From the Raleigh Register.

[illegible] [Shakespeare.

"[illegible]"—Moral.

"[illegible] ambulando, stando, sedendo, jacendo, operando, quiescendo, ——do, ——do. flebotomando."—Curse of Ermalpus.

"May he be damned!"—Dr. Slop.

"——and Bring him down with a jerk." "Fallen, and fallen to rise no more." "It rejects him, disowns him, and utterly repudiates him." "Apostacy," &c.—Standard.

Mr. McRae, in daring to be a little more concerned for the interests of our good old State than that very patriotic party which calls itself "a party of *principle*," and which "regards no man who attacks its *principles*, or departs from them"—was willing he should be, and is getting to be pretty well whipped and buffeted by the *patriots!*

We did not know before that the Distribution question was one of *principle*. We had thought it one of policy merely. And we well understood the *policy* of the grand, universal, junction, Ebenezer party of strengthening themselves in the North and Northwest, even though they had to pay pretty dearly for these national allies. The process is simply this: The grand Democratic party must be aided and strengthened. Every new State created in the Northwest is sure to be Democratic, and furnishes two Democratic Senators. States may soon be made out of Territories, if they can be peopled fast enough. Giving to lack land emigrants, each a homestead, and millions of acres for railroads, churches and schools, secures population enough, such as it is; and presto!—behold new States aplenty, sound and Democratic! What Democrat would not give away all the public lands, when the return is so rich in *material aid!*

Another reason, urged by *some* Democrats is this:—in which, by the way, there is very little *principle*, however abundant and cowardly may be the policy: They say that the lands *ought* to go into the federal treasury like the customs and all other monies. But the great Democratic Northwest, who are so hungry for these possessions, are getting so strong that they are obliged to be fed and satisfied, or they will take all, and we shall have *none* left even for the treasury, that it is, in fact, our safest *policy*, (not principle,) to yield to their wishes, or we shall lose all. *Some men* affight think that this is contemptible and cowardly, even *as policy*.

But can any Democrat in good old honest, *free* North Carolina say so, and hope to be forgiven? No, sir. Here it is a Democratic *principle*, embodied in a platform of *principles*, from which not one plank, "not one splinter" even, can be allowed to be abstracted. It must be taken in "its entirety," "*per mi et per tout*," as the lawyers say, or not taken at all. So says the Democratic chief, who presides at the organ, who twangs the bow-string, and cracks the whip over the heads of *freemen*, who may dare to be too patriotic for their party. Mr. McRae is solemnly warned of the fate of others, who became for a season somewhat restive in the harness, and were soundly flogged, and made to work again in the traces like dray horses. Their fate, we admit, is a sad one. They lost the respect of their party and their own self-respect, and waked up a blush at their craven spirit, even with outsiders.

There was once a reign of terror in France. A small, stealthy, cunning, dark browed editor of a Paris paper caused many noble spirits to be sacrificed at the guillotine. They who dared to doubt the infallibility of those sanguinary Democrats, had their doom speedily written—"fallen, and fallen to rise no more." He who ventured to scrutinize the democratic *principle* of that day too closely—to rip up "a splinter" even from that platform, baptized in the blood of its victims, had but a short race before him. There were but two steps left, one to the Bastile, the other to be scaffold; and the poor doubter was minus a head! Murat was a cruel Editor. He became accidentally and strangely powerful. He used his power tyrannously. He slaughtered thousands. He wanted to be Governor; and when he thought his "greatness was a ripening," he was taught by a wild enthusiastic nymph that he had ventured "far beyond his depth," and he fell "like Lucifer—never to hope again." Let us all learn wisdom and a modest appreciation of our own capabilities and merits.

But why must all Democrats agree on this Distribution policy, on pain of excommunication? Do the members of this grand Ebenezer party agree on Internal Improvements by the General Government? Are they obliged so to harmonize, at the hazard of expulsion? Do they agree on the tariff? Is there no want of harmony on the questions of protection, and its manner and amount? Do all agree as to the sliding and horizontal scale of duties? Does the Standard "utterly repudiate" and cut off all who are not quite sound on the slavery question from the grand Democratic communion table! Are there no Democrats, allowed to be such among those who entirely disagree, about the relative merits of President Buchanan and Gov. Walker, and Kansas matters generally? Are all Democrats to think just alike on these beclouded subjects, at the hazard of political decapitation? And is Mr. McRae to wander about with his head under his arm, seeking rest and finding none, because he believes that North Carolina has a resulting interest in her own original possessions—and that this is the most proper and propitious time to assert her claim?

The grand national Democratic platform, we believe, asserts that the public lands belong to the treasury, and that they should be sold by the general government, and their proceeds placed in the treasury. But they are not so sold, and the proceeds so placed; but millions of acres are given to the Territories and States in which they lie, for the good of those Territories and States; and Gen. Cass and Senator Douglas, and all the Democracy of that region, advocate that policy and give it their votes. Are they Democrats still? Or are they to be "brought down with a jerk?" Are they "fallen, and fallen to rise no more"? Are they "rejected, disowned and utterly repudiated?" Are they to be charged with "apostacy," punished accordingly? Must Mr McRae not dare to touch "a splinter" in that goodly platform, for fear he may mar its extreme beauty, while the great moguls of the Democracy have liberty to tear it all to pieces, and even kick with contemp, the workmen who made it! "Consistency,"—and so forth.

THE MORAL OF THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

It is something extraordinary to see a mere municipal election, like that of the choice of a Mayor for the city of New York, exciting an interest so wide spread as to be national in its character. Yet the recent contest resulting in the defeat of Fernando Wood and the election of Mr. Tiemann as his successor to the mayoralty of that city was of an importance fully justifying not only the interest, but the anxiety, universally felt upon the subject by all men of true patriotism and intelligence. That result is so far satisfactory as it shows that in spite of the most desperate combinations, the most abundant material for fraud and violence, and the will and wickedness to use them without scruple and to any extent, regardless of all other considerations so that success was obtained, there yet existed in the mass of American citizens the energy, the will, and the power to put its heel upon the crest of corrupt and aspiring demagogism. The reserve guard of intelligent and patriotic conservatism rallied to the rescue, and, as has ever been the case heretofore, with triumphant success. The contest has resulted as ever in the supremacy of moral power when brought to the contest against vicious projects and degraded instruments. It is perhaps impossible to conduct a municipal government so that corruption shall not creep into it to some extent. Peculation will in some quarter insert its filching fingers in the public purse, notwithstanding the strictest watch. Even in private affairs few men can conduct an extensive business, be they ever so vigilant, without suffering from small leaks somewhere. It would be too much, therefore, to expect an absolute integrity in all the departments of a municipal administration. Yet honesty should at least be the rule and plunder the exception, and in the choice of their municipal rulers by the people, integrity, and not an all but openly avowed determination to peculate upon the people, ought to be the recommendation for their selection. In the late contest, however, Fernando Wood was the undisguised and open candidate of corruption. The plunder of the City Treasury was the prize for which the battle was fought. For eight or ten years past the taxpayers of the city of New York have been robbed through the agency of their city councils to a fearful extent. The facts are scandalously notorious. The municipal plundering was not confined to either party, but was shared in alike by men representing the one or the other. Obscure grog shop keepers, whose whole stock in trade would not sell for fifty dollars, after a year in the city council, retired with fifty or a hundred thousand. Men who had never paid a cent of taxes nor possessed the property upon which they could be levied, after serving a term at the City Hall, became large holders of real estate, purchased their country seats and rolled in carriages. These abuses became so glaring and notorious, and the burden of the taxes so oppressive, that the citizens began to be restive under them. And then incredible as it may seem to those who only remember the history of his administration for the last few years, Fernando Wood came forward to reform these abuses and institute a purer era in the city Government. Honesty, order and economy were the watchwords under which he was elected. The matchless impudence of the man is almost petrifying to contemplate. It is so collossal in its proportions as to excite astonishment, if not admiration. What his career has been in office is too well known to be more than alluded to. It culminated in the effort to pander to the indolence and vice of the depraved portion of the population by advancing the doctrine that they had a right to be fed and supported by the public. The atrocious doctrines thus put forth by the arch demagogue, and which at one time threatened to be of such serious consequence to the lives and property of the citizens, aroused a storm of indignation which has swept him from his bad eminence into obscurity from which he should never have been permitted to emerge. The lesson is an instructive one. The moral is, that the intelligent, honest, and conservative portion of the people have the power, if they will, to control political events in the face of the most corrupt combinations, the most unscrupulous use of force and fraud, and even a numerical prepoderance in the rank and file of the opposing party. Why is it that they will never use this power but on extraordinary occasions?—*Balt. American.*

"AMONG US, BUT NOT OF US."

While the big American heart throbs with pity and compassion over the want and destitution of the "hungry mob" in New York, we cannot but state the fact, that that mob is composed of the foreign hordes invited here by the Democratic policy of our country. The New York Journal of Commerce, in speaking of the "bread or blood" demonstation, says:

"It is a fact, already sufficiently proved, that not one out of ten of those which have called the loudest for work would accept it when offered, at less than usual compensation of flush times; while many able bodied American mechanics have eagerly embraced such opportunities to relieve their pressing necessities. The novel spectacle has been witnessed of American tradesman working at fifty cents a day upon the same jobs previously refused by Irish dollar a day laborers.—Surely among the latter class destitution cannot be very severe."

We think this is strong Democratic testimony in favor of the American party, to which we add the testimony of another Democratic paper, the Washington Star, in favor of the law abiding disposition, the energy and independence of the native born citizen, and against the Red Republican rule or ruin radicalism of the foreign population. It says:

"The unemployed are holding open air meetings, demanding what they call their rights. *Thank God no native born Americans are yet of the same opinion as to their rights because to be of that opinion argues one to hold to the doctrines of Danton, Robespiere, and the quite as dangerous socialist of later times. They talk in their fierce appeals of 'Governing classes' in this country, which proves that they are persons wholly incapable of appreciating the theory and practice of our Government*—THAT THEY ARE AMONG US, BUT NOT OF US."

The Louisville Journal truthfully remarks: "Notwithstanding all the disgusting laudations of foreignism and the foul denunciations of Americanism with which the columns of the Democratic newspapers throughout the country have been filled for the last three years, the fact is forcing itself upon the attention of the people everywhere that masses of our foreign population are "wholly incapable of appreciating the theory and practice of our Government" and totally unfit to be entrusted with its direction and control. This is the origin, the prime cause of the organization of the American party, and the Star has unwillingly admitted the propriety and the necessity for its organization. It is a singular declaration to come from an organ of a party that systematically exalts foreignism above Americanism, and is battling in favor of alien suffrage.

The Star has spoken truly. A great majority of the foreigners in this country are "among us, but not of us." They have bro't with them the wild and ultra radicalism of European Red Republicanism. They understand neither the spirit of our institutions nor the practical working of our government.—They know no middle ground between despotism and anarchy, and flattered by the infamous adulation of the Democratic party into a belief of their superior worthiness to govern, and conscious of their present and constantly increasing political strength, they are continually endeavoring to introduce their anarchial ideas of a free government and to make the United States a mere asylum for the turbulent and mischievious of other lands, who, for the most part, "left their country for their country's good," instead of aiding to maintain the Union as the last refuge on earth of constitutional liberty and a great and prosperous government, upheld by a free and independent people, capable of governing themselves.

Southern Native.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the absence of news in the papers this morning, we give the following interesting items from Washington letter writers:

A letter of the 11th inst., says: Judge Butler's death, according to the present understanding among the Senators, will be formally announced on Monday, and that of Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire, on Tuesday.

The Democratic Senatorial caucus today agreed on the Standing Committees, Mr. Mason is to continue Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; Mr. Douglas of Territories; Mr. Hunter of Finance; Mr. Stuart of Public Lands; Mr. Bayard of the Judiciary; Mr. Brown of the District of Columbia; Mr. Clay of Commerce; and Mr. Yulee of the Post Office Committee.

An effort was made to elect new officers of the Senate, but the proposition was postponed.

The subject of the election of public printer will come up in caucus next Monday, and much interest is manifested concerning it.

The following special despatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin on Saturday evening is specially interesting.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Hon. Robert J. Walker, Governor of Kansas, arrived here last evening, greatly to the relief of the Administration leaders, who feared that he had effected a new *coup detat*, by a hurried journey to Kansas, so that he might supersede the new acting Governor, Mr. Denver.

"Governor Walker has been lasted this morning with Senator Douglas, consulting on the best course to be adopted by them. He will issue an address to the people, defining his position, as soon as it can be prepared.

"Senator Gwin of California, says he will support the administration on this Kansas business, if Walker will resign, and he strongly urges that course. Douglas, however, opposes it. "Senator Pugh, (Democrat,) from Ohio, is rather shaky in his allegiance to the Administration on this point.

"A majority of the Democrats in the New York delegation will stand by the Administration. Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, however, adheres to Douglas.

The New York Times' correspondent, under date of Washington, the 11th inst., writes:

"The course of Mr. Douglas continues to be the subject of much excited discussion. That he is to be read out of the Democratic party without the benefit of clergy, seems to be the determination of every supporter of the Administration. The hostility with which he is pursued you would scarcely credit. He has clearly committed the unpardonable sin in the estimation of the South; but by the time a month has rolled around, those who pursue him will find the Democratic party ridiculously small if all who think and act with him are expelled from it.

"Gentlemen, recently arrived here from Kansas, confirm the statement that Henry L. Martin was a secret agent of the Administration, there, to counteract the efforts of Governor Walker, in behalf of a full submission of the Constitution to the people of the Territory. They say that the Governor had secured a clear majority of the Convention in favor of the submission, when Martin arrived, and by his semi-official representations as the attorney of the President, influenced the course finally resolved on, or, rather induced the Calhoun party in convention to present to the Kansas party the alternative of a submittal of the slavery clause alone, or the submittal of no part of the instrument.

We take the following from the Washington correspondence of a Northern paper:

It is a fact worth knowing, perhaps insignificant, perhaps not—that, though Senator Douglas was present during the debate on Denver's appointment, he was absent when the vote was taken.

A still more noticeable fact, the significance of which is very obvious, was a remark that fell from Senator Mason. It was urged by the Administration Senators that there was a necessity that the nomination of Denver should be confirmed forthwith, as otherwise there would be an interregnum in the Territory. There would be no Governor. They were reminded that Governor Walker was still in office, and that he probably would return to Kansas. Mr Mason replied that the moment Gov. Walker began to turn his footsteps toward Kansas he would undergo the fate of Mr. Stanton.

It is probable, from this intimation, that the President will not wait for Walker to begin his journey in the direction of that Territory, so fatal to Governors. He will doubtless, soon be removed.

The Administration papers, *The Star* and *The States*, assail Mr. Douglas, this evening, as a renegade from the Democratic party. The Democrats here generally give him up as lost to them. A Senator, in conversation yesterday, expressed some surprise that Mr. Douglas should have turned against the South, which had so long cherished him as their property.

"It surprises me," said Senator Wade, "because I never expected to see a slave insurrection."

Our readers will see from the above extracts the harmony existing in the *National* Democratic party. A total disorganization of the party on the Kansas question seems to be almost inevitable.—*Wil. Herald.*

THE SPECK OF WAR ON THE HORIZON.

It is announced, apparently on reliable authority, that the Emperor of Russia has issued an edict, forbidding American or other foreign vessels to cruise on the whaling grounds of the Ochotsk sea and the coasts of the Russian Asiatic territory. Nearly the whole of the capital, shipping, and men employed in the Pacific whale fishery, are and for years have been, employed in the waters over which Russia now asserts dominion, and from which she essays to exclude our ships. The amount of capital permanently invested in these fisheries is estimated at about $50,000,000, which—if the Russian edict be maintained—will have to be withdrawn, or rather sacrificed. We are not prepared to discuss the abstract question of Russia's right to exclude us from the North Pacific whale fisheries—she may or may not have that right technically—but it is absolutely certain that the United States Government will never consent to the arbitrary exercise of the right. These fisheries cannot be abandoned; and if Russia insists upon it, the speck of war now trembling upon the horizon, will shake the Imperial seat of his Russian Majesty.

The San Francisco Herald, in an able article on the subject says: "Interests of such magnitude, constantly growing importance, will not be tamely abandoned by the United States, after such long tacit consent on the part of Russia, by which alone, our people have been induced to embark in and foster it to the extent they have done. During all this time Russia has laid no injunction, uttered no objection, and shown no disposition to interfere with our enterprise in this respect. Long habit and yielded permission, have invested us with something like prerogative; and now that we have broken the ice and peril'd the hazards of pioneer adventure, the sudden action of the Russian Government certainly presents a very strange and somewhat questionable aspect. Certain are we, that the American whaling fleet in the Ochotsk, will unite to resist forcible seizure of their ships; and unless immediate action be taken by our Government to settle the impending difficulties and preserve peace in those waters until it be settled, serious difficulties will ensue."—*N. Y. Day Book.*

FIRE.—On thursday last, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Union Hotel, occupied by Maj. Thomas Howerton, which destroyed the entire building. The fire commenced in one of the upper front rooms, and was not discovered until it burst out of the roof and into the piazza in such force as to defy all attempts to subdue it. The furniture was removed from all the rooms on the first floor, and saved; but very little of that in the chambers. By great exertions the fire was prevented from extending beyond the building in which it originated, though for a little while the corner above, and the hotel kitchen and smoke house, were in imminent danger. The hotel belonged to Long, Webb & Co., and was insured for $4,000. A portion of the furniture, belonging to Maj Howerton, had been insured, but the policy, we understand, was suffered to expire last summer without being renewed.

Hillsboro' Recorder.

MR. MCRAE'S LETTER.—We place on our first page to-day the very able letter of Duncan K. McRae, Esq., upon the important subject of "State Debt and Distribution." Mr. McRae has always been a prominent and active member of the Democratic party, and however bitterly he may be denounced by a portion of that party because of the position which he now so ably defends, he will be none the less a Democrat. But whether a Democrat or a Whig, the subjects presented in this letter, and the reasons by which he enforces them, deserve the attentive and serious consideration of every citizen of North Carolina.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

HOGS.—Two droves passed through this place last week, from Tennessee, on their way to Anson County. There were 400 in one drove, and 250 in the other. The owners asked eight cents, which, of course, they did not get about here, and we do not believe they will get it any where else.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

LATER FROM THE ISTHMUS—LANDING OF GENERAL WALKER IN NICARAGUA.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—The steamer Empire City, from Havana, with the California mails and passengers, has arrived at the Balize. She reports the Star of the West at Havana with $2,500,000 in gold for New York.

General Walker landed at Punta Arenas on the 25th of November with 150 men. The Fashion passed the Saratoga at full speed unmolested. On his arrival Walker sent fifty men up the San Juan river. The Fashion was at Aspinwall coaling for her return. Commodore Paulding, in attempting to seize the steamer, found her papers correct.

The British and American squadrons had sailed for San Juan.

It was thought that the difficulties between Costa Rica and Nicaragua had been settled without bloodshed.

The news from California is of an unimportant character.

FROM KANSAS.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has received letters from Kansas containing two proclamations from Gen. Calhoun, specifying the manner in which the election on the 21st inst., for the submission of the Constitution formed by the Lecompton Convention, and the election on the first Monday in January next for State officers, are to be held; also, giving the names of the county commissioners for each county in the Territory.

At a mass convention held at Leavenworth on the 27th ultimo, a resolution was passed requesting the Territorial Legislature to meet at Lecompton on the 3d of December. The resolution was adopted under he belief that acting Governor Stanton would recognize the Legislature so convened.

Gen. Lane, at the same meeting, offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, pledging the members of the convention, in case the acting Governor, Mr. Stanton, declines to convene the Legislature as requested, to put the government, as prepared by the Topeka convention, in motion, and to stand or fall by it.

A Democratic convention was called to meet on the 24th inst.

The *Democrat* also learns from private sources that acting Governor Stanton had issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Territorial Legislature to be held on the 7th of December.

The New York "Albion," the English paper, persists in asserting that the Peerage has been given to Macaulay, on the implied promise that he will not carry his history to the reign of the Georges. The truths which he would be obliged to tell relative to that royal house, are said to be dreaded by the Queen.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

A friend who has carefully examined the volume of "Mortality Statistics of the 7th Census of the United States, 1850," published by order of Congress in 1855, has been struck with some facts showing the comparative mortality of the States of New York, Virginia and North Carolina. At our request he has put them on paper for the Observer, as follows:

FROM THE MORTALITY STATISTICS OF THE CENSUS OF 1850.

In the State of North Carolina there were living in 1850, 249 persons over 200 years.
In the State of Virginia 389.
In the State of New York there were only 88.
The aggregate population of New York is to that of North Carolina as 3.56 is to 1, or about 3½ times greater.
In North Carolina one person in every 209.37 lives to be over 80 years of age.
In New York one person in every 285.65.
In Virginia in every 197.17.
The Deaths in the State of New York in 1850 were 45,600, of which only 16 were over 100 years.
In North Carolina, 10,155, of which 45 were over 100 years.
In Virginia, 19,059, of which 75 were over 100.
The deaths in New York were nearly 4½ times greater than in North Carolina,—the population only 3½ times greater.
In the State of New York most persons died in the Autumn.
In North Carolina in the Spring.
In Virginia in the Summer.
In the State of New York most persons died after an illness of under one week.
In North Carolina, over one week and under one month.
In Virginia, under one week.
Among the slaves of North Carolina there was one death to every 68 28 slaves.
Among the free blacks of New York one death to every 60.87 persons.
Among the whites of North Carolina, there was one death to every 98,07 persons.
In New York, one to every 68.05.
In Virginia, one to every 90.41.
In North Carolina, there was one death by consumption to every 1546.33.
In New York, one to every 462.91.
Or, the deaths by consumption were nearly 12 times greater in New York than in North Carolina, its population being only 3½ times greater.
In the city of New York, there was one death to every 44.99 of the whole population.
In Philadelphia, one to every 58 56.
In Baltimore, one to every 59.21.
In Richmond, one to every 56.05.
In North Carolina more deaths were from dropsy than any other disease.
Pneumonia ranked next in number of deaths.
Disease of the lungs caused more than all kinds of fevers, (open houses cause of?)
Scarlet fever caused only 21 deaths; whereas in New York there were 1028 from scarlet fever.

Fay. Observer.

ADVICES FROM THE TROOPS OF UTAH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The war department has advices from Col. Johnson, dated at South Pass on the 18th October. He intended to joining Col. Alexander at the mouth of Fontenelle Creek, and then move down Green River to Henry's Fork, where he will encamp for the winter.

He suggests that reinforcements be sent him *via* Cheyenne Pass, also that expeditions be sent to the Mormon country *via* California and Oregon. He says snow is his most potent enemy. The weather is very cold, and the thermometer was only ten degrees above zero at the date of his letter. The letter states that several mules had perished with cold. He assumes that no retrograde movement will be made by his command.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED.—It is a fine remark of Fenelon, "Bear with yourself in correcting faults as you would with others," We cannot do all at once. But by constantly pruning away little faults, and cultivating humble virtues, we shall grow towards perfection. This simple rule—not to be discouraged at slow progress, but to persevere, over-coming evil or bad temper, and adding once excellence after another, to faith, virtue; and to virtue, knowledge; and to knowledge, temperance; and to temperance, patience, godliness; and to godliness; brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness, charity—will conduct the slowest christian at last to high religious attainment.

CHARLOTTE & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

We learn from the Columbia *Carolinian*, of the 10th instant, that the Directors of the above road have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st of January next. When we take into consideration the hardness of the times this argues much in favor of the business of this road.

Charlotte Whig.

THE RICHMOND COUNTY FAIR.

The following list of premiums was awarded at the first annual Fair held at Laurel Hill by the Richmond County Agricultural Society:

Milton McIntosh, premium for largest yield of corn per acre, whole farm 17½ bushels per acre $10.00
Joseph McMillan, largest yield of corn per acre 5 acre lot 200 bushels, premium
Col C Malloy, largest yield of cotton 1 acre 1656 lbs, bolls sufficient for a few hundred more. Through some mistake the amount of premium is assessed to Mr J McMillan and Col C Malloy for the above productions.
W McFarland best sample potatoes, .25
Col C Malloy 2d best do dip
James Lytch, sample wheat .25
J C McLaurin, 2d do dip
do unthrashed wheat in the straw five and a half feet dip
A D McColl cotton stalk dip
J Shortridge, sample wyandot corn .25
J White, best rootabaga, .25
Dr A Patterson, sample Irish potatoes .25
M McIntosh, 2d do dip
J McMillan, 3d do dip
Mrs M McPherson, best onions .25
J D Currie, 2d do do dip
Mrs M McPherson, best squash .25
" N McLean, 2d do do dip
James Lytch, 3d do do dip
Dr J Malloy, best beets .25
D W Monroe, best vegetable potatoe .25
Miss M A Hughs, best colwart .25
Dr A Patterson 2d do dip
Mrs M McIntosh, best cabbage .25
" do 2d do dip
" T T Covington, very fine sample Turnips, ranks 2d best, .25

Mechanics.

James Lytch, best wheat fan 1.00
A Stewart, churning machine 1.00
W D Usery, best straw cutter .50
D White, spirit barrel .50
do turpentine do .25
H McLaurin, cotton sweep plow .25
M Morrison, best rifle gun 1.00
W McFarland, blowing horn .25
A Shaw, wheat house model .50

Live Stock.

E McLauchlin, best stallion 4 years old 2.00
J Fairley, 2d do do 2½ do 1.00
B B McKenzie, 3d best 6 do dip
R Fletcher, best 2 years old filly 1.00
H McArn, do do do 1.00
J H Graham, 2d best .50
Dr Easterling, best brood mare 1.00
H McArn, do draft Horse 1.00
R N Fairly, best pair harness horses 1.00
do do do mules 1.00
James Gilchrist, best Jack, 13 years old 1.00
Dr A Patterson, best buggy horse 1.00
Rev N Newton, best colt 7 months old 1.00
Col M McKinnon, best male 18 months old 1.00
A D Morrison, 2d best pair Mules .50

Cattle.

L McNeill, best 4 year old bull, native 2.00
Dr A D McLean, best Ayrshire dip
M W McNair, best milch cow 2.00
M McIntosh, do calf 1.00
Col C Malloy, best ox 1.00
D McLauchlin, best Durham 1.00
James Lytch, yoke oxen dip
W McFarland, lot sheep dip

Hogs.

Dr A Patterson, lot pigs six month old .50
M McIntosh, lot do 8 do do .50

Poultry.

McIntosh, best coop shanghae chickens .50
Mrs Dr A Patterson, best pair turkeys, .50
Do do do English ducks .25
Do do do Muscovy do. .25
J Shortridge, 2 pair Brahmah chickens, very fine .50
Do 1st Shanghaes .25
Do pair native .25
P McPherson, Shawnee Wardlies dip
T H McLean, pair native chickens
Alex Malloy, pigeons .25

Domestic Fabrics.

Mrs W McLean, best woollen counterpane .25
Miss N McLaurin, do do .25
" E Stacker, do do .25
Mrs M McPherson do do .25
Miss J Stacker, do do .25

2d Best Grade.

Mrs W McLean, dip
Do do dip
" M McIntosh, dip
Miss N McLaurin, dip
Mrs John McNeill, dip
Miss F Blue, dip
" J McFarland, dip

3rd Grade.

Mrs W McLean, dip
" M McIntosh, dip
" M McNeill, dip
" S McDonald, dip
Miss E Stacker, dip
Mrs M Lytch, dip

White Counterpane—Best Grade.

Mrs McIntosh, rain drop and honey comb .25
" M McIntosh, .25
" A Monroe, .25
Miss C Carmichael, .25
Mrs W Buchanan, .25
" M McPherson, .25

2d Grade.

Mrs E Gilchrist, dip
" M McIntosh, dip
" M McPherson, dip
Miss J Stacker, dip
" F Blue, dip

Dimity Cartains.

Mrs M Livingston, best, .25
Miss S A Patterson, best quilt .25
" A M McIntosh, do .25
" N Monroe, do .25
" M Shaw, do .25
" A G Shaw, do unquilted .25
" C McK McNeill, star quilt .25
Mrs N McLean, do .25
" Dr J Malloy, do .25
Miss S A Patterson, do .25
" M J McNeill, do .25
Mrs M McPherson, do .25
" W Buchanan, do .25

2d Grade.

" W Buchanan, quilt dip
" A C McKinnon, do dip
" M Morrison, do dip
Miss S G McLean, do dip
" A E McNeill, do dip
" F Monroe, do dip
Mrs M McIntosh, do dip
" W O'Bryant, 3rd grade dip

Blankets.

Miss E Stacker, best pair blankets .50
Mrs John McNeill, 2d best .25
" W Buchanan, 3d best dip
Mrs M Lytch, do dip
Miss J McFarland, best wool rolls dip
" S McLauchlin, best carpet .50
Mrs A McGeogan, 2d best .25
" N McLean, 3rd best dip
Miss S Livingston, do dip
" M Stacker, best jeans .25
Mrs M McLauchlin, do .25
" J McLean, do .25
" E Gilchrist, 2 pieces jeans .25
" M Livingston, 2d grade dip
Miss M McLauchlin, 2d grade dimity dip
" M McPherson, best homespun .25
Mrs John McNeill, 2d best dip
John Shortridge, best kerseys, two pieces 1.00
Mrs M Leget, best scot pattern .25

Fancy Work.

Miss E Livingston, infant's embroidered shoes .25
mrs Dr J Malloy, two candle mats .25
" L E McNeill, woollen socks .25
Miss M A Smith, (Robeson) counterpane dip
" E Stacker, cotton mittens .25
" S McL Livingston, pair shoes .25
" J E McLauchlin, pin cushion dip
Mrs Dr J Malloy, do .25
" Dr A Patterson, two quilted bonnets .50
Do infant's cap .25
Miss F A McNeill, basket .25
" M A Hughs, embroidered basket dip
mrs M McPherson, coral basket .25
Do pair alum baskets .25
Miss M Shaw, pair embroidered face screens .25
mrs J L Fairly, counterpane .25
Gloves knit by a lady 77 years of age without spectacles .50
Miss C W McLauchlin, domestic silk hose .50
" A Stacker, woolen stockings .25
Do do socks dip
Do do do dip
Mrs M McPherson, watch case .25
" Col McEachin, hearth rug .50
" M McPherson, white counterpane .50
Miss S G McLean, ladies cap .25
mrs D J Graham, embroidered counterpane .50
miss C M McFall, gents shirt .50
" S McL Livingston, gaiters .25
mrs R N Fairly, landscape painting .50
miss S McCall, girls dress dip
" M A McNeill, broided apron .25
" E P McPherson, variegated eggs and pop corn .25
" M Buie, edging, .25
" E Livingston painting, .25
" S Livingston, do .25
" S A Patterson, piece of drawing, .25
" E J Fairly, embroidery, .25
" E McH McNeill, embroidered collar. .25
" E Livingston, do do dip
" J E McLauchlin, do do dip
" E J McFarland, watch case, .25
" C Blue, collar .25
" A C Connelly, black silk gloves. .25

Flowers.

" A McLean, basket flowers, .25
" S G McLean, do do .25
" A B McLean, vase of flowers .25
" Sallie Gilchrist, boquet .62
" M McPherson, rose geranium .25

Food Condiments &c.

" C McMillan, best light bread. .50
Mrs M McIntosh, 2d best lightbread, .25
" M McPherson, 3d best do dip
" Dr Patterson, do do dip
" E Gilchrist, best rolls, .25
Miss C McMillan, best corn bread, .25
D McLaurin, 2d " " dip
Mrs M McPherson, short biscuit, .25
" J H McLean, " dip
" Dr J Malloy, Jelly cake, .25
" N McLean, crab apple preserves, .25
" Dr Patterson, potato pie dip
" " baked custard, dip
" " whortleberry pie, dip
" M McPherson, custard, dip
Miss C McMillan, green apple pie dip
Mrs Dr Patterson, Sugar biscuit .25
Miss C McMillan, " dip
Mrs E Gilchrist, bacon ham cooked, .25
" Dr Patterson, " ham two years old cooked, .25
" M McPherson, .25
" J McLean, gingerbread, dip
" E Gilchrist, " dip
" M McIntosh, best pound cake, .50
Miss M Buie, do do .25
Mrs Dr Patterson, do .25
" Dr J Malloy, grape jelly, .25
" E Gilchrist, 2d do dip
" Dr Patterson, fruit cake, .25
" do sponge cake, .25
" do apple jelly, .25
Miss C McMillan, dried apples & peaches, .50
Mrs M McPherson, tomato catsup, .25
J Stacker, bottle chinese cain syrup .25
Mrs Dr Malloy, Mango preserves, .25
" M McPherson, pear preserves, .25
" Dr Patterson, sweet pickles, dip
" Dr J Malloy, scuppernong jelly, dip
" Dr J Malloy, citron preserves, .25
" do do cantelope preserves, .25

Discretionary Premiums.

" A C McKinnon, best lot of apples, .25
" T McMillan, 2d do do .25
" D White, largest cluster apples 2d crop, dip
" T Wright, largest apples 2d crop, dip
" Dr J Malloy, best turnips, .25
W McFarland, 2d do .25
T McMillan, best scuppernong wine, .25
" J McMillan, common do .25
S McMillan, best vinegar, .25
D T Johnson, 2 deer, Doe and fawn, as fine as the species can afford anywhere, Texas not accepted.
J Lytch, best flour, .25
J Lytch, do corn meal, .25

Dairy.

Miss C McMillan, and Mrs Dr Malloy, butter, .50
Mrs McIntosh, large churning, .50
Dr O P Luther, fastest trotting horse, time 3 minutes 55 seconds. 2.00
B McNair, fastest pacing horse, time 3 minutes 57 seconds. 1.00

Observer copy one time and forward acct. to J. H. McLean, Treasurer of Richmond Agricultural Society.