The South.

(FROM OUR SECOND EDITION OF MONDAY.)

Latest News.

Mr. Henry Taylor, Sun Building, and Mr. Umbaugh have placed us in possession of New York papers of this morning. The Washington correspondence of the *Herald* says Butler's command at Old Point will consist of nine regiments of 1,200 men each, and active operations will be at once undertaken. The same correspondent adds:

Brigadier Mansfield, of the army, it is understood, will take command of the *corps d'armee* that will be advanced into Virginia from this point. It will consist of twenty-five thousand volunteers and five thousand regulars, nearly three thousand of whom are already concentrated here. Col. Henry L. Scott has been appointed Inspector General, in place of General Mansfield. The forces that will be detailed to retake Harper's Ferry will probably be commanded by newly appointed Brigadier General Reeder. Gen. Patterson and staff, including Senator Sherman, of Ohio, are here to receive verbal instructions concerning the proposed movement of troops from southern Pennsylvania upon Virginia.

The War Department contemplates to establish shortly two large cantonments, one at Gettysburg, Pa., and another in the neighborhood of New York—probably at Staten Island. The object of these camps is to prepare two efficient *corps d'armee*, with which certain important operations can be promptly carried out. The force that will be collected in these camps is not yet settled upon, but will vary from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand men. They will be worked up by the best officers to the highest efficiency, and kept in constant readiness for active service. The force at Gettysburg will no doubt be employed at the right moment for an inland movement.

The *Herald* discovers that the Southern troops occupy a good position. It says:

The rebel leaders have exhibited a great deal of sagacity until now in concealing their grand movements from the United States officers; but it has been discovered within a few days that in addition to the occupation of Harper's Ferry and Norfolk, they are assembling large columns of troops at Yorktown, Lynchburg, Fredericksburg, Staunton and West Point.

The camps near Lynchburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Charlottsville are equi-distant about fifty miles, making a quadrilateral of that distance. All these camps are on the lines of railroad converging towards Washington and Norfolk, and being equi-distant from those places are available at whichever of those points their services may be needed.

Highly Important Declaration of Lord John Russell.

The Boston *Transcript* of Saturday evening says:

The foreign papers received this morning by the steamer *Parana* give a more complete report than that sent by telegraph of the debate in Parliament on American affairs. Lord John Russell is reported to have said:—"As to the letters of marque, there was a precedent in the case of Greece when it separated from Turkey. *The right of that country to issue letters of marque was allowed, and the law officers of the crown, who had been consulted, had declared that such a right would belong to the Southern Confederacy.*"

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

General Cadwallader's Camp.

Nothing of special interest has transpired here since Saturday. Throughout yesterday the camp ground was surrounded with visitors from the city, though but few persons were admitted within the lines. In the morning religious services were held by each regiment. The rain of yesterday afternoon and last evening proved very disagreeable to the troops, as the site of the camp is only suited to dry weather.

Arrival of Troops.

Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock a special train from Philadelphia arrived at Canton, having on board the Fourteenth Regiment from Brooklyn, New York. This regiment numbers 1,000 men, and is under command of Colonel Wood. They were taken across to Locust Point in the steamer *Georgia*, where trains were in waiting to convey them to Washington, their movements being witnessed by the crowd who had visited the camp at Locust Point. At five o'clock the trains left for the Capital, in charge of conductors Shutt and Armstrong.

Arrival of Recruits.

On Saturday afternoon a company of recruits, numbering 105 men, under command of Capt. Reynolds, arrived in the city from Ellicott's Mills, where they were, for the most part, recruited. They design enrolling in the Maryland Regiment being formed by Ex-Senator Cooper, of Pennsylvania, as an independent command. They were quartered at the National Hotel, Camden street.

Removal of Recruits.

At eleven o'clock this morning three hundred of the recruits quartered at the National hotel, Camden street, comprising those from Ellicott's Mills, and Warren, Baltimore county, and a portion of those enlisted in the city, were sent out to the Relay House to be sworn in and uniformed, when they will be sent to Frederick, to be enrolled in the command of Ex-Senator Cooper.

Another Baltimore County Troop.

Citizens of Baltimore County, residing in the vicinity of the Blue Ball, 12th district, have organized a Cavalry corps, to be called *The Orangeville Horse Guards*. It has been formed within a few days, and numbers forty members, who have elected Gustavus A. Pheltz as Captain; Thomas Green, 1st Lieutenant; T. D. Teal, 2d; J. Buchanan Wills, Ensign, and Robert Moore, Orderly Sergeant. The organization is designed for service in, and the protection of, the county.

Excitement in Camp Cadwallader.

Soon after the evening parade here, on Saturday, an excitement was caused by the notorious James Manley, who is one of the Philadelphia volunteers, making an attack upon Mr. John F. Thompson, Merchant Tailor, South Gay street.—The cause of the attack is said to have been a remark of Thompson's to one of the soldiers about Manley's antecedents, and its communication to Manley, who with a woman belonging to the camp, who claims to be his wife, made an immediate attack upon Mr. Thompson, knocking him down and severely beating him. Some of the soldiers at length forced Manley to desist and conducted him within the lines, when an officer appeared and promised to have the matter investigated. Manley escaped from this city some months since to avoid trial upon several criminal indictments hanging over him, and his friends here fearing his arrest, have been actively engaged since his arrival with the troops, in endeavoring to have these cases settled or abandoned.

The Blockade.

The blockade of Charleston is not very efficient *The Mercury* of Friday says:

For two days past our port has been without the presence of the *Nashville*, which left for parts unknown. She has been reported off Savannah, with the brig *Perry* and has been seen off North Edisto, but at present we have no certain information of her position. The *Huntress* has also been off Edisto, but she has also left. Our coasters continue to come in, without any obstruction from the enemy's cruisers, and yesterday we had several arrivals, the first in point among them a schooner with a cargo of molasses from Cardenas, and a British brig with pig iron and coal from Glasgow. The latter has been given up to return to the same port, and has been engaged, full of Sea Island cotton at the enormous freight of two pence half penny (2½) per pound. Such a freight has not been given in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Crops at the South.

From all parts of the South we have the most favorable accounts of the crop prospects. In Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, the wheat crop is out of danger, and in several of the southern counties of those States has already been harvested. The universal statement is that the crop will be larger than ever before, and of superior quality. The Mobile *Advertiser* says:

Flour of good quality has already been made from new wheat. The corn crop also promises to yield very abundantly and thousands of acres extra have been planted.

In South Carolina refreshing rains have fallen, and the wheat crop will be large. Corn and cotton were growing finely, and promised a heavy yield.

——The Banks of Virginia and Tennessee check on each other at par for the volunteers.

HISTORICAL PARALLELS.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security."—*Declaration of Independence.*

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.

Yes, sir, we wish for peace, but how is that blessing to be preserved? I shall repeat here a sentiment I have often had occasion to express. In my opinion there is nothing worth fighting for but national honor; for, in the national honor is involved the national independence. *I know that a State may find itself in such unpropitious circumstances, that prudence may force a wise government to conceal the sense of indignity. But the insult should be engraven on tablets of brass, with a pencil of steel.* AND WHEN THAT TIME AND CHANCE, WHICH HAPPEN TO ALL, SHALL BRING FORTH THE FAVORABLE MOMENT, THEN LET THE AVENGING ARM STRIKE HOME. It is only by avowing and maintaining this stern principle of honor, that peace can be preserved.—*Speech in the Senate of the U. S., Feb. 24, 1803.*

SAMUEL ADAMS.

"Countrymen! the men who now invite you to surrender your rights into their hands, are the men who have let loose the merciless savages to riot in the blood of their brethren—WHO HAVE TAUGHT TREACHERY TO YOUR SLAVES, AND INCITED THEM TO ASSASSINATE YOUR WIVES AND CHILDREN." *Speech in Philadelphia, 1st August, 1776.*

"A town meeting of Boston had been called at the Old South Church, in consequence of some new aggression upon the rights of the people. The different orators of the patriot party had in turn addressed the meeting, loud in complaint and accusation, but guarded and cautious on every point which might look like an approach towards treasonable expressions, or direct exhortations to resistance. Adams placed himself in the pulpit, and sat quietly listening to all their harangues; at length he rose and made a few remarks, which he closed with the following pithy apologue: "A Grecian philosopher who was lying asleep on the grass, was suddenly roused by the bite of some animal on the palm of his hand. He closed his hand quickly as he awoke, and found he had caught in it a small field mouse. As he was examining the little animal which had dared to attack him, it bit him unexpectedly a second time; he dropped it, and it escaped. Now, fellow-citizens, what think you was the reflection which this trifling circumstance gave birth to, in the mind of the philosopher? It was this: *That the animal of the philosopher, however weak and contemptible, there is no animal, however weak and contemptible, which cannot defend its own liberty, if it will only FIGHT for it.*"—*Memoir in American Eloquence, Vol. I.*

PATRICK HENRY.

Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. Suspect every one who approaches that jewel. *Unfortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright force.* WHENEVER YOU GIVE UP THAT FORCE, YOU ARE INEVITABLY RUINED.—*Speech in the Virginia Convention, June 4, 1788.*

The honorable gentleman who presided, told us, that to prevent abuses in our government we will assemble in convention, recall our delegated powers, and punish the servants for abusing the trust reposed in them. Oh, sir, we should have fine times, indeed, if to punish tyrants it were only sufficient to assemble the people. *Your arms wherewith you could defend yourselves are gone; and you have no longer an aristocratical, no longer a democratical spirit.* Did you ever read of any revolution in any nation brought about by the punishment of those in power, inflicted by those who had no power at all? You read of a riot act in a country which is called one of the freest in the world, where a few neighbors cannot assemble without the risk of being shot by a hired soldiery, the engines of despotism. *We may see such an act in America. A standing army we shall have also, to execute the execrable commands of tyranny*, and how are you to punish them? Will you order them to be punished?—Who shall obey those orders? Will your mace-bearer be a match for a disciplined regiment? In what situation are we to be?—*Speech in Virginia Convention, June 4th, 1788.*

Where are your checks in this government?—Your strongholds will be in the hands of your enemies. *It is on the supposition that your American Governors shall be honest that all its good qualities are founded, but its defective and imperfect construction puts it in their power to perpetrate the worst of mischiefs should they be bad men.* And, sir, would not all the world, from the Eastern to the Western hemisphere, blame our distracted folly in resting our rights upon the contingency of our rulers being good or bad? Show me that age and country where the rights and liberties of the people were placed on the sole chance of their rulers being good men without a consequent loss of liberty. I say that the loss of that dearest privilege has ever followed, with absolute certainty, any such mad attempt. If your American chief be a man of ambition and abilities, how easy will it be for him to render himself absolute! The army is in his hands, and, if he be a man of address, it will be attached to him; and it will be the subject of long meditation with him to seize the first auspicious moment to accomplish his design. And, sir, will the American spirit solely relieve you when this happens? I would rather, infinitely, and I am sure most of this convention are of the same opinion, have a king, lords and commons, than a government replete with such insupportable evils. If we make a king, we may prescribe the rules by which he shall rule his people, and interpose such checks as shall prevent him from infringing them: *but the president in the field, at the head of his army, can prescribe the terms on which he shall reign master so far that it will puzzle any American ever to get his neck from under the galling yoke.* I cannot, with patience, think of this idea. If ever he violates the laws, one of two things will happen: he will come at the head of his army to carry every thing before him; or, he will give bail, or do what Mr. Chief Justice will order him. If he be guilty will not the recollection of his crimes teach him to make one bold push for the American throne? Will not the immense difference between being master of every thing, and being ignominiously tried and punished, powerfully excite him to make this bold push? But, sir, where is the existing force to punish him? Can he not, at the head of his army, beat down every opposition?

Away with your president, we shall have a king: the army will salute him monarch; your militia will assist in making him king, and fight against you; and what have you to oppose this force?—What will then become of you and your rights?—WILL NOT ABSOLUTE DESPOTISM ENSUE?—*In the Virginia Convention, June, 1788.*

THE TRIALS OF THE REVOLUTION.

"The glorious spirit of liberty is vanquished and left without hope but in a miracle,' said desponding patriots. 'I confess,' said Samuel Adams, 'we have, as Wolfe expressed it, a choice of difficulties. Too many flatter themselves that their pusillanimity is true prudence; *but in perilous times like these, I cannot conceive of prudence without fortitude.*' He persevered; but John Adams retired from the service of the people, and devoting himself to his profession, for a time ceased even to employ his pen in their defence. Otis who had returned to the Legislature, disordered in mind, and jealous of his dearest influence, did but impede the public cause. In Hancock, also, vanity so mingled with patriotism, that the Government hoped to separate him from its uncompromising opponent."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 6, page 402, year 1771.*

"'Here,' said Mayhew, as he lamented the cold adhesion of the timid good, and for himself, trod the thorny path of resistance to the grandeurs of the world—'there, there are many who see the right, and yet the wrong pursue. But it is my fixed resolution, notwithstanding many discouragements, in my little sphere, to do all I can for the service of my country, that neither the republic nor the churches of New England may sustain any injury.' And every where men began to enter into a solemn agreement not to use a single article of British manufacture; not even to wear black clothes for mourning. To encourage the growth and manufacture of wool, nearly all Boston signed a covenant to eat no lamb."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 5, p. 206.*

The King, in his reply, pledged himself *speedily and effectually to enforce "obedience to the laws and the authority of the supreme legislature."* His heart was hardened. *Having just heard of the seizure of ammunition at the fort in New Hampshire*, he intended that his language should "open the eyes of the deluded Americans." "If it does not," said he to his faltering minister, "it must set every delicate man at liberty to avow the propriety of the *most coercive measures.*" *"The New England governments are now in a state of rebellion. Blows must decide whether they are to be subject to this country or to be independent."*—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 7, p. 177-227.*

They rushed on with headlong indiscretion, thinking not to involve the empire in a civil war, but to subdue the Americans by fear.—The first step towards inspiring terror, was, to declare Massachusetts in a state of *rebellion*, and to pledge the parliament and the whole force of Great Britain to (its reduction); the next, by prohibiting the American fisheries, *to shove* New England; the next, to call out the savages on the rear of the Colonies; the next, *to excite a servile insurrection.*—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 7, p. 322.*

JOHN ADAMS.

In the Congress of 1774, there was not one member, except Patrick Henry, who appeared to me sensible of the precipice, or rather the pinnacle on which we stood, and had candor and courage enough to acknowledge it. America is in total ignorance, or under infinite deception concerning that assembly. To draw the characters of them all would require a volume, and would now be considered as a caricatured print. One-third Tories, another Whigs, and the rest mongrels.

There was a little aristocracy among us of talents and letters. Mr. Dickinson was *primus inter pares*, the bell-wether, the leader of the aristocratical flock.—*Letter to Jefferson, Nov. 12, 1813.*

As to the history of the Revolution, my ideas may be peculiar, perhaps singular. What do we mean by the Revolution? The war? That was no part of the Revolution. It was only an effect and consequence of it. *The Revolution was in the minds of the people, and this was effected from 1760 to 1775, in the course of fifteen years, before a drop of blood was drawn at Lexington.* The records of thirteen Legislatures, the pamphlets, newspapers, in all the colonies, should be consulted during that period, to ascertain the steps by which the public opinion was enlightened and informed concerning the authority of Parliament over the colonies. *The Congress of 1774 resembled, in some respects, though I hope not in many, the Council of Nice in Ecclesiastical history.* It assembled the priests, from the east and the west, the north and the south, who compared notes, engaged in discussions and debates, *and formed resolutions by one vote and by two votes which went out to the world as unanimous.*—*Letter to Jefferson, August 14, 1815.*

JOHN RUTLEDGE.

Truth, being known, will prevail over artifice and misrepresentation. *In such case no man, who is worthy of life, liberty or property, will or can refuse to join with you in defending them to the last extremity*, disdaining every sordid view, and the mean, paltry considerations of private interest and present emolument, when placed in competition with the liberties of millions; *and, seeing that there is no alternative but absolute, unconditional submission, and the most abject slavery, or a defence becoming men born to freedom, he will not hesitate about the choice.* Although superior force may, by the permission of Heaven, lay waste our towns and ravage our country, it can never eradicate from the breasts of freemen, those principles which are ingrafted in their very nature. *Such men* WILL DO THEIR DUTY, NEITHER KNOWING NOR REGARDING CONSEQUENCES but submitting them, with humble confidence, to the omniscient and omnipotent Arbiter and Director of the fate of empires, and trusting that his Almighty arm, which has been so signally stretched out for our defence, will deliver them in a righteous cause.—*In the South Carolina Assembly, April 11th, 1776.*

JOSEPH WARREN.

It was a maxim of the Roman people, which eminently conduced to the greatness of that State, never to despair of the commonwealth. THE MAXIM MAY PROVE AS SALUTARY TO US NOW, AS IT DID TO THEM. Short-sighted mortals see not the numerous links of small and great events which form the chain on which the fate of kings and nations is suspended.—Ease and prosperity, though pleasing for a day, have often sunk a people into effeminacy and sloth. Hardships and dangers, though we for ever strive to shun them, have frequently called forth such virtues as have commanded the applause and reverence of an admiring world. Our country loudly calls you to be circumspect, vigilant, active and brave. Perhaps, (all gracious heaven avert it,) perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in war, by some malignant influence, may be employed to enslave you; but let not even this dire calamity, 'tis true, have filled the world with terror; her troops have reaped the laurels of the field; her fleets have rode triumphant on the sea; and when, or where, did you, my countrymen, depart inglorious from the field of fight? You, too, can show the trophies of your forefathers' victories and your own; can name the fortresses and battles you have won; and many of you count the honorable scars of wounds received, whilst fighting for your king and country.—*Boston, March 6th, 1775.*

But, pardon me, fellow-citizens, I know you want not zeal or fortitude. *You will maintain your rights, or perish in the generous struggle. However difficult the combat, you never will decline it where freedom is the prize.* An independence of Great Britain is not our aim. No, our wish is, that Britain and the colonies may, like the oak and ivy, grow and increase in strength together. *But whilst the infatuated plan of making one part of the empire slaves to the other is persisted in*, the interest and safety of Britain, as well as the colonies, require that the wise measures recommended by the honorable the Continental Congress be steadfastly pursued; whereby the unnatural contest between a parent honored and a child beloved, may probably be brought to such an issue, as that the peace and happiness of both may be established upon a lasting basis. *But if these pacific measures are ineffectual, and it appears that the only way to safety is through fields of blood, I know you will not turn your faces from your foes, but will, unhesitatingly, press forward, until tyranny is trodden under foot.*—*Boston, March 6th, 1775.*

CHIEF JUSTICE DRAYTON.

Upon the whole it has been the policy of the British authority to oblige us to supply our wants at their market, which is the dearest in the known world, *and to cramp and confine our trade so as to be subservient to their commerce, our real interest be subservient to the pretended one, the supremacy of one part of the empire over another.*"—*Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, May 23, 1776.*

Our liberties and safety cannot be depended upon if the King of Great Britain should be allowed to hold our forts and cannon, or to have authority over a single regiment in America or a single ship of war in her ports. For if he holds our forts he may turn them against us, as he did Boston against her proprietors; if he acquires our cannon he will effectually disarm the colony; if he has a command of troops among us, even if we raise and pay them, shackles will be fixed upon us—witness Ireland and her national army. The most express act of Parliament cannot give us security, for acts of Parliament are as easily repealed as made. Royal proclamations are not to be depended upon, witness the *disappointments of the inhabitants of Quebec and St. Augustine.* Even a change of ministry will not avail us, because, notwithstanding the rapid succession of ministers, for which the British Court has been famous during the present reign, *yet the same ruinous policy ever continued to prevail against America.* In short, I think it my duty to declare, in the awful seat of justice and before Almighty God, that in my opinion the Americans can have no safety but by the Divine favor, their own virtue, and their being so prudent as NOT TO LEAVE IT IN THE POWER OF THE BRITISH PEERS TO INJURE THEM. *Indeed the ruinous and deadly injuries received on our side, and the jealousies entertained, and which in the nature of things must daily increase against us, on the other, demonstrate to a mind the least given to reflection upon the rise and fall of empires, that true reconcilement can never exist between Great Britain and America, the latter being in subjection to the former.*—*Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, April 23, 1776.*

BOSTON IN 1775.

"Of the inhabitants of Boston, six thousand seven hundred and fifty-three still remained in the town, pining of sorrow; deprived of wholesome food; confined to their houses after ten o'clock in the evening; liable to be robbed without redress; ever exposed to the malice of the soldiery, and chidden for tears as proofs of disloyalty.—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 8, p. 42.*

CONGRESS OF 1775.

"They closed their statement in the words of their new member, Jefferson: 'These Colonies now feel the complicated calamities of fire, sword and famine. We are reduced to the alternative of choosing an unconditional submission to irritated ministers, or resistance by force. The latter is our choice. We have counted the cost of this contest; and find nothing so dreadful as voluntary slavery.'"—*Bancroft's U. S. vol. 8, p. 56.*

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

"The loss of officers was observed to be disproportionably great; and the gloom in the quarters of the British was deepened by the reflection that they had fought not against an enemy, but against their fellow subjects and kindred; not for the promotion of civil or religious freedom, *but for the supremacy of one part of the empire over another.*"—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 8, pp. 25-26.*

NOT PREPARED FOR RESISTANCE.

"Here too, as every where else, preparations for resistance had been deferred; no more than four barrels of powder could be found in the city. While Washington was borne toward Cambridge on the affectionate confidence of the people, Congress which had as yet supported its commander-in-chief with nothing beyond a commission," &c., &c.—*Bancroft U. S., vol. 8, p. 24.*

THE WOMEN OF THE REVOLUTION.

The wife of Colonel Pinckney is distinguished as one of those heroic and self-sacrificing women of the revolution, "whose intrepidity and fortitude lent no able a support to the cause of their country." An incident in her life is recorded in Garden's interesting *Anecdotes of the Revolution.* "A British officer of rank once said to Mrs. Pinckney—'It is impossible not to admire the intrepid firmness of the ladies of your country. Had your men but half their resolution, we might give up the contest. America would be invincible.'"—*American Eloquence, Vol. I.*

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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, (15 inches in length and 44 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, (11 inches in length and 44 inches in circumference,) to be made of cotton canvas, weighing at least fourteen ounces to the yard of 20 inches width, the threads of the warp and weft to be composed of four yarns each.

Size No. 3, (12 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 canvas 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 substantial 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 40	inches circumference		
No. 2—41	do	do	40	do	do
No. 3—36	do	do	32	do	do
No. 4—30	do	do	26	do	do
No. 5—26	do	do	20	do	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 circular form) and flap to be of good sheepskin leather, well tanned, the seams to be well and strongly secured with the best tree rivets well clinched.

The canvas pouches are to be made of cotton canvas, double 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, of 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 21 inches width; the threads of the warp and weft to be composed of at least nine 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 threads of the warp and weft to be composed of at least four yarns each.

LEATHER AND CANVAS HORSE MAIL BAGS

Size No. 2—Body 46 inches long and 21 inches wide in the widest parts; ends of bottoms of same being 14 inches by 21 inches.

Size No. 2—Body 45 inches long and 18 inches wide in the widest parts; ends of 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 22 inches.

The leather horse mail bags are to be made of good and substantial hog 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 close as not to chafe horses 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 or mode of construction of any of the above described bags and pouches, or in the materials thereof, are invited, and the relative merits and adaptability of the same, as well as specified prices for any such improvements, will be considered in determining the lowest and best bids.

All the articles contracted for are to be delivered at the expense of the contractors, in Charleston, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; 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 those are to be received which shall be found in all respects to the specimens adopted as the standard bags.

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

No proposal will be considered, if not accompanied with evidence or samples of such article bid for, showing the character, 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 account bond for the due performance of the contract in case such proposal 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 shall have accompanied the accepted proposals will, in connection with such proposals form the basis of the contracts to be made. Every specimen submitted should be a distinct bid, marked with the number denoting the size, and have attached to it a sample of the bid, with the name of the bidder, which can be paid for at 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 be 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.

A decision on the bids will be made on or before the 15th day of May next, and the accepted bidder or bidders will be required to enter into contract with sureties, bond or securities, on or before the 1st day of July next.

The number of the different kinds of mail bags which will probably be required has been estimated at 4,500 canvas mail bags, 2,000 leather mail pouches, and 500 horse mail bags, but the Department reserves the right to increase or diminish the number of each size and quality according to the exigencies of the service without increase of cost or liability 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 27th, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 1st day of May next, until 12 M., for furnishing for 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, regulating 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 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 inches, fifty cents; for every additional token, per cent on actual cost. Nothing shall be allowed for altering the name of a Post master on a post bill, or other blank, nor shall there be any additional charge for composition when the name of the postoffice alone is changed. But the Printer shall be required to keep always on hand blank postoffice blanks, and when new orders are given, the charge shall be made only for the presswork and the paper, and such new composition as may be necessary.

Section 14 provides that it shall be the duty of the superintendent of public printing done under contract with any Executive department of the United States, to see that the contract is duly executed in the manner and 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 the whole 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 will give the most practical results 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 be 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 "Proposals for printing Postoffice blanks, and paper for the same," and addressed to the Chief of the Appointment 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 in the Confederate States, for four years from and after the date of the execution of the contract. The said articles are to be delivered, free of expense, at this Department. The estimated quantity of each article, and the quantity thereof, required yearly, is as follows:

2,250 reams Mail Wrapping Paper, 20 by 25 inches in size, and to weigh not less than 24 pounds to the ream, and not more than 30 pounds to the ream.

4,000 pounds Cotton Twine, 4 strands, hard twisted, and in balls to weigh 1 pound each; 200 pounds of the same kind of Twine, on spools, each spool to weigh from 1½ to 2 pounds.

2,000 pounds Coarse Hemp Twine, about ⅛ of an inch in diameter, well twisted, and in balls to weigh from 1½ to 2 pounds each.

150 pounds of Scarlet Sealing Wax, of good quality, for ordinary use.

Proposals will be received for each article separately, or for the whole. The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder, the best bid to be determined after a careful examination for the purpose of ascertaining which bid will give the most practical results to the department. The Postmaster General will reserve to himself the right to reject any bid which shall appear that a part of the articles are bid for as a very low price as a part at a very high rate, which would prevent the proper operation of the law in the adjustment of the bids under it, for the judgment of which the department is alone responsible.

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

Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract. Blanks are to be furnished at the expense of the contractor.

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 be 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.

Proposals must be marked on the outside of the envelope with the name of the article proposed to be furnished, and addressed to 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, for Circular Marking and Rating Stamps for the post offices in the City of Charleston, S. C., for one year from the first day of July next, viz:

Class 1. Circular Marking Stamps of not less than [illegible] equal durability, of a diameter not to exceed 3½ inches, but as much less as convenience and good taste may choose, with the name of the office and State, with type for the year, months and days, to be set in the middle, with [illegible] screws for the same, with handles of [illegible], or other material for the same, of the most convenient form for use. In proposals for this class of stamps, the bidder will state the additional charge, per letter or figure, for marking, without the circle to be required, such words and figures as Paid, 3, Paid 3, and 10, Free, etc.

Class 2. Circular Marking Stamps of iron or other material equal thereto, for the use of postoffices and for the agents on the railroads and steamboats on mail lines, with the name of the office and State, or the name of the railroad or river line, with type for months and dates, in blocks of the same material, with suitable thumb screw, and handles of black walnut or sherry 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 materials 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 printers' 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 material, handles and workmanship, and page adding rating stamps not named herein as may be required, of a like description, at pro rata prices; and if the style or material herein named shall be altered by direction of the department, the price shall be increased or reduced in the same proportion, viz:

Paid	Missent or Forwarded
Free	Chargeable
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