WHITE AND BLACK SERVANTS.

We have requested for publication (says the Washington Globe,) the following letter, written by a distinguished literary lady of Maryland to her servants, while she was traveling in Europe last year. It is no "Uncle Tom's Cabin" nor "Aunt Phillis's Cabin" letter. It is a real letter, written by a real lady, to be received by, and read to her real servants. The writer is a native of a New England State, has resided in Maryland a number of years, has seen slavery in all its aspects, among black and white, both at home and abroad; and has, therefore, had peculiar advantages for appreciating the comparative conditions of a down-trodden European peasantry and the southern slaves.

In perusing this letter, which bears the impress of warm and affectionate feelings for those to whom it is addressed, our northern friends may perceive what it is so hard for them to appreciate-the sympathy to which this peculiar relation often gives rise- a sympathy in its nature resembling that between parent and child, and which can never be felt between the hired menial and his employers. While negroes are regarded with coldness or dislike by those unaccustomed to have them about them, they are usually looked upon with kindness and partiality by those who are brought up by them, and with them; often they are too much petted, and even a gross fault is indulgently over-looked.

Southern masters and mistresses may, in the perusal of this letter, be led to consider their own obligations of cultivating conscience in their servants, and appealing to their moral feelings; of acknowledging them as fellow beings, bound to one common tribunal before the Great Father and Judge

But let the letter speak for itself: VIENNA, HOTEL ARCHDUKE CHARLES,)

October 11, 1854. To my faithful and affectionate servants I write these lines. I am now in a foreign country, where the language and the customs of the people are different from ours. The great Atlantic ocean now seperates me from my dear home, and from you who assist in making that home pleasant and comfortable. I think of the many persons and things in that home, which render it to me more interesting than any other place; and I hope once more to be permitted to be there, and behold the kind faces of the faithful servants and friends, who, for so many years, have made a part of my large family.

I never see one of your color where I am; and have rarely met with a colored person since I left the shores of America; but I have witnessed misery and distress, such as you know nothing of. In England, where so much concern has been expressed for the colored people of our country, there is much human suffering. I passed through large manufacturing towns, where the houses seem almost piled up upon each other, crowded in dark lanes and alleys, half under ground, like so many dungeons, with no pure air; the light of heaven shut out of their damp, comfortiess dwellings. I compared, in my own mind, these wretched dwellings with the cottages which are furnished on the plantations for the homes of the servants, and the thought arose, how much better off are the colored people of America than those poor families with whom it is all work, work-little children and all, with no hope of any improvement in their condition, no kind word from master or mistress-if they are sick, and unable to be in their places, or commit any fault, they are liable to be turned off, and then they may starve, for no one will employ a workman who has been turned away by another master; there are more workmen than places to fill. In the mining and coal districts the condition of the working people is still worse than in the manufacturing towns; here children are born under ground, pass their lives, and die in old age, without ever having seen the glorious sun or moon,

In England servants in boarding houses and private families work much harder than any of you are required to do; one table waiter, or chambermaid, there is expected to do more service than we should require of two or three servants. In one boarding house in London one young man seemed to do the work of four servants-he set the tables, was chief waiter, porter, messenger, boot-black, and everything else. If a carriage was to be called for a boarder, James must go; he was back in an instant, and at his work. If any one returned from a party or a concert, at eleven or twelve o'clock at night, James opened the door. If any one wished to leave early in the morning, and wished break-fast by daylight, James had it ready, and waited at table; then brought down the luggage and saw him off. James has a family, and receives about eight dollars a month. What would G. think if he were obliged to fill so many places, and to do so much work; but James was always pleasant, cheerful, and respectful; his table-waiting was a pattern, and he was always neatly dressed in a full black suit, with white cravat and white gloves. The chambermaids-neat looking English girls-were always busy; everything was done in the neatest manner. At night we found the bed clothes turned down, just ready for one to step into bed; everything was put into its place; trunks could be carried by them from one room to another; they expected to lift things themselves if necessary.

which the good God made fore His creatures.

In France we also observed that the servants were accustomed to perform a much larger amount of work than ours at home, and that it was generally done in a much better manner. In Paris, we had a pleasant suit of apartments in a fine hotel, and usually dined at about six in the evening. Antoine, the servant who had the care of our rooms, waited at table, assisted by a younger servant. Sometimes it happened that he was not as prompt as usual in bringing the different courses at dinner, and on inquiring the cause of the delay, he replied that he had dinner to serve in six other apartments, and the kitchen was at a great distance from them all. Of course, after this explanation, we were disposed to allow him some indulgence in the time of serving the

Servants in Europe would not dare to dress in finery. The girls wear very neat caps, and it would be considered unsuitable for them to appear dressed like ladies, with flounces, Swiss muslins, silks, laces, and flowers; they would be discharged at once for this; and it is in England a serious thing for a servant to lose his or her place. The Queen has a certain kind of dress which she can wear, and no other person can; and the Queen's servants wear a certain kind of livery which it is not allowed to any of the nobility to imitate for their servants. There is an order there in everything; and this has its advantages; for when persons try to appear what they are not, it is an evil. I think some of my women servants are too fond of wearing fine clothes; they are less respected when dressed out in finery; it leads to suspicions of honesty, and is regarded as a folly by

every one. I have observed that in England especially servants are more servile to their masters and mistresses than we desire you to be; they fear to lose their places; they must bear whatever is laid upon them, or starve. You know it is very hard for a master or mistress to have an idle and unfaithful servant, it is still harder for a parent to have an undutiful child; but he will try to make that child better; he knows he cannot cast him off-so we try to make a bad servant better. For we know our relations are not easily dissolved, we cannot readily break the ties which connect us, so we bear with many faults; and servants have their trials, too, for this world is to all a

In England, a respectable man with a family, who drives a cab for his living, is obliged to pay his "master" who owns the carriage and horse, about three dollars a day-whether he earns anything or not in the day, he must carry that amount the next morning to his master, or he loses his business. Now, if the cabman have a very good day he can earn a few shillings for himself and family, but often, as I was told in England, they do not make enough to pay the master. I found why it was that the cabmen were sometimes mean and dishonest-that their poverty and want drove them to this. Even the grand ladies and noblemen of England are slaves before their Queen; they are not permitted that freedom in respect to their intercourse with her in the presence of their master or mistress. You may be surprised to learn that the English, over-looking all the misery and distress of their own people, and the slavery of the lower classes to the high er, and of the higher to the royal family, are troubling themselves about the colored people of our country. But then you may thank these English that your ancestors were brought from a barbarous

and heathen country into a civilized and Christian land; and though, when they brought them here as slaves, they did it from the love of gold, the Lord has overruled it for the good of the colored race, as in the case of Joseph, who was sold into Egypt by his brethren. He caused this crime to turn out for

good to the family of Jacob. In France, Switzerland, and in Austria, I have seen the fields covered with women plowing, getting out or spreading manure, digging and ditching, working on railroads, and carrying loads of dirt or manure on their heads in bags and baskets; they are so sun-burnt as often to be blacker than many colored persons, wrinkled, and sad looking as if they had grown old before their time, and had never a happy feeling. Their miserable hovels are usually surrounded with mud and filth, with pigs or a cow before the door, the barn and house are mostly together, scarcely a slight partition dividing them. When the poor women have finished their hard day's work, (and this, I observed, was prolonged till dark,) they pick up their children and go to their comfortless homes. These people do not own the land they work on, and may be turned away from their poor homes when a new master comes.

In witnessing the poverty and wretchedness of these lands, I think of our own country and the many comforts enjoyed by all, even the poorest are not as miserable as they might be. Many persons of your color suffer unhappiness and ill-treatment from bad masters; many white children suffer from hard and severe parents, many women are ill-treated by their husbands. But God has established human society in its various relations, and each of us must do all we can to fulfill our duties towards all connected with us, whether parent or child, husband or wife, master or mistress, and this we must do, not for the sake of man, but as unto Him who says: "Servants, obey in all things your masters accordto the flesh; not with eye service, as mere pleasure; but in singleness of heart, fearing God."

There is, too, a sad war going on in the castern part of Europe, and we see soldiers marching from England and France to join the armies which are fighting with the Turks against the Russians. Soldiers are torn from their families to be slaughtered in a far off land by those against whom they have no quarrel. The people in England and France pity the colored slaves in America I They think it dreadful that they should be sent away from their homes to work, and be taken care of by masters who are interested in making them happy and comfortable; but they do not think of that slavery which exposes a father, a husband or child to be sent from home to a foreign country to be butchered on the battle-

In France, as I was waiting at a railroad station, I saw two ladies in deep distress; one of them had two children with her, the other was accompanied by her mother; both had been taking leave of their husbands, officers in the French army, who were oing to the war against Russia. The afflicted wives elieved they had parted for ever from their husbands. They did not dare to say much, for in France there is a severe and cruel master; but they uttered, in low tones, murmurs against this crue master, who, for his own glory, sent away husbands, fathers, and brothers, to be slain in a distant land. Yes, there is pity in France and England for the colored race in America! You will say, as I do, "Let them spare their feelings for their own oppressed and miserable people.'

Many of you have lived long with me. We are growing old together. Some of you have been called to great, great trials, as are all human beings at some periods of their lives. Aunt R. has, I hear, been afflicted by sickness, and by the death of her daughter. She and aunt K. can sympathize with each other, and I trust they do, truly repenting that they were ever at variance. May the Lord give them grace to bear their troubles like Christians, as I hope they are. I am sorry to learn that some of you have been sick. Uncle M. has not always been well of late. We all depend much upon him for the general care of the house, and I am always sorry to see him look wearied or discouraged. He and H. and J, have been long in my family, and are an example to the other men servants. They are all professors of religion, and I believe they try to do their duty from conscientious principles as unto God rather than man. G. and R. are young, and they have not always done as they ought to do; but I hope they have seen the error of their ways, and are de termined to do their duty and overcome all bad habits; to be regular and industrious, attentive to rules, and respectful to their superiors; to be found in the places where they should be, and doing what is expected of them. This advice is for their own good, and I hope they will think upon and practice it, and that, at my return, I may have the satisfaction of hearing a good account of them. N. has shown herself good and useful in filling the cook's place when her family were sick. C. and E. have done well in their places the last year, and, I hope, will take pride in keeping everything neat and tidy, and in being attentive to their duties. G. should consider himself as bound to give all the help possible in the house, and I hope he attends faithfully to the door-bell. I would not ask him to do one quarter that was done by the English servant or the French waiter of whom I have written; but he must consider that it is necessary he should be steady and attentive. This should be required of all and every servant. Unless this is done they are in the way, and do more harm than good. T. is a servant from whom I have borne many trials, and I am sorry to learn from letters from home that she has destroyed, through great carelessness, some rare and valuable articles, and has been guilty of disobedience, and the greater sin of dishonesty and falsehood. would not mention this in writing home, but that I think it proper she should know I have been informed of her conduct, which, unless it is greatly changed,

others who may be employed about the place.

I remember well our solemn parting the night before I left home. Next to my own children, and those who are with me as children, I felt the separation from you. But the Lord mercifully preserved me amidst the perils of the great deep, and I trust will restore me to my home in safety. It will be to us all a happy day when I am once more with you. I commend you to the care of Him who watches over all His creatures, praying that He may bless you in this world with that preparation of heart which may fit you for the world to come.

Your affectionate friend and mistress,

will be the cause to herself of much future misfor-

tune, as well as of evil to those who have the care of

her. A. has much improved in her conduct since

she has lived with us, and I hope will do all she can

to help Aunt K. to get along well in their depart-

ment. I send my kind remembrance to all the ser-

vants who may be in the house, to B. and P., and

THE FEMALE HEART. Pure and unsulfied as a young girl's first love, has become an adage. Aye, pure indeed is it and unsullied as the snow flakes that fall in fleecy drifts in the gloaming. The most felicitous moment of man's life is when he is blessed with the timid avowal of love from the worshipped idol of his heart. Nothing is purer than a woman's love-nothing so devoted as her affections. Be it for a lover, a husband, a child or a parent, it is the same pure flame kindled by the coals from the altar on high. Give her and assurance of love in return -- a token of deathless affection, even if it be amid the gloom of poverty or the darkness of death and the feelings of her heart will gush forth pure as the chrystal wavelets that spring from the mountain rock, despite the bonds and mercenary ties of fashion and pride. Her worshipped idol is love, and she makes it the sacred Mecca towards which she bends all her enregies, a faithful pilgrim for life. This principle shapes all her actions and is the great incentive of her life-a faculty that absorbs her being and concentrater her soul. 'Tis better to be the favored idol of one unsullied heart, than to sway the gilded sceptre over empires and kingdoms. The impasioned devotion of one high souled and noble woman is a more peerless gem than the sycophantic fawning of millions. Whose hath this gem, let him preserve

it with a jealous care. HORRID CURIOSITY. The Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard says that the trial of Fyler, for the murder of which, in America, the colored servants are allowed his wife, was attended by hundreds of females from the opening till the close; and one day when it was anticipated that something of an indelicate nature would be introduced, the crowd of females was greater then ever. Many have attended every moment since the trial commenced. Numbers of married ladies carried their dinners, like school girls, and retained their seats at noon, and some even required their servants to bring them warm dinners,

CLERGYMEN AND POLITICS.

We copy the following excellent article from a late number of the Richmond Despatch: "CLERGYMEN AND POLITICS .- We cannot agree with the sentiments expressed by our Washington correspondent, in his letter published yesterday, concerning clergymen accepting civil office. We are most clearly of the opinion that no minister of any denomination should be eligible to official station under the Federal or State government. We regard it as one of the wisest provisions of the Constatution of Virginia which excludes clergyman from her legislative halls. And, what is more, we believe that every spiritually minded clergymen of of every religious denomination in this country will most fervently and emphatically concur with us in our opinion.

If there was one point which, more than any oth er, the Divine Founder of Christianity endeavored to impress upon the minds of his apostles and disciples-upon which his warnings were more abundant, more solemn and more emphatic than any other, it was on the great point, that His kingdom is not of this world. Expecting in the Messiah a temporal Prince, and ambitious of official station for themselves in His kingdom, it was the great aim of the teachings of the Saviour, and it was the most difficult of all the lessons which he taught, to disabuse their minds of their inveterate prejudices upon this sebject, and make them understand that they could not serve two masters, that they must choose between God and the world, and that the kingdom of Christ was a pure and unmixed spiritual kingdom. When he had succeeded in this object, and whilst His church was established upon this pure and evangelical basis, having no connection, either through its ministers or in any way, with temporal affairs, the progress of Christianity was more rapid, glorious and overwhelming than at any subsequent period of history.

The union of church and state is the one great drawback upon the complete and universal triumph of Christianity in the old world. It is this which in Italy, Scotland, England, France, Prussia, Austria, and other continental countries, has impaired the pith and essence of religion, paralyzed its energies, and put weapons in the hands of its adversaries. It is an attempt to do what Christ has forbidden-to unite spiritual and temporal authority-and the attempt has only corrupted and degraded both the church and state. In our own country, church and state have been kept apart, and the result is seen in the rapid and general evangelizing of the country. But let ministers be made eligible to office; let it become the custom to send them, not only to Congress, but to the State Legislatures, and practically we shall have all the evils of church and state, as they are felt in Europe. The State will lose, for the education of elergymen does not prepare them for public affairs, and the church will suffer by being deprived of the services of those whom she needs at her altars and in her missionary duties, and by the spirit of worldliness, ambition and love of power which will inevitably get possession of her pulpits.

There is scarcely a religious denomination in the country which does not complain of a lack of ministe ial labor. The field, we are told, is white for the harvest, and the laborers are few. Not only are great numbers of domestic missionaries wanted, but vast myriads of heathen are wanting to be enlightened. Here is a sufficient call for ministerial energies without intruding into politics. Moreover, clergymen have work enough already. If they faithfully perform their duties, they are among the most laborious men in the world. Two or three diligently studied and thoroughly digested sermons every Sunday, one or two instructive lectures in the week, burying, baptizing, making pastoral calls on every member of the congregation, and watching anxiously and earnestly for the souls of each and all, "as they that must give an account," will give a clergyman plenty of occupation, we should think, without entering the field of politics. How can any conscientious clergyman give up these duties for political life? It is quite clear they cannot be united.

What, too, must be the effect upon the minds of the people at large, when they see clergymen dabbling in the miry political flood with as much apparent zest and energy as the merest worldlings? They now behold them only in spiritual things. But when they come in daily contact with them in the dusty and polluted thoroughfares of earthly ambition and rivalry, they will loose in a great measure that respect for the clerical character which they now entertain, and the pulpit instructions of Sunday will be deprived of their efficacy by the secular occupations of the week. When the clergy give one day in the week to God and six to politics, the interests of religion cannot but suffer.'

FREE BANKING.-We pub ish an extract, giving a sufficiently characteristic description of the new Banking Law that has been adopted in Indiana, against the Veto of the Governor. It is a great curiosity in legislation, and may be fairly quoted as proof that we are a progressive people. The New York Free Banking Law had in it much to take the fancy, and on abstract principles, much to convince the judgement. It would be difficult to frame a conclusive argument against it, and easy to make a specious showing in its favor. Time has, however, proved a logician stronger than human intellect, and, tried by this test, the New York Free-Banking Law has proved a failure-almost a bubble. It has encouraged speculation to an extraordinary degree, and proved extremely feeble in resisting the consequences. Where gold and silver are the basis of banking, it happens that under a revulsion, this basis inevitably increases in value; but where State Stocks form the basis, it is found that these, quite as much as the credit of the banks themselves, were subject to all the fluctuations of the money market, and that in moments of revolution they were absolutely worthless for the redemption of circulation.

But the Western States have gone far beyond the New York limit. They have allowed all sorts of State Stocks to be accepted as a security for the circulation, and some of them, we believe, have adopted Railroad Bonds and other such securities. The result has been a general crash in the Banking system of the North-West during the recent monetary crisis. And this catastrophe has been especially disastrous in Indiania, where nearly every bank suspended, and the public were made to suffer a loss of not less than twenty-five per cent, on the entire circulating medium of the State.

It is in the face of this bitter experience that the Legislature have adopted a general law, releasing banks in effect from all restraint, and apparently intended to create the greatest possible amount of paper circulation with the least possible security for its redemption. The banks are allowed to issue notes to three times the amount of the capital paid in, and to three times the amount of their deposits And this is only the beginning. The banks are not restricted to deposites of money, but may receive any valuable articles of small bulk, and issue notes thereon; and as there is no legal definition of the kind of articles or the proportion of value to bulk, and no tribunal, other than the parties, appointed to settle the terms of these deposits-the result must be that the banks will be converted into mere pawnbrokers' shops. There can be but one improvement, downward, to this scheme, and that, we have no doubt, will be adopted in practice-which is to pay up the capital of the banks with the promissory notes of the stockholders. With this improvement, the Indiana banking law will prove the most complete and perfect system of swindling ever yet devised by human wisdom .- Chas. Mer.

A DROLL MISTAKE .- Pittsburg is illuminated weekly by the appearence of two papers of peculiar brilliancy and power, which are antipodes in sentiment, though both published by the same printing office, and they are known to the world as "The Chronicle" and "The Young American," which is the Know Nothing organ, while the Chronicle is published with the approbation of the Catholic Bishop. What language can describe the astonishment and consternation of the readers of both papers, when, on Wednesday last, the leading article in each sheet was discovered to be a bitter attack upon itself? The foreman of the printing office had managed to make an "exchange" of "matter" and, at the same time, to perpetrate an awfully splendid joke.

A Mr. Angus McDonald advertises in the New York papers thet he is prepared to forward men to Nova Scotia who are desirous of serving in the British army. They are promised \$80 bounty money and \$8 per month, wages. A recruiting office opened in Chatham street did a fine business, and quite a rally took place. rally took place.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES. The number of religious sects in the United States is twenty, without counting the Chinese Budhists in California, or sundry minor Christian denominations. The whole number of edifices is about thirty-six thousand, capable of accommodating fourteen millions of people. The total value of the church property held by these twenty denominations is nearly \$90,000,000, in exact numbers \$86,416,639. The average value of each church and its appurtenances, is \$2,400. These facts, which are derived from official tables for the census, explode another false notion, which is, that there is too much luxury and wealth in American churches.

The most numerous sect in the United States is the Methodist, the second the Baptist, and the third the Presbyterian. The first has church accommodations for over four millions of worshippers : in other words, the Methodists have houses of worship for one-sixth of the entire population. The Baptists have accommodations for more than three millions, and the Presbyterians for more than two. The fourth sect, in the extent of its accommodations, is the Congregational; the fifth, the Episcopalian; and the sixth, the Roman Catholic. The number of churches belonging to the three leading denominations does not follow this proportion however. The Methodists, for example, while they can accommodate but twice as many worshipers as the Presbyterians, have three times as many churches. The Roman Catholies, though sixth on the list as regards accommodations, stand seventh in the number of their churches. Of the principal sects, that which has the smallest edifices for worship is the Methodist, and those which have the largest are the Unitarians and Dutch Reformed. The smallest denomination is the Swedenborgian, and the next Mennonite. There are no less than fifty-two Tu iker churches, and thirty-five thousand worshippers. The Friends, so numerous in this city, have accommodations for about three hundred thousand, or but little more than one-hundreth of the entire population of the United States.

The richest denomination is the Methodist, which is rated at \$14,635,636. The next is the Presbyterian, which is rated at \$14,369,889. The Episcopal, which, in number of churches, stands fifth, ranks third for its church property, being estimated at \$11,251,970. The fourth is the Baptist, \$10,931,-382; the fifth, the Roman Catholic, \$8,973,838; and the sixth, the Congregational, \$7,973,962. Of these various sects, the two which sympathize the most in doctrine, are the Congregationalists and Presbyterians-both adhering to the Westminister Catechism, and differing only in their form of government, the one being republican, the other democratic. Together, these two sects have over six thousand churches, can seat nearly three million of worshipers, and hold church property to the value of more than \$22,000,000.

The sect whose average value of property ranks highest is the Unitarian. Next comes the Dutch Reformed, and next the Jewish. The Swedenborgians, Roman Catholics, and Episcopalians, follow in the order named. Of the leading denominations, the Methodists stand the highest on the list, and the Buptists next, while the Presbyterians and Congregationalists hold a middle place.

Philadelphia Ledger.

BARNEN IN THE FIELD AGAIN.-THE BABY SHOW ron 1855,-Barman having retired from the literary field, in which he appears to have won some coppers, a great many kicks, and but few laurels, has gone back to his legitimate business as showman. He announces that the Baby Fair, to which anxious mothers have looked forward for some time, is to come off on the 5th of June, and the three following days. For the proper inauguration of this singular event, the Museum will of course be used; and its capacious halls will be open to the public; but suitable retiring rooms vill be reserved for one hundred babies and their attendants, with all the necessary cradles, linen, bottles, &c., &c. The committee of judges who have consented to serve on the occasion will consist of-Mrs. W. Leland, Metropolitan Hotel.

Mrs. W. H. Burroughs, Irving House, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, 145, East 13th street. Mrs. R. T. Trall, 15 Laight street. Mrs. L. N. Fowler, 308 Broadway. Mrs. H. Williamson, 160 Barrow street. Mrs. J. N. Genin, 214 Broadway. The following is a list of the premiums to be awarded for the finest specimens of Young America that

may be exhibited : The finest baby under 5 years of age, Premiums under one Year. The finest baby under 1 year, Second finest do do Third finest do Premiums from one to three Years.

The finest baby of from 1 to 3 years, Second finest do Third finest do Premiums from three to fice Years. The finest baby of from 3 to 5 years Second finest do Third finest do Premiums for Twins. The finest twins of any age under 5 Second finest do Third finest do do Premiums for Triplets. The finest triplet (or 3 at a birth) any age \$70

Second finest do Third finest do do do Premiums for Quarterns. The finest quartern (or 4 at a birth) any nge, Second finest do do Premiums for fattest Child. The fattest child under 16 years of age,

Second fattest do do Diplomas will also be awarded at discretion. It is more than nine months since Mr. Barnum announced this show, and if the exhibition is not worthy of the country and the occasion, it will certainly not be his fault.

SEWARD'S ELECTION. The following is an extract from a letter of a Washington correspondent of the Richmond Examiner:

I regard the re-election of Seward as a far more serious affair than that of an ordinary Federal Senator. It proves his power in his own State, and the strength of that Fusion party in the North of which he is the embodiment and the head and front. There is no longer a doubt that he will be the candidate of the Fusionists in the next Presidential election. He is the acknowledged leader of a conglomeration of political elements and isms that is already strong enough to carry every State but Illinois (and probably that too) north of Mason and Dixon's line.

I fear his election to the Senate settles the question of his election to the Presidency. No doubt the Democratic party will nominate a Southern man. Seward will be the candidate of the Northern Fusionists; and the contest will be between a Northern candidate, sure to receive the vote of every Northern State, and the So:thern candidate equally sure to receive every Southern vote. In such a contest, the South of course must be outvoted; and Seward must be elected President of the Union and Executor of laws, organic and legislative, which he holds to be legitimate means of exterminating slavery. In that too probable, but most deplorable event, the South will be obliged to hoist the flag of secession, and to march out of a camp in which she could re main neither with honor nor safety.

I do not believe, for one, that she ought to remain in a confederacy presided over by William H. Seward; and I fear the hour is rapidly approaching when Virginia will have to take up the words of her immortal son, uttered in an earlier but not a more solemn political crisis, and proclaim to her people and her sisters of the South-" we must fight." No one can mistake the temper of the Northern people at this time. The Fusionists are triumphant and exultant everywhere-and the whole North looks upon the nomination of Seward for the Presidency as only a little more certain than his election to that office. There is but one hope of defeating him and his Fusionists. It is in preserving intact the orgaof the Democratic party in the States and in the Union. The Know Nothing movement is the most dangerous agency that has been brought to bear against that organization, and ought to be checked and defeated, promptly and effectually, everywhere at the South.

Land warrants are in good demand in New York, and worth \$160 to \$165—parts in proportion.

NAVY SUPPLIES-1855-'56.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, March 15, 1855.

EPARATE PROPOSALS, SEALED AND ENCORSED "Proposals for Navy Supplies" will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the 14th day (fApril next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required at the United States navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusotts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities only of the following articles as may be required, or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this burean, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, Viz:

Flour, biscuit, whiskey, sugar, tea, coffee, rice, molasses, vinegar, pickles, beans, and dried apples.

The flour shall be superfixe, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1854 o. 1855; but shall in all ca-NAVY DEPARTMENT, wheat grown in the year 1854 o. 1855; but shall in all ca-ses be manufactured from wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality, and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be

ity, strong and well hooped, with lining hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at said navy-yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one-sixth the required quantity to be in half The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1854 or 1855, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiin-dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, as above described, with the heads well secured; or in air

and water-tight whiskey or spirit barrels, at the option o

he staves and headings to be of white oak of the best qual-

The whiskey shall be made wholly from grain, sou merchaniable, and be fif y per cent, above proof according to the United States custom-house standard. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, hree-quarters hooped, well-seasoned white oak barrels, with white oak heads, the heads to be made of three-piece heading, and well painted; the staves not to be less than % inch thick, and the heads not less than % inch think; and each barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge 1 1/2 inch in width, and 1 loth inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1 1/2 inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United

The sugar shall be according to samples at the said navy ards; and be dry and it for packing.

The tea shall be of good quality Young Hyson, equal to the samples at said navy vards. The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, acording to

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop mmediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the

The molasses shall be fally equal to the very best quality of New Orieans molasses, and shall be delivered in well sensoned red oak barrels, with white pine heads not less than 1 1/8 inch thick; the staves not less than %-inch thick; the barreis to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four from hoops, one on each bage, 1 1/8 meh in width and 1-16th meh in ek, and one on each came 1/4 meh in width and i-16 inch thick, and shall be thoroughly cooperand placed in the best shipping condition.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality elder vinegar, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopaea, ad shall contain no other than acctic acid; and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that white oak staves and leads shall be substituted for red oak staves and white pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The pickles shall be put up in iron-bound casks and each cask shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and therteen gations of small engumbers, and the veg ctables meach shall weigh ninery pounds, and they only be paid for; and each cask shall then be tilled with white water vanegar of at least 42 degrees of strength, and equal to French vinegar; the casks, vegetables, and vinegar shall conform and be equal in all respects to the samples depossted at the above named navy-yards, and the contractors shall warrant and guaranty that they will keep good and The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans

and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same. The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be repared by sun-armost only, and she

autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requistions for the same. All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, berrels, half-barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of this bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the davy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, boxes, or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contracr's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour, bread, and pickles shall have, in addition to the above, the year

when manufactured or put up, marked upon them.

The samples referred to in this advertisement are those elected for the ensuing fiscal year, and hace no reference so

such as have been preciously exhibited.

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about -

To be offered for. 1,200 bbls....per bbl. Whiskey 35,000 gals per gal. Sugar 200,000 ibs. per ib. 6,000 bush...per bush. Vinegar..... 20,000 gals....per gal. Dried apples..... Pickles 130,000 lbs.....per lb.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or dimin ished as the service may hereafter require. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy-yards respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to compty with a requisi-tion, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to sup-ply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy-vards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith tried, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution; which contract must be re-turned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time equired for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the es-timated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bil s duly authenticated shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this under-

standing. Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or the undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient surveius, to furnish the supplies proposed. The burgan will not be about furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be cerufied by the navy agent, district attorney, or some officer of the general government known to the bureau.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and de scription of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison, will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also parti-cular directed to the annexed joint resolution, in addition to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

Extract from the act of Congress approved Aug. 10, 1846.

"SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That from and after Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bids be accepted, enter into an obligation. In such time was that that the bidder of bidders will, it has of their bids be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as 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 guaranal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof 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 and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies, and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guarantied and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guaranter or guaranters; and States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provision JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for previsions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the mary.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the mary may be rejected, at the option of the department, if made by one who is not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered; that the bids of all persons who may have fulled to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article on account of any one party, either in his own name, or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the department; and that co-partners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that when department; and that co-partners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it may be deemed necessary, for the interest of the government and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, procure particular brands of flour which are known to keep hest on distant stations, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorized to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt."

Approved 27th March, 1854. March 16, 1854. NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1855.

Wonders never Cease-Old Things pass away and all Things become New.

A LEXANDER CREECH HAS JUST RE-turned from the Northern Cities, and has bought the largest end most complete stock of STAPLE AND FANCE DRY Goors he has ever had the pleasure of offering to his friends and customers. FOR LADIES.

200 pieces of Calico from 6% to 15 cents per yard, 50 "Gingham 121 to 35" Muslins and Lawns from 634 to 40 do., Fig'd Jackonette, from 20 to 50 do., Plain and Dotted Swiss Muslin, from 20 to 75 cents per yard. 40 pieces Jackonette and checked Muslin, from 1816

o 75 cents per vard.

Berage DeLaine and Challe, from 25 to 50. Berages and Silk Tissnes, from 35 to 75 Rich Fig'd Berages and Tissues, from 40 to \$1 00. Black and Fancy Plaid Silks, from 65 to \$2 per yard, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs from 10c to \$3, Embroidered Collars and Undersleeves,

Hosiery, Grass and Cactus Skirts, Black and Fancy Mantilas, from 3 to \$15.

400 Straw and Leghorn and Blond Lace Bonnels from 50s

Also, Bonnet Ribons and Dress Trimmings, Silk Bonnels from 2 to \$10.

Silk Parasols. FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. Black Cloth and Black and Fancy Cassimeres, American and French Drab'd'Ete

Italian Cloths and Cashmarettes, Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, White and Fancy Linen Drilling, Navy Drill, Russia Duck and other Linen goods for coats and pants, Grass and Brown Linens,

Plain and fancy Cottonades, Beebee & Co., and other makes-latest style of Mole Skin Beaver Hats. Also, a great variety of Soft Fur, Wool, Straw, Leghorn and Panama Hats of all colors and qualities.

Boots, Shoes and Umbrellas. Ready Made Clothing. In short, I have a fine assortment of almost every kind

of goods that is usually kept in a retail or wholesale Dr Goods Store. Bear in mind that I will sell 8 yards of yard wide Muslin for 50 cents. Who can't wear a Muslin dress? I ask the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country to call and examine my stock of goods-I ask no thing to show you goods, and if the style of goods, price and quality do not suit you, do not buy.

The above goods may be found three doors from R. Smith's forner, and one door above H. L. Evan's, Favetteville St. I return my thanks for past favors, and hope by honest dealings to merit a continuance of the same.

A. CREECH. Raleigh, March 23, 1875. The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REA

3 likely well broke Mules, 3 first-rate broad Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare, Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and

Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke, " A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, 1/2 South Down and 1/2 Merino,
" 30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,

And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

Pomona, Wake County, N. C. N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above tock.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, YANCEY County, Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1854. Jas. N. Edwards vs. Malinda Edwards, Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Malinda Edwards, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard, for three months successively, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in Burnsville, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or downer to the said patition, otherwise, the same swer or demur, to the said petition; otherwise, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

Witness: N. Young, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September A. D. 1854.

A. D. 1854. N. YOUNG, S. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH

County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1855. Mary Braswell, John Braswell, Jessy Braswell, Jerry Braswell, James Braswell, William Brawell, Francis Hedgepeth, (guardian to his children,) Perry Griffin, William H. Griffin, Peggy A. Griffin and husband, Nathan Griffin, Francis S. Hedgepeth and husband, Calvin Hedgepeth, Art'ur Braswell, Lucinda Braswell, Susan Guthridge and Jordan Guthridge vs. Alfred Griffin and

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case, Alfred Griffin and Robert Griffin, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, for them to appear at the next term of our Court, the 2d Monday in May next, and plead, answer or demut, or judgment will be taken pro confesso against them.
Witness: William T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office this 19th day of February, A. D., 1855.
WM. T. ARRINGTON, C. C. C.

Feb. 24, 1855. [Pr. Ad'v. \$5 623/c.]

Monuments, Tombs and Head Stones.

HE SUBSCRIBER WOULD TAKE THIS METHOD of reminding the public, that he is still engaged in the manufacture of Grave Ornaments, in all variety and the best style of finish and workmanship. He keeps always on hand a large stock of Marble, both of American and Italian, suitable for Monuments, Obelisks, Tombs, Head Stones, &c.; and having in his employ a first-rate Northern Carver and Letterer, he is prepared to put all kinds of Designs and Inscriptions, to suit the tastes and wishes of all.

He would respectfully invite a visit to his Marble Yard, at the south-east corner of the Raleigh Grave Yard, where at the south-east corner of the Raleigh Grave Yard, where may always be seen specimens of his workmanship and a variety of styles of Grave Ornaments.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he respectfully solicits a continuation of the same, pledging himself to use his best endeavors to please all. Orders from a distance will be faithfully and promptly at tended to. Address,

October 14, 1854. WM. STRONACH, Raleigh-97-wr. A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE SUB scriber having at the February Term of the County Court of Wake obtained letters of administration upon the estate of Jeremiah Nixon, dec'd., hereby notifies allipersons

estate of Jeremiah Nixon, dec'd., hereby notifies appressing indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same to present them within the time presentibed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

NICH'S. N. NIXON, Adm'r.

February 20, 1855.

STRAYED.—ONE BAY HORSE WITH BLAZE face, and white on his hind fetlock. He has a slight

scar caused from the scratches. Any person who may take him up and bring him to me, or write where he is, I will pay for their trouble and expense, besides liberally reward-ing them for the same. JAS. B. PEACOCK.

Wilson, N. C., March 16, 1855. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, JOHNSTON Bedy White.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in the case cannot be found, it is ordered that publication be made for three months in two newspapers for her to appear at the next Term of the Court, or the Petition will be heard ac parts. W. H. MORNING, C. & M.

CITY TAX LIST. OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL Friday the 29th and 30th instant, to take the City Tax Li for the current year, as required by law. WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. Look at the Hats! the Hats!

Y EXPRESS THIS WEEK, ANOTHER LOT OF those beautiful flat brim mole kin Hats. Also, the ughai Hat, of good stock.

W. H. & B. S. TUCKER. Baleigh, Nov. 29, 1854.