

Our Business Men. - Business men should bear in mind that the present is the most favorable time in the world for carrying their business before the public. It is a time when the imagination is high and the public mind is open to every view of advertising. Every man who has a business to conduct should take advantage of this opportunity.

The Evening Leader. - The Evening Leader contains all the latest news up to date. It is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is a complete paper in itself, and is a valuable addition to any household. It is published at the same price as the Morning Leader, and is equally well edited.

Plain and Ornamental Printing. - We have on hand a large stock of plain and ornamental printing. We can execute orders for all kinds of business cards, letter heads, and circulars. We also have a large stock of colored paper and ink, and can execute orders for all kinds of colored printing.

The Fleet. - We have received a large number of new ships and boats. These vessels are of the latest construction, and are well equipped for all kinds of service. We have also a large stock of sails and rigging, and can execute orders for all kinds of ship repairs.

By last night dispatches we have further news. Despatches from Savannah to Memphis say that our forces have possession of Beaufort and of three forts at Port Royal, Hilton Head and Fort Mifflin. The rebel loss was very heavy.

Another fleet is fitting out for the Gulf, and will another expedition with special reference to the harbors of Savannah and Charleston. Trading with the Southern States. - The announcement that we are leading upon the New England coast for Southern ports, is a significant and important one. Of course this project would not be entered into without the promise of protection from the Government. These vessels, loaded with the necessities of life, will follow the fleet, and their arrival will be most welcome.

The patriot or Unionist that is purchased by bread and butter, still every one thus brought over to the favor of Government leaves one the less in our enemy's ranks. This many, very many of the less intelligent Southerners have been forced to believe all the falsehoods which have been repeated to them, that the Union army marches into their country merely to plunder and steal and kill. When they see that we are going to establish the supremacy of the Government and flag, and that these objects are accomplished, the peaceful pursuits of trade take the place of savage warfare, they will welcome our armies with joy and confidence. Their markets, that have so long been shut up by the devastation produced by the rebel armies, will again be thrown open, and they will experience a prosperity of which they had nearly lost all hope or expectation.

If this opening of commerce between the coast of New England and the South can lead to sending abroad the cotton which now lies in the planters' warehouses, it will be still more important and valuable. That it will lead to that, there can be but little doubt. The effect of the activities of the Confederacy that no more cotton should be forwarded to the seaports, may and will bring it back to long as their ports are closed, but let the ports be freely and indisputably in the possession of the federal forces, and the way open for sending cotton to its foreign markets, and it will not be long before all object of interference on the part of England or any other cotton-consuming country, will have disappeared entirely.

General Morgan. - The telegraph says that among the recent appointments of Brigadier is Gen. Morgan of Ohio. Undoubtedly this is George W. Morgan, late Minister to Portugal. General Morgan served with great honor and distinction in Mexico, and will, beyond all doubt, make a good officer. He is likely to be an active one, as one of his friends and acquaintances told him a day or two ago, that "Morgan would not rest like himself all day if he didn't do some fighting before breakfast."

About 40,000 troops have been removed from their old quarters about Washington, since the 1st of October. Their destination is not to be made public.

Gen. Hunter and the Confederates. - In the excitement incident to the removal of Gen. Fremont, but little thought has perhaps been given to the acts of his successor, and yet the order of Gen. Hunter, regarding escaped negroes, was one of no little importance. He gave orders that all negroes coming into his camp should be retained, and that those who it was proved had belonged to loyal masters, should be paid for as Congress may hereafter direct. Although this is simply in accordance with the act of Congress, declaring that it is no part of the duties of army officers to hunt runaway negroes, yet it is in such pleasing contrast to the conduct of a majority of our Generals that it is worthy of notice. He will not send a file of soldiers back to the enemy's camp with every poor contraband who escapes to our lines, either by his own freedom or to give our officers valuable information of the plans or condition of the rebels. Neither will he imitate the bold Massachusetts Colonel, who not only sent the trembling fugitive back to his master, but gave him a premonitory and admonitory whipping before he started. Gen. Hunter is an old soldier—not one who has seen very much service perhaps, but a man old enough to see how the rebellion rose and progressed, and where its vital strength lies. He would not go around the negro question, nor evade it in any way, nor yet would he protect it as the apple of his eye. He marched to crush out treason, and let slavery take care of itself so long as it stayed in the enemy's camp; when it came to his, he was ready to receive it and deal with it as a man of sense, and also as a man of obedience to the enactments of Congress.

Since the above was written, the report reaches us that Maj. Gen. Halleck takes command of the Department of the West. Gen. Halleck is a man of military and political experience, and having lived for a few years in the free State of California, we believe that he will be ready to "let slavery take care of itself," and not make a special Deputy United States Marshal of himself or his army.

What to do with the Public Lands. - D. E. Somes is out in a letter to the President asking him to recommend to Congress the division of all the remaining public lands among the soldiers at the close of the war. The plan is to authorize the appointment of a commission by the President, whose duty it shall be to divide among the loyal States all the public lands, in proportion to the number of soldiers furnished by each State for the defense of the Government. In payment for these lands the several States shall issue bonds, payable in twenty years, with interest at six per cent, payable semi-annually. These State bonds to be endorsed by the general government, and the interest thereon paid from the National treasury. If this was done it would make a magnificent prize to the soldier, as there are yet 1,000,000,000 acres in the possession of the Government—enough to make thirty States as large as Ohio.

What Gen. Lane has Done. - "Depredations on our Friends." (Correspondence Missouri Democrat.) CAMP LISCOMB, Southern Kansas, November 3, 1861. Gen. Lane very properly mentions Kansas as the most warlike of the several States. With a population of over a million, and we have already six regiments, and have three more nearly ready for the field. The personal of one of these does not, it is said, rank very high morally, while its fighting qualities are acknowledged. Time will make some astounding disclosures in the Kansas army.

It is alleged by Adjutant General Thomas that in his recent military maneuvers, Gen. Lane is guilty of divers irregularities, and that charges to this effect are already spreading to the notice of the "pious" that are being engaged to recruit for the army, and Gen. Lane marched through the rebel country with an eye single to the "comprovement of the Constitution." Not that Gen. Lane, with his army of "freedomers," is in any way averse to the abolition of slavery, and that the abolitionists, and not the slaves, are the fugitives—a dissolution of the "patriarchal institution" without remedy in the fugitive Slave Law.

But Gen. Lane is also charged by said Thomas with having committed depredations on "our friends" in Missouri. The only notable question here is, who are "our friends" in Missouri? For it is true that Lane has "committed depredations" within the rebel territory named here. He committed "depredations" at Butler, Papineville, West Point, Harrisonville, and at Osceola, even to the extent of "shedding blood," and capturing and destroying a number of Union soldiers, and five hundred head of horses, cattle and mules, together with a vast amount of other property. He ordered the destruction of several buildings in Osceola, simply and only because these churches found striking places therefrom from which to fire upon his army. At Papineville he ordered five men to be shot, and only because they assumed themselves to be free men, and were not so.

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Washington Items. (Special Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 3. It is probable that Gen. O. M. Mitchell will withdraw his resignation. The President is very unwilling to accept it. The Star this evening affirms that the responsible editor of the paragraph in the independent, stating that "it is Seward's expressed conviction that the Government cannot succeed in the war, and the Southern Confederacy will be recognized and peace declared," was the work of a rebel agent. A dispatch from San Francisco announces the almost unanimous approval of the removal of Fremont. Capt. Daniel McCook has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General to Gen. McCook, commanding the Green River, Kentucky. The cash operations at the Treasury Department in October were nearly ninety millions; last year nine and a half millions. Over four millions were paid over the counter in the last three days.

Government has contracted for the manufacture of the best Springfield guns and breech loading arms. No more arms, of any kind, than those already ordered, are required. The Belmont Fight. (Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.) CHICAGO, Nov. 3. The official account of the Belmont fight and the wounded and missing is much less than was first reported. The 7th Iowa has met with the heaviest loss as yet in the thickest of the fight. All the field officers and commissioned officers were killed or wounded, with few exceptions, were wounded—68 of them are prisoners at Columbus. Their entire loss, killed, wounded and missing, is 150. The 22d Illinois lost about 100. These two regiments were most exposed to the enemy fire and the men acted bravely. Col. Lamont of the 7th Iowa, after being wounded in the leg, still continued to lead his men. His horse was found on the battlefield, and could not be given to all our officers and men, as they were fighting against great odds, and the enemy's batteries pouring shell and grape into them from Columbus.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—A proposition has been made through the Hancock Courier to the people of Hancock county, to have an "old fashioned wood chopping and hauling" to supply wood to the families of soldiers enlisted in the army. This is a movement that is worthy of imitation throughout the State.

Wanted the subjoined startling intelligence, with more of the same sort, in the New Orleans True Delta of the 20th: "Gen. G. Washington—Lord Lyons, and the British Embassy to Baltimore."—The Richmond correspondent of the Memphis Appeal has the following gossip concerning matters in Washington in his letter of the 11th inst., which, if they may be true, reveal a deplorable state of things here, such as most "make the judicious shudder." "The Richmond correspondent of the Memphis Appeal has the following gossip concerning matters in Washington in his letter of the 11th inst., which, if they may be true, reveal a deplorable state of things here, such as most "make the judicious shudder." "The Richmond correspondent of the Memphis Appeal has the following gossip concerning matters in Washington in his letter of the 11th inst., which, if they may be true, reveal a deplorable state of things here, such as most "make the judicious shudder."

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Prospectus for 1862. The Best and Cheapest Newspaper in the West! LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS! Only One Dollar a Year in Clubs! A NEW VOLUME OF THE CLEVELAND WEEKLY LEADER WILL COMMENCE JANUARY 1st, 1862. For seventeen years the LEADER has renewed its weekly visits to the friends of its friends throughout the West in general, and North Ohio in particular. Improved facilities for printing have enabled its proprietors to reduce the price still it has become a successful competitor with the leading weekly papers of New York.

The coming year will be the turning year of the century. Every month will be crowded with important events, and every week will develop some new and startling phase of the Great Slaveholders' Rebellion! It is unnecessary for us to dilate on the importance of one's taking a newspaper at this time when our country is passing through one of the most terrible and gigantic civil wars the civilized world has ever seen. It is still more needless, perhaps, for us to urge the advantages of having a good HOME PAPER. To keep us posted in the news from the seats of war, where three-quarters of a million of our countrymen are arrayed in arms against each other to decide whether Freedom or Slavery shall predominate in our land. Every neighborhood, and almost every family has one or more of its members in the army, and the movements of the divisions will be a matter of intense interest to all. We shall take the utmost pains to give particular accounts of all engagements, and Publish the Lists of Killed and Wounded.

And in fact not omit any information that can interest the very large number of readers of the Weekly Leader. Notwithstanding the war, monopolizing necessarily so large a share of our columns, we intend to devote a liberal space to the details of other news of the day, and also not omit the literary and miscellaneous matter which has always made the LEADER a pleasant companion in the family circle. The LEADER will unceasingly advocate the right and the duty of the Government to protect and defend itself, and to employ unlimited means for the accomplishment of that end. It will, as it ever has done, wage determined war upon whatever is opposed to the principle of Civil and Religious Liberty. The Proprietors of the LEADER have made definite arrangements for the year 1862, by which they trust the paper will become even more of a necessity to the people of Northern Ohio than ever before. Full telegraphic reports (for which they pay more than any other paper in Ohio out of Cincinnati), will be given. By the 1st of January next the wires will be stretched across the continent to the Pacific thus giving us Daily News from California, Utah, Oregon, Pike's Peak, and Pacific Countries!

With all these additional advantages, the LEADER will still be furnished at the following low rates: Terms of the Weekly Leader. Hereafter we shall write the name of every subscriber on each paper sent. ONE COPY, for one year—\$1.00 TEN COPIES, for one year—\$10.00 FIFTY COPIES, for one year—\$50.00 ONE HUNDRED COPIES, for one year—\$100.00 An extra copy will be given to the getter up of the Club for his trouble; when a club reaches as high as fifty copies, a Tri-Weekly will be given; and when it reaches one hundred, a copy of the Daily Leader will be given.

Tri-Weekly Leader. To Clubs.—Single copy \$3 per year, Two copies for \$5, Five for \$12 1/2, Ten for \$20 00, and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of fifty, we send the DAILY LEADER gratis one year. The Tri-Weekly contains the entire reading matter of the Daily.

Daily Leader. BY MAIL, ONE YEAR—\$3 00 CENTS OF TEN, per year—30 00 The Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly LEADER goes out in the same mail with the Evening papers of the day before, having ten brochures news and Market reports. Subscriptions may commence at any time. PAYMENT IN ADVANCE is required in ALL cases, and the PAPER IS INvariably DISCONTINUED at the expiration of the advance payment. Money may be remitted for subscription in letters at our risk, by having them registered at the Post Office, in accordance with the Post Office Law. Fractional parts of a dollar can be paid in postage stamps. Any one wishing to receive the LEADER, need not wait to be called upon for his subscription. All that is necessary for him to do, is to write a letter in a few words to the proprietor, enclosing the money, and write the name of the subscriber, with the Post Office, County and State, and direct the letters to E. COWLES & CO., Leader Office, Cleveland, Ohio.

POSTAGE ON THE LEADER. The postage on the Daily Leader to any place within the State, per quarter in advance, 10 cents; postage on the Tri-Weekly, per quarter 25 cents; postage on the Weekly, per quarter, 3 cents. Within Cuyahoga County, Free.

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Books & Stationery. 1862. DIARIES FOR 1862. J. B. COBB & CO. Have received a full assortment of DIARIES, which they offer at low rates AT WHOLESALE. 1012 - 1014 SUPERIOR STREET. (By Authority of the President of the U. S., and the Secretary of War.) REVISED REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES; 1861. One Volume Complete, 50 Cents. Price \$1.00. Important changes and additions have been made in the Regulations of the Army, and it is now published in a new and improved form. It is a complete and authoritative work, and is a valuable addition to the library of every officer and soldier. J. B. COBB & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, Superior Street.

J. B. COBB & CO.'S HALF PRICE LIST. We have a printed Catalogue of 200 different works which we offer at half price. This is our last offer of the kind, and we will not be able to repeat it. The following is a list of some of the works: British Poets, a large vol., 2 vols. \$3.75 Agassiz's Lectures on Natural History, 2 vols. \$2.50 Agassiz's Lectures on Geology, 2 vols. \$2.50 Addison's Works, 6 vols. \$1.00 Bacon's Works, 6 vols. \$1.00 Bayly's Sermons, 6 vols. \$1.00 Bayly's Letters, 6 vols. \$1.00 Bayly's Prayers, 6 vols. \$1.00 Bayly's Hymns, 6 vols. \$1.00 Bayly's Tracts, 6 vols. \$1.00 Bayly's Sermons, 6 vols. \$1.00 Bayly's Letters, 6 vols. \$1.00 Bayly's Prayers, 6 vols. \$1.00 Bayly's Hymns, 6 vols. \$1.00 Bayly's Tracts, 6 vols. \$1.00

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