

NOTABLE MEN IN "THE HOUSE."

A SERIES OF SKETCHES

OF

PROMINENT MEN

IN THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

MEMBERS OF THE

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WRITTEN AND EDITED BY

HOWARD GLYNDON.

NEW YORK:

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INAUGURAL.

It has been said that one who is good for making excuses is good for nothing else. I do not want to make any excuse to my friends who are interested in this volume for the somewhat imperfect condition in which it is submitted to them, but simply to place some of the facts in that connection at their disposal. I have had less than a month in which to collect and elaborate materials. Anybody who knows anything of such an undertaking, knows that the collecting of information and facts for such a purpose is a formidable task, infinitely more critical than the authorship of the work. To be sure, the work was planned out some two months before I actually begun it; but various delays on the part of others, and inexperience in my own case, put it back until June, when I took hold of the work in earnest—with what success, those interested must judge from the result. The work is not so extended as I intended it to be. Several very interesting articles are left out, on account of the failure to receive materials, as arranged for, before the very last moment allowed me before going to press. It has been thought necessary to have the work out in anticipation of the adjournment of Congress. I hardly dare state how short a time has been allowed me to get the work through press, lest friends should be incredulous. There are many whom I especially regret leaving out of a company to which they have every right and claim to be included; and there were others—special favorites of mine—whom I felt I could not do without; and so, in many cases, not being able to wait for the arrival of the material I had arranged for, I have thrown off a hasty and imperfect notice. I have always preferred to draw my materials from impartial sources. More value than I could give

the work attaches to it from the fact that some of the most inviting articles were furnished by more experienced and graceful pens than my own. The sketches of Messrs. Bingham, Blake, Gurley, Goodwin, Rollins (N. H.), Shanks, and Stevens, were written by Mr. John R. French, of Ohio, formerly well known as an editor of much talent. Mr. W. A. Croffutt, also an ex quill-driver, of most energetic genius, supplied me with the articles on Potter, Lovejoy, Hutchins, and Aldrich. Mr. J. J. Piatt, a young Kentucky poet of great promise, furnished Messrs. Mallory and Menzies, of his own State. Mr. C. R. Barns, of the *Detroit Tribune*, wrote for me the sketches of Messrs. Beaman, Richardson, and Law. Mr. Gilfillan, of Connecticut, "did" the Conn. men—Loomis and Burnham; and Mr. J. D. Snow, of Ill., wrote the sketches of Voorhees and Webster. Also, Mr. J. C. Lovejoy, of Cambridge, Mass., kindly furnished a sketch of S. C. Fessenden, of Maine, and Mr. Duffield, of Indiana, drew a pen-and-ink portrait of Schuyler Colfax.

If anybody is disposed to quarrel with me on account of the great diversity of political opinion manifest in the sketches, as well as the subjects of them, I have only to say that I have done all I could to make a happy family of my distinguished subjects, without any regard for political opinion. Because a man happens to be a Radical, or a Conservative, as the case may be, that fact does not detract from his notability or his reputation for talent. And, in some cases, where the friends of members have spoken for them, antagonistic political opinions crop out somewhat strongly. I have only to say that I do not hold myself responsible for these opinions any further than that I have allowed each one to speak for himself, irrespective of party, without indorsing or disclaiming the views of any. In social intercourse that liberty is allowed, and why not in a book? It has been my aim to portray all the notables of the House, as far as my limited time has allowed me, in the most favorable light, irrespective of politics. I shall not be very much concerned as to any quarrel about this seeming inconsistency, if my attempt prove readable.

HOWARD GLYNDON.

NOTABLE MEN IN THE HOUSE.

GALUSHA A. GROW,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 37TH CONGRESS.)

“FREEDOM for our Territories, and free lands for free men!” That is the doctrine in defence of which the invincible Speaker of the present House fleshed his maiden sword in the corrupt body of the arbitrary dogma of the Southern autocrats. With these words on his lip, and in his heart, and shaping his congressional career, he has made his way up to his present position.

He was born in Eastford, Windham Co., Conn., August 31st, 1823. But we hear of him not long afterwards as one of a family of six children, living with a widowed mother, in Susquehanna Co., Penn., at a most romantic place called Glenwood, situated in a wild, mountainous region, on a tributary of the Susquehanna. Doubtless Galusha A. Grow often looks back to the wild, healthy life that he led in those days, when his thoughts, and purposes, and pursuits had not the slightest legislative flavor—when he rafted lumber down the Susquehanna on the spring freshets, and angled in its bright waters, and hunted other game than that which now gives employment to his Nimrod-like propensities in “the House.” He went to the district school, winters, but he was a healthy boy, with no prematurely and harmfully developed intellectualities; and I fancy it is very probable that he preferred the outside to the inside of the schoolhouse. But by-and-by, at the right time, that very valuable (in an intellectual sense) head of his came into play. He went to Amherst College, Penn., and pitched right fiercely, and without the least veneration, into *all* the terrible books that go to make up a collegiate course, and “came up to the scratch” in fine style—that is, he graduated just as a man predestined to such a career as his ought to graduate, in July, 1844. Scarcely stopping to take breath, his next onslaught was upon the musty folios

of a law office. It did not take him long to demolish Blackstone, and he was admitted to the bar in August, 1847. But though Atlas bore his burden manfully, it is probable that he felt sore in the shoulders. Nature will not let you take a young scion of humanity, reared up in all the unbridled freedom of the steed of the desert, and shut him up where his head does double duty, and his young, growing limbs are cramped for want of exercise, without protesting loudly against the outrage. In Mr. Grow's case the protest took the form of a dyspeptic attack, which obliged him to yield obedience to a "higher law" than that branch of jurisprudence which he was then practicing—it drove him from his books and briefs to more primitive pursuits, such as bark-peeling and land-surveying; and he receives a gentle hint on this subject so often that he is obliged to prosecute these open-air pursuits during the congressional vacations. Notwithstanding this drawback, he made such progress in political life as enabled him to take his seat in Congress for the first time in 1850.

Speaker Grow is a fortunate and a popular man. The stars smile on him, and so do the ladies, for he is a "nice-looking" man, about five feet eleven inches in height, bright dark eyes, black hair, and handsome facial appendages, might weigh about 160 pounds, and in personal appearance is a perpetual reproach to certain other slouchy bachelor members of the House, who seem to think that well-gotten-up linen and neat foot-leather are nuisances. Why he still remaineth without a *double* is a mystery to the present writer, who calls upon his lady friends to investigate the matter. We repeat, however, that he is a fortunate and a popular man. He has been elected to Congress six times; and the following figures place his popularity beyond a doubt:

Elected to his first term by a majority of	1,253
" " second term "	7,567
" " third term, . . . without opposition.	
" " fourth term, majority of	7,974
" " fifth term, "	8,808
" " sixth term, "	8,938

"There's figgers" for you! He was elected Speaker of the Thirty-seventh Congress, July 4th, 1861. He was chairman of the Committee on Territories in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth Congresses. During his occupation of the position, Kansas was admitted as a State, and the Territories of Dakotah, Colorado, and Nevada were organized. He has made but one speech this session, and that a highly effectual one on the Homestead Bill.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

THADDEUS STEVENS is the very Jupiter Tonans of the House, and wo to the unhappy member upon whose head falls his thunderous blows! Open rebels, half-sympathizers, craven apologists, cowardly men who hesitate in the abolition of the grand cause of the rebellion—and especially men of his own party kith and kin who falter in their acceptance of the stern duties of the hour—these all are made to feel the scathing force of his terrible but glorious invective.

Thaddeus Stevens is one of the captains of the earth—born such—and holds his commission by divine right. God made him for a leader and a commander; and Speaker Grow, when he designated him as the leader of the present House by placing him at the head of the Committee on Ways and Means, but recognized this previous and irrevocable appointment. Thaddeus Stevens has a rough side, as have all great men. Mean men, the trimmers and shirkers, the wrong-doers, and their poltroon apologizers who would “wrap it up” and hide the wrong away from sight, all think him as rough as a chestnut-bur; but his friends know that he has a warm and genial inside. No soul beats higher in admiration for all that is gallant and chivalric; no human heart is warmer in its sympathies, or kindlier or more generous in its charities; and no arm strikes braver blows for the Right. “God bless old THAD. STEVENS! and keep him alive and hearty these hundred years!” is the prayer of every true man who knows him.

Mr. Stevens is a native of Vermont; his age we know not, but should say that he was a well-preserved specimen of about 65 years. He has long been the controlling spirit of all that section of Pennsylvania which makes its head-quarters at the beautiful borough of Lancaster, though Jimmie Buchanan himself lives right there. In stature he is tall, full six feet, erect and of medium physical development, a fine head and face, the latter thoroughly shaven and every muscle instinct with sentiment, complexion florid, with a large blue eye, swimming with thought and humanity. By profession, Mr. Stevens is a lawyer, and takes the front rank here, of course, as he does everywhere.

COLONEL JOHN S. PHELPS,

OF MISSOURI,

one of the most prominent and efficient of the loyal men in Missouri during the present war, and closely identified with the more immediate interests of the southwestern part of the State.

Colonel Phelps was born at Simsbury, Conn., in 1814, his father being the Hon. Elisha Phelps. Colonel Phelps' stainless loyalty is an ancestral inheritance, his grandfather, Noah Phelps, having been a colonel in the Revolutionary War. He was an only son, and of course most peculiarly beloved by his father, mother, and two sisters. At the early age of seventeen he graduated at Washington College, Hartford. He then read law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one—opened an office in Hartford, where he remained two years. We are told that from a very early age he had a strong desire to go West. This desire was increased when he beheld his young associates, one after the other, leave their early homes, some going South, some West. Many of his favorite classmates were from the South, and this no doubt had an influence over the peculiar bent of his opinions in after days. He also grew up in the nurture and teachings of the old Democratic school. And so, when he came to take a part in political affairs in Missouri, we find Colonel Phelps ever the most loyal and devoted of men in his adherence to the Union cause, but with his face ever steadily set against the extreme proceedings of the more enthusiastic and impulsive of Northern reformers. It is related of him that when quite young—only sixteen, in fact—he was selected by his fellow townsmen to reply to and refute the arguments of an abolition lecturer who had been invited to hold forth to the good people of Simsbury; and his friends maintain that he did this so effectually that his lecture "was a death-blow to the cause of unconditional abolitionism in the town of Simsbury for all time to come." This incident shows the unusual promise that his early years gave, which the record of later years has fully realized, and also the strong bent of his mind, even then, towards the faith which he has never relinquished.

We shall now let the narrative go on in the graphic language of a life-long friend of our subject.

"His parents would not consent to his emigrating West until he was married, which took place in April, 1837. He then took up his

line of march westward, and after visiting St. Louis, Boonville, and some other places, he took up his abode in Springfield, in the southwest part of the State of Missouri. Springfield was then a very small place, containing six or eight log cabins, a log court-house, jail, &c.; but it was the county town of Green county, then as large as the State of Connecticut, and the fires of the Indians had hardly gone out. Court was in session at Springfield in the hot month of July, when one day Mr. Phelps and his wife were driven into the town in a four-horse wagon which had been hired in Boonville. A live Yankee in those parts was quite a curiosity to the backwoods-men—and Mr. Phelps was especially a curiosity, he looked so young and pale, so apparently unfit for the rough life of the West. One great, coarse, black-whiskered man, with two pistols and a large bowie-knife belted outside of his deer-skin hunting-shirt, after surveying Colonel Phelps closely, gave him the name of “the green Yankee boy,” which he went by for some time. The lawyers and the Judge who were in attendance at court soon drew around him and tried to make him welcome; but that was a day of trials to the young emigrant, everything was so strange and new.

“We have omitted to state that while at Boonville, he had taken the precaution to go to Jefferson City, the capital of the State, and procure a license to practice law in the State. From Boonville to Jefferson City is a distance of forty miles. All travel was at that time performed on horseback or in wagons. Mr. Phelps started early in the morning, thinking he could make the journey in one day. Not being accustomed to riding on horseback, he could not ride very fast, and night overtook him some miles from Jefferson City. The last cabin he had passed was ten miles behind—he could see none ahead; he rode on, thinking he would have to spend the night in the woods, without shelter or food. It was cloudy, and the last ray of day had disappeared, when at a distance to the right of the road he saw a light. He made his way towards it as fast as his tired horse could move. The light came from a very small cabin in the woods. There were strange stories floating around, about robbers and cut-throats in those lonely hills, but our hero, nothing daunted, called out, “Hallo!” at the top of his voice. A man came to the door, followed by his wife and six children, dirty, ragged, and uncombed.

“‘Can I stay here all night?’ says Mr. P.

“‘I recon,’ responded a gruff voice.

“‘I want to stay all night,’ repeated Mr. P.

“The answer was, ‘I recon,’ which shibboleth was as Hebrew to the stranger.

" 'But,' said Mr. P., getting off of his horse, 'I must have a place in your cabin to-night.'

" 'I recon,' still standing in the door.

" Mr. P. walked into the cabin.

" 'Well, *I recon*,' said the owner of the cabin, 'you'll not leave your nag to eat fence-rails, will you? I doesn't put up men's nags. That you'll do yourself.'

" 'Yes,' said Mr. P., 'after I rest a little.'

" They soon got into conversation, when Mr. P. asked the man what he meant by saying 'I recon' so often. The man laughed out loudly, and his wife and children joined in.

" 'Well, sirree, I believe you are a real live Yankee! I never seed one before.'

" And they all took a good look at him before lying down on the floor to sleep. They had but one bed, and that belonged to the old woman and her twin babies. Mr. Phelps went supperless to sleep, and in the morning breakfasted off of 'corn dodger' and fat bacon. About noon that day he reached Jefferson City, and found Judge Tompkins, who gave the licenses, some miles from home at a mill. Mr. Phelps told him his business. Said the Judge, 'You are a Yankee, I perceive. Where were you educated?' After being informed, he replied, 'It will not do for me to ask you many questions about law, for I have found that these Yankee lawyers know more than we Western judges do.'

" But, to return. A few days after Mr. P. reached Springfield, one of the lawyers, a resident of Springfield, shot an old man down in the street. Robarts, the old man, was very troublesome; he had threatened several times to kill the lawyer, and generally carried a very large knife in his bosom. All the bar volunteered to defend their brother lawyer, and Mr. Phelps among the rest. Not a lawyer at that bar could be found who would prosecute, except the prosecuting attorney. The friends of the deceased man said that the attorney must have help. The case was continued until another court, when an old man, who had been judge of that circuit some years before, and was considered a very smart man, was employed to prosecute. He had been acquainted with all the lawyers of that district, and their practice, while he was judge, excepting Mr. Phelps. His name was Allen, and he had been called, for many years, *Horse* Allen. The trial came on. Mr. Phelps and Allen were to have the closing speeches. For three days and nights Mr. Phelps had not slept, and had eaten but little. It was his first important speech. The court

room was crowded. The lawyers all made their speeches. Allen made his speech for the prosecution. Mr. Phelps then rose. He was tall and thin, and had hardly recovered from the disease of the county—fever and ague. When the crowd looked upon him, the whisper of derision went round the room. He is but a boy! A big boy!—the old men said. He commenced his speech in a clear, manly voice. His limbs trembled a little at first until he forgot himself. He did not appeal to the passions and sympathies of the court or jury, but he cited and explained *THE LAW*. There was a deathly stillness, and every eye was turned towards the speaker for three hours. He closed; the jury went out, but returned in ten minutes with the glad words "Not guilty!" A shout was raised—"Three cheers for the young Yankee." Allen's friends gathered around him, and questioned him—"Well, Horse, why didn't you do better?" His answer was: "I took a good look at the green Yankee, and I thought if he was to be my opponent, I would not trouble myself. But I tell you, boys, old as I am, that little Yankee has got more law in his head than all of us put together." From this time, Mr. Phelps' reputation as a lawyer, steadily increased. Business flowed in upon him like the water down the Missouri River. In 1840 the people called him to serve in the Legislature. A great many new counties were made by that Legislature, and Mr. Phelps was called "The new county man." He did not like the idea of giving up his practice, so he returned to the law. For nine years he practiced law, and in that time he defended nine cases for murder, and every one successfully. In 1844, the people of Missouri (for then the whole people in mass voted for members to Congress) elected him to a seat in Congress, which he has been re-elected to, until the present time. He is now the oldest member in the lower House. His energy and industry have had no equal in or out of Congress. At an early day he introduced a bill (and carried it through) for a railroad, commencing at St. Louis, and passing through the most fertile portions of Missouri, to the border of the State. A grant of land was given by Government to build this road. He also advocated carrying this road to the Pacific Ocean, through New Mexico. The Legislature of New Mexico invited Mr. Phelps to visit them in this connection, which he did, in '58; and in returning, he shortened the then mail route to Santa Fe, 75 miles. It was owing to Mr. Phelps' industry and energy, that the overland mail to California was carried through southwest Missouri and a portion of Arkansas, for more than two years.

"When the present rebellion commenced, he raised his voice against

it, and especially in Missouri; and when he found it could not be settled without a war, he was one of the first to arm against a violation of the Constitution. Not being able to return to his home in the southwest, after the battle at Wilson's Creek, he remained in camp at Rolla, and made up a regiment of his neighbors and friends who were driven from their homes by the rebels. He lay in camp until February, when his regiment, with the troops under Gen. Curtis, was ordered to Springfield to drive the rebels from his home, which they had despoiled. On reaching Springfield, they found that the enemy had fled, but on they went, skirmishing all the way with the enemy until the army reached Cross Hollows, in Arkansas. The battle at Pea Ridge will never be forgotten by us. Col. Phelps made a brave stand with his little handful of men, 295 in number, the most of his regiment having been detailed along the road to hold posts; some were sick, so there were only a few who had the pleasure of following their brave commander to the battle-field. But every man was brave and did his duty. Col. Phelps escaped unhurt, but his horse received seven balls and fell under him.

"Col. Phelps, on leaving the battle-field where he had so nobly acquitted himself, to take his seat in the House, at once, with his characteristic vigor, threw himself into the hottest of the political fight, with only the welfare of his State and the country in his mind. His influence was felt in the House on the first day of his reappearance; and for the honor and safety of Missouri, long may she have the help of his good right arm and his outspoken manliness in the halls of Congress!

"What loyal man but heard with a thrill of thankfulness and admiration, of the noble conduct of the heroic wife of the subject of this sketch, when she so bravely guarded all that was left of our dead Lyon—too early lost, alas!—keeping watch over the body of the hero at her home near Springfield.

"Then, too, we hear of the bravery of his young son, who fought with his father at the battle of Pea Ridge. A pleasanter task has seldom devolved on us than this, of paying a respectful tribute to so much worth, bravery, and loyalty."

JOHN F. POTTER.

YONDER stands a group of members, gathered around the chair of one of the very strongest men in this XXXVIIIth Congress—with-out a notice of whom this book of notable men would be absurdly incomplete. He is full of emotion now; and his firm knot of a fist crashes upon the desk before him, and his keen gray eyes flash like lightning, as he hurls penalties at the culprits of the South, or ridicules the folly of bribing secessionists to be outwardly loyal by keeping them in fat offices, or calls vehemently for hemp to hang the traitors who slink into the seats around him. It is a picture that would rejoice the soul of a painter; the attentive attitudes of the listeners, and the central figure, alert and manly, inclined to robustness,—the resolute face, with its high brow, Roman nose, and dark unshaven whiskers, daintily fringed with silver, and the large erect head, crowned with a light crop of iron-gray hair, beneath which Observation, Benevolence, Firmness, Hope, Combativeness, and Conscience, are conspicuous. He has no reverence for moss-grown error, and

“The out-worn rite, the old abuse,
The pious fraud, transparent grown,”

find nor more favor in his eyes than if they were more youthful. A phrenologist would mark on his chart, “Secretiveness 3—small”; which accounts for his utter candor and ingenuousness. He says just what he means. He may be called a traitor by rebels, an infidel by pious tyrants, an incendiary by fogies, and a fanatic by fools; but he will never be called *ambiguous* by anybody. His backbone is utterly inflexible—metaphorically and anatomically tough; rendering him proof against rough usage and hard weather, not only, but against the oily gammon of the demagogue—an animal which he loves to face, and

“Brand his treacherous flatteries without winking.”

He has backbone enough for half-a-dozen Congresses. He scorns the Sir Nicholas Mac Sycophants. He despises dough-faces; and when Beecher tearfully insists that they are “not fit to die,” Potter as stoutly protests that they are not fit to live.

John Fox Potter is of good stock. His grandfather was the first settled clergyman at Lebanon, N. H., and held the trying office of chaplain in the Revolutionary army. His father, John Potter by

name, emigrated in the early part of the present century to Augusta, Me., where he adopted the legal profession, and practiced it successfully for many years, and still resides. The subject of the present sketch was born, about forty-five years ago, in the latter city. He enjoyed limited educational facilities at Phillips' Academy, Exeter, N. H., but his enterprise and independent spirit carried him to the "far West." At the very first sale of government lands, he purchased a farm near Milwaukee, which for twenty-five years he has occupied, and which he still cultivates in the intervals of his public life. Here he was a close student, and, at an early day, was admitted to the bar. His accurate legal knowledge, his warm sympathy with the plain working-people, and his remarkable self-assertion, rendering him spirited in the championship of his opinions, and magnetic in his influence upon all to whom he spoke, made him immensely popular, and gave him place as a leader. From the bar to the bench was an easy step. He was appointed Probate Judge in 1839, holding the office for ten consecutive years, and was afterwards re-chosen when it became elective. He was a member of the State Legislature, from '52 to '56, and was one of that choice company (they could be counted on the fingers of one's hand) who ran the gauntlet of "The Forty Thieves," exposing their rascality in the face of threats and bribes, and came out uncorrupted and incorruptible. His services in that body have passed into the history of Wisconsin. In '56, while in the Senate, he was nominated for Congress by the republicans of his district—which usually gave one or two thousand democratic majority—and, after a heated canvass, was elected over Jackson Hadley, by three hundred majority. In '58 he was renominated by acclamation, and beat Beriah Brown by three thousand three hundred majority! Ditto in '60, and was elected to the present Congress by the round majority of three thousand.

His public life has been very eventful, and has been followed by the eyes of the nation and the world with an interest which scarcely any other American has attracted. Positive in his opinions, almost romantic in his ardent hatred of slavery, brave to a fault, his career has been brimming full of that flavor and piquancy of full-grown manliness, which seems to have been stolen from the chivalric ages. He has been, if not the most hated, at least the most feared man, whom the insolent and arrogant Southrons have met—the knight-errant of three Congresses; and the "ladie faire," for whose honor his sturdy lance is always tilted, is Freedom, prostrate and shackled in the Council Halls of the Republic.

In the summer of '57, his first session, he became unintentionally conspicuous. It was two o'clock one morning; the South were testing the endurance of Northern men to "sit out" the Crittenden-Montgomery Compromise, when Potter looked up on hearing a singular noise, to see Keitt—boon companion of Bully Brooks—make a ruffianly assault upon Mr. Grow, of Pa., as he was passing down the aisle, seizing him by the throat and endeavoring to strangle him. A sharp memory of Keitt in the assault on Sumner seems to have flashed down the dexter nerves and into the "bunch of fives" of the "member from Wisconsin," for he bounded straight across the Hall, over desks, chairs, and members, and before Mr. Speaker Orr could see what was the matter, the bully lay on the marble floor, having come in contact with Grow's brawny fist, and Potter stood beside the latter to defend him against the host who now rushed to the aid of their discomfited champion. Judge Potter was instantly assailed by the whole body, as if they had concerted to kill him. He shook them off, and "with his face to the foe," retreated slowly down the broad aisle, towards the central area. He did not want to fight, but they were fiercely resolved that he should. They rushed upon him like infuriated beasts, and he received them as they came. He knocked Davis down with a well-put blow between the eyes. And Barksdale. Keitt likewise. And others not enumerated. Then the Northern side came to the rescue, and the fight became general. The rest is known. How Barksdale lost his wig with his temper; how his face and head were gnarled and knotted for a week, and how Davis looked at the distance of a rod, as if he wore badly-constructed goggles, and explained it by saying that he "fell down stairs"—is recorded in the newspapers of that era. The attack on Grow was utterly unprovoked—without even a sane pretext—and it encountered the right stuff in Potter, for that day freedom of locomotion was vindicated, and henceforth conceded in that Hall. "*Wasn't it disgraceful?*" Of course it was, most respectable Sir or Madam, but the disgrace was in the assault, while the defence was admirable and honorable.

In '59, during the eruption of the bad blood of the South, Pryor assailed Mr. Lovejoy while making an anti-slavery speech upon the floor of the House, and rushing towards him, shook his fist at him, and shouted vehemently that "That speech shall not be made in this House!" At this repeated menace, Mr. Potter sprung to the side of the gallant Illinoisian, and answered back the insolent ruffian, "That speech SHALL be made in this House!" It were needless to add that the speech was concluded. Irritated and mortified by an accurate

publication of Mr. Potter's defiant replies to his bullying, Pryor shook his ambrosial locks, and in a moment of presumption, penned a challenge. Potter received it calmly, and reflected what to do. He is not a fighter, he remembers, but in spirit and in life a man of peace. "I have known Judge Potter to go out of the way to avoid a collision," writes a neighbor of his from Wisconsin. Now he is challenged. It is not necessary that he fight to prove his courage, for the whole country knows already that he is afraid of nothing so much as an unjust action. Shall he go in, *pugnis et calcibus*, and make himself the target of a professional duelist?—or shall he reply that *he* is not a duelist; that Northern laws forbid it; that he "will defend himself if attacked"? The former is not agreeable; the latter plea has been offered too often already, he thinks; for, however fair or righteous it be, the fevered South always translates it as "Northern Cowardice." He reasoned thus:—"For years these Quattlebums have called us poltroons and taunted us with lack of manhood, because, in fidelity to conscience and in deference to Northern law and opinion, we will not accept their barbarous customs. They are savages; we cannot correct their dangerous mistake with sermons, or protests, or quoting the Ten Commandments. They are below these. Besides, Freedom of Speech is involved in this matter; let me defend it in the only way they comprehend." Yes!—his mind is made up; not for himself alone, but for the bullied, buffeted, outraged North he will take up the gauntlet. Yes; to silence Southern insults and to stimulate Northern courage, he will fight the braggart;—not with pistols, by which unskilled Honesty is slain by artful Villany—as outside of San Francisco, where Broderick fell; but "with bowie-knives at one pace,"—eye to eye and hand to hand! The custom is barbarous, he said, so let its weapons be; besides, the bowie has no hair-trigger. He made his will—so Rumor runs—and Mrs. Potter received it as any loving wife might from any husband in peril, but regaining her composure, told him that with the sacred purpose of inspiring non-resistant Freedom with courage to take up the bloody gauntlet of Slavery which would soon be hurled, his act of devotion *was right!*

The rest is known;—how Pryor begged the police to hold him, and skulked out of sight of the man whom he had thus wantonly insulted; how the miscreants of the South kept their challenges in their pockets; and how the facile North, thenceforward, stood up erect. Judge Potter had nothing to gain by staking his life; his reputation for courage was safe; he abhorred the possibility of a blood-stain

on his hand; he was shaken with emotion at the chance of being snatched from a family that needed him; but the sluggish heart of the Republic must be strengthened for the impending crisis, and he calmly took his life in his hand, and held it, with a heroism as rare as it is sublime, above her altar. "And," said a leading Senator to this writer, on the Capitol steps, recently, "from that hour Northern resistance was made possible, and the Nation's blood is purer, and the Nation's war heartier this very day, because of that act!"

In matters of direct Legislation also, Judge Potter is one of the most industrious and efficient members. To him is due much credit for the passage of Aldrich's Homestead Bill. His terrible Investigating Committee, which has made such wholesome havoc among disloyal clerks, will be a large part of the history of these times. His integrity has never been contested. His titular prefix of "Hon." means Honest. This writer knows not whether he patronizes any religious denomination—nor cares—for

"O'er thumb-worn creeds let senseless bigots fight;
He can't be wrong whose life is in the right!"

He rarely makes an elaborate speech, but he *can* do it, and what he says is always straight to the point. He hates circumlocution. Choate would have haunted him like the ghost of some infernal lexicon. He delights in the short-cuts of intuitive logic; believes in instinct, and the inspiration of soul, hence his language is always sententious and aphoristic; compact, direct, terse—a speech in a clause.

Perhaps Judge Potter's specialty is his marvelous power of Execution. He draws men about him, and stamps himself upon every one he touches. If he were wrecked with ten thousand Yankee strangers upon some desolate island in the Pacific, he would be elected, by general assent, in an hour, President of the New Republic, and would have a Provisional Government organized before sundown. Such, to one who has seen him often, and in hours of trial, is John F. Potter—almost a Quaker in principle, but a lion when aroused to the defence of a great Cause; his life threatened a score of times in every Congress, but still retained;—one of the most fearless, feared, admired, abused, esteemed public men in America.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

Few members, perhaps, of the present House of Representatives, are better entitled to a place among the "notables" than the gentleman whose life and character it is now our task briefly to portray, whether we take into consideration the length of time he has spent in public life and the leading part he has borne therein for many years past, or those peculiar talents and traits of individual character the possession of which alone, even though unconnected with public services, would be amply sufficient to mark him as far more than an ordinary or common-place man.

Mr. Richardson is now a little over fifty-one years of age, having been born on the 16th of January, in Fayette County, Kentucky. His parents, though not rich, were in comfortable circumstances. After acquiring a thorough knowledge of the common branches of education, he entered the school of the Rev. R. Stewart, at Walnut Hill, Ky., where he prepared for college. Among his classmates here, was the Hon. George W. Dunlap, now a representative from Kentucky. Leaving this school, he entered Centre College, at Danville, Ky., which institution he shortly abandoned, however, for Transylvania College, where he completed his education. Among his fellow-students, at the latter place, were Hon. Montgomery Blair, now Postmaster-General, and Cassius M. Clay, late Minister to Russia, and now a Brigadier-General in the Union Army.

Leaving college, young Richardson applied himself to the study of the law, at Winchester, Ky.; and with such diligence did he pursue his studies that, before reaching his twentieth year, he was admitted to practice at the bar of his native State. Shortly after this, (April, 1831,) he emigrated to Illinois. In 1834, he was elected an attorney for the State, Stephen A. Douglas being chosen Attorney-General at the same time. It was during the canvass preceding this election that an intimacy sprang up between Mr. Richardson and the great Illinois statesman, which soon ripened into a permanent and enduring friendship—a friendship which was never for a moment interrupted so long as Douglas lived. From that day, the "Little Giant" and the subject of our sketch stood side by side, battling with equal zeal, if not with equal ability, for the advancement of the same ends and the

success of the same principles ; and the latter gloried in nothing more than in being called Stephen A. Douglas' "right-hand man."

Mr. Richardson was now fairly embarked in public life ; and since then, he has been the recipient of many tokens of honor and confidence from the people of his State and the National Executive. He was several times elected a member of the Illinois Legislature, and, in 1844, was complimented with the Speakership of the State House of Representatives—serving the same year as one of the Electors for President and Vice-President. On the breaking out of the Mexican war, he went as a captain in the First Illinois Regiment. In the battle of Buena Vista he bore a conspicuous part, and for his gallant behavior he was, the day after the battle, honored with an unanimous election as one of the field-officers of the regiment. As he was but the fifth captain in rank, Mr. Richardson has always regarded this as one of the proudest compliments he ever received.

Mr. Richardson was first elected to Congress in 1847, and has been five times re-elected. In 1856 he was the democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois ; but, although the electoral vote of the State was given to Buchanan, he was defeated by a majority of four thousand votes in a total poll of 230,000. In 1858 he was appointed Governor of Nebraska. He shortly resigned, however, and returned to Illinois, from which State he was, in 1860, returned to Congress for his present term. Appreciating his natural military talent, President Lincoln recently tendered him the appointment of brigadier-general of volunteers, which honor, however, he declined.

Mr. Richardson is a bold thorough-going democratic partisan ; and, in the ability and vigor with which he advocates and defends his principles, he is surpassed by no member of his party, in or out of Congress. He is a ready debater, full of humor and anecdote, and knows how to give and take some pretty hard knocks. His delivery is animated, and his speeches in Congress are generally listened to with attention, although his style of argument is much better adapted to the "stump" than to the halls of legislation, and it is on the former that his greatest triumphs have been gained. He lays down his propositions boldly and clearly.

In person he is rather above the medium height, large and strongly built, weighing perhaps one hundred and eighty or two hundred pounds, with a large head, dark complexion, and strongly marked and impressive features. He pays but little regard to the niceties of the toilet, and his general appearance and demeanor is such, that he passes for what is commonly termed a "rather rough customer." In social

intercourse he is frank and cordial, open-hearted and generous; true to his friends, whom he is always ready to serve, and a general favorite with all "good fellows." He has, we believe, been engaged in two "affairs of honor," in both of which he wounded, without killing, his antagonist, escaping unhurt himself.

Among the plain homespun people of the West, few men are more popular than Mr. Richardson; and, should the principles which he represents regain their ascendancy, it is not to be doubted that he will, if spared, be the recipient of even higher marks of their love and confidence than heretofore..

ALFRED ELY.

ON SEEING AN ENGRAVING OF HIM.

There is a spirit in that small slight frame
Which long captivity could never cower;
And the eye pent beneath that hanging brow,
Would never blench before the bared steel,
Nor shrink from Fate, no matter how it came.
Prisoner of Richmond! Lo, before us now,
Thou bearest ever an untroubled face;
But there are lines in which my sense can trace
The hand of anguish! In those heavy hours,
Shut far away from any friendly face,
From love, and home, and wifely fond embrace,
How didst thou suffer! In those long, long days,
And, sadder yet, those terrible still nights.
Smooth years of peace can never do away
The traces of those pangs that turned the spirit gray!

HARRISON G. BLAKE.

MR. BLAKE represents one of the northern districts of the queenly State of Ohio, and a district honorably mentioned for the general intelligence of its people. He is a dark-haired, "snug-built," active, and determined man, in the prime of his years—born in the year 1818, in the State of Vermont—a good State to be born in. He was early taken to Washington County, New York, and again, when but

twelve years of age, with the family moved to Medina County, Ohio, his present home. Like most Buckeye boys, until eighteen years of age, young Blake worked on a farm, then entered a store as a clerk; but, improving his leisure hours with diligent study of the law, he in a few years passed a creditable examination, and was admitted to the bar. In 1846 he represented his county in the State Legislature, and again in 1847. In 1848 he was elected as Senator from the district composed of the counties of Medina and Lorain, and by that body was honored with the election to the Speakership. In 1859, Mr. Blake was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and re-elected in 1861. He made a good speech on the District Emancipation Bill, which he heartily supported, and also a very admirable one in support of the Post Office Order Bill, which he reported from the Post Office Committee, of which he is a diligent and valuable member. Harrison G. Blake is another name to be added to that long and worthy list of American young men, who, all unaided, save by their own untiring diligence and unconquered will, have won the high places of usefulness and honor.

ELIHU B. WASHBURNE.

He is serving his fifth term in Congress, having been elected in 1852. There are but two members of the present House who have served longer than he—Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, and Mr. Speaker Grow. Mr. Phelps being absent at the organization of the House, it devolved upon Mr. Washburne to swear in the Speaker, he being the member longest in service. His majority over his opponent at his first election, in 1852, was three hundred, and at his last election, in 1860, it was twelve thousand five hundred and eleven. The Galena District, which he represents, is the strongest Republican district in the United States. He was born in Livermore, Oxford (now Androscoggin) county, Maine, and is the son of Israel Washburne, Esq., who is still living. He is one of the three brothers who served together in the House for many years. Israel, Jr., the present Governor of Maine, served from the Thirty-second to the Thirty-sixth Congress, ten years. Cadwallader C., of Wisconsin (now Brigadier-General in the Volunteer service, U. S. A.), served from the Thirty-fourth to the Thirty-sixth Congress, six years; and Mr. Washburne, of Illinois,

entered the Thirty-third Congress, and at the end of the present (the Thirty-seventh) Congress will have served ten years. Another brother, Charles A. Washburne, is the present Minister Resident to Paraguay, South America. Another, William D. Washburne, is present Surveyor-General of the State of Minnesota. Another, Samuel B. Washburne, is an Acting Master in the Naval service, and greatly distinguished himself on board the iron-clad gunboat "Galena," at the attack on Fort Darling, James River.

JOHN NOBLE GOODWIN.

Ir, good reader, you were now by my side, looking down from the gallery of the House upon the assembled representatives of the people, and I were to ask you to point me out the handsomest man of the body, I dare say you would point me to the young gentleman who represents the First Congressional District of Maine. If you are a woman I know you would. Mr. Goodwin is "fair and fat," though not quite "forty," being one of the youngest men of the House; rejoicing in just rotundity enough to give complete development to his fine figure, and tell of that generous nature which takes the world kindly, and manfully accepting all its duties as they come along day by day, lies down at night to pleasant dreams and refreshing slumber. Not only has Mr. Goodwin grasped Congressional honors at an unusually early period of life, but he comes from the District in which he was born, and where he has always lived—a testimonial to one's life and character that few men have secured.

Mr. Goodwin was born in South Berwick, Me., October 18, 1824, and this South Berwick is one of the loveliest villages of New England. He fitted for college at Berwick Academy, and entered Dartmouth in 1840, from whose venerable and honored halls he graduated in 1844. He studied law in the office of John Hubbard, and entered upon its practice, in his native village, in 1849, and at once commanded an enviable professional position.

In 1854, Mr. Goodwin was elected to the Senate of Maine; in 1855 was appointed Commissioner to revise the Special Laws of that State; and in 1860, by a flattering majority, was elected to Congress from the First Congressional District, a District of large political and commercial importance, containing within its bounds the thriving manufacturing cities of Saco and Biddeford, with Portland, the com-

mercial metropolis of the State, and for these four years past the most thrifty of New England cities.

Mr. Goodwin is serving his first Congressional term, but undoubtedly it will prove the opening of a long and honorable public career. The same urbanity of manners and integrity of purpose which have given him such unusual strength and confidence at home, will command respect and influence in the national councils—indeed, we should say have already done it. No representative stands better with his fellow-members; not much given to speech-making, but always in his place, and straightforward and decided in his action, while ever courteous to his opponents. On the great issues of the day, John N. Goodwin is true to the teachings of his New England ancestry; and for the putting down of the present unhallowed rebellion always votes for the most vigorous measures.

GEORGE P. FISHER,

OF DELAWARE,

is the son of General Thomas Fisher, whose ancestors emigrated to this country with William Penn. He was born in Milford, Kent County, Delaware, October 13, 1817. He received his collegiate education partly at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, and partly at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., where he graduated in 1838. He studied law with Hon. John M. Clayton, at Dover, Del., and was admitted to the bar in 1841, and here he commenced the practice of law. The record of Mr. Fisher's public life shows great industry and an unusual talent for public affairs on his part, and also bears ample testimony of the great confidence reposed in his capacity by the public and those high in office. His life has been more than usually useful, honorable, and prosperous. He was elected clerk of the Senate in the same year that he was admitted to the bar, and re-elected to that office in 1843. In 1845 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Delaware, after which he was appointed Secretary of State, which office he held under two Governors. In 1848 he left the State of Delaware to reside in Baltimore, where he commenced the practice of law with a fine prospect of success; but in 1849, at the urgent solicitation of his life-long friend and law preceptor, Mr. Clayton, who was then Secretary of State under General Taylor, he accepted for a short

period a position as confidential clerk in the State Department at Washington; and during this period he met on the most cordial terms all the leading men of that day. President Taylor, very shortly before his death, appointed Mr. Fisher a commissioner to adjust the claims of citizens of the United States against the government of Brazil. In 1852, having closed the business of his commission, he returned to Delaware, and again took an active part in the politics of his State, acting with what was then known as the Whig party, now forming part of the Union party. In 1855 Governor P. F. Causey appointed Mr. Fisher Attorney-General of the State of Delaware, which office he filled for five years, and with such rare excellence that on the expiration of his term of office the People's party immediately, with great unanimity, nominated him as their candidate for Representative in Congress, and he was elected conjointly by that party composed of the Republican and Constitutional Union parties by a triumphant majority, in the face of the fact that the Democratic party was then largely in the ascendant. Mr. Fisher's course since the commencement of the present troubles has been a noble and patriotic one. All the influence which years of faithful service have given him with the people of Delaware has been used to strengthen the Union cause in that State. In the House of Representatives of the United States, and in the Legislature of Delaware, his voice, his influence, his efforts, and his votes have ever been heard and felt on the side of right and loyalty against treason. At no time has he hesitated to risk his own personal interests for the welfare of the country. He was the first man who in his fearless loyalty dared to stand up and say a word to the people of Delaware from his seat in the Legislative Hall against countenancing in any way the disloyal advances of the rebel commissioners sent thither by the State of Mississippi; and it was mainly through his earnest activity that the State of Delaware—to her honor forever be it recorded—furnished double the number of troops required of that gallant little State by the Presidential proclamation.

CYRUS ALDRICH.

YONDER, in one of the front seats near the central aisle, sits a man who strikes you as being different from the common mass,—the *hoi polloi* of the earth. He seems like an alert, ambitious machine, as he sits there now; his weather-beaten face of fifty hovering close to his encumbered desk, his swarthy right hand flashing a will over the

smooth sheets, and his ready left sliding them upon the finished pile, as letter after letter rustles into existence. He has a large face, somewhat furrowed and battered by the buffetings of a rough life; nose and upper lip indicating resolution and good fighting qualities; deep, hazel eyes, over which a coarse brow is firmly knotted; a receding forehead, with conspicuous Observation, Order, Hope, Benevolence, and Mirth. The back of his head is not visible to this observer, but there must be nestling among its nether locks a huge organ of Vitality, or he would have been dead eighteen months ago. He lifts his eyes now and then to see what is going on, and resumes his work. He seldom makes a speech; but never misses a vote.

It is Cyrus Aldrich, from Minnesota. He may have enjoyed the imaginary command of an imaginary militia regiment some time somewhere, for the prefatory handle of "Col." seems to have become riveted to his name. He was born, tradition saith, in the town of Smithfield, R. I., during the historic year of 1812; but he is a thorough Westerner, having moved to Illinois in '37, and lived west of the Lakes this last half of his life. He had no advantages in youth, and has never had any save what he has wrenched violently from hostile circumstances. He was for years a sailor before the mast, then a boatman on the Eastern canals. He was subsequently engaged on the public works in Illinois, first as a day-laborer, and, showing enterprise and honesty, afterwards as foreman and contractor. His rough-handed sincerity, and his hearty sympathy with the working-classes, made him popular, and in '44, when he had been but two years in the county, he was elected to the Legislature, as a Whig, from the strongly Democratic county of Jo Daviess. In '47, he was elected its Register of Deeds by over 600 majority. In '49 he was appointed Receiver of public moneys at Dixon, Ill., by President Taylor, and had the high honor of being one of the first removed by his successor, Pierce. In '52 he was nominated by the Whigs of Chicago for Congress, and, after a hotly-contested canvass, was beaten by "Long John Wentworth." The city was then fiercely Democratic, and gave Pierce more than 2,600 over Scott; but, on the same day, Wentworth had but 1,100 majority over Aldrich. The latter held various offices of trust—town, county, and State, and, in '56, was swept by the torrent of Westward-setting adventure to Minneapolis, at the Falls of St. Anthony, in Minnesota. After a year's residence, he was chosen by his new acquaintances as a delegate to the convention to form a State constitution, of which body he was an active and useful member, being author of many important provisions. In Sep-

tember, '57, he was nominated by the Republicans for Congress; elected by a majority of 600; and then swindled out of his seat, with his colleagues, by the most audacious and infamous frauds that ever disgraced any State. Large numbers of the frontier tribes were driven to the ballot-box and counted against him, on the presumption of being "civilized"—civilization being made to consist in wearing pantaloons, drinking whisky, and voting "right." The whisky and pants were furnished at the polls; each donned the bifurcated garment on approaching the hallowed ground, deposited the freeman's ballot, and slid out of the emblems of "civilization" as another slid in. Hence, many of the required votes. Forgeries and perjuries made up the rest. In '59, Aldrich was re-nominated and elected by 4,000; in '61 elected again, to the present Congress, by a majority of 10,000 in a poll of 37,000 votes.

Col. Aldrich is one of the people, and so hates aristocracy. He is straightforward, and so hates the trimmers and flunkys. He is an ardent friend of liberty in America, and so despises the traitors in masquerade who poison the air of the Capitol. He is industrious, and so has no respect for the smart jugglers who delay legislation by a trick of words. His *forte* is a power of concentration and execution. He stands in this XXXVIIth Congress as a Type of the Working Member. During the morning rushing to the President's or to the Departments to ascertain something for somebody or forward the claims of a worthy applicant; punctually in his seat at 12, and informing his epistolary bores in a peck of letters of the results of his morning's work in their behalf; urging a pending measure on fellow-members; visiting the hospitals in the evening to look for Minnesota sick [and see that they are relieved—he is always busy, and always busy to a purpose. He deserves equal credit with Judge Potter for the renewed introduction and final passage of the present admirable Homestead Bill, of which he is the author. He is a perfect miracle of indefatigability, his excessive good nature being a chief weakness. He has never less than twenty irons in the fire, but keeps them flying and permits none to burn. I know a heretical "good man"—a faithful doer of duty—who, on being questioned by an itinerant tract-dispenser, said—"I pray with my hands." Thus is the Colonel eloquent. Each hand is an orator of thrilling power, every finger a marvellous speech-maker. If there is any man in this Capitol who gives ten times an equivalent for what he gets, that man is the subject of this sketch; and could the thriving "Lake State" watch him for a week, and see how faithful he is to his constituents, and how

constant to freedom in every guise, she would ask him to represent her for the next decade of years.

FREDERICK A. CONKLING,

(REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW YORK,)

whom I do not know personally, but for whose sterling patriotism and steadfast industry in our common cause I have an enthusiastic appreciation :

Friend, in this fearful struggle for the Right !
 Oh, brother wrestler in our common cause !
 Upholder of our rashly trampled laws !
 Good warrior in the fight !

I stretch to thee a not unworthy hand,
 In that my soul is large enough to know
 And feel the mighty truths which nerve thee so
 To battle for our land !

I give thee greeting through my rising tears ;
 I say, God speed thee on thy venturous way ;
 I say, if we should win this desperate day,
 Through the thick coming years

A voice shall utter how thy strength went forth
 To nerve thine upright heart, thine honest hand ;
 Sturdiest among the brothers of our band—
 The heroes of the North !

FRANCIS W. KELLOGG,

OF MICHIGAN,

was born on the thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1810, in Hampshire Co., in the State of Massachusetts. He received only such education as the common schools of the State at that day afforded. When 22 years of age, he left New England for the State of Ohio, where he engaged in business and remained several years. But we hear very

little of him until we find him on the stump in 1840, going with the multitude for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and one of the popular orators of the day. After this he lectured for some years on Temperance and Anti-Slavery in New York, New England, and the West, and we believe visited British America and England also.

Mr. Kellogg is not a member of what are called the learned professions, but styles himself a "lumberman," having engaged in that business in 1854, when he went to Michigan, and followed it until the great fall in prices obliged him to abandon it.

In 1856 he supported the nomination of John C. Fremont, and was himself elected a member of the Legislature of Michigan for the term of two years.

In 1858 he was elected a member of Congress from the District in which he resided, by nearly 5,000 majority; and as further proof of his unvarying popularity among the people, he was, in 1860, re-nominated by acclamation and elected by more than 9,000 majority.

Mr. Kellogg comes of a good stock, both his grandfathers, paternal and maternal, having served in the revolutionary war. "My father," he says, "was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and I have always been an anti-slavery man. I have been a Republican ever since the party existed. I am in favor of emancipation, and voted to abolish slavery in the District, and thank God that I had a chance to do so. I am in favor of preserving the Union at any expense of blood and treasure.

"I believe in human progress and universal liberty, and therefore, of course, in universal education and the elevation of the masses; and I believe in the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence as I do in the Bible."

Mr. Kellogg possesses strong original traits of character. Sentiment and poetical feeling are largely developed in his honest and genial nature; and he is impulsive, but not at the expense of prudence. His immense popularity with the loyal and outspoken people of Michigan is owing to his cordial appreciation of, and intense sympathy with the masses. He is a man of the people, and between him and the great mass of his constituents there is a perfect understanding and an unwavering confidence.

DANIEL WOLSEY VOORHEES.

MR. VOORHEES is a native of Indiana, born on the 26th September, 1828, in the county of Fountain. We have a right to expect much from Mr. Voorhees, for he is singularly fortunate in his genealogical antecedents. His great-grandfather on his father's side was a soldier in the New Jersey line, and followed Washington through the memorable campaign of 1776-'77. To this worthy soldier and patriot was born a son, who emigrated in the earliest times to the Western wilderness, and became the companion of Boone and the other forest kings who wrested Kentucky from the savages. He fought at the great battle of the Blue Licks, and in many other of the fierce engagements between the red men and the white men of "the dark and bloody ground." The father of Mr. Voorhees was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, married into an old and excellent Maryland family, and afterwards settled in Fountain County, Indiana, where he became and is a successful farmer, finding great enjoyment in his stock of fine cattle and blooded horses; in which latter taste he is sympathized with greatly by his son, the subject of our sketch.

At the age of sixteen, Mr. Voorhees entered upon his studies preparatory to entering college, and in due time became an undergraduate in the Indiana Asbury University, from which institution he received his bachelor's degree, under highly creditable auspices, in 1849. Having determined to seek his fortune in the legal profession, Mr. Voorhees, soon after leaving his Alma Mater, entered student of law in the office of Messrs. Lane & Willson, at Crawfordsville.

In November, 1850, Mr. Voorhees was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Indiana and of the United States Circuit and District Courts; and that his success was sufficiently encouraging is evident from the fact that in 1853 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, which embraced the place of his nativity and residence. And that this enlargement of the sphere of his official duties detracted nothing from the popular appreciation of his abilities, is evident from the fact that in 1854 he was offered the Democratic nomination for Congress in that district—an honor which he declined. He was again nominated and by acclamation in the Democratic Congressional Convention for that district, in 1856. This nomination he accepted, and proceeded at once to open the canvass, and long will that canvass be remembered in the Eighth District. The Democrats had been beaten in the last election by a majority of

two thousand six hundred and nineteen votes. Mr. Voorhees had a vigorous, talented, and popular leader of the opposite party to contend with, and was beaten, according to the *published* returns, by two hundred and thirty votes—while his personal vote was six hundred ahead of his party on the State ticket. Suspicions of foul play were aroused. Charges of corruption and illegal voting were freely made. And at last, while he utterly repudiated any idea of contesting the election for himself, Mr. Voorhees was induced to undertake the legal investigation of the matter for others. That he did it vigorously is apparent from the results. He succeeded in obtaining decisions from the Circuit and Supreme Courts, which set aside the election for county officers in both the counties of Fountain and Warren. Not one of the fancied victors held on to the coveted spoils, and in several instances they ingloriously fled from the field of their questionable achievements.

In 1857, Mr. Voorhees located in the city of Terre Haute, a wider professional field being presented there than in the little town of Covington, where he had, up to this time, resided. And here, in 1858, he was appointed to the important and lucrative office of United States District Attorney for the District of Indiana, by Mr. Buchanan. The next year, John Brown "marched on" his raid into Virginia, carrying with him John E. Cook, a brother-in-law of Governor Willard, of Indiana, who, with the rest, was captured by the authorities of the State, and indicted for treason, murder, and inciting insurrection. Governor Willard obtained the services of Mr. Voorhees for the defence of Mr. Cook. The occasion is so recent, and Mr. Voorhees filled so large a space in the public mind at that melancholy trial, that it is unnecessary to dwell long upon the subject here. It is one, however, of great importance and interest—not only for what it was of itself, but still more from what it has proven itself to have been as a precursor of what was to come after it. From one who was present we have had an account of the scene in court while Mr. Voorhees was delivering his speech to the jury in Cook's defence. How the crowd stood statue still for over an hour and a half—brawny, dark-browed men, with arms folded across their breasts, as if to bar out too much pity for the misguided but guilty prisoner at the bar; and how lovely women, who knew that only Heaven had saved them from a fate worse than death, still relented, wept over, forgave the man who would have consigned them to that fate, under the spell which the prisoner's counsel cast upon them by his eloquence. The most significant illustration of the power of that speech, however, is

found in the verdict of the jury. By the laws of Virginia, a person convicted of treason is hopelessly consigned to death. The Governor is forbid, in such cases, the use of the pardoning power. The jury found him "not guilty of treason"—thus virtually leaving the task of consigning him to death to the Governor, who *could* pardon for murder. Seldom indeed is such homage paid to the genius of a prisoner's counsel. But this was not all. Mr. Voorhees was immediately afterwards invited to deliver the anniversary address before the literary societies of the University of Virginia at the approaching commencement of that ancient seat of learning. This invitation he accepted, and discharged the duty it imposed in such a manner as to not only extend, but to increase the reputation he had already gained among the high-spirited and refined people of the Old Dominion.

Immediately on his return to Indiana he was nominated by the Douglas Democrats of the Seventh District as their candidate for Congress. As he was holding an important office under Mr. Buchanan at the time, his acceptance of this nomination was deemed especially unkind in him by the Breckinridge men, and they nominated Hon. James A. Scott, while the Republicans nominated Colonel Thomas H. Nelson, brother of General Nelson of the United States Army, and now United States Minister to the Republic of Chili. In this triangular political duel the odds were greatly against Mr. Voorhees. Both his opponents were gentlemen of fine talents, were good stump speakers, and very popular; and while the district was supposed to be Democratic, it was known to have always previously gone as the State went; and as there were unmistakable signs that the Republicans would carry the State, betting on Mr. Voorhees' election was esteemed rather a "fancy" operation. But, while the State did go Republican by over ten thousand majority, Mr. Voorhees beat his Republican antagonist one thousand and nineteen votes, and the Breckinridge gentleman and him together six hundred and fifty votes.

Mr. Voorhees has now been in Congress something over a year; and it is doing no one injustice to say, that few men have ever, in so short a time, risen to the position he enjoys in the esteem of his friends in and out of that body. And those who can not be called his political friends, yet pay him the compliment on the floor of Congress of listening to what he may have to say with the *liveliest* interest, and feel called upon to answer him.

Politically, Mr. Voorhees is, to use his own language, "a Western man, and stands by Western interests on the Tariff, Taxation, &c.,—has always held that we must have free passage to the Gulf of Mexico,

and that the Union was born of the Constitution, and must be maintained under it, and not outside or in violation of it."

Many of the personal characteristics of our subject may be gathered from what we have said about him. Our picture, however, would be incomplete, left as it is at present. We have spoken of Mr. Voorhees' good fortune in a genealogical point of view. He is equally fortunate in his organization and temperament. Blood will tell, and it does not require unusual sagacity to discover, nor a very intimate acquaintance with him to appreciate the many traits in the case before us which account for the magnetic influence that we have seen exerted upon other men. We give but a single illustration of our philosophy. The present (Methodist) Bishop Simpson was Mr. V.'s college President, and to-day Mr. V. avows the belief that the Bishop is the greatest man in this country!—an avowal that the Bishop would hold to be more creditable to Mr. V.'s *heart* than true in point of fact.

Mr. Voorhees is in person tall, well proportioned, and graceful. His head is finely formed, and carried well up, almost defiantly, which, combined with well-defined, clearly cut, and firm features, illuminated with large, dark, flashing eyes, and overhung by a full prominent brow, from which the hair is turned back like a mane, gives him quite a leonine expression:—he is, a lady may be excused for saying, a very handsome man, indeed! And in addition to all this, he has all the other graces of voice and accomplishments of mind that are the elements of an orator and powerful popular leader. We expect to hear much of him hereafter.

CHARLES J. BIDDLE

represents the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania, being a part of the city of Philadelphia. He was born in that city, in 1819, and was educated at Princeton College, N. J. He is a member of the Philadelphia bar.

He served as a Captain of Voltigeurs and Brevet-Major U. S. Army, during the war with Mexico; and at the breaking out of the rebellion he again entered the military service, on the 13th of June, 1861, as a Colonel of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Being placed by the Governor of Pennsylvania in command of two regiments, he occu-

pied parts of Maryland and Virginia, and restored and maintained the communication by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. While in the field he was elected, July 2d, 1861, to the 37th Congress, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. E. Joy Morris.

Soon after this election, a Brigadier-General's commission was tendered to him by the Federal Government; which he declined, as inconsistent with the engagements which he had assumed towards the people of his District. Colonel Biddle did not, however, take his seat during the extra session, but remained in military service till the beginning of the second session, December, 1861. His regiment then going into winter quarters near Washington City, and his constituents calling upon him to take his seat, he resigned his military commission, and, in answer to an address from citizens of Philadelphia, wrote a letter giving his views on political subjects and the conduct of the war.

Declaring his continued adherence to the Democratic Party, he said :

"When I say I am a Democratic, I do not mean that I belong to any knot of politicians. When I say I am a Democrat, I mean that I have ever maintained those national principles which, under God, made and preserved us a nation; those great national principles of justice and equality for all the States which, so long as they were practiced, made our various institutions and interchangeable commodities bonds of strength and union rather than grounds for strife."

And he ascribed "our national troubles to those twin fomenters of discord, the Abolitionist of the North, and the Secessionist of the South."

His votes and speeches in the House have been in accordance with these opinions.

JAMES SIDNEY ROLLINS

was born in Richmond, Madison Co., Kentucky, on the 19th day of April, 1813. He was a *sprightly bad boy*, and until the age of 15 he was a pupil of the Richmond Academy. At the age of 15 he was sent to Washington College, Pennsylvania, where he remained through the sophomore and junior years, after which he followed that learned and good man, the Rev. Andrew Wylie, who was called from Washington College to take charge of the University of Indiana, at

Bloomington. Entering his senior year in the Indiana University, he graduated there, the fall of 1830. From Bloomington he went to Missouri, where his parents had removed the year previous, to the county of Broome, and where he has resided ever since.

Shortly after settling in Missouri he commenced the study of law with the Hon. Abiel Leonard, and he finished his legal education at the Law School of Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., where he graduated in the spring of 1833.

Returning to Missouri, he settled permanently in Columbia, the county-seat of Boone County, where he commenced the practice of his profession. In 1832 he was appointed "aide-de-camp" of Major General Richard Gentry (who afterwards fell at the battle of Ochechokee, in Florida), and was engaged in military service for a short time, on the northern frontier of Missouri, during the Black Hawk war. He was married in June, 1837, and immediately thereafter settled on a beautiful farm immediately adjoining the town of Columbia, where he now resides, and gives a large part of his time to the successful pursuit of agriculture.

In 1838, when he was barely eligible under the constitution of the State of Missouri, he became a candidate for the Legislature, and was elected by a very large majority. Born and reared under the auspices of the great statesman of Kentucky, Henry Clay, he entered political life an earnest and enthusiastic Whig, and continued true to the Whig faith so long as that great party continued in existence. In the Legislature of Missouri he distinguished himself as an earnest advocate of the cause of popular education.

In 1840 he was again a candidate for the Legislature, in the county of Boone, and was again elected by a large majority. He took an active part in the Presidential contest of this year, in favor of Gen. Harrison.

In 1842 he was again a candidate for re-election, and was equally successful, his constituents endorsing his political course by an increased majority.

In 1844 he represented the Congressional District in which he lived, in the great Whig convention which assembled in Baltimore, and aided in the nomination of Mr. Clay, and which he followed up with his most earnest and active support.

In 1846 he was nominated, by the Whig party of his Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Boone and Audrain, for the State Senate, and was elected by a large majority. He served in the Senate of Missouri for four years, and identified himself largely, whilst

there, with the cause of popular education and internal improvements. Before the expiration of his Senatorial term, he was nominated by a large Whig Convention of the State, which assembled in Boonville, in April, 1848, as the Whig candidate for Governor. He accepted the nomination, and made a brilliant canvass of the State against the Hon. Austin King, who was the nominee of the Democratic party. He ran against a large majority, and, although defeated, made a splendid race, reducing the heavy Democratic majority, and becoming ever afterwards a great favorite with his political and party friends.

In 1850 he was invited by President Fillmore to attend the annual examination of Cadets at the United States Military Academy, West Point, which he accepted.

In the winter of 1848-'49 he was voted for by his political friends for the Senate of the United States, the Hon. David R. Atcheson being elected, in consequence of the great majority of Democrats in the Legislature.

In 1854 he was again nominated, by the Whigs of Boone County, for the Legislature, and, after an exciting canvass, he was chosen by a handsome majority. During the session of the Legislature, he was an earnest advocate of the cause of internal improvements, and the State of Missouri is much indebted to him for her great system of public works, which has added so largely to the wealth and prosperity of the Commonwealth.

In 1856 he was chosen a Whig Presidential Elector, and canvassed in favor of Mr. Fillmore.

In 1857 he was again nominated as the Whig and American candidate for Governor, which nomination he accepted, and made an energetic and splendid canvass of the State against the Hon. Robert M. Stewart, who was the Democratic candidate. Starting out with a Democratic majority of 15,000 against him, it was reduced to *two hundred and thirty*, out of one hundred thousand votes cast in the election. The returns from this election were very unusually delayed, and especially from the remote and distant counties of the State; and by many intelligent persons it was believed that, with a fair count of the vote, Mr. Rollins was elected.

In 1860 Mr. Rollins was nominated by the Whig and American parties as their candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional District. He was opposed by the Hon. John B. Henderson, as the Democratic candidate—Mr. R. supporting Mr. Bell for the Presidency, and Mr. Henderson supporting Judge Douglas. These gentlemen canvassed the District thoroughly together, meeting and ad

dress the voters in all the counties. It was an exceedingly interesting political canvass, both of the gentlemen being good speakers and equally intent upon success. It ended in the election of Mr. R. by several hundred majority, and the candidates quitting the contest good friends.

Upon the election of Mr. Lincoln, and the breaking out of the rebellion, Mr. Rollins was prompt to take his stand against the secession of Missouri, and firmly and unconditionally for the Union. Against great odds, he resisted, with his pen and tongue, the fatal heresy of Secession. He supported the action of the State Convention, providing for a Provisional Government for the State of Missouri, and has been a warm and firm friend of the administration of Gov. Gamble. Since he took his seat in Congress, he has given a firm and consistent support to the General Government, and to all those measures looking to the preservation of the Federal Constitution and the American Union. He has opposed all radical measures, such as confiscation and emancipation by the General Government, upon the ground that they tended to prolong the rebellion, and to complicate and make more difficult the work of reconstruction. His old friend and competitor, Mr. Henderson, is now in the Senate of the United States, having received this appointment at the hands of Governor Gamble, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of the Hon. Waldo P. Johnson on the ground of disloyalty. Mr. Henderson is a thorough Union man.

In his political opinions and conduct Mr. Rollins has been through life consistent. A firm Whig, following with confidence and enthusiasm, from the commencement of his career, the teaching and example of his great model and exemplar, Henry Clay. In private life he is a most genial companion, social in disposition, benevolent in his action, and liberal and cultivated in his opinions. He is most justly popular, and highly esteemed by his political friends and foes. He is a graceful and eloquent speaker, and is regarded as one of the best popular orators of the West.

He has taken an active part upon all those questions intended to elevate and advance the cause of general education, and to improve and develop the physical resources of Missouri, and is justly esteemed as one of the most public-spirited and enterprising citizens of the great State with whose people he has been identified from the time of his early manhood.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

We will introduce Mr. Colfax to our readers by an extract taken from a work, entitled "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches," by "Oliver H. Smith." Of Mr. Colfax, Mr. Smith says :

"Few men of his age have acquired so much reputation at home and abroad, within the past few years, as the subject of this sketch. I had known Mr. Colfax but partially before he took his seat, as a delegate in the Indiana Constitutional Convention of 1850. It was in that body that he developed the character of his mind, and showed that he possessed intellectual powers of no ordinary character. He deservedly stood among the active and useful members of the Convention; after which he represented his district in Congress with signal ability. Mr. Colfax is a self-made man, who, by the force of his native powers, and in despite of the want of a classical education, has raised himself to the high position which he occupies among his cotemporaries. As a speaker he is plain, distinct, fluent, forcible. Mr. Colfax is under medium height, rather slim and spare, large forehead, brown hair and eyes, pale face, good features. Mr. Colfax was an ardent Whig while that party existed, and after its dissolution became a leader in the 'Republican Party,' in support of John C. Fremont; he also took a very active part in the debate upon the Kansas and Nebraska question."

Mr. Colfax is still a young man on the "sunny side" of forty; has represented his district in Congress successively since the year 1854; is an active leading member of the Republican party in the House, and is familiarly designated by his fellow-members as "*the working member from Indiana*." All subjects of legislation introduced into the House (of public importance) are by him fully examined, and discussed with signal ability. He is always prepared, always eloquent, always prompt and ready.

Mr. Colfax is distinguished for his devotion to his friends, his magnanimity and benevolence to his enemies; for the genuine kindness of his heart and the affability of his manners; for his fair and comprehensive mode of viewing subjects, his vision being never distorted by prejudice or passion; for his great industry and executive powers, and his earnest services to his country; and prominent, above all, for his liberality, *especially to the unfortunate*, as many of the sick and wounded soldiers are willing witnesses.

We think that the following paragraph regarding Mr. Colfax, from the lively pen of Mrs. S. C. Ames, the Washington correspondent of the *Springfield Republican*, will prove very acceptable to our readers :

"The member who has just arisen to speak looks very much like a boy. From the gallery, I should say that he had scarcely seen the number of years requisite to insure him a seat in this 'honorable body.' On a nearer view he presented a less juvenile aspect. You look into this gentleman's face to behold a sufficient number of crow-feet to assure you that at least three decades of years have left their usual tracks behind them. He is slightly below medium height, has classic features, brown hair, and brown eyes, with the kindest of smiles in them. His face does not reflect vehement passion or power in its owner; it is the reflex rather of a nature at once sympathetic and sensitive; active, earnest, and aspiring. He is not making an agonistic speech; he is not invoking the manes of the past, nor pre-saging the terrors of the future; he is not writhing, and tossing, and groaning, to empty his mouth of a few oratorical bubbles exploding into nothing, after the fashion of some of these ornate orators. He is simply talking, talking rapidly, earnestly, simply, yet with voice and manner so winning that everybody is attracted to listen. This is Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana. Schuyler Colfax, the indefatigable. His name is historic. Pure, patriotic blood runs in this man's veins. He is a descendant of Gen. Schuyler, and of Capt. Colfax who commanded the body-guard of Gen. Washington. This fact would not be of the slightest consequence if the race had degenerated, but as a man Mr. Colfax is worthy of his name. He is another of our self-made public men. A widow's son, a poor boy, he educated himself for life and labor, wrestling against the odds of fate with undaunted courage, and a sunny patience which won for him friends as well as fortune. He was educated in that most practical of all colleges, a printing-office, which in its course of discipline includes with literary culture, worldly tact and shrewdness, and a thorough knowledge of men. He has been since 1843 the proprietor of the *South Bend Register*, and the irrepressible instinct of the editor betrays itself in his eagerness for news, and his facility in obtaining it; making him to many members of the House almost as acceptable as the morning papers. He finds in politics his natural element. I conclude that he has always breathed it, since as a boy of twelve he drove about from town to town with Hon. Mr. Lane, of Indiana, listening to the impassioned appeals of that eloquent senator. Mr. Colfax is now one of the leading politicians of Washington. He is distinguished for his devotion to his friends, his benevolence to his enemies; for the genuine kindness of his heart, and the affability of his manners; for his fair, comprehensive mode of viewing subjects, his vision being rarely distorted by prejudice or passion; for his great industry and executive powers, and his earnest services to his country. A sunny, ceaseless worker, he is a humiliation to all drones, in whatever hive he finds them."

WILLIAM KELLOGG,

OF ILLINOIS.

THERE is not one other man in the House of Representatives more beloved by his friends and more feared by his enemies, than Judge Kellogg, of Illinois. And who are his friends? Every true man not tainted with the damnable plague-spot of ultraism strikes hands with William Kellogg. Every patriot with the good of his whole country at heart, and with a soul too large for sectionalism of any sort, indorses his manly, out-spoken course of action in the XXXVIIth Congress. The personal and political friend of the President, he was one of the first to come to his side amid the excitement caused in certain localities by his conservative course, and to give him the support of hand and voice—a hand that never falters in the service of the right—a voice whose convincing logic and earnest invective is the terror of opponents when he rises to speak. Judge Kellogg may be put down as the strong man of the conservative Republican party in Illinois, their champion in the Northwest; and the enemies of the party, who are quite sharp enough to see how very much he is in their way, and what fatal damage he may do to *their* interests, regard him pretty much as the man did the bull who got into his china-shop; and very naturally and as is to be expected, they have placed him in the position of the best-abused man in the XXXVIIth Congress, from the Northwest; and they make it their business to misrepresent and falsify every movement of his, without, however, being able to successfully shake the confidence of the people in a man whose staunch loyalty and true nobility of nature have been thrice tried and proven. Judge Kellogg is a native of Northern Ohio, about forty-seven years of age, and about as fine a looking specimen of Congressional dignity and Western jurisprudence, in connection with rosy health and cordiality of manner, as you would wish to shake hands with any day. He is self-educated, and in early life was engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits; but was admitted to the bar at the early age of twenty-three. He emigrated to Illinois in 1847, and practiced law there successfully for many years. He was elected to the Legislature in 1848, and held the office of Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit Court of Illinois, from 1850 to 1853. At the expiration of that period, he resigned his office and returned to the practice of the law. He was elected to Congress in 1856, and re-elected in '58 and '60, which is proof incontestible of his great popularity among his constituents. Judge Kellogg has been identified

with the Republican party since its organization; but has always been found among the conservative men of that body, and gives a strong support to the policy of the present Administration; and has sustained it in Congress, and elsewhere. His eloquent speech, "in favor of the Union," delivered in the House, February 8, 1861, has had a well-deserved popularity with all parties—the abolition wing of the Republican party excepted; by them he was much abused for it. His speech on the confiscation of rebel property, delivered May 24, 1862, in the House, is a settler to all who have insinuated doubts of his soundness on that vexed question. And that of February, 1862, on the Treasury Note Bill, is an able resume of the whole matter under discussion, while it gave a loyal and unfaltering support to the Government, in its hour of need.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, JR.,

OF MISSOURI.

THERE are people who hold that rare oratorical talent is the one thing indispensable to a successful political career. But, potent as may be the influence which brilliancy of delivery always commands, its triumphs can be but evanescent, if it is not backed by real hard-headed practicalism, and a steady and stout-handed industry. Immense as may be the interest caused by an impressive address, and enthusiastic as may be the appreciation which meets half-way the magnetic eloquence of a man who draws the feelings of his auditors within the compass of his will, and sways them whichever way his policy may dictate; yet, if this man be not fitted by the strength of a powerful organization, or some unusually intense vital power, to look failure sternly in the face until he frowns it down; to work hardest even when the country is ringing with the report of his triumphs; if he have not the real genuine quality of backbone—the strength to comprehend and not falter in view of the saddest reverses, even while his hopes are fixed upon the highest success—then the achievement of political distinction is not his occupation, and, if wise, he will choose some more flowery path, if he grounds his claims to it chiefly upon his possession of oratorical talent. The very superficial analysis which I shall here make of the character and individuality of the man whose name heads this article, is the result of personal observation,

unassisted by any private sources of information. My facilities for looking into his past life have been very few. I judge him chiefly by the prominent facts in his political career, with which we are all more or less familiar. We know that he was born in a slave State—at Lexington, in Kentucky; educated at Princeton College; and, in selecting a profession, chose that of the law; and that another slave State—Missouri—has been the scene of all his political efforts and successes; and, therefore, even the most prejudiced must acknowledge that his individual views, in regard to the “peculiar institution,” are not the result of any ignorant Utopianism, or of uninformed zeal. He has had the facts in this case all his life before his eyes, and has judged and given his influence as the peculiar constitution of his mind dictated. Perhaps the event which has exercised, and will still exercise, the most important influence upon his career, was his leaving the *then* dominant party in the Border States, and identifying his fortunes with the interests of the Republican combination. We might laud his withdrawal from what was then the strong party, at such a time, as an evidence of political foresight and sagacity, did we not know that the very character of the man, as set forth in all his actions, precluded any such conclusion. His course was evidently dictated by a strong sense of justice, even more than by the instinctive perception that the balance of power must shortly incline to the then weak side of the dispute. He has a very keen perceptive sense of right and wrong. He does not make diffuse promises, or lead you to expect a great deal of his generosity, but you may rely upon his justice; and if you will trust him for that, and avoid exciting his combative propensities, you will find, in nine cases out of ten, that he never does less, but very often more, than he promises. He has not asked, for the negro, as much as some more enthusiastic philanthropists of his party have demanded; for, naturally, he is moderate, and not prone to rush into extremes. But he has demanded for the race what he considers justice—nothing more or less; and if not so sanguine in his views as the more generous among our political reformers, no man is gifted with a more intense perseverance in the forwarding of his desires. He is not enthusiastic; he is not sensitive; nor is he sentimental. You cannot always chance upon the soft side of his nature; and so, many will accuse him of hardness. Yet he is naturally kind, though very blunt, and not demonstrative. An honest hater, and a strong lover. But, if you have ever seen him, you must have noticed the peculiar shape of his head; and, if so, you will not ask me a single question about his possession of what some people call “*Will power*,” and

I would not advise you to get in his way, or to cross his path, unless you feel quite sure you can hold your own; for there is a merciless something in his eye, which denotes that he would not hesitate to crush and trample recklessly out of his path any obstacle which might come between him and his desires. If you undertake to combat his aroused prejudices, if you enter the field against him, as foe meets foe, you must not expect any quarter. He does not ask it for himself, and he will not grant it to you, so long as your shadow falls anywhere across his onward path. He is obstinately practical, and does not care a snap for all the prettinesses of sentiment. He wants to see the plain hard facts in the case. You cannot cheat him with rhetoric, or surprise him off his guard into enthusiasm. He is cool, and sceptical, and hard-headed, and nothing but the facts will convince or satisfy him. He is the strong man of his party in Missouri, and because, for so many years in the past, he boldly stood up against tremendous odds in that State, waging such a good fight for his peculiar creed, he has gained the confidence of the party throughout the State, and it is next to impossible to shake the trust which they have in his steadfastness. Since the breaking out of this war, he has been tireless in his efforts and self-sacrifices for the good of the city which he represents; and he has never for a moment hesitated to sacrifice popularity to his ideas of what the welfare of his State demanded; and unflinchingly has he borne the brunt of all the odium which he was conscious the course that he had chosen would at times involve. It is interesting to speculate on the influence which the city that has returned him for the third time to his seat in the House, will exert upon the political feeling of the State of which it is the most influential district.

He is one of the hardest working men in the house; and his are not political or Utopian schemes. He will not waste breath or brains on any project, unless he sees just how the profit and loss account of his constituents will be balanced in the end. He is ever awake and active in his endeavors to benefit those who have committed their interests to his keeping. Any one who reflects for a moment on the enormous pressure upon his time and attention, will know how to appreciate his immense additional labors on the Military Committee, of which he is chairman, and in this connection he has certainly developed a very strong practical and discriminative talent in military affairs. Finally, he has in him all the elements of a successful politician: eminently practical, far-sighted, not obsequious.

Cautious, but impervious to censure when once his course is decided on; obstinately industrious; honest, but not over-scrupulous

of the means that bring about the end ; without any false refinement ; a dealer in facts rather than in words ; prudent enough never to neglect minor details ; and quick to foresee and propose a remedy for disadvantages.

Frank Blair possesses what I call a two-fold aspect. Meeting him on the street any fine day, you see a tall, well-made, Saxon-looking man, with a face remarkable for its intensity of expression, as the expression is that of indomitable will ; but looking at him from the gallery of the House, as he lounges around the hall, or sits in his seat, you are struck by his almost boyish appearance. He is forty-one, and he looks thirty by the light. This is owing partly to his peculiar manner of wearing his thick light hair, and partly to the juvenile style of collar, but mostly to the man's mental conformation.

JAMES M. ASHLEY,

OF OHIO.

I REMEMBER very well the favorable impression which General Ashley's manner and personal appearance made on my mind during the first interview I had with him. I had gone up to the Capitol on business which required that I should see some member of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, of which he is a member, and in response to the summons for "General Ashley, of Ohio," a tall man, of rather portly presence, and most pleasant countenance, lighted by kind, keen blue eyes, and framed by curling brown hair, made his appearance. General Ashley, in personal appearance, gives strong tokens of his English descent. He is the grandson of an English gentleman, who, being reduced in fortune, migrated to South Carolina, afterwards to North Carolina, and then to Norfolk, Virginia, where the Rev. John C. Ashley, the father of the subject of the present sketch, was born, in 1801. Like very many men whose most strongly marked peculiarities of character are great self-reliance, a spirit of enterprise, and adventurous daring, coupled with dauntless perseverance, General Ashley's early life was unsettled and rather cosmopolitan. He was born November 14th, 1824, and has crowded into his thirty-eight years the experience of many a longer-lived man, and has seen life under many contradictory phases of prosperity and

adversity. He wearied of his quiet home-life at the age of sixteen, and after that time relied upon his own resources. He has worked as a day laborer. Getting tired of this, he tries his hand at steam-boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers—that is to say, he “follows the river,” sometimes as a cabin-boy, then as a clerk, and again as pilot—and afterwards as a clerk in New Orleans. Youthful ardor and enterprise must have its swing. General Ashley having had his, and his hot spirits being somewhat sobered down, he settled very peaceably to the study of the law, in the office of Charles Oscar Tracey, Esq., of Portsmouth, a distinguished lawyer in Southern Ohio. Soon after his admission to practice he moved to his present place of residence, where, finding that the lawyers were too many for the clients, he very wisely turned his attention to the drug business, and, as usual, with his characteristic ardor and activity, he soon found himself doing a large wholesale trade. In this occupation he met serious reverses—by fire, and during the dark hours of 1857. But instead of waiting, like Micawber, for “something to turn up,” he forced the “something” to turn itself up, and that “something,” in this case, proved to be politics. In this new sphere of action his old habits of fearless self-reliance and courageous hopefulness, with a robust industry directed by a clear head, became invaluable to him. His energetic exertions and self-reliance triumphed, and he was elected by a flattering majority in a district which he had been mainly instrumental in converting to Republicanism. His hearty and cordial exertions for the interests of his constituents in Congress made him a great favorite, and they testified their appreciation of his services by re-electing him.

General Ashley has made his mark during his brief Congressional career. To his own peculiar creed, which is antagonistic to slavery, he has ever been unswervingly and religiously faithful, without evincing anything of a bigoted or fanatical spirit. His course has been such as to win for him the confidence and admiration of all with whom he has been associated in public life. He was the first public man in the country to suggest the form of a provisional government for the rebellious States, and introduced into Congress the only measure, as Mr. Brownson justly remarks in his Review, “which on that subject rises to the dignity of statesmanship.” And it is greatly owing to his efforts that the Bill for the Abolition of Slavery in the District has been passed. “At the organization of the present Congress, General Ashley was honored with the appointment of Chairman of the Committee on Territories of the House of Representatives, a position

which enabled him to exercise a kind of supervisory care over the various Territorial Bills introduced into the House. He has had frequent occasion for the exercise of a sound discretion with reference to these measures, and in no instance has he failed to preserve his integrity to the anti-slavery sentiment. He has the courage always to follow his convictions to their logical conclusion." His faithfulness to his purposes and convictions results from a genuine sympathy with the people, and a freedom from all time-serving proclivities.

General Ashley has made several speeches during the present and at former sessions of Congress, all of which are remarkable for their clear and comprehensive statement of facts and enlarged views of the subjects discussed. His first speech in Congress, on the Supreme Court of the United States, opened the eyes of the Legislators as well as those of the people at the time of its delivery to certain facts of which they had until then been oblivious, and has ever since been used as a text by members of Congress and others, who have been led by it to watch the growth of the power of Southern traitors over our government. The record of General Ashley's public life is unusually creditable for so young a man, and his strong, energetic, and comprehensive mind has before it a future which may be as full of fame as he may choose to make it. He is one of the most promising of our rising legislators, and has before him a career of great usefulness to his country, and of honor to himself.

The following very piquant sketch of Gen. Ashley is from the ever-welcome correspondent of the *Springfield Republican*, Mrs. S. C. Ames:

"WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 20.

"Like mountains, some men are always visible. This is true of Hon. J. M. Ashley, of Ohio. Mr. Ashley may use as little volition as the mountain for the purpose of showing himself, nevertheless, like the mountain, we usually have the opportunity of beholding him to a very fine advantage. There are two reasons why Mr. Ashley is so often visible. One is that he is quite a large man, and of course absorbs more space than a small one; another is, that he is good-looking, and most people, especially women, are sure to see a good-looking man. My broad statement is in no danger of mortifying Mr. Ashley's opinion of his own personal appearance. I have never seen a man who was utter proof against feminine flattery. Sooner or later they learn to believe what women tell them, if so be the telling accords with their self-love. I think that women commenced to flatter Mr. Ashley in his youth; that years ago he came to consider himself a handsome man. I ignore the possibility of increasing the satisfaction which he feels in his personal appearance when I say, Mr. Ashley is a good-looking man. He has none of the spiritual or intellectual

beauty which exhausts and exhales the material. He rejoices in the vigorous organism, the full physical life which sends the blood from heart to brain in bountiful tides, strong, glad, and free. There he stands in the aisle, talking, laughing, occasionally slapping a friend on the back in a fashion more jolly than gentle—a man of nearly six feet, of full proportions, shaking his head beneath a Samson-like wealth of mane—a crest of black, exuberant hair which could only spring from the juices of a bounteous vitality. He has frank, merry eyes, with a twinkle of shrewdness in them, the eyes of a man who has never wasted his flesh fretting at fortune; eyes indicative of genuine good nature and a happy conscience not morbidly inclined to find fault with itself. *Enfin*, Mr. Ashley carries about perpetually a generous, jolly face, a radiantly smiling face; but its smiling is sunshine playing above a rock. The well-cut mouth laughs above a jaw where will waits entrenched. Not an irascible, defiant will, alert to repel invasion; but a dominant, aggressive will, seeking power, ever ready to seize it. It is the will of a man who rejoices 'to put men through' (for their own good and their country's, of course) when he can. While it subserves high moral qualities and a large philanthropy, such a will in a public man is a virtue. Mr. Ashley chooses to be the disciple of that man whose political platform he thoroughly endorses, whose high gifts and graces win from him the homage of an enthusiastic and generous nature; as he would choose also to be the master of all slow men, who lag in the rear of progressive measures. This is the only class of mortals who chafe and fret him. The impetuous will is impatient to push them onward. And if they were not all shaped in the right direction, it would be from an error of judgment, not of intention. Mr. Ashley is a man altogether too fond of being about, too appreciative of good cheer, genial friends, and earth's generous places, ever to pray to be

'Little and unknown,
Loved and prized by God alone.'

And, by the way, such a prayer is a humbug in anybody's mouth. The man who rhymed it had a most meager conception of his privileges, and a very shabby idea of the task of the Universal Father. It is impossible to be loved and prized by God alone. Anybody worthy to be prized by God will surely be by the best of his creatures, and loved by those whose love is worth having. I never asked him, but am quite sure that this is Mr. Ashley's opinion. He knows the worth of friends, he wants them, and wins them. Large humanities, kindly charities, have their place in this man's soul. He is capable of high enthusiasm and the most generous impulse. Not through suffering does he draw near to the suffering of the race, but through the lavish kindness of a spontaneous nature. His sympathies are with the oppressed; his efforts are for the down-trodden. His speeches are marked by their honesty, earnestness, and independence, with a blossoming-out here and there of the poetic instinct. All that is lofty in thought, all that is beautiful and pure in sentiment, appeals nearly to his higher nature. Indeed, he has a chamber in his brain which, for his own de-

light, he has inlaid with the jewels of other minds. If he would not in every emergency be a safe leader, it is because the vehemence of will, and the generosity of impulse, will sometimes inflame the coolness of judgment, and out-leap the decisions of reason. He is a radical, but his radicalism runs in the path of progression. If he uses men, it is for no bad purpose. If he moulds some, he follows others. He is both a leader and a follower. He is a man of mark in the House. His individuality is as palpable as his face, which you know I told you was usually visible. He is a fitting representative of the bounteous Buckeye State. Ohio would show very bad taste to send another man to take his seat."

HORACE MAYNARD,

OF TENNESSEE.

I WANT to say something to express my enthusiastic regard for this noble man. I have no autobiographical details in his case, and I only know him by sight—a tall, dark, intense-looking man, with a wonderfully gentle and graceful manner for such a man—sweet but sad! And he has borne enough to make him sad. I have said that I know him only by sight; but I know and honor him for that which we all know—for the anguish and the reviling which he has suffered for the truth's sake! Without a place on which to lay his head, but suffering more keenly through his sympathy with the sufferings of those near and dear to him. A man who can unblenchingly stand up against such terrible odds and breast the strong tide of frenzied prejudice, is proved a hero beyond all doubt. And we all know how his lips seemed touched as with a living coal when the conquering waves of the Union army bore him back to the scene first of his suffering and then of his triumph. God reward him! and he shall yet live to see the day when he shall sit in peace and quietness under his own vine and fig-tree in the land which his own hand is helping to make free.

ALFRED A. BURNHAM

was born in the town of Windham, Connecticut, March 8, 1819, of humble but highly respected parents. His father, Elijah Burnham, being a blacksmith, and supporting his family by his daily labor, the youth of Mr. Burnham was passed in toiling upon the farm, in the

shop, and in the saw-mill, and in the eager enjoyment of the limited advantages which Connecticut district schools afforded at that time for an education. He was an apt scholar, of quick perception, and his mind grew and strengthened even with those rude and scanty opportunities for mental culture, and at the age of eighteen he entered the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield, partially a manual labor school. The second year of his attendance at this school, he had so commended himself to his superiors, by his diligence and the progress he had made in his studies, that he was made a teacher in the Institution, and was enabled to carry on his studies at the same time. He remained at the Institution until the year 1840, when, being fitted for college, he was admitted to Washington (now Trinity) College, at Hartford, Connecticut. After remaining there about a year, being cramped for means, and feeling a great desire of entering his profession, he left college, and after a short time spent in teaching, commenced the study of law in the office of Cleveland & Hovey at Norwich, and was admitted to the bar of Windham County in December, 1843. His fellow-townsmen, who had watched how bravely he had struggled, from his boyhood, with adversity, and how success had crowned his efforts to acquire an education and a profession, in their good judgment gladly gave him their confidence, and elected him in 1844, and again in 1845, as their representative to the State Legislature. He took a prominent part in the proceedings of the sessions of both years, and his course fully justified the confidence placed in him. In 1846 he removed to Fairfield County, in the western part of the State, where his reputation had preceded him, and settled in the practice of law in Danbury; the same year was elected Clerk of the Connecticut Senate, and also by the State Legislature, Judge of the important Probate District of Danbury. Although the duties imposed upon him by these different offices demanded a diversity of talent, he was fully equal to their requirements, and administered them with honor to himself and for the advancement of the best interests of the public. In December, 1848, he was married to the daughter of Ex-Governor Cleveland, a lady of rare virtue and accomplishments, and the next summer removed to Hampton, in his native county, residing there until the death of his wife in 1853, when he returned to Windham, where he at present resides.

The family connections of Mr. Burnham were all Democrats of the old Jackson school, and his political life was commenced in the Democratic party. As such he was elected to the Legislature in 1844 and 1845. When the question of the disposition of the territory

acquired from Mexico arose, he took early and decided ground in favor of excluding slavery from it, in accordance with the terms of the "Wilmot Proviso." He adhered to this policy firmly during his connection with that party; and would vote for no man as representative in either branch of Congress who was opposed to this policy. Acting upon this principle, in the Legislature of 1850, to which he was elected from the town of Hampton as a free-soil Democrat, and acting generally in that Legislature with the Democratic party, he, with about a dozen other Democrats from the same county, refused to vote for Isaac Toucey for the U. S. Senate, and thus prevented his election at that time. In revenge for this fearless exhibition of principle, the Democracy of the State Senate defeated his election as Bank Commissioner, to which office he had been nominated by the party and chosen by the vote of the House. Upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise he abandoned the Democratic party and co-operated with others in organizing the Republican party in Connecticut, was a member of the first Republican State Convention which nominated Hon. Gideon Welles, now Secretary of the Navy, as candidate for Governor, and of the first National Republican Convention which assembled at Philadelphia and nominated Fremont.

In 1857, Mr. Burnham was elected by the Republicans Lieutenant-Governor of the State and *ex-officio* President of the Senate; over the deliberations of which body he presided with so much dignity and talent as to give him greater popularity and distinction throughout the State. In 1858 he was again elected to the Legislature from his native town, and in the organization of the House he was chosen Speaker. His difficult and delicate duties as presiding officer of each branch of the State Legislature were so impartially and so courteously administered as to win the admiration and respect of the members of both Houses. His talent as a presiding officer appeared most brilliant while Speaker of the House, and drew from all parties, from rivals as well as friends, the highest commendations of the ability with which he had managed the grave responsibilities devolving upon him; and when his labors as Speaker terminated he was made the recipient of substantial and flattering testimonials of the good will and admiration which he had won from his colleagues.

In 1859, after a hotly contested and, by some of his opponents, unfairly conducted campaign, he was elected Representative to the Thirty-sixth Congress from the Third District of Connecticut, by a plurality of about six hundred, and in 1861 was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress by a plurality of over twenty-two hundred.

It is not strange that he who had so often and so long served his fellow-citizens in offices of honor and importance at home should continue faithfully and acceptably to represent the people who had entrusted to him the custody of their rights and interests in the National Legislature. He has stood unflinchingly by the principles upon which his election had been so successfully achieved, and has, in Congress, opposed fearlessly, on all occasions, any further concession to the slave power. His zeal for the dispatch of the public business is unremitting, but ill-health has compelled him to be absent from his seat a part of time during the present Congress. He is a thoughtful speaker, of convincing manner; his words are uttered with deliberation, but with effect, and he is ranked among the best lawyers of the State.

As a man, we need hardly go beyond the judgment of his fellow-citizens, who could see in his private character integrity and virtue worthy of the highest trusts they could bestow. A blameless public life will bear witness to the purity of his motives, and the hosts of firm friends he has drawn to him at every time of his busy life show the attraction of a kind heart and agreeable manners. By good sense, perseverance, and sobriety, seconded by honest toil of hands and head, he has risen to eminence in his native State, and won by his talent and his worth many of the highest honors she has to bestow upon the most worthy of her sons.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

was born at Williamsport, Lycoming County, in that State, on the 8th of February, 1820. His father was a leading member of the bar of that place. The subject of our sketch was educated to the bar, and admitted to the practice of the law in August, 1841, having graduated at the Law School in Carlisle in 1841. He rose rapidly in his profession, and having located in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, secured a large and lucrative practice, and for twenty years of professional life always ranked among the prominent men at the bar. In 1843 he married Juliet H. L. Lewis, a lady of rare poetical ability, daughter of Hon. Ellis Lewis, the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. In 1844, Mr. Campbell represented his Congressional District in the Whig Convention of that year, and voted to place the lamented Clay in nomina-

tion, and was one of his most active and warmest supporters. In October, 1854, although living in a district largely Democratic, Mr. Campbell was elected as a Whig member to the XXXIVth Congress, and supported Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, for Speaker of the House. Taking an active part in the contest upon the election of that gentleman, Mr. Campbell, although a new member, and among the youngest men in the body, was placed upon the Committee of Ways and Means.

In 1858, Mr. Campbell was again triumphantly elected to the House of Representatives, and took an active and leading part in opposition to the measures of Mr. Buchanan's Administration in the attempt to extend slavery to Kansas and throughout the Territories of the United States. In 1860, his speech in opposition to the Crittenden Compromise placed him among the leading men of the House. In the same year he represented his State on the Committee of Thirty-three, of which the Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, was Chairman. In 1860 he carried his district, although strongly Democratic, in an even contest, and after a severe struggle, by a handsome majority. His vote has always steadily increased. Thus, in his first election, he was elected by four thousand three hundred votes, while the third time he received over ten thousand.

A warm and uncompromising friend of the Union, he left his home on the 17th of April, 1861, to assist in the defence of the National Capital, and passing through the mob of Baltimore on the 19th of April, 1861, he reached the city the same day, and immediately enlisted as a private in the battalion commanded by the Hon. Cassius M. Clay, and was engaged in active duty until the command was disbanded. On the 1st of May, 1861, he was elected to a Majorship in the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Henry L. Cabe, in the three months' service. He accepted the position, and was engaged in active duties during his term of service. Resuming his seat in the House, he was placed at the head of the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad. He reported a bill, which has since become a law, and, by his tact, ability, and personal popularity, carried that great measure to a most successful conclusion. Mr. Campbell is an ardent Union man, and quite up to the progress of the age in which he lives. Having faith in the perpetuity of our free institutions, he legislates for the future greatness of the Republic.

FREDERICK A. PIKE.

MR. PIKE represents the extreme north-eastern Congressional District of our "glorious Union," certainly is a "Down-Easter," and the sunrise country need not a bit be ashamed of her representative. Frederick A. Pike is one of the strong men of New England, and though now serving his *first* term in Congress, it will prove very far from being his *last*. It would seem that the time had come when a prophet may have honor in his own country, for Mr. Pike was born and has always lived in the district he represents. He was born in Calais, one of the smartest of the far Down-East towns, in the year 1817. He was elected to the State Legislature in the year 1857, re-elected the two following years, and the latter year chosen Speaker of the House. In early life he was an active member of the Whig party, but since 1854 has been an "irrepressible Republican." Mr. Pike represents what was formerly regarded as a "close district," but such is his personal strength with the people who have known him from childhood, that his majority was more than sixteen hundred. Being a business-man upon the frontier, Mr. Pike is familiar with all questions of international trade and intercourse, and his recent exhaustive and masterly speech on "The Commercial Relations of the United States with the Provinces," has commanded attention on both sides of the line. He also, during the present session, made an able speech on the finances of the country. In person he is full and sturdy, with a square front, raven black hair, with full whiskers, a sedate and thoughtful face; and, whether you look down upon him from the galleries, as he sits in his place in the House, or meet him as he slowly walks the Avenue, you can but recognize the assurances that he is a MAN.

OWEN LOVEJOY.

HERE comes one of the Roundheads of Reform;—a very Vandal in the cause of Human Rights. Metaphorically speaking, he "hits straight from the shoulder," with a quick nerve and a tough extensor, that would have rejoiced the renowned and lamented William Poole. He believes primarily in Lovejoy; and has no faith whatever in the thin-skinned, rose-water Reformers, in Church or State, who talk sweet to oily villains in power, and pad with cotton the sharp knuckles of

resistance; who throw grass-tufts at the "old fellow in black," and affectionately commend the universe to moral suasion; who believe that the good will crowd all the bad out of the world by its vigorous growth, and that the millennium will certainly come, if they swing on the gate, suck their respectable thumbs, and wait for it. Here comes the Joshua of the prairies, swinging a keen blade through the startled States, smiting down iniquity, and causing hoary wrongs to cry out. Of course he shocks the sentimentalists of Reform, who have spasms of brotherly love surpassing the love of David and Jonathan, and who insist on caressing the world into righteousness, and killing all villany by *hugging* it to death. No wonder these call him iconoclast and incendiary. Lovejoy is a minister; but he never preaches off into the air. He is an ambassador of the Prince of Peace; but he was born into the world with both fists doubled-up, and his indignation is none the weaker for being "righteous," nor his good pugilism none the feebler for being consecrated. He is always ready to spring to the side of the poor and weak in any guise—not as a soft-hearted Quaker, but as a champion with gauntlets on;—

"Preaching brotherly love, and then driving it in
To the brain of the tough old Goliath of sin;
Ever shouting and striking in front of the war,
And hitting his foes with the mallet of Thor."

All this metaphysically and morally, of course; for, though he is as brave in muscle as he is in spirit, and though often threatened, he has seldom been personally assailed, or obliged to use his "ready right" in self-defence.

Owen Lovejoy was born in Albion, Kennebec County, Maine, about 1811 or 1812. His father was a clergyman, and owned a farm on which young Owen worked till he was eighteen—going to school, meantime, for the usual winter three months that belong to New England boys. He then spent a short time at "the Academy," when he struck for Bowdoin College—where, by alternately teaching and studying, he succeeded in graduating, paying his entire expenses. In the fall of 1836, feeling the narrowness of opportunity permitted to the youth of the Eastern States, he went to Alton, Ill., where his brother, Elijah P. Lovejoy, then edited a religious newspaper. Here he studied theology, until the infamous murder of his brother for his Abolition principles, by a Slavery mob, in the fall of 1837. The speech of calm fidelity and Christian firmness, made by the martyr before his sacrifice—full of the soul of O'Connell and Robert

Emmett, and of the spirit which has since rendered John Brown immortal upon earth, seems to have sunk like a shaft of inspiration into the receptive life of Owen Lovejoy, and given him a defiance, a devotion, and a patience in the midst of peril, which have made him illustrious in this generation. After preparing the memoir of his murdered brother, he settled as Pastor of the Congregational Church at Princeton, Ill., where he still resides. He retained the pastorship of the Church until 1854—having been, in the mean time, frequently arraigned before magistrates, on charges growing out of his anti-slavery utterances; and, in consequence of his aid to the oppressed, was indicted for “feeding, clothing, and comforting” alleged fugitives. In 1854 he was elected to the State Legislature, and voted for Abraham Lincoln, as his first choice for United States Senator. Here his efficiency and value were recognized, for in 1856 he was elected to Congress, after a laborious canvass, from the Third District, by about one thousand majority; again in 1858, by an increased vote; and to the present Congress, in 1860, BY A MAJORITY OF TWELVE THOUSAND!

In appearance he “looks more like a plowman than priest,”—very little indeed like a romantic cavalier of romantic Spain; not five feet ten; large-limbed, rough-handed, broad though genial-faced, with a huge and well-made head, wide in the region of Force, and high in the intellectual-moral parts, and a stock of chestnut hair flung loosely over it. His eye is fine, and the entire expression attractive.

Mr. Lovejoy is one of the strongest stump-speakers in the West; analytical and powerful in argument, quick and witty in repartee, tender in pathos, and terrible in invective. He has a good deal of that personal enthusiasm of manner which attracts multitudes of men, and holds them willing listeners. He is gregarious; loves to be with the crowd—and the crowd reciprocates the compliment. He hates cant; but the religious element is preponderant in his discourses; and Slavery—that beast of the jungles—feels his longest and strongest shafts. Slave-breeders behold him with terror, and hear him with rage; while, everywhere, the negroes hold up their manacled wrists to him. The former remember him as one of the “Original Jacobs” of Abolition; the latter know him as a man brave enough to be advertized and pointed at as a friend of the friendless—an advocate for a black and outlawed client—always seeking to smite to earth not only the rod, but the oppressor who wields it, and to raise the despised Helots of our land into the “stature and heritage of men.”

Lovejoy is the Cheever of Legislation, except that in his life the “milk of human kindness” is not soured by hostile thunders. He is

the Anti-Slavery man of the American Forum; more elaborate and prolific than Potter, if not more earnest; more fierce than Julian, if not more eloquent; more persistent than Sumner, if not so classical and chaste. His speeches on "The Barbarism of Slavery," "The Theory of Property in Man," "The Crimes of the Democratic Party" (in 1859), and others equally radical, already hold a high place in American literature. Some of the paragraphs are hardly surpassed in all the annals of eloquence. He never fails to stir up the friends of Slavery; and, on more than one occasion, has been assailed with infernal malignity on the floor of Congress, but his defiance and composure have never failed to bring him triumphantly through.

In legislation he is industrious and active, and never forgets his State, or her needs. Always vigilant, he seldom by absence loses a vote. Always brave, he never dodged one. Always constant to his best convictions, he could not be brought to make that vote a mean or unjust one by the bribe of a Senatorship. Approbativeness, large—a phrenologist would say; hence he loves to be with the majority; Conscience, larger—hence he would much rather have the majority *with him*; and does not falter if obliged to stand alone on the right side. Those who have "felt the halter draw," have no good opinion of him. Tyrants and Indifferentists call him a "Man of one Idea." But, in an era when the Press is debauched, the Pulpit prostituted and palsied, and Law chained a captive to the car of the Southern Dagon—when the whole proud Saxon race in America seems to have conspired to hate, abuse, and rob four million innocent men and women—leal hearts will honor the few heroes who firmly stood with God and the Right, sacrificing friends, property, fame—accepting contumely, persecution, death—if so be that justice might be done. Cheers for the snubbed Schoolmasters of the Republic!—thanks that some of them abide with us to-day. "The road of Regeneration is macadamized with the skulls of martyrs." Owen Lovejoy was born too soon, perhaps; but he came at the right time to see in half a century five hundred years of growth.

JOHN W. CRISFIELD.

THERE is no class of public men more entitled to our consideration and highest commendation than those loyal delegates from the Border States who have sealed their fidelity to the cause of Union by such painful sacrifices—who have stood up, breasting the strong tide of

mutinous opinion which threatened every moment to bear them down—and this at the risk of life and property. We owe, and posterity owes to these men, so hardly tried, the fullest and most enthusiastic appreciation of their loyalty and steadfastness, in these times that try men's souls. Not upon us, but upon them falls the chief part of the suffering in which this rebellion is so fruitful.

John W. Crisfield, one of the most prominent and energetic of the public men of his State, has been, during the struggle between Secession and Unionism in Maryland, the strong man of the Union party in his district, around whom the loyal men of the district have rallied. The integrity, the moderation, the sterling loyalty of his course in the House have secured for him the respect and confidence, not only of friends, but of the opposite party. Very quiet in manners and deportment, a deep thinker and a hard worker, ever mindful of the interests of his people, his dignified, reticent, and conscientious course is in strong contrast to the noisy, brawling, swaggering bluster, which is unfortunately too much patronized by men in the House, whose talents are really too fine to be thus disfigured by self-consciousness and *priggishness*.

Mr. Crisfield was born in Kent County, Maryland, on the 6th of November, 1808, and was educated at Washington College, Chestertown. In 1828 he began the study of law in the office of a relative, Henry Page, a gentleman of fine talents and great success in his profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1830, and in 1832 commenced the practice of his profession in Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland; and has ever since resided at that place, following his avocation with quiet industry and success, excepting those intervals in which he has been employed in filling public engagements. He very early manifested a deep interest in and a decided talent for political pursuits. He was enthusiastically attached to the opinions and theories of Mr. Webster, which he generally adopted, and that great man was his ideal of a statesman. In particular he indorsed Mr. Webster's views of the theory and constitutional power of the National Government.

In 1836 the people of his district showed their appreciation of his worth and ability by electing him a member of the Legislature of Maryland, and he was implicated in the constitutional changes enacted by that body. In 1840 he ardently used his influence in forwarding the election of General Harrison to the Presidency. He opposed the annexation of Texas and the Mexican war. In 1847 he passed his first term in Congress. In 1850 he was sent by his constituents to

the Convention called to alter and amend the Constitution of Maryland. In 1855 he took ground against the Know-Nothing party, and opposed this young sprout of treason with all his characteristic energy and determination. In 1856, to prevent the election of Fremont, he supported Buchanan, in common with the vast majority of loyal men whom that political weathercock so bitterly disappointed. In 1860 he took no active part in the Presidential campaign, but voted for Breckinridge, the man who was then so eloquent a patriot—the man upon whom Baker's scathing eloquence had not then set the mark of Cain—whom the foul leprosy of treason had not yet disfigured and rendered an object of loathing to every loyal man. In 1861 he was appointed a member of the Peace Congress which assembled in Washington at the invitation of Virginia, and he took an active part in the proceedings of that body. He was elected to his seat in the present Congress by the hearty and united support of the Union element throughout his district, and has been singularly disinterested in his forgetfulness of all private interests in his devotion to the cause of Union and the interests of his constituents.

In this brief record we have summed up a life of manly industry and political integrity—the life of an emphatically popular public man, and one who has deserved to be so. Mr. Crisfield is a man who makes as little noise as possible about what he intends to do; but if his political life has not been so marked by startling episodes as that of some other members, yet, pursuing the quiet and even tenor of his way, he has won for himself the steadfast and cordial regard of all who know him, and an enduring popularity among his constituents. It is impossible to look into his benevolent eyes, surmounted by a powerful brow, and not feel that he is a man to be trusted. He is a member of the Committee on Public Lands.

ROBERT MALLORY,

OF KENTUCKY.

MR. MALLORY, who is distinguished by his handsome and pleasing face, his fine physical development, and hearty and robust temperament, represents the Louisville District, comprising the counties of Jefferson, Henry, Oldham, and Shelby. This district is one of the richest and most important, as well as most loyal portions of Kentucky. By most loyal, I mean that it was perhaps freest of the seces-

sion virus which made a great portion of the population mad at the beginning of the rebellion; for although the notorious *Louisville Courier* (afterwards transformed into the *Bowling Green, Nashville, &c., &c., &c., Courier*, as it made its Parthian retreat southward into thin air) was centered here with its malignant atmosphere of treason, in Louisville, the "Journal" (with George D. Prentice the moulder and propeller of its hot shot) was a tower of strength, "four-square to all the winds that blew," and together with the *Democrat*, which, under John H. Harney, one of the ablest of Western editors, and staunchest friend of Douglas while he lived, leavened the public mind with loyalty to "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws," under Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Mallory is a native of Madison County, Virginia, where he was born November 15th, 1815, and completed his education (after having been a pupil of John Bruce, a fine classical scholar and graduate of Edinburgh in Winchester) at the University of Virginia, in 1838, obtaining a license to practice law during the following year, when he moved to Kentucky, and established himself at New Castle, the charming little county seat of Henry County, where he subsequently married. Though successful as a lawyer, Mr. M. had the genuine Kentucky appreciation of rural life, and soon after his marriage retired from his profession to a farm near New Castle, whence, of course, he made occasional guerrilla incursions into politics, taking the stump as naturally as he would to the saddle of a fine spirited horse of the Morgan extraction; for he is essentially a healthy and hearty man, knowing and appreciating only the Epicurean side of politics, the motto of which is, I believe, "Live while you *run*," and not "*Run* while you live"—a more Southern ideal. Mr. Mallory always devoted himself, while in private life, to the agricultural interests of his section, and was for ten years President of the Union Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Eminence, Ky. He was first elected to Congress in 1859, and in 1861 made his race against the secession forces with a success of which he may well be proud, leaving his competitor behind him eight thousand two hundred votes. The contest was an exciting one; our first battles were raging in Western Virginia and at Great Bethel, while the Kentucky campaign was progressing. Mr. Mallory and his friends were indefatigable. The "tads," as the hesitating and conditional Union men were pleasantly denominated, sat on the fence quietly, while Humphrey Marshall, Governor Morehead & Co. filled the air with their hot gospel. But the true friends of Kentucky and of

their country leagued together in impregnable phalanx, with Mallory at their head, and were victorious.

Mr. Mallory's course since then is patent. Adhering to the temporal interests of his constituents, as far as might be, he has been known among the most unhesitatingly loyal and true of the Border State men, desiring no condition hostile to his country's welfare, and willing to sacrifice all others, if necessary, for it. I would give Mr. Mallory my vote, if I had to vote in Kentucky, without bribery, for I like him as a man. I have heard him make speeches in green court-house yards, and with his audience of men and "trees as men walking," I was a willing listener. In company with Prentice and others of his friends, I have seen and heard how pleasant a companion he could be. He touches popular sympathy at all points and receives the plaudits of the people, and is one of their best voices in Kentucky.

HIRAM P. BENNETT,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM COLORADO TERRITORY.

HERE we have a real out-and-out Western man, and a fine specimen he is, too. Tall, muscular, fair haired, blue eyed, with pleasant but determined features, and altogether a most personable and pleasing individual. We claim him as a representative-man of the West, although he was born in Maine, September 2, 1826, for his parents shortly thereafter emigrated to Missouri. At twenty years of age, with money he himself had earned, he went to Central College, Ohio, and thence to the Ohio Wesleyan University, and obtained a fair education. He was obliged to abandon his studies on account of impaired health, in 1849, went home to Missouri and taught school for two years, studying law in the mean time. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1850, and emigrated in 1851 to Mills County, Iowa. Practiced law there. In 1852 he was elected County Judge of Mills County. In 1854, went to Nebraska Territory, and was elected to the first session of the Legislature in that Territory. In 1855 he was candidate for Delegate to Congress from Nebraska, against Bird B. Chapman, and, although fairly elected—being opposed to the Democratic rule—through the corruptions of the canvassers lost the certificate of election, and his opponent held the seat.

He was elected again to the Legislature of Nebraska Territory in 1858, and was chosen Speaker of the House.

In 1856 he was a member of the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, and has acted with the Republican party since. He is a warm supporter of Mr. Lincoln's administration.

In 1859 he emigrated to Colorado; practiced law there and took part with the law and order party in suppressing crime, prior to the organization of said Territory by act of Congress.

He married Miss Sarah McCabe in 1852.

He has made no speech this session—is a working member, *not* as *yet* a talking member. He has introduced and obtained the passage of a law establishing a Branch U. S. Mint for coinage of gold in Colorado Territory, the first mint ever established in a Territory of the United States.

JOHN HUTCHINS.

"WHEN I was here last," said a friend to me, as we stood in the galleries together, "that seat yonder was occupied by our unflinching Joshua of Freedom, now resting his aged body and weary brain—Giddings, 'the old man militant.' Who is that at the desk now?"

It was his successor, John Hutchins, from the 21st District, Ohio. He is a gravish-looking man of fifty; hair flecked faintly with silver; thin face; deep gray eyes, keen as a falchion, and a sharp edge of perceptive, jutting like a cornice over them. He was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, of Connecticut parents, who had come out early and settled on the tempting Reserve. His education was limited in boyhood—the old story of the hard tussle between poverty and ambition, in which poverty is always worsted; common schools a little while; then "taught winters" and studied summers up into the classics; then a few months at the Western Reserve College; then out again, and studying law with the present Gov. Todd; admitted to the bar in 1838, and entered into law partnership with Todd & Hoffman. He was a Democrat till 1842; then a "Liberty Party man," voting for Hale and Julian; since, a Republican. In 1849 he was elected to the Legislature, and, while a member, helped to defeat the project for the division of Hamilton County, making an exhaustive legal argument against it, which excited much attention throughout the State. The measure was defeated; the Democrats and a few Liberty Men

and Whigs coalesced on the strength of the victory, and achieved another and more important triumph in electing to the U. S. Senate that admirable statesman, who is now the Brain and Soul of the Cabinet—Salmon P. Chase. In 1859 Mr. Hutchins was elected to the XXXVth Congress by a large majority, and in 1861 was renominated by acclamation, and re-elected by an increased vote. His speech, "Freedom against Slavery," in 1859-'60, attracted much notice and commendation; and he made a valuable speech last May on Postal Affairs, very elaborate in statistics and details. He is bold and sarcastic in debate, and uncompromising in action, and his influence is always cast against the oppressor, and to secure the protection and comfort of the poor weak who "have none to help them." Ohio need not employ any spy to watch the votes of John Hutchins.

FERNANDO C. BEAMAN,

OF MICHIGAN.

THIS gentleman, who, in point of intellectual capacity and legislative ability, stands at the head of the Michigan delegation in the House of Representatives, was born in the village of Chester, Windsor County, Vermont, on the 28th day of June, 1814. At the age of five, he removed with his parents to Franklin County, New York, where he remained till 1836, acquiring meantime as thorough an education as was afforded by the district schools and the Franklin Academy. In 1836, being then twenty-two years of age, he removed to Rochester, in the same State, and entered upon the study of the law. In 1838 he emigrated to Michigan, where, after pursuing his legal studies for another year, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession, which he has since followed with a great degree of success, having acquired the reputation of being one of the ablest lawyers in the State. It was in his office, at Adrian, Michigan, that Hon. Bradley F. Granger, the present Representative from the Detroit district, first commenced his legal studies.

Mr. Beaman has been from time to time elected to various municipal and county offices, all of which he filled to the satisfaction of all concerned—so much so, indeed, that the people whom he served soon singled him out as one whose talents and abilities were worthy of a much higher sphere of action; and after having received a very flattering vote

at several previous Congressional nominating conventions—at one of which, in 1858, he came very near succeeding—he was, in 1860, nominated and elected to Congress, distancing his Democratic competitor, S. C. Coffinsberry, in the contest before the people, by a majority of about six thousand five hundred, running ahead of the Republican Electoral ticket some three hundred votes—a most gratifying evidence of his great personal popularity.

Politically a Democrat until 1854, on the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, Mr. Beaman abandoned the party in disgust; and from that time he has devoted his whole energies to the advancement of the Republican cause. He is no halfway man—no compromising “trimmer;” but possessing a firm belief in the righteousness of the principles he advocates, he stands up for them boldly and squarely, and is always ready to follow them to their legitimate conclusions. Few men carry into their political life so large a share of *conscientiousness* as he. A total disbeliever in the miserable, degrading maxim that “all is fair in politics,” he will resort to no means to secure a partisan or personal triumph, nor commit himself to the support of any measure, of the perfect fairness and justice of which he is not fully convinced.

As a speaker he is clear, terse, and logical; always taking a plain, common-sense view of his subject, stating his premises plainly and luminously, and driving home his conclusions with a few well-directed blows which never fail to hit the nail on the head;—for proof of which assertions we have only to refer to the two speeches delivered by him during the present session—one on “Provisional Governments for the Rebel States,” and the other on the “Confiscation of Rebel Property.”

In person, Mr. Beaman is tall, straight, and well-proportioned, with dark hair and beard, both slightly touched with silver, and deep, penetrating eyes. He possesses a pleasing voice and excellent address; is frank, cordial, open-hearted, and affectionate in his intercourse with his friends; and, as Mrs. B. would probably tell you, a most excellent husband and father.

A. J. CLEMENTS,

OF TENNESSEE.

DR. CLEMENTS is a young man—the youngest member, I believe, of the present House; but he has shown himself possessed of an indomitable will and an adventurous daring, which, united with ability, will enable him to make his mark. Mr. Clements and the other members of his family—a sister and two young brothers—have been among the most sorely persecuted of the refugees from Tennessee. Like Maynard's and Johnson's families, they have been turned out of doors, and were obliged to fly for their lives, and have lost all their personal property on account of their devotion to the Union cause. Dr. Clements is a physician by profession, but half a farmer too, and, until the present troubles commenced, had lived quietly on his farm, among the mountains of Tennessee, in the practice of his profession. His strong Union proclivities and marked ability made him a rallying point for the Union men of the neighborhood, and intensely obnoxious to the secessionists. On the first Thursday of August last he was elected as the Union candidate to represent the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee in the XXXVIIth Congress, greatly to the chagrin of his secession opponents, who became enraged and sought to capture him. He was compelled to fly; and up to the time of his taking his seat in Congress he served as a surgeon in the Nineteenth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers. He has not been in Tennessee since his election; but recent events have made it possible for loyal men to live and breathe there; and such, we hope, will soon be the case in every State.

[Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, very kindly furnished the following excellent biographical fragment:]

WILLIAM McKEE DUNN,

OF INDIANA,

is a native of that State, now serving his second term in Congress, and is about forty-five years of age. He is of medium height, fair complexion, brown hair, and gray eyes.

Mr. Dunn was born on the very frontier of emigration. With

the exception of Vincennes and a few other isolated French posts in the farther West, his home, at the time of his birth, was one of the advanced outposts of American civilization, where the pioneer and the Indian formed the entire community. He has resided there ever since, growing up with the people he now represents. Indeed, his is one of the rare cases, and especially rare in the West, where a member of Congress represents his birthplace; and is an exception to the general rule that "a prophet has no honor in his own country."

He graduated at the State University of Bloomington, Indiana, and soon after commenced the practice of the law at Madison, where he still resides.

In 1848 he was elected to the State Legislature; and in 1850, became a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the new Constitution of Indiana. In this body, composed of the most distinguished men of the State, nearly all of whom have since then been prominent in the politics or the learned professions of the country, he took a leading position from the outset; and though politically in the minority, was one of its most influential members.

In 1858 Mr. Dunn was first elected to Congress, and in 1860 was re-elected by large majorities, although his district is very close in its political divisions, and its preponderance generally against the party with which he is associated. In the present Congress he is chairman of the important Committee on Patents; and also an active member of the Committee on Military Affairs. He is in politics a Republican, with decided conservative tendencies.

As a speaker, Mr. Dunn is earnest and forcible. Without attempting the adornments of rhetoric, he strikes home at the very issue presented in the frankest and most emphatic manner; is eminently successful in securing the passage of the many bills he reports from the committee of which he is a member, and is one of those industrious Congressmen who are always seen at work at their seats during the sessions of the House, or at their Committee Rooms or the Departments when the House is not in session.

EDWARD H. ROLLINS.

MR. ROLLINS is one of that class of citizens, of whom it were well for the country if we had more of them in Congress—experienced and successful business men. *Talk* is valuable when it is the utterance of grand ideas: silver-lipped eloquence is almost worthy of wor

ship; but men who can only talk, idle talkers, mere tinkling cymbals, are often preferred for Congressional delegates; and this while we are eminently a business people. We are a young nation, in the process of development, with the broadest of fields, and richest of mines, and longest of rivers, to cultivate, and work, and navigate; with schools to plant, and asylums to endow, and States to build, and railroads to stretch across a continent, and steamers to iron-clad; and yet we fill our legislative halls with *talkers* rather than *workers*; with *theorizers* rather than with the men who have "*been and done it.*" But the capital district of New Hampshire for once has passed by its lawyers, professional talkers, and "sent to Congress," in the person of EDWARD H. ROLLINS, one of its enterprising and successful merchants. Nevertheless, Mr. R., though especially known as a "*doer of the word,*" can talk, and to the purpose, if there arises absolute occasion, as witness his able speech on the District Emancipation Bill, while his occasional speeches in the political campaigns have been regarded by men of all parties as of a high order.

The gentleman has carried his peculiar business habits into his political life, and for years, as Chairman of the Republican State Committee of his State, and before that, in the days of the old Whig party, while occupying a prominent position on their Committee Board, has been regarded as the cleverest political *worker* of New England,—clever, we mean, in the full English sense. He is one of those political Napoleons, of whom it may truthfully be said, that they are able to organize victories without leaving their committee rooms. And the gentleman also carries the same sharp foresight, and close and sagacious industry into his legislative life; always in his seat, attentive to the business, thoroughly posted, and ready with his emphatic *AYE!* for the measure that promises the speediest downfall to the Rebellion, the most certain damnation to its authors, and the surest safety to the Republic. Mr. Rollins is always found voting for the most decided and advanced measures of his party, and this from no blind party zeal, but because he *believes*, as a patriot and a man, in the principles of his party, and works in a party for the *purpose* of translating those principles into the living action of the country.

Mr. Rollins is a member of the Standing Committee of the House upon Accounts, and also of the Committee upon the District of Columbia—this latter one of the most important and laborious of all the standing committees; and, while it is one of the strongest com-

mittees of the House, still we do no gentleman injustice when we say it has no more efficient member than Mr. R.

In 1855, Mr. Rollins was one of the representatives of his city, the capital of the State, in the popular branch of the New Hampshire Legislature, to which position he was honored with re-elections for the two succeeding years, and both years promoted by that body to its speakership, discharging its duties with eminent acceptance. Mr. Rollins is a native of the State he so well represents, born in the year 1824, and hence is one of the *young* men of the House. He is of snug and tidy person, rather slender, moves promptly and with the decision of a calm self-possession, eyes and hair, with full whiskers, of raven blackness, and about the lines of his thoughtful face lurk the tell-tales of his kind and genial nature. As the subject of our sketch is a *young* man, perhaps we should add the fact, that he would most decidedly be recognized as among the handsome men of the House.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS.

THAT sunny-haired young man, with full locks and unshaven face, of tall stature (more than six feet), rather slender, yet square-shouldered and erect, with a clear blue eye, and sharp, well-chiseled features—that young man who occupies one of the front desks of the House on the Republican side, and who looks and moves with such an air of downright frank and genuine chivalry, is Col. JOHN P. C. SHANKS, Representative of the eleventh Congressional District of Indiana, a native of Berkley County, Virginia, where he was born June 17, 1826—a good day for an American to start on—but whether born of one of the “First” or of the “Second” Families we know not, but not of the F. F. V.s, we guess, for just thirteen years after, in that pleasant month of June, we find the father removing with his family to the free State of Indiana, where the subject of our brief sketch, with his own energies, has hewed his way to usefulness and honor. His profession is that of the law, and in all the courts of his State young Shanks has already achieved an enviable professional reputation. In 1853 he was elected to the State Legislature, where he served for two years with marked credit to himself and his constituents. In 1860, by a very large majority, he was elected to Congress. Taking his seat at the extra session of July 4, 1861, he at once made himself known as one of the most zealous supporters of all measures for the

vigorous prosecution of the war. At the famous battle of Bull Run, Shanks went into the fight, not as a spectator, as did many of the members of Congress and citizens of Washington, but as a soldier in the ranks of the famous and gallant New York 69th (the Irish Regiment), and with that brave regiment, under the lead of the fearless Corcoran, was five hours under the heaviest fire of that terrific day. On the adjournment of Congress, in August, he at once repaired to General Fremont, on whose staff he had been appointed, and with whom he gallantly served until General Fremont was relieved of his command, and whom he as gallantly defended in his place in the House, in his memorable speech of the 4th of March, 1862.

Colonel Shanks is one of those who believe that the rebels should pay a part of the cost of the war, and so every time votes for the confiscation of the property of rebels and the freeing of their slaves. He also heartily supported the bills for the abolition of slavery in the national capital, and its eternal prohibition in the Territories.

Colonel Shanks seems to belong to a fighting family, for his grandfather bore a conspicuous part in the Revolutionary War, serving for six years under Washington and Wayne, while his father was in the war of 1812, and a brother served in the Mexican war. Patriotism must have a healthy glow in the blood of this family, and it was the casual remark of the subject of this sketch, when speaking of the obligations of citizens to their country, "that when a man has given his property and his life for his country, he has only and simply done his duty."

JOHN P. C. SHANKS is a man of untiring energy, of fine native powers, of a chivalric spirit, and as true to his country, and liberty, and justice, and progress as the needle to the pole, and ready always to defend them by tongue or sword, as the occasion may demand. He is but upon the threshold of his manhood, and is destined to play a conspicuous as well as noble part in the nation's great future.

JOHN A. BINGHAM.

JOHN A. BINGHAM is the *sharp* man of the House—keener in the defense of his principles and his party than any Damascus blade, and if possible twice as keen in rebuke or attack. He is often spoken of as "the *ablest* man of the House;" but men differ in their relative

estimate of intellectual qualities, some paying the chief homage to brilliancy, wit, and silver-tipped eloquence; while others give greater reverence to solid strength—to the men of broad and comprehensive thought—and still others reserve their admiration for the swordsmen who deal in the unrelenting logic that divides bone and marrow: but all agree that John A. Bingham is the *sharpest debater* of the present House. Mr. Bingham represents the Twenty-first Congressional District of Ohio, and so popular is he at home that he is now serving his fourth term—always returned by large majorities; and if his constituents of like political faith are wise, they will send him yet four terms more.

John A. Bingham is a Republican, his opponents would say, of the “extreme school,” while his friends speak of him as “one who is always true and reliable.” He is an out-spoken, decided man, “thorough-going” in his obedience to his own convictions of right and duty; not a doubter and hesitater, but always firm in some faith, and always ready with a reason therefor. He is a man who hews square up to the chalk-line.

In person Mr. Bingham is rather slight, of fair complexion, with light brown hair, of quiet manners, rather reserved, and in the prime of his years, being forty-six; was born in the honest old State of Pennsylvania, and we rather guess in a Quaker neighborhood. By profession he is a lawyer, and so clear and able a one that everybody approves the judgment of Mr. Speaker Grow in placing him at the head of the Judiciary Committee of the present Congress.

ABRAHAM B. OLIN,

OF TROY,

represents the Thirteenth Congressional District of New York, which is also Rensselaer County. He was formerly Recorder of the city of Troy, and was a member, if my memory serves me rightly, of the XXXIVth and the XXXVth Congresses. The legislative mantle was bequeathed to him by his father, who also served in Congress in his day; and he also had a cousin in Congress, making three of the name of Olin who have evinced decided legislative talent. Mr. Olin is a member of the House Military Committee; a clear reasoner and a forcible speaker, and a most popular man in the House. I formed

a high opinion of his nobleness and generous patriotism from his speech on the Emancipation Bill—especially in the closing portions, where he paid an eloquent, generous, and well-earned tribute to the loyalty of the Union men of the South. I think I shall never forget what he said in this connection, and I regret it is not in my power to quote correctly his remarks on this subject.

REUBEN E. FENTON.

I TAKE peculiar pleasure in presenting some facts in connection with Mr. Fenton, one of the leading members of the House. His life has been a busy one, and full of incidents. In the House he is a great favorite, on account of his amiability and suave temperament. He has a peculiar way of making the most disagreeable things lose something of their harshness by his very gentlemanly and considerate deportment. In my opinion he is one of the handsomest men in the House; and I think it is impossible to know and not be partial to this pleasant, bright-eyed gentleman. As to his legislative ability, the following record of facts will speak louder than any encomiums from me:

He was born in Carroll, Chautauque County, New York, July 4th, 1819. In 1834 he entered school at College Hill, near Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1836 he became a student at Fredonia Academy, New York, preparatory to his college course. In 1839 he studied law at Jamestown, New York, rather as a branch of education than with professional views. In 1840 he married Miss Jane Frew, of Frewsburg, New York. He then engaged in the mercantile and lumber business, which he pursued for many years, enlarging to a scale of great magnitude, with entire success. In 1841 his wife died. In 1844 he was again married to Miss Elizabeth Scudder. He has three children, all daughters, and still resides at Frewsburg, New York. In 1843 he was elected Supervisor of his native town, Carroll, and remained for eight successive years a member, and three of the last years president of the Board of Supervisors. In 1849 he was the Democratic candidate for member of Assembly in the New York Legislature, opposed by Major Samuel Barrett, the Whig candidate, in a strong Whig region, and defeated by only twenty-one votes. In 1852 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, and was elected over Hon. G. A. S. Crooker, by fifty-six majority, in a Whig district of three thousand majority! His radical Democratic and Free-soil

tendencies caused him to disconnect himself from the Democratic organization, upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the attempt to spread slavery into free Territories, during his first term. In 1854 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Hon. F. S. Edwards, the American candidate, by about fourteen hundred votes, while the American candidate for Governor had over three thousand majority. In 1855 he was president of the first Republican State Convention ever held in New York. He was a delegate to the National Convention held at Philadelphia, at which John C. Fremont was nominated for the Presidency. The same year he was a candidate for election to Congress, and received a majority of over seven thousand. In 1858 he was re-elected by an increased majority. In 1860 he was again elected to Congress by a vote still further increased. He took an active part in the organization of the present Congress, and is chairman of one of the most important committees of the House—the Committee on Claims—and member of two other committees. He has been a constant friend and unwearied in attention to, and labors in behalf of, the soldiers of the Union Army, and in Congress has been an earnest and devoted advocate of every measure that looked to the speedy and honorable termination of the war. His recent speech on the introduction of his bill to indemnify loyal persons, was an earnest and eloquent effort. Alluding to the soldiers engaged in the then recent battles of Yorktown and Williamsburg, he paid the following felicitous tribute:

“The noble army of soldiers from my State, who have given their strong hands, brave hearts, and their blood to uphold the Constitution and sustain the Government, have a right to expect that their Representatives will be earnest in their efforts to enact vigorous measures to punish the authors of this causeless and wicked rebellion.

“The patriotic legions of the State which I have in part the honor to represent, numbering one hundred and twenty thousand of her citizens, from the farms and the workshops, from the trades and the professions, require no herald of their devotion and their sacrifices in the camp and on the battle-field, and need no one here to proclaim that they expect of the Representatives of the people to aid, by the power of the civil authority, in visiting upon the authors and leaders of the revolt, disability, penalty, and punishment.

“The soldiers from my district, embracing about five thousand intelligent and worthy citizens, left the peaceful pursuits of productive industry, the professions and the arts, actuated by the highest motives which can animate the human breast. These men went forth ready to expose themselves to all the hazards of battle, and even to death itself, to defend their country. Some have met the soldier's last sacrifice on fevered beds in the camp; some on the hard-fought fields of Donelson

and Pittsburg Landing, and more at the recent bloody contests on the peninsula of Virginia. More than one thousand soldiers from my district participated in the unequal fight which resulted in the glorious victories of Yorktown and Williamsburg, and with their heroic comrades are entitled to the highest praise and the deepest gratitude; and yet, sir, that bloody field sent tears and mourning to many a household of my people, and grief and sadness throughout my district, and they will expect that I will do my duty in this representative sphere, co-operating with others in the enactment of measures to punish the traitors and cripple the power and vitality of this rebellion, and to provide, so far as human foresight, with a faithful discharge of duty, will admit, for the peaceful security of our once happy country."

SAMUEL C. FESSENDEN.

MR. FESSENDEN is now serving his first term in the House of Representatives. Though a new man in the National Congress, he is by no means new in the Roman sense, as being the first of his race. His name has long been familiar to the public. His father, Hon. Samuel Fessenden, of Portland, Me., has been for many years a distinguished lawyer, of rare ability and unspotted integrity. In person, too, he has the stamp of nobility. Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, of the United States Senate, able, terse, and independent, is the oldest of a numerous family of brothers. The subject of this sketch represents the Rockland District, Maine. He was elected at the second sharp contest, by about sixty majority. Mr. Fessenden is now forty-seven years of age—of which twenty-two were passed in childhood and in the reception of his literary education at Bowdoin College, and a theological education at Bangor Seminary; for nearly twenty years he was Pastor of the same church at Rockland, Me. Failing health and political affinities then lead him to the law and to politics. Mr. Fessenden is of medium height, slender in form, of florid complexion, with an oval face and blue eyes. In manners he is graceful and courteous, and the opponent must be very rude who could compel him for a moment to say a harsh word, or do an ungentlemanly act. In debate he is fluent and affluent. He began life as an earnest and zealous laborer in the works of reform and human improvement. If age and experience have abated somewhat of youthful hope, they have taken nothing from the earnestness, sincerity, and zeal of the pursuit. As a specimen of his style and mode of thought, we quote a passage from his speech, delivered January 20, 1862, on the "Issues of the Rebellion":

"SIR: I honor the men of an idea to which they cling with the tenacity of death, as the very life of the Republic; who scorn to run, with bare-headed debasement, the race of popularity; who take not counsel of majorities, but only of truth. These men of the Calhoun idea, that 'Slavery is the most safe and stable basis of public institutions in the world'—who cling to it as the very life of the Republic; *they* do not run the scrub-race of popularity; *they* take not counsel of majorities; I cannot add only of truth. But still I honor them for the fearlessness with which they utter their convictions; in these convictions I believe them to be conscientious. And will they not grant that we are conscientious in the idea that liberty to all, the black as well as the white man, is the life of the Republic? And in the idea of which we cannot be rid, that if Slavery should be terminated by this war, it would be, in the language of Lord Brougham of the great emancipation struggle and victory in England, '*the greatest triumph mortal man ever won over the greatest crime man ever committed!*'"

If life and opportunity serve, Mr. Fessenden will win for himself distinction, and occupy an honorable position among the men of his time; and will go down to posterity upon the record, as a fearless, upright, accomplished gentleman, of pure life and unspotted name.

COL. P. B. FOUKE,

OF ILLINOIS,

has been away fighting the battles of his country, and has not taken his seat in Congress during the present session. But no member of that august body has a better right to a place on the floor of the Hall of Representatives, if we gauge fitness by patriotism, integrity, and ability. Sound to the core on every question affecting the interests of the country; with a grasp as tenacious as death when he once espouses a cause; gifted with remarkable energy and industry, and the power to make himself successfully heard: Col. Fouke's presence in the House this session would have materially enlivened some of its spiritless debates, and perhaps have accelerated the progress of important business; but then we could scarcely have afforded to spare him from the van of our brave army, where he is distinguishing himself by his bravery and singleness of purpose; and the fiery veteran would pine in inglorious ease.

ELIJAH H. NORTON

was born 24th day of November, 1821, in Logan County, Kentucky. Received a good Academic education, in Russellville, Ky.; commenced reading law in the Fall of 1839; graduated in the Law Department of Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., in March, 1841. Soon afterwards was admitted to the bar, in the county of his nativity. He removed to Missouri in the Fall of 1844, and settled in Platte City, Platte Co., Mo. At the time of his location in that place there were thirty-three lawyers in the county. The bar at that place was one of the ablest in the State. At the time of his location there, he knew but two persons in the county. But he soon obtained a leading practice, and, in 1846, was nominated, as a Democratic candidate, to represent the county in the State Legislature.

This nomination, although his election was a conceded fact, he declined—preferring to devote himself to the pursuits of his profession, rather than engage in the political strife of the day. In May, 1850, he was married to a most estimable and accomplished lady, in the person of Miss Melinda C. Wilson, of Platte County.

In 1852 his name was presented to a Congressional Democratic Convention, for nomination as a candidate for Congress, endorsed by the unanimous voice of his own county; but he withdrew his name as a candidate for Congressional nomination. In the month of August of that year, a vacancy occurring in the Circuit Judgeship for the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, Mo., composed of the counties of Platte, Buchanan, Andrew Holt, Atchison, Nodoway, and Gentry, he was elected to fill it without opposition; the unexpired term being five years. This was one of the largest and most important circuits in the State. In 1857 he was re-elected without opposition, for the term of six years. His re-election without opposition is the best evidence we can furnish of the manner in which the duties of the position were discharged.

In 1860, having received a nomination as a Democratic candidate for Congress, for the present or XXXVIIth Congress, for the Fourth Congressional District of his State, he resigned his judgeship, and became a candidate, and was elected by over five thousand majority over his competitor—carrying his own county by six hundred more votes than his party strength.

When the Legislature, in February, 1861, authorized the election

of delegates to the State Convention, he became a candidate in the district composed of the counties of Clay and Platte. Although the mania of secession was raging like a tempest at that time, he was elected *as a Union delegate, opposed to the secession of the State*, by nearly three thousand majority. His vote is found recorded in the convention, opposed to the secession of Missouri.

And that is the best refutation of the slanders of his enemies, who have charged him with Secession proclivities.

THOMAS L. PRICE

is the present Representative in Congress of the Fifth Congressional District of Missouri. He was born in Caswell County, North Carolina, January 19, 1809. When he was very young, however, his parents removed to Pittsylvania Co., Virginia, where the subject of this sketch resided until the Fall of 1830. In this year he married Miss Bolton, of North Carolina. In the Fall of 1832 he removed to Missouri. He resided for one year in St. Louis, and then located in Jefferson City, the Capital of the State, where he has lived up to the present writing. He became extensively engaged in merchandising and farming after removing to Jefferson City. In the winter of 1838 he contracted for the transportation of the United States Mails in Missouri and Arkansas, and retained the proprietorship of this business for sixteen years. In 1842, in conjunction with Blane, Tompkins, and Barrett, he leased the Missouri Penitentiary for a term of ten years, during which time he was extensively engaged in manufactures of many kinds, produced by the labor of the convicts. May 29, 1849, his wife died, leaving him two children: he was married again, April 25, 1854, to Miss Long, of Page Co., Virginia.

About this time he became the principal contractor for the construction of the Pacific Railroad, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Mo. Under his efficient superintendence, one-third of the road from Franklin to Jefferson City was built, and the whole of the road from Jefferson City to its present terminus, Sedalia. Mr. Price is pre-eminently a first-class business man, active and of untiring energy; systematic in all his arrangements and prompt in all his transactions. During the whole period of his residence in Missouri he has taken an active interest in State and National Politics, and has always been a Democrat of the Benton school. And the writer of this sketch has frequent-

ly heard that great man, Benton, say, that "many men in Missouri, who owed their positions to him, had betrayed him, but that Thomas L. Price was a *true man*. That he never had two faces, but was bold, candid, and sincere; and if your friend, he always stood as true and firm in adversity as in prosperity."

In 1848 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Missouri, running far ahead of all his competitors on the ticket. He served the State in this position for four years, and was for a part of the time the Acting Governor. He has been frequently elected to the Legislature of Missouri, where he always took a high position.

When the war for the Rebellion was inaugurated, he took a decided stand for Union, and against the Secession movement of that gang of traitors, C. F. Jackson, Sterling Price & Co. He was elected on the Union ticket to a seat in Congress, in the stead of Jno. W. Reed, who was expelled by the House for disloyalty. In Congress, Thomas L. Price takes a firm and commanding position. His habits of industry, his active energy and untiring perseverance, eminently qualify him for the position he now holds; and the writer knows that his district was never more faithfully and ably represented than now. In 1836 he was elected Colonel in the military organization of Missouri; in 1838 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general; and in 1840 he was still further promoted to the rank of major-general, which office he held for eight years. On the 21st of September, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln to the office of Brigadier-General of the U. S. Army, which appointment was confirmed by the Senate; and he acted in this capacity until his resignation to take his seat in the House. The writer who traces these lines has been intimately acquainted with Thomas L. Price for twenty years; and was one of the Benton Delegation to the Cincinnati Convention, in 1858 (of which Gen. Price was a member), and who produced so much excitement by contending for their rights in that convention. A man of more energy, determination, and loyalty, and one purer of heart than Thomas L. Price, does not occupy a seat in the present Congress.

WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

JUDGE KELLEY is the orator of the House. In possession of a pleasing person, a rich, musical voice, an almost unexampled command of words, brimming with ideas (from his eager sympathy with all the great forward movements of the time), rejoicing in a soul on fire with

indignation toward the Wrong, and loving as a woman's for the Right, he cannot be otherwise than an orator—the people's orator, the pleader for the Right, the advocate for the wronged; and the more lowly and despised the victim, the more earnest his advocacy. The champion of the masses—a leader and a captain in the marches of civilization—his clarion-shouts quickening the dead, confirming the weak, cheering the living, and resolving all hearts on victory or death! The Union of these States, and the great principles of Liberty for the security of which that Union was established, in him have their most eloquent advocate, and Treason its best hater. All honor to Philadelphia for her wise improvement of this eventful period by her election to the national councils of WILLIAM D. KELLEY. Her glorious old patriots of the early time will sleep all the better, knowing that this eagle-eyed sentinel walks the ramparts.

William D. Kelley was born on the 12th of April, 1814, in the city of Philadelphia. His father, David Kelley, son of Major John Kelley, who served with the Jersey troops throughout the Revolutionary War, was a successful watchmaker and jeweler, until a short period before his death in 1817. After the demise of her husband, his mother established a leading boarding-house, and at a proper age her only son was placed, as boys in moderate circumstances in a city are, at the nearest school, where he obtained the rudiments of an English education.

When little more than eleven years old he entered the printing-office of Jasper Harding as copy-reader, and during his fourteenth year apprenticed himself, for a term of more than six years and three months, to Messrs. Rickards & Dubosq, jewelers. He had stipulated for freedom at twenty, in view of his extreme youth, and has often said that luck was against him in this, as he came to the responsibilities of manhood at a time when the business of the country was so depressed that he could find no employment, and had to devote his first year to accumulating debt.

In the spring of 1835 he found employment with Messrs. Clark & Curry, jewelers, of Boston, with whom he remained till the spring of 1839. As during his apprenticeship he had been an active member of the Youths' Library Company of Philadelphia, so here, though unable to unite with its membership, he availed himself of the library and exercises of the Mechanic Apprentices' Library.

Upon leaving Boston, where he had already established some reputation as a popular lecturer and effective stump speaker, he returned to his native city and entered the office of Col. James Page as a student

of law. He was a radical Democrat, and took an active part in the campaign of 1840, speaking almost daily from its opening in June, to its close in November. Fortunately, perhaps, for him, the result was disastrous to his party, and he applied himself to his professional studies with a determination to make up, if possible, for the time he had wasted, and thus secured his admission to the bar at the expiration of the shortest term of study allowed by the rules of court.

The professional career of Mr. Kelley was rapid and flattering. Crowded with distinguished men as the Philadelphia bar was, he had been admitted to practice but little more than three years when Hon. John K. Kane, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, called him to the office of Prosecuting Attorney, and confided to him the administration of the criminal law in the city and county of Philadelphia. When Attorney-General Kane was made Judge of the District Court of the United States, Mr. Kelley tendered his resignation, and resumed his general practice. This, however, proved to be for but a brief period, for in about four months Hon. Benjamin Champneys, having assumed the office of Attorney-General, pressed Mr. Kelley to resume that of Prosecuting Attorney, whence, in the following spring, 1847, he was transferred to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, and Oyer and Terminer, by Governor Francis R. Shunk.

Few men have known so rapid a transition, to qualify them for which so much severe study and intellectual aptitude were necessary. In less than eight years from the time he packed up his tools and quit the work-bench, he was performing the functions of Judge of a Court the jurisdiction of which extended over more than 600,000 people, and embraced the various branches of law and equity administered by the courts of Westminster and the Lord Chancellor.

How satisfactorily to the bar and people he performed his duties was shown at the election of 1851. By an amendment to the State Constitution the judiciary had been made elective, and the tenure of office reduced from life to ten years. Judge Kelley had decided an important and exciting election-case against his party, and when the Democratic Judicial Convention met it refused to consider his claims to a nomination, and presented the name of a distinguished lawyer instead of his. The people, however, made him a candidate, and elected him by a larger majority than had ever been given to any candidate for office whose election had been at all contested in Philadelphia.

The Judge continued, notwithstanding this, to vote with his old party until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was effected. This

act he regarded as the sure precursor of great evils to the country ; and though he had, notwithstanding his known sympathy with the Free-Soil movement of 1848, maintained a silence becoming the proprieties of his judicial office, he was open in his denunciation of the Kansas-Nebraska act, its friends and authors. He assisted in creating the Republican Party, and in 1856 he accepted, with no possible chance of election, a nomination for Congress, and resigned the judgeship.

Though certain of defeat he stumped his district vigorously : several of his addresses were reported at length and widely circulated in pamphlet form. One of the earliest, known as his Spring Garden Hall speech, became a text-book of the campaign, and was translated and extensively circulated in the German and Welsh languages.

Again he opened an office and entered at once upon a successful and profitable professional career, to which he devoted himself until the People's party, of his district, sent him as a delegate to the Chicago Convention. Though he went to the Convention to sustain the claims of his State by supporting General Cameron so long as he should seem to have a chance for a nomination, he frequently informed his colleagues during the journey that he would find in Abraham Lincoln or Ben Wade the candidate most acceptable to him.

During the exciting campaign that resulted in the success of Mr. Lincoln, he devoted himself almost exclusively to the interests of his party. It is said that he traveled more than six thousand miles to address audiences in almost all the Border Free States, from New York to Missouri, inclusive.

Meanwhile, the people of the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania reversed the judgment they had entered against him in 1856, and by a majority of over 1,500 sent him to represent them in the councils of the nation in this grandest of its historic periods.

Mr. Kelley came to Congress an inexperienced legislator, never having sat in any legislative body ; but he came with loyal purpose, and bringing with him a strong brain, a quick heart, and a resolute spirit, already has attained that influential position in the House that most men toil for through successive years. In the debates of the great questions now pressing upon Congress and the nation, Mr. Kelley has taken a leading part, and his speeches are not only remarkable for their eloquence and force, but have all the breadth and sagacity of matured statesmanship.

Now, the ambitious young man who may read this sketch will ask, Whence the source of this man's great popularity and success?

First of all, it is to be sought in his hearty sympathy with the masses; he has laid his own warm heart alongside the great heart of the people, and felt its great pulsations until his own has learned to beat in sympathy. Then much does he owe to his life-long unspotted integrity, in all relations and amid all temptations. And greatly is he indebted to the indomitable will which the Almighty graciously granted him with his being. The impression on his seal, the hand of a muscular forearm grasping the horn of a bull's head—the motto, "Take hold fearlessly," reveals one of the secrets of his success.

WILLIAM E. LEHMAN.

WILLIAM ECKHARDT LEHMAN is the Representative from the First District of Pennsylvania. He was born in Philadelphia, August 21, 1823. He was educated at the Pennsylvania College, in Philadelphia; graduated with high honors in 1844, and studied law with Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll; was admitted to the bar in 1847; has always resided in Philadelphia, except during the years 1855 and '56, which were spent in travel in Europe; practiced law with success, and was considered an eloquent and forcible pleader; enjoyed a lucrative practice; retired from the active practice of the law; was a candidate for Congress in 1856, and a warm personal and political friend of Mr. Buchanan; dissenting from his Lecompton policy, he espoused the cause of Mr. Douglas; in 1860, received the Democratic nomination, and was elected by a plurality of 132. This election led to a memorable contest, Mr. John M. Butler, the Republican candidate, contesting the seat. Mr. Butler held the certificate of the Board of Return Judges, while Mr. Lehman received the proclamation of the Governor of his State declaring him elected. The House, in the first instance, admitted Mr. Lehman to his seat, and subsequently ratified his right to retain it, although the Committee of Elections reported against him. Judge Worcester, of Ohio, an eminent jurist and a warm Republican, espoused Mr. Lehman's cause.

The *Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia, only echoed the general feeling of the press and community in the following article:

"THE CONTEST FOR THE SEAT IN THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT SETTLED.—The House of Representatives in Congress yesterday voted that Mr. Lehman has the best right to the seat in Congress which he now occupies, and that Mr. Butler's claim is unfounded.

This, considering that a majority in the House is politically opposed to Mr. Lehman, is strong testimony of the justice of his claim, and it is equally as strong a condemnation of the fraudulent means resorted to for his displacement. It is a good sign to see a political party rising above its prejudices and predilections, and disposing of a case solely upon its merits as a matter of justice. No person in this quarter, who has bestowed any attention upon the case and the testimony can have any reasonable doubt that a series of the most bold and desperate frauds were concocted and executed to defraud Mr. Lehman of his election. The discovery of the first, and a judicial conviction so immediately upon the discovery, opened the way for the detection of the others, or at least for such presumptive evidence of the second, that a jury like the national House of Representatives could not resist the proof, and would not permit the accomplishment of the fraud. The lesson will not be without its good fruits. The result will go very far to establish in politics what has long been a cardinal principle in morals, that 'honesty is the best policy.' Cheating the ballot-box is as much a revolutionary attempt to destroy democratic government as the assault upon Fort Sumter. The only difference is that the process is more insidious and mean, and not so likely therefore to be crushed until it has corrupted public opinion, and inflicted a fatal injury upon the elective franchise. Mr. Lehman's triumph is therefore not only a triumph over wrong, but it gives an additional security to the purity of our elections, without which republican government cannot stand. In his hands we believe that the interests of his constituents will be well served. His energetic and manly maintenance of their rights in the defence of his own claim, affords the best evidence of the resolution and ability with which he will publicly act."

Mr. Lehman's course in the House has been conservative. He voted for the President's emancipation resolution, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia. On the other hand, he opposed the bill prohibiting slavery in the Territories, and voted against all the measures of confiscation. His remarks on the confiscation bill were well received by the House on account of their moderation. He considered the measure inopportune and vindictive, while the Government had no power to execute laws already enacted to punish the rebels. Mr. Lehman has throughout given an earnest support to the Government in its efforts to suppress treason.

Mr. Lehman is of German descent, and his family occupied a prominent position in the old country; but dissenting from the pretended faith of Count Zeinzendorf, their property was confiscated, and Godfried Lehman emigrated to this country. The great-grandfather of the present Mr. Lehman was an eminent astronomer, and the

bosom friend of David Rittenhouse. His grandfather, Dr. Lehman, was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and was for two years a prisoner in England. His father emigrated to Natchez in 1808. He was appointed judge by the Governor of that State—Mississippi. When New Orleans was menaced by the British, he promptly volunteered and marched to its defense, under the command of Captain Wilkins. The present Mr. Lehman has devoted his leisure to literary pursuits, having contributed to the newspaper and periodical literature of the day. For several years he edited the *Patriot and Union*, the State organ at Harrisburg. He has filled several positions in the local government of the city, was for a time Assistant Attorney-General, and was appointed under President Polk a special agent to examine the post offices in Pennsylvania and New York—a duty which he discharged to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General.

DWIGHT LOOMIS

was born at Columbia, Tolland County, Connecticut, July 27, 1821. His father, an intelligent farmer of moderate means, being unable to give him a collegiate education, he was compelled to depend upon the limited opportunities afforded by the common school of his native village, enjoying in addition only the advantages of two terms' attendance at an academy. Until the age of twenty-one he labored on his father's farm, with the exception of the winter seasons after his sixteenth year, which he employed in teaching school.

In the spring of 1844, he commenced the study of law in the office of the Hon. John H. Brockway, of Ellington, Connecticut, and subsequently entering the law department of Yale College, graduated in March, 1847, and being immediately admitted to the bar of Tolland County, commenced the practice of his profession in Rockville, Conn., at the age of twenty-six. From this time he rose rapidly in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and gained a reputation for honesty and trustworthiness which the community delighted to honor by placing him in various positions of trust and public importance. His strict integrity in all his professional dealings, his sound and comprehensive judgment and deep discrimination, gave him eminent success at the bar and a constantly increasing practice.

In 1851 Mr. Loomis was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Connecticut Legislature, and served through the

session. In 1857 he was chosen to the State Senate. In the organization of that body he was appointed chairman of the Judiciary Committee—a position of the greatest honor and importance, the bestowal of which is a high tribute to personal worth, talent, and legal attainments. The arduous duties of this position were administered with such tact by Mr. Loomis as to commend him still more highly to the confidence of the people of the State.

In politics he was a Whig until the dissolution of that party. From the first he took a leading part in the organization of the Republican party of Connecticut, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1856, which nominated Fremont for the Presidency, and during the campaign which followed, his time and talents were most happily devoted to expounding the great principles of the contest.

In April, 1859, Mr. Loomis was elected as Representative to the XXXVIth Congress, from the First District of Connecticut, comprising the counties of Hartford and Tolland. The district, always evenly balanced politically, and hotly contested, was unusually doubtful at that election, from the unfortunate circumstances of the canvass—rendered unfortunate by the course of a disaffected applicant for the nomination, in offering himself as an independent candidate. Mr. Loomis, however, stood high in the estimation of the people, and they did not waver in their choice, but elected him triumphantly over all his opponents. His faithful course through the exciting and stormy sessions of the XXXVIth Congress were eminently satisfactory to his constituents, and in March, 1861, he was unanimously renominated by the party as a candidate for re-election, and in April of the same year, by a largely increased majority, he was returned as a Representative to the XXXVIIth Congress.

The Congressional District, as has been said, is very close and doubtful, and the contest at the election for both terms has rarely been equaled in the country for the zeal and energy with which it was conducted. But the popularity of Mr. Loomis, engendered by the uprightness of his public life and the soundness of his political views, gave him such a superiority over his opponents that he was victorious beyond anticipation.

His faithfulness and attention to the business of the House are worthy of remark: never, or rarely, missing a vote, and never voting without calm deliberation, his record is clear and faultless upon every question of importance. His labors in the committee room are indefatigable in giving to every subject diligent and patient inquiry. His

course in Congress has been one of unwavering consistency and principle, although during his first term the Government seemed about to crumble into fragments through corruption and unprincipled disloyalty. During the darkest days of the Republic he exhibited in a high degree a spirit of manliness and resolution in resisting the machinations of the secret enemy, and at the same time a spirit of pacification in all measures taken to rectify the disorders of the times. In the extraordinary emergencies at the close of that session, when the great rebellion was taking shape in the halls of Congress, his voice and vote were in rebuke of the treason which was fast ripening into civil war, and in defense of a violated Constitution and outraged law. When hostilities had commenced, and the enemy was thundering almost at the gates of the unarmed and defenceless Capital, at the Extra Session of 1861, he was an energetic advocate of the necessity of giving the Government every means and facility to defend itself, and to restore the old Union to the prosperous days of peace again.

Where best known, there he is the most respected. Frank and honest, ever actuated by good motives, and possessed of all the virtues of manhood which make the good citizen and friend, his private as well as his public character is distinguished for manliness and dignity. Characterized by integrity and temperance, eminent for his unselfish patriotism and usefulness, and respected for his self-reliance and success, it may be hoped that his course may continue as prosperous, and his services be as highly prized and as worthily rewarded by the people, in the future as in the past.

GEORGE W. JULIAN.

Among the prominent statesmen and patriots of the present day, and the men of mark in the XXXVIIth Congress must be ranked the Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana. His consistent and honorable career as a public man is not unknown to the people of the United States; but a more particular account of his life, and of the steps by which he rose from the walks of poverty and obscurity to the distinguished position he has attained among the counsellors of the nation, cannot fail to be singularly interesting and instructive.

He was born May 5th, 1817, near Centreville, the shire town of Wayne County, Indiana, his present place of residence. His father and mother were natives of North Carolina, whence they emigrated

near the beginning of the present century, and were among the very earliest settlers of Indiana Territory. The family is of French extraction, the first of the name in America having settled on the Eastern Shore of Maryland near the close of the last century. A son of his, Isaac Julian, is mentioned in the annals of that period as residing near Winchester, Virginia, shortly after Braddock's defeat. (See Irving's *Life of Washington*, vol. I., chapter 18.) On account of the continued Indian troubles, he soon after fled with his family to North Carolina.

The father of the subject of this notice was prominent among the pioneer citizens of Indiana. In 1822 he was a member of the State Legislature. He died the year following, when George was six years of age—one of six young children left to the care of a faithful mother, but to an inheritance of poverty and hardship. The history of their early life, if written, were but another chapter from

“The short and simple annals of the poor.”

Suffice it to say that under these adverse influences George early developed his principal later characteristics. He was particularly distinguished for diligence and indomitable perseverance, amounting almost to obstinacy, in the path of mental improvement, or in whatever else he deemed he ought to accomplish. After his day's labor in the fields, his practice was—unable to procure a better light—to split a supply of “kindlings,” and by the light thus afforded to pursue his studies to a late hour of the night.

His only educational privileges were those of the common country schools of the period, and good books occasionally borrowed of more wealthy neighbors. So his principal dependence was self-schooling—ever the grand basis upon which the successful student, whether at home, at school, or college, must build. From such a preparation, the next step was naturally teaching, which he followed with credit upwards of three years.

During his first school, he signalized himself by successfully resisting a very formidable effort of the “big boys,” re-enforced by some of the hands then at work on the Cumberland or National Road, to compel him to “treat” on Christmas day, according to a custom long prevalent at the West.

In the spring of 1839, while teaching in Western Illinois, he began the study of law, which he prosecuted chiefly without the aid of a preceptor. He was admitted to practice in 1840, and has followed his profession ever since, save the interruptions of politics. In 1845 he was married to Miss Anne E. Finch, of Centreville. The same year

Mr. Julian was elected to the State Legislature, in which he distinguished himself by his advocacy of the abolition of capital punishment, and his support of what is known as the "Butler Bill," by the passage of which one-half of the State debt was canceled, and the State probably saved thereby from repudiation. A Whig by family associations, and elected as such, he did not hesitate to act independently of party in his advocacy of this important and very laudable measure.

About this time, having imbibed the anti-slavery spirit of New England philosophy, he became an earnest convert to the faith of freedom. When, therefore, in 1848, the nomination of General Taylor was urged upon a reluctant people, he rejected it; stood neutral for a while; was finally induced to attend the convention at Buffalo; came home overflowing with a noble enthusiasm in the good cause; was appointed elector for his district for Van Buren and Adams, and went to work heart and strength in the unequal contest; endured the disruption of kindred and social ties; received and despised the hisses and execrations, the abuse and calumnies of many of his former political associates, but firmly met his ablest opponents with the arrows of truth, and lashed freedom's bitterest adversaries until they cowered beneath his keen sarcasm.

Friends and foes were alike astonished at the rapidly unfolding powers of a soul redeemed from political darkness, and the latter not a little chagrined to find they had roused a lion when they thought to crush a worm. The result was, that the next year (1849) he was elected to Congress over the late Hon. Samuel W. Parker, a prominent Whig politician, and regarded by his friends as one of the best speakers of the West.

In Congress, Mr. Julian faithfully sustained the principles upon which he was elected against all temptations. His speeches on the slavery question were able, and the tone of uncalculating radicalism which pervaded them, did much to exile him from public life during the ten years preceding his present term of service. That delivered on the public lands embodies the leading features of the policy on that subject which has recently received the indorsement of all parties, and was declared by the *National Era* to be the most thorough speech ever made on the subject. Grace Greenwood, speaking of it at the time, paid it this compliment:

"This was a strong, fearless, and eloquent expression of a liberty-loving and philanthropic spirit. It is lying before me now, and I have just been reading some of its finest passages; and, brief and un-

studied as it is, it does not seem to me a speech for one day, or for one Congressional session. It seems nerved with the strength of a great purpose, veined with a vital truth, a moral life-blood beating through it warm and generous. It is something that must live and work yet many days."

In 1851, through a combination of fossil and pro-slavery Whigs and Democrats, brought about by their leading exponents outside of the district, and even the State, he was defeated by Mr. Parker. In 1852, his services and reputation received honorable national recognition in his nomination, by the Pittsburgh Convention, for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, on the ticket with the Hon. John P. Hale.

During the reaction which followed the Free-soil movement of 1848, Mr. Julian remained in retirement, receiving, of course, his full share of the odium attached to men of his class—an odium which was heightened by his determined opposition to Know-Nothingism. His speech on that subject, published in the *National Era* and "Facts for the People," is reckoned by many as the ablest argument extant against that strange political fanaticism, which, for a time, so remarkably took possession of the public mind. Although the great body of of his old and tried friends rushed into the lodges of this secret order, and turned upon him an averted face, he fought it with all his powers of argument and invective, from the very beginning to the end of its evil life; while it is simple justice to say, that if he had seen fit to join it in the spring of 1854, he might then have been returned to Congress, as he could have been in 1851, by softening and modifying his inflexible purpose to yield no jot or tittle of what he believed to be the truth.

In 1856 he was called to take a prominent part in the initiatory progress of the National Republican party, as Vice-President of the Pittsburgh Convention of that year, and chairman of the committee of organization. As a politician, he has steadily opposed the tendency towards "fusion" with Know-Nothingism, Douglasism, and what not, which has been the besetting sin of Indiana republicanism.

In 1860, by a signal triumph over every conceivable form and combination of Hunkerism, and personal and political jealousy and malignity, he was nominated by a popular vote of his party, and overwhelmingly returned to Congress at the general election.

In the present Congress, the most important since the formation of the Government, Mr. Julian has won marked distinction. He was

placed by the Speaker on the joint committee of both Houses on the conduct of the war, a trust of great magnitude and responsibility, and the efficient aid which it is understood he has rendered as a member of that committee must ensure to him, together with the other members, the gratitude of all loyal Americans. His speech on the 14th of last January, on the "Cause and Cure of our National Troubles," is the master effort of his life, and secured for him the admiration of all true men. It must take its place as a part of the prominent literature of the country. His speech on "Confiscation and Liberation," delivered on the 23d of May, is less elaborate, but equally forcible, and not less fitted for wide circulation as a tract for the times.

All his speeches breathe the spirit of freedom, and have the merit of careful thought, methodical arrangement, and a remarkably clear and forcible diction.

Mr. Julian belongs to the radical wing of Republicans. In the controversy between the Administration and General Fremont, he decidedly espoused the side of the latter; and, after hearing all the evidence adduced before the joint committee on the war, relating to that controversy, he is understood to be still the earnest and devoted friend of the great Pathfinder. He is not, however, the opponent of the Administration, as any one will see by referring to the kindly and regretful tone of that portion of his speech, of the 14th of January, in which he criticizes the policy of the President.

Mr. Julian is a tall man, with a physical organization not less vigorous than his intellectual. His expansive forehead indicates clearness and strength of thought, and his physiognomy marks him as a man of very decided firmness, conscientiousness, and benevolence. He is no trimmer, no dealer in expediency, and is ready at any time to make any earthly sacrifice to his convictions of right. No man was ever more inflexible in purpose. Compromise is not written upon his brow; but, while in disposition he is one of the most positive of men, he possesses a most remarkable kindness of heart, great social qualities, and a faculty of attaching to himself good men of all creeds and opinions. His face is one to be loved, because of the promise it gives of all that is gentle, and generous, and good. Looking upon him you feel that he is a man whom you can trust. His private character is above reproach, and has been a perpetual protest against the general divorce which has taken place between morals and politics. In his speeches he has for years insisted that those who support knaves and traders for office, or men who scoff at virtue and decency, are partakers of

their vices; and that, in the language of Mazzini, "we must re-unite earth to heaven, politics to the eternal principles which should direct them." There has been no time, in the history of our country, when such men were more needed than now.

It would be unjust to close this sketch without adding, that to the judicious counsel and executive energy of his excellent and gifted wife—who died soon after his last election—he is largely indebted for whatever praiseworthy work he has accomplished thus far in the journey of life. In person she was most beautiful, whilst she was gifted with the finest endowments of both mind and heart. She was bright, intuitive, sincere, disinterested, charitable, a lover of nature and the beautiful, and a friend of every form of practical philanthropy. Their lives were perfectly one, and his devotion to her during her protracted sickness, and his unrelieved sorrow since her death, find very few parallels in domestic life.

The traces of a deep and weary sadness are depicted in his face, exciting the sympathy and pity of all who know how much he has "loved and lost."

Mr. Julian is yet in the meridian of life, and his friends predict for him a career still more conspicuously honorable in the future. They know it must continue to be consistent and manly, whilst their faith grows constantly stronger that the progress of truth and liberal ideas will more and more weave the story of his life into the best and brightest pages of our national history. Probably no man in the Union has truer or more devoted friends and admirers, or more relentless foes; whilst very few of our public men possess more ability to fight their own political battles, or more courage to encounter every form and quality of opposition.

FREDERICK F. LOW,

OF CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA is a great country, and famed for the great size and excellent quality of all its natural productions; and although it has produced as yet but few great men, it cannot be doubted that a State the diameter of whose trees is measured by the rod; whose potatoes, never "small," are, some of them, sufficiently large to feed an elephant from the peelings of a single one; whose corn acknowledges no superior, and whose beets can be beat by none; whose girls develop their

charms so early and so well that it is said that lasses of sixteen are frequently obliged to keep short ladders in their houses for their Atlantic-bred lovers to climb upon when they desire a "smack," and a surveyor's chain to aid them in performing an embrace—and the courting of whom, no less than the hardships and dangers incidental to the first settlement of all new countries, is pre-eminently calculated to develop the heroic qualities in man, especially daring and courage: it cannot be doubted that a State like this will one day produce a crop of men whose intellectual, moral, and physical structure will be on a scale equally grand and worthy of admiration with its lower natural growths.

Frederick F. Low, though one of her most honored citizens, is not a native of California, having been born in Frankfort, Waldo County, Me., June 30, 1829. His education was acquired in the common schools of his native town, and in the Academy at Hampden, Me. In 1846 he went to Boston, where he served for three years as a clerk to a mercantile firm. He left Boston in the early part of 1849 for California. Reaching the "land of gold," he left immediately for the mines, and worked on the Horse-shoe Bar, at the North Fork of the American River, until the beginning of the rainy season, when he returned to San Francisco and devoted himself to mercantile pursuits, which—and the banking business—he has since carried on, first in San Francisco and then in Marysville, with a great degree of success; having, in spite of repeated losses by fire and flood, amassed a considerable fortune.

Politically, Mr. Low was a Whig until 1856, when he became a member of the Republican Party, of the principles of which he has ever since been a firm, consistent, and able supporter. Being engaged in business pursuits which occupied his whole time, he persistently refused any nomination for office until 1861, when he was nominated and elected a member of the XXXVIIth Congress, of which, we believe, he is the youngest member but one. Arriving late during the present session, he has made no speeches as yet, although from his appearance and well-known ability, we should judge him capable of doing something more than ordinary in that line, and he will doubtless make his mark before leaving the halls of Congress.

Mr. Low has excellent claims to be classed among the good-looking men of the House, possessing a good figure, fine expressive blue eyes, and a high, intellectual forehead. It may be considered a high compliment to his personal appearance and manly qualities that, in California, where the bachelors outnumber the marriageable girls five or

six to one, so that the latter have unequalled opportunities for making a good selection, or "taking their pick," among the former, he should succeed in winning an excellent wife, having been married, in 1857, to Miss Mary Creed, formerly of Lancaster, Ohio.

JOHN A. GURLEY.

A GREAT many men are born too late—a generation after their time—while now and then the world is blessed with the presence of a man ahead of his times; a harbinger of the better future; a John the Baptist preparing the way of the higher civilization. But John A. Gurley seems to have been born just in his own right time. He belongs to this day and generation—these times of stirring activity and genuine progress—these days of the broader recognition of the rights, and claims, and dignity of our common humanity, and the sterner infusion of moral principle into the politics of the Nations. And so living in his own day and in his own generation, Mr. Gurley is eminently a practical and useful man. His restless activity, his true democracy, his broad catholicism, his determination to help make our "politics" something more than a mere scramble for office, and a quarrelsome division of its pelf—indeed, to make the politics of this foremost nation of the earth the grand power of our Christian civilization—are all in harmony with the spirit and genius of this 19th century of the Christian era. And thus working *with* the times, and with those great powers, unseen but omnipotent, which the Almighty in the fullness of his own time sends among men and nations, Mr. Gurley, though yet in the prime of his years, has been able to do much right royal service for the Right.

John A. Gurley was born in East Hartford, Conn., December 9, 1814. At the age of nineteen he commenced a course of theological studies in the adjoining town of Hartford, and at twenty-one became a preacher in the denomination of Universalists. For three years he was a settled clergyman in Methuen, Mass., a pleasant town, through which flows the sweetest of New England rivers, the Merrimack. But the West—the young, the thriving, the expanding, the living West—was the home for young Gurley, and thither he removed in 1838, locating in the city of Cincinnati, where for fifteen years he edited and published a paper devoted to the interests of the religious denomination

with which he was connected, which had a circulation throughout the entire South and West in extent almost unknown then or since to the religious press, much larger than any ever reached by any other paper of his denomination. But his intense and multiplied labors as preacher, editor, and publisher, made sad havoc with his health, and some nine years ago he abandoned the clerical profession, sold his paper, and retired to a small farm on the slope of one of the beautiful hills that stand round about Cincinnati. Out-door labor and entire abstinence from public speaking gradually brought back health and native vigor.

In 1856, while absent upon a visit to his native New England, entirely unexpected to himself Mr. Gurley was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Ohio Second Congressional District, which embraces one-half of the city of Cincinnati, and one-half of the adjoining townships of Hamilton County. The Americans brought out in opposition the Hon. J. Scott Harrison, while the Democrats nominated the Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck—the two most popular men in Cincinnati of their respective parties. The majority against the Republicans in this district, the year previous, was three thousand and four hundred, but Mr. Gurley, in this new relation, brought his working habits along with him, and the result of the active canvass showed but fourteen hundred majority against him, Mr. Groesbeck being elected. Mr. Gurley having made so gallant a run in this before hopeless district, of course in 1858 he was again nominated, this time running against Mr. Groesbeck alone, and beating him, the strongest man of his party in Cincinnati, with a majority of eight hundred votes. In 1860 Mr. Gurley was renominated by acclamation. The opposition, anxious for his defeat, this time attempted the old game of two candidates in opposition, but Mr. Gurley was returned by a plurality of nine hundred. The contest of 1858 was perhaps the warmest every known in southern Ohio; for several days previous to the election nearly all other business was suspended in Cincinnati. The old files of Mr. Gurley's religious paper were ransacked for material with which to excite prejudice and opposition among men of other denominations; but, in rebuke of such political warfare, almost the entire body of the clergy of Cincinnati went to the polls and voted for Mr. Gurley. He had a right, as were all his friends, to be proud of the result of this campaign.

At his first session of Congress, Mr. Gurley was chairman of the Committee on Public Printing, and it is through his untiring labors in that position that the country owes its rescue from the corruptions of the old system of public printing, through the establishment

of a Government Printing Office, and a yearly saving of more than one hundred thousand dollars.

At the last session of the XXXVith Congress, when Treason was blatant in both Houses, Mr. Gurley was almost the first to administer the proper rebuke and demand vigorous action for the punishment of traitors and the defense of the country. His reply to Garnett was worthy of the days of Patrick Henry. His celebrated speech of the present Congress, urging a change in the management of the war, and its more vigorous and resolute prosecution, while it received unusual attention throughout our own country, and the very general and hearty indorsement of the loyal heart of the North and West, was translated and published in every daily paper of France—an honor and attention never before given to the speech of any American statesman—and was much commented on by the French press as furnishing the first rational explanation of the seeming paralysis of our army, and the first evidence that the North was capable of anything better.

In person, Mr. Gurley is slight; of a quick, nervous temperament; a head well developed in the intellectual and moral regions; a sharply chiseled face; light brown hair; with a deep blue eye, full of all kindly expression. As a legislator, his career has been marked with unusual success. As a politician, he is sagacious and indomitable to the last extent. As a friend, he is true; as a man, honorable and upright.

JOHN W. MENZIES.

MR. MENZIES, one of the ablest of Kentucky lawyers, was elected to the present Congress by about two-thirds of the votes of his district, receiving 1,776 votes in Covington, the place of his residence. He is a native of Kentucky, born April 12th, 1819, in Fayette County. His father moved to Bourbon County in 1820, and to Boone in 1832, where the son had the privileges of the country school (as several of his friends have had before and since), and also attended the Franklin Academy, at Washington, Ky. Going to Virginia in 1837, he graduated in the Law School of the University of Virginia, in 1840, began the practice of his profession in 1846, and settled during September of the same year at Covington, where he has since gained and enjoyed one of the widest and most lucrative prac-

tices in the State. He served in the General Assembly, House of Representatives, in the session of 1848-'49, voting for Mr. Clay the last time he was elected to the U. S. Senate, and again a member of the same body in 1855-'56. Mr. M. was made Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He supported John Bell (as many other respectable gentlemen did) in 1860, and consequently "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws," which John Bell *didn't*. Mr. M. took heartiest ground from the first against the secession element, and fought it bravely and successfully.

As a member of Congress, Mr. Menzies has already won a position among the most influential gentlemen of the House, although in his first term, devoting himself earnestly to the best interests of his native State, yet finding them in the same plain and atmosphere with those of his country. With a pleasing face, and qualities of character which are attractive in men (giving them a right to the title of gentlemen), modest, warm-hearted, and true, he is loved by his friends, and esteemed and respected by his casual associates.

EDWIN HANSON WEBSTER.

MR. WEBSTER has the satisfaction of representing his native State, and a district in which are the graves of his ancestors of many generations. He was born on the 31st of March, 1829, in Harford County, Maryland, and in the house where his father before him was born. It is doubtful if there can anywhere on the continent be found in the same space as much natural beauty of scenery as exists in the counties of Kent, Cecil, Harford, Baltimore, and Carroll—all of the first three and part of the last two of which are in Mr. Webster's district; and especially is this true of the County of Harford. From Bell Air, the county seat, and the residence of Mr. Webster, the country rolls away to the east in a succession of easy undulations, clad in every *cereal* beauty, and crowned with forest trees, until it breaks up on the brink of the noble Susquehanna into a line of bastioned and castellated granite cliffs, from the highest of which, opposite Mount Ansat, in Cecil County, the eye sweeps round a circuit of many miles, embracing almost at once every imaginable form of landscape and aquatic scenery. The Chesapeake Bay lies, more than a dozen miles of mirror, at the south, reflecting the white sails of the shipping and the black smoke of the steamers that constantly plow its

waters, or lie in fleets at anchor, or by the wharves at Port Deposit and Havre-de-Grace, both of which towns are in sight, and add greatly to the beauty of the scene. In the associations surrounding him the subject of our sketch was equally fortunate, for these were all favorable to the belief that enterprise, prudence, and patient industry, in every laudable pursuit, are sure of their reward in permanent success.

In his sixteenth year Mr. Webster entered the Freshman Class of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and graduated from that ancient seat of learning, with honor to himself, in 1847. The following year he devoted to the conduct of a select and classical school in his native county, and then entered the office of Hon. Otho Scott, one of the ablest and most distinguished jurists of the country, as student of law. Here he devoted himself for three years to a laborious preparation for the profession he had selected, and was in 1851 admitted to the bar in Baltimore.

The same year, but a little while before he was admitted to the bar, he was nominated by the Whigs for the office of State's Attorney—an incident worthy of note here chiefly because it marks his entrance into political life; for, although he ran ahead of his party, it was too greatly in the minority in his county, and he was not elected.

For the four following years he devoted himself diligently to the duties of his profession, securing in that time a legal practice excelled only by that of one or two of the older lawyers in the county. At the same time he secured a popular appreciation that gained him a nomination by the American, which had taken the place of the Whig party, for the State Senate. After a vigorous canvass he was elected—his vote being largely ahead of the general vote of his party in the district. Two years' service secured him so good a standing in the State Senate that he was then elected President of that body; and during the same period he was chosen Presidential elector, at the election of 1856, and was one of the immortal eight who voted for Mr. Fillmore in the College of Electors in that year. At the expiration of his senatorial term, his constituents gave him an assurance of their continued confidence by nominating and electing him, in 1859, to the XXXVIth Congress, where he performed the duties of the position so much to their satisfaction that at the convention called to nominate his successor in the present Congress, he received a handsome majority of the votes cast, and was renominated, although he had as competitors for the office Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Hon. A. H. Evans, both gentlemen of great influence and talent. At the election which followed this nomination, Mr. Webster had no opponent in the field.

When he took his seat in the extra session of the present Congress,

in July last, the cloud of war, so long looming in our southern sky, had burst in a storm of fire and cannon balls over and upon the heroic Anderson and his little garrison in the harbor of Charleston. Fort Sumter and the flag had fallen, and the heart of the nation seemed bursting with commingled feelings of sorrow, mortification, and rage, and the President had issued his proclamation calling for an army of 75,000 men, with which to meet and quell the now rapidly spreading disturbance in the Southern States. The issue of Union or no-Union seemed forced upon every man in the nation. In such a crisis Mr. Webster did not hesitate, but declared at once for the Union, and although a supporter of Mr. Bell in the late Presidential campaign, and having no party association with the President, and being desirous to accommodate all differences of opinion between the people of the Southern and of the Northern States as they had hitherto been accommodated, by mutual concession and by compromise, he was still conscientiously and bitterly opposed to the doctrine of "secession," and believed that the entire resources and power of the country should, if necessary, be called into requisition by Congress and the Administration to prevent by force a forcible disruption of the Union, which he regarded as but another name for the utter overthrow of the Constitution and the Government; and his whole course has from the commencement to the present time been in accordance with this view of the subject. At the same time he has no sympathy with those who, under the pretext of defending the Constitution from attacks on one side, break through all the barriers it opposes to the encroachments of power on the other, and under the specious guise of loyalty to the Government preach a relentless crusade against the enjoyment of rights, protection in which was the grand reason which induced the formation of the Union and the adoption of the Constitution.

Mr. Webster is evidently held in high esteem by the conservative men of all parties in Congress, while his intercourse with gentlemen who differ with him widely, and in opposite directions upon some subjects, is marked by cordiality and good fellowship; and although not often occupying the floor for the purposes of speech-making, when he does speak he is listened to with a degree of interest and attention that proves him to have a strong hold upon the respect of the House, in accounting for which we do not overlook the influence of an admirable physique, and the magnetic power of a large, frank, and generous organization, indicative of high health and an appreciation of the good things of this life, all which marks of genius and evidences of being a gentleman and genial good fellow, Mr. Webster possesses unmistakably and to a large degree.

JOHN BENEDICT STEELE

was born in Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., on the 28th day of March, 1814.

Nathaniel Steele, his father, was a native of Walton, in the same county; was a farmer on a large scale, and also extensively engaged in several other branches of business. He was very well known in that community as a man of integrity and large business capacity. John B. Steele's mother was Esther Benedict, who was also born in Walton, and was the daughter of Ezra Benedict, a native of Connecticut, a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army, who, after the war, located in Walton, N. Y., then a wilderness. He was a hardy pioneer, and, as the country was populated, became a man of considerable position and influence. His occupation was that of a farmer, and there he lived and died.

Osman N. Steele, his elder brother, was a man of great energy and determination. He was murdered in early manhood, during the anti-rent difficulties in Delaware County, while acting as sheriff, and in the faithful and resolute discharge of his official duties, August 7, 1845.

Brigadier-General Frederick Steele, his younger brother, who has gained so deservedly a high military reputation, is too well known to need any mention from us here.

John B. Steele was educated in the Delaware Academy and Williams College, Mass.; Hon. A. B. Olm, one of his colleagues in the present Congress, was in that college with him, and graduated the year after Mr. Steele entered.

He studied law with Messrs. A. & A. J. Parker, at Delhi, and with Abraham Becker, Esq., of Worcester, Otsego County, N. Y., and was admitted as attorney at the May term of the Supreme Court, in 1839, in the city of New York. Commenced practice in Worcester, and afterwards removed to Oneonta, in the same county, where, in 1843, he married Ann Eliza Paddock, eldest daughter of Hon. Joseph W. Paddock, who was bred a lawyer, and followed his profession for some years with considerable success and distinction—at one time First Judge of Warren County; an accomplished gentleman, and a most benevolent, noble-hearted man. In the prime of life, from a sense of duty, he left a lucrative business, and became a minister of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was eminently successful.

Mr. Steele has but one child, a daughter. In January, 1845, Mr. Steele was appointed district attorney of Otsego County, which office he held for nearly three years. In 1847 his health, never robust, failed; in consequence, as was supposed, of over-work, and the trouble, excitement, and care consequent upon that terrible affair, the murder of his brother Osman N., and the disturbances of those times. Being physically unable to perform the duties of the office of district attorney, in consequence of this sickness, he deemed it his duty to resign, which he did, and soon after removed to Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., his present place of residence.

In Ulster County, Mr. Steele has filled several public offices, and among others that of Judge in the county. In 1859 he ran for the office of County Judge against the present incumbent, Hon. Henry Brodhead, and was defeated by fourteen majority—Mr. Brodhead having received both the American and Republican nominations, and Mr. Steele only the Democratic. The vote was considered very complimentary to Mr. Steele—so much so, that he was again nominated by his party in 1860 for member of Congress, and elected over Hon. Peter H. Sylvester, of Coxsackie, Greene County, his competitor, who had been twice in Congress, and is a highly respectable gentleman, by a majority of one hundred and fifty-one, being considerably more than a party vote, as the district was carried by the Republicans on the general ticket at the same election by several hundred majority.

Mr. Steele has always sustained himself well in his profession, and has been much sought after as an advocate. In 1853, at the earnest solicitation of friends, he removed to the city of New York, and formed a copartnership with Mr. John Owen, a promising young lawyer of that city. He succeeded creditably in New York, and drew around him many clients of the highest respectability. He was much esteemed by many of the leading men of his profession in that city, and would doubtless have there remained in the practice of his profession, had not sickness in his family compelled his return to the country. In 1856 he returned to Kingston, after an absence of about three years, and resumed the practice of his profession there in company with Mr. George H. Sharp, his present partner.

In politics Mr. Steele has always been a Democrat, and although not a violent partisan, always active in the political canvass. He has been successful as a campaign speaker, and often has given himself with great earnestness to the discussion of political issues for months together, generally addressing large crowds of people in the open air,

which his powerful voice and ability to speak with readiness and fluency without notes, enabled him to do with considerable effect. He is of an energetic and restless nature, persevering in what he undertakes, and ardent and constant in his attachments. He is as tenacious of his opinions as his friendships: it is very seldom he ever changes the one or gives up the other. Generous and confiding in his nature, he is bitter and severe in his denunciations of duplicity and deceit. Those who know Mr. Steele best, understand that he must be heard when thoroughly aroused, to be appreciated. He has an argumentative mind, but is not fond of detail: he loves the free scope of the popular assembly. When he stands before a crowd of men, if the occasion warrants it, you can see him at his best.

[I owe this very able article to the kindness of Mr. John B. Steele, of New York:]

RICHARD FRANCHOT,

Representative in Congress from the Nineteenth District of New York, composed of the counties of Otsego and Delaware; was born in the old town of Butternuts, now Morris, Otsego County, N. Y., on the second day of June, 1816.

He is the son of Paschal Franchot, who emigrated from France to this country in the year 1790, and located in Butternuts, being among the early settlers of Otsego. He was for many years chiefly engaged in mercantile pursuits. In after life he became extensively engaged in manufacturing, and was chiefly instrumental in establishing those extensive cotton and woolen factories for which the locality was celebrated.

Mr. Franchot, the subject of this sketch, received a careful academic education, mostly in the local institutions, which in those days were among the first of their class in the country, viz., "The Hartwick Seminary," and "The Cherry Valley Academy." He was also for a time at the Troy Institute. In early life, Mr. Franchot became impressed with the importance of internal improvements for developing the vast resources of the country; and with a view of making himself familiar with the subject, and also of being practically useful in that way, he selected the profession of a civil engineer, and for seven years gave himself to the hard labor of such vocation upon the

general railroad of his State, since consolidated and now known as the "New York Central."

About 1841, Mr. Franchot returned to his native town and commenced the business of a farmer; and by his energy and perseverance in connection with a somewhat liberal education in regard to agricultural affairs, he soon took rank among the first farmers of that well-known agricultural region, and by his example and influence did much to encourage and perfect those associations which have so conspicuously figured in the history of agricultural advancement—himself holding important positions in such associations, and in fact being the chief officer and director of one of the most successful.

He found time, however, to note the progress of events, and true to the instincts of his first impulses, became deeply interested in the enlarged philanthropy and liberal views of the Sage of Ashland, inso-much that he was soon numbered among his most unqualified admirers; and was always in the days of that party well known as a Henry Clay Whig. And notwithstanding his quiet ways and unpretending manners, he was well known in the political canvasses of those days as an intelligent and effective platform-champion of his party. Although born and bred a gentleman, and accustomed from infancy to the most refined and elevating associations, he early learned to know and appreciate the great, true heart of the masses, and the people loved him; and in this was the mighty secret of his political success and power.

At length, however, even in the quiet inland country home which he had chosen as a retreat from the harrowing cares of a more exciting life, the grand schemes of internal improvement which he had so often seen in his youthful day-dreams demanded his practical attention; and the project of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, proposing to open an extended line of connecting railroad immediately along his "Happy Valley," aroused him, as the clarion notes the slumbering warrior, and from that time to his election as a member of the present Congress, the history of the "Albany and Susquehanna Railroad is his history."

After taking his seat in Congress, finding that his duties here were incompatible with those of president of that road, which he had held for three years, he resigned the office of president, but is still one of the principal directors.

In Congress, his ready business talent, accurate knowledge of men, and enlarged and liberal views, have been well appreciated. And although he has not as yet felt called upon to participate in the gen-

eral discussions upon the floor of the House, yet his ready ability and active practical business talent have rendered him eminently useful on the Pacific Railroad Committee, the Committee for the District of Columbia, and other committees on which he has served. Nor has Mr. Franchot been behind his associates in successful efforts at usefulness upon the floor of the House. Being eminently social and genial in his nature, ardent and constant in his attachments, there are not many men but desire his friendship, or who are willing to oppose his wishes, unless impelled to do so by a sense of duty. And the Pacific Railroad and other measures which run in the line of his long-cherished and well-settled convictions, can attest that it is not always the man who talks loudest or longest that is most heeded in the House.

Uniting heartily in the canvasses of the Republican party, of which he has been a member since its organization, he contributed much to its eventual success. And coming into Congress as his party came into power, he has acted firmly and steadily with his political associates, and yet with a charity and moderation offering an example worthy of imitation by many of far greater pretensions.

AARON A. SARGENT,

OF CALIFORNIA.

MR. SARGENT is one of the most promising young members of the House, being scarcely thirty-five years of age, and is a self-made man. Like many of our prominent legislators, he began life in a printing office; and in the printing office he educated himself.

He was a reporter in Congress for several years, before going to California. He has resided in that State since 1849, growing up with the State. He was connected with the Press, as editor, in California for a number of years, whence much of his public reputation arose. He was nominated as attorney-general of the State, in 1857, by the Republican party, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket—the party never gaining strength enough to carry an election till 1860. He has taken an active part in all elections since 1856, by traversing the State and addressing popular assemblages. He is well known in the State as speaker and writer.

Of his early life we know but little, excepting that he was born in

Newburyport, Mass.; and the history of his parentage and early childhood would be but another page in the short and simple annals of the poor. The man who holds a patent of nobility direct from Nature herself, needs not the empty boast of a long line of ancestors. Mr. Sargent resides in Nevada City, Cal., and held the office of District Attorney of Nevada County, from 1855 to '57. He has been Republican in politics since 1856; up to that time he had been an adherent of the Whig faith. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention. This is Mr. Sargent's first term in Congress, but evidently it will not be his last. We have need of as many men of his stamp as we can press into the public service—earnest, thoughtful, large-hearted and strong-headed men, who are known by their actions more than by their words.

On the important question that now divides the people, Mr. Sargent comes straight up to the mark. He is for emancipating the slaves of *rebels*; and his able and eminently practical speech on the confiscation of rebel property, delivered in the House of Representatives, May 23, 1862, is a forcible expounder of his just and reasonable views on this subject, which must meet with the cordial endorsement of all good and true men.

Mr. Sargent is deeply interested in the noble enterprise of the Pacific Railroad, and advocates it as a military necessity; the truthfulness of which proposition he clearly proved in his speech of January 31, 1862, and of April 9th, in explanation of the pending bill. Having at heart the success of this enterprise, he has been most untiring in his efforts to forward it during the present session, laboring most earnestly for it by word and deed. Mr. Sargent also paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the ever-lamented Baker, on the occasion of the House of Representatives offering a memorial of its respect to the memory of the senator-soldier. From an intimate personal acquaintance with the deceased senator he was able to delineate his character with peculiar faithfulness, while his admiration for the man was evidently mingled with his earnest love for the friend.

KENTUCKY'S CRITTENDEN.

WHY should I, or anybody, write a sketch of Mr. Crittenden? The nation knows all about him. The facts in his career are as familiar words all over the land; and I think I shall consult the preferences of his friends, as well as my own, if I give them my own outspoken opinion of his worth in the manner most natural to me, instead of furnishing an autobiographical sketch of him which could contain nothing that is not already known.

He has given all!

His health, his strength, his heart, his manhood's prime.
Be very, very gentle with him, Time,
And let our prayers thy stern demands forestall!

He has given all!

Oh, ripening head! God's harvest is anear!
Oh, generous eyes! so ready with a tear
At suffering's plaintive call!

He has given all!

One thought, one purpose, colored all his life,
And never, never turning from the strife,
Though driven to the wall:

His battle-cry rang out!

Stout-hearted soldier in the unequal fight!
Steadfast, and true, and lion-hearted knight!
We heard his shout;

And wrong fell down;

Vile bigotry, with poison-crested head,
Was sorely bruised beneath his sturdy tread;
Right wore its crown!

He has given all!

Not vainly. Like a blessed household word,
Whose dropping quivereth on some tender chord,
His name shall ever fall!

