PENNSYLVANIA Samuel J Randall Charles O'Nelll

Loonard Myors William D Kolley

William D Kelley
M. Russell Phayer
B. Markley Boyer
John M Broomall
Sydenham E Ancons
I haddons Stevens
Myer Strouge
Philip Johnson
Ulysses Mercur
George F. Willer
Adam J. Glossbrenner
William H. Koontz
Abraham A. Barker
Stephen F. Wilson
Glenni W. Schofield
Charles Vernon Culve
John L Dawson
James K. Moorhead
Phomas Williams
George V. Lawrence
RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND. Thomas A. Jenckes Nathan H. Dixon

VERMONT,
Fred's E Woodbridge
Justin E Morrill
Postus Baxter

Wisconsin.
Halbert E. Paine
I thamar C. Sloan
Amasa Conb
Charles A. Eldridge
Philetas Sawver
Walter D. McIndoe

NTENCED

Newton Champion Condemned to Death.

William A. Maguire Sent to the Penitentiary.

Impressive Scenes in Court.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, at which Judges Allison, Pierce, and Ludlow gave their presence, was held this afternoon, for the purpose of imposing judgment upon those who were convicted during the trial of the homicide

A motion for a new trial was made in the case of Dennis Leary, convicted of manslaughter, and the reasons filed were ably and forcibly argued by Mr. Brewster. The Court held the matter under advisement.

In the case of Thomas McVey, convicted of mansiaughter in killing Thomas Judge, the motion for a new trial was overruled, and the prisoner was sentenced to the Eastern Penijentiary for four years and three months.

William Magnire was next called for sentence, His counsel, Messrs. Cassidy and Brooke, said they had nothing to say in regard to the ver-dict, but would mention to the Court the former good character of the prisoner, his reputation for peace and quiet, his state of intoxication at the time of the killing, and the fact that he had already been in prison nearly three years, having been committed April 3, 1864.

The Court, taking these facts into consideration, imposed the sentence of eight years and six months solitary confinement in the Eastern Penticetters.

Penitentiary, Then came the case of Newton Champion. Messrs. Brewster and Burden argued their reasons for a new trial, but the motion was over ruled. The prisoner, upon being questioned as to whether he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be imposed, gave no answer, and did not seem to have heard what was said. When told to do so, he stood up, with a vacant stare, and during the whole time was apparently unconscious of ...at. was going on.
The three Judges then arose, and in a very solemn and impressive manner imposed sentence

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

The Congressional Investigating Com-

By the United States Associated Press.
Washington, December 1.—The Congressional

Committee to investigate the cotton and sugar frands in the New York and other Custom Houses, will, on Monday, ask leave to remove the seal of secrecy from the proceedings. It is rumored that their report will involve a number of high officials.

on of Charges of Cruelty to the Prisoners at the Dry Tortugas.

The following interesting report has been kindly furnished to the United States and European News Association by the Secretary of War, of the refutation of the charge of inhumanity against officers at the Dry Tortugas,

The officer sent to investigate the charge contained in the article in the New York World, concerning the treatment of prisoners and soldiers at the Dry Tortugas, has just returned and made his report

The following is the concluding portion of it: -The conduct of the officers in each indi-vidual case mentioned in the World has been grossly and maliciously misrepresented, but this is not to be wondered at, considering the course of that paper immediately after the appearance of the article in question.

"A search was made in the quarters of the Chi-cago conspirator, Greenfield, and among his papers was found a draft of the same letter that had appeared in the World, addressed to Bradley Johnson, who, it is presumed, forwarded it to the World for publication. "Greenfield is represented as very unreliable.

self-willed, and rebelliously disposed, and would-be, any where else, a dangerous man. His word cannot be depended upon, even in the com-monest transaction of life, and having been deposed from the position of gardener, he has since endeavored to place the officers in a very unenviable light before the world, by trumping up charges against them for inhuman treatment of the rrisoners in their charge.

The charges, which take their foundation from the most trivial circumstances, were enlarged and exaggerated to such distorted proportions

as only his low and sordid mind is capable of.
"His diary shows that he has been in secret
communication with Rebel sympathizers in the South, and that he has been led to believe that strong measures would be taken to effect his release. His game was then to draw attention to the Dry Toringas, and the supposed outrages there committed, and through the instrumentality of the influence thus acquired, to scoure his release, and enlist the sympathies of the public. He has miserably failed.

'I visited the cells of all the prisoners there, and their cleanly and orderly appearance spoke well for the care and vigilance exercised by the commanding officer for the comfort and wellbeing of the prisoners.

The prisoners received the same rations as the enlisted men of the fort, are neatly and comfortably dressed, and the labor required of them is ably dressed, and of a very light character. "P. H. Shenidan.

"Major-General, U. S. A."

Probable Respite of the Condemned Fenians.

Canada West, December 1 .- It is understood that the Fenians recently sentenced to death will probably be respited for three months, to await the result of appeals in their behalf before the Courts. the Courts.

Justice Richards yesterday announced that judgment in the case of Slavin would be given to-day, this being the last day of the term, and decisions are expected on the other cases also.

The Fenians.

BUFFALO, December L-The Stephens wing of the Fenians was organized here last evening, and money and arms were donated for the cause

Roberts and some of the Femans present thought the most feasible work was the invasion of Canada, and opposed the sending of arms and money to Ireland, where they had no confidence in success at present.

It was stated that officers of experience were

uired to be sent to Ireland. One man donated a horse and buggy worth

There is some feeling between the two wings but it is kept down, and all seem animated to work in any way that their object can be at-

Lecture by Hon. George S. Bout-well, before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of Philadelphia.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVEN-ING TELEGRAPH I

Last evening a large audience assembled in National Hall, to inaugurate a series of lectures to be delivered this season, under the auspices of the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association. The entertainment was opened by the singing of a ballad by the Black Swan, with piano accompaniment, after which Hon. Mr. Boutwell was introduced by Cotonel William B. Thomas, in the following appropriate remarks:— Speech of Colonel William B. Thomas.

Fellow-Citizens:—The country has just passed through five years of intense trial—a season which has tried the integrity of men, of the privale citzen, and of the politican, and of the statesman. During that time multitudes have been true man. During that time multitudes have been true to the principles, true to their country. But it is amenitable to acknowledge that a few at least of those who we have most expected to rely upon, have been unequal to that occasion. Among taose who have been true to principle, who have been true to humanity and justice and liberty and to truth, is the eminent gentleman whom I have the nonor this evening to introduce to you.

As a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, he has always been found equal to the greatest emergency, always true to the people, always true to the Union, opposed to everything that was calculated to effect unjustly the union of those States.

Lecture of Hon. George S. Boutwell. Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am to speak to-night of the policy and justice of public affairs. By topic is not enobling, and my plan or treating it will be

By justice in public affairs I mean that rule of right or equity which men easily comprehend, and which cannot be very well stated except in connection with actual tacts And, certainly, by policy I do not mean the same thin, but rather, that course of conduct often pursued in obedience to the purposes and designs of men, regardless of the right or the wrong of the actions they adopt.

I propose, in the first place, to call your attention

wrong of the actions they adopt.

I propose, in the first place, to call your attention to some well known historical facts, and to the consequences of certain departures from the line of justice in public affairs, and taen to apply, as well as I may be able, the lesson which these events teach in reference to the reconstruction of this Government. Government.

Government.

"Justice," said Burke, "is the great stand and policy of caril authority, and no eminent departure from it, under any circumstance, gets the suspicion of being no policy at all." And the most eminent friend of integrity declared that "it was impossible to form a lasting power upon 11 justice and treachery." "These," says he, "may succeed for months, and for a while offer a flourishing appearance, but time soon reveals their weaknesses, and they fall into ruin of themselvess. As, in their structure, the lowest part should be the firmest, so the ground and principles of all our actions should be just and true."

In proceeding in the discussion of the subject

In proceeding in the discussion of the subject which I have assigned to myself, it will necessarily happen that I shall speak treely of the course pursued by some public men of this country, and especially by the person who now holds the office of President—not for the purpose of immediately influencing public conduct, but for the purpose of meneng public conduct, but for the purpose of helding up for your gaze-land, asifar as I may be able, to the observation of your fellow-citizens and of the country at large, the conduct of the man who furnishes, in his political, public, and official career, the most eminent and the most lamentable depar-ture from the principles of justice in his official

I believe, and therefore I do not hesitate to de-Stuarts in England, no man has been called to the administration of the affairs of a great State so utterly and entirely destitute of those personal qualities which must enter into every just adminiscondition which must enter into every just adminis-tration of the Government, as the man who, since April, 1865, has presided over the affairs of this country. And I arraign him here and everywhere, so long as I believe him guilty to the extent I do believe him guilty, I ecause I know as well as I can know in reference to the future, that there can be no peace to this country, that there can be no resto-ration to social order in the Rebei States, or there can be no restoration of this Government—no security for capital for business, no general prosperity until the government of this country is put into the hands of a man who enjoys the confidence of the large terms.

of the loyal reople.

In modern times, one of the most eminent de-In modern times, one of the most eminent departures from the rule of right in public affairs was that conspiracy of the Continental States of Europe by which Poland was partitioned off, and ceased to exist as an independent State; and from the date of that act until now, every native of Poland has been, wherever he found a resting place in Europe, the enemy of every Government that participated in that act of hijustice, and concentrated there too, and has become the willing agent and emissary of every computered which contemplated the overthrow of compiracy which contemplated the overthrow of those Governments; and thus it is that ionr of those States from that day until now, have been paying the penalty of that act of injustice.

the penalty of that act of injustice.

In after times we saw the course of Austria and
Russia in reference to Hungary, and now that
Austria has been degraded from ner high position
in Furope, we are able to see that the chief cause her downfall was due to the circumstance that by policy in Hungary she had alleuated twelve llions of people from their support to the empire. And now we have good reason to believe that Pressia, engaged in further movements for the an-nexation of the German States to the great central nexation of the German States to the great central empire of Europe, is infinenced largely in her movements by the circumstance that the twelve millions of Hungarians are hostile to the Austrian Empire. And thus is Austria, in the loss of German States, on the one side, and Russia, on the other, paying the just penalty for her injustice towards Hungary; and England to-day with her rebellion in Ireland, with dissatisfaction in Canada, with hundreds of thousands of intives of Ireland in the United States ready to engage in any movement calculated to desimember to engage in any movement calculated to dismember the British Empire, is pa) ing the penalty of her in-justice to Tre and

justice to Ire and

Ireland, in 1550, containing a population of eight millions, which has, in these fitteen years, been reduced to six millions, and England to day is engaged in movements for the suppression of a rebellion in Ireland, and all the power of the British empire is unable to restore Ireland to that condition in which she was twenty years ago, or develop aer, all there is a change of policy.

Ireland possesses a beautiful climate, fertile soil, vasa resources of gold from and other minerals, and water-power sufficient to turn the entire machinary of Great Britain. She has fisheries which the London Times has declared to be equal to the united disheries or all England, Wales, and Scotlard, and yet her population yearly dumin shes, all in conse-

yet her population yearly dumin shes, all in conse-quence of the injustice of the British Government

vards the people. dr. Bright, in his speech at Dub'in, said:—"That two things were necessary for the pacification of Iridand. First, the abolition of the Established Church; secondly, the purchase of the large landed estates, and the distribution of them, by sate among the people there." These two measures if adopted with reference to Iridand—and they are the least that can be required for the pacification of Iridand—tend to the destruction of the aristocratic part of the Biltish Government, and, therefore, it is not an improbable event in the inture. But when it may be accomplished would be claiming the eye of prophecy, which only fir. Seward posteres. (Lauchter) Perhaps twenty-five years will pass before the most offensive Government will be overthrown, through the influence of the concessions which the British Government will be obliged to make to the people of Ireland.

We saw again the course of Great Britain in reference to another fact. When the cloven States or anized themselves into a Concederacy, so called, the British Government, early in the month of May, within about thirty days after the flist blood was shed in the city of Baltimore, recognized these eleven rebelians states, in facintees of slavesy, as a Belligerent among the powers of the carth; that is, as a power having the right to make war. And consequent upon that recognition, they also recognized the right of the Belei corrain upon the ocean or in saw British port, and prepared vessels, manned and fitted through their aid, to course upon the high seas, and to prey upon American commerce, and permitted the officers of these commerces.

mannes and street through their sid, to course upon the high seas, and to pray upon American com-merce, and permitted the officers of these vessels. upon their quarter decks, to settle questions of prize is w which herer, in any civilized country,

were determined anywhere except in a court of justice. And this eminent departure from the well-settled principles of law and right in reference to the rights of belightents upon the ocean, was conceded by the British Government for the injust purpose of dertroying American commerce.

What was the result? The result was that in four months our to nage was reduced to two thirds what itiwas; it was either destroyed, or figural ively turned over to other nations. Eng and acquired a victory over American commerce by her course, but she reads the result long after, when Prussia and Austria combline for the purpose of wresting from the ancient kingdom of Demzark the duchies of Schlesw g and Ho stein. They soon saw that Austria, with a single port upon the country, could command the entire commercial capacity of the people of the United States for the purpose of destroying her commercial capacity of the people of the United States for the purpose of destroying her commercial capacity of the people of the United States for the Prussia dismember her ancient ally, and from that day until now Great Britain has been a second or third-rate power in the affairs of the word, in consequence of her departure from the principle of right; and she can never regain that position until she restores the ancient rule of public and international law, in reference to the right of belligerents upon the ocean, and has made compensation to the Government of the United States for the losses sustained for the damages in her own waters.

But, sentlemen, the people of this country are

But, rentlemen, the people of this country are never to be diverted from questions of domes in concern by any movements on the part of the Executive or Secretary of State, either in reference to the Alabama claims, or in reference to the conduct of Napoleon in Mexico. Enough for us, at the present moment, sounted as we are, in the adjustment of domestic difficulties, and last, and least of a l, should the people of this country intrust the difficult question of interference in foreign affairs to a man or to men who have shown themselves niterly incapable of managing their own home difficulties.

And we can afford to wait. The people of Great

And we can afford to wait. The people of Great Brivain will compel the Government of Great Britain to compensate us for the losses sustained by their injustice during the Rebellion as toon as we shall be under the necessity of receiving compensa-tion. And as far as Mexico is concerned, unlast as is the conduct of Napoleon, unjust as is the usurpa-tion of Maximilian in Mexico, if they don't choose to leave, whenever our Government is in safe hands we can banish all these gentlemen from this conti-

But we have had, as you very well know, in our own experience, a more pertinent illustration of the danger of departing from justice in the organization of the Government. If a Government be not just in its organization, you cannot expect it to be just either in its domestic nodey or in its foreign. When our fathers made the constitution in 1789, they recognized in it the institution of slavery. They recognized that institution in three forms; and, if you consider slavery—if you analyze it—you will find that it is only one of the worst forms of injustice, and every other degree or kind of injustice is the same in kind, upon analysis—differing, possibly, only in degree. They recognized the institution of savery in that provision which permitted the importation of such persons until the year 1808.

They recognized the institution of slavery in that provision of the Constitution which provided for the return of persons escaped from service in one State into another. They recognized the institution of slavery also in the provision of the Constitution by which those States in when slavery exited were to be represented in Congress in proportion to the number of free persons to which was to be added three-filtas of all other persons, thus conceding to slavery and to slavel olders, the worst institution in the country and the worst class of men in the country and the worst class of the Union.

Some of you—I presume all of you—nave heard of the Biair family. (Laughter.) And they are, as But we have had, as you very well know, in our

Some of you—I presume all of you—have heard of the B'air family. (Laughter.) And they are, as a samily, a ht le discreditable now, especially smong the friends of liberty; and, as I possibly am under some obligations to the Blair samily, I will mention a circumstance, for the purpose of making anglosservation.

angobservation.
In the year 1838 I visited Washington for the first time, in the month of January; I was the ea week, inc uding the Sabbath. On Sabbath morning I went out to wards what was then known as the slave pen, as I remember it, and a dingy vellow brick building, surrounded by brick walls of the same color. As I was walking towards it, I met a black woman, who may have been upwards of sixty years of age. I had a little curiosity, which, per laps, was not comantobservation. a little curiosity, which, perians, was not commendable; and I said to her pointing to the Slave pen, "What building is that?" She at once burst into tears, and said, "That is the place where they keep the poor colored people that are going down to Louisiana." Louisiana being then among the black people, the general name for the whole unknown region of the South.

region of the South.

Ulon a further inquiry I found she had been to vieit for the last time her daughter, whom I understood to be a girl of eighteen years of age, who had been sold and was to leave the next morning. She was the last of seven children, who had been taken away from her in the same way. As I was leaving her, "Who was your master?" said I. She said it

her, "Who was your master?" said I. She said it was Mr. Blar.

Such was my experience in that brief interview with that woman, that I then made a resolution, which I have to this day kept, that I would never utter or write one word in defense of the institution of lavery, and positively I have not.

Of course I cannot know whether this woman told the truth or not as to whether this was her master. For, it she told the truth, I am somewhat indebt a to the Blair family for the resolution. As they are under the weather now, I feel that if I am ever to say anything for their benefit, I may say it now (applause)—in view of the fact that in their care, and in the case of others, we know that the sin of slavery is a sin so foul that it corrupts not only those who participate in it, but their children, even down to the third and fougth generation; and I think that the peope of this country ought to reso we that they never will support for the first or second office in the nation any man who has bought or sold human flesh. (Enthusiastic applause).

And the nation never can be safe white in the Executive chair there is a man who has bought and sold human flesh. The whole Southernjeountry to day is laboring and suffering under the influence of the effect that the whole bought of the alexaboliders have

sold human flesh. The whole Southern country to-day is aboring and suffering under the influence of the effect that the whole body of the slavehoiders have become, what a Virginia statesman fifty years ago said they would be, a race of tyrants, and they respect nothing butpower. Wherever the army is, or wherever they know, that the power of this Government is and can be exercised tor the protections flower. ment is and can be exercised for the protection of loyal men, loyal men for the moment are sate, but there is no safety within the region which has been cursed by slavery, except loyal men are protected by the power of this Government, and the difficuty is, that during the last fifteen months the whole Rebel popu-lation of the discontented States have felt, whether y and for reason or not, that the man at the l of the Government was not disposed to extent of his ability to protect lo at men; hence massacres of Memphis and New Oriegns

Had there been at the head of the Government a man like Mr. Lincoln, he would have employed the man like Mr. Lincoln, he would have employed the powers of this Government in sustaining the rights of the loyal Convention in New Orleans. The convention had a right to assemble, whether it was a legal body or not, but if it were a legal body it mad the power to control the Government of Louisiana. O course it had a right to assemble, nolwithstanding it was not a legal body. It had the same right to assemble that you have to might, and had Mayor Mostos known that the President would have exercised his power to the utmost in the protection of the members of the Convention, we would not have had the bloody page we now have upon our history. But our fathers permitted the institution of slavery in this country. They founded a Government in past upon freedom and in part upon slavery.

part upon freedom and in part upon slavery.

In 1858 Mr. Lincoln declared, in his great contest with Douglas in Illinois, that the Government tounded in part upon freedom and in part upon a svery could not stand. Indeed, in the linetime of many of us there was no Union. Here were two civilizations, pelsed upon antagoniatic and hostite ide s, and from the year 1820 to the opening of actualt and bloody war, there was really no union between slavery and the free States that were ore anized under the Constitution, and finally difficulties; terminated in the war of 1861. in which we have sacrificed of loyal men thresholded and fifty to four hundred thousand, and expended from three to four thiusand millions of dolars and these are the peraceles we pay for the mistake of our fathers in attempting to found a Government in part upon

thousand mill one of dollars, and these are the peraleies we pay for the mistake of our fathers in attempting to found a Government in part upon freedom and in part upon slavery, in part upon justice, and in part upon injustice.

The Government which they founded is fallentime ceased to exist, it can never be restored. Republican institutions have not falled; there has been no failure on the part of the people to establish and maintain a demodratic pobey and Government, but the experiment of founding a government in part upon justice and in part upon injustice has falled, and now we are invited to renew this experiment, and reconstruct this Government in part upon mont, and reconstruct this Government in part upon justice and in part upon injustice; but learning nomething, as I trust from the lessons of the past; believing, as I do believe, that this sacrifice and su-

Continued on the Fifth Page \

XXXIXth CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

The Character of the Great National Legislature.

List of the Members.

Sketches of the Leaders.

The Work to be Done

Impeachment of the President.

The Plans Proposed.

History of Previous Impeachments

The New Financial Schemes.

"Take Off the Taxes."

The Mexican Question.

The Meeting Next Monday.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

The Senate of the United States. OFFICERS.

I resident of the Senute, pro tempore, and Acting Vice-President of the United States-Hon. Lafayette S Foster, of Connecticut. Ferm expires March 4,

Secretary of the Senate-John W. Forney, of Pennsylvania. Term expires March 4, 1867. President of the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment—Hon. Salmon P. Couse, of Ohio. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United

James W . Patterson.

Ira Harris Edwin D, Morgan

Boniamin F. Wade

John Sherman.

J. W. Nesmith.

Henry B. Anthony.

Joseph S. Fowler, David T. Patterso

George F. Edmunds

NEW JERSEY. Fred'z W. Frelinghuysen, Alexander G. Catteil,

NEW YORK.

PENNSYLVANIA. Edgar Cowan. Charles R. Buckalew

RHODE ISLAND.

TENNESSEE.

List of Members. J. B. Honderson.
B. Gratz Brown.
NEVADA.
James W. Nye.
William M. Stewart.
NEW HAMPSHIEE.
Auron H. Cragin.
James W. Patterson. CALIFORNIA.

John Conness. J. A. McDougall, James Dizon.
James Dizon.
Latayette S. Foster.
DELAWARE.
George Bead Riddle. Willard Saulsbury 1LLINOIS Richard Yates. Henry S. Lane. T. A. Hendricks.

LOWA J. W. Grimes James Harlan KANSAS. S. C. Pomeroy. H. T. Coob. RESTUCKY, Garrett Davis.

Lot W. Morrill MARYLAND, Reverdy Johnson.
J. A. J. Greewell. MASSACHUSETTS Charles Sumner. Zachariah Chandler Jacob M. Howard. MINNESOTA

CALIFORNIA

Villiam Higby

3 John Bidwell

Luke P. Poland WEST VIRGINIA.
W. T. Willey.
P. G. Van Winkle. Alexander Ramsey. f. O. Howe. Democrats and Conservatives in italia RECAPITULATION 7 otal number of members, 52.

Republican majority 24

House of Representatives. Schuyler Colfax, of Sou h Bend, Ind., Speaker, Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg, Pa., Clerk. Unionists (in Roman), 138; De nocrata (in Italica). Total, 185.

George M Chilcott CONNECTICUT Henry C. Deming Samuel L. Warner Augustus Brandagee DELAWARE. John A. Nicholson John Wentworth John F. Farnsworth Elihu B. Washburne Abner C. Harding Epen C. Ingersoil Burton C, Cook H. H. P. Bromwell Shelby M. Cullom Lewis W. Ross Anthony Thornton Samuel S. Marshall 18 Andrew J Kuykendal At arge, S W. Moulton INDIANA. William E. Niblack Michael C. Kerr

2 Michael C. Kerr 8 Ralph Hill 4 John H. Farquhar 5 George W. Julian 6 Ebenezer Dumont 7 Daniel W. Voorhees 6 Godlove S. Orth 9 Schuyler Collax 0 Joseph H. Defrees 1 Thomas W. Sullwell James F Wilson
James F Wilson
Arram Price
William B. Allisen
Joseph B Grinnell
John A Kasson
Asahei W. Hubbard RESTUCKY.
S. Trimble
Burwell C. Ritter

Henry Grider Aaron Harding Lovell H Rousseau Green Cay Smith

NEW JERSEY. 1 John F. Starr 2 William A. Newell 3 Charles Sitgreaves 4 Andrew J. Rogers 5 Edwin R. V. Wright

NEW YORK, 1 Stephen Tabor 2 Teanis J. Bergen 8 W. E Robinson 8 W. E Robinson

Morgan Jones

Morgan Jones

Nelson Taylor

3 Henry J. Raymma

John W. Chanler

3 James Brooks

9 William A. Daring

William Radford

1 Charles H. Winneld

2 John H. Ketchum

3 Edwin N. Hubbell

4 Charles Goodyear

5 John A. Griswod

5 Robert S. Haie

7 Calvin T. Hulburd

8 James M. Maryen

9 Demas Hubbard, Jr

10 Addison H. Lafin Addison H. Laffin Roscoe Conking Phomas T. Davis
Theodore M. Fomeroy
Daniel Morris
Gites V. Hotehkiss
Hamilton Ward Roswell Hart Burt Vanhorn James M. Humphrey

31 Henry Van Aerjam Onio. 1 Benjamin Eggleston 2 Rutherford B Hays Robert U Schenck William Lawrence F C. Le Blond 6 F. C. Le Blond
6 Reader W. Clark
7 Samuel Shellabarger
8 James R. Hubberl
9 Ralph P. Buckland
10 James M. Ashley
11 Hezek ah S. Bundy
12 William E. Fink
13 Columbus Delano
14 Martin Walker
16 John A. Bingham
17 Ephralm R. Eckley
18 Rufus P. Spalding
19 James A. Gurffeld
OREGON.

1 John H. D. Henderson

MAINE.

1 John Lynch
2 Sidney Ferham
3 James G Blaine
4 John R Ree
5 Frederick A. Pike
MARYLAND.
1 Hiram McCullough
2 John L. Thomas, Jr
6 Charles E. Phelys
Francia Thomas
Renjamin G Harrin
Massage Barris
I homas

MASSACRUSKY:
Thomas D. Ellot
Oakes Ames
Alexander H. Rice 5 Alexander H. Mee
4 Samuel Heodor
5 John B. Aler
6 Nathaniel P. Banks
7 George S. Boulwell
8 John D. Baldwin
9 William B. Washburn
0 Henry L. Dawes MICHIGAN.

1 Fernando C. Beaman 2 Charles Upson 3 John W. Longvear 4 Thomas W. Ferry 5 Rowl'd E Trowbridge 6 John F Driggs MINNESOTA.

1 William Windom

2 Ignatus Donnelly

Missouni.

1 John Hogan
2 Henry I B ow
3 Thomas R Noell
4 John R, Keise
5 Joseph W, McClurg
6 Robert T, Van Horn
7 Benjamin F, Loan
8 John F Benjamin
9 George W, Anderson

6 Walter D. McIndoe TENNESSEE 1 Nathaniel G. Taylor 2 Horace Maynard 3 William I Stokes 4 Edmund Corper 5 William B Campbell 6 S. M. Arnell 7 Isaac R. Hawkins 8 John W. Lettwich NEWADA.

1 Delos K. Ashley
NEW HAMPSHINE.

1 Gliman Marston
2 Edward H. Rollins
3 James W. Patterson SKETCHES OF THE LEADERS.

was born in Boston, Mass., January 6, 1811; graduated at Harvard College in 1830; spent the three following years at the Cambridge Law School; had the editorial charge for three years of the American Jurist; was admitted to the bar in 1834, and settled in Boston; was subsequently Reporter of the United States Circuit Court, and published three volumes, which now bear his name; was for three winters a teacher at the Cambridge Law School; so n after edited "Dunlap's Treatise on Admiralty Practice," and about this time he declined a professorship tendered him by his Alma Mater. In 1837 he visited Europe, was received with marked attention in England, and remained abroad until 1846. During the years from 1844 to 1846 he produced an edition of "Vesey's Reports" in twenty volumes. From that time onward he frequently appeared in public as a speaker on various philanthropic and literary subjects, and two volumes of Ris orations were published to 1850. In 1851 he was elected a Senator in Congress from Massachusetts; in 1856, for words uttered in debate on the subject of slavery, he was assaulted at his desk in the Senate Chamber by Preston CHARLES SUMNER on the subject of slavery, he was a saulted at his desk in the Senate Chamber by Preston Brooks, a Representative in Congress from South Catolina, from the effects of which his health suffered. He again visited Europe, hav-ing been, just before his departure, re-elected for a second term to the Senate. In 1853 he published a work on "White Slavery in the Barpary States," and in 1856 a volume of "Speeches

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and Addresses." In 1863 he was re-elected to the Senate for the third term, ending in 1869,

serving as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. LYMAN TRUMBULL. He was born in Colchester, Conn., in 1813; adopted the profession of law; removed to Illiand became a member of the Legislature of that State in 1840; was Secretary of State in 1841 and 1842; Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois from 1848 to 1853; was elected a Representative from Illinois to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and was elected a Sanator in Congress for the term commencing in 1855 and ending in 1861, serving as Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and as a member of the Commit-tee on Public Buildings and Grounds; and was re-electee for the term ending 1867. In 1864 he was appointed a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, to serve until December, 1865.

LAFAYETTE S. POSTER was born in Franklin, New London county, Conn., November 22, 1806, and is a direct descendant of Miles Standish. He graduated at Brown University, adopted the profession of law; was a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1839 and 1840, in 1846, 1847, and 1848, and 1854; was Speaker of the House in 1847, 1848, and 1854; Mayor o' the city of Norwich for two years, and was chosen a Senator in Congress for the term commencing in 1855 and ending in 1861, serving as a member of Committees on Public Lands, Peasions, and the Judiciary. He was re-elected in 1860 for the term ending in 1867, and during the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses he was Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, and at the extra session of the Senate in Isla he was chosen President protem, of that body, the death of Abraham Lincoln and the elevation of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency making bim acting Vice-President of the United States. During the subsequent recess, as a member of a special committee of the Senate, he visited some of the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi,

WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN was born in Boscowen, New Hampshire, October 16, 1806; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1823; died law and was admitted to practic Portland in 1827; was a member of the Maine Levislature in 1832, and re-elected in 1840; was a Representative in Congress from Maine from 1841 to 1843 (declining further service); was again in the Legislature in 1845 and 1846, and lected in 1853 and 1854; and he was elected a Serator in Congress for the term commencing s53 and ending to 1859, serving on the Com-tee on Finance; and in 1859 he was re-elected six years, serving as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and also as a regent of the Smithsonia a Institution. He was a member of the Contion which nominated Henry Clay for Presi t ih 1832, and also of the Conventions which inated Generals Taylor and Scott. In 1858 degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by adoin College, of which he was an overseer, was also a member of the Peace Congress of t Lincoln Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of S. P. Chase, resigned; also received in that year the degree of LL.D. from Harvard Ut versity; and he was re-elected to the Senat-for the term communiting in 1865, and ending in 1871, receiving his old position of Chairman of the Committee on Finance. His seat in the Cabinet he resigned March 4, 1865.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE. The present President pro tempore of the Schate, and heir apparent to the Presidential chair, should Mr. Johnson die before the expiration of his term of office, is Lafavette S, Foster, or Connecticut. Mr. Foster's Senatorial term, however, expires on March 4, 1867, and the choice of his successor, as President protempore, is already being agitated, the most prominent candidates being Senators Wade, Saerman, and Authory. It has beretofore been customers for Anthony. It has heretofore been customary for the President of the Senate to vacate his chair a iew days prior to the beginning of a Congressional recess, in order to allow of the choice of a successor, and Mr. Foster will probably pursue this course, in order to permit a successor to be chosen before March 4 next.

> House of Representatives. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

He was born in New York city, March 23, 1823; received a good common school education;

was bred a printer, and settled in Indiana in 1836. From the time that he became of age until called away by his public duties he was the editor and publisher of the South Bend Register; was a member in 1850 of the State Constitutional Convention; declined a nomination for the State Senate in 1838; in 1848 and 1852 he was a delegate to the Whig National Conventions of those years, and one of the Secretaries of each Convention. He was elected a Representative from Indiana to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and revention. He was elected a Representative from Indiana to the Thirty-lourth Congress, and re-elected to each successive Congress, including the Thirty-ninth, serving two terms as Chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and also as a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the Thirty-righth Congress, and during the recess preceding the meeting of the Thirty-ninth Congress he visited the coast of the Pacific on a tour of pleasure. pleasure.

WILLIAM D. KELLEY was born in Philadelphia in the spring of 1814; received a good English education; commenced active life as a realer in a printing office; spent seven years as an apprentice in a jewelry estab-lishment; removed to Boston, and followed his trade there for four years, devoting some trade there for four years, devoting some attention to literary matters; returned to Philadelphia, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1841, and held the office for some years of Judge of the Court of Common Pieas in Philadelphia. In addition to his political speeches, a number of literary addresses have been published from his pen. He was elected a Representative from Penns-lyania to the Thirty-seventh Congress, serving as a member of the Committees on ludian Affairs and Exp additures on Public Reallednes. Reselected to the Thirtyon Public Buildings. Re-elected to the Thirty-eight Congress, serving on the Committees on Agriculture and Naval Affairs; and re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress.

NATHANIEL P. BANKS. Born in Waltham, Massachusetts, January 30, 1816, his parents being respectable operatives in a factory. He received a common school education, and early acquired a fondness for reading instructive books. His first venture before the public was in the capacity of a newspaper education in his native town, and he followed paper editor in his native town, and he followed the same pursuit at Lowell. He studied law and came to the bar, but did not practise it to any great extent. In 1848 he was elected to the Legislature of Massachusetis, serving in both Houses, and officiating for a time as Speaker. He was chosen President of the Convention held in 1853 for revising the Constitution of Massachusetts; was soon afterwards elected Representative in Congress from Massachusetts. Representative in Congress from Mas-achusetts, serving from 1853 to 1857; was Spraker of the House during the Thirty-fourth Congress, and it has been said to his credit that not one of his decisions was ever overruled by the House. On his retirement from Congress in 1857 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts by a majority of 24,000, and was twice re-elected to that office. At the commencement of the Rebellion he was appointed a major-general of volunteers, and saw much active service in the field, and in 1865 he was elected a Representative from Mas-sachusetts to the Thirty-ninth Congress, in the

place of D. W. Gooch, resigned. JOHN A. BINGHAM.

He was born in Pennsylvania in 1815; re-ceived an academical education; spent two ceived an academical aducation; spent two years in a printing office; entered Franklin College, Ohlo, but his health prevented him from graduating; he studied law in Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1840; from 1845 to 1849 he was Attorney for the State in Tuscarnwas county; and in 1854 he was elected a Representative from Ohio to the Thirty-lough Congress, and re-elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress. During his first term he was a member of the Committee on Elections, and made a report on the Illinois contested cases, which was adopted by the House; and he also served as a member of the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department. He was also re-elected to the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, serving on the Judiciary Committee, In the early part of 1864 he was appointed a Judge Advocate in the army, and in the latter part of the same year was appointed by President Lincoln Solicitor of the Court of Claims; and in May, 1865, he was the Assistant Judge Advocate in the trial of the conspirators tried for murdering President Lincoln. Reelected to the Thirty-ninth Congress.

JAMES A. GARFIELD. He was born in Orange, Cuyahoga county. Obio, November 19, 1831; graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1856, and adopted the profession of law; in 1859 and 1860 he was a member of the Ohio Senate; in 1861 he entered the army as Colone; of the 42d Regiment of Ohio Volunteers; was appointed a Brigadier-General in 1862, the day that he fought in the battle of Middle Crees, Kentucky. He subsequently served at Shilob, Corinth, and in Alabama, and early in 1863 he was appointed chief of staff to General Rosecrans, with whom he served up to the battle of Chickamauga. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Ohio to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs. Before taking his seat in Congress he was appointed a Major General of Volunteers "for gal-iant and meritorious services in the battle of

Chickamanga, Georgia, from September 19, 1863." Re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL. He was born in Brookline, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, January 28, 1818; when a boy he had some experience in farming; was in the mercantile business as apprentice, clerk and proprietor for twenty years; studied law and came to the bar somewhat late in life; served seven years in the Legislature of Massachusetts, between the years 1842 and 1850; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853, and also of the Peace Congress of 1861; was a Bank Commissioner in 1819 and 1850; was Governor of Massachusetts in 1851 and 1852; was Secretary of the Board of Education for eleven years; was a member for six years of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, and Commissioner of Internal Revenue from July 1862 to March 1863. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the Judiciary Committee He was also a delegate to the Baltimore Conven tion of 1864; and was re-elected to the Thirty-

Shall Congress Remain in Continual Session.

Congress has been in the habit of assembling upon the first Monoay in December so long, that an idea has become prevalent that it cannot et at any other time, except upon the call of the President. This is a mistake. The Consti-tution expressly provides that "the Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day." There can be no doubt but that the last clause of this section, which we have italicised, was intended to give Congress the power over its time of meeting. The Ciucinnati Commercial, in a careful article on this subject, shows that such was the opinion of the early fathers, and produces the following instances

"The first Congress elected under the Consti tution assembled on the 4th of March, 1789. sat over six months, adjourning September 29, 1789. Just before the adjournment the follow-

ing act was passed :-"Be it enacted, etc., That after the adjournment of the present session, the next meeting of Congress shall be on the first Monday in January next."

"The appointment of a different day from that named in the Constitution was repeated as tollows:—On the 2d of March, 1791, Congress passed an act providing that 'after the third day of March next the first annual meeting of Congress shall be on the fourth Monday of Oc-Continued on the Second Page 1