

PETER C. HUBER & JOHN B. OLIVER

TO ADVERTISERS. THE "LEHIGH REGISTER" HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION BY SEVERAL HUNDRED THAN ANY OTHER ENGLISH PAPER IN THE COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENT: ABRAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: HANNIBAL HAMLIN, OF MAINE.

FOR GOVERNOR: Col. Andrew G. Curtin, OF CENTRE COUNTY.

The Baltimore Conventions.

We give a short account, in another column, of the proceedings of the two Democratic Conventions, which met at Baltimore last week. Want of space prevents us, this week, from referring to the proceedings of the Conventions or their candidates. The disputes between the two branches of a divided Democracy are family quarrels to be settled by themselves, and with which we have neither right nor inclination to interfere. We present the proceedings more particularly for the purpose of showing how each candidate was nominated. Douglas was nominated by a Convention, representing a less number of electoral votes than were represented in the Chicago Convention. The same may be said of Breckenridge. Douglas was mainly nominated by the votes of Northern delegates, as was Breckenridge by Southern delegates. Each, so far as the mere form of nomination is concerned, was sectional, willisuch was nominated in a sectional spirit. Henceforth the cry against the sectionalism of the Republican Party is an empty one, and can have neither force nor effect in view of the position of its Democratic Party, which has been laid in its boasts of its Nationality. One wing of the Democracy must inevitably defeat the other. The triumph of the Republican Party is no longer a question of doubt, and the only question with the Democrats is, whether they will be, which shall come strongest out of the conflict, after Lincoln's election. Two electoral tickets for Douglas and Breckenridge insure the triumph of Lincoln in every Free State and renders quite probable a triumph in the States of Delaware and Missouri. Let the Republicans gather hope and encouragement from the acts of the past week and buckle on their armor for a decisive victory.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL VOTED.—On Saturday last, President Buchanan sent a message to the Senate vetoing the Homestead bill, which passed the Senate and the House. Two votes were wanting in the Senate to pass the bill over the President's veto by a two-thirds vote. Had the bill reached the House a two-thirds vote in its favor was in readiness. The President assigned as a reason for his veto the constitutional objection, that the Government had no right to give away the public lands. Does not the venerable old gentleman know, that the bill provides a price in certain cases of sixty-two cents per acre, and in others of twenty-five cents? The bill only reduces the price for actual settlers. They also assigned as an objection, that the bill, in reducing the price of the public lands, would operate to the prejudice of the soldiers, who had received land from the Government. Does not the President know again, that, as a general rule, the land-warrants of the old soldiers have passed into the hands of speculators? The homestead measure will be an important element in the political issues of the coming fall election, and the triumph of the Republican Party is the safest guaranty of the success of the Homestead principle.

THE TARIFF.—Will the voters of Pennsylvania bear in mind that after a Republican Committee of Ways and Means had reported a tariff bill, and a Republican House of Representatives had passed the measure, which was approved by the people of Pennsylvania, a Democratic Senate decided to postpone the consideration of the question until December next. All Republican votes were found in the negative, aided by two Democratic votes. General Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was present, asking that for his sake and the cause of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania the bill might be passed. Democratic Senators were inexorable. The bill must be killed, and so it was decided to postpone the consideration of the bill.—Which is the Tariff Party, the Republican or the Democratic Party? The acts of both parties in Congress speak for themselves, and any one, who has any understanding, cannot help but perceive. On which party rests the responsibility of the defeat of the tariff? On the Democratic Party. Will not the honest voters of the State hold them responsible in October and November next?

HOW THE ENGLISH BILL WAS PASSED.—We transfer to our columns a portion of the testimony taken before the Covode Investigating Committee, showing how the Administration, after being defeated in forcing the bill through Congress, admitted Kansas, under the Lecompton constitution, undertook to force through Congress the English bill. Wendell was printer of the President and of the Senate, and from his exorbitant profits was required to expend immense sums in bribing Administration measures through Congress. We shall hereafter publish Wendell's own testimony, in which he admits having disbursed \$30,000 or \$40,000 for this purpose. Let the testimony be read, and let the corruptions of the present Administration be fully understood.

FOSTER'S INFLUENCE.—General Foster went to Washington for the purpose of influencing Democratic Senators to support Morrill's Tariff bill and to effect its speedy passage. It was moved that the consideration of the question be postponed until December next. But two Democratic Senators voted with the Republicans against the postponement, Senator Bigler of Pennsylvania and Senator Latham of California. Such was the extent of General Foster's influence.

FITZPATRICK DECLINES.—Senator Fitzpatrick, the candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Douglas ticket, has declined the nomination and the National Committee have substituted Horatio V. Johnson of Georgia in his stead.

The Baltimore Conventions.

The National Democratic Convention met at Baltimore on Monday, the 18th, and was called to order by Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts, the President, who briefly stated the position, on which questions before the Convention, stood at the time of the adjournment at Charleston. Monday was spent in discussing a resolution of Mr. Church of New York, calling for a Committee on Credentials to report at to the adjournment of the session; and of those who claimed their places in the Convention as delegates and requiring a pledge of the delegates admitted to support the nominees of the Convention. Remarks of the Douglas delegates, particularly of Mr. Montgomery of Pennsylvania, tended to widen the breach between the two wings of the party, instead of reconciling differences.—On Tuesday Mr. Church's resolution was withdrawn, and the Committee on Credentials were authorized to report as to the claims of the claimants for the disputed seats. On Wednesday the report of the Committee was not being ready, the Convention adjourned without the transaction of any business. On Thursday three reports from the Committee on Credentials were received. The majority report recapitulates the proceedings at Charleston, so far as the adjournment. The Committee had filled vacancies of whole Delegations in the States of Ala., Miss., La., Texas, Fla., N. C. and Mo. They report in favor of the admission of Soule delegates from La. The admission of the original Texas Del. Adm. of Messrs. Bayard and Whitely from Del. The admn. of Mr. Chaffey from Mass. The admission of the constants from Ala., and J. O. Fallon of Mo. The admission of J. of each del. from Geo., each to cast 1 vote of the State; but if either party refuse to take their seats under these terms, then the remainder shall be entitled to the full vote. In Arkansas both sets to be admitted with the power of the original del. to cast the votes; but if either refuse to take seats, the others to cast the full vote of the State.

FIRST MINORITY REPORT.—Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, in behalf of the minority of the committee presented a report in favor of the admission of Hallot of Mass., Bayard and Whitely from Del., of the original delegates from Ark., Texas, La., Ala., Geo., and Miss., and on inviting the Fla., Del., to take seats and cast the vote of the State in the Convention.

SECOND MINORITY REPORT.—Mr. Gitting's on his own part as an individual member of the convention. He agreed with the majority, except in the case of Ala., in which case he reported in favor of the admission of the original delegation.

During the day's session the platform broke down, requiring a recess of the Convention for repairs. No harm was done. On Friday the report of the majority was adopted. The vote on the admission of the Soule Douglas delegation from Louisiana, stood 153 in their favor, to 98 in favor of the original delegates. In Mississippi the seceders being accredited to the Convention were received with but two and a half votes against their admission. Upon the adoption of the report twenty-five of the delegates from Virginia announced their withdrawal from the Convention. Mr. Lunden announced the withdrawal of eight of the delegates from North Carolina.

Mr. Johnson of Maryland, on the part of six delegates from Maryland, desired to say they could no longer act with a Convention that preferred a man to principles.

A. Smith of California, took the floor while he could not say his Democracy dated back to a time of which he had no recollection, he could boast that it was as pure as the canopy of Heaven. California stood here with a kneeling heart to see the downfall of the Democratic party. [Laughter.] Yes he repeated, the downfall of the Democratic party, for it had been stabbed by an assassin now grinning on the floor.

The California delegates subsequently withdrew from the Convention.

Mr. Stevens of Oregon, in appropriate remarks, announced the withdrawal of the delegation from Oregon from the Convention.

On Saturday Caleb Cushing resigned his seat as Chairman of the Convention, and Mr. Todd of Ohio took the Chair. A ballot for the Presidency resulted as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Douglas 173, Wm. Adams 1, Guthrie 1, Breckenridge 1, Fremont 1, Fremont Seymour 1, Breckock 1, 2123.

Nine of the Pennsylvania delegates declined to vote.

The second ballot was announced, Douglas getting 1804 votes—the balance scattering. Subjoined is the vote on the second ballot in detail:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Breckenridge 173, Guthrie 1, Douglas 1, New Hampshire 1, Vermont 1, Massachusetts 1, Rhode Island 1, Connecticut 1, New York 1, Pennsylvania 10, New Jersey 1, Virginia 1, North Carolina 1, North Carolina 1, Arkansas 1, Missouri 1, Tennessee 1, Kentucky 1, Indiana 1, Illinois 1, Michigan 1, Wisconsin 1, Iowa 1, Minnesota 1, 1943.

The rule requiring two-thirds of a full Convention for a nomination was rescinded and Stephen A. Douglas was nominated by acclamation for the Presidency.

Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, on his first ballot was nominated for the Vice Presidency. The Convention after the adoption of following resolution, adjourned sine die.

Resolved, That it is in accordance with the Cincinnati Platform that in doing the existence of Territorial Governments the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the same has been or shall hereafter be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and ability by every branch of the Government.

SECESSION'S CONVENTION. The seceders met on Saturday at the Maryland Institute and upon calling the roll the following States responded:

Table with 2 columns: State and Delegates. Vermont, one delegate. Massachusetts, sixteen delegates. New York responded. Pennsylvania responded. Delaware responded.

ACCEPTION OF BRECKENRIDGE AND LANE.—Messrs. Breckenridge and Lane have signified their intention of accepting the nomination for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

MISSOURI.—Eight newspapers, in the State of Missouri, now support the election of Lincoln and Hamlin.

Incidents of the Baltimore Convention.

The Democracy were to have had a tremendous time of it at Baltimore. We call attention to a few of the incidents of the Convention.

On Tuesday evening the Committee on Credentials sat for the purpose of considering the claims of the Douglas delegates, contesting the seats of the Breckenridge delegates. Col. Hindman presented the claims of the Charleston Delegation from the State of Arkansas, and Mr. Cooper appeared for the contestants from the same State.

During Col. Hindman's remarks, he designated the Breckenridge delegates as "the Douglas contestants were appointed as a mass meeting, and said that not more than one hundred and fifty persons were present, and that they were not all citizens of Arkansas.

Mr. Hooper then proceeded to say that "the statement made by that man respecting the Madison meeting is false, unqualifiedly false."

Mr. Hooper then proceeded to say that "the statement made by that man respecting the Madison meeting is false, unqualifiedly false."

Mr. Hooper then proceeded to say that "the statement made by that man respecting the Madison meeting is false, unqualifiedly false."

Mr. Hooper then proceeded to say that "the statement made by that man respecting the Madison meeting is false, unqualifiedly false."

Mr. Hooper then proceeded to say that "the statement made by that man respecting the Madison meeting is false, unqualifiedly false."

Mr. Hooper then proceeded to say that "the statement made by that man respecting the Madison meeting is false, unqualifiedly false."

Mr. Hooper then proceeded to say that "the statement made by that man respecting the Madison meeting is false, unqualifiedly false."

Mr. Hooper then proceeded to say that "the statement made by that man respecting the Madison meeting is false, unqualifiedly false."

Mr. Hooper then proceeded to say that "the statement made by that man respecting the Madison meeting is false, unqualifiedly false."

Mr. Hooper then proceeded to say that "the statement made by that man respecting the Madison meeting is false, unqualifiedly false."

Mr. Hooper then proceeded to say that "the statement made by that man respecting the Madison meeting is false, unqualifiedly false."

Mr. Hooper then proceeded to say that "the statement made by that man respecting the Madison meeting is false, unqualifiedly false."

Mr. Hooper then proceeded to say that "the statement made by that man respecting the Madison meeting is false, unqualifiedly false."

Mr. Hooper then proceeded to say that "the statement made by that man respecting the Madison meeting is false, unqualifiedly false."

Mr. Hooper then proceeded to say that "the statement made by that man respecting the Madison meeting is false, unqualifiedly false."

Mr. Hooper then proceeded to say that "the statement made by that man respecting the Madison meeting is false, unqualifiedly false."

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

PIC-NIC.—The scholars of all the public schools of the Borough of Bethlehem, in numbers, will have a picnic on the coming Friday, at Griepner's woods.

GUNS FOR BRECKENRIDGE.—The friends of Breckenridge and Lane in our Borough, on Monday evening last, fired one hundred guns in honor of their nomination.

BETHLEHEM.—Visitors are pouring into the neighboring Borough of Bethlehem in numbers from the cities to spend the summer months. The Sun and Eagle Hotels are already pretty well filled.

Countertop quarter dollars dated 1860 have made their appearance in our town and well calculated to deceive those who are not accustomed to handling money. They are a fine similitude of the genuine, but much lighter.

PLENTY OF WORK.—The Warren Foundry and Machine Company, at Philadelphia, opposite Easton, have now about two hundred fifty or six hundred dollars worth of work that must be done by the end of next January.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday a week, as Mr. Chas. Widmeyer was driving with his team from the farm of one of his horses named Mr. W. in the act of jumping off the wagon, fell and broke his leg.

RATIFICATION MEETING AT EASTON.—A large and enthusiastic Republican ratification meeting was held at Easton, on Friday evening last. Addresses were delivered by Wm. B. Mann, Esq., and Judge Kelly of Philadelphia.

Businessmen in want of anything in the card, bill-head or letter-head way, are reminded that we are prepared to execute that, as well as all other kinds of printing, in the best style, on reasonable terms, and at short notice. Send in your orders.

PIG-NIGS.—The German Lutheran and English Lutheran Sunday Schools of this place held their annual pic-nic on Saturday last. We understand that everything passed off quietly and all were much pleased when they returned home in the evening.

LECTURE.—The Rev. F. J. Heyer, now stopping in our Borough, will lecture on the Sunday School of the German Lutheran church on the subject of Intemperance, in the best language, to-morrow evening, the 28th inst. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW DEPOT.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, commencing down the Allentown Depot last week, preparatory to erecting a large and commodious building for freight and the accommodation of passengers. We are glad to note the proposed change.

EXCURSION.—The Lehigh Fire Company of Reading contemplate making an excursion to our Borough and Easton, some time during the coming month. They have made arrangements with the Reading City Cornet Band, to accompany them on the occasion.

MACHINERY FOR THE LEHIGH VALLEY.—We see, by the Philadelphia papers, that Messrs I. P. Morrill & Co., are erecting an immense Blowing Engine for the Lehigh Valley Iron Company. The diameter of the steam cylinder is 48 inches and 84 inches stroke; the blowing cylinder is 84 inches, same stroke.

We regret, on some accounts, that our columns are so much taken up with advertisements, but are gratified, that they exclude reading matter which would be of no use to our readers, but in the other hand it is a pecuniary advantage to us to have them in. On the whole the gratification rather over balances the regrets.

TO DESTROY PILES.—To one pint of milk add a quarter pound of raw sugar, and two ounces of butter, simmer them together for eight or ten minutes, and place it about in shallow dishes. The flux attack it greedily, and are soon suffocated. By this method, kidneys, etc., may be kept clear all summer without the danger attending opium.

The quarterly conference of the German Methodist Church will commence on Saturday evening next at 7 o'clock, at the residence of Rev. Solomon Neitz, presiding Elder, will preach on the occasion. Mr. Neitz is said to be one of the leading members in their conference, and we have no doubt will draw together a large concourse of people.

HARDEN CONFESSIONS.—The Judicial Authorities, having refused to change the sentence of Jacob Harden, convicted of the murder of his wife, and a pardon from the Governor of New Jersey being refused, it is said that the unfortunate man has made a full confession of his guilt. The particulars of the confession have been entrusted to his spiritual advisers, and have not yet been made public.

FIRE IN MAUCH CHUNK.—We learn that the Mauch Chunk fire, on Friday morning at about 10 o'clock, breaking out of the upper story. The amount of damage done is not ascertained. A considerable quantity of the water thrown into the house. Partly insured.

A young German living with a farmer at Limerick, Montgomery county, robbed his employer on Friday of \$400 bills, and \$250 bills and a valuable gold watch.

He fled, and while the family were in the field, he got up, robbed the house, and left. He is about 21 years of age, smooth face, and had on a brown coat and cap when he left.

GUNS FIRED.—A number of guns were fired in our Borough, on Saturday evening last, over the Baltimore Democratic nominations. We were informed that the firing was for the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin, and that of Breckenridge. Beyond this we saw no evidence of rejoicing. The members of the party had not fully determined, which candidate to support. It is altogether likely that they will not be able to agree before the election.

A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT.—The heavens presented a grand sight about sundown, on Tuesday evening a week. A splendid rainbow appeared in the east, while in the west the sun, as it went down threw a red light over the dark clouds above it that was magnificent to behold. The skies of Italy never presented anything grander or more beautiful than the scene that was witnessed here on Tuesday evening a week.

THE GRAPE CROP.—We learn that the grape vines in many localities are becoming seriously injured by the ravages of a small black caterpillar, that has made its appearance within a few days past. The vines are attacked by these insects, and are left in undisturbed possession of their prey, the crop will certainly be blasted. The only remedy against these destroyers, a horticultural friend informs us, is a strong decoction of tobacco, or while the pump is in operation, have a portion of the water exchanged for an equal volume of air at atmospheric pressure as often as water, by absorption or compression of the air, arrived at too high a level in the air vessel.—The same device is also applicable, in the same manner, for a similar purpose to hydraulic rams, or any other hydraulic apparatus in which the force of air vessel may be used.—Easton Express.

PATENT.—A patent has recently been issued to H. B. Hays of Bethlehem, Pa., for improved devices for drawing water from, and supplying air, to the air vessels of pumps, &c. This invention consists in a novel and simple device, by which the air vessel of a pump may, while the pump is in operation, have a portion of its water exchanged for an equal volume of air at atmospheric pressure as often as water, by absorption or compression of the air, arrived at too high a level in the air vessel.—The same device is also applicable, in the same manner, for a similar purpose to hydraulic rams, or any other hydraulic apparatus in which the force of air vessel may be used.—Easton Express.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN SCHWARTZ.

John Schwartz, Representative in Congress, was born in the State of New York, on the 27th of October, 1793. He was educated at the University of the City of New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1815. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1818, and served as Speaker of the Assembly in 1820. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1822, and served from 1823 to 1829. He was re-elected in 1831, and served from 1832 to 1838. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1839, and served from 1840 to 1846. He was re-elected in 1848, and served from 1849 to 1855. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1857, and served from 1858 to 1860. He was re-elected in 1862, and served from 1863 to 1869. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1870, and served from 1871 to 1877. He was re-elected in 1879, and served from 1880 to 1886. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1887, and served from 1888 to 1894. He was re-elected in 1896, and served from 1897 to 1903. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1904, and served from 1905 to 1911. He was re-elected in 1913, and served from 1914 to 1920. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1921, and served from 1922 to 1928. He was re-elected in 1930, and served from 1931 to 1937. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1938, and served from 1939 to 1945. He was re-elected in 1947, and served from 1948 to 1954. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1955, and served from 1956 to 1962. He was re-elected in 1964, and served from 1965 to 1971. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1972, and served from 1973 to 1979. He was re-elected in 1981, and served from 1982 to 1988. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1989, and served from 1990 to 1996. He was re-elected in 1998, and served from 1999 to 2005. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2006, and served from 2007 to 2013. He was re-elected in 2015, and served from 2016 to 2022. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2023, and served from 2024 to 2030. He was re-elected in 2032, and served from 2033 to 2039. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2040, and served from 2041 to 2047. He was re-elected in 2049, and served from 2050 to 2056. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2057, and served from 2058 to 2064. He was re-elected in 2066, and served from 2067 to 2073. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2074, and served from 2075 to 2081. He was re-elected in 2083, and served from 2084 to 2090. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2091, and served from 2092 to 2098. He was re-elected in 2100, and served from 2101 to 2107. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2108, and served from 2109 to 2115. He was re-elected in 2117, and served from 2118 to 2124. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2125, and served from 2126 to 2132. He was re-elected in 2134, and served from 2135 to 2141. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2142, and served from 2143 to 2149. He was re-elected in 2151, and served from 2152 to 2158. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2159, and served from 2160 to 2166. He was re-elected in 2168, and served from 2169 to 2175. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2176, and served from 2177 to 2183. He was re-elected in 2185, and served from 2186 to 2192. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2193, and served from 2194 to 2200. He was re-elected in 2202, and served from 2203 to 2209. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2210, and served from 2211 to 2217. He was re-elected in 2219, and served from 2220 to 2226. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2227, and served from 2228 to 2234. He was re-elected in 2236, and served from 2237 to 2243. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2244, and served from 2245 to 2251. He was re-elected in 2253, and served from 2254 to 2260. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2261, and served from 2262 to 2268. He was re-elected in 2270, and served from 2271 to 2277. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2278, and served from 2279 to 2285. He was re-elected in 2287, and served from 2288 to 2294. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2295, and served from 2296 to 2302. He was re-elected in 2304, and served from 2305 to 2311. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2312, and served from 2313 to 2319. He was re-elected in 2321, and served from 2322 to 2328. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2329, and served from 2330 to 2336. He was re-elected in 2338, and served from 2339 to 2345. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2346, and served from 2347 to 2353. He was re-elected in 2355, and served from 2356 to 2362. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2363, and served from 2364 to 2370. He was re-elected in 2372, and served from 2373 to 2379. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2380, and served from 2381 to 2387. He was re-elected in 2389, and served from 2390 to 2396. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2397, and served from 2398 to 2404. He was re-elected in 2406, and served from 2407 to 2413. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2414, and served from 2415 to 2421. He was re-elected in 2423, and served from 2424 to 2430. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2431, and served from 2432 to 2438. He was re-elected in 2440, and served from 2441 to 2447. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2448, and served from 2449 to 2455. He was re-elected in 2457, and served from 2458 to 2464. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2465, and served from 2466 to 2472. He was re-elected in 2474, and served from 2475 to 2481. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2482, and served from 2483 to 2489. He was re-elected in 2491, and served from 2492 to 2498. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2499, and served from 2500 to 2506. He was re-elected in 2508, and served from 2509 to 2515. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2516, and served from 2517 to 2523. He was re-elected in 2525, and served from 2526 to 2532. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2533, and served from 2534 to 2540. He was re-elected in 2542, and served from 2543 to 2549. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2550, and served from 2551 to 2557. He was re-elected in 2559, and served from 2560 to 2566. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2567, and served from 2568 to 2574. He was re-elected in 2576, and served from 2577 to 2583. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2584, and served from 2585 to 2591. He was re-elected in 2593, and served from 2594 to 2600. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2601, and served from 2602 to 2608. He was re-elected in 2610, and served from 2611 to 2617. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2618, and served from 2619 to 2625. He was re-elected in 2627, and served from 2628 to 2634. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2635, and served from 2636 to 2642. He was re-elected in 2644, and served from 2645 to 2651. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2652, and served from 2653 to 2659. He was re-elected in 2661, and served from 2662 to 2668. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2669, and served from 2670 to 2676. He was re-elected in 2678, and served from 2679 to 2685. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2686, and served from 2687 to 2693. He was re-elected in 2695, and served from 2696 to 2702. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2703, and served from 2704 to 2710. He was re-elected in 2712, and served from 2713 to 2719. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2720, and served from 2721 to 2727. He was re-elected in 2729, and served from 2730 to 2736. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2737, and served from 2738 to 2744. He was re-elected in 2746, and served from 2747 to 2753. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2754, and served from 2755 to 2761. He was re-elected in 2763, and served from 2764 to 2770. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2771, and served from 2772 to 2778. He was re-elected in 2780, and served from 2781 to 2787. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2788, and served from 2789 to 2795. He was re-elected in 2797, and served from 2798 to 2804. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2805, and served from 2806 to 2812. He was re-elected in 2814, and served from 2815 to 2821. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2822, and served from 2823 to 2829. He was re-elected in 2831, and served from 2832 to 2838. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2839, and served from 2840 to 2846. He was re-elected in 2848, and served from 2849 to 2855. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2856, and served from 2857 to 2863. He was re-elected in 2865, and served from 2866 to 2872. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2873, and served from 2874 to 2880. He was re-elected in 2882, and served from 2883 to 2889. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2890, and served from 2891 to 2897. He was re-elected in 2899, and served from 2900 to 2906. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2907, and served from 2908 to 2914. He was re-elected in 2916, and served from 2917 to 2923. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2924, and served from 2925 to 2931. He was re-elected in 2933, and served from 2934 to 2940. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2941, and served from 2942 to 2948. He was re-elected in 2950, and served from 2951 to 2957. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2958, and served from 2959 to 2965. He was re-elected in 2967, and served from 2968 to 2974. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2975, and served from 2976 to 2982. He was re-elected in 2984, and served from 2985 to 2991. He was elected to the United States Senate in 2992, and served from 2993 to 2999. He was re-elected in 3001, and served from 3002 to 3008. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 3009, and served from 3010 to 3016. He was re-elected in 3018, and served from 3019 to 3025. He was elected to the United States Senate in 3026, and served from 3027 to 3033. He was re-elected in 3035, and served from 3036 to 3042. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 3043, and served from 3044 to 3050. He was re-elected in 3052, and served from 3053 to 3059. He was elected to the United States Senate in 3060, and served from 3061 to 3067. He was re-elected in 3069, and served from 3070 to 3076. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 3077, and served from 3078 to 3084. He was re-elected in 3086, and served from 3087 to 3093. He was elected to the United States Senate in 3094, and served from 3095 to 3101. He was re-elected in 3103, and served from 3104 to 3110. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 3111, and served from 3112 to 3118. He was re-elected in 3120, and served from 3121 to 3127. He was elected to the United States Senate in 3128, and served from 3129 to 3135. He was re-elected in 3137, and served from 3138 to 3144. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 3145, and served from 3146 to 3152. He was re-elected in 3154, and served from 3155 to 3161. He was elected to the United States Senate in 3162, and served from 3163 to 3169. He was re-elected in 3171, and served from 3172 to 3178. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 3179, and served from 3180 to 3186. He was re-elected in 3188, and served from 3189 to 3195. He was elected to the United States Senate in 3196, and served from 3197 to 3203. He was re-elected in 3205, and served from 3206 to 3212. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 3213, and served from 3214 to 3220. He was re-elected in 3222, and served from 3223 to 3229. He was elected to the United States Senate in 3230, and served from 3231 to 3237. He was re-elected in 3239, and served from 3240 to 3246. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 3247, and served from 3248 to 3254. He was