The South.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* published the following war-song some weeks since with the accompanying prefatory remarks:

"The spirit in which any attempt at Coercion would be met by the seceded States, may be gathered from the following war-song, which has been sent us in print from some unknown source at the South."

TO THE SPALDING GREYS.

BY CAPTAIN L. T. POYAL.

Air—"Dixie Land."

When England came, with banners streaming,
And with burnished armor gleaming—
Look away, look away, look away,
Ye Southern braves;
The battle storm around them lowered,
Death balls on their ranks were showered—
Look away, look away, look away,
Ye Southern braves.
Now let "Old Abe" invade us—
Hurra! Hurra!
He never shall degrade us,
Nor conquer freedom's sons;
Away, away, ye Southern braves,
And meet them;
Away, away, to fields of death,
And greet them.

By all the gallant deeds we perish
Let us have our rights or perish—
Look away, look away, look away,
Ye Southern braves;
The sunny South, we will defend her—
Nor a single right surrender—
Look away, look away, look away,
Ye Southern braves.
Then let "Old Abe" invade us, &c.

Let noble sons of patriot sires
Bravely meet fanatic liars.
Look away, look away, look away,
Ye Southern braves;
And when the storm of battle rages
Pay the rascals all their wages—
Look away, look away, look away,
Ye Southern braves.
Then let "Old Abe" invade us, &c.

Then Southern names shall live in story
Crowned with immortal glory—
Look away, look away, look away,
Ye Southern braves;
Whilst on our fields of rice and cotton
Northern foes shall lie forgotten—
Look away, look away, look away,
Ye Southern braves.
Then let "Old Abe" invade us—
Hurra! hurra!
He never shall degrade us,
Nor conquer freedom's sons;
Away, away, ye Southern braves,
And meet them;
Away, away, to fields of death,
And greet them.

THE ARMOURER OF MUNSTER.

A PAGE FROM THE

HISTORY OF FANATICISM.

(*Continued.*)

IX.—THE NEW PROPHET.

The tardy and reluctant light of a February morning had scarcely struggled through the frost fog, and shone into the house of Krutzlinger, when the sounds of a tumult in the street roused Franz from his slumber on the day following that of the action.

His sleep, though deep, had been unrefreshing. The fumes of the wine still clouded his brain, his temples throbbed, a sharp pain flashed through his eyeballs; and when he started suddenly to his feet the earth seemed to reel under them. The atmosphere of the room was loaded with the heavy lingering odours of the feast, and the smoke and smell of the lamps, some of which still flickered in their sockets. Around him, in various attitudes of uneasy sleep, lay the apprentices, their hard-drawn breathing and darkly-flushed faces bearing witness to the excesses of the night. By his side sat Elise, her crimsoned cheek lying on her arm, her wreath of leaves withered and crushed, and her luxuriant hair flowing in disorder over her white robe. She looked like a beautiful Bacchante reposing after an orgie. And the pallid light looked in faintly upon this scene, and revealed it to the eyes of Franz with a sickly languor, which would have brought remorse to the conscience of any man except a lover.

But Franz was too full of the happiness, of which the incidents of the revel were a sort of guarantee, to look with feelings of regret upon a spectacle under other circumstances so humiliating. On the contrary, Elise never before appeared so charming in his sight. The vows of passionate love and eternal fidelity, which they had so often whispered to each other during the night, seemed to have imparted a new and more rapturous beauty to her features; he felt, too, that she was his own—a conviction which, when it comes into the heart for the first time, scatters common sense to the winds; and in a flutter of exulting admiration, he flung himself at her feet, and seizing her hand, covered it with kisses. She awoke.

At that moment Klara, disturbed from her slumber by the increasing tumult out of doors, came into the room. Seeing her sister in the disorganized attitude of awakening and turning with dizzy gaze upon Franz, Franz on his knees, and the apprentices scattered about asleep, the room in disorder, and the smoke and expiring rays of the lamps still flitting over the table, she started, blushed, uttered an involuntary cry of surprise, and darted into her bedroom, hastily closing the door as she retreated.

"Wa—Klara here!" exclaimed Elise, starting up, and throwing back her hair from her brow. Then seeing the apprentices and the state of the room, the whole truth of her imprudence flashed upon her. She became as pale as death, and murmured in accents of terror to her lover, "Ah, Franz, what will these men think of me?"

"Mein Liebe!" whispered Franz, endeavoring to withdraw her attention from the terrible image the sight had suggested to her; but it had made too deep an impression to be easily obliterated.—She hastily withdrew her hand, and casting a hurried glance full of an expression of bitter anguish, upon the Gesellen, she rushed out of the room.

While this little action was going forward the tumult grew louder, and Franz, having first called up his comrades from their heavy sleep, hastened out to ascertain the cause of the commotion.

He had scarcely turned from the door when he encountered the leaden tailor, who had been so communicative to him on the day when he entered the city. In his manner Kreutzner wore an aspect of the doubtful mysterious. His manner was so full of and grave that Franz plainly saw that something extraordinary had occurred. The little tailor took him aside only by the arm, and led him down to the fountain hard by the house.

Having locked carefully round the room, and closed the door, Kreutzner deliberately seated himself at the table, and taking up a knife in one hand, while he rested tortively over the array of unfinished dishes before him, he said to Franz,—

"What did I prophesy?" This was followed by a shrewd and searching survey of the board.—"What did I prophesy?" said he, a second time, drawing over a delicate Westphalian ham, and helping himself to a large slice. "What did I prophesy?" he exclaimed the third time, in a louder voice, pouring the half of a flask of wine into a goblet, and draining off its contents at a single draught.

"The devil knows what you prophesied!" returned Franz impatiently. "There are so many men in Munster gifted with prophecy, that for the future their predictions may pass in at one ear and go out at the other."

"No Blasphemy, brother," said the tailor. "What I prophesied, I prophesied; and it is now fulfilled. Did I not foretell that Jan Bockhold would one day become a great man? You doubted that—you started at it, in the pride of your iron hands; as if a tailor could never be anything but a tailor, the fractional part of a man like yourself. Well, what is the result? Jan Bockhold, the tailor, is now your sovereign, with unlimited power over life and death."

"You have been drinking," said Franz, angrily; "can I you are come here to waste my time over your ridiculous stories."

"Believe it, or not, as you like. I will tell you, step by step, what happened this morning while you were indulging your laziness in bed. Now, listen to me. This morning, before the break of day, the great Matthias assembled the congregation. 'Now,' cried he, aloud, raising his voice, 'I will go forth like Gideon with a handful of men, and destroy the host of the ungodly.' Thereupon he chose thirty men, and led them out of the city to the camp of the Bishop. Now, how the mistake occurred, I can't say; but either he had not rightly inquired of the Spirit, or the Spirit had not clearly explained itself to him; but so it was, that a great slaughter followed, not of the host of the ungodly, but of the host of Gideon. They were slain to a man; not even a messenger survived to tell us the news. Then, in the market-place, was there heard a voice of woe, lamentation, and mourning. The people mourned for the prophet, and would not be comforted."

"The plain meaning of all this blasphemous jargon," said Franz, who was beginning to lose all patience, "is, that Matthias is slain, and Jan Bockhold elected in his place. Is it not so? Come to the point at once!"

"What a marvellous hurry you are in this morning!" returned Kreutzner, quietly helping himself to another goblet of wine. "Affairs of state can't be dismissed quite so fast, if you please. We must give them a proper historical rotundity of style."

Franz writhed under the prospect of a further infliction of the tailor's eloquence, but felt that the shortest way to get rid of him was to let him have his own way.

"The people became furious," continued Kreutzner, "thinking that some lying spirit had cheated them of their prophet. Then it was that Jan Bockhold spoke to the congregation. Lord! how he can speak, too! He informed them that it had been revealed to him that Matthias should die, like a second Maccabæus, fighting for his people. He (beatitude to the dead!) he had seen the soul of the prophet enter into glory! Of course the revelation was meant to point him out as the successor of Matthias; and accordingly he was elected in the market-place with the unanimous glorification of the people."

"And how is it thought he will govern us?" Franz ventured to inquire.

"Like one anointed by the Lord for the government of men. It is a pleasure to him to rule; he does it in reality far better than he used to do it on the stage. You should see how severe and grand he looks. His primary maxim is, that 'the first shall be last, and the last first—the high abased, and the low exalted;' and in consequence of which the churches, being the highest buildings in the city, must be demolished forthwith; but as the walls are rather thick, and all the able-bodied men are employed in the defences, we must content ourselves for the present with a little plunder."

"Plunder the churches!" exclaimed Franz, with undisguised horror.

Kreutzner was about to reply, with a very comical expression of astonishment mixed with contempt on his face, when a wild yell arose in the street. They rushed to the window. A mob of the lowest rabble were pouring through the street, shrieking, yelling, and uttering the most frantic cries. In the midst of them appeared a man stark naked, who contorted his body with the most frightful violence, leaping and bounding convulsively from side to side, foaming at the mouth, and yelling as if possessed of a devil. Suddenly he sprung up into the air, and shouted out, "The King of Zion comes!" The cry was instantly taken up by the crowd. "The King of Zion comes!" roared the multitude, as they swept past in a state of frenzied excitement.

"Who was that maniac?" demanded Franz.

"Maniac!" returned the tailor; "take care, Meister Armourer, how you betray your ignorance so foolishly. Maniac! That was Jan Bockhold himself. The Spirit has descended upon him." At this expression Kreutzner took off his hat reverently; then bursting into a loud fit of laughter, he exclaimed, "I must be off after him, to see what he is about now; so, good morning." He tried in vain to recover his gravity. It was evident either that some sinister joke was in his thoughts, or that the prospect of approaching distinction had given a sudden fillip to his animal spirits; but the paroxysm of laughter was obstinate, and resisted all his efforts to control it, until he faintly ran out of the room.

Franz, with a heavy heart, turned to his forge.

X.—DOUBTS AND TEMPTATIONS.

The more Franz reflected upon the strange things that were enacting around him, the greater difficulty he felt in uniting himself visibly with the fanatical congregation. The baptismal rite was still unperformed, and he delayed it from day to day, as if he shrank from that final test of a faith upon whose threshold accumulating horrors and indecencies had made him waver.

He worked incessantly at his forge. It furnished him with an excuse for not mixing with the assemblies of the people. It enabled him also to be more with Elise, whose enthralling spells hourly acquired increased power over his heart. The lovers were so engrossed by each other that they paid little regard to the poor, silent Klara, who soon began to feel herself quite alone in her own home. Probably love had made Franz very selfish, but he never perceived that this isolation was making rapid inroads on her spirits, until one day he discovered her in tears over her distaff. Seating himself beside her, and gently taking her hand, he inquired the cause of her unhappiness.

"Sweet sister," he said to her, affectionately, "these tears are a reproach to us."

"Sister!" she replied, hastily withdrawing her hand, while a faint shudder passed over her frame.

"And wherefore not, sister?" said Franz. Am I not your brother in the faith? and have I not a right, as the betrothed of Elise, to call you sister?"

Klara turned away her head, and endeavoured to stifle the tears that gathered in large drops in her soft blue eyes.

"Come, come," said Franz, "you are left too much alone; this is nervousness. We have been selfish, Klara, in thinking only of our own happiness, and neglecting you."

"No, no," said Klara; "you have been always very good to me."

"But I will be better," returned Franz; I am so happy in your sister's love, that I would have all the world as happy as myself. But Elise shall not engross all my time," he added, playfully, hoping to divert her melancholy.

"Not for the universe shall you waste an hour upon me, Franz," answered Klara; "leave me to the solitude of my own heart. It is better for me."

"Dear Klara," said Franz, "why do you speak so sadly? Is there any sorrow troubling you that I can alleviate? You must confide in me. It is right and proper you should. I need not tell you what an interest I fell in your happiness—how tenderly I love you."

Klara started to her feet, and covering her face with her hands, fled to the door, which that moment opened, disclosing the squalid person of the Seer Taiskoschirer, who wrapped in his ragged mantle, was just entering the room. As Klara precipitately passed out the mannikin leered after her with an ominous grin, and then standing before Franz as bolt upright as he could, he addressed him in a slow and solemn drawl.—

"Brother, wilt thou be King of Zion?"

"King of Zion!" cried Franz, bewildered with astonishment.

"What mean you, man?"

"I ask thee," screamed the dwarf, "wilt thou be King of Zion?"

"If you mean Sovereign of Munster," said Franz, smiling at the absurdity of the proposition, "oh, yes, by all means! But how is it to be brought about, Brother —— Excuse me, but I really forget your name."

"You are a fool!" retorted the dwarf, with malignant bitterness; the sun shines on you, and you feel it not; the light comes to you, and you see it not. Are you so sunk in the carnal life as not to know the spiritual truth that the first shall be last, and the last shall be first? We are clay in the hands of the potter. The spirit hath seated himself at the potter's wheel to fashion a king unto us, and thou art he! Like Saul, thou art a valiant man and a goodly person, therefore will I make thee King of Zion."

"And what is to become of Jan Bockhold?" asked Franz, scarcely able to restrain his impatience. "But I cannot stop to discuss such momentous questions with you, and I commend you to seek another listener for this royal foolery."

"If you are wise you will hear me," said the seer; "this is no foolery, but a mission of high import. Jan Bockhold is a feather, blown by the wind of my mouth. He only holds the sceptre till you ascend the throne. He is not fit for deeds—a man of ferocity without courage."

"You are, then, serious?" said Franz, looking very gravely at the dwarf; "then hear me, for I am now serious, too. I am unfit to rule a people; I know nothing about government; it would be madness to accept a station I could not fill with profit to the people."

"Fool!" screamed Taiskoschirer, stamping his foot with rage: "to rule and reign is as easy as it is sweet. To rule? Every one rules somewhere in his own way. Every one has power, and uses it, though he does not know it. Rule? What is there to rule? You rule your apprentices, they rule the workmen, the workman rules his wife, the wife rules the cinder-wench. Every one rules. It is only to widen the circle of authority, and he who rules a house may, with greater ease, rule a kingdom. The more you widen it the easier to rule, because the authority becomes more distinct and powerful, and the obedience more passive. Every body murmurs against a master in the workshop, but who murmurs against a king? and, above all, who shall murmur against the King of Zion?"

"The mixture of sound reason and fanaticism in this speech fairly puzzled Franz. He saw that the deformed begger who stood before him was really in earnest, and that he spoke with an air of confidence which implied the possession of the means as well as the will to accomplish his surprising purpose. But this had only the effect of terrifying Franz from holding further parley on such perilous matters.

"Begone!" he exclaimed, waving his arm and advancing towards the door; seek another king. The Spirit has not called me to the office."

Taiskoschirer, adroitly intercepting him, suddenly dropt the folds of his tattered mantle, and, drawing his arm forth from under it, displayed before the astonished eyes of Franz, a kingly crown. It was exquisitely wrought of the purest gold, and studded with precious gems, which flung out ten thousand dazzling rays as the dwarf held it full in the sunshine. Franz felt his eyes smitten by its radiance.

"Here," said the dwarf, in a hollow voice, "is all my worldly wealth. In the dark hours of the silent night I have wrought it as an offering to the Spirit to crown the King of Zion. I have chosen thee from amidst the people to wear it.—Yield to my invocation, and I swear to crown thee with this diadem in the market-place."

There was a wild fascination in the man's words and attitude. For one moment, but for one moment only, ambition knocked at the heart of Franz; but reason refused it admittance, and, turning hastily from the seer, he exclaimed,—

"Hence, tempter! Get thee behind me, Satan!"

"Thou shalt repent this," groaned the dwarf, when it will be too late to recall thy blasphemy!" and, casting a withering look of menace and contempt on the armourer, he vanished as suddenly as he had appeared.

[*To be Continued.*]

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Per Steamer Arabia.

HALIFAX, April 29.—The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 20th instant, via Queenstown on the 21st, has arrived

Garibaldi had taken his seat in the Italian Parliament. When he entered, the business of the House was temporarily suspended by applause.

The action of the Ministry in disbanding the Southern army and the measures taken for its reorganization, was debated.

Garibaldi made a speech which was of so violent a character that it excited a tumult in the Chamber. He defended his comrades in arms, and said the formation of three divisions of volunteers, as decreed, was not sufficient for the national armament.

Bixio made a conciliatory speech and Count Cavour said he accepted the words of conciliation.

Garribaldi explained several facts alluded to by Cavour, and expressed the belief that Cavour loved Italy. He designated the French army as an enemy of Italy, becaused they occupied Rome.

On the 19th Garribaldi was again received with loud applause in Parliament. The excitement of the previous day had subsided and words of concord between Cavour and Bixio were applauded by all, and Garibaldi expressed himself as satisfied.

There has been an attempted reaction in Calabria. Troops were despatched, and the town of Vonasa delivered from the Bourbons.

Continued Austrian movements are reported on the Po, near Ferrara. An attack was considered possible, commencing with the invasion of the Duchy of Modena, which would be an infraction of the Villafranca treaty.

Warsaw advices say that matters are daily growing worse, and it is feared that the exasperation of the people will lead to real disturbances if vigorous measures should not intimidate them. Troops were bivouacked in the public squares.

The Russian force in Poland will be raised to 100,000 men.

Spanish official papers say that the Government will accept the annexation of St. Domingo, as soon as confirmed by the vote of the people, if no foreign power protests.

The Hungarian Chamber of Deputies has been definitely constituted and held.

Turkish vessels blockading the Albanian coast had captured a brig under the Ionian flag, loaded with munitions of war.

Omar Pacha has been appointed generalissimo of the army.

Australian advices report the massacre of twenty-six of the crew of the American whaler *Superior*, by the natives of Solomon's Islands.

In the British House of Lords it was stated that the government was engaged in no negotiations whatever towards reconciling the King of Italy and the Pope. The policy of the government was not to interfere in Roman Catholic questions. The Italian question in general was debated. The French occupation of Rome was deplored and the prospect of a collision between Austria and Italy deprecated by all the speakers.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell stated that all foreign Ministers, except the American Minister, had left Jeddo, to be protected by the ships-of-war, in consequence of an intimidation having been used towards them which the Japanese government had not endeavored to check.

A report that President Lincoln was dead had been extensively circulated in England, and further American news was anxiously looked for.

The London *Times* editorially reiterates its hopes for the maintenance of peace, and says when the soil and seas of the new world are likely to be stained with blood, foreign nations may surely remonstrate in the cause of humanity.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that Russia has informed France that in consequence of the events in Warsaw, it will be impossible to join France in any measure for the settlement of the Eastern question.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Liverpool cotton market closed firm with a slight advance for finer qualities on Friday. Sale of the week 68,000 bales. The sales included 5,500 bales to exporters. The last advices from the United States caused an advance of 1-16@⅛, principally for clean—useful qualities being scarce. The sales of Friday amounted to 15,000 bales. New Orleans fair 8¼, middling 7 1-16; Mobile fair 7⅞, middling 6⅞; Uplands fair 7¾, middling 6 5-16. Stock 875,000 bales, including 712,000 bales American cotton.

Breadstuffs generally closed dull with but little inquiry, at weak prices. Flour closed dull at nominal rates—28s.@30s. 6d. Wheat quiet but prices steady—red 11s. 3d.@12s. 9d; white 12s. 3d.@14s. 6d. Corn is dull and quotations barely maintained; mixed 36s. 6d.; yellow 36s. 6d.@37s.; white 37s.@37s. 6d.

Provisions.—Beef is steady with considerable sales at low prices. Pork also steady. Bacon dull at 48s.@49s. Lard quiet and prices easier at unchanged rates; sales at 54s. 6d. Tallow hasslightly declined, but there is more inquiry—Butchers' 54s.

Produce.—Ashes—Pots steady. Pearls dull. Sugar firm and advanced 6d. Coffee quiet.

MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed at 92 for money and account.

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LESS THAN HALF PRICE
In Paris BARLGES, plain and printed Grenadine Bareges printed (entirely new) in beautiful styles

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DRESS SILKS, all kinds BLACK SILKS, LAWNS and ORGANDIES, SHAWLS, Hemstitched and Embroidered Lawn HANDKERCHIEFS, French CHINTZES. All these goods were bought last week at auction in New York at large sacrifices by the importers, all are new, at Liberal Prices, and will be opened on our regular Counters MONDAY MORNING
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E. WHITMAN & CO.,
No 62 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE Md
Manufacturers of

Horseshoers,	Straw Cutters,	Wheat Drills,
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Wheat Fans,	Corn Shellers,	Wheel Barrows,
Corn and Cob Mills,	Peachers,	Canal Barrows,
Hay Presses,	Cultivators,	
Cider Crushers,	Cotton Planters	

Also, dealers in Spades, Shovels, Rakes, Hay and Manure Forks, Horticultural Tools of every description, Field and Garden Seeds, Guanos, &c.
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PROPOSALS FOR MAIL BAGS.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, March 27, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until nine o'clock A. M., the 1st day of May next, for furnishing for the use of the Confederate States of America, in such quantities and at such times as may be required and ordered for the postal service, Mail Bags of the following descriptions, to wit:

CANVASS MAIL BAGS, OR SACKS.

Size No. 1, (45 inches in length and 64 inches in circumference,) to be made of cotton canvas, weighing at least fifteen ounces to the yard of 22 inches width, the threads of the warp and weft to be composed of five yarns each.

Size No. 2, (41 inches in length and 48 inches in circumference,) to be made of cotton canvas, weighing at least fourteen ounces to the yard of 22 inches width, the threads of the warp and weft to be composed of four yarns each.

Size No. 3, (32 inches length and 36 inches in circumference,) to be made of cotton canvas, weighing at least eight ounces to the yard of 20 inches width, the threads of the warp and weft to be composed of three yarns each.

The canvass bags of sizes numbered 1 and 2 are to be made with a tabling or hem at the top of two inches, wide, upon which a sufficient number (at least ten to the former and eight to the latter) of eyelet holes are to be wrought, and they are to be provided with good and sufficient hemp cord to lace and tie them strongly. All are to be well marked inside and outside "C. S. Mail," in large and distinct letters.

LEATHER AND CANVAS MAIL POUCHES.

Size					
No. 1—48	inches length,	and 60	inches	circumference.	
No 2—41	do	do	44	do	do.
No 3—34	do	do	42	do	do.
No 4—30	do	do	36	do	do.
No 5—26	do	do	28	do	do.

The body of the leather pouches are to be made of good and substantial tug leather well tanned, and weighing for sizes numbered 1 and 2, not less than eight ounces, and for the smaller sizes not less than seven ounces to the square foot, the bottom (of circular form) and flap to be of good sterling leather, well trimmed; the seams to be well and strongly secured with the best thread, well waxed.

The canvas pouches are to be made of cotton canvas, densely woven, so as to resist water, weighing for pouches of size No. 1, not less than 25 ounces to the yard of 31 inches width, or 17 ounces to the yard of 21 inches width; for pouches of size No. 2, not less than 20 ounces to the yard of 31 inches width; for pouches of size No. 3, not less than 15 ounces to the yard of 22 inches in width; the threads of the warp and weft to be composed of at least five yarns each. The canvas pouches of sizes numbered 4 and 5 are to be made of cotton canvas, weighing not less than 14 ounces to the yard of 19 inches width, nor less than 22 ounces to the yard of 30 inches width, the thread of the warp and weft to be composed of at least four yarns each.

LEATHER AND CANVAS HORSE MAIL BAGS.

Size No. 1—Body 48 inches in length, and 21 inches wide in the widest parts, ends of bottom of same being 14 inches by 26 inches.

Size No. 2—Body 45 inches long and 18 inches wide in the widest parts; ends or bottoms of same being 12 by 20 inches.

Size No. 3—Body 42 inches long and 16 inches wide in the widest parts, ends of bottoms of same being 10 by 20 inches.

The leather horse mail bags are to be made of good and substantial tug leather, well tanned, weighing not less than seven ounces to the square foot, and the seams to be well and strongly sewed or riveted, to be as done as not to chafe horse or rider.

The canvas horse mail bags are to be made of cotton canvas, like that described for the larger sized pouches.

Proposals for improvements in the form of construction of any of the above described bags and pouches, or in the materials thereof, are invited, and the relative value and adaptation to the service, as well as proposed price of any such improvements will be considered in determining the lowest and best bid.

All the articles contracted for are to be delivered at the expense of the contractors, in Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Mobile, Ala.; Montgomery, Ala.; and New Orleans, La., in such quantities, and at such times as the Department may require and order, and they are to be rigidly inspected before delivery, and none are to be received which shall be inferior in any respect to the specimens adopted as the standard bags.

The proposals should specify the price of each article proposed to be furnished.

No proposal will be considered, if not accompanied with specimens or samples of each article bid for, showing the construction, size and quality of materials and workmanship offered, and also with satisfactory guarantees from the persons proposed as sureties, that they will become responsible, on sufficient bond for the due performance of the contract in case such proposals shall be accepted.

The specimens or samples must be delivered at this Department on or before the first day of May next, and those which may be accompanied the accepted proposals will, in consideration of the prices specified in the proposals relating to the same.

Bidders will state the earliest period at which they will be able to furnish supplies of the articles bid for in the event of the contract being awarded to them, as it will have an important bearing upon the awards. But bids will not be entertained which fix a period beyond the 1st of July next, for the delivery of supplies.

A decision on the bids will be made on or before the 10th day of May next, and the accepted bidder or bidders will be required to enter into contract with sufficient bond or sureties on or before the 1st day of July next.

The annual supplies of the different kinds of mail bags which will probably be required has been estimated at 3,500 canvas mail pouches, 1000 leather mail pouches, and 500 horse mail bags, but the Department reserves the right to increase or diminish the number of each kind, and quality according to the exigencies of the service without increase of cost for supply or delivery.

JOHN H. REAGAN,
Postmaster General
Confederate States of America.
ap 22

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING POSTOFFICE BLANKS AND PAPER FOR THE SAME.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, March 27, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 1st day of May next, until 12 M., for furnishing the Postoffices in the Confederate States for one year from and after the date of the contract, the following blanks, viz:

Post Bills, 18 on a sheet.
Mails received for delivery
Mails sent " "
Account of newspapers.
Accounts current.
Account of prepaid printed matter
Signature post bills, 18 on a sheet.
Mails received for distribution
Mails sent from distributing offices
Distribution signature post bills
Do do do. extra size
Distribution account current.

Account of mails sent by route agents.

The attention of bidders is directed to the following provisions of an Act approved 27th February, 1861, entitled an Act in relation to public printing, fixing the maximum rates of compensation for printing and paper, viz:

Section 9 The Postmaster General shall contract for the publication of all post bills and other blanks connected with his bureau of all post bills and other blanks connected with his office, not exceeding the following rates: For composition, including rule and figure work, per 1000 ems, fifty cents; for presswork, per clean token, (the sheets not to be less than 16 by 25 inches,) fifty cents; for paper, per ream on actual cost. Nothing shall be allowed for printing the name of a Postmaster on a post bill, or other blank, nor shall there be an additional charge for composition when the name of the postoffice alone is changed. But the Printer shall be required to keep always on hand forms for postoffice blanks, and when new orders are given, the charge shall be made only for the press work and the paper, and such new composition as may be necessary.

Section 14 provides that it shall be the duty of the superintendents of public printing done under contract with any Executive department, as to the quality of paper to be used, the character of type, and the general execution of the work; and also as to the time and order in which the same shall be completed.

Specimens of the various kinds of blanks and quality of paper may be seen at this department, and also at the large postoffices within the States.

Proposals will be received for the printing and paper separately, or for them jointly. The contract will be awarded to the lowest and best bidder, the best bid to be determined after a careful examination, for the purpose of ascertaining which bid is most advantageous to the department.

Bidders will state the earliest period at which they will be able to furnish supplies of the articles bid for, in the event of the contract being awarded to them, as it will have an important bearing upon the awards. But bids will not be entertained which fix a period beyond the 1st July next for the delivery of supplies.

Samples of the style of printing and of paper must accompany each proposal, and each bidder must furnish with his proposal evidence of his ability to comply with his bid.

Sufficient sureties will be required to a contract, and the blanks are to be delivered at the Department at the expense of the contractor.

If the contract for paper be awarded separately from the contract for printing, the party so contracting will be required to deliver the paper to the contractor for the printing, without expense to the department.

Proposals must be endorsed on the outside of the envelope with "Proposals for Printing Postoffice blanks, and paper for the same," and addressed to the Chief of the Finance Bureau, Montgomery, Alabama.

JOHN H. REAGAN,
Postmaster General.
ap 22 d

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER, TWINE AND SEALING-WAX.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, March 27th, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER, TWINE and SEALING WAX for the use of the Post Offices of the Confederate States, for the ensuing year, from and after the date of the execution of the contract. The estimated quantity of each article, and the quantity thereof required yearly, is as follows:

2,200 reams Manila Wrapping Paper, 20 by 25 inches in size, and to weigh 30 to 35 pounds to the ream; and each ream to contain 20 perfect quires. Proposals to be made also for Paper 20 by 32 inches in size, and to weigh not less than 50 pounds to the ream.

3000 pounds Cotton Twine, 4 strands, hard twisted, and in balls of two pounds each; 500 pounds of the same kind of Twine in spools, each spool to weigh from 1¼ to 2 pounds.

2000 pounds Tarred Hemp Twine, already of an inch in diameter, and twisted, and in balls of 5 lbs. each.

Red Sealing Wax, of good quality, for office use.

Separate proposals are invited for each article separately, or for the whole. The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder, the lowest bid to be determined after a careful examination of the proposals and samples, and of WRAPPING PAPER, in the practical results, as well as the prices specified in the proposals. The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right to reject any and all bids, if he shall deem it for the interest of the service to do so.

Samples of the articles required must accompany the proposals, and each bidder must furnish with his proposal evidence of his ability to comply with his bid.

Sureties will be required to a contract. Bids will be received for the delivery of the articles under the contract at any of the Postoffices in the Confederate States, or at the Department, at the option of the bidder.

Proposals must be marked on the outside of the envelope with "Proposals for Wrapping Paper, Twine and Sealing-Wax," and addressed to the Chief of the Appointment Bureau, Montgomery, Ala.

JOHN H. REAGAN,
Postmaster General.
ap 22 d

PROPOSALS FOR CIRCULAR MARKING AND RATING STAMPS

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, March 27th, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this department until the first day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing the Postoffices in the Confederate States, for four years from the 1st July next, Marking and Rating Stamps of the following descriptions, viz:

Class 1. Circular Marking Stamps of steel, or other metal of equal durability, of a circular form not to exceed 3¼ inches, with the name of the office and State, with type for the years, months and days, to be of the metal, with sufficient thumb screws to the same, with handles of wood, Mahogany or other heavy wood, of a size and form convenient for use. In proposals for this Class of Stamps the bidder will state the additional charge, per dozen or gross, for engraving with the other words required, such words and figures as P.O., P.M., 3 and 10, Sept. etc.

Class 2. Circular Marking Stamps of iron or other material equal thereto, for the use of post clerks and route agents on the railroads and steamboats, with the name of the office and State, or the name of the railroad or line, with type for months and days, in the form of the same material, with thumb screw, and handles of black walnut or cherry tree, of a model best adapted for use, the circumference of the stamp to the same as described in Class No. 1.

Class 3. Circular marking stamps of box wood, or other material of equal durability, of the same size as Class No. 1, with the name of the office and State, with type for months and days, of letters type metal, in blocks or single letters and figures, with thumb screw and handles the same as described in Class No. 2.

Class 4. Marking stamps for foreign mails similar to those now in use in the Postoffices at New York, Philadelphia and Boston, U. S., or of any other style adapted to the above purpose.

Also, the following rating stamps to correspond with the circular stamps in Classes 1, 2 and 3 in diameter, handles and workmanship, and such other rating stamps not named herein as may be required, at a like description, at prices to be agreed by the department, the price shall be increased or reduced in the same proportion, viz:

Missent or Forwarded	
Paid	Cancel
Free	Due
Missent	Due 2 cents
Forwarded	Drop 2 cents
Postoffice Business, free	Due 5
Advertised	10
Steamboat	15
Ship	20
Held for postage	
	Paid 5
	Paid 10
	Paid 15
	Paid 20

Proposals for improved or patented stamps, with cylinders for the months and days, or with points to pierce the envelopes, or with other improvements will be considered.

The right to change or alter the style of the stamps described in either class, upon equitable terms, reserved to the Postmaster General.

Proposals will be received for furnishing the whole of the above named circular stamps, or for each class separately.

Stamps will be ordered for the different classes of offices according to such rules and regulations as may hereafter be adopted by the department.

Models of the stamps must accompany the proposals.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposals evidence of his ability to comply with his bid.

Sufficient sureties will be required to a contract, and the stamps must be delivered at this department at the expense of the contractor.

Proposals must be endorsed on the outside of the envelope with "Proposals for Postoffice Marking Stamps," and addressed to the "Chief of the Appointment Bureau," Montgomery,