THE TRI-WEEKLY LEADER.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1862.

McClellan Removed---Burnside appointed to succeed Him.

A dispatch (which, although to the New York Herald, we cannot but hope is true,) says that General Burnside supercedes McClellan, General Hooker taking Burnsides' command. The thrill of relief and rejoicing which went through the land when Buell was removed will be repeated now that the man who is unusually believed to be responsible in a great degree for the murderous inaction on the Potomac, has made way for a General who has never lost a battle nor seen his men waste away for want of fighting enough to stir their blood. Up goes our hat for Major General Ambrose E. Burnside, commander of the Army of the Potomac.

A later dispatch confirms this report. McClellan is ordered to report at Trenton.

Slavery, Known and Unknown.

There is something worthy of thought in the result of the late elections, with reference to emancipation. Such great free States as Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois have voted against emancipation, while the Border States of Delaware and Missouri have gone unequivocally for it. Which have the best right to protest against it? Which have best known the blessings or the evils of slavery? Which will suffer most if emancipation prevails? Which have their capital invested in the property which that act will declare no property? Every one of these questions can be answered in only one way, and that by the names of the two States which have declared at the ballot box that emancipation is both right and expedient. And yet, while the people of these States which are directly interested in the issue of the slavery question thus repudiate the system, pro-slavery Democrats in the free States glibly talk of its humanity, its Christianizing work and its necessity to the body politic. This very contrast between the States named, shows that the championship of "Southern rights" by the Democrats of the North, is all a sham. Their proposed guardianship of the interests of the slaveholder is nothing but a blind devotion to the slave aristocracy, and a concealed opposition to free homes and free labor. While ostensibly espousing the cause of Union men North and South, it really labors for the success of disunion. It would perpetuate the system which has cursed the country since the adoption of the Constitution, and which has finally plunged the land into all the horrors of a civil war.

What do these Northern men know of slavery? They profess to speak advisedly of its influences and its benefits, and would place it even above the Union in importance. If slavery must perish or the Union be destroyed, they would say to the malcontents, "Wayward sisters, depart in peace," while the true Union men of the South say that if one or the other must go down, then let slavery sink forever out of sight. We are not making any random assertion when we say that these men have less Union devotion that the loyal slaveholder of the South. Abundant proof may be had by contrasting their counsels with those of Parson Brownlow of Tennessee, B. Gratz Brown of Missouri, Andrew Jackson Hamilton of Texas, and others of the class which these men represent. *They* know what slavery is, and with that knowledge before them they say, that "emancipation is right;" the tories of the North, choosing the opinion of those slaveholders who are in open rebellion to that of these loyalists, say that it is wrong. Who shall we believe, those who are willing to cut loose from the wrong which they thoroughly understand, or those who blindly cling to that same wrong of which they are wholly ignorant?

Breckinridge Attacks Nashville.

A Bowling Green dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial states that Breckinridge, at the head of 20,000 men, advanced from Murfreesboro' upon Nashville, during the first of last week, and that an artillery fight occurred on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning, after which the rebels withdrew. Breckinridge is said to have disavowed any intention to take the city. He probably found his force inadequate to carry the fortifications which guard the city, and smooths over his repulse by characterizing his movements as a reconnoissance in force. General McCook's division of Rosecrans' army entered the city on Thursday. All apprehensions for its safety are, therefore, at an end. Morgan's guerrillas took advantage of Breckinridge's concentration to attempt the destruction of the railroad bridge at Lodgefield, but were foiled in their purpose and badly whipped.

Probable Escape of General Lee.

The people, who were justly indignant at the escape of the rebel army after the battle of Antietam, when it might have been almost cut to pieces while crossing the Potomac, have consoled themselves with the assertion that the rebel General was now being flanked by Burnside and Sigel, while McClellan should attack and destroy him from the vicinity of Snicker's Gap. The dispatches of Saturday night indicate now that General Lee has succeeded in making good his escape and is at Gordonsville with the bulk of his army, leaving, as usual, a rear guard to dispute the advance of the federal army, while the main force makes good its retreat. If so, and he succeeds in gaining Richmond unmolested, then prepare for long inaction and winter quarters. But if there is any possible chance left, if a week remains of good weather, for the sake of the country and its hopes let some other General take the place of the "Young Napoleon" who can only have gained that title by his being the direct opposite of "the little Corporal," who believed in rapid marches and quickly successive battles.

P. S.—As will be seen by last night's dispatches, McClellan has been superceded by Burnside. 'Tis well.

California Raises Sorghum Sugar.

Late California papers state that sugar and syrup, made from the Chinese cane, and a better article than the imported, has been made in considerable quantities in the State. Tulare county will, no doubt, be able to supply her own population with sugar and molasses.

Cleveland Tri-Weekly Leader.

VOL. XVI. CLEVELAND, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1862. NO. 124

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1862.

The city of magnificent distances is still here (if we except the escape of a great portion of its streets from the raking winds) and all seems quiet "on the line of the Potomac." Rumors are rife, it is true, of engagements that have taken place within the last two days, between the major portion of our army and that of the rebels, but your correspondent cannot come to any definite conclusion from the reports, partaking as they do, more or less of the general irresponsible character, that stamps this as the chief of sensational metropoli. One thing is quite certain, however, that the opposing armies in Virginia are drawing to within very delicate bounds of each other, and a great battle may ensue at almost any time. The various departments connected with the military movements are at work day and night to fulfil their responsible missions, and all is being done that is possible for our Generals and their respective commands in the coming crisis. God help the right, and nerve our soldiers to stand firmly against the shock of the next campaign on the road to Richmond. Our hospitals here that have been very much crowded are being relieved of many of their inmates every day, preparatory to any approaching occasion for their use by new patients from our great army under General McClellan. I was talking with Doctor Bliss this evening, who has charge of the Armory Square Hospital, (and who, by the way, stands deservedly at the very head of his profession as an army officer in this city.) He told me that he was discharging large numbers from his various wards, and that he would soon be able, by additions to his barracks, to accommodate a thousand patients. I was present at his Sunday morning inspection yesterday, and really it was a gratifying sight to notice the perfect neatness and order that prevailed everywhere. If we had more such retreats for our sick and wounded soldiers who are sent here, and more such men as Brigade Surgeon Doctor Bliss, the cry of hospital abuses would not be raised. These abuses, however, have been greatly remedied within the last few weeks—through the efforts of true working men in the city, aided, I am happy to say, by Surgeon General Hammond, a model officer and man.

The weather of late has been very favorable for our sick—the balmy days and pleasant nights doing more for them than the medicine chest and crusty nurses could contribute. It is growing a little cooler now, and soon we shall have the keen North blasts, that will suggest, I trust, to friends at home, the sending of flannel shirts and drawers to the brave boys in the field. You have had great strains upon your generosity, I know, in the Western Reserve, during the war, but to be weary in such well doing should never be said of those who can remain at home and cultivate their ease about the hearth-stone, while "the children are hard at work" to redeem their land from slavery and disgrace.

No! let the spinning-wheel turn fast, the loom work active, the needle play quick, that the winter days, close by, may see our volunteers prepared for them, by the warm gifts from home.

Washington is "putting its house in order" for the Congressional delegation that comes on next month. Landladies are getting up in the pictures on prices, and landlords are straining their inventive powers to find a little more room in which to stow away their unfortunate victims.

If the Plutonian regions don't get a big representation from the keepers of private boarding houses and "traveler's inns," who so unconscionably torture the innocents here in Washington, a very great piece of injustice will be done, I fain would say.

The big "village" is improving most decidedly, though, I must admit. Street rail roads are spreading their accommodating rails on most of the principal streets of the city. Trade of every kind is growing apace, with the general progress, and places of amusement multiply every week; so that a stranger can have some place to hive himself of an evening, without loafing around dirty hotels, and being subjected to the twaddle of the numberless blowhards who most do frequent such places.

We have got a new daily newspaper, too, which should not be omitted by any means, in the category of changes and improvements. It is the Daily Chronicle, a paper that has hitherto been a Sunday journal simply. It started out on its new career yesterday morning, and bids fair to eclipse all of its city cotemporaries in general news and reliable intelligence from the seat of government. Col. John W. Forney, who is undoubtedly one of the best newspaper writers of the day, is immediately interested in it, and is assisted by a very able reportorial corps. If the people throughout the country want the best news, and that which can be depended upon from our city, they will be sure to find it, I am persuaded, in the Chronicle.

The recent elections are regarded here as but poor expressions of the real sense of the various States concerned, if the customary voters could have been represented at the ballot-box. How absurd for the "Butternuts" to crow over victories that simply tell the story of their own cowardice and skulking treason. The devil could undoubtedly carry most any point, with the peculiar monopoly of "goats" over the "sheep" that his position invests him with.

In conclusion, let me suggest to your readers that they carefully enclose and address, in a plain hand, the weekly paper, after they shall have read it, to some soldier, in camp or in hospital, who may be of their own family or neighborhood. Such tokens of remembrance, though small in themselves, give a great consolation.

"S."

Ohio Compared with Other States.

In extent of territory it is number twenty-one.

In number of inhabitants, number three.

In number of people to the square mile, number eight.

Texas has about six times as many square miles.

California is nearly five times as large.

Oregon nearly three times as large.

Minnesota more than twice as large.

If Ohio were as densely peopled as Massachusetts, it would contain upwards of six millions of people. The increase of people to the square mile between 1850 and 1860 was greater in the old free States than in the new. In this relation, Ohio is number eleven. Of the ten which have increased faster in density, eight are on the Atlantic border. Illinois and Indiana are the only new States in this list. Illinois gained 12.54 to the square mile; Indiana 10.72, and Ohio 8.99. Ohio had, in 1860, 68.54 to the square mile. This is nearly nine above that of any other new State; Indiana follows with 39.98, then Illinois 30.90.—*City Fact.*

Canadian Overland Route.

The Toronto Globe is urging the construction of an overland route to the Pacific through British territory, considering it unworthy of British enterprise that the Americans should have three routes across the continent, and Canada none.

General Mitchel and the Contrabands.

General Mitchel shortly before he died wrote the following letter to Secretary Chase:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Oct. 30, 1862.

"MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I received this morning, your two letters, the one by mail, the other by Hon. Mr. Hutchings; and from their contents I derive hope and courage. I had an interview this morning with General Saxton, which was entirely satisfactory, and I think our personal relations are all that could be desired. But I think, Governor, you are mistaken when you say General Saxton is to act under my orders. His letter of instruction states, in so many words, that he is to act under the orders of the Secretary of War. If he were, indeed, under my orders, I have an immense work for him to do, which I would commence without an hour's delay. I would begin the organization of my Plantation System. A perfect census of all the blacks inhabiting the islands would be promptly made. My model plantation, with its fields, fences, seeds, tillage, implements, houses, furniture, &c., would be organized with as little delay as possible. I would commence the buildings, which will be required for the large accessions of population which will certainly come to us, when we break through the enemy's line on the main land, which we are determined to do. I would have all the blacks distinctly informed as to the plan by which they were to be governed, educated, and made industrious and worthy citizens. I would tell them that the fruits of their future toil would be consecrated hereafter to their own benefit; to each family on the plantation I would give a separate dwelling, with a patch for their own private cultivation as a little garden.

"From estimates which I have carefully made, I am quite certain that an industrious family of three persons will certainly save from $150 to $200 each year. In five years such a family will have laid up in the Plantation Bank an amount sufficient to make them independent. And then, with industrious habits, with religious instruction, with correct moral views and sentiments, with minds properly trained to self-dependence, they may select their own homes if they so choose, and begin the world for themselves.

"Yesterday, which was Sunday, a little church, built for the negroes, was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God. By invitation from Abraham, the black preacher, I was present and addressed his congregation. I have spoken to the elite of Boston, the solid, and the scientific, and the literary men of that learned city; I have spoken to the fashionable crowds of New York in the Academy of Music; I have spoken to the rich and proud citizens of New Orleans; I have spoken to multitudes in almost every State in the Union, but I do not think I ever addressed any audience whose presence touched me more deeply than the sable multitude to whom I endeavored to utter words of encouragement and hope yesterday. And, my dear Governor, they are encouraged, and they do hope; and I feel that it is possible to convert the officers and soldiers from their unjust and ungenerous prejudices, and to make them the firm, fast, sympathizing friends of these unfortunate blacks. Already, I find a very great change, and some of my thinking officers, who were most gloomy and most despondent when I first arrived, are now full of cheerful hope."

What Daniel Webster said of the Union.

At an anti-nullification meeting at Faneuil Hall, thirty years ago, Daniel Webster said:

"I shall support the President in maintaining this Union and this Constitution; and the cause shall not fail for want of any aid, any effort, and co-operation of mine. When the glorious standard of the Union is raised, and waves over my head, God forbid that I should inquire who is commissioned to unfurl it and bear it up. I only ask in what manner I, as an humble individual, can best discharge my duty in defending it."

A Proposed Grand Camp of Instruction.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

NEWBERN, N. C., Oct. 18, 1862.

It is not impossible that the government may before long establish at this point a camp of instruction for an army of 100,000 men of the new levies, as recommended and strongly urged by the major general commanding this department. The advantages of this location for such an object are very great and far superior to those of any other section of the country, aside from the fact that this would be a central base of operations.

Statistics show this to be one of the most healthy departments in the country, and moreover, the expenses of maintaining an army at this point would be one-third less, as the records show at Washington, than at any other. An advantage paramount to any others is, that it oblige the rebels to evacuate Virginia at once, for it would place them between the upper and neither mill stones, with chances of having all of their supplies, which now reach them over the North Carolina railroads, cut off at any hour.

Theory of Rebel Operations.

[Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

We have to-day heard the opinions of three Major Generals, and these opinions are the reflex of all military opinions here, to the effect that the view of the rebel programme entertained by Major General Dix, and exclusively set forth in this column some some days ago, is the correct one, and that the rebels are actively retiring, with a view of concentrating at Petersburgh, where General Longstreet, with his vanguard, is already in command, for the purpose of making an attack on Suffolk and Yorktown, capturing the supplies and vast stores of heavy artillery left behind in the latter place on the abandonment of the Peninsula; and then making an attack in force upon Fortress Monroe, which Governor Letcher has declared to be the one point essential to the sovereignty of the State of Virginia and the safety of the Confederate Government.

Death of Commodore Pendergrast.

Commodore Pendergrast, who died on Friday last, was born in Kentucky, was about 62 years of age, and had been in the United States service for 50 years. He was in sea service altogether about 22 years. At the time of the breaking out of the rebellion he had command of the West India Squadron. About a year ago he received the appointment of Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, which position he held till he died. He was known as an efficient officer, and well liked by all with whom he came in contact. He leaves a widow but no children.

Congressmen Elected.

So far as heard from, at the recent election there were eighty-three Republicans and seventy-five Democrats elected. New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky have not yet held their elections. They choose about thirty members in the aggregate. It is probable, therefore, that the border State men will hold the balance of power in the next Congress.

Enemies of Laboring Men.

The leaders of the Butternut Democracy claim to be the friends of the laboring class, and the champions of their interests; and they endeavor to create prejudice against the Administration and the war, by declaring that the carrying out of the President's proclamation of freedom, would lead to a great influx of negroes from the South, and subject the laborers of the North to a degrading and ruinous competition with their labor. This declaration is both false and absurd, and these leaders must know it. It is *slavery* that is driving thousands to the North. Give them *freedom at the South*, and, so far from the negroes coming to the North, they would go in large numbers *from* the North to the South, and those at the South would gladly stay. Those, therefore, who oppose the President's proclamation of freedom, (and who, like Gov. Seymour of New York, say that if the Union cannot be preserved without destroying slavery, then let the Union go and save slavery,) are advocating the very policy which would lead to a great influx of negroes from the South, seeking for the *freedom* they could not get *there*. But the main object of this article is to call attention to the pregnant admission contained in this declaration. It is here declared in the strongest manner that the presence of ignorant black labor is both degrading and ruinous to white labor.

Look at this for a moment: The white laborers of the South are subjected to all this, and to the deeper degradation of competing with *slave* labor; and yet these men are in favor of perpetuating this degrading and heavy curse upon the white laborers of the South, while they are making false professions of friendship for the laboring classes. The truth is they know better, and merely wish to deceive and mislead laboring men, in order that they may secure their votes in favor of a policy that will forever crush the hopes of free white laboring men at the South.

If the white laboring men of the South had not been debased by contact with slavery, and misled by the grossest prejudice and deception, they never would have fought for the rebellion.

Should it be said that the white laboring men of the South must in any event, compete with negro labor, we answer: Let the stigma of slavery be removed and a great advance would thereby be made towards making *all* labor honorable. It is only in this way that the first grand step can be taken in enfranchising and ennobling all labor. The next step would be the education and improvement of the laboring classes—a thing which the instincts and interests of slavery will not permit.

Let the laboring men of the North fully realize that their interests are intimately bound up in the policy of the Administration; and that those who oppose this policy are the enemies of the true interests of laboring men everywhere—North as well as South. True, the President, acting under the Constitution, could only strike at slavery as a war measure, rendered absolutely necessary in order to put down the rebellion. He waited till that necessity forced this measure upon him; but now it is glorious to know that justice and humanity, (even if the interests of *white men* alone are considered) unite in making this act of the President the noblest ever performed by any President.

Hon. Thomas Corwin.

A statement in a letter to an Eastern paper, from Mexico, to the effect that Hon. Thomas Corwin, United States Minister, was dangerously ill, having been copied into the Gazette, we have been informed by a member of Mr. Corwin's family, that the letters received from himself and son by the last mails, make no mention of any serious illness. A letter from the Governor to his family, was written in a steady hand. His son stated that the Governor had been slightly indisposed for a few days, but he did not intimate that he had been seriously unwell.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Governors of Ohio.

YEARS.	NAMES.	YEARS.	NAMES.
1802	Edward Tiffin.	1834	Robert Lucas.
1805	Edward Tiffin.	1836	Joseph Vance.
1808	Sam. Huntington.	1838	Wilson Shannon.
1810	Return J. Meigs.	1840	Thos. Corwin.
1812	Return J. Meigs.	1842	Wilson Shannon.
1814	T. Worthington.	1844	Mordecai Bartley.
1816	T. Worthington.	1846	Wm. Bebb.
1818	Ethan A. Brown.	1848	Seabury Ford.
1820	Ethan A. Brown.	1850	Reuben Wood.
1822	Jeremiah Morrow.	1851	Reuben Wood.
1824	Jeremiah Morrow.	1853	Wm. Medill.
1826	Allen Trimble.	1855	Salmon P. Chase.
1828	Allen Trimble.	1857	Salmon P. Chase.
1830	Duncan McArthur.	1859	Wm. Dennison, jr.
1832	Robert Lucas.	1861	David Tod.

Promotion in the 23d.

Among the promotions officially announced at Columbus, we notice the name of Lieutenant H. G. Hood, of this regiment, promoted to the Captaincy of Co. H, vice Captain Drake, resigned. We are glad to notice the progress of Lieutenant Hood. The Lieutenant was severely wounded at the battle of South Mountain, but is now recovering rapidly, and will soon be able to take command of Co. H.—*Ashland Times.*

Buchanan and Seward.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post having reported that it had been discovered that during the last four months of Buchanan's Administration, he continually consulted Mr. Seward and was guided by his advice, Thurlow Weed comes out with a denial of the truth of the statement.

Informal Congress.

The Democrats are not satisfied with having carried the election and secured the next Congress, but they are grasping enough to want to do the work of the remaining months of this present one. The New York Herald wildly suggests an "informal meeting of the people's newly-elected representatives, in order that they may agree upon a series of recommendations and declarations of the general policy which they believe would meet the cordial support of our loyal people."

This is decidedly too fast. The Thirty-seventh Congress can take care of its own affairs, and we trust will so co-operate with the army that the rebellion will be subdued before the Thirty-eighth meets in December, 1863.

Gen. Garfield going to the South.

A Washington dispatch says that General Garfield has been ordered to a command under General Hunter.

The Last Hours of General Mitchel, the Christian Soldier.

Never has the country been called upon to mourn the loss of a brighter, nobler character than General O. M. Mitchel.—As hero, patriot, and Christian, he stands pre-eminent. Not a word of detraction from his many high and honorable qualities has ever been whispered to the world. Friends can hardly find words to express their love and admiration, while foes dare not breathe a slander upon his fair name. Known familiarly and lovingly by his men as "Old Stars," his spirit has winged its flight up through the sublime constellations, whose mysteries he loved to penetrate.

General Mitchel died the death of a Christian. A correspondent of the Evening Post, thus writes of his last moments:

"Our good General's whole soul was in the service of his country; his patriotism was indeed a religion of the inner man, that needed no other spur than the call of duty. More than all the rest, if you will permit me to say so, he was a devout and sincere Christian, who thought it no shame to be on his knees before God, in the exercise of a modest and simple hearted piety; for there was nothing of cant or pretence or wordiness in his style of religion; but he spoke and acted as from a calm and steadfast faith in God and in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. In strict accordance with such faith, he was very abstemious in his habits, a close miser of his time, rigidly clean in his thoughts, upright and fair in his dealings; in short, such frailties apart as cleave to the best men, his life was, I believe, without a blemish or a stain. His death was that of a Christian hero. He was perfectly aware of his condition. Some time before the closing passage, he frankly gave himself up, made his will, sent for his old friend the Reverend Dr. Strickland, chaplain of the Forty-eighth New York, to administer to him the last consolation of a dying Christian, and then waited the issue with the composure and resignation proper to one who had learned "to seek repose and hope among eternal things."

"General Mitchel was fifty-one years old. He has left six children, three of them sons and three daughters, whose mother died something over a year ago. His youngest son is now at West Point; the other two came here with him as members of his staff; and very worthy young gentlemen they appear to be both. One of his daughters is married; of the others I cannot speak. May God be with them, and comfort them! And may He also be with us, and comfort us, for I fear that our loss can as little be repaired as theirs."

And Mrs. Francis D. Gage writes to the New York Tribune, as follows:

"When I closed my letter last evening, it was with an expression of hope that General Mitchel would soon be better.—But alas! for our hopes.

"Standing by his bed-side yesterday, he reached out his hand and took mine, and looking up in my face he said: 'It is a blessed thing to have a Christian's hope in a time like this.' I answered encouragingly, and he immediately closed his eyes and said no more. An hour after he beckoned me, and feebly shaking my hand and said: 'You must not stay any longer; go now and come to me in the morning.' I obeyed and called this morning at half-past seven; on the steps I met the Rev. Dr. Strickland, Chaplain of the New York 48th, who had been called for. We stepped into the ante-room together, and waited a few moments, when Major Birch, who had been untiring in his attentions, entered almost convulsed with grief. He had just taken down the last will and wishes of his beloved commander. He did not see us, but his emotion did honor to his head and heart. He conducted the Rev. Mr. Strickland to the bedside of the General, and beckoned me to follow. I did not hear the words of the General as the Rev. Mr. Strickland stooped to speak to him, but I did hear him say, 'kneel down,' and then he asked Mr. Strickland to make a short prayer. How still he lay while that prayer went up to the throne of the God of battles!

"At its conclusion, as we arose, his eye rested on me, and his hand was extended again. 'You can do me no good,' said he faintly. 'Do not stay.' His mind seems perfectly clear and calm; but he is failing fast. Every hour we send messengers but no encouragement comes.

* * * * *

"Science loses a bright star from its zenith, society a brilliant member from its circles, humanity a warm and tried friend, while philanthropy may well veil her face and weep as for a son dutiful and loyal.

"4 P. M.—General Mitchel still lives. His attendant physician, Surgeon E. D. Mitchell, of the 8th Maine, is indefatigable. Major Birch, his only well staff officer, does not leave him except to ease his aching heart by tears. It is a solemn sight to see a stern warrior bowing his head like a woman, and pouring forth his deep sorrow in sobs.

"Oh! it is a terrible sight to us all to see a father thus dying—dying in the house with his two sons, and they not know it—not permitted to look upon his face—not permitted to treasure his last words, his last look—that all these must be given to strangers.

"But they are too sick yet to bear the blow; it would shatter them; therefore, they must be kept in ignorance till a coming hour.

"7 P. M.—General Mitchel has breathed his last. He is gone from us. Our hopes that were placed on him must be lifted higher—higher. With Victor Hugo, we must learn to say: It is not generals or soldiers, but God, who must give us the victory in this war of the powers of darkness.

General Mitchel had entire possession of his faculties till within an hour or two of his departure, when his reason seemed to wander. His last intelligent look was at the Rev. Dr. Strickland; seeing him approach the bed, he looked up devoutly, and lifting his hand, pointed upward twice. So passed he calmly from among men. Who shall fathom the mystery of his going but Him who knoweth all things from the beginning?"

Illinois Election.

From the Chicago Tribune we learn that the Congressional delegation from that State will be five Republicans and nine Democrats. The Democrats have carried both branches of the Illinois Legislature. They have fifteen members of the Senate, (a majority of five,) and probably fifty-one members of the House, (a majority of seventeen.) They will, therefore, elect a United States Senator to serve the unexpired term of Senator Douglas—that is until the 4th of March, 1865.

Two gunboats are being built at Portland, Me.,—the Agawam and Penobscot. About one hundred men are now employed on the boats, and it is intended to increase the force so as to have them ready for sea in the course of two or three weeks. These boats are probably intended for river service.—The only iron plating about them will be enough to make the pilot horse and wheelhouse rifle-proof. Their armament will consist of eight guns, with a crew of sixty to one hundred men.

The Thirty-eighth Congress.

Of the result of the recent elections of members of the next Congress, the Washington Chronicle says that it has no doubt that there are, among the Democrats recently elected to the XXXVIIIth Congress, many honest and patriotic men. These will have ample opportunity, before they enter on their duties, to appreciate the unquestionable truth that in everything that has been done by the present administration, Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet have seized on the true philosophy of the rebellion, and have truly interpreted and honestly reflected the sentiments of the American public in regard to it. They will discover that the proclamation of emancipation was expedient and wise; that it was no chimera, no result of a temporary yielding to "Abolition" influences, but the logical, inevitable "next thing," in the march of human events. They will discover that the call for six hundred thousand men was not a simple expedient for increasing the taxes, but a practical response to the eagerness of the people.

"The people will save the country if the Government will only do its part indifferently well." The unfaltering trust expressed in these first words of Mr. Lincoln has never deserted him. Nor need it now It is almost always the fate of a new Administration to have its second Congress in opposition. Popular reaction, disappointed politicians, and the too high expectations rashly formed, all operate with more or less force. But if the principle of the new government is sound, and if its conduct has been honest, it is certain to be supported in the long run. A change in popular feeling by no means argues a change in the direction of national development or a halt in the progress of events. We are not certain that the Democracy will have the next house; but we feel sure that even if *they* have, the war will go on, *if*, indeed, it be not finished by that time, and carry them along with it in spite of themselves.

New York Members of Congress.

The Rochester Democrat gives the following list of Congressmen elected so far as heard from:

1. Henry G. Stebbins, Dem.
2. M. Kalbfleisch, Dem.
3. M. F. Odell, Dem.
4. Benjamin Wood, Secesh Dem.
5. Fernando Wood, Secesh Dem.
6. Elijah Ward, Dem.
7. J. W. Chanler, Dem.
8. James Brooks, K. N. Dem.
9. Anson Herrick, Dem.
10. (Doubtful).
11. C. H. Winfield, Dem.
12. H. A. Nelson, Dem.
13. J. B. Steele, Dem.
14. E. Corning, Dem.
15. J. A. Griswold, Dem.
16. B. P. Burhans, Rep.
17. C. T. Hulburd, Rep.
18. J. M. Marvin, Rep. Union.
19. S. F. Miller, Rep.
20. A. W. Clark, Rep.
21. Francis Kernan, Dem.
22. D. C. Littlejohn, Rep.
23. Thomas T. Davis, Rep.
24. T. M. Pomeroy, Rep.
25. Daniel Morris, Rep.
26. G. W. Hotchkiss, Rep.
27. R. B. Van Valkenburg, Rep.
28. Freeman Clarke, Rep.
29. Augustus Frank, Rep.
30. John Ganson, Dem.
31. R. E. Fenton, Rep.

Republicans, 14; Democrats, 16.

The Tenth District is in doubt between Haight, the present Democratic member, who was supported by the Republicans for his loyalty, and Radford, regular Democrat.

At the election in Boston, three generations of the patriotic and talented family of Quincy went to the polls and voted the Republican ticket. They were—Josiah Quincy, Senior, now 91 years old, and who represented Boston in Congress over fifty years ago; his son, Josiah Quincy, Jr., who has been Mayor of the city, and is a popular lyceum lecturer; and *his* son, Major Samuel M. Quincy, who was recently wounded in fighting the rebels in Virginia. The oldest and youngest were on crutches.

Colonel Ford, of the 32d Ohio, who was connected with the surrender of Harper's Ferry, has arrived at his home in Mansfield. The Capital City Fact says that he was not at all responsible for that surrender, and gives a semi-authoritative statement of the circumstances attending it.

General Morris has declined the Major General's commission recently tendered him, for strictly private reasons. It will doubtless be tendered to General Reynolds, who left for Washington some days since, upon the invitation of the President.

General Fremont at Chicago.

General Fremont was welcomed to Chicago by an immense crowd on Friday evening. He made a few remarks complimenting Illinois upon the active and liberal part she has borne in the war.

CULTIVATE A LOVE FOR THE FINE ARTS.—The interest manifested by our citizens to see the fine paintings now on exhibition at the Grays' Armory, continues without abatement. The large number of sales effected by Mr. Tolman, and the well-known taste of the purchasers, as well as the spirited competition at the sales, afford ample proof of the high character of this collection to the minds of good judges. To those who were unable to attend the previous sales, the closing sale this evening will afford an unequalled opportunity to procure for themselves beautiful and highly finished pictures. Seats will be provided for ladies who attend the sale.

SMALL CHANGE.—"Shinplasters" are getting pretty plenty in the city now. Besides the city orders, which are getting an extended circulation, there are a great many shinplasters that are issued by Eastern banks, and Eastern and Western cities. They pass readily anywhere, experience with postage stamps rendering the people quite willing to receive anything, almost, in their stead. We saw, last evening, some small currency issued by the bank of Troy, New York, which is very handsome in design and execution. Unlike some of the shinplasters which are in circulation, they are printed on excellent bank note paper.

THERE is a paucity of police business at present, and the city must be getting very moral. Except a few cases of "drunk and disorderly" and of petit larceny, the police record is quite barren.

THE CIDER MAKERS.—The silver haired "boys," (Geo. S——r Esq., and Dr. G——k,) whom we noticed not long since as having embarked in the cider business, are getting along swimmingly. Their hand cider mill and press work well. Little disputes have occasionally arisen with regard to who shall turn the crank, the younger boy complaining that the Doctor turned it the most. (Both of them feel a little crank about their mill, and can't help showing it.)

They are both great admirers of industry, and can't endure people around them who won't work. One day the elder silver grey discovered the younger silver grey angrily knocking a head out of a cider barrel and spilling the contents on the ground.

"What are you doing that for, George?" said elder silver grey, expostulatingly.

"Confound the stuff," was the angry reply, "*it won't work!*"

What to do with the "chankings," is a question which puzzles those silver crowned heads greatly at present. After squeezing out all the cider they can get, they sit down and consult. Failing to decide on anything, they give the "chankings" another squeeze. They then search through several works on pomology and ciderology, to descover what is the most economical use they can put the "chankings" to. No result is attained, and the "chankings" receive another tremendous squeeze, which puts the boys out of breath.—They keep up the round of consultation, and squeezing until there is little breath left in their bodies, and not a drop of cider in the "chankings."

Among the suggestions offered at the consultations alluded to, with regard to the disposal of the "chankings," are the following:

Use them to stuff cushions—bank up houses—stuff into sausages—ballance railroad track—make into gum—stuff mattresses—wad a gun—fill teeth—can up as preserved fruit—refine coal oil—heat boilers—stone up wells—stuff car seats—make apple "sass"—save fuel—make a water-proof roof—load a canal boat—make lager beer—serve up at "Mike's" for lunch—peddle on the cars—give 'em to the Aid Society—stuff a scare crow—polish boots—scour knives—sharpen scissors—sweeten coffee—make shortcake—stuff pillows—stuff pincushions—grease a wagon—pack a trunk—rub down horses—stable bedding—make into paper—fill flower pots—manure apple trees—put into drop letters—wash dishes—"slop" the cows—make into apple dumplings—polish stoves, &c., &c.

The boys had a lot of "chankings" on hand the other day which they had squeezed until not another drop could possibly be extracted from them. They had consulted for hours without deciding what to do with them. One morning, the elder silver grey, who had lain awake all night thinking about it, met the younger silver grey. The elder was radiant with joy and satisfaction, and as he shook hands with the younger violently, he shouted—"Eureka! George—I have found it—I have thought what to do with them chankings."

"What!" said the younger, instantly, infected with the other's excitement—

Replied the elder, "*we'll squeeze some cider out of 'em!*" The idea was a brilliant one (wonder they had'nt thought of it before) and peeling off their coats, they squeezed those "chankings" until they "shed."

SMITHNIGHT'S BATTERY.—The 20th Ohio Battery, Captain Smithnight, was mustered into the service by Captain Charles Goddard, of the 7th U. S. Infantry, October 20th. As the Battery was raised here and many of the men belong in the city, we publish their names:

OFFICERS.

CAPTAIN—Louis Smithnight.
1ST LIEUTENANTS—Henry Roth, Frank O. Robbins.
2D LIEUTENANTS—Matthias Adams, Oscar W. Hancock.

SERGEANTS.

Jno. G. Fay, Jr., Orderly, Frank Coquelin,
Chas. A. Hilberts, Q. M. Henry Horn,
Charles F. Nitschelm, Charles Beyer,
John A. Zeller, Harlan P. Josselyn.

CORPORALS.

George Jansen, John S. Burdick,
William Sehrt, Edwin O. Fowler,
Barney Cary, Thomas Kirby,
William Backus, Charles B. Baker,
Jacob Hammel, Alfred Seigenthaler,
Henry Hoehn, Rufus V. Scofford.

ARTIFICERS.

James H. Davis, Silas B. Vaughn.

SADDLERS.

Anton Eiteman, Chief, Morris N. Ovtzis.

FARRIER.

Charles H. Jennings.

WAGONER.

John Forschner.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Frank Rashleigh.

PRIVATES.

Abraham Muhlheim, Alexander Stahl,
Frank Miles, John Schneider, 1st,
Rudolph Meyer, John Schneider, 2d,
Peter McCormock, George Sonner,
William Morrison, George S. Smith,
Frank Nierucker, William Sykes,
William Netscher, Peter Schwan,
John Neubauer, John H. T. Taylor,
George Nungern, Edward Vetter,
Horace Parker, Joseph Voegily,
John Foris, Sebastian Veigter,
John Patterson, David J. Williams,
Martin Milo Ross, John F. Williams,
Benjamin Roscoe, Henry Weidhof,
John Rith, Daniel Wilcox,
Mathias Rohrbacher, Elisha Williams,
John Ribold, Charles Walter,
Wellington Ross, Samuel Winnepleck,
Charles Rudolph, John Weiler,
Jacob Rhodes, William Wehrbach,
Frederick Rash, Paul Walz,
George Russ, John Wenner,
John Rice, John Winger,
George Russell, Edwin Waldo,
George Roth, Peter Wintrich,
William Ruf, John White,
Phillip Schwartz, Charles Willet,
Henry Bourbourni, Charles Wittendorf,
Charles Stahl, Andrew Zeugerly,
Daniel Arndt, Richard Fink,
Samuel Ayers, John W. Piller,
Lafayette Allen, Lewis Fiesler,
John Bushn, Peter Graf,
Jacob Bohly, Wm. Grotsinger,
James Brain, John Grotsinger,
Theodore Brandt, Peter Goebel,
Max Bike, Jacob H. Goebel,
Perry D. Brush, Peter Glasener,
Conrad Bolte, Samuel B. Hartshorn,
John Broman, Adam Hausman,
Christian Bernhard, Jacob Heist,
George Blattner, John Herz,
Franco Becker, Jacob Hafoty,
Augustus F. Braun, Peter Hahn,
Andis Briggs, Charles Jorns,
John Carr, Robert Jeffrey,
Thomas Cowley, John Joice,
Adam Conrad, John Jungeoelous,
Andrew J. Church, James Knox,
Miles Cook, John Logder,
George M. Chapin, George Lowman,
Augustus Dietrich, Henry Mathews,
John Dickerson, Peter McGinn,
John DeWyer, Joseph Morng,
Gott'l Engelbrecht, John Miller,
Edwin H. Edwards, Jacob Marquard,
Henry Farrel, Charles Marquard,
John Fabel, Joseph Marquard,
John Feilcamp, Frank Mayer,
Arnold Freibnger.

MARTIN'S SOLDIER'S RECORD.—A Mr Martin of Wisconsin is occupied in getting up handsomely engraved records of regiments in the field, which he will furnish to those desiring them, at a reasonable figure. They will contain a correct list of the officers and privates of each regiment. These records are gotten up in a handsome form and will be invaluable for reference.

GENERAL RICHARDSON.—The remains of General J. B. Richardson, of Michigan, arrived here by the Pittsburgh train Friday evening and were taken to Detroit on board the May Queen. He died from the effects of wounds received at Antietam. He went to the war as Colonel of the 3d Michigan regiment, and was promoted to Major General.

MODESTY.—Why don't the Herald copy a notice of its new dress once in a while? Modesty prevents, doubtless.

BODY WASHED ASHORE.—The body of a little girl, daughter of McL