From the Republic of the 26th. INTERESTING POLITICAL DEVEL-OPMENTS.

.The New York correspondent of the Unson de votes a large portion of his letter in yesterday's impression to reflections on an extensive collection of letters recently published in the Herald, purporting to be a correspondence between Mr. Greer, of Iowa, Mr. Donaldson, of Texas, and other members of the National Democratic Committee, in regard to the coming Presidential election .-These letters are rich-exceedingly rich and we shall have occasion to recur to them from time to time for the entertainment and edification of our readers. The correspondents are sufficiently misc-llaneous, and the experiment of bringing together Giddings, Chase, Woodbury, King of Alabama. General Commander of South Carolina, Clark of Vermont, Van Buren, and B. F. Hallet, to co operate for the re-establishment of the Democratic party on a satisfactory basis, and with a satisfactory candidate, as to say the least uncommonly enterprising.

It would seem that Mr. Greer and Mr. Donaldson, being both members of the Democratic General Committee appointed by the Baltimore Convention, addressed their distinguished brethren throughout the country a series of fishing epistles for the purpose of ascertaining their views as to the time and place of holding the next Democratic convention. To these letters many of the gentlemen addressed have sent replies, which do not seem to have been designed for publication, but which have been given to the world as curiosities, we presume, by the Democratic Committee. As well as we can understand the Union's correspondent, he believes that the real key to these epistles is to be found in the letter from Mr. Donaldson to Mr. Greer, which seems indeed sufficientin their scheme of correspondence:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug., 13th, 1851. DEAR GREER :- I received a letter from Texas to-day, urgently demanding my return to my plantion, and also one from H. Toakum, responding to our plans. I had hoped to have a further con ference with you in relation to the consummation of our plans for the call of the National Democratic Convention, but you may as well issue the call at once for the first Monday in June. From the tone of our correspondence we have ample assurances that the convention will be with us, and be composed mostly of Houston men, who will overawe all opposition, and secure our object. In regard to platforme; avoid all new tests. especially land reform. Partly re-affirm the Bal timore platform, without offending our Free-soil allies, who have pledged themselves in good faith to us, as their vote will be most formidable, you may depend upon it, and we can afford to make a few sacrifices of the South, where so irascible

If you could but prevent the passage of land re form resolutions in the State Convention of Jowa and other portions of the West, then Walker, of Visconsin, could easily be kept in the back grounds, and Houston's changes greatly improved. In stopping here, I regret to learn that Buchanan is rapidly gaining ground. I think. however, ur well digested plans for the call if the convention will destr y all his chances, the Southern Rights faction to the contrary notwithstand ing. Van Buren and Cr swell's influence secures New York certain, and their friends every. where. Chas- and Giddings may be relied up on to the utmost in Ohio. and we are in hopes to handle the wires even in Massachus Its. General Houston, I have the best means of knowing, will be on himself shortly to take charge of the

A word to our New York friends: Make miss-steps, little allusion to "niggerism," and le the State Convention not go beyond the Ohio platform, and tolerate differences of opinion in regar. to minor questions. Should it be deemed advisable to zet up a mass bone and sinew demonstra tion at Tammany Hall, in the city of New York. for the purpose of helping along all our own, and old Sam's plans, do so, provided it can be done by both sections of the party, without a possibil-I shall proceed to Washington to day, on my

way home, and I may not, herefore soon see you. I expect to be in Washington next January .-You have my address; keep me well advised of your proceedings and prospects, and how thingare working. Meantime, I remain yours, in the C. H. DONALDSON.

P. S .- I shall write you upon my return home should Houston not have already left, and keep you advised of his departure, movements, &c. C. H. D.

- With this light upon the nature and ob jects of the correspondence, we propose to republish a few of the most remarkable epecimens this morning, reserving for some future occasion equally interesting letters not quite so germane to our present purposes. And first, in view of the testimony that the Union has recently adduced, with regard to the entire "nationality" of the Democracy of Massachusetts, we select the letter of Mr. B. F. Hallett, the author of the 'Compromise' resolutions recently adopted by the Worcester Convention, which we commend to the special attention of our metropo'itan contemporaries. Let us see in what aspect Mr. Hallett regards the coattion Democracy of his State, and to what extent he is willing to vouch for their acquiescence in 'Mr. Fillmore's and Mr. Webster's Compromise,' as the Free-soil and Democratic Coalitionists of Massachusetts are pleased to style it. It will be seen that Mr. Hallett considers that the Democracy of that State are 'about disbanded is only a portion of them left to 'affirm the all may be confided in for that purpose. national principle.' But it is hardly necessary for us to accompany this letter with comments which will naturally occur to any one who has read the long editorials of the Union, designed to demonstrate this 'nationelity' of the Massachusetts Democrats:

BENJAMIN F. HALLETT.

Boston, July 2, 1851. DEAR SIR: I hasten to answer your favor the earliest moment after its receipt, I having been out of town. I was not aware of the death of Mr. Clarke. The executive committee have power to fill vacancies, and I wish you to authorize me to substitute your name, or some one approved by the State committee of lows. The National Conwention, I presume, will be held in May, 1852, at Baltimore. We purpose to have a meeting of the estional committee at Washington, in January ment, soon after the beginning of the next Conthe convention.

neach State the position of the Democracy on the acting "ungratefully" is so adroit and cleissue which we must distinctly meet in the next canyass of sustaining the Compromises of the could obviously have occurred only to a one hundredths are disunionists—the only differ-Congress as the adjustment of slave agitation

in Congress. This must be made the test issue, and un'ess the Democracy of each State can come up to it, they will only embarrass the national party. In merged in Free solism; but a portion will be left who will affirm the national principle, and when this is done the rest will hypocritically pretend to this is done the rest will hypocritically pretend to the mith us in order to resume their national relations in the next administration. But Massachutens in the next administration. But Massachutens in the next election. Her tended by but little excitement. The damsel passachutender of the next election. Her tended by but little excitement. The damsel passachutender of the next election and the next election and the next we have a do is to prevent their doing any most we hope to do is to prevent their doing any admiring around of three little negroes.

The substitute of the states where a vote may admiring around of three little negroes.

be given, it is of the utmost importance that the platform should be laid down broad enough for the Union. It will give me great pleasure to hear foin you.

B. F. HALLETT, Chairman National Dem. Com.

NATHANIEL GREER, E.Q. The next epistle to which we would invite ry is that of Mr. Senator Chase, the repreof Ohio, in the same sense and by the same the same body in Massachusetts The Democrats and Free-soilers united in both States Democratic party as "their party." Both, are the representatives of the "Democracy"

of their respective States. It will be seen that Mr. Chase has been treatment which he has received from General Houston; and no doubt he is relied upon by Mr. Donaldson as one of the "Houston men" who are to "overawe" the Democracy next Presidency. The expressions of regard matter for useful reflection for Mr. Donaldson, and of an extreme dis-'coming' Democratic candidate:

HON. S. P. CHASE, OF OHIO.

CINCINNATI, August 22, 1851. DEAR Sin: On my return home, after an ab sence of some six weeks, I found your letter of July 15th, for which I beg you to accept my thanks. I am not prepared to express any opinion at ly to exp'ain the objects of these gentlemen act, when action becomes necessary, as my prin

> I wish that Democrats in all parts of the Union could return to the simple platform of the fachers of American Democracy, and be content to leave slavery and the extradition of slaves to the several States, to be acted upon under the obligations of al Government from all connexion with the matter, and leaving to it only the duty, so far as this subject is concerned, of maintaining all persons, where its jurisdiction is exclusive, in the enjoyment of personal freedom. This, however, is hardly to be hoped for at present. The next best thing would be cordial toleration, in Congress and ter of Mr. Van Buren to Mr. Donaldson. out of Congress, of differences of opinion and ac which is as non-committal as could well be tion on slavery, among Democrats, leaving, in expected. We apprehend that it gives no can expect his 'Free-soil allies' in Massagood faith, the decision of the questions in controversy to the people and their representatives, for believing that he was to have the aid of after untrammelled discussion. But toleration,

> perhap-, is as little to be expected as agreement. I entertain for General Houston a very sincere the convention,' in favor of his friend Gene- might be done with them on sufficient proregard. His kindness and courtesy towards me ral Houston: during our association in the Senate could not fail to win it. Should he be nominated for the Presidency, I should wish to support him. Whether should do so or not, however, would depend

Should you return to the South through this your stay as agreeable as possible.

Very respectfully and truly yours, C H. DONALDSON, Esq.

It is exceedingly interesting to observe the style in which Mr. Chase cottons to the "Democratic" party, and the position of Mr. he could succeed in what has always been the favori e desire of the Abolitionists and Liberty men, to defeat the Whigs. They defeated Mr. Clay in 1844. They did their best to defeat General Harrison in 1840 and General Taylor in 1848. Indeed, it is worthy of especial observation, that these men have always combined with Democra ic minor ties to defeat Whig candidates and the Whig pary: and yet the Locolocos of the South continue to insist that their harmonies and associations are with the Whigs. If this be so, they have certainly pursued a very extraordinary mode of manifesting it for the last twenty years They have joined with the Democrats in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, Ohio, Rhode Island, New York, to defeat the Whizs, and yet they are repre sented in the South and by "metropolitan" organs as the allies and associates of the party of which they have been the most bitter enemies. We annex the "sympathizing" letter of Mr Giddings:

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

JEFFERSON, July 31, 1851. My DEAR SIR: Permit me to say that I am unable to decipher much of your letter, but, so far as I understand your views and objects, I ap. prove them. You appear anxious to bring the Democratic party to the support of truth and freelom. In this I can bid you God speed with a hearty good will.

I think Samuel Medary. of Columbus, is favorably inclined to your views. He is, perhaps, the most influential Democrat of our State. Mr Myers, of Toledo, has been a [State] Senator for ome years, and is inclined to bring the Democratic party to the right point Jacob Brinckerhoof, of Mansfield, is another in whom you may confide. Hon. R. P. Spaulding, Akron; Hon. J and merged in Free-soilism,' and that there | Cab'e, Carrolton'; Henry Krum, Cherry Valley,

I think that both parties are progressing, not withstanding all their efforts to prevent the progress of truth.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. R. GIDDINGS.

C. H. DONALDSON, Esq.

Among these precious specimens we come o a letter or two from the Old Line Democracy. Among these one of the most interesting is a letter from Mr. Levi Woodbury. formerly Secretary of the Treasury, now a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. This letter is not only interesting, i: is characteristic and amusing. It points out very clearly the "duty" of the Democracy. The "ancient" pla form which it recommends is that of General Jackson's time undoubtedly. Men "long known" must necessarily be men of those days-men of the school

From the Republic of the 27th. THE FREE-SOIL ALLIES OF THE BALTIMORE CONVENTIONISTS.

A recent reviewer, in remarking on epistolary correspondence, says, very happily, that "letters open to us the exigencies of life, and the differences of character, in the most pathies, is as much enlarged as in the most token as Mr. Summer is the representative of success'ul fictions, and necessarily with a stronger conviction of truth than any fiction, after we are ten years old, can possibly comto elect these gentlemen. Both claim the mand." We have been struck with the truth of this observation in running our eye by all the usages and all the laws of party, over the correspondence recently brought to light by the National Democratic Committee. How very odd seem the "exigencies of life" which bring together a committee of gentleespecially gravified at the kind and courteous men to canvass for the elevation of General Houston to the Presidency, through a correspondence with Mr. Van Buren, General Commander, Mr. B. F. Hallett, Mr. Justice Woodbury, and Senator Chase. The unstu-F per in the next Bal imore Convention. Mr. died letters of such a constellation of political Chase would "wish" to support General worthies certainly enlarge our "knowledge Houston if he should be nominated for the of life" very materially, and furnish us much

With regard to the publication of these greeable," evince very clearly Mr. Chase's not appear whether or not they were origipredispositions, and give us every reason to nally designed for the press; but it is to be believe that, it he can find any excuse for presumed that such distinguished gentlemen such a course, it will give him the greatest as figure in the correspondence before us pleasure to support General Houston as the knew to whom they were writing and would not communicate with gentlemen who would publish their letters without their leave .-For this reason we are bound to presume that these letters appear with the consent or acquieseence of their writers; and as they are all upon public topics, and written apparently with the view of diffusing useful intelligence, they furnish very appropriate subpresent in relation to the next Presidential elec- jects for public comment. Dr. Johnson tion. I can only say that, while I greatly desire said one day to Bozzy, "It is now become the union and harmony of the Democracy, I shal! so much the fashion to publish letters, that, in order to avoid it, I put as little into mine as I can" To which Bozzy, as in duty bound, replied: "Do what you will, sir, you cannot avoid it. Should you even write as ill as you can, your letters would be published as curiosities" Some of the letters the Constitution of the United States, according to the Democratic National Committee now to their own discretion; thus severing the Nation- before us seem to have been written on the princip'e of Dr. Johnson, and comain as little as their respective writers could well put | dential candidate of the Democracy, but into them, but they are all well worth re publication, notwithstanding, as "curiosities."

substantial encouragement to Mr. Donaldson the Magician of Kinderhook in 'overawing camp, though there is no knowing what

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

LINDERWALD, July 22, 1851. DEAR SIR :- I have to acknowledge the receipt upon the position which he and the convention of your letter upon the subject of the next Presimaking the nomination should think proper to dential election, and the future harmony of the Democratic party.

Although I have not the pleasure of a personal city, I shall be happy to see you; and if you will acquaintance with you, I need no assurance other remain a few days with us, will endeavor to make than that which is derived from the character of your letter that your motives are entitled to my respect or confidence. My voluntary participation in party politics has long since been confined to the regular exercise of the right of suffrage, and nothing could be further from my inten ion or desire than to change my position in this regard .-My reply to your friendly letter must therefore be limited to an approval of the liberal spirit Giddings himself is hardly less equivocal. which you seek to infuse into the masses that Mr Giddings would make as good a "nation- compose the Democratic party, as not only right al" Democrat as any of them, provided only in itself, but well adapted to the exigencies of our cau-e and country.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully your obedient MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Here is a letter, now, that is a letter, Mr. has not the pleasure of Mr. Donaldson's per- some Southern and some Northern States. sonal acquaintance, and that he writes merely on the faith of what appears in his letter. He takes occasion, mereover, to put on record that he was not voluntarily a Presidential men who are addressed by correspondents of Main. with whom they have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance."

We now reach a letter of a different description, that of a man who wears his heart on his sleeve, and does not care who knows of his whereabouts. Some one of the critics has said that though the letters of eminent men make very choice and curious reading. he should except the letters of celebrated ever ready to do service for the National Demorwarriors; which, for the most part, should only be published in the Gazette.' This is for the great good of the party and country. can judge whether or not the epistle of General Commander falis within it. The General, it seems, thinks that the days of the Federal Union are numbered, and assails the Adminstration here as a 'Free-soil Government.' with as much fervor as the Democratic Coalitionists in Massachusetts have denounced it as a 'pro-slavery Government.' He proposes, moreover, to 'expatriate' the Submis-South Carolina, that Congress shall buy back California up to thirty-six thirty, for which he General's letter will speak for itself:

GEN. JAMES M. COMMANDER, OF S. C.

South Island, Georgetown District, S. C. July 12, 1851. DEAR SIR :- Your letter of the 23th June was duly received. The long delay of my answer shown you that there was no intentional neglect on my part, I proceed to answer your query. I think Baltimore the meat suitable place for the who were in fashion fifteen or twenty years as convention.

In the mean time I am devir us, as chairman of the committee, of obtaining from reliable sources are misleading the people, (or they are the committee, of obtaining from reliable sources and Democrats, for general political purposes, and not as specially devoted to General and Cæsars of the wor'd. The transparent themselves deceived)—intentionally deceiving the people as well as themselves, I fear, with regard to the follows of the foll ver, it draws such a nice distinction, that it State, I presume you are aware that ninety-nine the United States, was the result of an ar- formed, not in pursuit of ambition, but from mind eminently "judicial." The reason is, that ingratitude may lose "votes and victory." It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser

It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and miser
It is not that ingratitude is a base and mise able exhibition of humanity, which excites even North Carolina is aroused, and prepared to disgust and abhorrence, but because it loses resist any force that may be sent by the free-soil if he and his immediate predecessor had alself does not tange the current of patriotism.

unless to breathe out a miserable ex ence among their Northern allies, forever expatriced from the sunny land that gave them birth. The truth is, the people believe that the institution of slavery as doomed, unless they strike now for equal rights. We believe that probably no more outrages will be committed till this Union, if it lasts so long, shall number some 40 or 50 States; then the North having power to alter the Constitut on (now so the attention of our metropolitan contempora- unstudied and incidental manner. By means little respected,) will not scruple to do so, and in of them our knowledge of life, as it actually an hour we may be irretrievably ruined. Would sentative of the Free-soil Democratic party exists, with all its hopes and fears and sym- to God that the storm almost ready to break ever our heads, and scatter into fragments the once glorious Union that I have been taught to love and venerate by my revolutionary ancestors and to look upon as the beacon light of liberty and equality to the oppressed of the earth, offering shelter and protection, was dissipated.

I pray God to avert what, in my opinion, would be the greatest calamity that could befall the world; but if the hearts of our rulers are to remain hard ened-if Congress, at its session, does not buy back California up to thirty-six thirty, and permit us to carry our slaves to that line through to the Pacific, and give us sufficient guarantees that the institution will never again be interfered with, but left entirely to those who are alone interested in it, as well in the District of Columbia as the Territories, then one State at least will secede. Having nothing to hang a hope upon that Congress will do this, I look with certainty to the secession of South Carolina next year, probably before the meeting of the Democratic Convention; in that event, as her child, I am with her as long as life lasts. I know we have friends and sympathizers position to render his visit to Cincinnati "a. letters by the Democratic Committee, it does among the Democratic party at the North-not many, 'tis true, but it is grateful to our feelings there are such, though few in number.

l am, dear sir, yours truly, JAMES M. COMMANDER.

Hon. NATHANIEL GREER. We must frankly admit that we do not see n these letters, nor in those of Mr. Giddings, Mr. Hallett, or Judge Woodbury, any thing to warrant the confident tone in which Mr. Donaldson speaks of them as authorizing him to believe that his committee would have the convention with them, or that it would be composed mostly of Houston men, who will overawe all opposition and secure our objec.' The only one of his correspondents thus far who has come out flat-footed with the expression of a preference for General Houston is Mr. Senator Chase, and his letter seems to deal rather in expressions of personal kindness and good will, and of a general solicitude to act with the Democratic party, whoever might be their candidate, than of a ner, and upon a thorough'y Democratic platform, fixed and decided preference for the General. to a surrender of Democratic principles for the The Free soilers in Massachusetts manifest sake of mere party success. an equally strong desire to go for the Presitheir preference is for Judge Woodbury, and this preference hev would have manifested been deemed indiscreet to make any nomination. We do not think that Mr. Donaldson

vocation of the spoils. the only correspondent of Mr. Donaldson who leat. has dis inclly favored his views with regard to a Presiden ial candidate. There is another letter that sympathizes with Mr. Donaldson's purpose from his Maine correspondent, which is in the words and figures following, to wit:

chusetts to abandon their first choice and

follow Mr. Chase into General Houston's

CHARLES ANDREWS, M. C., OF MAINE. Paris, July 5, 1851.

DEAR SIR: Your kind favor of the 28th ultimo before me, and its important contents duly considered. I deeply regret with you the death of the Hon. D. S Kauff man. I knew bin as a patriot of Baltimore as the place of holding the National Democratic Convention; and, as to time, I would suggest to the reason you offer in favor of June. that it may deprive the Whigs of holding after us, which to them, in 1848, was of great importance. I am not strennous, but would suggest the latter

I am happy to say that I concur with you in all Van Buren contemplated the probability of you say of Texas. She is a glorious State, and, its publication; and he therefore took good at all times, has shown a patriotism worthy of all care that it should show on its face that he praise. Would that we could say as much for The candidate of whom you spoke, as the

hoice of Texa, s worthy of his State, and worthy of the exalted pusition where Texas would place h.m. I know General Houston somewhat personally, and have long been a warm admirer of candidate at the last election, and that he has his public course; and, without at this time no intention of becoming any other than an predicing for whom Maine will cast her first involuntary candidate at any future election. vote in the convention, I will say that I believe We regard this letter of the venerable ex- that no man in the nation would command Harrison, and Taylor, men who, however men, the moral heroes, the men of political President as a pattern letter for all gentle- a larger vote at the polls that General H., and that we may differ from some of them in political he would be entirely certain of the electoral vote principles, and certain measures of their ad-

I agree with you that the call for the convention should be made public as soon as may be, and we can be ter judge what course certain portions of the South mean to pursue.

but will send you more as soon as I have time to Here follows a list of names, which we omit.

racv. and are not confined to any clique, but go rather a sweeping exception, but our readers I hope to hear from you again soon. Believe democracy, your friend and obedient hunible ser-

CHARLES ANDREWS.

C. H. DONALDSON Esq.

cotertains an exalted opinion of General Houston, and is indeed his "warm admirer." will cast her first vote in convention. Here human idolatry. Courage, disinterestedness, is substantial comfort for Mr. Donaldson; frankness and love of country are regarded, has nothing to hang a hope upon.' But the and if he could pack delegates from all quar. as constituents of the soldier's character, and ters as favorable to his wishes, he and his if these are accompanied by humanity and "overawe" the convention.

was occasioned by my having an attack of fever Mr. Greer, which we published yesterday, did not select the military life as a vocation assembling of the Democratic National Couven- rely on the individuals mentioned, and on would be sacrilege to rank Washington a- Monday in March, A. D. 1851. tion, and early in June a proper time for the as- the full support of the Coalitionists in Massa- mong the crowd of vulgar heroes. We sembling of the convention. I would myself pre- chusetts. But we must regard these asso- would not degrade his lofty name by assofer any time in June to May, did I expect to be a gain a member. But in my opinion, the days and Democrats, for general political purpofer any time in June to May, did I expect to be a ciations as general alliances of the Freesoilers ciaiting it with those who were perhaps his he feeling of the masses of the South. In this Abolitionia's were elected to the Senate of the more because his great acts were per forces of Free-soilers and Democracy, that upon the standards of their country. Flustleville Observer current of Southern rights, or sink to rise no more connexion. It is necessary, indeed, in order unselfish motives, there is nothing in milita-

the special friends of General Houston and

SENATOR CHASE.

LOCKPORT, OHIO. July 7, 1851. My DEAR SIR: I regret exceedingly that illhealth of a member of my family will make it im possible for me to attend the Democratic Convention to be held at Wilmington on the 19th instant. Few things would give me more satisfaction than to be present on that occasion, and confer freely with my fellow citizens upon the course of action which a faithful adhesion to Democratic principles now demands; and it is with real reluctance that I relinquish the hope of being with you. Ceasel as efforts are now made, in certain quar-

ters, to commit the Democracy to the support of the Compromise measures of the last Congress, adopted under the auspices and through the influence of the existing Whig Administration. These efforts may be attended with temporary and partial success; but they cannot advance in any way the Democratic cause, or hasten the triumph of Democratic principles; on the contrary, just so far as they succeed, they will, in my judgment, debase the aims, lower the standard, and depress the energies of the Democracy.

The Compromise measures stand condemned by Democratic principles. The assumption of the State debt of Texas: the conversion of the national in respect to the admission of new States; the omission to secure the inhabitants of the new Territories in the full enjoyment of the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and the assumption of unconstitutional power in the enactment of the odious Fugitive Slave bill, cannot be successfully defended. Who believes that any Democrat would attempt a defence of them, were it not for the imagined necessity of conciliating slaveholding support to national nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency? But it must be remembered that this suppor may be purchased too dearly. There is a great body of Democrats who will never consent to subjugation to the slave power, and their number increases continually. They will, if need be, prefer

I trust that the Democracy of Clinton will stand by the Democratic faith in its broadest development. They are not the men, one would hope, to shrink from any just application of the principles | than any foreign war in which she has evof Jefferson. It has become fishionable in some er been engaged. Even the American Reved, and weight. Of the character thus described is the let- at their late coalition convention, had it not quarters to deprecate the father of American Democracy, and to disparage the gioricus truths which he embodied in the Declaration of Independence. The Democracy of Clinton, I trust, will follow no such tad example; but, standing together upon the broad platform of equal rights and exact justice for all, and no special privileges for any, maintain their consistency and their honor-under all circumstances-whether, for the time, prosperous or adverse. Consistency and We have said that thus far Mr. Chase is honor preserved ennoble success and diguify de-Yours, very sincerely. S. P. CHASE.

W. T. TILLINGHAST, Esq.

It is charming to I seen to a man of "senti" ment." like Mr. Chase, discoursing of "consistency and honor." Where were his consistency and honor when he succeeded in de bauching the Democracy of Ohio by the partition of State spoils among their leaders as a condition of the Senatorial seat to himself? This "bargain and sale" was as notorious in Ohio as that by which Mr. Sumner wavelecand an honorable man, I welcome you, sir, as a led to the Senate by the Massachusetts Legmember of the National Committee, and rejoice islature. By this corrupt proceeding Mr. at the active course you are taking. I am in favor | Chase smuggled himself into the Senate; having managed to identify himself with the Democratic party, he commits the indiscretion, in a letter designed for publication, of writing about "honor preserved!"

We have not yet disposed of all the letters part of June. You will please to act for me as to of the correspondents of the National Democratic Committee; there are more of them deserving of commentary, and those we reserve for another day.

> From the "Richmond Republican." THE WARRIOR AND THE STATES-

MAN. We are not of those who would exclude from office all those men who have served minis ration, have elevated the national character in the eyes of all mankind, and steadi-I will at this time, give you only a few names, would leave open to military men the hon- Liberty, from a final overthrow. ors of civil as well as mili ary life, we would

terloo, and, with their dying breath, cried, Vive Napoleon! There are associated with "Free-soil allies" might indeed be able to mercy tempering the fiery beams of valor. his popularity knows no bounds. The sol-We repeat, however, that Mr. Donaldson dier appears in his noblest aspect when he over-estimates the Free-soil element, as an becomes a soldier, not from selfish and ambielement of personal strength to General tious motives, but in vindication of some Houston. When he says, as in his letter to great cause. Such was Washington, who dle the wires even in Massachusetts"-we he had accomplished that object, retired to have no doubt that the Democratic party may the congenial atmosphere of private life. It ways been occupants of the same political There have been those whose warlike shields truckle-bed. And here is a letter of Mr. were as polished and brilliant, but few who

to the full explanation and illustration of the ry prowess which deserves to command explot which has been developed in the Greer and Donaldson correspondence, by which trade of a soldier, if followed from mere ambition, is repulsive and inhuman. The love their Free-soil allies' propose to overawe the of distinction may be indulged in civil life Baltimore Convention and secure their ob- without producing suffering and sorrow.-We should state that the letter which without producing sunering and the house of mourning. The furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and the house of mourning. follows was written by Senator Chase to a the grave and the house of mourning. The furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to National Democratic Convention in Clinton laurel which encircles the hero's temples is county, Ohio, in reply to an invitation from never so green and beautiful as when moisthat 'National Democratic' body to address tened and made fresh by the heavy dews of human woe. Nor is there anything in the brute valor of the battle-fi ld which can compare with the calm courage of the physician and the clergyman, who expose themselves to contagion and death in the noiseless discharge of their daily duties. Least of all, can physical combativeness be assigned an equal elevation with that sub!ime Moral Heroism which dares to do right under all circumstances, and which refuses to surrender the principle for distinction, station, or for life

No warrior, since Washington, who was

itself.

soldier and civilian in one, has rendered such services to this country as her eminent statesmen. In all the wars subsequent to the Revolution, our generals have been but the instruments with which our statesmen have carved out our national greatness. If Henry Clay had accepted the military appointment which President Madison wished to confer upon him in the last war with England, there is no doubt that his foresight, his decission, his promptness, his fertility of resources, and his chivalrous courage, would have free territory into Texan slive territory; the at- made him the greatest general of that war, tempt to fetter the discre ion of future Congresses His wisdom would have been the light of the council, and his white plume, like that of Harry of Navarre, the guide in danger and glory. But no military services, however great, which he might have performed, could have equalled those which he did render as as a statesman. He was the master mind and inspiring genius of the war of 1812; it excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, was his breath which roused, animated and sustained the war spirit of the nation; it was his hand which upheld the soul of the Executive, as Aaron upheld the hands of Moses, till the children of Israel, inspired by the sight or St. Ubes salt ; and the beef must have five ounces of their standard swept Amalek from the of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive field. Nor could aught of military success independent action under a truly Democratic ban- have crowned Henry Clay with such glory as the influence exerted in preserving the liberties which our fathers achieved. Is there a man or a child in America who is ignorant that this country has just passed

olution is no exception to this remark. If that revolution had been crushed by superior proposals for thirty barrels of beef and thirty barrels force, and if Washington, Greene, and all 1 8 of pork, to be delivered within the time specified shore other soldiers and statesmen had died upon the scaffold, HOPE would at least still have been left to mankind. The world would either of the foreign salts, and that the words Ononhave seen that the colonies failed, not for want of virtue, but from the feebleness of infant strength; and it would have patiently waited till time should develop their power and enable them, at some future and more and by some 'sworn inspector of salted provisions, propitions period, to strike a stronger and who will be selected by the respective commanding more efficient blow. The spirits of men officers; but their charges for such inspection must would still have been upheld by the faith be paid by the respective contractors, who must like that the star which had set would rise again wise have the barre's put in good shipping order, to and that the tree of liberty would acquire new vigor from the patriot blood which wa- own expense. tered its roots. But if our late sectional contest had ended in disunion, the calamity to free principles would have been irreparable. The world would have been forced to witness the failure of the experiment of self-government under the most favorable circumstan- account be paid until the contracts are complied with ces. We should have perished by our own in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United hands, and with us would have perished the hopes of the human race. We cannot contem; late the dangers from which we have emerged without a thrill of horror The crisis which we have passed was marked by none of the uproar of the battle-field, but it was the solemn stillness which reigns on the ship's deck as she struggles to avoid break. ers which almost grate against her bows. In will be made by the United States at the periods a. that moment, when the fate of the country bove specified, (excepting the ten per centum to be and of the world were about to be decided withheld until the completion of the contract as befor weal or woe, military valor and military fore stated.) after the sa d beef and pork shall have skill would have been of as little avail to the salvation of the Republic as the tomahawk and scalping knife of the painted savage to a man dying with disease. There was no their country in the tented field. Such a use for them, and no way in which they rule would have deprived the nation of the could be applied, except to aid the elements services of Washington, Monroe, Jackson, of destruction. Then it was that the statesthe contract. Person interested can obtain them on experience, thoroughly versed in political science, thoroughly acquain ed with the land-marks which direct the exercise of federal power-the Fillmores, Websters, Clays, ly pursued that pacific course which is the Dickensons and Casses-came to the rescue true policy of our country. Yet while we and saved the Union, and with it, Human

The danger has not entirely passed. There not virtually exclude civilians from that of- are evidences that, to keep us on the track fice by exalting martial achievments over of safety, will still require the high-st degree The above are all efficient working men, and the services of the wise and patriotic states- of tried and practical s a esmanship. The in the 6th section of the act of Congress making apship of state, like the ship of war, has men propriations for the naval service for 1846-47, up-We know and appreciate the strong hold bred to direct her helm and to control her which, in every country, the warrior has up- course, and others who shoulder the musket me, my dear sir, in the bonds of a Union wide on the imagination and the passions of the and are sentries at her bulwarks. The last multitude. The whole world exhibits it in are useful in their place, but when the storm every shape and in every shade, from the rages, we cannot trust the helm in the hands admiring gaze with which boys and negroes of a man of the musket. We prefer at such follow a group of holiday uniforms, to the a post a veteran mariner, one who is acquain-Here is bolder speaking than we find in stern devotion with which the Old Guard of ted with the compass and the chart, and has states district attorney, navy agent, or one states district attorney, navy agent, or one the letter of Senator Chase. Mr. Andrews France upheld the sinking fortunes of Wa- carried his vessel safely through former trials.

ses, moreover, to 'expatriate' the Submissionists, and suggests' as an ultimatum of but cannot undertake to say for which Maine the name of so dier qualities which awaken will cast her first vote in convention. Here Spring Term, 1851 Elizabeth Malthea vs Irvin Malthea.

Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that no defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and Salisbury Watchman, for the space of three months, that the defendant be and appear at the next term of our Superior Court to be held for the County of Cald- val supplies invited by the Secretary of the Nary well at the Court House in Lenoir, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, to plead answer or demur to the allegations set whose life was long despaired of. Having thus the utmost in Chinand we are in hones to hanthe utmost in Ohio and we are in hopes to han- try's liberty and independence, and when will be heard ex parte and a decree pronounced ac-

Witness, C. C. Jones, Clerk of our said Superior Court at Lenoir, the 5th Monday after the 4th

C C. JONES, C. S. C. July 8:h, 1851. (pr. adv. \$5,621.) George W. Marshburn and Lemuel Marshburn.

Marshburn, Henry A Marshburn, Susan Marsh burn, Gray W. Thomas and his wife Esther, El- uishing the said supplies; and shall forthwith cause len Todd and Alpheus Todd. Infants and heirs the difference between the amount contained in the at law of Sol, and Sarah Todd-Petition to sell proposal so guarantied and the amount for which land.

Susan Marshburn, reside without the limits of this or their guaranter or guaranters; and the same State, ordered, that advertisement be made in the may be immediately recovered by the United States Raleigh Register, for the space of six successive for the use of the Navy department in an action of weeks, for the said Defendants to be and appear debt against either or all persons." before the Juage of our Court of Equity, to be held Chase, not one of the immediate series under review, but so important as showing the purmight gaze with complacency upon the imfor the County of Wake, at the Court House in poses, plans, and expectations of the allied age of their own deeds, than to reflect lustre swer or demur to the Blaintiff's petition, or judgment will be taken pra confesso, by them respect

ively, and heard ex parte.

P. BUSBEE, C. M. E. (Pr ady \$5,621)

NAVY DEPARTMENT. SEALED PROPOSALN, endorsed Proposals for Beef, and Proposals for Pork, as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock the United States -

Five thousand four hundred barrels of navy beef and three thousand six hundred barrels of may

Each barrel to contain not less than two hundred pounds nett weight of beef or pork ; no excess of weight in either article will be paid for. To be de livered at the respective navy yards, as follows:

Bbbs Beef. Bibs Pork At Charlestown, Mass., 1.800 At Brooklyn, N. Y., 1.800 At Go-port, Va., 1,800 5,400

Said beef and pork must be delivered betw. en the first day of January, 1852, and the 31st day of May 1852, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of the Bureau. Payment to be made with. in thirty days after delivery. Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the

1,200 1,200

3,600

pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering el expenses and all charges. The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaugh. tered between the 1st day of November, 1851, and the 1st day of January, 1852, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, nett weight, each. The

legs and leg rands of the hind quariers, and the shins and shoulder clods, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts mar. ked Nos. 1, 2, and 3, on the drawing or delineation of the fire and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, and the remainder of the carcass, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife to give the ment a square, neat, and smooth appearance in pieces of not less than eight pounds each. The park must be packed from corn fed, well-

fattene I hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1851, and the first day of January, 1852. and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pirces and must be cut with saw and knife in pieces weighing not less than six pounds each. Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island Isle of May

of a pickle, to be made from fresh water, as strong as salt will make it. The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and heading, to be not less than three fourths of an inch thick, and to be hooped at least three-fourths over with the

best white oak or hickory hoops Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head through a civil convulsion more dangerous Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when pack.

The Bureau will also at the same time receive at the Brooklyn yard ; to be subject in all respects to the conditions of this advertisement, with the excep-

tion that Onondaga solar salt shall be substituted for daga solar salt' shall, in addition, be branded on the heads of the barrels. The beef and pork will, un'ess otherwise directed

the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy yards aforestid, after inspection, and at their Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made mance of the respective contracts, which will on no States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period In case of failure on the pirt of the con ractor to deliver all or any of the beef or park above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual de ivery thereof; which ilquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they acciue. Payment

been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the navy agents respectively, duly approved by the commandants of the respective navy yards, according to the terms of the The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified and us early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required or the regular transmission of the mail A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bid-

der of the acceptance of his proposal will be deemed a notication thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

proved 10th August, 1846, a copy of which is subjoined) by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or hidders will if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within en days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furuish the article proposed.

officer of the General Government, or individual known to the Bureau, that the guaranters are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal shall be considered unless accompa-

nied by such guaranty. The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of a firm, where a company offers, with the christian names written in full, should be distinctly stated

Extract from the Act-of Congress, approved August, 10, 1846.
"Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passage of this act, every proposal for nounder the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsi-ble persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation in such time sa may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty If, after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification there of to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good Samuel Marshburn, William Marshburn, Mathew and sufficient sureties for furnishing the server to the Navy shall proceed to the Navy shall proceed to the Navy shall proceed to he may have contracted for furnishing the said sup-In appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that plies for the whole period of the proposal to be Gray W Thomas, and wife Esther, Ellen Todd and charged up against said bidder or bidders and his Aug, 22, 1851.

SAVAGE & MEARES, -AND-

FORWARDING MERCHANTS WILMINGTON, N. C. August 9th, 1851.