

The Military balance sheet for 1864 will be greatly in favor of the Confederate States. If results had only shown an equisense between the two belligerents the advantage would have been nevertheless largely with us, because with the enemy mere failure is disaster and defeat, while to us, to hold our ground is a victory. They have set out to accomplish a great positive result. It is not to be attained by defensive lines and cautious policies and negative advantages. These are all on the side of their adversaries. When they make no advance, they are retreating. Day does not merely disappoint and dispirit them, it undermines their strength. Each day they become weaker, so severely have they strained their resources, and so vast and rapidly increasing is the debt they have incurred.

But we have done more than maintain ourselves. We have inflicted positive as well as negative blows. In Virginia we have lost nothing, while we have destroyed a host of our enemies. Grant might have probably gained his present position as a starting point for his campaign. He has been driven there by necessity; but his army has melted away in the Wilderness, and at the close of the campaign, with nothing accomplished, he is begging for men to fill the places of the multitude he has lost. In the trans-Mississippi States we have gained astonishingly, and the invaders have been almost entirely destroyed or driven off. In Georgia the campaign is still afloat, and the result undecided; but we have hopes of closing the year without damage, as compared with its commencement.

While such are the military results of the year now closing, as to its leading operations, our enemies have, indeed, constantly claimed victories. Secretary Stanton's war bulletins, if the fourth of which they declared were true, have announced successes sufficient in magnitude and number to have ended a half dozen wars; but the striking commentary upon them all is, that his armies have made no advance, or have been driven, and he is further from conquest, now, when the sky is again laden and wintry, than when the spring of 1861 first gave us its smiles. The deceptions which he has practised in the particular instances are now made manifest and palpable by the aggregate result. As no array of victories could add up a defeat, so the unfavorable position in which President Lincoln finds his forces, at the close of the campaign, exposes the frauds by which the people have been constantly assured of their prosperous progress.

All have not been deceived. There are some who, convinced of the folly of his undertaking, and the impossibility of subjugating a people so numerous in a territory so vast, have scrutinized the stories of victory and triumph, and compared them with the developments that followed. They have seen great drafts follow on the heels of great victories. They have seen the demoralized and despairing rebels, after having been scattered to the winds a half dozen times, swiftly falling upon their heels and inflicting defeat. They have been promised the immediate capture of Richmond, times innumerable; but they have never seen it captured. "More men"—five hundred thousand more men—is the word they get from Grant after a series of battles, in every one of which he had inflicted enormous losses and a crushing defeat on the rebels, and which had driven them to the last ditch, and to a robbery of the cradle and the grave. They wait to hear him announce the fall of Richmond; but instead of this there comes the demand for vast reinforcements and renewed supplies.

Hannibal's enterprise against Rome was very strongly opposed by Hanno, a prominent senator of Carthage. The wonderful successes which at first attended the Carthaginian arms produced no change in his sentiments. After a great victory at Cannæ, Hannibal sent to Carthage a bushel of gold rings taken from the fingers of the Roman nobility that fell in the battle. He accompanied his glowing accounts of his triumphs by a request for reinforcements. Carthage was thrown into an ecstasy of joy by the glad news, and Hanno was reproached by a senator of the opposite party, who asked him if he still opposed Hannibal and the war. Hanno answered "that the victories he wanted, of supposing them real, could give joy only in proportion as they should be made subservient to an advantageous peace; but he was necessarily of opinion that the mighty exploits of which he boasted so much, were chimerical and imaginary. 'I have cut to pieces the Roman armies; send me some more troops.' What more could Hannibal say, had he been conquered? 'I have twice seized the enemy's camp, full of provisions of all kinds; send me provisions and money.' Could he have talked otherwise had he lost his camp? He tells us the Romans have made no proposals for peace, from which I perceive that we are no further advanced than when Hannibal first landed in Italy." Thus spoke Hanno, and his conclusion was that Hannibal should not be reinforced, and that the war should be abandoned.

Many incidents of a sad and touching interest, transpired during the coroner's investigation of the late railroad catastrophe, near Lafayette, Ind. Several of the soldiers killed were returning home, expecting to be married in a few days, and letters and photographs of their intended wives were found upon their persons. One man had upon his person the letters of his wife. She wrote in fond and affectionate terms of his expected return, and the glad anticipations of the little ones. He had stopped at Indianapolis and bought a number of toys for these children; doubtless selecting for each such a keepsake as he thought most suitable. Most likely the delay in purchasing these little tokens of affection cost the fond father his life.

A bill introduced in the Vermont Legislature to pay State bounties has been defeated by a large majority. Whether it will be made, however, is not known.

The General Result.

The Democracy of the nation are routed horse, foot, and dragon. The money and military power of the administration has prevailed over the people, and the army of Lincoln office-holders—almost a majority of the electors—have perpetuated their existence.

Gen. McClellan carries Kentucky and New Jersey, with probably Delaware and Missouri, and has a slight chance for New York. Lincoln takes the rest, unless he loses California.

We submit as gracefully as we can to the result, confident that we can thrive under the administration of Mr. Lincoln as well as the mass of those who voted for him—unless they are office-holders.

The State. Michigan has gone for LINCOLN by from 10,000 to 15,000.

Five Republican Members of Congress are elected, and one Democrat, Baldwin, of the 5th.

The Tribune gives the Democrats 12 members of the Senate.

The Result in the County.

Another article gives the reported majorities for Presidential Electors in the several Towns in this County. The official canvass will probably not vary the result a single vote. Our table shows a Democratic majority on the home vote of 208, which will probably be lessened but not overcome by the army vote. In 1860 Lincoln's majority was 656. The Democracy of Washtenaw have made a good fight, and it is no fault of theirs that the State and nation are not redeemed from Republican misrule.

Notwithstanding the storm which prevailed all day the vote is a large one, and but few Towns report a deficiency compared with the largest vote ever polled in the County—that of 1860. The vote could not be expected to be larger than that of the year named, as the recent census shows the population of the County less in 1864 than 1860. The several Towns have done well. The Democratic Towns have generally increased their majorities, and with one or two exceptions the Republican strongholds have given signs of a slight "caving in." This may especially be said of Saline, where the Democratic guard did a big day's work, and also of Salom, Sylvan, and Lima. Bridgewater, Dexter, Freedom, Lyndon, and Lodi excelled themselves, and Northfield stood firm. We name these not to detract from the honors of any not named, but as a just tribute to the extra exertions made in those Towns.

The reported majorities in the County are as follows:

Judge of Probate—Beakes, 262
Clerk—Pond, 212
Register—Tuite, 186
Treasurer—Blum, 170
Sheriff—Winegar, 131
Prosecuting Attorney—Blodget, 116
Circuit Court Commissioners—
Prazer and Carpenter, 170 each, about

The tables given in another column will show the majorities for members of the Legislature. MILLER, in the 2d district, will probably be beaten by the soldiers vote, but FORBES, in the 3d, and HAIRE, in the 4th, we think are safe, and also JONES and ROBISON, our Senators.

And so stands Washtenaw County.

Washtenaw Complete.

The following is what think the exact vote of this county for Presidential Electors. The vote polled was a very large one, notwithstanding the prevailing storm, and was increased from calculations made a week or two ago, by the return of a large number of soldiers. The official canvass of the home vote will probably not vary our table a vote:

	McClellan.	Lincoln.
Ann Arbor Town,	32	
Ann Arbor City,	57	
Augusta,	1	
Bridgewater,	100	
Dexter,	94	
Freedom,	241	
Lima,	3	
Lodi,	63	
Lyndon,	65	
Manchester,	100	
Northfield,	107	
Pittsfield,	78	
Saline,	42	
Salom,	37	
Sharon,	37	
Superior,	27	
Sylvan,	31	
Webster,	20	
York,	21	
Ypsilanti Town,	111	
City,	20	
	748	510
	540	

Majority for McClellan, 208

The N. Y. World claims New York by 2,000, while the Republican journals claim it from 5,000 to 7,000. We fear that it has gone against McClellan and that Seymour is defeated.

The Result in the City.

Election passed off very quietly in this city on Tuesday. No rioting occurred, not a "rebel raider" from Canada appeared, there was no "noise and confusion" around the polls, and all was in good feeling. The entire vote polled was 1080—the largest by nearly 100 ever before polled. The Republicans carried the city by a majority of 57 on President, and varying on other candidates from 28 to 115. We never saw so little electioneering done at the polls, nor so few split tickets come out of the ballot box. The clean ticket was generally voted, without regard to personal friendship, and but very few candidates "run ahead" enough to bring off.

We append a statement of the vote polled on the candidates named:

For President—		
	McClellan.	Lincoln.
1st Ward,	85	222
2d "	129	85
3d "	121	76
4th "	119	93
5th "	51	86
	505	562-67

In the 4th Ward, one Republican cut off the Republican Electors, and voted direct for John C. Fremont for President.

For Member of Congress—		
	Johnson.	Longyear.
1st Ward,	85	221
2d "	129	85
3d "	122	76
4th "	118	93
5th "	52	88
	506	563-57

For Governor—		
	Fenton.	Crapo.
1st Ward,	85	221
2d "	129	85
3d "	122	76
4th "	120	93
5th "	53	87
	509	562-53

For Judge of Supreme Court—		
	Felch.	Cooley.
1st Ward,	92	212
2d "	130	84
3d "	124	76
4th "	122	91
5th "	52	88
	520	551-31

For Senator—

	Jones.	Jay.
1st Ward,	84	222
2d "	131	83
3d "	123	76
4th "	116	96
5th "	52	88
	506	565-59

One vote was given in the 4th Ward for John J. Robison for Senator.

For Representative—		
	Miller.	Clements.
1st Ward,	93	212
2d "	130	84
3d "	127	69
4th "	112	99
5th "	51	89
	513	553-40

One vote was given in the 4th Ward for Joshua Forbes for Representative.

For Judge of Probate—		
	Beakes.	Ninds.
1st Ward,	94	208
2d "	129	86
3d "	126	75
4th "	117	96
5th "	54	86
	520	551-31

For Sheriff—

	Winegar.	Mead.
1st Ward,	89	217
2d "	126	88
3d "	124	76
4th "	116	97
5th "	50	90
	505	568-63

For County Clerk—

	Pond.	Clark.
1st Ward,	96	209
2d "	131	83
3d "	122	76
4th "	119	94
5th "	53	87
	521	549-28

For Register of Deeds—

	Tuite.	Babbitt.
1st Ward,	81	225
2d "	127	86
3d "	127	74
4th "	117	96
5th "	52	88
	504	569-65

For Treasurer—

	Blum.	McColl.
1st Ward,	88	221
2d "	128	85
3d "	120	77
4th "	119	93
5th "	51	88
	501	564-63

For Prosecuting Attorney—

	Blodget.	Twitwell.
1st Ward,	76	230
2d "	125	89
3d "	114	86
4th "	118	100
5th "	51	88
	478	593-115

For Circuit Court Commissioners—

	Prazer.	Ambrose.	Holmes.
1st Ward,	80	218	220
2d "	127	128	87
3d "	124	122	77
4th "	118	117	96
5th "	52	87	88
	501	501	575

The Legislative Districts.

We give the exact and reported full vote and majorities for Senators and Representatives in this county, as far as we have them:

SEVENTH SENATE DISTRICT.		
	Jones.	Jay.
Ann Arbor Town,	30	
Ann Arbor City,	506	565
Dexter,	94	
Lima,	3	
Lyndon,	64	
Northfield,	194	92
Salem,	77	
Soio,	212	178
Superior,	156	126
Sylvan,	143	176
Webster,	113	131
	1482	1379

Majority for JONES, Democrat, 103.

EIGHTH SENATE DISTRICT.		
	Robinson.	Childs.
Augusta,	1	
Bridgewater,	190	88
Freedom,	241	
Lodi,	160	97
Manchester,	194	194
Pittsfield,	107	
Saline,	41	
Sharon,	103	139
York,	21	
Ypsilanti Town,	91	205
Ypsilanti City,	407	358
	1386	1279

Majority for ROBINSON, Democrat, 107.

FIRST REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.		
	Yost.	Shier.
Pittsfield,	107	
Salem,	77	
Superior,	152	127
Ypsilanti Town,	93	203
Ypsilanti City,	407	358
	652	899

Majority for SHIER, Republican, 247.

SECOND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.		
	Miller.	Clements.
Ann Arbor Town,	34	
Ann Arbor City,	513	553
Northfield,	195	93
Webster,	114	130
	822	810

Majority for MILLER, Democrat, 12.

THIRD REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.		
	Forbes.	Gray.
Augusta,	1	
Bridgewater,	188	88
Lodi,	160	97
Manchester,	194	194
Saline,	45	
York,	30	
	542	455

Majority for FORBES, Democrat, 87.

FOURTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.		
	Haire.	Gates.
Dexter,	82	
Freedom,	241	
Lima,	3	
Lyndon,	64	
Soio,	205	180
Sharon,	95	142
Sylvan,	140	176
	827	504

Majority for HAIRE, Democrat, 326.

In all cases in the above tables where we have given the full vote, it is from official sources. The majorities in a few Towns are based on the reported majorities on Electors. Where they vary from the Electoral majorities they are doubtless correct.

Report—not entirely reliable—says that Gen. SHERMAN has evacuated Atlanta, and is moving on Savannah, 200 miles distant, through the heart of Georgia. It is a dangerous move, but we hope may prove successful.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

Hood's Army.

Hood's army is now on the north side of the Tennessee, in about the following forces:

Lee's Corps	7,500
Cheatham's Corps	5,000
Stewart's Corps	8,000
Dick Taylor's army	8,000
Cavalry	5,000
Total	33,500

He has also with him sixty-one pieces of artillery, chiefly six and twelve pounders, brass pieces.

In my last letter I gave my reasons for believing that a crossing would be attempted; it is now ascertained that they were well founded, and that Hood was at the time I was writing, actually crossing his advance guard of cavalry. We shall have an interesting time during the next two or three weeks. Ample preparations are being made to receive Hood, and he will be overwhelmed before he knows it.

He effected his crossing of the Tennessee at Cypress Creek, two and a half miles below Florence, which is a point well suited for the purpose. There is an island in the center of the river, on one side of which the water is so shallow that it can readily be forded; while on the other the channel is very narrow, and the pontooning required would be short.

Every man who is put into the United States service in Concord, N. H., has his photograph accurately taken. On the back of it is his descriptive list in placed, and it is then filed away for future reference.

While three men were gathering pears in Nivelle, France, last month, lightning struck the tree and killed one of the men and a dog. The other two were knocked from the tree, and an examination showed one of them to have the branches and foliage of the tree photographed on his breast.

The Military Weakness of England.

England, as the London Times speaks for her, is disposed to warn Canada of the possibilities and dangers of a future war with the United States. Her argument is that if the United States shall be irritated by English insolence and injury past all endurance, she may, by-and-by, when the present war is done with, strike out in a new one, and strike at that province; and the province is accordingly told on all occasions that in such a case it must manage its own defence. Canada must fight her way through the trouble that England may bring upon her, and England can give her no assistance. Alas! for the good old days when Louis Quinte said that England "paid for all and fought for all." Those days are gone by, and that England is dead and buried under the taxes. England no longer fights for all, and acknowledges that she can not even fight for her own dependencies. Canada is referred to the Crimean campaign as the measure of England's resources—a campaign in which England's weakness was disgracefully proven—and the Times rounds the whole story by the declaration that England cannot supply men for the wear and tear of a single great battle conducted on Gen. Grant's principles.

England has given even later evidence of her impotence as a military power than the campaign in the Crimea. She has shown us how absurdly little would be her power for war on this side of the Atlantic. Her game was all bluster when trouble was threatened over the affair of the Trent, and then, by way of a reasonable show of what might come if negotiations would not do, England reinforced her troops to Canada. At great expense, and by great effort, she managed to send out a force of 10,000 men. She sent 10,000 to hold her frontier against a power that loses twice that many men in a single battle, and hardly feels it. But England was also to be defended by volunteers. Great efforts were made to excite the English on this subject; to get those cold John Bulls enthusiastic, and to have the whole mass of the male population fall into line as the Royal Rifles. But it wouldn't do. England couldn't be brought out to any such tune, and the whole enrolment amounted only to 140,000 men. England only had that many men willing to say that they would fight, and whether even that number would come to the scratch for actual service is a very doubtful matter.

Let England and Canada compare the force thus shown with the force that we now have in actual service, or with the force that it is now proven that these States possess. Fancy England's little pipe-clayed baggage of ten thousand men face to face with the army under Sherman, fought on Grant's principles, or Sherman's either. Remember, also, that these armies would be reinforced by a column from the Shenandoah Valley—by the force that besieges Charleston, and the force that besieges Mobile—by the garrison at Hilton Head—by the force that holds New Orleans—by the troops in Missouri, and the numberless small forces scattered up and down the Mississippi River—and that the power thus arrayed would be a power of seasoned veteran troops. As for England's one hundred and forty thousand volunteers, and Canada's entire fighting population, they would perhaps be a good efficient force after half of them had died in camp or killed in battle; but let them be counted at their full numbers, what does that amount to? New York State alone has actually sent into the field three hundred thousand men, and Pennsylvania nearly as many. We need go no further to show how utterly contemptible is the military power of England and her provinces as compared with ours; and as England continually points this lesson for Canada, we may suggest the propriety of her taking it more directly to herself. We may extend the advantages of our institutions to Canada some day.

Fortifying the Valley.

According to the official bulletins, not less than a hundred thousand Federal and Confederate soldiers have been killed, wounded and captured in the Shenandoah Valley, during the last two months. This estimate is probably exaggerated. After making due allowance for this, we find a total of fifty thousand men either killed or placed out of the service on both sides. Yet both armies preserve the same relative condition. Gen. Sheridan is fortified on the scene of his first victory, and the rebels are entrenched at Fisher's Hill—the scene of the last defeat. Gen. Sheridan has won a hundred pieces of cannon, and a score of battle-flags; yet the rebels have not lost an inch of ground. This strange and unparalleled feature of the war arises from the geographical situation of the Valley, which is like a sack open at both ends to the friends and foes. They can run backwards and forwards, and fight, lose and win battles indefinitely, without any important result so long as the loyal and rebel States repair the losses on either side. The only way of stopping this see-saw game in the Valley of Death, as the Shenandoah may be called, is to seize and fortify the passes, and to erect forts at our end, at Strasburg, Winchester, and on the plan recommended long since by Gen. McClellan. This is now being attempted by Gen. Sheridan, and the ensuing contest will determine whether it shall be accomplished or not. The rebels have an interest in retaining these passes, and holding the gate of the North and South, and also in preventing Gen. Sheridan's army from operating on more important points and reinforcing Gen. Grant. Gen. Sheridan, however, is master of the situation, and acts under the direct orders of the Lieutenant General. He will doubtless accomplish his object of sealing up the Valley, and will eagerly improve any chance that may be offered by Early in whipping him once more, and sending him "whirling up the Valley" for the last time.

The Indian Troubles on the Plains.

The Indian troubles on the

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5. Small-sized cattle may be kept by many persons who cannot afford either to purchase or to maintain large ones, and by whom the loss, if any accident should happen to them, can be more easily borne.

6. The small-sized beasts sell better; for a butcher—from a conviction that in proportion to their respective dimensions, there is greater superficies of valuable parts, in general, in a small than a large animal—will give more for two oxen of 150 pounds per quarter, than for one of 300 pounds.—*American Artisan*.

Catching Colds.

During the winter season a great many persons complain of "colds in the head," and they can not be convinced that it was contracted through their own carelessness. One cause of "cold" is exposure to a cold draft of air, which chills the skin, checks perspiration, and directs the current of the blood toward the internal organs, which presently become excited, and, under this excitation the kindneys, for example, will in a few minutes secrete as much of their peculiar fluid as they did in as many hours. Persons very often take cold in warm rooms, in a manner which (to them) is unaccountable, inasmuch as there is no opening for the entrance of air. Did you ever approach a window on a cold day and feel a cold current of air upon your body? If so, the reason is thus explained: the warm air in the room impinges upon the cold surface of the window glass, and consequently loses a large proportion of its heat; and when thus cooled, it is heavier than the surrounding air of the room and falls toward the floor directly upon the head and shoulders of the person sitting near the window. This downward current of chilled air is so slight that a person will not perceive any change in the temperature, yet so great that a small paper, or sheet metal "wind-mill" suspended upon the point of a needle will be rotated very rapidly in one direction when placed near a window in a warm room, and in the opposite direction when removed some distance from the window. There are a variety of ways to contract a "cold," but this one is here explained on account of the mystery which is sometimes attached to it.—*American Artisan*.

Want of Decision.

Sidney Smith, in his work on Moral Philosophy, speaks in this wise of what men lose for want of a little "brass," as it is termed:


"A great deal of talent is lost to the world for want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they had only been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, that in doing anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as we can.


"It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances; it all did very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon an intended publication for a hundred and fifty years, and live to see its success for six or seven centuries afterwards: but at present a man waits and doubts, and consults his brothers, and his uncle, and his particular friends, till one day he finds that he is sixty-five years of age, so that he has lost so much time in consulting first cousins and particular friends, that he has no more time for over-squammishness at present, and the opportunity slips away. The very period of life which men choose to venture, if ever, is so premeditated, that it is no bad rule to preach upon the necessity, in such instances, of a little violence done to the feelings and efforts made in defiance of strict and sober calculation."

Keep Your Eye on Your Neighbor.

Take care of them. Do not let them stir without watching. They may do something wrong, if you do. To be sure, you never knew them to do anything very bad, but it may be on your account they have not. Perhaps if it had not been for your kind care, they might have disgraced themselves and families a long time ago. Therefore do not relax any effort to keep them where they ought to be; never mind your own business—that will take care of itself. There is a man passing along—he is looking over the fence—he is suspicious of him; perhaps he contemplates stealing some of these dark nights; there is no knowing what queer fancies he may have got into his head.

If you find any symptoms of any one passing out of the path of duty, tell every one else that you see, and be particular to see a great many. It is a good way to circulate such things, though it may not benefit yourself or any one else particularly. Do keep something going—silence is a dreadful thing; though it is said there was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour, do not let any such thing occur on earth; it would be too much like heaven for this mundane sphere. If after all your watchful care you cannot see anything out of the way in any one, you may be sure it is not because they have not done anything bad; perhaps in an unguarded moment you lost sight of them—throw out hints that they are no better than they should be—that you should not wonder if the people found out what they were after awhile, then they may not carry their heads so high. Keep it going, and some one may take the hint and begin to help you after a while—then there will be music, and everything will work to a charn.

 We are dependent on others more than we think, for even our own good opinion. We think best of ourselves when others share our favorable impressions.

 Those men have the worst opinion of women, who are conscious that women ought to have the worst of them.

Prof. B. J. JONES

THE END

1871

General Comment

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw.

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