THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1859.

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

The called meeting of the Stockholders, held for the purpose of taking into consideration the act passed by the last General Assembly with reference to said Company, convened Tuesday forenoon at the Court House, Dr. F. J. Hill was called to the Chair, and Henry A. London, Esq., of Pittsboro', and Don. McRae, Esq., of Wilmington, appointed Secretaries, and the Secretaries requested to act as a Committee on stock to verify proxies and ascertain the amount represented. Governor Ellis in person represents the State.

At 15 minutes to 12 the Secretaries announced that a majority of stock was represented, the State being entitled to cast two-fifths of all the votes cast in any meeting; that is to say—two votes for every three votes cast by the individual stockholders.

After some discussion, a committee of nine was appointed to take into consideration all matters before the stockholders, and report at an adjourned meeting to be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The committee consists of Col. John McRae, Wm. A. Wright, John H. Haughton, Col. A. S. McNeill, John D. Williams, H. A. London, N. N. Nixon, Dr. J. McKay, Dr. A. J. DeRosset.

The meeting adjourned until 4 o'clock, p. m.

The Stockholders re-assembled pursuant to adjournment in the Court House at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, when a report was presented by the committee of nine. This report was embodied in two resolutions, the first accepting the provisions of the recent act of the Legislature, and the second expressing the opinion that the Legislature of North Carolina ought to provide for the payment of certain debts of the Company.

Pending the vote on these resolutions Dr. F. J. Hill made some pertinent and sensible remarks in explanation of the course he was about to adopt in voting for the acceptance of the bill. It was really the best, if not the only thing that could be done under the circumstances.

In reply to some remarks made incidentally by Dr. Hill, Governor Ellis availed himself of the opportunity to state candidly the course which he should pursue in the event of the rejection of the terms of this act by the Company. In any event, should there be a sale, he would be a bidder on behalf of the State. To this the consent of the Stockholders would not be required.—The only portion of the recent act which calls for the consent of the Company is that in reference to enforcing a sale, and permitting it to take place within thirty days, instead of ninety days as provided in the original mortgage having a prior lein to that of the State. He should bid the amount of the State's mortgage and of the further sum necessary to take up the prior mortgage, and no more, and he should make but the one bid.

The vote was taken upon the first resolution, which passed. Pending action upon the second resolution, the Governor stated that, upon that resolution he could not consistently or properly vote. As the chief executive officer of North Carolina he could not thus fetter his official action by pledging himself to such an expression of opinion in advance; nor would it be right for him to obtrude his views in this form upon any coming Legislature of North Carolina. He must reserve to himself perfect freedom of action and of opinion in this matter. The resolution appears to have been passed by the private stockholders, as was a further one calling the attention of the Directory to the digestion of some plan for the relief of certain gentlemen, Directors of the Company in 1851–'2, who had at that time become personally responsible for certain debts of the Company. Over these gentlemen executions for these sums are now hanging.

It was resolved to authorize the Trustee, H. A. London, Esq., to sell after thirty days notice given in two papers in Raleigh and two in Wilmington.

It was resolved to publish the proceedings in the papers of the town.

A resolution of thanks to the Governor for his personal attendance at the meeting, and the proper and liberal course which he had pursued, passed enthusiastically. The Governor acknowledged the compliment in fitting terms, expressing his determination to employ all the ability and industry he possessed to bring this great work to a successful issue. He had always regarded the developement of the mineral resources of the State as one of the greatest objects pressing upon public attention, and when once a sufficient progress had been made in the right direction to show its feasibility, there would then be no further difficulties that could not easily be removed.

And the meeting adjourned after a shorter and more harmonious session than had been at one time looked for.

We are glad that the Governor in person came down. The people of Wilmington liked to see him down, and we really think that where large interests are involved, it is always desirable that the Governor himself should attend, for reasons which will readily suggest themselves.

We have endeavored to give, in this brief article, the substance of the explanations given by the Governor of the course he would pursue in a certain contingency, and also of his reasons for declining to vote upon the second resolution submitted by the Committee of nine. These explanations were conclusive of the propriety of his course. The real business done by the meeting consists in the acceptance of the terms of the recent law, and the consent of the Company to a sale in thirty days. All the other resolutions are merely expressions of opinion without any binding authority.

☞ There are certain persons at the North, people who call themselves gentlemen too, who have rather a *penchant* for queer tools to effect their purposes. There is a man calling himself Hinton Rowan Helper—he used to be called in North Carolina Helfer, a rather poor affair any way you can fix it, and not without antecedents more notorious than distinguished. This poor devil went out to California, and being too lazy to dig, published a book giving a most awful account of California. He came back about as rich as he went, still anxious, however, to strike a vein by working which he could get a living without earning it. So Mr. Hinton Rowan Helfer got up a book abusing the institutions of his native State, and this book he carried North, knowing that there he was likely to obtain a market, for he was in the market as well as his book, apparently.

We have before us a Circular from the Republican Central Committee of New York, we think, setting forth the merits of Helfer's work entitled "The Impending Crisis of the South. How to Meet It." It is to be circulated gratuitously in Pennsylvania, Indiana, New Jersey and Illinois, which States are to decide the next presidential election.

Hon. Wm. H. Anthon, David Dudley Field, etc., etc. flourish as the endorsers of Helfer's book.

Is it not a little strange that these men should so eagerly grasp at the isolated testimony of a man, certainly not of the very best standing, nor wholly above suspicion, whose evident intention is, somehow or other, to get money, in opposition to the united opinion of the best informed and most reliable people of the Southern States. If testimony has any weight, how out of all comparison must that weight preponderate against such an isolated and interested renegade to his native section as Mr. Hinton Rowan Helper.

We are glad we got this Circular however, for it shows us how active our opponents are, and how early they are in the field, and also reveals part of their programme.

We Don't Believe a Word of It.

What we don't believe is that the world is a bit worse than it used to be in the "good old times;" neither do we believe that it is much better, spite of the wailings of grumblers on one hand, or the jubilation of Buncombites on the other, over modern degeneracy or the glories of the nineteenth century, as the case may be.

No student of history can think for a moment that morals used to be more pure or politicians more patriotic than they now are. In these respects there has been but little change, but what change there has been may be put to the credit side of the account. If virtue has not advanced, at least decency has. If, as is possibly the case, a certain proportion of evil we must have, if in all ages human passions will have their vent in one way or another it is desirable that this should result in as little public scandal as possible. In this respect the present age is far superior to former times, incomparably so to that preceding the American Revolution, when England was disgraced by the grossness of the first Georges and France by the abominations of Louis the Fifteenth. Take the literature of England from the restoration of Charles the Second, down to a comparatively recent period, and the improvement in manners, if not in morals must be apparent. There is little doubt that there has been an improvement in both respects.

When some "developement" is made in our own country at the present day, the sensation presses make the most of it, and swear that all mankind are corrupt and nearly all fashionable women faithless. The fact is, that the sort of people among whom these things occur always have supplied instances like unto the famous Sickles case and the like. Even the Revolutionary days had their struggles, their jealousies, their back-bitings, their selfishness, their Tories, and at least one Benedict Arnold.

Human nature is weak, very weak, liable to temptation, subject to the movements of passion, not all angel, but very much mortal and fallen mortal too. Its desire of acquisition sometimes gets the better of it. Its passions sometimes overmaster it, as they always have done; but this tribute at least, the present age pays to virtue, that it would not dare to avow motives that were unblushingly acted upon in times gone by.—If cleanliness is next to Godliness, surely modesty and propriety are next to virtue, and great adjuncts thereto. All the world may not be free, nor the millenium yet arrived; still the popular will has gained a power, and rulers are forced to conciliate popular feeling even in Russia and Turkey. Louis Napoleon, powerful as he is, would not be insane enough to say as Louis Fourteenth did—"The State—that is *me*."

Extravagance is said to be the besetting sin of the age. But such has always been the cry. Perhaps extravagance has taken a somewhat different shape from what it used to wear. But let us turn to the good old times and remark the extravagance of the closing part of the last century, which ruined so many of the "fine old Irish gentlemen," whose family estates have passed away under the blows of the encumbered court, or, looking nearer at home, to the high old first families of Virginia, scattered and impoverished by the prodigality of carousing, fox-hunting, card-playing ancestors. Will not the recollections of many an "old citizen" recall a good many such instances in a generation not long passed away, even from the staid old commonweath of North Carolina?

The peculiar excess of the day, that against which satirists most rail, is female extravagance. But men govern the press, and as the lions in the fable were no sculptors, so as a rule, with a few hardly noticeable exceptions, the women are neither writers nor journalists.—From the author of "Nothing to Wear," down to the veriest tyro of a village newspaper, Miss Flora McFlimsey and her congeners, share the honors of abuse with "venal politicians," meaning, in nine cases out of ten, successful aspirants. This is no new thing, however, as any one may find by a perusal of Smollet's beautiful work of Humphrey Clinker, where he introduces the case of the wife of a baronet rivaling in show the equipage of a Dutchess, a wealthy Squiress rivaling the lady of a baronet, less wealthy squiresses rivalling *her*, and so on until half the husbands in a county are ruined.—This is natural. Men have so many avenues to distinction—women but one, that of social display, which so many construe to mean extravagance.

Upon the whole, we think we are not much better and not much worse than we used to be. Outside circumstances change, but the good and evil of the old Adam and the old Eve remain with their descendants with little difference from age to age, and will so continue as long as the world lasts.

☞ His Excellency, Governor Ellis, arrived here on yesterday evening's train from Goldsboro', his business being to personally represent the interest of the State in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation, at the meeting of the Company to be held here to-day.

The welcome extended to Governor Ellis was almost impromptu, but if it wanted anything in formal arrangement, it more than made it up in warmth and sincerity.

General Cowan and staff met the down train some distance up the road and accompanied the Governor to town, where he was met by our three Military Companies and by a large concourse of citizens, who escorted him to his quarters at the Carolina Hotel.

After a brief review of the line, Alfred M. Waddell, Esq., on behalf of the citizens and citizen-soldiery of Wilmington, extended to Governor Ellis a hearty welcome to our town. It was a mark of respect due to the high position which he occupied as the first Magistrate of the State, but to that respect for the office was superadded a regard for the high qualities possessed by the individual, whose public career had always been characterized by an earnest devotion to the best interests of North Carolina.

Governor Ellis replied, in substance, that the warm reception which he had met, had taken him unawares. That he had looked for nothing less in Wilmington than kindness and hospitality, but he had not looked for this very complimentary display. It was to him a matter of pride and pleasure to receive such tokens of the good opinion of the people of Wilmington, a people whose history from the revolution down to the present day had been free from blot or stain. As a North Carolinian he had always felt a pride in the energy of the people of Wilmington—had always rejoiced in their prosperity, and voted for every measure calculated to promote their commercial interests, and this not for Wilmington alone, but for North Carolina, for he looked upon Wilmington as one of the most powerful agencies to be employed in furthering the growth and improvement of the whole State,—in developing and sustaining a true North Carolina spirit.

The business which had called him down was connected with a great work of the State, one which, if successful must pour vast wealth into the lap of Wilmington and of the State. He came down to consult with his fellow-citizens on the best means to secure the desired measure of success. He looked forward to the time when, by the developement of the mineral wealth of the State all doubts and misgivings would be removed—when the example of the organization of industry in the iron works of Deep River would stimulate similar organizations of industry in other branches, and thus relieve us of the tax we now pay to the North for the commonest article of common use.

The address of Mr. Waddell and the reply of the Governor were eloquently and feelingly delivered, and were greeted with hearty applause.

The members of the military companies and a large number of citizens called upon the Governor in the course of the evening. All appeared gratified not only with the tone of the Governor's remarks, but with his easy, cordial manners.—*Daily Journal, 22d inst.*

☞ The Author, Henry E. Colton, Esq., has handed us a neat little volume entitled Mountain Scenery of North Carolina. It is really interesting, well written, and very fairly illustrated with views of Asheville, Mitchell's Falls, The Pilot Mountain, etc., etc.

☞ Godey, for April, has been laid upon our table by Mr. Kelley. Godey is always good in its own way.

We have from Messrs. Merrill and Pierce, Rob Roy, by Sir Walter Scott. Price 25 cents. It is one of a uniform series, published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. Five dollars sent to the publishers, or to Messrs. Merrill & Pierce, will procure a set of the Waverly Novels free of postage.

Also, from the same publishers, Sybil Grey, or the Triumph of Virtue—a 25 cent novel.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. David S. Reid, of the Senate, and Hon. Warren Winslow, of the House, for valuable public documents.

☞ Gov. Ellis left on Wednesday morning's train. We regret that he could not prolong his stay with us. We trust that his trip has been a pleasant one.

MAGNOLIA, DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C., March 21st, 1859.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE—

Sirs: I slaughtered a hog this morning, 43 months old, weighing nett 732 lbs.; one do. 10 months old, weighing nett 213 lbs. If any of my brother farmers can beat this, I would be pleased to hear from them.

Yours, &c., DANIEL C. MOORE.

Arrival of the Pacific.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March, 19.—The steamer Pacific arrived last night, from Galway, with dates to the 4th inst. Her advices have been anticipated.

The Sickles Trial—The Counsel—Mr. Butterworth.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20th.—It is understood that the indictment of Mr. Sickles, for the murder of Key will be presented to-morrow, when his counsel, Messrs. Ratcliffe, Chilton and Staunton, will ask for an immediate trial. The following Monday will probably be fixed upon. No person is named as associate counsel to the District Attorney. Mr. Sickles says that Mr. Butterworth had no knowledge of his intention to kill Key. Mr. Sickles is not to have the aid of legal friends from New York, nor has Mr. Reverdy Johnson been retained by him.

Crevasse on the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, March 18.—A crevasse occurred on Wednesday night in the bank of the Mississippi river at Talula, sixty-five miles above Vicksburg, by which the plantation of E. North was destroyed. The breach in the bank is increasing, and the adjacent country is being flooded.

Later from California.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—The overland mail of the 25th has arrived. The defeat of the Pacific railroad bill in Congress occasioned much dissatisfaction at San Francisco. The legislature had indefinitely postponed the bill to divide the States into congressional districts.

The Mohave Indian expedition was rapidly progressing.

Copious rains had fallen in the interior, and the miners were doing well. Business at San Francisco was quiet.

Indian Warfare.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—A despatch from Leavenworth to the "Democrat" says that a severe fight took place near Fort Arbuckle between fifty soldiers and fifty Witchita Indians, under Lieut. Powell, and a large party of Camanches, in which two Camanches were killed and two soldiers wounded.

Another fight is also reported between Lieut. Stanley, with fifty troops, and the Camanches, in which eight of the latter and one of the former were killed. Captain Carr and fifty men had left Fort Witchita for the seat of war. It is stated that the Camanches number upwards of 3,000 warriors, and another battle is anticipated.

Another Suspected Slaver.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 21.—A letter from the postmaster at Apalachicola to the editor of the Albany (Ga.) Patriot says that the barque E. A. Rawlins, taken by the steamer Vixen on the 15th inst., at St. Joseph's Bay, had slave equipments on board, but no papers.

Emigration to Arizona.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

General Henningsen is en route to Savannah to collect emigrants for Arizona. The emigrants are expected to rendezvous at Powderhorn, Texas, in July, and proceed to El Passo by overland in the beginning of September. Three hundred men are engaged to come down from the Western and North Western States. Men are said to be assembling in Ohio, Kentucky and Alabama.

Steam Ship Tennessee.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—The *Tennessee* returned to this port to-day, having been aground at the mouth of the Mississippi, and is damaged by vessels drifting into her while ashore. The *Tennessee* has on board the American Minister to Mexico.

The Recent Storm—Suspected Slaver, &c.

SAVANNAH, March 22.—No injuries to the marine are yet reported here. The steamship Star of the South reports that when off Cape Hatteras on Friday, she passed a quantity of pine planks nailed to hogsheads. It is rumoured that the barque Rawlins, reported yesterday as being seized as a slaver, had landed 600 negroes on the Florida coast. This is considered doubtful, as she cleared at this port for Havana on the 5th of December with a cargo of rice. This would be a short time for a trip to Africa and back.

Supreme Court.

This tribunal adjourned on Monday last. Opinions were delivered on Saturday, as follows:

By PEARSON, C. J. In L. Burnett v Thompson from Washington, affirming the judgment. Also, in Den ex dem Clemens v Tucker, from Northampton, affirming the judgment. Also, in Doe ex dem Howard v Howard, from Halifax, affirming the judgment. Also, in Wicker v Worthy, from Chatham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Worth v Atkins, in equity, from Randolph; decree for an account. Also, in Alexander v Torrence, from Mecklenburg; judgment reversed and venire de novo.

By BATTLE, J. In Gilliam v. Henneberry, from Chowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in Hunter v. Routlege, from Duplin, reversing the judgment and judgment of non-suit. Also, in Caroon v. Rogers from Halifax, judgment reversed and venire de novo. Also, in Williamson v. Williamson, in equity, from Wilson.—Also, in Attorney General v. Bank of Charlotte, in equity, from Wake dismissing the bill. Also, in Jenkins v. Hall, in equity, from Rowan, directing the accounts to be taken.

By RUFFIN, J. In Campbell v. Craven, from Cumberland, judgment reversed and judgment for defendant. Also, in Ponton v. Wilmington Railroad Company, from Halifax, affirming the judgment. Also, in Davis v. Boyd, from Granville, affirming the judgment. Also in Miller v. Cherry, in equity, from Bertie; no error in the decree heretofore made. Also, in Peebles v. Whitehead, in equity, from Northampton, issues to be submitted to a jury. Also, in Hanner v. Douglass in equity from Guilford, injunction ought to have been dissolved with costs. Also, in Caldwell v. Justices of Burke, in equity, from Burke; the order refusing to dissolve the injunction is erroneous. On the question of the power of the Legislature, the Court is unanimous; but upon the construction of the Act, Pearson, C. J., dissents.

Raleigh Register, 23d inst.

HARNETT COUNTY AFFAIRS.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the County Seat of Harnett is not yet fixed. An election for seven Commissioners is to be held on the 7th of April; the returns will be passed upon at June County Court, and the Commissioners elected are to locate "Lillington," within three miles of the centre of the county, and report to September Court. The people of the county are then to vote "Lillington" or "Toomer."

At the County Court last week, we learn that R. P. Buxton, Esq., as attorney for P. McCoy, presented a Mandamus against the Justices of Harnett, to compel the fulfilment of a contract made with said McCoy for the building of a Court House and Jail: when the court appointed R. C. Belden, Esq., as one of their body, to answer the petition on which the Mandamus was founded.

J. J. Jackson, Esq., as attorney for Jonathan Worth, Adm'r of Jno. McNeill, presented a Mandamus to compel the payment of two thousand dollars, due said McNeill, which sum was paid by him as County Trustee.

The service of both writs was accepted.

J. A. Spears was elected Solicitor; C. S. Barbee, Trustee; and R. C. Belden, Chairman of Magistrates.

The taxes levied for the year are 85 cents on real estate and $1 40 on the poll, for county purposes—a considerable increase as compared with last year.

Fayetteville Observer.

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Meeting.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 22d, 1859, 4 o'clock, P. M.

Meeting met according to adjournment. The Committee appointed at the morning session reported the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the act of the General Assembly of the State, entitled "an act to protect the interest of the State of North Carolina in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company," ratified the 16th February, A. D. 1859, is assented to and accepted.

Resolved, That in giving our assent to this act, we are not unmindful of the great injury and loss which must be borne by those persons, who, before the lein of the State of North Carolina attached, became surities to certain bonds issued by this Company, and certain other persons who are creditors of this Company for work done and materials and supplies furnished for the benefit of this Company, and we would declare as our decided opinion in view of the contemplated purchase by the State of the entire property and franchises of this Company, that the debts so due by this Company, should in good faith be paid by the State of North Carolina.

John H. Haughton, Esq., one of the Committee, made a minority report.

The first resolution of the majority of the Committee was adopted, all present voting in the affirmative, except J. H. Haughton, L. J. Haughton, and J. H. Haughton, proxy for Peter G. Evans, and Jno. W. Scott, by J. C. Smith proxy.

The second Resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion.

Resolved, That the minority report of the committee be filed and recorded with the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of W. A. Wright, Esq., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That any sale by Henry A. London, by virtue of the provisions of the deed made to him as Trustee, by this Company, to secure the payment of bonds to the amount of $30,000, issued under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to improve the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers above Fayetteville," ratified the 18th day of December, 1852, may be made by said Trustee, upon a notice of thirty days, anything contained in said deed to the contrary notwithstanding; and notice of the time and place of such sale, duly advertised in two newspapers published in the city of Raleigh, and two in the town of Wilmington, shall be deemed sufficient notice.

On motion of W. A. Wright, Esq., the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, Peter G. Evans, Thomas Hill, Isaac Clegg, John H. Haughton, Elias Bryan, and Lawrence J. Haughton, during the years 1851 and '52, became bound as surities to certain bonds of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, issued for the purpose of obtaining means necessary for the construction of the works of said Company, of which said debt there is now due about the sum of $31,000, including interest; and whereas, the funds so obtained have been applied for the general benefit of all the stockholders in said Company, it is, therefore,

Resolved, That the stockholders in good faith should contribute, pro rata, according to the respective interests as stockholders, to relieve said surities to the debts referred to in the preamable hereto, and the Directors of this Company are requested to digest some mode by which the principle embodied in this resolution can be carried into effect.

On motion.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby tendered to His Excellency John W. Ellis, for his personal attendance at this meeting, and for the proper and liberal course pursued by him as the representative of the stock held by the State of North Carolina in this Company.

Resolved, That copies of the proceedings of this meeting, be furnished to the papers of this place for publication.

No further business appearing, on motion the meeting adjourned. FRED'K J. HILL, Chairman.

H. A. LONDON, DONALD MCRAE, } Sect's.

WASHINGTON, March 21st, 1859.

Gentlemen: In a recent issue of your paper, I find the following article published without credit:

"THE TELEGRAPH AGAIN.—The other day the telegraphic dispatches from Washington astounded the country by a false report that the President and Secretary of the Navy had been implicated by the Naval Investigating Committee, in the most disgraceful transactions. It was proclaimed that both the majority and minority reports charged these high functionaries with the grossest malpractices.

"We have received at length by mail the majority report of the House, signed by Messrs. Bocock, of Virginia, Groesbeck, of Ohio, and Ready, of Pennsylvania, which entirely exonorates the President and the Secretary from any complicity in the irregularities which prevail at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The committee fail to discover any frauds perpetrated by the officers in command, and only direct attention to the looseness of discipline, and the evil effects of appointing the subordinates with a view to party purposes.

"It is time that the Associated Press put a check upon the unscrupulous partizan who makes up the Washington news; and it is time too, that the managers of telegraph lines take some steps to purge from their employ the reckless slanderers who make the wires the medium for the circulation of their falsehoods."

Now, gentlemen, the Agent of the Associated Press at Washington sent nothing abroad, which could be even construed in anything like the above. While we cannot prevent papers abroad from copying the unauthorized dispatches of *special* correspondents here, and embodying the contents of such with our own report, we do protest against being made the scape-goats of unscrupulous correspondents by papers friendly or unfriendly to the Association.

No person or persons can use more caution than we do, to verify in advance every statement which we give to the public as facts. Important rumors we give *as such*; but *only* when we are strongly convinced of their truth, and are without the means of certifying them.

The managers of telegraph lines have no more right to *know* what we send over their lines, than have postmasters to open your letters and read their contents.—They are common carriers, and in no wise responsible for what they send over their wires unless mutilated in transit, or lost.

I think it but fair that those journals who have published the article referred to should give us the benefit of a denial, *in toto*, of having sent from here anything of the sort.

T. BARNARD, Agent for the South.

Messrs. Forsyth & Harris, Proprietors Mobile Register.

So far as the press in this town is concerned, we can cheerfully endorse every word of Mr. B.'s remarks above.

From the Nueces (Texas) Valley.

Mr. Russell's Letter.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Feb. 2, '59.

ROB'T. HENNING, Esq., *Wilmington, N. C.*

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 20th ult., enclosing a letter of introduction from my brother, received to-day. I will with pleasure reply to the questions you propound relative to our State, and you can rely upon the answers given, being the result of several years' experience of a number of our most respectable and intelligent rancheros.

Question 1.—How is the business of raising stock conducted, and what portion of Texas is best suited to the business?

Answer.—The manner of conducting a rancho is very simple: all that is necessary is, to build your corral, or pen, employ a competent man to superintend your stock, and one or more vuqueros, or herders, to remain with the cattle during the day, and drive them to the pen at night. Mexicans are our best vaqueros, and can be employed at from eight to ten dollars per month, and rations—a total cost of about one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, each. The country between the Nueces river and the Rio Grande is admitted by all to be the best portion of Texas for stock raising. Our stock is fat all the year; in fact, until recently, it was not considered fit for anything but stock; the experiments last year, however, have proven its adaptation to the culture of Sea Island cotton, and it is now attracting the attention of agriculturalists as well as stock raisers. Last year the yield per acre was from 800 to 1000 pounds of seed cotton, valued in New York at 45c. per pound, *ginned*.

Question 2.—In what does the profit consist in the business of raising sheep? In the wool produced, or in the increase?

I reply, both in the wool produced and the increase in stock. I have conversed to-day with several gentlemen, upon whom I can rely in regard to sheep, and find the following to be the result: with proper care and attention, the increase is double, or one hundred per cent. A gentleman who resides in this county, says his flock has doubled the last two years, and netted him in wool $1 per head. *This is improved stock.* Common Mexican sheep can be purchased at from $1 25 to $1 50 per head, and yield 1½ to 2 lbs. wool per annum—worth in New York, unwashed, 12½ to 14 cents. When improved, the half-breeds produce about 3½ to 4 lbs. wool each—worth in New York, unwashed, 27 to 31 cents. Improved sheep are worth from $2 to $4 per head, but difficult to get. Would advise persons desirous of investing in this kind of stock to purchase Mexican sheep, and bring with them some fine bucks—Southdown or Merino—the latter preferable for wool, the former for mutton. Also, a few blooded ones.

Question 3.—How much does it cost to stock a rancho with 1,000 or 1,500 head of cattle?

Answer.—Stock cattle are worth from $6 to $7 per head. The cost of improvements would be in proportion of course, to the improvement made. All that is absolutely necessary for a commencement is your corral, and a sufficient number of "cow ponies" for your vaqueros or herders. Probably $500 would be sufficient outlay to commence a rancho, independent, of course, of your stock and land. In regard to the quantity of land necessary for 1000 head of cattle, it is not material. I suppose about 1000 acres would be a fair proportion; but the country is *at present* open, and cattle graze all over it. I would, however, advise the purchase of as much land as possible; it is rapidly enhancing in value, and the investment would pay well. It can be purchased now from $1 to $4 per acre; the latter price for choice locations on the river. The country is rolling prairie, interspersed with sufficient timber for farming purposes and protection to your stock. Soil very rich. The climate is superior to any I have ever found—the winters very mild, and the sea breezes during the summer months make it very pleasant; thermometer during the summer averages about 80 deg. I have never known a case of chills and fever to originate in this place. In the interior they have occasionally chills and fever; but nothing to compare with North Carolina. In 1854 we had a few cases of yellow fever, brought from New Orleans; but it was confined to a certain locality, and did not spread generally throughout the city. This past summer, as you are aware, it was very fatal in New Orleans, and prevailed to a great extent in all the Coast towns of Texas, *this place, Matagorda* and *Lavaca excepted*. We established a rigid quarantine, and I am satisfied have no cause to fear yellow fever, if these laws are rigidly enforced. Our city remained healthy all summer. We have now a population of about 1500, and increasing. Many familes are induced to move here on account of health. Our society is good—cannot be surpassed, in proportion to number, for intelligence and morality. We have a Methodist, Presbyterian and Catholic church, and good schools. In a word, every thing in a social way to render it desirable as a place of residence.

The business here at present is quite small, but increasing, and will, as soon as the channel is deepened, increase, so as to become an important commercial point; all the produce from the border States in Mexico, together with the products of the extensive mining operations in that country, *must*, as soon as we have a sufficient depth of water, pass through here. A company have the deepening of this channel under contract, and are now at work. At present we have six feet of water to our wharves, and it is to be deepened to nine feet.—By examining the map, you will at once see that this is the nearest seaport to the section of Mexico above mentioned. We have a tri-weekly mail to New Orleans, and semi-weekly mails to five different points on the Rio Grande—time from New Orleans, about four days.

You will find the present season of the year a pleasant time in which to visit our State, and to examine thoroughly Western Texas. This is a favorable point to start from; it is almost the extreme Western portion of the State, and here you can purchase horses and explore the country east. I would advise you to go to New Orleans, take the steamer from thence to Galveston and Saluria; from the latter place by stage along the beach to St. Josephs—time seven hours—and from thence by sail vessel, in three hours, to this place, where I shall be pleased to meet you and aid you in exploring the country.

In regard to "loss by *theft* and disregard of law and order," permit me to say a word: I am aware that many in the older States look upon the citizens of Texas as a lawless, desperate people; but it is a great mistake. I have resided here over five years, am thoroughly acquainted with the people and their habits, and feel no hesitancy in saying that I have never found a people in my life who are more law abiding, and, as I before remarked, more intelligent than our rancheros. I have served on several grand juries, and there is less crime here, I venture to say, than in North Carolina. I do not think there have been over ten or twelve indictments for stealing stock since I have been here, and those were trivial cases. It is true that we have in this country, like all others, occasionally a straggling vagabond, but such characters cannot long remain in a community like this. Stock raising is the business of the country, and associations have been formed for mutual protection; these associations meet quarterly, and one duty incumbent upon each member is, that the interests and stock of his fellows in his range shall be protected; and it is further obligatory on each to report all supicious characters roaming through the country, at every meeting of the association. This organization has rid the country of all such characters.

I have neglected to answer your 7th question:—"Where do those in the sheep and cattle find a market for their stock, and how much do the different kinds of animals sell for?"

We have buyers from New Orleans and Missouri.—Four-year-old beeves are worth at the pens $15 to $18; three-year-old, $17 to $15. Should you ship them to New Orleans, I refer you to the Price Current of that city for prices. Quite a number of our rancheros have driven to Missouri and Illinois, and have realized handsome profits.

I conclude this hastily written reply, by referring you to the annexed statement or table of increase of 100 cows and calves for ten years, by "Ranchero." It is considered here, by all the intelligent stock raisers, as being correct and the result of their experience.

I am frequently called upon to answer interrogatories similar to those propounded; and for the information of my friends and others in North Carolina, who wish to learn something in regard to Texas, I have concluded to publish my letter in our home paper, and send you a few copies of the same.

I am personally known to many in North Carolina, and should be pleased to have them visit, and if suited, locate in this section of country. We have now quite a number, one from the Sound, near Wilmington. His old friends would hardly recognize him in his comfortable home, with a fine field, upon which he made a good crop last year, (his first in the country,) and his herds of cattle increasing and growing up around him. Hoping soon to meet you, I am yours respectfully,

CHARLES RUSSELL.

TABLE OF INCREASE of one hundred COWS and CALVES for TEN YEARS. The original investment, Fifteen Hundred Dollars. The discount for loss, thirty-three and one-third per ct.

	Cows	Two-year-old heifers	Yearling heifers	Heifer calves	Three-year-old steers	Two-year-old steers	Yearling steers	Bull calves	Four-year-old beeves	Expenses
1st year	100	000	50	34	00	00	50	33	00	$200
2d do.	100	50	34	33	00	50	33	34	00	267
3d do.	150	34	33	50	50	33	34	50	00	334
4th do.	184	33	50	61	33	34	50	61	50	424
5th do.	217	50	61	72	34	50	61	73	33	506
6th do.	267	61	72	89	50	61	73	89	34	618
7th do.	328	72	89	110	61	73	89	109	50	762
8th do.	400	89	110	133	73	89	109	133	61	931
9th do.	489	110	133	163	89	109	133	163	73	1136
10th do.	599	133	163	200	109	133	163	200	89	1389

EXPLANATION:

The increase is estimated to be half male and half female. The increase of Heifers is not brought in until the *third* year, generally they have calves in *two* years. The beeves are not sold until *four* years old, and estimated at $15 per head—*the lowest price*: the stock round at the expiration of ten years estimated at $7 per head.

Total number of stock at the end of ten years 1,700, at $7	$11,900 00
Total number of Beeves sold 390, at $15 per head,	5,850 00
	$17,750 00
Total expenses for ten years	4,567 00
Total value in ten years	$13,183 00
Original investment	1,500 00
Total profits	$11,683 00

Or about 80 per cent. per annum.

The Havre Consulate.

WASHINGTON, March 20th.—George P. Morris, chief editor of the Home Journal, in New York, has been appointed consul to Havre by the President. Mr. Morris will be recognized as a popular literary man, and long famous for the production of some of the best songs in our American literature.

SMITH O'BRIEN AND HIS PRONUNCIATION.—The accent of this Irish gentleman is peculiarly English, possessing a good deal of lazily rounded drawl of London's west-end aristocracy. This partly arises from the fact of O'Brien's having been educated in a thoroughly English school—Rugby. It is only by the formation and wording of his sentences that one can tell he is an Irishman, and although he is now studying "old Irish," you cannot find a particle of "rich Irish brogue" upon his tongue. He speaks slowly and cautiously, detests slang, avoids vulgarisms, puns or jokes, and is very choice of making his language of as classic a style as possible.—While he would make an excellent Parliamentarian in this country, he could never effect much at making stump speeches or mob speeches in America. He has a slight lisp, which makes his delivery sound still more English-like. He never, therefore, could have spoken the sentence below, attributed to him by a correspondent of one of the Petersburg papers, who says: "Mr. O'Brien's first impressions of Richmond may be understood from a remark attributed to him on his arrival at the depot—'Only look at the *nagurs*.'"—*Richmond Enquirer.*

DEATH OF WM. T. HASKELL.—The Louisville *Journal*, says:

A most brilliant genius and a truly elegant gentleman, a thrilling orator and a statesman of unusual culture—the whole country was deeply impressed with the sad announcement that his reason had been dethroned some two years ago. Hopes were subsequently entertained of his recovery and restoration to usefulness, but with melancholy glimpses of lucidity, he has worn out existence as a mere blank, and his dearest friend cannot regret that the balmy hand of death has at length relieved him from suffering. The grave never closed over a more gallant spirit; affection can never weep over a more loveable, high-toned and chivalric man. Poor Haskell! We knew him well, and, knowing him so well, our heart bleeds as we pen this ineffectual tribute to his memory.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE DAILY JOURNAL.

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMSHIP NOVA SCOTIAN.

Further Advance in Cotton.

PORTLAND, ME., March 23d, 1859.

The Steamship Nova Scotian arrived here this forenoon from Liverpool, with dates from the latter place to the 9th inst. Her news is generally unimportant. A pacific article in the Paris *Moniteur* caused a rise in the funds in London, Paris and Vienna.

Prince Napoleon has resigned the ministry of Algeria, which has added confidence towards peace.

The Neapolitan Exiles compelled the Captain of the Ship David Stuart to land them at Queenstown.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 9th, 1859.

Cotton has an advancing tendency. Sales for the past three days 30,000 bales at an advance of 1-16d on Middling qualities. Breadstuffs generally very dull.—Flour very dull, prices easier but quotations unchanged. Wheat and Provisions dull.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23, 1859—A. M.

The steamer *Quaker City* from Minatitlan, brings news confirming the defeat of Miramon at Orizaba.

There has been a volcanic eruption in the Sandwich Islands, by which a whole village was destroyed.

WASHINGTON, March 24th, 1859.

Advices via Savannah, Geo., state that on Saturday last, Major Gregg, Chief Engineer of the Florida Railroad, was shot dead at Jacksonville, Fla., by Alfred T. Sears. Sears has been lodged in jail. Both belong to Massachusetts.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, March 24th, 1859—A. M.

The Cotton market on yesterday closed buoyant, with sales of 9,000 bales at 12½ cents per lb. for Middling Uplands. Flour advanced 10 cents. Wheat quiet.—Corn firm. Spirits Turpentine closed firm at 54 cents per gallon. Rosin dull at $1 62½ a $1 65 per bbl. for Common. Rice firm at 3⅝ a 4¾ cents per lb.

A Hatter in Search of Russia Fur.

On one occasion a hatter, named Walter Dibble, called to buy some furs of us. For certain reasons I was anxious to play a joke upon him. I sold him several k