# The Press.

(FROM OUR SECOND EDITION OF THURSDAY.)

## STRYCHNINE BUTLER MAKES A SPEECH.

### He Proposes to Overwhelm the South with Old Women and Broomsticks.

A despatch from Washington to the New York *Herald*, dated last night, says:

"At half-past eleven to-night the marine band appeared in front of the hotel where Maj. General Butler is stopping, for the purpose of serenading him. In response to repeated calls General Butler appeared, and said that this was a contest to maintain the integrity of the government, and that this Union had cost our fathers a great deal of treasure and a great deal of blood; and let us swear by the bright heavens above us not to part with it for less than the first cost and interest from date. If the twenty-five thousand men now arrayed in the defence of the National Capital should be every one cut off, it would not end the war. If war must come, in sixty days fifty thousand men would be in the field, and if they were cut off one hundred thousand more would take their places, *and so on till the rear guard would be brought up by the women of the North with their broomsticks.* We have sought no war, but the government must be preserved at whatever risk, and at whatever cost of treasure and blood. Those who brought on this unholy war must take the consequences."

The same correspondent says:

Gen. Scott, is highly pleased with the movements of Gen. Butler. When the old chief first heard of Gen. Butler's entry into Baltimore and his occupancy of the city, he said, "That is a bold and splendid success, and proves that Gen. Butler is a soldier."

The same correspondent further states that the President is highly pleased with Gen. Butler's movements, and complimented him for his great activity and skill, and adds:

"If the Baltimoreans are impressed with the idea that Gen. Butler's entry into and occupation of that city is to be the subject of censure, as some of the papers have indicated, they will in due time find out how sadly they have been mistaken."

When the President heard to-night that General Butler's promotion and withdrawal from Baltimore were interpreted by some of the people of that city as an act of censure on the General's conduct, he, with great earnestness, repelled the insinuation, and endorsed for the second or third time General Butler's course in whole and in all its parts.

The Secretary of War to-day, in alluding to General Butler, remarked that he had worked hard and made a splendid record, and he was promoted and called here for consultation.

The President remarked to a gentleman to-night that General Butler would be placed in a position perfectly satisfactory to himself and in a still broader field of honor.

I have reason to believe that the government will commence its aggressive operations at Fortress Monroe and in that vicinity. In the meantime the secession sore gathering at Harper's Ferry will be operated upon to the total extinction of the force concentrated there."

### "Free Speech."

The N. Y. *Tribune* of to-day says:

It is gratifying to learn that the barefaced traitors, or, rather, treason-mongers, who have for weeks infested Washington, will not longer be allowed to utter their bad thoughts with impunity. They must talk no disunion sentiments, even if they keep silence forever therefor; such is the will of the Government.

So bold have become the opposers of the Federal Government, that openly and frequently they utter their treasonable sentiments, believing that they will remain unmolested. This the Government has decided must be stopped, *and orders are issued for the instant arrest of any party who indulges in Secession talk, or who, by his behavior, indicates sympathy with the rebels.* Last evening a squad of Metropolitan Rifles came upon Wm. J. Donohoe, late tax clerk of this district, and took him to the Central guard-house, to await the orders of Gen. Mansfield. Some time ago he went South, and, after remaining awhile, returned. The Rifles have been on the look-out for him since his return from Virginia. The charge against him is that of taking up arms against the United States. Search is being made for other suspected parties, who have been in the Disunion camps, aiding and abetting their cause with information and advice, and who, judging the present by the past, have imagined themselves secure from harm. *There are some prominent members of Washington society who need and are receiving close police attention.*

### Proscription.

The board of Councilmen of New York, last evening, by a vote of 17 to 4, ordered the Corporation advertising to be withdrawn from *The Day Book* and *Daily News*. This is because these journals are true to the Constitution and the rights of the States, and is a reason why any Southern man wishing a New York paper should give them the preference, over the infamous *Times* and *Herald*, or the trimming *Express*.

### Warlike Movements.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, says:

It was believed in the Federal Capital yesterday, that government had just received positive intelligence from its special agents in the South, that the plans of the rebels for an attack on Washington are now ready, and that the capital is threatened with an assault by an overwhelming force. In consequence, large reinforcements will be called to Washington, and General Scott has ordered the immediate occupation of Arlington Heights by heavy batteries.

*The Tribune*, says:

Three companies are ordered to Long Bridge. One has crossed, one is at the draw, and one is at this end. There is work ahead somewhere.

### The Foreign Ministers Restive.

A despatch from Washington says:

There has been much comment lately in diplomatic circles upon certain conversations of a very piquant nature between one of the ministers of a leading European court and the Secretary of State. Governor Seward has not hesitated to declare, in very decided language, that our government cannot tolerate for one moment any kind of interference in the domestic quarrel now existing in this country, be the consequences what they may. Such an interference will be met with all the vigor and resources of the government. It is said that this plain speaking of the Secretary of State provoked a smile rather more grim than diplomatic.

### From the South.

A despatch from Washington to the N. Y. *Herald* says:

Advices received here to-day from Montgomery mention, among other important matters, that it had been decided that Davis should take command in person of the troops at Richmond.

The person bringing the account states that he was told by Letcher and other responsible parties that large quantities of arms had arrived at New Orleans from Europe, and that orders had been sent to have them distributed at points where they were most needed.

### From Harper's Ferry.

A letter to the Boonsboro *Odd Fellow*, from Harper's Ferry, dated May 14th, says:

This place is now alive with solders, there being, in all, some 6,000 or 7,000 and also about 1,500 on the Maryland Heights, which are held from a 'military necessity.' The troops are a strong, athletic set, and eager for a battle. Col. Jackson, late of the Army, is in command. Yesterday I witnessed the manner in which the soldiers responded to a call to arms, a rumor having prevailed abroad that the Lincolnites were crossing above Sheperdstown and at the Point of Rocks. The rally was rapid and enthusiastic. Officers quickly called out their companies, and the men soon fell into ranks. Ammunition was distributed, and three regiments were sent to Shepherdstown. The Cavalry went to the Point of Rocks. A terrible rain and hail storm soon came up and gave all parties a good drenching, but did not seem to dampen their ardor. The alarm turned out to be false. This was the second false alarm. Last night 800 Mississippians arrived here in camp. They are a fine looking set of men. Several large Columbiads came on yesterday from Richmond.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Chronicle*, writing on the 1st of May, says:

In consequence of the gravity of the political situation in the Southern parts of the United States, the French Government is, I am informed, about to send there an eminent diplomatist, to observe and report on what may there occur.

### Letter from a Citizen of Maryland.

MR. EDITOR:—Publish this as a truth, that an old one, that human passions produce the same effects, whether exerted by one tyrant, or by a body of men united for the sole purpose of striking down the liberty of an other people. The histories of Russia, of Austria, of England, and of Prussia, are full of such examples, and even the powers of Republics and Democracies have been abused to serve the purposes of passion and injustice. When the American revolution was accomplished, and our republican government formed, we thought, and all men thought, that man had reached a new era of civilization, and that henceforth, equal justice, without brute force, would be the portion of each individual, and the chartered right of each community, and of each State. The age of reason, it was said, had arrived, and every one was now safe from the upheaving of brute force and tyranny—our forefathers set every profitable safe guard around us—but the mad sea of human passion has broken down "all the dikes," and a parage inundation, of brute force, is threatening to destroy us—our homes, and our still more precious boon, "liberty." Never was there a more disgraceful retrograde movement in the history of civilization, than the present hour exhibits. A Northern horde, grown rich and populous, by the means of the South, now threatens to overwhelm it, and simply, because the South will not accept their views of religion and domestic economy. How will the world now scorn the vain boastings of our 4th of July orators, who have been vainly exalting our people, far above the people of the old world, and claiming for us, a *patent right*, to all that is just, wise and proper. The tyranny of numbers, and of sectional prejudice has come to reign, and the promised, the guaranteed rights of the minority are now trampled under foot. Men of the North—those of you who have still the sentiments of honor and a love of true liberty left in your bosoms, pause ere you plunge into this gulf of injustice—remember the horrors of the old French Revolution—remember that thousands who embarked in that enterprise lived to regret it and to abhor its consequences. Even at this time we may see that European powers have regard for the rights of man, for Italy has become free from Austrian rule and made one nation, by the sympathy, if not by the consent, of all the powers of the Old World. Nay, tyrants as they are called, they have permitted, from a sense of justice, the several small States of Italy to select their own form of Government—thus recognizing the great truth promulgated by our fathers, when we declared ourselves an independent people. Is it possible? is it to be the course of things that the sun of liberty is to set in this eastern hemisphere to rise in splendor in the eastern? God forbid. If so, it can only be by military despotism, and when that comes, "chaos is come again." Perhaps some one will ask has it not come already? Certainly something very much like it. The President now in power, conscious, that he is supported by the passions of his *section* of the old Union, has ventured to violate the constitution of the country and the usages of the nation. He has made war without the authority of Congress. He has seized the purse and the sword, and heedless of consequences is about to re-enact the old tragedy of Cain and Abel. Shame—shame.

"Men of the North, forbear!
"Urge not this conflict, in the name of right.
"'Tis but a spurious motive, a fatuous light,
"That leads you thus to dare
"This horrid gulf's dark we.
"In Disunion will devour no partial pray;
"It is not given on either hand to say,
"*Thou* only ruin know!"

For the result will show the ruin of all, the North as well as the South. But one thing is sure and certain, we are not the aggressors. If blood is shed, we are not the murderers—we but defend our rights. S.

### Affairs at Harper's Ferry.

A letter in the Alexandria *Gazette*, dated Harper's Ferry, May 15th, contains the following:

Yesterday morning eighteen or twenty young ladies reached here on their way South from Ellicott's Mills. They had been going to school there, and were returning home, in the charge of several fine-looking old gentlemen. Five hundred Mississippians reached here last night; 600 more will be here this morning. They are from all appearances excellent troops. They are well armed and well officered. Forty or fifty negroes have just gone across the Potomac bridge, armed with axes and picks. They marched in single file, keeping time to an air which one of the company most eloquently "whistled." Upon reaching the Maryland side, their commander gave them some directions which they were to follow in going up the mountains, and then he quietly went back across the bridge.

A correspondent of the Alexandria *Sentinel*, writing from Harper's Ferry, says:

The number at present stationed immediately at the Ferry is about 5,500, and at different points around the Ferry about 3,100. There are about 600 Kentucky troops, nearly all of them stationed on the Maryland heights.

Yesterday several pieces of cannon arrived from Norfolk, and at present are being stationed at the different points of entrance. It is a singular fact that Augusta and Rockingham, formerly the two strongest Union counties in the State, have sent the largest number of soldiers to this point. Each of these counties send a regiment. A portion of the Augusta regiment has been sent to Shepherdstown, a few miles up the Potomac, to defend the bridge there. Several grocers have been found selling liquor to the soldiers, and immediately all their stock was seized and put under guard. The Maryland heights are now in possession of the Virginia, Kentucky and Baltimore troops. At the Point of Rocks, twelve miles below here, on the Potomac, a battery of railroad iron has been erected, and a large force stationed. Correspondents of Northern and Maryland papers represent the soldiers at this place as being for the Union. This is false. The sentiment of the soldiers is almost unanimous in favor of the ordinance of secession. About 800 Alabama troops have just arrived on the train from Winchester, all fully armed and equipped. They are a splendid looking body of men. They report that more are on their way here. By to-morrow evening there will be an army of between 11,000 and 12,000 men at this point.

The accounts of scarcity at Harper's Ferry are all bosh. The correspondent of the Richmond *Despatch*, writing on the 15th, says:

Last night 55 more beeves were seized. There is now waiting the command of the Quartermaster here, 150,000 bushels of grain, all in Jefferson county, and as much more can be obtained from the same county, if necessary. Thus, you see that Jefferson county can carry on a small war herself; for 300,000 bushels of grain will support for some time an army of 10,000 men.

### The Brave Indianians.

The Indiana Regiment at Buena Vista having distinguished itself by its extraordinary powers of running, it has been found necessary to administer an additional oath to those now being mustered into service to the effect that they wont do so again! A correspondent of the New York *Express*, says:

Indiana has a sore point in the alleged misconduct of the Indiana regiment at Buena Vista:

This accounts for the watchword, "Remember Buena Vista," given by Col. Wallace, of the Indiana forces, at Indianapolis the other day. The Indianapolis *Journal* thus describes a scene that took place as the Guards were preparing to leave for Evansville. Col. Wallace took the regimental flags in his hands, and said:

"Boys, will you ever desert the banners that have been presented us to-day? [Loud shouts of 'Never,' 'Never.'] Then "Remember Buena Vista," and swear that you never will desert the flag of your country or your regimental colors. Get down on your knees and swear."

Here the entire regiment kneeled, and with uplifted right arms swore to stand by the country and the flag, and to "Remember Buena Vista." *This was a most impressive scene, and filled hundreds of manly eyes with tears.*

Men whose courage is so doubtful, that it has to be confirmed by an oath, are not the stuff to send against the South.

ENGLAND ALARMED.—The Liverpool *Times* does not attempt to disguise the fact that the people of England are really alarmed at the prospect of the loss of American cotton in the event of a protracted civil war in this country. It says:

"Already the effects of this lamentable strife are beginning to reach us. We have now only twenty-three weeks consumption of American cotton in this country and at sea, which must speedily compel the spinners to lessen their production—an event only inferior in the misery it will cause to the civil strife now passing in America."

### SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMMISSIONERS.

### Important Report on Secession.

In Convention at Annapolis, May 13th, 1861, Dr. Richard Fuller, of Maryland, from the Committee on the State of the Country, made the following report:

"We hold this truth to be self-evident, that Governments are established for the security, prosperity and happiness of the people. When, therefore, any Government is perverted from its proper design, becomes oppressive, and abuses its power, the people have a right to change it.

"As to the States once combined upon this compact, it is now manifest that they can no longer live together as one Confederacy.

"The Union constituted by our forefathers was one of co-equal sovereign States. The fanatical spirit of the North has long been seeking to deprive us of rights and franchises guaranteed by the Constitution; and, after years of persistent aggression, they have at last accomplished their purpose.

"In vindication of their sacred rights and honor, in self defence, and for the protection of all which is dear to man, the Southern States have practically asserted the right of seceding from a Union and degenerated from that established by the Constitution, and they have formed for themselves a Government based upon the principles of the original compact—adopting a charter which secures to each State its sovereign rights and privileges.

"This new Government, in thus dissolving former political connections, seeks to cultivate relations of amity and good will with its late confederates, and with all the world; and they have thrice sent special commissioners to Washington with overtures for peace, and for a fair, amicable adjustment of all difficulties. The Government at Washington has unjustlingly repelled these reasonable proposals, and now insists upon devastating our land with fire and sword, upon letting loose hordes of armed soldiers to pillage and desolate the entire South, for the purpose of forcing the seceded States back into unnatural Union, or subjugating them and holding them as conquered provinces.

"While the two sections of the land are thus arrayed against each other, it might naturally have been hoped that at least the Churches of the North would interpose and protest against this appeal to the sword, this invoking of civil war, this deluging the country in fratricidal blood; but with astonishment and grief we find churches and pastors of the North breathing out slaughter and clamoring for sanguinary hostilities, with a fierceness which we would have supposed impossible among the disciples of the Prince of Peace. In view of such premises, this Convention cannot keep silence. Recognizing the necessity that the whole moral influence of the people, in whatever capacity or organization, should be enlisted in aid of the rulers, who, by their suffrages have been called to defend the endangered interests of person and property, of honor and liberty, it is bound to utter its voice distinctly, decidedly, emphatically; and your Committee recommend, therefore, the subjoined resolutions:

"1st, *Resolved*, That impartial history cannot charge upon the South the dissolution of the Union. She was foremost in advocating, and cementing that Union. To that Union she clung through long years of calumny, injury and insult. She has never ceased to raise her warning appeals against the fanaticism which has obstinately and incessantly warred against that Union.

"2d, *Resolved*, That we most cordially approve of the formation of the Government of the Confederate States of America, and admire and applaud the noble cause of that Government up to this present time.

"3d, *Resolved*, That we will assiduously invoke the Divine direction and favor, in behalf of those who bear rule among us, that they may still exercise the same wise, prompt, elevated statesmanship, which has hitherto characterized their measures; that their enterprises may be attended with success, and that they may attain a great reward, not only in seeing these Confederate States prosper under their administration, but in contributing to the progress of the transcendant Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

"4th, *Resolved*, That we most cordially tender to the President of the Confederate States, to his Cabinet, and to the members of the Congress now convened at Montgomery, the assurances of our sympathy and entire confidence. With them are our hearts and our hearty co-operation.

"5th, *Resolved*, That the lawless reign of terror at the North, the violence committed upon unoffending citizens; above all, the threats to wage upon the South a warfare of savage barbarity, to devastate our homes and hearths with hosts of ruffians and felons, burning with lust and rapine, ought to excite the horror of all civilized people. God forbid that we should so far forget the spirit of Jesus as to suffer malice and vindictiveness to insinuate themselves into our hearts; but every principle of religion, of patriotism, and of humanity, calls upon us to pledge our fortunes and lives in the good work of repelling an invasion designed to destroy whatever is dear in our heroic traditions, and whatever is sweet in our domestic hopes and enjoyments, whatever is essential to our institutions and our very manhood, whatever is worth living or dying for.

"6th, *Resolved*, That we do now engage in prayer for our friends, brothers, fathers, sons, and citizen soldiers, who have left their homes to go forth for the defence of their families and friends and all which is dearest to the human heart; and we recommend to the churches represented in this body, that they constantly invoke a holy and merciful God to guard them from the temptations to which they are exposed, to cover their head in the day of battle, and to give victory to their arms.

"7th, *Resolved*, That we will pray for our enemies in the spirit of that Divine Master, who, "when he was reviled, reviled not again," trusting that their pitiless purposes may be frustrated; that God will grant to them a more politic, a more considerate and a more Christian mind; that the fratricidal strife which they have decided upon, notwithstanding all our commissions and pleas for peace, may be arrested by that Supreme Power who maketh the wrath of man to praise him; and that thus, through a Divine blessing, the prosperity of these sovereign and once allied States may be restored under the two Governments to which they now and henceforth respectively belong.

"8th, *Resolved*, We do recommend to the Churches of the Baptist denomination in the Southern States, to observe the first and second days of June, as days of humiliation, fasting and prayer to Almighty God, that he may avert any calamities due to our sins as a people, and may look with mercy and favor upon us.

"9th, *Resolved*, That whatever calamities may come upon us, our firm trust and hope are in God, through the atonement of his Son, and we earnestly beseech the Churches represented in this body, (a constituency of six or seven hundred thousand Christians,) that they be fervent and importunate in prayer, not only for the country, but for the enterprises of the Gospel which have been committed to our care. In the war of the Revolution, and in the war of 1812, the Baptists bated no jot of heart or hope for the Redeemer's cause. Their zeal and liberality abounded in their deepest afflictions. We beseech the Churches to cherish the spirit and imitate the example of this noble army of saints and heroes; to the followers of them, who, through faith and patience, inherit the promises, to be steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, for as much as they know that their labor is not in vain in the Lord.

"10. *Resolved*, That these resolutions be communicated to the Congress of the "Confederate States" at Montgomery, with the signatures of the President and Secretaries of the Convention.

MR. RUSSELL.—W. H. Russell, the famous Indian and Crimean correspondent of the London *Times*, is here. He is, of course, reserved in the expression of his opinion. But enough has leaked out in his interview with the gentlemen of Savannah and Charleston, and the planters who have entertained him and exhibited their slave estates in the vicinity of those two cities, to show that he recognizes here the true type of the Anglo-Saxon race, as distinguished from the whittling and puritanical bastard degenerates of that race who are daring to make a war of decimation against us. Mr. Russell goes hence to Pensacola, and thence to Mobile and New Orleans. I commend him to the hospitalities of our people as a cultivated English gentleman who has distinguished himself by his talents and attainments.—*Mobile Tribune.*

SOUTHERN TROOPS MARCHING ON CAIRO.—A gentlemen who has been some time in Florida, has returned by the way of Louisville, and informs the *Journal*, of that city, that he does not believe that the U. S. Government has any adequate idea of the extent of the gathering of troops in the South. He saw thousands on the way, who openly announced that Cairo was their destination.

### Important Action of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Virginia has been in session for several days and is largely attended, the venerable Bishop Meade presiding, and Bishop Atkinson of North Carolina being present. On Thursday, Bishop Meade read his report, from which we make the following interesting and admirable extracts:

"Having thus presented a statement of those things pertaining to our Diocese which the canon requires of me, I now ask your attention to a few remarks concerning the present unhappy condition of our State and country.

"My brethren and friends will bear me witness how carefully I have ever avoided, in all my communications, the least reference to anything partaking of a political character, and how I have earnestly warned my younger brethren against the danger of injuring the effect of their sacred ministry, by engaging in discussions which are so apt to disturb the peace of society. But, in the present circumstances of our country the cause of religion is so deeply involved, that I feel not only justified but constrained to offer a few remarks for your consideration.

"It has pleased God to permit a great calamity to come upon us. Our whole country is preparing for war. Our own State, after failing in her earnest effort for the promotion of peace, is, perhaps, more actively engaged in all needful measures for maintaining the position which she has, after much consideration, deliberately assumed, than any portion of the land.

"A deeper and more honest conviction that if war should actually come upon us it will be on our part one of self-defence, and, therefore, justifiable before God, seldom, if ever, animated the breasts of those who appealed to arms. From this consideration and from my knowledge of the character of our people, I believe that the object sought for will be most perseveringly pursued, whatever sacrifice of life and comfort and treasure may be required. Nor do I entertain any doubt as to the final result, though I shudder at the thought of what may intervene before that result is secured. May God, in great mercy and with His mighty power, interpose and grant us speedy peace, instead of protracted war. But can it be, that at this period of the world, when so many prayers are offered up for the establishment of Christ's kingdom in all the earth, and such high hopes are entertained that the zealous efforts put forth will be successful, and our country be one of the most effective and honored instruments for producing the same, that the great work shall be arrested by such a fratricidal war as that which is now so seriously threatened? Is there not room enough for us all to dwell together in peace in this widely extended country, so large a portion of which is not yet settled, and may not be until the world that now is shall be no more?—*The families or nations which sprung from two venerable patriarchs of old, could find room enough in the little peat up land of Judea to live in peace, by going the one to one hand and the other to the opposite.*

God grant that our country may learn a lesson from this sacred narrative. Let none think that I am unmindful of law and order and of the blessings of Union. I was trained in a different school. I have clung with tenacity to the hope of preserving the Union to the last moment. If I know my own heart, could the sacrifice of the poor remnant of my life have contributed in any degree to its maintenance, such sacrifice would have been cheerfully made. But the developments of public feeling and the course of our rulers have brought me slowly, reluctantly, sorrowfully, yet most decidedly, to the painful conviction that notwithstanding attendant dangers and evils we shall consult the welfare and happiness of the whole land by separation. And who can desire a Union which has now become so hateful and by the application of armed force, which if successful would make it ten-fold more hateful, and soon lead to the repetition of the same bloody contest?

I trust, therefore, that the present actual separation of so many and such important portions of our country may take place without further collision, which might greatly hinder the establishment of the most friendly and intimate relations which can consist with separate establishments. I trust that our friends at a distance, and now in opposition to us, will most seriously review their judgment, and inquire whether the evils resulting from a war to sustain their wishes and opinions as to a single Confederacy, will not far exceed those apprehended from the establishment of a second—*a event far more certain than the result of the American Revolution at the time of its occurrence.*

In connection with this civil and geographical separation in our country, and almost necessarily resulting from it, subjects of some change of the ecclesiastical relations of our Diocese must come under consideration. There is a general and strong desire, I believe, to retain as much as possible of our past and present happy intercourse with those from whom we shall be in other matters more divided. A meeting is already proposed for this purpose in one of the seceded States, whose plans, so far as developed, I will submit to the consideration of this body at its present session.

The reading of this report was followed by the appointment of a committee, whose report having been subsequently submitted, was approved by a unanimous vote of the Convention, as follows:

The special committee to whom so much of the Bishop's Address as relates to the present political and ecclesiastical condition of our affairs was referred; unanimously reported the following resolutions for adoption by the Convention:

"1. *Resolved*, That this Convention having heard with deep interest the true and timely statements of our venerable Diocesan in reference to the present political and ecclesiastical condition of our affairs, cordially concur in the views presented, and sympathize fully in the kind and Christain spirit in which they are so wisely declared.

"2. *Resolved*, That a committee, consisting of two bishops with three clerical and three lay members, be appointed a provisional committee to act during the recess of the Convention, in all matters connected with our relations to other dioceses, and also to serve as delegates in any Convention which may be agreed upon by other similarly situated dioceses. All the proceedings of this committee to be reported for the approval of the Convention of Virginia.

The committee called for by the second resolution was elected by ballot, and consisted of Right Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., Bishop; Right Rev. John Johns, D. D., Assistant Bishop; Rev. Richard H. Wilmer, Rev. Wm. Sparrow, Rev. Joshua Peterkin, Judge Thomas S. Gholson, Philip Williams and Richard H. Cunningham, Esqs.


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OFFICE OF PUBLICATION.
THE USUAL DEDUCTION MADE IN FAVOR
OF NEWSMEN AND AGENTS.
ALL LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
EDITOR OF THE SOUTH.

THE SOUTH
WILL BE PUBLISHED
EVERY AFTERNOON AT
FIVE O'CLOCK,
AT 74 BALTIMORE STREET, NEAR GAY ST.
PRICE ONE CENT.
IT WILL CONTAIN ALL THE LATEST NEWS
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IN ADVANCE OF THE MORNING PAPERS.
ORDERS FOR THE PAPER
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PROPOSALS FOR MAIL BAGS.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 2, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until noon of the 1st day of May next, for furnishing the one 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 description, to wit:

CANVAS MAIL BAGS OR SACKS.

Size No. 1, (15 inches in length and 24 inches in circumference,) to be made of cotton canvas, weighing at least 24 ounces to the yard of 36 inches width, the threads of the warp and weft to be numbered of four yarns each.

Size No. 2, (21 inches in length and 42 inches in circumference,) to be made of cotton canvas, weighing at least 24 ounces to the yard of 36 inches width, the threads of the warp and weft to be numbered of four yarns each.

Size No. 3, (21 inches length and 36 inches in circumference,) to be made of cotton canvas, weighing at least eight ounces to the yard of 36 inches width, the threads of the warp and weft to be composed of three yarns each.

The extreme lengths of sizes numbered 1 and 2 are to be made with a tabling or hem of the top of two inches wide, upon which a sufficient number of holes are to be wrought, and they are to be provided with good and sufficient hemp cord to lace and tie them securely. All are to be well marked inside and outside with indelible ink.

C. S. MAIL "A" stripe and diamond brands.

LEATHER AND CANVAS MAIL POUCHES.

Size No. 1—10 inches length, and 22 inches circumference.
" No. 2—14 " do. " 28 " do.
" No. 3—16 " do. " 32 " do.
" No. 4—18 " do. " 36 " do.
" No. 5—20 " do. " 40 " do.

The body of the leather pouches are to be made of good and substantial hog 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 similar form) and the pipe of good sheepy leather, well treated, the seams to be well and strongly secured with the best iron rivets well tinned.

The canvas pouches are to be made of cotton cloth, closely woven, so as to render water, weighing for pouches of size No. 1, not less than 22 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 16 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 1 and 2 are to be made of cotton canvas, weighing not less than 16 ounces to the yard of 31 inches width, nor less than 12 ounces to the yard of 21 inches width; the threads of the warp and weft to be composed of at least four yarns each.

LEATHER AND CANVAS HORSE MAIL BAGS.

Size No. 1—Body 26 inches long, and 24 inches wide in the widest parts; ends or bottoms of same being 14 inches by 26 inches.

Size No. 2—Body 26 inches long and 18 inches wide in the widest parts; ends or bottoms of same being 12 by 20 inches.

Size No. 3—Body 21 inches long and 16 inches wide in the widest parts; ends or bottoms of same being 10 by 20 inches.

The leather horse-mail bags are to be made of good and substantial hog leather, well tanned, weighing not less than seven pounds to the square foot, and the seams to be well and strongly secured with the best iron rivets well tinned.

The canvas horse-mail bags are to be made of cotton duck, closely woven, so as to render water, weighing for pouches of size No. 1, not less than 20 ounces to the yard of 31 inches width; for pouches of size No. 2, not less than 16 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 1 and 2 are to be made of cotton canvas, weighing not less than 16 ounces to the yard of 31 inches width, nor less than 12 ounces to the yard of 21 inches width; the threads of the warp and weft to be composed of at least four yarns each.

Size No. 1—Body 26 inches long, and 24 inches wide in the widest parts; ends or bottoms of same being 14 inches by 26 inches.

Size No. 2—Body 26 inches long and 18 inches wide in the widest parts; ends or bottoms of same being 12 by 20 inches.

Size No. 3—Body 21 inches long and 16 inches wide in the widest parts; ends or bottoms of same being 10 by 20 inches.

The leather horse-mail bags are to be made of good and substantial hog leather, well tanned, weighing not less than seven pounds to the square foot, and the seams to be well and strongly secured with the best iron rivets well tinned.

The canvas horse-mail bags are to be made of cotton duck, closely woven, so as to render water, weighing for sizes numbered 1 and 2, not less than 20 ounces to the yard of 31 inches width, or 17 ounces to the yard of 21 inches width; for pouches of size No. 3