

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

TO THE EDITOR:

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Council of the Sons of Temperance, to visit from Brother H. W. Miller, for publication, a copy of an Address delivered by him before the Division, having performed that duty with the pleasure of stating, that he has yielded to the request of the Division, as expressed through us, and has kindly placed at our disposal that portion of the Address which follows. In carrying out further the wishes of the Division, we request its insertion in the Times.

Respectfully, JOHN C. PALMER, HENRY PORTER, H. S. SMITH, Committee of Council Division, Raleigh, Jan. 15th, 1849.

ADDRESS.

Amongst the numerous plans which have been devised, and are now in operation, to improve the condition, and elevate the character of our race, there are no doubt many which are liable to just and serious objections. It is unavoidable that men having in view the same high objects, should differ widely as to the means best calculated to accomplish them. Had each moral or intellectual theory as it was promulgated, depended for its success or failure entirely on the favor or opposition which it at first received, there are but few, if any great and well established truths, which would not have been readily overwhelmed, and many an error now forgotten, would with difficulty have met with successful refutation, however free truth may have been left to combat it. All the great movements which have been made for the improvement of man, encountered, in their infancy, the most bitter and violent opposition. He, however, who would now attempt to detract from those movements because something may have occurred, or some characters were prominent, or principles avowed, during their early progress, which do not exactly meet his approval, or suit his peculiar tastes, will receive but little, if any favor, at the hands of the reflecting and liberal. He who essays to denounce the American Revolution, because during its progress, Arnold was induced to become a Traitor, or because doctrines were avowed by the patriots of that day which were regarded by the adherents of the Crown as dangerous to the divine right of Kings, would be readily pronounced a fit subject for the madhouse. Nor is it less true, that he who should attempt to check the efforts which are now being made, for the general improvement of society, because there are some particulars, in each system of operations, in which his more refined tastes, and more elite and cultivated views, are not consulted and respected, will prove to be but little wiser than one, who, standing in sight of the mighty cataract of Niagara—defeated by its thunder—fancies that a smoother current would be more pleasant to his delicate ears, and presumptuously stretches forth his feeble hand to turn the majestic waters from their course!

It was for the most exalted purposes that the Order of the Sons of Temperance was established. The earnest attention of good men had been for years directed to the alarming progress of Intemperance in our country. It is true the great Temperance Reform had been in motion. Many had experienced its benefits. But upon the immense mass of human beings, who had given themselves up to excess, it was thought there had not been made, such an impression as even the most sanguine could regard as permanent. It was contended that something was wanting—that there was some great desideratum—to give the movement more steadfastness of operation and directness of purpose. Though all were presumed to be actuated by the same high motives, there was needed that unity and concert of action, which are ever required to ensure results that prove permanent in their blessings to society. It was believed, that some new organization, would be productive of greater benefit—would tend to diffuse, amongst the friends of the Temperance cause, increased energy and newness of life. Actuated by such considerations, a small band of patriotic and resolute men, but a few years since, devised the plan and began the foundation of the Order. With trembling anxiety, but with steady and determined hearts, they laid the corner stone of this great moral edifice. And what a vast and astonishing progress has it made! What a splendid and glorious structure do we behold still going up before our eyes! What harmony and beauty as well as strength have marked its growth! What joy and gladness ring through its halls and issue from its portals! In its spacious apartments are congregating thousands who have fled to them for refuge from the storm! From its broad architrave shines in airy brightness the motto, "LOVE, PURITY, AND FIDELITY." To it many a widow and orphan turns with hope. At its sight, many a heart leaps with gladness, and upon its promises, many a down-stricken spirit rests with confidence and delight! And who can contemplate the success which has attended the Order, without the highest, the most cheering emotions? What has been done, is not the work of overwrought and unbridled exultation. There have been no appeals to the passions—no subservience to prejudices—no overturning of the peace and order of Society. Argument and persuasion are the weapons with which its battles have been fought, and its victories achieved. With a steady, firm, sure, calm, and uncomparable step, the work has gone on, and with its salutary influence on the public mind and habits, it is still progressing with a rapidity and certainty, transcending the expectations of its most sanguine advocates! Let us look for a moment to the result. At the meeting of the National Division in June last, there were in the State of New York, 545 Subordinate Divisions with 24,400 contributing members. In Pennsylvania, there were 326 Divisions, with 24,800 members. In Ohio, 120 Divisions, with 21,900 members. In Tennessee there were 154 Divisions, with 6,200 members. In Kentucky, 158 Divisions, with 7,200 members. In Indiana 183 Divisions, with 7,200 contributing members. Virginia had 166 Divisions with 4,700 members. Maine had 114, with 8,200 members. Alabama had 73 Divisions, with 6,200 members. The Holy State of Delaware had 34 Divisions with an amount of 1700 members. In Maryland, there were 74, with 4,037 members. In New Jersey, 83 Divisions, with 5,419 members.

In Mississippi, 36 Divisions, with upwards of 9000 members; and in most of the other States, there has been equally as rapid progress. In some, it is true, there has been, as yet, but little effect produced. In our own State the prospects have not been so encouraging, as in many others, until recently. During the year ending April, 1848, upwards of 90,000 members were added to the Order in the different States, making about one hundred and fifty thousand at that time in the Union. It may with safety be calculated that there will go up to the next National Division, the joyous congratulations of upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand American freemen—associated, I say, closely together, for no factions or sinister purpose, but calmly and resolutely bent upon resistance to the progress of that, the ravages of which are ruinous to the happiness—the prosperity—the liberty—the morals and Religion of our Country!

It has been urged as an objection, so the Order that its operations are secret. Opposition, thus founded, may illustrate the captious curiosity of the objector, but avours little of good sense and liberality. The Order has nothing in its organization—its Constitution or Bye-Laws, incompatible with, or in the least degree hostile to, the principles which characterize a great man—a patriot or Christian. On the contrary, all its precepts, and all its energies, are directed to improve the benevolence, patriotism and moral character of those who come within its influence. It has no secret which is not necessary for its private government—to dispense effectually its benefits, and protect it from imposition. Its secrets, whatever they may be, are known now to at least two hundred thousand American freemen—amongst whom are many—very many, of the purest hearts and brightest intellects of the age! That family circle, which for the gratification of a prying curiosity, would proclaim from its hearth all the private rules and operations of its fireside, may entitle itself to the commendation of its trumpeters, but in the end will find itself as easily duped, as Gulliver. The Constitution which has been framed for the government of the Order is open to the inspection of all. It challenges the strictest scrutiny and can stand the test of the severest criticism. From this the principles of the Order can be learned.—The ends which it is endeavoring to remedy, are within the view, and one way or another, come under the experience of all. Who have not seen—who have not felt those evils? You have seen youth buoyant with hope, and full of promise, gladdening the hearts of parents and friends, with daily indications of future usefulness, yield step by step to the allurements of Intemperance, until all that was left of hope—of character—of happiness, which lurked in the grave of its wretched victim. You have seen age forget its wisdom, and prostrate the highest attributes to the lowest and most revolting debasement! You have seen genius and talent and wealth yield submissive to its melancholy and degrading influence! You have seen poverty and suffering usurp the places where plenty and happiness once reigned! Do any deny that such is the reality? Tell them.

Go to the miserable hovel, and ask its care-worn tenant what brought her and her tattered and half starved offspring to such condition? Go to your prison houses, and inquire of the trembling culprit whence came the tempter who mixed such poison in his cup of life? Go to your hospitals,—where disease and death glare their terrific vienge—and ask what hand scattered the fatal seed? Go to the prostrate and blasted genius, and inquire what demon dipped in venom, the arrow which brought him down from his lofty yery? Go to the home of the broken and bleeding heart, and ask whence came the serpent that turned its paradise into a hell? Go to the wretched maniac, and seek to know what ruthless hand erased from his once erect and well poised mind, the image of his Deity? Go to the withered head of age, and ask what palsied touch shattered his trembling limbs and bent down his once noble frame prematurely to its mother earth? Go to the bed side of one who writhes under the burning grasp of delirium, and catch if you can a glimpse of the hideous forms and terrific visions, which flit in quick succession across his disordered imagination.—Ask him what has shut out from his view all of peace and hope, and fixed upon his soul the horrors of the damned? The same response will come from all, and if it sink not deep into the heart, then, indeed, is it harder than adamant!

It is well known that there is now before the Legislature of our State, a bill to establish an Asylum for the benefit of those of our fellow citizens who are deprived of reason. Such a noble enterprise is worthy the most ardent wishes of the philanthropist, and the best exertions of the patriot. High indeed is the honor which awaits the accomplished and benevolent lady, who has labored to stimulate our Legislature to action in this work! High also will be the reward of the wise and good man amongst them, who have responded so promptly to the calls of charity and justice—so long unheeded—so long neglected! But I refer to this subject for a far different purpose than to bestow any feeble commendation. It is computed that there are upwards of eleven hundred of our fellow-citizens who have been deprived of their reason, and are laboring under insanity. Now, if the experience afforded us, by other parts of the world, is a safe test, what a melancholy fact is here disclosed! It is stated—(how far the estimate is correct, it is not for me to say.)—that more than one-half the lunatics in the numerous hospitals in other parts of the world, were brought to their lamentable condition by Intemperance! Of the seven hundred and eighty-one, in the Asylums in Dublin and Liverpool, three hundred and ninety, it is said, were the victims of intoxicating liquors. Whether it may, with any approach to accuracy, be assumed that five hundred of these unfortunate beings, in our own State, were made such by a like cause, is left for others to determine who have better means of information. Nor will I add to the melancholy character of the subject, by vague speculations, upon the number of those, who may be now under like influence, approaching the brink of the same frightful precipice. But is there not enough known, to admonish all good men that they cannot stop where they now stand?

Let it not be said of us, that whilst with one hand we administer the antidote, with the other we scatter the poison! Whilst some are endeavoring to lop off the branches of the evil tree, it cannot be unwise that others should strike at its root! "Fruit of Sillings," the price per year, for the privilege of adding to the number of lunatics in our State!—A tax, which finds no parallel, not even in the system of tribute once extorted from the Christian nations of the earth by the piratical hordes of Northern Africa! For there, the shame rested upon those who paid. Here it degrades the recipient. We are indeed, a "peculiar" people!—The groshop and the free school side by side! The Upar and the Palm tree flourishing in juxtaposition!—One scatters its pestilential exhalations around, whilst from the other is plucked the wreath, which is to crown the brows of our warriors—statesmen and divines!

I hope I may be pardoned for presenting briefly another view of this subject. No man can be a good citizen in the enlarged sense of the term, who contents himself with the performance of those personal obligations of benevolence merely which meet him in the immediate sphere in which his lot is cast. As he advances up the steep of life, the horizon of his cares and obligations, expands, and no selfish considerations, should so dim his vision, as to shut out from view, those lofty incentives to action which appear in the distance, and which alone can satisfy the expanded aspirations of an exalted patriotism. In connection then, with the objects of our Order, it behoves us not to forget the high obligations under which we rest to the State and country whose prosperity should be our pride,—by whose laws we are protected, and for whose shame or glory, we are, in part responsible. The past history of our State, it is true, is not embellished with a succession of splendid deeds, which so often captivate and dazzle,—but there has shone around it, a clear and never failing light. The lamp of her destinies having been fed with the purest oil, has burnt with a steady hue. Having been taught in the infancy of her career in the severest school of adversity, she has ever observed the lessons of prudence and forbearance. Early subjected to trials and difficulties, may she be schooled in the virtues of honorable aspirations, and a ready and willing submission to the high behests of just and rightful authority. Called early to proclaim and defend her own rights, may she be prompt at all times to recognize and respect the rights of others. Knowing full well that boastfulness is not the surest evidence of merit, may she be content to decrease without being praised,—rather than claim deserts, with no other proof of merit than the vociferousness of self-commendation. The bright spots which occasionally appear in her character, like the gold which shines here and there upon the surface of her soil, are but an index of the inexhaustible treasures which lie imbedded in her bosom. Such were cast up by the passing flood, but the hand of the labourer is required to lay bare the massive richness concealed beneath. Honest, may she ever scorn to shine with a borrowed lustre—Medest, let her spurn a praise she does not deserve—eternally endeavoring nevertheless to merit whatever, in the estimation of the great and good, will adorn and bless a people. Loyal and patriotic, and aspiring to no encroachments upon the rights of others, may she ever be quick to resist aggression upon her own. Having been the first to unfurl the banner of freedom in days gone by, may she be the last to yield up to the hand of foreign or domestic tyranny, the liberties which were gained by the valor and consecrated by the blood of her Revolutionary sires. May her patriotism prove, in every trial, as pure as her mountain air—her spirit of freedom as firm and immovable as the majestic pyramids of nature, which shoot from her bosom to the clouds! In the hour of need or danger, shall such a mother call in vain upon her offspring for aid? Can they pause or retire in listless inaction under such a call? When she asks of her daughters the pure and gentle influence of their heavenly minds to infuse into the hearts of their husbands and brothers, a high and noble spirit of temperance, of industry, of State pride, and patriotism, will they refuse it? When she demands of her sons, that lofty and unconquerable loyalty to her wants, and veneration for her character, which should ever throb in the breast, and fire the ardor of the generous and the brave, will they shrink back in contemptuous or neglectful silence—puffed up with vanity or cajoled to the soul with avarice—and heed not her voice? Let such reflections sink deep into the minds of those who feel that the prosperity and honor of our State must mainly depend upon, and be commensurate with, the sobriety, industry, virtue and intelligence of her people. And in behalf of these great objects, let them

"ACT! for in action, are wisdom and glory! Fame, immortality—these are its crown— Would they illumine the tablets of story? Build on achievements their hope of renown!" My friends, a beautiful writer has declared that "it is not till time with reckless hand has torn out half the leaves from the book of Human life, to fight the fires of passion with from day to day, that man begins to see that the leaves which remain are few in number, and to remember faintly at first, and then more clearly, that, upon the earlier pages of that book, was written a story of happy innocence which he would fain read over again." Then comes listless irresolution—and the inevitable inaction of despair, or else, the firm resolve, to record upon the leaves that still remain, a more noble history than the story with which the book began." Brethren! to many of us may be left but few of the leaves of the book of human life. Like those of the Sibley, they must be seized with readiness, and turned with care. Upon them, let us resolve to inscribe a nobler and more useful record, than that which illustrates the pages already perused, and which have passed like a vision from the mind. May your future lives and conduct such as will enable you, amidst every temptation, and under all vicissitudes of fortune, to look back to your connection with the Order, as having

"Deposited upon the silent shore Of memory, images and gentle thoughts, Which cannot die, and will not be destroyed!" Go on then in your noble "Duty of temperance, charity and love. The eyes of God are upon you. Their prayers ascend to Him who is the fountain of all Good for your success. It is too late now for rhetoric—misrepresentation and reproach, to check the onward progress of the work in which you are engaged. Years of exertion may be necessary to accomplish that work, but nevertheless it will be accomplished. Labor, hard and unceasing labor, may be needed, but that too, will be furnished. Resolute minds and stout hearts may be required to stem the torrent of opposition, but they will come up from the North and from the South,—from the East and from the West,—pious men,—firm men,—able men, all armed with no other than the weapon of truth,—covered with no armor but a virtuous resolution in a good cause! We have two hundred thousand well tried soldiers in our Army. Continue to add to that number. The gates of the citadel are well manned and safely guarded. Sentinels are on the watch towers and awake. The halls of the great moral temple which has been reared by the Order are yet spacious,—and joyous hearts await the arrival of each new volunteer. All who are permitted to enter will be received with a fraternal welcome, and have inscribed upon his banner the glorious motto of the Order—"LOVE, PURITY, AND FIDELITY." Under this you conquer!

MEETING OF THE SENATE AFTER THE 4TH OF MARCH. We learn from the National Intelligencer that the President has issued the usual Circular to the Senators of the United States, requesting them to meet in the Senate Chamber on the 5th day of March next. It is then customary to receive and act upon the nominations which the President may make for members of the Cabinet, &c. The following is a copy of the Circular above referred to: To the Senators of the United States, respectively: WASHINGTON, January 2, 1849. Sir: Objects interesting to the United States requiring that the Senate should be in session on Monday, the 5th day of March next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to me on the part of the Executive, your attendance in the Senate Chamber, in the city, on that day, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon is accordingly requested. JAMES K. POLK.

THE NEW CABINET. Extract of a letter from Baton Rouge, under date December 16th, 1848. "Assured, that the President Elect will select such distinguished statesmen for the heads of departments, as the whole nation will approve of. They will be gentlemen of the highest moral and political integrity, of acknowledged habits of personal industry and sobriety, of ripe experience in public affairs and great facility in the execution of business, of moderate but firm and decided counsels in all things, and of enlarged and comprehensive views upon all public questions. They will be men, who will possess in an eminent degree the confidence of the great interests of the confederacy, and with whom, the preservation of the Union will be the paramount object of all their labors. "Great curiosity is naturally felt throughout the country to know who will be the fortunate individuals whom the Old Hero will invite to assist him in the administration of the Government, but, I think, it is not destined to be gratified until the nominations." Nat. Whig.

THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER. This excellent paper appears in a new dress, on type from the Foundry of Messrs. Bruce & Co. New York. Its able and witty editor deserves the fullest success, and he labors for a people who know how to appreciate and reward merit.

BRINKLEYVILLE VINEYARDS. OPENED for visitors the coming season, in seasons of vintage past, and at same rates of entrance, or 20 cents individuals 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 Brandy Wine, or the Port made with one-third spirits) or some kinds with all pure, as the safe-keeping ingredient. Best Elixirs or Vegetable Medicines, as Wine it tem, &c. also for disposal. Pic-nic Parties on every Saturday, when most of Grapes are ripe; or say after the middle of August till middle of October. May be seen and tried Apples and other Fruits as well as Grapes of boat kind 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 Acts or Hezen-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 WELLSER. P. S.—Editor 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 supplies' 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. Sewell and Mead—who, if not having sold all I left with them, have some of my higher priced superior Wine on hand. S. W. Brinkleyville, Halifax Co., N. C. Aug. 8, 1848.

Female Boarding School. MY Monday, the 23d 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 a healthy neighborhood as in the State, on the Raleigh road, 13 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, 15 00 Music on Guitar will also be taught. Pupils entrusted to our care will receive every attention necessary to health, comfort and intellectual training. No objection made a free entering school, unless in case of sickness. For additional information address the subscriber at Brookville, Granville County, N. C. EDWARD SPEED, January 2, 1849. 6-4 22

A CARD. BRINKLEYVILLE VINEYARDS AND NURSERIES. THE Proprietor thereof, intends visiting Raleigh and the Legislature adjourns, to trade in his line as a horticulturist, 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, well to know, 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. Modium price for vines and trees peculiarly fitted for successful Southern culture 25 cents each. Some quantity of the Rhubarb or pie plant for sale on hand, and best varieties of strawberry and raspberry &c. &c. In short he has most articles in his line, and whatever orders or valuations named will be promptly and faithfully attended to; and at moderate charges by his fellow citizens' humble servant, SIDNEY WELLSER.

P. S. References 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 wine and other articles in the Metropolis; and to the representatives from Halifax county. S. W.

DIAGNOSTIC 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 Ransay. JOHN C. PALMER, Raleigh, November 20, 1848. 52.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS! ALMANACS!—A 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 bound in 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 visitors in every house they enter. Every family should possess at least one of these Almanacs. 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 America, 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 on placed on the cover of the Almanac 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. IF 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.

TAILOR'S SHOP, LOUISBURG. WILLIAM H. FURMAN respectfully informs the public that he continues the above business at 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.

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. BOBERTT, 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 Speer'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 Grammar, \$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, may address Rev. R. FURMAN, P. M. at Franklinton. Refer also to the Editor of this paper. Franklinton, Dec. 22, 1848. 4 ft.

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. Farman, P. M. at Franklinton, or the Editor of the Times, Raleigh. Jan. 6, 1849. 6-4

HOLLINGSWORTH & TIMBERLAKE, Boot and Shoe Makers, ARE prepared to do all manner of Work in their line, as cheap for cash as at any other shop, and respectfully request a share of public patronage. They may be found at J. D. Conwell's old stand. (A. B.) on hand, very handsome Buckskin for making Gaiter Boots, a very fashionable article. Apply to above. Louisburg, Jan. 29, 1849. 11-7

129 Pages of Reading each month for Three Dollars. New reading and a cheaper price than any other as above mentioned. This is independent of all the splendid engravings—each copy of our Magazine contains a new engraving, but our subscribers receive about \$300 per month.

Those who take God's Lady's Book, and the Lady's Dollar Newspaper, and send three Dollars, will receive this amount of reading, more than is contained in a novel, and all the splendid engravings—about 260 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 J. A. Godey. A Novelist by MISS E. LESLIE, who contributes to every No. N. P. WALLS' Original Scriptural Poetry. T. S. ARTHUR, who contributes to every No., illustrative of Cicero'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 their 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 Mosaicist and Lane Engravings in each number—both by the best artists. In addition to these, there are given monthly what no other magazine gives—a Coloured 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 Cape Bonnets, Chemisettes, 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, Parasols, Bags, &c. &c. Health and Beauty, with Engravings. Model Cottages, with ground plans, and their 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 in 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, Tucker, 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 constituted 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 Smail, Mrs. J. C. Neal, H. P. Tuckerman, H. W. Herbert, &c., the author of the "Kirkman Bedd," Professor Frost, Bryant, Longfellow, Holmes—and a host of others—must always take the lead in literary merit.

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