

From the Journal of Commerce.

**THE UNION.**

We have not heard the position of affairs better described than in a conversation which two fresh-faced men, a conversion Democrat and "Union savor," an ally of the Union Republican. We condense the conversation, for the sake of laying before our readers a succinct statement of the necessities of the times."

The discussion began with the accusation that the Republicans had been misrepresented at the South by the Journal of Commerce and other Democratic papers, and that the trouble came from these misrepresentations of Democrats. If we had told the people at the South that you Pennsylvanians were in

favor of enforcing, or not opposed to, the Fugitive Slave Law, and were not Abolitionists, would they have believed us?

Republican—"Yes, I think so. Why not?"

Dem—"They would have laughed at us."

When the Abolitionists attacked the American Tract Society and endeavored to use its engines to carry the anti-slavery war in the

South, did not every Republican newspaper in New York and elsewhere, as far as you know, abuse and vilify the conservative men of the Tract Society? When John Brown invaded Virginia, did not the Republican newspapers of New York call him a "brave old hero," a "martyr;" and did they not evidently sympathize with him?

Dem.—It is hard to separate a party from their leaders. But who passed the Personal Liberty Bills in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts and elsewhere.

Rep.—The Republican party undoubtedly did that in each State. But the Personal Liberty Bill

Dem.—I am not now discussing constitutional questions. Tell me frankly what was the design, the intent, the *animus*, with which the Personal Liberty bills were passed? Were they not expressly designed to impede the free execution of the Fugitive Slave law?

Rep.—I cannot deny that such was the intent, but I think they may be excused as statutory laws. South Carolina passed her law imprisoning free blacks, long before a personal bill was passed at the North ; and under that she imprisoned colored citizens of Massachusetts coming there on ships, and so to this day. Let her first repeal that

Dem.—My friend, you and your party have harped on that string long enough. The Tribune, the Post, and all your press, have been stultifying themselves about it till it is no more it was stopped. Do you know that the punecnetic does the same thing, and always did it? And I believe Massachusetts,

ermont, and Rhode Island—and in fact every New England State—does it every day!

Rep.—I don't understand you. I am a Connecticut man, and know of no such law in her statute books.

Dem.—Then I know her better than you. Tell me, if a white citizen of New York State, poor and sickly, but willing to labor, were

and sickly, but willing to labor, goes on the Plymouth Rock to-morrow night to Stonington, and land there to-morrow morning with nothing in his pocket, and with the protection of the American flag over him, and the immunities from arrest and disturbance which that Constitution guarantees around him—tell me, if he begins to look around for work, what are the chances that

nington will let him do it? How soon will the selectmen have him by the shoulder? Such good may it do him then to plead the *privileges* of an American citizen. His adversary will haul him before the judge, and a judge will ship him back to New York at night. Why, sir, I once saw with my own eyes, an old black man, very old—they told him eighty-three years of age—his wife

able, worn out, dying old folks, who had lived in Connecticut for sixty years, in charge of a constable from North Stonington, shipped at Groton Bank for Long Island—weeping, begging not to be exiled, but forced into exile and poverty into what was to them a foreign land. I knew the old man well, a gentleman with me had known him in New

London county forty odd years! I asked Jim where he was going; his reply was a depth of pathos. They were shipping him and his old woman to Southold, because he was born there! "Have you any relations or friends there, Jim?" "My sister was born there forty years ago." Well, sir, they shipped him; and they do that same sort of thing every month in the New England

ing every month in the New England States, where a man is guilty of the crime of being poor! It's no single occurrence. I have seen the thing done myself a dozen times; and who ever thought of the Constitution of the United States? Now I undertake to say that when Connecticut stops arresting and exiling white and black men for a crime of poverty; when Illinois stops the

solute exclusion of "black citizens of Massachusetts" from her soil; then South Carolina will give up excluding the same blacks from her territory. But let us have done with recriminations. The present danger to the country is, that men will waste precious hours in disputing as to the causes of the difficulty and who get us into it. Let us be patriots, and try to devise a way to get out

Rep.—Where is the point of danger, in our opinion?

Dem.—In this: Southern disunionists are determined to leave the Union. It is useless now to discuss whether they are justifiable or not. They are absolutely determined, and will break up the country if they can. No

cessions will reach them. They are not bullying," but acting. They don't ask you to compromise; they don't want any holding. But you Republicans have it in your power to strengthen the conservative movement at the South. You may save the Union by making conservative men enough in the Southern States to save them. If, as you Democrats have belied you, show

Rep.—How?

Dem.—Are you in favor of enforcing the fugitive Slave Law.

Rep.—I am, and always ~~was~~. But I don't like the obnoxious feature of making me help a Marshal to catch slaves.

Dem.—Bah! Almost every law of the

Rep.—Willingly. Tell the South that.

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# Advertiser and Farmer.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 23.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

At those who wish to subscribe to the "DAILY ADVERTISER AND FARMER" please leave their names at the office and not with the carrier.

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

For Telegraphic News see next page.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

Election, Monday, April 1.

FOR GOVERNOR, JAMES C. LOOMIS, of Bridgeport.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, AUGUSTUS G. HAZARD, of Enfield.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, NATHANIEL B. STEVENS, of Norfolk.

FOR TREASURER, THOMAS H. C. KINGSBURY, of Canterbury.

FOR COMPTROLLER, HORACE TAYLOR, of Vernon.

FOR CONGRESSMEN.

1st District—ALFRED P. HYDE, of Tolland.

2nd District—JAMES E. ELMER, of New Haven.

3rd District—RUFUS L. BAKER, of Windham.

4th District—GEO. C. WOODRUFF, of Litchfield.

FOR SENATORS.

1st District—ELISHA JOHNSON, of Hartford.

2nd District—MELANCTHON HUDSON, of Manchester.

3rd District—ALEXANDER PALMER, of Stouffville.

4th District—JAMES BROWN, of Waterbury.

5th District—EASTON S. SCRANTON, of Madison.

6th District—WILLIAM M. CONVERSE, of Norwich.

7th District—GARDNER WICKWIRE, of Colchester.

8th District—FRANKLIN P. AMBLER, of Trumbull.

9th District—PIERRE A. SUTTON, of Danbury.

10th District—CHAS. H. LEEDS, of Stamford.

11th District—NATHANIEL L. JUDY, of Voluntown.

12th District—GLOVER SANFORD, of Bridgewater.

13th District—WILLIAM G. BUEL, of Chatham.

14th District—ELIAS A. CONVERSE, of Stafford.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Bridgeport District—JAMES L. GOULD, of Bridgeport.

Danbury District—NELSON L. TAYLOR, of Danbury.

New Milford District—SAMUEL D. ORTON, of New Milford.

Stamford District—ALEX. N. HOLLEY, of Stamford.

NOBLE UNION SENTIMENTS OF JAMES C. LOOMIS.

At such a time it is not for us to seek to perpetuate platforms. This is not the time for political tricks.

Let us have for his country—not his common land. I do not come here to discuss the affairs of the country, however, but to say that something should be done for the salvation of our glorious Union.

We must make concessions for the sake of reconciliation and peace. What can we do without these towards the secessionist? Can we not call to Union, but that the Constitution had been violated and 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.

LET EVERY DEMOCRAT See that his name is on the Registry List.

OUR DISSEVERED UNION.

It is impossible for the leaders of the Abolition Republican party to exculpate themselves from the guilt of having brought about the existing deplorable condition of our country. Nor can they plead that their guilt is the result of ignorance—of a want of knowledge or information sufficient to enable them to see that their doings would result in a dissolution of the Union. The warnings of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Clay, and Calhoun, have from the beginning been familiar to them—and so have those of hundreds of lesser note, who succeeded them in the councils of the nation. The impressive words of Mr. Calhoun were:—

Already has Abolitionism taken possession of the pulpit, of the school, and to a considerable extent, of the press; and great intensity with which the rising generation will be formed. However sound the great body of the non-slave holding section are, and the course of a few years they will be converted to another. It is easy to see the end. By the necessary course of events, if left to themselves we must become two warring peoples. It is impossible under the death hatred which must spring up between the two great sections if the present course 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 the links which hold together Abolition and the Union cannot coexist. As a friend of the Union I openly proclaim it, and the sooner it is known the better.

We need not copy the solemn prediction and eloquent remonstrances of Henry Clay, in 1839, on this subject. Our readers are all familiar with them. But we cannot refrain from once more publishing that which appeared in a campaign document, published by the New York Tribune in 1844. Its words were:—

We are not fond of alarming topics, nor disposed to excite unnecessary anxiety. But the political excitement which is rising in the North, must be faced, and the consequences it tends to must be considered. However we may regard the Union, it is a fact that it is being severed, and we believe that it is 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. The 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 the people of the free States may be so easily deceived and misled by the false promises of the slave States. Will any one say that a movement as the political abolition of the North does not put in jeopardy the Union, and that it is not a more likely to produce it than the course of the slave States? It is now its avowed aim.

Notwithstanding these remonstrances, the Abolitionists continued their harassing warfare, under one guise and then another. In this State, in 1852, its leaders formed an alliance with the leaders of the temperance organization, and brought out Francis Gillette as their candidate for Governor. By this alliance, if adhered to in good faith, it was easy to see that the apparent strength of the Abolitionists would be much increased, and the amalgamation was deprecated and condemned by all who then, like the Tribune, pretended to "regard the continuance of the Union and the repression of sectional excitement as matters of the highest concern." Among those who solemnly protested against this union with the Abolitionists, was the present editor of the Bridgeport Standard. Said he:—

Mr. Gillette, although a respectable man in private life is an ultra Abolitionist—as much so as Garrison or Wendell Phillips. It would, as we conceive, be a national misfortune if a man entertaining such sentiments could by any possibility, obtain a moiety of the votes of Connecticut electors. The effect of the South in strengthening the hands of the secessionists and inducing the friends of the Union, would be most disastrous. 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 and Dixon that would not endeavor to break all union with the people of Connecticut.

It was not on account of Mr. Gillette as a man, that this strong protest was given, but it was on account of his well-known Abolitionism, and the unfavorable effect, from that cause, which his election would have upon the peace and permanency of the Union.—The Standard editor then knew, as we all now know and feel, (as was declared in 1857, by Mr. Calhoun), that "Abolition and the Union cannot co-exist"—and hence his remonstrance. Again, said he:—

"The speech which Mr. Gillette made at the nomination meeting, confirms our opinion as to his address. After referring to his exertions in the (Abolition) cause, he says that when he did so, he was not aware that he was doing so, and that he has already sworn never to be at peace with slavery, and who hate it more intensely than young Hannibal hated the fons of his native Carthage. Between the young Gillette and the young Hannibal there is a difference of only one name. If they, and their Papa hate slavery in this fashion, how do they regard slaveholders? The Papa, as we suppose, calls slaveholders "tyrants, man-stealers, &c." Ought he to receive the votes of those who regard the continuance of the Union and the repression of sectional excitement as matters of the highest concern? If his election were within the bounds of possibility, how would the event be regarded by Southern men? I would not tend to peace and harmony between the people of Connecticut and our brethren of the Slave States? Those whose minds have become heated by the action of one idea, may regard such queries as of little import, but for one, we say, as we have said before, if temperance movements are to strengthen the hands of Abolitionism, then success to the cause of Union."

With all the solemn warnings of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Clay, Calhoun, and others before them—aye, with a full personal knowledge, (as their words show) of the character of Abolitionism, and of its necessary tendency to destroy the Union, the present leaders of the Abolition Republican party went deliberately at work to get up a fanatical crusade against our countrymen at the South on account of slavery. The pulpit was enlisted actively in the cause to an extent never before known—never dreamed of. At one time it was claimed that not less than three thousand clergymen, in the New England States alone, were daily employed in stirring up the passions of their followers against the people of the South. The press was also enlisted to an extent never before known or thought of. Papers, pamphlets, and books, were multiplied a thousand fold—all filled with the fiercest denunciations of slavery and the foulest defamations of the people who tolerated it. Hell itself never blazed more furiously with infernal fires than did the press with slanders, insults, abuse, and vituperation against the people of the slaveholding States. Among the papers, most conspicuous in this damnable warfare, was the New York Tribune; from whose pamphlet, in 1844, the above extract on Abolitionism, is copied. And among the incendiary documents which the managers of that paper aided in getting up for the prosecution of this Abolition warfare, was "Helper's Republican Text Book," or "The Impending Crisis of the South." The sentiments inculcated and urged for adoption in that book, are Abolition of the deepest dye. Garrison, with all his fanatical venom, never gave out utterances that surpass them.

Six years have elapsed since this crusade was commenced under the leadership and direction of those who now call themselves Republicans; and what has been the result? To use the words of the Standard, Has it been the repression of sectional excitement? Has it been the promotion of peace and harmony between the people of Connecticut and our brethren of the Slave States? Let our dissevered Union, our perishing commerce, our deserted workshops, our unemployed mechanics and laborers, answer the questions. Well, indeed, might the Standard say, as it did, "If temperance movements are to strengthen the hands of Abolitionism, then we say success to the cause of Union!" Well might it say that "It would be a national misfortune if men entertaining such sentiments, could, by any possibility, obtain the ascendancy in Connecticut; that 'the effect at the South, in strengthening the hands of the Secessionists and in discouraging the friends of the Union, would be most disastrous.' Truly! It has been disastrous. But, strange to tell, in less than three years from these patriotic utterances, the Standard, at the signal of "Give us your hand John Boyd," went over to Abolitionism, and is now a workfellow in its ranks with Mr. Gillette, under the name of Republican.

It is very absurd for the Republicans to sing praises to the Union and the Star Spangled Banner, when they oppose reasonable Peace measures to preserve the Union. It is absurd for them to claim friendship for the Union when they harp back in the teeth of the Union men of the Border States, every proposition they make as absolutely necessary for them in their efforts to breathe the secessionist storm. The professions of the Republican leaders are hypocritical. Their acts tell precisely where they stand. They are traitors to their country; rank disunionists who are doing all in their power to keep up the present excitement—an excitement that has tended to ruin our trade, ruin our commerce, and ruin our manufacturing interests.

Two men, one in Dubuque and the other in Bloomfield, Iowa, were recently arrested for whipping their wives. Suppose we say now that every man in Iowa regularly whips his wife? This is the way the Republican papers talk about the South.

# GREAT MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Although the notice of the meeting last evening was short, Franklin Hall was filled to overflowing with the Democracy and Union men. Every seat and standing place both on the floor and in the gallery was occupied. The Wheeler & Wilson Band was in attendance, and previous to the organization played some national and patriotic airs. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman of the Town Committee, and the following officers were appointed:—

Pastor—Rev. J. C. Calhoun.

Vice-Pastor—Rev. J. C. Calhoun.

Secretary—Rev. J. C. Calhoun.

Treasurer—Rev. J. C. Calhoun.

After the officers had taken their places upon the platform, the speakers appeared, and were warmly and enthusiastically greeted.

Hon. James Brooks, of New York, was the first speaker. He commenced by stating that he was a Whig, always had been a Whig, and nothing but a Whig. In years gone by he had acted in opposition to the Democratic party, but there was pleasure in that opposition; then it was upon tariffs, treasury and national banks. But when a new party had arisen and presented a new issue, one which tended to divide and distract, he was ready and willing to act with the Democratic party in opposing those principles. Not that he agreed altogether with that party, but on the great issue before the country he acted with them with heart and soul. Mr. Brooks then reviewed the positions assumed by the Republican party in both its wings. There was a portion of them radical and ultra in their views and abolition in their tendencies, who maintained the doctrine of negro equality, physically, mentally and politically. This he refuted by showing the utter depravity of that race in its native land for the last four thousand years, by its degradation when brought in contact with and compelled to compete with white men, by the rapid depreciation in the descendants of that race by amalgamation with others, by its marked physical and mental characteristics. He showed that the black race had improved morally, mentally and physically in a state of servitude, and though he never would advocate the introduction of slavery here, he nevertheless believed that the blacks of the South were in a better social, moral and religious condition than they would be under any other circumstances. He next took up the position assumed by the conservative portion of the Republican party; he did not charge them with holding the views of those whom he had described, but they had incorrect notions in regard to the subject of slavery politically. They claim that as slavery was an evil, it should be restricted; and that the Constitution gave power to restrict; and that prohibition in the territories was the principle of the fathers of the Constitution. This Mr. Brooks denied. He said that the ordinance of 1787 was the basis upon which this belief rested and this opinion advocated. He showed, however, that the prohibition of slavery in the North-west territory was one of the conditions upon which that territory was ceded to the government by Virginia; and in accepting the same, Congress accepted the conditions. There was territory South of the river Ohio, and if our Fathers believed in prohibition why did they not prohibit it there? On the contrary, whenever any territories were organized South of the Ohio, the ordinance of 1787 was applied, leaving out the restrictive clause. Mr. Brooks then proceeded to show that in our present difficulties the only remedy was conciliation and concession. His remarks upon this were fervid and eloquent, and made a marked impression upon the audience. He closed by an earnest appeal to those present to put their shoulders to the wheel, and work manfully and strenuously to roll back the tide of fanaticism which threatened to overwhelm us. We have given but a synopsis of his speech; it was throughout of that kind which appealed to the reason, the common sense, and the patriotism of his hearers. He was frequently interrupted with applause, and at the close was greeted with cheers and enthusiastic demonstrations of approval.

Hon. E. B. Schnabel was then introduced to the meeting, and was loudly cheered. He commenced by giving our neighbor of the Standard a castigation, which if he had the hide of an elephant or rhinoceros, must have out to the quick. For sarcasm, deep, cutting, biting sarcasm, we have seldom heard its equal. It was done without any personal reference, without descending to blackguardism, but so pointed and clear, that the audience at once knew who was meant. The next time the Standard calls Mr. Schnabel a "lying vagabond" it had better consider the one with whom it has to deal.

Mr. Schnabel then proceeded to show that what he had predicted one year ago in this city had come to pass; that his prediction, then being based upon what every political economist knew to be facts, had become true. He showed that the dissolution of this Union would result in the acknowledgment by European powers of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, that for their own safety and prosperity they could do nothing less. In his remarks he showed a knowledge of finance and of political economy unsurpassed, and presented details which by any one else would have been dry and uninteresting, in a manner that riveted the attention of the whole audience. As his speech was but an introduction to the one he is to deliver here next week, we forbear all further comment, but would advise every one—Republicans as well as Democrats—to go and hear him next Saturday night. At the close the band played "Hail Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle," and the audience dispersed with rousing cheers.

# MR. FERRY AND MR. EVERETT.

Who has forgotten the disgraceful and disgusting exhibition which Mr. Ferry made in the Senate of this State, by his resolution to re-consider and table the resolution inviting the distinguished Mr. Everett to deliver his eloquent and patriotic oration on Washington before the members of the Connecticut Legislature? The odiousness of the act was attempted to be covered up by his loud professions of superior devotion to freedom, liberty, &c., just as is now done in his speech against Messrs. Crittenden's and Corwin's amendments. But the covering was too thin, even for those excited times, and his own friends were painfully mortified and chagrined, as they had reason to be, at his conduct. It was hoped by them that he would avoid such exhibitions of himself in Congress. But alas, alas! Franklin said: "He that lives upon hope will be fasting." And so it has well nigh proved in the case of those who hoped favorably of Mr. Ferry. "What is bred in the bone, will stick out in the flesh."

At the bar, Mr. Ferry can "knock down and drag out" as he pleases, and injure no body perhaps but his client. But in Congress, he is looked upon and listened to as a representative of the State, and not only the good name of the State, but the business of the citizens of the State is made to suffer by his fanatical sentiments and his irascible, violent, harassing, beligerent conduct. Of all men, he is the most unsuitable for a place so conspicuous and so responsible—and the wonder is that the more prudent, conservative, sagacious and patriotic of the Republican party, (as many of them really are,) should allow him to be re-nominated. But, as we have before said, this class of men have now little or no influence in the party. The real managers are, Tom Clark, John Boyd, and other "fanatics of the Garrison order."

BANNER OF THE GERMANIA SINGING SOCIETY.

We have been shown a most beautiful banner designed as a gift to the Germania Singing Society of this city. It is of very large size made of blue silk, and trimmed with silver fringe. Upon one side is a Harp surrounded with a wreath of oak, and palm leaves. Over this is a large spread eagle with a scroll in its beak with the motto:—"Die Freiheit wohnt in Liede, d'um singet un werdet frei." Upon the reverse is the inscription:—"Gesang—Verein. Germania, Bridgeport, Conn. Com gegruendet, den 7 Januar 1857." The whole of the work is of silk embroidery and was done by Mrs. Ottman, and presents the appearance of a fine painting.

The staff is of oak, fluted and ornamented with silver and surmounted with a silver eagle. The handle of the staff is of ash, beautifully carved. The whole thing is a credit to the designer and maker, and an honor to any Society that has rendered itself worthy of so beautiful a gift.

SCHOOL MEETING.

At a meeting of the Bridgeport School District held at the school house in State last evening E. E. Hubbell was appointed Chairman and E. F. Strong Secretary pro tem.

The warning of the meeting was read and the Committee was called upon to give their estimates of the expenditure required to prepare the new school house for occupancy. The Committee were unable to state positively what would be the cost of fitting up the new house, it depending somewhat upon the style in which it is done.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That the District Committee be authorized and instructed to proceed to build the fence and out-houses, lay the flagging, do the grading, furnish seats for the new school house, and do whatever else in their judgment be deemed necessary and for the best interest of the District.

The meeting adjourned sine die.

STATE ST. SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

We are pleased to learn that the pupils of this school are prepared to give their usual Annual Exhibition, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week. The programme is one of the best ever presented by the members of this school, and we are confident that those who attend will be highly entertained. We understand that the proceeds of former exhibitions have enabled the school to procure many articles of use in the school room, which otherwise would have to be procured at the expense of the District. The character of these exhibitions is too well known in this community to need any recommendation from us. We prophesy a full house for both evenings.

Burlingame, it appears, has been engaged by the Republican leaders in this State to convince the voters that they ought to re-elect Ferry, & Co. to Congress. Nothing could be more appropriate. After being drummed out of Massachusetts, for his excessive Abolitionism, he is naturally anxious to secure the election of as many of his own stripe as possible. He is the same man who declared that he wanted "an anti-slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery God," and endorsed Helper's infamous sentiment that "Not to be an Abolitionist is to be an instrument of the Devil." The Republican Congressmen from Connecticut having voted against a guaranty that the domestic institutions of the States should never be interfered with, it is very proper that Burlingame should be brought here to advocate their claims.

"The Union is not worth anything without blood-letting," is the shameful Republican motto put forth in the Senate of the United States, by a prominent Republican Senator. This civil war programme is the one adopted by Ferry and the other members of Congress from Connecticut. These Abolitionists will, however, find that the people of the North have already suffered enough from the terrible state things in the country resulting from Republican success; and are not ready to complete the party programme by plunging the country into civil war—brother fighting brother.

# HARPER'S MONTHLY, for April, contains the usual amount of information, interest, and fun. The first paper, Three Months in Labrador, by Charles Hallock, gives a lively and graphic description of adventures in that country. Music at night is a poetical dash of glittering ink-spray, from the pen of T. Bailey Aldrich. E. C. Bruce of Virginia gives us a description of one of the famous mineral springs of his State, the Great Capon, under the title of a "Dish of Capon." A Chapter on Mites is a capital article on those classes of insects by Mrs. Charlotte Taylor, State Entomologist of Georgia. The paper is very entertaining and comprehensive. The versatile Col. T. B. Thorpe, of the "Old Spirit," traveler, artist and author, contributes a sketch of the life and achievements of the now renowned John S. Rarney, the Alexander of the equine world. Twelve Years of My Life, is a story of love and disappointment, by Mrs. Louis Chandler Moulton. Mr. Fitz-James O'Brien gives us a beautiful little poem, entitled The Legend of Easter Eggs. Lost on a Railway, by Rose Terry, is in her best vein, and is a capital description of the misfortune attending the journey of an old woman, going alone all the way from Connecticut to see her son in "Indiana." The three Kings—King Cotton, King Gold and King Coal—are made the theme of a poem; by Thomas Dunn English. Mrs. Goldsmith at Forty, conveys one of those useful lessons so often inculcated by the author, Mr. T. S. Author. The remainder of the number is occupied by a review and synopsis of Motley's History of the United Netherlands, Tattle of the Last Century. The Countess Melusine, Minot's Ledge, the continuation of Thackeray's Adventures of Philip, and the usual Editors Table, etc., etc. For sale by Sanford Exchange Place and Cornwall Sterling Block.

THE KNICKERBOCKER for April is out and is a very good number. Mr. Headley leads off with an article on "Our Colleges in the Revolution," following which is a very interesting paper by John T. Irving, entitled "Derriek Van Dam," next a spirited poem on "The Spirit of the Press." Judge Edmonds contributes a laudatory paper on "Lord Bacon," Harriet Prescott furnishes the third chapter of "Faintly Verrain's Fate," next we have "Voices of the Past," a poem; after which, four more chapters of Mr. Kimball's powerfully written story, "Revelations of Wall Street." R. S. Chilton contributes a gracefully written poem; Charles G. Leland goes on as delightfully as ever with "The Observations of Mace Bloor, Esq.," following which is a lengthy obituary notice of Dr. Francis. The remainder of the number is made up of Literary Notices, closing with what is always the creamy part of the Knickerbocker—the "Gossip with Readers and Correspondents." For sale by Sanford.

A fire was discovered and subdued in the Bridgeport Farmer office on Wednesday night.—New Haven Courier.

Do tell the truth in news matters, neighbor—politically no one expects it. The fire was in a store under the Farmer Office.

Lincoln left Springfield declaring that he put his trust entirely in Divine Providence, but "when Abraham reached Harrisburg he lost faith in Divine Providence and took the night train."

During the week ending March 16 there were forty-nine failures in the United States. Yet according to Lincoln, "Nobody is suffering." Nothing is going wrong."

THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS of the Senate have recommended the reference of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States, respecting the occupation of the island of San Juan, to Switzerland, for arbitration.

The growing wheat crop in Mississippi promises well.

The prospect for a sugar crop in Louisiana is very flattering.

The Welland canal will be opened March 8.

STATE ITEMS.

The jewelry store of H. G. Griswold was entered by burglars on Wednesday night March 20, and some \$225 worth of property stolen.

THE MONUMENTAL RECORD.

AT G. FENDLER'S DRUG STORE EAST BRIDGEPORT. March 22.—G. M., 31; 12, 41; 6P, 32; 9P, 31. March 23.—G. M., 30; 12M, 42; 6P, 33; 9P, 33.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ROOM.

The Committee Room over Fox's Market in Wall Street will be open every evening NEXT WEEK.

All Democrats are earnestly requested to attend every evening and aid in perfecting the organization of the party.

REMEMBER TO SEE THAT YOUR NAMES ARE ON THE LIST. See that every new voter is made before Wednesday March 27. Per order of Town Committee.

BARKHAUSTED.

The Democratic electors of the town of Barkhamsted are requested to meet at the Hotel in Pleasant Valley, on Thursday, March 28, at 10 o'clock P. M., to nominate candidates for Representatives.

WESTPORT.

The Democrats of Westport are requested to meet at the Westport Hotel on Wednesday, March 27th, at 7 o'clock P. M., to nominate candidates for Representative and Judge of Probate, and to make arrangements for the coming election.

MONROE.

The Democrats of Monroe are requested to meet at the Town Hall on Saturday evening, March 30th, at 7 o'clock to nominate a Representative and make arrangements for the coming election.

REDDING.

The Democrats of Redding are requested to meet at the Town House, on Thursday evening, March 28, at 7 o'clock, to nominate a Representative and make arrangements for the coming election.

EASTON.

The Democrats of Easton are requested to meet at the School House, near the residence of Eli Adams, on Wednesday evening, March 27th, at 7 o'clock, to nominate a candidate for Representative.

EASTON AND WESTON PROBATE CONVENTION.

A Probate court will be held at the Lyceum of the High School House, in Weston, on for the District of Weston and Easton, on Thursday, March 28, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for said office.

TREADWELL, Committee.

# BRIDGEPORT TIME TABLE.

TRAINS FOR NEW YORK.

Accommodation, (except Monday), 2:40 A. M.

Accommodation, 5:30 A. M.

Accommodation, 7:30 A. M.

Express, 8:30 A. M.

Accommodation, 10:30 A. M.

Accommodation, 12:30 P. M.

Accommodation, 2:30 P. M.

Express, 3:30 P. M.

Accommodation, 5:30 P. M.

Accommodation, 7:30 P. M.

Express, 8:30 P. M.

Accommodation, 10:30 P. M.

Accommodation, 12:30 A. M.

Accommodation, 2:30 A. M.

Express, 3:30 A. M.

Accommodation, 5:30 A. M.

Accommodation, 7:30 A. M.

Express, 8:30 A. M.

Accommodation, 10:30 A. M.

Accommodation, 12:30 P. M.

Accommodation, 2:30 P. M.

Express, 3:30 P. M.

Accommodation, 5:30 P. M.

Accommodation, 7:30 P. M.

Express, 8:30 P. M.

Accommodation, 10:30 P. M.

Accommodation, 12:30 A. M.

Accommodation, 2:30 A. M.

Express, 3:30 A. M.

Accommodation, 5:30 A. M.

## MEDICINES.

**THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY**  
OF SCOTLAND.  
**DR. HATTON'S INDIAN REMEDY**  
CIGARETTES.

This celebrated *Pain-Expeller* possesses virtues unknown of any thing else of the kind; and previous to its introduction here it had failed, is designed for the married and single ladies, and is the best and least likely known remedy for all ailments, bringing on the monthly discharges in cases of obstructions, from colds, and other causes. The remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. It will also prevent obstructions, if taken just before conception, and is the most efficacious of the greatest value to married ladies, wishing to avoid the entire or a temporary increase.

**OVER ONE THOUSAND BOTTLES**

have been sold within a few days, without a single failure when taken as directed, and without the least injury to the system. It is a most powerful and healthy agent, with full directions for using, and sent by *Mail*.

**STRENGTH**, 65 per bottle. **PRICE**, 65¢ per bottle. **NOTE**—This medicine is *not* a cure for the OBSTINATE cases, which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure; also, it is not a cure for the cases which are not cured by it. **BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.** None genuine or warranted unless purchased from the **DR. MATTHEW'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL DISEASES**, No. 28 Union Street, Boston, Mass.

**This Specialty** embraces all diseases of a *private* nature, and is the result of the *long* and *careful* study of the *best* medical works of twenty years' practice, giving his *whole* attention to these. Communications for *advice* will be sent by *Express* *secure* from observation, to all parts of the United States. Also *accommodations* for *patients* and *doctors* at *very* low rates. *Prescriptions* *sent* *free* of charge, and *good* *and* *real* *until* *restored* *to* *health*.

**CAUTION.**

It is estimated that more than \$100,000 is paid annually to traveling quacks to cure the lowly and suffering people of this country.

benefit to those who pay it. All this comes from believing in the false statements of men who live by deception, having no medical education whatever.

Dr. M. will send free, by enclosing one stamp as above, a Pamphlet on "Private Diseases," and a Circular on "Private Diseases generally," also Circulars, giving full information with the most undoubted references, to the "WATER CURE," which is the only safe and effective medicine of the day, and deserving of ANY CONFIDENCE WHATSOEVER.

Write to DR. MATTISON, at the "WATER CURE," 115 West 17th Street, New York, or to the "WATER CURE," 115 West 17th Street, New York, if not in New England, and make a specialty of Private Diseases, and he will give the very best redress and satisfaction to all who apply to him. He will send you a Circular, and any others. LET THEM TO THE SAME, otherwise, you will be disappointed.

Orders, be sent promptly attended to. Write your address plainly, and direct to DR. MATTISON, as above.

Jan 25

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**FOR THE MILLION!**

Purify the blood, cleanse and strengthen the system, and remove all impurities from the body. Feeling better by the use of the great

**SPRING AND SUMMER REMEDY**  
**DR. F. H. CLARK'S**  
**CHELSEA BOTTLES**

**SHERBERRY BITTERS.**

They are made entirely from VEGETABLES, very pleasant to take, and will speedily cure most of appetite, liver complaints, diarrhoea, indigestion, constipation, flatulence, nausea, nervousness, colds, coughs, cramps, scurvy, skin eruptions, pimples on the face, and all kinds of humors. This is the most effective medicine in the world. It cures the root of disease at first, and performs a cure with almost no effort. Price per bottle \$1.00. Price of 6 bottles \$5.00. The pint or trial bottle; 37½ cents for 1 quart; 15 cents for 1 gallon, and 81 25 for the 4 quart or world's size.

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**WINES, LIQUORS, &c.**

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**DR. VALENTINE MOTT**  
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cord. The Finest Extract of the  
ITALIAN JUNIFER BERRY. The  
FUTURE OF THE County Oak Brand.

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**INVALUABLE TO THE MIDDLE AGED**  
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 For Sale, Pints and Quarts, by every Druggist, Grocer,  
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**LOOK OUT FOR ROGUE**  
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 THE ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE IS  
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**VIN DE LA NOBLESSE**  
**CABINET CHAMPAGNE**  
 This Wine comes to us direct from one of the first *Vins*  
*Grocers of France*. Wishing to obtain for it more the credi-  
 tability of our own country, we have resolved to  
 offer it to the trade in the United States, for the present, at  
 the cost of importation.  


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**MEDICAL.**

**L. H. NORTON, M. D.,**  
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,  
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO  
NO. 65 BEAVER STREET, BRIDGEPORT.  
oct 12 1yd

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**C. E. SANFORD, M. D.,**  
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Has removed his office and residence to No. 53 Beaver street second door west of Broad street. Office hours from 8 to 1 A. M., and from 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M. References—J. W. Denison, Fairfield, Conn.; Dr. Chas. Swift, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**E. GREGORY, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND OPERATIVE SURGEON,  
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, COR. OF NOBLE STREET  
AND CRESCENT AVENUE,

OVER WESSELS & BRO. STORE,  
jan 1 OPPOSITE STAPLES HOUSE. ~~1144~~1142

**A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY. — STARTLING DISCLOSURES. — Dr. FELLER'S** great work for the married, or for those contemplating marriage—300 pages, full

**PLATES.** Price 25 cents—sent to all parts under seal, by mail **POST PAID.** 600,000 copies sold the past year. The single married and the married happy.

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asked for it. 25 cents in specie or postage stamps enclosed will secure a copy by return of mail.

Dr. Vichot's Female Pills, \$1 a box, with full directions. Married ladies should not use them. Sent by mail. Address Dr. Teller as above. Jan 26 lydiah52w163

**EYE. EAR AND THROAT**

DR. LIGHTHILL continues to treat successfully the various diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat, at the office of the Medical Institute, No. 34 St. Mark's Place, New York.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

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rooms over the Pequonnock Bank, now occupied  
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A desirable Wharf, in Bridgeport, with a front  
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standing a commodious building, 30 by 75 feet.  
The Wharf is well calculated for any kind of business, light  
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purpose, or for storage. Additional room may be used as desired. Terms very moderate and possession given immediately. Apply at the Coal Office end of Centre Bridge, address, J. W. KNOWLTON, Bridgeport, Conn.  
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**GOLD HUNTING CHRONO**  
**METERS**—Gold Hunting Lever (Watches suited  
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J. C. BLACKMAN, No. 2 Exchange Place.



