

WHOLE NO. 1416

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIDGEPORT CITY LAUNDRY. The subscribers take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the fact that they are now ready to commence operations...

DE TEALE'S PATENT WELL. IMPROVED.—The subscriber would like to call the attention of the public to the fact that the improvement recently made by the Patentee...

NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by Mrs. L. M. Cook in an undertaking, will be continued by the subscriber...

GOLD VEST CHAINS, Guard and Neck Chains. Many desirable patterns for sale low by J. C. BLACKMAN...

DENTISTRY. \$5—AMERICAN ARTIFICIAL TEETH. \$20—Dentists, 34 Bowery, opposite the New York Hotel...

GAS FITTING, STOVES, PLUMBING & C. GAS CHANDELIERS & FIXTURES.

GAS AND STEAM FITTING. Improved in 1859 with New and Extra-Large Flues.

THE GREAT BENEFICATOR OF THE HOUSEHOLD! P. P. STEWART'S DELICIOUS AND COMFORT-PRODUCING SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT FINE STEWART STOVE.

FOR WOOD OR COAL. Improved in 1859 with New and Extra-Large Flues.

THE STEWART STOVE. The following is a brief summary of the special features of the STEWART STOVE.

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SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. OFFICE, 103 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



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WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

AT REDUCED PRICES. THE WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Having raised all their sales and, with inflicting manufacturers of Sewing Machines, propose that the public shall be benefited thereby, and have accordingly REDUCED THE PRICES OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES.

After this date they will be sold at rates that will pay a fair profit on the cost of manufacture, capital invested, and expense of making sales; in such prices as will enable them to make FIRST CLASS MACHINES, AND, AS HERETOFORE, GUARANTEE THEM IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

TO LET.—The north House of the new block on Court Street, between Roswell and Nichols.

ROOMS TO RENT.—Two rooms in the Peopling Savings Bank. Enquire at the PEOPLING SAVINGS BANK.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A desirable residence, pleasantly situated on the north side of the city, near the Peopling Savings Bank.

TO RENT.—On and after FEBRUARY 25, 1861.—The new brick building, 15 and 17 Middle Street, near the Peopling Savings Bank.

TO LET.—The Brick Mill adjoining the Peopling Savings Bank, suitable for manufacturing purposes, or for storage.

FOR SALE.—A desirable residence, pleasantly situated on the north side of the city, near the Peopling Savings Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The undersigned, Real Estate Agent for the Bridgeport Manufacturing Company, has for sale or to rent, a large number of very desirable building lots.

A FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—Exchange for CITY PROPERTY.—A farm containing about one hundred and fifty acres, with a good supply of apple trees, such as apples, peaches, etc.

SCHOOLS, SEMINARIES, & GOLDEN HILL INSTITUTE. A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL.—Classical, French and English.—Male and Female Departments.—Located at Golden Hill, near the Peopling Savings Bank.

GUNSMITHING, LOCKSMITHING, & GUNSMITHING.—In all its branches, promptly attended to by SMITH, 12 Wall Street.

GUNS.—Bought and sold on commission. SMITH, 12 Wall Street.

LOCKS REPAIRED AND KEYS FITTED.—At all times, by SMITH, 12 Wall Street.

CUTLERY.—Of all kinds, ground in the best style, by SMITH, 12 Wall Street.

BELL-HANGING AND JOINING.—At all times, by SMITH, 12 Wall Street.

PUBLIC HALLS. FRANKLIN HALL, STATE-STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

RENT ARRANGED IN THE STATE.—Centrally and agreeably situated, easy of access, and possessing every desirable quality requisite for Singing, Speaking and Lecturing, is now prepared to receive the same, and is the only one of the kind in the State.

SOAP MANUFACTORY. BREW'S SOAP MANUFACTORY. SOAP-FACT OF ALL KINDS. OLD BONES WANTED.

LETTER PAPER, ENVELOPES, & DENNAP'S 334 MAIN STREET.

PICKLES.—Those who want an extra article can always find them at DENNAP'S, 334 MAIN STREET.

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FLOUR, GROCERIES, FRUITS, & C.

ALL WHO WISH TO purchase Goods cheap, should call on H. N. WARNER, 220 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

TEA.—A choice lot of various kinds and qualities can be found at H. N. WARNER, 220 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

SUGARS.—Of all grades, at H. N. WARNER, 220 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

CHEESE.—From the best dairies in the city, at H. N. WARNER, 220 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

BUTTER.—The best butter in the city, at H. N. WARNER, 220 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

THE REASON WHY BUTTWICK'S FRENCH & STEVENS, 220 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES! H. N. WARNER, 220 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

WHERE MAY BE FOUND THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR, FRESH MEAT, CONFECTIONARY, & C.

Consisting in part of the following: Choice Flour, Rice, Sugar, Molasses and Syrup, and a large variety of other goods.

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LEGAL.

H. N. WARNER, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW. OFFICE NO. 1 STURDIVANT PLACE, BRIDGEPORT, CT.

G. W. WARD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW. OFFICE NO. 1 WATER, CORNER STATE STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

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DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY & C.

M. H. WHEELER & CO., ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, & C.

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A few years before and after large limbs were cut from the same tree in the spring; and where they were cut of the tree has rotted, so that a quart measure may be put into the cavity.—Cole's American Fruit Book.

CAN THE ARMY AND NAVY BE EMPLOYED AGAINST A STATE.

A question well worth the attention of a free people, is brought up by the present crisis. It is this:—What are the legitimate uses to which the Army and Navy may be put by the people? The Republicans insist that President Buchanan, by strongly re-inforcing the Southern forces just before or just after the Presidential election, might have prevented the whole secession movement. How? Would his military forces have interfered directly to prevent the holding of elections for Convention of the people? Hardly. Would they have dispersed the Conventions? We presume no one would advocate such an application of military force. Would they have surrounded the Conventions, and by threats, either in words or in dumb show, have prevented the members from voting for secession? If in none of these ways, how then could the military forces have prevented the secession movement? The essence of the secession movement was the ordinance whereby, under the same forms as those by which they accepted the Constitution of the United States, the people of a State claimed to have thrown off that Constitution. By this ordinance, whatever we here may think of it, the State government, in all its departments, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, was dissolved. The secession ordinance had the same effect as the Ordinance, as a new State Constitution, ordained here by the people of New York, would have among us. Every one and every thing common in such a case, to the new fundamental law, legislative acts, judicial decisions, the public conduct of individuals. Very different, this, from an insurrection, however extensive, of individuals not organized nor recognized as a government, and who therefore have not with them but against them, the powers of government, the executive, the laws and the Courts. Here lies the difficulty of the case; that our general governments acts upon individuals only, and has no lawful power to act upon State governments. This, (that it acts upon individuals,) is the great distinction between the present governments and the old Confederation. The old government could not act upon States, and in no case directly upon individual citizens. While, then, before secession, there was no lawful excuse for using force against individuals—after secession it was impossible to get at individual citizens except by first putting down the State government in all its departments—executive, legislative and judicial. The machinery whereby the general government could reach individuals was gone; its Judges, its Marshals, all its legal machinery. The only agency in the presence of the State government, was the State itself. A State could not be taken by a writ, tried in Court for treason, nor put to death by judicial warrant; and there can be found no authority for the general government using the Army and Navy in naked war against a State government.

Advertiser and Farmer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 17.

FOR A FULLER AND MORE COMPLETE STATEMENT OF THE FACTS OF THE SECESSION MOVEMENT, SEE THE ADVERTISER AND FARMER, APRIL 17, 1861.

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for other purposes,—say, for controlling internal disturbances, and is used to a greater or less extent for such purposes, just in proportion as a government is more or less despotic. Did our forefathers give this authority to raise armies for any purpose but the one exclusive purpose of defense against foreign enemies? One of their complaints against the King of England was, that "he has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislators." If they deemed this incompatible with the respect due to a colonial legislature, would they have thought of a standing army, or any portion of it, being kept in a State, in times of peace with foreign nations, against the wish of a State legislature?

But, it will be said, the mere display of a large force in the South, without using it, would have deterred both the people and the leaders from carrying out their purposes.—The people would not, in such a case, have ventured to choose secession delegates; or if they had, the delegates would not have dared to put a State in the attitude of secession. Is this a legitimate use of the army?—To make the people and their representatives afraid—to overawe the people in the elections or their representatives in their deliberations? If the President may transfer the Army or Navy from State to State to influence an election turning upon the question of secession or anti-secession, why may he not do so to influence an election in this country? Where is the limit of the President's discretionary use of the Army for such purposes?

That the measure would have had any such effect as is claimed for it, is very far from certain; for the suspicion of an extraordinary arming of the forts in Virginia, it seems to us, helping to spur on secession there. There has been no time from the beginning of these troubles till now, when a more extensive threat of force or the actual use of force, would not have made matters worse, nor any time from the beginning till now, when the frank disavowal of a force policy by the plain act of withdrawing the soldiers, would not have made things better.

Advertiser and Farmer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 17.

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government? It was to give the South time to get out of the way, to avoid the "servile war" which the course of Northern fanaticism seemed to be urging. If there was cause then for the utterance of such sentiments by Jefferson when affairs merely pertained to the formation of a sectional party, how much more cause is there now, when such a sectional party is actually in power. But Jefferson again wrote:

The coincidence of a marked moral and political, with a geographical line once conceived, I would never more be obliterated from the minds; that would be recurring on every occasion, and renewing irritations, until it would kindle such mutual and mortal hatred as to render separation preferable to eternal discord.

He then pictures out the consequences of disunion and the various divisions into which the States would resolve themselves, and says: My only comfort and consolation is, that I shall not live to see it; and I envy not the present generation the glory of throwing away the fruits of their fathers' sacrifices of life and fortune, and of rendering desperate the experiment which was to divide indelibly whether man is capable of self-government.

What was it that caused these gloomy forebodings in the mind of the illustrious patriot and statesman? Was it not the sectional spirit that was then beginning to show itself, and which has ultimately resulted in the formation of a sectional party? Again he says: It would be with disproportionately weak blessings they will throw away, against an abstract principle, more likely to be effected by the means than by the end, would pause before they could perpetrate the act of suicide on themselves and of treason against the hope of the world.

If who would weigh the blessings they enjoy? Who to pause before they could perpetrate this act of treason? The South? No. The whole argument of Mr. Jefferson is based upon the action of those who, discarding all questions of national importance, had seized upon the question of slavery as a means of political advancement, and were endeavoring to form a sectional party to obtain power. To show that to Northern fanatics and politicians he was referring, we will give but one more extract. In 1821 he wrote to General Breckinridge as follows:

The line of division lately marked out between different portions of our confederacy, is such as will never, I fear, be obliterated, and we are now tracing the lines who are against us in position and principle, the lines of our own minds and affections of our youth. If, as has been estimated, we send three hundred thousand dollars a year to the Southern seminaries for the instruction of our own sons, then must have five hundred of our sons imbibing opinions and principles in discord with those of our own country. This course, which is the result of our existence, and, if not arrested at once, will be beyond remedy.

Now what endorsement of their principles can the Republicans find in these words of Thomas Jefferson? Is not every word a rebuke of their principles and acts? If he thought in 1820, when the seeds of sectionalism was first sown, that the action of the North could be construed into presenting the slaves of the South "with freedom and a dagger," and as "the toxin of servile war," so as to say "they will surely give us time to get out of the way," and that "separation was preferable to eternal discord," how much more occasion is there now for Southern men to think as he did, when the seed then sown is grown into a tree, and whose branches are hanging with servile insurrection ready to fall. If Jefferson were now upon the stage of action, the Republicans would denounce him as a secessionist and traitor.

SCOTT AND TOTTEN.

The New York Express publishes a letter from Washington, in which the writer says: "I am authorized to state that Gen. Scott, and Gen. Totten, the Chief of the Engineer Corps, wholly disapproved of the proposed reinforcement of Fort Sumter, Gen. Scott, in particular, was decidedly opposed to it. Being a Connecticut man, and married to an Albany wife, Gen. Totten cannot be accused of complicity with Jefferson Davis. Now will any Republican question Gen. Scott's loyalty. The attempt to reinforce the Southern forts, and to 're-occupy' the Government property in the seceding States, was therefore made without the sanction of the Lieutenant-General of the Army and the General of Engineers—the two officers, whose consent, above those of all other men, ought to have been eagerly followed. What is the consequence? So far as Sumter is concerned, failure—and the lowering of the American flag to the flag of the Confederate States."

Whether it was with or without the advice of these officers, the Administration committed an act of criminal folly and madness in attempting to reinforce Sumter. While not effected "a division of parties upon geographical lines," and achieved their success by appeals to sectional prejudices? The Republicans further claim that there has been nothing in their acts that could give the South any idea that they intended to carry their anti-slavery principles any further than into the territories. It is such in the case, why have the Republican papers poured out so much vituperation and abuse upon the citizens of the slaveholding States? Why is it that they have been characterized as "barbarians"? Why is it that these papers, just before elections, have been filled with so many stories of outrages, which a day or two after are mitigated or denied? Why is it that odious comparisons have been constantly made between the industrial products of the two sections? Why is it that census statistics have been distorted to the prejudice of the South? Why is it that such abominable and reprehensible statements have been published as those of the Tribune, to show that disunion would be of financial benefit to the North, unless to foster and encourage that sectional hatred which must ultimately have resulted in open and direct hostilities? Jefferson foresaw the tendency of such excitements as accompanied the discussion of the Missouri question. No attempts were then made upon the rights of any of the States where slavery existed, and yet even then it was seen by Southern men that the whole question was but a cloak to cover the ultimate designs of the sectional party then forming. Southern men then considered the action of the North as designed to be a blow at the rights of the South, and none more clearly demonstrated the fact than Jefferson himself. He says in a letter to John Adams in 1821:

The real question, as seen in the States allied to this unfortunate population, is, are our slaves to be presented with freedom and a dagger? Or are we to see again African Lacedaemonian confederacies? To wage another Peloponnesian war to settle the ascendancy between them? Or is this the token of merely a servile war? This remains to be seen; but I hope not by you or me. Surely they will parley awhile and give us time to get out of the way.

So Thomas Jefferson desired time to get out of the way. Who to get out of the way? The North? No. It was the North that was then waging the war upon slavery. Was Thomas Jefferson a traitor? Did he deserve hanging in order to show "that we have a

WASHINGTON AND SOUTHERN NEWS.

Washington dispatches state that a collision is anticipated at any moment at Fort Pickens. Orders have been sent to Pensacola to put a stop to the erection of batteries about the Fort.

The government is about notifying the foreign Powers of its intention to blockade the Southern ports. The English, French, and Russian Ministers are in constant communication with the Secretary of State, and manifest the greatest anxiety and solicitude respecting our political troubles.

It is stated that Secretary Seward has instructed our Foreign Ministers to protest against any of the great Powers recognizing the Southern Confederacy. Virginia, the "Mother of States," with her hundred and sixty thousand militiamen, her sixty-four thousand square miles of territory, and her great resources, is evidently about to join the Southern Confederacy. The war policy drives her out. Every patriot who loves the memory of her statesmen, of Washington and of Jefferson, her noble deeds in the Revolution, and her constant patriotism will be saddened to witness the withdrawal of this great State from the Union.

The Governor of North Carolina sent the following letter, in reply to the requisition on that State for troops:—

HARRISBURG, April 15, 1861. Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War.—Your dispatch is received, and I am glad to hear that your dispatch has led me to doubt, I have to say in reply that I regard the levy of troops made by the Administration for the purpose of supporting the State of the South, as a violation of the Constitution and a usurpation of power. I can be no party to this violation of the laws of the country, and to the levy of troops from a free people. You can get no troops from North Carolina. I will reply more in detail when your call is received by mail.

JOHN W. ELLIS, Governor of North Carolina. The following is a copy of the despatch sent to the Secretary of War by the Governor of Kentucky:—

FRANKFORT, KY., April 16. Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War.—Your dispatch is received, and I am glad to hear that your dispatch has led me to doubt, I have to say in reply that I regard the levy of troops made by the Administration for the purpose of supporting the State of the South, as a violation of the Constitution and a usurpation of power. I can be no party to this violation of the laws of the country, and to the levy of troops from a free people. You can get no troops from North Carolina. I will reply more in detail when your call is received by mail.

A dispatch from Charleston, dated the 6th, says troops continue to pour in from all parts of the States. Half disciplined as many of them are, they undergo rigid drills. It is estimated that there are 10,000 in and about the city. General Beauregard is very active—strengthening every position. He has officers of regiments from Alabama and Georgia, but the Carolinians are so eager to serve, that he declines any other aid. He says he can get 50,000 men from this State. At Columbia every man from sixteen to sixty is under arms. Ten companies from the State Capital are now here. More want to come, and it is thought by good authority that there is no doubt but the British Government will recognize southern independence at a very early day. The same is said of France.

The Federal fleet stopped three vessels going into Charleston on the 16th, one with the Spanish flag, one with the British and the other with the American. They were detained a short time and then allowed to proceed. The fleet determined to interfere no more until orders were received from Washington.

Dispatches from Washington state, on the authority of the Secretary of War of the Southern Confederacy, that thirty-two thousand additional men have been called out. Gen. Pillow guarantees to raise ten thousand men in Tennessee in twenty days, if President Davis will accept of them, and there is no doubt expressed but that he will accept of the offer.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, in Atlanta, Ga., Monday night, said that it would require seventy-five times seventy five thousand men to intimidate the Confederate States and then it could not be done. A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens opposed to President Lincoln's war policy, has been held at Louisville, Ky. About three thousand people were present. Resolutions were unanimously adopted that Kentucky won't permit the marching of troops to the Confederate States, but share the latter's destiny if war must come; sympathizing with the patriotic men in the free States, and endorsing Gov. Magoffin's response to Secretary Cameron. Meetings of the same stamp are being held throughout the Border States.

It is reported that the President is about to call for two hundred thousand more troops from the States, making two hundred and seventy-five thousand in all. It will cost the Government about one million of dollars every three days to support such an army.—Would not a peace policy be much better for the country? The Norfolk Gazette states that Mr. Ferry left for Washington on Thursday last, on business connected with the official appointments of this Congressional District, his own probably included in the number.

A requisition has been made on Gov. Buckingham for one regiment of militia for immediate service.

FOREIGN NEWS. The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool 4th, via Londonderry 5th instant, arrived at Portland early yesterday morning, bringing two days later advices from Europe, a large number of passengers and \$6,000 in specie.

The London Post states that the military operations in which Garibaldi is to take part are about to commence, and that the Italians and Hungarians have come to a perfect understanding to make a combined movement. It is supposed that an extensive insurrection will soon break out in Hungary, in which the insurgents will be aided by Garibaldi and the Italians. Extensive warlike preparations are being made in France. The French navy has, by order of the Emperor, been organized into five divisions, each to have three steel plated frigates attached. The Emperor was about to review the garrison of Paris, which, at this unusual time, is considered a forerunner of war.

Omur Pasha would probably be appointed commander of the army of Bosnia. England, France, Denmark and Sweden have recognized Victor Emanuel as King of Italy.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by a Proclamation, declares the laws are now opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, and has called forth the Militia of the several States, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand men, and

WHEREAS, The Secretary of War has made a call upon the Executive of this State for one regiment of Militia for immediate service, and

WHEREAS, WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, Command-in-Chief of the Militia of the State of Connecticut, call upon the patriotic citizens of this State to volunteer their services, and rendezvous immediately at the City of Hartford, reporting themselves to the Adjutant-General. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State, at the City of Norwich, this, the sixteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States, the Eighty fifth.

Wm. A. BUCKINGHAM. The details of the plan of organization will be immediately issued from the office of the Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DARING AND DANGEROUS FRAUDS. Are perpetrated daily. How then are de-liberate hair dyes to be distinguished from a safe article? In order to be perfectly secure, purchase only CRISTADORO'S ANALYZED EXCELLENT DYE, Certified by our leading Chemist, including DR. CHILTON, POISSON'S! EFFECTIVE! RELIABLE. And warranted to produce without trouble, and in ten minutes, any shade of Black or Brown. PREPARED AT NO. 55, Canal Street, New York. Sold everywhere and supplied by all Hair Dressers. Price 25 Cents per Box.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—"A DREAD WITHOUT A NAME." The most powerful of blood-purifiers, and the only one that reaches a

TELEGRAPH TO THE DAILY ADVERTISER AND FARMER.

By the AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S PRINTING OFFICE, 25 Water St., (op stairs,) opposite foot of State St.

WAR EXCITEMENT!

EXTRAORDINARY ENTHUSIASM MANIFESTED. VOLUNTEERS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

ENTHUSIASM IN MARYLAND. NEW YORK SEVENTH REGIMENT FITTING OUT.

MASS MEETING TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK. UNION FEELING IN DELAWARE.

LIEUT. ROGERS STRICKEN FROM THE ROLL. IMMENSE UNION MEETING IN OSWEGO.

KENTUCKY ARMING FOR THE SOUTH. SOUTHERN LOAN BEING TAKEN.

100,000 MEN IN THE FIELD. SOUTHERN ADVICES.

New York, April 17.—The steamer R. L. Cuyler, from Savannah, reports she passed a steam tug, with smoke stack gone, off Cape Romaine, bound south, probably the "Yankee."

The same day spoke the Baltic of Charleston Bar, the Captain of the Baltic stating he was to take Anderson and command to New York.

The Harriet Lane was inside the bar; both had steam up. There was also a bark rigged steamer outside, probably the Isabelle.

Capt. Crocker reports he saw Fort Sumpter. It had no breaches in the wall. The outside looked somewhat battered. When five miles away heard firing—probably Anderson saluting when leaving the fort.

"STARS AND STRIPES" IN MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, April 17.—A company of German Guards waited on Governor Hicks last evening, saying they had come to sing the "Star Spangled Banner" with him.

The Governor expressed pleasure at the visit, but was too hoarse to join, but would tell them he was still under the "Stars and Stripes."

The "Star Spangled Banner" was then sung with fine effect. The Governor thanked them for their courtesy, and hoped the song would be sung on all fitting occasions for ever, and the Union must be preserved.

Voice—You have done your duty so far, Governor—Yes, and intend to keep doing so.

Voices—We will stand by you. There was much enthusiasm.

MASS MEETING IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, April 17.—A meeting of merchants and brokers this morning resolved to call a mass meeting on Saturday, in Union Square. Business will be suspended.

A subscription was opened and liberally responded to this morning by merchants, to fit out the Seventh Regiment for any duty required.

The sentiment among the merchants is for sustaining the Government.

KENTUCKY. LOUISVILLE April 17.—The Memphis & Ohio Railroad will transport troops and munitions free to the South.

The Council has appointed a Military board and appropriated \$50,000 to defend the city.

Union flags on steamers have been hauled down. Citizens are volunteering and arming.

PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS. PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—The recruiting and enlistment of volunteers is progressing steadily. Five thousand are already enrolled, which is more than the quota required of Philadelphia. The exempt are forming a Home Guard.

Advices from Harrisburg state that more than 10,000 men have already enlisted. Recruiting parties are parading the streets.

DELAWARE FOR THE UNION. WASHINGTON, Del. April 17.—The secessionists are overawed by the prevalent Union sentiment. They had planned the organization of a company to be armed with rifles from the military Academy for the seizure of Fort Delaware which has been taken by Government. The project has failed.

Senator Bayard is on a visit to Virginia.

FROM MONTGOMERY. MONTGOMERY, Del. April 17.—Yesterday one man took a loan of \$125,000 in gold at par. There will be from 75,000 to 100,000 men in the field in thirty days.

The Government is likely to get a large amount of European ship builders.

LIEUT. ROGERS DISMISSED. WASHINGTON April 17.—Orders have been issued to strike the name of Lieut. Rogers from the roll for surrendering the Cutter Dodge to Texas.

UNION MEETING IN OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, April 17.—An immense Union meeting was held last night. The Mayor presided. Resolutions endorsing the action of the President and pledging the people of the city without distinction of party to the support of the government, were adopted.

The 55th Regiment will respond to the call. UNION MEETING IN OGDENSBURG.

OGDENSBURG, April 17.—A Union meeting will be held to-night. Efforts are making to raise 1,000 volunteers in St. Lawrence County. A large crowd with music and an old flag are parading the streets.

ARRIVAL OF THE GLASGOW. NEW YORK, April 17.—The Glasgow is below. Her news is anticipated.

NEW YORK MARKET. NEW YORK April 17.—Flour—Sales 5500 bbls. State and Western heavy and in favor of the buyer. Superfine State \$5 05 a \$5 15; Extra State \$5 20 a \$5 25; Round Hoop Ohio \$3 50 a \$5 55; Superfine Western \$5 05 a \$5 15; Southern heavy, lower. Sales 400 bbls. Mixed to Good \$5 20 a \$6 75.

Wheat heavy and about leant per bushel lower without sales of moment. Corn dull and prices favor buyer.

Oats quiet. Beet unchanged. Pork firm.

Whiskey firm. Sales 100 barrels at 18 1/2 cts per gallon. Cotton market quite firm at 12 1/2.

Sugars dull and drooping. Molasses dull and drooping. Stocks. Chicago and Rock Island 45 1/2; Cleveland and Toledo 28; Galena and Chicago 67 1/2; Illinois Central 66 1/2; Pacific Mail 75; Hudson 38 1/2; Harlem prefered 34 1/2; Reading 34; Michigan Central 47 1/2.

BREAD, CAKE, & CRACKER BAKERY REVOLUTION AT THE SOUTH!

FIRST GREAT BATTLE! 1776 1861

1,000,000 Loaves Bread Remolished and 1,000 BARRELS OF CRACKERS TAKEN PRISONERS!

FOR SALE. A new House suitable for a small family, situated upper part of Main street. Price \$1,000.

ALSO FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. A fine Farm of 20 acres, together with House and Barn, suitably situated, about five miles from Bridgeport.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. A good farm, containing one hundred acres, situated about four miles above Bridgeport.

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

FOR SALE. Several very desirable residences in the city, also in East Bridgeport, and also several farms situated all the way from one to ten miles from Bridgeport. Enquire of W. W. HOLCOMB, Real Estate Agent, 60 Water street.

WANTED. A situation as BOOK KEPPER by a young man who can give good references as character and ability. Address Box 74, (Study Book Office), New York, N. Y. mar 9 1861

WANTED.—\$1000 or \$1500 on Bond and Mortgage secured on double the amount. Enquire of 15 & 17 Middle street, near the City Hotel.

HELP WANTED.—Wanted, five Girls to fill up situations in the City. Apply at the Intelligence Office of 17 Middle street, near City Hotel.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN 5 SHARES CITY BANK STOCK FOR SALE.—Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE.—A first-rate BUGGY, can be used with or without top, also new SADDLE and BRIDLE. Inquire of GEO. E. BEACH, No. 5 Sterling block.

FAMILY SEWING. Persons desiring Sewing, either heavy or light, on Singer's Sewing Machine, can have it done in the neatest manner by calling at the House opposite the District School, High street.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of my tax warrants, I will sell on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises in East Bridgeport, at public auction, to the highest bidder, so much of the real estate of W. H. Noble as will satisfy the same. The buildings are a good saw mill, and a building suitable for a grain mill, or for running small saws, planing, &c. This property will be sold cash, or will be exchanged for real estate in the city of Bridgeport. Apply to W. W. HOLCOMB, Real Estate Broker, 60 Water street.

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COMMISSION MERCHANT & BROKER

W. W. HOLCOMB, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND REAL ESTATE BROKER.

WILL ALSO ATTEND TO RENTING AND LEASING OF TENEMENTS.

SETTLING OF ESTATES, &c., &c., NO. 60 WATER ST., BRIDGEPORT.

ORDERS FOR HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE, Which is brewed fresh at all seasons of the year, are respectfully solicited and will be promptly executed by

W. W. HOLCOMB, SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE IN BRIDGEPORT;

ALSO, THE HOUSATONIC AND NAUGHTUCK VALLEY.

The keeping qualities of this delicious and unequalled beverage is guaranteed for any length of time.

PERSONS HAVING TENEMENTS TO LET OR LEASE, AND PERSONS WISHING TO HIRE TENEMENTS, WILL FIND THEIR INTERESTS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY APPLYING TO

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

MERCHANDIZE OF ALL KINDS—BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR A VERY REASONABLE COMMISSION, AND PROMPT RETURNS MADE.

W. W. HOLCOMB, NO. 60 WATER STREET.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—All the building lots in East Bridgeport belonging to the estate of T. T. Martin, Esq. These lots comprise some of the most desirable locations to be found in the State, and the rapid increase of manufacturing interests in this vicinity will advance the value of these lots to a very high price. Persons wishing to secure for themselves a good home at a low figure, or who wish to invest their money in a profitable manner, will do well to call on the undersigned, at his office, No. 60 Water street.

100 BBLs. FLOUR.—Just received, a consignment of 100 bbls. extra white, which Michigan flour, expressly for family use. Finest quality, all sizes, all who want extra flour, W. W. HOLCOMB, 60 Water street.

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DRY GOODS

TRICKS OF THE TRADE! E. BIRDSEY & CO.

ON HAND! The best and most successful trial of the Dry Good trade we are familiar with is to

GO INTO THE MARKET WITH CASH IN HAND, BUY NEW, FRESH, DESIRABLE GOODS, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURE AND SELL THEM AT THE SMALLEST LIVING PROFIT.

WE ARE ABLE TO FURNISH YOU WITH \$50,000 CASH CAPITAL.

OUR MANTHOTH STORE! FOUR LARGE LOFTS FILLED WITH THE CHOICEST GOODS WILL BE OPEN FOR FREE EXHIBITION FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS!

It is always open for free exhibition, but for the next thirty days we wish the public, WITHOUT REGARD TO MAKING PURCHASES, TO LOOK THROUGH OUR STOCK AND NOTE THE STYLES AND PRICES.

WE DEFY COMPARISON! Don't wait to make a purchase. Our Clerks will show you with the same freedom and politeness if they don't buy a cent's worth. But if you CAN'T RESIST THE BARGAINS, AND INSIST ON BUYING.

WE SHAN'T OBJECT. COME TO BIRDSEY'S EXHIBITION!

\$20,000 WORTH OF GOODS TO BE SOLD AT THE NEW YORK STORE.

STERLING BLOCK, DURING THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND IN FIRST CLASS FANCY GOOD STORES.

NO TIME TO ENUMERATE ARTICLES.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN PLEASE CALL EXAMINE GOODS AND LEARN THE PRICES.

THE GOODS MUST BE SOLD BRING WHAT THEY WILL.

REMEMBER. THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS IS THE NEW YORK STORE.

STERLING BLOCK.

ATTENTION! CITIZENS' ATTENTION! M. KLEIN & BRO., NO. 240 MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT.

HAVE JUST PURCHASED AN IMMENSE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS OF ALL KINDS IN THEIR LINE.

FANCY GOODS, a great variety. MILLINERY GOODS, the latest styles. FLOWERS, the most fashionable in market. DRESS TRIMMINGS, a splendid stock. HOSIERY, of all sizes and qualities. LADIES' TRAVELING BAGS, the best that can be found. GLOVES of every description. STAY AND BONNET TRIMMINGS, &c., of all sizes, qualities and prices.

LADIES. We have not time or room to enumerate; come and examine our goods and learn our prices. We are sure you will buy.

MRS. KLEIN. Cordially invites the ladies of Bridgeport and vicinity to call on her in order to close up their business, a large and desirable stock of fashionable Spring Bonnets and Millinery Goods.

SPRING HATS made up in the neatest and most fashionable style. Bonnets bleached and pressed, at short notice.

PIANOS, & C. MUSICAL NOTICE. MELODEONS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

We have just received from a large manufactory, which are selling their stock at a low price, a large quantity of the following reduced rates: seventy-five dollar Melodeons for fifty dollars; ninety dollar Melodeons for seventy dollars; and one hundred dollar piano cases Melodeons for seventy-five dollars. These instruments are of the best quality, and are furnished in every respect, and are fully warranted. An opportunity of this kind is seldom offered to purchasers.

J. J. DUNLAP, 324 Main St.

PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS FOR SALE OR TO LET. Five good second-hand Pianos for sale cheap, or to let by the month or quarter. Also, first quality premium Melodeons for sale at a low price. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before purchasing, as our instruments are warranted in every respect, and are furnished in every respect, and are fully warranted.

J. J. DUNLAP, 324 Main St.

MELODEONS. Five Octave Portico Basewood Case Melodeons, newly sold for sale now at \$60. This is an opportunity seldom offered for those wishing to purchase Pianos or Melodeons. At the Music Store, 84 Main street.

JOHN J. DUNLAP.

J. C. BLACKMAN, DIAMOND, WATCH, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &c. EXCHANGE PLACE BRIDGEPORT.

THE FLORENCE STORES! EXCURSION TO THE ORKNEY ISLANDS—By Jacob Abbott. Just received at SANFORD'S BOOKSTORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS. All titles now in use, at the lowest prices, can be had at SANFORD'S.

BUTTER—That is Butter—sweet and pure. We have a choice article in the Butter line, can procure at 20 CENTS per lb. in bulk, some of the best ORANGE COUNTRY BUTTER, and also some of the best BUTTER.

BEANS—A lot of very fine Beans just received by

ROSEWORTH, 50 Main St.

HATS, CAPS, FURS, & C.

GENTLEMEN, THEY ARE READY!

THE VERY LATEST BROADWAY STYLES OF SPRING HATS AND CAPS.

F. M. PERRY'S, 22 STATE STREET.

NEW STYLE HATS AND CAPS AT THE NEW HAT AND CAP STORE.

D. HATCH, JUST RECEIVED.

CLOTHING. CLOTHING EMPORIUM! MASON WHITE, 77 WATER STREET.

Just arrived a large and well selected STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, for the Spring trade. The custom department is still under the supervision of MR. F. GROUNDSON, and satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.

READY MADE CLOTHING. LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS HERE! As I have a large assortment of our own manufacture, made up from our stock bought low, under the pressure of the hard times, and can therefore sell it at less than the regular prices. To all those who examine our Clothing before purchasing elsewhere we are sure to sell. We will not be out.

THE INAUGURAL IS PAST! NOW FOR THE VALEDICTORY OF THE LATE CLOTHING FIRM OF JOHN CLARK & CO., WHO ARE SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

In order to close up the business, we have determined to offer our goods at GREAT BARGAINS. Our stock consists of a general assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING AND FINE GOODS. Must be sold of between this and the first of April, 1861.

GOOD CLOTHING! BENEFITS EVERYBODY! LOW PRICES HURT NOBODY! POOR ARTICLES, NONE WANT! HUMBUGGING WON'T PAY! GOOD GOODS TELL THEIR OWN STORIES!

The best of CLOTHING all wish for, and those they can find by calling at

COHEN & FAIRCHILD'S, NO. 6 STATE STREET.

C. M. HATCH & CO. MERCHANT TAILORS.

Under their arrangements of LIGHT EXPENSES and a thorough PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of their business, have a DECIDED ADVANTAGE in getting up

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING, AT LOW PRICES.

Really, the system IS A SUCCESS!—and growing better all the time,—for not in many years have our orders at this season been equal to the present. A choice assortment of well selected

NEW GOODS are received, to which we invite the attention of those who wish to dress economically and well.

330 MAIN STREET. C. M. HATCH, H. HEINECKE.

B E A C H, MERCHANT TAILOR, NO. 5 STERLING BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

RECEIVES NEW GOODS THIS DAY.

Saying as we do, for Cash, we offer great inducements to those who want new Garments this Spring.

Gentlemen, give us a call and then judge. B O O T H

Having recovered, has resumed his position in the Cutting Department. GEO. E. BEACH.

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

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 37 Water St. opposite Depot, by

A. S. H. H. E. ALL Clothes brought to be Cleaned, will be repaired and made over to look as good as new by a practical Tailor when required, and on very reasonable terms.

R. B. Goods returned to me not living entire satisfaction, will be no charge.

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

FOR \$1.95 PER BRAM. SUPERFINE COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER AT 75 CENTS PER BRAM, AT NO. 3 EXCHANGE PLACE.

GEO. S. SANFORD.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GO TO AVRES' NO. 4 STERLING BLOCK.

