COMMUNICATION.

MAJOR GENERAL OF THE 4TH DIVISION.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 29th 1849.

Mr. Editor:—In regard to the election of the Major General of the 4th Division, two articles appeared in the Lincoln papers, a few weeks since,—one in the "Carolina Republican," and the other in the "Lincoln Courier;"—one of which, was transferred to the columns of the "North Carolina Standard," together with a letter, written by Col. John H. Wheeler to Gov. Manly.

In these several publications, attempts are made to prejudice the community against me, by the indulgence of assertions that have *no foundation in truth*.

Before proceeding to reply to so much thus written, as merits any notice, I will here say that were this election to be held over again, my official acts should,—under similar circumstances,—be *precisely* what they *have been*, in every important particular; for the plain and obvious reason, that the course I have pursued, was *fair*, and *just*, and *legal*.

Now, to show that Col. Wheeler intended to cast censure on me, unless a majority of the officers of the Brigade under my Command supported him, I invite attention to the letter of Gov. Manly of the 14th of May, copied into the "Standard," to which the letter of Col. Wheeler, now under consideration, is a reply. There it will be seen, he commenced his attack on me, by insisting on the illegality of the election in the 88th Regiment, as early as the first of last February. Now, it so happens, I was *present* at that election, (which is the upper Regiment of Davidson) and I undertake to say it was held according to the law as laid down in the 13th. Sec. of the 38 Ch. of the Act of 1846;—which merely requires the polls to be opened not until 11 o'clock, and remain open until 3. On that day the polls were accordingly opened between 11, *and* 12 *o'clock*, and remained open until *after* 3 *o'clock*,—there having been two field officers elected on the same day. This state of facts can be established, by certificates, or if necessary by affidavits, of gentlemen, whose attention were called to *this law on that day*, and who have as much regard for truth, and are of as high character for integrity, as Col. Wheeler. There was a full attendance on that day, as the vote shows, and strange as it may appear to the public, Col. Wheeler was *present*;—having reached there when but two votes were cast, the Col. and Lt. Col's; and at his, (Wheeler's,) request, I asked the officers to cease voting that he might address them. They did so, and listened for a considerable time to what an officer, (in conversation with me af erwards) called a windy and egotistical speech. I knew that Col. Wheeler would be on, in a short time, and accordingly, I wrote tickets for *Wheeler* and *Gaither*, and presented them to the Candidates, for which Col. Wheeler thanked me. And during the election we were in conversation; and I exerted no influence either way; and we afterwards parted, as we had met, politely and courteously. And *he* was heard to utter *no word of complaint*. Now, if the election had been *illegally* held, or if any injustice had been done him, (and no one knows better than himself, that such was not the case,) why were no complaints heard on *that* day? Why were they not heard until it was well ascertained, that if the *whole Division* had the opportunity of voting, *he* would be defeated? How is such a course to be accounted for, except for the reason I have supposed, that he intended to assail me, unless he got a majority of votes in my Brigade? In his letter as to the election in this Regiment, he uses the following language; "As regards the election in the 88th Regiment being illegally held, and not in accordance with the Act of 1846, this is not *now germane* to the issue." If it *ever* was 'germane to the issue," why not now? This was written 1st June, long before the Commission issued. And was not the same facts then existing, and the same principle still involved? So much for Col. Wheeler's first complaint, which I have shown was without foundation, and which, in fact, he abandons, himself.

After thus discovering that his first charge is not "*germane* to the issue," and after its abandonment, he takes new ground and prefers other charges, equally untenable, and hopes, in this way, to convince the public, that the *law* countenances the complaints and croakings of a defeated candidate for office, and that they are to be taken as a good foundation for ordering a Court Martial on faithful officers, who have discharged their duties.

But before opening his battery fully on me, he commences by boasting that he beat Gen. Gaither in Davie County, where he never was, in *all his life*. He informs the *world* that he did not know *personally*, a single officer in that Regiment. Now, may it not be possible, that *this* is the very reason he got a majority in Davie? But, be this as it may, the vote he received in Davie, certainly, "is not germane to the issue!" At any rate no grumbling is heard about any irregularity in this Regiment where he beat his opponent. After the relief afforded from the disclosure of his wonderful success in Davie County, (the cause of which is well known there, and elsewhere, and not very complimentary to him,) he proceeds to pay a deserving compliment to one, I had known for years as a true gentlemen, and the report of whose gallant bearing, and undaunted bravery in the battle-fields of Mexico, produced a thrill of pride and pleasure in the heart of every true North Carolinian. I beg Capt. Hoke's pardon for thus mentioning his name, and have only alluded to it, in reply to Col. Wheeler, and to say how much pleasure it would have afforded me to have extended my influence in his behalf, had he been the candidate. Indeed, on hearing that his name was spoken of in that connexion, I informed Gen. Gaither, that if he, (Hoke,) would consent to become a candidate, he would, in my opinion, receive an almost unanimous vote, in my Brigade. And I submit it to that portion of the public who know Capt. Hoke personally, or by reputation, to say, whether, in their opinion, had *he* been the candidate, he would have *accepted* the office of Major General, upon receiving only a mere *plurality* of votes, when *two entire Counties* had never *heard* of the election, and had never, therefore, had the *opportunity* of voting? The man who would seek to obtain an office of *honor* in this way, in this Republican land—who would seek to take advantage of a *diminution of the record*, so to speak, is to be *pitied*, most surely, but *not envied*.—Oh! no.

But Col. Wheeler, after giving up his first "issue," demands of the Governor a Court Martial on me, for delay in making my returns. Now, having made this demand so peremptorily, and with such a *flourish*, and having in his letters—which are now going the rounds of the newspapers—attempted to excite the public mind against Gov. Manly for disregarding this "charge and specification," I deem it proper to inform Col. Wheeler, (notwithstanding he is a Lawyer) and the *very few* others, who do not already know it, that this "issue" is still less "germane" than the first, for the plain reason, that the law does not give Governor Manly the right or power to order a Court Martial on a *Brigadier General*, even were the acts of such officers unmilitary or illegal—neither of which state of facts exists in this case. And if Col. Wheeler did not know this, he *ought* to have known it. Now where is the law that authorizes the Governor to order a Court Martial to try a Brigadier General? Or where is the law that fixes a time when a Brigadier General shall make his report? Such law cannot be found, because it never has been enacted. I sincerely wish such a law existed, then I could have a Court Martial in my case, by which my official acts would be triumphantly vindicated, and the misrepresentations, and probable untruths of letter writers and newspaper scribblers, could be more fully investigated, and more generally exposed. And yet because Gov. Manly will not do that which there is no *law* for, and which he has no right to do, he is to be called by carping scribblers a *partisan Governor*.

But I am perfectly willing that Col. Wheeler and his special friends shall entertain the belief that my delay in making returns prevented a commission from issuing to him, (which I'm sure, by the way, is not the case, and shall prove it presently,) for even if it were so, I should have the satisfaction of knowing that this delay resulted in the award of justice to the Candidate, and in the maintenance of *Republican principles*.

I have already shown that the elections were properly and legally held throughout the Brigade under my command—a larger vote was cast than in either of the other Brigades constituting the Division—that no complaints were heard at the time from any quarter—that Gov. Manly had no right in *law* to order a Court Martial on me—there being no law for such a proceeding. I shall now proceed to show that had the delay on my part in making returns to the Adjutant General, been *intentional*, (which I will yet fully prove was not the case,) that still my returns were legal, and made in due time. This proposition might be established in every fair mind, by the simple statement, that my returns were made to the Adjutant General sometime before the supplemental, or demanded returns of Gen. Neal reached Raleigh—and both law and justice required that this amended return should be made, to make the elections throughout the Division complete—and before the Adjutant General could officially make known to the Governor the result; and before, therefore, the Governor had the power to issue a Commission.

That this may be properly understood and fully shown, it becomes necessary to for me to prove that the *first* orders issued by Gen. Neal to Montgomery and Stanly, were not such as the *law requires*. In establishing more fully this position, I shall not attribute to Gen. Neal any improper motives or any unfairness, whatever, or indulge in such language as others have used towards me in one or two newspapers—language which I cannot, out of self-respect, stoop to notice. But I will suppose it was the result of an honest error, which, to his credit, was promptly corrected, under the second order of the Adjutant General, by his (Neal) issuing legal orders to those Counties, and by his subsequent amended return, without which, I again repeat, the Governor had no right to issue a Commission.

Well, now to the law and the testimony. The 40th sec. of the act of 1836-'37, reads thus: "If no immediate opportunity offers for forwarding orders or returns, the certainty of which insures a speedy delivery thereof, which can be easily ascertained and proved, then it shall be the duty of the officer issuing the order, or making the returns, (as the case may be) to lodge the same properly directed in the Post Office, marked on the back "Public Service," under which he shall write his *name* and *grade*, and orders forwarded, or a return thus made, shall be deemed sufficient in *law*."

Now, was this law complied with? I say it was not. I insist that the only orders issued in the *first* instance, to Stanly and Montgomery, were newspaper notices, and that those notices never reached the Colonels of Montgomery and Stanly. And I say this upon the authority of *official* Communications, in the form of charges and complaints, directed to the Governor, and handed to me for perusal by Gen. Gaither, and upon the authority of those and other papers and exhibits now on file, in the Adjutant General's Office. I further assert that not only the officers, but many of the citizens of Stanly and Montgomery Counties, were indignant at what they regarded as an attempt to stifle the voice of two *sovereign* Counties, and thus virtually *disfranchise* them. And such they had heard was Col. Wheeler's desire, and the *sequel* has shown they heard the truth.

I have heard those complaints again and again, and was told by the members of the Legislature, from those Counties, that they were general; and that for Commission to issue, placing them under the command of an individual, who was unwilling they should have the privilege or opportunity of voting, would be a monstrous outrage on the rights of freemen, and would not be submitted to They thought, as every man I have heard speak of the matter, (who knows the facts,) thinks, that the Governor would have not only violated the law, but the plainest principles of Republican government, to have issued a Commission to Col. Wheeler, and thereby foisted upon the brave soldiers of this Division, a man who had only received a plurality of votes before full returns came in, and whom a majority of the officers had pronounced at the ballot box, with some *emphasis*, as not meriting their support. Then my report was in before Gen. Neal's amended return, and therefore in *due time*.

But I insist, further, that upon the law quoted, and the existence of these facts, the first order of Gen Neal was not only not *legal*, but null and void as to those Counties—Montgomery and Stanly.—They were not such as the Colonels of those Regiments could have been punished for disobeying—they not having in fact been received or forwarded according to law. It may therefore be assumed as true, that no orders issued to those Regiments, in the first instance, *at all*. Then how could my report and return, no matter how early made to the Adjutant General, change the result? Was Gov. Manly to blame for this, or the Adjutant General? Surely not. The mistake originated with Gen. Neal, and by him it ought to have been corrected, and by him it *was* corrected as herein-before stated. There was no necessity in ordering the election in other parts of the Brigade, any irregularity of orders in those parts having been cured by knowledge of the time, by a fair election, and no complaint from any quarter, and the law does not require that the elections shall be held on the same day in any Brigade, but at such time as the General may order.

In this case, surely, there was some remedy, and the law quoted shews there was. Without such remedy Candidates for this office would be at the mercy and entire disposal of *subalterns*, who could order the election in some parts of a Division or Brigade, and suppress it in others;—just as they might desire to serve a friend or grossly wrong an enemy. I have now made good the ground taken, that my return was in due time and according to law; the case then stands, thus,—the Governor and the Adjutant General have done their duties and pursued the law, and I stand fully justified, and acquitted of censure, by all honest and fair-minded men.

I might here stop, so far as any defence of my acts in the matter is necessary, did not Col. Wheeler hold the following language in his letter! "I waited until the Legislature adjourned, "and I then learned that Gen. Leach had made "no report, and had *declared he would make* "*none*." Now, what misrepresentations intermeddlers may have made to him, I care not,—but am able, fortunately, to prove, that this statement is *untrue*,—that it not only carries on its face its own refutation, but that there are other undeniable proofs of its falsity. The very object that he alleges I was after—the election of Mr. Gaither—would have been defeated, had I not made my returns. Now the readers of this passage of his letter, as well as those parts demanding, with cool effrontery, a Court Martial on me, would very naturally suppose, (especially after the news of the overwhelming *acalanche* from Davie,) that the redoubtable Colonel had swept my Brigade, "horse, foot and Dragoons,"—that after having received such a vote in Davie County, as excites his own astonishment, where he has NEVER been, but where only the blasts of Fame's trump had sounded his name, and proclaimed his military genius;—surely, it would be supposed that his *presence*, in the other Counties of the Brigade, together with his flaming speeches, on war and blood, Mexico and ——— *Gen. Pillow!*—would have secured to him a triumphant majority.

Now, after all this fanfaronade on Col. Wheeler's part, what will the public think when they learn the fact, that Mr. Gaither received, in this very Brigade, (Davie included,) a clear majority of 29 *votes?* And if I had not made my returns, Gaither would have been defeated, even after counting in the vote of Stanly, under the amended returns of Gen Neal. The facts are, then, that I *did* report, and that said report resulted in the election of Gen. Gaither, and yet, after all this, it is said I declared I would make *no report*.

But I am able to shew, to a still fuller demonstration, how untrue this statement is, and at the same time establish the fact, that my delay in not making returns, although of no importance, was still *unintentional*.

I carried with me to Raleigh, as I thought, the returns of the Colonels Commandant of my Brigade, for the purpose of reporting during the Session. And I suppose, that Col. Wheeler, however captious and cavilling where I am concerned, will hardly hold me to a stricter account, than Gen. Neal, whom he so highly compliments, up to the time of his *second order*. He made his *first* returns to the Adjutant General, on the 22d December. The only reason I had for reporting during the Session, was, that it would take but little time, and save the trouble of transmitting by mail, and that I would have it to do sometime.

About the last of December, or first of January, in coversation with Gen. Haywood, he remarked, I had not made my returns—that the rest had come in a few days before. We then spoke of what had been heard and said, as to Montgomery and Stanly Counties, and both thought that Gen. Neal ought, at once, to amend his return. On separating, I told him I would bring up the papers, and make my return, whenever I thought of it at my quarters. Accordingly, a few days afterwards, I did so, and went to the Adjutant General's Office—he was not in. I returned to the House of Commons, and deposited the papers in the drawer at my seat, where they remained some two weeks, entirely forgotten. And the best apology to Col. Wheeler for such treachery of memory, is, that when the House was not in session, I was almost constantly engaged on the *Judiciary* or *Internal Improvement Committee*, or in electioneering "might and main" by *day and night*, for the location of the Lunatic Asylum at my Town; which by the aid of generous friends, we succeeded at *one* time in getting—but which, on reconsideration of the vote, we were afterwards defeated in.—And, truth to tell, I felt a great deal more interest in these matters, and in the sittings of the House, than in that of the report and returns. But about the 20th of January, I carried the papers again to the Adjutant General's Office, found him in, and sat down to make my *annual* report to him, and also the returns of the election, and actually commenced it, when to my surprise, I missed the reports of the Col. of the 87th Regiment, made to me of that election. I did not recollect the vote—I went to my desk and searched for it; the Adjutant General aided me in looking for it in his office, but we could not find it, and on reaching home I found it, having in the hurry of departure left it, and after attending immediately three Courts, I made out my returns and transmitted them by mail. Such are the material facts of this case, and I can, as I have shown, establish them in every material point by others, than by myself—showing that Col. Wheeler's charges and complaints throughout are *gratuitous* and without *foundation*.

Now, I do not say Col. Wheeler has asserted knowingly that which was false—I hope he has not. I can suppose that what I may have said in Raleigh and elsewhere, may have been falsely represented to him. But this I do say, that he has endeavored to cast censure on me, without sufficient authority or proof of the correctness of what he has written.

To the Colonel's poetry, I shall not reply—I do not conceive it is "germane to the issue"—and besides I have not, as possibly he had, my Shakespear lying before me.

One word in reply to the article in the "Lincoln Courier," for I have heard from reliable sources that the Editor of *that* paper is a highly respectable gentleman; and therefore, it is my duty to notice one sentence in his paper: "The Governor seeing from Gen. Neal's report, that Stanly and Montgomery had not voted, although *legal* orders to vote had been *duly* sent out by Gen. Neal, and Leach still withholding his report, instead of *making* Leach do his duty, &c." Now, if he is a *just* man—and I have heard as much of him, I hope he will *retract* this language; since I have fully shown that Gov. Manly has done his duty, and that he had not the *power* to *make* one report—that Gen. Neal's order *was not legal*—that the law *does not* prescribe any time when a Brigadier General shall make returns—and in fine, that my delay *was not intentional*.

On a more attentive perusal of the article in the "*Carolina Republican*," I find it *substantially* a *transcript* of Col. Wheeler's letter, except the language is coarse and abusive. I shall not, therefore, reply to it; for I desire to have nothing to do with *that man*, or his *dirty dollar sheet*.

To complete this miserable *Quattlebum farce*, I have understood that Col. Wheeler applied to the *Supreme Court* for a *Mandamus*, to compel Gov. Manly to issue a Commission to him; and if he never knew it before, he there probably, learned, that the *Supreme Court* had *no jurisdiction* in the *regulation* of our Militia System; and that the verdict given in against him by the officers of this Division would not be disturbed by that *high Tribunal*.

If the letters written, and the proceedings had, have been carried on for a *political* harvest, I think the crop to be gathered will be *exceedingly small*; for Gov. Manly's reputation for virtue, integrity, and intellectual superiority, is too well established, to be thus affected, or to need any defence; and these, with other sterling traits of character, make him an *honor* to the State—and the good old *Mother*, mindful of her noblest sons, has in return, *honored him*.

And if, further, the object of those letters and newspaper squibs, have been intended, indirectly to injure me, politically, or as an officer or otherwise, the failure will be most humiliating to the projectors, their aiders and abettors. For as to myself, I am unpretending, unambitious, and *little known*—unlike Col. Wheeler, not, even, desirous of appearing *weekly* in the *public prints!* But where I am *well* known, these productions have been regarded with *pity and contempt*. I have received too many testimonials of esteem from my friends of *both* political parties, to fear that such puisne efforts will injure me with *either*. No longer ago than last summer, I can inform those gentlemen, that notwithstanding there was more than a *full whig* ticket in the field, and when great exertions were made to defeat me, with an able and distinguished opponent, I was supported by hundreds of my Democratic friends, who voted for me from *personal attachment*, and whose confidence in me, I am proud to believe, is not *shaken*. I *love such friends* without regard to *parties*, and whenever unjustly attacked, I will fly to their aid, and denounce their assailants, as they have *mine*, in *this case*.

In alluding to Gov. Manly I have done so without his knowledge, and only because attempts have been made to excite the public mind against him, on *my account*.

I now take leave of this matter, by regretting, that I have been compelled to write this long communication.

J. M. LEACH.

P. S. Will the "Star," "Greensboro' Patriot" and "Standard" oblige Gen'l L., by giving the above a place in their columns?

Beautiful Passage.—Lord Morpeth, in one of his addresses to the electors of the West Riding of Yorkshire, uttered the following beautiful passage:

"Reference has been frequently made to the reigns of our former female sovereigns; and indeed, every Englishman must fondly look back to the wisdom of Elizabeth and the victories of Anne. But in shaping the desired career for their fair and young successor, we do not wish that her name should rise above the wrecks of armada—we do not seek to emblazon her throne with the trophies of such fields as Blenheim, or the yet more transcendent Waterloo. Let her have glories, but such as are not drained from the treasury, or dimmed with the blood of her people. Let hers be the glories of peace, of industry, of commerce, and of genius—of justice made more accessible; of education made more universal; of virtue more honored; of religion more beloved; of holding forth the earliest gospel light to the unawakened nations; the glories that arise from gratitude for benefits conferred, and the blessings of a loyal and chivalrous, because a contented and admiring, people."

THE HUNGARIAN SURRENDER.

The following official letters, copied from the Vienna journals, give Gen. Gorgey's motives for surrendering the Hungarian cause committed to him. It appears that poor human nature, there as every where, betrayed itself in fatal jealousies and heartburnings among the patriot Generals. The first is addressed to the Russian General Rudiger:

Alt-Arad, August, 11, 1849,
Nine o'clock in the evening.

General: You are doubtless well acquainted with the sad history of my country; I shall therefore spare you the repetition of that fatal chain of events which urged us onward, day by day, still deeper into a desperate struggle, first for our liberties, then for our lives.

The better, and, as I believe, the greater part of the nation have not sought this struggle thoughtlessly; but, with the help of many honorable men, who, although not belonging to the nation, were, through their relations to it, drawn into the contest, valiantly, firmly, and victoriously maintained their cause. The policy of Europe led to the alliance of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia with Austria in order to put us down by conquest, and render all further struggle for the Hungarian Constitution impossible.

This came to pass. Many of the genuine true patriots of Hungary had foreseen this event, and proclaimed it warningly. The history of our days will hereafter reveal what induced the Provisional Government to close its ear to those warning voices. This Provisional Government exists no longer.—The height of peril has found it at the weakest.

As for myself, a man of action, and, I may say without boasting, whose acts have not been fruitless, I see to-day that a further effusion of blood will be useless and fatal to Hungary, as I perceived from the very first day of Russian intervention. I have called upon the provisional power to resign its functions, as its existence rendered each day the fate of Hungary more deplorable. The Provisional Government have recognized the truth of this, have voluntarily resigned, and placed their powers in my hands.

I take advantage of the circumstance, according to my conviction, to spare the effusion of blood, to deliver my peacefully-inclined fellow-citizens, whom I can no longer protect, from the horrors of war. I lay down my arms, and by this step will probably induce the other Hungarian leaders to do the same, when they shall have recognised that it is now the best thing that they can do for Hungary.

In acting thus, I place my trust in the acknowledged generosity of his Majesty the Czar, and I flatter myself with the hope that he will not abandon to their sad fate so many of my brave companions in arms, who, formerly officers in the Austrian army, found themselves hurried along by circumstances into a war with Austria. I flatter myself with the belief that he will not give up the people of Hungary, weighed down by misfortune, to the blind thirst for vengeance of their enemy.—Perhaps I may suffice as a solitary and expiatory victim for all.

I address this letter to you, General, because it was you who first gave me proofs of your consideration, which gained my confidence.

Hasten, then, General, if you wish to prevent further bloodshed, the melancholy ceremony of disarming; but I entreat of you to take the greatest precaution that there should be no other witnesses of this affecting spectacle than the troops of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia; for I declare to you solemnly that I would sooner see my last man cut down in a desperate struggle against fearful odds, than lay down my arms unconditionally before Austrian troops.

To-morrow, the 12th August, I march to Villagos; the day after, on the 13th, to Boros-Jeno; on the 14th, I shall be at Beel. I designate these places, General, that you may place your troops between my division and the Austrian army, to surround me on all sides, and separate me from it.

Should this manœuvre not succeed, should the Austrian army press me too hard, I shall endeavor to beat it back, and shall take the direction of Grosswardeid, to rejoin the Russian army, before which alone my division is willing to surrender its arms.

General, I expect a speedy answer; and I close my letter by expressing to you the assurance of my highest consideration.

ARTHUR GORGEY, Hungarian General.

The second letter was addressed to General Klapka:

Grosswardein, August 16, 1849.

My Dear Friend Klapka: Since we saw one another, events have taken place which were not, indeed, unexpected, but have been decisive. The everlasting jealousy of the Government, the common jealousy of some of its members, had fortunately brought matters to the point which I foretold in April. When I had passed the Theiss at Tokay, after many honorable battles with the Russians, the Diet declared its wish that I should be commander-in-chief. Kossuth secretly appointed Bem. The country believed that Kossuth had appointed me, from the jesuitical answer which he gave to the motion of the Diet.

This knavery (spitz-buberei) was the source of all which befell later. Dembinski was beaten at Szoreg; Bem was routed at Maros-Vasarhely.—The latter hastened to Temesvar, under the walls of which Dembinski had retired. He arrived on the field during the battle, restored the fight for some hours, but was then defeated in such wise that, according to Kossuth's calculation, out of 50,000 men only 6,000 remained together. The rest were all dispersed, as Vecsey announced to me. In the mean time the Austrians advanced between Arad and Temesvar. The Minister of War had given orders to Dembinski to retreat naturally to the friendly fortress of Arad, and not the hostile one of Temesvar. Dembinski, however, acted against these orders; why, I am not able to determine. But there are two many data to surmise that he did so out of jealousy toward me.

The consequence of all this was that I stood alone with the force which I had brought from Comorn, (after deducting important losses which I sustained at Waitzen, Ressag, Goromboly, Ipolica, Kesstrely, Debreczin,) threatened on the south by the Austrians, and on the north by the main force of the Russians. I had, it is true, still one retreat open from Arad through Radna to Transylvania. But, regard for my country, to which I desired, at any price, to restore peace, induced me to lay down arms. First I had called upon the Provisional Government to reflect that they could no longer serve the country helpfully, but only plunge it into deeper misfortune, and therefore they should resign. They did so, and laid down in my hands the whole civil and military power; whereupon I, as the moment was urgent, embraced the resolution, suddenly manifested, but maturely deliberated, to lay down arms unconditionally before the army of the Emperor of Russia. The bravest and most valiant of my army agreed with me, and consented. All the divisions of troops in the immediate vicinity of Arad voluntarily joined me. The fortress of Arad, under Damjanich, has declared the wish to do the same. Up to the present hour we are treated as the brave soldier has a right to expect from brave soldiers. Ponder what thou canst do and what thou oughtest to do.

ARTHUR GORGEY.

Robert Hildreth, convicted, at the March Term of Richmond Court, of the murder of Wm. Taylor, in this county in September, 1848, was, on last Wednesday, sentenced to be hung on the second day of November next.

N. C. Argus.

Locofoco Decency.—The fierceness and malignancy of the opposition to the present Administration is unparalleled, as any one may see who reads the Union, and the generality of the Locofoco papers, with a few honorable exceptions.—The writers for those papers are mostly discharged office holders, and they remind one of nothing so much as a pack of half famished wolves, in full pursuit of somewhat to feed upon. Their conduct is forcibly depicted in the following letter from Washington to the Baltimore American, which discloses a fact not before known, that even the ladies of Gen. Taylor's family are not exempt from insult:—

"The same selfish and corrupt spirit has marked every means used by the enemies of the Administration in their opposition to it. Discarding every thing like principle, they have descended to the petty guerilla system of personal abuse. One falsehood has scarcely been nailed to the counter before another of the same spurious coin is uttered from this rich mint of mendacity. No act of the President or of a member of his Cabinet, whether public or private, has any merit in their estimation. They stop at no falsehood however mean—no calumny however malignant—no language however vile and vituperative. Contemptible scribblers, such as "Heroic Age," not content with abusing the President in the public prints, have even invaded the sanctuary of his family, and every day thrust upon him letters with fictitious signatures, filled with the most billingsgate compound of personal abuse and insult. Nor do they stop even here. The ladies of the Presidential mansion have had addressed to them almost daily, letters containing the most offensive and obscene language which a fiend can indite, until they can scarcely dare to open a letter which is not from a well known and familiar hand.—Such a mode of warfare may possibly seem justifiable to those whose moral sense is blunted by the determination to oppose the Administration, whether right or wrong, 'to the bitter end;" but honest and well meaning men of all parties cannot but condemn a course of conduct so shocking to decency and morality."

The following is another sample of the spirit which animates Locofocoism towards the Administration:—

FROM THE CHERAW GAZETTE.

"Another Mrs. Eaton Affair.—It appears by the late accounts from Washington that the asperity of the French Minister towards our government had another foundation than the justice of the claims he was prosecuting. It is stated that our Cabinet held a council upon the size of the bustle worn by the French Minister's lady, and gravely decided that it was not such an one as would admit her to the society of the ladies of the President and his Cabinet. In consequence of this wise decision, she was not invited with her husband to the "parties" of the exclusives. In other words, upon Mr. Clayton's ascertaining the fact that Mrs. Poussin had been a governess in Paris, he raised the question in Cabinet council of receiving her in society, and by his influence it was decided against her. After this, in the invitations to the Minister, his lady was left out, at which, we conceive, he was very properly offended. She was the lady of the French Minister, recognized as such by the French Court, and with him came to this country, which we should consider a sufficient passport into any society at Washington, provided there was nothing in her conduct since her arrival in this country to counterbalance it. Who constituted Mr. Clayton a dictator of what castes were admissible into government society? It is very probable if he would trace his ancestry back, that he would find his grandmother at farthest, to have been a chambermaid."

There, what does the reader think of that?

It is only necessary to add, that about the time the Gazette was published with this disgraceful article, the National Intelligencer which contained an emphatic contradiction of the original story about Madame Poussin, out of which the Gazette manufactured the above, had arrived in Cheraw.

Are not decent democrats ashamed of such specimens of Locofocoism.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The "Man in the moon" of the London Sunday Times has been cudgelling his brains of late to discover the meaning of the poetry sung by modern African Minstrels. Of all the specimens which have excited his attention, none has puzzled him more than that which directed Old Dan Tucker to "get out of the way." What—he asks—what was the danger to be apprehended by his remaining where he was?—and where was he to get to?—and out of the way of what?

A Noble Sentiment.—"The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them; insomuch that I can nowhere find so great satisfaction as in those innocent and useful pursuits. In indulging those feelings, I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it by the most uninterrupted career of conquests."

Washington's letters to Arthur Young.

☞ A man down east has invented a sort of paste to mend broken hearts.

Proposals for Indian Goods.

Department of the Interior,
Office Indian Affairs, September 29, 1849.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington City, until 10 o'clock on Thursday, the 1st day of November next, for furnishing the following goods in the quantities annexed, or thereabouts, for the use of the Indians, and deliverable in the city of New York, viz:

Blankets.

2,100 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh eight pounds
1,900 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh six pounds
1,175 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh five and a quarter pounds
980 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh four and a quarter pounds
900 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh three and a quarter pounds
400 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh eight pounds
300 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh six pounds
100 pairs 3½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh ten pounds
300 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh eight pounds
250 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh six pounds
100 pairs 3½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh ten pounds
400 pairs 3 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh eight pounds
300 pairs 2½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh six pounds

Dry Goods.

1,000 yards scarlet strouds
800 yards blue strouds
1,800 yards fancy list cloth, blue
750 yards fancy list cloth, scarlet
350 yards fancy list cloth, green
1,000 yards gray list cloth, blue
3,000 yards saved list cloth, blue
1,600 yards saved list cloth, scarlet
800 yards saved list cloth, green
225 pounds worsted yarn, 3 fold
100 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs
280 dozen cotton Madras handkerchiefs
175 dozen black silk handkerchiefs
90 dozen 8-4 cotton shawls
80 dozen 6-4 cotton shawls
65 dozen 4-4 cotton shawls
40 dozen 8-4 woollen shawls
28,000 yards domestic calico
5,000 yards English and French calico
10,000 yards Merrimack calico
3,500 yards blue drilling
8,000 yards Georgia stripes
4,000 yards blue denims
1,600 yards cottonade
7,000 yards domestic shirting, bleached
15,000 yards domestic shirting, unbleached
15,000 yards domestic sheeting, unbleached
8,000 yards checks, stripes, and plaids
400 dozen woollen socks
7,000 yards plaid linsey
1,500 yards flannels, assorted
1,600 flannel shirts
700 calico shirts
430 pounds linen thread
550 pounds cotton thread
400 dozen spool cotton, Nos. 1 to 36
80 pounds sewing silk
700 pieces riband, assorted
4,300 yards bed ticking
1,000 yards kentucky jeans
500 yards sattinets
150 gross worsted gartering
200 pounds Chinese vermilion
20 dozen silk handkerchiefs, bark and Bandana
150 gross fancy and clay pipes

Hardware.

1,780 pounds brass kettles
1,090 tin kettles
76 nests of japanned kettles, 8 in a nest
276 dozen butcher knives
28,000 gun flints
25 gross squaw awls
7,000 fish hooks
25 dozen fish lines
25,000 needles, assorted
100 dozen combs, assorted
10 dozen scissors, assorted
10 gross gun worms
12 dozen axes, to weigh from 4½ to 5¼ pounds
50 dozen half axes, to weigh 3½ pounds
24 dozen hatchets, to weigh 4½ pounds

Agricultural Implements, &c.

730 axes, to weigh from 4 1-2 to 5 1-4 pounds
400 half axes, to weigh 3 1-2 pounds
200 hatchets, to weigh 1 1-2 pounds
25 broad axes
200 drawing knives, 12 inches in length
700 augers, in equal proportions of 1½, 1, ¾, and ½ inch
150 pairs hames
750 pairs trace chains
300 pounds brass kettles
1,500 weeding hoes
175 hand saws
40 cross-cut saws, 7 feet in length
40 cross-cut saws, 6 feet in length
100 hand-saw files
100 cross-cut saw files
40 log chains, to weigh 25 pounds each
600 Whittemore cards, No. 10
700 quarter socket chisels
90 planes, fore and jack

NORTHWEST GUNS.

650 Northwest guns, two-thirds of which must measure 36 inches in length of barrel, and one-third 42 inches, to be delivered at the city of New York or Philadelphia, as may be required.

Samples of all the above articles are deposited in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and it may be proper to remark that those of hardware, agricultural implements, and northwest guns, are entirely new, and of better quality than the articles heretofore furnished under former contracts.

The proposals may be divided into four parts, viz:
1st. Blankets.
2d. Drygoods.
3d. Hardware, to include agricultural implements, &c.
4th. Northwest guns.

The lowest competent responsible bidder will receive the whole or any part of the contract according to the above scale, the Department reserving to itself the right to determine whether the bidder is competent and responsible, or not.

The whole amount in money to be applied to the purchase of goods will be about $90,000, but the Department reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of any of the articles named, or substitute others in lieu thereof, or to require, at similar prices, such goods as may be wanted for present or other purposes, in the administration of the affairs of the Department. Goods of American manufacture, all other things being equal, will be preferred; but as all the samples of blankets and cloths are of foreign manufacture, it will be necessary when a domestic article is bid for, that a sample of it should accompany the bid, to enable the Department to decide whether it is of equal quality with the samples to be exhibited.

The party proposing to supply the articles will make an invoice of all the items embraced in the above list, and affix the prices, in dollars and cents, at which he or they will furnish them, deliverable in New York, (or if the contractor prefers it, about one half of the quantity may be delivered in St. Louis, Missouri, free of expense to the Government,) on or before the 15th of May next, assuming the quantity of each article as specified in this advertisement, and extending the cost, making an aggregate of the whole invoice constituting the bid. The goods will be inspected in New York (and in St. Louis, if any portion of them should be delivered there) by an agent of the United States, who will be appointed by the Department for the purpose, and to ascertain the conformity of the articles purchased with the samples exhibited, when the contract shall be made, and with the terms of the contract itself, which shall contain a clause that if the articles are not furnished within the time prescribed, or if they are of insufficient quality in the opinion of the agent aforesaid, and if within five days after notice of such insufficiency the party shall not furnish others in lieu thereof of the required quality, the United States shall be authorized to purchase them of others, and to charge any increase of price they may be compelled to pay therefor, to the contractor, who shall pay the said difference to the United States.

Bonds will be required, in the amount of the bids, with two good sureties, the sufficiency of whom to be certified by a United States Judge or District Attorney, for the faithful performance of the contracts. Payment will be made after the contract is completed and the delivery of the goods as aforesaid to an agent of the Department, upon a duplicate invoice certified by him.

Communications to be marked "Proposals for Indian goods."

The bids will be submitted with the following heading, and none will be received that are not made in the form and terms here prescribed:

"I (or we) propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department the following goods, at the prices affixed to them respectively, viz:

(Here insert the list of goods.)

Deliverable in the City of New York (or St. Louis) on or before the — day of —— next; and in case of the acceptance of his proposals, the quantity being prescribed by the Department, I (or we) will execute a contract according to this agreement, and give satisfactory security to the Department within ten days after the acceptance of this bid; and in case of failure to enter into such contract, and give such security, I (or we) will pay to the United States the difference between the sums bidden by me (or us,) and the sums which the United States may be obliged to pay for the same articles."

Each and every bid must also be accompanied with a guaranty, in the following form, to be signed by one or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by some one who is known to the Department, either personally or by his official position

"I (or we) hereby guaranty that ———, the above bidder, will comply with the terms of the advertisement for 'proposals for Indian goods,' dated the 29th September, 1849, if the contract should be awarded to him, and enter into bond for the execution of the same within the time prescribed."

[L. S.]
[L. S.]

ORLANDO BROWN.
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

September 29, 1849. 3tawt1stNov.