

The next Governor.

The Ashtabula Sentinel of the 28th suggests the name of Hon. John A. Bingham for the next Governor of Ohio. Mr. Bingham has made for himself a national reputation for political talent, and above all, political integrity. He has been, next to Thaddeus Stevens, the Republican leader of the United States House of Representatives, and, as a speaker, is not excelled by any one in that body. His late impromptu reply to Vallandigham was one of the most masterly and crushing efforts ever heard in the national councils, and upon all occasions he has been found ready to speak and not for the right. He has been a firm supporter of the Administration and determined and energetic for the vigorous prosecution of the war. He has had long experience in national legislation and is thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the Government and State. We do not know what other names may be suggested for this office, but are sure that no man could more deserve the confidence of the people than Mr. Bingham.

Well done for the Bay State.

Massachusetts has furnished in the army and navy, nearly 100,000 men for the war. No wonder that the rebels and their friends in the North are specially anxious that Massachusetts, with the rest of the New England States, should be left out in the cold.

The 41st at Murfreesboro—Gallantry of the Regiment and its Officers.

In the earlier period of the war, two gallant members of the 41st Ohio, brothers in friendship and in their studies before they laid down the book and the pen for the sword, kept the friends of that Reserve regiment informed of its situation and condition through the LEADER and Herald. The LEADER's correspondent, Lieutenant Talcott, died a soldier's death at Shiloh; the other, Lieutenant Ford, was wounded at Murfreesboro, it is supposed mortally, but he is slowly recovering. From his report of the part borne by the 19th brigade and 41st regiment, we quote the following, which will be read with interest by the many friends of that regiment who are also readers of the LEADER:

"On Sunday, December 28th, I wrote you from Stewart's Creek, beyond Lavergue, briefly reviewing our action up to that time. On Monday, the 29th ult., we left the Jefferson pike at Stewart's Creek, and moved across to the Murfreesboro pike, at noon rejoining our Division and left wing, under Major-General Crittenden. General Negley's Division, of the center corps, took the advance, and we were soon on the move towards Murfreesboro. The advance were constantly skirmishing with the enemy, but they gave way as fast as closely pressed. To reinforce General Negley we hurried on, halting not until we came to a large cornfield, in front of which was a skirt of cedars, where the enemy were posted. As soon as darkness came on the firing ceased, dispositions were made against a surprise, and we moved to the right, bivouacking for the night in a large thicket of cedars,—the thicket made memorable and historical by the events of December 31st. Although it was a gloomy, wet and disagreeable night, with cedar boughs for a couch and a single blanket over us, we slept

of battle, connecting with their lines on our right and their left, the intervals between battalions filled with artillery, are closing in upon us. While our right is falling back in disorder. As they approached our brigade was faced to the left, and ordered to take position just on the left of the pike (between the pike and the railroad) in the edge of a little wood. This we did, and then the 41st changed front to rear on the tenth company with as much coolness and precision as upon the drill ground. This brought us face to face with the enemy. Cookerill's battery on the keen run took its position and wheeled into line on a crest just to the left of our regiment.

The 6th Kentucky was on a line with us, to our right, the 110th Ill. and 9th Ind. in reserve.—Our line was formed, and every officer and soldier was at his post. On they came, banners flying, while the demoniac yells of powdered whisky rent the air, and their officers urged them on, but not to victory. Now 9 o'clock. We withheld our fire until they were within forty rods of us, when Col. Wiley, coolly, but in stentorian tones gave the order, "fire by battalion! battalion ready, aim, FIRE!" and we poured a volley into their ranks that halted them, and told them we were ready. Not a man flinched. Each stood at his post, while shell and ball and leaden hail fell thick and fast about him. "Load and fire at will!" came from the Colonel, and with a will did the gallant 41sters execute the order. On every side loved comrades were falling killed and wounded, but it is no time now to shed tears or express regrets. Here it was the noble Hart fell, struck by a ball in the hip. From association he was to me a brother almost, and the tear of regret over his untimely fate has filled the eye of many a soldier friend.

Peace to his ashes. He sleeps the sleep of the brave! The battle raged, but the 19th brigade wavered not. Twenty rounds of our ammunition had been exhausted, when it was discovered the enemy were faltering. Colonel Wiley, who during the whole action sat coolly on his horse close to the center of the regiment, the missiles of death flying all around him, noticed it, and swinging his hat in the air, started a cheer which his regiment took up and repeated till the rattle of musketry was drowned in the shouts that filled the air. To the work of death again fell the 41st, and until we had consumed fifty rounds of cartridge (we had but sixty) we held our position without wavering an iota. Our ammunition about exhausted, Colonel Hazen ordered up the 9th Indiana to relieve us. As this gallant regiment moved up and passed over us, (we lay down) again the patriotic shouts and vociferous cheers resounded through the air, that told how beat the pulse of those noble souls. In good order we retired about ten rods, lay down and replenished our boxes with cartridges. Just as we lay down, proud of what we had done, Colonel Wiley waved his hat in the air, while a glow of earnestness and enthusiasm tinged his cheek, and shouted: "Soldiers of the 41st Ohio, you're the bravest set of men God ever let live! and if we get close upon the enemy and are ordered to charge, I want you to charge as though you were the very demons of hell!" Said he: "I'll not ask you to go where I dare not lead you," and he did not, and again cheers went up that expressed more fully than words can do how proud we were of our commander.

41st Ohio State Library Cleveland Mo

LOCAL MATTERS.

[From Last Evening's Edition.]

THE CASE OF CLINTON.—Clinton alias Van Argdale, was brought before Esquire Benham this morning, and waiving examination was bound over to The Court of Common Pleas.

NOTICE.—The children of the Public Schools will be admitted to the Orphan's Bazaar at one dime each, on Saturday A. M., between the hours of 10 and 12. The Orphans will be present and sing on this occasion. Teachers are requested to read this announcement in their schools.

PROGRAMME FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY OF THE ORPHANS' BAZAAR.—On Friday evening, at 10 o'clock, the Bazaar proper closes. In order that this popular amusement may not clash with Dr. Holland's eloquent lecture, the auction of goods remaining in the booths will not commence until half past eight o'clock. During the evening refreshments will be served as usual, and Dr. Holland's audience are cordially invited to patronize the lunch tables after the lecture.

On Saturday evening, by urgent request, the Tableau Committee have kindly consented to repeat their tableaux, on which occasion cashers will be in attendance, and the number of tickets sold will strictly correspond with the number of seats. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door.

PETTY EXTORTION.—EDS. LEADER.—Under the present tax law no Policy of Insurance, or renewal of the same, is valid, unless a twenty-five cent stamp is attached thereto. Now, I respectfully ask of the Insurance Agents of this city by what authority, or on what pretext of right and fair dealing, they require the insured party to pay for the Government stamp? Is it not unfairly shirking the tax which it is the evident intent of the laws to fall upon the Insurance Company? When I give my note or bank check in payment of a debt, I affix a stamp and cancel it without asking the party to whom I give it to pay for the stamp. If I buy of a bank a bill of exchange, the bank attaches a stamp at its own expense. These matters may seem individually of trifling importance, but in the aggregate they amount to a large sum which the wealthy Insurance Companies should pay without throwing the burden upon the shoulders of the insured. I call upon every business man to refuse to receive an Insurance Policy, or renewal, until it has been made valid by the Company's affixing and cancelling the Government stamp at their own expense.

INCIDENTS AT THE BAZAAR.—The incidents of the Bazaar last evening would constitute quite an interesting chapter. When the hall and galleries had become uncomfortably full, a guard was stationed at the foot of the stairway to prevent any more coming up, as it was almost impossible to get in. Some one with a bundle, applied to be allowed to go up stairs, as he had to appear in the tableaux. After that several dozen people got up stairs on a similar representation. A friend counted over a hundred tableau per-

TELEGRAPH

[YESTERDAY'S DISPATCH

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. A frightful boiler explosion took yesterday morning at the hatchet and tool manufactory of Charles A. Hart ark, New Jersey. The boiler was through three buildings and across t cant lots. Two men were killed, and injured. The building in which the was located was entirely destroyed.

The Times editorially gives current a statement that Mr. Greeley has entered into personal negotiations with M. M for the promotion of French interve. The Times says: Unless we have been informed, and we are open to correction of this point, Mr. Greeley has held private interviews with the French Minister and has written him letters assuring that the people are tired of the war; they desire peace above all things; that they are ready to welcome intervention of the French Emperor, or of an interested European power, for an amendment of the controversy between the Government and the rebel States. He furthermore been told that he has to ed, if not omed, a correspondence of subject with Mr. Vallandigham of with a view to co-operation in some for mediation, as the most feasible putting an end to the present war.

The Tribune's special Washington patch states that General Burnside yesterday informally tendered his resignation as an officer of the army to the President but Mr. Lincoln declined to accept, marking that he had other fish for his fry. Burnside rejoined that he hoped to be set at work at once. He would accept any command, he cared not small, but he was extremely reluctant to wear a Major General's stars and a Major General's pay while doing nothing to earn his honors and his money.

The Herald has the following from Washington the 28th:

We have received from the headquarters of the Cavalry Brigade, at Fairfax House, the following information, (January 27th, 6 P. M.): Last night our units at Chantilly were driven in by attachment of Stuart's rebel cavalry. Percy Windham, commanding the brigade, immediately started with 200 men of 5th New York and 1st Virginia cavalry in pursuit of the enemy. After pursuing them at a rapid rate some twenty miles came up with them at Middleberry. Major Hammond, of the 5th New York, the advance, and fell upon their rear with great celerity. After a brilliant skirmish we succeeded in capturing 28 of them scattering the rest in all directions. Also captured several head of fine cattle.

Richmond papers, of the 28d contain following intelligence:

There are various rumors in circulation in regard to affairs on the coast of North Carolina, but nothing reliable as to positions of the enemy at Newbern. It is thought, however, that any forward movement has yet been made. The weather for several days, along the coast has been exceedingly unfavorable to an advance.

From the Richmond Whig:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 2

It is semi-officially reported that the enemy has burned the bridge at Jacksonville, and retired toward Newbern.

in dream-land conjuring up of home and the next day's expected lot. On the morning of the 30th we were in good spirits, counted our numbers, and wondered whose would be the lot to fall. At 8 A. M. we moved out into the open field, nearer the front, close to the pike, the 19th Brigade as reserve of our Division. General McCook's corps had not yet moved up to our line, and we waited for developments from the right wing. Skirmishing began early on the right, and it was soon evident that McCook was engaged. While we stood fast, our skirmishers constantly picking away at the enemy, who always returned the salute, the battle raged on the right, and by night-fall of the 30th, McCook had advanced to a line with us, having driven the enemy back a mile or more. Night again threw her sable mantle o'er the earth, and we moved back to the cedar thicket, that our camp-fires might be masked. Supper over, we called "the roll" early, and lay down to sleep and dream once more.

"But this pleasant bivouac was doomed to be disturbed, for about 9 P. M. the order came for the 19th to move out and relieve the 10th brigade, on the front picket line. It had been raining more or less all day, and our loaded arms were in a bad condition. Balls were soon drawn, however, and our old muskets put in shooting order. We reloaded, and in an hour more found ourselves within gunshot of the enemy's picket fires. 'Twas bitter cold, and the night-wind wailed mournfully through the cedars. Seemingly regardless of the hostility between the two armies, each picket kindled his fire and slept, except the lone sentinel, who stood faithfully at his post, keeping the vigils of the night. Companies 'A' and 'F' took the picket line a little in our advance, and the rest of the regiment lay in reserve. Our brigade was disposed as follows: 41st Ohio and 6th Kentucky in the front line, the 6th Kentucky on our right. We were supported by the 110th Illinois, the 9th Indiana, supporting the 6th Kentucky. Cockerill's Battery 'F', 1st Ohio Artillery, occupied a little rise of ground on our extreme right. We wrapped our blankets around us, lay down, but were too cold to sleep. Long before daybreak, of the 31st we were in line, arms in hand, ready for any emergency. As the first grey streak of dawn broke in the east, we began a bird's eye view reconnoissance of our position. Gradually the darkness lifted, and we saw before us a large, open cotton-field, to our front and right, of gradually descending ground toward us, its crest appearing to terminate in a skirt of wood to our front about one half mile.

"To the left of the pike, and yet to our front, was an open pasture or common, skirted on either side by timber, and a prolongation of this ridge, behind which it was evident the enemy were lying in strong force, their batteries plainly visible from our position. At early dawn the skirmishers opened upon each other, each maintaining his position, without material injury, being out of musket range. The rebel out-posts were stationed in the cotton field in our front, but kept themselves concealed behind earthworks they had thrown up. Their position was only developed by the smoke of their rifles. Still we stood in line, expecting to move forward every moment, well knowing the day of carnage and battle was before us. Soon the skirmishing on the right increased, and ere long nothing saluted our ears save the incessant rattle of musketry and the deafening roar of artillery. Presently the news came that our right had been surprised, and was being rapidly driven back. Our eyes and ears soon convinced us of the truth of the statement. But the left wing stood fast.

"It was now 8 o'clock. Presently the bugle sounded "attention," our colors were thrown to the breeze, muskets were firmly grasped, and sabres rang their steel as they were unsheathed. Ah! but what is that just appearing above yonder crest to our front? Look again and you see the ensign of rebellion, with its long line of battle, on either side, flaunting in the breeze and moving down upon us. On they come, steadily, firmly, till three lines

in this position we lay for about half an hour, when the order was sent Colonel Wiley to move his regiment to the right across the pike, as our line there was falling back. As Colonel Wiley received the order he raised himself in his stirrups and shouted, "FORRY-RISER OIRO, RISE UP!" There was magic in his words, that came from a heart of desperate yet cool determination, and with a bound each one sprang to his feet, and upon each animated countenance was pictured a resolution to avenge the death of fallen comrades or die in the attempt. We moved by a flank to the right, lying down with our left resting near the pike.

"A heavy battery lay to our right, and it was evident that the conflict was changing into an artillery fight. Our shot, shell, grape and canister were too much for infantry, and they fell back. Thick and fast came the shot and shell, pouring upon our battery, until every regiment had been ordered back to a new position, out of artillery range, and to avoid the ricochet (bouncing) of solid ball, we lay in our position, saluted only by a few scattering musket shots, but under a terrible artillery fire. Presently we heard "in retreat, march!" and then it was the 41st rose up, and there was wailing and gnashing of teeth, for this order cut to the quick. But it was necessary to fall back or to be cut to pieces, and the order must be obeyed. We had faced about and were falling back in good order, when just as I had stepped upon the pike an ounce musket ball struck me in the back near the right shoulder, passing through my right lung and lodging in my breast. I was helped to the hospital, and the regiment moved to its new position. But it was impossible to avoid the shots of the enemy's artillery, who were pouring in a galling and tremendous fire upon our batteries.

"The regiment again lay down, but in front of a section of our artillery, with a section each on its right and left. Here they were exposed to a murderous fire, and here it was a cannon ball mercilessly tore off the foot of our gallant friend Wolcott, the same ball cutting off both legs of Sergeant Orr, Company K, who died shortly afterwards. Lieutenant Wolcott did his duty nobly. His foot has been amputated, and he is here doing well. While in this same position a shell burst in Company H, killing one and wounding six or seven, and five of Company E. The regiment had been under fire for five hours, and in obedience to orders from General Palmer, was taken out of action. The casualties of the regiment in this battle all occurred upon the 31st, but my means of information here are so limited, I know not even the number of killed and wounded. It would be invidious for me to attempt to single out those conspicuous for deeds of heroism and valor. So far as my observation extended, officers and soldiers did their duty, and stood up nobly to their work.

"As I have intimated, Colonel Wiley was ever present, in the thickest of the fight, cheering us on by his presence and words. He seemed to have a charmed life, and passed through the battle unharmed, Colonel Hazen, commanding the brigade, was ever on the alert, watching his regiment with the most intense interest. Riding from one point to another through the storm of leaden hail, shot and shell, he gave his orders with the utmost coolness, and again exhibited his capacity to command and control a large body of troops under the most trying circumstances. During the engagement his horse was shot from under him, and his coat torn and set on fire by a shell. But thanks to the Fates he passed the "fery ordeal" unscathed, and is spared to his company, whose full esteem he has completely won.

MUSIC LESSONS.
J. M. LEVAND,
 TEACHER OF THE
 VIOLIN, CORNET, MILITARY BANDS & ORCHESTRAS
 Office—No. 27 Hoffman's Block, opposite the Post Office, (up stairs,) Cleveland, O.
 178:213

formers. A man with his whole family, consisting of a wife and six or eight children, came along. He was stopped by a policeman, but exclaiming "I've got season tickets," he charged up on the staircase at the head of his "light brigade." Policemen to the right of them, policemen to the left of them, volleyed and thundered, and the "light brigade" fell back in confusion. The man went home with his family, indignant because season tickets wouldn't take people in where there was no possible room for them.

There was one tableau not down on the programme, which produced some sensation at least. It was performed by one person, a woman, who stood up in a chair in front of the audience, and retained her position most imperturbably throughout the performance, notwithstanding the cries of "down in front" from those whose view she was obstructing, and the uncomplimentary remarks of those around her. She had a bonnet of exaggerated front, which hid the stage completely from dozens of persons. She performed her little tableau, which should have no milder title than "Selfishness," (vulgar persons might call it "Hoggishness") to the life; it must be confessed, but still we hope never to see it repeated.

During an interlude between the tableaux, quite a sensation was created in the galleries, by a pair of pantaloons with boots at the end of them, hanging down from a hole in the roof. Some ladies in the immediate vicinity gave a little scream, when the remainder of a man's wardrobe came through and revealed—well, no matter about his name. He seemed to be very welcome at any rate. He couldn't get up the stairs, owing to the crowd, and got upon the roof and "dropped in" through a scuttle.

We were amused at the request which some committee-man made of the audience whenever the curtain was about to rise. "Get down in front, please, so that all can see." Considering the fact that all were standing up, there being no seats to sit down on, a compliance with the committee-man's request would have produced a queer scene. To see half the audience sitting on the floor, or kneeling, or crouching down, in order that the other half could see over their heads, would have been a funny sight indeed. Getting down in front cannot be executed very comfortably without the aid of chairs or benches. High stools would hardly answer. A reporter was endeavoring to ascertain the names of the ladies who fainted. A lady suggested that he publish the names of the ladies who didn't faint, as their self-denial in not swooning under circumstances so favorable to it deserves commendation.

REAL ESTATE.

WESTERN LAND.—H. H. LITTLE, of the late firm of Little & Keyes, has constantly on hand a large quantity of fine Farming Lands in Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri, to exchange for city or country Real Estate or Personal Property. Office with Rooms 17 Jennings, Marble Block, Superior-St. may18:122

LYMAN LITTLE, DEALER IN REAL ESTATE.—Keeps a great variety of Farms and City Property of Sale or Rent. Also, choice Farming Lands in Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri. Office No. 6, Atwater Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Feb:18:126

REAL ESTATE.—E. N. KEYES, formerly of the firm of Little & Keyes, has opened a Real Estate Office in House's Block, corner Superior-St. and Public Square, and has constantly on hand several thousand acres of first quality Farming Lands in the States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri, to exchange for city or country property; also, all kinds of personal property. Part cash paid if necessary. may18:124

TAILORING.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES CLEANING.—Renovating and Mending Establishment. Larkin Ave., Tailor, No. 19 Prospect street, will guarantee to do his best in cleaning, renovating and mending gentlemen's clothing. He can guarantee or doing his work in the best manner. Gentlemen will edit for their interest during these hard times to give Mr. Agar a trial. may22:124

the Yankee force near Jackson Carolina, consists of two and mens infantry, 600 cavalry, and of artillery under command Emory. They have attempted movement as yet.

A letter from Suffolk, Va., to states, that the New York Mou seized \$30,000 worth of Confed ery, at Sandy Cross Road, from Galesville, and in direct Chohan River. The seizure large quantities of cotton, salt, and other merchandize. The owned by Winslow & Russell ready to be shipped across Cho and within the Confederate lin

UNION MEETING IN ARK FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.

An enthusiastic Union de occurred here yesterday. Ove al citizens of Arkansas were Speeches were made by Dr. prominent Union refugee, and of the first Arkansas cavalry, others. Fifteen Home Guard organized and wished to be a Arkansas militia. Hundreds signed a petition to Congress election of a member of Congre state.

All citizens having arms in session have given them up of their homes. The Union a daily growing stronger in this

CONGRESSIONAL WASHINGTON HOUSE.

At 2 o'clock only about 60 m ed. No quorum. Roscoe Conkling moved a House, which was ordered. At 2:30 A. M. the roll was cal cuses for absentees heard. There is no immediate prosp on the pending bill.

NEWS FROM NEW YO NEW YORK

An Havana letter of the 24th the pirate Florida arrived on the Mobile, coaled during the night the 22d sailed on a cruise. She bark from Portland; but the pirate then captured an brig windward from Matanzas from shore, with a cargo of r longing to a Spanish merchant On the 23d, off Cardenas, s and burned the brig Cora Ann She was burned only one mile Soon after she captured and de more brig.

A schooner, arrived from ports the pirate last seen with flag steering for the Bahamas.

The U. S. mail steamer turned to Havana the 23d, l fired into by a Spanish man-of The American Consul orders to proceed and the gunboat On a convoy. The Reany had th flag flying when fired into, an and Government d-patches.

The gunboat Wachusett arr vana, on the evening of the 22 after the pirate left, but coaled mediately in pursuit of the ph The rebels at Havana are in Ex Consul Helen, secession r receptions every week. Ma daughter was present at the la

Two vessels with cotton arr 23d, from Florida, commanded land Maffit, formerly of U. S. l

FROM PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA

In the Court of Quarter Sea Ludlow requested the Grand l all other business aside until th of the State had been vindicate recting the jury to hold a const take action on the arrest of a proprietor of Evening Journal, his establishment, and call bef concerned, that they may be a what authority they acted, a (Boileau) was removed from t The stated that he ac own au this matter w sulting a