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## FREMONT'S LETTER OF WITHDRAWAL.

The following is the letter of Gen. Fremont, withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Presidency:

Boston, Sept. 21, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—I feel it my duty to make one step more in the direction indicated by my letter of the 25th of August, and withdraw my name from the list of candidates.

The Presidential question has in effect been entered upon in such a way that the union of the republican party has become a paramount necessity.

The policy of the Democratic party signifies either separation or re-establishment with slavery. The Chicago platform is simply separation. Gen. McClellan's letter of acceptance is re-establishment with slavery.

The republican candidate, on the contrary, is pledged to the re-establishment of the Union without slavery; and, however hesitating his policy may be, the pressure of his party will, we may hope, force him to it.

Between these issues, I think no man of the liberal party can remain in doubt; and I believe I am consistent with my antecedents in withdrawing, not to aid in the triumph of Mr. Lincoln, but to do my part towards preventing the election of the Democratic candidate.

In respect to Mr. Lincoln I continue to hold exactly the sentiments contained in my letter of acceptance. I consider that his administration has been politically, militarily and financially, a failure, and that its necessary continuance is a cause of regret for the country.

There never was a greater unanimity in a country than was exhibited here at the fall of Sumter, and the South was powerless in the face of it. But Mr. Lincoln completely paralyzed this generous feeling. He destroyed the strength of the position and divided the North when he declared to the South that slavery should be protected. He has built up for the South a strength which otherwise they would have never attained; and this has given them an advocate in the Chicago platform.

The Cleveland convention was to have been the open avowal of that condemnation which men had been freely expressing to each other for the past two years, and which had been made fully known to the President. But in the uncertain condition of affairs leading men were not found willing to make public a dissatisfaction and condemnation which could have rendered Mr. Lincoln's nomination impossible; and their continued silence and support established for him a character among the people which leaves now no choice.

United, the republican party is reasonably sure of success; divided, the result of the Presidential election is, at the least, doubtful.

I am, gentlemen, very truly, yours,

J. C. FREMONT.

To Messrs. George L. Stearns and others, a committee, &c.

## Conversation of a Mahomedan Youth.

RELATED BY A NAVAL OFFICER.

In the year 1829, Muhamed Ali, Pasha of Egypt, sent twenty Egyptian youths to England, in order there to acquire the art of ship building. Among their number was one Mahmoud Elkeso, a lad of twelve years of age, who had been carefully trained to Mahomedan piety by his God-fearing mother. He hoped to be saved by almsgiving and fasting, and hated Christ and his followers; for the scandalous conversation of nominal Christians in Egypt had inspired him with disgust at everything savoring of Christianity.

For that very reason,—because he must go and live among the wicked Christian people,—the separation from his native country proved all the more painfully to him. "When Mahmoud was placed under my care," this Christian naval architect states, "I soon took notice of the dark and gloomy state of his mind, and his bitter rancor against everything he considered Christian. I accordingly improved every

opportunity that offered, to point out to him the difference between true and nominal Christians, and explained to him occasionally, in the plainest terms, the doctrines of the gospel, dwelling particularly on the doctrine of sin, the corruption of the human heart, of Christ and the work of redemption, and especially on the doctrine of regeneration, which in fact made an early and deep impression upon him, and arrested his attention. Possessed of a clear apprehension, and sound judgment, he was never in a hurry to take up a thing lightly.

"As often as I had submitted a new consideration, his first remark invariably was: 'Prove it!' He took particular delight in conversing and questioning me on religious topics, his answers proving the ardent participation of his heart. He attended the preaching of the faithful Mr. Griffin with peculiar predilection, while his mind and heart apprehended more and more of the truths of Christianity. Now he began to be aware that there was something in the Christian religion beyond what he fancied to have discovered in it while at home in Egypt. All whom he found to be truly pious were dear to him, and their conversation appeared to him increasingly valuable. Every leisure moment from working hours he devoted to the one thing needful. He often accompanied me to the sick bed, and read the Scriptures to the patients, now and then adding a word of serious exhortation himself. A young female confessed that the words of Mahmoud had first led her to see the necessity of a change of heart. This promising youth began to be failing as early as 1832, and in July, 1836, his sufferings became so acute that hope of his recovery could only be derived from the milder climate of Egypt.

"He accordingly made preparations for his departure, but was no longer able to accomplish it. In addition to his ordinary physician, another doctor was called in for the purpose of consultation. Mahmoud demanded his candid opinion; he replied; that human aid was out of the question. His sole business now remained, to prepare for his approaching end. With the calmest self-possession he distributed his little property, being specially intent on leaving a suitable token of remembrance to all those that he had been previously attached to, especially his tenderly beloved mother and his young Egyptian friends.

"I had just retired to bed, Tuesday, August 2d, when he sent for me. On entering he thus addressed me: 'Oh, I should like for you to stay with me to-night! Don't leave me!' I staid, and witnessed the child-like faith with which he clung to Jesus and His gospel. From that time he had but five days more to live, and the last words he lisped with a faltering voice were—*Other refuge I have none! Hangs my helpless soul on Thee!*"

It is deserving of notice that the other Egyptian youths, who the Pasha sent to England with Mahmoud, also embraced the Christian religion.

## THE GULF STREAM.

The warm water rushes out of the great Mexican cauldron through the Straits of Florida—having a temperature 82 degrees, equaling that of the hot springs of Matlock, and whose width is a hundred miles—with a velocity of from three to five miles an hour. Thence it passes through the Straits of the Bahamas, and then right on to the banks of Newfoundland, spreading itself over the western half of the North Atlantic, which is thereby heated in winter considerably above the temperature which it would otherwise have. Arrived at the banks of Newfoundland, the Gulf Stream, as it is called, is suddenly deflected to the east; and, becoming divided, one portion makes a head southward in the direction of the Azores, and finally merges into the great equatorial current; whilst the other portion runs N. E. or N. N. E., until it impinges against the western shores of the British Isles, where it has the effect of charging the air with moisture, and rendering their winters considerably milder

than those of the eastern coasts. The Gulf Stream, in its course across the Atlantic, brings with it West India seeds, (*Mimosa scandens*, *Dolichos urens*, &c.) and doubtless portions of trees, throwing them on the coasts of Devonshire, the west of Ireland, the Hebrides and the Orkney Isles. It contributes to give to Ireland its perpetual verdure, and to make Bute the Isle of Wight of Scotland. A native of the Green Isle might fancy there was something holy in his fatherland on learning that a bottle was thrown overboard by an American captain off Cape Horn, in 1837, which, after floating about the Atlantic for some years, was at last picked up in a haven on his own shores. The water of the Atlantic on the south and southwest coast of Ireland is not only warmed by the Gulf Stream, but its temperature appears to be increased by another stream, known as Ronnel's current, which flows due north from Spain along the shores of France and on to our southern coasts. Hence it happens that the water of Kerry, and somewhat further North, is, in June and July, warmer than that of any part of the Atlantic on the same parallel, the surface temperature ranging from 54 degrees, or on the average of fifty-seven and a half degrees. On the Newfoundland coast, about 8 degrees of latitude further south, the temperature ranges between 42 degrees and 52 degrees, averaging 45 degrees, in the same month. The influence of the Gulf Stream extends much further North than Cape Wrath, Scotland. Slowly continuing its western course this great genializer of our climate passes the Orkneys and the Shetlands; in the former the pools are said not to be frozen in winter. Next, it sweeps along the coast of Norway to Hammerfest (71 degrees north latitude,) the northernmost town in the world, where, as we learn from Lord Dufferin's Letters from High Latitudes, the water on a July day, in 1856, was 52 degrees, exactly the same temperature which he had registered at Sterneway in Scotland, in the previous month. Lord Dufferin was enabled, by sailing along the "tail of the Gulf Stream," to reach English Bay in Spitsbergen, situated in north latitude 78 deg. 20 min. (only about six hundred and thirty miles from the north pole,) where he found the temperature of the water, in August, to be 31 degrees. The nutlike seeds of *Mimosa scandens* have also been found thrown on the shores of Spitsbergen.

*Frazier's Magazine.*

A CURIOUS FACT.—From the Diary of a Wounded Soldier, in the Biblical Recorder, we extract the following:

"There is this singular circumstance connected with my wound. The most of the pain which I feel seems to be in that part of my body which has been amputated. Sometimes the lost foot becomes so very painful that I find myself trying to clasp or scratch it, before I remember that it has been cut off."

We have heard of such feelings. A high officer now in this State who lost his arm in Mexico, is said still to feel agony in the lost hand and arm, though it is not far from twenty years since the wound and amputation. Is it so in all cases of lost limbs? We suppose not, but that it is owing to some peculiarity in the nervous organization.

From the same Diary we copy the following:

"Wednesday, 18th.—Suffered a great deal last night—was quite feverish. Called to the nurse several times for water, but he was asleep. Finally he awoke and in a very ungracious manner gave me some milk-warm water out of a greasy tin cup. During the night the man on the bed next to me, who was mortally wounded, began to talk in his sleep. Sweet visions of home seemed to be passing before him. He called his children to him, by name—tried to tell them of his life as a soldier—spoke of peace having come, and seemed delighted that he would have to go to war no more. Suddenly his voice grew faint—he uttered a heart-rending groan and all was over with him."

*Pay, Oberecc.*

THE PROPOSED PEACE CONFERENCE IN GEORGIA.—We copy from the Macon Telegraph the following statement in relation to the proposed peace conference in Georgia:

"We have a pretty reliable report of the result of the informal deputation to Gov. Brown to invite him to a peace conference with Gen. Sherman. The latter had this project much at heart, and sent as his messenger a gentleman well known, of high social position in Georgia, to whom he tendered written credentials, if desired. He professed great unwillingness to penetrate further into Georgia and inflict the same devastation and misery which were sown broadcast in his rear. He sent an invitation to Gov. Brown and other prominent gentlemen to come up and talk the matter over with him, and see if some scheme could not be devised to withdraw Georgia from the war and save her people from further suffering. He would like, if Gov. Brown desired it, that the latter should ride over the State Road to Chattanooga, see "the condition of his people in the rear, and realize the strong claims upon his sympathy it presented." The reply of Gov. Brown, we understand, was very much to this effect: Tell Gen. Sherman that I understand him to be only a general of one of the Federal armies, while I am merely a governor of one of the Confederate States. I don't see how we can negotiate; or, if we should undertake it, how our negotiations can lead to any practical results."

The enemy has concentrated his forces and gained at the points of concentration, but he has not thus gained as much as he has lost at the points he has abandoned in order to carry out his present policy. He has a part of Virginia on which Grant's and Sherman's armies are encamped, but upon the whole, his lines do not include as much, certainly not more of that State than they did when Grant commenced his campaign in May last from the Rapidan. Sherman has taken Atlanta, but he has drained Mississippi, Upper Alabama, Western Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and a portion of Eastern Louisiana, while the Confederates again make head in Missouri, Western Tennessee and Kentucky, and the invincible Forrest bids fair soon to be upon his communications in Middle Tennessee. He has taken the outer Forts at Mobile, but shrinks from attacking the city itself.

Let us look at the whole field and give due weight to the gains and losses, and we will see how in fact what we have gained in one place more than balances what we have lost in another, while the general result goes to show that military occupation is not conquest—that advance in one section must be purchased by abandonment in the other, and that in fact the enemy simply holds, and only can hold, the ground over which his camps extend and his guns range, as long as our people are true to themselves and to their cause.

*Wilmington Journal.*

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.—A Saratoga letter-writer records the following novel mode of paying hotel bills:

Among the anomalies of a depreciated paper currency, the following is noteworthy: There are at present at the springs quite a number of Cubans—never before so many. They all come laden with gold, on which, at home, they have paid no premium. On the liquidation of their board bills they are allowed the premium of course. The practical result is, that when a Cuban has been here a month, and has feasted well, he lays down one hundred dollars in gold and receives, in return, a receipted bill and one hundred and fifty-six dollars in change! The Cubans, hence, are living gratis, and making money by it besides! Of course they are greatly enjoying themselves at our expense.

Gen. Price is reported in the Yankee papers to have crossed the Arkansas river with 20,000 or 30,000 men.