PROFITS OF FARMING.

The New York State Agricultural Society are in the habit of awaking, at their annual meetings, premiums for the most successful management of farms. In 1850, the second of these premiums, a silver cup, at \$30, was taken by Daniel Il. T. Moore, Esq., of Watervleit, Albany Coun-The written statement of his operations, made under oath, is very full and interesting; and we wish we had room to present it to our readers without abridgement. His success is enough to make the old fashioned farmers fairly open their eyes with astonishment, and shows what skill, and energy, and preseverance may accomplish. He is growing rich on the same land where others have become poor.

His farm consists of one hundred and eighty five acres, situated upon the light sandy soil near Albany. For fifty years before it came into his possession, it had been under lease, and for a portion of that time in the market. The tenants held it only from year to year, and consequently had no incentives to make improvements. Each one worked it upon the principle of realizing the greatest profit at the least expense. Under this system of exhaustion, it became so reduced that the last tenant considered it no longer worth the rent of a hundred dollars, for the whole yearly sales of produce were only about four times that amount. The buildings and fences were in a ruinous condition; the few fruit trees were old and diseased: and a good part of the premises were allowed to run to waste.

Mr. Moore purchased it in opposition to the advice of his friends, and in November, 1845, he took posession. He was unprepared to pay down the whole of the purchase money so that he has been obliged to pay as interest more than the former occupant had paid as rent. The dwelling house he sold for fifty doollars, but the barn was worth so little that he tore it down. He then erected comfortable and substantial buildings, and commenced enclosing the tract with a post and board days. fence. In five years time he has succeeded in rendering the soil as fertile and productive as the very best in his vicinity, and, as we have seen above, has taken a premium from the State Society for his good management. The total receipts in 1850 amounted to over four thousand, eight hundred dollars; and the profits, after deducting the farm and fami ly expenses, exceed twenty six hundred dol-

Such an instance of success should be known over the whole country. Farming is too often looked upon as a poor business, not adapted to persons of intelligence and enterprise. Young men flock to the city in crowds, in the hope of bettering their condition; while those who remain under the paternal roof, never take an interest in their occupation, and are content with a mere subsistence. Those who fail in farming, would probably fail in other and "more respectable" pursuits; but many that make capital farmers, would prove poor merchants. Commerce is a gigantic lottery, where at least ninety-five out of a hundred draw blanks; the prizes are magnificent, but they are few in number. The soil is a faithful servant, which will restore the five talents, with other five which they have gained. Its rewards are slow, but sore; it gives a living to all, and to skill, forethought, and iron-hearted industry, and unflinching perserverance, it offers a competence-moderate, yet sufficient. Let the farmer possess the secret of success.-good management, and he need never complain of illluck, or grumble at the caprices of Fortage .- Am. Courier.

STABLES.

Stables should be on an elevated, dry situation, so that horses and cattle can go in and out, clean, in had weather. The horse, especially, delights in cleanliness, and would snuff the breeze, and slake his thirst at the crystal fountain. Stables should be capacious and well ventilated. These are important requisites to the health and comfort of animals. All offensive matter should be removed from the stable, lest disease be generated. After cleaning, strew plaster on the floor, to absorb the gas. This will pay all expense in the improvement of the manure. Dark stables are injurious to the eyes of animals. Stables should be ceiled or plastered overhead to prevent the bay from being scented by the exhalations from the dang, urine, perspiration and breath.

INFANTICIDE.

We have received intelligence of a horrible case of infanticide which occured in McDowel county, about four miles from Marion, a few days ago. A young girl by the name of ANN EPPEs was delivered of a child during the night of Tuesday, the 6th inst. The midwife testified that she attempted the death of her child when it was born. That she (the midwife) left her the next morning to eat breaklast, and when she returned to the room the child was dead in the bed with its mother, with marks of violence about the throat and signs of compression about the mouth and nose. A post mortem examination by Dr. S. Erwin revealed coagulated blood in the throat.

Various reports, suspicions and surmises are affort, which it is not proper for us to speak of. The whole case will undergo judicial investigation, and then will be soon enough for us to give more details .- Mountain Banner,

"OLD WHITEY."-The story baving been, started, at the time of the recent Hungarian demonstration in New York, that Gen. TAX-Lon's war-horse, Old Whitey, was present in the procession, the New Orleans Delta denies it, and remarks that the statement " slanders the respected family of General Taylor, in countenancing the idea that they would part with a charger so famous in the annals of our country, and so prominent in the history of the Hero of Buena Vista.' 'Old Whitey,' is now at the residence of General Taylor's son, on the coast, a few miles from New Orleans.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN MR. CLAY AND KOSSUTH.

The following description of the meeting be ween these two distinguished men is taken from the New York Express. Mr. Fillmore had the manliness to tell the Hungarian to his face precisely what he could expect from the Government of this country, and Mr. Clay it will be seen has likewise done so. It is a pity that all our public men, had not their courage and magnanimity.

"Mr. Cass introduced Kossuth to Mr. Clay at half past two o'clock on Friday, and the Sen ator from Kentucky received him standing and n a most affectionate manner. For half an hour and more the two were together, and Mr. Clay declared that no greater calamity could befall this Government than the doctrines of intervention as proposed by Kossuth. He, therefore, earnestly deprecated any such pelicy .-The vital principle of this country, he said, rested upon its Republican character, and in its practice of confining its action to its own duties. Our example was one of christian pro gress, and the United States, as the only living Republic and example of man's capability for self-government, was bound to encourage progress and prosperity on this Continent. Al this would be endangered and destroyed by foreign wars, and with them, all hopes of free institutions. These, he said, were the sentiments of a dying man, who, for a lifetime, had struggled for freedom.

"The well informed correspondents of the Journal of Commerce and Courier confirm by by Telegraph this view of the case :

From the Courier.

M. Kossuth did not combat Mr. Clay's posi tion. He confined himself to sommenting on the condition of Hungary, and the situation of France-which he believed would provoke civil war, and perhaps a general revolution.

At parting, Mr. Clay rose and bade Kossuth farewell, forever, with much emotion-wishing him God speed, to his efforts for Hungarian in-

M. Kossuth said that he should pray God daily, for Mr. Clay's restoration to health .-Both were deeply moved. Only four persons

Mr. Clay will yet speak or write his senti ments on the subject of intervention. The effort to-day will probably retard him some what but he has otherwise rather gained during the last few

From the Journal of Commerce. Washington, Jan. 9th .- Kossuth's interview with Mr. Clay, was most affecting. Clay stood erect and said, " A dying man I oppose your doctrine of intervention."

MOVEMENTS OF M. KOSSUTH.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, under date of Jappary 8, gives the following concerning the movements and calculations of M. Kossuth:

"On Monday Kossuth is to be at Annapolis; on Tuesday and Wednesday at at Pittsburg.

"He expects much from Pennsylvania, and has been led to do so by men of experience and influence in that State.

"Judge Bayly held a conversation with him at Kossuth's request on the subject of his objects in this country, and told him more forcibly than any others had done that he could never succeed in those objects. Kossuth wished to know his reasons for his declaration in the House that nine tenths of the American people were utterly averse to intervention in foreign affairs, directly or indirectly, now or at any time. Mr. Bayly give him substantial reasons, and especially of a political nature, for his opinion, and also the strongest proofs as derived from an extensive acquaintance with public sentiment of the

"Still, however, Kossuth labors under the delusion that the mass of the American people are with him. He says that he is aware that the present Administration and the present Congress are opposed to his views; but he has been led to believe by demagogues in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore that the people will every where declare in favor of his ward and give this line substantial aid, it will views and objects."

The Washington Correspondent of the New York "Express," under the same date has the following:

" All the Kossuth demonstration here among the public men is utter heartlessness. There is nothing serious in it from beginning to end. The President is about the only man who has publicly told Kosmost of it in solemn earnest. The Aboli tionists and Free Soilers ride the principle' to make capital out of it; and others, supposing will get the foreign German vote. Kossuth might stay here ten years, studying hard, and he could hardly begin to comprehend the politics and political men that figure here and intrigue here."

A New York Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce makes the following timely suggestions, well worthy of being universally diffused:

"To carry out practically the Kossuth doctrine, what would have to be done?-Why, the first step must be something like this. A resolution must be offered by some one of the members of Congress so big with love and liberty for all mankind that they are ready to burst, something to this effect:

" Resolved, That ___ millions of dollars be raised by loan, in order to raise. feed, and equip an army of --- bundred thousand men, and to buy or buildhundred vessels to transport such army to the coasts of Russia, in order to prevent its Emper by force of arms from interfering in the coming contest between Aus- in France, who was restored to life by tria and Hungary, he having disregarded

"Now, remember that Bonaparte en ing consumed by spontaneous combustion tered Russia with an army of three hun- needs confirmation. When we see it done dred thousand men, of which hardly a there will be time enough for believing it, remnant was left to tell the story of its not till then.

destruction, and that will furnish you with DAILY MAIL FROM GOLDSBORO'. the means of filling up the blacks in the above resolution. If sitting down to fill up these blanks will not bring every man he is incurable.

"Let us give to Kossuth all our sympathy as individuals, and all the moral aid that the mail will leave Goldsboro' for to his cause arising from such universal sympathy; let us give our money to aid the poor Hungarians and their families who have come with Kossuth to our country to establish them in profitable employment; there is scope and verge enough for sympathy and true benevolence; but for Heaven's sake do not let us make ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of the world by debating about Quixotic expeditions which are utterly impracticable, even if they were founded upon just and sufficient

SUFFERING HUNGARIANS.

It is certain that the Hungarians who came over with Kossuth are in a suffering condition. It is said that they are willing to work, and that one of them, who is a Magyar noble of high rank, boasts that he earns in a hatter's shop, 27 cents a week more than will pay his board. As the money raised to promote a revolution in Hungary cannot be appropriated to that foolish purpose especially since the movement of Napoleon, it has been suggested that leave be obtained of the donors to apply it to the relief of the suffering exiles. A very good suggestion—as it is now known that relief is wanted to prevent death by starvation. What a comment this is upon the uproarous enthusiam of the hourwhere are the tipsy 'patriots;' where the sober clergy? These have made Kossuth the God of their idolatry, while the sharers in his pains and perils are left to starve. For our own part we have just as much faith in the patriotic stamina of these brawlers and speech makers as we have in their goodness of heart and charity -of which we have now an illustration.

The strong feeling lately exhibited in the mining districts of California in favor of introducing slave labor into that portion of our ter ritory on the Pacific, has, we perceive, had its effect on many citizens on the Atlantic coast who, well aware of the innumerable advantages that would accrue to them were they permitted to employ that particular description of property in the gold regions, are daily making arrangements for the transportation of them selves and slaves to that section of our possessions, and that fine steam ship the Isabel, has on several occasions had on board some passengers with their servants en route for the Pacific. On her last trip, she took out a large number, amongst whom, as we learn from the Yorkville Remedy, were twenty young men with as many negroes, from Burke and Cataw. ba counties. North Carolina-some, says the Remedy, hardy looking fellows, who seemed bent to have their share of the golld dust, if hard work or hard knocks can bring it.

Wil. Commercial

We understand, likewise, that several oilet Harrisburg; and on Friday and Saturday parties from North Carolina, are about starting with their slaves, and that the agent in this City, for the Isabel, has several applications for passage, and we have little doubt their labors will be attended with such success as to induce a very large emigration from the slave-holding States, during the next year, as from all accounts there are there certain seasons, as in the Southern States, when negro labor is alone available with safety to health in damp and marshy localities .- Chorleston Courier.

> The steam ship Pacific, Capt. Nye, of Col lins' line, has made twenty two passages across the Atlantic-the longest of which occupied twelve years and eight hours, and the shortest nine days nineteen hours and thirty lour minutes, doubtless the shortest passage, mean or true time, ever made. The average of all her passages is under eleven days. In fact, steamers of the Collins line have done better this winter than ever before. Their passages late. ly have been astonishing. Crossing the At lantie to the westward in the middle of winter in less than eleven days is wonderful. But we regret to learn from the New York Herald that the Company, however, find it a losing busi: ness. The expenses are enormous, and the income from the government and passengers too small to prevent serious loss; and unless says the Herald, "the government come for be abandoned. The Emperor of Russia has signified a desire to purchase these magnificent steam ships to form a nucleus for a powerful steam navy. Cannot something be done at once, to prevent these vessels from falling into the hands of a foreign government?"

Charleston Courier.

The Editor of the Savannah Morning News was shown on Friday a counterfeit American quarter of a dollar, which had been received in suth the plain truth, face to face. The change. The piece is composed of some hard politicians are planting for foreign votes metal which has the color and ring of silver, in some quarters, and for general humbag but is easily distinguished by its glossy bright. in others. Kossuth, however, takes the ness. It has evidently been cast in a mould, and has the milled edge. It may be easily tected by the roundness of its imprint, and the oily feeling which it has when pressed between the fingers. It purports to be of the coinage of 1847. As more of this counterfeit coin are probably in circulation, it would be well to be on the lookout for them.

> A New Phase of Humbug .- The New York Tribune of Friday contains the following: Yesterday afternoon the noted professor An-

> derson distributed 1,000 loaves of bread of five pounds each, and 1,000 pieces of meat of four pounds each, to as many poor persons, in the shape of a new years gift. A procession was formed on the occasion and passed through the principal streets of the city, in the following or-

Carriage containing Professor Anderson and his agent, Mr. Wilton. Band of Music. Banner Bearing the inscription, The Real Remedy for the Hungry. Five vehicles filled with Bread. Four vehicles filled with meat. A number of Flags, &c.

The cortege attracted much attention as it

passed through the streets. a number of notices about a young man great work .- North Carolina Telegraph. the transfusion of blood, after being froour polite request made to him to that ef- zen up in the Alps for a month. This story, like a great number about persons be-

We are glad to learn from the Patriot. between Raleigh and Goldsboro. We un- tol. derstand the schedule to be so arranged Raleigh every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, upon the arrival of the Southern train, and every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, on the arrival of the Northern train, and connecting with the tri-weekly line to New Berne. This arrangement will go into effect in a few

The Patriot contends that the " Northern mail can be sent to Raleigh via Goldsboro' in the same time required to forward it by way of Rocky Mount or the Raleigh and Gaston Road."

DAILY MAIL WEST.

We are gratified also to learn that a petition is about to be sent to the Department for a daily line from Raleigh to Greensborough, Salisbury, and, we trust, to Asheville. We first, "solitary and alone, put this ball in motion," and we hope it will be kept moving until the mail facilities which are loudly demanded by the wants of our people, shall be granted. We do not think the Department should hesitate a moment to make the arrangement for this daily mail, which, we learn, the present enterprising and worthy contractors on the line are ready and willing to enter into.-Ral. Star.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

The Board of Directors of the North Carolina Road met at Hillsborough on the 8th instant-present, Messrs. Morehead, Saunders, Ellis, Wilson, Means, Holt and Jones.

We learn that the President of the Road was authorized to negotionate for the purchase of iron for the Road, and lay the result of his inquiries before the Board at its next meeting; or, if he think it best, sons were stored. The alarm bell in the vicinto conclude a contract of purchase. It ity rang for fire, and a woman in the upper part was determined that the rails should be of the T. pattern, eighteen feet long, and weighing sixty pounds to the yard. He was also authorized to purchase two twenty ton locomotives, with a set of frieght cars for each—the one to be used on the Eastern, and the other on the Western end of the line.

Information being furnished the Board that there were now actually employed on the Road from Charlotte to Salisbury, 629 men and 201 boys, and it being to appear probable that the whole of that part of the Road would be graded during the present year, the President was authorized to contract for the delivery of timber for the superstructure along that part of the line, by the first of January.

of the capital stock of the Company, to be bor had said or done amiss, she instantly paid in by the first Monday in July next put on her bonnet, and went at once to by instalments of 10 per cent. every two the person, and told what had been said months between this time and the first and who had said it, and asked if it was It was determine Monday in July. We learn that stock- true." Those who follow this rule, we pattern, eighteen holders are paying in promptly the last call of 10 per cent.

from the contractors as soon as they are

be in a rapid state of progress, and that its condition is as flattering as the most sanguine of its friends could have anticipated.—Ral. Standard.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, held at Henderson on the 13th January, 1852, on motion of George W. Mordecai, John D. Hawkins, Esq. was called to the chair, and on motion of N. T. Green, R. W. Hyman was appointed secretary.

On motion of George W. Mordecai, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, have been highly gratified to learn, that gratulate all who are possessed of rationthere is a prospect of the speedy construc- al county pride, upon this desirable state tion of the Roanoke Valley Rail Road; that they feel a deep interest in that work, our village, who are more immediately ately destitute of the and will afford all the facilities in their interested in the morals of the place. power, to expedite it.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that a connection with the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, at Ridgeway, south of that place, will be a substantial charter of that company, authorizing them to connect with this road in the vicinity of Ridgeway.

We had the pleasure recently, while on a visit to Wilmington, of seeing the block of marble which the Young Men's Thalian asso. ciation of that town have presented to the Wash. ington National Monument. It is we judge some two and a half feet long, by two feet in width, and one in thickness. Upon the side which will be exposed to view, is a representation of Shakespeare with a ribbon floating over his head, and upon it are carved the words. " Wilmington North Carolina Thalian Association." The block of marble was brought from Surry, and though of rather a coarse texture, the work is neatly executed, and the likeness of the great dramatist quite striking. Mr. McLara. nan, of Wilmington, whose work it is, deserves much credit. He is a skillful workman, and if Gov. Reid had searched a little farther, he might, we think, have found a North Carolina artist sufficiently accomplished to have finished Restoring to Life .- We have seen quite the block which the State presented to the same

> The sound of your hammer, says Franklin, at five in the morning, or nine at night heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at the gambling table or hears your voice at the tavern when you should be at work, he sends for his money next

ACCIDENT AND WARNING.

We understand that a man by the that Messrs. Springs & McLean have name of Holt, of Guilford county, was made a new contract with the Post Office killed on the evening before New Year's who is Kossuth-mad to his senses, then Department, which secures a daily mail Day, by the accidental discharge of a pis-

He was helping to shoot away the old year; and his pistol missing fire, or needog some repair about the lock, he sat down to pick the flint, with the muzzle towards his body-the powder igniting the pistol was discharged, the contents passing through the owner's abdomen and causing immediate death.

Weekly Post.

CASUALTIES .- A correspondent, writing from Abbefoil, Macon county, gives the following list of recent Casualties in that vicinity:

"A gloom was thrown over this community on the 1st ult,, by the suden death of Mr. Hector Blue. The deceased was attending a grammar school, and at twelve o'clock he and another young man, for pasttime, concluded to try the speed of their horses, and at the end of the distance agreed upon between them, Blue's horse left the road, throwing him against a tree. He was so injured that he died about three hours afterward. Thus perished a lovely youth in the 23d year of his age, leaving a widowed to vote. mother, brothers and sisters, and a large circle

of friends in deep affection. "Racing horses has been kept up for some ime at Blue's store, in Pike county. A race came off at that place on Saturday last, and one of the riders, Mr. Blunt Pierce, a son of Wm. Pierce, was thrown from his borse, and was so injured that he died on Tuesday night last. Also, on the same day, Mr. John Owen, an aged man, returning home from the same place, his horse ran with him, he was thrown, his leg or thigh broken, and he has since died."

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13. A calamity similar to that of the school house occurred last evening in a large building back of Centre Street, put up by the Commissioners of Emigration for the accommodation of newly arrived emigrants. It was five stories in height and on the various floors no less than 480 percrying out led the occupants to believe that the building was in flames, and a wild struggle ensued upon the stairs. The crowd soon choking day's quots up this only avenue of escape, quite a number leaped from a window into the yard below.--Six lives were lost, all of whom are children except one, an unknown young woman, aged Eight others were taken to the hospital seriously injured, five of whom will probably

"The north wind driveth away rain; so doth an an gry countenance a backbiting tongue. - Solomon CURE FOR SCANDAL.

Mrs. Chalmers of Anstruther, mother of the Doctor, had an extreme dislike to all petty scandal. She had one rule, which she made known among her acquaintances, and which she rigidly followed .-A requisition was made for 30 per cent. " Whenever told of anything that a neighopine, will seldom have occasion to execute it. They who smile at scandal, or lis-All contracts, we learn, will be received ten to it complacently, obey not the injunction of the wise man. He who pours scandal into my ears gives me just occa-We learn that the work was found to sion to be angry. He offends my good sense by presuming that I wish to make my head a lumber room, instead of a storehouse of useful knowledge; he offends is as flattering as the my good taste by presuming that I love could have anticipe gossip; he offends my piety by thinking that I will "rejoice in iniquity." I am justified, by the wisest of men, in "looking him out of countenance."

New York Express.

OUR TOWN AND COUNTY.

We have several times taken occasion to speak in favorable terms of the sobriety and good order prevalent at meetings of the citizens of our town and county, and it may look a little egotistical in us to recur so often to the subject, but the recent festivities of the Christmas holidays, and the large collection of people to the hirings having passed off with quietude and whether these long-tai so little of brawling or disturbance of any kind, that we may be permitted to conof things; and especially the citizens of of those of their col

Warrenton News.

Vacant seats in Churches .- An English pa. per gives the following account of the remarks or at any point within five or six miles, of Sir W. Page Wood, the Solicitor General, on the above subject, and as it may be interestcompliance with the requisition of the ing to some of our readers we insert it. He

> With regard to keeping the seats empty after service had begun, no person had a right to do so, whether they were paid for or not. He knew a case in which a person holding a pew in holes in the bo church objected to having any persons admit- to admit of the ted into his pew, and used to put a padlock on the door, and come himself after the service had begun, The Clergyman, however, had the padlock laken off, and put persons into the nent Ethiopian pew when it was empty at the commencement of the service, and he was upheld by the courts in the course.

THE RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The American Railway Times of the 1st instant contains a list of all the railways in the United States, by which it appears that the number of railways in operation is 263, measuring 11.565 miles, in length and constructed at a three years cost of \$335,150,848. The number of railways in course of construction is 74, measuring 11,-228 miles. The total number of railways is 337, and the total number of miles in operation and in course of construction is 22,893.

A cheerful face is nearly as good for an in. tor. Mr. R. valid as nealthy weather. To make a sick man The politics think he's dying, all that is necessary is to look half dead yourself. Hope and despair are as catching as cutaneous complaints. Always look sunshiny, therefore, whether you feel so or show that

THE CAROL

THURSDAY E

North Ware

South Ward West Ward

East Ward QUALIFIC

As the elec missioners of t place on Mond fit to copy from the following S qualifications re

the town of Sa years, who sha months next pr shall have paid male citizens of of full age, who estate assessed than five bund vote for the Inte ers of said town

The British M. penny in Liverpe France .- The n

from 61 to 8 1-16

Cold Weath ing was the co son, the Mercu zero. It did n day, than 12 has at no time freezing point.

NORTH CA The Raleigh We learn that authorized to neg for the Road, and before the board think it best, to a pounds to the va purchase two twe of freight cars for

the Eastern and I We learn that the a rapid state of p

INTERESTING

The story has been of negroes has been with tails resembling this statement, the burg Intelligencer "We feel great cur Messrs. Giddings & C. ter. They are great st sal equality, as betw white races. We shou cluded in the "c affection? Do they can worthies as ohi by which the forme It is a very interesti vite the attention of because, in all will be ship load ered woolley hea markets. In th being thrown t

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President by