THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Personnel and Politics of the Members.

Who They Are and What They Have Done.

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According to a recently enacted law the first regular session of the Fortieth Congress will assemble on the 4th of March next, instead of the first Monday in December, as heretofore. The two houses will consist of two hundred and forty-one members, viz., fifty-two Senators and one hundred and ninety-one Representatives. Who these men are and what their antecedents the people will be particularly anxious to know; and we have, therefore, obtained from the forthcoming edition of Lanman's "Dictionary of Congress" the subjoined series of biographical sketches, which have been compiled from original data, and may be depended upon as entirely authentic. Six States—California, Connecticut, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Tennessee—will not be represented in the House at the time of organization, as their Congressional elections have not yet taken place, and the number of Representatives who will be thus excluded from the privilege of voting for a new speaker is twenty-nine. To these may be added twenty Senators and fifty Representatives elect from the Southern States; so that the coming Congress on the day of assembling will be composed of only two hundred and forty-one members, instead of the grand total of three hundred and thirteen who will have seats in the two houses of Congress, exclusive of delegates, after the rebellious States have been readmitted.

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 States 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 committees on Claims, Naval Affairs and Post Offices and Post Roads. He was also a member of the National Committee appointed to accompany the remains of President Lincoln to Illinois; and was one of the Senators designated by the Senate to attend the funeral of General Scott in 1866. He was also a delegate to the Philadelphia "Loyalists' Convention" of 1866.

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW

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 from 1850 to 1856; in 1854 he was a commissioner to exchange the ratifications of a treaty with Paraguay; was a Senatorial Presidential Elector in 1856; in 1857 was chairman of the State Democratic Committee, and 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 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 Offices and Post Roads, Pensions, Mines and Mining, Foreign Relations and Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and Retrenchment, and also as chairman of the Committee on Ventilation.

SIMON CAMERON.

He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1799, and was left an orphan when only nine year of age. He educated himself while pursuing the employment of a printer in newspaper offices at Harrisburg and in Washington city, and when twenty-two years of age edited and published a democratic journal in the former city, having previously had charge of a paper, the Pennsylvania *Intelligencer*, at Doylestown, Pennsylvania. In 1832 he established the Middletown Bank, and devoted much of his attention to the railroad interests of his native State; and before entering Congress, he was cashier of a bank, President of two railroad companies, and Adjutant General of the State. He was first elected a Senator in Congress in 1845, where he served until 1849, and he was re-elected to the same position in 1857 for the term ending in 1863, but resigned in 1861. He was spoken of in 1860 as one of the candidates for the Presidency; and in 1861 he became Secretary of War under President Lincoln. He resigned that position and was appointed Minister to Russia in 1862. He was also a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1864, and to the Philadelphia "Loyalist's Convention" of 1866; and in January, 1867, he was again chosen a Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania for the term ending in 1873.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.

He was born in Salem, New Jersey, February 12, 1816; was educated at the village school; spent a part of his youth as a clerk in his father's store; was elected in 1840 to the State Legislature; from 1842 to 1844 he was Clerk of the General Assembly, and in the latter year he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. In 1846 he settled in Philadelphia as a merchant; became a director in the Mechanics' Bank, and was elected to the City Councils from 1850 to 1854. In 1856 he returned to New Jersey, but continued his business in Philadelphia; was one of the early presidents of the Corn Exchange Association of that city; in 1858 he organized the Corn Exchange Bank and became President of the same, and in 1866 he was elected a Senator in Congress from New Jersey, for the term ending in 1871, in the place of J. P. Stockton, unseated by the Senate, serving on the Committees on Finance, Agriculture and Public Lands. He was also a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866.

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER.

Born in Bedford, New Hampshire, December 10, 1813; received an academic education; was bred a merchant; was Mayor of Detroit, Michigan, in 1851; defeated candidate for Governor of Michigan in 1852, and a Senator in Congress from Michigan, having succeeded General Cass in that capacity, and taking his seat in the Thirty-fifth Congress, 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, and again as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce. He was a member of the national committee appointed to accompany the remains of President Lincoln to Illinois. He was also a delegate to the "Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention" of 1866.

ROSCOE CONKLING

was born in Albany in 1828; received a good education; adopted the profession of law; in 1840 was appointed District Attorney for Oneida county; in 1858 he was elected mayor of Utica, to which place he had removed in 1846, and at the close of 1858 he was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and was a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia; re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, serving as chairman of the committee on a bankrupt law, and also as chairman of that on the District of Columbia; re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress. His father, Alfred Conkling, and his brother Frederick A., were also Representatives in Congress. In the Thirty-ninth Congress he was a member of the committees on Ways and Means and Reconstruction. He was re-elected a Representative to the Fortieth Congress, but in January 1867 was chosen Senator in Congress for the term ending in 1873.

CORNELIUS COLE.

He was born in Lodi, New York, September 17, 1822; [illegible] to the business of a farmer; graduated at the Wesleyan University in Connecticut; adopted the profession of law; emigrated to California in 1849, and worked in the mines for gold one year; subsequently prosecuted his profession in San Francisco and Sacramento; was District Attorney at the latter place for two years; and in 1863 he was elected a Representative from California to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. From 1856 to 1860 he was a member of the National Republican Committee, and during the Presidential campaign of 1860 was the editor of a newspaper in California. Was elected to the Senate of the United States for the term commencing in 1867 and ending in 1873; and was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866.

JOHN CONNESS.

He was born in Ireland in 1827 but came to this country when thirteen years of age, and among the first emigrants to California, where he became engaged in mining and mercantile pursuits. In 1852 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was re-elected three times. In 1859 he was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of California, and in 1861 candidate for Governor of the Union democratic party. In 1863 he was elected a Senator in Congress from California for the term ending in 1869, serving on the Committees of Finance and the Pacific Railroad, as chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, and also as a member of that on Post Offices and Post Roads. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' convention of 1866.

HENRY W. CORBETT.

He was born in Westboro, Mass., February 18, 1827. When quite young he removed to Washington county, New York; was educated chiefly at the Cambridge Academy in that county; when sixteen years of age he removed to New York city, where he remained nearly eight years engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1850 he shipped a stock of goods to Portland, in Oregon, and removed to that Territory in the following year, where he has since followed the mercantile business. He took an active part in politics, and was identified with the organization of the republican and Union parties in the State; was a delegate from Oregon to the Chicago Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, and in 1866 he was elected a Senator in Congress from Oregon, for the term commencing in 1867 and ending in 1873.

AARON H. CRAGIN.

He was born in Weston, Vermont, February 3, 1821. Adverse circumstances prevented him from obtaining a collegiate education; but, having studied law, came to the bar in Albany, New York, in 1847, and the same year removed to Lebanon, New Hampshire, and practised his profession. He 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 Committees on Revolutionary Claims and Printing. He was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, serving on the same committees. In 1859 he was again elected a member of the State Legislature. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, which nominated Abraham Lincoln. In 1864 he was elected a Senator in Congress, from New Hampshire, for the term of six years, from 1865, serving on the Committees on Naval Affairs, Territories, the Pacific Railroad and Engrossed bills, and was also a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866.

GARRETT DAVIS.

He was born at Mount Sterling, 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 twice re-elected; in 1839 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention; from 1829 to 1847 he was a representative in Congress from Kentucky, and declined a re-election; and though always actively engaged in the practice of his profession he has ever devoted much attention to the pursuits of 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, on Territories, Claims and Pensions. 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, and in 1866 he was one of the Senators designated by the Senate to attend the funeral of General Scott. In January, 1867, he was re-elected to the Senate for the term ending in 1873.

JAMES DIXON.

He was born in Enfield, Connecticut, in 1814; graduated at William's 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, and 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 that on Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and also of those on the District of Columbia and Post Offices and Post Roads. He was also a member of the National Committee appointed to accompany the remains of President Lincoln to Illinois, and was a delegate to the Philadelphia National Union Convention of 1866.

CHARLES C. DRAKE.

He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 11, 1811; received an academical education; in 1827 he entered the Navy as a midshipman, and remained in it until 1830; he then proceeded to study law and was admitted to the bar in 1833; in 1834 he removed to St. Louis, where he practised his profession; in 1859 he was elected to the Missouri Legislature; in 1861 and 1862 he took an active and conspicuous part against the secession movement; in 1863 he was elected to the Missouri State Convention; was a Presidential elector in 1864; in 1865 he was a member and Vice President of the convention that formed the present constitution of Missouri; and in January, 1867, he was elected a Senator in Congress from Missouri for the term ending in 1873.

JAMES 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; was chosen Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of that State in 1853, but resigned in 1856. He was elected a Senator in Congress in 1857 for six years, serving as chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Commerce and Military 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 river. He was also a delegate to the Philadelphia National Union Convention of 1866, in the proceedings of which he took an active part. In January, 1867, on account of political considerations, he was requested by the Legislature of Wisconsin to resign his seat in the Senate, but not believing in the right of a State to instruct its Senators, he declined to do so.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

He was born in Richmond, Vt., February 1, 1828, received a common school education and enjoyed the instructions of a private tutor; he studied law and came to the bar in 1849, devoting himself exclusively to the legal profession. In 1851 he settled in Burlington, and in 1854, 1855, 1857, 1858 and 1859 he was elected to the Vermont Legislature, serving three years as Speaker; in 1861 and 1862 he was elected to the State Senate, officiating as President *pro tem.* of that body during those years. On the breaking out of the rebellion he was a member of the State Convention which met to form a coalition between the republicans and the democrats, and drew up the resolutions which were adopted in that convention as the basis of union for the country. On the death of Solomon Foot he was appointed in his place to the United States Senate, taking his seat in April, 1866, and the appointment was confirmed by the Legislature. The committees upon which he served were those of Commerce, Public Land, Pensions and Retrenchment. He was also a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866.

ORRIS S. FERRY.

Born in Bethel, Connecticut, August 15, 1823; graduated at Yale College in 1844; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1846. In 1847 he received the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel of the First division Connecticut militia. In 1849 he was appointed Judge of Probate for the district of Norwalk; elected to the State Senate in 1855 and 1856. In the latter year he was appointed State's Attorney for the county of Fairfield, which position he continued to occupy until 1859, when he was elected a Representative to the Thirty-sixth Congress from Connecticut, serving as a member of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims and the special committee of thirty-three on the rebellious States. He served with distinction as a colonel and brigadier general in the war for the Union; and in 1866 he was elected a Senator in Congress for the term commencing in 1867 and ending in 1873. He was also a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention and the Pittsburg Soldiers' Convention of 1866.

WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN.

He was born at Boscawen, New Hampshire, October 16, 1806; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1823; studied law, and was admitted to practice in Portland in 1827, where he has continued to practice to the present time; was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1832, and re-elected in 1840; was a Representative in Congress from 1841 to 1843, declining further service; was again in the State Legislature in 1845 and 1846, and re-elected in 1853 and 1854, and was elected a Senator in Congress for six years from March, 1853, serving as a member of the Committee on Finance, and in 1859 was re-elected for a term of six years, serving as chairman of the Committee on Finance, on the Library Committee, and also as a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He was also chairman of the Special Joint Committee on Reconstruction. He was a member, in 1832, of the convention which nominated Henry Clay for President, and also of the conventions that nominated Generals Taylor and Scott. During the summer of 1858 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Bowdoin College, of which institution he is a trustee. 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, and soon afterwards received from Howard University the degree of LL.D. In 1864 he was re-elected a Senator in Congress for the term commencing in 1865 and ending in 1871. He resigned his seat in the Cabinet and again took his seat in the Senate March 4, 1865, and was again placed at the head of the Committee on Finance. At the succeeding session of Congress he was made chairman of the Special Joint Committee on Reconstruction (so called) and was the author of the report of that committee recommending an amendment to the constitution.

JOSEPH S. FOWLER.

He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, August 31, 1822; graduated at Franklin College in 1843, in which institution he was a professor of mathematics for four years; he commenced the study of law in Kentucky, but removing to Tennessee was admitted to the bar in that State, which has since been his home. When the rebellion broke out he warmly espoused the Union cause; in September, 1861, he left the State under the forty days' proclamation of Jefferson Davis, and resided in Springfield, Illinois, until April, 1862; and on his return he was Comptroller of Tennessee under Governor Johnson, and took a leading part in organizing the State government. In 1865 he was elected a Senator in Congress from Tennessee for six years, but was not admitted to his seat until July, 1866. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866, and the committees upon which he was placed in the Senate were those on Manufactures, Territories and Foreign Affairs.

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

He was born at Milstone, Somerset county, New Jersey, August 4, 1817, and is the nephew and adopted son of Theodore Frelinghuysen; graduated at Rutgers College in 1836; studied law and came to the bar in 1839; was appointed Attorney General of New Jersey in 1861, and was reappointed in 1866, and was subsequently appointed a senator in Congress from New Jersey for the unexpired term of William Wright, deceased, serving on the Committees on the Judiciary and Pensions. In January, 1867, his appointment as Senator was confirmed by the election of the Legislature, and his term will terminate in 1869.

JAMES W. GRIMES.

He was born in Deering, Hillsboro 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 that on Naval Affairs, and as a member of those on Public Lands and Public Buildings. 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 received from the Iowa College the degree of LL.D. He was also a member of the Special Joint Committee on the Rebellious States and that on Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and he was one of the Senators designated by the Senate to attend the funeral of General Scott in 1866.

JAMES GUTHRIE.

He was born near Bardstown, Nelson county, Kentucky, in 1795; educated at 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 long time he held the office of Prosecuting Attorney for the county in which he lived, and for many years practised his profession with 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 to Congress from Kentucky in 1865 for the term ending in 1871, serving on the Committees on Finance, Agriculture, Patents and Mines and Mining. He was also a delegate to the Philadelphia National Union Convention, of 1866.

JAMES HARLAN.

He was born in Clarke county, Illinois, August 25, 1820; graduated at the Indiana Asbury University in 1845; adopted the profession of law; was Superintendent of Public Instruction for Iowa in 1847; was President of Iowa Wesleyan University in 1853, and was elected a Senator in Congress from Iowa in 1855, serving as chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. On the 12th of January, 1856, because of informality in his appointment, and after long debate, his seat was declared vacant; but on the 17th of the same month he was elected by the Legislature for the term ending in 1861. He was also a delegate to the Peace Convention of 1861. He was re-elected to the Senate for the term ending in 1867. In March, 1865, he was invited by President Lincoln to succeed Mr. Usher as Secretary of the Interior Department. After the death of President Lincoln he waived his right to a seat in the Cabinet of President Johnson, but the appointment of the former was confirmed by the latter, and on the 15th of May he resigned his seat in the Senate and entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Interior. In January, 1866, he was again re-elected to the Senate for the term commencing in 1867 and ending in 1873, and in July he resigned his position as Secretary of the Interior, the resignation to take effect on the September following. He was also a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866.

JOHN P. HENDERSON.

He was born in Virginia, November 16, 1826; in 1836 removed with his parents to Missouri; spent a part of his boyhood on a farm. While obtaining an academical education he taught school for his support; studied law, and came to the bar in 1848, and was soon afterwards elected to the State Legislature; re-elected in 1856, and in the same year chosen a Presidential elector. He was a delegate to the Charleston Convention in 1860; had command for a time 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 was elected for the full term ending in 1869, serving on the Committees on the Post Offices and Post Roads, on the District of Columbia, on Finance, Expenses of the Senate, Foreign Relations and Claims, and as chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

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 with success. In 1848 he was chosen to the State Legislature, and declined a re-election; was an active member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention of 1850, and was a Representative in Congress from Indiana from 1851 to 1855; in the latter year he was appointed 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, Public Buildings and Grounds, the Judiciary, Public Lands and Naval Affairs.

JACOB M. HOWARD.

He was born in Shaftsbury, Vermont, July 10, 1805, was educated at the academies of Barrington and Bratleboro 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 in all 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 and those on Private Land Claims, and the Special Joint Committee on the Rebellious States. He received from Williams College in 1863 the degree of LL.D., and was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of the same year.

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, Commerce, Pensions and Claims, and as chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills and of those on the Library and Claims. He was also a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists Convention of 1866, and in January, 1867, he was re-elected to the Senate for the term ending in 1873.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

He was born in Annapolis, Md., 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, and in 1820 was appointed Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Debtors, which office he held until 1821, when he was elected to the State Senate, serving five years; was re-elected and resigned in the second year of that term; in 1845 he was chosen a Senator in Congress, where he remained until 1849, when he resigned to accept the post of Attorney General of the United States, bestowed upon him by President Taylor. On his leaving the latter position, he turned his whole attention to his profession, practising chiefly in the Supreme Court of the United States. He has also taken an active part in the preparation of seven volumes of Reports of Decisions in the Court of Appeals of Maryland. He was a delegate to the Peace Congress of 1861; was subsequently elected to the House of Delegates of Maryland by the voters of Baltimore county, and in 1862 he was again elected a Senator in Congress from his native State for the term commencing March, 1863, and ending in 1869, serving on the Library Committee, those of the Judiciary and Foreign Relations, and also on the Special Joint Committee on Reconstruction. He was one of the Senators designated by the Senate to attend the funeral of General Scott in 1866. He was also a delegate to the National Union Convention of 1866, taking a leading part in its proceedings.

JOHN B. MORGAN.

He was born in Washington, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, February 8, 1811; at the age of seventeen he entered a wholesale grocery house in Hartford, Connecticut, 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 he 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 Senator in Congress from New York for the term ending in 1869, serving on the Committees on Commerce, Manufactures, the Pacific Railroad, Military Affairs, Printing, Mines and Mining, and Finance. By virtue of his being chairman of the National Union Executive Committee he was present at the Baltimore Convention of 1864 and opposed its proceedings. On the retirement of Secretary Fessenden President Lincoln offered him the Secretaryship of the Treasury, which he declined. In 1866 he was appointed delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalist Convention, but did not take any part in its proceedings.

JUSTIN S. MORRILL.

He was born in Strafford, Vt., April 14, 1810; received an academic education, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until the year 1848, when he turned his attention to agriculture. He was elected a Representative from Vermont to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and re-elected to the Thirty-fifth, the Thirty-sixth, the Thirty-seventh and the Thirty-eighth Congresses, serving on the special committee on the sale of Fort Snelling, and on the regular Committees on Agriculture and on Ways and Means. He was also a member of the special committee of thirty-three on the rebellious States in the Thirty-sixth Congress. Re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and as a member of those on the death of President Lincoln and on Reconstruction. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866; and in October, 1866, he was elected a Senator in Congress from Vermont for the term commencing in 1867 and ending in 1873.

LOT M. MORRILL.

He was born in Belgrade, Kennebec county, Maine, in 1815; entered Waterville College in 1836, but soon after commenced the study of law, and in 1839 was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1854, and of the Senate in 1856, and made its President. He was elected Governor of Maine in 1858, and re-elected in 1859 and 1860, and in 1861 was elected a Senator in Congress for the unexpired term of Hannibal Hamlin, elected Vice President of the United States. In the Senate he served on the Committees on the District of Columbia and Claims. He was also a member of the Peace Congress of 1861. He was re-elected to the United States Senate in 1863, for the term ending in 1869, serving as chairman of the Committee on Expenses in the Senate and of that on the District of Columbia.

OLIVER P. MORTON.

He was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 4, 1823; was educated at the Miami University; studied law and came to the bar in 1847; in 1852 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of Indiana; in 1860 he was nominated by the republicans for the office of Governor of Indiana, but defeated; in 1860 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, and in 1861, on the transfer of Governor H. S. Lane to the Senate, he assumed the office of Governor and held it four years; in 1864 he was elected Governor for a second term; and in 1865, on account of his having been stricken with paralysis, he visited Europe in the hope of improving his health, but returned in 1866, and in spite of continued ill health resumed his executive duties. In June, 1866, he delivered a political speech while seated in his chair, which created much enthusiasm in the State, and of which more than a million copies were published in pamphlet form; and on the subsequent meeting of the Legislature in January, 1867, he was elected by a remarkable vote a Senator in Congress for the term ending in 1873.

DANIEL S. NORTON.

He was 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; practised 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, serving on the Committees on Indian Affairs, Claims, Territories, and Patents, and the Patent Office. He was also a delegate to the Philadelphia National Union Convention of 1866.

JAMES W. NYE.

He was born in Madison county, New York, June 10, 1815; adopted the profession of law; in 1861 he 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 1867, serving on the Committees on Naval Affairs and Territories, and as Chairman of that on Enrolled Bills. He was also a member of the national committee appointed to accompany the remains of President Lincoln to Illinois, and in January, 1867, he was re-elected to the Senate for the term ending in 1873.

DAVID T. PATTERSON.

He was born in Greene county, Tennessee, February 28, 1819; received an academical education; was engaged for a time as a paper maker and also as a miller; studied law and came to the bar in 1841; was elected a judge of the Circuit Court in 1854, and re-elected in 1862; and in 1865 he was elected a Senator in Congress from Tennessee for the term ending in 1869, having taken his seat on the last day of the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and during the subsequent session was a member of the Committees on Commerce and the District of Columbia. He is a son-in-law of President Andrew Johnson.

JAMES W. PATTERSON.

He was born in Henniker, Merrimac county, New Hampshire, June 2, 1823; was educated at Dartmouth College, graduating in 1848. From 1858 to 1861 he was a School Commissioner for Grafton county, and at the same time was Secretary of the Board of Education for the State. In 1862 he served in the State Legislature, and was elected a Representative from New Hampshire to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the Committees on Expenditures in the Treasury Department and for the District of Columbia. In 1864 he was appointed a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and was re-appointed in 1865. Re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving on the Committee on the Death of President Lincoln, and also on those on a Bureau of Education, and Free Schools in the District of Columbia. In June, 1866, he was elected a Senator in Congress for the term commencing in 1867 and ending in 1873. He was also a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalist Convention of 1866.

SAMUEL C. POMEROY.

He was born in Southampton, Massachusetts, January 3, 1816, and spent his boyhood on his father's farm. After an academic education he entered Amherst College in 1836; spent four years in New York; returned to his native town and held various local offices, and was elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1852. 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 took his seat in the United States Senate from Kansas for six years, serving on the committee on Pensions, Claims, Territories, Manufactures and as chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. In January, 1867, he was re-elected to the Senate for the term ending in 1873.

ALEXANDER RAMSAY.

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 land on Lake Pepin, and in 1851 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 1856, continuing in that office until 1863. 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, Pacific Railroad, and as Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, and of those also on Revolutionary Claims, Post Offices and Post Roads. He was also a member of the National Committee appointed to accompany the remains of President Lincoln to Illinois.

GEORGE READE RIDDLE.

He was born in Newcastle, Delaware, in 1817; educated at the 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. He subsequently 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, Private Land Claims, Manufactures and Printing.

EDWARD G. ROSS.

He was born in Wisconsin, received a good English education, and, having commenced life as a printer, and been foreman in the office of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, soon became an editor in his native State. On the breaking out of the troubles in Kansas, in 1856, he removed to that State, and took an active part in its local affairs; was a member of the Kansas Constitutional Convention of 1859; from that time until 1861 he served in the State Legislature; enlisted as a private soldier in a Kansas regiment during the rebellion, attaining the rank of Major, and subsequently became the associate editor of the Lawrence *Tribune*. In July, 1866, he was appointed by the Governor a Senator in Congress, from Kansas, for the unexpired term of James H. Lane, deceased, serving on the Committees on Pensions and Printing. In January, 1867, his appointment to the Senate was confirmed by the Legislature, his term expiring in 1871.

WILLARD SAULSBURY.

He was born in Kent county, Delaware, June 2, 1820; was educated at Delaware College and also at Dickinson College; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1845. In 1850 he was appointed Attorney General of Delaware, and held the office for five years; and in 1859 he was elected a Senator in Congress for the term ending 1865, serving on the Committees on Commerce, Pensions and Patents and the Patent Office. He was also a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1864, and 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; adopted the profession of law and came to the bar in 1844. In 1848 and 1852 he was a delegate to the 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 elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, but in 1861, on the resignation of Senator Chase, he was chosen a Senator in Congress for the term expiring in 1867, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Finance and as a member of those on the Pacific Railroad and the Judiciary. In 1866 he was re-elected for the term commencing in 1867 and ending in 1873. The distinguished general bearing his name is his brother.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

He was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, September 11, 1830, his ancestors having been for several generations honorably associated with the manufacturing business of New England; 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 in his eighteenth year, and became a Colonel; in 1849 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 troops of Rhode Island 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 a newly formed 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 a director in various insurance companies. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866, and also to the Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburg. His uncle, b