THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Approaching Elections to United States Senatorships.

MODE OF ELECTING UNITED STATES SENATORS

The following is a copy of the act approved July 25, 1868, prescribing the mode of electing United States Senators:—

Each house shall openly, by *viva voce* vote of each member present, name one person for Senator in Congress from said State, and the name of the person voted for, who shall have a majority in the whole number of votes cast in each house, shall be entered in the journal of each house by the clerk or secretary thereof; but if either house shall fail to give a majority for any person on said day that shall be entered on the journal. At twelve o'clock meridian of the day following that on which proceedings are required to take place as aforesaid, the members of the two houses shall convene in joint assembly, and the journal of each house shall then be read, and if the same person shall have received a majority of all the votes in each house such person shall be declared duly elected Senator to represent said State in the Congress of the United States; but if the same person shall not have received a majority of the votes in the House, or if either house shall have failed to take proceeding as required by this act, the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose, by a *viva voce* vote of each member present, a person for the purpose aforesaid, and the person having a majority of all the votes of said joint assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected; and in case no person shall receive such majority on the first day the joint assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock meridian of each succeeding day during the session of the Legislature and take at least one vote until a Senator shall be elected.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever, on the meeting of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy shall exist in the representation of such State in the Senate of the United States, said Legislature shall proceed, on the second Tuesday after the commencement and organization of its session, to elect a person to fill such vacancy in the manner herein prescribed for the election of a Senator for a full term, or, if a vacancy shall occur during the session of the Legislature, then on the second Tuesday after the Legislature shall have been organized and shall have notice of such vacancy.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State from which any Senator shall have been chosen, as aforesaid, to certify his election, under the seal of the State, to the President of the United States, which certificate shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State of the State.

The Senatorial Candidates.

MAINE.

Although Mr. Hamlin has received a majority of one in the republican caucus as their candidate for the United States Senate, it appears that, according to the Portland *Argus* (democratic), the friends of Mr. Morrill claim that they yet hold the power to prevent the election of Mr. Hamlin, and are resolutely determined to do it. They treat the caucus as a nullity, because it adjourned finally, or rather dissolved, without completing its business of selecting a candidate. They hold that the matter stands precisely as if no caucus had been held, and that upon every principle of fairness and of party discipline they are at perfect liberty to vote for Mr. Morrill for Senator when the time for going into the election arrives. On the other hand, Mr. Hamlin's friends have equally the power to prevent the success of Mr. Morrill, and if both parties remain stubborn there is no telling when the contest will end.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Hon. Charles Sumner will probably succeed himself in this State, as we hear of no opposition to him.

NEW YORK.

The contest in this State grows hot and heavy. The principal candidates for the republican nomination are Senator Morgan, the present incumbent, ex-Governor Fenton and Marshall O. Roberts. Some of the republican papers, the Troy *Whig* for example, hints that it might we well to introduce some third man after the style of the Pennsylvania caucus, and nominate him. Our Albany correspondence will furnish the latest particulars in regard to the Senatorial canvass in the State capital.

As a little outside matter pertinent to the election of United States Senator from this State we copy the following from the Richmond *Whig* of the 11th instant:—

"Morgan has arrived!" was the cry that rang through Albany a few days since. No sooner were these glad tidings spread abroad than the natural interrogatory was on every lip, "Has he brought his trunks?" Mr. Morgan is the present Senator from New York, and seeks a re-election. Ex-Governor Fenton is his principal competitor. This gentleman was already on the field with his trunks on hand. The contest is understood to be one that is to be decided by the weight of metal. Several other gentlemen have been mentioned as candidates, among them Judge Davis and Mr. Griswold; but after a brief ventilation they were found wanting in the one essential, and quietly dropped. But as it is the interest of members of the Legislature to have as many rich candidates as possible, Marshall O. Roberts, another millionnaire, has been entered for the plate. He is Mr. Greeley's candidate, and is represented to be less notoriously corrupt and more liberal in his political opinions than either of his competitors and disposed to bleed freely for the honor and glory of his country. All the rivals are at the Delavan House, Albany, and will remain there until the contest is ended. The suffragans will have a jolly time.

NEW JERSEY.

There seems to be no doubt that the democratic caucus in this State will nominate Hon. John P. Stockton, who, it will be remembered, was summarily ousted to make room for a radical. The "broad seal" will probably carry Mr. Stockton through this time.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The republicans in the Legislature of this State have come together, gentle as cooing doves, and fixed upon John Scott, formerly a tanner boy and now a respectable lawyer in Hunterdon county, as their candidate to represent the Keystone State in the Senate in place of Mr. Buckalew. Of course he will be elected, as the democrats have necessarily put in a plea of *nolo contendere*.

The Huntingdon (Pa.) *Globe*, published in Mr. Scott's home, gives this gratifying assurance of the new United States Senator from Pennsylvania:—"When Hon. John Scott takes a seat in the United States Senate it will be a public notice to dishonest speculators hanging around Washington to leave. President Grant will want the help of just such men as Scott, and it would be something in the pockets of the people if there could be several more Scotts elected from other states."

DELAWARE.

In regard to the successor of Hon. J. A. Bayard, from Delaware, in the Senate, the Wilmington *Commercial* of the 8th instant says:—"We expressed the opinion a day or two ago that Mr. Thomas F. Bayard would be the choice of the party for the United States Senatorship for the long term commencing March 5 next. This appears now not to be so certain. His friends are confident he has twenty out of the twenty-eight democratic members committed to him, but the friends of Hon. J. A. Nicholson, member of the lower House at Washington from this district, claim that he will be elected and now has a majority committed to him. At any rate, they declare that with the votes of two republican Senators he can defeat Mr. Bayard."

MARYLAND

will probably re-elect Mr. McVickers to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Reverdy Johnson.

INDIANA.

A successor to Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, democrat, is to be chosen, and, of course, he will be a republican. In regard to the successful candidate the Indianapolis *Journal* (republican) says:—"The contest is being prosecuted with considerable vigor, and we are glad to know that but little bad blood has been engendered either among the candidates or their friends."

MICHIGAN.

Hon. Zachariah Chandler, the present incumbent, will succeed himself, as he has received the nomination of the republican caucus.

WISCONSIN.

A successor to Hon. James R. Doolittle (elected republican, but now classified with the democrats) is to be chosen. He will, no doubt, be a straight out republican, and the horoscope indicates that Matt. Carpenter will be the man, although it may be necessary to select some one else. Cadwalader C. Washburne is also in the ring for the nomination, and, as he is one of the big "Double-you's," he may be successful, notwithstanding, as a Western republican paper says, "his habits." What they are we are at this distance ignorant of—further than that it is not necessary for a Western man to wear good clothes to make a good Senator, nor to be a good testotaller to make a good Representative. The Legislature of Wisconsin does not meet until next week.

MINNESOTA.

Here the fight is hot and furious between the Hon. Alexander Ramsey, the present incumbent, and ex-Representative Ignatius Donnelly, who aims to displace Ramsey and occupy his pleasant seat himself. The chances are against Donnelly, for the reason that he has made himself conspicuous in a hand to hand conflict with E. B. Washburne, Grant's right hand man.

MISSOURI.

There is a triangular contest in this State for the successorship to Mr. Henderson, if he is to be succeeded at all, and he is likely to be. The well known German radical red republican, Carl Schurz, is the most prominent candidate, and as what the late rebels called the "damned Dutch," contributed largely to keep Missouri in the Union it is not improbable their patriotism may be rewarded by the choice of Mr. Schurz, essentially their representative man, to the proud position of United States Senator. Representative Loan, however, aspires to the honor and will make a hearty tussle for it.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The aspirants for the mantle of Mr. Van Winkle are almost too numerous to mention, and as the election does not occur until week after next it is idle to speculate upon who will or who will not be the successful man, there are so many slips between the cup and the lip.

NEBRASKA

chooses a Senator in place of Hon. Thomas W. Tipton, republican. Things look as if they would be "Tip and Tip," although it is somewhat difficult to predict what may turn up.

NEVADA

elects a successor to Hon. William M. Stewart. He will, of course, be a republican.

ELECTED TO THE INCOMING SENATE.

Of the eight new Senators already elected two are now members of the Senate, and are chosen for new terms. These are Edmunds, of Vermont, and Sprague, of Rhode Island, both republicans. Abijah Gilbert, of Florida, republican, has also been chosen to succeed A. S. Welch, likewise a republican. Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, republican, has been elected in place of Dixon, democrat; and Brownlow, republican, of Tennessee, in place of Patterson, also a democrat. On the other hand, the Hon. Allen G. Thurman, democrat, has been chosen by the Legislature of Ohio to succeed Wade, republican; and Eugene Casserly, also a democrat, is to take the seat of John Conness, of California, a republican. Maryland has also chosen William T. Hamilton in place of William Pinkney Whyte, both democrats. So far the new elections leave the political character of the Senate the same as before—namely, 52 republicans, 12 democrats.

SKETCHES OF THE FORTY-SEVEN JACOBINS IN CONGRESS.

The following sketches are those of the forty-seven radical Representatives in Congress who voted against repealing the Tenure of Office bill:—

OAKES AMES, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. Ames is now serving his third term in Congress. He was born in Eastport, Bristol county, Mass., and is a manufacturer by profession. For two years he was a member of the Executive Council of his native State, and in 1866 was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention, which met to glorify radicalism and exalt carpet-bagging.

SAMUEL M. ARNELL, OF TENNESSEE.

This noble Roman, that can't trust Grant, was born in that "Switzerland of America" East Tennessee. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and he was a loyalist during the recent rebellion. His property suffered somewhat from the Confederate army, and in return for patriotic sacrifices he was elected a member of the Tennessee Legislature, and in 1865 advocated the passage of the constitutional amendment. Those lucky mortals who are allowed to vote in Tennessee elected him to the Thirty-ninth and inflicted him upon the Fortieth Congress. Mr. Arnell is a "regular stunner" when he makes a speech denouncing rebels and others who do not agree with him.

DELOS R. ASHLEY, OF NEVADA.

This distinguished individual is a veteran office-holder. We are unable to state where "he saw the light," but first hear of him in Monroe, Mich., where his young idea was taught how to shoot. He turned up next in California as a district attorney, next as a member of the Assembly, then as a State Senator, and finally as State Treasurer. Panting for "fresh fields and pastures new," he carpet-bagged to Nevada, and that infant State, with a lack of discretion so characteristic of youth, sent him to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. Not having been returned to the next Congress, however, he is not likely to give the President elect much trouble.

JENU BAKER, OF ILLINOIS.

Mr. Baker is a native of Kentucky and citizen of Illinois, in which State he has practised law for quite a number of years. He was elected a member to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, but having been mercilessly slaughtered, or having declined a renomination, he will retire next March, and the House of Representatives that knew him for four years shall know him no more forever.

JOHN BEATTY, OF OHIO.

This gentleman is a native of Sandusky city, Ohio, and a banker by profession. He was a Presidential elector in 1860. Soon after the rebellion broke out he entered the Union army, distinguished himself in several battles and eventually became a brigadier general of volunteers. In 1864 he retired from the service, and in January, 1868, was elected to fill the unexpired term of C. C. Hamilton, who was killed by his insane son. General Beatty is a member elect to the next Congress.

JOHN F. BENJAMIN, OF MISSOURI.

The charming, effective and highly loyal policy of disfranchising some 5,000 voters in the Eighth district of Missouri has sent Mr. Benjamin to Congress for two terms already and elected him to the Forty-first Congress. He was born in Onondago county, New York, lived three years in Texas; went to Missouri in 1848 and engaged in the practice of law. In 1851 he became a legislator, in 1856 a Presidential elector and in 1861 a Union soldier. He rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel and then resigned to become a provost marshal. He was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1864 and was soon after elected to Congress. It will console all loyal hearts to know that this anti-Granter is no relative of Judah P. Benjamin, the ex-rebel Secretary of State.

JACOB BENTON, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Mr. Benton was born in Vermont and is a lawyer. He moved to New Hampshire in 1843; has been a member of the State Legislature; was a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1860, and is now finishing his first term in Congress.

THOMAS BOLES, OF ARKANSAS.

On the 16th of July, 1857, the first cries of an infant "might have been" heard on a farm near Clarksville, Johnson county, Arkansas. Those cries arose from Thomas Boles. He is a lawyer by profession; was Deputy Sheriff and Deputy Clerk of the Yell county Court in 1859–60. During the rebellion he was loyal to the government and a captain in the Union army. He became an Arkansas judge in 1865 and a Representative to Congress in 1868. Mr. Boles is a member of that small band of patriots popularly known at home as "scalawags."

HENRY P. H. BROMWELL, OF ILLINOIS.

Among the anti-repeal-the-Tenure-of-Office-bill names is that of this Representative. He is a son of "My Maryland," and was born in 1823. In 1836, after a residence of seven years in Ohio, he went with his father to Illinois, there obtained a good education and was admitted to the bar in 1853. Being of a sanguinary cast of mind he founded at Vandalia a newspaper which he called the *Age of Steam and Fire*, and which he edited from 1852 to 1854. It grew rusty and fell to pieces from lack of fuel. Mr. Bromwell has been a county judge (1853), Presidential elector (1860), and in 1864 was sent to Congress. In 1866 he was re-elected, but last year his constituents kindly relieved him of the harassing duties of a Representative.

RALPH P. BUCKLAND, OF OHIO.

Mr. Buckland was born in Massachusetts in 1812, during which same year his parents removed to Ohio. He was educated at Kenyon College and was admitted to the bar in 1837. He was a member of the Ohio State Senate from 1855 to 1859. He served first as a colonel and next as a brigadier general during the rebellion. While in the field he was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was re-elected in 1866. Mr. Buckland was a delegate to the Philadelphia "Black and Tan" Convention, held in 1866, and to the "Soldiers' Convention" held at Pittsburg. He ceases to be a member of Congress when his present term expires.

JOHN CHARLES CHURCHILL, OF NEW YORK.

This member of Congress, from one of the rural districts of this State, is a native of Clinton county. He was educated in Vermont, and is a lawyer. Mr. Churchill has been District Attorney for Oswego county and County Judge of the same county. He we first elected to the Fortieth Congress, and is a member elect to the Forty-first.

COLUMBUS DELANO, OF OHIO.

This pious pillar of the Protestant Episcopal Church is a native of Vermont. He moved to Ohio when a boy, studied law, among other things, and became famous as a criminal lawyer. In 1844 he was elected to the Twenty-ninth Congress. In 1860 was a delegate to the Chicago Convention; in 1861 became Commissary General of Ohio. He was elected to Congress in 1863, re-elected in 1864, and beaten in 1866 by General George W. Morgan, whose seat he successfully contested. Mr. Delano lives in a Congressional district that has become largely democratic, so that he will not give General Grant any trouble. We must not omit to mention that he has unsuccessfully sought quite a number of offices, and that he is now an extensive farmer and banker.

JACOB H. ELA, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Mr. Ela is a native of the Granite State. A journalist by profession, he fell from his high estate when he became a politician. He filled quite a number of offices under the State government; was United States Marshal from 1861 to 1866. During the following year he was elected to the Fortieth Congress, and Heaven only knows what his future fate will be.

JOHN F. FARNSWORTH, OF ILLINOIS.

Born in the township of Eaton, Lower Canada, March 27, 1820; removed with his father to the West when a boy, and was self-educated; adopted the profession of law, and, having settled in Illinois, was elected a Representative from that State to the Thirty-fifth Congress, serving as a member of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions. He was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and in 1862 to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the Committee on Military Affairs. In 1861 he took part in the war for the Union as a colonel of volunteers, and was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth, and is a member-elect to the Forty-first Congress.

ORANGE FERRISS, OF NEW YORK.

This stern checker of Presidential patronage is a native of New York. He was educated in Vermont, and is a lawyer. Has been Surrogate and Judge of Warren county, and in 1866 was elected to the Fortieth Congress. Re-elected to the Forty-first. He is not thought quite capable of setting the Potomac on fire or of terrifying General Grant.

JOHN R. FRENCH, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, REPRESENTING NORTH CAROLINA.

This illustrious carpet-bagger hails from New Hampshire, where he edited the *Herald of Freedom*; but as that delightful sheet did not offer sufficient advantages he removed to Palmesville, Ohio, and became editor of the *Press*. Soon after the rebellion broke out Mr. French, in the ardor of his patriotism, dashed aside the pen, took up the vouchers and became a paymaster in the Union army. On the return of peace he was sent to North Carolina as a tax commissioner; and as the benighted traitors of that State deserved punishment he was sent to the Fortieth Congress as an illustration of how treason can be made odious. Mr. French, of New Hampshire and Ohio, will not represent North Carolina in the next Congress.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, OF OHIO.

General Garfield is a native of Ohio, a graduate of William's College, Massachusetts, and a lawyer by profession. His first political appearance was as a member of the Ohio State Senate, in 1859. At the outbreak of the rebellion he entered the service as colonel of a volunteer regiment, served with credit and became a brigadier general. He was first elected to Congress in 1862, but before taking his seat was appointed a major general of volunteers for gallant conduct at the battle of Chicamauga. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, and is a member elect to the Forty-first. General Garfield represents the Nineteenth district of Ohio, the most hopelessly radical constituency in America. Ben Wade lives in his district. It is currently reported that a nigger is considered there several pegs better than a white man.

ABNER C. HARDING, OF ILLINOIS.

A native of Connecticut, educated in New York and legal practitioner in Oneida county, of this State, for several years, Mr. Harding first blessed Illinois with his presence when, tired of law, he took to agriculture. He managed farms in that State for twenty-five years, spending his leisure time in the Constitutional Convention (1848) and the State Legislature (1848–9 and 50). He then engaged in the management of railroads; entered the Union army in 1862, became a colonel and brigadier general, served with distinction and was elected a representative to the Thirty-ninth Congress. Re-elected in 1866, Mr. Harding was allowed to retire at the election for Congressmen last year. The light of his countenance will no more shine in the halls of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM HIGBY, OF CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Higby is a native of New York; was educated in Vermont and is a lawyer by profession. He emigrated to California in 1850, became District Attorney of Calaveras county in 1853, member of the State Senate in 1862 and Representative to the Thirty-eighth Congress in 1863. He was re-elected in 1864 and 1866. Last year the nominating convention ignored his claims to do service for his country any longer, and consequently William Higby ceases to be a Congressman next March. Of such is the kingdom of politics.

THOMAS A. JENCKES, OF RHODE ISLAND.

Providence (the city of that name in Rhode Island) is the place where Mr. Jenckes was born in 1818. At Brown University he was educated, and, after studying law, practised his profession until 1863, when he was elected a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress. He has served ever since, and will remain in the House for at least two years longer, being a member elect to the Forty-first Congress.

WILLIAM H. KELSEY, OF NEW YORK.

Among the multitudinous lawyers whom Providence in his inscrutable wisdom permitted to vote that General Grant should not have the power of removing obnoxious postmasters at his will and pleasure is the Hon. W. H. Kelsey, one of the rural representatives from this State. He was born at Smyrna, in 1812. After becoming Surrogate and District Attorney of Livingston county (1840–50) he was elected to the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses. He then gave way to another member, but reappeared in 1866, when he was elected to the Fortieth Congress and re-elected to the Forty-first.

BETHUEL M. KITCHEN, OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. Kitchen was born in the Pan Handle, and is a farmer by occupation. He was a member of the Virginia Legislature in 1861–2; was elected to Congress in 1863, but was not admitted to his seat. He became a member of the West Virginia State Senate in 1864, and was elected a Representative to the Fortieth Congress in 1866. The best of deeds being those done in secret, Mr. Kitchen may have clandestinely done something worthy of his name; but its commission is unknown to the world. Last year his constituents elected another man to fill his place. Thus the Forty-first Congress will be without a Kitchen.

ADDISON H. LAFLIN, OF NEW YORK.

Lee, Berkshire county, Mass., produced this distinguished man in 1823. He is not a lawyer, being engaged in the manufacture of paper. In 1857 the Senate of New York, to which State he removed in 1844, was graced with his presence; in 1864 the Thirty-ninth Congress greeted him, and in 1865 he greeted the Fortieth Congress. Being a member elect to the Forty-first Congress it is hard to predict what his future will be.

HORACE MAYNARD, OF TENNESSEE.

The Eagle of East Tennessee ignores the claims of the President elect to the confidence of loyal men. Horace Maynard, born in Massachusetts, transplanted to the mountains of Brownlow's dominions, does not wish the Tenure of Office law repealed. Mr. Maynard is a professor of mathematics and a lawyer. He has held numerous State offices in Tennessee and was a member of the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses. During the rebellion he remained loyal to the government and was driven from his home by the rebels. On the return of peace he was elected to the Thirty-ninth, re-elected to the Fortieth and is a member elect of the Forty-first Congress. The term "eagle" has been applied to him because when he makes a speech he "soars."

DENNIS M'CARTHY, OF NEW YORK.

This gentleman is a native of the Empire State and a manufacturer of salt. It is not known whether he has got himself into a pickle by his recent vote. In 1846 he was member of the State Assembly and in 1853 Mayor of Syracuse. He has also held other local offices. Mr. McCarthy was first elected to Congress in 1866 and was re-elected last year to serve for two years longer. Mr. McCarthy has been one of the most quiet Representatives in the House—so quiet, in fact, that it is doubtful if many persons were aware of his being a member.

SAMUEL M'KEE, OF KENTUCKY.

On the 4th of November, 1853, Samuel McKee was born in Kentucky. His early life was spent in working on a farm, going to school and becoming a lawyer. From 1862 to 1864 he served as a captain in the Union army, was taken prisoner and languished in Libby Prison for thirteen months. In 1865 he was elected a Representative to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and in 1867 was defeated by John D. Young by some 1,500 majority. He successfully contested the election on the ground that ex-Confederates voted for Young, and Congress, believing that if even he was not legally elected he ought to have been, turned Young out and let McKee in. He was a delegate to the "Loyalist Convention" in 1866.

ULYSSES MERCUR, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. Mercur is a native of Pennsylvania and a lawyer by profession. His first political appearance was as Presidential elector in 1860. In October, 1861, he was elected a Judge of the Thirteenth judicial district of Pennsylvania for a term of ten years, but resigned in 1864 to become a Representative to the Thirty-ninth Congress. He was re-elected in 1866, and is a member elect to the Forty-first Congress. Thus Ulysses Mercur has a chance to harass his great namesake for at least two years (P. P.)

WILLIAM MOORE, OF NEW JERSEY.

The life of Mr. Moore has been a busy one. He is a native of Pennsylvania and the recipient of a common school education. His business pursuits have been varied. At one time a farm laborer, at another clerking in a country store; then engaged in mercantile pursuits in Atlantic county, New Jersey, next agent of the Weymouth Iron Works; subsequently a shipbuilder. In all of these pursuits he appears to have become eligible to adorn the bench, for he was twice elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Atlantic county. His fame having spread he was, in 1866, elected a member to Congress, and in 1868 was honored by a re-election.

JAMES KENNEDY MOORHEAD, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The unkindest cut of all was when Mr. Moorhead voted not to repeal the Tenure of Office bill. He, like the President elect, was a tanner in his youth. Leaving leather alone he took to ditching; became a canal contractor and originated a canal packet passenger line. In 1836 he removed to Pittsburg and took an active part in improving the navigation of the Monongahela river; established the Union Cotton Factory; was an adjutant general of volunteers, and finally president of several telegraph companies. In 1859 Mr. Moorhead was elected to the House of Representatives, in which he has served ever since. Upon the expiration of the present Congress he retires to private life.

DANIEL J. MORRELL, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The past history of Mr. Morrell is very barren. He was born in Maine, received a common school education, removed to Philadelphia in 1836 and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1855, when he became an iron manufacturer at Johnstown. Except serving in his town council he does not appear to have held any office until 1866, when he was elected to the Fortieth Congress. Mr. Morrell was re-elected last October for another term.

JAMES MULLINS, OF TENNESSEE.

When in the course of human events a great man appears in the world we pay homage to his genius. Great is Mullins! A native of Tennessee, county sheriff and colonel of militia, he first became distinguished as a devoted Unionist who fled from the bloodthirsty rebels into the Union lines. He became a staff officer, participating in several engagements. After grim-visaged war had smoothed her wrinkled front Mullins returned to civil life. He was a delegate to the Nashville State Convention in 1865 and the same year became Speaker of the Tennessee House of Representatives. In 1867 he was elected to the Fortieth Congress and soon became noted for his oratorical powers, which are simply tremendous. An ungrateful convention, ignoring Mullins, put up another candidate last fall, who got beaten by a democrat. Of course this truly great man will not be a Representative after next March; but if Grant does not act as he wishes won't Tennessee ring with his eloquence. To his credit be it said that Mr. Mullins can outtalk any member of the House and can say less in more words than any man in the United States. He is a devoted patriot, hating rebels unto the third and fourth generations with a pious animosity.

JOSEPH P. NEWSHAM, OF SOMEWHERE, REPRESENTING LOUISIANA.

The biographers have failed to discover Mr. Newsham's native place. He shone as a member of the Louisiana Reconstruction Convention in 1868, rose to meridian as a member of the Fortieth Congress and sinks to rest next March. May he sleep sweetly in political oblivion!

SYDNEY PERHAM, OF MAINE.

Mr. Perham is a native of Maine, and is a farmer and teacher by occupation. He has held several offices under the State, and in 1856 was a Presidential elector. In 1862 he was elected a representative to Congress, and has served ever since. He is not a member of the Forty-first Congress.

FREDERICK A. PIKE, OF MAINE.

For several years Mr. Pike was a member of the Maine Legislature. He is a lawyer by profession, and was first elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress. Next March his fourth term in the House expires, when he returns to private life.

LUKE P. POLAND, OF VERMONT.

For many years Mr. Poland has been a prominent politician of Vermont. He is a lawyer by profession, and has held numerous offices in his native State. He has been register of probate and prosecuting attorney for Lamoille county; member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1843; a judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont in 1848, which last position he held by annual election until 1865, when he was appointed to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Jacob Collamer. He was a delegate to the "Loyalists' Convention" in 1866, and during the same year was elected a representative to Congress, he having failed to secure an election to the Senate. Mr. Poland has been re-elected to the Forty-first Congress.

DANIEL POLSLEY, OF WEST VIRGINIA.

This Jacobincal member is a native of Virginia and formerly a lawyer by profession, but now engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was loyal during the rebellion; was the first Lieutenant Governor of West Virginia, and upon the expiration of his term was elected a judge of the Circuit Court. In 1866 he became a member of Congress, and upon the expiration of his term returns to private life.

THEODORE M. POMEROY, OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Pomeroy is a lawyer, and was at one time District Attorney for Cayuga county and a member of the State Assembly. He was elected a member to the Thirty-seventh Congress and re-elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congress. Grateful for his past services his constituents last year gave him permission to retire to private life on the expiration of his present term, which he will probably do amid the plaudits of the multitude.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK, OF OHIO.

Probably the most prominent of those members who voted against the repeal of the Tenure of Office law is Mr. Schenck. He is not a German, as many persons imagine, but a native of Warren county, Ohio, where he was born in 1809. In 1831 he was admitted to the bar and in 1840 elected to the State Legislature, serving for three years. Mr. Schenck was elected to Congress in 1843 and served four terms, when President Fillmore appointed him Minister to Brazil. On his return he engaged extensively in the railway business. On the outbreak of the rebellion he entered the Union army, serving as a brigadier and major general. In 1862 he was elected to Congress and has served ever since. Last fall, after a desperate contest, he defeated Mr. Vallandigham by 475 majority. Mr. Schenck has been a prominent politician for many years and, although not a man of extraordinary ability, possesses some influence in the House of Representatives. He is very radical in politics.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS, OF INDIANA.

A native of Martinsburg, Va., Mr. Shanks removed to Indiana while a youth and there studied law. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1853–4, and in 1860 was elected a Representative to Congress, and has ever since served in the House. During the rebellion he visited the battle field of Bull Run as a spectator, but subsequently became a participant and returned to Washington in good order, if even a little precipitately. He also served on the staff of General Fremont until December, 1861, when he resumed his seat. Mr. Shanks was re-elected to Congress last fall, and will, consequently, serve during the first two years of General Grant's administration.

SAMUEL SHELLABARGER, OF OHIO.

This gentleman is a native of Ohio and a lawyer. In 1852–3 he was a member of the State Legislature and was elected a Representative to the Thirty-seventh Congress. He did not serve in the next house, but was re-elected in 1864 and again in 1866. This is his last term, another radical having been chosen to represent his district.

WILLIAM B. STOKES, OF TENNESSEE.

It is a singular fact of the eight members from Tennessee five voted against repealing the Tenure of Office law. The subject of this sketch is a native of North Carolina, but has lived in the mountains of East Tennessee the greater portion of his life. He has been a Representative and Senator in the Legislature of Tennessee and was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress from that State. When the rebellion broke out he first announced his purpose of joining it. Subsequently he recanted, became a devoted loyalist and served in the Union army. In 1865 he was elected a Representative to the Thirty-ninth Congress and has since held his seat. Last fall he was re-elected to serve for the term ending in 1871. As a politician Mr. Stokes is terrible. He received but a limited education when young, and his oratory is not as ornate as that of Mr. Sumner. But his eloquence is electric in its effect. It convulses and astounds the audience. Mr. Stokes uses plain language, sometimes remarkably plain. His denunciations of rebels are awful to listen to. He has made his mark before, and in a contest with General Grant he will make it again. Mr. Stokes aspires to a seat in the United States Senate.

JOHN PAFFE, OF NEBRASKA.

Mr. Paffe is a native of Indiana and a lawyer. After a brief residence in Illinois he emigrated to Nebraska, and in 1858–9 became a member of the Territorial Legislature. In 1860 he was elected to the Territorial Council, and in 1862 raised a regiment of cavalry and did good service against the Indians. In 1866 he was elected the first Representative from the State of Nebraska, and last fall was re-elected for the term ending March, 1871.

JOHN THIMBLE, OF TENNESSEE.

One of the members of Congress from Tennessee who hold their seats by means of the most shameful system of disfranchisements ever known is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Tennessee during the year 1812. He is a lawyer, and has held numerous offices, having been Attorney General for the Nashville district; member of the State Legislature for a number of years, besides holding minor offices. He remained loyal to the government during the rebellion, and in 1862 was appointed District Attorney for Middle Tennessee by Mr. Lincoln, but resigned in 1864. In 1866 he was elected to Congress, and on the expiration of his term next March retires to private life.

CHARLES UPSON, OF MICHIGAN.

This is the last term in Congress of Mr. Upson, another radical having been elected to represent his district. He is a native of Connecticut and has lived in Michigan since 1845, holding several offices under the government of that State. He was elected a representative to the Thirty-eighth Congress and re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. Mr. Upson has never made any reputation as a member, and is probably one of the least known of public men in the country.

HAMILTON WARD, OF NEW YORK.

This makes the seventh and last sketch of New York members who virtually voted a want of confidence in the incoming administration. Mr. Ward is a native of Herkimer county and is a lawyer by profession. He has been District Attorney of Allegheny county, and in 1864 was elected a Representative to Congress. Since then he has been re-elected at the expiration of every term, and is at present member elect of the Forty-first Congress. During the war Mr. Ward was actively engaged in raising and organizing State troops under an appointment of the Governor. He is another of the very little known members of the House.

MARTIN WELKER, OF OHIO.

Mr. Welker was born in Ohio during the year 1819. When a young man he engaged in mercantile pursuits, but subsequently studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas from 1846 to 1851; a Judge of the Common Pleas from 1851 to 1856, and during the following year was elected Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, declining a renomination upon the expiration of his term. During the rebellion he served as a judge advocate general on the staff of the Governor of Ohio, and was also Assistant Adjutant General of the State for some time. In 1864 he was elected to Congress, and is now completing his second term. Mr. Welker is a member elect of the next Congress.

BENJAMIN F. WHITTEMORE, OF MASSACHUSETTS, REPRESENTING SOUTH CAROLINA.

This incorruptible patriot was born in Massachusetts, and is, or was, a teacher of the Gospel. Soon after the close of the rebellion this holy man, in a spirit of martyrdom, decided upon visiting the benighted regions of South Carolina, so that intelligence, civilization and virtue should burst upon and bless the inhabitants of the Palmetto State. In the capacity of an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau the reverend gentleman went among the heathens of the South and there prayed eternal happiness and prosperity to the niggers and fire, brimstone and damnation to the whites. The niggers, with an acuteness far superior to that ever exhibited by the people of Massachusetts, discovered so many evidences of genius in this truly loyal and sanctified man that they elected him a member of Congress. Delighted with his success in legislative halls, the happy nigs have re-elected the reverend gentleman, who will doubtless lose no opportunity of impressing upon General Grant the patent fact that to obtain his support rebels must be buried deep beneath the ground, as the saint once piously wished they all were. This is the history of a carpet-bagger. Selah!

CONCLUSION.

It is worthy of remark, that of the forty-seven Jacobins who placed themselves on the record as lacking confidence in General Grant's coming administration nearly one half cease to be members of Congress on the expiration of their terms next March.

SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.

A collection of autographs, belonging to the late Mr. Charles Brunet, was recently sold in Paris, among which were the following precious documents:—Sixty-two letters from J. B. Dubos, historian and critic, who was born at Beauvais in 1670 and died in 1742, which realized $116; three letters from Daniel Elsevier, the celebrated Dutch typographer, who was born in 1626 and died in 1680, for $30; sixty-seven letters from the celebrated English philosopher John Locke, born in 1632 and died in 1704, for $383; sixty-two letters from J. J. Rousseau to the Countess d'Epinay, 1754 to 1758, for $233; the "Mémoires of the Countess d'Epinay," original manuscript, for $149.

DEATH OF A FREEDMAN 110 YEARS OLD.—Died, in Winnsboro, some day last week, Cicero Mushat, a native African, supposed to have been 110 years old. He remained until death with his former owner, Mr. J. S. Stewart. He said some time ago that freedom had not made a fool of him, as it had in the case of most negroes, for he had been free before, and was born free in Africa. During the last year (1868) of his life, by unceasing industry to the day of his death, he made two bales of cotton, doing all of the hoeing and picking; also twenty bushels of corn—more, therefore, than many younger men in their prime.—*Winnsboro (S. C.) News.*

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The Bench Declining to Enforce the Present Oppressive Landlord and Tenant Law—No Writs of Ejectment from the Court of General Sessions or the Marine Court—How the Law Operates and Upon Whom.

The action of the new incumbent of the office of City Judge, Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., in announcing his determination not to entertain applications for warrants for the dispossession of tenants under what are familiarly known to the legal profession as "summary proceedings," has excited considerable comment, and elicited some criticism and a larger amount of commendation, not only among the profession but the community in general. The many hardships resulting from the eviction of tenants from and the restoration of possession of premises to landlords, under these proceedings, have been many times the subject of much condemnation, and numerous efforts have been made for the repeal or modification of the more rigorous features of the law.

The statute was enacted for the purpose of affording to owners of property a summary method of recovering possession of their premises where the tenant has neglected or omitted to pay the rent due or continues to hold possession of the premises after the term of his lease has expired without permission of the owner or agent. In respect to the officers by whom this "remedy" may be administered the law is not quite so clear as it might be. It provides that the delinquent lessee "may be removed from such premises by any judge of the county courts of the county," &c., "or in the city of New York by the Mayor, Recorder and Justice of the Marine Court, or any one of the justices of the district courts of the city of New York," &c. The Laws of 1863, chapter 189, page 328, modifies the latter clause quoted above so as to confer the power upon the justice of the district in which the premises are situated and revokes the jurisdiction over the entire city which they formerly possessed. The act of the Legislature of 1850 creating the office of City Judge for the city of New York provides that the incumbent shall hold office for four years, and that all judicial powers vested by law in the Recorder are conferred upon the City Judge, and he is required to discharge concurrently all judicial duties imposed on him. This act, of course, did not abolish the office of Recorder, which was pre-existent. Whether, therefore, the law makes it incumbent upon the City Judge does not fully appear, inasmuch as the statute governing the "dispossess process," enacted prior to the creation of his office, provides that its powers "may" be administered by the Recorder, while the act of 1850 vests in the City Judge all judicial powers vested in the Recorder and clothes him also with the concurrent exercise of all judicial duties imposed on him. The authority, being "judicial," is necessarily, according to the usual interpretation of that term, a discretionary power.

One thing, however, is certain in connection with the question, and