

# Daily Advertiser and Farmer.

WHOLE NO. 1344

BRIDGEPORT, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1861

VOL. V. NO. 113.

### DENTISTRY.

**AMERICAN ARTIFICIAL TEETH**—Dentist, 241 Broadway, New York. Teeth made of the best material, and fitted in the most perfect manner. Artificial teeth fitted in the most perfect manner. Artificial teeth fitted in the most perfect manner.

### DR. J. SNOW.

Office, 241 Broadway, New York. Teeth made of the best material, and fitted in the most perfect manner. Artificial teeth fitted in the most perfect manner.

### THE GREAT BENEFICATOR OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

**THE STEWART STOVE.** Improved in the most perfect manner. Artificial teeth fitted in the most perfect manner.

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### BATTLE OF GUILFORD COURT HOUSE.

There were times in the career of the war of the Revolution when the progress of our cause was a very discouraging nature, as when Washington was obliged to retreat across New Jersey, previous to the battle of Red Bank, and when his army was encamped for the winter at Valley Forge, in Pennsylvania, suffering for the want of food and clothing. Another discouraging period was when Gen. Greene was compelled to withdraw his forces from the Carolinas, and retreat into Virginia. The British army under Lord Cornwallis, the Commander, was superior in number to the Americans under Gen. Greene; yet the latter displayed a boldness and skill in checking the progress of the former; although a general battle occurred between him and Cornwallis on the 8th of October, Va., of which we are now to give a description.

This battle was fought March 16th, 1781. The reader will understand that Gen. Greene had been defeated at the battle of the Clouds, and that the British were pursuing him. The British were determined to try the issue of a battle; and accordingly he made a stand at Guilford Court House, arranged the different divisions of his army, and awaited the approach of Lord Cornwallis. He first stationed along a piece of woods and near a swamp, a body of men to check the advance of the enemy. Behind them, about 1000 yards distant, were placed the British militia, under Col. Stevens. About a quarter of a mile from these and around the Court House, the Continental were arranged in line, commanded by Greene himself. On these lines relied for success. The left of the army was covered with Col. Lee's brigade and a small number of infantry. On the right Col. Washington was placed with the very mounted dragoons. Having made these arrangements, Greene awaited the approach of the enemy.

The British advanced with a slow but immediately Lord Cornwallis brought up his heavy artillery and began a cannonade. He first encountered the Continental militia, who were posted in front, and several among them were killed. The British then moved on to the main body of the Continental army, who were at once engaged in a hot and bloody battle. The British were at length repulsed, and the Continental army, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, was forced to retreat. The British pursued them for several miles, but were unable to capture them. The Continental army, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, was forced to retreat to the Rappahannock River, where they were eventually evacuated to England.

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Greene and attempted to overtake him, but he fled in this, and at length relinquished the pursuit. He then marched about in the eastern part of Virginia, till early in the autumn; he entrenched himself in York Town, near Chesapeake Bay. There he was besieged by the American and French army combined under the command of Washington. In the month of October of the same year he was forced to surrender to the British army. This event led to the conclusion of our Revolutionary war. We must regard the battle of Gettysburg in its issues as the decisive of this contest; for it in fact so weakened the power of Cornwallis that a few months afterwards he fell an easier prey to the Americans.—Minor's Rural American.

Advertiser and Farmer.

TUESDAY EVENING JAN. 22.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

All those who wish to subscribe to the "DAILY ADVERTISER AND FARMER" will please have their names at the office with the current rate, and with the time of the year when they wish to be discontinued, and we will be glad to receive their orders, and will be glad to receive their orders, and will be glad to receive their orders.

For a variety of Miscellaneous Reading Matter see First and Fourth pages.

For Telegraphic News see next page.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic Electors of the several Towns in this State, are requested to choose the usual number of Delegates to attend a State Convention at NEW HAVEN, on WEDNESDAY, February 6th, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The delegates to the Louisiana State Convention are assembling at Baton Rouge. It is stated that the secession sentiment prevails. Notwithstanding reiterated statements that Col. Hayne, the Commissioner from South Carolina, has sent a communication to the President, the correspondent of the New York Times at Washington telegraphs that he has not done so, and does not propose doing so at present.

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DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democrats of the town of Bridgeport are requested to meet at Washington Hall on Thursday evening, January 24, 1861, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the several Conventions, and also for the purpose of choosing Town and Ward Committees.

SENATORS IN THE SENATE.

Monday was a marked day in the history of the Senate of the United States. Six Senators, representing three sovereign States of the Union, formally announced that the States of which they were representatives having seceded from the Union, they no longer consider themselves entitled to seats in the Senate, and therefore took formal leave of that body. The utmost attention was given by Senators and spectators to the speeches of the seceding Senators, and the farewell words uttered by each to his fellow Senators, North and South. The remarks of the Hon. Mr. Mallory, of Florida, it is said, drew tears from the eyes of many Senators and spectators in the galleries.

Senator Mason, of Virginia, also made a speech on the occasion. He said that "the Union was now dissolved" and pointed to the vacant chairs of the retiring Senators as verification of the fact. The Herald's correspondent states that "no remarks seemed for the first time to have been made on both sides, and also upon the audience, a surprising case of the momentous events now daily occurring in the relations of private debtors and the government, and the awful imminence of civil war. He still saw the audience during the delivery of his speech, and he would almost fancy he heard the beating of their hearts."

WHAT THE STATES WERE BEFORE UNION.

Judge Story gives a graphic picture of what the States were before the adoption of the present Union, and what they would very likely be again if it should be dissolved: "The most opposite commercial regulations existed in the different States; in many cases, and especially between neighboring States, there was a perpetual course of military legislation, from the most trivial articles in commerce, in agriculture, or in manufactures. Foreign goods did not fall to avail themselves of all the means of transportation from the most remote parts of the continent, and the evils grew upon them, and the States against each other, and the States against each other, and the States against each other."

The statements of the New York city banks, for the week ending Jan. 19, foot up as follows:—Loans and discounts \$126,034,307; specie \$29,598,783; circulation \$8,067,570; net deposits \$99,988,696. These figures show a decrease of \$3,090,995 in loans; \$289,628 in circulation, and an increase of \$3,137,795 in specie, and \$1,539,813 in net deposits.

The Honorable Richard H. Winalow, of Westport, we are happy to learn is rapidly recovering from the severe illness which has confined him to his house most of the last three months. This intelligence we are sure will be most gratifying to his numerous friends throughout the State.

The Mayor of Boston has refused to sign measures to protect the anti-slavery Convention which is to meet at that city on Thursday.

MATTERS SOUTH. The excitement occasioned by the anticipated attack of the Florida troops upon Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, has subsided. It is now stated that Major Chase, the commander of the State forces, has telegraphed to Southern members of Congress that he will not attack the fort, or obstruct the passage of vessels going in and out of the port, unless the fort opens fire upon him.

The Post Office at Pensacola was abolished Monday, the mail service discontinued, and the postmasters throughout the country directed by the Post Office Department to send all letters addressed to Pensacola to the Dead Letter Office. This course is the consequence of the interception of the mails by the Florida authorities.

Governor Pickens, on Sunday, sent a lot of fresh provisions to Major Anderson, with his compliments. Major Anderson refused to accept them, but returned his thanks for the courtesy, saying, at the same time, that he would have to decline receiving anything until he knew what the Government at Washington intended to order.

A despatch from Baltimore states that the people of Maryland are preparing, independent of the Governor, to elect and convene a Convention. Marylanders pray for peace, but will not part from Virginia. Intelligent Virginians, fresh from different districts of the State—men anxious for the Union—say that nothing but a speedy Congressional concession can prevent that State from seceding.

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As we anticipated, the Southern States regard the resolutions passed by the New York Legislature, on the motion of Mr. Littlejohn, and sent to the President of the United States, and the Governors of the several States, as insulting and impertinent. Such they really were, and we do not at all wonder at their treatment in Virginia, Georgia, &c. The fact is, the Abolition wing of the Republican party is doing all in its power to bring about civil war and dismemberment of this Union.

On Monday, in the Senate, Mr. Hunter, who has been chairman of the Committee of Finance for fifteen years, was on his own request excused from further service on that Committee; he reported the Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. Slidell called up the President's message in relation to his appointments of acting Secretary of War and offered resolutions of censure upon his conduct, they were laid over.

The order given by the new Secretary of War, to send reinforcements, per steamer Star of the West, to Fort Sumter, was given under a misunderstanding as to his wishes and the necessities of the case, and consequently the troops will not be sent back to Charleston, because Major Anderson does not now really desire them. So says the correspondent of the Tribune—who is not very good authority. His supplies are said to be sufficient to last him eight months. The story that he is not allowed to receive letters and other documents, sent to the garrison through the mails, is a vile fabrication, without the slightest foundation.

It now appears that Major General Sanford of New York was not authorized by the First Division of the New York Militia to offer their services to the Governor of that State. The rank and file are loud and bitter in their remarks upon him and his act.—The more conservative Republican officers and men denounce it as unwarranted, imprudent, and totally unavailing. It is the act of a fanatic who wishes to keep rather than ally the present excitement.

A special despatch from Springfield, Ill., to the St. Louis Republican, says that Congressman Kellogg arrived there on Saturday night, and is in conference with Mr. Lincoln. His object is supposed to be in reference to a compromise of the national difficulties. It is believed that the Republicans, with Mr. Lincoln's sanction, will propose holding a national Convention and restoration of the old Missouri line to California.

Somebody started the silly rumor in New York last evening that a mob intended to attack the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the ship North Carolina. Considerable excitement was caused thereby. It appears, however, that there was about as much truth in the statement as there is in the sensation rousing stories that appear daily in the Tribune and other Abolition prints.

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A great union meeting was held at Trenton, N. J., on Monday night. The committee on resolutions reported the deplorable state of the country; recommending, as a means of settling differences, the adoption by the people of the Crittenden resolutions, or some other pacific measures with such modifications as may be deemed expedient; recommending the Legislature of New Jersey to pass a law to take a vote of the people, yes or no, on the Crittenden resolutions; approving of the course of Virginia in appointing a Commission to go to Washington, and recommending the New Jersey Legislature to do the same. Several Abolitionists, under the lead of a man named Belleville, undertook to break up the meeting; but their efforts proved unavailing. Any thing that tends to preserve the Union, does not appear to agree with the constitutions of these sectionalists.

THE RURAL ANNUAL AND HORTICULTURAL DIRECTORY FOR 1861—Containing treatises on the farmer's kitchen garden; shade and ornamental trees; management of window plants; cultivation of everlasting flowers; ornamental hedges; sulphur for mildew on the grape; designs for farm-houses, cottages, suburban residences, barns, etc.; ornamental fountains; construction of gates; calendar of operations; cultivation of the pear, with many other articles of interest and practical value to the farmer, the fruit grower and the horticulturalist. It is illustrated with eighty engravings. Joseph Harris, of Rochester, N. Y., is the publisher; he will forward it to any address by mail.

GOODY'S LADY'S BOOK, for February, has been received by Sanford, Exchange Place. It is a splendid number. It contains a fine steel engraving, a double-page fashion plate of six figures, and any quantity of patterns, etc., designed expressly for the ladies. The literary contents are varied and interesting. This periodical is decidedly one of the best magazine for ladies issued.

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REMARKABLE AFFECTION.—In one compartment of the cage in which the animals perform, at Van Amburgh's beautiful menagerie, in Chestnut street, is a huge tawny Asiatic lion. His room mate is a black female tiger. The tiger is small compared with the lion, but is highly valuable as a zoological curiosity, and the only specimen of the black tiger in this country. She was purchased by Mr. Van Amburgh some two years ago, and has lived with the lion ever since. The attachment between the two is something remarkable. When other animals are in the same cage, and any affront is offered to the little tiger, she runs under the belly of the lion, and we to any animal that dares approach her. No matter how hungry he may be the lion never touches her, and she never daily mealt until his little chum has eaten. These two animals, and even this he never entirely consumes until he is certain that she has had enough. All the animals are as fat as moles, but this black tiger is aldermanic in her proportions, and no remedy exists for the matter. She has been twice removed from the lion, but until she was returned the generous beast would take neither food nor rest, while the frantic manner in which he dashed at the bars was sufficient warning that the further detention of the tiger would be a dangerous matter. Should his mate die, the lion would probably pine to death. Once when she was taken away, a lioness was substituted. The lion instantly fell upon her, and at a single bite broke her spine and crushed some of her ribs. Careful nursing saved her life, and she is still living, but with her hinder parts immovably paralysed.—Philadelphia North American.

A DISCOVERY THAT WILL PUT AN END TO ALL WAR.—Chloride of nitrogen, it is said, soon will be utilized as an implement of war. Its employment would be likely, we should conjecture, to put an end to all war. Mr. Isham Bagges, of England, in announcing his discovery, makes mention of a system of ballooning advocated by Mr. James. Mr. Bagges proposes to carry up his composition in balloons, and drop it from the air in the midst of armies and fortresses. "The very mention of this compound," he goes on to say, "as a proposed element in modern warfare, may possibly provoke a smile among the old-fashioned knowers that the most accomplished of their number would scarcely dare to experiment with it in quantities larger than a grain of mustard seed, and, on the other hand, at a respectful distance, and under guard at the moment of its detonation. And yet not one of these chemists will be bold enough to deny that, with two or three chemically clean carbonyls of this terrible compound present in a city or fortress, however strong, the slightest cuttings of phosphorus, or a single drop of olive oil, coming in contact with it, would in one instant decide the fate of the place and its inhabitants." Mr. Bagges then proceeds to affirm that he "can manufacture this deadly material with perfect safety, and in an absolutely unobjectionable and that it may be safely conveyed to its destination by James's system of balloons."

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—The Press Medicale Belge states, on the authority of Father Legendre de la Liray, late interpreter to Admiral Rigaude de Genouilly, and one of the oldest and most venerable missionaries in Tonkin and Cochin China, that in those countries hydrophobia is cured with complete success by boiling a handful of the leaves of Datura Stramonium, or thorny apple, in a litre of water, until reduced to one-half, and then administering the potion to the patient all at one time. A violent paroxysm of rage ensues, which lasts but a short time, and the patient is cured in twenty-four hours. It may be stated that the leaves of stramonium are highly narcotic, and though good for asthma when smoked, yet if taken in powder or decoction they produce temporary idiosyncrasy. In hydrophobia they act differently; and to administer them, force must often be used.

The Boyer Valley, Iowa, Record says the mail carrier between that place and Decatur was lately attacked at night by a hundred or more hungry wolves. He put whip to his horse and reached a tree just as the wolves came up around him. Leaping from its branches, he cut a portion of the party with his knife, and the remainder having departed in chase of the horse, which could not afterwards be found. The mail carrier nearly froze to death, and fell from the tree to the ground, where he was found senseless the next day, and carried to a house five miles distant before he recovered.

THE BRIDGEPORT FARMER. An old established journal having been published over fifty years. It has a larger circulation in Fairfield and Litchfield Counties than any other paper issued, offering to Merchants and Manufacturers a good medium for advertising. On account of our large edition, we are obliged to put the Weekly Farmer to press about noon on Thursday in order that the papers into the mails in season. Advertisers, hereafter, must hand in their favors on Wednesday, in order to secure them the same week. Our friends in the country will also be obliged to send in their favors by the mails on Wednesday.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST JOB PRINTING OFFICE. FAIRFIELD AND LITCHFIELD COUNTIES. POMEROY & MORSE. Having added to their extensive establishment two of the FINEST STEAM PRESSES NOW MADE, AND ALL OF THE LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES OF TYPE, are now prepared to execute every description of JOB PRINTING, AND AT LOWER RATES than any other Office in the State.

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BRIDGEPORT TIME TABLE. TRAINS FOR NEW YORK. Express, (except Monday), 8:41 A. M. Accommodation, 9:00 A. M. Freight and Passenger, 9:15 A. M. Express, 9:30 A. M. Freight and Passenger, 9:45 A. M. Express, 10:00 A. M. Freight and Passenger, 10:15 A. M. Express, 10:30 A. M. Freight and Passenger, 10:45 A. M. Express, 11:00 A. M. Freight and Passenger, 11:15 A. M. Express, 11:30 A. M. Freight and Passenger, 11:45 A. M. Express, 12:00 P. M. Freight and Passenger, 12:15 P. M. Express, 12:30 P. M. Freight and Passenger, 12:45 P. M. Express, 1:00 P. M. Freight and Passenger, 1:15 P. M. Express, 1:30 P. M. Freight and Passenger, 1:45 P. M. Express, 2:00 P. M. Freight and Passenger, 2:15 P. M. Express, 2:30 P. M. Freight and Passenger, 2:45 P. M. Express, 3:00 P. M. Freight and Passenger, 3:15 P. M. Express, 3:30 P. M. Freight and Passenger, 3:45 P. M. Express, 4:00 P. M. Freight and Passenger, 4:15 P. M. Express, 4:30 P. M. Freight and Passenger, 4:45 P. M. Express, 5:00 P. M. 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TELEGRAPH TO THE DAILY ADVERTISER AND FARMER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Resolutions from Delaware, urging the adoption of Crittenden's compromise, were presented.

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BREAD, CAKE & CRACKER BAKERY. REVOLUTION AT THE SOUTH! FIRST GREAT BATTLE!

1776 1861. 1,000,000 Loaves Bread Demolished and 1,000 BARRELS OF CRACKERS! TAKEN PRISONERS!

MISCELLANEOUS. GROCERIES! GROCERIES! S. WARD, NO. 11 WALL STREET.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, A SUPERLATIVE. TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, AND INVIGORATING COGNAC.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE COGNAC BRANDY. Imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure and the best quality.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE PORT WINE. Imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure and the best quality.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE SHERRY WINE. Imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure and the best quality.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE JAMAICA RUM, ST. CROIX RUM, COGNAC AND IRISH WHISKEY.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S BOTTLED LIQUORS, FINISHED. ARE KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT SANFORD'S BOOKSTORE.

HATS, CAPS, FURS, & C. THE HOLIDAYS ARE COMING! THIRD INVOICE OF LADIES' FURS.

F. M. PERRY, DEALER IN HATS AND CAPS, GENTLEMEN'S FURS, BUFFALO ROBES, BUCK MITTENS.

MISCELLANEOUS. SELLING OFF! OUR IMMENSE WINTER STOCK TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS!

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!!! BROKEN BANKS. ATES ON THE DOLLAR AT WHICH I BUY THE NOTES.

PROCLAMATION! TO THE LADIES OF BRIDGEPORT AND VICINITY. Be hereby known, it is my intention to sell by Private Sale

LETTER AND NOTE PAPER! VERY CHEAP! A FINE ARTICLE OF HIGHLY FINISHED LETTER PAPER.

REMOVAL.—On and after January 1, 1861, the office of Adams Express Co. will be removed to the new depot of the New York & New Haven Railroad Co.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS AND INSTRUMENTS. RECEIVED THIS DAY. GEO. S. SANFORD.

PICKLES.—Those who want an extra nice article can always find them at D. BOSTWICK'S, 230 Main Street.

EVERETT'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.—A life of George Washington by the Hon. Ed. Everett, complete in one volume. Price \$1.00.

CLOTHING. BEACH, NO. 5 STERLING BLOCK, MAIN STREET, OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

TALKING OF "HARD TIMES" Well, what are you going to do about it? Will you go without what you need, because you cannot afford to pay good times prices?

JOHN CLARK & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHIERS.

THE PLACE TO BUY FUR WORK AND READY MADE CLOTHING. MANON WHITE'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

WARNER'S CLOTHING STORE, 50 WATER ST., HALL'S BLOCK, NEARLY OPPOSITE R. R. DEPOT, BRIDGEPORT.

THE NEW YORK STORE, Sterling Block, is the place to buy Hosiery of all kinds.

THE NEW YORK STORE, Sterling Block, is the place to buy all kinds of Fancy Goods.

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DRY GOODS, & C. S. C. PATTERSON & CO. Dresthe people of this town to notice that there is one store that sells DRY GOODS.

REMEMBER THIS. 1,000 YARDS FANCY SILKS. Which we propose to sell at 37 1/2 cents. [just for fun.]

HERE THE CASH, THE EXPERIENCE, AND THE SPOOK TO SELL DRY GOODS AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

30 YEARS EXPERIENCE AND A CLEAN RECORD! BARGAINS SELLING AT PANIC PRICES!

ARE IN THE MARKET ON STANT. Taking advantage of the money pay and report, as just received.

DRY GOODS WONDERS! CASH WORKS WONDERS! Any thing in the way of Dry Goods can now be bought cheap.

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COMMISSION MERCHANT & BROKER. WM. W. HOLCOMB, COMMISSION MERCHANT ALSO.

REHUMATISM, NEURALGIA, PAINS IN THE BACK & CHEST, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

CONTRACTIONS OF THE MUSCLES, SPINAL AFFECTIONS, AGUA IN THE BREAST & FACE, SORE THROAT, COUGHS, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, SORES, BURNS, & C.

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HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES FOR THE PEOPLE. The Remedies are carefully prepared under the direct supervision and instruction of Prof. H. C. HUMPHREYS.

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'I WISH TO SEEK THE LIGHT.' I saw a little flock of geese... I asked the eagle why he winged to ceaseless light was given...

An Invitation.—One of St. Boyle Roche's invitations to an Irish noblemen was rather equivocal... 'I hope, my lord, if you ever come within a mile of my house, you'll stay there all night.'

Mr. Brown, I want to buy a shilling's worth of hay... 'Very well; you can have it. Is it for your father?' 'No, thank, it's for the hogs. Dad don't eat hay.'

Dr. Franklin used to say that rich widows were the only pieces of second-hand goods that sold at a profit.

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NEW PIANO PORTES. CHEAP FOR CASH. THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF PIANOS EVER OFFERED...

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HARNESS MAKING.—The subscribers would inform the inhabitants of Bridgeport...

DIAMOND RINGS AND PINS.—Purchased previous to the late advance in prices...

NEW STYLES OF BREAST PINS. BY TELEGRAPH.—THE LATEST DISCOVERY...

HOTELS, SALOONS & RESTAURANTS. STAPLES' HOUSE.

MANSION HOUSE. THE CITY OF NEW YORK. SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.

TELEPHON SHOWN. THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

UNITED STATES MAIL. CONNECTICUT. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 5 o'clock, p.m., of Monday, March 12, 1861, for conveying the United States mail for four years, commencing July 1, 1861, and ending June 30, 1865...

301 From Stonington to New York, 125 miles and back, six times a week...

302 From New Haven to New York, 100 miles and back, six times a week...

303 From Hartford to New York, 110 miles and back, six times a week...

304 From New Britain to New York, 115 miles and back, six times a week...

305 From Middletown to New York, 120 miles and back, six times a week...

306 From Meriden to New York, 125 miles and back, six times a week...

307 From Danbury to New York, 130 miles and back, six times a week...

308 From Westbury to New York, 135 miles and back, six times a week...

309 From New Rochelle to New York, 140 miles and back, six times a week...

310 From Yonkers to New York, 145 miles and back, six times a week...

311 From Albany to New York, 150 miles and back, six times a week...

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\$200,000 WORTH OF READY-MADE FINE AND WATER CLOTHING AT RETAIL.

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FORM OF PROPOSAL, QUANTITIES, & CERTIFICATE. The undersigned, whose post office address is...

INSTRUCTIONS. The extent the department may deem proper to contract for...

OVERCOATS. Black and fancy Cloths... Black and fancy Beaver... Black and fancy Pilot.

FANTS. Black Dressing, Cloth and Cashmere... Extra Fancy and Black.

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MARKETS.

MARKETS. SANFORD & WAYS' RESTORATIVE CORDIAL.

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EXPRESSES.

EXPRESSES. STEAMER JOHN BROOKS.

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