SPEECH

OF Mr. D. F. CALDWELL, of Guilford, on the bill to increase the Revenue of the State, delivered in the House of Commons, Dec. 1848.

Mr. Speaker:—Being a new member, and one of the humblest that is honored with a seat in this House, and never having before attempted to make a speech in a deliberative body, or one of any other character possessing so much intelligence as the one by which I am now surrounded, I assure you that it is with reluctance—great and unfeigned reluctance—that I rise to claim its indulgence for a few moments. In fact, such is my embarrassment, were I now left free to consult my own wishes, instead of what I believe honestly to be my duty on this occasion, I should suddenly seal my lips, and at once resume my seat, leaving the bill I have heretofore had the honor to introduce to stand or fall upon its own merits, after I had given it the aid of a silent vote. But this I cannot do, and subdue that "still, small voice" within me that speaks too plain to be misunderstood or disregarded. In other words, Mr. Speaker, I feel bound, under the strongest obligations, both to myself, my friends and constituents, to do all that I possibly can in the way of debating, and to use all honorable means to get this bill passed through both Houses, before the present Session of the Legislature shall have terminated.

And here, Mr. Speaker, before I attempt to enter into the merits of the bill, I deem it but prudent to remark to its friends, as well as its opponents, to encourage them to hear me with some degree of patience and composure, while I shall proceed to lay before them my arguments in the best way I may be able, that it is my purpose, on this occasion, to be as brief as I possibly can to make myself thoroughly understood by those who may be kind enough to give me their attention. I am aware that such promises as the one I have just made, are too frequently given as a kind of encouraging preface to a long, dull, and prosy speech that is intended to be delivered after they have been given to the audience. This, however, I assure my friends, shall not be the case this time, if I have power to prevent it. The promise I have just given them has been given in good faith, on my part, and one that I feel bound in honor to redeem, in spirit and to the very letter, as regards length at any rate. And to give them still greater assurance of this fact, I shall proceed at once to notice some of the objections that I have heard urged against its passage by gentlemen on this floor and elsewhere. For I do not wish to conceal the fact, if I could, that there is some diversity of opinion among gentlemen as regards the propriety of passing the bill now under consideration.

I have heard no one, however, oppose it on the ground either of injustice or expediency, or any thing of the kind; but many, if not all, who do oppose it, do so on the ground that it will be unpopular with the people: and this opposition, though it is founded in fear, and rests upon a mere supposition of their own, is nevertheless urged with a fierce and bitter spirit.

But, sir, I am not surprised or disappointed in the least degree on finding opposition to this measure. No, sir, not in the least. I looked for—I expected it, from the fact that all bills or propositions of this kind have heretofore invariably shared the same fate, and pass the same fiery ordeal that now awaits this. Sir, every demagogue in this House—yea, within the bounds of the State, will oppose it; and in one grand effort, by the way of instruction, they will throw their whole weight, strength and influence at once, as it were, in a mass, against it, embodied in a few nays that will leap from the lips of their wise and patriotic representatives on this floor.

Mr. Speaker, let us not be deceived in this matter. I wish to mislead no one by disguise or sophistry of any kind, even were I vain enough for a moment to suppose that I could. I care not how closely this measure may be scrutinized. I rather court a thorough and searching investigation for it from all; and then, upon its merits, let us vote. And if we believe the taxes proposed to be levied in this bill are just, equitable, and right, then let it become the law of the land. Whether it be popular or unpopular, that is not a question for an honest representative, here or elsewhere, to ask or determine. Is it necessary? Is it right? These are the questions he should ask himself; and upon these he should vote, and leave the consequences and results all to the future. Time is the friend of Truth and advocate of Justice, and tests fairly all measures, *popular* or *unpopular*—two words that express two *things* that I would to God had never been known in this *land* and to our *people*. For, my word for it, Mr. Speaker, this thing of *fishing* for popularity, and to become popular, by going against what our conscience, heart, and judgment tell us is right, because it is *unpopular*, has done more to bring the slumber of death upon us, as a State, and caused more good and great men to make shipwreck of themselves and their country, than all things else put together.

The doctrine of "*Vox Populi, Vox Dei*" is, in a general way, good sound Republican doctrine—but it will not always do to preach it. There are seasons when it is neither prudent, wise, or patriotic to give way to the crowd, or pay any regard to the vociferous shouts of the indifferent multitude. Yes, sir, there are times when it will not do for the true friend of his country to march by the music of the hollow and deceitful chimes of the public voice. Every honest man should do what in his heart he believes to be right, instead of yielding a ready and passive obedience to the voice of the multitude, as Pilate did when the stubborn and self-righteous Jews clamored for the innocent blood of the Son of God.

The idea that a representative, of any character, is bound to stand ready to be turned by the public voice as the weathercock is turned by the breezes of Heaven, is odiously offensive to me, and one that I honestly believe has done more to prostrate North Carolina, and fill the Union with repudiators and demagogues, than any doctrine that has ever been broached in this country. I will be more definite, Mr. Speaker, and assert here, in my place, what I verily believe to be true, that it has, from time to time, stocked our Legislature with vacillating and time-serving politicians—yea, it has given the demagogue the stump, and they have held it so long, and prated so loud and often, at the cross roads, taverns, and all other public places, that they have poisoned and corrupted the minds of the people to such a degree, that they have come well nigh making poltroons and demagogues of us all. I would not be harsh, abusive, or disrespectful; and use the language I have, on this occasion, because I believe it to be true; and the more readily, because I have been styled an accomplished demagogue by a certain order of gentlemen on this floor—on what grounds I know not, unless it be that I have had the temerity and hardihood to introduce the bill now under consideration. If this be the act of a demagogue, then, sir, I plead guilty to the "foul impeachment;" but *I deny it*; and will examine this question hereafter, if my time will permit.

I am aware that this bill is somewhat of a novelty to many gentlemen in this Hall; yet, sir, it is one that I, with many others, think is calculated to do much and great good if passed into a law, and fairly and faithfully enforced. While its enemies affect to look upon it as a perfect humbug, and me as a great demagogue for having introduced it here, as I have before observed—others, more charitably disposed, have refrained from using any such harsh expressions, yet have gone so far as to express their regret that I should ever have thought of introducing it into this body.—The former of these gentlemen, Mr. Speaker, do not understand me or my motives; or it is evident that they would never have styled me a demagogue; and the latter do not understand me as well as I could wish they did, or they would not have been so much astonished at the course I have pursued in this matter.

True, Sir, as I have remarked, the bill is somewhat of an oddity in the way of legislation in this State,—and I am an odd-fellow, in more respects than one; and often take whims, and follow out my own fancies, to an extent that often proves unprofitable, and sometimes disappoints some, and mortifies others, of my best friends, which I regret to believe is the case. But I am not a candidate for time, public reputation, or applause, of any kind. It matters very little with me what this or that man, or set of men, think or say concerning any of my movements—certainly not enough to cause me to stop for a moment in my course to try and get one to alter his views or change his opinions as to myself. Believing that I am right, Mr. Speaker, I shall go ahead, leaving all at perfect liberty to form and express any opinion they may think proper concerning me and the course I have taken in this as well as all other matters pertaining to the public. They may, if they like, continue to whisper round, in a private way, that I am an unprincipled demagogue who desires to raise up a feud or quarrel between the different classes of society, that I may become popular among the people, and the gainer thereby. This charge may have affected my equanimity for a moment, but it never has, or will, alter my determination, so long as I have my judgment, and conscience—truth to sanction the course I have taken, and shall continue to pursue. No, Sir: I repeat, I care not what devils or men may say or impute to me,—and all the poisoned venom and slang that can be thrown from that devilish little instrument, the tongue, cannot stop me for a moment, or turn me to the right or to the left from the path I have chalked out and laid down in my own mind to pursue. But, as that charge of demagogueism has been made against me for introducing this bill, let us, as I have promised, examine it, for a moment, and see if this charge has a good foundation to rest upon.

The revenue of North Carolina has always been raised as it were by a direct tax on land, polls, and merchandise, with a few other articles of small importance. It is true, Mr. Speaker, that this tax on this property has never yet been onerous or oppressive to any portion or class of citizens; yet we find it has been increasing gradually from year to year; and has, at this session, to be increased still farther than we have yet done it, if we do not levy a tax on other articles of property, salaries, privileges, and incomes,—and, for one, I am free to confess that I greatly prefer to do the latter for several reasons, some of which I will here give. And to be brief, as I have promised to be, I shall commence by stating, at once, that I believe it to be nothing but equity and right among men to make each contribute to the support of government in proportion to his ability, and the privileges he enjoys under that government, instead of collecting it, altogether, from land, polls, and merchandise, as is now the case in our State.—

This is pursuing a different policy from any other State in this Union, and one that I honestly believe to be wrong if not oppressive. Is it right, either in practice or in theory, to call upon those who make the least and work the hardest for what they receive to pay all the taxes necessary to defray the expenses of the government under which they live, at all times and under all circumstances? It matters not what misfortunes may come, they and they only have the taxes to pay. The Earth may become iron and the Heavens brass,—the early and the latter rain may cease to fall, and the invigorating dews of Heaven may no longer descend—the olive and vine may no longer yield their fruit—the kine may have all perished from their stalls, and the worth of the land may be dried up and gone, and famine, with all its power may have visited the land—he may have made nothing for the support of his family, and his children may be crying for bread before him, and they may die for hunger—yet the tax that is due to the State has to come even should it take the last pittance of his property, notwithstanding all this. A case of this kind, should it even happen, I suppose all would admit would be what we would call a hard case; and yet it has partially occurred time after time among us, without causing any one to try to redress the evil.

Well, this presents a different view of the subject from any I have ever taken before, (says a friend by my side;) under such circumstances, our laws operate hardly. Then let us see if they operate any better under more prosperous circumstances; if they do why then we have not so much to complain of, for Heaven smiles oftener than it frowns upon us and our land. So, fully to illustrate the bearing of our laws, and to show what ample *protection* they give to the farmer and home industry, we will take a poor industrious young man, who has just commenced in life; and we will suppose, what is frequently the case, that he has given his bonds for a tract of land valued as it stands in a wilderness at $500. He commences work; he fells the forest; he erects his cabin; and then takes up his abode for life, as a citizen of the State, and a fixed tenant of the soil—identified with her and her interests to the last degree. He is a patriot, and he loves the Old North and all her institutions, as ardently and devotedly as his fathers have done. The Spring has dawned upon the land—the swelling of buds, and the singing of birds have come, and, with a joyous heart, the youthful yeoman goes forth to his field, and there from sun to sun he turns the glebe; he sows, he digs and toils till harvest comes, and then with joy he reaps his field, cleans his grain, and takes it to market. He sells it for $100 for cash, and returns home; and the next day, the debts he has had to contract during the year have left in his pocket the sum of $35; of which sum, it will require $30 to pay the interest on what he owes, and the balance to pay his taxes.

Thus thousands of our farmers go on from year to year, without being able to make any headway at all, unless it be by opening and improving their land; and to hold out inducements to them to improve the lands, we have assessors appointed by the County Court to visit them from time to time, paid by the farmer himself, to value his lands and tenements—the treasury is empty, and the State in debt, and money must be had; and, as it is our policy to tax comparatively nothing in North Carolina but lands and polls, it is necessary always to keep this species of property valued at its full worth, no matter what discovery or improvements may be made by the owner through a long life of laborious industry. Not only so, sir, but we find that this tax on land and polls is not a fixed and certain tax by any means, but various, just as misfortunes or necessity may require. For example, suppose every bridge and public improvement in the County should be destroyed by flood or fire—the value fixed on each tract of land by the last assessment is taken by the Magistrates, and on each $100 worth of its value, the tax is increased, with that on polls, till all deficiences in the county treasury are made good. Thus we see, by leaving it discretionary with the Magistrates, who, by the bye, are perfectly independent of the people, to raise the tax on property to any extent that they, in their wisdom, may think proper, taken in connection with the fact that regular assessments are to be made on all lands by persons appointed by them—that it is utterly out of the question for any one who invests his money in such property to spend any labor or money in improving his farm, without having to pay a tax on the last dime so earned and spent. Yes, sir, he may go on from one years' end to the other—he may never grow weary, lag or faint, till he has made some wilderness sprout, or waste place of the old North State bud and blossom as the rose; and all the encouragement he receives from the Legislature of this State for thus identifying himself with us, and spending his labor and his all in improving the soil, is that he shall be taxed on all he has done or can do in this way—and to know that that tax will not be fixed or make permanent, but left to the magistrates, who are perfectly independent in this matter, to say how much shall be collected, and what for. But here, Mr. Speaker, I may be misunderstood. Let me remark, that I have no disposition to complain of the amount of taxes now levied on land and polls, for I do not in all candor think either onerous or oppressive.—But I do complain. I object to the principle, and despise the policy that will tax no other property than that which has been earned by hard licks, and no other capital but that which is called in to aid and assist manual labor. And this is exactly what North Carolina does contrary to the good example set her by all her sister States.—Yes, sir, there is no other State in our Union that levies and collects so unjust and unequal a tax as North Carolina, to replenish their County and State Treasury. They all pursue a different policy, and the very one for which I have been here denounced as a demagogue for trying to carry out, and thereby equalize the taxes as far as I am able, by calling on capitalists and all others to pay taxes somewhat in proportion to their ability to do so. And now, for the purpose of showing that we have more precedents than one for passing such a law, I will here read a list of articles taxed in one or more of the Southern States, and in those that are nearest to us. Sir, if the gentlemen who seem to dread the policy of this bill so much, and look upon it as a perfect humbug, and a bill if passed, that would outrage every thing like justice and humanity, will turn at their leisure to the 262d page of the American Almanac, for the year 1849, they will find that the tax of Virginia is collected on the following articles and property: On Land, Slave, and Carriage Horses, $568,962 87. On law processes, $35,337 66. On Seals, $1,672 14. On business in Register's Office, $527 64. On the great seal of the State, $17 50. On dividends, $4,953 05.—On 9378 Gold Watches, $1 each, $9,378 00. On 4,332 patent silver levers at 50 cents, $2,166 00. On 12961 silver watches, at 25 cents, $3,240 25. On 26018 metalic clocks, at 25 cents, $6,504 50. On 36658 wooden clocks, at 12½ cents, $4,582 25. On 12865 carriages, at 1½ per cent. $21,113 05. 85 stages, $231 83. On 2099 carryalls, $1,438 56 cents. On 3845 gigs, $1,963 71. On 3318 pianos, $7,691 51. On gold and silver plate, $2,483 82. On money lent, $12,381 58. On incomes over 400 dollars, $1,269 70. On attorney's $5,169 00. On Physicians, $7,585 00. On Dentists, $340 00. On Bridges, $160 50. On Ferries, $237 64. On newspapers, $330 60.—On collateral inheritances, $694 83. On license to merchants, $108,164 94. On license to Pedlars, $5,351 28. On eating houses, $19,913 69. On houses of private entertainment, $3,574 31. On venders of lottery tickets, $20,000. On exhibitions of shows, $854 00. On insurance offices, $2,991 67. On billiard tables, $2,099 89. On ten pin alleys, $710 65. This is a part and but part of the articles upon which there is a tax levied and collected in the Old Dominion. I have called the attention of gentlemen to this State as I shall now do to Mississippi, because they are both Southern States, and are situated in every respect about as we are in the old North State. But their manner of doing business is somewhat different in the way of levying taxes, as the statement I have and shall now read will plainly show. They collect in the way of taxes on land and town lots in the State of Mississippi, $184,458 87. On money loaned, $4,944 06. On merchants, $22,069 92. On bank stock, $13,822 69. On auctions, $917 98. On 3527 pleasure carriages, $5,236 08. On 7249 watches, $3,576 94. On 13130 clocks, $1,639 47. On 32 ten pin alleys, $420 00. On 2 race tracks, $100. On 184 bowie knives, $184 60. On 1624 pistols, $3,248 00. Cattle, over 20 head, 189521, $1,895 21. On 4807 carriage, saddle and race horses, $3,478 43. On gold and silver plate, $753 09. On 912 pianos, $516 20. On 100 toll bridges and ferries, $174 10, &c. &c.

This, Mr. Speaker, is also but a partial statement of the taxes paid in the State last named, and though heavier than those of Virginia, when compared with the taxes of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, or any other State of this Union, is barely an average tax. If any gentleman feels disposed to call in question this fact, let him but examine a little into the matter, and he will find my statement to be true. Sir, I wish members of this House to think of this thing, and ponder over it—yea, let them examine the list of taxes and taxable property in the other twenty-nine States of this confederacy, and then that of old North Carolina. It will need no comment then from me or any one else to force conviction home to every honest mind, that I am right in trying to get some of these articles taxed in this State. I know of no good reason why a man that has his thousands loaned out at interest should not pay a tax upon it, as well as the man who has a similar amount vested in agriculture, manufacturing, or merchandise. Certainly his profits are as great; come in as regular, and give him as much standing in the community as if his money was invested in real estate. Then why not tax it with all the other articles mentioned in the bill now before us for consideration? All other States do not only tax them, but many more; it is nothing but equity, just and right, between man and man that it should be done. And had not wealth and capital so much influence among the people and at the ballot box, the articles proposed to be taxed in the bill, with many others, would have been taxed long ago as they are in other States. And until it is done here, we can neither prosper as a State or thrive as a people. I say this without the least hesitation, because I find that these States that have levied such a tax, are the most prosperous and thriving States in this Union. Their citizens can with pride hold up their heads wherever they may go, in this or any other land, and boast, as the citizens of every State in this glorious Republic should be able to do, of having monuments erected to their gallant, brave and generous dead; colleges, academies and free schools; turnpikes, rail roads and canals, with fine and costly asylums for the deaf, the dumb, the blind and insane. These, sir, are but a few of the many advantages that they as States and as people possess and enjoy, over and above us. And here in North Carolina, it is our own fault that it is not now within our power to enjoy and boast of the same honors and comforts that they can. The many advantages that they now possess and enjoy over us, is not owing to anything that nature has done for them more than she has for us. No, sir, a bountiful Heaven has smiled upon us and blessed us far above most of the States of this Union, by giving us decidedly the advantage, both in climate, soil and productions; so much so, that Wm. Ensley, Esq., in one of his letters to the Secretary of Colonial Affairs in London, uses language to this effect: "I have visited most of the Colonies in person, and must say, that I believe, from what I have seen, *North Carolina* to be the garden spot of them all, it not the paradise of the New World." And what goes far to strengthen and corroborate this statement of Mr. Ensley, is the fact, that we find many persons who were settled and well fixed up, to use a Yankee expression, in other States or Colonies, actually sold off their land and other property, and emigrated directly from New England, that bright land now—to N. Carolina, a brighter then. That was a proud day for North Carolina. Our patriotic and enterprising forefathers then lived and ruled the destinies of the Old North State. She was then the banner State of the Union. She had a reputation and a name. Thus blessed and honored, the people, as the history of the country shows, flew to her borders, and crowded in as doves to the windows, glorifying in this, that they were free men and had a freehold on her soil. And yet, with these facts before us, what do we see and what are we doing? North Carolina, lingering and languishing far far behind every other State in this Confederacy, in everything like agriculture, arts, literature and science. Yes, sir, behind even the States that came into the Union, as it were but yesterday. We occupy this position, and sink thus, not because we have a barren soil and unfruitful climate, as I have tried to demonstrate, but because we are destitute of public spirit, energy, and enterprise as a State. Or to be still more explicit, if possible, had we gone on like our sister States have done, to borrow money and construct all the necessary improvements to develope our natural resources, and given the people of our State a way to market, and then levied an equal and just tax on all alike, to defray the interest and gradually liquidate the debt, as the statement I shall soon read will show the other States have done—we, to-day, would have been as prosperous as they are or ever will be. The first column after the names of the State, contains the Federal population of the State. The 2d, the debt of the State; the 3d, what it is per head for each inhabitant of the State; 4th, amount of real and personal property taxed in the same; the 5th, the annual revenue from the same; and the 6th and last one, the length of rail roads and canals belonging to each and all of the States in the Union. I do not pretend to say that the table I have prepared is correct to a fraction, or a hair, but it is as nearly so as I could make it, without going to great trouble—not being able to find any work or works that contained all the different statements for the same year. But I trust and believe it will be found to be accurate enough to convince all of the propriety of passing the bill now under consideration. And buoyant with this hope, and for the purpose of redeeming my promise, I will conclude these disjointed sentences and imperfect remarks, by reading the statement I have just alluded to, without a word of comment, leaving it for those who may have patience enough left to hear them, to draw what inference they may deem proper from them:

	1 Fed. Pop.	2 State Debt.	3 Per head.	4 Property.	5 Revenue.	6 R. & C.
Pennsylvania,	1,724,033	40,108,076	25.50	850,000,000	3,277,025 89	1,928
New York,	2,428,921	17,051,963	7.50	1,120,000,000	4,843,575 60	1,609
Virginia,	1,233,796	7,889,303	9.00	508,000,000	1,503,715 54	558
Ohio,	1,519,464	12,019,850	8.00	740,000,000	2,651,785 25	847
Massachusetts,	737,699	5,000,000	6.88	340,000,000	54,985 42	504
Tennessee,	829,210	3,617,225	4.25	380,000,000	374,660 54	164
Kentucky,	779,828	4,608,735	6.00	343,000,000	419,113 48	95
Maryland,	470,019	15,000,000	32.00	198,000,000	1,374,903 93	398
Louisiana,	352,411	19,735,000	56.50	188,000,000	230,580 43	196
Alabama,	590,756	13,582,000	23.75	276,000,000	291,024 67	358
Mississippi,	599,756	13,882,000	33.75	256,000,000	379,735 19	83
Indiana,	685,866	10,064,000	14.75	384,000,000	335,362 67	312
Illinois,	476,183	11,772,000	24.25	298,000,000	145,615 57	131
Missouri,	383,702	2,500,000	6.75	240,000,000	196,976 73	
Arkansas,	97,574	3,100,000	33.00	609,600,000	185,134 46	
Michigan,	81,574	5,340,000	18.75	148,000,000	51,918 42	131
Georgia,	691,392	500,000	75	320,000,000	350,583 24	636
Maine,	501,793	1,554,976	2.30	240,000,000	501,102 10	61
North Carolina,	753,419	976,000	1.20	396,000,000	89,644 40	263
South Carolina,	594,398	5,753,779	10.50	242,000,000	329,638 32	254
Florida,	395,000	54,477	73.00	30,000,000	40,000 00	12
Delaware,	78,085	000,000	00.00	33,000,000	83,754 41	33
New Hampshire,	284,948	000,000	00.00	120,000,000	131,354 21	32
Vermont,	291,948	000,000	00.00	120,800,000	104,974 85	2
New Jersey,	373,376	000,000	00.00	166,400,000	184,711 84	386
Iowa,	43,112	55,000	1,10	52,000,000	19,750 50	
Texas,	143,205	13,164,256	94,00	56,000,000	77,268 18	
Connecticut,	309,978	000,000	00.00	132,000,000	117,634 64	242
Wisconsin,	220,864	600,000	00.00	86,000,000	000,000 00	
Rhode Island	108,830,	34,000	93	52,000,000	83,818 00	86

By examining this table for a short time, it will show the great secret of prosperity in other States and why it is that North Carolina lies now slumbering in the dust of humility, Rip Van Winkle like!

A CARD.

BRINKLEYVILLE VINEYARDS AND NURSERIES.

THE Proprietor thereof, intends visiting Raleigh when the Legislature adjourns, to trade in his line as heretofore, with his fellow-citizens at the Metropolis, and from different parts of the State. But if not coming himself, he can send to or by some agent, in small boxes or otherwise, (to suit distant conveyances) any articles by Rail Road. And if coming, will be known, as near as may be, by previous information, what to bring along.

Of about 50 barrels, quite a variety of best American Wines, (better than Foreign) from one dollar to six, according to quality.

Medium price for vines and trees peculiarly fitted for successful Southern culture 25 cents each.

Some quantity of the Rhubarb or pie plant for tarts on hand, and best varieties of strawberry and rasberry &c. &c.

In short he has most articles in his line, and whatever orders or valuation named will be promptly and faithfully attended to; and at moderate charges by his fellow citizens' humble servant.

SIDNEY WELLER.

P. S. Reference most respectfully made to Governor's Graham and Manly; and the Hon. Duncan K. McRae, and Col. John Manly and Hon. K. Rayner as patrons for wines and other articles in the Metropolis; and to the representatives from Halifax county. S. W.

DAGUERROTYPE LIKENESSES,

OF the very best quality, taken for $2 50, colored and finished, of all sizes, and warranted to please.

The subscriber flatters himself, from three or four years experience, and having all the new improvements, that his work will be well executed. Members of the Legislature and others will call at his GALLERY, at the Jewelry Store of Palmer and Ramsay.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Raleigh, November 20, 1848. 52.

BRINKLEYVILLE VINEYARDS,

OPENED for visiters the coming as in seasons of vintage past, and at same rates of entrance, or 20 cents individual and commutation terms for families. Grapes selected, from amongst about 200 varieties and 10 acres of vineyard, to carry away at 40 cents per gallon.

Entertainment else than by Grapes on the usual terms. Best American (thought by good judges *better* than foreign) Wines in bottles or larger quantities, at diverse prices according to quality—or say, the quality graduated as to price by some kinds being made partly, at least, with pure and rectified spirits, (best kind of Foreign Medicinal Wine, or the Port made with one-third spirits.) or some kinds with all sugar, as the *safe-keeping* ingredient. Best Eclectic or Vegetable Medicines, as Wine Bitters, &c., also for disposal.

Pic-nic Parties on every Saturday, when most of Grapes are ripe; or any after the middle of August till middle of October.

May be seen and tried Apples and other Fruits as well as Grapes of best kinds for the South, from specimen trees adjoining the Brinkleyville Nurseries and Vineyards.

Approved modes of Wine making seen at any time of Vintage. Thankful for liberal patronage hitherto, in his *Bible* or *Heaven-sanctioned*, and say time-honored business of life, the subscriber hopes, by proper assiduity, to be further sustained in his laudable enterprise.

Most respectfully his friends' and the public's humble servant,

SIDNEY WELLER.

P. S.—Editors friendly to the American Grape and Wine enterprise, (and therefore to the promotion of temperance in their country as in others) to save us from dependence on annual foreign millions' worth for these articles, capable of general profitable culture in our own country, and particularly in the Southern part of our Union, will confer a favor on all concerned by republishing this notice gratuitously. S. W.

N. B. My Agents for selling Wine at Raleigh are Messrs Seawell and Mead:—who, if not having sold all I left with them, have some of my higher priced sugared Wine on hand. S. W.

Brinkleyville, Halifax Co., N. C. Aug. 8, 1848.

SCHOOL IN FRANKLINTON.

A SCHOOL, will be opened in the town of Franklinton, on the 15th of January next, under the care of Miss REBECCA FURMAN, who has testimonials of the most satisfactory character from Mr. and Mrs. Bonnett, formerly of Louisburg, under whom she received her education. She has also certificates from several other persons, including three or four Ministers, some of whom have known her from early life. Miss Furman has lately been teaching the School at Dr. Edward Speed's, in Granville, where, by her indefatigable attention to her School, she has given entire satisfaction.

TERMS—PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammer,	$8,00
All the higher branches of an English Education usually taught in Female Schools,	10,00
Music,	15,00
French,	5,00

It will be seen that this School is now offering inducements and advantages to Parents seldom offered to any community. Franklinton is proverbially a healthy location; and Pupils entrusted to her care will receive every attention necessary to their intellectual training.

Any person wishing further information in relation to the School, can address Rev. R. Freeman, P. M. at Franklinton. Refer also to the Editor of this paper.

Franklinton, Dec. 22, 1848. 4 tf.

A YOUNG LADY, who is well qualified to teach all the branches of an English Education, with Music, French and Needle work, wishes to take charge of a Private School in a family. Application may be made to R. Furman, P. M. at Franklinton, or the Editor of the Times, Raleigh.

Jan. 5, 1849. 5-tf.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS! ALMANACS!—DOCTOR D. JAYNE would respectfully inform the public, that he publishes annually for gratuitous distribution, by himself and all his Agents, an Almanac, called

JAYNE'S MEDICAL ALMANAC,

AND GUIDE TO HEALTH.

The calculations for this Almanac are made with great care and accuracy, for five different Latitudes and Longitudes, so as to make them equally useful as a Calendar in every part of the United States and British North America. They are printed on good paper, and with handsome new type, and are neatly bound, and besides being the neatest and most accurate Calendar printed in the United States, they contain a large amount of valuable information, suited to the wants of all, and of that kind too, which cannot be found in books.

HIS CATALOGUE OF DISEASES, with remarks and directions for their removal is really invaluable, and make them welcome visiters in every house they enter. Every family should possess at least one of these Annuals. His Almanac for 1849 is now ready for distribution, of which he designs to publish at least TWO MILLIONS, and in order that every family in the United States and British American, may be furnished with a copy, he hereby invites

MERCHANTS AND STOREKEEPERS

to forward their orders to him as early as possible, and they shall be supplied GRATUITOUSLY with as many copies as they may deem necessary to supply their various customers. They are also invited at the same time, to send a copy of their "BUSINESS CARD," which will be printed and placed on the on the cover of the Almanacs sent them, also without charge.

They are also requested to give all necessary directions how the Almanac should be forwarded to them. By law they cannot be sent by mail unless the postage is first paid on them here

Orders (post paid) directed to DR. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia, will meet with prompt attention.

☞ FAMILIES can obtain these Almanacs Gratis of R. C. MAYNARD,

Agent for the sale of all Dr. Jayne's Celebrated Family Medicines at Franklinton N. C.

Female Boarding School.

MY School will commence its next Session on Monday, the 22d of January next, under the charge of Miss EMMA PATTERSON, of Louisburg, N. C. Miss PATTERSON has had several years experience in teaching, and is an accomplished scholar. The school is situated in as healthy a neighborhood as any in the State, on the Raleigh road, 12 miles south of Oxford.

Board and Tuition in all the English branches, including needle work &c is $37 50 per session of five months.

French	5 00
Music on Piano Forte,	12 50

Music on Guitar will also be taught. Pupils entrusted to our care will receive every attention necessary to health, comfort and intellectual training. No deduction made after entering school, unless in case of sickness. For additional information address the subscriber at Brookville, Granville County, N. C.

EDWARD SPEED.

January 2, 1849. 5-t 22 j

TAILOR'S SHOP, LOUISBURG,

WILLIAM H. FURMAN respectfully informs the public that he continues the above business at the old stand, and he solicits the orders of his friends and customers. He is prepared to make gentlemen's Coats and Pants in the latest style and in the neatest manner, and will warrant them to be cut and made as well as they can be in any establishment in North Carolina. His prices will be moderate to suit the times, and no effort on his part shall be wanting to give perfect satisfaction. All who want neat and fashionable Clothes, call at

FURMAN'S

Old established Shop, in Louisburg.

Louisburg, April 29, 1848.

150 Pages of Reading each month for Three Dollars.

More reading and a cheaper price than any Ladies' or other magazine. This is independent of all the splendid engravings and steel cuts—which are sometimes parcled as engravings; but our embellishments cost about $800 per month.

Those who take Godey's Lady's Book, and the Lady's Dollar Newspaper, and remit three dollars, will receive the amount of reading, more than is contained in a novel, and all the splendid embellishments—about 280 in a year. It is decidedly

THE LEADING PERIODICAL IN AMERICA.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, FOR 1849,

DEDICATED TO THE LADIES OF THE U. STATES.

Edited By Sarah J. Hale, Grace Greenwood and L. A. Godey.

A Novelette by MISS E. LESLIE, who contributes to every No.

N. P. WILLIS' Original Scriptural Poetry.

T. S. ARTHUR, who contributes to every No., illustrative of Croome's Sketches of American Character.

We intend merely to give a notice of our intentions for next year, leaving to others long advertisements—"full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

Agreeably to the practice of last year, the publisher will issue as good a number each month as he does in January. This is a novel feature in Magazine publishing. During the whole of last year he gave more engravings and more reading matter than any of his contemporaries, and will continue to do so next year. Those who subscribe to Godey's Lady's Book, may do so under the assurance that they will receive more for thier money in the Magazine alone, than by subscribing to any other work. To this added and included in the same $3, the Lady's Dollar Newspaper, which contains in one month nearly, if not quite as much reading matter as the other monthlies, making for $3, the amount of reading of two magazines a month. THERE ARE PECULIARITIES about Godey's Lady's Book for the ladies that no other Magazine possesses. There is a Mezzotint and Line Engravings in each number—both by the best artists. In addition to these, there are given monthly what no other magazine gives—a Colored Fashion Plate, with a full description. This feature is peculiar to Godey, as no other work has them every month and colored. Then there are Caps, Bonnets, Chemisetts, Equestrianism for Ladies, with Engravings. The Ladies' Work Table, with designs for knitting, netting, crochet, and all other kinds of work. Patterns for Smoking Chair Covers, Window Curtains, D'Oyley's, Purses, Bags, &c., &c. Health and Beauty, with Engravings. Model Cottages, with ground plans, and other engravings, always illustrative of something useful. Music, beautifully printed on tinted paper, which may be taken out and bound. Colored Modern Cottages, and Colored Flower Pieces occasionally. These are all extra in Godey, and to be found in no other Magazine. These were all given last year, and will be continued. In addition, we shall have in every No., one of

"CROOME'S SKETCHES OF AMERICAN CHARACTERISTICS."

A most amusing series, now first given to the American public. These will be illustrated in every No. by a Story from the powerful pen of T. S. Arthur, Esq.

"THE CHANGES OF FASHION,"

Illustrated by Fay. Robinson, Esq. This series will be very interesting to the ladies.

"THE APPLICABILITY OF THE FINE ARTS TO DOMESTIC USES,"

Is another series of Engravings now in preparation, and will be published during the year.

COTTAGE FURNITURE.

Having given so many Model Cottages, we intend now to commence the publication of Cottage Furniture—a very necessary appendage to a Cottage.

RELIGION AND HISTORY.

Our superior Artists, Walters, Tuchet, Pease and Welch, are now engaged upon a set of plates illustrative of these two subjects.

OUR MUSIC.

Prepared expressly for us—mostly original, and beautifully printed, has long commanded a decided preference over that of any other Magazine. It is a feature in The Book.

THE LITERARY CHARACTER OF GODEY'S LADY BOOK.

With such writers as Miss Leslie, Grace Greenwood, W. G. Simms, Mrs. Ellet, T. S. Arthur, Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, Mrs. J. C. Neal, H. T. Tuckerman, H. W. Herbert, &c., the author of the Widow Bedott, Professor Frost, Bryant, Longfellow, Holmes—and a host of others—must always take the lead in literary merit.

TERMS:

For Three Dollars we will send the Lady's Book, containing more reading than any other monthly, and the Lady's Dollar Newspaper published twice a month, which contains as much reading as any of the $3 periodicals of the day—making three publications in one month, or if the subscriber prefers the following splendid engravings to the Lady's Dollar Newspaper, (although we would not advise it, as engravings cannot be sent through the mail without being crushed or creased,) we will send the beautiful plate containing the portraits of Harriet Newell, Fanny Forrester, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Ann H. Judson and Mrs. E. B. Dwight, and the plates of Christ Weeping over Jerusalem. The Opening of the Sepulchre, Deliverance of St. Peter, and the Rebuke.—If preferred to the Newspaper or plates, we will send Miss Leslie's Novel of Amelia, and any three of Mrs. Grey's or Miss Pickering's popular novels.

For Five Dollars we will send two copies of the Lady's Book, and a set of the plates to each subscriber.

For Ten Dollars we will send five copies of the Lady's Book, and a copy to the person sending the Club, and a set of plates to each.

For Twenty Dollars, eleven copies of the Book and a set of Plates to each subscriber, and a copy of the Book to the person sending the Club.

For One Dollar we will send the Lady's Book 4 months, and for 25 cents any one No. Postage to be paid on all orders.

Address, L. A. GODEY,

113 Chesnut street, Philada.

LAW NOTICE.

C. C. BATTLE having returned to this City, will resume the Practice of the Law, in this and the adjacent Counties.

All business entrusted to him, will be promptly attended to.

He is prepared to make out and procure all SOLDIERS' CLAIMS, of every description, at short notice, according to prescribed forms.

Raleigh, August 7, 38—1m.

A COMFORTABLE AND CONVENIENT DWELLING,

In the South-western part of this City, admirably adapted to a small family. Enquire at this Office.

Raleigh, Sept. 5th, 1848. 42 tf

JOB PRINTING, &c.

☞ THE TIMES OFFICE being well supplied with a good assortment of JOB TYPE, we are prepared for printing, neatly, all kinds of

Circulars, Cards, and Handbills,

and other work, with despatch, upon reasonable terms. A share of public patronage, in this line of business, is respectfully solicited.