Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1864.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Sketch of the Lives of its Prominent Members.

EARLY EXPERIENCES OF OUR NATIONAL LEGISLATORS.

The Third Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress commences on the first Monday of next month, and bids fair to be the most important and exciting of any which has yet assembled at the National Capital. The two parties are nearly equally divided. The Democratic members will use stupendous efforts to gain their ends, as at the next assembling of Congress they will be too small a minority to exert much influence. We therefore think that a sketch of the lives of the leading members, whose names before long will be familiar to the ears of every one, may not prove uninteresting.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax,

Speaker of the House, was born in the city of New York on the 23d of March, 1823. In early life he attended the public schools of that city, and from them acquired the fundamental elements of a good English education. Like the great Benjamin Franklin, and scores of other men of more than national reputation, he was bred a practical printer. In 1836 he removed from the metropolis, and went to try his fortune in the then far-distant West. He settled in Indiana, and as soon as he attained his majority, commenced editing and publishing the *South Bend Register*, which position he still holds.

In 1850 he was elected member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention. In 1848, he was chosen delegate to the National Whig Convention, by which body he was honored with the position of its Secretary. In 1852, he was again elected delegate, and filled for a second time the post of National Secretary. In 1854, he was chosen representative to the National Legislature from the Ninth Congressional District. He was re-elected in 1856 to the Thirty-fifth, and in 1858 to the Thirty-sixth Congresses, during both of which he filled the important post of Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

In 1860 he was again chosen. After a gallant fight in 1862, he was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress over Hon. David Turpie, ex-Democratic United States Senator, by about 334 majority. Was nominated for Speaker by the Republican caucus, and through personal popularity secured the support of all the Border States Union men, and was chosen by a handsome vote.

In last October he was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress by nearly two thousand majority. Mr. Colfax is now in his forty-second year, and, from the direction of the political wind, will probably be re-elected Speaker next session.

Hon. George Washington Julian,

of Indiana, was born in Centreville, Wayne county, Indiana, May 5, 1817. He received, like a large majority of our public men, only a common school education. After concluding which he accepted the post of school-teacher, and continued in that position for over three years. He studied law and was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1840, at the age of 23.

He was nominated and elected to the State Legislature in 1845, was chosen delegate to the Buffalo Convention of 1848, and was the same year elected to the National Congress, which position he held from 1849 to 1851. In 1852 he was nominated by the Pittsburg (Free Soil) Convention for the post of Vice-President of the United States on the same ticket as Hon. John P. Hale, United States Senator from New Hampshire. This was a regular Abolition ticket, and received in the United States 156,099 votes. We wonder if, on such a platform to-day, Hale and Julian would not have a *slight increase of supporters*. The first Republican Convention, meeting at Pittsburg, elected him its Vice-President.

In 1860 he was elected a Representative to Congress from the Fifth District of Indiana, serving during that term as member of the Committees on Public Lands and Public Expenditures. He was in 1862 elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and in October last by an immense majority was chosen to the Thirty-ninth. He is over forty-seven years of age.

Generl Robert C. Schenck,

of Ohio, was born in Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, on the 4th of October, 1809. He studied in Miami College, from which he graduated in 1827. After having received his diploma he accepted the occupation of tutor in his *Alma Mater*, which he held for nearly two years. At the age of twenty he commenced the study of the law, and in 1831 was admitted to practise at the Ohio Bar, and opened his law office at Dayton, Ohio. His district elected him to be its representative in the State Legislature in 1840, and his popularity secured his re-election to that position in 1842. In 1843 he commenced his career in Congress, and was continually re-elected by his constituents for eight years, until 1851.

During his endeavance in the House he served on all the more important committees, and during the Thirtieth Congress was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Canals. On his retirement from Congress he was tendered and accepted the post of United States Minister Extraordinary to Brazil. While holding this important position he proved himself as powerful with the pen as he has since shown himself to be with the sword, and acquired no mean fame as a diplomatist. Most of the South American treaties contracted by the Government were negotiated by him. In fact, President Fillmore had no cause to regret his appointment.

In 1855 he returned to his native land, and from that time until the breaking out of the present Rebellion has been largely engaged in the railroad business, in which he has proved himself an active man of business, and possessed of much energy.

When the Rebels rose in arms against the Government, Mr. Schenck, reminduful of the trust which in former years that Government had reposed in him, proffered his services in such capacity as was desirable. His offer was accepted, and a brigadier's commission was delivered him. In 1862 he was promoted to major-general, and his military career in the Middle Department and elsewhere are well known to our readers, being still fresh in their minds. In 1862, at the October election, he defeated Clement L. Vallandigham in the Third Ohio District as Representative to Congress. He has served with honesty and fidelity as member and also as chairman of the most important committee of the house, that on Military Affairs. He has been, by a largely increased majority, re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress. He is now in his fifty-sixth year.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens,

the leader of the House of Representatives, was born in Caledonia county, Vermont, on the 4th of April, 1793. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1814, and removed the same year to Pennsylvania, and there commenced his legal and professional career by studying law and supporting himself by teaching in an academy at the same time. In 1816 he was admitted to the Bar of Adams county, at the age of twenty-three. In 1833 he was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature, and was re-elected during the two succeeding years. He was the father of the Common School system in this State, and boldly told his constituents that the reason for their opposition to the plan was their ignorance.

By his strenuous efforts he succeeded in causing the Legislature to pass the proper bill, and to him should be given the praise for the benefits which arise therefrom. In 1837 and in 1841 he was again chosen legislator. In 1836 he was elected a member of the Convention to revise the State Constitution. In 1838 he was appointed Canal Commissioner, which office he filled with distinguished ability. In 1842 he removed from his home in Adams county to Lancaster, where he has since resided. In 1848 he was chosen to represent Lancaster county in the National Legislature; he was again elected to the Thirty-second Congress.

After a lapse of eight years of professional success, his old constituency again sent him to be their Representative in 1858, since which time he has been continually re-elected to that honorable post. He has never made any pretensions to oratorical powers, but as a business member of Congress he has no equal. After serving on almost all the important committees, he was appointed in 1862 to the most onerous position, that of Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. In this situation he has proved himself an able financier. Most of the important money bills have come from his pen. He is the older member of the House, being in his 72d year, and is now unanimously allowed to be its leader. He has been elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Hon. John L. Dawson.

Chairman of the Democratic caucus, and declared by the New York *Tribune* to be the "smartest member on the Democratic side," was born in Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1813, was educated and graduated from Washington College, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar of his native county. In 1845 President Polk appointed him United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. He has always had the deserved reputation of ability, and during his legal and Congressional career has done much to add to his reputation.

In 1850 he was elected to represent his native Congressional District, composed of Indiana, Fayette, and Westmoreland, in the 32d Congress. He was re-elected to the 33d Congress, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. In 1852 he was again elected to Congress, and after a remarkably bitter contest with Smith Fuller, Esq., he has been re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress. He holds the position of Chairman of the Democratic Congressional caucus, and received the votes of his colleagues for the Speakership.

Hon Reuben E. Fenton,

of New York, the Governor elect of the Empire State, was born in Carroll, Chautauque county, New York, received his education at Pleasant Hill, and graduated at the Fredonia Academy, studied law and was admitted to the bar, but his professional career was merely nominal, as he devoted all his time to mercantile transactions. In 1843 he was elected Supervisor of the town of Carroll. He was chosen to the complimentary post of Congressional Representative to the Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth Congresses, and served with ability on the Committee on Private Land Claims.

As a speaker he has no power, but his early business life eminently fitted him for the duties of committee business. He was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and during this term served as Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. In the Thirty-seventh Congress, to which he was elected by an immense majority, proving that his constituents properly appreciated his devotion to their interests, he served in the capacity of Chairman of the Committee on Claims. He was again elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress. But his labors are appreciated not only by his constituents, but by all his fellow-citizens of the Empire State.

The gubernatorial nominating Republican Convention unanimously nominated him for the Gubernatorial Chair. After a most spirited contest he succeeded in defeating Hon. Horatio Seymour running several thousand ahead of the rest of his ticket. His fine administrative abilities will soon be placed in a higher sphere, and all his faculties seem especially adapted for the high position of Executive of a commonwealth.

Hon. William D. Kelley,

one of Philadelphia's favorite sons and ablest representatives, was born in this city in the spring of 1814. He received a good, solid English education, and commenced his business career as proof-reader in a printing establishment. Abandoning this occupation, he became apprenticed for seven years to a jewelry office. After having attained his freedom he removed to Boston, and for four years pursued his trade in that city. During this time, however, he found time to devote to literary matters, and by this means acquired a more finished education. Returning to his native city, he commenced the study of law, in 1841, at the age of twenty-seven. He was shortly afterwards elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, in which position he displayed great legal erudition. In addition to many political speeches, a number of his literary addresses have been published. They display merit above mediocrity. He was elected Representative to the Thirty-seventh Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, serving on the Committees on Indian Affairs and Expenditures on Public Buildings. After a sharp contest, he was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress. As an orator, he has no superior in the Keystone State. He has been again chosen Representative to the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Hon. Henry Winter Davis,

the most active friend and champion of Maryland freedom, was born in Annapolis, 1817; he graduated at Hampden and Sidney College, from which he holds his diploma. He has acquired considerable reputation as an author, and his work, published in 1852, entitled "The War of Ormisan and Ahrimann in the Nineteenth Century" has great pretensions of literary ability. He was elected Representative to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and during all of his public career has formed a great reputation as an orator of no mean ability.

He was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress, when he served as member of the Committee on Ways and Means. In 1860 he was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, serving on the same committee during this term. In 1863 he was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and has received the important appointment of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. In 1864 he in conjunction with B. F. Wade, created an excitement in the political world by issuing a manifesto against Mr. Lincoln. However, on afterwards supported the nominees of the Baltimore Convention.

His strenuous exertions in favor of freedom have at length been crowned with success, and to-day he retakes his place in the National Legislature as a Representative of a free State. His opposition to Mr. Lincoln has impaired his popularity, and his reception in our Lincoln city was not so warm as that he received a few years since. He has been re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Hon. Samuel S. Cox,

of Ohio, was born in Zanesville, in that State. He received a collegiate education, and received his diploma from the Brown University. Studied law, and was admitted to the bar. Combined with his professional legal career, he accepted the position of editor, which he filled with ability. In 1855 he was appointed United States Secretary of Legation to the Peru Embassy. In 1856 he was elected from his native district to represent them in Congress. He was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and appointed to the post of Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. He is one of the agents of the Smithsonian Institute, which position is also held by Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

As an author and traveler he has acquired considerable reputation. His work of foreign travels, entitled the "Buckeye Abroad," has been read with interest by our whole literary population. After a sharp contest he was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress by over two hundred majority. He was again a candidate in October last, but was defeated by the Hon. Samuel Shellaberger—the Union candidate. As a lecturer on popular topics he is deemed most able and has frequently been heard with pleasure by our citizens. His familiar *soubriquet* is "Sunset," and has great local popularity.

Hon. George H. Pendleton,

of Cincinnati, was born in that city, July 25, 1825. He studied law, and was admitted to the Ohio bar. In 1855 he was elected State Senator, which position he filled with ability, and was re-elected the next year. In 1856 he was chosen Representative to Washington to the Thirty-fifth Congress, and was re-elected to the three succeeding Congresses. During the whole of his Congressional career he held the post of member of the Committee on Military Affairs. He had always borne the reputation of one intellectual acquirements. He was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress. The Democratic National Convention, meeting at Chicago, placed him on nomination for the post of Vice President. The fate of McClellan and Pendleton is too recent to need comment. Personal, Mr. Pendleton is a gentleman and able lawyer, but mistaken principles have caused his political ruin.

Hon. Fernando Wood,

was born in Philadelphia in 1812. He commenced life, like most of our public men, with poor prospects; in his case his occupation was a cigar-maker. In this humble position he exerted himself to rise in the world, and soon secured the position of clerk in a counting house. Success always afterwards followed his steps. He rose to be one of the enterprising merchants and shipowners in the Empire City. He was chosen to represent New York in the Twenty-seventh Congress in 1840. In 1851 he was elected Mayor of the metropolis. Of his administration there is much discussion as to whether he was able or faulty. He was re-elected, however, through the immense influence of certain political organizations. In 1852 he was elected again to Congress, where he distinguished himself by leading the attacks on the Administration. He ran for re-election in November, but was defeated by the election of W. A. Darling, Esq., the Union candidate. Whatever may be the opinions as to Mr. Wood's politics, none deny his ability as a leader. We expect to frequently hear of him during the coming session.

Hon. Daniel Webster Voorhees

is the rising man of the Peace Democratic party. Young, talented, and unscrupulous, he possesses all the requisites for success in the party whose cause he has espoused. He was born in Fountain county, Indiana, on the 26th of September, 1828. He was educated and received his diploma from the Indiana Asbury University in 1849. Commenced to read law, and was admitted to the Indiana Bar in 185.. President Buchanan, in 1858, after only seven years' practice, appointed him United States District Attorney for Indiana, which office he held for three years. In 1860 he undertook the defence of John E. Cook, the John Brown Harper's Ferry raider, with what success is known to our readers. In 1860 he was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, and served with ability on the Committee of Elections. He was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress. During all his Congressional career he displayed great oratorical powers, and his speeches, though wrong in sentiment, are certainly able. As a lecturer on general topics he holds an enviable reputation. After a contest of great bitterness, he has been re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Hon. James Brooks

was born in Portland, Maine, on November 10, 1810. When only eleven years old he became clerk in a merchant's store. His has been an eventful life. On attaining the *advanced* age of sixteen he became a school-teacher, and after continuing at the business for several years, when of age graduated at the Waterville College. He has led a wandering life. His travels and other literary productions possess great merit. His letters, descriptive of his tour abroad, were eagerly read by the public. In 1833 he was elected to the Legislature of Maine, and in 1838 commenced the publication of the New York *Daily Express*, of which he has since been both editor and proprietor.

In 1847 he became a member of the New York Legislature, and in 1849, and again in 1851, was elected to the National Congress, serving on the Committee on Public Lands. In 1852 he was again sent to the Thirty-eighth Congress, where he distinguished himself by a series of able financial and opposition speeches. He has been re-elected over the Union candidate, W. E. Dodge, Esq., by a small majority. Mr. Dodge, however, contests. During the coming session we expect to hear his voice on an average of about three two-hour speeches per week.

CORRECTED LIST OF THE XXXIX CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

CALIFORNIA.		MISSOURI.	
James A. McDougall*	1867	John B. Henderson*	1869
John Conness*	1869	B. Gratz Brown*	1867
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Lafayette S. Foster*	1867	Daniel Clark*	1867
James Dixon*	1869	Aaron H. Cragin*	1871
DELAWARE.		NEVADA.	
Geo. Read Riddle†	1869	(To elect)	
(To elect)	1871	(To elect)	
ILLINOIS.		NEW JERSEY.	
Lyman Trumbull*	1867	William Wright	1869
(To elect)	1871	(To elect)	1871
INDIANA.		NEW YORK.	
Henry S. Lane*	1867	Ira Harris*	1867
Thos. A. Hendricks†	1869	Edwin D. Morgan*	1869
IOWA.		OHIO.	
James Harlan*	1867	John Sherman*	1867
James W. Grimes*	1871	Benjamin F. Wade*	1869
KANSAS.		OREGON.	
Samuel C. Pomeroy*	1867	James W. Nesmith†	1867
(To elect)	1871	—— Williams*	1871
KENTUCKY.		MINNESOTA.	
Garrett Davis†	1867	Alexander Ramsey*	1869
(To elect)	1871	(To elect)	1871
LOUISIANA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
R. K. Cutler*		Edgar Cowan*	1867
C. Smith*		Chas. R. Buckalew†	1869
MAINE.		RHODE ISLAND.	
Lot M. Morrill*	1869	William Sprague*	1869
(To elect)	1871	Henry B. Anthon*	1871
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner*	1869	Jacob Collamer*	1867
(To elect)	1871	Solomon Foot*	1869
MARYLAND.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
Thomas H. Hicks*	1867	Peter G. Van Winkle*	1869
Reverdy Johnson†	1869	(To elect)	1871
MICHIGAN.		WISCONSIN.	
Zachariah Chandler*	1869	Timothy O. Howe*	1867
(To elect)	1871	James R. Doolittle*	1869

* Unionists, 32; 1 Democrats, 8.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Dist.	Name.	Dist.	Name.
MAINE.		MARYLAND.	
1.	John Lynch, R.	1.	H. Stockbridge, D.
2.	Sidney Perham,* R.	2.	E. H. Webster,* R.
3.	James G. Blaine,* R.	3.	Charles B. Phelps, R.
4.	John H. Rice,* R.	4.	Francis Thomas,* R.
5.	Frederick A. Pike,*R.	5.	Benj. G. Harris,* D.
MASSACHUSETTS.		ILLINOIS.	
1.	Thomas D. Eliot,* R.	1.	John Wentworth, R.
2.	Oakes Ames,* R.	2.	J. F. Farnsworth,* R.
3.	Alexander H. Rice,*R.	3.	E. L. Washburne,* R.
4.	Samuel Hooper,* R.	4.	Abner C. Harding, R.
5.	John E. Alley,* R.	5.	Wm. C. Ingersoll,* R.
6.	Daniel W. Gooch,* R.	6.	Burton C. Cook, R.
7.	Geo. S. Boutwell,* R.	7.	John F. H. Bromwell, R.
8.	Sidney D. Baldwin,* R.	8.	Shelby M. Cullom, R.
9.	Wm. B. Washburn,*R.	9.	Lewis W. Ross, D.
10.	Henry L. Dawes,* R.	10.	Anthony Thornton, D.
VERMONT.		11.	Sam. S. Marshall, D.
1.	Fred. Woodbridge,*R.	12.	John Baker, R.
2.	Justin S. Morrill,* R.	13.	A. J. Rauyssellaer, R.
3.	Portus Baxter,* R.	14.	(At large,) Samuel W. Moulton, R.
RHODE ISLAND.		INDIANA.	
1.	Stephen Tabor, D.	1.	Wm. E. Niblack, D.
2.	Thos. G. Burgess, D.	2.	Michael C. Kerr, D.
3.	Jas. Humphrey, R.	3.	Ralph Hill, R.
4.	Morgan Jones, R.	4.	John H. Farquhar, R.
5.	Nelson Taylor, D.	5.	Geo. W. Julian,* R.
6.	Henry J. Raymond, R.	6.	Godlove S. Orth,* R.
7.	A. C. Baxter,* D.	7.	Ebenezer Dumont,* R.
8.	James Brooks,*D.	8.	D. W. Voorhees,* D.
9.	Wm. A. Darling, R.	9.	Conrad S. Orth,* R.
10.	Wm. Radford,* D.	10.	Schuyler Colfax,* R.
11.	Chas. H. Winnell,* D.	11.	Joseph K. Edgerton, R.
12.	John A. Kasson,* R.	12.	Thos. N. Stilwell, R.
13.	Ker. Wilkinson, D.		
14.	Chas. Goodyear, D.	1.	Benj. Stephenson, R.
15.	John A. Griswold,* R.	2.	Robert B. Hayes, R.
16.	Orlando Kellogg,* R.	3.	Rob't C. Schenck,* R.
17.	Calvin T. Hulburd,* R.	4.	Wm. Lawrence, R.
18.	James M. Marvin,* D.	5.	Frank C. Le Blond, D.
19.	Dan. Morris, Jr.,* R.	6.	Robert C. Cook, R.
20.	A. R. Lullin, R.	7.	Rasul Sanderson,* R.
21.	Roscoe Conkling, R.	8.	James R. Hubbell, R.
22.	Sidney T. Holmes, R.	9.	Jacob D. Richard, R.
23.	Thomas T. Davis,* R.	10.	James M. Ashley,* R.
24.	Chas. A. Romeyn,* R.	11.	Henry S. Bond,* R.
25.	Daniel Morris,* R.	12.	Wm. F. Otto,* R.
26.	G. W. Hotchkiss,* R.	13.	Columbus Delano, R.
27.	Hamilton Ward, R.	14.	Martin Welker, R.
28.	Edward Haight, R.	15.	Tod. R. Hamer, R.
29.	Barry Van Buren, R.	16.	John A. Bingham, R.
30.	J. M. Humphrey, D.	17.	F. C. P. Litty,* R.
31.	H. Van Aernam, R.	18.	Rufus P. Spalding, R.
NEW JERSEY.		19.	Jas. A. Garfield,* R.
1.	John F. Starr,* R.	MICHIGAN	
2.	William A. Newell, R.	1.	F. C. Beaman,* R.
3.	Charles Sitgreaves, D.	2.	Charles Upson,* R.
4.	A. Jackson Rogers,*R.	3.	J. W. Longyear* R.
5.	Edwd. R. V. Wright,*	4.	Thomas W. Ferry, R.
PENNSYLVANIA.		5.	E. B. Townsend, R.
1.	Sam'l J. Randall,* D.	6.	John F. Driggs,* R.
2.	Charles O'Neill,* R.	IOWA.	
3.	Leonard Myers,* R.	1.	James F. Wilson,* R.
4.	William D. Kelley,* R.	2.	Hiram Price,* R.
5.	Martin R. Thayer,* R.	3.	Wm. B. Allison,* R.
6.	B. Markley Boyer, D.	4.	Josiah B. Grinnell,* R.
7.	John M. Broomall,* R.	5.	John A. Kasson,* R.
8.	Sydn'm E. Ancona,* D.	6.	A. W. Rankard,* R.
9.	Thaddeus Stevens,* R.	WISCONSIN.	
10.	Myer Strouse,* D.	1.	H. E. Lamb, R.
11.	Philip Johnson,* D.	2.	Ithamar C. Sloan,* R.
12.	Charles Denison,* D.	3.	Amasa Cobb,* R.
13.	Ulysses Mercur, R.	4.	C. A. Eldridge,* D.
14.	George F. Miller, R.	5.	Philetus Sawyer, R.
15.	A. J. Glossbrenner, D.	6.	W. D. McIndoe,* R.
16.	William H. Koontz, R.	MISSOURI.	
17.	Alvin A. Barker, R.	1.	John Hogan, D.
18.	Stephen F. Wilson, R.	2.	Henry T. Blow,* R.
19.	Glenni W. Scofield,*R.	3.	Thomas E. Noell, R.
20.	C. Vernon Culver, R.	4.	Samp. H. Boyd,* R.
21.	John L. Dawson,* D.	5.	Jos. W. McClurg,* R.
22.	J. K. Moorhead,* R.	6.	Rob. T. Van Horn, R.
23.	Thomas Williams,* R.	7.	Benj. F. Loan,* R.
24.	Geo. V. Lawrence, R.	8.	John F. Benjamin, R.
DELAWARE.		9.	Geo. W. Anderson, R.
1.	John A. Nicholson, D.	NEVADA.	
WEST VIRGINIA.		1.	H. G. Worthington, R.
Elected three Republicans		CALIFORNIA.	
MINNESOTA.		1.	D. C. McRuer, R.
1.	Wm. Windom,* R.	2.	Wm. Higby,* R.
2.	Ignat. Donnelly,* R	3.	John Bidwell, R.
KANSAS.		OREGON.	
1.	Sidney Clarke, R.	1.	J. H. D. Henderson, R.

Republicans, 128; Democrats, 65.

*Indicates re-elected.

†Contested by WILLIAM E. DODGE, Republican.

‡Contested by HOWELL FISHER, Republican.

§Contested by SMITH FULLER, Republican.

¶Contested by HARVEY D. WARBURNE, Republican.

The States yet to elect and the probable political complexion of their delegations, are as follows:—

	Rep.	Dem.
New Hampshire	2	..
Rhode Island	2	..
Connecticut	3	1
Kentucky	4	6
	11	7

Should these estimates prove correct the House will stand 140 Republicans to 41 Democrats. The present House has 102 Republicans to 81 Democrats.

FOURTH EDITION

POWDER EXPLOSION AT NEWBURG.

PHILADELPHIA, N. Y., November 22.—Nearly all the buildings in this city were violently shaken to-day by an explosion.

A despatch from Fishkill states that the powder mills five or six miles back of Newburg have been blown up.

No particulars have yet been received.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NEWBURGH, New York, November 22.—At 7 o'clock this morning the packing house connected with Smith & Rand's powder mills, 3½ miles west of Newburg, was blown up. Mr. Smith, a workman, who had entered the building five minutes before the explosion, was the only person killed.

The building contained about three tons of powder. The cause of the explosion is not known.

From East Tennessee.

DESCRIPTION DECLARES AN AMNESTY.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 19.

Passengers on the train from Tennessee, who arrived at Bristol on the 14th, say that Major Toone, of General Vaughan's command, had gone behind the enemy at Morristown and captured a train of cars, loaded with commissary stores, which he destroyed. He also captured a wagon train, consisting of nine wagons, and killed thirteen and captured a party of the enemy.

General Breckinridge has issued a proclamation granting complete protection to those East Tennesseans who may wish to lay down their arms and become peaceable and quiet citizens.

GENERAL GRANT IN NEW YORK

His Headquarters at the Astor House—Enthusiasm for the Lieutenant-General—His Ride on the City Cars—He Leaves Again for the Front, &c., &c.

The complimentary serenade to Governor Fenton at the Astor House, on Saturday evening last, as before reported, was a most interesting and enthusiastic affair. One of the chief reasons was that an unexpected, but at the same time very pleasant surprise, was in store for the friends of Governor Fenton, who had assembled in large numbers.

It soon became known in the hotel that Lieutenant-General Grant had arrived in the city and taken up his quarters in the Astor House. Great anxiety was expressed by all present to see the General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, and as the news spread from lip to lip the crowd increased in proportion. The quickness indulged in all kinds of suppositions and imaginative suggestions as to the purpose of such a sudden visit from so distinguished and important a personage. Some thought that his presence in the city related to business with Governor Fenton; but as this reason did not seem satisfactory, other wiseacres suggested that he had come to prepare the way for a new draft. Nobody could come to a conclusion about it that would satisfy anybody else.

The serenade took place in the large dining saloon of the hotel, which was decorated in fine style in honor of the occasion. At the further end of the room from the entrance, and just in the rear of the reporters' tables, a dais was erected, on which two chairs were placed. Before the Governor elect made his appearance, one of the Lieutenant-General's aids came to the reporters, and stated that it was the desire of General Grant that no mention should be made through the newspapers of his presence in the city, for reasons of his own. To gratify a great number of gentlemen who had expressed their desire to see the General, he would accompany the Governor elect into the room and hear the music of the band. The aid added that if the press desired to mention that General Grant had been in the city they could do so on Tuesday (this) morning.

The representatives of the various morning papers published on Sunday then promised to omit all allusions to the matter, and this is the reason why the public were not on Sunday morning generally informed of the fact.

... about 11 o'clock the band arrived and marched into the room playing the popular air, "Rally Round the Flag." In a few minutes after Governor Fenton and General Grant entered and proceeded to the dais already mentioned. The whole company, which completely filled the room, at once broke out into loud cheers for Grant. These were repeated over and over again. The enthusiasm was immense.

Men took off their hats and waved them, cheering lustily. The ladies, of whom there were a goodly number present, were less demonstrative, but waved their handkerchiefs with a good will. The Lieutenant-General having seated himself beside the Governor elect, General Sickles made a speech, the main points of which we published on Sunday morning.

Governor Fenton followed, amid applause, and pledged New York to be faithful to the whole country during the war.

Loud calls were then made for General Grant; but he did not seem disposed to speak. The people, however, shouted all the more for him. At length he had a quiet conference with some of the gentlemen present, when it was resolved that General Sickles should respond for him.

General Sickles did so briefly, and in his usual effective style. Subjoined is a report of his remarks:—

GENTLEMEN—Lieutenant-General Grant desires me to thank you for this enthusiastic welcome. He must postpone until a future occasion the pleasure of addressing you, yielding, as he does, to a reserve imposed by his official responsibilities, the propriety of which you will appreciate. You will agree, I am sure, that if any man can afford to be silent it is General Grant; his deeds speak for him—deeds more eloquent than the words of any orator. (Applause.)

The "sovereign's hush, being desirous of getting a good look at the chief, proposed that he should rise. This General immediately did, and bowed three or four times to all part of the audience. Hereupon there were new cheers for Grant—three times three, and three more.

The serenade then went on in the usual way. General Grant sat for some time listening to the beautiful airs played by the band. Near his chair stood a fine rosy-looking boy, apparently full of life and fun, and about fifteen years of age, understood to be the son of General Grant. The youngster seemed highly delighted at the honors which were being paid his father. Shortly after General Sickles' speech, responding for General Grant, the Lieutenant-General arose and retired.

The only visit the General made on Sunday was to the family of Colonel W. S. Hillyer, one of his old staff. Soon after taking his seat in one of the Fourth avenue cars a lady got in who was unable to obtain a seat. The General immediately rose and gave her his, while a dozen gallant New Yorkers sat stolidly in theirs.

A gentleman present who knew the General told the conductor who was aboard. The latter thought it a hoax, grew very facetious, in fact, considered it "very good," "a magnificent sell," and repeated the statement to others.

Another gentleman in the car pronounced it nothing said he knew General Grant intimately and well, and that there was about as much resemblance between "this person" and General Grant as between Henry Ward Beecher and a dancing dervish!

While at the residence of Colonel Hillyer, it became known that the Lieutenant-General of the Armies of the United States was there, and quite a throng of neighboring citizens paid their respects in person. He returned to the Astor House in a close carriage at half past 2 o'clock.

After depositing his precious freight, the jolly driver gave his friends the following toast:—"Here's to meself, Dennis Connelly, the biggest man in Ameriky but one; I've driven the Lieutenant-General of the United States, and its more than Bobby Lee ever did."

The Lieutenant-General, we learn, also made a visit to Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott. He was accompanied by Brigadier-General Van Vliet. The two Lieutenant-Generals of the United States armies had a short but most interesting conference. When General Grant was about to take his departure, General Scott arose, took a copy of his autobiography, which has just been published, and wrote on the fly-leaf:—

From the oldest to the ablest General in the world.
WINFIELD SCOTT.

This he presented to Lieutenant-General Grant. No comment is needed on such a compliment.

Yesterday morning General Grant breakfasted in a quiet manner with Colonel Hillyer, at his residence in Fifteenth street. After breakfast the Colonel had a carriage in readiness to take the General to the Astor House.

The Lieutenant-General, however, refused to ride, and walked all the way to the Astor House, and we do not think he was recognized by any person on the way.

The present is the first visit General Grant has made to New York city since he passed through here *en route* home from California, ten years ago, after he had resumed his commission as lieutenant in the 4th Infantry.

The Lieutenant-General left for Philadelphia at two o'clock yesterday afternoon.—*N. Y. Herald.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—Asba B. Dike vs. Shenk, Bansman & Co. An action to recover on a promissory note. Before reported. Verdict for defendant.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—John Gegan and Charles Stagg, executors of James Murphy, deceased, vs. George T. Bispham, administrator of Joseph Tucker, deceased. A *sci. fa. sur.* mortgage. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff for $6701.33.

Joseph R. Brick vs. Amanda Colsman *et. al.* An action of ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff.

Alexander R. Pharo *et. al.* vs Charles Schick. A feigned issue to test the validity of a judgment conferred by Henry Schmidt to Charles Schick, the defendant. On trial.

L. & R. Curtis & Co., vs. Eyre and Landell. An action to recover on book account for goods sold and delivered. Defense, that defendant sold the same character of goods to other parties, notwithstanding their assurance to defendants that they could not be bought cheaper. Verdict for plaintiffs $699.20.

Peter Harris vs. Samuel W. Morris. An action on a foreign judgment. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff $2736.

Ridley W. Stearns vs. same. Same cause of action. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff $4341.70.

Edward A. Pintard vs. same. Action on foreign judgment. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff $2431.31.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—The Court was engaged this morning with the Miscellaneous Argument list.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—Wilson vs. Hardin. A feigned issue, to test the validity of the will of William Hardin, deceased. Before reported. The evidence in this case closed on both sides yesterday. B. H. Brewster, Esq., then addressed the court and jury, in favor of the validity of the will. This morning Henry M. Dechert, Esq., was speaking on the other side.

A DESERTER SHOT DEAD.—This morning Coroner Taylor commenced an inquest in the case of William Cavanaugh, aged thirty-five years, an enlisted soldier, who was shot last night while attempting to desert. The deceased, with a squad of other soldiers from Camp Cadwalader, was sent, under a guard, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Thirtieth and Market streets, having been ordered West. While marching along the streets, three of the number broke and run, among them Cavanaugh. The guard refrained from firing at the deserters for fear of shooting some passer-by. Cavanaugh, after an exciting race, was captured; the other two making their escape. Upon arriving at the depot, the deceased watched his chance and again broke and ran. This time the guard were ordered to fire. A ball from one of the muskets took effect above the hip, passing completely through the body, and causing almost instant death. The body was removed to the Twenty-fourth Ward Station House, while the soldiers went on their way.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—About 10 o'clock last night the police made a descent on a disorderly house, known as the "Martinville," located on Point House road, First Ward, and took into custody six persons, three males and three females, Susan Hall, the alleged proprietress, was among the number. The house is a resort for low characters, and it is alleged that young girls are harbored here. The whole party were taken before Alderman Lutz this morning and held to answer.

EXTENSIVE THIEVING.—This morning four boys, whose ages range from fourteen to sixteen years, were arraigned before Alderman Lutz upon the charge of breaking into and robbing freight cars on the Baltimore Railroad. This system of thieving has become quite extensive of late on all our railroads, and is generally indulged in by small boys. Recently one of the cars at Broad and Prime streets was broken into and a lot of clothing belonging to some Southern refugees was stolen.

BURSTED.—The water main on Twenty-second street, between Wood and Vine, bursted this morning, causing an excavation of earth along the line of the Passenger railway to an extent of some twelve feet.

BEATING HIS MULES.—George Benner, a mule driver, was arrested at Juniper and Market streets yesterday, for cruelty. He had charge of a freight car, and was engaged in showing his brutality upon the dumb animals placed under his care. He was held to answer by Alderman Jones.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.—The following real estate, etc., were sold at auction to-day, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by M. Thomas & Sons:—

300 shares Amygdaloid Mining Co., of Michigan, par $25, $90.
167 shares Southwark National Bank, $110½.
9 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Co., $300.
60 shares Reliance Mutual Insurance Co., $64.
3 shares Point Breeze Park Association, $123.