MORNING LEADER.

PUBLISHED BY
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WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 1, 1862.

UNION STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
FRANKLIN T. BACKUS, of Cuyahoga.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
W. S. KENNON, of Belmont.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
CHAUNCEY N. OLDS, of Franklin.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM D. HENKLE, of Warren.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN B. GREGORY, of Scioto.

FOR CONGRESS,
R. P. SPALDING, of Cuyahoga.

The Downfall of Slavery.

This withering curse, abhorred of God and man, carrying with it a load of sin sufficient to sink any nation and any people, is, thanks to the cries of the traitors, soon to be crushed out; and the full grown man is now living who will see the time, and that soon, when the footstep of a slave will press no part of free America; when the flag of the Union will be the flag of the free, and the United States, covering the whole of North America, will be in truth as it is in song, the free heart's home. Thus does heaven work out its own purposes for good, and the sins of the traitors will be the means of showing to the world a Republic of freemen—the Great Republic of the West without a slave.

Three years ago the man who dreamed this would come to pass, or slavery be wiped out under the four years administration of Abraham Lincoln would have been deemed fitted for a straight jacket or a lunatic asylum. Yet men there were—men of sound mind and honest hearts, who not only dreamed but believed, and verily they can now rejoice for they have seen their country redeemed from its foulest disgrace, its deadliest curse, and the model Republic of the earth purified as if by fire, and the shackles burst from the limbs of five millions of human beings, and they made to assume their rightful station among the freemen of the earth.

For this great blessing—for this change which less than three years has brought about, we may thank the firmness, the honesty, and the manly good sense of Abraham Lincoln, who, discarding the "pale counsellors to fear," has given vent to the outgushing honesty and good sense of his nature, and thus rid the country of the greatest curse that ever befel a nation by proclaiming liberty throughout *all* the land and to *all* the inhabitants thereof, by a wise and fortunate recurrence to the self-evident truth that all men, created in the image of God, have endowed them and theirs with the "inalienable rights to life, *liberty* and the pursuit of happiness," and this doctrine, which, incorporated in the Declaration of Independence by the patriots of 1776, is now for the first time asserted and maintained in practical use by a declarer of independence, worthy as the first, and scarce, if at all, inferior to it, in the high hopes of freedom which it brings with it—freedom to a race despised and trampled upon, and their God given rights divested by a base, sordid, and grasping slave oligarchy.

As the proclamation flies with lightning speed to all parts of the Union, it will show that at last the Government is true to its traditions, and true to its promises, and soon will slavery live but in the remembrance of its enormities and of the hearthstones it has robbed and the misery, rapine, and other wrongs it has caused. Who that has a sense of right—a heart to feel or a soul in which the seeds of right were planted, will not give praise to the proclamation, and to the noble, the generous, and the rightful motives that prompted it? In the language of a correspondent of the New York Tribune, from one end of the country to the other—wherever honesty, truth, justice or right has an abiding place, the people, with heartfelt feelings, cry "GOD BLESS ABRAHAM LINCOLN!"

General McClernand and the Proclamation.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times states that General John A. McClernand, of Illinois, a Democratic candidate for Speaker of the last House, but now in the army, is now at Washington, and that he is very outspoken in his approbation of the President's proclamation against slavery, believing it to be a good thing, and calculated to quiet public sentiment, as a large portion of the loyal people of the North desired some such declaration as a matter of principle, while the portion less loyal were constantly clamoring in anticipation of some such act, and picturing all sorts of horrors as inevitably to result. All know, he says, that the position must be taken sooner or later, and the sooner the better for the country. It cannot do harm at the South, as the people there always believed it would come at some time, and acted on that belief. It will greatly help us in Europe, by gratifying the Anti-Slavery sentiment in the English people, as distinguished from the English aristocracy. In his judgment it is an eminently wise measure. These views are believed to be those of the Douglas party in the North.

There appears to have been a little less than the average amount of truth in the New York Herald's report of the meeting of Governors at Altoona. Governor Berry, of New Hampshire, denies in toto, the statements of that paper with regard to the meeting. Instead of being, as the Herald asserted, opposed to the government, the convention was unanimous in furnishing it with every aid in the vigorous prosecution of the war. The Herald reported what it would delight in being true, but its statements lacked that very essential element,—truth.

INCREASE OF MARRIAGE IN BOSTON.—Within the past seven weeks there have been issued by the City Register of Boston one hundred and four more marriage licenses than for the same period last year. The increase is supposed to be due in a great measure to the marriage of volunteers prior to their departure for the war.

BUELL'S SUCCESSOR.—It is stated that Generals Hunter and Heintzelman are most prominently spoken of as Buell's successor.

An Important Discrepancy.

The Buffalo Express points out an important discrepancy in the language of one section of Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation received by telegraph, and as published in the National Intelligencer. The proclamation as it appeared in the National Intelligencer was undoubtedly set from a manuscript copy, and is more likely to be correct. The language to which we refer is as follows:

That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections, wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof *have not been in rebellion against the United States.*

For the words "*have not been* in rebellion," the Intelligencer has "*are not then* in rebellion."

A fellow named Dr. Mackay is writing letters to the London Times from New York, in which he apparently endeavors to excel that other "Doctor," Bull Run Russell, in lying. Of the President of the United States, he says: "he writes English that passes muster in America, but that would not pass muster in a British school for young gentlemen." In another letter he charges that General Sickles, when Secretary of Legation to England, refused to drink the Queen's health at a State dinner. It was George N. Saunders, the rebel whom the British aristocracy are now lionizing, who disgraced himself in the above manner, and Mackay knows it.

Buell has won the reputation of being the best wagon-master in the army. He brought two thousand wagons with him from Northern Alabama to Nashville without losing a single one.

From the 23d Ohio Regiment.

MIDDLETON, Md., Sept. 23d, 1862.

EDITORS LEADER:—Since I last wrote you from Flat Top Mountain, Va., our regiment, with four other Ohio regiments, composing General Cox's brigade, have seen some rough times. We left Western Virginia on the 14th of August, reached Washington on the 25th, proceeded immediately to Alexandria, from there to Upton's Hill, where we remained during the late battles at Manassas. Our reverses there did not discourage our men in the least. All they desired was to be led forward to meet the enemy, whose invasion of Maryland caused us to retrace our steps to Washington, through which we marched and joined General Burnside's division, which was en route toward Frederick city, Maryland. We reached Fredrick on the 12th, our division being in advance; we had a skirmish with the enemy's rear guard, composed of artillery and cavalry. The rebels disputed our approach to the city for some time, but soon left us to take quiet possession. On entering, our troops were loudly cheered, and at almost every window the ladies waved the stars and stripes. Such demonstrations of loyalty I never before witnessed, especially by the ladies. The next day we marched to the town, encamped for the night in sight of the enemy's camp on the South Mountain, three miles from here, where they made a stand. At daybreak the next morning our bugles awoke us to prepare for the contest. Our division was in advance on the left, and our regiment, which was sent through the woods, coming suddenly upon a division of the enemy's right—was the first to commence the engagement. For three or four hours the struggle was severe; every foot of ground was disputed on both sides. At first we found it extremely difficult in the thick brush we were in to take sure aim, besides the enemy occupied a small eminence on which was a stone wall behind which they took shelter. I am unable to give you a correct idea of the position of our regiments during the day. The 12th and 30th were in a line with us on the right, and we had each of us enough to do to mind our own business. At last the order was given to form line at the base of the hill, which, when done, we lay on our arms, and gradually advanced on our hands and knees up the slope until within a short distance of the stone wall, when the order rang along the line, "Up and charge!" I have seen charges made before by old soldiers, but nothing could surpass the Ohio boys in this charge. Every man sprang to his feet, and with a wild yell, rushed forward upon the foe. Bayonets clashed for a moment or two, when the rebels took to their heels in great disorder, leaving behind piles of dead and wounded, and some two hundred prisoners. At this time I received a gunshot wound near the knee-joint, which whirled me over, and which prevented me from sharing with my brave comrades in the desperate fight on Wednesday, where they suffered severely. Our loss is heavy both in officers and men.—Our loss is supposed to be 250 in killed, wounded and missing, but I rejoice to know that the rebels have got a good thrashing for once, at least.

It is very gratifying amid all these scenes of danger and suffering to observe with what spirits the men bear up. In the Hospital the other day where the wounded were lying, one who is an expert performer on the banjo commenced playing and singing a comic song, which made his wounded companions, in spite of their sufferings, laugh heartily. His name is William Brown, son of respectable parents in Elyria. He is wounded severely in the side; and, by the way, there is a young boy from Cleveland whom I observed behave with great coolness in the battle on Sunday. His name is Edward Brooks, son of Dr. Brooks, West Side. A ball had grazed his wrist, and by some means he had lost sight of his company at the time we were about to charge. He begged to be allowed to fall in along with our boys. The last I saw of him he was fighting his way manfully amid the thickest of the ranks. I believe he is well and uninjured.

I have forwarded you a list of causalities in my company, so that the friends of Company K who live in the vicinity of Cleveland may know the fate of thei relatives, knowing your paper to have a large circulation in Lorain, where Company K was raised:

Serg't. Thomas G. Wells, killed; Serg't. Jos. Wagner, killed; Corp'l. H. Fitts, wounded; Corp'l. E. Herrick, wounded; Corp'l. DeGrass Chapman, wounded; Corp'l B. F. Burns, missing; W. R. Terril, wounded; Seward Abel, wounded; Joseph Mitchell, wounded; E. Campbell, wounded; Jacob Bollinger, wounded; J. King, wounded; William Brown, wounded; Jacob Brown, wounded; F. Sammis, wounded; G. Schernes, wounded; J. Hill, wounded; J. Springer, wounded; Albert Squires, wounded; F. Squires, wounded; and, among the wounded, is your correspondent, A. A. Hunter, Captain Co. K, 23 Reg't. O. V. I.

When a deserter is arrested in Syracuse a large card, bearing the following inscription, is pinned on his back, "Deserter—I drew all my bounty money and then deserted." He is then drummed out of camp amid the jeers and groans of the soldiers.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Four Days of Rebel Rule—Scenes with the Inhabitants—Vandalism—Stores and Guns Removed.

[Correspondence New York Tribune.]

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 23, 1862.

One week ago I left this place, a refugee, fleeing under cover of night to our lines. Rebel soldiers surrounded the surrounding hills and patroled the streets, thousands of our own disheartened troops, who had been compelled to surrended through the criminal incompetence of their General, being huddled together on Bolivar Hights, prisoners of war. Rebel banners floated in every direction, the "Lone Star" and "Palmetto being the most conspicuous among the number. Rebel cannon were up on Bolivar Hights, or glistened in the moonlight on the Maryland shore. Rebel authority reigned supreme.

To-night I safely return, not by a winding, circuitous way, avoiding enemies, pickets and guards, but walking securely forward under national protection. National soldiers occupy the Hights, roam through the fields and walk the streets. National ensigns have supplanted the Stars and Bars, and Union guns now frown from the battlements. How can be I otherwise than rejoiced at the change? Yet, when I recall the number of brave men who have unnecessarily been laid on the shelf, the vast amount of property which has been lost, and look around upon the waste and destruction which have been inflicted by the rebels, sadness takes the place of joy.

The many reports that were in circulation to the effect that Burnside or some other General had recaptured this place last week, were without foundation. The Confederates remained until last Saturday, when they evacuated it. The haste with which everything captured was removed out of town, and the sudden departure of Jackson's forces to reinforce Lee across the river, doubtless gave rise to these rumors, having led our paroled prisoners, who were going out, to suppose that Burnside or some other Union General was coming in. On taking the place a week ago yesterday, General A. P. Hill, to whom we surrendered, took up his headquarters in the center of the town, and posted his minions around him in every direction.

They built their camp-fires under the shade trees in the streets, and slept on the sidewalks, in doorways, alongside the fences, or wherever an opportunity for stretching out presented itself. All of the rebels, save a few hundred, departed on Tuesday. General Hill, who is a man of pleasing address and gentlemanly instincts, permitted no citizens or private property to be molested. He, however, left on Wednesday morning, and a Colonel Thomas, differing from him in every respect, save rebellious proclivities, took command during the remainder of the week. Much annoyance was experienced from him. On Thursday, a New York lady of some eminence, who unfortunately was war-bound here, requested of him a pass to the National lines, when he replied that Southern ladies had suffered from this war, and it was no more than right that Yankee women should experience some difficulty also. Replying that she simply desired to return to New York, he said: "I would do more for a lady from New York, than from any other State outside of the Confederacy; but why did you remain when you knew we would take the place?" "Because I supposed the Southerners were gentlemen, and would treat me with the courtesy which they boast of," was the reply. This appeared to satisfy him, and an immediate pass was granted. On Wednesday the flag poles were cut. One of the banners had previously been hauled down by some Unionists, and sunk in the river by means of stones. The captured guns were most of them removed to Winchester, and the commissary stores started off in wagons in the direction of Charlestown. Trains were kept running constantly on the Winchester railroad to Winchester, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Martinsburgh until Thursday afternoon. Tuesday morning the work of blowing up the splendid railroad iron bridge across the Potomac was commenced, and not completed until Thursday night. What our northern mudsil mechanics could have accomplished in three hours, it took the chivalrous Southerners three days to accomplish. Yet the work was performed effectually. Two new spans only had been laid, the third being a portion of the old bridge, which had suffered a like fate. The structure when completed would have cost nearly three hundred thousand dollars. After the bridge was blown up, Thursday afternoon about sunset, the pontoon was destroyed. The torch of destruction was then applied to the large stables and workshops close by, which were entirely consumed. The wooden structure, on which the railroad track was laid, built of solid timber, and extended for some rods, depot platform, and everything of a combustible nature in the vicinity shared a similar fate. The cars, with one or two exceptions, were burned while standing on the track. Instead of falling through, as they supposed would be the case, the only engine left remained on the tressle work, being held up by the tender, which went down end ways, forming a sort of a support. Strange to relate, the old engine house, which has remained unharmed through the many vicisitudes which the place has undergone, escaped their vengeance. It stood directly alongside the other buildings, and why not destroyed is to me a mystery. Perhaps they were afraid to burn John Brown's old fortress, lest there should arise from the ruins ten thousand spirits like unto himself, to stir up their slaves and play insurrection generally.

The stores are being opened to-day, and the village begins to wear its wonted appearance. The first train of cars came through from Baltimore yesterday as far as Sandy Hook, one mile below here, and mail facilities will be afforded in a short time. Northern papers are now received here, the first time for three weeks. Pontoon bridges were sent up from Monocacy Junction to-day, and a pontoon bridge will be completed by to-morrow. Many of the negroes who were run off are returning, having escaped from the rebel lines. If any one questions the propriety or humanity of the President's recent proclamation, let them remember that the rebels drove off from this place all blacks, free and slave, indiscriminately, not excepting the cooks and servants of officers brought from the North. An immense force of our troops are here. A forward movement may be expected soon.

New Business for the Corn Exchange.

A good thing came off on Tuesday, when the Corn Exchange's last corps left Philadelphia for Harrisburg. Among the men was one who had a young wife. While they were waiting for the order to march, the young wife was taking leave of her husband, in accents broken, and eyes that lay bedewed in tears, like violets in a summer shower. The man caressed her, but the tears still started; he told her of the patriotism and munificence of the Corn Exchange Association, yet the crystals continued to fall; he told her of the country's danger, but her anguish was not soothed. At last, weary of his endeavors, he tried another tack. "Sally," said he, "quit crying. You see what the Corn Exchange has done. They've paid you my bounty, fitted me out, and everything."

"Yes," the girl sobbed, "but"—

"But what?"

"But if you get killed—what then?"

"Why"—the man hesitated for a moment until a lucky thought struck him—"Why then the Corn Exchange will find you another husband!"

The ludicrousness of the idea changed the current of the girl's feelings, and a smile wreathed her pretty mouth and dimples in a manner that was pleasant to behold. The last tear rolled away, and as the word "forward" was given, she gave the young recruit a last kiss, and departed in good cheer.—*Phila. Am.*

INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.

Rebel Account of the Late Army Movements.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 25.

The flag of truce boat, Metamora, from Aiken's Landing, brought down 160 passengers, among whom are ninety-four officers, mostly from Pope's army. Gen. Prentiss is one of the number.

From the Richmond Whig of the 24th, a dispatch signed H. B. Davidson, states that the Federals crossed the river at Sheperdstown with 10,000 men, and were immediately attacked by Jackson's corps, who routed them. Jackson has recrossed into Maryland. Considerable reinforcements have reached Lee since the battle of Manassas, enough to repay the losses in the recent battles.

Talahasse (Florida) papers announce the death of Gen. Richard Call, a distinguished Floridian.

Yellow fever is in Wilmington, N. C., and is very malignant.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 24th says:

"The Yankee fleet anchored in front of Alexandria has been driven off. The Federals have burned their disabled wagons, and are removing all their stores to Washington."

The same paper claims a rebel victory at Sheppardstown on Saturday last, and the capture of 4,000 Federals.

The same paper says:

"The train that is due this evening will bring from Culpepper Court House sixty-six Yankees, who have been there since the engagement at that place. Among them is Capt. J. H. Vanderman, of the 66th Ohio. They will be sent home from Richmond.'

Speaking of their army, the Dispatch says:

"Only a division or two have been withdrawn from the other side of the Potomac to resist the contemplated movement of Gen. Burnside upon our communication at Harper's Ferry."

It states that Lee repulsed McClellan on the 17th, and pursued him on the 18th, and and defeated him on the 19th.

All the rebel papers brought down claim victories in all the recent battles, and call upon the people not to believe one word contained in Northern papers of Northern success, and 'that McClellan's account of these battles fully equal Pope's for misrepresentation.

The Richmond Whig of the 24th contains the death of Brig. Gen. Wm. E. Stark, 2d Louisiana brigade.

The same paper states that Gen. Thomas' division still remains in Nashville, but their troops indicate preparations to evacuate. Andy Johnson says if the rebels take Nashville, they will find his remains under the ruins of the capitol.

In the rebel House of Representatives a bill has been introduced to provide for the establishment of military defences along the banks of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, to resist the advances of the enemy in Tennessee and Alabama, and for the construction of twelve gunboats for the protection of said States.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 24th has the following:

IUKA, MISS., VIA MOBILE, Sept. 22.—A battle took place on the 21st on the Jacinto road, a mile from Iuka, between Price and Rosencrans. Our loss was 250, including Gen. Little, killed, and Cols. Whitfied, Gilmore and Medburry wounded. The Federals received heavy reinforcements during the night.

The Killing of Gen. Nelson.

The oblivion which charity grants to the evil deeds of the dead, must give away to the demands of justice to the living. That the reputation and life of a valuable officer are at stake for the killing of General Nelson, must over-ride the conventional sentiment which enjoins silence in everything but good of the dead. The report of the circumstances shows that the killing was done under the provocation of the most insulting language and of blows. This was aggravated by previous foul insults entirely unprovoked.

This corresponds with General Nelson's general character and manner, and with his treatment of all whom he thought he night abuse, insult, bully, and beat with impunity. The foulest abuse was not an exceptional license with him, but was his general practice. His language to inferior officers, soldiers, inoffensive laborers or inhabitants—to any who happened to be the subjects of his humor, was a compound of everything foul, obscene and profane from billingsgate and the forecastle, roared out with a beastliness of manner that gave him the name among the soldiers of "Old Bully Nelson."

His brutality to his soldiers was monstrous. With the articles of war at his back, making resistance or retaliation punishable with death, and with an army to back him in his abuse of authority, men who came within the range of his caprice were compelled to have their manhood crushed to the endurance of the foulest insult and brutality. In addition to this habitual brutality, he is charged with the killing of several persons. When he came here after his flight from Richmond, he boasted that he had cut down one or two of his men in the fight. The Indiana men charge that he killed two wounded and exhausted Indiana soldiers in that affair. Thousands of Indiana soldiers have threatened to take the opportunity of the first battle to shoot him; and several officers have notified him of their determination to call him to account for insults similar to those he put upon Gen. Davis, whenever they could do so without subjecting themselves to military penalties.

The affair is to be lamented; but the lamentable part is, that such a man should have been in the service, and that thousands of patriotic volunteers, his superiors in every respect, should have been subject to his absolute authority, and that a valuable officer should be in danger for his justifiable taking off. We know not by what unaccountable influence such a man came to high rank; but it destroys all honor of promotion when such a man can be hoisted at one step from a Lieutenant in the Navy to a Brigadier, and from that swiftly to a Major General. The affair is a relief to the service. The universal sentiment on the streets of this city, on the reception of the intelligence of the killing, justified it. So will public sentiment throughout the country, wherever his character is known.

As some offset to his bullying manners, and habitual brutality, he had a driving energy which has been of some good service. On the march of Buell's army to Pittsburg Landing, while McCook's division, which had the advance, was waiting at a Creek for a bridge to be built, Nelson's division came up, and he ordered his men to strip off their pantaloons, elevate their cartridge boxes, and ford the stream. By this, his division reached the battlefield first, and the time which it expedited the march, was important in the fate of that battle.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A SOLDIER'S RESPONSE.—General Hunter informed the committee who waited upon him to request that he would speak at the serenade to the President, that he would do anything to carry out the principles of the proclamation, except make a speech. That he could not do.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CONGRESS.

IRAD KELLEY is a PEACE candidate for the 15th Congressional District of Ohio, subject to no wire-working political caucus Convention, but to honest voting men. sept5

$5 REWARD!—STRAYED, from a pasture on Cedar St., a Bay MARE, three years old. She has a few white hairs on the forehead—the only white mark on her; about 14 hands high and very gentle. Whoever will return the same to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found, shall receive the above reward. W. PROBERT, sept30:407 1it Ontario-St

AKRON FLOUR—WE HAVE SOME choice lots of Akron Red and White Wheat Flour for sale. Also, other Ohio brands of well known make. Those in want will do well to call.
CLARK, GARDNER & CO. sept30

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Tuesday, September 30, 1862.

All letters advertised are subject to an extra charge of One Cent. Persons calling for them will please be prepared with the necessary change.

The Office will be open at 7½ A. M., and close at 7½ P. M.

LADIES' LIST.

A
Armstrong Sophia
Andrews Sarah

Bennett Lizzie J
Bronckor M A
Beatson Jennie
Bowen Mary
Benham Samuel
Bowers Maria
Burton Amelia
Bagss Agnes
Britten Mrs

Cafferty Ann
Cramer Sarah
Carroll L
Cone Julia
Climo Arthur
Campbell Ann M
Colohan B D
Capleman Frances
Curtis Hattie
Case Joanah

Doyle Elizabeth
Drake James B
Davis Elizabeth
Draper Carrie
Dean Mrs Capt
Dustin Ann
Denman Harriet
Dutton Minnie
Deibler Mary

Fitch Edward
Ferris Mary E
French Mary H C 2
Fournirall Cordelia C

Gillett H E
Gallica nancy
Gaskins Rosanna
Gratwohl Caroline

Harrington C E
Hitchcock Charles
Higle Miss
Hudson Anna
Hornsby Mrs
Hendley O C
Helsden Anna K 2
Hathaway Elizabeth
Howard Fannie A
Hayes Margaret
Hookey Mary
Hubbard Mary
Harwell Susan
Hardamy Priscilla

Irvine Eliza

Jarvis Mary
Jennings Lottie
Johnson Louisa
Johnson Jennie

Karn Elizabeth 2
Kellogg Emma
Kimball Eliza

Ladue P A
Loughton Martha E
Labus Maud
Leonard L
Lower Lavinia
Lomes Harley 2
Leonard Mary J
Lonigor Catherine
Lasey Eliza

Myers Katie M
Myrick Cynthia
Mason Amelia
Ma-on Emma
Murry Frank
Mack Mary E
Murray Martha
Manning Nancy

McManuss Ann
McFar.in Julia
McLean H
McElreany Jane
McNeil Mary

Neff Eliza M

Porter Phebe
Papinson Mary M
Pratt Jeremiah
Patterson Ellen

Rodrup Sarah
Reed Wm A
Rhiner Anna-Gela
Roat Mary J
Rose Ella E
Rensaw Eliza

Smyth Annie
Smith Abbey A
Segur Kate
Smith Chas F
Sturges Emeline
Scanlan Mary

Throndin Mrs
Travis Almira
Thorpe Mary
Taylor Hannah
Taylor Esther

Victor Stila
Van Tassell Miss
Vanzauna Jane 2

White F A
Wise E A
Whipple Clarissa
Warren E
Williams Catherine
Wedding Ann
Wroth Mary J
Wallace Maggie
Williams Maria
Wilcox Fancy
Wood Polly

Stellen Henry
Spooner Henry C
Sanford H N
Sanderson M D
Sparks Robert
Stands Samuel
Stratford Thos G
Smarrett Wm P
Stett Wm
Soles Wm

Tyler & Blake
Tucker Chas
Taylor Edward
Tower Edward A
Thomas E A
Tomlinson G W

Upton Benj

Wells A L
Woodbury A J
Walmsley Benj
Ward Daniel D
Whitney D D
Wood Edwin H
Wilson F
Waters G
West Geo
Watterbum M
Wilson O F
Walsh Richard
Wheeler S L

Bagnell Julia
Bingham Johnson
Bogue John
Bristle John
Bliss John A
Blisson J G
Brong J G
Barrows A H
Bowers J H
Boston H W

Thompson John
Taylor Joseph
Tolard John
Thompson Myron
Tolbert Moses
Tousley Warren C

Upton F

Weber Wm
Waterson Wm J
Ware Wm C
Wilson Wm
Waters M S C
Williams Harry E
Watson Jas G
Wilson J T
Wyman Joseph D
Warren Jas H
White Luther
Washington Lawrence
Woodworth H H

INITIALS

T K T — Editor Gazette

Persons calling for the above will please say "Advertised." E. COWLES, P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

THE STAUNCH AND Elegant Low Pressure Side-Wheel Passenger Steamer

PLANET, J. P. Ward, Commander,

will leave my Dock for Lake Superior ports on

Friday, Oct. 3, at 8 P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
oct1:407 H. GARRETSON, 1 River-St., Cleveland.

BUILDING STONE CHEAP.—For sale a first rate lot of KINGSTON BLUE STONE—Cheap, if applied for immediately. Enquire of R. G. Wonham, at this office, for particulars. oct1:408

CLOTHES FOUND—FOUND, A package of Clothes, Tuesday morning, September 30th, which the owner can have by calling at this office, proving property and paying charges. oct1:409

LADIES' AND MISSES'

Felt Hats for Fall and Winter.

A large assortment at
L. BENEDICT & SON'S
oct1 301 Superior street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC!

JOHN ELLSLER.....Manager.

CONTINUED TRIUMPH OF
Of the Eminent and Versatile Actress,
Miss SALLIE ST. CLAIR.

This WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 1st, will be presented with beautiful scenery, ingenious mechanical effects and grand illuminated tableaux, the exquisite domestic fairy drama of

THE FAERY OF HOME.

GRETTEL, an Artist's Wife.....Miss Sallie St. Clair.

Grand Dance.....MISS MATILDA HUGHES.

After which the screaming comedietta of

A TRIP TO RICHMOND.

Mrs. Montague Tricktee.....Miss Sallie St. Clair.

To conclude with the roaring farce of

THE MOUNTAIN MAID.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Please have the ready change on hand when you buy your tickets and you will save yourself and the Treasurer much trouble. STAMPS TAKEN.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Dress Circle and Parquette.....50c | Family Circle.....25c. Gallery.....15c.

Private Boxes, Two, Three and Five Dollars.

Doors open at a-quarter-past seven; Curtain rises at a quarter of eight, precisely.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A RARE CHANCE!

FOR SALE.

The subscriber being more desirous of paying his debts than retaining his property, proposes, in furtherance of that desire, to sell the

Business Stand on the Corner of Pearl and Carroll-Streets,

consisting of Two Stores and Two Dwellings, complete, Water above and below. Designed especially for renting and occupied by good paying tenants,

—ALSO—

The five neat Dwellings adjoining, Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15, nearly new, with Wells, Cisterns, good Fences, Shade Trees, and rented by good, reliable tenants. The City, with things generally in complete order.

WILL SELL SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER,

as desired. Terms—Part down and balance at any reasonable length of time.

JNO. SINGER,
Corner Lorain and Pearl-Sts.
Cleveland, Sept. 27th, 1862:410

FOR SALE.—HOUSE & LOT NO. 43 Euclid-St—The late residence of Nelson Monroe, deceased. Taken all in all, the best House in the City. For terms, enquire of M. B. SCOTT, Guardian.
sept25:406

FOR SALE CHEAP—A 12-HORSE Power Engine and Boiler, only used 3 months. Can be seen at the Globe Iron Works. For particulars call on H. C. MORRIS, No. 81 Ontario-St., Cleveland, Ohio. aug29:415

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUGGY or Working Horse—young, and in large condition. Any person in want of a good, gentle horse for family use cannot do better than apply at the Burnet House, where the above animal can be seen. july26:R12

FOR SALE—CHEAP.—A BEAUTIFUL Residence and Place of Business connected, situated on Birch-St., West Side—a very desirable location for business. The Store is well stocked with a good assortment of first class Goods, consisting of Groceries, Crockery, Glass Ware and Yankee Notions. It is also a tip-top run of trade. The premises are well decorated with an assorted lot of shrubbery, bearing Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c., the latter will yield over 2000 weight of fruit this season. For further particulars enquire of Jas. T. NEWMAN at Leader Office, or on the premises, No. 86 Birch-St., near Bridge-St., West Side. ly28:R

UPRIGHT BOILER.—AS GOOD as new, for sale cheap. About 10-horse power, and very economical. Inquire at the Leader Counting Room. june26:R12

FOR RENT.—THE SECOND FLOOR of our Store, No. 140 Water-St.
may20:R12 SPENCER & MELLEN.

FOR RENT.—THE NEW HOUSE No. 66 Prospect-St. Contains eleven rooms, with all modern improvements, and within a minute's walk of the Post Office and Market. Would be leased to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to
may6:R12 J. MASURY, Next Door.

OFFICES TO LET.—SEVERAL good Offices, recently fitted up in good order, to let, in American Buildings. Rent low.
apr16:R12 S. TOLAHAN, Agent.

MILLINERY.

JUST OPENED,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE,

AT

Less than New York Jobbers Prices,

AT

I. P. SHERWOOD'S,

242 AND 244 SUPERIOR-ST.,
sept15 CLEVELAND, OHIO.

MILLINERY GOODS!

Latest Styles Just Received.

MRS. W. S. PORTER, 94 Seneca-St.,

Has just returned from the East, and offers a choice stock of

MILLINERY GOODS

of all descriptions, at the Lowest Prices. This stock includes the very latest Patterns of

HATS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, COLLARS, VEILS, TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS, MOURNING GOODS, &C.

Also—CHILDRENS' HATS, New and Beautiful Styles; DRESS PATTERNS, a great variety of rich and latest styles.

Dress Making promptly done in the neatest manner sept30

HORSE-SHOEING.

VETERINARY AND HORSE-SHOEING.—H. W. ROSEBAUGH & Co., respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that having made extensive arrangements in their Establishment, they are now prepared to attend to the Veterinary and Shoeing of Horses, in the most skillful manner. All business done, and charges made, will be satisfactory we will warrant.

Give us a call, and if not as we say, just let us know. 6july7:R12

SONTAGS,
RETTBERG & HAUSMANN,

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

PIERCE'S SHARP SHOOTERS!

NOW RECRUITING FOR

BERDAN'S

UNRIVALED REGIMENT

OF

United States Sharp Shooters!

RENDEZVOUS—ARCADE BUILDING, Opp. the American Hotel, Main-St., Buffalo, N. Y.

This Company will be armed with the latest pattern of Sharp's Rifles, made expressly for this corps; cast steel barrels, double-triggers, improved sights, and in all respects the best weapons now known. The Company will be fully organized here, and elective own Officers. Each recruit will receive munificent bounties, cash in hand, as soon as mustered in.

Marksmen from any part of the Union will be received, and their fare to this point refunded.

Under a recent order from the War Department, persons can join either singly or by squads, any particular Regiment or Company in the field. Those joining this Company will soon be with the Regiment.

Applicants for admission into this Company will be expected to furnish reasonable evidence of their character and habits, as well as their skill as Marksmen. Persons who readily kill squirrels in the tree tops with a rifle will pass as to marksmanship. Men between the years of 20 and 35 preferred.

Persons desiring to join this Company should come forward forthwith, or they will lose not only their bounties, but the chance of joining this most desirable branch of the service.

All applicants should apply in person, if possible, but communications can be addressed to

Capt. M. P. PEIRCE,
Pierce's Sharp Shooters, Buffalo, N. Y.
Buffalo, September 26th: R12

FOR THE 124TH!

60 Able-Bodied Men Wanted

FOR THE

124th REGIMENT!

Government, County and Ward Bounties $250,00!

This is the Last Call for Volunteers.

For particulars enquire of

Captain J. J. KIRK,
1st Lt JAS. GLEASON,
2d Lt J. KANE.

Recruiting Office—121 Superior-St., and 11 Bank-St. sept17

PIANOS.

KNABE'S PIANOS.

GEO. A. BARLOW, Agent,

No. 3 Euclid-St., Cleveland, Ohio,

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of

PIANOS,

From the celebrated manufactory of WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore. These Pianos have the full iron frame, overstrung bass, and all the latest improvements; and for volume and evenness of tone, easy and agreeable action, durability, and finish, are superior to any other manufacture. All intending to get a Piano, should not fail to see these instruments before purchasing elsewhere.

Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.

And the privilege of exchange given at any time within six months.

OLD PIANOS AND MELODEONS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE

ALSO—ON HAND,

Melodeons, Small Instruments, Strings, &c

Among the many certificates of the excellence and merits of these Pianos, we would refer to the following:—

MR. W. KNABE, Baltimore, Dear Sir:—I have great pleasure in certifying that I have tried you Square Pianos, and find them equal, if not superior, for any in this country. Among their great qualities which distinguish them, is the evenness of tone, the accurate and easy touch, and and volume of tone. Wishing you all the success you so highly deserve,

I am, Sir, yours very truly,
S. THALBERG.

Translation—(From the French.)

After having played on the Pianos of Messrs. Knabe & Co., it is impossible not to bear testimony to their qualities, which have acquired for them the eminent reputation which they enjoy. The Pianos of their manufacture, on which I have played, are exceedingly remarkable for their qualities of tone. The Bass is powerful, without hackiness, and the upper notes sweet, clear and harmoniously mellow, (chrystalline,) and I do not hesitate to express in regard to these instruments my entire satisfaction, and to declare that they are equal if not superior to the best manufactured in Europe or this country by the most celebrated makers. [Signed] L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

TO MESSRS. WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore:—I cannot but congratulate you upon the immense progress and improvements which you continually make on your Pianos, which in my opinion, rank among the very best in the country. M. STRAKOSCH.

MR. GEO. A. BARLOW:—These noble instruments possess immense resources of power and expression. The bass is sonorous and grand; the middle register, rich and sympathetic; while the high notes are brilliant, clear and pure as silver bells.

The scale is even without a single flaw; the action is smooth and marvellously easy; and the pedal effects the finest of which the Pianoforte is susceptible.

In a word, Knabe's Pianos are worthy of the greatest Artists, and are capable of rendering the finest compositions known in this region of Art.

ELIZA SHEPHERD,
Cleveland, O.

MR. G. A. BARLOW, Dear Sir:—It gives me pleasure to state that I consider the Knabe Piano equal to any and superior to most instruments made in this country, especially in richness and volume of tone.

Having used one of the same for ten or more hours of each day, for two years, I feel confident in recommending them to all who are unacquainted with their "great qualities." I am, respectfully, yours,

C. C. P. LERNED,
Teacher of Music, Cleveland Female Seminary.

G. A. BARLOW, Dear Sir:—It gives me much pleasure to be able to say, that I consider Knabe's Pianos the finest, both in volume and sweetness, which I have ever played upon, either in America or Europe.

The pedals operate with better effect than in any other instruments; and in fact, Knabe's motto may truly be, "Excelsior." O. S. DOUGLAS,
Teacher of Music, Cleveland.

Prof. H. J. NORTHAGLE, Teacher of Music in the Ohio State Blind Asylum, writes:—"After examining a large number of Wm. Knabe & Co's Piano Fortes, I unhesitatingly pronounce them superior to any I have seen. Their tone is grand and noble; they have great capacity for sustaining the sound; and their volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled. They combine with these qualities, depth, sweetness, tone, purity and durability."

"That the Knabe Piano is superior to all others made in