[Continued from the First Page.] since the foundation of the Government had a the highest positions within their gift appeared before them to take the oath of office in a state of babbling drunkenness. Such was Andrew Johnson's condition on this historic day, and so completely had he drowned out his wits that he was unable to recall the same of the Secretary of the Navy. A great cry of sname and indig-nation went up from the people, re echoed by almost the entire press of the country, without distinction of party. Men began at once to talk about the stonder thread of life which hung between this debauchee and the Chief Magistracy, and before they had ceased so to talk, a great calamity fell upon the nation, that siender thread of lite was snapped, Abraham Lincoln was followed to his grave by a lamenting multitude, and on the 15th of April 1865, Andrew Johnson took the oath of office

as President of the United States.

First an Alderman of a country village. Then Mayor of the same. Then a member of the State Legislature.

Then a Presidential elector.
Then a State Senator.
Then a Representative in Congress.
Then Governor of a State.
Then a Senator of the United States.
Then a Sigh officer in the loyal army.
Then Wice President

Then Vice President. On every round in the ladder he placed his lucky foot, and at last he gained the very pin-

nacle of worldly ambition, and was proclaimed to the world

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES!
When Abraham Lincoln breathed his last, the
nation forgot the scene in Washington on the
4th of March, and turned to Andrew Johnson
as the Chief Maristrate of the Republic with the kindliest feelings and the most unfaltering trust. All minor issues were lost sight of in the one great issue then presented—Shall the fruits of the war for the Union, just brought to a successful close, be snatched from our grasp? How could there be any doubt as to the new President's response? On the 3d of April, not two weeks previous to the great calamity which made him President, he had delivered a characteristic address in Washington, on the occasion of the public rejoicings over the fall of Richmond, in the course of which, after referring to the position taken by himself in the Senate at the outbreak of the war, when "as to loyalty he stood solitary and alone among

said:—
"I was then and there called upon to know what I would do with such traitors, and I wantto repeat my reply here. I said, if we had an Andrew Jackson he would have them as high as Haman, but as he is no more, and sleeps in his grave in his own beloved State, where traitors and treason have even insulted his tomb and the very earth that covers his remains, humb eas I am, when you ask me what I would do, my reply is, I would arrest them—I would try them—I would convict them, and I would have them!" said:-

the Senators from the Southern States," he

Towards the close of the same address he exclaimed:-

"Transon is the highest crime known in the catalogue of crimes, and for him that is guilty of it—for him that is willing to lift his impious hand against the authority of the nation—I would say death is too easy a punishment. My notion is that treason must be made odious, and traitors must be punished!"

To detail the manner in which this blatant threat has been executed would require a review of the entire history of the country from the 15th of April, 1865, to the present day-an impossibility in the limited space at our command. We proceed to give, however, a chronological outline of Andrew Johnson's administration, each separate date being a sort of round in the ladder down which that functionary has atumbling with such rapid strides from the moment that he gained the top.

For a few months subsequent to his accidental elevation to the Presidency, before his brain had been completely turned by the fancy of concocting and enforcing a "policy" of his own, he continued to command the confidence and respect of the country.

This he did by making an earnest show of putting into execution his threat of April 3. 865, to render treason odious and traitors the most uncomfortable of human beings. assassination conspirators were buuted to the death with his hearty concurrence, large rewards for their apprehension were offered, death with their trial was conducted with summary expedition, their sentences hastily approved and unhesitatingly executed.

On April 29 he proclaimed June 1 following a day of humiliation and prayer because of the great calamity by which he was lifted into the

On May 2 he issued a proclamation offering large rewards for the apprehension of Jeff Davis and certain other leading rebels. On May 9 he recognized by proclamation the

Pierpont government of Virginia.
On May 29 he proclaimed William W. Holden Provisional Governor of North Carolina, following this action up by six different proclama-tions between June 13 and July 13, by which provisional governments were set up in Mississippi, Georgia, Texas, Alabama, South Carolina,

and Florids.

Meanwhile he had become possessed of the knowledge that the Resellion had been brought to a successful issue, and so, Ou April 29, 1865, by proclamation he removed many of the restrictions which had been placed

on commerce in the Southern States. On May 22 he declared all the ports of the country reopened to trade, excepting those of

On May 29 he issued a proclamation, granting ampesty to all who bad participated in the Rebellion, with the exception of such as were

embraced in fourteen specified classes.
On June 23 he removed the blockade from all the ports in the country, including those of

On August 29 he proclaimed the removal of all restrictions upon commerce in the Southern States after the 1st of September following. On October 12 he relieved the State of Ken-

tucky from the operation of martial law. December 1 he restored the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, except in the inte insurrectionary States, Kentucky, the District

of Columbia, and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona During all this time the late leaders of the Rebellion, under his superintendence and en-couragement, had been diligently at work

building up State governments after their own fashion, by entirely ignoring the loyal element of the Southern population, and with the chief view of restoring themselves to the positions of power and influence, at home and in the na-tional conneils, which they had forfeited by en-

gaging in rebelitor. Tors task accomplished, On December 18, 1865, he sent a message to Congress announcing that North Carolina, South Carolina Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee had at been thoroughly reconstructed, the most of

them according to "my policy. Congress, however, was not satisfied with the leading points in this "policy," and indicated without delay its determination to establish and maintain one of its own, in accordance with the principles for which the war for the Union had been waged. Andrew Johnson thereupon joined issue with them by going into the veto business on a wholes de scale.

On February 19, 1866, he vetoed the bill extending indefinitely the time for the operation of the Freedmen's Bureau, and as the Senato was not endowed with the gift of prophecy, that

body sustained his objections to the bill.
On February 22 he pronounced a disjointed address in Washington, isomenting the caposition of Congress to his "policy" for restoring "the glorious Union;" discoursing upon the beauties of the Coustitution; demanding to know "Wno has suffered more than I have?" and denouncing Stevens, Summer, and their followers in the national legislature as equally inimi to the Union with Davis, Toombs, and

On March 27 be burled another veto at Con gress, with special reference to the Civil Rights

On April 2 he proclaimed the insurrection at an and in all the States excepting Texas.

On July 16 he indulged in another veto, aimed at the bill ex ending the Freedman's Bureau for

two years. On August 14 the great "arm-in-arm" Convent'on met in the Philadelphia Wig sam, endorsed the Johnson "policy," and was rewarded on the speech, in which the "humble

individuale said; -"We have seen hanging upon the verge of the Government, as it were, a body called, or which graumes to be, the Congress of the United States, while in fact it is a Congress of only a

On August 20 he again proclaimed the insurrection at an end, and civil authority restored throughout the Union.

Then he started on the famous "swing around Then he started on the famous "swing around the circle," taking Palladelphia (August 27), New York (August 29), Cleveland (September 3), Chicago (September 6), and St. Louis (September 8), in the route, at each of these places, and at all the intermediate points, making inflammatory speeches against Congress, and at Cleveland, more especially, engaging in a disappoint bandance of coulbels with a disorderly raceful bandjing of epithels with a disorderly

On January 5, 1867, he vetoed the District of Columbia Suffrage bill.

On January 7, Hon James M. Ashley of Onio, in the House of Representatives, offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if there was not cause for the impact. inquire if there was not cause for the impeachment of the President, which resolution the

House adopted by a vote of 107 to 39.
On January 9 Andrew Johnson sent to the Senate a long string of Rebels to whom he had special pardons, and both before and after that date he persisted in pardoning, not only every Rebel who asked it, but the most otorious counterfeiters and defrauders of the revenue, as fast as the courts have been able to

convict and sentence them.
On January 20 he vetoed the bill admitting Nebraska to the Union, because Congress had inserted a provision guaranteeing impartial suffrage in the new State.

On March 2 he vetoed both the Reconstruc-tion and Tenure of Office bills, and protested against the bill which required all the orders issued to the army to pass through the office of the General in Chief,

On March 23 he vetoed the Supplementary Reconstruction bill. On July 19 he vetoed the explanatory Reconstruction bill, and a few days afterwards a bill making a large appropriation for carrying out the reconstruction policy of Congress.

On August 5 he sent to Secretary Stanton a note, as follows:—
"Public considerations of a high character

constrain me to say that your resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted." On the same day he received from Secretary Stanton a response stating that "public con-siderations of a high character" constrained

him to remain in office until the meeting of On August 12 he suspended Secretary Stanton, and made General Grant Secretary of War ad

On August 26 he relieved Generals Sheridau and Sickles of their commands in the Fifth and Second military districts because of their faithul execution of the laws of Congress, On September 3 he again proclaimed the supremacy of the civil law throughout the

South, and warned everybody against obstruct-On September 8 he issued a proclamation exending amnesty and pardon to a large number

of Rebels who had been excepted in the proclamation of May 29, 1865. On November 25 the reports of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives on Ashley's impeachment resolution sented, and it was found that the House then stood 57 to 108 on the impeachment question.

On November 29 he appointed to the com-mand of the Louisiana district General Winfield S. Hancock whom he afterwards eulogized as "the Second Washington," in return for his devotion to the civil law and its supremacy over the military.
On December 28 he relieved Generals Pope

and Ord of their commands in the Third and Fourth Military districts, because of their zeal in carrying out the reconstruction policy of On January 13, 1868, the Ecuate re'used to sustain the suspension of Secretary Stanton, by

a strict party vote of 35 to 6.
On January 14, General Grant turned over the War Department to Secretary Stanton, and then ensued a long dispute been the former and the President, as to the allegation by Mr. Johnson that General Grant had promised to notity

in before taking any such action. On February 21 Andrew Johnson notified the Senate that he had finally removed Secretary stanton and designated Lorenzo Thomas, the Adjutant General of the army, to act as Secretary of War ad interior; the Senate on the same day passing, by a vote of 28 to 6, a resolution laws of the United States, the President had no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties

of that office ad interim On February 24 the House, on a report presolved, by a vote of 128 to 47, to impeach An-

drew Johnson of high crimes and misde-On the same day a committee of seven was appointed by the House to prepare and present

rticles of impeachment. On February 25 Thaddeus Stevens and John Bingham appeared, by order of the House, at the bar of the Senate, and made a formal im-peachment of the President. On March 2 and 3 the House agreed to the

erticles of impeachment. On March 4 the articles were read to the Senate by the managers.
On March 5 Chief Justice Chase organized the

High Court of Impeachment by taking the oath On March 13 the President's counsel entered

an appearance. On March 25 Andrew Johnson vetoed the bill amending the Judiciary act, by which the Supreme Court was prevented from moddling with political questions.

On March 30 the great impeachment trial ommenced On April 9 the President's counsel opened the

On April 22 the argument was commenced. On April 23 the President nominated to the cenate General John M. Schofield as Secretary

On May 16 the Senate declared Andrew Johnson not guilty on the eleventh article, by a vote of 35 to 19-one more vote being required to convict—the seven Republican Senators following voting, with the twelve Democratic Senators "not guilty:"-Fessenden of Maine, Fowler of Tennessee, Grimes of Iows, Henderson of Missour!, Hoss of Kausas, Trumbuli of Itimois, and Van Wickle of West Virginia.

On May 26 the Senate voted on the second and third articles with the same result, and then adjourned sine die as a High Court of Impeach-

On the same day Secretary Stanron notified the President that he had reconquished charge of the War Department.

On May 29 the Senate confirmed General Schofield as Secretary of War. On June 26 Andrew Jehnson resumed the veto rusiness, disapproving of the bill for the restoration of Argansus to representation in

On June 24 he received from Congress a bill xtenoing the Freedmen's Bureau to July 16, 869, which became a law without his signature.
On June 25 he veloed the so-called "Omnibus by which several of the Southern States

were restored to representation in Congress, On June 30 he relieved General McDowell rom command in the Fourth Military district. on July 4 ne celebrated Independence Day by uing an amnesty proclamation for the benefit t all Rebels who were not at that time under escatment or indictment,

On July Is he again displayed his passion for inkering the Constitution by recommending he election of President and Vice-President by people, for terms of six years, without hat United States Senators be chosen by the copie of the States, and that the tenure of Judges I the Surreme Court be limited to twelve years. On July 26 he vetoed the bill which prohibited the counting of the electoral votes of such as might be without representation in

On July 25 he vetoed another bill concerning the Freedmen's Bureau, On September 15 hs installed General Rous-

eau is command of the Louisiana district. On December 9 he sent his last annual mes sage to Congress, still persisting in a wholesale abuse of that body and its reconstruction policy, and accorating a fawtastic way of repudiating the hatlooal deby.

On December 25 he celebrated Christmas Day by leaving another pronunciamento, in which

pretend to be for the Union, when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion and make a disruption of the States inevitable."

The proclaimed and declared, "unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection. pardon and amuesty for the offense of treason a sainst the United States, or of adhering to their exemies during the late civil war, with the rectoration of all rights, privileges, and immunities under the Constitution, and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof." On February 11, 1869, he signed the pardon of the notorious Dr. Mudd, one of the assassi-

On February 13 he indulged in a parting veto, disapproving of a bid concerning the on ored schools of the District of Columbia.

On the 4th of March he will retire from the office of President, and at once enter upon a Having reached the bottom of the ladder, and beholding the yawning abyss of oblivion ready to engulf him, he is determined to start again on an upward career, de-pite the ill repute in which he is held by the people of the United almost without distinction of party,

color, or locality. General Ulysses S. Grant, the New Pre-

sident. The biography of General Grant, the President elect, has been "done" so often and so exten-sively of late, that it is not worth while to enter upon it again, even in this connection, except in the merest outline. He was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio, April 27, 1822. He received an ordinary common school educa-tion, and manifesting a strong inclination for military life, he received an appointment to West Point through the influence of Hon. Thomas L. Homer, of Ohio, and was admitted to that institution July 1, 1839. He graduated number twenty-one in a class of thirty-nine, on the 30th of June, 1843, and was soon after breveted second lieutenant. During the war with Mexico he participated in the principal battles and sieges under Scott and Taylor, and for meritorious services was breveted captain, In 1853 he resigned his commission, and joine l his wife in St. Louis, where he resided for six years. In 1859 he removed to Galena, Ill., and intered his father's leather and saddlery store.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion Grant tganized a company and reported at Spring field, where he was soon a'rer sonointed Adia tant General, and mustering officer of the Illi nois troops. In June, 1861, he was appointed by Governor Yates Colonel of the 21st Illinois Regiment, and shortly after he was promoted to a brigadier generalship, and assigned by Gene-ral Halleck to the command of the Cairo district. In February, 1862, he captured Fort Donelson, for which service ne was created a major gene ral of volunteers. His sub-equent career is well known, and it covers the battles of Corinth, Shiloh, luka, the siege of Vick-burg, his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General, with supreme command of the forces of the United States, the battles of the Wilderness, the pro-longed stege of Richmond, the surrender of Lee, and his promotion to the rank of General.

General Grant was nominated for the Presilency by the Republican party on the 21st of May, 1868, and on the 3d of November he was hosen by a majority of the American people for chief magistrate. On the 4th of March next he will assume the duties of his new office, Schuyler Colfax, the New Vice-Pre-sident,

was born in New York city, March 23, 1823. so that he is about a year older than General Grant. Like Grant he m-rely had the advan ages of a common school education, and being obliged to depet d tolery upon his own industry a living, be was placed in a mercantile establishment in New York, remaining there for three years.

In 1836, when only thirteen years, old he ren oved to Ind and for the purpose of making his fortune, in 1844 he commenced the publication of the South Bend Register, a weekly ournal, which be edited with much ability. The Reaster advocated Wats principles and brought Mr. Coltax into notice as a young man of talent and energy. In 1818 he was a delegate to the National Whig Convention, and acted as its secretary. In 1850 he became a member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention, and in 1852 he was again appointed to the National Whie Convention which nominated General Scott. When the Whig party broke up Mr. Cottax identified himself with the Republicans, and in 1854 he was elected a Representative in Congress from the Ninth district of Indiana. Mr. Colfax has retained his seat ever mee, and has been known as a clear-headed and practical statesman and indefatigable worker. In the fall of 1863 he was elected Speaker of the Thirty-eighth Congress, and in December, 1865, and again in 1867, he was re-elected to the same position. In May, 1868, he was chosen as the candidate of the Republican party for the office of the Vice-President, and on the 3d of November the nomination was confirmed by the people. Mr. Coltax has won the esteem of all parties by his dignity and impartiality as presiding officer of the House, and there is no doubt that he will give equal satisfaction in the Senate.

THE CABINET.

The Counsellors of Andrew Johnson. When Andrew Johnson was made President by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, he accepted the members of the Cabinet of the as his constitutional advisers, and material change was made by him until he became embroiled in the dispute with Stanton. With the exception of the Secretary of War, all of Mr. Lincoln's ministers willingly submitted the Johnsonizing process, and remained faith iul exponents and advocates of "my policy" a long as there was any possible chance for it necess. Mr. Seward, who became Secretary of State on the accession of President Lincoln. has contrived to retain the confidence of Presi dent Johnson throughout his term of office, Mr. Welles, has been equally successful. McCullocn, who was made Secretary of the Trea-ury immediately after Mr. Lincoln's second nauguration, has held on to the position firmly, lthough the political atmosphere has fre uently been burdened with rumors of his im-

ending resignation. Mr. Stanton, whom Andrew Johnson found at the head of the War Department, remained there undisturbed until the 5th of August, 1867 when the President requested him to resign though for mouths previous to that date there and been so much all feeling between the two that the Secretary had had no personal intercourse with the President. On the 12th of the ame month he was formally suspended, General Grant setting as Secretary of War ad interior rom that date until January 14, 1868, when, the Senate having refused to assent to Mr. Stan on' suspension, he again turned over the office to his predeces or. On the 21st of February, 1868, the President precipitated the impeac nment movement by an attemor to remove Stanton, appointing General Lorenzo Thomas to the position of ad merim Secretary. Mr. Stanton, however, continued to 'sitck' until the close of the impeachment trial tetring from the office May 26, 1868. Meantime Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, was nominated to the Senate for the position on February 24 but no action being taken upon the nomination, the President, or April 23, sent in the name of General John M. Schodeld as Secretary of War. After Mr. Stanton had formally witherawn from the office, the Senate, on May 29, confirmed central Schodeld, who entered the office June 1, and has since

remained at the head of the debarrment. Hon. John P. Usher, of Indiana, having retired from Mr. Lincoln's Capinet as Secretary of the Interior, just previous to his second inauguration, Hoc. James Harlan, of Iowa, was tendered the positioe, but waived his right when Mr. Johnson came into power. The latter, however, still insisted upon his entering the Cabinet, which he did May 15, 1865, retaining he position until July, 1866, when he resigned to reenter the Senate. On September 1 follow-

or the Interior Office, and there remains. Ex-Governor William Dennison, of Ohio who had been appointed by Mr. Lincoln Postmaster-General in October, 1864, retained the position until July, 1866, when he was succeeded by Mr. Randall, the present incumbent. Hon, James Speed, of Kentucky, whom Mr.

Lincoln appointed Attorney-General in Decem-ber, 1864, remained such until he was succeeded in July, 1806, by Henry S. Stanbery, of Kentucky. In February, 1808, Mr. Stanbery resigned, to take part as one of the President's coupsel in the impeachment trial, the Illustrious

Binckley acting as Attorney-General meanwhite, as he had frequently done before, in consequence of Mr. Stanbery's ill-health. At the close of the trial the President again sent the name of Mr. Stanbery to the Senate, but the pomination was rejected by that body. Hon. William M. Evarts of New York was then now william M. Evarts of New York was then now installed to the position and configurable to the command of the militia of Missouri, authorized to be raised for service during the war.

minated to the position, and confirmed by the Senate July 15, 1868.
In this way the Cabinet of Andrew Johnson came, soon after the termination of the impeach-ment trial, and until the close of his administration, to stand as follows:-

Secretary of State-William H. Seward, of New York. cretary of the Treasury-Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of Indiana.

Secretary of War-John M. Schofield, of New York. Secretary of the Navy-Gideon Welles, of Connecticut. Secretary of the Interior-Orville H. Brown-

Attorney General-William M. Evaris, of New Postmaster General-Alexander W. Randali, Wisconsin.

ing, of Illinois.

William H. Seward, the Secretary of Sinte during the two administrations of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, has held that office during a longer period than any other incumbent excepting James Madison, from 1817 to 1809, and John Quincy Adams, from 1817 to 1825, each of whom held it for the same length of time. He was born in Florida, Orange county, Union College, Schenectady, where he graduated in 1820. After leaving college, he entered on the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. In the following year he removed to Auburu, New York, where he has since resided, and speedily made his mark as a rising man in his profession. In 1830 he was elected to the State Senate for four years, and in 1834 he was nominated on the Whig ticket for Governor, but was defeated. He was again nomina'ed for the same office in 1838, and being elected he entered upon the discharge of his duties in 1839. During his administration he devoted himself with energy to the prosecution of internal improvements, and to reforming the public school system of the State. Mr. Seware held the office of Governor for four years, and on the expiration of his second term he decline a re-election, and returned to the practice of his profession. In March, 1819, he was chosen United States Senator, and held the position

Lincoln, in March, 1861. During his Senatorial career Mr. Seward became the acknowledged leader of the new Republican party, and for many years he was the foremost man in its ranks. On the 25th of October, 1858, at Bochester, New York, he delivered a speech in which he laid down so clearly the principles involved in the "irrepressible conflict" between freedom stavery, that it became the key-note to that conflict until the war of words was ended by an appeal to the sword. When the National Republican Convention assembled at Chicago, in May, 1860, he was regarded as the most formidable candidate for the non-nation. On the first ballot he received 1731 votes, Mr. Lincoln receiving but 102, the whole number being 465, and 233 necessary to a choice. On the second ballot the vote slood, for Seward 1844, and for Lincoln 181; on the third ballot, for Seward 180 and for Lincoln 2311, within 21 votes of the number required. Before the result of the third ballot was announced four votes were changed from Salmon P. Chase to Mr. Lincotn and Mr. Seward's dream of the Presidency was torever blighted. With commendable good grace he acquiesced in the result, and, in common with his most ardent admirers, threw

untit be was invited to enter the Cabinet of Mr.

his influence in favor of his successful rival. As he had been the most formidable antago aist of Mr. Lincoln in the convention, when the latter came to the selection of a Cabinet. be composed principally of his rivals, the first position in it was tendered to Mr. Seward and unbestatingly accepted by him. For the Foreign Minister during such a crisis as followed, he was emmently qualified. His course, taken as a whole, was unquestionably the safest for the country, despite its occasional vaciliation and lack of firmness. An issue greater than the upholding of our dignity abroad was at sirke, and a stout defiance of the whole world might have precipitated the calamity foreign war, which threatened the nation from the inauguration of the Rebellion to its close.

Just previous to the assassination of Mr Lincoln, Secretary Seward had sustained severe injuries by being thrown from his carriage. While still confined to his bed, he was, on the atal evening of April 14, 1865, brutally assailed by Payne, one of the conspirators, and so dangerously wounded that for a long time his life was despaired of. On his recovery, continued at the head of President Johnson's abinet, and became an earnest supporter of his policy concerning the restoration of the Southern States, thereby alienating the greater portion of his former supporters. When the contest of 1868 was at hand, however, in a speech delivered at Auburn, New York, a tew days previous to the election, he clearly signified his intention to support Grant and Coltax as 'the candidates of authority." The leading features of his foreign diplomacy during Presi dent Johnson's administration have been the agitation of the Alabama claims question with freat Britain, the driving of the French out of Mexico, the negotiation of naturalization treaties with the leading powers of Europe, and the

purchase of Alaska from Russia. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Trea-

sury, is of Scotch descent, his grandfather. Adam McCulloch, having emigrated from Dornoch, Scotland, about the year 1765, and settled in Arundel, now Kennebunk Port, Maine, was born about the year 1810, and soon after his father, who had been one of the largest shipowners of New England, sustained serious losses by the war with Great Britain. This interfered with the thoroughness of his education, which was such as could be obtained at an Academy, with one year at Bowdoin College. At the age of seventeen he commenced teaching chool, and continued at it until 1829. He then studied law, completing his studies in Boston, to which place he removed in 1832. In June, 1833, he settled in Fort Wayne, Indiana, in the practice of his profession; but in the fall of 1835 he was invited to assume the 1835 he was invited to assume the management of a branch of the State Bank of Indiana. Elected a director of the State Bank in 1836, he continued in that postion and as cashier and manager of the Wayne branch, until the expiration of the charter in 1857, achieving a marked success as a financier. In 1856 he was unanimously elected President of a new banking concern, with an authorized capital of \$6,000,000, and twenty branches, known as the Bank of the State of indiana. In this capacity he gained a still higher reputation in financial circles, and in April, 1865, Secretary Chase tendered him position of Comptroller of the Currency, under be National Banking law. When William P. Fersenden redired from the Secretaryship of the Treasury in March, 1865, the legislatures of Indiana, Illinois, and other Western States, seconded by the press of this section, demanded his transfer from the head of the bureau to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, to which President Lincoln appointed him and in which he has since been continued by President

John M. Schofield, the Secretary of War, was born in Chautanqua county, New York, September 29, 1831. At the age of twelve years he removed with his father's family to Himois, and from that State he was entered as a cade at the Military Academy at West Point, where he was graduated in 1853, receiving at that time a brevet as second lieutenant in the second regiment of artillery. He was stationed for two years at Fort Moultrie, S. C. and subsequently at Fort Cassin, Florida. Alterwards he was ordered to West Point as instructor in Natural Philosophy, and filled that position for five years. He was in 1860 granted leave of absence to occupy the chair of Natural Philosophy in Washington University, St. Louis, and was so engaged when the late war broke out. By an order from the War Department he was detailed to muster into service the Missouri troops, and was appointed major in the 1st Missouri In-

He was commissioned a Brigadier General of Volunteers November 21, 1861, and assigned to When General Halleck went to Pittsburg Landing, about four fifths of the State was placed under command of General Schofield, and on June 1, 1862, the district of Missouri, comprising the entire State, was assigned to him. In October he received command of the army of the frontier, driving the troops of the organized forces of the Rebels back to the valley of the Arkansas, defeating Hindman, October 22, at Maysville, near Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and pur-suing him beyond the Boston Mountains. In November, 1862, he was commissioned a Major-General of Volunteers, and in 1864 a Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, and in 1865 a Brevet Major General, and subsequently was elevated to the full rank. After the close of war Major General Schotleld was sent to the Southern States, on a tour of inquiry, to ascertain the condition of things after there. a short returned to Washington and reported the result of his examination. When the Southern States were, in May, 1867, divided into the five military districts, under the Reconstruction act General Schodeld was appointed to the command of the First District, comprising the State of Virginia, which position he retained until he assumed the duties of the War Office on June 1. 1868, having been nominated Secretary of War on April 23, during the progress of the Impeachment trial, and confirmed as such by the Senate on May 29 following.

Gideon Welles, the Secretary of the Navy, during the administrations of President Lancoln and Johnson, was born in Glastonbury, Hartcounty, Connecticut, July 1, 1802. Mr. Welles was educated at the Episcopal Academy in Chester and at Norwich University. studied law, and in 1826 became one of the editors and proprietors of the Hartford Times. This paper he continued to edit until the close of President Jackson's administration. In 1827 he was elected to the Legislature, and was repeatedly re elected until 1835, when he was appointed Compireder of the public accounts. ubsequently he was Postmaster at Hartford Comptroller of er the change in the Constitution making the office elective, and in 1846 he was appointed to the office of chief of one of the naval bureaus by President Polk. This position he retained until the summer of 1849. After the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which was followed by the difficulties in Kansas, Mr. Welles affiliated with the newly-organized Republican party, and was its candidate for Governor in 1856. He was appointed by the Philalelphia Convention, in 1856, a member of the Republican National Committee, and was one of its executive members until after the election of Mr. Lincoln. He was also chairman of the Connecticut delegation to the Chicago Con-

vention. When Mr. Lincoln took the Presidential chair in March, 1861, Mr. Weiles was invited to seat in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy. This office he has held since then, in spite great opposition and severe criticisms on his management of the adars of the Navy during and since the war. During the war Mr. Welles was the most unpopular of the Cabinet officers, and the gallant performances of the Navy were not sufficient to bring him into favor or to relieve him of the charge of incompetency. It was said that the Navy did great thougs in

when Andrew Johnson was called to the Presidential chair after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Welles continued to occupy als seat in the Cabinet, and when the quarrel between the President and Congress took place he sided with the former, and has since continued to be one of the most devoted supporters of the Johnsonian policy.

Orville II. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, was born in Harri-on county, Kentucky. He received an ordinary English education, and at an early age he removed to Buckner county, where he went through a classical course at Augusta College while performing the duties of a clerk in the office of the County and Circuit Court. He afterwards studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1831 he removed to Quincy, Illinois, where he has since resided. He served through the Black Hawk War, and in 1836 he was elected to the Illinois Legislature as Senator. In 1840 he was elected to the lower house, and served a term of two years there. At the Bloomingdale Convention he cooperated with Abraham Lincoln in organizing the Republican party of Illinois. was a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln, and during the war he was an ardent supporter of the Go ment. In 1861 he was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States caused by the death of Stephen A. Douglas. On the 1st of September, 1866, he was appointed Secretary of the Interior by President Johnson,

on the retirement of Hon. James Harlan: and

ie has supported Mr. Johnson in his apostacy

to the principles on which he was elected. Wm. M. Evarts, the Attorney-General, is a native of Boston. Massachusetts, where he was born in 1818. After a thorough preparatory education, he entered Yale College, from which he graduated, with high honors, in 1837. years were then devoted by him to the study of the law at the Law School of Harvard Univer-sity. He at once settled in New York city and commenced the practice of the law there, soon attaining a high standing in the profession. On the 19th of April, 1849, he was appointed De United States District Attorney for the New York city district, holding the office precisely four years to a day. In April, 1851, while acting as District Attorney, during the sickness of the regular incumbent, he signalized himself by his able prosecution of the persons engaged in the Cubau fillbustering scheme known as "the Cleopatra Expedition." In 1853 he resumed the private practice of his profession, and continued in it until his entry into the Cabinet, achieving s position which was scarcely second to that of any other lawyer in the United States. In 1853 he again gained considerable reputation by his conduct of the celebrated Lemmon slave case, as counsel for the State of New York, Having been selected by President Johnson as one of his counsel in the great impeachment trial, Mr. Evarts brought to bear upon the case all his energy, learning, and eloquence, and at once assumed the position of leader of the defense. At the close of the trial he was rewarded by Mr. Johnson with the position of Attorney-General, and was contirmed by the Senate as such on the 15th of July, 1858. Al-though he has never held any public offices of importance except the two above mentioned, he has frequently taken an active part in poli ties. He was a prominent member of the National Republican Convention of 1860, in which he exerted himself to the utmost, as chairman of the New York delegation, to secure the nomination of Mr. seward; and when Mr. Lincoln received the votes of a majority of the convention, it was he who moved that the nomination be made unanimous. same time he was a prominent candidate for the United States Senate, for the term from 1861 to 1867, but was defeated by Hon. Ira Harrs, the compromise candidate between the Seward and Greeley factions of the Republican party of New York. Alexander W. Randall, the Postmaster-

General. is a native of New York State, but has been a resident of Wisconsin since about the year 1840. In early life he was an ardent Democrat, and when John Tyler succeeded to the Presidency in 1844, Mr. Randall, then a promissucceeded to the ing lawyer in Waukesba, where he practised the profession many years, was appointed postmaster of that town. Having acted with the Democratic party up to 1848, his free soil tendencies led him then to espouse the cause of Van Buren, instead of Cass: but in 1852 he again adhered to the regular nominees, and advocated the election of Pierce and King. In 1854 he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature, as an independent Democrat, but acted with the Republicans in that body. In 1855 he became thoroughly identified with the Repubhean party and was placed on its State ticket as the candidate for the Attorney-t-eneralship, but the whole ticket, excepting fantry. His rank in the regular army was then the Governor, was defeated. In 1856 he was ap-first lieutenant, and in May, 1861, he was an ported by Governor Bashford to fill a vacancy political captain. After the battle of Boonsvil'e | upon the bench of the Second Judicial Circuit

of the State. In 1857 he became the Republican cancidate for Governor, and was elected, being re-elected in 1859. When the war broke out but eight months of his second term as Governor remained, and at its close he was appointed by President Lincoln Minister to Rome. A ter remaining abroad for a year he resigned, and on returning to the United States was speciated to the position of First Assistant Postmaster-General. From this polition he was elevated by President Johnson to a seat in the Cabinet as Postmaster-General on the resignation of ar Governor William Denvison, of Onlo, July 11, 1866. The new Postmaster-General, with the submit to the Johnsonizing process, and he has policy" in the expiring Cabinet.

President Grant's Cabinet presents a frustial theme for speculation, but one qui'e as fruitless as it is fruitful. By his re-conse to the Congressional committee which officially informed him of his election on the 13th inst., he showed his determination to m unta n. until his induction into office, his reticance upon the subject, although Wendell Philips regards silence under such circumstances as flat disloyalty, and the great throng of Cabinet-makers consider it an obstinate interierence with their schemes. Not with standing the silence f General Graut, however, there are a few indications of his course the salety of putting faith in which cannot be questioned. It Mr. Seward is not re sined as Secretary of State, and neither John Lothrop Moticy, nor Charles Francis Adams, nor Edwin M. Stanton, nor Wenderl Phillips, nor Frederick Douglass, is tendered the position, the Cabinet-makers are assured that somebody else will be invited to accept the office. And a similar assertion can be safely ventured in connection with the head of each of the other departments.

General Grant has likewise emphatically de-

clared that he will not even inform his future counsellors of their good fortune more than two or three days before he sends in their names to the Senate. This course on his part is not without precedent. When Mr. Lincoln left his home at Springfield, Illinois, on February 11, 1861, for Washington, it was generally under-stood that he would select his Cabinet principally from among his rivals for the Presidential nomination. Yet the only thing that was then definitely known to the public was the selection of Mr. Seward as head of the State Department, although it is said that, before starting from Springfield, Gideon Welles had been definitely assigned to the Navy Department, and Edward Bates to the Attorney-Generalship. General Cameron had, at first, been thought of for the Treasury, but not until about the 1st of March was he finally turned over to the War Office and the other positions provided for. The Washington National Intelligencer, on February 26, 1857, announced the probable Cabinet of Mr. Buchauan, and but slight changes were subsequently made in the programme then announced. On the 17th of February, 1853, the probable Cabinet of Franklin Pierce was semiflicially announced, but the list was a very weak one, and was completely upset by inaugu ration day. As early as February 17, 1849, it was announced that John J. Crittenden of Kentucky had declined to enter General Faylor's through fear that Henry Clay would make this a pretext for embarassing the administration. It was not, however, until March 3 of this year that the probable composition of Taylor's Cabinet was aunounced, and even then the programme was found an impracticable one. President Polk arrived in Washington Feb. 13, 1845, but did not decide upon his Cabi net until after March 1. In General Harrison's case, however, the National Intelligencer on February 13, 1841, four days after Harrison's arrival in Washington, announced semi-officially the future Cabinet, and no change whatever was subsequently made in the list then promulested. That Martin Van Buren would go into General Jackson's Cabinet was generally understood long before the 4th of March, 1829, but no authoritative announcement of the remaining Cabinet officers was made until February 27. The list published on that day by the National Intelligencer was changed in only one particular, that of the Postmaster-Generalship. Martin Van Buren accepted Jackson's Cabinet in 1837, as he found it, making but one change for several months after his accession. With these facts before the public, it will be seen that General Grant's course in regard to his Cabinet appointments is not so extraordinary as is generally supposed.

THE SENATE

The Senate of the Forty-First Congress. The following is the roster of the Senate of the Forty-first Congress, with the dates at which the term of each member will expire. Republicans are printed in Roman, Democrats in Ilatics, new members designated by an asterisk (*), and members not yet admitted to their seats by a dagger (†):-Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, President; George

C. Gorbam of California, Secretary. Willard Warner.....1871 Daniel S Norton.....1871 Geo. E. Spencer.....1873 Alex. Ramsey.......1875
ARKANSAS. MISSOURI.
Alex. McDonald....1871 Charles D. Drake...1873

GEORGIA. ...1871 Roscoe Conkiling... Joshua Hill. 1878 Reuben E. Fenton 1875 11.Linois. North Carolina. Richard Yates.......1871 Joseph C. Abbott...1871 Lyman Trumbuit...1873 John Pool...........1873

Oliver P. Morton 1873 John Sherman 1873 Daniel D. Pratt 1875 Allen G. Thurman 1875 James W. Grimes 1871 George H. Williams 1871 James Harian. ...1873 Henry W PENNSYLVANIA. ...1871 Simon Cameron......1878 Edmund G. Ross.. S. C. Pomeroy. 1873
S. C. Pomeroy. 1873
S. C. Pomeroy. 1873
John Scott. 1875
RENTUCKY. RHODE ISLAND.

Thos. C. McCreero. 1871
Garrett Davis. 1873
Garrett Davis. 1873
John S. Harris. 1871
William Sprague. 1873
South Carolina. 1871
Wm. Pitt Kellogs 1873
MAINE.
W. Pitt Fessend u. 1871
Hannibal Ham 115. 1875
MARYLAND. VERMONT.

1878 Justin S Morrill.... 1873 1875 Geo. F. Edmunds... 1875 MARYLAND. WEST VIRGINIA. MASSACHUSETTS 1871 Waltman T. Willey, 1871 1875 Arthur I. Boreman, 1875 Henry Wilson... Charles Sumner.

Jacob M, Howe d 1871 Timothy O. Howe... 1873 Zach. Chandler 1875 Matt, H. Carpenter. 1875 The Georgia Senators not having been admitted to their seats, the recapitulation, excluding them and compared with the Senate of the Fortieth Congress, shows the following result :-41st Congress, 40th Congress. Republicans

Democrats

Hep, majority . . 46 The Changes in the Senate. The changes which will take place in the senate on the 4th of March are as follows: Eugene Cassetty, of California, Democrat, in dace of John Corness, Republican. William A. Buckingham, of Connecticut, Reoublican, in place of James Dixon, elected as a Republican, but snosequently Johnsonized. Thomas F. Bayard, or Delaware, Democrat, m

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place of his father, James A. Bayard, Democrat. Abijah Gilbert, of Florida, Republican, in place of Adonijan S. Weten, Republican, Daniel D. Pratt. of Indiana, Republic lace of Thomas A. Hendricks, Democrat. Republican, in Hannibal Hamin, of Maine, Republican, in lace of Lot M. Morrill, Republican. Wildam T. Hamilton, of Maryland, Democrat, in place of Will am P. Whyte, Democrat. Carl Schurz, of Misscuri, Republican, in place

of John B. Henderson, anti-impeachment Republican. John P. Stockton, of New Jersey, Democrat, in place of Frederick T. Fredinghuysen, Repub-

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