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CONGRESS.

OUR NATIONAL LEGISLATORS.

Personnel and Politics of the Members of the Thirty-ninth Congress,

Who They Are, What They Have Done and How They Have Rated.

The List Complete as the Two Houses Will Stand December 4, 1865.

The Southern Members Elect Excluded.

IMPORTANCE OF THE COMING SESSION. &c. &c. &c.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

The Thirty-ninth Congress promises to be one of the most interesting and important ever convened since the foundation of the government. The Senators and Representatives who have already obtained distinction will undoubtedly advocate their peculiar views on the great questions of the day with more zeal than ever before, while those who are comparatively unknown will improve their new opportunities to acquire reputation. Hence the natural desire on the part of the multitude to know all about their public servants in Washington; and we have therefore obtained from the compiler of the "Dictionary of Congress" the subjoined account of the men who constitute the Senate and House of Representatives of the Thirty-ninth Congress. The information here submitted is taken from the forthcoming revised edition of the work in question, which has been adopted as a public document; and the strict impartiality manifested by Mr. Lanman will be apparent to every reader.

It being understood that the members elect from the Southern States will not participate in the organization of the House on the meeting of Congress, the list is given complete as it will stand on the 4th of December, 1865. The only vacancy existing in either house is that caused by the transfer of James Harlan, of Iowa, from the Senate to a seat in the Cabinet; and at the present writing it is not known who have been elected to represent the new State of Colorado in Congress.

In looking over the list of two hundred and thirty-two members of the present Congress we find that sixty-nine were born in New England and forty-seven in the single State of New York, while the remaining places of nativity are about equally divided between the Middle and Western States of the Union, excepting one born in Canada, one in Bavaria, one in Scotland and two in Ireland. On the score of professions, the law claims a large majority, while printers and newspaper men number no less than fifteen—quite enough to give a good character to that body politic.

THE SENATE.

HENRY B. ANTHONY.

He was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, April 1, 1815, of Quaker ancestry; graduated at Brown University in 1833, and in 1838 he assumed the editorial charge of the Providence *Journal*, which he retained until called to a seat in the United Senate. He was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1849, re-elected in 1850, and declined a re-election. He was elected a Senator in Congress from Rhode Island for the term commencing in 1859 and ending in 1865, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Printing; and he was re-elected to the Senate for the term ending in 1871, again serving at the head of the Printing Committee and as a member of the Committee on Claims.

B. GRATZ BROWN.

Born in Lexington, Kentucky, May 28, 1826; graduated at the Transylvania University in 1845, and at Yale College in 1847; studied law in Louisville, and settled at St. Louis, Mo.; was a member of the Legislature of that State from 1852 to 1858; assisted in establishing the Missouri *Democrat*, and edited that journal from 1854 to 1859. A speech that he delivered in the Legislature in 1857 was the initial movement in behalf of freedom in that State. When the war broke out, in 1861, he volunteered, and raised a regiment, which assisted in the capture of Camp Jackson, and which he commanded during its term of service. He subsequently commanded a brigade of militia during an invasion of the State. His efforts in behalf of freedom were continued during the progress of the rebellion, and he was foremost in organizing the movements which resulted in the ordinance of freedom in 1864. He was elected a Senator in Congress from Missouri for the term commencing in 1863 and ending in 1867, serving on the Committees on Military Affairs, Pacific Railroad, Indian Affairs, Public Buildings and Grounds, and Printing. John Brown, formerly a Senator from Kentucky, was his grandfather.

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.

He was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1821; adopted the profession of law, and was admitted to practice in 1843; was prosecuting attorney for his native county from 1845 to 1847; was a Senator in the State Legislature in 1850 and 1853; in 1854 he was a commissioner to exchange the ratifications of a treaty with Paraguay; was a Senatorial Presidential elector in 1856; in 1857 he was Chairman of the State Democratic Committee; during the same year was re-elected to the State Senate, and also appointed a commissioner to revise the penal code of Pennsylvania; in 1858 he resigned the two latter positions, and was appointed by President Buchanan Resident Minister to Ecuador, returning home in 1861. In 1863 he was elected a Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania, by a majority of one vote, for the term ending in 1869, serving on the Committees on Indian Affairs, Post Office, Pensions, Slavery, and Mines and Mining.

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER.

Born in Bedford, New Hampshire, December 10, 1813; received an academical education; was bred a merchant, and settled in Detroit, Michigan; was Mayor of that city in 1851; was defeated for Governor of Michigan in 1852; was elected a Senator in Congress from Michigan for the term commencing in 1857 and ending in 1863, serving as a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia and Chairman of the Committee on Commerce. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1863 for the term ending in 1869, serving on the Committee on Revolutionary Claims and on Mines and Mining.

DANIEL CLARK.

He was born in Stratham, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, October 24, 1809 graduated at Dartmouth College in 1834; studied law and came to the bar in 1837; was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature in the years 1842, 1843, 1846, 1854 and 1855. In 1857 he was elected a Senator in Congress from New Hampshire for four years, and in 1861 was re-elected for the term ending in 1867, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Claims, and as a member of several other important committees. During the first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress he was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate, but resigned the position at the close of the second session of the same Congress.

JOHN CONNESS.

He was born in Ireland, in 1819, but came to this country when ten years of age; and he was one of the first emigrants to California, where he became engaged in mining and mercantile pursuits. In 1854 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was re elected two or three times. In 1859 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1863 he was elected a Senator from California for the term ending in 1869, serving on the Committees on Finance and the Pacific Railroad, and as Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining.

EDGAR COWAN.

He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1815. After spending one year at Franklin College, Ohio, he graduated at that institution in 1839. While yet a mere boy he was thrown upon his own resources for a support, and until 1842 followed various employments—having been a clerk, boat builder, schoolmaster and a student of medicine. He subsequently studied law, and practised the profession until 1861, when he was chosen a Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania for the term ending in 1867, serving on the Committees on Foreign Relations and Enrolled Bills, and as Chairman of the Committee on Patents and the Patent Office. In 1860 he was a Presidential elector.

AARON H. CRAGIN.

He was born in Weston, Vermont, February 3, 1821; studied law and adopted the profession; was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature from 1852 to 1855; was elected a Representative from that State to the Thirty-fifth Congress, serving on the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. In 1864 he was elected a Senator in Congress from New Hampshire for the term commencing in 1865 and ending in 1871, serving on the Committees on Naval Affairs, Territories and the Pacific Railroad.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL.

was born in Port Deposit, Cecil county, Maryland, November 18, 1828; graduated at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, in 1848; studied law, and came to the bar of Maryland in 1850. He was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates in 1861 and 1862; from August, 1862, to April, 1863, he was an Assistant Adjutant General for Maryland, and was elected a Representative from that State to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the Committees on Commerce and Pensions. He was also a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1864. In March, 1865, he was chosen a Senator in Congress for the unexpired term of T. H. Hicks, deceased.

GARRETT DAVIS.

He was born at Mount Stirling, Kentucky, September 10, 1801; received an English and classical education; while yet a boy he was employed as a writer in the County and Circuit Courts of his district; studied law, and came to the bar in 1823. In 1833 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was twice re-elected; in 1839 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention; from 1839 to 1847 he was a Representative in Congress from Kentucky, and declined a re-election; and though always engaged in politics he devoted much attention to agriculture. In 1861 he was elected a Senator in Congress, from Kentucky, for the term ending in 1867, serving on the Committees on Foreign Relations, Territories and Claims. From early manhood until the death of Henry Clay he was one of the most intimate personal and political friends of that statesman. In 1864 he was appointed a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, to serve until December, 1865.

JAMES DIXON

was born in Enfield, Connecticut, in 1814; graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1834; adopted the profession of law, was a member of the House in the Legislature of Connecticut in 1837, 1838 and 1844, and of the State Senate in 1849 and 1854; was a Representative in Congress from Connecticut from 1845 to 1849; was elected a Senator in Congress for six years from 1857; was re-elected in 1863 for the term ending in 1869, serving on the Committee on Manufactures and various other committees, and as Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and also of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

J. R. DOOLITTLE.

He was born in Hampton, Washington county, New York, January 3, 1815; graduated at Geneva College in 1834; adopted the profession of law and was admitted to the Supreme Court of New York in 1837. He was District Attorney for several years of Wyoming county, New York; removed to Wisconsin in 1851, and was chosen Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of that State in 1853, but resigned in 1856. He was elected a Senator in Congress from Wisconsin in 1857 for the term ending in 1863, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs. He was also a member of the Peace Congress of 1861. In 1863 he was re-elected to the Senate for the term ending in 1869. During the summer recess of 1865, as a member of a special committee of the Senate, he visited the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi.

WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN

was born in Boscowen, New Hampshire, October 16, 1806; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1823; studied law and was admitted to practice in Portland in 1827; was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1832, and re-elected in 1840; was a Representative in Congress from Maine from 1841 to 1843 (declining further service); was again in the Legislature in 1845 and 1846, and re-elected in 1853 and 1854; and he was elected a Senator in Congress for the term commencing in 1853 and ending in 1859, serving on the Committee on Finance; and in 1859 he was re-elected for six years, serving as Chairman of the Finance Committee and also as a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He was a member of the convention which nominated Henry Clay for President in 1832, and also of the conventions which nominated Generals Taylor and Scott. In 1858 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Bowdoin College, of which he was an overseer. He was also a member of the Peace Congress of 1861. In July, 1864, he was appointed by President Lincoln Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of S. P. Chase, resigned; also received in that year the degree of LL.D. from Harvard University; and he was re-elected to the Senate for the term commencing in 1865 and ending in 1871, receiving his old position of Chairman of the Committee on Finance. His seat in the Cabinet he resigned March 4, 1865.

LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER.

was born in Franklin, New London county, Conn., November 22, 1806, and is a direct descendant of Miles Standish. He graduated at Brown University, adopted the profession of law, was a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1839 and 1840, in 1846, 1847 and 1848 and 1854; was Speaker of the House in 1847, 1848 and 1854; Mayor of the city of Norwich for two years, and was chosen a Senator in Congress for the term commencing in 1855 and ending in 1861, serving as a member of the Committees on Public Lands, Pensions and the Judiciary. He was re-elected in 1860 for the term ending in 1867, and during the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses he was Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, and at the extra session of the Senate in 1865 he was chosen President *pro tem.* of that body, the death of Abraham Lincoln and the elevation of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency making him acting Vice President of the United States. During the subsequent recess, as a member of a special committee of the Senate, he visited some of the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi.

SOLOMON FOOT.

He was born in Cornwall, Addison county, Vermont, November 19, 1802; graduated at Middlebury College; studied and adopted the profession of law; was a member of the Vermont House of Representatives in 1833, 1836, 1837, 1838 and 1847; was Speaker of the House in 1837, 1838 and 1847; member of the convention for altering the State constitution in 1836; State's Attorney for Rutland county from 1836 to 1842; was a Representative in Congress from Vermont from 1843 to 1847; and he was elected a Senator in Congress for the term commencing in 1861 and ending in 1867, serving on the Committees on Foreign Affairs and the Pacific Railroad, and as Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. He was re-elected to the Senate for the term ending in 1863; and also for a third term ending in 1869, continuing at the head of his old committee and serving on the Committee on Foreign Relations and Pensions. During a part of the Thirty-sixth, the whole of the Thirty-seventh and a part of the Thirty-eighth Congresses he was President *pro tem.* of the Senate. He was also a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1864.

JAMES W. GRIMES.

He was born in Deering, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, October 16, 1816; commenced his education at Hampton Academy, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1836. Soon after that time he emigrated to the West, and in 1838 was elected to the first General Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, to which he was frequently re-elected. He was Governor of the State of Iowa from 1854 to 1858, and in 1859 he was elected a Senator in Congress from that State for six years, serving as Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and also of that on Naval Affairs. He was also a delegate to the Peace Congress of 1861. He was re-elected to the Senate for the term commencing in 1865 and ending in 1871; and in 1865 he received from the Iowa College the degree of LL.D.

JAMES GUTHRIE

was born near Bardstown, Nelson county, Kentucky, in 1795; educated at the Bardstown Academy; when twenty years of age commenced trading with New Orleans as the owner of flatboats; studied law, and in his twenty-fifth year settled at Louisville as a lawyer. For a time he held the office of Prosecuting Attorney for the county in which he lived, and for many years practised his profession with eminent success. During that period he was shot by a political opponent, and was, in consequence, confined to his bed for three years. He served nine years in the Legislature of the State and six years in the State Senate; was President of the State Constitutional Convention of 1851; took an active part in the banking business of Louisville, and, after originating, became President of the Nashville and Louisville Railroad. In 1853 he went into President Pierce's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury; was a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1864; and was elected a Senator in Congress from Kentucky in 1865, for the term ending in 1871, serving on the Committees on Finance, Agriculture and Patents.

IRA HARRIS.

He was born in Charleston, Montgomery county, New York, May 31, 1802, tracing his lineage to the colony of Roger Williams. When a boy he labored on a farm in summer and attended school in winter; in his seventeenth year he entered Cortland Academy to prepare for college, and graduated at Union College in 1824; studied law and was admitted to the bar in Albany, where he settled. For seventeen years he devoted his whole attention to his profession, in which he was eminently successful, avoiding all political entanglements. In 1844 he was elected to the State Legislature; re-elected in 1845; was a delegate in 1846 to the convention for revising the State constitution; before the convention adjourned he was elected to the State Senate. In 1847 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court, and held the position twelve years and a half; and in 1861 he was elected a Senator in Congress from New York for six years, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims, and as a member of the Committees on the Judiciary and Foreign Relations.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819; was educated at South Hanover College, studied law, and completed his legal studies at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1843; settled in Indiana, and practised his profession there; in 1848 he was chosen to the State Legislature, and declined a re-election; was an active member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1850, and was a Representative in Congress from Indiana from 1851 to 1855. He was appointed, in 1855, by President Pierce, Commissioner of the General Land Office, in which he was continued by President Buchanan until 1859, when he resigned. He was subsequently elected a Senator in Congress for the term commencing in 1863 and ending in 1869, serving on the Committees on Claims, on Public Buildings and Grounds, on the Judiciary, Public Lands and Naval Affairs.

JOHN B. HENDERSON

was born in Virginia, November 16, 1826. In 1836 removed with his parents to Missouri, and spent a part of his boyhood on a farm. While obtaining an academical education he taught school for a support; studied law, and came to the bar in 1848, and was soon afterwards elected to the State Legislature; was re-elected in 1856, and during the same year was chosen a Presidential Elector. He was a delegate to the Charleston Convention of 1860; and for a time had command of a brigade of militia. On the expulsion of Trusten Polk from the United States Senate he was appointed to fill the vacancy, and in 1863 he was elected for the full term ending in 1869, serving on the Committees on Post Office and Post Roads, District of Columbia, Finance and Expenses of the Senate.

JACOB M. HOWARD.

He was born in Shaftsbury, Vermont, July 10, 1805; was educated at the academies of Bennington and Brattleboro, and at Williams College, where he graduated in 1830; studied law and taught in an academy in Massachusetts for a time; removed to Michigan in 1832, and came to the bar of that Territory in 1833; in 1838 he was a member of the Legislature of the State; from 1841 to 1843 he was a Representative in Congress from Michigan; in 1854 he was elected Attorney General of the State, twice re-elected and serving six years; and in 1862 he was elected a Senator in Congress, in the place of K. S. Bingham, deceased, for the term ending in 1865, serving as Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and as a member of the Committees on Military Affairs, the Judiciary and Private Land Claims. He was re-elected a Senator in Congress for the term commencing in 1865 and ending in 1871, serving on the Library Committee.

TIMOTHY O. HOWE.

He was born in Livermore, Oxford county, Maine, February 7, 1816; received an academical education at the Readfield Seminary; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1839; settled at Readfield, and was elected to the Legislature of Maine in 1845; in the latter part of that year he removed to Green Bay, Wisconsin; was elected a Circuit Judge in that State in 1850, holding the office until 1855, when he resigned, and in 1861 he was elected a Senator in Congress from Wisconsin for the term ending in 1867, serving on the Committees on Finance, Pensions and Claims, and as Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Born in Annapolis, Maryland, May 21, 1796; was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis; studied law with his father, and, having been admitted to the bar, has practised his profession, without intermission to the present time. His first appointment was that of State Attorney; in 1817 he removed to Baltimore, where he has since resided; in 1820 he was appointed Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Debtors, holding the office one year, when he was elected to the State Senate, serving two years; was re-elected, but resigned in the second year of that term; in 1845 he was chosen a Senator in Congress from Maryland, where he remained until 1849, when he resigned for the position of Attorney General of the United States under President Taylor. On his leaving the Cabinet he turned his whole attention to his profession, practising chiefly in the Supreme Court of the United States. He also took an active part in the preparation of seven volumes of "Reports of Decisions in the Maryland Court of Appeals." He was a delegate to the Peace Congress of 1861, and in 1862 was again elected a Senator in Congress for the term ending in 1869, serving on the Committees on the Library, the Judiciary and Foreign Relations.

JAMES H. LANE.

He was born in Indiana, and was a Representative in Congress from that State from 1853 to 1855; settled in Kansas and took an active part in politics; and on the admission of the State into the Union he was chosen a Senator in Congress for the term ending in 1865, serving on the Committees on Indian Affairs and Agriculture. During the early part of the great rebellion he was commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers. He was also a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1864, and was re-elected to the Senate for the term ending in 1871, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and as a member of that on Commerce.

HENRY S. LANE.

He was born in Montgomery county, Ky., February 24, 1811, his father, Amos Lane, having served in Congress from Indiana for six years. He received a good common school education, and, under a tutor, some knowledge of the classics. He studied law in Kentucky, but removed to Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in that State. In 1837 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature; was a Representative in Congress from Indiana from 1841 to 1843; served as a lieutenant colonel of volunteers under General Taylor in the war with Mexico; in 1859 he was elected to the United States Senate, to contest the seat of J. D. Bright, but was denied the seat; in 1861 he was elected Governor of Indiana; but two days after his inauguration he was again elected a Senator in Congress for the term ending in 1867, serving on the Committees on Military Affairs, on Pensions, on Patents, and as Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills.

JAMES A. M'DOUGALL.

was born in Bethlehem, Albany county, New York, November 19, 1817; received his education at the Albany Grammar School; assisted in the survey of the first railway ever built in this country—that between Albany and Schenectady; studied law and adopted the profession; removed to Pike county, Illinois, in 1837; in 1842 he was elected Attorney General of Illinois; re-elected in 1844; in 1849 he originated and accompanied an exploring expedition to the Rio del Norte, the Gila and Colorado; he afterwards emigrated to California and followed his profession at San Francisco; in 1850 he was elected Attorney General of California; was a Representative in Congress from California from 1853 to 1855, declining a renomination, and in 1861 he was elected a Senator in Congress for six years, serving on the Committees on Finance and Naval Affairs, and as Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. He was also a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1864.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

Born in Washington, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, February 8, 1811; at the age of seventeen he entered a wholesale grocery house in Hartford, Conn., as a clerk, and in three years became a partner; soon after attaining his majority he was chosen a member of the city council of Hartford; in 1836 he settled in New York city and was extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits; in 1849 he was chosen an Alderman of the city; during the same year he was elected to the State Senate, and served two terms; in 1855 he was appointed Commissioner of Emigration, and held the office until 1858; was Vice President of the National Republican Convention held at Pittsburg in 1856; since then has been Chairman of the National Republican Committee; in 1858 he was elected Governor of New York and re-elected in 1860; in 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln major general of volunteers, and though he rendered much service declined all compensation, the number of troops sent to the war during his administration amounting to 223,000; in 1863 he was elected a Senator in Congress from New York for the term ending in 1869, serving on the Committees on Commerce, Manufactures, the Pacific Railroad, Military Affairs and Printing. By virtue of his being Chairman of the National Union Executive Committee he was present at the Baltimore Convention of 1864 and opened its proceedings. On the retirement of Secretary Chase President Lincoln offered him a seat in the Cabinet, which he declined.

LOT M. MORRILL.

He was born in Belgrade, Kennebec county, Maine, in 1815; entered Waterville College in 1834, but soon afterwards commenced the study of law, and in 1839 was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1854; of the State Senate in 1855, and elected President; he was elected Governor of Maine in 1858, and re-elected in 1859 and 1860; and in 1861 he was elected a Senator in Congress for the unexpired term of Hannibal Hamlin, chosen Vice President of the United States. He served on the Committees on Commerce, District of Columbia and Claims. He was also a member of the Peace Congress of 1861. In 1863 he was re-elected to the Senate for the term ending in 1869, serving as Chairman of the Committee on the Expenses of the Senate.

JAMES W. NESMITH.

He was born in Washington county, Maine, July 23, 1820; when quite young he removed to New Hampshire, and in 1838 emigrated to Ohio; subsequently spent some time in Missouri, and in 1849 emigrated to Oregon. In 1848 and 1853 he commanded, as a captain, two expeditions against the Indians; in the latter year he was appointed United States Marshal for Oregon, which he resigned in 1855, and had command of a regiment; in 1857 he was appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territories of Oregon and Washington; and in 1861 he was elected a Senator in Congress from Oregon for the term ending in 1867, serving on the Committees on Military Affairs, Commerce, Revolutionary Claims and Indian Affairs, and also on the special committee appointed to visit the Indian tribes of the West.

DANIEL S. NORTON.

Born in Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, April 12, 1829; was educated at Kenyon College; served one year in the war with Mexico, in the Second Ohio regiment; commenced the study of law in 1848 at Mount Vernon; and in 1850 went across the plains to California, spending a part of that and the following year in Nicaragua. Returning to Ohio he renewed the study of law and came to the bar in 1852; practiced his profession in that State until 1855, when he removed to Minnesota; in 1857 he was elected to the State Senate, declining a re-election in 1859, but was re-elected in 1860, and also in 1863 and 1864, having been a member of the State House of Representatives in 1862. In 1865 he took his seat as a Senator in Congress from Minnesota for the term ending in 1871.

JAMES W. NYE.

He was born in Madison county, New York, June 10, 1815; adopted the profession of law; in 1861 was appointed by President Lincoln Governor of Nevada Territory, in which position he continued until the adoption of the State constitution, when he was chosen a Senator in Congress from the new State for the term commencing in 1865 and ending in 1871.

LUKE P. POLAND.

Judge Luke P. Poland was appointed by Governor Dillingham, of Vermont, on the 21st inst., to fill the vacancy in the Senate occasioned by the death of Jacob Collamer. Judge Poland is a native of the State he represents, and has for many years resided at Morristown, in that State. He was elected an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont in 1849, and held the position two years. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the Fourth Circuit Court of his State, his predecessor as Senator, Mr. Collamer, then holding the same office in the Second Circuit. He held this position until 1858, when he was again elected an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1861 he was appointed Chief Judge, and has retained the position up to the present time.

SAMUEL C. POMEROY

was born in Southampton, New Hampshire, January 3, 1816; spent his boyhood on his father's farm. After an academic education he graduated at Amherst College in 1836; spent four years in Ogdensburg, New York; returned to his native town and held various local offices; settled in Massachusetts, and was elected to the Legislature of that State. In 1854 he was engaged in organizing the New England Emigrant Aid Society, and became its financial agent; removed to Kansas in the same year and participated in its affairs; was a member of the Territorial Defence Committee, a delegate to the Pittsburg and Philadelphia Conventions of 1856, and also to that of Chicago in 1860. During the famine in Kansas he was Chairman of the Relief Committee; and in 1861 he took his seat in the United States Senate from Kansas for six years, serving on the Committees on Pensions, Claims, Territories, Public Lands, Manufactures, and as Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

He was born in Dauphin county, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1815; was a clerk in the office of the Register of that county in 1828; was Secretary of the Electoral College of Pennsylvania in 1840; in 1841 was elected Clerk of the State House of Representatives; was a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania from 1843 to 1847, and was Chairman, in 1848, of the State Central Committee of Pennsylvania. In 1849 he was appointed by President Taylor the first Territorial Governor of Minnesota, holding the office until 1853, during which service he took part, in 1849, in negotiating a treaty at Mendota for the extinction of the title of the Sioux half-breeds to the lands on Lake Pepin; and in 1851 he negotiated another treaty with the Sioux nation, by which the government acquired all the lands in Minnesota west of the Mississippi river, and opened that State to the large population now settled there; and also made a treaty with the Chippewa Indians on Red river, which he followed up with another in 1863. In 1855 he was Mayor of the city of St. Paul, and was elected Governor of the State of Minnesota in 1858, continuing in that office until 1862. In 1863 he was elected a Senator in Congress from Minnesota for the term ending in 1869, serving on the Committees on Naval Affairs, Post Offices and Post Roads, Patents and the Patent Office, Expenses in the Senate, and as Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

GEORGE READ RIDDLE.

He was born in Newcastle, Delaware, in 1817; educated at Delaware College; studied engineering, and was engaged for years in locating and constructing railroads and canals in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, the last of which was the great work at Harper's Ferry. Afterwards he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1848, and was appointed Deputy Attorney General for his native county, which position he held until 1850, when he was elected a Representative from Delaware to the Thirty-second Congress, and re-elected to the Thirty-third Congress, serving on the Committee on Roads and Canals, and was Chairman of the Committee on Engraving, and also of a special committee on the Peruvian guano question. In 1849 he was appointed by the Governor of the State a commissioner on the part of Delaware to retrace the celebrated "Mason and Dixon's line," the report of which was printed by the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland in 1850. He was also a delegate to the several Democratic National Conventions of 1844, 1848 and 1856. In 1864 he was elected a Senator in Congress from Delaware for the term ending in 1869, serving on the Committees on the District of Columbia, Manufactures, Private Land Claims and Printing.

WILLARD SAULSBURY

was born in Kent county, Delaware, June 2, 1820; was educated at Delaware College and at Dickinson College; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. In 1850 he was appointed Attorney General of Delaware, holding the office five years, and in 1859 he was elected a Senator in Congress for the term ending in 1865, serving on the Committees on Pensions, Commerce and Patents and the Patent Office. He was also a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1864, and he was re-elected to the Senate for the term commencing in 1865 and ending in 1871.

JOHN SHERMAN.

He was born in Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823; received a good education; studied law and came to the bar in 1844. In 1848 and 1852 he was a delegate to the National Whig Conventions of those years. In 1854 he was elected a Representative from Ohio to the Thirty-fourth Congress; re-elected to the Thirty-fifth, and on being returned to the Thirty-sixth Congress he was the republican candidate for Speaker, and after an unprecedented contest wanted only one or two votes to secure his election; and during that Congress he was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. In 1860 he was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, but on the resignation of S. P. Chase, in 1861, he was chosen a Senator in Congress from Ohio for the term expiring in 1867, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and also of that on Agriculture, and as a member of those on the Pacific Railroad and the Judiciary.

WILLIAM M. STEWART.

Born in Wayne county, New York, August 9, 1827; removed with his father to Ohio in 1835; left home in his thirteenth year and prepared himself for college, chiefly in New York; entered Yale College in 1848, where he remained eighteen months, and then left for the gold fields of California. He spent two years in the mining business; in 1852 commenced reading law, and during that year was appointed District Attorney for the county of Nevada, and was subsequently elected to the same office; in 1854, during the absence of the Attorney General of California, he was appointed to perform the duties of that office; he next spent about eighteen months practicing his profession in San Francisco; after that he did the same in Nevada City and Downieville; in 1860 he removed to the then Territory of Utah (now Nevada); served in the Territorial Legislature in 1861; was also a member of the Constitutional Convention held in 1863, and was elected a Senator in Congress from Nevada for the term commencing in 1865 and ending in 1869. In 1865 he received from Yale College the degree of Master of Arts.

JOHN P. STOCKTON.

Born in Princeton, New Jersey, August 2, 1825, his father and grandfather having both served in the United States Senate, and his great grandfather having been one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He graduated at Princeton College in 1843; studied law, was licensed to practice in 1846, and came to the bar in 1849. He was appointed by the Legislature of New Jersey to revise the laws of the State; was for several years the reporter in chancery, and published three volumes, which bear his name; was appointed by President Buchanan in 1858 Minister Resident to Rome, but on the election of Lincoln asked to be recalled; since which time, until elected a Senator in Congress from New Jersey in 1865, the term ending in 1871, he has been devoted to his profession.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE

was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, September 11, 1830, his ancestors having been for several generations honorably associated with the manufacturing interests of New England. He was educated chiefly at the Irving Institute, Tarrytown, New York, and subsequently spent several years in the counting room of an uncle, on the death of whom one of the largest manufacturing interests in the country came into his possession. Having a taste for military affairs he joined an artillery company in Providence and became a colonel in his nineteenth year. In 1859 he visited Europe, and was friendly to the cause and person of Garibaldi. In 1861 he was elected Governor of Rhode Island, and on the breaking out of the rebellion he took a great interest in the national cause; was with the Rhode Island troops at the first battle of Bull run, and in 1862 he was elected a Senator in Congress from Rhode Island for the term ending in 1869, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures and as a member of the Committees on Commerce and Military Affairs. He is also President of several banks, and when at home takes an active part as director in various insurance companies. His uncle, bearing the same name, was also a Senator in Congress.

CHARLES SUMNER

was born in Boston, Mass., January 6, 1811; graduated at Harvard College in 1830; spent the three following years at the Cambridge Law School; had the editorial charge, for three years, of the *American Jurist*; was admitted to the bar in 1834, and settled in Boston; was subsequently reporter of the United States Circuit Court, and published three volumes, which now bear his name; was for three winters a teacher at the Cambridge Law School; soon afterwards edited "Dunlap's Treatise on Admiralty Practice," and about this time he declined a professorship tendered him by his Alma Mater. In 1837 he visited Europe, was received with marked attention in England, and remained abroad until 1840. During the years from 1844 to 1846 he produced an edition of "Vesey's Reports," in twenty volumes; from that time onward he frequently appeared in public as a speaker on various philanthropic and literary subjects, and two volumes of his orations were published in 1850. In 1851 he was elected a Senator in Congress from Massachusetts; in 1856, for words uttered in debate on the subject of slavery, he was assaulted at his desk in the Senate Chamber by Preston Brooks, a Representative in Congress from South Carolina, from the effects of which his health suffered; he again visited Europe, having been, just before his departure, re-elected for a second term to the Senate. In 1853 he published a work on "White Slavery in the Barbary States," and in 1856 a volume of "Speeches and Addresses." In 1863 he was re-elected to the Senate for the third term, ending in 1869, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

He was born in Colchester, Conn., in 1813; adopted the profession of law; removed to Illinois, and became a member of the Legislature of that State in 1840; was Secretary of State in 1841 and 1842; Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois from 1848 to 1853; was elected a Representative from Illinois to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and was elected a Senator in Congress for the term commencing in 1855 and ending in 1861, serving as Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and as a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds; and was re-elected for the term ending 1867. In 1864 he was appointed a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, to serve until December, 1865.

PETER G. VAN WINKLE.

He was born in the city of New York, September 7, 1808; removed to Parkersburg, now West Virginia, in 1835; was a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1850; also of the Wheeling Convention of 1861, and also of the convention which formed the constitution of West Virginia in 1862; was a member of the Legislature of that new State from its organization to June, 1863, and in November of that year he was elected a Senator in Congress from West Virginia for the term ending in 1869, serving on the Committees on Finance, Pensions and Post Offices and Post Roads.

BENJAMIN F. WADE.

He was born in Feeding Hills parish, Massachusetts, October 27, 1800; received a limited education, and commenced active life by teaching school and attending to agricultural pursuits in Ohio, to which State he removed when twenty-one years of age; he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1828, and held the various positions of justice of the peace, prosecuting attorney for Ashtabula county, State Senator and President of a judicial circuit. In 1851 he was elected a Senator in Congress from Ohio for the term ending in 1857; and he was re-elected for a second and third term, ending in 1869, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Territories and of the Special Committee on the Conduct of the War, and as a member of the Committees on Foreign Relations and on the District of Columbia.

WAITMAN T. WILLEY

was born on Buffalo creek, Monongalia county, Virginia, October 18, 1811; received a common school education, and graduated at Madison College in 1831; studied law and came to the bar in 1832; in 1841 he was elected Clerk of the Monongalia County Court; subsequently Clerk of the Circuit Court, holding the two positions years; in 1850 he was elected to the Convention to reform the constitution of Virginia; in 1853 he delivered a series of lectures on Methodism, took part in various local societies, lectured on various topics and wrote for the reviews; in 1856 he was a delegate to the National Convention of that year; also a delegate to the Richmond Convention of 1860-61; in 1861 he was elected by the reorganized Legislature of Virginia a Senator in Congress, and at the close of that year was a delegate to the Wheeling Constitutional Convention; and in 1863 he was elected a Senator in Congress from West Virginia for the term ending in 1865, serving on the Committees on Naval Affairs, the District of Columbia and Engrossed Bills. In 1865 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Allegheny College, of Pennsylvania; in 1864 he was re-elected to the Senate for the term commencing in 1865 and ending in 1871.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.

He was born in Columbia county, New York, March 23, 1823; received an academical education in Onondaga county, studied law, and on being admitted to the bar in 1844 immediately emigrated to Iowa; in 1847 he was elected Judge of the First Judicial district of that State; was a Presidential elector in 1852; from President Pierce he received, in 1853, the appointment of Chief Justice of the Territory of Oregon, and was reappointed by President Buchanan in 1857, but resigned; was a member of the Constitutional Convention which preceded the formation of a State government; and in 1864 he was elected a Senator in Congress from Oregon for the term commencing in 1865 and ending in 1871.

HENRY WILSON.

Born February 16, 1812, in Farmington, New Hampshire; was brought up on a farm, and when twenty-one went to Natick, Massachusetts, where he learned to make shoes. In 1840 he was elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts, in which he served four years, and then four years in the State Senate, of which he was President two sessions. In 1852 he was the free soil candidate for Congress, but was defeated by a very small vote; in 1853 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and has since then taken an active part in political conventions, and in 1855 he was elected a Senator in Congress to succeed Edward Everett, and was re-elected in 1859 for a long term. From 1842 to 1851 he was actively connected with the militia of Massachusetts as major, colonel and brigadier general. In 1861 he raised the Twenty-second regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, of which he became colonel, and after joining the Army of the Potomac was made a member of General McClellan's staff, on which he served until the meeting of Congress. Since the commencement of the war he has been Chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs, which has had to pass on eleven thousand appointments and to devise most important measures of legislation during the rebellion. In 1856 he was challenged by Preston Brooks, of