DENTISTRY.

\$5-AMERICAN ARTIFI-CIAL TEETH CO.—Dentists, 384 Bowery, opposite 5th st., New York; 15 St. John st., New Haven; 128 Main st., Bridgeport, cor, full testh of the very best manufacture, full sets for \$5, 510, \$6, 520. Single teeth 50 cents. Artificial bone filling put in write soft without pressure or psin—It bardens the same color are tooth adheres firmly to it, restoring even old shells to omfort and unefulness.

NO. 198 MAIN STREET. DR. J. SNOW, OFFICE, JOHN ST., OVER DE. JACQUES, ONE DOOR WEST OF MAIN ST., BRIDGEFORT, CT.

CAS FITTING. STOVES, PLUMBING &C. THE GREAT BENEFACTOR OF P. P. STEWART'S SAVING AND COMPORT-PRODUCING SUMMER AND WINTET AIR-TIGHT COOKING-STOVE,

improved in 1859 with New and Extra Large Flues.
The following its a brief aummary of the peculiarities of
THE STEWART STOVE: DURABULTY.—It has been in use, in many instances
15 to 20 years.
CAPACITY FOR WORK.—All culinary operations may be
ad on at the same time. In evidence of what it will actisk, we alkade to the fact that on each of several occaa harrel of four has been baked into bread with a single

Sd. Economy in Fugl..—So perfect is its construction, that the standy be saved in fuel in from 2 to 3 years.
4th. It does your work expeditiously and well, and may be regulated at pleasure to produce any temperature required in the kitchen, without interference with it e cooking. THE STEWART SPOVE THE STEWART STOVE Supplies hot water for values, ban any ranges.

THE STEWART STOVE furnished on a trial of three months.

A. & L. M. HOPKINS. ST WATER STREET,
NEARLY OPPOSITE R. R. DEPOT, BRIDGEPORT,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BRIDGEPORT AND VIGINITY GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF

THE AGE. THE GOOD SAMAKITAN, HOT-AIR DRAUGHT LARGE VENTILATED OVEN FOR WOOD OR COAL.

THE GOOD SAMABITAN THE GOOD SAMARITAN erfectly on Top and in the Oven, and Roasis ame time, without imparting the figure of on

THE VENTILATED OVEN THE HOT-AIR DRAUGHT THE GOOD SAMARITAN THE GOOD SAMARITAN str COOD SAMARITAN constant supply of Hot Water without Cost, as for the Bathing Room superier to any Range.

AOME AND NEE IT. Manufactured and for Sale to the Trade, by RATHEONE CO., Albany, S. Y. Partice in this State can obtain item of A. P. STOCKWELL. NO 78 WATER STREET, BRIDGEPORT. Smd& 3w80

THE GOOD SAMARITAN

WOOD AND COAL YARDS.

COAL

IRA GREGORY & SON OF ER FOR SALE

COAL OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, B) THE CARGO, CAR LOAD, OF SINGLE TON. OR LESS QUANTITY.

-ALSO-A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

AS GOOD AS THE BEST, AND PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST IRA GREGORY. T. F. GREGORY.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,



SCLIUS W. KNOWETON. DEALER IN COAL, WOOD AND CHARCOAL END CENTRE BRIDGE EAST BRIDGEPORT.

BED AND WHIFE ASH, HARD AN PREE BURNING COAL. WELL SCREENED-AND WEIGHT GUARANTEEL

MUSICAL.

INSTRUCTION ON THE VIOLIN.—PROFESSOR J. H. SADLER is forming a Junior Class from 7 venrs of age, at seven do lats per quarter, two lessons a week—this being the agest chance ever offered in the city. The parents of bears ought to be glad of this opporturity.

J. H. S. will be happy to give private lessons at any time or place; and as to ability a triel is the best test.

Mr. S. is now prepared to furnish the best of music for built, Parties, and Sources &c. at short nod e and reasonable terms. lections to be made at his Rooms, 9 & 10 Sturder dec 29 tfd

DEALER IN

MUSICIAL, GOODS

AND MUSICIAL INSTRUMENTS.
EVERY DESCRIPTION, AND AT ALL PRICES,
CORNER OF WALL AND WATER STREETS,
OVER THE STORE OF W. H. BESETT,
RECIDGE PORT, COMPANY
LESSONS RIVER OF THE STREETS.

Lessons river on Violin, Accordeon, Finte, &c., on, cossonable terms. Music fornished for Parties, Pic-Nice Bulls, &c. nov23 tfd

NEW PIANO FORTES CHEAP FOR CASH : THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF PIANOS EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET

NCH BLACKING.-We have re-

SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON'S



OFFICE.

NO. 503 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

WHEELER & WILSON' SEWING MACHINES. WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS,

AT REDUCED PRICES. THE WHEELER & WILSON MANU-FACTURING COMPANY

Having gained ALL their suits at law, with infringing magu facturers of Sewing Machines, propose that the public sha be beneatted thereby, and have accordingly REDUCED THE PRICES OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES

After this date they will be sold at rates that will pay a pense of making sales; such prices as will enable them t

FIRST CLASS MACHINES, AND, AS HERETOFORE, GUARANTEE THEM IN EVERY PARTICULAR. tfd&tfw40

TO LET.

TO RENT-The dwelling now occupied by R. T. Clark, corne of Beaver and Courtland street. Possession gives the first of April. Apply to WM S. POMEROY. TO RENT-ON AND AFTER PEGRUARY 25, 1861—The 5 story brick Carriage Shop.

Shop, 25 feet by 90, suitable for a Carriage Shop.

best stand for renairing, &c. A good stand for a stove store or flour and feed, or wholesale grocery, being situated on the great thoroughfare in Beaver street, user the New York and New Haven Depot, and central part of the city. Rent on moderate terms. Apply to E. B. MIDDLE-BLOOK on the premises. City. Rent on moderate terms. Apply
BKOOK, on the premises.
N. B.—A portion of said building is suitable for a Dwelling
N. B.—B middle street, near City Hotel.

15 and 17 Middle street, near City Hotel.

STORE TO LET -The Store No. 1 in Franklin Block to let. Possession gives immediately. Enquire at jan 7 rfd LEWIS C. SEGEE. TO LET-In Lounsbery's Block South Avenue, two Tenements Rent 150 dollar, per year. Possession given April 1, 1860. Enquire meh 6 tfd S. LOUNSBERY. TO LET .- The Brick Mill adjoining Banks' coal yard, suitable for manufactur ing, storage, or other purposes. Seperate floor will be rented if required. Apply to d. J. POTTER, Naugatuck R. B. Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT .-The undersigned, Real Estate Agent for the Bridge port Mutual Savings Bank and Bullding Associa tion, offers for sale or to rent twenty one Houses ily located in Bridgeport and East Bridgeport, along sumber of very destrable Building lots. Also, a large number of very desirable Building lots.

Office at Wm. H. May & Co.'s Paint Store, 16 State
jan 1 tfd&tfw92 HENRY MAY.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY. Said farm contains about one buncred and eight acres, well divided into meadow, pasure, plow and wood land. Said premises cut about 30 tons of hay; well supplied with never failing water; has a good supply of grafted fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, &c.

Has a good house, thee barus, corn and wood house, and other buildings necessary. Has 20 head of cattle, and farming tools which the purchasers can have if they choose.—
Possession given ist of April, 1861.
For further particulars enquire of JUNIUS N. BENHAM, jan S! 2md&8w96 JUNIUS N. BENHAM,

FOR SALE .- A desirable rest dence pleasanty situated on the north side of Beaver street. The House is conveniently arranged with all the modern improvements. The grounds out, and are well stocked wit fruit trees. The location is ery central, being less than five minutes walk from are Pos Office. Enquire of WM. HALL.

SCHOOLS, SEMINARIES, &C. GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY

FOR YOUNG LABIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN. THE WINTER TERM WILL COMMENCE JANUARY S 31188 EMILY NELSON, Principal.

SHAVING & HAIR DRESSING SALOON SHAVING! SHAVING!! SHAVING!

Ocia Alees E EREL, the practical barber, would inform the oriends and the public that he has taken the saioon Novani street, and is now read to attend to the wants of all whe want amount neces or their beads attended to in the beat style. Hair Dyeing, Cutting and Shampooing promptly attended to. Particular attention given to Children's Hair -Teeth extracted and cupping and bleeding attende july 19 tfd

GUNSMITHING. LOCKSMITHING, AC (JUNSMITHING-In all its branches SMITH, 12 Wall UNS—Bought and sold on commission

J-also let, by SMITH, 12 Wall at. LOCKS REPAIRED AND KEYS SMITH, 12 Wall st. CUTLERY -Of all kinds, ground in the BELL-HANGING AN1 JOBBING-Of

PUBLIC HALLS.

PRANKLIN HALL, STATE ST., BRIDGEPORT, CONN

This spacious Hall, pronounced to be one of the BEST ARBANGED IN THE STATE. Centrally and agreeably situated, easy of access, and pos-sessing every desirable quality requisite for Singing, Speak-ing and livering, is now prepared to be rented for Concerts, Public Speaking or Exhibitions of all respectable descrip-tions Enquire of LEWIS C. SEGEE, or P. B. SEGEE. Sterling Block, Main street.

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

BROWN'S STEAM SOAP MANUFACTORY. OLD BONES WANTED.

The subscribers having taken the old stand in South Ave nue formerly accupied by J. Hotchkies, deceased, known as the People's Soap Factory, is prepared to take all kinds of House-scass, Oll, HOUSE-fat, Tallow, rough or tried, for all of which the highest price in cash or the best kind of hard or soft soap will be said. Orders left at my Factory for Soap from any part of the rity will be punctually attended to. All kinds of hard and soft Soap made at my Factory will be made from good stock and free from all earthy substances, and my soft Saap is far superior to anything of the kind in this State, inly 21 144

BOARDING. BOARDING.—A tew boarders can be FLOUR, GROCERIES, FRUITS, &C.

FLOUR.—100 barrels of choice brands
BOSTWICK'S 290 Main street. ALL WHO WISH to purchase Goods cheap, should call on BOSTWICK, 290 Main at. TEAS.—A choice lot of various kinds and qualities can be found at BOSTWICK S. SUGARS.—Of all grades, at BOSTWICK'S, 290 Main street.

HEESE—From the best dairies in the BOSTWICK'S. BUTTER.—The best butter in the city BOSTWICK, 290 Main street. THE REASON WHY BOSTWICK 290 Main street, sells so many goods is because he has a large assortment of the best in the market on hand, and also because his prices are reasonable. He allows no one to go away dissatisfied. Call on him I fyou want anything in his line GROCERIES, SHIP STORES, &c. SETH J. BENEDICT.

CORNER OF WATER & STATE STREET, Dealer in all kinds of Groceries and Provisions; every de scription of Ship Stores; pure foreign and domestic Wines Liquors, and Segars; Flour, Feed, Willow Ware, &c. Agen for the New York Steam Brewery Ale put up at short notice, at the lowest rates. Country Produce of all kinds received fresh daily

FRENCH & STEVENS. GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
OF ALL KINDS OF ALL KINDS.
SHIP STORES.
resfor vessels put up or reasonable terms.
rs will do well to call

POWDER, SHOT, CAPS & WADS. Duponts and Hazard's sporting Powder: also a super-ticle for duck shooting. Ely's double water proof cap-gy's clastic gun Wads, all sizes. GAME AND POULTRY

Of all kinds. The highest price will be paid to sportsment all kinds of game. We will tisusell game on commission. GOODS DELIVERED to all parts of the city free charge.

WM FRENCH is bit idektive 40 L. STEVENS GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

WHERE MAY BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR, FRUIT, NUTS, CONFECTIONARY &c. CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING:

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING:
Choice Porto Rico and New Orleans Molasses and Sugars;
Smarts refined sugars, all qualities; crushed and powdered
sugars, green Java coffee; ground coffee by the can or pound;
extra family four by the barrel, half barrel and bag; Tess,
of all kinds; samp, h miny, pearl barley, wheat and broms,
Hecker's Farina: Co. n Starch, Rice Flour, Amstead's London
mustard; spices of all kinds; Goshen and Pineappie Cheese;
Sperm, adamentine and tailow Casdles of all kinds; Ames',
Burwell's Castlie and other soaps; Hull's fancy soaps; Buckwheat Flour and Corn meal by the bag or pound; Oat meal;
Mushroon, Walnut and Tomato Cattup; Fepper Sauce;
Pickles i nurs or by the dozen; Pickles Onions; Sardines;
Macaroni; Vermicelli; Taploca; Raisins by the whole, half
quarter box or pound; Lemons and Oranges by the box or
plece; Figs by the drum or pound; Berélacia and Worcestershire Sauce; Cherries preserved in brandy; Peache
preserved in brandy; Peach jam preserved Quinces; preseryed Ginger; fresh 1 omatoes in cans; Chow Chow Pickles;
Broums, Brushes, Pails and wooden ware of all kinds.

B. WARD, No. 11 Wall Street. B. WARD, No. 11 Wall Street.

WILLIAM HALL GROCER AND BAKER, COR. MAIN AND BEAVER ST,, BRIDGEPORT, CONN Everything usually kept in an establishment of this kind con-stantly on hand, and for sale at prices that defy competition. Flourat wholesale prices, in quantities to suitthe purchaser, The highest mark-t prices paid for country produce.

HE PLACE TO GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH of the best Bread, Cake and rackers is at HALL'S BAKERY. No mistake. FLOUR -100 bbts. choice family Flour HALL'S BAKERY. CHEAP CASH GROCERY STORE J. H. PORTER,

(SUCCESSOR TO WM SHERM GROCERIES PROVISIONS, FRUIT, GRAIN, &C., NO. 69 WATER STREET, WHERE MAY BE FOUND AMONG OTHERS.

WHERE MAY BE FOUND AMONG OTHERS,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES

Choice Porto Rico Molassas and Sugars, Stuart's Refined
Sugars—all qualities, Crushed and Powdered Sugars, Green
and Black Teas, Extra and Double Extra Family Flour—in
hage and barrels, Old Ja: Coffee, Laguira Coffee, Ground
Coffee—in cans and barrels, Baker's Cocoa, Hommony and
Samp, Soda and Butter Crackers, Pilot Bread, Wing's Farins
Crackers, Hecker's Farins, Hecker's Wheat Grits, Corn
Starch, Rice Flour, New Buckwheat Flour, Kingford's
Starch, Colman's London Mustaro, Shaker's Tomato Castup,
Worcestershire Sauce, Pepper Sauce, New Pickles—in Jars
and barrels, Sardines, Sperm and Wax Candles, Burning Fluld, Lamp Oli, Ship Stores, Pork, Lard, Fish, Soaps, Tobacco,

J. H. PORTER. FEED AND GRAIN

AT NO 69 WATER STREET. SUCCESSOR T') WM. SHERMAN

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

DEMOVAL.

S. M. MIDDLEBROOK, INSURANCE AGENT, has removed from No. 6 Wall arrect to the opposite side of the street, corner of Wall and Water street, in the City Bank. He has the agency of six as good Companies as can be found anywhere. Persons wishing insurance will please call as above.

S. M. MIDDLE BROOK.

Bridgeport April 5, 1860. Bridgeport, April 5, 1860.

INCORPORATED 1810 HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD, CONN. Capital and Assets, - - - \$936,709.00

AGENT FOR BRIDGEPORT AND VICINITY.

SAVINGS BANKS.

TITY SAVINGS BANK

HANFORD LYON, President S. M. MIDDLEBROOK, Treasurer. Bridgeport, January S, 1861.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
SES-10N, 1850.—The above Bank was organized July 2d,
1860, and is prepared to receive money on deposit from this
Office corner of Main and State Streets, over the Pequon
nock Bank—entrance on Main street.
IRA SHERMAN, President.
TRUSTEES.—Abijah Hawley, Samuel B. Ferguson,
Thomas Ranson James Daskam, Nathaniel Wheeler, Eibert
E. Hubbell, Wim. H., Perry, Wm G. Lineburgh, Bradley Sanford Stephen S. Booth.
The deposits received in the above time amounts to ford Stephen S. Booth.

The deposits received in the above time amounts to \$80,000. The Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend open all deposits of S per cent, payable on and after January 2, 1861. Interest not called for in thirty days will be added to the deposits.

an 3-6md&25w82 STEPHEN HAWLEY, Secretary.

LEATHER. HIDES. OILS. &C. NEW LEATHER AND FINDING

STORE, NEXT BOOR TO THE BRIDGEPORT CITY BANK, there may be found a general assortment of such articles are usually kept in a Leather and Finding Store. A share one public patronage is solicited.

MEERBR & PENDLETON.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING ROOMS 250 MAIN-ST., UP STAIRS, NEXT TO E. BIRDSEY & CO.'S, BRIDGEPORT, CONN MRS. C. E. MORRIS, PORMERLY MISS M. J. BATTERSON, Respectfully announces to her friends and customers, so, to the public generally, that haying taken Rooms in sove place, where she intends to carry on the business

LEGAL. N. WARNER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR OFFICE NO. 4. STURDEVANT PLACE, BRIDGEPORT, CT.

G. W. WARNER,

OFTICE IN POST OFFICE BUILDING, BANK STREET July 20 BRIDGEPORT, CONN. 1fd & tfw 68 W M. H. N O B L E

FOR MICHIGAN, PENNSYLVANIA MASSACHUSETTS
MISSOURI, CALIFORNIA AND ILLINOIS.
jan 1

Ifd & Live 40 NOBLE & FRYE ATTORNIES AND COUNSELLORS

OFFICE NO. 61 WATER, corner STATE STREET
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
WM. H. NOBLE. - PREDERICK FRYE FREDERICK FRYE, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for State of NEW YORK fan 1 tfd&tfw40

WANTED.

WANTED.-\$1000 or \$1500 on Bond and Mortgage secured on double the amount. Er E. B. MIDDLEBKOOK, 15 & 17 Middle street, near the City Hotel.

WANTED.—A situation as BOOK KEEPER by a young man who can give good ref-erences as to character and ability. Address Box No. 7, (Sandy Hook Office,) Newtown, Conn. ian 28 6wd* HELF WANTED.—Wanted, five Girls to fill go. cituations in this city. Apply at the Intel Office of E. B. MIDDLE BROOK, and 17 Middle street, near City Hotel. BEE: WAX WANTED IMMEDIATE-LY. 1,000 lbs. of Beeswax, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Bridgep 4, Feb. 9, 1860.

THAYER & STEVENS, 28 State & Life. 1860.

DAGUERREOTYPES, AMBROTYPES. NARAMORE'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, 230 MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

SOMETHING NEW! PHOTOGRAPHS PAINTED IN OIL: W. W. NARAMORE respectfully announces that he is now prepared to make Pictures that surpass anything over before produced in the State, viz: Photographs taken upon can-vass and painted in oil. ass and painted in oil.

These Pictures, which may be of any required size, from initiature to the SIZE OF LIFE.

combine beauty of color, durability, and the highest artistic finish, with the perfection of Photographic art, and are there fore unequalled. We have secured the co-operation and assistance of MR. C. CURTIS, whose reputation and skill en bles us to DEFY COMPETITION;

and in proof of our assertion we invite the public to call at P. B. SEGEE'S STORE, No. 1 Sterling Block, and examine the Portrait of Rev. Dr. Hewitt, just completed by us. At our rooms, 230 MAIN STREET, may also be seen other spectmens of the art, together with Photographs painted in water release plate for. mens of the art, together colors, plain, &c.

N. B.—Persons having Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, or any other Pictures of deceased friends can have them copied and made perfect Portraits of any required size. Children should be brought between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock on a clear day. Fictures of adults t ken equally well in clear or clearly weather.

FURNITURE.

TO HOUSEKE EPERS!

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS.—The subscriber has recently added to his Chair Business, SHOW ROOMS, where may be found all kinds of CHAMBER FURNITURE Sofas, Divans, Lounges, Bureaus, Dressing Tables, Bedsteads, &c. &c., which he offers at prices as low as can be ound at any establishment to the State. Those in want are espectfully nvited to give me a call.

WM. E. MARSH,

NOS 68, 74 AND 72 WATER ST., BRIDGEPORT.

BOOTS AND SHOES. EDWARUS ATTHE

OLD CORNER SHOE STORE, appears to be seiling BOOTS AND SHOES at less price than be the cheapest Shoe Store in Bridgeport.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS! BUBBERS RUBBERS! DEVITT, NO. 73 Water Street, Has just received a new lot of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters which he is selling at low prices. All who wish goods of the best material, will please call and examine for themselves. We employ none but the best of workmen and use nothing but the best of stock. Our prices defy competition, for our motto is the "nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling."

WINES. LIQUORS. &C. HINTINGTON ROAD, BRIDGEPORT, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

ALE AND LAGER BEER Of the best quanty. All orders left at the brewery or sent mail will be promptly attended to. The ale and beer made this establishment is inferior to none, and it is sold at low this establishment is inferred to some an be obtained, rates than those of other manufacturers can be obtained. Agents wanted in every ity in the Union. Liberal commissions paid

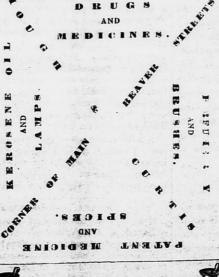
VINE, ALE AND LAGER BEER SALOON, NO.3 STATE STREET.—Wine, Ale and Lager Beer, of the best quality, on draught, or for sale by the barret or keg. All who wish a good article in this line are invited to give one a call. SUPERIOR GIGARS and the best kinds of TO: ACCO constantly on hand.

Oct 51fd

JOHN SPELDEL, Proprietor. BEST LAGER AND ALE BEER IN THE CITY,

AT 40. 4 BANK STREET. AGE AND ALE BEER by the quart, glass, or in pint bottles—at 60 cents per dozen—always on hand and sold over the counter or delivered to any part of the city. All who wish to have a good article in our line of business, are invited to give as a call at No. 4 Bank street, by AUGUST MOHR. LAGER BEER FAUCETS, A. 7. Feibel's manufacture, always on hand and for sale at the manufacturer's prices. may 21

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY &C



T C. WORDIN. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS, BRUSHES, POWDER, SHOT AND CAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS, PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,

NO. 3 FRANKLIN BLOCK, STATE-St

BRIDGEPORT.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY &C.

M. H. WHEELER & CO., TANALYTICAL CHEMISTS AND

DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, Etc.,₄ CORNER MAIN and STATE STREETS, BRIDGEPORT, WHERE CAN BE FOUND A CHUICESTOCK OF

DRUGS, ME : ICINES and CHEMICALS, WHICH WE GUARANTER TO BE OF THE FIRST QUALITY and PERFECTLY PURE, AS MANY OF OUR MEDICINE - AND CHEMICALS ARE MANUFACTURED AT OUR CHEMICAL LABARATORY

N WATER STREET, (NEARLY OPPOSITE THE DEPOT.)
UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF MR. S. P. WHEELER, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, WHO DEVOTES THE GREATER FORTION OF HIS TIME AND ATTENTION TO THAT PART OF OUR BUSINESS.

CONSEQUENTLY, WE ARK ENABLED TO SUPPLY OUR USTOMERS WITH THE PUREST AND BEST QUALITY OF GOODS AT REASONABLE PRICES. WE HAVE ALSO A FINE STOCK OF TERTH. NAIL AND HAIR BRUSHES.

POMADES, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOILET SETS. &c. M. H. WHEELER. S. P. WHEELER. WHEELER'S FLAVORING EX-

THE BEST IN MARKET. WANUFACTURED AT OUR CHEMICAL LABARATORY, AND FOR SALE BY THE

GROSS, DOZEN OR AT BETAIL. AND STATE STREETS. ANALYTICAL CHEMIST ND DRUGGISTS. WHEELER'S PATENT LUNAR Invention for auperior to the or

V CAUSTIC—A ne nvention far superior to the or-linary article For sale by the Patentees and Manufacturera. M. H. WHEELER & CO., orner Main and State Streets. WHEELER'S ORIENTAL LOTION.
For removing Tan, Sunburn, Freckles and Pimples the best arti le in use. M. H WHEELER & CO.,
Manufacturers and Proprietors,
Corner Main and State Streets.

WARD & FRENCH, 0. 232 MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

DYE STUFFS, SPERM WHALE AND LINSEED OIL. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, CAMPHENE, ACIDS, GLASS, PUTTY, SPERM, WAX AND STEARINE CANDLES. CONGRESS WATER, LONDON PORTER, OICE AND PURE BRANDIES AND WINE, FOR MEDICINAL USE.

PERFUMERY, TOILET BOTTLES, FANCY ARTICLES, GLUE, INDIGO, THE BEST KIND OF TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS. BRUSHES OF EVERY, DESCRIPTION, TOOTH, NAIL AND CLOTH. POTASH, SHAKER HERBS, ROOTS, MEDICAL PLANTS.

ALL THE POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY. FEATHER DUSTERS, SPONGES, CHAMOIS SKINS, PAPER TWINE, NO EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY FOUND IN A WELL-FILLED DRUG STORE. THOSE IN WANT OF ANYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A WHOLESALE DRUG ESTABLISHMENT, ARE INVITED TO CALL,

AS OUR STOCK IS FRESH AND OUR PRICES DEFY COMPETITION. PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS PREPARED WITH THE GREATEST CARE, BY EXPERIENCED HANDS

FROM PURE MEDICINES. WARD & FRENCH. S. S. JARVIS, Agt., (SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR,) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS,

PERFUMERY, ANCY ARTICLES, BRUSHES, &c., &c AGENT FOR ALL THE POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY.
ORDERS FROM COUNTRY DEALERS SOLICITED OGNIAC BRANDY.—Wolfe's Cog-niac Brandy For sale by the case at his prices, by JARVIS, No. 2 Sterling Block. CARBON OIL.—The Carbon Oil is acknowledged to be the best illuminating article out, it being a white bright flame, and free from unpleasant odor. Be sure and get the genuine of the Agent, S. S. JARVIS, S'erling Block. COLDS AND COUGHS.—Now is the time for Colds, and from Colds to Congh, from a Cough to Consumption, and from Cousumption—Death. If you wish to arrest them all, try HANSON'S CHEMICAL, POWDERS. If taken in the first stages will do the thing effectually. For sale at LACKBERRY BRANDY .- A prime article, by the bottle or gallon, at JARVIS', No. 2 Sterling Block. RAPE WINE—A very fine article, ON'T LYE!"—The "concentrated ye," makes the best hard or soft Soap at a less cost and trouble than can be made from Potash or any other subtance. It requires but one pound to make tea gallons of the cest soft Soap. In pound cans 22 cents. For sale by S. S. JARVIS, No. 2 Sterling Block. DURE LIQUORS-For medicinal purposes, such as Old French Brandy, Holland Gin. S. Rum, Jamaica Rum, Bourbon Whiskey, Monongahel key, Rye Whiskey, Wines of various kinds, and wan

ted of excellent quality.
S. S. JARVIS, Agt., No. 2 Sterling Block. PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK—For JARVIS' OLD CITY DRUG STORE,

THAVER & STEVENS. WINES AND LIQUORS. FOR MEDICINAL AND PAMILY USE, Pinet, Castellon & Co. Brandy, Otard, Dupy & Co. Brandy, Otard, Dupy & Co. Brandy, Swan Glin, Holland Glin, Schiedam Aromatic Schappa London Jockey Club Glin, St. Grolx Rum, Jamaica Rum, Scotch Whiskey, ourbon Whiskey. Sherry Wine, London Porter, Scotch Ale, &c., &c. THAYER & STEVENS, 28 State

Bleached Winter would gallon at For sale by the case, barrel or gallon at THAYER & STEVENS. CAL SODA, ALUM, SULPHUR, Cream Tartar, Carb Soda, Nutmegs, Cloves, Indigo, Epsom Saita, Saltpeter, French Yellow, Eng. Venetian Red, Spanish Brown &c. THAYER & STEVENS, 28 State et. PERFUMERY.—A fresh supply of Lubin's Perfumery—GENUINE. Also Knight Templer's Lubin's Perfumery—GENDIA:
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SING, for sale by the dozen or gross, at the old city Drug
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LIST OF BLANKS FOR SALE BY

G. S. SANFORD. NO. 2 EXCHANGE PLACE, MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CONN. ministrators' Accounts.

Guardians' Bond.

Guardians' Bond on Sale of Minors' Land.

updintment of Guardians

new.

mpt Articles set new. Exempt Articles set to Widov Justice Warrant and Subpœn
Judgment &c. in Crimins
Cases.
Certificate of Attachment of

Notice for Sale of Land.
Citation to Guardians—new.
Return of Notice of Appoin
ment of Commissioners.
Return of Notice of Limitatic
and List of Claims.
Commissioners' Notice. and List of Claims.

Commissioners' Notice.
Executors' Bond
Order of Sate of Real Estate
and Return.
Conservators' and Trusteer'
Bonds.
Ippointment of Appraisers
and Return.
Distince "Note Writ.
Instice Writ Assumpsit.
Binding Over by Justice.
Endorser vs. Endorser.
Land.
Teler of Notice of Sate of Notice of Notice of Notice of Sate of Notice of Notice of Notice of Sate of Notice of Sate of Notice of Sate of Notice of Notice of Sate of Notice of Sate of Notice of Sate of Notice o Land. City Court Book Writ. Order of Notice of Sale of Minor's Land.
Order of Sale of Minors' Land.
Solvent Notice
Notice to Appoint Commissioners.
Vactorizing Notes and Sum.

ments.
Naturalization Papers do
Action for Fraud.

Debt on Judgment.

These Blanks are after the most approved forms and printe on the best paper. We are constantly adding new ones required, and shall endeavor to keep our assortment complet. Town and Probate Records, and every description of Blan Books made at abort notice. A complete assortment of Leg nd other Papers constant of works. S. SANFORD.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c 63 MY STOCK OF FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE REPAIRING FINE WATCHES. &C. ORDERS TAKEN FOR WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS J. C. BLACKMAN,
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Signs, Flags, Banners, Window Shades, Transparencies Show Cards, Glass and Tin Signs lettered to order. Also skinds of Lettering neatly done. Enamelled Cottage Furnitur repainted, striped and ornamented in any style, either plaine or with Landscapes or Flowers. [an] tfdkt/w40 DAPERING .- The subscriber having o as the public that he can be found at No. 162 Water street, but that he still continues to put up Paper Hangings, in amorth rayle and manner Also PAINTING IN ALL ITS BRANGHES. All orders promptly attended to, A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited.

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EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WARE-

CT TIME TO PERSONAL 66 & 68 FULTON STREET,

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100 Heavy Cape Overcoats, at...... 600 Assorted Fancy Cassimere Pants, at.....

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NEW YORK.



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FOR SALE —10 New Top Buggies, 3 New Top Backs, 10 New Business Wagons, 5 New Sullies, 12 New No Top Buggies. Also hand Carriages, of all descriptions. I will d Carriages very cheap for cash or appro-E. B. MIDDLEBROOK, and 17 Middle areas, near the City. H.

HOTELS, SALOONS & RESTAURANTS. BY TELEGRAPH.—"LATEST DIS

ST. NICHOLAS SALOON, TOTAL

COR. OF MAIN AND BANK STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., DPEN THIS EVENING, FEB. 6th. The above Saloon has been refitted and refurnished broughout. Eve vihing will be served up in the best of REFRESHMENTS of all kinds.

feb 66d JAMES D. MERRITT, Agt. STAPLES' HOUSE, COR. NOBLE STREET & CRESCE BAST BRIDGEPORT. The subscriber having taken this new hotel and fitted it up with revery convenience necessary, is now ready to accommodate travelers and regular boarders. The rooms are large, pleasant, and well-ventilated; and the house will be kept in the best style. Board by the day or week on reasonable terms. There is attacaed to this Hotel the largest Hall in the State, which will be rented for exhibitions of all kinds on reasonable terms. A large and commodious stable is in the rear of the Hotel, and travelers and pediars will here find the best of accommodations for their teams.

MANSION HOUSE, 22 WALL STREET, BRIDGEPORT.
Meals served up all hours promptly in any desired style. Boarding by the day
All the rooms in this house are pleasant and
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FRENCH'S HOTEL. ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, CITY OF NEW YORK SINGLE BOOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY. CITY HALL SQUARE, CORNER OF FRANKFORT ST., (OPPOSITE CITY HALL) Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory, here is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the

There is a sarber a soop and said the left.

N. B. BEWARE OF RUNNERS AND HACKMEN who say we are full.

Oct. lyd. B. FRENCIS. Proprietor. TERRELL'S

THURSDAY EVENING. FEB 28.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. who wish to discontinue their papers will also please business at the Office, and not with the Carrier, of our subscribers are not regularly served, they will a layor upon us by informing us of the fact. We will thely see that the matter is rectified.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

Election, Monday, April 1.

FOR GOVERNOR, JAMES C. LOOMIS, of Bridgeport. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, AUGUSTUS G. HAZAKD, of Enfield. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, INATHANIEL B. STEVENS, of Norfolk.

FOR TREASURER, THOM AS H. C. KINGSBURY, of Canterbury FOR COMPTROLLER, HORACE TAYLOR, of Vernon.

"No man can be a true patriot without first becoming an abolium st."—Greeley's Helper Republican Text Book, endorsed by Sixty Eight Republican members of Congress, and 100,000 copies printed for gratuitous distribution.

The Senators from Pennsylvania said they were lling to make concessions. The Southern States d not asked concession in any form. The South had no complaint to make against the Constituand her rights disregarded, but she never asked concessions. She only asked that the Constitution be carried out. She would be humiliated if she asked anything else, and the North would be humiliated if it granted it. The South only asked for right.—Senator Mason.

MR. FERRY'S SPEECH.

The recent speech of Mr. Ferry in Con gress will be found in our paper of to-day. Those who have been accustomed to hear Mr. F. in his pleadings at court, will at once recognize the characteristics of the man in this speech. His violent, ruffianly manner of treating opponents; his habit of distorting, misrepresenting, falsifying evidence; and of lugging in, piling up, and stringing out facts that have no just bearing on the natter under consideration—will be seen in almost every line of his argument.

Mr. Ferry starts with the declaration that he recognizes to-day but two parties in this country: the party of law and order, and the party of revolution; the party which would preserve the Federal Government, and the arty which would destroy that Government: ionists and disunionists. He then states that the growth of disunionism has been rapid; that in the short space of a little more than two months it has become domiant in several of the States, and has led thousands of citizens into open rebellion against the Government; that this rapid growth and open rebellion require of us a careful scrutiny into the avowed reasons for so unnatural a revolt-and an impartial inrestigation of its origin, of the objects of its rs. and of the results to which it tends. Next he states that the absolute necessity which exists for the maintenance of social order demands of us that we ascertain and adopt the most effective methods for the pre-

On this frame-work Mr. Ferry proceeds to build his speech. And first, he manufactures owed reasons for the secession of the Southern States, which reasons he responds to and demolishes, just as a boy builds nd then demolishes a cob house. Having finished this part of his job, he complaently announces that, upon a fair examination of the reasons he had set forth for this ebellion, he was constrained to say he found them utterly frivolous, and such as, in themselves, could never have moved the people of any State to sedition and revolt. This was certainly a very remarkable fact, seeing that nufactured the reasons that he could easily refute them-just as, in a hundred instances, he has done in pettifoging cases before our justice courts.

But, not satisfied with this part of his work, Mr. Ferry proceeds to manufacture another "cob house,"-in other words, to make what he calls an impartial investigation and to unfold the real causes of the seces sion. In building his first "cob house," he stated that disunion had been of rapid growth; so rapid that in the short space of tle more than two months it had become dominant in several of the States, and led thousands into open rebellion against the Government. But in constructing his second edifice, he takes the back track, and commences by stating that " disunion in its present shape, is of thirty years' growth." He then, hyens-like, digs open the grave of Mr. Calhoun, and pitches into his lifeless remains; charges that he was "disappointed of a cherned ambition," and that after this disappointment, all the years of his life were spent in ceaseless and successful efforts to unite the slaveholding interest as a single combatant in the political arena. What Mr. Calhoun's special purpose was, Mr. Ferry does tly state, but he leaves us to infer that it was either to rule or ruin the Republio. "There is no accounting for tastes;" otherwise we might explain why Mr. Ferry thus went out of the way to impeach the integrity and patriotism of Mr. Calhoun, and that, too, after the South Carolina delegation had withdrawn from Congress. Surely, such trampling upon the ashes of the dead, once a cherished idol of one of the disaffected States, and whose memory is yet honored by the hereef next to that of Washington, ot calculated to allay the feeling which

Ming, John Tyler,) war with Mexico, repeal gave aid and comfort, directly or indirectly. of the Missouri Compromise, Dred Scott De- in various ways. In Boston it appeared in the cision, Lecompton Constitution, Charleston form of mob violence and murder for Convention, &c., and finally, at the close of the rescue of a fugitive slave. In the the recitation, he announces, with equal com- State of Massachusetts it showed itself placency as before: "Such, in my opinion, in the incorporation of a mammoth comis the real origin of the present revolt, and pany, with a capital of five millions, for colonsuch are the motives which inspire its lead-

> Of course, Mr. Ferry is at liberty to enjoy his opinions. But what are the facts? What is it that has so disturbed the peace and harmony of our country, and finally broken up the Union? This is what the people want to know. The whole story may be told in two words-and Mr. Ferry knows labored tissue of calumny and misrepresentation. Those two words are Abolition Repub-Soil, alias Liberty Party, alias Abolitionism. Mr. Ferry, with all his skill as a lawyer, cannot argue this great fact down or out of sight. It has long been foreseen and preof Abolitionism, under one guise or another, would finally destroy the Union. Mr. Jefferson saw it distinctly in 1820, when the controversy took place concerning the ad-Calhoun saw it in 1837, and prophesied as

> As widely as this incendiary spirit has spread, it has not yet infected this body, or the great mass of the intelligent and business portion of the North; but unless it be speed; it will spread and work upward till it brings the two great sections of the Union into deadly conflict. and business portion of the North; but unless it be speedilly stopped, it will spread and work upward till it brings the two great sections of the Union into deadly conflict. "Those who imagine that the spirit now abroad in the North will die away of itself without a shock of convulsion, have formed a very inadequate conception of its real character; it will continue to rise and spread, unless prompt and efficient measures to stay its progress be adopted. Already it has taken possession of the pulpit, of the school, and to a considerable extant, of the Press; these great instruments by which the mind of the rising generation will be formed." However sound the great body of the non-slaveholding section are at present, in the course of a few years they will be succeeded by those who have been taught to hate the people and institutions of nearly one-half of this Union, with a hetred more deadly than one bostile nation ever entertained toward another. It is easy to see the end. By the necessary course of events, if left to themselves, we must become finally two people. It is impossible, under the deadly hatred which must spring up between the two great sections if the present causes are permitted to operate unchecked, that we should continue under the same political system. The conflicting elements would burst the Union asunder, as powerful as are the links which hold it together. Abolition and the Union cannot co-exist. As a friend of the Union I openly proclaim it, and the sooner it is known the better.

Henry Clay saw it in 1839, and protested against it and prophesied as follows:

Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man, against the inhabitants of the free States as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on the one side will beget union on the other. And this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittored passions and impleachle animosities which ever degraded or deformed human hearts. A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, while the forms of its existence remain. The most valuable element of unity, mutual kindaess, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished forever. One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe seenes which now happily it concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man.

A campaign document published by the New York Tribune in 1844, contained the following solemn warning and prediction on

We are not fond of slarming topics, nor disposed to excite unnecessary anxiety. But the evils of political abolition, rising up in the North, must be faced and the consequences it tends to, must be considered. However averse the people of the free States may be to slavery—and we belive they are almost universally so—yet they cannot but feel that this remedy of political abolition is worse than the disease, first, because the rudeness and violence of the treatment only aggravate it; and next, because they fear, that the medicine, if administered as proposed, will kill both the patient and the doctor. A as proposed, will kill both the patient and the doctor. A dissolution of the Union would be as certain as any effect of a moral cause that can be reckoned on. Nor is it likely that this would be the end. The political asperities and exasperations that would grow out of such a conflict would themselves naturally be breeders of other convulsions; and it would not be strange, if some military chieftsin or chieftains, should rise up in the struggle, to make slaves of all freemen, and bind in stronger chains, those whom, by such means, it is proposed to set free.

stronger chains, those whom, by such means, it is proposed to set free.

Will any one say, that such a movement as the political
abolition of the North, does not put in jeopardy the peace
of this Union, and the Union itself? And can any human
foresight tell what scenes of strile it is likely to produce
if it should be encouraged to pass on its way towards the
supreme power of the nation, which is now its avowed

In 1852, the Bridgeport Standard, now Mr. Ferry's organ, raised its warning voice on the subject, in an article protesting against the election of Francis Gillette, then the Abelition candidate for Governor, now one of the principal leaders and managers of the Abolition Republican party. It then said :-

Mr. Gillette, although a respectable man in private life an ultra Abolitionist—as much so as Garrison or Wea-

is an ultra Abolitionist—as much so as Carnon or vocal el Phillips.

It would, as we conceive, be a national misfortune if a man entertaining such sentiments [as Gillette, John Boyd & Co.]could by any possibility, obtain a moiety of the votes of Connecticut electors. The effect at the South in strengthening the hands of the secessionists and in disascouraging the friends of the Union, would be most disratrous. Let Mr. Gillette be elected Governor, and let him say in a message what we have heard him say in conversation, and there is not a State South of Mason & Dixon's line that would not resolve to break all Union with the people of Connecticut.

Well: all these warnings and predictions of disunion from Abolitionism, or from the political ascendency of men entertaining such sentiments as Mr. Gillette, now called a Republican, have been disregarded by the majority at the North.

Such were the warnings. Such were the predictions. As Mr. Ferry states, the Whig party was broken up in 1852. Then came the Know Nothing party; then the Fasion party; then the party which now calls itsuch as Francis Gillette, John Boyd, John P. Hale, Henry Wilson, Charles Sumner, Ward Beecher, Father Giddings, Senator Chase, Senator Seward, Senator Wade, Parson Lovejoy, Parson Cheever, Parson the Union impossible? Bacon, Roger Baldwin, &c., together with such partisans as Greeley, Helper, John Sherman, Schuyler Colfax, Frank Blair, C. M. Clay, and the sixty-eight members of Congress, who endorsed Helper's Republican Text Book, and such as O. S. Ferry, T. M. Clark, eulogist of John Brown and right-hand man of John Boyd Squire Brandigee, negro stealer of New London, Wm. T. Minor, Ex-Know Nothing Governor, Chauncey F. Cleaveland, A. A. Burnham, Sidney Dean, Wm. A Buckingham, John Hawley, John Hooker, &co., &co., all of Wilmot-Proviso free-ject Wednesday night, and will, it is sup-the year 1790 Like the Gaines and Bons. soil antecedents and Abolition proclivities .-Under the lead and direction of these men

der the administration of that illustrious Lane, Montgomery, and others, to whom they ising the Territories with men of the John Brown stamp; in pulpit defamation and abuse; in newspaper misrepresentation and villification; in public meetings for the utterance of inflammatory addresses, and the passage of denunciatory resolutions; in the election of State and Legislative offices, Representatives and Senators in Congress of the strongest Anti-Slavery Abolition antecedents; in the it, as well as he knows his whole speech is a enactment of a law nullifying the fugitive slave clause of the Constitution and the law passed by Congress for its enforcement, and licanism, alias Free Democracy, alias Free in the enactment of a law for the proscription or punishment of men who should act as Commissioners of the United States for hearing and deciding fugitive-slave cases, and in the repudiation of the Dred Scott Decision. dicted that the fanatical spirit and doctrines In Connecticut and other New England States it showed itself in nearly all these various forms, under the lead of Gillette, John Boyd, Babcock, Hooker, Hawley, Ferry, Minor, Tom Clark & Co. So in New York, under mission of Missouri into the Union. Mr. the lead of Greeley, Beecher, Cheever, Helper, Hyatt & Co. In Ohio under the lead of Giddings, Chase, Wade, Sherman & Co. In Illinois under the lead of Lincoln, Lovejov. John Wentworth & Co. In Wisconsin under the infamous R. M. Booth, the notorious indicial nullifier. Chief Justice Smith and others of their stamp. So in all the other nonslaveholding States. Then throughout the North in the shape of Helper's Book, which was recommended as a Text Book for Republicans and published by Greelev for an electioneering document; then in the shape of an insurrection in Virginia under the lead of John Brown with money, arms, and ammunition furnished at the North: and finally in

> tion Republican sentiment of the country. And what has been the result? Just what Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Clay, the Tribune, the Standard foresaw and predicted :- A dissolution of the Union; in the eloquent words of Mr. Clay: "The overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose

the election of Lincoln for President, as the

representative and embodiment of the Aboli-

to animate the hopes of civilized man." In one respect Mr. Clay was mistaken. He said the men engaged in the work would themselves shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of the ruin they had accomplished. But such is not the fact, as the following extracts clearly show. Read: [From the N. Y. Anti-Slavery Standard.]

dissolved, in spite of the Hunkers. It is nothing odd that they should rage and imagine strange things. Nobody likes to be licked. That is just what they are. Let us be patient with them and let them expend their froth and fury. Better times are at hand, and all the nearer the worse they behave. One thing is certain, the Union is dissolved. Even if the seceding States could be cajeled into coming back again by any quantity of dirt kneaded into humble-ple by the amateur Congress of Cooks, assembled this week at Washington, of what use would such a Union be! And how long could it staud the fury of the passions kindled into tenfold rage on either side the line that unites them? No reader of history, ao observer of events, no student of mankind, can believe that such a Re-Union would be anything but a hollow and treacherous truce, preliminary to a more embittered and utterly irreparable rupture.

[From the Tribune.] ved, in spite of the Hunkers. It is nothing odd that

If rom the Tribune.]

Now we patriotically beg of all sides not to let us hear anything more of compromises.

Let the secession movement go on just so far as it will. We feel that it is going to be one of the most advantage ous things that ever happened to this Government and to the cause of national Freedom.

It is a refreshing storm in the political atmosphere, clearing away the clouds and vapors and murky gloom of years, and which will give us clear and settled weather, and a joyous enduring sunshine over the whole land.

with thanksgivings and the voice of melody d old this consummation, (secession,) for which I ong prayed and labored.

[From Ward Beecher's Boston Address.] I am amazed, I am ashamed, that there should be, in the sovereign, free, and glorious North, those who tremble and shrink in this time of advancing glory and prosperty. We were never in so little danger; never so near being supremely blessed.

And Mr. Ferry, as a Representative from the State of Connecticut, re-echoes the hellhound cry of these architects of ruin :- No more compromises, no guarantees :- Tells the South that their reasons for resistance, to abolition outrages upon their Constitutional rights, to their systematic defamation and abuse, are utterly frivolous; and shaking his fists in defiance, declares they must be forced into subjection-knowing, as he certainly does know, that this is the very course which Garrison and Greeley: now propose to pursue for the purpose of making the disruption of the Union permanent and perpetuself Republican—made of ultra-Abolitionists al. People of Connecticut, do you not clearly see that Abolition Republicanism has been the cause of breaking up the Union; and that Mr. Ferry is now trying, as one of your Representatives, to render a reconstruction of

> THE PEACE CONGRESS. The Peace Congress which has been i session in Washington semetime past adjourned sine die, Wednesday. It is stated that they adopted the modified Guthrie plan of adjustment. The documents were laid before both Houses of Congress Wednesday. but their contents have not yet been made known. The Senate appointed Messrs. Crittenden, Bigler, Seward, Thomson and Trumbull a special committee on the mat ter. They were engaged on the subposed, report a bill by which the plan will the year 1790. Like the Gaines and Bonabe submitted to the people, there being no legitimacy.

THE ABOLITION REPUBLICAN

STATE CONVENTION. of Ky., moved to take up the Crittenden res-olutions; disagreed to. The Patent bill was The Abolition Republican State Convention met in New Haven on Wednesday. The assemblage was a sort of an incongruous mass of men-a lot of hungrey officeseekers, who had met together for the puroose of nominating a pull-wool State ticket, o be supported by Republicans, radical Republicans, John Brownites, and kinkyhaired-Ferry Abolitionists the coming spring. The delegates got into innumerable catfights; and once they had to adjourn in order to cool off their hot heads and talk up matters in places where reporters could not hear them. The ananimity was all forced-there was no real hearty unanimity exhibited. In order to get up a little enthusiasm, a glee club was asked in to sing. After considerable wire-pulling, brow-beating, office-promising, &c., new aspiring candidates were persuaded to withdraw, and Buckingham the Black, was renominated, in order to conciliate the "no compromise" kinky-haired-Ferry Abolition wing of the party. Then came another squabble over the balance of the ticket, but matters were at length compromised, and "the thing" reads thus :- For Governor, W. A. Buckingham, of Norwich; Lieutenant Governor, Benjamin Douglas, of Middletown; Secretary of State, J. Ham mond Trumbull, of Hartford: Treasurer, Ezra Dean, of Woodstock; Comptroller, Leman W. Cutler, of Watertown. Among the resolutions passed was one en

dorsing the Chicago platform. By so doing, endorsed the "stand firm," "no compromise," position of Abolitionists of the O. S. Ferry stamp; and have announced that they care nothing for the deserted manufactories. idle workmen, and thousands of suffering families in our midst. The speakers, instead of talking concilia-

&c.: in short, the Republican leaders of coercion position. It they think the conservative men of Connecticut will sustain man is going to sustain a party who values the Chicago platform more than the Union; giving the South their constitutional rights.

COMMITTEE MEETING. it should be, and evinces the right spirit-a spirit like that the tidings of which comes to us from all sections of the State. There is [From the N. Y. Anti-Slavery Standard.]

The star of Abolitionism is the Lord of the Ascendant in the political horoscope of the present hour. The American Anti-Slavery Society dominates the nation, and Garrison is the dictator of the Republic. It is about fitten years ago since the American Anti-Slavery Society accepted the doctrine of its Pioneer that the Constitution of the United States was a Covenant with Death and an Agreement with Hell, and that the dissolution of the Entire Stating Union was the essential preliminary to the deliverance of the slaves, for which every true Abolitionism is the United States was a Covenant with Death and an Agreement with Hell, and that the dissolution of the States of the States traveling therein; to pass laws away the Nullification laws; the odious and unconstitutional registry law; and other relations to wipe away the Nullification laws; the odious and unconstitutional registry law; and other relations to wince that it is would take the labors of a long life to accomplish this end. Thirty years was the term for which we generally believed we were doomed to toll before we should behold the dawn of this salvation. But it has been in this case as in all the rest of anti-slavery prophecy—differing thus from prophecy in general—that the event we had seen in vision as certain to arrive, has come upon use long before we had locked for it.

For the late. There is acchomicate the nation, and it is adtermination in all parts of Connecticut to redeem ourselves from the odium of Republic and certain to wipe away the Nullification laws; the odious and unconstitutional registrons to wipe away the Nullification laws; the odious and unconstitutional registron—a determination to wipe away the Nullification laws; the odious and unconstitutional registry law; and other relations to wipe away the Nullification laws; the odious and unconstitutional registry law; and other relations to wipe away the Nullification laws; the odious and unconstitutional registry law; and other relations to wipe a determination in all parts of Connecticut to

Weston, the pedestrian, was expected in Stratford about twelve o'clock Monday .-A large crowd assembled near the Episcopal Church, anxiously awaiting his arrival, but he did not make his appearance. Mr. James Lockwood disguised himself, and taking a circuitous route to the main road, came down that thoroughfare at a rapid walk : the crowd greeted him with cheers, and every body along the route rushed out-to find themselves sold.

At a meeting of the Wardens and Vestry of St. Johns Church last evening, it was voted that a call be given to Rev. Sylvester Clark, of Oxford, to become assistant minister of the parish.

STATE ITEMS.

It is reported that the corpse of the Light House keeper at Captain's Island-Mr. G. Horton,-has been recovered. It will be remembered that he has been missing for some days, having left Greenwich in a small boat for the Island. The supposition, of course, has been that the boat was capsized in the gale. It is said that no money was found on e corpse—a fact that leads to some suspicion of foul play, as Mr. H., had just received his quarter's salary in gold.

In Bethany, on Tuesday, Mr. Garry B ohnson was driving an ox-team, with a load of logs to the saw mill-his little son, Frank, a lad of seven years, riding on the logs.— When near the house of E. S. Sperry, Esq., the cattle took fright, ran down a hill, upetting the load, and killing the boy instantly.

On Tuesday, Feb. 19, a large barn beonging to Hezekiah Danielson, of Dainelson. ville, was entirely destroyed by fire, with four ons of hay, 3000 feet of pine boards, and a quantity of farming tools, a pair of oxen, four ows, two yearlings, and one horse. Loss \$875 -insured for \$175.

A row occurred at the Star House, Hartford, Tuesday night; during which a man named Portelle was badly wounded by the keeper, Thomas H. Belden. Belden has peen bound over for a trial; bonds \$2000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Mrs. Ryves, the niece of George III, has btained a recognition of her legitimacy from the matrimonial causes court in London and thereby comes into possession of the revenues of the duchy of Lancaster, amouning to £1,004,64 sterling, and £105,520 as quests from the royal family, and is incess of Cumberland and Duchess of Lancaster, as the grand daughter and lineal representative, in the female line, of

Abolitionism, in one form or another, has been pushed to a greater length, and with a been pushed to a greater length, and with a bolder front, than ever before. In Kansas it appeared in the Tribune, the shape of foreible resistance to be abolition Republican stamp, on the spect of Texas annexation, (effected under the lead of John Brown, Redpath, Kagi, parts of their insurance to the people, there being no legitimacy.

A man fell sleep on a railroad track in Alabama, was taken by the cow catcher and thrown five feet up an enbankment, without harming him. He took a drink from a bottle law, in insurrection, robbery and murder, under the lead of John Brown, Redpath, Kagi, night.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Powell,

passed. The Conference committee on the Tariff bill recommended concurring with the House amendment striking out the duty on tea and coffee; this was agreed to, and so the bill stands passed. The Army bill came up and was passed. A communication was received from ex President Tyler, President of the Convention recently held in Washington, that the Convention had approved what was enclosed, and asked Congress to submit the same to the Legislature of the States; the proposition agreed upon in the Convention is a moderated plan of that offered by Mr. Guthrie. On motion of Mr. Crittende the documents were referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report on Thursday, at one o'clock. The Senate then went into executive session, and ordered the correspondence between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, relative to the fugitive slave Anderson, to be printed this subject will be one among many important questions respecting our relations to foreign countries which will be turned over to the new administration for settlement. The House instructed the Select Committee on Abstracted Bonds to examine witnesses as to whether William H. Russell, or any person for him, has paid money to any officer of the United States, or to any other person, to assist him in obtaining contracts or allowances from the Government. An announcement was made that the Senate had receded from the clause in the Tariff bill imosing a tax on tea and coffee. The report of the Committee of Thirty-Three was then taken up, and the first joint resolution or substitute, recommending to the several States of the Union that they, through their respective Legislatures, request Congress to call a the Republican party of Connecticut have Convention for amending the Constitution, in accordance with the fifth article thereof. was rejected. The first proposition of the Committee, declaratory of the duty to recognize all Constitutional obligations, and recommending such action on the part of the States as will secure these objects, &c., was announced. A motion to lay this and all other amendments, including Crittenden's, on the table, was voted down. Mr. Kellogg's, of Iltion and peace, talked of marching armies, linois, proposition, which would, if passed, supersede a vote on the Crittenden proposithis State have taken the no compromise. The proposition of Mr. Crittenden was then rejected. After further discussion, the Joint Resolutions were adopted. They may be them in it, we are sure that they will find briefly summed up as follows: Discontents themselves mistaken after the first Monday among the Southern people are to be regreted, and constitutional remedies, and addiof April. No true patriot, union-loving tional and more specific and effectual guarantees of their peculiar rights and interests should be promptly and cheerfully granted and who goes in for civil war rather than attempts of State Legislatures to obstruct the execution of the fugitive slave law are unconstitutional and dangerous to the peace of the Union; an examination by the several States on these points and a repeal of all interfering The Democrats turned out last evening laws recommended; slavery recognized in and filled the Committee Room. This is as fifteen States, with no right of interference with slaves or slavery in such States; recognition of the Constitution and laws on the subject of fugitive slaves, the observance by all the States of their constitutional relations to each other, and to the Federal Government;

tant business will come before the meeting. Per order of the Town Co

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION FOR 4TH.CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. A Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate to represent the Fourth Congressional District will be held at Baylies Hall in the city of Bridgeport, Tuesday, March 12, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A.M. Each town will be entitled to double the number of Representatives to the Legis

TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. The Democrats of the Tenth Senatorial District are hereby notified that a Convention to nominate a candidate for Senator for said District will be held at the Democratic Committee Room, in Wall street, Bridgeport, on Wednesday the 6th day of March. Each town in said District will be entitled to three delegates. The Committee will be called to order at Ilo'clock A. M.

D. W. THOMPSON, District Committee. WM. A. JUDSON, MATTHEW BULKLEY.

ELEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT The Democratic Electors of the several towns com-rising the 11th Senatorial District srehereby requested prising the 11th Senatorial District stehereby requested to choose delegates to att nt sesenatorial Convention to be holden at the Pahquioque Hotel, in Danbury, on Wednesday the 6th day of March, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senatorior said district, to be supported by the friends of the Union in the coming election. A full attendance is particularly requested.

WALTER NORTHUP, Senatorial E. A. BEEBE,

Danbury, Feb. 21, 1861.

TWELFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. The Democrats of the towns comprising the Twelfth Senatorial District are requested to send delegates equal to double their representation in the General Assembly to a Convention to be held at the Union House, at Stamford, on Wednesday, March 6, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported for the office of Senator to represent the D istrictin the next General Assembly.

E. B. HEWES,

Chairman District Committee.

SIXTEENTH SENATORIAL DIS-

TRICT. The Democratic Convention of the Sixteenth Senatorial District will meet at Perkin's Hotel in Woodbury, on Thursday, the 11th day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Senator of said District. Each town in the District is entitled to four Delegates.

ALBERT S. HILL, CHAS. H. WEBB, CHAS. PARSONS, New Milford, Feb. 28, 1861.

The Democrats of Newton are requested to meet at the New Town Hall, on Monday, March 4, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Congressional and Senatoriai Conventions, and to organize for the approaching election. It is hoped that every District in the town will be represented.

Per order of Town Committee. RIDGEFIELD.

The Democratic Electors of the Town of Ridgefield at invited to meet at the Town Hall, on Saturday evening March 2d, at 7 o'clock to appoint delegates to the Corgressionsi and Senatorial Conventions.

John D. Hurlburt will speak on the political question of the day.

H. K. SMITH,
DANIEL SHOLES Committee. HUNTINGTON. An adjourned meeting of the Democrats of Huntington will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., to complete the organization for the coming election. A general attendance is requested. In times like the present every Democrat will see the necessity of action. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Per order of Town Committee.

THERMOMETRICAL RECORD. Feb. 27 -6 A. M. 31; 12 M. 56; 6 P. M. 41; 9 P. M. 40

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WORMS! WORMS!

There is no disease more common among children, and yet none which so frequently baffles the skill of the physician, as worms. Taey are highly detrimental to the constitution; and their presence should be carefully guarded against by parents. On the first manifestations of symptoms, every means should be used to expel them promptly and thoroughly M'LANE'S VERMIFUCE, prepared by FLEMING BROS. of peedy remedy ever offered for this troublesome and dan-gerous malady; and all who have the management of chil-dren should keep this invaluable medicine on hand. In adtion to its perfect safety, it never fails to produce the de

CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BEOS of Pittaburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison ar worthless. Dr. M'LANE's genuine Vermifuge, also his cele brated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug

MPORTANT TO FEMALES

DR. CHEESMAN'S PILLS. PREPARED BY CORNELIUS L. CHRESMAN, M. D.

The combination of ingredien is in these Pills are the resul

as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity.—-Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of other Pills

NOTICE.—There is one condition of the female system in which the Pills connot be taken without producing a PECULIAR RE-SULT The condition referred to is PRECHARCY—the result MISCARRIAGE. Such is the irresistable tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even

the general agent. Sold by one Druggist in every town in the United States.

R. B. HUTCHINGS,
General Agent for the United States, 20 Cedar street, New For sale in Bridgeport by LEWIS W. BOOTH, 81 Water at. ort by Samuel Pike : Norwalk. E. S. Beebe & Sons, and

wood & Haight; New Canaan, S. M. Monroe; Plymo

VOII CAN'T FIND AN ARTICLE THAT SUITS AS WELL AS IS THE ONLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

That it is unequalled for producing
A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR, And that it produces TATE OF ORIGINAL COLOR,

No matter at what age of life it is used. READ AN APOTHECARY'S STATEMENT.
WALTHAM, MASS, Jan. 20, 1859
MESSES, W. E. HAGAN & CO. GENTS:—I have been sell
EIMSTREET'S "IMMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE" for the
four year, with satisfaction and success. I have tried
ous other articles in the market, but yours has the deci-

rious other articles in the markst, but yours has the decided preference among them all. I seever hesitate to recommend it for all it claims to do. Several ladies of our town who had been wearing faise Hair for several years have laid it saide, and now have a full and insurriant head of Hair of original shade and color, produced by using two or three bottless of your article. I am yours very truly, S. B. EMMONS.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Troy, N. Y., have the cheapest and best HAIR RESTORATIVE in our marcet, and it gives satisfaction in every case.

Respectfully yours.

There is no other so good testimony for an article as that

WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

here age or sickness has turned it gray, and that it will render it soft and glossy. USE NOTHING ELSE. Sold everywhere—Price 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. W. E. Hagan & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. jan 28 lydeow&5:weow95

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES GLARKE'S

REPARED FROM A PRESCRIPTION OF SIR J. CLARKE, M. PHYSICIAN EXTRAORDINARY TO THE QUEEN. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all thou

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitu-tion is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all of tructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on. it is neculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears she Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits. CAUTION.

EE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Liscarriage, but at any other time they are safe. In all cases of Ne ous and Spinal Affections, Pains in th Back and Limbs, Faugue on slight exert on, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a pow er'ul remeey, do not contain iron, calomel, anti-

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

Jon Moses, Rochester, N. Y. zed Agent, will insure a bottle, containg 50 Pills, by return mail. Sold by L. W. Booth, 81 Water street, W. J. & E. SHELTON, Sterling Block, Main street, and by druggla's

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PROBERT BITTERS. Free from all Mineral Poisons. In cases of Scrotnia, Ulcers, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the skin, the operation of the Life Medicines is truly assonishing, often remaying, in a few days, every vestige of these loathesome diseases, by their purifying effects on the blood. Billious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles, and in short, most all diseases, soon yield to their curative properties. No family should be without them, as by their timely use much suffering and expense may be saved. Prepared by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, M. D., New York, and for sale by all druggists.

" BLOOD FOOD!" " BLOOD FOOD!"

ment of this celebrated article in anot column. The genuine bears the fac simile signature HURCH & DUPONT, Sole Proprietors, on the wrapper. Be

COCOANUT OIL. TRY RAYMOND'S PREPARED COCOANUT O It is Highly Perfumed, and as a Perfect Dressing f , the Hai it stands unrealled. For sale everywh

ARNICA PREPARATIONS.——Liniment, strengthening Plasters and Fo sity Salves. See urge advertisement. SEE PATTERSON'S DRY GOODS ADVER-

SEE PATTERSON'S DRY GOODS ADVER

FOR BARGAINS IN GENTLEMEN'S CLOTE FOR BARGAINS in Boots and Shoes cal

CARPETS, BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP, at E.

AYRES is retailing Boots and Shoes at Ir you want anything in the Boot and THE BEST ASSORTMENT AND CHEAPEST

WM. H. Mc DONALD & Co's ADVER-rising and Commission House, No. 102 Nassan street, New York. Advertisements will be received as above, fer publi-tation in this paper. ARNICA STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.

o pain can exist in the side, breast or back Co.'s PLASTERS are applied. Warranted. ALL YOU THAT PAT CASE should no

ALL SHOULD NOT PAIL TO READ the ad JACOBS' BITTERS are for sal

SPECIAL NOTICE

THE GOOD TIME COMING

Says a distinguished medical writer from the use ral Hair Dyes. To avoid such a contingency use of

WHOLLY PREE PROM POISON

wed by the analysis of Dr. Chilton to be the best hair d

CATABEH! CATABEH! CATABRE!

consequent thickening of the mucus membrane, infin man a cavilies, frontal sinuses, and cometimes extending the throat and lungs. From this result tightness and vertigo of the head, obstructed nose, or a profuse flo mucus, loss of smell, must voice, and often impaired hes

Ask FOR HELMSOLD'S. Pake no other. Cures guaranteed. Beware of Co

FEVER AND AGUE, AND ALL FEVER are cured by perseverance with Brandreth's Pills,

which takes all polsons, of whatever nature they Mr. John Y. Haight, Supervisor of New Castle, Wester ier County, New York, says, November, 1858:—"I was, tw years ago, attacked with fever and agus, which, notwith standing the best medical advice, continued in

years ago, attacked with fever and ague, which, notwithstanding the best medical advice, continued to sorely sifictime for six tedious months; I became yellow as safroz, and
reduced to skin and bone. Medicine and physicians were
abandoned in despair. As an experiment, I concluded to
try a single dese of six of Brandreth's Universal Vegetable
Pills, on an empty stomach, early in the morning. The first
dose seemed to arouse all the latent energies of my exhausted
frame. I feared the worst—their purgative effect was differen
from anything I had ever used or heard of. Astength this
effect ceased, and I seemed lighter and breathed freeser. That
even ing I was indeed senably better and slept soundly all
night. The next day I followed the same course, and contimu dto take the pills in this way about three weeks, when

and Gao. S. Sanyono, No. 2 Exchange Place, Main stre

SEE PATTERSON'S DRY GOODS ADVER SEE ATRES' Boot and Shoe adver-

BRIDGEPORT TIME TABLE.

HOUSATONIC B.

NAUGATUCK B. B. DIED. In Newtown, Feb. 2tst, Mrs. Sarah Dibble, aged 68 years id 10 months.

TOTICE.—The members of EMPIRE OTICE, —The members of parting Engine for Solve, to stend the function of the Engine House, to morrow (Friday) afteration, at helipsone o'clock, to attend the funeral of their late comrade, Phillipludge. Per order Foremen.

J. L. ROSERTS, Sec'y.

BENE EST RIDERE! A SHARPLEY'S BPSICHOR

PROM SHARPLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA COMPOSED OF TEN TALENTED ARTISTS, WILL GIVE ONE CONCERT ONLY,

On FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH St WHEN THEY WILL PRESENT THEIR OBIGINAL CHALLENGE PROGRAMME! EXCELLING IN SONG, DANCE, MIRTH, WIT, AND

A CARD.—The Manager trusts the public will not con
this matchiess organization with the many mash comb
or vagabond troupes, itinerating through the country.
offer you the most original and unique performance as
presented and performed by Artists of schnowledged a
who have for many years been the Laganus Favour's
COME, SEE AND SE CONVINCED.

Front Seate reserved for Lagies and their Escort
Thours open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 3 o'c
Sharpley's Sable Songuter, and Corncrois & Sharp
Meiodica for sale at the door.
For full particulars see Fosters, Pictorials, Descri
Sheets, and Programmes

FOR NEW YORK.—The

well known and commodicus
REIDGEPORT, Lapt. CHARLES WEEKS,
Bridgeport from Railroad Wharf every Tuesday,

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight agons, 1 lew York. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent, office 105 Be TEA AND COFFEE TERRELL'S SALGON.

THE PLACE TO GET ALL KINDS OF CONFECTIONERY PRESH, IS AT NO.218 MAIN STREET. DLANK BOOKS-Of all kinds kept on hand or made to on GEO. S. SANFORD, No. 2 Ex

PRIED PEACHES—Caif on BOST WICK, 200 Hain agreet, if you wish dried reaches atra nice quality. He has just received a large lot DICTURE FRAMES

GRAVINGS AND LITHOGRAS

NELEGRAPH

JAILY ADVERTISER AND FARMER. By the AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S PRINTING LINE ice, 62] Water St., |up stairs,| opposite foot of State st.

NO TELEGRAPH TO-DAY.

THE BRIDGEPORT FARMER fifty years. It has a larger circulation in Fairfield and ield Counties than any other paper issued, offering nts and Manufacturers a good medium for adve

On account of our large edition we are obliged to put the Weekly Farmer to press about noon on Thursday in order to get the papers into the mails in season. Advert reafter must, hand in their favors on Wednesday nds in the country will also be obliged to send in their favors by the mails on Wednesday.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

JOB PAINTING OFFICE

PAIRFIELD AND LITCHFIELD CO'S. POMEROY AND MORSE nent two of the

FASTEST STEAM PRESSES NOW MADE and ALL OF THE LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES oth plain or fancy, at short notice and at LOWER

RATES than any other Office in the State. Those in want of work of any kind, are invited to mine styles, and learn prices-for we are detered to do our work QUICKER, NEATER, AND CHEAPER THAN ANY OF OUR COMPETITORS. WEDDING & VISITING CARDS AND LITOGRAPHING.

connected with a large Engraving and Litograp in this line at FIRST PRICES AND AT SHORT NOTICE

MISCELLANEOUS.

COUND.—A Ladies MOURNING PIN, which the owner can have by addressing the subscriber Bridgeport, and describing the same, and paying the cost this advertisement. GEORGE FOLLIETT. feb 27 Sd*

THE EAST BRIDGEPORT TERPSICHOREAN CLUB WILL GIVE THEIR NINTH SOIREE

At STAPLES' HALL, OR THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 28. Music by Wheeler & Wilson Quadrille Band.
Trkets 50 cents. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock.

Per order Committee.

feb 26 3d

F. W. PECK, Sec'y.

FOR SALE.—Two first class Violins.
One of them has been tested, and is known to be a very superior instrument, and will be sold cheap. Apply to J. H. SADLER, 94 10 Surdevant Block, between the hours of 6 and a n the evening.

Bridgeport, Feb. 25, 1861.

MPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO BOBSE, COW, SHEEP, OR HOG. THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.

For Horses it is indispensable in promoting and sustaining the animal functions in health and vigor. For Milch Cow-is invalue ale, increasing the quantity and improving the For Horses II is includentable to vigor. For Mitch Cows all the animal function in the health and vigor. For Mitch Cows it is invaled the increasing the quantity and improving the quality of milk. For Seasta nothing can compare with if for feeding quickly. For Sheep and Pigs the effects produced in one month will exceed all expectation.

This Food can only be had Genuite in the United States by applying to the Comit gives, or his appointed Agents. Depot. 28 Sroadway, New York.

Price: 14 dols. per Cals, cortaining 448 mixings, with measure enclosed; halfCusk, containing 224 mixings. Price 4 dols. A Remittance must accompany each Order.

None are Genuine without the Signature being affixed to each Measure—

JOSEPH THORLEY.

Sole Agent for Bridgeport, Conn.,

JULIUS W. KNOWLITON, End Centre Bridge.

27 Agents wanted in every city and town in the United Sintes where none are already appointed. "ch 25 lydkw100

KEEP INSURLD!

DANIEL HATCH, Agent,

CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST LOSS OF DAMAGE

IN SOME OF THE BEST

HARTFORD AND NEW HAVEN COMPANIES. He is also Agent for the AMERICAN TEMPERANCE HPE INSURANCE COMPANY, whose rates are lower than any other Mutnet Company. A share of patronage solicited.

NOTICE. — The business heretofore conducted by the late 1. M. Conklin as undertaker, will hereafter be continued by the subscriber. Persons having occasion to employ a hearse, can be accommodated by leaving their orders with me at the store of HaLL & ALLEN, 216 Main street, to which particular attention will be paid. 16b2) 3 md

GAS CHANDELIERS & FIXTURES. The authoribera having taken the room formerly occapied by the Bridgeport Library, are prepared to furnish their cutsoners with the latest styles of GHANDELHERS, FENDANTS, BRACKETS, PORTABLES, SHADES, &C. PORTABLES, SHADES, &C. BOOTH & CO.,

No. 21½ Wall street, over Lewis Bookstore.

feb 25

feb 25

CAS AND STEAM FITTING

By experienced workmen. All orders left at our office.

No. 21 Wall street, or at our shop in Middle street, will receive prompt attention. PIPE AND FITTINGS for sale in quantities to suit the purchaser. S. C. BOOTH & CO.,

No. 21 Wall street, over Lewis' Bookstore, feb 25

WANTED TO RENT .- A house at the NFW YORK STORE, No. 7 Sterling Block.
Bridgeport, Feb. 26, 1261. DAILY PAPERS!

ALL THE LEADING NEW VORK DAILIES CAN BE FOUND AT

DUNL'AP'S, 234 Main Street.

WEEKLY PAPERS! ALL THE LEADING MISCELLANEOUS WEEKLY PAPERS

CAN BE FOUND AT BUNLAP's, 234 Main Street.

LETTER PAPER, EVELOPES, &c.

BUNLAP'S, 234 Main Street

OLD FASHIONED MOLASSES CANDY.

AT TERRELL'S SALOON.
TRY IT. DRIED BLACKBERRIES—The best no the market can be found at BOSTWICK'S. PRUNES—A nice lot of new Prunes just received by BOSTWICK, 290 Main street. BEANS—A lot of very fine Beans just neceived by BOSTWICK, 290 Main street.

DRUNES .- A beautiful lot of Prunes The first of the season-just imported—a

D. BOSTWICK'S, 290 Main street. A RARE CHANCE to purchase the VAN HOESEN CHALLENGE WASHING

MACHINE. in the counties of Fairfield, Litchfield, and Hartford in the State of Connecticut. Obliged to soil part of our patent in order to procure money for carrying on our hadness, the above counties are offered for sale. An examination will convince any one that our Machine possesses many qualities superior to any other. Simple and easy of construction, they are easily manufactured. Useful accomplishing their work, and easily managed, they are readily soid. This is indeed a spiculid chance forward manufacture. Full parties have forwarded immediately on application to

IAS. W. BRNHAM. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

CORBIN'S WORM DESTROYING
SYRUP.—This invaluable remedy for the extermination
of worms in children, has now become a fixed fact that it is
the only reliable medicine known. For sale by

R. S. JARVIS TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S NEW BOOK JUST SPECIVED AND FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES. BY

BREAD, CAKE & CRACKER BAKERY. COMMISSION MERCHANT & BROKER. REVOLUTION AT THE SOUTH! FIRST GREAT BATTLE :

1,000 BARRELS OF CRACKERS TAKEN PRISONERS!



Proclamation of the People. Fellow Citizens of Connecticut general and Ladies and Gentlemen of Bridgepo in particular:—Another encroachme

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOTS AND SHOES

C. H. AVRES

AT COST :

WILL SELL

FOR THIRTY DAYS

HIS ENTIRE STOCK

BOOTS AND MHOES

ALL KINDS OF WORK MADE TO ORDER OF THE BEST MATERIAL AT SHORT NOTICE. REPAIRING

DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

WM. M. AVRES, Assistant.

STEREOSCOPES! STEREOSCOPIC INSTRUMENTS AND

CAN BE SEEN BY CALLING AT NO. 2 EXCHANGE PLACE. UCTION! AUCTION

A UCTION:

AUCTION AND SALES ROOMS,

NO. 11 STATE STREET, (BAYLIES BLOCK.)

OPENING OF THE FALL CAMPAIGN:
PRIVATE SALES TEROUGH THE DAY:
AUCTION SALES EVERY EVENING!
I would call the attention of the citizens of Bridgeport and vicinity to the fact that there is a permanently established Auction Room in this city, having been in successful operation for the last four years, and conducted upon the most fair and honorable principles. Our stock consists of a general assortment of goods, such as Yankee Notions of all kinds, Jeweiry. Cuttery, Brittannia and Plated Ware, Boots and Shoes, Traveling Bags, Umbrellas, Brushes of all kinds, Crockery and Glass Ware, Wooden and Tin Ware, new and second-hand Stoves, new and second-hand Furniture, Clocks, Looking Glassee, Pictures, and, in fact, everything that can be called to:

called for.

We also buy or sell on commission all kinds of Merchandise, Household Furniture, and property of every description. Real Estate sold at reasonable rates; also the highest price in cush or trade paid for old fron Brass, Pewier, Zinc, Copper, Lead, Rage, Feathers, and old Rubber.

We have also a store two doors above our old stand, expressly for the accommodation of those who wish to dispose of stocks of goods, arrangements for which can be made on reasonable terms.

Wanted immediately, 2,000 lbs. good Hen's Feathers, in quantities of 10 lbs. and upwards, for which cash will be paid.

JAMES W. BEACH.

JUST PUBLISHED!
HOPES AND FEARS, or Scenes from the Life of a Spinster; by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," "Heartsease," etc. Received and for sale by GEO. S. SANFORD, No. 2 Exchange Place.

RECEIVED THIS DAY FIFTY NEW KINDS OF CANDY. CALL AND SEE THEM AT

TERRELL'S SALOON. HOT OYSTERS-At

TERRELL'S SALOON, GOLD HUNTING CHRONO-METERS.—Gold Hunting Lever .Watches suita for Ladies or Gentlemen. Do with Open Dials. J. C. BLACKMAN, No.2 Exchange Place

\$22,00—For a beautiful NEW GOLD WATCH, Ladies size, warranted a perfect time keeper.
Also SPCOND HAND GOLD WATCHES rom J. C. BLACKMAN'S. DICKLES .- Those who want an extra nice article can always find them at D. BOSTWICK'S, 290 Main street

MISS GILBERT'S CAREER. Ad American Story; by J. G. Holland, author of The mb Letters, Bitter Sweet, etc., etc. Received and for it SANFORD'S, No. 2 Exchange Place.

SCHOOL BOOKSall kinds now in use kept constantly on hand. Ge SANFORD'S STEWART SYRUP—Just the thing for indian Pudding and Buckwheat Cakes. The real genutice can always be found at D BOSTWICK'S, 290 Main street.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES.

By Samuel Smiles, author of "Self Help" and "Life
Gen Siephenson." For sale by SANFORD EVERETT'S LIFE OF WASHING-TON.—A life of Geotge Washington by the Hon. Ed ward Everett; complete in one volume. Price \$1,00. Re ceived and for sale by

TYEAS! TEAS! TEAS! FNGLISH BREAKFAST TEA! BLACK AND GREEN TEAL A FRESH LOT OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY L ESTI OK, 290 Main Street.

W. W. HOLCOMB, COMMISSION MERCHANT

REAL ESTATE BROKER.

RENTING AND LEASING OF TENE MENTS.

SETTLING OF ESTATES, &c., &c.,

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE all the building lots in East Bridgeport belonging P. T. Barnum, Esq. These lots comprise at desirable locations to be found in the State, rapid increase of manufacturing interests in this vicinity will advance the value of these lots beyond any procedent Persons wishing to secure for themselves a good home at a low figure, now have the opportunity. Terms made east inquire of WM. W. HOLCOMB, Real Estate Broker, 60

NOTICE-

PERSONS HAVING

TENEMENTS TO LET OR LEASE,

HIRE TENEMENTS.

WM. W. HOLCOMB

REAL ESTATE BROKER, NO. 60 WATER STREET, BRIDGEPORT.

OR SALE-Twelve acres of land on Fairfield avenue. This tract of land fronts twenty-five rods on Fairfield avenue. The whole is suitable for a garden, or would make a splendid country seat. Apply to WM. W. HOLCOMB, Real Estate Broker, 60 Water sreet.

100 BBLS. FLOUR.

FOR SALE— The fine brick house No. 29 Keeler's Block, Elm street. Also the end house and half of the adjoint of Elm street. This is a rare chance for an investment. The payments can be made to suit the purchaser. Inquire of W. HOLCOMB. Real Estate Broker 60 Water street. 6d

FOR SALE-A fine dwelling-house and store in East Bridge-port, 92 by 150 feet; will be sold a low figure. Terms made easy. Apply to WM. W. HOL-OMB, Real Esta te Broker.i60 Water street. A FARM FOR SALE OR EX-

GHANGE.—A good farm, containing one hundred acres, situated about four miles above Birmingham, on the Housatonic river. It has one of twenty seet fail clear of freshets. The buildings are: a good saw mill, and a building suitable for a grist mill of for running small saws, planing, &c., with a large dwelling-house, two barns, sheds, &c. This property wit) se sold cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for real estate in the city of Bridgeport. Apply to WM. W. HOLCOMB, Real Estate Broker, 60 Waterstreet.

FARM FOR SALE .-A farm, containing thirty-five acres, situated about four miles from Bridgeport, mostly under good calityation. with a fine new dwelling house and a good barn -a desirable location, low price, and terms made casy. Apply to W.M. W. HOLCOMB. Real Estate Broker, 60 Water street.

FOR SALE-Several very desirable residences in the city, also in East Bridgeport Also several farms situated all the way from one to ten miles from Bridge-equire of WM. W. HOLCOMB, Real Estate Agent

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

Twenty fine new top and no top bug
gles. Apply to WM. W. HOLCOMB, of
to D. W. THOMPSON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TDOLPHO WOLFE'S AROMATIC A SUPERLATIVE. TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PURE HOLLAND GIN. FOR MEDICAL AND PRIVATE USE WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE COGNIAC BRANDY, mported and bouted by himself, warranted pure and the sest quality, with his certificate on the bottle, and his seal or

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PUBE PORT WINE,

udolpho wolfe's pure sherry WINE imported and bottled by himself, the same as Port Wi

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE MADERIA WINE, mported and bottled by himself for private an medicina ase, the best Wine ever offered to the trade in nottles. This wine is warranted perfectly pure.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S URE JAMAICA RUM, COTCH AND IRISH WHISKEY.

TO THE PUBLIC. I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a mer-chann of thirty years' residence in the city of New York, that what I pledge and testify to with my seal, ny label, and my certificate, is correct, and can be relied upon by every pur-chaser. Physicians who use Wines and Liquors in their practice, thould give the preference to these articles.

For sale by all respectable Druggists and Apothecaries.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, SOLE MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF THE SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, 18 20 AND 22 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK ALL OF UDOLPHO WOLFE'S

BOTTLED LIQUORS ARE; KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND FOR SALE HOUGH & CURTIS' NEW DRUG STORE, CORNER MAIN | AND BEAVER

STREET. JAMES W. BEACH, AUCTIONEER.
In addition to the large sale of Fancy Goods which comnences to-day at
219 MAIN STREET, STURDEVANT BLOCK. HAVE SECURED A VERY LARGE BANKRUPT STOCK OF

FURS.

To which I wish to call the especial attention of the lad as they must be sold without regard to the cost. OFFICE OF HOUSATONIC RAIL-OFFICE OF HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY—BRIDGEPORT, CT., FEFY Sth.
1851.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the
Stockholders of the Housatonic Railroad Company will be
holden at the office of the President of said Company, in the
city of Bridgeport, on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February,
1861, at 5.00 o'clock. In the afternoon, for the purpose of
electing a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for
the transaction of any business proper to be brought before
said meeting.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the
22d instant, both dates inclusive.
By order of the Stockholders.
18b 6 14d&2w37

J. T. LAWRENCE, Secretary

PAPER OF ALL KINDS.

DUNLAP'S, 934 Main Street DIVIDEND NO. II.—THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S
OFFICE, BRIDGEFORT, CT., FEB'S 8, 1861.—The Directors
have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent. on
the Capital Stock, payable 15th hat.
The Transfer Book will be closed from the 12th 12 the 19th
finet, inclusive.
Teb 8 6da 2w98
H. NIGHOLS, Treas.

HATS. CAPS, FURS, &C.

M. PERRY, DEALER AIN AND CAPS GENTLEMEN'S PURS, BUFFALO ROBES.

BUCK MITTERS. Trunks, traveling bágs, umbrellas, canes, COLLARS, TIES, &c., &c.

32 STATE STREET, (HENRY SHELTON'S OLD STAND.)

CLOT HING. THE RUSH HAS COMMENCED AT BEACH'S

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTAB. LISHMENT,

NO. 5 STERLING BLOCK, MAIN STREET,

W. E. BOOTH

Continues to have charge of the cutting department at SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER at short notice.

G. E. BEACH.

NECESSITY AND INTEREST

Are considerations that most influence

C. M. HATCH & CO.. MERCHANT TAILORS. OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THEIR

and give their personal attention to the most minute detail

C. M. HATCH, 230 MAIN STREET. WITH WATEROUS THE HATTER

TO THE PUBLIC. Notwithstanding the attempts that have seen made to throttle me in my business, " I. JOHN, AM HERE," And I hope, by the continued patrocage of an intelligent and sympathizing public, to be enabled to remain here. Tankful for past favors, I will continue to produce gar-nesis that will be an honor to the artist, an ornament to the wearer and to the pocket, the very essence of economy. NO. 67 WATER STREET.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., WOULD INFORM ALL IN WANT OF

WINTER CLOTHING

THE BEST MATERIALS, And all who want to obtain a nice garment at half its value, are invited to call. Another opportunity like this will not occur again. Remember the place, NO. 6 STATE STREET.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN. THE PLACE TO BUY FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, CUSTOM WORK, AND READY MADE CLOTHING, MASON WHITE'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM NASON WHITE?'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM
New Goods almost daily received. Our assortment for
Over Coatings consists of Alpine, Esquimsux, Whiney and
Castor Beavers, of various colors. For Fine Frock Coats
we have French, English, German and American Cloths.
For Pants a large assortment of Fancy Cassimeres and Black
Docskins. And for Vests, Veltvets, Silk and Cassimere; and
under the supervision of MR. P. GROUNDESON, made to
order by first class workmen, and at the lowest possible rates
THE READY MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is in
charge of MR. P. LESSER; and we have now the largest
and best assortment of Ready Made Clothing that we have
ever been able to show, cheaper than the cheapest.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds, a complete
a ssortment, cheap for cash. NO. 77 WATER STREET.

WARNER'S CLOTHING
STORE, 59 WATER ST., HALL'S BLOCK,
NEARLY OPPOSITE R. R. DEPOT, BRIDGEPORT. NEARLY OFFOSIA B. R. BERTON BRIDGE VALA.
ALL KINDS OF JARMENTS made at the shortest notice,
in the latest styles, and by experienced workmen.
READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every description, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, of all styles, and at all prices.

ALL IN WANT of goods in our line are invited to give us a call as we are sure we can suit them both in price and quality.

NEW AND SECOND HAND CLOTHING STORE. Clothing Cleaned and Repairing done in the best style and shortest notice at 3" Water st et, opposite Depot, by

A. SAMUEL. All Clothes brought to be Cleaned, will be Repaired and made overto look as good as new by a practical Tailor when required, and on very reasonable terms.

N. B.—Goods entrusted to me not giving entire satisfacaction. will be no charge.

MEDICAL

E. SANFORD, M. D.,
Has removed bisoffice and residence to No. 33 Beaver street,
second door west of Broad street. Office hours from 8 to 10
A. M., and from 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M. References—J. T.
Denison, Fairfield, Conn.; Dr. Chas. Skiff, Brooklyn, N. Y.;
Dr. H. A. Collier, Springfield. H. NORTON, M. D., AT HIC PHYSI CIAN & SURGEON,

NO. 65 BEAVER STREET, BRIDGEPORT. E. GREGORY, M. D.,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, SECOND FLOOR, OVER THE DRUG STORE, NOBLE STREET



ERYBODY. — STARTLING DISCLOSURES. — Dr. TEL-LER'S great work for the mar-ried, or for those contemplating LER's great work for the marriege—200 pages, full of PLATES. Price 25 cents—ent to all parts under seal, by mail POST PAID. 600,000 copies sold the past year. The single married, and the married happy. A Lecture on Lese, or how to choose a partner; a complete work on Midwiferf. It concess a partner complete work on Midwiferf. It could be worked to published—warranted to be worth three times the amount of the married or postage stamp enclosed. sked for it. 25 cents in specie or postage stamps enclosed, will secure a copy by teturn of mail.

DR. TELLER has devoted a lifetime to the cure of disease on which this book treats. Address J. TELLER, M. D., No 5 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y.

Dr. Vichols' Female Pills, \$1 a box, with full direction s.—

Married ladies should not use them. Seat by real!. Address Dr Teller, as above.

A BOOK FOR EV

MISCELLAN BOUS. ONE THOUSAND KEROSENE
LAMPS—At manufacturers prices. For sale at
S. S. JARV 18', Agv., No. 2 Sterling Block. A JOURNEY IN THE BACK COUNTRY—By Frederick Law Obsisted, author of "A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States," etc., etc., For sale by SUPERFINE WHITE LAID

COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER.
AT 75 CENTS PER REAM. HALF REAM PACKAGES AT SANFORD'S BOOKSTORE. ed from the 17th to the 19th

B. NIGHOLS, Treas.

DRIED CURRANTS—A choice lot
just received by BOSTWICE, 290 Mein street. DRY GOODS. &C.

\$20,000 WORTH OF GOODS TO BE SOLD AT THE

DURING THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND IN

first class fancy good stores.

NO TIME TO ENUMERATE

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN PLEASE CALL PRICES.

THE GOODS MUST BE BRING WHAT THEY WILL.

REMEMBER.

THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS

STERLING RIGOW.

GRAND OPENING E. BIRDSEY & CO.'S MAMMOTH CASH STORE, DRY GOODS AND CARPETS

SPRING TRADE.

NEW STYLES DRESS GOODS. ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS IN GREAT VARIETY. SPLENDID DELAINES CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST. ELEGANT NEW SILKS, BLACK AND FANCY, VERY LOW. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY A SILK! BALMORALS! BALMORALS!!

CHEAP! CHEAP!! Also a few, more of those CHEAP PRINTS—fast colors heapest goods ever offered in the city. ally; all of which will be sold CHEAPER THAN EVER.

EXTRA WIDTH,

CALL AT BIRDSEY'S. SEE THA BARGAINS. GREAT BARGAINS!

BROWN SHEETINGS. BLEACHED SHIRTINGS

DENIMS. STRIPES, &C., &C. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C. Largest assortment of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES ever afore offered, at VERY LOW PRICES. OUR SPACIOUS CARPET ROOM MATTS, MATTINGS, AND BUGS, At lower prices than ever heard of in Bridgeport, ALL BOUGHT FOR CASH

CALL AND EXAMINE. R. BIRDSRY & CO., 228 MAIN STREET. E BIRDSEY & CO.

Would respectfully invite the attention of the pe of Bridgeport and vicinity to their

LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF PAPER HANGINGS just received. Persons wanting any thing in this line will find the LARGEST and BEST assortment in the city, and also can have it put on by an experienced hand at SHORT NOTICE. E. BIRDSEY & CO., 228 MAIN ST.

PRACTICAL ECONOM ILLUSTRATED BY S. C. PATTERSON & CO. DO YOU WANT A PAIR OF PANTS WORTH \$7.

BUY TWO AND THREE-QUARTER YARDS OF CASSIMERE FOR..... TRIMMINGS.....

Take them home to your wife and have them made up, and you have saved \$3 50. THE SAME IS TRUE IN REGARD TO A COAT. THE SAME IS TRUE IN REGARD TO A VEST.

Cassimeres, and Vestings, by the yard, cut or made up in the best manner by first-rate workmen. 10,000 YARDS BLEACHED MUSLIN AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

These are the times that prove the cheaper system. Cloths

BALES BROWN SHEETING CHEAP. 20 PIECES NEW STYLES DE LAINS

TABLE DAMASK,

PRINTS, and PLANNELS,

TOWELLING,

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

996 MAIN ATREET.

MEDICINES, &f. RNICA ! ARNICA !! ARNICA

BAYMOND & CO. FOUR DISTINCT PREPARATIONS OF ARNICA. LINIMENT, STRENGTHENING PLASTERS, OINTMENT AND ROLL

SALVE. Constituting the most powerfu and efficacious externa remedies offered to the American public. No Limiment, no Strongthening Plasters, no Olintment, no Roll Salve, equal to them. We challenge a trial in the most obstinate cases where all other remedies have failed. They are giving universal satisfaction to all purchasers. Sales large. A very limited sale of other Preparations will be made where these are introduced. Range of diseases adapted to cure printed on the control of the co

ARNICA! ARNICA! ARNICA! EVERY PAMILY MUST ADOPT ARNICA PREPARATIONS! For sale by all the principal Druggists and Storekeeper syerywhere. Purchase no other Arnica Preparations burs. [may 26 t/d&tfw61] RAYMOND &CO.



well known propulations. Well known propulations that the same propulation and pronounces it far superior to anything she ever used for the hair. It is easily applied, does not soil in the least—has no disagreeable odor, increases the growth of hair, prevents its falling off, and often cures the growth of hair, prevents its falling off, and often cures the growth of hair, prevents its falling off, and often cures the growth of hair, prevents its falling off, and often cures the

does not soil in the least—has no disagreeable odor, increases the growth of hair, prevents its failing off, and often cures the headache. I forward you this certificate unsoil cited, because I think an article that will do what your Hair Regenerator Will, should be widely known. I think it is the best article for the hair now in use. Respectfully, &c.,

REV. JACOE STRANS, Newburyport, Mass.

"I tike the Hair Regenerator and Dressing very much."

REV. GEO. W. WOODING, Hartford, Ct.

"I unhesitatingly pronounce it an invaluable article from the effect on my one head."

S. A. Hill, wife of Rev. Henry Hill, Manchester, N. H.

"It rendered my hair soft and glossy."

"I fee loon Redent that it operates not as a dye, but to restore the roots to their natural healthy state."

REV. E. M. KELLOG, Nashua, N. H.

"I most cheerfully recommend it to all persons."

REV. C. RUSSELL, Littleton, N. H.

NOVEMBER I.—MESSES, HENRY P. WILSON & CO.: I have no heatiancy in saying, in my opinion, Mrs. Wilson's Hair Regenerator and Hair Dressing are the best hair preparations now in use. I shall continue to use them with pleasure.

REV. H. H HARTWELL, Lawrence, Mass.

NOVEMBER.—MESSES. HENRY P. WILSON & CO.: I have need your Hell. Researce.

November.—Messrs. Henry P. Wilson & Co.: I have used your Hair Regenerator and Hair Dressing, and ave received great benefit from them. I deem the articles worthy of high commendation, and cheerfully recommend them to all who want to restore gray hair to its original color, or to any who want to restore gray hair to its original color, or to any who want to restore gray hair to its original color, or to any who want to restore gray hair to its original color, or to any who want to restore gray hair to its original color, or to any who want to restore gray hair to its original color, or to hose whose hair is falling from the nead, or humors, or to those whose hair is falling from the nead. head.

MESSES. HENRY P. WILSON & CO.: I deem Mrs. Wilson's
Hair Regenerator and Hair Dressing the standard articles of
all hair preparations. I have, in many instruces, known them
to restore the hair where it had failen off, remove dandruff,
restore the hair to its original color, cure entirely the most
painful headaches—and in some instances most serious humors. Personally, have been a sharer in several of these
benefits.

REV. HENRY HILL, Manchester, N. H.

Mrs. Wilson's Hair Dreasing is put up in large bottles, and retails for 37 cents per bottle, and for dressing the hair of any person, young or old, there is not its equal in the world. It will make the hair everything you wish it to be, and moreover, it has a perfume that is infinitely superior to any of the fashionable extracts, either foreign or American, which alene should entitle it to a place on every lady's tollet table.

Use the Regenerator before retiring at night, and in the morning apply a little of the Dressing, and your hair will be your more lifelike in color and beauty.

Use nothing on your hair but these preparations, and use less according to directions, and we warrant you a good teathy bead of heir. hese according to directions, and we warrant you a good sealthy head of hair.

Manufactured and sold at wholesale by HENRY P. WILSON & CO., Manchester, N. H., to whom all letters should be addressed. For sale in Bridgeport by HOUGH & CUR2118, corner of Main and Beaver street.

sep 26

MEDICAL

CANCER CURED WITHOUT PAIN

CANCER CURED WITHOUT PAIN

AND WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE—

I have devoted many years of time and close investigation to the cure of Cancers, and have at last an unmistakable reimedy for this most distressing and dangerous form of Scrofula. So successful have I been in my mode of treatment, and so certain am I of my shifty to do what I promise, that in all cases where I undertake a cure, I do not hesitate to warrant that it shall be effected.

REMEMBER THAT YOUR CANCERS CAN BE CURED,

AND THAT I CAN CURE YOU.

DR. BABGOCK is, the original Cancer Doctor of New England, and the only one who removes Cancers without pain—All others are but imitators, induced by his success to profess themselves Cancer Doctors. Plenty of references to those 4 ho have been cured can be seen at my office.

Orders from abroad promptly attended to. A fee of \$1 must accompany each order, or no notice will be taken of it. White Swellings, Elip Diseases, Birth Marks, Scrofulous and Mailgnant Ulcers, Diseases of the Mouth and Throat, Ulceration of the Bones, Tetter, Scald Head, and all Diseases of the Skin, PERMANENTLY CURED.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—About two years ago, a spot made its appearance upon my nose, which, though at first I though little of it, soon proved to be that dreaded disease, called Cancer. Dreading to have it cur out, and also having little confidence in the knife treatment, it had been growing from one AND A HALF to two years, when seeting the advertisement of Dr. N. BARCOCK, of this city, and a so hearing him spoken of as being skillful in the removal of Gaucer by means of plasters, and that, too, without pain, I; it myself under his care, and in a few days learned by expetence the entire truth of what had been said of him. The Carcer came out, and the wound quickly healed over without definitely satisfactory, and that I feel myself entirely cured. I most cheerfully certify to the knowledge and skill of Br. Barcock, in the treatment of my cancers, and do recommend him to all such as may be afflicted with this dreadf

DR. N. BABCOCK.

NO. 127 GEORGE STREET, NEW HAVEN. dec 14

MISCELLANEOUS. NOTICE.—The books of THAYER
& STEVENS may be found at their New Store, 14
State street, whore they will be happy to see their friends
and customers Those who have unsettled accounts with
them are requested to call and settle the same at their earlies
convenience. THAYER & STEVENS, 14 State street.
Bridgeport, January 19th. 1881.

GAS AND STEAM FITTING.—The subscribers hereby give notice that they can hereafter be found at their shop in Middle street, ready to attend to the orders of all those who wish anything in the Gas and Steam Fitting Line.

8. G. BOOTH & CO. dec 29 OHN BARR & CO.,

Forty-five ceats, therefore, is the cost of a barrel of first the SOFT SOAP. Recipe for making different kinds of Soap, and free, by addressing Depot of Company.

LEWIS, JAMES & Co., Philadelphia. The SAPONIFIER can be had of any respectable storeoper in the country in the coun A BOTTUM & chines repaired, Cloci and Watches cleaned an repaired Jewelry repaired Saws filed and set Pare sols, Umbrellas and Sprin

A. BOTTUM. Ifeb 12 tfd I TO THE LADIES.

HOOP SKIRTS
REPAIRED AND PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER. The articles can be left at the Skirt Factory, corner Water and Gilbert street, or at the Music Store of J. J. DUNLAP Main st. A VERY NICE ARTICLE of LETTER PAPER

AT 6 CENTS PER QUIBE.

CAN BE BAD AT

SANFORD'S BOOKSTORE. SUPERFINE WHITE RULED AT \$1,25 PER REAM, PUT UP IN HALF REAM PACKAGES

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP is for sale by 8. 8. JARVIS. RUBBER HOSE-Of the best q

GEORGE S. SANFORD,

NO. 2 EXCHANGE PLACE.

MEDICINES. COPYRIGHT SECURED. HE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY POR PARALES. DB. MATI ISON'S INDIAN EMMENA-



This celebra ed Vo. se Medicine possessing virtues unknown of any thing else of the kind, and proving effectual after a others have failed, is designed for hot starvied and single ladies, and is the verbest thing known for the purpose, as it will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstructions, from any cause, and after othe remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. It will also present obstructions, taken just before each monthly period, must therefore of the greatest value to married ladies, whihing to avoid the evil of a templify increase. OVER ONE THOUSAND

OBSTINATE CASE. Achieved their remedian is designed of the off to cure; also that it is warranted as represent RESPECT, or the preciously be refunded. EP BI MIT ATIONS. None genuine or warranted chased directly of Dr. M., or at his Office. From only at DR. MATTISON'S REBINEDIAL INSTISTED

a Pamphlet on DISEASES OF WOMEN and on Prescate Diseases generally: also Chrentars, giving this information, with the most undoubted references and testimonials, without which no adve utsing physicism or medicine of this kind is deserving of ANY CONFIDENCE WHATEVER.

DR. MATTISON is the only educated physician in Providence, if not in New England, who makes a speciality of Private Diseases, and he gives the very best retorences and testimonials, both of his konesty and his safe. If there ARE any others, LET THEM 10 THE SAME, otherwise, you rad better keep away from them.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. Write your address platinly, and direct to DR. MATTISON, as above.

jan 25.

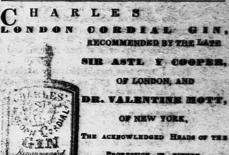
These facts being indisputs bie, we have us to the motor or motive power of the heart, in the air we breathe coming in contact with ed corpuscies of the blood emits electricity, over which expels the blood and sends it time temporary.

409 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ERE'S HEALTH FOR THE MILLION. Purify the blood, cleans and strengthen the syst and remove all pains and bad belings by the use of the great

SHERRY WINE BITTERS! rheum, pimples on the sace, and an annual state of the interest of the root of disease at first, and performs a cure with amost magic quickness. Sold for the low price of 25 cents for a pint or trial bottle; 37; cents for 1 quart; 75 cents for 2 quarts, and 31 25 for the 4 quart or world's size.

DR. E. R. GLARK, Manafacturer, Shairon, Mass,; and



91 Liberty St. NEW-YORK THE SAFEST AND MOST DELICIOUS BEVERAGE IN THE WORLD.

ALSO, SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE DELIC VIN DE LA NOBLES

EYE, EAR AND THROAT



极基

Analysis of the red corpuscies of the blood show them to be compounds of iron, sulphur and phosphorous.

The air we breathe, we know to contain a very large pro-portion of oxygen.

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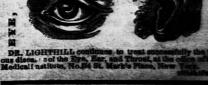
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SPEECH OF HON. O. S. FERRY. DELIVERED IN CONGRESS ON THURSDAY. JANUARY 24, 1861.

[Published in conformity to an agreemen with the Norwalk Gazette, as a recompense for its publication of Rev. Dr. Van Dyke's Sermon on Abolitionism. For our views on this speech see editorial column.

Mr. SPEAKER:—I recognize to day but two parties in this country: the party of law and order, and the party of revolution; the party which would preserve the Federal Government and the party which would destroy that Government; the Unionists and the Disunionists. The rapid growth of the latter organization, which, emerging from the larking-places of conspiracy a little more than two months ago, has in that short space of time, nt in several of the Stat tes, and has become dominant in several of the States, and has led thousands of citizens into open rebellion against the Government, requires of us a careful scrutiny into the avowed reasons for so unnatural a revolt, and an impartial investigation of its origin, of the objects of its leaders, and of the results to which it tends. On the other hand, the absolute necessitions of the contraction of the contraction of social order. ty which exists for the maintenance of social order demands of us that we ascertain and adopt the mos effective methods for the preservation of the social fabric. The consideration of the measures reported cessarily involves the inquiries which I have just indicated.

In the manifestoes published by the disunionists for their own justification, I find various circumstances assigned as fur shing sufficient reasons for re-bellion. The first but Abraham Lincoln and bellion. The first hat Abraham Lincoin and Hannibal Hamlin, have een elected President and Vice President of the United States. Was there any violation of the Constitution, any infringement of the law, in the mode of accomplishing that re-sult? None whatever. The result, then, is not, in

But it is said that Abraham Lincoln dislikes slavery, and is of opinion that it will ultimately disappear from the Republic. George Washington, the first President of the United States, held the same views. So did John Adams; so did Thomas Jefferson; so did James Madison; so did James Monroe.

able the people of Ohio to form a State constiproved the act organizing the Territory of Wisconsin, including the present States of Wisconsin and Iowa, with an express prohibition of the existence of slavery therein. So did President Polk, when he slavery therein. So did President Polk, when he signed the act "to establish the territorial govern-ment of Oregon" with the same wise prohibition ed upon "the inhabitants and future States" of that Territory. How, then, can the opinions of President Lincoln upon this subject justify a dissolution of the Union? But we are told that the number of the free States

is increasing more rapidly than that of the slave States; that, in process of time the former will compose three-fourths of all the members of the Union, and will then so amend the Constitution as to secure the abolition of slavery. What if liberty is outstripping slavery in the march of empire?—Will you fetter the indomitable energies of freedom, till it shall limp and halt along at the slow pace of bondage? How can the free States acquire the apprehended prepanderance? When all our territory prehended preponderance? When all our territory sorganized into States; when Kansas, Nebraska, would approve, there will be but twenty-ates against you fifteen, and you are already seven states against you fifteen, and you are alread authorized to add to your number four more from eign acquisition, it is impossible with the States that will be formed out of our present territory to ac-quire the three-fourths requisite to amend the Con-stitution in this respect. This apprehension ceases, then, to be a cause for rebellion. Pexas. Unless you extend our dominions by for-

We are told, however, that the free States will not hesitate, when they are strong enough, to vio-late the Constitution. Such an argument is a sim-ple insult; it is the bald pretense of a traitor seek-ing a cover for his treason. If it proves anything, it demonstrates that no concession that can be made will reach the root of difficulty.

States have enacted laws, which are termed and liberty bills, and which interfere with the I discover that in order to prevent abuse of process under the rendition act, which is so constructed as to be peculiarly liable to such abuse, the Legislatures of some of the northern States have thrown guards around the freedom. guards around the freedom of their people; but with only two or three possible exceptions, without in any wise contravening the Constitution or the laws of the United States. My own State is arraigned. I look at her statute, and find an act, whose purpose seems to be to prevent abuse of pro-cess and the reduction of freemen to bondage, and which, in no degree impairs the rights of claimants under the rendition less. law. I ask if any case has occurred in any State, where a claimant has lost the services of a fugitive through the intervention of process under a personal liberty bill; and I learn that not a single instance of the kind has happened. But, it is added that northern ministers preach,

editors write, and northern orators speak against slavery to the people of the North: and thus the northern mind has become so demoralized as to prefer freedom to bondage. Let, then, southern ministers, editors, and orators, come and answer those of the North; no mob shall tar and feather. hang, or shoot them; if their efforts shall prove , the evils of free speech and a free press

are beyond remedy.

I have new considered the avowed reasons for this rebellion: and, on a fair examination of them. ed to say that they are utterly frivo hous, and such as, in themselves, could never have moved the people of any State to sedition and re-volt. The causes lie deeper; and I now procee dto

tion, in its present shape, is of thirty years although, until the 6th of November last, aded in the dark. It may be traced to the orkings of a single mind, disappointed of a cher-ned ambition—when John C. Calhoun lost the hope of being the successor of Andrew Jackson.
Though destitute of the highest qualities of statesmanship, Mr. Calhoun had, nevertheless, the sagacity to perceive the yet unconscious strength of what complex system of government; how existing compactly in one section of the country, and embracing a pecuniary interest so vast that the mind is unable to grasp it, if its political capabilities could ther of the great parties in the other section, it would be potent to rule, and how, if severed from all parties, it might be able to ruin the Republic.—
All the years of his life, after the disappointment of his ambitious expectations, were spent in ceaseless and successful efforts to unite the slaveholding interest as a single combatant in the political arena. It was necessary, first of all, to defy the sentiment of the civilized world, and to overturn all the consistence of the nearly of the Sentiment. victions of the people of the South, in order to es-tablish among them the dogma that slavery, in it-self is right, a moral, social and political good. He the effort, and the result has been accomplish-ile the nations have stood aghast as they lissd, while the nations have stood aghast as they lisened to this new gospel of bondage proclaimed rom the very temples of liberty. Fearful sacrifices have been made in the course of this revolution of spinion. It was a philosophical necessity that its uccess should overthrow the liberties of those who articipated in it; and in accordance with that necessity, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of elections, the very elements of civil berty, were, one after the other, given up. It was lesirable, in the second place, to imbue the southern mind with theories of government by which reason might be made honorable and rebellion cease to be a crime. The mischevious heresy of secession was revived, and, after many years of denial and lispute, adopted as a fundamental axiom in southern politics.

the chief obstacles to be overcome. They were overcome in the Presidential election of 1844; and the first act in the drama of disunion was accomplished by the annexation of Texas, under the immediate auspices of Mr. Calhoun. Additional strength was gained by the slaveholding interest in slaveholding interest in strength was gained by the slaveholding interest in slavehold to the Rio Grande, and for still further acquisitions to the westward, was the second act. It accomwhich was, more than any other, dear to the country. The Missouri compromise was second only to the Constitution in the affections of the people. A proposition for its repeal was suggested. The disunionists eagerly seized upon that project, and the outrage was consummated. Thousands of Democrats in the free States left their party ranks forever. A seeming indorsement of the legislation of 1854 was obtained by the union of the combined South with a few of the border Northern States, in the election of Mr. Buchanan. But it had become evident that the young and vigorous party which had sprung into existence upon the repeal of the Missonian distribution in the affections of the people. A proposition in the affections of the people. A proposition for its repeal was suggested. The distribution is growing lurid with the fires of St. Dominco.

Meanwhile, the United States of America remains among the foremost of the nations of the earth.—Still beling the continent with its vast domain, possessed of an industry the most diversified of that of any people, retaining agricultural, commercial, manufacturing and mining interests unsurpassed by any in extent and in capacity of development, bound together with iron bands by the great highway of nations whose termini shall be the Atlantic and Pacific shores, and occupied by a people as free, as vir-

sprung into existence upon the repeal of the Missouri compromise—a party which combined all the best elements of the old political organizations of the Republic will remain unimpaired by the madthe North, and would have speedily taken a powerful position at the South but for the despotism which had destroyed all freedom of elections there—would be likely to succeed in 1860. A made-up case was smuggled into the Supreme Court, which proceeded to expound the Constitution in a manner that com-pelled every patriotic jurist in the land to blush for very shame. Slavery was made national by judicial Clearly, then, this is not the cause for disunion.

It is urged, however, that Mr. Lincoln thinks that in the Federal territory at the point of the bayonet.

lavery ought not to expand into free territory. So the disunionists, meanwhile, had been busily at work. They had prepared a scheme of sedition and revolt, to be carried into effect in the event of to enable the people of Ohio to form a State constitution with an express provision to prevent the expansion of slavery into the further State. So did President Madison, when he approved the act to enable the people of Indiana to form a State constitution with the same restrictions. So did President Monroe, when, with his approval, the same conditions were imposed upon the admission of the State of Illinois. So did President Jackson, when he approved the act organizing the Territory of Wisconsin and picture of the government, and struck hands with grand and petty larceny for the accomplishment of its purposes. Everybody stole. Cabinet officers, clerk, custom house officials, postmasters, reveled in theft. Even the restraints of the Spartan law were never not applied. for the griminals were never not applied. were not applied; for the criminals were never punished upon detection, but danced gaily off with their spoil, to plot rebellion against the government which they had first robbed and then betrayed.— Disunion was preparing for its consummation. The infamy of the Dred Scott decision had destroyed the confidence of the nation in the Supreme Court. The infamy of the Lecompton bill and the bound less corruption which was everywhere revealing it-self, had destroyed the confidence in the executive administration. The Republican party had, from the beginning, been mobbed and strangled out of the Southern States. The same fate must be got ready for the Union portion of the Democratic party. The great political conventions, to make nominations for the Presidency, were coming on. That of the Democratic party was to be held in Charleston, the very hotbed of treason. The leaders of disunion contrived to be appointed delegates to it. They demanded the adoption of principles which

nized into States; when Kansas, Neurasaa, h, Washington, Pike's Peak, New Mexico, a, Utah, and the Indian reservation, shall be ers of the Union, with constitutions such as ers of the Union, with constitutions such as desired, the Convention was broken into fragments. The Democrats who stood by the Union were driven to nominate a candidate from the northern section to nominate a candidate from the northern section of the Republic, while the disunionists formed themselves into a compact party prepared to sweep the Southern States. Then followed a political canvass such as the country had never before witnessed. The action of the disunionists in the convention had insured the success of the Republican party. They had now four months before them, in which, under the pretense of opposing that result, they might inflame the popular mind up to the pitch of treason and dismemberment of the Union. No people all the South with here and there are exman in all the South, with here and there an exception along the northern borders, could open his lips in explanation of Republican principles. No of a violent death. The disunionists thus had the field to themselves, so far as the accomplishment of their immediate purposes was concerned. The whole South was inundated with one foul, reeking deluge of falsehood. The objects, the principles, the very persons of Republicans were libeled, day by day, for four long months. Men who had set in Congress with the Republican candidate for Vice President as fellow Democrats, and who therefore

knew the falsity of what they said, imflamed the worst passions of the southern mob by the assertion that Mr. Hamlin was a mulatto. "The poison of asps was under their lips; their tongues would set on fire the course of nature, and were themselves set on fire of hell." The loyal men of the South who perceived the tendency of events stood aghast at what was occuring around them. They could not deny these aspersions without being denounced as the apologists of abolition. The ignorant populace wondered, believed, were inflamed, and thus made fit for the designs of the conspirators. The elec-tion took place, and resulted as everpbody knew it Forthwith " the revolution was precipi tated." While the minds of men were thus heated by passion engendered by misrepresentation, the issue was forced upon them in the seceding States, with no time allowed for reflection and with an in

decent haste that demonstrates both the insincerity

and the incapacity of the managers.

What, now, are the objects of those who have led this movement to its present condition? I answer: in part, the complete overthrow of democratic institutions, and the establishment of an aristocratic, or even monarchical government. The disciples of the Calhoun school have learned to distrust the people, to hate universal suffrage, and to be-lieve in aristocracy. Among the leaders of disunion may be found the victims of disappointed ambition, who, in the reconstruction of society, seeks oppor-tunities of personal advancement; the bold and reckless, who look forward to scenes of adventure; the broken in fortune, who see the avenues to wealth opening to them; wild theorists, who fancy that their schemes will be realized; and martial that their schemes will be realized; and martial spirits, who long for conquests and military glory. Behind all these, stands the mob just beginning to be conscious of its strength and ready for any desperate enterprise. Loyal citizens are silenced by fear. Men of property either join the ranks of the insurgents, in hope of saying something from the wreck, or stand despairingly aloof, hopeless of the future. Let but the ties which bind the States to the Federal Government be broken, and the leaders of the rebellion see glittering before them the prizes of a slaveholding empire, which, grasping Cuba with one hand, and Mexico with the other, shall distribute titles, fame, and fortune, to the foremost

listribute titles, fame, and fortune, to the foremos in the strife.

Such, in my opinion, is the real origin of the present revolt, and such are the motives which inspire its leaders. I do not say that all who are participating in the rebellion share these feelings.—
Thousands of honest men have been deceived by the promoters of revolution, and verily think that they are striking for endangered rights. And what is the result to which all this tends? The first thing which it processes to accomplish is the disin the strife. thing which it proposes to accomplish is the d memberment of the Republic; and this it claim lish is the disthe right to do, without the consent of the Federal government or of the loyal States, but as an exergovernment or of the loyal States, but as an each cise of the plain constitutional powers of the disloyal States. The advocates of this dogma would hide the guilt of rebellion, and the blood and tears under the soft spoken phraseology of hide the guilt of rebellion, and the blood and tears of revolution, under the soft spoken phraseology of secession. They have dug the rotten bones of nullification out of its dishonored grave, and clothing them with the mask and robes of a false legality, have endeavored to conceal from the world the grinning skeleton within. I shall not spend time in exposing the imposture. The government of the United States is a delusion, the Union a sham and the Constitution a sham, if secession be true. I can add nothing to the reasoning which has already been brought to bear upon it. Daniel Webster smote it with his Thor's hammer a generation since;

the general government, and a vast territory ac-quired for the expected southern confederacy. The war with Mexico for the extension of that territory Without diversity of industry, and with labor en-slaved, aristocracy will continue to expand until plished both purposes; but the expected advantage to the slaveholding interest in the regions beyond the Rio Grande was frustrated by the genius of Clay and the firmness of Taylor. Enough, however, had been accomplished to hasten the purposes of the disunionists. They were to be found in both the political parties of that day. The time had arrived for concentrating their energies. They chose the South. The slave trade will be recopentally and the firmness of the political parties of the slave trade will be recopentally and the firmness of the slave trade wil rived for concentrating their energies. They chose the democratic party as their instrument; and between 1850 and 1852 the forces of disunion were gathered into that organization. In the latter year, the total destruction of the Whig party was accomplished. It was necessary, further, to break up the unity of the Democracy. There was one statute which was, more than any other, dear to the counwhich was, more than any other, dear to the coun- increase with fearful rapidity. I close my eyes in

ness of those who have rejected its blessings. Over every sea the stars and stripes will still wave, not as "the ensign of one of the little North American Republics," but as the flag of the United States, feared for the power whose symbol it is, honored by a thousand associations, and perhaps, not less glorious in the sight of the civilized world when slavery shall have ceased to recognize that banne

It has been said, indeed, that the dismemberment which I have been considering is not the only one that may occur; and sundry gentlemen, whose homes are on the northward of Mason and Dixon's line, but whose principles would seem to have sprung from a more congenial southern soil, have expressed an anxiety to escape from a further union with New England. I do not wonder when such expressions fall from the lips of any one who, in this age of the world, and bred amid free institutions, has nevertheless become the spologist of slavery. But, sir, what would this nation be without the influence which has permeated its whole life? Go out from her borders, and follow the parallels of latitude westward to the Pacific. Wherever along your pathway you find, mingled in their justest proportions, reverence for law and love of civil liberty; wherever you find the highest social order resting securely upon the broadest democracy; wherever ndustry is the most prevalent, and reaps the most ample rewards; wherever villages cluster thickes and churches most abound, and school houses stand nost frequent; wherever christianity assumes her purest form, and education most widely dissemina ted, there, sir, everywhere there, you behold the footprints of New England. And at home, among her mountains and along her valleys, dwell to-day a people unsurpassed, in everything that makes a nation great, by any people on this earth. Cast by accident upon a bleak and comparatively sterile re-gion, they found themselves confronted by the hos. le elements of nature, and defied and conquered them. They have turned the rocky hill sides into smooth pasture fields, and the desolate swamps in-

to fair meadows. They have chained the rushing rivers, and compelled them to drive the machinery of a thousand manufactories, whose product is borne by their commerce to the farth of the globe. They have dotted the land all over with villages, where the hum never ceases except for the New England Sabbath rest. Their government is the purest democracy the world ever saw; their social order is as perfect as any that ever prevailed in human society. From every hilltop you can count the spires of many churches; in every hamlet the school house, free to all, has its place. The people who dwell there are quiet, law abiding men, pursuing their avocations in peace, and dreading commotion and civil strife. But the blood of the old Ironsides is in their veins, and in their

minds the memories of Marston Moor mingles with those of Lexington and Bunker's Hill. The impulse which lies deepest in their hearts is not the miserable fiction called Honor, but the living and if need be, lay down the implements of peace, and walk as calmly up to the cannon's meuth as they now do to their daily toil. Sir, the United States of America cannot afford to lose New England, and the sons of New England, scattered all over the broad North and West, cannot sunder the tie which binds them to the hearthstone of civil liberty on this western continent. But I am wandering from my purpose. I have

now considered the avowed reasons for this revolt, its real origin, the object of its authors, and the results to which it tends. It remains for me to ascertain, if I can, the most effective methods for its suppression. Great changes in the condition of af-airs have occurred since the early sessions of the Committee. When we first met, no State had atempted to withdraw from the Union; no Federal roperty had been siezed and confiscated; no Federal forts captured; no rebel cannon fired upon the ational flag. Six weeks ago we might properly have discussed alleged grievances; it may appropriate that preliminary measures of a different character be taken. If I have correctly judged of the origin and character of this sedition, it may well be doubted whether there is not more need of the intervention of the judicial and executive de-partments—to which alone belong the trial and punishment of crimes—than of the legislative.

But the subject is before Congress and we are asked to compromise. And to compromise what?

Not questions of financial, commercial or industrial policy, but our convictions of moral rectitude, our love of liberty, our reverence of duty. That is what constitutes the grave character of the issue now before us. In the matters of revenue, in the matters of revenue, in the liberty of more expeditures. matters of finance, in all matters of mere expediency, concessions and compromises may safely enough be made; but I know of only one rule of civil conduct when moral duties are necessarily brought into the field of political action, and that rule is, to do right. To engraft upon the Constitution an express recognition of property in man, and to pledge the power of this government unalterably for the preservation and protection of that proper-ty in the Federal Territories where slave labor can be profitably employed, would be, in my judgment, a monstrous iniquity, abhorred by God, and deserving the execration of the civilize world.

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Millson) rep robates the phrase "property in man," and, in the next breath, claims to have won a victory by the Dred Scott case, whose cardinal principle is the recognition of this very "property in man." I turn to the laws of his own State; I find there that a slave is a chattel personal; a thing to be sold at auction, to be devised by will, to descend by inhertance, to be bought and sold, to be levied upon ir execution; and I am asked to consent that the Constitution of the United States shall be so changed I will not say amended—as to go on unalterably forever, fostering, nourishing, and protecting this system in Territories which, by the organic law of a Spanish Republic, were always to be free. Such is the proposition of the venerable Senator from Kentucky, substantially reproduced in the resolution suggested by the gentleman from Louisana. Sir, I cannot accede to it. The authority of that Senator is of no avail in a question of this character; and nothing has occurred since my association with nothing has occurred since my association with Congress that has filled me with such profound re-gret, as this last act of his long, useful and honor-able life.

Why, sir, do gentlemen think that the freemer of the North are all knaves and hypocrites, as wel as cowards? For six years have the supporters of Mr. Douglas been denouncing this idea of protection to slave property in the territories. Because their leader deserts them, do you expect that they too, will repudiate the principles which have grown to be a part of their intellectual being? For six years have the supporters of Mr. Lincoln been striving to secure those Territories from the pernicious influences of the system of bondage. They have been doing this because they thought it best for the whole country that such a result should be attainas cowards? For six years have the supporters o

that the extension of slavery by the national au-thority would bring down the vengeance of heaven upon a guilty land, because they saw that wherever the institution was most powerful, civil liberty, whose elements, as I have before said, are freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of elections could not exist. And in all this they have been exceedingly in earnest. They have won a great victory; they have elected a President of like olitical faith with themselves; and now you graveask them to turn their backs upon all their past rofessions, to renounce the principles by whose utthemselves a mockery and a hissing to the whole civilized world, because the defeated party threatens a resort to arms! When they comply with that request, sir, the time will have come to level down

The chairman of the select committee of this House has reported a series of measures, the first of which is a joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution, of a somewhat different character. I will read it, as reported:

ART XII. No amendment of this Constitution having for its object any interference within the States with the relation between their citizens and those described in section second of the first article of the Constitution as "all other persons," shall originate with any State that does not recognize that relation within its own limits, or shall be valid without the assent of every one of the States composing the Union.

Is it possible to listen to these words without a feeling that we are ashamed of what we are doing Observe the circumlocution, the awkwardness of construction, the involutions of meaning. What is Sir, it is because you are putting slavery into the Constitution beyond what the fathers did. Did you say that they, too, described bondage by circumlocution? I answer, they did no such thing. They intended that their Constitution should contain no Federal recognition of slavery; and they went directly to the accomplishment of that purpose by designating every human being in the land as a PERSON. Why put this piece of patchwork upon the sober fabric of their construction?

I am told that it is only intended to prohibit a future amendment of the Constitution, having for its object any interference with slavery in the States; and then I am asked do I wish to interfere with slavery in the States; or do you wish to amend the Constitution so as to accomplish that result? I do not, neither do I intend to establish a national bank, or initiate direct taxation; but I cannot see that it follows therefrom that I should amend the Constitution so as to forbid such enactments. Is there no other subject of concern in this Republic but slaves ry? Shall the organic law be liable to change in its bearing upon the great commercial, manufactu ring and agricultural interests, upon matters of peace and war, upon the relations of Government those functions upon a Federal judge appointed by to the people; and yet we now erect slavery into the one great, overshadowing principle, which we purpose to declare, before God and man, shall be immutable and eternal? Slavery, which the fathers laid out of sight as an unboly thing, we drag from its decent concealment, and, placing it upon the pediment of the Constitution, take mutual oaths that there it shall stand forever. In doing this we overthrow that equality of States of which we have heard so much; for we deny to a majority of the members of the Union even the capacity of suggesting amendments upon so sacred a subject.
Sir, the Constitution of the United States requires

no change in favor of slavery. I will stand by it as it is; I will accord to every interestall its rights, and I am amazed that the very parties who have been loudest in their lip devotion to the fundamental law, should be the very first to demand its radical alteration. The existence in the southern States of groundless fears, engendered by willful falsehood, no reason for a change in the Constitution. Every precedent of change is dangerous; doubly dangerous when occurring in times of high political excitement, or amid the turmoil of civil commotion, or offered to appease the wrath of armed rebels against all government and all social order. I shall

ot vote for the amendment. The next proposition is "An act for the admission of New Mexico into the United States of When the preparation of this bill was I assented to it. When the bill itself was reported to the committee, I withheld my assent. Nearly every southern gentleman had repudiated it, and we were assured, that, instead of being a measure of peace, it would add to the existing irritation. I am therefore left to decide whether, as an act of the slaveholding States may choose to make for the slaveholding states may choose the slaveholding states may choose the slaveholding states may cho first suggested in the committee, some weeks ago, I assented to it. When the bill itself was reported I have, until very recently, believed that a fair convention of the people of that Territory would frame a constitution prohibiting the existence of slavery within the future State. But the report of the slavenuluing States may encose to make for the preservation of their system of society; but I must protest against the practical extension of those laws all over the Republic, through the intervention of the Federal courts. the committee proceeds the supposition that New Mexico is of course to be a slave State; and his remarkable speech in the extract from his report will exhibit my meaning:

This Territory was organized in 1850. By its organaws and report them to Congress It was provided in the same act that if Congress should disapprove the laws thus made they should be null and void.

In the year 1859, the Territorial Legislature of New the same act mat it Congress smould disapprove the laws thus made they should be null and void.

In the year 1859, the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico established slavery in that Territory. This law was disapproved at the last session of Congress by a vote of the House, but the Senate have not yet acted on the bill, and so the law of the Territory, net having been annulled by both Houses of Congress, remains in full force, and slavery now exists by law in New Mexico.

It is further previded by the act of 1850, that New Mexico when she is admitted into the Union, shall be admitted, with or without slavery, as her constitution may ordsin. The committee now propose to admit New Mexico into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States. By this course the faith of the nation pledged in the act of 1850 will be preserved, and the Territory lying south of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. will be disposed of, and the subject-matter of controversy removed from the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. Thus all claimed by the South will be obtained, while the northern portion of our remaining Territory will be subject to such law as the Const tution and Congress may turnish for its government.

By this adjustment of the present territory of the Union, including the territory of all the States, it will be found that the area of the free States and territories, including all north of the line 36 deg. 30 min., contains 1.648,779 square miles, and a population of about nine and seven-tenths to the square mile. By this arrangement of all the territory now possessed by the United States, when New Mexico, is 1,094 504 square miles, with a federal population of about nine and seven-tenths to the square mile. By this arrangement of all the territory now possessed by the United States, when New Mexico is admitted, it admitted as a slave State, that possessed by the slaveholding States and Territories. The committee are at a loss to conceive what more than this can be demanded or desired by the South."

The import of this language is unmistakable, and it indicates purposes which are wholly foreign to my settled convictions of duty. Mr. Speaker, we acquired this territory from Mexico. That Republic, feeble and distracted though she was, had yet had the wisdom to prohibit the existence of bondage throughout all her possessions. It would be a great wrong and an undying disgrace for the government of the U.S., either by conquest or purchase, to obtain free territory to be carved into slave States .-The people intended, by the recent election, to be secure against the accomplishment of such a pur-pose. The mode in which this measure is present ed to us, seems calculated to frustrate that intention It is true that no one, in voting for the bill, votes for the report; but the report, nevertheless, is justly received by the country as explaining the bill and foreshadowing its results. If those results should fail of its accomplishment; if the constitu-tional convention should, after all, prohibit the existence of slavery, may not the South, with some reason, say that your scheme of conciliation was a juggle and a cheat, and fan the fires of revolution

nto a still wider flame?

The objections to the bill as a measure of ordinary legislation, are insuperable. I learn from very high authority that the people of New Mexico do not wish its passage; that they are a sparse population, scattered over an immense area, five times as large as the State of New York; that they are separated from communication from each other by dignity by an exhibition of its strength. Si waterless deserts and vast mountain ranges; that never was so wicked a rebellion since the they are poor, and unable to bear the expense

It was very plain that the President had never read the laws of which he was speaking but, so far as my own State is concerned, I hav always been willing to repeal the particular statute alluded to, whenever the Federal Government should take away the evil which that statute was wisely enacted to guard against. I am happy to say that the bill reported by my judgement, accomplish that purpose. The act of 1850 was peculiarly liable to abuse of process of the worst description, even that whereby a freeman might be deprived of hiz liberty; against this evil a portion of the free States have legislated in th manner complained of. The present amendment, though not as perfect as I could have wished, does mpossibility that any freeman can be reduced to bondage under its operation. The question is not, however, whether I would vote for it as an original roposition, but whether I will consent to the ameoration, so far, of the existing law. I shall cheerfully give it my support, and upon its passage by Congress, will join in the recommendation to the people of my State for the repeal of a statute whose longer continuance will have become unnecessarv.

The committee has reported one other measure of specific legislation. It is as follows:

"Be it emacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person charged, by indictment or other satisfactory evidence, in any State, with treason, felony, or other crime, committed within the jurisdiction of such State, who shall fee or shall have fled from juice and be found in another State, shall on the demand of such State, who shall fice or shall have fled from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on the demand of the executive authority of the State, from which he fled, upon the district judge of the United States of the district in which he may be found, be arrested and brought before such judge, who, on being satisfied that he is the person charged, and that he was within the jurisdiction of such State at the time such crime was committed, of which said charge shall be prima facie evidence, shall deliver him up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime; and if any question of law shall arise during such examination, it may be taken on exceptions by writ of error to the circuit court."

There is no action of the committee which I more deeply regret than the report of this bill. I regard it as an attempt at flagrant usurpation by the Federal Government powers that properly belong only to the States. By the theory of our system, the highest duty of the State authority is to protect the person of the citizen. The bill before the House strikes down the very capacity to perform that duty. Its legal effect is to suspend the writ of habeas corpus from the State judiciary in all cases of requisition for the surrender of alleged criminals; and to wrench from the State executive functions which have been exercised thereby for sixty-four years, in order to devolve office for life. I believe its practical operation wil be disastrous; for instead of the trifling differences which now exist between certain Governors, tends to collision between the Federal and State authorities which ought, if possible, to be carefully avoided. Nor do I approve the object of the bill. It has

been very generally held by the Governors, that no surrender should be made upon a requisition for the commission of an act which was not a crime by the laws of the State on whose executive requisition was made. I believe that decision to be right. It is expected to reverse it by the judgment of the Federal courts as now constituted. The object for which the reversal is sought is mainly that requisitions upon indictments for what are called offenses against slave property, and for the publication of such printed matter as the laws of certain States may denominate incendiary, shall be nade effective by the surrender, through the Federal judges of the persons accused. Indictments have been in the jurisdiction where the crime was alleged to have been committe at all; the only presence therein being such as was derived. by construction, from the mailing by the accused of a newspaper in the State of New York to a friend or subscriber south of Mason and Dixon's line; and the bill, as far as possible, sanctions infamous practice, by providing that the mere finding of the indictment shall be *prima facie* evidence before the

Mr. Speaker, I have now stated very fully th course which I intend to pursue regarding the proprositions submitted by the chairman of the committee. It remains for me to consider what ought to be done for the preservation of the Republic. It is a question involving at this hour, terrible responsibilities. Good men, brave men, wise men, may well hesitate and doubt. But, sir, there is a principle which will guide us safely in the darkest hour. It is simply to do right. The one great revealation of history, which, above all others, evhibits its awful presence amid the changes of rising and of falling nations, is, that God governs in the affairs of men, and that the people who deliberately trample upon His eternal law cannot prosper. It is because I have learned this, that I dare not make another compromise with slavery. And why should we compromise? The people have elected a President of signal integrity, and holding just and constitutional opinions. Forth-with armed rebellion springs up all along the Gulf and with saber brandished in our faces, and bayonets pointed at our breasts, demands compro-mise. Other States, catching the infection, threaten to join the insurgent ranks unless we con Compromise what, sir? Not a petition for redress of grievances has been laid upon our table, but the soft appliances that are brought to bear upon this great Government are drilled troops and loaded

annon.
The venerable Senator from Rhode Island remarked in his place the other day; "I am afraid to compromise, lest I demoralize the Government." I share in that fear! Suppose we vield; sacrifice the moral convictions of the and the revolted States return to their allegiance the tariff bill of the gentleman from taken from the table of the Senate of the Senate and passed forthwith the hosts of sedition are rallied, secesion again raises its hideous front, and amid the clango of arms sounding from the Gulf, the industrial interests of the nation are immolated upon the altars of treason. Will Pennsylvania stand halting and trembling then? After peace has been restored by the new surrender, the homestead bill is reached upon the Calendar of the Senate, guns roar from Fort Moultrie, bayonets bristle Pensacola, batteries are planted on the banks of the Mississippi, and amid shouts of "compromise" the Government yields once more, and the free emigrant of every section is sacrificed to the plantation. On which side will the Nortwest be A compromise now is but the establishment of

sedition as an elementary principle in our system. Let the slaveholding States renounce their mis-chievous heresy of secession; let them return to their allegiance; let them propose, as the only useful amendment to the Constitution, an express provision therein that no State shall withdraw from the Union without consent of all its members; let them then make known, in the respectful manner due to every Government, what are their desires and I have no doubt that ample security will be given for all their rights and even interests. But so long as open rebellion on the one hand, and threatened rebellion on the other, are the only means of redress relied on, there is no course left for the Government but the vindication of its dignity by an exhibition of its strength. Sir, there they are poor, and unable to bear the expense of a State government; that they prefer, for the present to remain under the fostering care of the Federal power. I learn, moreover, that the population of American origin does not amount to a thousand in number; that of the remainder there are but three or four thousand freemen of unmixed Spanish descent, while the residue is made up of peons and Indians of more or less mixed blood.—
To compel such a people, so situated, to form a constitution and come into the Union, would be eminently unwise. I shall vote against the bill.
The committee have reported an amendment to the present law for the rendition of fugitives from service. The President in his message, had emsore that which now threatens to devastate this fair land. A country such as God never before gave to any people; a Constitution, the envy and admiration of the world; a freedom combined in study of the very and admiration of the world; a freedom combined in such just measure with civil order as no other nation was ever blessed withal; a past full of glorious recollections; a present wherein plenty is pouring her richest bounty into the lap of peace; a future glowing with immortal hopes; these, all these, are to be thrown away, and the hell-fires of civil war to be kindled up, that a Toombs may be lord of the ascendant in Georgia, or a Rhet realize they are to enter the same that which now threatens to devastate this fair land. A country such as God never before gave to any people; a Constitution, the envy and admiration of the world; a freedom combined in such just measure with civil order as no other nation was ever blessed withal; a freedom combined in the world; a freedom combined in the first part and the world; a freedom combined in the present with civil order as no other nation of the world; a freedom combined in the present with civil order as no other that the world; a freedom combined in the present with civil order as no other nation of the world; a freedom combined in the present with civil or revolted, as that which now threatens to devastate

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So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tone, and yet so perfectly adapted so as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilirating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed out ely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never in jure. As a sure preventive and cure of

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world. Su ha tonic, and one so shi fally combined from the vogetable kingdom as to act in perfect accordance with the laws o's ature, and thus soothe the weakest a omach, and a the same time allay nervous and other irritations, and ton up all the organs of which the human body is composed, in thered in PROS. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR. Hence it is perfectly adapted to old and young. Reader, try it. Thomands have already done so and the testimony is universal in its favor.—Not York Atlas.

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—New York Dispatch.

LOOK TO YOURSELF IN TIME.-How many in c LOOK TO YOURSELF IN TIME.—How many in consequence of a false delicacy after from suppressed, painful, or obstracted menstruation, and think because they are young that bye-ac-d-bye nature will work itself clear from obstructions, and all come right in the end, little dreaming that the seeds of death are already germinating in the evastem occause the visal energies are impaired, and the entire animal economy deranged, debilitated; and yet, careless of them, selves as they are, if a remedy were set before them which would restore all the functions of the system and re-invigorate the body, they would take it, and thus been in time to save their lives. Parents, think of this, and as once give them a boule of PROF, WOOD'S RESTORATIVE GORD ALL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.—The New York Courier.

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TRAINS #10.00 M. M. and 4.50 P. M.
The 6.30 A. M. and 4.50 P. M. trains receives passenger
to the Danbury Railroad at Norwalk.
The 9.45 A. M. Train receives passengers from the Harnfos
Springfield, Canal and New London Railroads at New
Haren, and from the Nangameh Railroad at Sridgesport.
A13.65 A. M. Passenger Mail Train Mondays excepted.
EXPRESS At 2.55 P. M., (in connection with Express Train
from Boston,) receiving passengers from the Canal Railroad
to Monday of the Passenger Mail Train Mondays excepted. at New Haven, from the Househottle Reliread at Bridgepe stopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford. 3.5 F. Stopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk and Stamford. The 430 P. M. Train, receives passengers from the Hartic and New Haven Railroad at New Haven and Shore L

Passengers for the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad.

Passengers for the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad willtake the 7.00 and 9.46 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. Trains to Norwalk Trainstense Bridgeport for Nag York at 7.05, 10, 25 A. M. 2.40, (Ex.) 5.08, 9.10 (Ex.) P. M.; and at 3.41 A. M., (Monday accorded)

(Express) A. M.: 25, 5.57, 5.3. (Ex.) 6.28, 10.38, P. M.
TRAINS FROM NEW YORK FOR NEW HAVEN.
Accom.—At 7.00 A. M. 12.15, 3.50 and 3.00 P. M.
EXPERS TRAINS—At 3.00 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. for Beston,
via New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Worsener, the 4.05
A. M. stopping at Stamford and Bridgeport, the 3.15 P. M. si
Stamford, Norwaik and Bridgeport.
The 3.00 A. M. Train connects with Housatonic, Naugainea
Canal and New London Raifroads
The 3.15 P. M. Train connects with Naugainea, Housatonic and New London Raifroads
The 12.15 P. M. Train connects with Naugainea, Housatonic and New London Raifroads
The 12.15 P. M. Train connects with Shore Line to Boston.
The 7.00 A. M. Accommodation, and 3.50 P. m. Trains
connect with Daubury and Norwaik Raifroad at Norwaik
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NAUGATUCK RAILROAD,—
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Monday
December 3d, 1860, Trains will run as follows.

GOING NORTH—LEAVE BRIDGEPORT

GOING NORTH-LEAVE BRIDGEPORT

10.15 A. M. For Winsted, connecting with the 3.05 A. M.

Train from New York, and with the 3.45 A. M.

Train from New Haves, and connecting at

Waterbury with Train from and to Hartford

10.30 A. M. Freight Train for Waterbury. Montay, Wed
teaday and Friday.

5.30 P. M. For Waterbury connecting with the 3.15 P. M.

Train from New York, and the 4.30 P. M. Train

from New Haven. New Haven, LEAVE WATERBURY.

12.10 P. M. Passenger for Winsted.

GOING SOUTH-LEAVE WINSTED. 1235 P. M. Passenger Train or Bridgeport, New York and New Haves, connecting at Waterbury with train for Hartford.

LEAVE WATERBURY. 8.15 A. M. For Bridgeport, New York and New Haven.
8.25 A. M. Freight Train for Bridgeport, Tuesdays, Thu
days and Sajurdays.
3.10 P. M. For Bridgeport, New York and New Haven.

The Ali Trains will stop at all regular Stations.

STAGE LINES.

The Woodbury Stage arrives to connect at Seymour with the s.15 A. M. train from Waterbury and returns on the arrival of the 10.15 A. M. train from Now Hartford, Otis, Colebrook, Barrington, Litchfield, and Bethlehem, arrives to connect with the 12.35 P. M. train down from Wirsted and return on arrival of 10.15 A. M. train up from Bridgeport

The stage from Waterbury, and returns on the arrival of the 10.15 A. M. train up from Bridgeport

The stage from Waterbury, and returns on the arrival of the 10.15 A. M. train up from Bridgeport

The stage from Waterbury, and returns on the arrival of the 10.15 A. M. Train up from Bridgeport.

The Stage from Waterbury, and returns on the arrival of the 10.15 A. M. train from Bridgeport.

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