

THE NORTH-CAROLINA STAR.

NORTH CAROLINA—Powerful in intellectual, moral and physical resources, the land of our lives and home of our affections.

THOMAS J. LEAHY, Editor

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AGRICULTURAL.

WEIGHT OF SEASONED WOOD.

The following table shows the weight of a cord of seasoned wood.

White Ash	3450	Hard Maple	2878
Beech	3246	Soft Maple	2668
Chestnut	2333	White Oak	3821
White Elm	2593	Pine Oak	3339
S. B. Hickory	4462	Red Oak	3234
Pig Nut do.	4211	Chestnut Oak	3030
Red Heart do.	3705	Pine	1909
Iron Wood	3218	Lumber Popular 1771	

The reason for grafting fruit trees is now at hand. Every layer of good fruit, who owns a lot of land, should plant out trees and graft them the best fruit within his reach. The process of grafting is simple and the following receipt will enable any one to make for himself the composition used in the operation: Take 1 lb Yarrow 4 lb Resin and 1 lb Rosin, mix together until all well mixed. When the composition becomes too hard to be used, drop it in warm water until it is sufficiently softened. The hands should be well greased to prevent the composition from adhering to them.

HOW TO PRESERVE MANURE.

From repeated experiments it is ascertained that the state of animals contains a great amount of nutriment, or food for plants; that similar effects are produced by applying the droppings of poultry (guano) animal manure (blood and offal of slaughter-yards) &c., &c. Much of the value of these is liable to be lost by putrefaction and evaporation. By chemistry we ascertain what is, and how to retain it. It is well known that in cleaning horse-stables, especially under the floor, there is a very pungent smell. The same is true in opening a heap of stable manure, that has been thrown up and heated. The smell is produced by the escape of ammonia; which is the essence and value of the manure. The loss is greater from privies, because their contents are still richer, and more highly charged with fertilizing gases. How to retain them, and to fix them in a state in which they will remain until used by the growing plant, is a question of high importance, which a scientific knowledge of these elements alone can answer. An English writer says: "Before you begin to clean out your stable, dissolve some common salt in water, if a four horse stable, say four pounds of salt dissolved in two buckets of water, and poured through the nose of a water pot over the stable door, an hour or so before you begin to move the manure, and the volatile salts of ammonia will become fixed salts, from their having united with the nitric acid of the common salt; and the soda, thus liberated from the salt, will quickly absorb carbonic acid forming carbonate of soda."—*Plover, Loom and Axle.*

CHEAP DRAINING.

It is stated in the foreign correspondence of the Michigan Farmer, that a method of cutting drains has been adopted in Scotland, requiring much less cost than formerly, being all done with the plough. It is very useful in all cases where the ground is clayey and is very free from stones, in the first place a common plough is passed behind and a furrow is turned out on each side. This furrow is turned out on each side, which goes down from two to two and a half feet, the mould being so formed as to turn the earth all out. In this manner twelve acres in the vicinity of Sterling were drained with three ploughs, in one day, the die being laid in the furrow just as the plough left it. The earth was returned in the ditch by means of a seaper, in the form of the letter V, the legs, of course, protruding forward and a team attached to each leg, on each side of the ditch.

We have been long since satisfied that the cost of excavating ditches might be reduced by more horse labor than is generally used. For instance, let a Michigan soil-plough plough with simple team be used in the first place, with very early done; by throwing a furrow each way (leaving but a narrow strip in the middle) the first foot of the ditch is at once thrown out with sufficient rapidity to prepare some miles for the spade in each day. By running twice each way, a greater depth and more perfect work might be attained. A regular and thorough system of draining is at present quite expensive, costing some twenty cents or thirty dollars per acre; and if its cost could be reduced one half by the application of horse power, it would greatly contribute towards its general introduction, and be worth millions to the country, lying as it does, in most cases at the very foundation of successful farming.

SPANISH INQUISITION.

When General Bassett entered Toledo, he immediately visited the place of Inquisition. The great number of the instruments of torture, especially the instruments to stretch (the limbs, the drop bath) (already known) which causes a lingering death, excited horror even in the minds of soldiers hardened in the field of battle. Only one of these instruments, singular in its kind, for refined torture, disengaged from reason and religion in choice of its object seems to deserve a particular description. It is a tub-shaped vault, adjoining the secret torturer's Chamber, and is recessed in the wall, a wooden stand made by the hands of monks, representing what would believe, the Virgin Mary. A gilded gridiron beamed round her head, and she held a standard in her right hand. It immediately struck the spectator, notwithstanding the silk garments which fell in ample folds from the shoulders on both sides, that she wore a breast plate.

Upon a closer examination it appears that the whole front of the body was covered with extremely sharp, acute and small blades of knives, with the points projecting outwards. One of the servants of the Inquisition, who was present, was ordered by the General to take the machine manœuvre as he expressed himself.

As the stone extended its arms and gradually drew them back, as if she would immediately press somebody to her heart, the wail of a Spanish grandee supplied for this time the place of the poor wretch.—The stone pressed it close and closer, and when, at the command of the General, the director made it open its arms, and return to

its first position, the knapsack was pierced two or three times deep, and remained hanging upon the nails and knife blades. It is remarkable that the barbarians had the wickedness to call this instrument of torture, "Madre Dolorosa"—not the deeply affected, pained—but by a play on words, the paining—Mother of God!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE STEP-MOTHERS DREAM.

MARtha HOWETT had succeeded, after much trouble and confusion, in getting the children started for school. There were four of them, under the age of ten years. Martha was not their mother. She had died two years before, and for eighteen months these children had been left to the care of such persons as their father could get to keep his house. During this time, all family government had been subverted, and the children, naturally active, restless, and impatient of restraint, had acquired habits of disobedience and a contempt for all authority, which rendered their future training exceedingly difficult. Martha had entered the family as the wife of their father, with the determination to be a good mother to these little orphans. They were pretty and interesting, and she thought she could love them, and that it would be a pleasant task to train their young and docile spirits in the paths of wisdom and hidience. But she had no conception of the task on which she had entered. She was unacquainted with children, and knew little of the "line upon line and precept upon precept," which is necessary in training them; and when she found them disobedient, self-willed, and ungrateful, she felt like giving up in despair.

She had succeeded, I said, in getting the children started for school. William, the oldest, had refused to go, preferring to join a party of boys who were going a fishing; and it was not till after he had been severely punished that he had submitted to her authority. It was during this encounter, that the boy had told her she was like all step-mothers a tyrant, and he meant to run away when he should be a little older.

This remark had wounded her most deeply. She seated herself in a large arm-chair covered her face with her hands, and wept the bitterest tears which had ever been wrung from her heart. Gradually she grew calm, and then she resolved to examine herself closely. She looked back over the few months during which she had the care of those young immortals and inquired if she had always mingled kindness with love and tenderness in all her conduct toward them. Had she shown a mother's forbearance toward their faults, and the warm and overflowing tenderness, by which a mother compensates for the faults of her child? Her heart accused her of many things. Not of an intention to do wrong; but she had neglected, in prayerful confidence, to seek help from God in this great work. She had not guarded her own spirit, but had suffered the impetuosity she felt to manifest itself in her actions. She felt afraid that she had especially failed in regard to the oldest. He was a warm-hearted, but impatient and high-spirited child, and gave her more trouble than all the rest. She sometimes felt something like aversion toward him in her heart, and she acknowledged to herself, that this might have often shown itself in her manner and tone, if not in words. With bitter self-reproach she knelt and prayed for strength and wisdom from above. She rose up with a new purpose, to devote her life to the work before her, but with many misgivings, lest when she had done all, her labor should be in vain.

Exhausted by the intensity of her emotions, she threw herself on a bed, and soon went to sleep. She seemed to be standing at the foot of a high rugged mountain whose top above the clouds, was bathed in perpetual sunshine, and glorious with the beauties of an unfolding spring. She saw, on the side of the mountain, a straight and narrow path, which led directly to her feet, but entering it, she often found herself in a thicket of rocks, or other paths, wide and less precipitous, and seemingly more pleasant; but as she traced their courses on the mountain side, she observed not one of them led to the top; some terminated in dark and gloomy valleys, where the rays of the sun never seemed to fall; others on the verge of precipices, which overhung yawning chasms, whose fearful depth the eye could not measure.

She lifted her eyes toward the top of the mountain, and saw amid the groves of evergreens, trees loaded with delicate and fragrant flowers, beams of angelic beauty, and heard strains of soft, enchanting music. She stood gazing with wonder and admiration on the strange spectacle before her, when she felt a sudden knock on her door, and looking out, she saw her four children standing beside her. Again she raised her eyes to the summit of the mountain, and saw amid the shimmering throng, one whom she knew to be the mother of the little ones at her side. She fixed on them a look of melting tenderness, mingled with anxiety and sorrow, and then she heard her name, and bid her lead them to her.

Immediately she resolved to commence the ascent. Calling the children, she pointed out to them the narrow way in which they were to walk, but they could not see it. She directed their eyes to the top of the mountain, and told them of all its glories; but they saw nothing. Then she entered the path and bade them follow. She proceeded a short distance, and looking back she saw that instead of obeying her, they were wandering on the side of the mountain, chasing the butterflies over the slippery steps, and gathering flowers on the brink of frightful precipices.

A feeling of discouragement came over her and she was about to sit down in despair, when she raised a glance to the top of the mountain, and beheld the mother leaning forward with outstretched arms, and all the lines of sinning ones regarding her with the deepest anxiety. She felt a new impulse, and bringing back the little wanderers from their dangerous paths with gentle care, she placed their feet in the narrow way. We must not unduly and she proceeded upward, sometimes leading them by the hand, sometimes carrying them in her arms up the steep ascent. If for a moment she relaxed her vigilance, they were sure to turn aside into the forbidden paths. Sometimes a moment's indifference cost her hours of sorrow; for the wanderer was not always easily reclaimed. Those paths were wide and flow-

ing, and easy to the traveller, because they led downward, and those who had become accustomed to them found the narrow way disagreeable, and felt no strength for the toilsome upward progress. Sometimes when she was weary, and ready to faint, she looked upward and caught a glimpse of the sweet and glorious faces turned so lovingly toward her; and when she had overcome some obstacle, or escaped some danger, she heard strains of triumphant music floating down the mountain side. Thus she was encouraged and strengthened.

As she proceeded onward, she discovered with joy that the children grew stronger and stronger, that they began to discern the right path, and to catch glimpses of the top of the mountain. Then they walked firmly by her side, or preceded her in the path. The path also seemed to grow less and less steep and difficult, and the temptations to turn aside from it less frequent and dangerous. At last she stood on the mountain top, and heard the songs of joyous welcome; and as she stretched out her hand to receive a glittering crown, she awoke. The children had returned from school. She heard their shouts in the yard, and rising up with a smile she went forth to meet them. It was but a dream, yet she felt its influence for years. When trials came she remembered the mother's outstretched arms, and the loving and anxious looks of those single faces which she saw in her vision, and she was patient and that patience in due time brought its own reward. The children began to catch her spirit, and so initiate her example, as step by step she led them upward. When she looks on them now, the blessings and ornaments of the society in which they move, she feels that the best years of her life, were nobly and profitably spent. And when they shall meet on the top of the mountain, how will she rejoice that strength and wisdom was given her to train them for the skies.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

There is a plan agitated and sought to be carried into effect, so far as the Virginia Legislature can aid therein, to extend a branch of the Richmond and Danville Railroad to Milton, N. C., having in view the ultimate object of extending this branch to connect with the Central or N. C. Railroad at Greensboro' or Graham. This it is thought will secure to this route the great bulk of travel from South to North, as it avoids the low, sickly southern and eastern thoroughfares on the one hand and the cold, rugged, disagreeable northern routes on the other. We suggest that, when our Legislature shall be applied to for a charter for the above connection, that they should reject it at once or make a bargain-and-sale affair of it. Let them ask the Company how much of North Carolina it will contribute to purchase at present, and be sure to ask price enough for it to enable the State to reimburse those poor, infatuated individuals living on the eastern end of the Central road, who have invested funds in the enterprise under the impression that it was to do their own State and section some good. And at all events, not to sell the improvements of the State, that has cost so much money, as cheap as the Legislature of Virginia has a portion of her improvement to the city of Baltimore—for a mere song without even learning the tune to it.—*Carolina News.*

NORTH CAROLINA CANNOT STAND STILL.

There is one view of the question, "Whether the Old North State shall carry forward a judicious system of Internal Improvements or not," which cannot be kept too prominently before her people.

It requires very little reflection and observation to see that our State cannot possibly stand still in the race for prosperity, even if this were desirable and her choice.

The movement for developing the resources of every portion of the country, North, South and West of us, has received a surprising impetus within the last few years, and is going forward with astonishing rapidity. Every State, that sees any chance of attracting to itself any considerable portion of the commercial advantages that must come to somebody from this fresh development of the resources of the country, is on the lookout to attract as much as possible to itself.

To look no further at present than to the instance in point that must affect the trade and prosperity of our own State more directly and materially than any other enterprise effected by a timely resort to the only means in our power. Take the eastern portions of Virginia and South Carolina, and especially the cities of Petersburg, Norfolk, and Charleston. It is not obvious that one important feature in the policy of these cities is to construct facilities for drawing the products of our soil to their own markets, and to shape for as far as possible, with the same view, our own internal improvements, as to attract to themselves as large a portion of these products as they can? These cities too are secondarily benefited by the Legislature of their respective States. If this be not so what means the projected and rapidly advancing scheme of connecting Columbia and Charleston with the great thoroughfares of the State by means of a connection with the Manchester Railroad? What means again the movement from Virginia, (recorded we are surprised to know, by a considerable portion of the people of our State) to build the Danville Railroad? This scheme we are not even yet abandoned, with a certainty too in view that the North Carolina Railroad will soon be completed. The dullest mental vision can certainly see, that the object of these movements is to draw off the advantages of the trade of the State from their legitimate and proper destination within our own borders, and throw them into these States. There are only some of the more striking instances of the objects of the policy that is everywhere at work.

The effect upon any single State, through ignorance of its own interests, or a timid and still policy that hesitates to do anything for itself, is equally obvious. It works to our detriment in a constantly increasing ratio. It not only deprives us of the advantages of our own natural gifts, but it precludes the possibility of our ever having the advantages of a flourishing foreign trade. It takes away the stimulus to industry, activity and energy, among our people in all the portions of our own State. We soon cease to have a political existence of our own. Our trade and commerce is in the hands of others. They shape it of a sure, according to the well known principles

of human action, not to benefit our own citizens, but to enrich themselves. We have productive lands which need developing. But where is the population to come from to do it, if we allow every section of the Country to go and keep ahead of us in all the elements of prosperity that tend to sustain our own soil and attract others to our own soil? The results must be, not only that we shall not draw to ourselves the people of other States, but that we shall increase in numbers but slowly, and that all the more active and enterprising portions of that increase will leave us, and go where the usual incentives to industry and activity draw people. In view then of these palpable facts, we repeat that the Old North State has no choice but to engage at once in carrying forward a judicious, and, if you will, an expensive system of internal improvements, or to retrograde down, with a constantly increasing velocity. Where else will we eventually land, unless she becomes wise in time, Heaven only knows.

THE CONNECTION.

From a communication in the last Greensboro' Patriot, it appears that Nathaniel J. Palmer, Esq., has been making an effort in Guilford county to excite interest in behalf of the scheme which has been put on foot for connecting the Richmond and Danville Road with the North Carolina Road. Mr. Palmer says that all the citizens of Guilford, with a view to interchanging views on the subject during the session of the County Court, were in favor of the project—the only difference among them being as to the proper time to commence the work. After making this statement in his communication, Mr. Palmer proceeds with an argument to show the advantages of the connection to Guilford, Alamance, and the western part of the State generally. We have not time at present to review this communication, but will remark, in passing, that it must strike every North Carolinian on perusing it, whose judgment has not been assayed by legal casuists, that Mr. Palmer entirely overlooks the future independence and greatness of our State, and seems perfectly willing that we shall remain, for all future time, tributary to Virginia in building up her seaport and other towns. Indeed, one would conclude that he is disposed to assist at Wilmington and at the idea of building up an important market town in our State! In his zeal for the branch of the Richmond and Danville Road to Milton, Mr. Palmer appears to have lost all state pride.

Similarities with this communication, a notice appears in the Patriot for a meeting at Graham on Tuesday of the ensuing County Court, to appoint delegates to the proposed Convention at Yadonville on the 30th of April, which, by request, we copy in to-day's paper. What reasonable friends in Alamance will make to this call, we are not prepared to say; but if we may take the remark of one intelligent gentleman as indicating the sentiment prevailing there, Mr. Palmer's project will meet with a decided rebuff from its patriotic citizens. Our friend thought, as we do, that the prospect held out of connection at Graham, is altogether chimerical. If made at all, Greensboro' would be favored point.

THE ATLANTIC RAILROAD GOING.

BUT NOT COMING, AT LAST.

We suppose many of our readers will be pleased to see this, that there is now a very strong probability, if not an absolute certainty, that the much-talked-of scheme of opening a communication with the interior of the State, and perhaps ultimately with the extreme West, by means of a connection by Railroad, with Beaufort Harbour, is about to be consummated. Such from the best information we are able to obtain, appears to be the fact. We may as well say at once, before giving any of the particulars, that the contemplated enterprise certainly emanates from any anti-entrepote scheme, derived from an extension of the N. C. Rail Road to Beaufort before by way of our Town.

If this shall be the result, we shall feel sorry for those who have labored with agony and pain, to have the road extended, and for those who have enterprise and a disposition to better their condition; but the hour of those who have the means to grow up something to trouble in value their Towns, property, and yet from a dread of an increased tax of a penny, have thrown cold water upon every enterprise calculated to effect such an object, and have thus let the Golden opportunity slip, will be music to our ears.

But to the scheme, what is that? We learn, that an agent for the firm of Golby & Smith of Wall street, New York, which company we recently noticed, as having taken nearly the whole stock in the Fayetteville and Western Railroad designed to enter into a partnership with the real mines in Chatham County N. C., returned to Newbury on his way to New York, on Thursday evening last, and that the object of the visit to Beaufort was to select a proper point for the terminus of a Railroad, from Fayetteville, to run in a nearly a direct line from that Town, to Beaufort Harbour. We learn further, that the examination of the harbour &c. was very satisfactory, and that the agent, acting under full authority from the company, selected the point the westward of Beaufort and above the Shepherd's point known as White Hall, owned for some time past by Genl Henry Cutler, Proprietor of the W. & S. Navigation Hotel in Newbury. General Cutler's place we understand, consisted of about 12,000 acres of land with some improvements. We learn further that the Agent has contracted with General Cutler for the purchase of six-tenths of this place, designing it as the Eastern terminus of the Railroad in question. The place was purchased some time since, by General Cutler at a mere nominal price, to what its value will be, should this enterprise be carried into effect, and he has now sold the six-tenths of it reserving upon that, very important advantages, at a great advance, on the original cost. The contract is completed, writings drawn, &c.

It is short there is now little reason to doubt, that it is the intention of the Company in undertaking to avail itself of the very handsome and valuable powers conferred by our Legislature at its last session, upon the Fayetteville and Western Railroad Company, to build a Railroad, commencing almost anywhere, and terminating at a similar point, and subscri-

ing largely to the stock as to secure the construction of the road. An Fayetteville to be connected by a Railroad with the Coal Fields to the North and West of that Town, the main object of the Company, (who are largely interested, in these Coal Fields) is to furnish a direct and certain means of putting their Coal into the best harbour in the State. What an opportunity will this offer not only for getting the North Carolina Coal to the best distant markets, but of supplying the steam vessels with that necessary article on their routes, North and South, to New York, Charleston, New Orleans, &c! It cannot be denied, that although it is a bold enterprise, and one of immense magnitude, it is yet a promising one. We must leave the subject for the present but we shall have occasion to revert to it again as the scheme develops itself. We would merely say here, that it too late yet to make a move, to secure to ourselves the advantages that might accrue from a connection with so important an enterprise, as a connection of the interior of the State with Beaufort Harbour! As to the importance of immediate action, see a communication in another column.—*Newbern News.*

A VIRGINIA CONNECTION.

When the Legislature of 1848-9 granted a charter for the North Carolina Rail Road Company and authorized two thirds of its Capital Stock to be subscribed by the State, it was believed the project would be abandoned forever. It appears, however, that some of our Western brethren, a very small portion, we hope, are still favorable to this route, and seek to effect a connection at convenient points between the Central and Richmond and Danville Railroads. The most active agent in agitating the subject of the connection, seems to be Mr. D. J. Palmer, of Milton, a restless gentleman, possessed with an itching desire for notoriety. If we are to judge from the variety of connections in which his name has appeared in the newspapers within the past half dozen years, Mr. Palmer constituted himself a committee of one to visit Richmond during the past winter, and to lobby the Legislature of Virginia into an endorsement of his views, which were, to charter a company to construct a Railroad to extend from the Danville Road to the State line in the town of Milton. We presume that his efforts at Richmond were not crowned with success. He now appears again in North Carolina, and under the indelible semblance of "Many Citizens" has called a Convention of delegates from the Counties of Rockingham, Guilford, Alamance, Orange and Person, of this State, of Halifax County, Va., and of the Cities of Raleigh and Richmond, to meet at Yadonville on the 30th day of April next to form a joint stock Company, which shall build a railroad connection between the North Carolina and Virginia Railroads, through the town of Milton. The activity of Mr. Palmer does not stop here, but under his advice, meeting in Alamance and Guilford have been called, and a long communication in the Greensboro' Patriot gives us his views at length. Probably Mr. Palmer is fired with a patriotic ambition, to figure no longer in the capacity of Secretary of some public meeting, but applies to the Presidency of his joint stock Railroad Company. The impracticability of building a Railroad without a Charter, is so obvious, that we should not wonder if Mr. Palmer were the only subscriber to the Capital stock of his Company, having himself elected President, Secretary, Directors and Treasurer too, if he will.

Without pretending to notice Mr. Palmer's views at length as given in the Greensboro' Patriot, we would only remark that it would be suicidal policy for the State of North Carolina, to permit a Road to be built which would have for its object to take away business, first, from the Wilmington Railroad, second, from the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and third from the Central Road, all of which the State has a large interest as a Stockholder. It cannot be possible that the State of North Carolina will ever be so blind as not to understand that to permit a connection between the Central Road and the Virginia Road west of Raleigh, would destroy the proposed advantage to a portion of the citizens of this State, but we believe they are willing to unite with all other patriotic citizens in the laudable effort to build up markets within our own borders. If these efforts shall fail, if North Carolina has neither the production of coal sufficient to establish a market at Beaufort or Wilmington, we will then surrender to our neighbors, and say to them, we acknowledge ourselves your sea of wood and draught of water do unto us as your interests may dictate.

INDIA-RUBBER CASE.

We are informed that the Commissioner of Patents yesterday decided against the extension of the Gouley's patent. It is said that this patent was very valuable. One of the grounds for not extending it was, that the patentee had already reaped ample remuneration. The patent, we learn, expires in November, and the process will then be open to the public. The profits on the India rubber manufacture are thought to be about four millions of dollars per annum.

DREADFUL FATALITY.

On Sunday forenoon last, Mrs. Aquella Powell, an aged and respectable lady of this county, lying on the road, a little more than half way between this and Gaston, was taken sick and died on the following morning. In the same house, and on the day of Mrs. Powell's death, her son-in-law, Mr. Walker, was taken sick and died the next day. (Fayetteville.) A gentleman who boarded with Mr. Walker, by the name of Adams, was taken sick the same time, and died on the Thursday after. Mr. Walker's decease—making three deaths in the same house in four days, can hardly consist of mere accident, and one infatigable cause, which they died we understand was Painsmors.

BISHOP IVEY'S PERVERT TO ROME.

To the Editor of the Mississippiian.

Dear Sir—The following extracts from a letter received two days since from a pious and intelligent member of the Diocese of North Carolina fully confirms the fears for some time entertained with regard to the late Bishop of that Diocese.

"Today's mail (Jan. 28th) brings us intelligence from Italy that Bishop Ivey has formally abjured Protestantism. This has been expected for some time; and the result proves that the Bishop has either been playing the Jesuit and the Pope, or that he is a deranged man. I have charity enough to believe that his mind has been affected for some years. If it were not so, he would not, within the last sixty days, have drawn from his Diocese six months' salary in advance to defray the expense of his trip to Europe."

When an individual sees fit, from any cause, to withdraw from one portion of the Church of Christ, and unite himself to another, it is too often the case that his late friends and associates turn upon him and read him without mercy. With so unkind and unreasonable a practice I will have nothing to do. If my brother or neighbor prefer the extreme of Romanism on the one hand, or Ultra-Protestantism on the other, to the other middle-ground of Primitive Gospel Truth, instead of beckoning or sighing him, I will only pray that the erroneous creed which he has chosen may not prevent him from making his calling and election sure against the last day. After thus despatching all unkind feelings towards my late Brother in the Episcopate, and praying that in the midst of the spiritual dangers which now surround him, his soul may be in the hands of the Good Shepherd, I must respectfully beg that further scope of your hand, whilst I briefly allude to the cause of Bishop Ivey's defection, and its probable effect upon his Diocese. And that your readers may know how far I am qualified to speak on this subject, I will simply mention that twenty-nine years of my ministry were spent in North Carolina, my native State; and that for the greater part of that time I was frequently and intimately associated with him who forms the subject of this painful communication. When, therefore, in accounting for the apostasy of Bishop Ivey, I say that I have known him for the last five or six years, regarded him as a responsible man, I speak from personal observation; and I use language, however serious, that will be well understood, and will create no surprise in the Diocese of North Carolina, nor in any other place where the Bishop has been familiarly known for some time past. Nay, in saying this, I but repeat the admission virtually made by him in his confidential physician, and by one of his most intimate friends, to the Convention of twelve appointed by that Convention to investigate the alleged offences of the Diocesan, their Bishop appeared, and said that "How ever humiliating it might be considered in him to offer to the Committee the statements he was about to make, yet a sense of duty to himself and the Church compelled him to do so." After mentioning a favorite idea which he had once entertained of joining the Roman Catholic, Greek, the Anglican and American Churches, he said that "This tendency of his mind would be a serious and dangerous one, but would be greatly increased by a high state of nervous excitement, arising either from bodily disease, or a constitutional infirmity, and that the change in his views, (which had just then taken place) had been brought about in part by a more healthy condition of mind and body, but mainly by his having perceived the tendency of those doctrines to the Church of Rome."

The Committee, in their Report to the Convention, state that in addition to a letter from a scientific Physician, an intimate friend of the Bishop, they had before them "statements tending to show that the Bishop has, for several years, been in a state of mental excitement which has impaired his memory, and rendered him incapable of the determination of his judgment." An oral statement was also made to the Committee by a distinguished layman of the Diocese whose house had been a second home to Bishop Ivey, "Showing that the Bishop's mind had been for several years past, from an attack of fever, singularly affected, so as to impair his judgment and obliterate his memory, whilst other powers had been exalted.—A state of mind well calculated to mislead its subject, and at the same time to expose him to gross misconception on the part of others."

These quotations are from the printed Journal of the Convention of North Carolina for 1851, and may suffice to show, in the opinion of this body, the unsatisfactory condition of mind in which Bishop Ivey died. It is not our mind, and by this conclusion my own mind is satisfied. For could I be induced to look upon any thing but the truth in any other light, I would be forced upon many grounds to believe that I was not to think of any other who names the name of Christ. It would be truly painful to me to be compelled to enter into particulars on this subject. I will only add that the mental condition of Bishop Ivey, in fact, or rather of his mind, has been a growing one of years, so much so as to induce many both of his Clergy and Laity to set him aside, or at least to appoint an Assistant to him in the Episcopate. And nothing but his earnest entreaties and repeated remonstrances, joined to their own long-looked-for relief, prevented them from doing so on more than one occasion.

As to the probability of the apostasy of Bishop Ivey upon the Diocese, which he has so unjustly and desecrated, the following extracts from letters received within a few days may suffice.

I. From a Presbyterian of high standing in the Eastern part of the Diocese.

(Dated Jan. 23d.) "No body seems so alarmed (at the rumored defection of Bishop Ivey) or so thoughtful of yawning for a single moment. Nor do I believe, should the rumor prove true, that the Diocese of North Carolina will have the least trouble whatever. There is not so far as I can learn, the first symptom of any such apprehensions of trouble as excited two or three years ago."

2. From a clergyman in another part of the Diocese.

(Jan. 18th.) "A letter has been received from Bishop Ivey. He still suffers from Neuralgia in the head and eyes. He is in no doubt that he is not doing better than the best of his kind, and is retaining now his health."

3. From a clergyman in another part of the Diocese.

(Jan. 18th.) "A letter has been received from Bishop Ivey. He still suffers from Neuralgia in the head and eyes. He is in no doubt that he is not doing better than the best of his kind, and is retaining now his health."

4. From a clergyman in another part of the Diocese.

(Jan. 18th.) "A letter has been received from Bishop Ivey. He still suffers from Neuralgia in the head and eyes. He is in no doubt that he is not doing better than the best of his kind, and is retaining now his health."

away, will not affect the religious sentiment of a single individual in the Diocese.

5. From an influential Layman in the largest Parish of the Diocese.

(Jan. 25th.) "Some of the Romish papers are flustering themselves that Bishop Ivey's apostasy will carry some of his clergy with him; but in this they are much mistaken. It will have no more effect in North Carolina than the intelligence that the Pope is dead."

"Already are our friends here and elsewhere looking on from a safe distance at the defection of Bishop Ivey, as if it were a single one that could be found who is likely to apostatize. Nay, I go farther—I say, whatever the Bishop's influence may once have been, it is so entirely gone, at least for such a purpose as this, that I do not believe there is a single man, woman or child now living in the Diocese that is at all likely to follow his example."

"To these extracts I will only add, on my own part, that in passing through North Carolina in November last, I was grieved at heart to see the general disaffection of the Diocese toward their Bishop, on account of his many known faults of conduct. All confidence was gone, and on every side the wish was openly expressed that he would resign, and that open a way for the return of that soundness in the faith, and that mutual love and trust which has been betrayed between them by the laxest and noblest-hearted Romanists.

In making this communication, Messrs. Editors, I trust I do so with the law of charity either in the intention, which prompts it, or in the language, in which I express myself. I make no attack on Bishop Ivey, but only set out a few facts to let you know how unworthy and unworthy of his high and holy commission in the Church of Christ, it is for him to sit in judgment on his subjects, however much I may and do condemn many things in his conduct connected with his abandonment of the True Catholic Faith.

"Thanking you sincerely, Messrs. Editors, for the space which you have allowed me, and praying for the spread of Divine truth, and love every where, I subscribe myself, very truly and respectfully yours,

W. M. GREEN,
Bishop of the Diocese of Mississippi.

OUR TOWN.

There is, at the present time, some signs of improvement in Salisbury that has been for many years. Go in what direction we may, the sound of the Carpenter's Hammer is heard. Houses are being built up, the most elegant to be occupied by Messrs. Bowman, Harbison, & Co., James Kyle, and R. & A. Morphy, besides a number of other buildings for residences, &c. But foremost among them all, we may mention the Building about being erected by Wm. Morphy, Esq. From the preparations making and on what we can learn, it will be one of the handsomest structures in the State. This is what we like to see, as there is nothing else a town can do, as well as good, tidy business buildings. Such houses are much needed here. Many persons who would be in haste to get away are prevented from coming for the want of houses. May the enterprising proprietor not be disappointed in his expectations in not only reaping a handsome profit from the rent, but also seeing the trade of his native town greatly enhanced thereby.

We would, while on this subject, say to our mountain friends, and those of the inland counties, that we are sure greater facilities for business will be offered by one merchant this Spring than ever, and larger stocks of goods will be brought on—much larger than can be found in any town in Western North Carolina. Every thing in the Provision line brings a good price and goes off rapidly.

Cotton is also in demand one firm, viz—Jenkins & Roberts, we are informed, wishes to buy one thousand bales. In fact, no pains will be spared to suit all who may visit Salisbury for the purpose of buying or selling.—*Salisbury Wagon.*

The Bridal Cake of the Empress of the French was made in London. It weighed 320 pounds exclusive of the decorations. The following are the ingredients: The cake is baked in a tin lined with paper, and contains 300 flour 25 Jordan almonds 42 225 eggs 10 pounds of orange lemon and currant rings 15 pounds three bottles of brandy and two of brandy.

DISCOVERY OF VALUABLE SILVER MINES.

It is stated that great excitement has been created in the town on the Rio Grande opposite El Paso, by the discovery of some very valuable silver mines on the eastern slope of the mountains about sixty miles northeast of Donna Ana. The ore is found in immense quantities directly on the surface of the ground, and several tons of it have already been gathered.

Messrs. Stuart and Johnson, M. C.'s are a good deal leached at the following dialogue. Mr. Stuart said:

"Is the language of Chester fit?" A well-bred man never will insult me, and no other man."

To this Mr. Johnson replied:

"No gentleman should state as a fact what he did not know, and as the gentleman wanted to throw out Lord Chesterfield he would respect his language.—Am I to set my life upon a throw, because a well-bred man will not insult me, and no other man?"

Lord Chesterfield never said anything like this, though Cooper wrote something like it in the following lines from his "Conquest of Granada."