LIST OF PREMIUMS

TO BE AWARDED AT THE

SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

N. C. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

TO BE HELD AT RALEIGH, ON

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday

OCTOBER 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d, 1858.

[CONCLUDED]

CLASS D.

JOHN S. DANCY, *Superintendent.*

No. 40---Plows.

Best three horse Plow, $
" " " manufactured in the State,
Best two horse Plow,
2d " " "
" " " manufactured in the State,
2d best two horse Plow, manufactured in the State,
Best single horse Plow,
2d " "
Best Single horse Plow manufactured in the State,
2d best single horse plow manufactured in the State,
Best Sub-soil Plow,
2d " "
Best sub-soil Plow manufactured in the State,
2d best sub-soil Plow manufactured in the State,
Best Double-mouldboard Plow,
2d " "
Best Double-mouldboard Plow manufactured in the State,
2d best double-mouldboard Plow manufactured in the State,
Best wrought turning plow, manufactured in the State,
Best Potatoe Digger,

No. 41---Harrows, Planters and Sowers, Rollers Cultivators and Grain Drills.

Best Harrow, $
2d " "
Best Seed Planter for horse or hand power for hills or drills,
2d best Seed Planter for horse or hand power, for hills or drills,
Best Horse Corn Planter,
2d " "
Best Planter for Small seed,
Best Broadcast Sower,
2d " "
Best Iron Roller (smooth)
" Roller for crushing clods, (serrated)
" Cultivator for general purposes,
2d " " "
Best Corn Cultivator,
2d "
Best Wheat Drill,
2d "
Best Cotton Scraper,

No. 42---Threshing Machines, Fanning Mills, Hay, Straw, Stalk and Vegetable Cutters.

Best Threshing Machine, $15
" " manufactured in the State, 15
Best Fanning Mill, 10
2d " 5
Best Hay, stalk, and Straw Cutter, 10
2d " " " 5
Best " manufactured in the State, 10
2d " " " " 5
Best Vegetable Cutter for Stock, 5

No. 43---Corn Shellers and Crushers.

Best Corn Sheller, Horse Power, $10
2d " " " 5
Best " Hand Power, 10
2d " " " 5
Best Corn and Cob Crusher, Horse Power, 10
2d " " " 5

CLASS E.

RICH'D H. SMITH, *Superintendent.*

No. 44---Reaping and Mowing Machines, Horse Powers, Stump Pullers.

Best Reaping Machine, $20
2d " " 10
Best Reaping Machine made in the State, 20
Best Mowing Machine, 20
2d " " 10
Best Sweep Horse Power, 20
2d " " 10
Best Railway Horse Power, 20
2d " " 10
Best Stump Puller, 10
2d " " 5

No. 45---Hay and Cotton Press and Implements.

Best Portable Hay Press, 10
2d " " 5
Best Cotton Press, 10
2d " " 5
Best Cotton Gin, 20
Best Horse Rake, 5
2d " " 5
Best Farm or Road Scraper, 5
2d " " " 2
Best Cider Mill, 10
2d " " 5
Best Washing Machine, 5
2d " " 2
Best Lime, Guano and Plaster Spreader, 20
Best Manure Spreader, 10
Best Pump for wells, 10
2d " " 5

No. 46---Carriages, Wagons, Carts, &c.

Best two horse Pleasure Carriage, $25
2d " " " 15
Best one horse Rockaway, 15
2d " " 10
Best one horse top Buggy, 15
2d " " 10
Best one horse open Buggy, 15
2d " " 10
Best Sulky, 15
2d " 10
Best Farm Wagon for six horses, 16
Best Farm Wagon for four horses, 15
Best Farm Wagon for two horses, 10
2d " " " 4
Best Horse Cart, (dumping) 8
2d " " 4
Best Ox Cart and Yoke, 8
Best Rigging for hauling Hay, Fodder, or Straw,
Best Hand Cart, 3

CLASS F.

DR. WM. R. HOLT, *Superintendent.*

No. 47.---Machinery.

Best Steam Engine not less than 8 horse Power. $50
Best Portable Saw Mill, 20
" " Grist Mill, 15
" Shingle or Stave Cutter, 20
" Sewing Machine, 10
" Smut Machine, 10
" Ditching Machine, 5
" Best Brick Machine, 10

No. 48.---Farm and Domestic Tools.

Best Churn, $3
" Sausage Cutter, 3
" Cheese Press, 2
" Grain Cradle, 3
" Hay Knife, for cutting down hay and straw stacks,
Best Scythe Snathe, 2
" Briar Hook, 2
" Weeding hoes for Corn, 2
" Cotton Hoes, 2
" Three Hand Rakes made in the State, 2
Best Three Hay-Forks, make in the State, 2
Best Three Axes, made in the State, 2
" Set of Horse Shoes, " " 2
" half dozen Wooden Buckets made in the State, 2
Best half doz. Wooden Tubs, made in the State, 2
Best four barrels, not less than three, 3
Best display of Cooper's ware adapted to household use, made in the State, 5
Best and most numerous collection of Agricultural implements, 25
Best and most numerous collection of Agricultural Implements manufactured in the State by the exhibitor, 25

No. 49.---Saddlery, &c.

Best Set of Carriage Harness, $10
2d " " " 5
Best Buggy Harness, 8
2d " " 4
Best Mens' Saddle, Bridle and Martingal, 10
" Womens' " " " 5
Best Cart Gear, 3
Best Plow Gear, 2
Best Plantation Cart Saddle, 2

CLASS G.

WM. A. EATON, *Superintendent.*

No. 50.---Cabinet Work.

Best Bedstead made in the State, $10
" " for Invalid, made in the State, 10
Best Chair for Invalid, 5
" Cradle or Crib for Children, 3
" Rocking Chair, 3
" half dozen Sitting Chairs, 3
" Centre Table, 3
" Washstand, 3
" Sofa, 5
" Wardrobe, 5
" Sideboard, 5
" Bureau, 5
" School Desk, 3
" Book Case and Secretary, 5
" Window Sash, 5
" Window Blinds, 5
" Pannel door, 3

No. 51.---Shoes, Hats, &c.

Best Pair Mens' Boots, $3
2d " " " 3
" half dozen Brogans, 3
" " " 3
" " Plantation Hats, 3
" " Wool Hats, 5
" Straw or Grass Hats, 5

No. 52---Sundries.

Best Piano Forte, $10
" " manufactured in the State, 10
2d best Piano Forte manufactured in the State, 5
Best Collection of Musical Instruments, 10
" lot of Guns, 5
" Stone Ware, 5
" Earthern ware, 5
" Cast (hollow) Ware, 5
" Leather, Sole, Calf and Kip, 5
" Side of Harness Leather, 2
" Dressed Buck, Sheep or Goat Skins, 2
" Best and greatest variety of Edge Tools, Augers, &c., 10
Best and greatest variety of Mechanics' tools manufactured in the State, 10
Best variety of Tallow, 25 lbs, with process of making, 5
Best lot of Soap, 30 lbs, with process of making, 5
Best specimen of Toilet soap, with process of making, 3
Best Specimen of Shaving Soap, with process of making, 3
Best dozen of Brooms manufactured in the State, 5
Best dozen Hearth Brooms manufactured in the State, 4
Best Dozen of Whisk Brooms manufactured in the State, 4
Best Barrel of North Carolina Lime, 5
Best Set of Knives and Forks, manufactured in the State, 5
Best Carriage or Wagon Hubs, manufactured by machinery, 5
Best Railway rolled iron, not less than one ton, manufactured in the State, 15
Best Pig Iron, do do 15
Best Hammered Bar Iron, not less than one ton, manufactured south of the Potomac, 25

CLASS H.

WELDON N. EDWARDS, *Superintendent.*

No 53.---Mill Fabrics.

Best piece, not less than 15 yards, Cassimere, $10
Best piece, not less than 15 yds Sattinotte, 6
Best piece, not less than 15 yards Woolen Jeans, 5
Best piece, not less than 15 yds. Linsey or Kersey, for negro clothing, 10
Best piece, not less than 15 yds. Flannel, 5
" pair of Blankets, " 5
" piece, not less than 30 yds., cotton Oznaburgs, 5
Best piece, not less than 24 yds, Woolen Carpet, 10
Best Hearth Rug, 3
" piece of cotton Shirting or Sheeting, 5
" " Bed Ticking, 5
" " Cotton Jeans, 5
" Bale Cotton Yarns, all numbers, 5
" Lot of Cotton twine, 3
" Bundle of Printing Paper, 5
" " Colored or Envelope paper, 5
" " Wrapping paper, 5
" Coil of Rope, Hemp or Cotton, 5
" Hair Mattrass, 10
" Mattrass of Moss, Shucks or Cotton, 5

No. 54---Household Fabrics.

Best Patch work Quilt, (Cotton,) $5
2d " " " " 2
Best " " " (Silk,) 5
2d " " " " 2
Best Raised work Quilt, 5
2d " " " " 2
Best Counterpane, (woven,) 5
2d " " " " 2
Best Counterpane, (Knit,) 5
2d " " " " 2
Best Counterpane, (Crochet,) 5
2d " " " " 2
Best Hearth Rug, 2
2d " " " 1
Best Pair Yarn Hose, 2
2d " " " 1
Best Pair Silk Hose, 2
2d " " " 1
Best Woolen Shawl, 3
2d " " " 1
Best Foot Mat, 1
Best piece 18 yds. Negro Woolen Cloth, 5
" " 10 yds. Tow Cloth, 5
" " " Tow and Cotton Cloth, 3
" " " Linen, 5

CLASS I.

RUFUS S. TUCKER, *Superintendent.*

No. 55.---Fine Crochet Work in Spool Cotton, &c.

Best Collar in Spool Cotton, $4
2d " " " " 2
Best Chemesett, 4
2d " " 2
Best Undersleeves, in Spool Cotton, 4
2d " " " " 2
Best Infant's Cap, " " 2
2d " " " " 1
Best specimen of Lace, " " 3
2d " " " " 2
Best Berthe Cape, " " 3

Best specimen Crochet Work, in Silk, with Beads,
2d " " " " " 2
Best Crocheted Shawl, 5
2d " " " 3
Best set of Table Mats in Tidy Cotton, 2
2d " " " " " 2
Best Tidy, in Tidy Cotton, 3
2d " " " " 2

No. 56.---Raised Worsted Work.

Best Piano Cover, $6
" Table Cover, 6
" Hearth Rug, 6
" Chair Cover, 3
" Ottoman Cover, 3
" Lamp and Vase Mat, 1

No. 57.---Embroidery in Silk.

Best Lady's Dress, $6
2d " " " 3
Best Lady's Shawl, 6
2d " " " 3
Best Lady's Mantle, 6
2d " " " 3
Best Lady's Scarf or Neck Tie, 2
2d " " " " " 1
Best Lady's Apron, 4
2d " " " 2
Best Vest, 2
2d " " 1
Best Child's Dress, 6
2d " " " 3
Best Sack or Spencer, 6
2d " " " 3
Best Boy's Jacket, 2
2d " " " 1
Best Infant's Cloak or Blanket, 2
2d " " " " 1

No. 57---Embroidery in Cotton.

Best Child's Dress, $4
2d " " " 2
Best Sack or Spencer, 4
2d " " " 2

No. 58.---Embroidery in Worsted.

Best Child's Dress, $4
2d " " " 2
Best Piano Cover, 4
2d " " " 2
Best Table Cover, 4
2d " " " 2
Best Chair Cover, 4
2d " " " 2
Best Ottoman Cover, 4
2d " " " 2
Best Hearth Rug, 4
2d " " " 1
Best Lamp or Vase Mat, 1

No. 59.---Knitting or Netting.

Best specimen of Knitting or Netting, in Wool, $3
2d best specimen of Knitting or Netting, in Wool, 2
3d best specimen of Knitting or Netting, in Wool, 1
Best specimen of Knitting or Netting, in Cotton, 3
2d best specimen of Knitting or Netting, in Cotton, 2
3d best specimen in Knitting or Netting, in Cotton, 1

No. 60.---Fancy Work.

Best ornamental Shell Work, $5
2d " " " " 2
Best specimen of Wax Flowers, 5
2d " " " " 2
Best specimen of Feather Work, 5
2d " " " " 2
Best specimen of Hair Work, 5
2d " " " " 2
Best Frame, Leather Work, 5
2d " " " " 2

No. 61.---Needlework.

Best Collar and Chemisette, $4
2d " " " 2
Best Undersleeves, 3
2d " " 2
Best Handkerchief, 2
2d " " 1
Best Child's Dress, 4
2d " " " 2
Best Lady's Underskirt, &c., 3
2d " " " 2
Best Gentleman's Shirt, 3
2d " " " 2
Best Boy's Shirt, 2
2d " " " 1

No. 62.---Fine Arts.

Best specimens of Daguerreotypes, $5
" " Ambrotypes, 5
" " Photographs, 5
" " Colored Photographs, 5
" Improvements in Ambrotypes or Daguerre types. 5
Best specimen of Painting in Oil, 10
2d " " " " 5
" " " Water Colors, 10
2d " " " " 5
Best " Grecian Painting, 3
2d " " " " 2
Best " Pencil Drawing, 5
2d " " " " 3
Best Domestic Drawing, 5
2d " " " 3
Best Architecture " 5
2d " " " 4
Best Portel " 5
2d " " " 2

THOS. RUFFIN, Ch. Ex. Com.
WILSON W. WHITAKER, Sec'ry.

REGULATIONS.

1. All members of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society will be furnished with a badge of membership, upon payment of the annual tax of $2, and will be required to wear the same during the Fair. This badge will admit the ladies of his family and children under eighteen years of age during the fair.

2. Agricultural Societies and Institutions from other States are invited to send Delegates. Such delegates will be presented with a complimentary card.

3. All exhibitors who intend to compete for the premiums of the Society, must become members of the same, and have their articles on the ground and entered at the Secretary's Office in Reception Hall, at or before 5 o'clock on Monday evening, Oct. 18th, without fail, so that they may be arranged in their respective departments.

4. The Regulations of the Society must be strictly observed by exhibitors, otherwise the Society will not be responsible for the omission of any article or animal not entered under its rules.

5. No articles or animal entered for a premium can be removed or taken away before the close of the exhibition. No Premium will be paid on articles or animals removed in violation of this rule.

6. All articles and animals entered for exhibition must have cards attached with the number as entered at the Secretary's office; and exhibitors in all cases must obtain their cards previous to placing their articles or animals on the Fair Grounds.

7. Those who wish to offer animals or articles for sale during the Fair must notify the Secretary of such intention at the time of entry.

8. The Executive Committee will employ a day and night guard, and will use all reasonable precaution in their power, for the safe preservation of all articles and stock on exhibition, but will not be responsible for loss or damage that may occur. Exhibitors must give attention to their articles or animals during the Fair, and at the close of the exhibition attend to their removal.

9. The awarding committee or judges selected for the next Fair, are earnestly requested to report themselves to the chairmen of the Executive Committee at Reception Hall, upon the grounds of the Society on Tuesday morning, the 19th of October, 1858.

10. In no case can the Judges award special or discretionary premiums; but will recommend to the Executive Committee any articles in their class which they may deem worthy of special notice and for which a premium has not been offered.

11. The Judges on animals will have regard to the symmetry, early maturing, breeding, and characteristics of the breeds which they judge.—They will make proper allowances for the age, feeding and condition of the animals, especially in the breeding classes, and will not give encouragement to over fed animals.

12. No stock of inferior quality will be admitted within the grounds: a committee will be appointed to rule out all below a medium grade.

13. Animals to which premiums have been awarded must be paraded around the track, that the visitors may see the prize animals.

14. No person will be allowed to interfere with the Judges during their adjudications.

15. The several Superintending Committees will give particular direction to all articles in their departments and see that all are arranged in the best order possible to lessen and facilitate the labors of the Judges in their examination.

17. The Superintendents will attend each set of Judges in their respective departments and point out the different articles or animals to be examined, will attach prize cards to the articles, or flags to the successful animals after the Judges reports have been made up and delivered to the Chairman of the Ex. Committee.

17. The Judges will withhold premiums on animals or articles in their opinion not worthy; though there be no competition.

18. Premiums of $25, and upwards, will be awarded in plate or money, as the option of the person to whom the award is made

19. Stock brought to the Fair for sale, will have an enclosed lot adjoining the Fair grounds assigned them, with water convenient, where they can be kept at the expense of the owner.

20. Articles manufactured in the State, when brought in competition with foreign articles, will take precedence, other things being equal, and the foreign article be entitled to a second premium.

21. Articles not enumerated will be entitled to discretionary premiums at the option of the Ex. Committee.

22. The Chief Marshal, with efficient aids will be in attendance during the hours of exhibition to keep proper order.

23. No exibitor will be permitted to enter more than one animal in each of the sub-classes.

24 Animals, when duly entered, are well provided for by the Society, without charge to the owner, and cannot be removed from the ground, except by permissioion of the Ex. Committee.

25. All machines, implements, or other products of mechanical art, must be exhibited by their respective makers, or inventors, or improvers, or their assignors, to or for whom only premiums for such articles will be awarded.

26. Every machine or implement offered for a premium, must be so designated or described as will serve to identify it by future purchasers, and also the selling price of the article must be stated and marked, on the labels and in the published reports of premium articles.

27. Efficiency, cheapness and durability will be regarded as chief excellencies in every machine or implement.

28. The track will be open for the trial of harness and saddle horses every day during the Fair.

29. A band of music will be in attendance each day, during the hours of exhibition.

30. An efficient police will take charge of the grounds during the night.

THOS. RUFFIN, *Ch. Ex. Com.*
WILSON W. WHITAKER, *Secretary.*

COLPORTAGE IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

During the summer months my labors extended through more than 20 counties, most of which I never before visited. In addition to my duties as General Agent, I visited 821 families, 30 of whom were neglecting church, 11 never owned a Bible, and 41 without other religious books. Also distributed over 150,000 pages of gospel truth.

Although the labor was hard in the mountain counties, yet it was pleasant, because of the kindness of friends everywhere, and the good success in extending the bread of Life to the needy. I am more than ever impressed with the urgent necessity for faithful *fireside and book preaching* by christians, individually and unitedly, to help ministers in spreading the gospel. From reliable information, as well as from what I saw, we have almost whole counties that cannot properly supply themselves with churches and support ministers, because of their peculiar location, and the sparseness of the population, which is so divided in some large sections as to give no one denomination more than 5 or 6 families, who are generally poor, and their labor cannot produce them much money. Hence they are almost destitute of regular preaching and good books. And neighborhoods that may be more united are so prejudiced to missionary preachers that they will not go to hear them. As these scattered and prejudiced families cannot soon be reached through the pulpit, we must reach them through the press, by the Colportage system, which kindly brings God's truth *in contact* with thier firesides, as the woman in Matt. 13: 33, put the leaven *in the meal.* This was strikingly illustrated recently in the case of a widow. After talking with her and her children, I handed her a tract which she pressed to her heart, and said, in substance, "I shall ever love tracts, *for they are preachers that can come and stay with us all the time.* I now have the first one I ever received—'The Dairyman's Daughter'—which was given me by a Colporteur two years ago, when I was wicked and thoughtless. I had not then been to preaching in nearly 4 years, the nearest church being 6 miles, and none of my children—the oldest about 10 years—ever heard a sermon or prayer before.—After that good man here talked about my duty to God and my children, I had new thoughts. I then read the tract and saw the Dairyman's Daughter had something in her soul which I needed to support and comfort me. This led me to read my Bible for instruction, and, through the kindness of a neighbor, I went to church occasionally. In about 8 months I was led to Christ. Soon after my conversion the Colporteur revisited me and gave me a packet of tracts, and I paid him 25 cents for another, which I read and loaned to my neighbors who meet in my house once a month for prayer and singing, and to hear a tract read. The tract "Do you pray in your family" caused me to commence praying with my children, night and morning, by repeating only the Lord's Prayer at first; and, although it has been a great cross, yet it has proved a great blessing to me and my children."

In visiting these families the usual objections to denominations, education, Sunday Schools, &c., are forestalled by our statement, that we are sent to their houses by christians of more than 20 churches, and our single object in talking and supplying them with books is to point them to Jesus, and after they are joined to Christ they can join what church they choose. And that we wish to talk together only with something of the feeling that we will have if we meet in heaven, which will not be of controversy, jealousy, or fear, but of love for God and each other. After thus addressing even the most prejudiced, at their homes, we seldom fail to obtain a hearing so as to demonstrate religion, education and Sabbath Schools, by the beautiful good books and catechisms, which they frequently express interest in, showing clearly that their prejudice is the result, generally, of ignorance, which can be met most effectually in their houses.

With these classes a Colportage, free of sectarianism, seems to be indispensable for the saving of their souls, and as the forerunner of denominational efforts. Two Colporteurs (now Ministers) of a denominational board recently told me that their success was almost double when they followed in the track of a Colporteur of the American Tract Society, for the prejudices were removed and the way opened for religion and books.—From the peculiar condition of hundreds of these families, it is clear that God has provided this system to reach, enlighten and convert souls, and hence there should be prompt *individual* and *united* effort to bring Divine truth *in contact* with them. And at this point there is work for *each one*—some to go and carry the truth, and others to pay for sending the men and printing the truth, for these men cannot feed upon the wind, and the Bibles, books, and tracts do not grow upon trees, God having graciously arranged the whole plan so as to give *each one the privilege of doing something to save souls.*

As I passed through the fields of 15 Colporteurs, seeing the good of their visits, and the gratitude of the cabin families for the "Primer," "Baxter's Call," "Practical Thoughts," &c, all the religious books they had, I felt it good to bow with these families in praise to God for raising up men willing to give up home, ease, worldly honors and gain to thus go about doing good, and for disposing benevolent friends to pay the salary ($150) of these laborers, and to have these gospel pages printed—1500 pages for $1—which will continue to live and preach Jesus long after the Colporteur and Donor shall meet in Heaven.

(During the quarter new counties have been supplied with Colporteurs,) and donations given in amounts from $100 down to the widow's and child's penny, as acknowledged in the "American Messenger" (But there are over 30 counties in North Carolina not yet supplied, and the cry from perishing souls is, "Come and help us," "send us the gospel." Are there not other friends who will give speedily to support Colporteurs in these counties? Surely the best use of life and money, which we can keep but a short time, is to so use them as to raise *monuments of grace in immortal souls,* for which God will reward us eternally.—Let *each one,* daily, so use the life, strength, skill and means loaned us by God as to raise us *these monuments,* which will stand to bless and honor, when this world, with its glitter and honors, shall perish. Yours truly,

W. J. W. CROWDER, Gen. Ag't
of Am. Tr. Soc. for N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1858.

MURDER.—An atrocious murder was committed in Gates county, N. C., a few days ago, by three men, by the names of Franklin, Brinkley and Vann, on an old negro, the property of Mr. John A. Knight. It appears that the old negro had, some twelve months ago, been employed by Franklin, who refused to pay what was due for the work. Franklin having been repeatedly called upon for settlement by Knight, and failing to pay the debt, Knight sued him. A few nights since, Franklin, with Brinkley and Vann, from the adjoining county of Nansemond, Va., went to the house of the old negro, and after tying him, inflicted on him an unmerciful whipping. But this, it seems, did not satiate their vengeance and these demons then fell upon him with clubs, and with heavy blows fractured his skull and jaw bone, and inflicted such other wounds that he died in a few moments. When he was dead, they put clean garments upon him, and after charging his wife if she ever disclosed one word of the murder, that she would meet a similar fate, made their escape.

Franklin has been arrested and committed to jail. The other two from Virginia have not as yet been arrested. We learn there has been no action taken in their cases. They are at home, strongly armed, and defy the authorities.

Norfolk Herald.

A SENATOR'S OPINION.—Senator Clay, of Alabama, has written a letter in reply to citizens of Mobile, who desired to compliment him with a Public Dinner, declining the same, and discussing at some length the present posture of affairs. The chief part of his letter is occupied with a defence of his vote upon the English bill, that being the only matter in which his representative course has been assailed. But, after a labored vindication of that measure, he confesses that he expects little good from it. "We have," he says, "more reason to apprehend unjust and injurious federal legislation than at any former period."

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER

BY THE

UNITED STATES BRIG DOLPHIN.

From the Washington Union.

The Secretary of the Navy has received the following dispatch from Lieut. Maffit, confirming the account already given of his capture of a slaver off the coast of Cuba:

UNITED STATES BRIG DOLPHIN,
At sea, lat 23° 50′, long 80° 42′,
August 21, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that, after a long chase, I overhauled and captured at 6 o'clock this evening, a slaver, surrendering under American colors. She has on board over 300 slaves, and, when I first made her out, was standing for Key Verde, with the expectation of landing her cargo this evening. Her officers and crew consist of eighten men, several of whom are Americans. One possessed an American protection.

I have put the prize under the command of Lieut. J. M. Bradford, with Lieut. C. C. Carpenter, ten seamen, and six marines, with orders at once to proceed to Charleston, S. C., and act in the premises, as the case may require.

I am credibly informed that several American vessels are expected on the north of Cuba, about the 1st of October.

Being short of officers and men, and the vessel requiring some overhauling, I shall sail at once for Key West, there to await the instructions of the Department. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient serv't,
J. N. MAFFIT, Lieut, Commanding.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

Lieut. Bradford, in writing to the Department from Charleston, says that portion of his orders "requiring the prisoners to be put in irons, would, if executed, have made our voyage to this place impracticable; for the slaves as soon as they found they had new masters, destroyed large quantities of water and provisions for the sake of obtaining a small quantity of each for their own use. I restored their former masters, and they had to resort to the fiercest cruelty before they could break up these practices of the slaves."

Lieut. Bradford further states that twelve of the slaves have died since their capture.

In his orders to Lieut. Bradford, Lieut. Maffit directed all the prisoners (the officers and crew of the slaver) to be placed in irons, under double sentinels well armed. He was to proceed to Charleston and consult an attorney-at-law in reference to the best course to pursue. He was also to call upon the Mayor of the city and request him to procure quarters for the slaves, that they might be immediately landed from the vessel.

By the act of May 10, 1800, the owners of vessels fitting out for or engaging in the slave trade, forfeit their property and incur a fine for double the amount. Under the act of May 15, 1820, the trade became piracy, and American or foreign vessels engaged in the trade, incur the penalty of death. In making the prize the officers and crew of the Dolphin have had a stroke of good fortune. The law not only gives them one half of the value of the vessel, but also $25 a head prize money.—They will thus be entitled to between eight and nine thousand dollars, to be divided among the officers and crew. The existing law authorizes the President to send the captured negroes back to Africa at the expense of the United States. We believe this is the first case of a captured slaver with negroes on board being brought into our ports.

Her Crew and Cargo--Interesting Particulars.

The Charleston Mercury of Monday furnishes us with the following interesting particulars regarding the slaver recently captured by Capt. Maffit:

THE BRIG.

The real name of the captured brig is General Putnam. The letters are partially erased and covered over by those of the assumed name of Echo, and would doubtless have been restored, had success crowned the enterprise in which she was engaged when taken. She is of Baltimore build, say, 280 tons burden and, it is believed, was formerly a packet in the coffee trade between that port and Rio. On the 6th March last she cleared from New Orleans with a captain, two mates, eight seamen, a cook, steward, and one passenger.

HER CARGO OF SLAVES.

On the 5th July she shipped a cargo of 155 slaves on the west coast of Africa, at Kabenda, situated in latitude 5 30 south, longitude 12 20 east. It is lower Guinea, in the southern part of the district of Loango, and not far from the river Congo or Zaire. These slaves were purchased in a circuit of 500, and assembled at a barracoon near the point of shipment. The brig set sail with them, and in forty seven days made the trip, reaching the point of destination on the 21st inst. In this space of time one hundred and forty-one negroes had died, leaving but three hundred and fourteen alive. A bay on "Key Verde," one of the keys on the north coast of Cuba, latitude 23 30, longitude 80 20, was the landing place, where the Echo was detected by the Dolphin.

THE CAPTURE.

The officers of the Dolphin left the harbor of Sagua la Grande the day before, and while cruising westward in search of slavers, perceived the Echo at daylight in the distance, bearing the British flag, and running down the coast ahead of the Dolphin in the same direction. No suspicion was excited. The brig entered a bay. The Dolphin run on her course, and in good time came in view of the bay and the Echo. The captain of the slaver now lost his presence of mind, supposing he was suspected and pursued, and suddenly hauled from the coast. It was then observed that a number of launches near shore had their sails set to come out to the brig. This verified the suspicion excited by her strange movement, and the Dolphin gave chase to the flying vessel, still bearing the British flag. Blank cartridges were fired, and it became evident that the pursuer gained. The slaver spread all her canvass in vain, and finding herself about to fall into the clutches of the cruiser, thought to be British, hauled down that flag and run up the stars and stripes.

The Dolphin followed suit, displaying her true colors, and brought her to with a few shotted guns fired after her. She was boarded by Lieut. Bradford and 16 men, and surrendered at discretion. No papers were found, but a signal of a black cross on a white ground, which had probably just been used to notify the party on shore, by a previous agreement.

THE SLAVER CREW.

The crew, 19 in number, professed to be all passengers, without captain or officers. But Lieut. Maffit selected the prisoner who appeared to be at the head of the enterprise, and took him aboard the Dolphin, with a sick seaman and comrade to tend him. The rest were brought there by Lieut Bradford. It seems that the captain and those two men were not sent to Charleston on board the Catawba from Key West, as was expected, but are now on their way to Boston in the Dolphin. The names of 18, excepting the captain, are as follows:

Dominica de la Plene, Juan Brevera, Jose Francisco, R. I. Bates, John Basco, Alexander Rodgers, F. Cleary, John E Capbell, Archibald Scott, G. Piaken Antonio Almera, Thomas Under, Antonio Somez, J. de Jave Vizal de Mirando, A. Milandish, W. H. Seno, Jose Gonzalez Seno.

One is a Greek, one an Italian; some of them are Portuguese, some Spaniards, and some English. Some of them talk about New York, but none now admit that they are Americans, or have a where-about in this country. These smugglers are a desperate looking set of fellows.

TO BE TRIED FOR PIRACY.

Under the laws of 1819 and 1820 they will be tried for their lives as pirates sailing on an American bottom under the American flag. They were committed to jail on Saturday afternoon. Their trial will take place at Columbia, S. C., before his Honor Judge Wayne, Circuit Judge, James Conner, United States District Attorney, prosecuting officer. The court begins to sit the fourth Monday in November.

A VISIT TO THE SLAVER.

Being curious to see the cargo and arrangement of the Echo, we obtained a permit from Dr. W. C. Ravenel, the Port Physician, and with one or two others accompanied Lieut. Bradford in a small boat from the wharf. Upon clambering up the side of the brig a startling sight presented itself; a deck covered with native Africans in a state of complete nudity, with rare instances of a narrow strip of rag an inch wide round the waist. These people were seated for the most part with their legs stretched out flat or drawn up in front or doubled up; some squatted on their feet and hands.—A few were standing about and a few lying down. None were tied or fastened in any way.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE SLAVES.

The majority were very young, apparently from eight to sixteen years of age, some younger and some older: scarcely one, however, over twenty-five. Some of them were able bodied, good sized and in good case; but the greater part were half grown children only, weak and worn. Many were much emaciated, and showed plainly the effects of their long and crowded passage in a confined ship. A few were evidently ill and soon to die. All were pure black in color except the dropsical, whose skins were tawny from disease. Their hair is very short and crisp. Those who were well appeared curious and pleased, some of them giggling and giggling and chattering, and others smoking tobacco out of short clay pipes with cane stems, just as our own negroes do. Those that were thin and sick looked dull and brutish, but there was nothing wild or ferocious in their aspect.—They looked amiable and docile, and readily obeyed the commands of the person who had charge of them. They are great thieves, however, and appropriate whatever they can on every occasion.

HOW THEY LIVE.

There were 246 males and 60 females, who were kept separate on deck and in the holds. The men and boys were kept on the foward deck, and in the forward hold, which latter is 55 feet long, 19 feet wide in the broadest part, and narrow at the head, and 44 inches high, the floor being formed of loose boards, moveable at pleasure. The hole for the women and girls is behind this. It is of the same height, 12 feet long and 19 wide. Under this temporary flooring lay stored the provisions, consisting of rice, peas, and the water to drink.—Their food boiled like hopping-John," put in buckets twice a day, at 10 and 4 o'clock, and placed in the midst of circles eight or ten each, and well guarded to prevent the strong negroes from taking more than their share, although all are liberally allowed. A pint of water is given to each, morning and evening. Most of them sleep on deck, being placed in close order, spoon-fashion, on their sides, and not permitted to turn or move during the night. At daylight they are dashed with buckets of water to wash them off.

NEGRO CHARACTER.

They sing songs, clapping their hands, and rocking their bodies in time, the songs having a great resemblance to some of our negro spiritualists.—Several of the negro fellows exercise authority very much after the manner of our drivers, with airs, & ridiculous gesticulations, and grimaces. Others were cooking the "big pot" like good fellows, and with old breeches on, too, obtained from the sailors. The captain of the hold understands their lingo, and says they are very averse to going back to Africa, as the United States law requires. Our coast resembles that which they came from and the group of pines, opposite the city on the south, look to them like the cocoa-nut trees of their native Africa

CROPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—It is now more than six weeks since the ground in this vicinity has received anything more than a slight shower of rain, and the weather during that time has been intolerably hot. Late corn is almost beyond the hope of producing more than one fourth of what it promised before the drought. Forward corn has done better, and will make a good yield. Cotton is being ruined. Bolls are dying, or bursting before maturity; squares are falling from the stalk and the plant looks withered. We, however, cannot think that breadstuffs will be scarce.—There is almost enough Indian corn in the District for next year's consumption, and the yield this year will be a fair one, though not half what was expected a few weeks ago. Wheat has turned out better than was expected by some, and farmers find it impossible to get more than $5 a barrel for the best flour.—*Laurensville Herald.*

"THE CITY EXPRESS."

ON AND AFTER TO-DAY, MY WAGON WILL call and carry

"Baggage, Parcels, &c,

to any part of the city, on the most moderate terms. Orders from the Merchants, and others, are respectfully solicited. W. B. REID.
sept 1—1m

STORE FOR RENT.---THE STORE next to the Drug Store of Williams & Haywood, and occupied at present by the "Express Company," is for rent by the year. Apply to
sept 1—tf WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WANTED TO RENT, FOR THE coming year, a good family residence. Apply at this office. sep 4

PIANO FOR SALE.--A FINE ROSEWOOD Piano for sale, second hand, *but very little used.* Enquire at the Post Office.
sept 1—tf

FRANKLIN'S AGENCY,
OPPOSITE LAWRENCE'S HOTEL.

IF YOU WANT GOOD FRESH, STRONG, OR Salt Snuff, go to FRANKLIN'S.

IF YOU WANT GOOD CHEWING AND Smoking Tobacco, go to FRANKLIN'S.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD IMPORTED Cigar, of any kind, go to FRANKLIN'S.

IF YOU WANT PORTER, ALE, OR Cider, go to FRANKLIN'S.

IF YOU YOU WANT GOOD FRESH Crackers, of any kind, go to FRANKLIN'S.

IF YOU WANT CONFECTIONARIES Fresh and Cheap, go to FRANKLIN'S.

IF YOU WANT BREAD, CAKES, PIES, Buns and Rolls, fresh every day, go to FRANKLIN'S.

IF YOU WANT MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, of any kind, go to
FRANKLIN'S AGENCY,
sep 4—1y Opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

WANTED.---A GRADUATE OF A highly popular and flourishing southern college, who is capable of preparing boys for the higher classes in best colleges North or South, desires a situation as teacher in some southern school or academy. Can bring ample and satisfactory testimonials as regards scholarship and character. Address,
B. P. A.,
aug 28 —5tp Raleigh, N. C.

COTTON PLANTATION, IN CARROLL County, Mississippi, 10 miles west of the Central Railroad, lat. 33° 30′, 880 acres, 350 cleared, of which 200 are best creek bottom. A large Gin-house and Mill, Stables, Cron-cribs, Cotton-houses, Blacksmith Shop and ten cabins. I wish to move my servants and will give a good bargain. I will take $7,000, in two payments, or one Cotton crop, well managed, to be grown on 300 acres. The place has yielded, for several years, about $300 to the hand, and a good manager living on it would do more. The railroad from New Orleans will be complete to our depot next Spring.—The location is very healthy and neighborhood good.
Address, Judge THOMAS MANEY.
Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 25—5td

CERTAIN AS FATE!---IF THE ACCOUNTS due the late firm of ROYSTER JONES & MOORE be not paid on or before the 1st day of October next, without an exception, they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. We hope our friends will deprive us of this disagreeable necessity, by calling *in* and settling *up.*
sep 4—w JONES & MOORE.

900 TO 1,000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM. I am still manufacturing at the

ROCKY MOUNT MILLS,

Edgecombe county, N. C., **900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum,** and will deliver at any of our Railroad Depots, free of Freights, to *punctual* customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 2½ per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.

Orders addressed to W. S. BATTLE, Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to. mar 24—1yin$ak*

NEW BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,
AT THE OLD STAR OFFICE,
(Opposite the Presbyterian Church,)
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the Citizens of Raleigh and the vicinity generally, that he will promptly and punctually attend to the binding of **Newspapers, Magazines and Periodicals** of all kinds and in any style, plain or ornamental, on moderate terms. Also Blank Books manufactured to order, and ruled to any pattern for the public offices. A share of patronage respectfully solicited. JOHN J. CHAPLIN.