

LORD CURRANE.  
Copy of a letter from Lord Currane, to the Right Hon. Mr. John Lubbock, dated 18th July 1878.

Your employing foreigners in your military and naval service, the privilege which you claim and exercise, of building and equipping ships of war in neutral states, and of purchasing steam vessels, and hiring transports under neutral flags, for hostile purposes, and to transport to slavery a people whom the Ottoman arms have never yet been able to subdue, warrants a belief, (whatever your sentiments may be,) that the civilized, educated, and liberal portion of mankind will be gratified, that someone similar to those which you unfortunately obtained hitherto from those states, are now about to be afforded to the brave, the oppressed, and suffering Greeks; nor will the advantage derived be wholly theirs; for until you shall cease or be forced to abandon your inhuman traffic in Christian slaves, and the commission of cruelties which stain the character of man, your subjects must inevitably continue barbarous—a state from which it would be a source of great gratification to contribute to release them.

It is true that the Christian world have not of late contended in arms with those of your faith, on points of religion; they have not, however, fallen into a state of apathy so great as to see unheeded the perpetration of those enormities which you are daily committing on their Christian brethren; a sentiment with which no feelings of animosity towards you, or your people, if combined, but on the contrary, a desire to render you every good service consistent with that duty, paramount to all others, namely, to wipe out the stain from the civilized world, of unfeeling and inhumanly co-operating to exterminate, enslave, and transport to bondage, a whole Christian people; and such a people, the descendants of those Greeks, whose genius laid the chief foundation of literature and the arts—who reared those noble monuments and edifices, which time, and the more destructive barbarian hand, have yet failed to destroy, and which, compared with the wretched hovels of your barbarian hordes, may better point out to you, the elevation they attained, and the prostrate state in which your people are—owing, alas! to the baleful effects of bigotry and despotic sway.

Surely, surely, there is ample field for the exercise of your energies at home. In encouraging industry, the arts and sciences. In promoting the civilization of your people, and in enacting equitable laws for the security of persons and property; on which basis the national prosperity of all countries must rest. But should your ambition, not content with bestowing blessings like these on your native land, lead you to soar almost above mortal acts, distant oceans would unite, and the extremities of the globe approach at your command; thus might your name be rendered immortal, and Egypt again become the emporium of commerce, and one of the richest and happiest nations upon earth! How infinitely great the glory of such acts! How despicable the fame of a tyrant conqueror—the ruler of slaves.

It would be pleasing to support you as the author of great and good works; but it is shameful to permit your present proceedings, and dastardly to leave the unfeeling apostate sons of neutral and Christian nations unopposed, aiding to perpetrate barbarism for horrid gain, drawn from the price of Christians torn from their homes, and sold as slaves in foreign lands.

Against these atrocious men, my companions and myself cast the gauntlet down, and will contend, in the hope that you and they may perceive your true interests, and your great error, and pursue a different course before it shall be too late. Quit the classic, sacred soil of Greece. Let the slayings, and burnings, impalings of this people cease; and oh! shocking to humanity! the barbarous usage of females, and the hewing in pieces of their infant babes, and other acts yet worse, too horrid to relate! Release the Christian slaves—pursue an honorable and enlightened path, and we become friends to aid you in your pursuits. But should the present course be continued, let the hands of cruel assassins in your employ count on our opposition; count, too, on our neutralizing the effect of every vessel procured or brought from Christian states. "Hear the word of Lord, ye rulers," (in the prophecy now to be fulfilled.) "Wo to them that go down to Egypt for help and stay." When the Lord shall stretch out his hand, both he that helpeth shall fall, and he that is helped shall fall down, and they all shall fall together."

Instead of filling the cup of bitterness, of which you yourself must ultimately drink, how admirably might you employ your people, and treasure, the waste whereof is rearing to your barbarian successors, to prolong the bondage of Egypt.

The Christian prayer of those called to rescue their suffering brethren is, that conforming yourself to the dictates of reason and humanity, you may live long to benefit mankind; and as you are more enlightened than your predecessors, so

may you become humble and just. (The end.)  
COCHRANE  
The London Courier says it had been kept a secret that Lord Currane has actually gone to join the Greeks. A steam vessel was fitted out from England, under his lordship's directions, which was to be joined by several vessels from different parts on its way—the whole forming a considerable squadron. The ship on board which his lordship sailed, is called the *Perseverance*.

THE PACHA OF EGYPT.  
In a work recently published at Paris by the Count de Non, entitled *Memoirs relatifs a l'expédition anglaise contre le Bengale en 1800* &c. we meet with a curious anecdote respecting this famous Egyptian despot.  
"Mahammed Yousouf, a Circassian by birth, had been sold in his youth as a slave to a Pacha of Asia Minor. His master, struck with his handsome face and manifest talents, conceived a strong liking for him and adopted him as his son. Soon after this, the rebellion of Oglou Pacha took place, and both father and son joined the force sent to suppress it. They arrived just in time to witness the defeat of the Turkish Admiral by Oglou. The Admiral, who was to answer according to usage, with his head for such a disaster, could devise no other mode of escaping from the consequence than that of throwing the blame on some of his officers. His choice fell on the Pacha, the adopted father of Mahammed, and to Mahammed himself he applied for aid to draw his father into the snare, promising him the spoils. He succeeded to his utmost wishes. The unfortunate father and his adopted son visited the Admiral's tent, where the conversation happened to fall on the perfection to which the English had brought the manufacture of fire arms, the Admiral produced a pair of London made pistols, one of which was loaded and the other was not. The one not loaded was presented to the Pacha; and while he was admiring its beauty, the Admiral discharged the other at his head. He fell to the earth, and his unnatural son completed the work with his dagger.  
"This execrable act procured for Mahammed the post of Kiaya Bay or Vice-Admiral. The bloody head of his paternal friend was sent to Constantinople, and his memory was charged with the disgrace of a defeat which another person had suffered. Not many years elapsed, before, through the protection of the Captain Pacha and the intrigues of the Seraglio, Mahammed Yousouf was raised to the station of Vice Roy of Egypt!"  
And this is the man who is now the chief enemy of Grecian freedom, whose son Ibrahim is the only military commander of talents in the ranks of the Turkish troops.

Guerilla parties are roving about the mountainous districts of Andalusia, defying the constitutional authorities. They attacked a Carthusian convent, near Xerez, and compelled the monks to give them a supply of money and horses. They have likewise put one or two villages under contribution. The French take no notice of them, as they have no political views.  
The misery and wretchedness prevailing throughout Spain can hardly be credited. The promise of an abundant harvest is the only hope of relief.  
The South American States owe 20 millions sterling to London capitalists. The population of those states that have borrowed is 25 millions.  
It is said in a London paper, that black stocks are going out of fashion; that large whiskers and mustaches have disappeared; and Englishmen look as they formerly did.

Hayti.—Mr. Phineas Nixon, jr. who went out to Hayti, with the emigrants sent there by the Society of Friends, in North Carolina, and whose embarkation from Beaufort, was mentioned in the papers of May last, passed through this City a few days since, on his return home. Mr. Nixon informs us, that before he left Hayti, the emigrants were comfortably settled, and very generally satisfied—the whole of them having gone into the country to live. Mr. N. says also, that the paragraph which has been going the rounds relative to the blockading of St. Domingo by a French Fleet, is incorrect, as he sailed from there on the 20th July, several days later than the vessel which brought the intelligence, and he heard nothing of it.  
Raleigh Register.

A letter from a warm and personal friend of Commodore Porter to Mr. Niles, says, "Do not be surprised that Com. Porter, whose aspiring mind caused him, in a moment of excitement, to infringe the barriers of discipline in his own country, should at the head of the allied navies of Mexico and Colombia, become the terror of the Spanish Coast. If I err not, it is his destiny to exact from the mother country, by the brilliancy of his achievements, an acknowledgement of the independence of the Southern republics."

Extract of a letter, dated Morrisville, (Alab.) July 26.—"The Bilious fevers in this section of the country to an alarming extent, and with unusual fatality. The prospects of the planters have never been as flattering as the present crop presents."

Sea Serpent.—The Sea-Serpent was seen lately off Long-Bay, on the Coast of South Carolina, by a number of people. They describe it as being 50 feet long.

AS. RANDOLPH.  
In relation to the statements that have been made respecting the conduct of Mr. Randolph while on his passage to Liverpool in the packet ship *Albion*, Capt. Baldwin, we have been requested to publish the following extract of a letter from Mr. R. himself to his friend in this city.  
N. Y. Merc. Adv.

"On Monday night, the 5th of June, I went upon deck as is my custom previous to my turning in for the night. I saw nobody but the second mate, Mr. Matthews, and the helmsman. I was conversing with Mr. Matthews about the rate of the ship and the fuel run that we were making, when Capt. Baldwin suddenly appeared upon deck. The first intimation that I had of his presence was an abrupt, angry and insolent reprimand of myself for violating the discipline of the ship by speaking to the officer on watch. I said that I would go below; but that it was the first time I had ever heard of its being irregular (in the absence of his superior) to address one's self to the officer in command. My resentment of the attack was mollified more by my manner than by my words. He replied that I should be treated like a gentleman when I behaved myself like one. To which I referred that he should answer for his insolence when we should reach Liverpool, meaning to his owners. To which he made no answer, but he would make me responsible to him when we got ashore. I added that 'barking dogs did not bite.' He went on to talk, and I did not all his questions 'as to what I meant by intimating that, a repetition of my allusion 'that barking dogs did not bite.' He then left the quarter deck, and I soon afterwards turned in.

"Mr. Matthews, to whom I addressed a note the next morning, cannot gain any word of this statement—however disagreeable it may be to him, as I ought to be to every well regulated mind, it is called upon to testify in a case like this. To the urbanity and obliging temper of Mr. West, the first mate, and of Mr. Matthews, I bear a cheerful and willing testimony.  
"There are the facts of the case stripped of all color and irrelevant matter. I could add explanations; but to you, who know me, it is unnecessary."

Mr. Henry in Kentucky.  
Again we have from the West a melancholy tale. We learn from a private source, that about two weeks ago, Dr. Young, a Representative in Congress from the state of Kentucky, shot and killed, in the street of Elizabethtown, Mr. Hardin, a lawyer from Breckenridge county. Of so aggravating and atrocious a character was the cause of this act, as to shield Dr. Y. from prosecution, and almost to justify the act, in the public opinion. Mr. Hardin was one who opposed the election of Dr. Y. and is supposed to have been partly led by vindictive feelings to commit the outrage which forever his death. Nothing short of an atrocious violation of the sanctuary of his domestic hopes and happiness, could have instigated a man of the amiable character of Dr. Y. to this rash act.

Na Int.  
In Nelson county, on the 14th ult., two men, named Kauffman and Courtney, were shot dead, on a by-path; it is supposed by a father and two sons, named Watson, who have since been committed to prison.

On the 23d ult. a convict in the penitentiary, named Edmund Johnson, was killed by a fellow convict, named Thomas Bradley, who was tried and found guilty on the 25th.

One would think, that in late scenes, murders would find little encouragement to prosecute their bloody designs. But a fell, uncompromising spirit seems to be stalking through this commonwealth, which nothing can check but an inflexible execution of the laws.

Horatio Cozzen, a distinguished member of the bar, and formerly of Washington City, was assassinated at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 13th ult. by French Strother. Mr. Cozzen was engaged as counsel against Mr. Strother; and the latter finding the cause was going against him, asked the former to step aside, as he wished to speak to him. Mr. Cozzen complied with his request, and Mr. S. stabbed him two or three times in the breast and once in the neck with a dirk, and killed him instantly. Mr. Strother was committed to prison.

Mr. Charles Bell, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, advertises that he professes, "Improved Mathematical Tailoring, upon Mr. Ward's unrivalled Patent protractor system of Tailoring."

Indian Corn, is beyond doubt the most valuable grain which is cultivated by our Farmers. It furnishes both to man and beast, the most healthful and nutritive diet, and in the Northern and middle states is not sufficiently appreciated. In the Southern states it constitutes a great and invaluable variety in the article of Bread, better adapted to the health of the consumers than is that of any other grain.  
Phil. Sat. Eve. Post.

AUGUSTA, AUG. 12.  
We have learned, with much surprise and pleasure, that a load of new Cotton was received, on yesterday, at the warehouse of Messrs. Heard and Cook, in this city, from the plantation of Paul Fitzsimons, Esq. in Jefferson county. The load consisted of seven bales. It is said to be of a very superior quality, and we understand that another load will be received on Monday next, from the same plantation. Chronicle.

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ROMAN BIBLE SOCIETY.  
The meeting of this Society is postponed, on account of the meeting of the Federal Bible Society, until the Session of the General Assembly, to be held in this place, on the first Thursday of September next, it being the 7th day of the month.  
J. G. FREEMAN, Pres't.  
Salisbury, July 26, 1878. 625

THE POWERS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, as President of the Senate, have given rise to an animated discussion in the prints. This subject, interesting from its intrinsic importance, has acquired additional importance from the circumstances of the discussion being chiefly maintained by the President of the United States, under the signature of "Patrick Henry," on the one side, and by the Vice President under that of "Onslow," on the other; at least, to these two gentlemen, common report has assigned the authorship of these several essays.

We had intended laying before our readers, "Patrick Henry" and "Onslow," but find them too numerous and too long for insertion in a weekly paper.

Although we had, in common with many others, supposed Mr. Adams to be the author of "Patrick Henry," yet we are confident that he never could have written the last number, No. 5, published under that name. Descending from the argumentative strain of the preceding numbers, the author indulges in as much personal invective and vulgar abuse as would disgrace an "hireling" writer. Not content with assailing Mr. Calhoun's motives for every step he took in the discharge of his official duties, while presiding over the Senate—charging as a crime the slowness with which he met the Senate on the first day of its Session, and impugning his selection of the Standing Committee of that body, the author of "Patrick Henry" has included in his denunciations many of the most venerable, useful and distinguished members of the Senate and the nation. Of General Jackson he speaks as a "rejected candidate for the Presidency, whose disappointment, and that of his partisans, were severe and vindictive;" of the venerable and patriotic Nathaniel Macon he says, "that even he must suspect you [Mr. Calhoun] of bitter irony, when you insinuated that he was qualified, by either abilities or knowledge, for the Chair in which you placed him." "Entertaining for him [Mr. Macon] the veneration that age, integrity and long continued endeavours to serve the public, always procure, even when united with a narrowness of mind which education cannot enlarge, and covered by an incrustation of prejudices which experience cannot remove, I will not agree that you should elude reproach, by exposing him to ridicule!" "In appointing the Committee on Foreign Relations, you perfectly knew that Mr. Macon's labours in it would seldom exceed an acclamatory concurrence in such proceedings as animosity to the administration might stimulate it to adopt." "Of the talented, the high-minded and honourable Mr. Taggart, whose name is above reproach and whose patriotism is of the highest and brightest order, "Patrick Henry" says, "that he is remarkable for nothing more than for the faculty of obscuring the distinction between truth and error; whose moral sense was so perverted as to estimate discussions on the weightiest national concerns, only as combats of intellectual agility; and who was therefore earnest in proportion as he was wrong." And does "Patrick Henry" think that Mr. Taggart could be so unmindful of his obligations, so lost to all the feelings and sentiments of a gentleman and a man of honor, as to "delight in torturing truth as much as an angler in impaling a worm," by presenting "a measure emphatically popular, under all the odium with which a one-sided and ingenious analysis could oppress it," merely that he might make an exhibition of his "intellectual agility?" Shame! Shame!

"Patrick Henry" speaks of Mr. Benton as one "who had solemnly exchanged his hatred for General Jackson, for a hatred of the administration equally deadly but less venial, because it sprung, not from a generous resentment, but from the calculating spirit of party," and to Mr. Van Buren, of New-York, he pays this singularly delicate compliment—"the Chameleon [Mr. Van Buren] might, you knew, be safely relied on, when a recommendation of the Executive was intangible by argument, to assault it with all the subtlety and science of an educated political juggler." These are a few specimens of the style and manner which "Patrick Henry" has ornamented his fifth and last number. Although report assigns the production of these essays to the pen of the President, yet we think it improbable—nay, hardly possible—that he should so far forget the respect due to his station and his own dignity, as to descend to the columns of a newspaper to disparage the characters and impugn the motives of men of high standing. But if the President be the author of "Patrick Henry," he is in a fair way, effectually, to Jonathan Russell himself.

NATIVE GOLD.  
Last week's Charlotte (Mecklenburg) Journal, says "another Gold Mine" has been discovered near that place; that the auriferous earth is daily carried through the streets of the town, in wagons, carts, &c. to be washed, there being no water convenient, to where it is found; that the proportion of gold the earth yields, has not been ascertained, &c. &c. Gold is now found in various places in Mecklenburg county, and, from personal observation, and the information of those skilled in the science of mineralogy, we find that the quality of the precious metal, and the geological appearances where found, do not differ materially from those of Montgomery and Cabarrus. Gold has been found, in greater or less quantities, in almost every instance where an experiment has been made within that section of country denominated the "Gold Region," so that when ground is broken in a new place, and particles of gold found, it cannot very appropriately be called "Another Gold Mine"—when, by a very natural figure of speech, the whole region of country may be termed a Mine of gold.

Melancholy Accident.—We have been informed, within a few days past, that the youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Ferebee, of the Forks of the Yadkin, in this county, (but formerly of Currituck county) was killed by lightning, in his yard, on the 23d day of May last. The little girl (aged 6 years) was in the yard gathering together some young goslings, to secure them

## Salisbury:

AUGUST 30, 1878.

It is said Mr. Randolph's object in visiting England, is a political one—he endeavours to prevail on the British government to reduce the enormous duty on the importation of slaves; the duty is now more than 1500 per cent; that is, the importer pays about 75 dollars duty on what costs only 5 dollars in this country. Should Mr. R. succeed only partially in this object, he will have done a very acceptable service to his country; and he ought in charity to be forgiven his unwishful anxiety in home—the whims of John Bull, and his exorbitant every thing English, to the disparagement of every thing American.

We observe, in one of our mail papers, further interesting particulars of the life, character, &c. of Beauchamp and his wife, previous to their marriage, and of the base treachery of Beauchamp to the latter. We will extract the article next week.

The editors of the Newbern Sentinel say they understand Mr. Hutton is engaged dramatizing the tragical events connected with the murder of Col. Sharp, of Kentucky, the execution of Beauchamp, and the self-destruction of his wife.

Water Melons.—Amidst the general apprehensions of a scarcity of provisions the coming season, the pervading gloom among our citizens has been temporarily dispelled by a plentiful supply of that grateful fruit, the water-melon. However insubstantial they may be, as food, they afford a momentary luxury, that makes one forget it is a season of scarcity.

A correspondent of the Newbern Sentinel, says that a person in that neighborhood realized, from the sale of Watermelons raised on one acre and a quarter of land, this year, one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents!

An English paper says, that at an extraordinary leaping match, in Surrey, an Irishman, who was the victor, having, at a single leap, cleared 19 feet 7 inches, on his way home, elated with his victory, attempted to leap a wide ditch, but his feet slipping at the start, he was precipitated heels over head to the bottom of a filthy ditch as any in the world—which so convulsed the people with laughter, that they were actually obliged to be down to it!!! Verily, John Bull must be a wonderfully risible old fellow! We hope he may laugh away his calamities, and forget the misery and starvation, which have but recently been talking through his country.

The Warrenton paper says the rage for removing to the West, was never greater among the people of that section of country, than at the present time. The editor advises all poor people that are able to move, to do so, and flee from a threatened famine.

In this week's paper, will be found pretty copious extracts from one of Mr. Randolph's speeches delivered in the United States Senate last winter. In accordance with solicitations from a number of our readers, we ought sooner to have published extracts from Mr. R.'s speeches; but hitherto our matter has so imperiously claimed our early attention, that we could not well have done so, and, at the same time, rendered "equal and exact" justice to ourselves and all our patrons. We hope what we have now given, will suffice for the present, as so much matter has accumulated on our hands, which we are under promise to publish, that we might be charged with bad faith, were we to devote to any one subject more space than was absolutely necessary.

We have been requested to publish the circular of the committee of the Jackson Meeting lately held in Philadelphia; and should have done so this week, but for our anxiety to get the matter above alluded to off our hands, it having been in type a number of days: the circular shall go in our next.

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