THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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Daily Appeal.

THE LATE GEN. ROBERT BUTLER.

The Tallahassee Floridian, of the 21st inst., publishes the following obituary, by Gen. Call, of the late Gen. Robert Butler:

A good man has fallen—a brave soldier and true citizen has ceased. General Robert Butler, the adjutant-general of Gen. Jackson's army, is no more! He lived honored and beloved—he died mourned and lamented.

A native of Pennsylvania, he was born on the 19th of December, 1766. His life was peaceful and full of usefulness to his country. He lived long and died in peace. His house was the home of hospitality. His door was ever open to the friend and stranger, and his board and his heart ever received them with generous and graceful courtesy. His decline was slow, but constant and progressive. He bore up as long as possible against the fatal blow he feared if not. It had no terrors for him; and when it came, he met it with the greatest fortitude, the faith and hope of the Christian, and the calm resignation of the Christian.

While his spirit yet lingered in its flight from earth, and his only survivor son had over him in the sweet, watching the slow ebbing of his life, he said: "When I was gone, the Masons will take me from you." While he was dying they were working and closing the Grand Lodge of Florida, at his last annual communication; but the gavel of the Grand Master called them to a mourn before the next meeting. In the evening, they proceeded to the late beautiful residence of their venerable past grand master, near the shore of lake Jackson, attended by a vast concourse of mourning friends and citizens a bier, and as the funeral train passed through the city, the sorrowful day, in the midst of a cloudy overcast rain, he was buried by the side of his wife, as tenderly loved in life. (the sister of Mrs. General Jackson.) It was indeed a mournful and impressive scene. Every heart was filled with sorrow, every eye was dimmed with tears. After the rites of the church had been performed—when the last funeral honors of masonry had been paid—when the emblematic tools which and sprig of acacia had been dropped in the grave—the grand orator, at the request of the grand master, delivered the following brief address:

BROTHERS AND FELLOWS: A sad event has called us together. We meet on a day of sorrow—we meet at the open grave. A note, grand and true, has fled. I have known him in all the relations of a long and esteemed life. I have known his many virtues. Most of you have known him many of you have shared his friendship and his hospitality; all have known his distinguished merit; but I have known his heart. He was the friend of my youth. Our acquaintance was long and intimate. He had a heart as true as brother, in the field my companion in arms, in the wilderness he was my messmate. We have shared the same tent, the same bed, the same blanket. Sawyers

Descended from an illustrious race, his family tradition is prized in James Butler, Duke of Ormond, a distinguished statesman of England, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in the reign of Charles II. had the highest patent of nobility in his family escutcheon was the grant of Pontefract to the five brave brothers. His sires and kinsmen have shed our own soil, and were known on many glorious battle-fields in our own war of the revolution. One of these heroic brothers was the father of our departed friend. They all passed the fiery ordeal of the revolution—all lived to see liberty won, independence established, peace restored to our happy country. Nature has recorded and tradition has let down, from those who saw and knew them, the story of these noble men, their fame to the knowledge of posterity.

Will I remember in my mind, a veteran sergeant of General Butler's brigade, and Col. Butler's aide-de-camp, Major Call, for services of that terrible and disastrous battle, in which St. Clair was defeated by the confederated Indian bands, and which covered our whole frontier with mourning. Three of our brave brothers were in the fray of that disastrous battle—Gen. General Robert Butler fell, Col. Thomas Butler, the renowned father of him we mourn, fell mortally wounded, but fatal wound, and was borne from the bloody field and saved from the exulting hatchet of the savages by his wounded brother, Capt. Edward Butler. I see the Colonel, as he was finished from the brave soldiers who will be to give an account of his domestic life. He spoke of the Butlers to the soldiers and of his grandfather's kindness to him. Butler, a Butler himself, he was a better in himself that drew back the arrow."

Our lamented friend inherited all the brave and high spirited qualities of his ancestors. His boyhood was spent in service, where his gallant father held command. He received a practical and useful education, which enabled him to become a useful member of society at the commencement of the war of 1812, he entered our army. He served with distinction under Harrison in the North, and with Jackson in the South. He was present at the battle of the Thames, where Proctor was defeated and Tecumseh slain. He was distinguished on every field of New Orleans. He was one of the gallant band of the 23d of January, the well-fought night battle on the left bank of the Mississippi, where the enemy was routed and driven from the field. He was engaged in the battle of Talladega, that gallant and glorious battle, where Tecumseh and Chilli-mac-hee-hee were wounded—where the war chieftains of Wellington, who in the war of the Peninsula, had been the survivors of the bloody field of Badajos and Ciudad, were defeated. Further the whole plain covered with the wounded and the dead. He served in the campaign of 1814, in Florida and was present at the capture of St. Marks, Pensacola and Barancas.

In 1821, he retired from the army, and accepted and executed with the high trust and commission to represent his Government in conjunction from the Spanish authorities St. Augustine and all East Florida under the flag and dominion of Spain.

In 1822, he was appointed surveyor general of Florida. He was the pioneer of the wilderness. He was the first surveyor, he directed the first line marked out the first road through our forests. Long he held this important office. He superintended the survey of all Middle, West, and a portion of East Florida, and the archives of the Surveyor General's office long bear evidence of the ability and the skill with which its duties were performed.

True and faithful in every trust, his abilities and his services were always discharged by the same unbending rule of propriety which directed his official fidelity to the Government.

As husband, father and brother, he was exemplary in the tenderness and warmth of his affections. As a friend he was true and sincere. Frankness was his frank in manner, firm and inflexible in all his principles, but able in all his actions, and yet so refined in sensibilities so tender and kind in his sympathies and affections, the sudden tear would flow at the sight of a fellow creature in sorrow. As a Mason, he was enthusiastic and full of zeal. If not the first Grand Master, he was the Nestor of the Grand Lodge of Florida. It was his energy, his zeal, his intelligence and his purse which rallied it into being. He afterwards presided over it with a dignity and propriety honorable to him and useful to the fraternity.

But he is gone to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns. He has left us—he has left us—he has left us—the last day on earth has closed. His body has subsided in the open grave, but they cry unto it, it is a fond belief, a cheering hope, that this is not the end of Robert Butler. The mortal remains will soon return to the dust from which they sprang, but the spirit, the immortal spirit, which can never, never die, has ascended in glory to the God who gave it.

Let us then, cease to mourn. Let us not be wail mortality. Let us rather rejoice that he is relieved from the pains and afflictions of this world, and the conflictings of this earth to rejoice with the blest in heaven. I have wept over him this day. I was that I loved him while living to the friend of my youth, the companion of my manhood, the brother of my age, and not that I fear his present or his future eternity. He lived the Mason; he died the Christian's death; and we may indeed be happy in his behalf, the pleasing thought here, that he is now rejoicing with angels above, and receiving at the Eastern hands the promised reward of a well-spent life.

The will of God is accomplished, and now, we brethren our work is merely done.

The grand chorale then closed the solemn and mournful scene by a Gregorian in unison, and the assemblage friends retired, each seemingly indulging the consoling reflection that they had performed a sacred duty to pay to the last respect and the last honors at the grave of the lamented dead.

R. K. CALL.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Times, Dec 29.

We were not wrong in supposing that the exclamation for "John Brown's memory would speedily die out, and that the energies of the Abolitionists would cause a revulsion of feeling in favor of the South. By the present mail we learn that the excitement is much lessened at the Businesses, and they themselves seem to be not a little ashamed of their proceedings. The capitol of Massachusetts was, on Saturday, the scene of a demonstration in favor of the Union, and the more sensible portion of the citizens had an opportunity of protesting against the follies of their children brethren. The tone of this meeting was patriotic and because as the speeches at Tremont Temple were the reverse. Mr. Everett, a man respected throughout the Union, delivered a speech which will, no doubt, produce a great effect in all parts of the republic. He showed the wickedness of Brown's attempt, recounted his bearers that the old man had long made and tried as a result, that he was aided by Abolitionist money, and supplied with Abolitionist guns and pikes; that his plan was well considered, inasmuch as he seized the Federal Arsenal in the heart of country, full of arms on occupying a good position; and that his enterprise only failed because the slaves were not ripe for insurrection, as they were represented to have been.

Mr. Everett then read extracts from the narrative of the result in S. Dunham, to show the horrors which non-security for few from such an outrage as Brown's would have, and the silent contrition have directed attention to the present state of the island as a proof of how little the world is likely to gain by the establishment of a negro commonwealth. He made the arguments which occurred themselves to every reflective man, he called upon the people of the North to throughout the system of guardianship which they have found toward the southern people, and to use all means to strengthen the Union which Abolitionist measures had endangered. The reception of Mr. Everett was most enthusiastic, and his eloquent appeal will no doubt produce the best effect both on his own neighbor

[illegible] united southerner.

In many other places meet held to express sympathy with abhorrence of such schemes as and his associates. In New Y

to to the same effect has been circulated and numerously signed, and there is no doubt that the feeling in the country will be such as to strengthen the Federal Government and the several Southern States against such malefactors for the future. In this result we must also cordially rejoice. Mr. Everett in his speech expressed apprehensions for the future of the Union, in which we should not have been inclined to share. But, as his experience and observation of the subject must have been very great, we must conclude that of late the party war has been carried on with a virulence which leads even people accustomed to American exaggeration to feel that there is danger; and, indeed, the attempt at Harper's Ferry must necessarily have brought new considerations into the controversy. Formerly, the North contented itself with attacking the planters in newspapers or speeches, and deeming away or giving shelter to their negroes; but now the Abolitionists have gone a step further, and the crusade is for the slaughter of the white people, and the wishful shunt of a half-caste republic, after the model of the Central American communities. The Virginians may hitherto have been contented to live under the same government as people who merely wrote at them and preached at them; but when it comes to revolution and murder, the case is widely different.

The States which produced Washington, Jefferson and Monroe, might be excused for declining to descend to the level of Hayti or Central America. Men of the purest English blood may well shrink from further their country into a region in comparison with which Mexico would be gentle and enlightened. But there are still more pressing considerations. After all, security of life and property is the great object of society, and the southern states now been called upon to decide whether they can, in justice to themselves, their wives and children, live under the same Federation with men who make no secret of their purpose to reduce the South by force of arms. It was believed in Boston that from John Brown's ashes armed men would spring to carry on the war for the liberation of the slaves. The people of the Frontier and Border States may be excused for taking these expressions literally, and demanding some guarantee that there shall not be metrical seizures of Federal arsenals, instigations of the negroes to murder, and tantalizement of misleading citizens by abolitionist bands. The Federal Union possesses the disengagement of one State with respect to another. Virginia and Kentucky have not met cordially together to protect them from invasion by their northern countrymen. It is not the duty of each State to defend itself against its neighbors, and when the necessity for such vigilance arises, the objects of the federation are gone. The southerners may well say that if they are to be menaced in their homes, they must have their own army and navy to protect themselves, and that however much they regret the disruption of a nation, which has existed in prosperity for upwards of a century, and that the necessity of self-preservation dictates this course.

It is for the whole body of honest and reflecting men throughout the United States to say whether this shall be the result of the union of the American people is of importance not only to themselves, but the world at large.

To Englishmen the spread of our language, our religion, and our laws, is a main object, of our laws and manners, no never cease to be an object of interest; nor can we decite success to the fanatics, who, in their wild dream of raising an inferior race, would imperil all that has been accomplished in the New World during two centuries of industry and genius. That the barbarous of masters in the Southern States may be lessened, that the slaves may receive education and moral instruction, and that ultimate slavery may be changed into a system by which the colored race shall enjoy personal liberty and the legal rights which are necessary for the preservation of life and property, we most heartily desire; but anything further we cannot join in seeking. Will might Mr. Everett ask, "Has any one, whose opinion is entitled to the slightest respect, ever undertaken to sketch out the details of a plan for effecting abolition at once by any benevolent measure that could be adopted? The abolitionists must be aware that if the Southern States turned into a mixed race, whites, blacks and mulattoes, being on terms of equality, and constantly intermarrying, the Anglo-Saxon race would have to yield to give to the Anglo-Saxon race in the New World the victory over the Spanish, it is that it has kept itself apart from the red and negro races, and helped, more constantly in the hands of men of European origin. It has been fully proved, not only on the American continent, but in our own colonies, that the existence of a race of half-castes and African tends, not to the elevation of the black, but the degradation of the white man. We cannot find any sympathy for those who would try in the United States the plan of a half caste Republic, and we trust that the Federal Government and the right thinking part of the community will protect the South from the repetition of such outrages as that at Harper's Ferry.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AS A WRITER.

In a letter from Paris to the *Evening Post*, Mr. Bigelow thus alludes to the Emperor's ability as a writer:

It is generally considered a dangerous thing for a man in high place to write much. If any statesman ever took all the risks of such a habit, the Emperor of France is the man; but he seems to strengthen himself by every new exposure of this kind. The French, with good reasons, are proud of his official communications, and the English gentleman asked M. Fould, one day, who it was that got up the Emperor's papers, they were so amazingly clever. "The Emperor himself," was the reply, "he is the ablest man in France; he can write such papers." But besides their ability they have to them another, perhaps, more important element of popularity, especially outside of France, namely, the confidence the public in his measures, for they bear a defiance to public opinion, a condescension which is flattering to those who are addressed, they are a token of his care for the happiness and welfare of the people; they recognize indirectly the principle that governments are intended for the benefit of the governed; the idea which, on a recommended by Fenelon to Louis XIV., for his guidance, led the Grand Monarque to say of him, after he had retired, "there goes one of the cleverest and most chivalrous men in France."

The only advantage which a representative government can pretend to over a despotism is the greater security afforded by the former, that the will of the people is taken into the making and to the administration of the laws. But if a despot could and would secure the same result it might be jushed whether there would be any real advantage to the people. Be it despot. But, though that is impossible, he may approximate to it; he may study, as the present sovereign of France does—most faithfully, I believe—to get at the wishes of his people, and, where they differ with his own, spare no pains to make them correspond. One of the methods for bringing about this correspondence is a very free use of his literary abilities, which are now conceded to be of the first order, and of an almost incredible versatility. You will find in the Times of last year a long conversation, purporting to have passed between a Frenchman and an Englishman, in reference to the matters of difference between the two countries, and the publication was authorized by the editorial columns of the Times to suppose that it is the report of an actual conversation held by the Emperor with some of their countrymen. It seems to be the prevailing impression of the London press that Mr. Cobden was the English interlocutor. This is a mistake; the conversation was dictated by the Emperor himself, his secretary, and sent to the Times. It was intended to embrace all the grounds of complaint that had been made, whether by the English press or by English statesmen, against the French, and to show that there was nothing in them that ought to give the country the least concern. Of course such an article, heralded as it was by the Emperor, would have had an immediate effect in quieting the anxiety alone not only of the English people, but of the capitalists of France, who dread trouble with England above all things.

But though, in military phrase, extending his lines and exposing himself in every direction; to-day making a speech, to-morrow writing a pamphlet, the Emperor may have had an idea, and the day after—perhaps every day—writing articles for the public journals, and on each and every occasion saying or doing something that shows the public opinion of the civilized world; but with all this he seems to grow stronger and stronger every day, his slightest utterances produce instant alliance throughout Europe, while the severity that he has condescended to employ the vulgar channels used by ordinary mortals for communicating and propagating his opinions (the stage and the press for example) seems to have the effect of the subjects as Peter the Great's skin building pillage in Holland was to his, and for the same reason. J. B.

A Storm on the Black Sea—Remarkable Escape.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* writes:

The passage through the Marmora into Constantinople is comparatively easy and safe, but in the Black Sea hundreds of vessels are wrecked every year, and in the late storm, a few days ago, twenty-one, several or eighty found-ered not far from the mouth of the Bosphorus. The entrance into the channel in tempestuous weather is rendered increasingly dangerous from a false entrance a short distance above the true one, into which many sailors are lured, dreaming hopefully of home and friends, while the ship and its crew rush on—not into the promised haven of safety, but with despairing shrieks and groans into the very jaws of death!

Many are the thrilling tales we have heard lately of the perils and sufferings of some of these shipwrecked seamen; but the miraculous preservation of an English women, wife of one of the captains lost in the Black Sea, deserves special notice:

The storm had been raging fearfully all day, but the Bosphorus was now in sight, and in two hours more they treated to ride the channel in safety. Delusive hope! An evening closed in the fury of the gale increased, and broke with violence over them; the howling winds struck fiercely against the naked poles; the groaning timbers bent before and bore patient of their prey, the wet deck with fractic speed upon the shore. A crash, a groan, and she lay quivering upon the rocks. The sailors threw themselves into the waves, better to face death and die in the encounter, than to await with shuddering soul his sure, remorseless grasp. The Captain told his wife to go below. Quickly she was down and changed her dress, putting on some clothing of her husband's, and then returned on deck and joined him and his brother. While they stood there, a large wave came and swept them both into eternity. Overcome with horror at finding herself the sole surviving being on that ship, she swooned away. For hours she lay unconscious, wedged in securely by some broken spars.

When [illegible] she [illegible] upon her [illegible] hope! In her berth again, with the moo beams playing through the window; but the next moment the awful truth revealed itself—it was daylight streaming through the bottom of the ship, and she was lying helpless in the forecastle, loosed from side to side by every wave that broke upon her! With a powerful effort she raised herself, and crawled on deck; crawled out on the masts which lay in the water stretched out towards land; let go her hold, and was borne by a friendly wave to shore! Here she was found by some of her husband's sailors, and carried into a hut, where lay men of all nations huddled together, torn and bleeding, some with broken arms and legs, others with deep and gaping wounds upon their bodies. With them she remained for several days, until an English gentleman, hearing of her situation, carried her to his house, and as soon as she was able to be moved, brought her to the city, bruised from head to foot, and her face so swollen she could no longer see. What was singular, her fingers were half clenched, and remained so for many hours, proving during that awful night her instinctive, though unconscious efforts at self-preservation.

XXXVI CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

FIRST SESSION OPENS MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, '59.

SENATE—60 MEMBERS.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Ky., Pres. ex-officio.

[Republicans (marked r.) 24; Democrats, (in Roman.) 36; Americans (in SMALL CAPITALS, 0. Vacancies, 4. Title of the Term before each Senator's name denote the year when his term expires.]

ALABAMA	MISSISSIPPI.
1861 Benj. Fitzpatrick.	1861 Jefferson Davis.
1863 Clement C. Clay, jr.	1863 Albert G. Brown.
ARKANSAS.	MISSOURI.
1861 Sam. W. Johnson.	1861 James S. Green.
1863 Wm. K. Sebastian.	1863 Trusten Polk.
CALIFORNIA.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1861 Wm. M. Gwin.	1861 Daniel Clark.
1863 Tenney.	1863 John P. Hale.
CONNECTICUT.	NEW YORK.
1861 Lafayette S. Foster.	1861 Wm. H. Seward.
1863 James Dixon.	1863 Preston King.
DELAWARE.	NEW JERSEY.
1861 J. M. Kennedy.	1861 Jacob W. Thompson.
1863 *Willard Saulsbury.	1863 J. C. Ten Eyck.
FLORIDA.	NORTH CAROLINA.
1861 David L. Yulee.	1861 Thos. L. Clingman.
1863 Stephen R. Mallory.	1863 *Thos. Bragg.
GEORGIA.	OHIO.
1861 Robert Toombs.	1861 George E. Pugh.
1863 Benjamin H. Hill.	1863 [vac] B. Wade.
ILLINOIS.	OREGON.
1861 Stephen A. Douglas.	1861 Joseph. ate.
1863 [vac] J. S. Morrill.	1863 Lane.
INDIANA.	PENNSYLVANIA.
1861 Graham N. Fitch.	1861 William Bigler.
1863 Jesse D. Bright.	1863 Simon Cameron.
IOWA.	RHODE ISLAND.
1861 James Harlan.	1861 Jas. F. Simmons.
1863 *Jas. W. Grimes.	1863 *Henry B. Anthony.
KENTUCKY.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
1861 Jos. J. Crittenden.	1861 Jas. H. Hammond.
1863 *Jacob S. Powell.	1863 Jno. Chestnut, Jr.
LOUISIANA.	TENNESSEE.
1861 John Slidell.	1861 Andrew Johnson.
1863 Judah P. Benjamin.	1863 A. O. P. Nicholson.
MAINE.	TEXAS.
1861 [illegible] Hamlin.	1861 Thos. J. Rusk.
1863 W. P. Fessenden.	1863 *J. ho W. Hemphill.
MASSACHUSETTS.	VERMONT.
1861 Charles Sumner.	1861 Jacob Collamer.
1863 Henry Wilson.	1863 Solomon Foot.
MARYLAND.	VIRGINIA.
1861 James A. Pearce.	1861 James M. Mason.
1863 Anthony Kennedy.	1863 John S. M. T. Hunter.
MICHIGAN.	WISCONSIN.
1861 Zachariah Chandler.	1861 Charles Durkee.
1863 *J. R. Doolittle.	1863 Jas. R. Doolittle.
MINNESOTA.	
1861 Henry M. Rice.	
1863 Vacancy.	

*Re-elected by the XXXVth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—237 MEMBERS.

Administration (Italics) 116; Anti-Administration (Roman) 121; Anti-Lecompton Democrats (Roman spaced.) 8; South Americans (SMALL CAPITALS) 32.

ALABAMA.	CONNECTICUT.
1 *Jas. A. Stallworth.	1 William S. Ketcham.
2 James L. Pugh.	2 Chauncey Cummings.
3 David Clopton.	3 Abraham B. Olin.
4 *Sydenham Moore.	4 John H. Reynolds.
5 Jno. S. Phelps.	5 Gurdon S. Hubbard.
6 *W. R. W. Cobb.	6 *George W. Palmer.
7 *Jabez L. M. Curry.	7 *Francis B. Spinner.
ARKANSAS.	8 *Clark B. Cochrane.
1 T. C. Hindman.	9 James H. Grubb.
2 Albert Rust.	10 Alex. Boteler.
CALIFORNIA.	11 R. Holland Duell.
1 *Charles L. Scott.	12 M. Lindley Lee.
2 John C. Burch.	13 *Charles R. Ward.
CONNECTICUT.	14 Charles B. Sedgwick.
1 Dwight Loomis.	15 Martin Welsh.
2 John Woodruff.	16 *Henry D. Pettit.
3 Alfred A. Burnham.	17 Alfred Ely.
4 Alvin S. Ferry.	18 William Irvine.
DELAWARE.	19 Alfred Ely.
1 *W. G. Whitely.	20 *Andrew Frank.
FLORIDA.	21 Silas M. Burroughs.
1 *Geo. S. Hawkins.	22 Sylvester H. Rosekrans.
GEORGIA.	23 *Reuben E. Fenton.
1 Peter E. Love.	NORTH CAROLINA.
2 *Martin J. Crawford.	1 W. N. H. Smith.
3 Jno. H. Lumpkin, Jr.	2 *Thos. Ruffin.
4 *Thos. Hardeman, Jr.	3 *Warren Winslow.
5 *Martin H. Dean.	4 *Lawrence O'B. Branch.
6 Jno. W. Lawrence.	5 *John A. Gilmer.
7 *James Jackson.	6 *Alfred Dockery.
8 *Alex. H. Stephens.	7 *Thos. S. Ashe.
9 John J. Jones.	8 *Thos. Bragg.
ILLINOIS.	9 *Zebulon B. Vance.
1 *John S. Washburne.	OHIO.
2 *John Wentworth.	1 *Geo. H. Pendleton.
3 *Wm. Kellogg.	2 John A. Gurley.
4 *Isaac N. Morris.	3 *C. L. Vallandigham.
5 John A. McClernand.	4 *William Allen.
6 *James C. Robinson.	5 Lucas M. Sullivan.
7 *Thomas Cornwell.	6 *William Howard.
8 John A. Logan.	7 *Thomas Corwin.
INDIANA.	8 *Benjamin Stanton.
1 *William E. Niblack.	9 *Clement L. Vallandigham.
2 *Thomas J. Smith.	10 Carey A. Trimble.
3 William H. Dunn.	11 *Charles D. Martin.
4 William S. Holman.	12 *Samuel S. Cox.
5 *David Kilgore.	13 John Sherman.
6 Albert G. Porter.	14 Harrison G. Blake.
7 *Cyrus L. Dunham.	15 William Helmick.
8 *James Wilson.	16 *John Sherman.
9 *Schuyler Colfax.	17 Thomas C. Theaker.
10 *Charles Case.	18 *Sydney Dean.
11 *John U. Pettit.	19 *Edward Wade.
IOWA.	20 John Hutchins.
1 *James M. Cattle.	21 *John A. Gurley.
2 Wm. Vandever.	OREGON.
KENTUCKY.	1 Lafayette Grover.
1 *Henry C. Burnett.	PENNSYLVANIA.
2 *Warren P. Sheffer.	1 *Thos. H. Florence.
3 *Francis M. Bristow.	2 *John Hickman.
4 *Benjamin Stanton.	3 John P. Verlin.
5 *Thos. L. Jones.	4 *Thos. B. Cooper.
6 John C. Mason.	5 *Thos. Ross.
7 *Henry Grider.	6 *John Kelchum.
8 *Jas. B. Clay.	7 *Thos. Cooper.
9 *Wm. Preston Sherman.	8 *John Schwartz.
10 *John W. Stevenson.	9 Thaddeus Stevens.
11 *Jas. Pilcher.	10 John W. Killinger.
12 *Jas. S. Jackson.	11 James H. Campbell.
13 J. S. Rowlett.	12 George W. Scranton.
14 *Miles Taylor.	13 *William H. Rumsey.
15 *Wm. H. Jackson.	14 *Samuel A. Purviance.
16 J. M. Landram.	15 John C. Ely.
MAINE.	16 *Thos. H. Ball.
1 Samuel S. Rogers.	17 *Thos. H. Dunlap.
2 *Jas. W. Patten.	18 *Jno. C. Ten Eyck.
3 Rufus K. Friend.	19 *Wm. Montgomery.
4 *Freeman H. Morse.	20 *Jas. Lawrence.
5 *Owen Lafayette Mason, jr.	21 James K. Moorhead.
6 *Reuben C. Foster.	22 Robert McKnight.
MASSACHUSETTS.	23 *Jas. Thompson.
1 *Amos A. Lawrence.	24 Chapin Hall.
2 Edward B. Webster.	25 Elijah Babbitt.
3 *Alexander H. Rice.	RHODE ISLAND.
4 Henry W. Davis.	1 Christopher Robinson.
5 *Thos. Davis.	2 *William H. Brayton.
6 George W. Hudson.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
MICHIGAN.	1 *John McQueen.
1 *Wm. Pitt Fessenden.	2 *Wm. Porcher Miles.
2 *James Buffinton.	3 *Lawrence M. Keitt.
3 *Thos. Corwin.	4 *Laurence S. Keitt.
4 Alexander H. Rice.	5 John D. Ashmore.
5 *Amos Berrington.	6 *William W. Boyce.
6 *Dwight. Foster.	TENNESSEE.
MINNESOTA.	1 Thomas A. R. Nelson.
1 Cyrus Aldrich.	2 *Horace Maynard.
2 William Windom.	3 Robert H. Frazier.
MISSISSIPPI.	4 William B. Stokes.
1 *Lucius Q. C. Lamar.	5 Robert Hatton.
2 *Reuben Davis.	6 James H. Thomas.
3 *William Barksdale.	7 *John V. Wright.
4 *Otho R. Singleton.	8 *Jas. H. Thomas.
5 *Jno. J. Gentry.	9 *Aaron V. Brown.
MISSOURI.	10 James H. Quarles.
1 *J. Richard Jacob.	11 *Emerson Etheridge.
2 *Thomas L. Anderson.	12 *William T. Avery.
3 John S. Clark.	TEXAS.
4 *Samuel Caruthers.	1 *John H. Reagan.
5 *Samuel H. Woodson.	2 A. J. Hamilton.
6 *Wm. A. Hall.	VERMONT.
7 John W. Reid.	1 *Justin S. Morrill.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	2 *Frederick E. Woodbridge.
1 Gilman Marston.	3 *Geo. Q. Fryer.
2 *Aaron W. Tappan.	4 *Thomas B. Bennett.
3 Thomas M. Edwards.	5 *Thomas P. Stone.
NEW JERSEY.	6 *Thomas Bennett.
1 *John T. Nixon.	VIRGINIA.
2 J. L. N. Grosslin.	1 *Thos. S. Bocock.
3 *Samuel R. Adrian.	2 *Thos. H. Bayly.
4 *Garret D. Wall.	3 *William Smith.
5 William Pennington.	4 *Alex. R. Boteler.
NEW YORK.	5 John S. Millson.
1 *Thomas J. Barr.	6 *Jno. Lewis Taylor.
2 *Wm. Wheeler.	7 *Thos. Ridgway.
3 *Chas. Hutchins Ready.	8 *Jno. Letcher.
4 *John Cochrane.	9 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
5 *Wm. Wall.	10 *Geo. W. Summers.
6 *Horace F. Clark.	11 *Thos. Bocock.
7 *John B. Haskin.	12 *Jno. S. Carlile.
8 Charles H. Van Wyck.	13 *Jno. Kerr.
9 *Abram Wakeman.	14 *Thos. Ridgway.
10 *Jas. Brooks.	15 *Thos. Bocock.
11 *Wm. Tweed.	16 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
12 *Chas. Dunn.	17 *Jno. Letcher.
13 *Jas. Lawrence.	18 *Thos. Bocock.
14 *Jas. Maynard.	19 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
15 *Jno. Cochrane.	20 *Jno. Letcher.
16 *Jno. Kelly.	21 *Thos. Bocock.
17 *Wm. Richardson.	22 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
18 *Reuben Fenton.	23 *Jno. Letcher.
19 *Chas. Hutchins Ready.	24 *Thos. Bocock.
20 *Jas. Maynard.	25 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
21 *Jno. Cochrane.	26 *Jno. Letcher.
22 *Jno. Kelly.	27 *Thos. Bocock.
23 *Wm. Richardson.	28 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
24 *Reuben Fenton.	29 *Jno. Letcher.
25 *Chas. Hutchins Ready.	30 *Thos. Bocock.
26 *Jas. Maynard.	31 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
27 *Jno. Cochrane.	32 *Jno. Letcher.
28 *Jno. Kelly.	33 *Thos. Bocock.
29 *Wm. Richardson.	34 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
30 *Reuben Fenton.	35 *Jno. Letcher.
31 *Chas. Hutchins Ready.	36 *Thos. Bocock.
32 *Jas. Maynard.	37 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
33 *Jno. Cochrane.	38 *Jno. Letcher.
34 *Jno. Kelly.	39 *Thos. Bocock.
35 *Wm. Richardson.	40 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
36 *Reuben Fenton.	41 *Jno. Letcher.
37 *Chas. Hutchins Ready.	42 *Thos. Bocock.
38 *Jas. Maynard.	43 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
39 *Jno. Cochrane.	44 *Jno. Letcher.
40 *Jno. Kelly.	45 *Thos. Bocock.
41 *Wm. Richardson.	46 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
42 *Reuben Fenton.	47 *Jno. Letcher.
43 *Chas. Hutchins Ready.	48 *Thos. Bocock.
44 *Jas. Maynard.	49 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
45 *Jno. Cochrane.	50 *Jno. Letcher.
46 *Jno. Kelly.	51 *Thos. Bocock.
47 *Wm. Richardson.	52 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
48 *Reuben Fenton.	53 *Jno. Letcher.
49 *Chas. Hutchins Ready.	54 *Thos. Bocock.
50 *Jas. Maynard.	55 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
51 *Jno. Cochrane.	56 *Jno. Letcher.
52 *Jno. Kelly.	57 *Thos. Bocock.
53 *Wm. Richardson.	58 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
54 *Reuben Fenton.	59 *Jno. Letcher.
55 *Chas. Hutchins Ready.	60 *Thos. Bocock.
56 *Jas. Maynard.	61 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
57 *Jno. Cochrane.	62 *Jno. Letcher.
58 *Jno. Kelly.	63 *Thos. Bocock.
59 *Wm. Richardson.	64 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
60 *Reuben Fenton.	65 *Jno. Letcher.
61 *Chas. Hutchins Ready.	66 *Thos. Bocock.
62 *Jas. Maynard.	67 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
63 *Jno. Cochrane.	68 *Jno. Letcher.
64 *Jno. Kelly.	69 *Thos. Bocock.
65 *Wm. Richardson.	70 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
66 *Reuben Fenton.	71 *Jno. Letcher.
67 *Chas. Hutchins Ready.	72 *Thos. Bocock.
68 *Jas. Maynard.	73 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
69 *Jno. Cochrane.	74 *Jno. Letcher.
70 *Jno. Kelly.	75 *Thos. Bocock.
71 *Wm. Richardson.	76 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
72 *Reuben Fenton.	77 *Jno. Letcher.
73 *Chas. Hutchins Ready.	78 *Thos. Bocock.
74 *Jas. Maynard.	79 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
75 *Jno. Cochrane.	80 *Jno. Letcher.
76 *Jno. Kelly.	81 *Thos. Bocock.
77 *Wm. Richardson.	82 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
78 *Reuben Fenton.	83 *Jno. Letcher.
79 *Chas. Hutchins Ready.	84 *Thos. Bocock.
80 *Jas. Maynard.	85 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
81 *Jno. Cochrane.	86 *Jno. Letcher.
82 *Jno. Kelly.	87 *Thos. Bocock.
83 *Wm. Richardson.	88 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
84 *Reuben Fenton.	89 *Jno. Letcher.
85 *Chas. Hutchins Ready.	90 *Thos. Bocock.
86 *Jas. Maynard.	91 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
87 *Jno. Cochrane.	92 *Jno. Letcher.
88 *Jno. Kelly.	93 *Thos. Bocock.
89 *Wm. Richardson.	94 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
90 *Reuben Fenton.	95 *Jno. Letcher.
91 *Chas. Hutchins Ready.	96 *Thos. Bocock.
92 *Jas. Maynard.	97 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
93 *Jno. Cochrane.	98 *Jno. Letcher.
94 *Jno. Kelly.	99 *Thos. Bocock.
95 *Wm. Richardson.	100 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
96 *Reuben Fenton.	101 *Jno. Letcher.
97 *Chas. Hutchins Ready.	102 *Thos. Bocock.
98 *Jas. Maynard.	103 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
99 *Jno. Cochrane.	104 *Jno. Letcher.
100 *Jno. Kelly.	105 *Thos. Bocock.
101 *Wm. Richardson.	106 *Alex. H. H. Stuart.
102 *Reuben Fenton.	107 *Jno. Letc