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For printed—our Job Printing Office in the most complete establishment in the city, we have a general variety of articles, and we will execute every thing in the most reasonable manner. Persons who wish to see a sketch of the prominent members of the House in our next issue, will give a sketch of the prominent members of the House in our next issue.

CONGRESS.

OUR NATIONAL LEGISLATORS

Personal and political of the Members of the Thirty-ninth Congress.—Who They Are, What They Have Done, and How They Live Retold.—The List Complete as the Two Houses Will Show December 4, 1865.—The Southern Members Elect Re-elected.—Importance of the Coming Session, &c. &c.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

The Thirty-ninth Congress promises to be one of the most interesting and important ever convened since the foundation of the government. The Senators and Representatives who have already obtained distinction will undoubtedly appreciate their peculiar views of the great questions of the day with more zeal than ever before, while those who are comparatively unknown will improve their own opportunities to acquire reputation. Hence the natural desire on the part of the multitude to know all about their public servants in Washington; and we have therefore obtained from the compiler of the "Dictionary of Congress" the subjoined account of the men who constitute the Senate and House of Representatives of the Thirty-ninth Congress. The information here submitted is taken from the forthcoming revised edition of the work in question, which has been adopted as a public document; and the strict impartiality of the compiler is guaranteed to every reader.

It being made known that the members of the Senate in the organization of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-ninth Congress will be given a full and complete list of the names of the members of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-ninth Congress, it is not known who have been elected to represent the new State of Colorado in Congress.

In looking over the list of two hundred and thirty-two members of present Congress we find that sixty-nine were born in New England and forty-seven in the single State of New York, while the remaining places of nativity are about equally divided between the Middle and Western States of the Union, excepting one born in Canada, one in Bavaria, one in Scotland, and two in Ireland. On the score of professions the law claims a large majority, with printers and newspaper-men a number not less than fifteen—quite enough to give a good character to that body politic.

THE SENATE.

HENRY B. ANTHONY.

He was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, April 1, 1815, of Quaker ancestry, graduated at Brown University in 1834, and in 1838 he assumed the editorial charge of the Providence Journal, which he retained until called to a seat in the U. S. Senate. He was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1849, re-elected in 1850 and declined a re-election. He was elected a Senator in Congress from Rhode Island for the term commencing in 1854 and ending in 1865, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Printing and was re-elected to the Senate for the term ending in 1871, again serving as the head of the Printing Committee and as a member of the Committee on Claims.

B. GRANT BROWN.

Born in Lexington, Kentucky, May 28, 1820, graduated at the Transylvania University in 1845, and at Yale College in 1847; studied law in Louisville, and settled at St. Louis, Mo.; was a member of the Legislature of that State from 1852 to 1858; assisted in establishing the Missouri Democrat, and edited that journal from 1854 to 1859. A speech that he delivered in the Legislature in 1857 was the initial movement in behalf of freedom in that State. When the war broke out, in 1861, he volunteered, and raised a regiment, which assisted in the capture of Camp Jackson, and which he commanded during its term of service. He subsequently commanded a brigade of militia during an invasion of the State. His efforts in behalf of freedom were continued during the progress of the rebellion, and he was foremost in organizing the movement which resulted in the ordinance of freedom in 1864. He was elected a Senator in Congress from Missouri for the term commencing in 1863 and ending in 1867, serving on the Committee on Military Affairs, Pacific Railroad, Indian Affairs, Public Buildings and Grounds, and Printing. John Brown, formerly a Senator from Kentucky, was his grandfather.

CHARLES R. BUCKLEW.

He was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1821; adopted the profession of law, and was admitted to practice in his native country from 1845 to 1847; was a Senator in the State Legislature in 1850 and 1853; in 1854, he was a commissioner to exchange the ratifications of a treaty with Paraguay; was

Senatorial Presidential elector in 1856;

in 1857 he was Chairman of the State Democratic Committee; during the same year he was elected to the State Senate, and also appointed a commissioner to revise the penal code of Pennsylvania; in 1858 he resigned the two latter positions, and was appointed by President Buchanan Resident Minister to Ecuador, returning home in 1861. In 1863 he was elected a Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania, by a majority of one vote, for the term ending in 1869, serving on the Committees on Indian Affairs, Post Office, Pensions, Slavery, and Mines and Mining.

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER.

Born in Bedford, New Hampshire, December 10, 1813; received an academic education; was tried a merchant and settled in Detroit, Michigan; was Mayor of that city in 1851; was defeated for Governor of Michigan in 1852; was elected a Senator in Congress from Michigan for the term commencing in 1857 and ending in 1863, serving as a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia and Chairman of the Committee on Commerce. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1863 for the term ending in 1869, serving on the Committee on Revolutionary Claims and on Mines and Mining.

DANIEL CLARK.

He was born in Stratham, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, October 21, 1800, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1821, studied law and came to the bar in 1827; was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature in the years 1842, 1843, 1846, 1847, and 1850. He was elected a Senator in Congress from New Hampshire for the term ending in 1863, serving as Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia and as a member of several very important committees. During the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress he was chosen President of the Senate, but on the second session of the same Congress.

JOHN COCHRAN.

He was born in Ireland in 1819, but came to this country when ten years of age; and was one of the first emigrants to California, where he commenced mining and mercantile pursuits. In 1841 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was re-elected two or three times. In 1849 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1853 he was elected a Senator from California for the term ending in 1869, serving on the Committee on Finance and the Pacific Railroad, and as chairman of the committee on Mines and Mining.

EDGAR COWAN.

He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1815. After spending one year at Franklin College, O., he graduated at that institution in 1829, while yet a mere boy he was thrown upon his own resources for a support, and until 1842 followed various employments—having been a clerk, boat builder, school-master and a student of medicine. He subsequently studied law, and practiced the profession until 1861, when he was chosen a Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania for the term ending in 1867, serving on the committees on Foreign Relations and Enrolled Bills, and as chairman of the committee on Patents and the Patent Office. In 1860 he was a presidential elector.

ARMON H. CRAIG.

He was born in Weston, Vermont, February 3, 1821, studied law, and adopted the profession; was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature from 1852 to 1855; was elected a Representative from that State to the thirty-fifth Congress, serving on the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. In 1864 he was elected a Senator in Congress from New Hampshire for the term commencing in 1865 and ending in 1871, serving on the Committees on Naval Affairs, Territories and the Pacific Railroad.

JOHN A. CRMSWELL.

He was born in Port Deposit, Cecil county, Maryland, Nov. 18, 1828; graduated at Dickinson College, Penna. in 1848; studied law, and came to the bar of Maryland in 1850. He was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates in 1861 and 1862, from August, 1862 to April 1863, he was an Assistant, Adjutant General for Maryland, and was elected a Representative from that State to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the Committees on Commerce and Pensions. He was also a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1864. In March 1865 he was chosen a Senator in Congress from the unexpired term of T. H. Hicks deceased.

GARRETT DAVIS.

He was born at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, Sept. 10, 1801; received an English and classical education; while yet a boy he was employed as a writer in the County and Circuit Courts of his district; studied law, and came to the bar in 1823. In 1833 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was twice re-elected; in 1839 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention; from 1839 to 1847 he was a Representative in Congress from Kentucky, and declined a re-election; and though always engaged in politics, he devoted much attention to agriculture. In 1861 he was elected a

Public Buildings and Grounds. He was

re-elected to the Senate for the term ending in 1863; and also for a third term ending in 1869, continuing at the head of his old committee and serving on the Committee on Foreign Relations and Pensions. During a part of the Thirty-seventh and a part of the Thirty-eighth Congresses he was President pro tem. of the Senate. He was also a delegate to the Baltimore convention of 1864.

JAMES W. GRIMES.

He was born in Deering, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, October 16, 1816; commenced his education at Hampton Academy, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1836. Soon after that time he emigrated to the West and in 1838 was elected to the first General Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, to which he was frequently re-elected. He was Governor of the State of Iowa from 1851 to 1858, and in 1859 he was elected a Senator in Congress from that State for six years, serving as Chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, and also of that on Naval Affairs. He was also a delegate to the Peace Congress of 1861. He was re-elected to the Senate for the term commencing in 1865 and ending in 1871; and in 1865 he received from the Iowa College the degree of LL.D.

JAMES DIXON.

He was born in Eufield, Connecticut, in 1814; graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1834; adopted the profession of law; was a member of the House in the Legislature of Connecticut in 1837, 1838 and 1844, and of the State Senate in 1849 and 1854; was a Representative in Congress from Connecticut from 1845 to 1849; was elected a Senator in Congress for six years from 1857; was re-elected in 1863 for the term ending in 1869, serving on the committee on Manufactures and various other committees, and as Chairman of the Committee on emigrant Expenses of the Senate, and also of the committee on the District of Columbia.

J. R. DOOLITTLE.

He was born in Hampton, Washington county, New York, January 3, 1814; graduated at Geneva College in 1834; adopted the profession of law and was admitted to the Supreme court of New York in 1837. He was District Attorney for several years of Wyoming county, New York; graduated at Wisconsin in 1851 and was chosen Judge of the first Judicial circuit of that State in 1853; but resigned in 1856. He was elected a Senator in Congress from Wisconsin in 1857 for the term ending in 1863, serving as chairman of the committee on Indian Affairs. He was also a member of the Peace Congress of 1861. In 1862 he was re-elected to the Senate for the term ending in 1868. During the summer recess of 1863 he was a member of a special committee of the Senate, he visited the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi.

WILLIAM MITT FENNERDEN.

He was born in Bowdoin, New Hampshire, Oct. 16, 1805; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1823; studied law and was admitted to practice in Portland in 1827; was a member of the Maine Legislature 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 re-elected in 1854 and 1854; and he was elected a Senator in Congress for the term commencing in 1863 and ending in 1869, serving on the committee on Finance; and in 1869 he was re-elected for six years, serving as Chairman of the Finance committee and also as a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He was a member of the convention which nominated Henry Clay for President in 1824, and also of the convention which nominated Generals Taylor and Scott. In 1858 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Bowdoin College, of which he was an overseer. He was also a member of the Peace Congress of 1861. In July, 1861, he was appointed by President 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 University and he was re-elected to the Senate for the term commencing 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.

JOHN HARRIS.

He was born in Charleston, Montgomery county, New York, May 31, 1802, tracing his lineage to the colony of Roger Williams. When a boy he labored on a farm in summer and attended school in winter; in his seventeenth year he entered Gotland Academy to prepare for college, and graduated at Union College in 1824; studied law and was admitted to the bar in Albany, where he settled. For seventeen years he devoted his whole attention to his profession, in which he was eminently successful, avoiding all political entanglements. In 1844 he was elected to the State Legislature, re-elected in 1845; was a delegate in 1849 to the convention for revising the State constitution; before the convention he adjourned he was elected to the State Senate. In 1847 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court, and he held the position two years and a half; and in 1861 he was elected a Senator in Congress from New York for six years, serving as Chairman of the committee on Private Land Claims and as a member of the committees on the Judiciary and Foreign Relations.

THOMAS L. HENDRICKS.

He was born in Muskingum co., Ohio, Sept. 7, 1810; was educated at South Hanover College, studied law, and completed his legal studies at Chambersburg, Penna. in 1833; settled in Indiana, and practiced his profession there; in 1848 he was chosen to the State Legislature, and declined a re-election; was an active member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1850, and was a Representative in Congress from Indiana, from 1851 to 1855. He was appointed, in 1855, by President Pierce, commissioner of the General Land Office, in which he was continued by President Buchanan until 1859, when he resigned. He was subsequently elected a Senator in Congress for the term commencing in 1863 and ending in 1869, serving on the Committees on Claims, on Public Buildings and Grounds, on the Judiciary, Public Lands and Naval Affairs.

JOHN HENDERSON.

He was born in Virginia, November 16, 1828. In 1836 removed with his parents to Missouri, and spent a part of his boyhood on a farm. While obtaining an academic education he taught school for a support; studied law, and came to the bar in 1848, and was soon afterwards elected to the State Legislature; was re-elected in 1856, and during the same year was chosen a Presidential elector. He was a delegate to the Charleston Convention of 1860; and for a time had command of a brigade of militia. On the expulsion of Trusten Polk from the United States Senate, he was appointed to fill the vacancy, and in 1863 he was elected for the full term ending in 1869, serving on the Committees on Post Office and Post Roads, District of Columbia, Finance and Expense of the Senate.

EDMOND HOOD.

He was born in Cornwall, Addison county, Vermont, November 19, 1802; graduated at Middlebury College; studied and adopted the profession of law; was a member of the Vermont House of Representatives in 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838 and 1847; was speaker of the House in 1837, 1838 and 1847; member of the convention for altering the State Constitution in 1860; States Attorney for Rutland county from 1836 to 1842; was a Representative in Congress from Vermont from 1843 to 1847 and he was elected a Senator in Congress for the term commencing in 1865 and ending in 1871, serving on the committees on Foreign Affairs and the Pacific Railroad, and as Chairman of the Committee on

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