

N. C. STATE FAIR.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

Awarded at the Third Annual Fair of the N. C. State Agricultural Society.

We give below a list of the Premiums awarded by the Judges at the late Fair. There may be a few omissions or errors in the list. We have not been able to receive the full report on Fruit and Poultry, as it was not handed in before the hour for reading out the premiums.

BRANCH I—LIVE STOCK.

FIND A LIST OF THE PREMIUMS AWARDED.

First Class—Thoroughbred.

Best Stallion over 4 years old, Gen. M. T. Hawkins, 1st premium, \$25.

2nd Class—Quick Draught and Saddle Horses.

Best Stallion over 4 yrs old, S. O'Bryant, 1st premium, \$20.

3rd Class—Heavy Draught Horses.

Best Stallion over 4 years old, Jno. Hayes, 2nd premium, \$10.

4th Class—Cattle.

Best Bull over 3 years old, N. Devon, S. Smith, 1st premium, \$15.

5th Class—Horned Cattle.

Best Bull, Native, 3 and a half years old, M. S. Henly, 1st premium, \$15.

6th Class—Working Oxen.

Best pair of Work Oxen, John Hayes, 1st premium, \$10.

7th Class—Fat Cattle.

Best Fat Ox, H. T. A. Crudup, 1st premium, \$5.

8th Class—Milch Cows.

Best Milch Cow giving not less than 20 quarts, on exhibition, Seth Jones, 1st premium, \$20.

9th Class—Sheep.

Best Bucks, 4 years old, South Down & Leicester, Dr. Wm. E. Holt, 1st premium, \$10.

10th Class—Swine.

Best Boar under 2 years old, J. C. Partridge, 1st premium, \$5.

11th Class—Poultry.

Best pair of Shanghai, F. J. Haywood, 1st premium, \$8.

12th Class—Hens.

Best pair of Game, J. D. Newsum, 1st premium, \$3.

13th Class—Ducks.

Best pair of Domestic, E. E. Hunter, 1st premium, \$3.

14th Class—Pigeons.

Best exhibition of Pigeons, F. M. Ironmonger, 1st premium, \$5.

15th Class—Bantams.

Golden and Silver Seabright Bantams, Mrs. J. C. Partridge, 1st premium, \$10.

16th Class—Wild Game.

Best Wild Indian Game, Thos. Greer, 1st premium, \$5.

17th Class—Honey.

Best variety of Honey, W. D. Jones, 1st premium, \$5.

Best variety of Sweet Potatoes, Crawford Taylor, 1st premium, \$3.

DAIRY.

Best jar of Fresh Butter, W. B. Williams, 1st premium, \$3.

Second Class—Household Fabrics.

Best counterpane, Mrs. Roxana Harris, 1st premium, \$3.

Third Class—Food, Condiments, &c.

For the best specimen of the following dried fruits: Peaches, Pears, and Apples, of each not less than half bushel, S. W. Westbrooks, 1st premium, \$2.

Fourth Class—Vegetables.

For the best stalks of Egg Plants, T. E. Pender, 1st premium, \$1.

Fifth Class—Mechanics.

For the best Side Hill Plow, W. B. Church, 1st premium, \$10.

Sixth Class—Farming Vehicles, &c.

For the best 2 horse Road Wagon, J. L. Woods, 1st premium, \$10.

Seventh Class—Machinery.

Best Sweep Horse Power, J. H. Gooch, 1st premium, \$15.

Eighth Class—Shoes, Hats, &c.

Best Ladies' Saddle, Bridle and Martingals, C. W. D. Hutchings, 1st premium, \$6.

Ninth Class—Sundries.

For the best and greatest variety of mechanics' Tools, made in the State, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, 1st premium, \$10.

Tenth Class—Sundries.

Best lot of Manufactured Tobacco, Cheung, Y. & P. Jones, 1st premium, \$10.

Eleventh Class—Sundries.

Best lot of Rifles, A. C. Ledbetter, 1st premium, \$5.

Twelfth Class—Manufactures.

Best variety of Field Peas, W. D. Jones, 1st premium, \$5.

Best piece Woolen Jeans, Carson, Young & Green, 1st premium, \$3.

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Best variety of Field Peas, W. D. Jones, 1st premium, \$5.

Best piece Woolen Carpet, Mrs. R. A. Lewis, 1st premium, \$3.

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THE RALEIGH REGISTER

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 24, 1855.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of this Association for the ensuing year:— President, Hon. THOMAS RUFFIN, of Alamance; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. SMITH, DANCY, HOLT and GRAHAM; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, THOS. J. LEMAY; Treasurer, J. F. HUTCHINS.

The sixth section of the Constitution of the Society has been so amended as to reduce the number of the Executive Committee to seven members, and to make the President chairman ex-officio. The Committee appointed were, Messrs. W. B. POOLE, CHAS. L. HINTON, R. A. HAMILTON, RICHARD H. SMITH, JNO. S. DANNEY, PAUL C. CAMERON, and W. H. JONES. The fee for membership has been reduced to \$2.

The following were the receipts of the Society during the Fair, up to Thursday evening: Payments by 418 members, \$1,254 00; At the Gate, 1,468 00; Admissions, 170 00; Shows, &c., 85 00; Donations, 5 00; Rents, 90 00; Total, \$3,022 96.

On Friday night the last meeting of the Society was held, and the business of its annual sessions completed. Various committees were appointed for the ensuing year.

THE PIERCE DEMOCRACY OF NEW YORK.

The following article from the Albany (New York) Atlas is worthy of the calm and dispassionate consideration of Southern men. The Atlas is the organ of the Pierce Democrats at the capital of New York; it is the paper upon which upon the producing and circulating of thousands and thousands of dollars worth of Government patronage. These facts give an importance to the article and its sentiments which they could not otherwise possess. In it, the principle is boldly avowed, that "Democracy (aye National Democracy) and Free-Trade are identical; and that the popular heart of the Northern Democracy beats more soundly and in unison with this great principle than any other political organization."

SLAVERY AND FREEDOM—THE POSITION OF DEMOCRATS.

It is an occasion for surprise, that whilst the citizens of the Southern States are so thoroughly united in defence of Slavery, and so keenly alive to whatever measures may promise its extension, there should be so much discordance amongst Northern men as to the action by which this oppression to our age and nation should be terminated in its progress. This wonderment will be somewhat allayed by the reflection that the subject is one which involves not only personal comforts and social aggrandisement, but also vast pecuniary interests; as well to those who stand in the immediate relationship of masters and mistresses, as to the masses of the free States, who are not less interested in the subject, because it is a subject which stimulates the industry which produces the wealth of the Nation.

THE POLAR SEA.

Dr. Kane's statements respecting the discovery of the Polar Sea heighten the public curiosity to know how far the North Pole is, and how far it was approached by a new channel, completely frozen up and almost impassable, even on foot, leading from the bay lying at the point where the immense glacier united the coast of Greenland to the new land of Washington. The glacier was not less than a league in length, and a considerable distance from the old part of Smith's Sound, and the channel which led to the sea was in the western part of the bay, extending northward. Our conjecture that the Polar Sea bordered Greenland was, therefore, an error. But how much more than this is the description now given of this last wonder. The Polar Sea discovered by Dr. Kane was entirely free of ice in all its visible extent, about three thousand square miles of it being seen, and a north wind of fifty two hours in duration failed to bring in any ice from the North.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

This tribunal, established by an act of the last Congress, resumed its session yesterday in the hall of the Supreme Court, at the Capital. Judges Gilchrist, Blackford, and Scarborough were present, and the Bar was represented by some forty or fifty gentlemen from all parts of the Union, several of them eminent in the political as well as judicial forum.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

When the evacuation of South Sebastopol was announced at the Court of St. Petersburg, Dr. —, an intelligent but free-spoken Tennesseean, now in that city, said in the presence of the Grand Duke Constantine: "Will this influence a peace?" "The only peace Russia will accept," was the remarkable answer of the Prince, "must not only guarantee liberty of worship to all classes of Christians in Turkey, but it must constitute and declare Constantine a free port, the Bosphorus a common avenue, and the Euxine the bazaar of the commerce of the world."

AN UNMISTAKED KNOW-NOTHING.

The Sierra (Cal.) Citizen gives us the following election anecdote, which, if true, shows that, if you wish for real, genuine, unadulterated, unmetaphorical Know-Nothingism, you must go outside of the Native American pale to find it: "An Intelligent Voter.—A Dutchman being asked on the evening after the election in Downsville, what ticket he voted for, replied that he didn't know, but it was the ticket with the wings on it. The Know-Nothing ticket had the American eagle emblazoned on it."

A GREAT MEETING.

The American party had a great meeting in New York on Wednesday night last, at which tickets for the State and city were nominated, and resolutions adopted. A number of speeches were made. The "Herald" says 20,000 people were present.

their only hope and salvation. We not only furnish them an asylum for their paupers and a home for their exiles, but we feel their hungry, and, by and by, will cloth them naked. The Western world is, and will continue to be, the granary of the Old World. We have enough, and to spare, and while they are fighting their battles, and sacrificing their thousands of a redundant population, and their millions of treasure, to maintain their existence, we are engaged in a preservation of the balance of power, the New World is actually affording the Old the very means of subsistence!

DEMOCRACY.

The San Francisco Citizen says that, since the late election in California, it is currently reported that the Governor intends to convene the Legislature to elect a United States Senator in the place of Dr. Gwin. The official journal has even intimated so much. After quoting the constitution of the State to show that his authority to convene does not rest in the old Legislature, the power to elect, and remarking on the great amount of money which has already been squandered in the controversy between Gwin and the New York "Short Boy," he goes on to say: "The complete rout their forces have met with have induced them to fall back upon this 'extra session,' as their last and only hope; and they would undoubtedly have called, if these constitutional questions had not stood in the way. But even if the old members of the Legislature were convened, we surmise that a Senator of the American party would be elected, and thus would they be laid permanently upon the shelf; for we can assure them the complexion of the last Legislature has changed, materially changed, since the adjournment."

THE WAR WORKING OUT TROUBLE.

The effects of the war upon the internal condition of France, in aggravating the discontents and privations of domestic life, inspiring trade and commerce, and retarding the general prosperity of the country, the New Orleans Bulletin remarks, are doubtless much greater and more enormous than is made patent to the world. True; for the system and economy of the two Governments of Great Britain and France are entirely different. The former possesses so much of the popular element that it is an impossibility to keep the condition of any department of the home or foreign government hidden or concealed. A free and untrammelled press is at all times prepared and ready to reveal to the world not only its present and positive acts of government, but its probable and future policy, with all the consequences that are to result therefrom. Things are managed very differently in France, under the rule of the Republican Emperor. The interior workings of the machinery of government are kept hid from the vulgar gaze, and the effects and consequences of its policy upon public and private interests are as a sealed book, not to be read and scanned by merely opening it, and turning over its leaves, but rather to be looked at, and its contents guessed at by the appearance of its exterior. Discontent and dissatisfaction find vent in England through the medium of the press, public meetings, meetings, and addresses to the authorities, and in a thousand other ways; for it is a special prerogative of John Bull to grumble, and he holds on to the privilege as tenaciously as he does to Magna Charta. In France, on the contrary, the intestine fires of dissatisfaction and revolt are raging under an apparently tranquil surface, and the first indication we have of their existence is an outbreak at the barricades, which takes but a night to construct, and the usual termination of a revolution. The disasters and sacrifices of war, which so many of our stay-at-home people in this country are inclined to glorify, are felt remotely at the fireside, and in the daily avocations of business, as proximately to the battle field. If victory has its triumphs, so is it followed by distress and suffering; and England and France, with Russia, the conquerors with the conquered, are fearfully realizing the horrors and sacrifices of that scourge of humanity, War.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

On the morning of Thursday, the Moon will be totally eclipsed for a period of more than three hours. Venus will be rising as the eclipse ends. Mars will be visible an hour earlier. Jupiter will set as the eclipse begins. Saturn will be near the meridian. Thus all the usually visible planets will be seen, if the weather is clear, unobscured by the superior light of the Moon. The "Sun" is indebted to Professor Henry M. Harnum for the following calculations of the beginning, duration, and ending of the eclipse in the vicinity of Baltimore: Baltimore Mean time, Hours, Min. First contact with Earth's shadow 12 58.6 Oct. 24

Beginning of total eclipse 1 38.8 " Middle of the eclipse 2 27.7 " End of total eclipse 3 7.0 " Last contact with Earth's shadow 4 8.0 "

Duration of total eclipse 5 6.9 " Duration of partial eclipse 3 38.0 " of entire eclipse 6 27.4 "

Digits eclipsed 17,556 on the northern limb of the Moon. The centre of the Earth's shadow will approach the centre of the Moon within about three eighths of the diameter of the latter. The shadow will approach from the northeast and pass over towards the southwest. It will be impossible by observation to perceive the beginning of the contact with Penumbra. At the time of the first contact with the Earth's shadow, the Moon will be about thirty degrees from the zenith, about ten degrees south of the cluster of stars in the head of Arias.

The Moon, while totally eclipsed, generally appears of a bright copper color, that part nearest the centre of the shadow having the appearance of tarnished copper. Several instances of the total disappearance of the Moon's disc are on record. In 1601, according to Kepler, it entirely disappeared. In 1642, not a vestige of the Moon could be seen, though a telescope, with different magnifying powers, was used for the purpose. Also, in 1816, in a total eclipse, it could not be seen from London, even with the aid of a telescope. The appearance of the Moon depends greatly upon the condition of the atmosphere. Humboldt remarks that in 1801, when not far from Carthage in Tunis, he observed a total eclipse of the Moon, "and was extremely struck with the greater luminous intensity of the Moon's disc under a tropical sky than in my native North" (Cosmos, vol. IV, p. 483.) We may remark, in addition to the prevailing distress, not only because it has raised the price of the ordinary sorts of wine to an excessive height, and so deprived the common people of their habitual beverage, but also because it has exposed the peasantry of a very large part of the empire to the loss of their principal crop.

In consequence of these providential disasters, much uneasiness exists in different parts of France as to the means of providing adequate subsistence for the people during the coming season of scarcity, which is apparently at hand.

Government is providently taking energetic measures to meet the apprehended emergency—not as it did in 1853, upon the occurrence of the deficient harvest, when it condemned the bakers of Paris to sell their bread at a fixed price, while the Government engaged to make up to the bakers the deficiency; but by a common sense, rational and perfectly legitimate plan. The experiment of 1853 was rather too expensive a one to be repeated. When the day of reckoning came, and the balance-sheet was struck, it was found that the system did not work well either for the Government or the people. It was too much like robbing Peter to pay Paul; for although it stopped clamorous mouths and filled empty stomachs, the relief thus obtained was upon a credit, for in the course of time the people had to make up the loss by some other form of taxation.

The Government now intends to keep hands off, and leave to individual enterprise the measures necessary to meet the current wants—only taking to purchase and lay by in store, for the supply of the army and navy. It is proposed, and doubtless it has already been done, to throw open all the commercial ports to the free importation of all alimentary articles; to prohibit the exportation of grain; to facilitate the interior transport by railways and canals by rendering it less expensive, and thus equalize as much as possible the price of food; to adopt rigorous measures against all collusions and other modes of raising prices; and to create a demand for labor, and thereby raise the rate of wages and improve the ability of the working classes to purchase food. These are among the wise and salutary modes to be adopted by the French Government to meet the coming emergency.

But France is not alone. In England the consumption of wheat has increased in a much greater ratio than the production; so that, notwithstanding the large crop of 1854, there is no more old wheat on hand now than there was at the beginning of last year, after the very deficient harvest of 1853.

In the meantime, the monarchies of Europe are looking for alleviation of their distresses to the model Republic of the New World. We are

"Earth has no soul."

Its Maker meant should not be trod By man, the image of his God, Erect and free; So also do we believe that the Democratic party is best designed to minister to the preservation of