The South.

(FROM OUR SECOND EDITION OF YESTERDAY.)

Latest News.

We are indebted to Mr. Henry Taylor, Sun Iron Building, for New York papers of this morning, from which we cull the following intelligence:

Wholesale System of Espionage.

The American Government is determined in every way to rival that of Austria. The New York *Tribune* says that at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by order of the Government, a descent was made by the United States Marshals upon every considerable telegraph office throughout the Free States, and the accumulated dispatches of the twelvemonth past were seized. The *Tribune* says:

The object was to obtain evidence of the operations of the Southern rebels with their Northern accomplices, which the confidential telegrams passing between them could most certainly furnish. The seizure in all the principal cities were made at precisely the same time, so as to prevent the destruction of evidence which might have followed the receipt of a warning from any particular point.

By this bold manœuvre the Government has obtained possession of a mass of evidence of the greatest importance. The secret operations of the Northern traitors are laid bare, and those who have aided and abetted the rebellion are now completely at the mercy of the officers of the law.

In this city alone the despatches in the hands of the Federal officers amount to many thousands, and include, of course, information in regard to the purchase of arms, ammunition and equipments, purchase and outfit of vessels, diplomatic and financial arrangements, the negotiation of rebel loans, the purchase and treachery of army and navy officers, the secret plans for dividing the people of the North, the progressive operations of Government towards suppressing the rebellion, and every other imaginable species of testimony.

Aggressive Movements.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says:

Gen. Butler has spent many hours with Mr. Cameron and Gen. Scott to-day, and started for Annapolis by the 2 o'clock train. His instructions are positive concerning aggressive movements, and to remove, at once, all obstructions to the approach of Norfolk harbor.

Troops for Harper's Ferry.

A gentleman who arrived from Richmond brings intelligence that 1,100 Mississippi troops left that city yesterday in a special train, commanded by Col. Barksdale, on their way to Harper's Ferry. This arrival swells the number there to 10,000.

It is reported that the New York 14th will be ordered early to Harper's Ferry.

Refused to Take the Oath.

Twenty Employees in the Treasury Department have refused to take the oath of allegiance, they have been discharged.

The Southern Mail.

The Post Office Department has suspended the carrying of the mails by river or sea South, but will dispatch them to all points by land. What arrangement will be made when the Jeff. Davis Post Office system shall go into effect is uncertain.

From Montgomery.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* from Montgomery, asserts that Jefferson Davis would positively leave for Richmond early this week. The same writer says:

The gallant volunteers of the Confederate States have more than filled all requisitions for twelve months troops; but the determination of the Government now is to receive troops *only for the war*. The Government is going to fight this controversy to the "bitter end." Twelve months may be sufficient time to convince Lincoln's ruffians that raids upon the South can have no other effect than a John Brown termination. But to make sure, the war authorities are receiving only for the war. Large pecuniary demands are now being made upon the Treasury from that source, the requisitions in one day amounting to half a million.—A warrant for seven hundred thousand dollars has been recently drawn by the Navy Department for the use of J. D. Bullock, and charged to the appropriation made by Congress, for the probable cost of ten steam gun-boats for coast defences, to be built or purchased as might be deemed most expedient. $100,000 of the amount was paid in bills of exchange on London, and the remainder by letter of credit on the Bank of Liverpool. Bullock is in England, the agent of the Government in the matter.

The New Loan.

The course of the new loan does not run smoothly, and the New York *Journal of Commerce* of yesterday does not talk sanguinely. It says:

The bank committee are hard at work upon the arrangements for the Government loan, but their efforts have been seriously interrupted by the recent change of plan, as announced by us this morning. Notwithstanding this obvious embarrassment, they will do what they can to carry out the Secretary's views, and obtain the whole in Treasury notes, although it is more than probable that the Department will have to accept the bids for the Stock. If the assurances which have been given that Massachusetts will take five million dollars in notes at par can be relied on, the remainder might be made up here; *but we have grave doubts whether that pledge can be redeemed*, although they will undoubtedly make a strenuous exertion to accomplish it.

What Virginians Think of Our Legislative Commission.

The Richmond *Examiner* of yesterday says:—

During the last few days the great stream of Southern soldiery has rushed through Richmond with a current of redoubled power. But, on yesterday, this city saw the advent of different men. There were certain individuals, calling themselves Commissioners of the unhappy State of Maryland, on their way to Montgomery, where they will counsel President Davis to withdraw his troops from Virginia, suspend his preparations of defense and go quietly to bed, while Governor Hicks and the Legislature at Frederick, make peace between Virginia and Lincoln. Impudence never went further on a more bootless errand. Is Maryland governed by madmen? Or has the iron of subjugation and slavery so far entered the soul of that once heroic Commonwealth, that it is unable to conceive the existence of communities where the unconquerable spirit of freedom still abides? By what argument do they hope to change the mood of Virginia and the South? Do they suppose that the present position of Maryland is attractive to us? Order reigns in Warsaw and trade goes on in Baltimore. But not for all the trade of Carthage or of Tyre would Richmond swap places with her. We have not forgotten the old fable of the Lotus. Round was the jowl, full was the belly, sleek was the back of that ancient honeed-dog that taunted the gaunt wolf of Roman liberty with his gray hide and gaunt sides, but on his neck he wore that collar to which his friend preferred the hunger of the woods and the dangers of universal war. And all true children of Maryland will concur with every son of Virginia that his choice would be theirs if they could choose at will.

——M. Eugène Rigler maintains that iron plays a principal part in the nutrition of plants. He shows that in the roots, seeds, and white portions it exists as a protoxide, while in the green portions it is in the form of a peroxide. Exposed vegetables to air and light, and the protoxide becomes a peroxide with a rapidity proportioned to the intensity of light. The chlorophyll is green because it combines the two oxides, blue and yellow; and they form a voltaic pair, which decomposes water and the carbonic acid held in solution, the carbon and hydrogen entering into the organism. Nocturnal nutrition is oxidation; diurnal nutrition is deoxidation; and the vegetable tissue is formed like the weaver's, night being the warp, day the woof, with the iron of the chlorophyll to serve as the shuttle.

——Mr. John Clark presents a new scheme for an Atlantic telegraph. He proposes to float the cable at the depth of 60 feet or so by attaching buoys to support nine-tenths of the weight close to the cable, the remaining one-tenth to be supported by very small buoys, which rise to the surface, and which would receive no injury though struck by a passing steamer. By means of these small buoys the cable could be raised for repair, and any damage done to a part would not destroy the whole. He would have submerged batteries every 100 miles, and leave the wires very slack, so that it would better resist transverse currents.

——The railroad companies of England have expended $80,000,000 in the Courts and before Parliament.

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 FORWARD 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 PREACHERY TO YOUR SLAVES, AND COURTED 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 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 TOUCH, 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 6th, 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 so 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 intringing 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 the defence. Otis who had returned to the Legislature, disordered in mind, and jealous of his declining 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 opponents."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 8, page 402, year 1774.*

"'Here,' said Mayhew, as he lamented the cold adhesion of the timid good, and lo! himself, trod the thorny path of resistance to the grandeurs of the world—'here, 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 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 *starve 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 results 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 as *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 competion 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 discourage you. Her arms, '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 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, undauntedly, 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 being ever out of the question.—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 RULERS 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 hidden for treats 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. 36.*

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 description, to wit:

CANVAS MAIL BAGS, OR SACKS.

Size No. 1, (13 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, (21 inches in length and 40 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, (22 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 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 48	inches circumference	
No. 2—41	do	do	46	do.
No. 3—36	do	do	42	do.
No. 4—30	do	do	36	do.
No. 5—26	do	do	28	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 skirting leather, well tanned, the seams to be well and strongly secured with the best iron rivets well clinched.

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 34 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 34 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 11 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. 2—Body 48 inches long, and 21 inches wide in the widest parts, ends or bottoms of same being 14 inches by 28 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 15 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 tug leather, well tanned, weighing not less than seven ounces to the square foot, and to be well and strongly sewed or riveted, to be so 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 specified 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 Washington, D. C.; Portland, Me.; 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 the 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 a 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 shall have accompanied the accepted proposals will, in connexion with such proposals, form the basis of the contracts to be made. Every specimen submitted should be well and distinctly marked with the number denoting its size, and have affixed to it a sample of the material (canvas or leather) of which it is made. All specimens furnished by bidders, which can with safety and convenience be used in the mail service, will 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 any supply of the articles bid for in the event of the contract being awarded to them, as it will have an important bearing upon the award. 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 15th 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 number of the different kinds of mail bags which will probably be required has been estimated at 3,500 canvas mail sack bags, 2,000 leather mail pouches, and 200 horse mail bags, but the Department reserves the right to increase or diminish the number of each kind, according to the exigencies of the postal service, without change in the cost of supply or delivery.

The Proposals should be addressed "Chief of Contract Bureau," Postoffice Department, Montgomery, Ala.

JOHN H. REAGAN,
Postmaster General.

ap 22 d

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL LOCKS AND KEYS.

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

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., the 1st day of May next, for furnishing for four years from the date of contract, in such quantities and at such times as may be required and ordered for the postal service of the Confederate States, MAIL LOCKS of the following description, with KEYS to duplicate, viz:

Brass Mail Locks, with Keys of the same metal

Iron " " " "

The Locks and Keys must be of superior manufacture, and adapted to the service, in the essential elements of security and durability, and freedom from liability to get out of order, and must be promptly delivered to the department, without additional expense, in the quantities and at the times specified. Each Mail Lock and Key must be stamped thus: "C. S. Mail."

Bidders are required to furnish samples of Locks and Keys, and satisfactory evidence of their ability to execute the contract, in case their proposal be accepted. The samples must be delivered at this department on or before the 1st day of May next, and those which shall have accompanied the accepted proposals will, in connexion with such proposals, form the basis of the contract to be made.

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 sufficient bond and sureties on or before the 1st day of July next.

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 award. But bids will not be entertained which fix a period beyond the 1st of July next for the delivery of supplies.

The number of the different kinds of Mail Locks and Keys which will probably be required has been estimated at 1,000 of the Brass Locks and 4,000 of the Iron, with duplicate Keys for the entire number, but the Postmaster General reserves the right to increase or diminish the number of each kind, according to the exigencies of the postal service, without change in the cost of supply or delivery.

The Proposals should be addressed "Chief of Contract Bureau," Postoffice Department, Montgomery, Ala.

JOHN H. REAGAN,
Postmaster General.

ap 22 d

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.

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

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 3 o'clock, P. M., of the 1st day of May next, for furnishing on the use of the Postoffices in the Confederate States postage stamps, of the denominations of 2, 5, 10 and 20 cents.

The postage stamps, must be perforated around their edges, and well gummed, put up in packages of 100 sheets each, and delivered to the Department free of charge, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the orders of postmasters.

Proposals are also invited for furnishing straightened boxes, for packing parcels of postage stamps of from 100 to 200 sheets each, and such in boxes of equal capacity, to be delivered at the Department. The dies for embossing the postage stamps are to be executed in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor.

Bond and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and payments under it will be made quarterly. Price, quality of samples, and the standing of the bidder, will be considered, together in awarding the contract, and the Postmaster General reserves to himself the right to amend it hereafter he shall discover that the manufacture of it, is offered for sale in the market for the purpose of speculation, and he will, in no case, sanction a transfer of the contract to any party who shall be, in his opinion, less able and qualified than the original bidder or contractor. He also reserves to himself the right to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

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 award. But bids will not be entertained which fix a period beyond the 1st of July next for the delivery of supplies.

All stamped envelopes that may be required by the department to fill the orders of Postmasters are to be promptly delivered at this department without additional charge.

The form of postage to be stamped upon the envelopes are two cents, five cents, ten cents, and twenty cents.

The bids should be marked, "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes," and addressed to the "Chief of the Finance Bureau," Postoffice Department, Montgomery, Ala.

JOHN H. REAGAN,
Postmaster General.

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PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, May 11, 1861.

The prohibition heretofore laid by me on the 20th of April in pursuance of law, for a period of thirty days, on the general display of flags and banners, being no longer necessary, is hereby removed, but all persons are admonished to refrain from the exhibition of flags or banners [illegible] the lawful authorities, and thereby fabricated to tend to a [illegible] of the public peace.

GEO. WM. BROWN, Mayor.

OFFICE BOARD OF POLICE.

BALTIMORE, May 11th, 1861.

Col. GEO. P. KANE,
MARSHAL OF POLICE.

SIR:—The Mayor has [illegible] the Police Board [illegible] has refused to [illegible] April 29th, [illegible] the employ of any [illegible] Police Law, which [illegible] the Board of Police [illegible] the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court [illegible] Police [illegible] with the above resolutions, it is proper [illegible] their immediate [illegible].

Blank certificates will be supplied at the office to any of the Police having them. They are to be signed by the President of the Board, countersigned by the Judges, and be numbered in the Record of the Board.

CHARLES HOWARD, President.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUBscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Baltimore county, letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN CLARK, late of Baltimore county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 10th day of May, 1861.

my 10 1aw4w* JOHN F. CLARK, Executor.

BLANKETS, SHIRTS, &c. FOR TROOPS.—We have [illegible] and offer for sale on terms to suit the times, a large stock of

BLANKETS, SHIRTS, &c

suitable for Military use, and of the same style and quality as are purchased by the Officers of Baltimore under contract.

WHITELEY, STONE & CO.
281 Baltimore street.

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OFFICE CLERK OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

BALTIMORE, May 11, 1861.

TRADERS, ORDINARY and [illegible] and all others requiring STAY [illegible] to renew the same on or before [illegible] subject to the penalties of the [illegible]

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