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VOL. III. DAYTON, O., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1865. NO. 47.

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No. 547 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

WHOLESALE

Piano Forte and Music Dealer,

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR

Wm. A. Pond & Co's; Boardman, Gray & Co's, Wm Knabe & Co's, and Other First-Class

PIANO FORTES,

AND

CABART, NEEDHAM & CO'S NEW PARLOR ORGANS, MELODEONS, CHURCH HARMONIUMS, MUSIC TEACHERS AND DEALERS

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Sent to any address, free of postage, on receipt of price.

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There's none to say Good Night to me ... J H McNaughton	30
Trust me all in all, or not at all. Words by Tennyson ... W R Demster	50
Be thou forever mine ... H Millard	35
Beautiful Dreamer (for Guitar,) ... S Winner	35
Beautiful Isle of the Sea ... J R Thomas	35
Blue-eyed Kitty May ... P B Isaacs	30
Cadaverous Jones. Comic ... George Rowdryn	30
I canno, call her, Mother ... Chamberlain	30
Jennie lives out for Thee ... J Mahon	30
Kissing on the Sly ... J G Morder	30
Kiss me, Father, ere I die ... Walker	30
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Angel Child ... W H Burr	35
Beautiful Cloud ... L Ardite	30
Striking Ile. Sung by Dan Bryant ... D D Emmet	30

Instrumental.

NEW WALTZES.

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Belles of Brooklyn	Geo. Wm. Warren	1 00
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Faust	Geo. Wm. Warren	75
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Ida	Jean Manns	50
Kiss	L Ardita	60
"Brilliantly arranged by	E Kittener	60

Marches and Quicksteps.

Lincoln Funeral March		50
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Call me not back from the Echoless Shore	"	50
ear mother I've come home to Die	"	50
Dear mother I've come home to Die	C Grobe	40
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Send for Illustrated Price List of Instruments and Catalogues of New Music. Address orders

O. J. WILLARD,

Wholesale Piano Forte and Music Dealer, No 547 Broadway, New York. jel8dly

Dry Goods, Notions, etc.

TURNER, WALKER & MOSES,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

AND

Tailor's Furnishing Goods,

No. 32, Turner's Opera House,

Dayton, Ohio.

Orders from country dealers respectfully solicited octl4dawtf.

Merchant Tailoring.

NEW GOODS AND NEW STYLES.

HENRY MILLER,

MERCHANT TAILOR!

WOULD BEG LEAVE TO INFORM HIS FORMER customers and the public in general that he has reopened his Merchant Tailor Establishment in the new room in Huston Building, No. 202 Third street, one door east of Jefferson street. His goods are of the finest and best in the market. He calls your attention to his

French Cloth, Beaver and Cassimere,

which cannot be surpassed for taste or quality. This Goods will be made up in the latest and best style, and warranted to fit. A full assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods always on hand. I have a general and well selected stock of the very best quality and latest style of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

or those who cannot wait to have clothing made to order. All I ask is to give me a trial, and I will do all to give satisfaction.

oct9-d3m HENRY MILLER.

Hotels and Saloons.

PHILLIPS HOUSE,

DAYTON, OHIO.

THIS above well known House, having recently changed hands, is now open, and undergoing extensive alterations and improvements for the accomodation of the traveling public. No pains will be spared to make the Phillips House, as heretofore, in every respect, a FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

je19tf J. T. BARKER, Prop'r.

PHŒNIX HOUSE,

Third Street, Dayton Ohio.

A. SPANG, Agent.

THIS hotel has recently been opened, and is prepared to accomodate travelers and the public generally in the best style. m26d1m

MIAMI HOUSE,

MIAMISBURG, OHIO.

JACOB HORTHER, Proprietor,

SUCCESSOR TO H. D. BLACK.

THE present proprietor has fitted up this well known and popular Hotel in the best style, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call

A large stable and yard are attached to the Hotel.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. oct26d3m

F. LANGE, B. SCHIEBLE.

OPERA HOUSE RESTAURANT.

—AND—

BILLIARD ROOMS,

Corner Main and First Sts.,

Dayton, Ohio.

LANGE & SCHIEBLE, Proprietors.

Meals at all Hours,

And the tables will be furnished with every luxury and delicacy of the season

The Billiard Tables are from the celebrated manufactories of Jules Balke and Brunswick & Bro., Cincinnati.

The Bar is supplied with Wines and Liquors of the choicest brands, both foreign and domestic.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited oct14tf

NATIONAL SALOON,

No. 102, West Sixth Street, Cin. O.

Eight Splendid Billiard Tables—Four Splendid Ten Pin Alleys.

Choice Liquors and Wines always on hand.

J. F. GUNKLE, Proprieter.

J. P. Kline, Supt. m9d

Billiards.

WILLIAMS' BILLIARD SALOON.

Entrance, Third Street, next door to Post Office, also through Phoenix House.

THE attractions have been greatly increased by two new and elegant four pocket tables with Brunswick's latest improved patent cushions and a general renovation and refitting of the whole establishment. He is thankful for past favors and solicits respectfully a continuance of the public patronage.

LEWIS WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

aug 16 3md

Tailoring Goods, etc.

HANDSOME AND ECONOMICAL.

ELEGANT STYLES OF

Fall and Winter Fabrics,

FOR

CUSTOM TRADE,

Beckel Building, Jefferson St.,

ABOVE THIRD.

I am now in receipt of New and Elegant Styles of

Cloths, Cassimeres,

Vestings and Overcoatings,

Which I will have made in the most fashionable styles, and at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

My Old Customers, and the public generally, are invited to leave their measures.

I have secured the services of Mr. THOMAS CLEMENTS, who is regarded to be one of the best Cutters in the profession, anywhere.

My stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods is elegant and ample, and I have everything in the line which gentleman can desire

Call in and examine my stock, and learn my prices. I feel confident I can please all tastes.

J. S. CHARCH.

oct16dtf Jefferson St., above Third.

Dry Goods.

DIXON, FORGY & CO.,

Cor. Second and Jefferson Sts.,

Dayton, Ohio

HAVE JUST OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Cloaks,

Cloaking,

Cloths,

Shawls,

ELEGANT BLACK

—AND—

FANCY SILKS.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Mats,

Rugs,

Crumb Cloths,

Drugget,

Window Shades,

Damask,

And Everything in the way of House Furnishing Goods.

DIXON, FORGY & CO.,

oct14d3m Dayton, Ohio.

Wanted—Agents.

EMPLOYMENT

FOR

Returned Soldiers and all Others,

AGENTS WANTED.

Great sale of Jewelry and Silverware

Arrandale Great Gift Distribution.

Our Agents are making from Five to Thirty Dollars per day, and we still need more. Late invoices from Europe have swelled our stock to over One Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches, Rings, Ladies and Gentlemen's Jewelry of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, selling at $1 each. Send 25 cents for a certificate and see what you are entitled to; or send a 3 cent stamp for our terms to Agents, which are of the most liberal kind. Now is your time!

ARRANDALE & CO.,

no21dam3w No. 167 Broadway, New York.

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THOMAS & BECK,

DEALERS IN,

Coal, wood, Lime, Cement & Produce

ON CANAL, BELOW THIRD STREET,

Dayton, Ohio. oct7dtf

CAMARGO

Manufacturing Company

Manufacturers of

PAPER HANGINGS

—AND—

WINDOWSHADES.

H. H. BRENEMAN, Proprietor.

No. 97 West Fourth Street,

fe8d-w' CINCINNATI, OHIO.

DR. J. S. ROSE,

AGENT TO SELL

RHUBARB WINE PLANTS,

For $15, and $20 per Hundred.

COR. FOURTH AND LUDLOW STS.,

Dayton, Ohio.

nov9dam3t

SAW MILL FOR SALE.

WITH WATER POWER CONVENIENT, AND in good working order, together with twelve acres of land, frame dwelling house, garden, tobacco shed, and barn—one mile Northeast of Carrollton Station C. H. & D. R. R., on Opossum Run. Inquire of the proprietor on the premises.

Nov18w2m

Professional Cards.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM,

Counsellor at Law,

DAYTON, OHIO.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE SEVERAL STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS.

Office—Turner's Opera House, Room No. 3, Second Floor. nov12d

ODLIN & CAHILL,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

German's Building, Third street,

fe16dawtf DAYTON, OHIO.

WILLIAM H. CONOVER,

Magistrate of Madison Township,

WILL ATTEND TO DRAWING AND ACKNOWLEDGING Deeds, and the collection of claims

He is also prepared to attend to the drawing of instruments of writing, correctly, at short notice

m6dawly

DR. E. JENNINGS,

Late Post Surgeon Camp Dennison, offers his services as

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

to the citizens of Dayton and vicinity

OFFICE—No. 57 Ludlow St., between 3d and 4th,

Where he may be found at all hours.

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J. B. CILBERT & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Groceries and Liquors,

NOS. 76 AND 78 JEFFERSON STREET, OPPOSITE MARKET HOUSE fe14

NEW WHOLESALE GROCERY,

AT

Kneisly & McIntyre's old stand, 212 Third St.

WOCAMAN, SPIELMAN & Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

ARE NOW OPENING A LARGE AND GENERAL assortment of all kinds of Groceries suitable for the country trade. Dealers are respectfully invited to give them a call. fe21dawly

1865. 1865.

FRESH GROCERIES!

EVERY FAMILY DESIRES GOOD FRESH GROceries, and we would remind all persons interested to give us a call.

CANNED FRUITS

Western Peaches, Plums, Strawberries, Quinces Tomatoes, Blackberries, and Cherries; then we have

Spice and Cove Oysters,

also, an assortment of Jellies, Middletown Hams and Shoulders, Lamps and Coal Oil, Sugars and Coffees, Pickles, Spices, Fancy Soaps, &c.; in fact everything that the markets afford that is desirable. To Tobacco Chewers we would say we keep the best article of Fine Cut that can be had. Come one, come all, and see what we can do.

M'INTIRE & BAIRD,

de14dawtf Main st., 3 doors below Market

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Ohio Insurance Company

—OF—

DAYTON, OHIO.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	$150 000
ASSETS	105,000

OFFICE NO. 289 THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE HUSTON HALL.

FIRE AND MARINE RISKS TAKEN

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Current Rates.

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WILLIAM DICKEY, President.
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—OF—

DAYTON, OHIO.

Office, 290 Third Street, (Squire Stoppleman's Office.)

THIS COMPANY IS NOW READY TO DO BUSINESS, and will take

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Reasonable Rates.

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CAIN, BOYER & HIPPARD,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Notions,

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

AND

FANCY GOODS,

Nos. 289 and 291, East Second St.,

DAYTON, OHIO.

1y14.

NEW YORK STEAM LAUNDRY,

Nos. 139 and 141, Longworth street,

BETWEEN

CENTRAL AVENUE AND PLUM ST.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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THE DAILY EMPIRE.

H. H. ROBINSON,

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

Dayton, Ohio,

Wednesday, --- Nov., 29, 1865.

The Emancipated Negroes in Jamaica.

The practical working of the problem of negro capacity for self-culture and elevation in Jamaica, should be a subject of interest to the American people at this time. We are about to try the same experiment with the negroes of this country which Great Britain tried with those of Jamaica in 1833. In that year the negroes of that island were emancipated. The decree of emancipation contained a proviso that the emancipated slaves should be held as apprentices for twenty years, but in 1838 that provision was abolished, and entire freedom and equality bestowed upon all the negroes. Since that time, for a period of twenty-seven years, they have stood upon the same footing with the whites, and have enjoyed the most favorable opportunity for the development of their capacities for civilization and self-government—if they possessed any.

How the experiment has succeeded is the question that should be asked at this time. Have the negroes, as a consequence of emancipation, become more thrifty and industrious? Has the material prosperity of the island been improved by their efforts? Let facts answer. The average annual exports from the Island of Jamaica up to the period of emancipation were of sugar 211,139,200 lbs.; of rum 50,426 puncheons; of coffee 23,625,377 lbs. From the date of emancipation the exports began to decrease, until, in 1848, they amounted to only 67,539,200 lbs. sugar; 20,194 purcheons rum, and 5,684,921 lbs. coffee.

This was not owing to the reduction in the number of laborers, for none of the freed negroes left the island; it was owing to the refusal of the negroes to labor. In 1835 this matter was the subject of a series of articles in the London *Times*, from one of which we quote:

"The negro has not acquired, with his freedom, any habits of industry or morality. His independence is but little better than that of an uncaptured brute. Having accepted few of the restraints of civilization, he is amenable to few of its necessities; and the wants of his nature are so easily satisfied, that at the current rate of wages, he is called upon for nothing but fitful or desultory exertion. The blacks, therefore, instead of becoming intelligent husbandmen, *have become vagrants and squatters, and it is now apprehended that with the failure of cultivation in the island will come the failure of its resources for instructing or controlling its population.* So imminent does this consummation appear, that memorials have been signed by classes of colonial society hitherto standing aloof from politics, and not only the bench and the bar, but the bishops, clergy, and ministers of all denominations in the island, without exception, have recorded their conviction, that, in the absence of timely relief, the religious and educational institutions of the island must be abandoned, and the masses of the population retrograde to barbarism."

In 1853 the rapid decline in the production of the island, since emancipation, was made the theme of a statistical memorial to the Jamaica House of Assembly. In reviewing that memorial, Mr. Bigelow, one of the editors of the New York *Evening Post*, after stating the great amount of land thrown out of cultivation since 1848, said:

"This decline has been going on from year to year, daily becoming more alarming, until at length the island has reached what would appear to be the last profound of distress and misery, ... when thousands of people do not know, when they rise in the morning, whence or in what manner they are to procure bread for the day."

The above facts will serve to show how emancipation has affected the industrial status of the negroes of Jamaic, and the productiveness and prosperity of the island.

The effect of twenty-seven years of freedom and equality upon the black population of Jamaica, may be seen in the recent negro insurrection in that island, and the horrid barbarities which accompanied it. This outbreak and its attendant atrocities can be traced only to the savagery of the negro, and his hatred of the white race. The negroes in Jamaica are their own masters. They work when they please, and for such compensation as they can obtain. They are not driven to their tasks, nor forced to accept conditions which are unjust, cruel or oppressive. Yet facts have shown that under such favorable conditions their moral nature has not improved, nor become adapted to fulfill the duties of civilization. They remain savages, who on any occasion will break down all the barriers of law and order, and with more than Indian ferocity massacre and mutilate men, women and children.

These are facts which we should consider before fixing the status of the emancipated negroes in this country. Unlike England, we have given the negroes freedom without probation. We must accept the possible consequences of our precipitancy. Even if the negroes of the South are in a better condition to accept freedom than those of Jamaica, we should not blindly adopt a system which England has found to be a failure, alike injurious to the whites and blacks. We should not neglect those legal and moral restraints which experience has shown can alone prevent such outbreaks as those of St. Domingo and Jamaica. The status of the negroes of the United States should be considered in the light of the facts afforded by recent and cotemporary history.—*Phil. Age.*

THE LOUISIANA CONGRESSMEN.—The Louisiana Congressional delegation consists of the following persons: Louis St. Martin, First District; Jacob Barker, Second District; R. C. Wickliffe, Third District; John E. King, Fourth District; John Ray, Fifth District.

H. CLAY WRIGHT, a writer of considerable brilliancy and eccentric habits, killed himself at Leavenworth, Kansas, last week, by shooting himself through the breast. He had previously made an attempt on his life by cutting his throat.

The Free Negroes in Alabama.

A correspondent of the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer*, writing from Huntsville, Alabama, gives the following description of the condition and prospects of the negroes in that section. We suppose this would apply throughout the Cotton States. He says that the day will come when a Yankee will exhibit among the "Cowikees" a buck negro, as a curiosity, charging twenty-five cents admission fee.

In 1845 the Hon. J. H. Hammond, of South Carolina, addressed a letter to Thomas Clarkson, Esq., of England, on the abolition of negro slavery at the South, in which he said: "Released from present obligations, their first impulse would be to go somewhere. At first they would seek the towns and rapidly accumulate in squalid groups upon their outskirts. Driven thence by the armed police force which would immediately spring into existence, they would scatter in all directions. Some bodies of them might wander to the free States, or to the Western wilderness, marking their tracks by their depredations and their corpses. Many would roam wild in our big woods. Many more would seek the recesses of our swamps for secure covert. Few, very few of them, could be prevailed upon to do a stroke of work; none to labor continuously, while a head of cattle, sheep or swine could be found in our ranges, or an ear of corn nodded in our abandoned fields. These exhausted, our folds and poultry yards, barns and store-houses would become their prey. Finally our scattered dwellings would be plundered, perhaps burned and the inmates murdered."

This prediction has been fulfilled in part with remarkable accuracy, and we who live on the "Cowikees," where there is a large number of these unfortunate children of Ham "released from their obligations," fear that the prediction will be altogether fulfilled. We can not look out upon the highway at any time without seeing them going "somewhere." Some to Columbus, some to Eufaula, some to Union Springs, some to Montgomery, some to——, anywhere; and they are gathered in "squalid groops upon the outskirts., of every town in the country. The "armed police" has already sprung into existence and begun to scatter them. If we are not mistaken, we have read accounts in recent issues of your paper, of the scattering of some of these squalid groups, by the armed police of Columbus. A few are going to the free States, and many of them are roaming wild, if not in our "big woods and swamps," yet they are roaming and "marking their tracks by their depredations." Few of these can be induced to work.

Our farmers need their labor, and are willing to pay them for their services, and they have been endeavoring for the last two months to make arrangements with them for next year, but we have yet to hear of a single instance in which they have agreed to work on the farms on any terms. One of our neighbors, an aged man, without children, told his, if they would agree to remain with him, and work as heretofore, he would will them his plantation and its outfit at his death, but not a single one would agree to it. They anticipate a general exodus about Christmas. They all want to go to see their "folks" in Virginia, the Carolinas, or "somewhere," which many of them have not seen for half a century. It is not improbable that some of them will endeavor to follow their "folks" back to Dahomy and Limboo. After they have all found their "folks" they expect to locate in town, and laugh and grow fat, without taking any thought "of what they shall eat, or what they shall drink, or wherewithal they shall be clothed."

We go out in the morning to hear our neighbor tell that some negro ran off last night and carried off his horse or mule; another that the negroes have been stealing corn from his crib, or cotton from his ginhouse, another of depredations upon his sugar-cane and potato patch; this lady has lost so many sheets, quilts and towels, and that so many chickens, ducks and turkeys. They have indeed, attacked "the corn that nods in our abandoned fields," and our "folds, poultry yards, barns and storehouses have become their prey." And we fear that it will not be long before they will plunder and burn our dwellings and murder the inmates.

Reminiscence of the Wirz Trial.

One of the witnesses for the prosecution in the case of Wirz, the Andersonville jailor, was a person who called himself the Marquis de la Beume, who claimed to be a grand-nephew of La Fayette. The witness testified to the individual killing or murder committed by Wirz. During the progress of the trial the Marquis, it is said, obtained the recommendations of members of the military commission for his appointment to a clerkship in the Interior Department, and was afterward appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. Yesterday he was dismissed from his position as clerk upon the representation, as we are informed, of the officers and soldiers of the Seventh New York (Steuben) Regiment, to which Beume formerly belonged, and from which it is alleged, he deserted. It is said the real name of this person is Felix Oeser.—*N. Y. Times, (Republican.)*

Beume was one of the witnesses who helped swear away the life of Wirz, and was rewarded therefor by a clerkship. We now see what sort of a rascal he was.

The Finances.

The *New York Evening Post*, an Administration journal, does not hold in special estimation the present financial system. In a recent editorial on the subject, it says this:

The present condition of *our finances, so dangerous to the country and so injurious to the great mass of the people*, was accurately foretold in these columns four years ago, when the legal tender act and its resulting measures were before Congress. If we were to reprint now the articles in which we then warned Congress of the inevitable effects of that great financial blunder, they would be found to describe precisely the result. What we wrote then was no prophecy—we merely traced the consequences, open to any one who chose to see, of a violation of a great natural law. Our warnings were spoken in vain; but we hope the events of the last four years have taught our statesmen this bit of wisdom, that it is never expedient or prudent to violate a fixed principle or natural law.