The South.

From our Second and Third Editions of Saturday.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

A GREAT BATTLE IN PROGRESS!

The Smoke of the Engagement Seen from Washington.

The Federal Troops Attacked by the Confederate Forces!

At 4 P. M., despatches were received in this city from Washington, announcing that the first struggle of the war on a large scale was then in progress. The people of Washington, about 2 P. M., were alarmed by the heavy firing of cannon in the direction of Alexandria, and immediately the town was in commotion. The alarm signal was given, and General Mansfield, placing himself at the head of the Federal reserves, was immediately in motion for the scene of action. The city of Washington was in a state of the greatest confusion, and soldiers and citizens intermingled were rushing through the streets.

Much consternation prevailed, and women and children were hastily leaving for the country. At 3 o'clock P. M. the rapid firing of cannon could be distinctly heard in Washington, and great columns of smoke were seen rising from the field of battle. As well as could be conjectured, the contest was raging at a point three miles southwest of Alexandria, in the direction of Fairfax C. H., a station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 18 miles from Alexandria and 27 from Manassas Gap Junction. We have information that ten days ago a very large Confederate force was concentrated at Fairfax C. H., which is within easy access of the large reserves at Richmond, Fredericksburg, Charlottesville, Culpeper C. H. and Manassas Gap.

If an action of importance is going on it is probable that the Confederate troops have been brought up in large force from these points. Of course the issue of the contest at this time cannot be known. The Virginia forces at Fredericksburg were under command of Gen. Ruggles, at Fairfax Court House, under Gen. Cocke, and at Richmond under direction of Gen. Lee. It may be that the "trap" spoken of by Mr. Rives in his speech at Atlanta, and into which he predicted the Government would fall, if it left Alexandria, has now been sprung upon the invaders, or it may be only a collision of out-posts.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since writing the above we learn that the great battle has dwindled down to a mere contest of picket guards. The Virginia picket guards drove in the Federal outposts near Arlington, and the latter rallied and regained their position.

Drunken Soldiers.

During the forenoon, Baltimore street was several times the scene of excitement growing out of the reprehensible language and behavior of drunken Federal soldiers, who, in squads of three or four, were roaming about, if not for the purpose of provoking a collision, certainly in a manner well calculated to lead to one. About half-past two o'clock a disturbance took place between several of these representatives of Federal authority and the crowd usually congregated at the corner of Baltimore and South streets, which for a few minutes, bid fair to lead to serious results. Pistols were drawn and brandished by the soldiers, and but for the prompt interference of the police, and the efforts of one of the soldiers more sober than the rest, a bloody collision might have occurred.

Murdering Commenced.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

I hear, at 12 o'clock, from a gentleman just arrived from Alexandria, that the Zouaves have commenced executing their threats of vengeance, and have already shot three violent secessionists. The people of Alexandria who were sympathisers with Jackson have been compelled to flee for the safety of their lives.

The Animus of the War.

The New York *Times* in its editorial notice of the invasion of Virginia, throws off all disguises and says:

There is another reason why Virginia should be the battle-field of all the seceding States. She has been the greatest offender. She, more than any other State, is reponsible for the great rebellion. Her spirit is the most vindictive and intolerant of all. A just retribution is already upon her. In a few days more a hundred thousand fighting men will be on her *soil which will be devasted by the terrible storm of war, her people driven from their homes, their fields blasted, their property destroyed and their great institution at the mercy of of their foes.* Virginia should never have been a Slave State. For the first time in her history, it is in our power to make it a *free* one.

Funeral of Colonel Ellsworth.

The funeral *cortege* conveying the remains of Colonel Ellsworth to the depot, moved at 10 o'clock this morning, and reached the depot about 1 to P. M., having moved very slowly through the city.

Several companies of citizen corps, followed by the New York Seventy-first regiment, Marines and local cavalry corps, formed the military escort with arms reversed and colors shrouded. After the hearse came a detachment of the Fire Zouaves, one of whom, the avenger of Col. Ellsworth, carried the identical Secession Flag which was torn down by the deceased.

Then followed the President, accompanied by Secretaries Seward and Smith. The rear of the procession was composed of carriages containing the Captains of the Zouave Regiment. The train conveying the remains left the depot about 2 o'clock for the North.

Further by the Etna.

Tempting offers have been made to purchase the *Great Eastern*, it is believed for the French or American governments. A special meeting of the stockholders has been called to raise funds or sell.

It was positively asserted that Mr. Gladstone would announce in the House of Commons on Wednesday night, that the Galway contract was terminated.

FRANCE.

It is positively asserted that negotiations for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome approach a conclusion.

The French Senate was discussing the petition of Syria.

The Paris Bourse was active and highest Rentes 69f.

ITALY.

The resignation of Prince Carguan as Lieutenant of Naples has been formally accepted. M. Martino assumes the duty.

RUSSIA.

Count Teleki, it is ascertained, committed suicide, though the first impression was that he had been assassinated.

The military at Raab killed three and wounded fifteen people, who attempted to liberate some deserters that had been recaptured.

The Latest.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.—The sales of to-day are estimated at 4,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators. The market is very dull, and there has been a decline of ⅛d since the sailing of the steamer Persia, except for choice lots, the supply of which is scarce.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday.—The sales to-day are estimated at 7,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and for export.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—Tuesday.—The Provision market generally was steady. Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., James McIleury & Co. and other authorities, report Beef firm. Pork firm. Bacon dull. Lard dull at 52 a 53s. Tallow quiet but steady. Cheese has declined 1 a 2s. in consequence of recent large arrivals.

LONDON, Wednesday Night.—Consols closed this evening at 91 5-8 a 91 3-4 for money and 91 7-8 a 92 for account.

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.*

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.—*Gouverneur Morris, Speech in the Senate of the U. S., Feb. 24, 1803.*

"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 COURTED THEM TO ASSASSINATE YOUR WIVES AND CHILDREN."—*Samuel Adams, 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."—*Samuel Adams, Memoir in American Eloquence, Vol. I.*

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.—*Patrick Henry, 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?—*Patrick Henry, 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 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 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?—*Patrick Henry, in the Virginia Convention, June, 1788.*

"'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 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. 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—'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, year 1771.*

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 *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.*

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.—*John Adams, 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.*—*John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, August 14, 1815.*

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 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.—*John Rutledge, in the South Carolina Assembly, April 11th, 1776.*

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.—*Joseph Warren, 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 when 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, undauntedly, press forward, until tyranny is trodden under foot.*—*Joseph Warren, Boston, March 6th, 1775.*

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.*—*Chief Justice Drayton, 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.*—*Chief Justice Drayton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, April 23, 1776.*

"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 soldiers, and chidden for tears as proofs of disloyalty.—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 8, p. 42, year 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, year 1773.*

"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, Battle of Bunker Hill.*

"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, "Not Prepared for Resistance."*

The wife of Colonel Pinckney is distinguished as one of those heroic and self-sacrificing women of the revolution, "whose intrepidity and fortitude lent so 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. 1.*

"But in truth the cry of Dunmore did not rouse "among the Africans a passion for freedom. To "them bondage in Virginia was not a lower condi- "tion of being than their former one; they had no "regrets for enslaved privileges lost, their memo- "ries suggested no demand for political changes; "no beginning of restrictions of their own had invited "Dunmore's interposition; no memorial of their "grievances had preceded his offices."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 8, p. 235—year 1775.*

"When Washington learned the fate of the rich "emporium of his own 'country,' for so he called "Virginia, his breast heaved with waves of anger "and grief; 'I hope,' said he, 'this and the threat- "ened devastation of other places will unite the "whole country in one indissoluble bond against a "nation which seems lost to every sense of virtue "and those feelings which distinguish a civilized "people from the most barbarous savages.'"—*Bancroft U. S., 8 vol., 232—Burning of Norfolk.*

"Yet the majority of Congress, scrupulous not "to outrun the convictions and sympathies of their "constituents, and pleasing themselves by confiding "in the speedy restoration of peace, not only "made no adequate preparations for resistance, but "would not even consent to relieve the states from "anarchy by sanctioning the institution of Govern- "ments in the several colonies. The hesitancy of "so many members, especially of Dickinson, in- "censed John Adams, who maintained that the "fifty or sixty men composing Congress should at "once form a constitution for a great empire, pro- "vide for its defence, and, in that safe attitude, "await the decision of the King. His letters to "New England, avowing these opinions, were in- "tercepted; and so little were the central colonies "prepared for the bold advice, they were published "by the royalists as the surest way of destroying "his influence, and heaping obloquy on his name. *Bancroft U. S., 8 vol., 55—year 1775.*

"The people of Maryland, happier than that of Pennsylvania, escaped intestine dissensions and insured unanimity, by passing over the proprietary government, and intrusting the conduct of resistance to a series of conventions. The prudent, the slow, the hesitating were allowed an influence; but from the first, all parties acquiesced in the principle of deriving all power from the people; and the province, however its movement was sometimes retarded, proceeded courageously in an unbroken line. In November, 1774, it adhered to the association, adopted in the general Congress, and its patriotism was confirmed by the austerity of religious zeal. At an adjourned session in December, the Maryland convention, fifty-five members being present from sixteen counties, resolved unanimously to resist to the utmost of their power, taxation by Parliament, or the enforcement of the penal acts against Massachusetts. To this end they voted with equal unanimity a well regulated militia, to be composed of all the freemen of the colony, between fifteen and sixty. They resolved also, that all former difficulties about religion or politics from henceforth should cease, and be forever buried in oblivion; and the benign aurora of the coming republic lighted the Catholic to the recovery of his rightful political equality in the land which a Catholic proprietary had set apart for religious freedom. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who, under the British government, had not had so much as a vote at the polls, was placed unanimously on the committee of correspondence.

"It was throughout the continent a subject of regret that the zeal of Dulany had grown cool. As he kept silent, the foremost man in Maryland was Samuel Chase, like Dulany a lawyer; less circumspect and less careful of appearances; but strong, downright, brave and persevering; capable of error from rashness or self-will, but not capable of faltering in the cause which he approved. Vehement even to a fault, he did not always speak softly or shun coarse invective; but his undaunted spirit, his fierce independence of mind, his unbending energy, his scorn of semblance without substance, of servility, of plausible hypocrisy that glossed servility over, his eloquence, which sprung from his heart and expressed the vigor of his nature, his uncompromising energy, justly won for him the confidence of Maryland."—*Bancroft's U. S., vol. 8, p. 75-7.*

Gen. Washington's Advice.

Upon the evacuation of Boston by the British, General Washington wrote a letter, from which the following is an extract, to his brother, John Augustine Washington. The letter is dated "Cambridge, 31 March, 1776," and is contained in the third volume of Spark's Writings of Washington, p. 339:

"The enemy left all their works standing in Boston and on Bunker's Hill; and formidable they are. The town has shared a much better fate than was expected, the damage done to the houses being nothing equal to report. But the inhabitants have suffered a good deal in being plundered by the soldiery at their departure. All those who took upon themselves the style and title of government-men in Boston, in short, all those who have acted an unfriendly part in this great contest, have shipped themselves off in the same hurry, but under still greater disadvantages than the King's troops, being obliged to man their own vessels, as seamen enough could not be had for the King's transports, and submit to every hardship that can be conceived. One or two have done, what a great number ought to have done long ago, committed suicide. By all accounts, there never existed a more miserable set of beings, than these wretched creatures now are. Taught to believe, that the power of Great Britain was superior to all opposition, and, if not, that foreign aid was at hand, they were even higher and more insulting in their opposition than the regulars. When the order issued, therefore, for embarking the troops in Boston, no electric shock, no sudden explosion of thunder, in a word, not the last trump could have struck them with greater consternation. They were at their wits' end, and, conscious of their black ingratitude, they chose to commit themselves, in the manner I have above described, to the mercy of the waves at a tempestuous season, rather than meet their offended countrymen."

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CALVERT STATION, BALTIMORE, May 18, 1861.

On and after SUNDAY, May 19th, trains on the NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY Arrive and depart, until further notice, from CALVERT STATION AS FOLLOWS.

TRAINS NORTH.

Mail at 8.15 A. M.
Express at 3.30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 6.00 P. M.

The 8.15 A. M. train connects at the Relay House with trains on the Western Maryland Railroad, at Hanover Junction with Hanover and Gettysburg Railroads; at York with York and Wrightsville Railroad, at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, also with Lebanon Valley Railroad to NEW YORK DIRECT; at Northumberland with L. & B. Railroad for Kingston and all parts of Wyoming Valley; at Sunbury with Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for all parts of Northern Pennsylvania and New York.

The 3.30 P. M. train makes all the above connections except Hanover Railroad, Wrightsville Railroad, and the Lebanon Valley Railroad. The 6 P. M. train makes connections with the Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, and direct connections with New York.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Mail at 6.10 P. M.
Express at 7.45 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 1 P. M.

For TICKETS and information, apply at the TICKET OFFICE, Calvert Station, N. E. corner of Calvert and Franklin streets, Baltimore.

my 21-d — JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.

FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On and after April 14th, 1861, the trains will run as follows: Leave CAMDEN STATION, Baltimore—Mail (except Sunday) at 5.30 A. M.; Express daily at 3.45 P. M.

Both trains go directly for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST.

FOR WAY PASSENGERS.

Between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 5.30 A. M. train; between Piedmont and Wheeling take Accommodation train leaving Piedmont at 6.00 A. M.; and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 9.15 A. M. and 5.30 P. M. train from Baltimore.

THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 4.00 A. M.

THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 11 A. M., and 1.45 and 6.00 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills, at 7.40 A. M. and 4.00 and 7.00 P. M.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

Leaves Baltimore at 4.00 and 8.10 A. M., and 3.10 and 5.00 P. M. On Sundays at 4.10 A. M. only. Leave Washington at 6.25 and 7.40 A. M., and 2.45 and 5.45 P. M. On Sundays at 2.45 P. M. only. The second and fourth trains only from Baltimore and the second and third from Washington connect with trains on the Annapolis road.

For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to J. T. ENGLAND, Agent, at Camden Station, or at the Ticket Office.

W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent. ap 22

PHILADELPHIA WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

On and after MONDAY, April 15th, Passenger Trains for Philadelphia will leave PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT daily (except Sunday) as follows, viz:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6.15 A. M.; WAY MAIL at 9.45 A. M.; EVENING MAIL at 4.45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS at 4.45 P. M. only. All trains connect with New York Trains except 4.45 P. M., on Saturdays.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, leaves at 5.00 P. M., stopping at all stations between Baltimore and Havre de Grace.

From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE at 8.15 A. M., 11.35 A. M., and 10.30 P. M.

DELAWARE RAILROAD FOR SALISBURY AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

By leaving at 6.15 A. M. train will connect at Wilmington with 9.00 A. M. train, daily (except Sunday) for Milford, Salisbury and intermediate stations.

NOTICE.—All colored persons, whether bond or free, will be required to bring some responsible white person, personally known to the undersigned, who will be willing to sign a bond to the Company, before they will be taken over any portion of the road.

ap 22 — WM. CRAWFORD, Agent.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, WEST AND SOUTH RIVERS.—Steamer CECIL leaves Light street wharf on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, returning Thursday and Monday—leaving South River at 7 o'clock and West River at 9 o'clock, direct for Baltimore. WM. T. RICE, Captain.

P. S.—For Sassafras River every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, returning same day, leaving Georgetown at 12½ o'clock. ap 22

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:

CANVASS 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, (41 inches in length and 45 inches in circumference,) to be made of cotton canvas, weighing at least fourteen ounces to the yard of 25 inches width, the threads of the warp and weft to be composed of four yarns each.

Size No. 3, (32 inches length and 28 inches in circumference,) to be made of cotton canvas, weighing at least eight ounces to the yard of 29 inches width, the threads of the warp and weft to be composed of three yarns each.

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

LEATHER AND CANVAS MAIL POUCHES.

Size					
No. 1—46 inches length,	and	60	inches	circumference	
No. 2—41	do	do	48	do	do.
No. 3—36	do	do	42	do	do.
No. 4—30	do	do	36	do	do.
No. 5—26	do	do	28	do	do.

The body of the leather pouches are to be made of good and substantial bag 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 tinned.

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

LEATHER AND CANVAS HORSE MAIL BAGS.

Size No. 1—Body 45 inches long, and 21 inches wide in the widest parts, ends of bottom of same being 14 inches by 26 inches.

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

Size No. 3—Body 42 inches long and 16 inches wide in the widest parts; ends of bottoms of same being 10 by 22 inches.

The leather horse mail bags are to be made of good and substantial bag 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 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 Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Mobile, Ala.; Montgomery, Ala.; and New Orleans, La., in such quantities, and at such times as the Department may require and order; and they are to be rigidly inspected before delivery, and none are to be received which shall be inferior in any respect to the specimens adopted as the standard bags.

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

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

The specimens or samples must be delivered at this Department on or before the first day of May next; and those which 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 well and distinctly marked with the number denoting its size, and have affixed to it a sample of the materials (canvas or leather) of which it is made. All specimens deposited 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 supplies of the articles bid for in the event of the contract being awarded to them, as it will have an important bearing upon the awards. But bids will not be entertained which fix a period beyond the 1st of July next, for the delivery of supplies.

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

The number of the different kinds of mail bags which will probably be required has been estimated at 3,300 canvas mail pouches, 9,000 leather mail pouches, and 300 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 for supply or delivery.

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

ap 22

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING POSTOFFICE BLANKS AND PAPER FOR THE SAME.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, MONTGOMERY, March 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, entitled an Act in relation to public printing, fixing the maximum rates of compensation for printing and paper, viz:

Section 9. The Postmaster General shall contract for the publication of all post bills and other blanks connected with his office, not exceeding the following rates: For composition, including rule and figure work, per 1,000 ems, fifty cents; for press work, per clean token, (the sheets not to be less than 16 by 36 inches,) fifty cents; for paper, ten per cent. on actual cost. Nothing shall be allowed for altering the name of a Postmaster on a post bill, or other blank, nor shall there be an additional charge for composition when the name of the postoffice alone is changed. But the Printer shall be required to keep always on hand forms for postoffice blanks, and when new orders are given, the charge shall be made only for the press work and the paper, and such new composition as may be necessary.

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

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

Proposals will be received for the printing and paper separately, or for the two 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 in its practical results be most advantageous to the department.

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

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

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

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

Proposals must be endorsed on the outside of the envelope with "Proposals for printing Postoffice blanks, and paper for the same," and addressed to the Chief of the 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 of 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 quality thereof, required yearly, is as follows:

2,250 reams Manilla Wrapping Paper, 30 by 25 inches in size, and to weigh not less than 24 pounds to the ream, and each ream to contain 20 perfect quires; 10 reams of the same kind of Paper 35 by 22 inches in size, and to weigh not less than 34 pounds to the ream.

3,000 pounds Cotton Twine, 4 strands, hard twisted, and in balls to weigh 1 pound each; 500 pounds of the same kind of Twine, on spools, each spool to weigh from 1½ to 2 pounds.

2,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, about ⅛ of an inch in diameter, well twisted, and in balls or hanks weighing 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, in its practical results, be most advantageous to the department. The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right to reject any bid where it is apparent that a part of the articles are bid for at a very low and a part at a very high rate, without proper regard to cost of each for the purpose of affecting the aggregate of the bids under the estimate contained in this advertisement.

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

Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract. Failures to furnish the articles contracted for promptly, or furnishing articles inferior to those contracted for, will be considered a sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

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

Proposals must be marked on the outside of the envelope with the name of the article or articles proposed for, and the package containing the proposals addressed to the "Chief of the Appointment Bureau," Montgomery, Ala.

JOHN H. REAGAN, Postmaster General.

ap 22 d

PROPOSALS FOR CIRCULAR MARKING AND RATING STAMPS.

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

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

Class 1. Circular Marking Stamps of steel, or other metal of equal durability, of a circumference not to exceed 3¼ inches, but as much less as convenience and good taste may dictate, with the name of the office and State, with type for the years, months and days, in block of like metal, with sufficient thumb screws for the same, with handles of Cocoa, Mahogany or other heavy wood, of a model most convenient for use. In proposals for this class of Stamps, the bidder will state the additional charge, per letter or figure, for inserting, within the circle when required, such words and figures as Paid, Paid 5 and 10, Ship, etc.

Class 2. Circular Marking Stamps of iron or other material equal thereto, for the use of postoffice and route agents on the railroads and steamboat 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 cherry tree, of a model best adapted for use, the circumference of the stamp to the same as described in class No. 1.

Class 3. Circular marking stamps of box wood, or other 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 such other rating stamps not named herein as may be required, of a like description, at pro rata prices; and if the style or materials thereof 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 .... Unpaid.
Missent .... Due
Forwarded .... Due 2 cents
Postoffice Business, free .... Drop 2 cents
Advertised .... Due 5
Steamboat 10
Ship 15
Held for postage 20
Paid 5
Paid 10
Paid 15
Paid 20

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

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

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

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

Models of the stamps must accompany the proposals.

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

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

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

JOHN H. REAGAN, Postmaster General.

ap22

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 in triplicate, 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 to the government. 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 their 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 connection with such proposals, form the basis of the contract to be made.

A decision on the bids will be made on or before the 10th day of May next, and the accepted bidder or bidders will be required to enter into contract with sufficient bond and securities 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 article bid for, in the event of the contract being awarded to them, as it will have an important bearing upon the awards. But bids will not be entertained which fix a period beyond the 1st of July 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 triplicate 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 for the use of the Postoffice 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 strawboard boxes, for packing parcels of postage stamps of from 100 to 500 sheets each, and of the 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 payment will be made quarterly.

Each bidder must submit samples of the postage stamps proposed to be furnished, and also furnish evidence of his ability to comply with his bid. The price, quality of samples and the sufficiency of the bidder will be considered together in awarding the contract, and the Postmaster General reserves to himself the right to annul it whenever he shall discover that the same, or any part 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.

The right is also reserved 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 awards. But bids will not be entertained which fix a period beyond the 1st of July next for the delivery of supplies.

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

JOHN H. REAGAN, Postmaster General.

ap22

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES.

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

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 1st day of May next for furnishing all the stamped envelopes this Department may require for a period of four years, viz:

No. 1, or note size, 1⅞ by 4⅞ inches of white paper.

No. 2, or letter size, 3⅛ by 5⅝ inches, of buff or white paper, or in such proportions of either as may be required.

No. 3, or official size, 3⅞ by 8⅞ inches, of buff or white paper, or in such proportions of either as may be required.

Proposals are also invited for furnishing STRAW BOARD BOXES, for packing parcels of envelopes of 100 to 500 each, and for WOODEN CASKS, for packing parcels of 10,000 to 25,000.

The envelopes to be made in the best manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose and having such water marks as the Postmaster General may direct. They must be gummed for sealing, at least 2½ inches on the point, banded in parcels of 25, packed without charge in packing, and furnished complete and ready for use, in such quantities as may be required to fill the orders of postmasters.

An agent of the department will furnish the address of each parcel, which is to be pasted on the box by the manufacturer without charge.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes 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.

Bidders are requested to furnish samples of paper, with their bids, of the quality they intend to use in the manufacture of the envelopes they propose to furnish.

Bonds 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 sufficiency of the bidder, will be considered, together in awarding the contract, and the Postmaster General reserves to himself the right to annul it whenever he shall discover that the same, or any part 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. The right is also reserved 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 rates 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.

ap22

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, May 10, 1861.

The prohibition heretofore laid by me, on the 29th 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 of a character hostile to the lawful authorities, and thereby calculated to tend to a violation 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 having given notice to the Police Board that he has repealed his proclamation of April 29th, prohibiting the display of any flags or banners, except upon buildings owned or occupied by the "United States" or its officers, you will please give directions to the Police Force under your command promptly to suppress any riotous or disorderly demonstrations which may possibly arise in consequence of the repeal of said proclamation.

No violence will be permitted on the part of any of our citizens towards others whose political views or opinions may differ from their own. The public peace must be preserved and maintained, and every authority respected and sustained.

Respectfully, &c.

By order of the Board. CHARLES HOWARD, President.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE MARSHAL, BALTIMORE, May 11, 1861.

The attention of the Department is directed to the foregoing instructions from the Board of Police, which must be faithfully executed.

GEORGE P. KANE, Marshal.

OFFICE BOARD OF POLICE, BALTIMORE, May 9th, 1861.—Judges of Election are respectfully reminded of the provisions of the 21st Section of Article 4 of the Code of "Public Local Laws," which require each of them to appear before the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court, or to furnish to that body a certificate under oath, in the form prescribed by said section. As heavy penalties are imposed upon any Judge failing to comply with the above enactments, it is important to them to give it their immediate attention.

Blank certificates will be supplied at this office to any of the Judges desiring them. They are to be furnished to the Grand Jury directly by the Judges, and not returned to this office.

By order of the Board. CHARLES HOWARD, President.

my 10

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, *Frederick City, May 2, 1861.*

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by his Proclamation, dated the 15th day of April, 1861, has summoned Congress to meet in special session in the city of Washington on the Fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty one;

And whereas, by section 76, of articles 35, of the Code of Public General Laws, the Governor is empowered and directed to order, by proclamation, a special election for members of Congress for this State, to fill vacancies now existing;

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS HOLLIDAY HICKS, Governor of Maryland, do by this, my proclamation, designate and appoint THURSDAY, THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1861, for the election of Representatives from this State to serve in the Congress of the United States.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Frederick, this second day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty one.

THOS. H. HICKS.

By the Governor.

GRATSON EICHELBERGER, Secretary of State.

my 4 tf

OFFICE CLERK OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

BALTIMORE, April 23d, 1861.

TRADERS, ORDINARY and OYSTER-HOUSE KEEPERS, and all others requiring STATE LICENSES, are hereby notified to renew the same on or before the 10TH DAY OF MAY, or be subject to the penalties of the law.

ap 23 eotM10 — W. J. HAMILL, Clerk.