Daily Empire.

WM. T. LOGAN, Editor.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1863.

A Fool and his Endorsers.

The *Journal* of Wednesday publishes with evident gratification what purports to be an extract from a letter written by a soldier of ROSECRANS' army. We give the following paragraph:

"I think he (Rosecrans) will soon have to send two or three regiments to Ohio to put down the traitors at home. Oh, how I should like to shoot some of those Northern rebels, I would rather shoot them than shoot squirrels, and you know I am fond of that sport. By the way why don't you form yourselves into regiments and put down those traitorous devils, and gut the Dayton *Empire* and Cincinnati *Enquirer*?

After reading the above, one cannot help thinking how the writer has managed thus far to escape the visits of the fool-killer. Nobody but a fool, and one of the worst type, would ever have written such a thing. No sensible man can fail to read his character at the first glance. He not only writes himself down a most consummate donkey, but we would be willing to wager a new hat against a sugar-plum, that he is a cowardly sneak and skulker. It is invariably the case that men who talk in the above style, are the most arrant cowards, and have a wholesome dread of gunpowder. They are never in the front ranks of battle.

We have none other than feelings of pity and contempt for the poor fool who wrote the extract which we give; but the men who publish it with a kind of satanical satisfaction and endorsement, deserve the condemnation of every good citizen. Its endorsement by men laying claims to respectability, can have no other effect than to inaugurate a state of feeling in our midst that they may be called upon to regret the remainder of their lives. If the Abolitionists hereabouts feel disposed to form themselves into regiments for the purpose of putting down Democrats and gutting the EMPIRE, we will not "discourage enlistments" any further than to inform them that in the attempt they will be "welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

A Dastardly Outrage.

The telegraph brings the announcement that the editorial rooms of Governor MEDARY'S paper—the *Crisis*—were destroyed last night by a mob. This dastardly and cowardly act was instigated, planned, and carried out by the members of an "oath-bound" secret political society in Columbus. In the *Crisis* of the 4th inst., Governor MEDARY published a full and complete expose of this "oath-bound" society, and because of this expose, they organized a mob and destroyed his office. They planned the movement, and hired a few drunken soldiers, who have for months been laying around Columbus at Government expense, to put it in operation. All the leading men of the Republican party in Columbus, from Governor TOD up, or Governor TOD down, as you choose, are members of this infamous "oath-bound" organization, and of course were concerned in the mob on the *Crisis* office. If they did not assist in person, they were parties to the plans for its destruction, and would be in the eyes of the law—if we had any—equally guilty with the actual perpetrators. But there being no law for the punishment of Abolitionists, the men engaged in this outrage, will go unwhipt of justice. Thus it will be evident to every one that the liberty, lives, and property of Democrats are at the mercy of a corrupt set of unmitigated scoundrels.

We have always stood up for the Constitution, and plead for the liberty of the citizen under the laws of the land. But if there is no protection for Democrats under the Constitution; if the minions and hirelings of the men in power are to have free license to rob, kill, and destroy Democrats and their property, then we are free to say that our only protection—our only hope of liberty—rests in our own brave hearts and strong arms. If we would be free, we must be worthy of freemen. If we have no protection under the Constitution and laws, then we must protect ourselves by every natural power and right vested in us as freemen. We must make the property of our opponents security for the safety of our own. For every Democratic printing office destroyed by a mob, let an Abolition one be destroyed in turn. For every drop of Democratic blood spilled by Abolition mobites, let theirs flow in retaliation. It is, indeed, a most lamentable and sorrowful contemplation to be forced to such conclusion. But we see no other alternative, if we would preserve our lives, our property, and our freedom. If the Abolitionists are determined to force a revolution, let us meet it as becomes men knowing our rights, and knowing *dare* maintain. If we are brave men—worthy sons of noble sires—we cannot be enslaved. If we are cowards, unworthy the freedom our forefathers wrested from tyrants' hands, then will we meekly wear, and deservedly, too, the chains which Abolition despots are forging for our hands. We are willing, aye, determined, to stand by the Constitution as long as there is a remnant of it left; but if the Administration and its tools determine that it shall be *bullets* instead of *ballots*, then bullets let it be. If we are forced to the stern necessity of wresting our blood-bought liberties from the hands of tyrants, let us emulate the spirit, the endurance, the iron will and indomitable courage of our revolutionary fathers, and go into the struggle determined to "*conquer or die*."

The *Empire* bases its argument on the assumption that the rebels are now entitled to all the rights under the Constitution, they were entitled to before they engaged in this rebellion. Now, if the rebels have not forfeited any of their rights under the Constitution by rebelling against it, the war is clearly wrong. But there are many who think that, since the Southern people have engaged in a war to overthrow that Constitution, they have forfeited all right to its protection. It's just a difference of opinion, we suppose.—*Journal*.

We would infer that the *Journal* is of that class who believe that the South have destroyed the Constitution. If you you admit that they are no longer entitled to its provisions you admit that they are out of the Union, and thus the right or feasibility of secession. If the Southern States are not in the Union, and under the Constitution, entitled to its provisions, then they are out of the Union and secession is a recognized fact. If in the Union they are as much entitled to its provisions as any of the loyal States; if not in the Union, the war waged against them is unjust and barbarous. The Constitution provides for the punishment of treason, the confiscation of the property of traitors, &c., and it also defines what constitutes treason against the Government.

The Abolitionists tell us that the Constitution is numbered among the things that were. The inquiry arises what has become of it? At the time Mr. LINCOLN took the reins of Government it was the supreme law of the land. The Abolition excuse is that the rebels have destroyed it, but this is not true. They have disregarded it. They have sought and are seeking to dissolve their connection with it, but that they have destroyed it is a foolish and absurd statement. The rebels have not destroyed the Constitution, and we deny that their final separation would impair one line or clause. It would remain to the adhering States precisely what it was. If, however, they mean to say that the Constitution has been overturned by the present powers that be, we are not prepared to dispute it. That assertion would approximate too nearly to the truth. The suppression of the writ of habeas corpus and the many other unlawful acts of the Administration attest too strongly the fact, that so far as the men in power are concerned, the Constitution has become obsolete. These acts have all grown out of the exercise of unconstitutional powe in the attempt to coerce States. That being at variance with the Constitution, it has been found "necessary" to violate it in other respects in order to prosecute such an undertaking.

☞ The Green House at Mount Vernon was accidentally destroyed by fire last Wednesday morning. Fortunately, the building was one, which in itself, had no association with General Washington, having been built by Judge Washington in 1817. The original green house was burned in 1837. The plants were unfortunately nearly all destroyed or very much injured. It is hoped, however, that the three old plants, the only ones valuable for their association, may survive. There was no wind at the time and the atmosphere foggy, consequently the fire did no further damage.—*Alexandria Gazette*.

WHAT DANIEL WEBSTER THOUGHT.—Mr. Webster in a speech delivered in Washington, just thirteen years ago, gave it as his opinion, that "if the infernal fanatics and abolitionists ever get the power into their hands, they will override the constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, *lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinions or dare question their infallibility* and finally bankrupt the country, and deluge it with blood."

☞ The explanation of the cap of liberty is this: "After the death of Cæsar, the conspirators, who had secured his death, marched out with a cap, as the ensign of liberty, carried before them on a spear—the cap without a head indicating that the tyrant had lost his power. From that fact and for this reason, it has ever since been an emblem of liberty."

☞ The creation of a provost marshal bureau at the seat of government, with a provost marshal General at its head, and subordinates down for congressional districts and half districts, is an institution unknown to the constitution subversive of State rights, dangerous to liberty, obnoxious to lawful resistance, in conflict with civil jurisdictions, and pregnant with confusion, and demoralization of society.

Free Negroes in St. Louis--Abolition Philanthropy!

[From the Crisis.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11, 1863.

DEAR OLD MEDARY:—Who has not heard of my "Darling Nelly Grey?" She has been immortalized by song! It ran thus:

"Oh, my darling Nelly Gray,
They have taken you away,"

In which the Abolition poet sang of her captivity, her chains, her sufferings, "her toiling in the cotton and the cane," and the final hope of meeting her in heaven. And yet, strange and truthful as it may seem, this plaintive wail of an abolition song, kindled in the brilliant imagination of some Wendell Phillipians, is now brought forth in living reality to speak a truth home to the breasts of those who feel so keenly for the *fanciful* wrongs of the poor negro!

Nelly Gray has lived, has toiled—has died. She was taken out of a cotton field in Arkansas, by General Curtis, and emancipated; her chains were knocked off, if any were ever on her; liberty, the boon said to be so priceless, given her, along with a God-speed and a safe passage to the North, to her friends who had immortalized her and seemed to feel so much for her. She came to this city, which has given a member to the Cabinet at Washington, and who has proved to his own satisfaction and that of the President, that negroes are "citizens of African descent;" to this city where Frank Blair has been educating thousands in the dissimilarity of color and of the progressive ideas of the Republican—alias Revolutionary—party.

No friends greeted her arrival. She stepped among the thousand philanthropic Republicans of this city, and saw, in her simple way, that she was worse than a stranger in that throng. Abraham was her father, Curtis her liberator, Bates her citizen, and the Republicans her brothers.

Among a crowd of her own kind, aloof from the eyes of those who should have protected and guided this simple African, she was established in an over-crowded stable on Clark Avenue, in a destitute condition. Without friends, family, master; without food, fuel, clothing she sickened—died.

Amid a crowd of her own species, in this city that boasts of a Black Republican Congressman, a Black Republican Cabinet official—and I was going to say, a Black Republican Treasury, filled with green-backs—she died without a friend near her, a soothing and gentle word spoken to her; without a friendly hand to smooth "the dull, cold brow of death"—she died of starvation!

Talk, ye emancipationists, of your boasted philanthropy; talk of your love for the poor negro; reality and time hurl back your loud-mouthed hypocrisy as lies.

Nelly Gray, as a slave, in Arkansas, had enough to eat, a doctor in sickness, a friend and protector in distress. Her master was her guardian, her patriarch. Before God, *he* stood accountable for that simple child of Africa.

And yet, Lincoln and his co-adjutors would have these simple children rise against their *only* friends, and butcher them. History shall mark *his* wish, posterity shall loathe him, and even the Almighty Searcher of hearts shall mete to him as he has measured.

This, dear Medary, is no overdrawn picture or sketch, gotten up for a sensation. It is *one* of a rich dish of disclosures that shall yet tickle the palates of the *liberal* and *christianizing* abolitionists of the East—and of whence has sprung all the fanciful and imaginary "isms" of the last century.

God speed the *truth!* it may be crushed for a time, may slumber, but the *heart* of the greater portion of the country is *yet* right.

[From the Providence Post.]

The Conscription Act.

We protest against this act as unnecessary, unjust, at war with all our past history, and inhuman.

It exhibits in the start a lack of confidence in the people, which is itself an outrage. The people have given to the Government with a liberality never before witnessed. Money has been poured out as though it had been water. Men have been furnished whenever they have been called for. Down to the date of the September proclamation, the trouble was to keep back the rush of volunteers; and even since then more have been furnished than have found profitable employment. For all this, what do the people get? Why, they are treated like dogs. No confidence whatever is placed in them. They are taken to be enemies, and the great question with Government seems to be, how it can easiest force them into its service.

Under the old law, when men were wanted under the volunteer system or by drafting, each State was called upon for its quota; and and the Governors of the States at once set themselves to work to comply with the demand. The drafting, if drafting had to be resorted to, took place under State laws, and the State, taking care that it did not fail to furnish the number called for, designated who should be regarded as exempts. When the troops were raised, they were officered by the Governors, who knew the qualifications of aspirants to position. But this law ignores the State altogether. The draft is to be made by officers of the United States—provost marshals and their assistants. None are to be exempted who are not thus designated by Congress. The Governors are to have nothing to do with officering the regiments. The entire power of raising and organizing the army is placed in the hands of the Federal Executive. The militia is at once mustered into the service of the United States, and placed under the law martial. If a draft is made, fifty per cent. more are called for than are wanted, and the rich man is allowed to stand back by paying the Government three hundred dollars. The poor man, who cannot raise three hundred dollars, must shoulder his musket and march. What farmer in Rhode Island wants to pay three hundred dollars every time a draft is made, as the only condition upon which he may remain at home and cultivate his farm?

Treason.

It is as indisputable treason, for the general government to attempt to overthrow a State government as for a state to attempt to destroy the general government. Both have their limits and jurisdiction and encroachments either way stand on the same footing.—*Watertown News*.

☞ What has become of President Lincoln's compensated emancipation scheme? It took up a large share of the last message to Congress, but we look in vain for any reference to it in the proceedings of the Senate and House, as published in detail in the *Congressional Globe*. Why has this magnificent scheme fallen still-born? Can none of the President's friends or his dog tell why?

Dubious Consolation.

A dead soldier, who leaves a wife and family, is made in a Republican paper the subject of an obituary notice in this style:—

Ah! wife, cease thy weeping,
His is a soldier's rest;
That God who rules the nation
Knows what is for the best.

'Tis true that thou wilt miss him,
For no more his voice you'll hear;
And the little ones forget him,
As rolls swiftly on the year.

Then dry thy tears of anguish,
'Twas thy country's call to thee
To offer him a sacrifice,
That thy children might be free.

How much "freedom" these fatherless children are to *gain* by the sacrifice here spoken of, it would possibly trouble the writer to tell—in view of the following facts:

1. The Conscription Bill, just passed, overturns our American system of State Rights, and places the entire militia of the Union—every citizen—in the hands of Abraham Lincoln, subject to his order and control, as much so as the serfs of Russia are subject to the control of the Czar. It is quite as despotic as the Conscription Bill which is causing a bloody Revolution in Poland.

2. The suspension of the great Writ of Liberty, the Habeas Corpus, gives to this One Man Power, and the satellites of this despotism, supreme control over the liberty of every American, and places every man's privilege of breathing the free air of Heaven, at the option of the nominee of the now repudiated Chicago Convention.

3. The Financial or "Currency Bill," now before Congress, and the Banking Bill already passed, invests the President with almost unlimited power over the Banks, and indeed over the finances of the country—making the Washington Administration a great central banking concern.

4. Power is given to Mr. Lincoln, in the Conscription Bill, to appoint irresponsible "Provost-Marshals" in every Congress district, who have authority to arrest and imprison men for the utterance of any opinion which they, the aforesaid officers, choose to deem "disloyal," or in other words, unfavorable to the party in power!

The whole result is to make Mr. Lincoln an Autocrat—as essentially so as the Autocrat of Russia.

That is the kind of "freedom" chalked out for Americans—not only "children" who have lost their fathers in the army, but for grown-up men as well! Is it a sufficient consolation to the bereaved?—*Hartford Times*.

The Conscription Bill.

The bill places everything under the control of the Federal Government. The President is to appoint a Provost Marshal for each congressional district, who not only makes all rules and regulations for carrying out the draft, but who is to act as an informer, and "report all treasonable practices" in his district. Even the enrolment is to be under the charge of this Provost Marshal, and two other persons appointed by the President. There may be those who will fear that these Boards will be composed of political partisans—of men who will not perform the duty of their office fairly and honestly. There seems to be no restraint or check upon them. The Governor of a State is a nullity. No State authority is recognized under the act.

There are very few exempts—the law lays its iron grasp upon every person. In the first class is included every able bodied man between twenty and thirty-five years of age, married, or unmarried and between twenty and forty-five years if married. In the second class, *all others*, regardless of age, are included—the boy of fourteen and the old man of seventy.

There are several severe provisions in the act, which, in the hands of unprincipled men or besotted partisans—and as yet those two classes embrace the large portion of those who have held office under the present Administration—may be used in a tyrannical manner. Summary arrests are authorized for "dissuading" any person "from performing military duty." We have seen in the past, that the issuing of a hoaxing handbill—the comment of a newspaper upon the course of the Administration—the remarks of a public speaker on the progress or prospect of the war—any word, in fact, falling from the lips or pen of an opponent of radical abolitionism, has been held to be "discouraging enlistments," and has been regarded as an offense worthy of arbitrary arrests and the denial of the writ of *habeas corpus*.—*Atlas & Argus*.

A Revolution.

Our whole political system of the peace establishment, including the subordination of the Federal Government to the will of the States and the people, will be reversed; for the States and the people be rendered subordinate to the will of the Federal Administration. And this will be done, too, through the duly elected representatives of the States and the people in Congress assembled.

This most remarkable political revolution is now within a few days of its consummation. The Militia Bill, which has passed, places under the control of the President, for the purposes of the war all the militia of the United States; the Banking bill, which has passed, and the Treasury note or financial bill, which is under consideration, will invest him with an almost unlimited power over the banks, finances and currency of the country; and that other bill which is pending before the House, providing for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus will give him full authority over the liberties of the individual citizen. In a word, we may say that with the adjournment of this Congress, on the 4th of March, President Lincoln, for the two years remaining of his term of office, will be clothed with dictatorial powers, political, military and financial, over State and citizen.—*N. Y. World*.

Defiance.

When attempts are made to howl down as treason that freedom of political action without which the suffrage is a mockery; when the right of canvassing public measures and holding public servants to their just responsibility is denied and denounced, it becomes the duty of self-respecting men to confront their persecutors with resolute defiance.

☞ The papers in Northern Illinois give most encouraging accounts of the wheat prospects in that region. Should no unseen misfortune occur, it is thought the yield will turn out better than for many years past.

☞ The Providence (R. I.) *Press* says that the war meeting to encourage the enlistment of negroes held in that city on Thursday night, was attended by but few of the class to whom the call was addressed, white citizens constituting the principal part of the rather meagre audience.

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Commodore NUTT and Miss MINNIE, groomsman and bridesmaid—25 cents;

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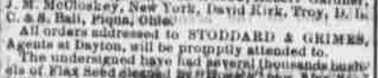

WOULD call special attention to his place and style of making artificial teeth, which for use, beauty, and durability excels everything else made by the profession. The vulcanized rubber work he has greatly improved, by setting the teeth and making gums to suit each case, which renders them far more beautiful, than teeth made in the common manner at the teeth manufactory, which is the kind in general use. These he makes for those wishing cheap dentistry, or temporary teeth. But teeth put on platina plate with continuous gums, he can warrant to be the purest, healthiest, and in every respect far superior to anything made, and used as substitutes for natural teeth. Having had more than eleven years experience in making it, and the testimony of hundreds, who are using this kind of teeth with entire satisfaction, consequently can recommend it to everybody. All other dental operations attended to promptly, carefully and thoroughly. Office on the corner of second and Main streets, opposite the Franklin House, Dayton, Ohio. ja22dtm

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Railroads.

Indiana Central & Dayton & Western R.R.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday next trains on the Indiana Central will leave the Union Depot, sixth street, at 5:00 a m, 9:15 a m, and 4:45 p m.

Returning, will arrive at 10:10 a m, 5:15 p m, and 12:22 a m.

The 5:00 a m, and 4:45 p m, express trains make close connections to all points in the West and South, and 9:15 a m train is the shortest and quickest route to Chicago and the Northwest.

nov14 H. G. CASEY, Superintendent.

Dayton and Michigan Railroad.

ON and after Sunday, May 4, 1862, trains will leave Union Depot, sixth street, for Toledo and all intermediate points as follows:

Toledo and Chicago Mail at 8:30 a m.
Chicago and Detroit Night Express at 8:00 p m.

my17 R. M. SHOEMAKER, Superintendent.

Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati R. R.

ON and after December 31, 1860, and until further notice, Passenger and Freight Trains will leave DAYTON, going north, as follows:

3:40 A. M. through Freight and Accommodation with Passenger Car attached.

10:30 A. M. Mail train for Springfield, Columbus, Urbana, Bellefontaine, Forest, Clyde and Sandusky, connecting at Springfield with Train for London and Columbus, arriving in Columbus at 2:30 p m; at Urbana with train for Columbus, at Forest with Train on Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. going East, arriving in Crestline at 6:40 p m and Pittsburg at 8:30 a m; at Clyde with Train on Cleveland and Toledo R. R. going East, arriving in Cleveland at 8:40 p m, Dunkirk at 3:30 a m, and Buffalo at 8:30 a m. Going West, arriving in Toledo at 12:10 a m, Detroit at 6:15 a m, Chicago at 10:30 a m, and Sandusky at 6:45 p m.

6:11 P. M. Night Express for Springfield, Urbana and Bellefontaine, connecting at Forest with Train going East on Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Road, arriving at Crestline at 9:15 a m, Pittsburg at 5 p m. Going West, with Train arriving in Ft. Wayne at 9:30 a m, and Chicago at 10:40 a m, at Clyde with Lines on Cleveland and Toledo R. R. arriving in Cleveland at 9:30 a m, Dunkirk at 4:00 p m and Buffalo at 8:00 p m, reaches Sandusky at 7:40 a m.

7:05 P. M. Huntsville Accommodation, leaves Dayton on arrival of Train from Cincinnati, reaching Springfield at 8:55 p m, Urbana at 10:40 p m, West Liberty at 11:25 p m, Bellefontaine at 11:51 p m and Huntsville 12:15 a m.

Tickets via this Line to all points North, East and West, can be had at the Ticket Offices in the Union Depot.

—SAM'L W. KING, Ticket Agent.

For information relative to shipping Freight by this Route, apply at the Company's Freight Depot, of MASSEY, Agent. R. RICE, Superintendent.
M. G. CRAPP, Gen. Ticket Agent. jan25

Illinois Central Railroad.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, November 18, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave Mattoon and Paris, as follows:

LEAVE MATTOON.

Going North, 1:10 p m and 11:00 p m
Going South, 4:30 a m and 3:30 p m

LEAVE PANA.

Going North, 6:05 a m and 2:30 p m.
Going South, 11:30 a m and 7:50 p m.

de7 W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

Dayton, Xenia and Columbus Railroad.

[illegible] Daily Trains East, via Cincinnati. Through tickets from Dayton to all Eastern cities.

Three Daily Trains East, leaving Dayton for Xenia as follows: Night Express at 12:30 a. m., arrives at Columbus 3:45 a. m. Mail Express at 11:30 a. m., stopping at Xenia and London. Accommodation at 5 p. m., stops at all way stations between Dayton and Cincinnati.

Arriving at Dayton, night express [illegible] a. m.; Columbus and Cincinnati Express 8:15 a. m.; Columbus and Cincinnati Express 3:30 p. m.

Trains run by Columbus time, which is 7 minutes later than Dayton time.

Through tickets can be had for all Eastern cities by calling on S. W. KING, Tick. Agent.

S. W. WOODWARD, Superintendent.
C. WARMAN, Gen'l Ag't, Cincinnati. de9dtf

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE.—Connecting at Washington and Baltimore with the East, and at Parkersburg with Steamers, Stages, &c., for all points in the West, Southwest and Southeast.

Three Trains Daily for all the Eastern cities.

Leave the only Route to Washington City, as follows: Leave Baltimore at 4:30, 7:40 and 10:00 a m, and 4:30 p m, on Sundays at 4:30 and 7:40 a m and 4:30 p m. Leave Washington at 6:30, 9:00 and 11 a m, and 4 and 5 p m; on Sundays at 5:30 a m and 4 p m.

Through tickets to the Eastern cities can be procured via Washington City at all stations on the road.

Time as quick and fare as low as by any other route. Inquire for tickets via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at any of the principal railroad offices in the West.

J. H. SULLIVAN, Gen. Western Ag't.
E. M. GILL, Gen. Ticket Agent.
W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation. ja31

Greenville and Miami Railroad

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Wednesday, January 29th, 1862, and further notice, trains will run as follows:

Leave Dayton at 8:30 a m, and 3:30 p m.
Arrive at Union 12:25 p m " 4:30 "

RETURNING.

Leave Union at 8:55 a m, and 1:30 p m.
Arrive at Dayton 12:30 " " 5:00 "

ja25 H. C. STIMSON, Supt.

Livery Stable.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE undersigned have established a Livery Stable in the building formerly occupied by Irvin Dine, on Jefferson street, immediately opposite the market, where may be had, at all times, the best of horses, safest, and largest of carriages.

They are also prepared to keep horses by the week, on reasonable terms.

nov25 JAMES CATHCART.

Dyeing House.

DYEING HOUSE.

NO. 812, ST. CLAIR, BET. FOURTH & FIFTH,
Dayton, Ohio.

THE undersigned informs the public that he is a practical dyer, and has established a dye house at the above place, and is now prepared to color all kinds of silks, ladies', gentlemen's, woolen and cotton goods any color that may be desired.

Crapes dyed and renovated from all kinds of fabrics. He warrants to finish all goods in a manner to give satisfaction, having all articles necessary to perform the work in the best possible style.

se24 BENJAMIN WIEGAND.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

DRUGS.

WALTERS & KELSO,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

No. 255, Third street, Dayton, O.,

ARE selling at reduced prices for cash. All articles warranted to be as represented. se16

COAL Oil and other Lamps for sale by
WALTERS & KELSO,
se16 No 255, Third st.

COAL and Carbon Oil of superior quality, also, Lubricating Oils, for sale at the Drugstore of
se16 WALTERS & KELSO.

A FINE lot of Varnishes for sale cheap at the Drug store of
se16 WALTERS & KELSO.

RED JACKET.

L. DAY'S RED JACKET excels any other Liniment now in use, for all manner of Pains. For sale at the Drugstore of
se16 WALTERS & KELSO.

Marketing.

DAILY PROVISION MARKET

LEW GILLILAND,

AT No. 9, Market street, north side, heretofore A. Stephen Wolfe's stand, is prepared to furnish the public with the very best quality of Fresh and Cured Meats, Vegetables &c., at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Give him a trial. se24