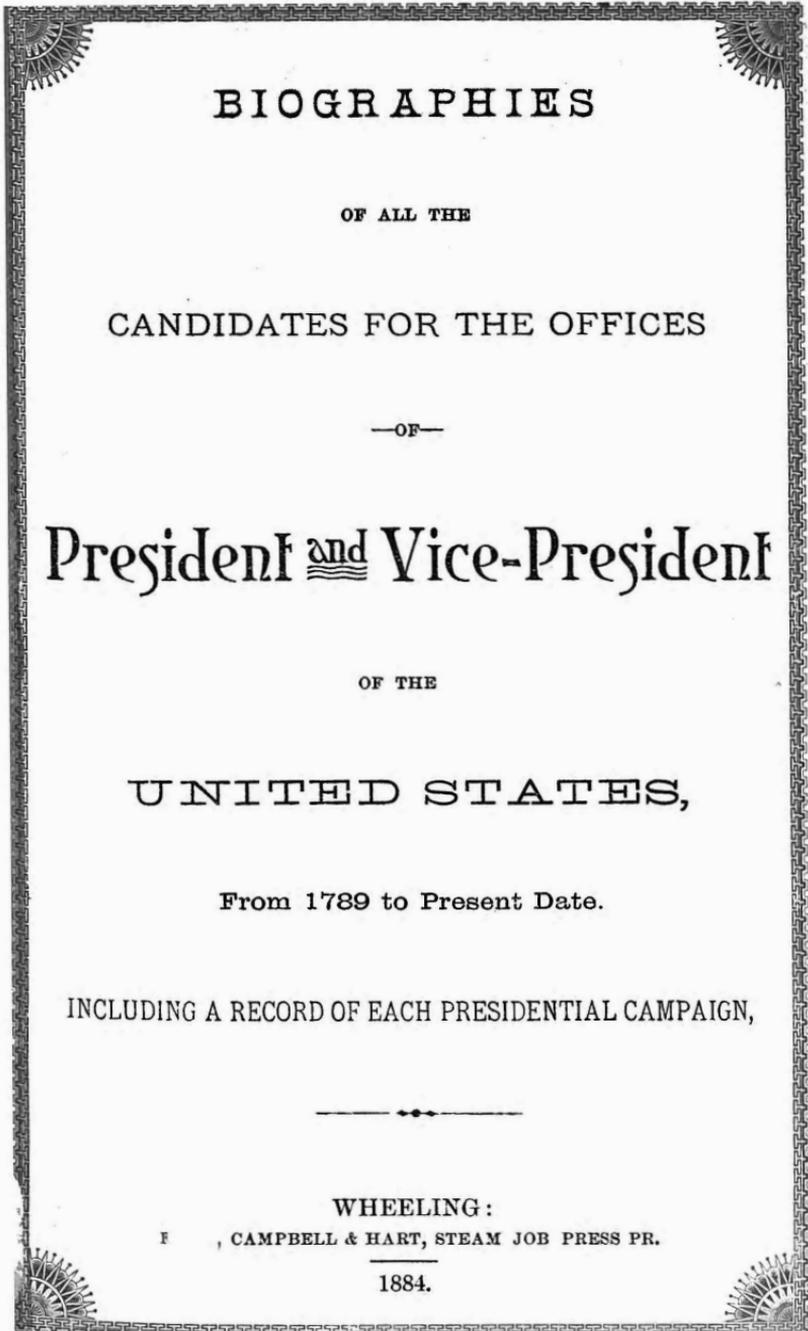


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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



BIOGRAPHIES

OF ALL THE

CANDIDATES FOR THE OFFICES

—OF—

President and Vice-President

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

From 1789 to Present Date.

INCLUDING A RECORD OF EACH PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN,

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WHEELING :

F CAMPBELL & HART, STEAM JOB PRESS PR.

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—BY—

RICHARD HISSRICH,



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## PREFACE.

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The compiler of this work has noticed the singular fact that no biography of the men who received the electoral votes of the States, in the Presidential campaigns, for President and Vice-President of the United States has ever been issued. This circumstance prompted the undertaking of this book, and it is herewith placed before the public, with the hope that it will prove interesting as a political record, and valuable as a biography of American statesmen. The author is under many obligations to friends, who have at various times materially aided him by freely responding to the calls made upon them for valuable information.

RICHARD HISSRICH.



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## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

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### GEORGE WASHINGTON, OF VIRGINIA,

Was born near the banks of the Potomac, in the county of Westmoreland, Virginia, February 22, 1732. When but ten years old he was deprived of his father, in consequence of which the care of his improvement devolved exclusively upon his mother, who admirably fulfilled her duty towards him; but from the limited extent of her fortune, his education was confined to the strictly useful branches of knowledge. In 1751, at the age of nineteen, he was induced to accept the office of Adjutant General with the rank of Major. Soon after he was advanced to a colonelcy, and was sent by Governor Dinwiddie on a perilous mission, in consequence of the French troops having taken possession of a tract of country claimed by Virginia. After great toil and danger, he reached the station of the French commander, to whom he delivered the Governor's letter; and having received an answer, he returned. In the spring of 1755, he was invited by General Braddock to accompany him as a volunteer aid in his expedition against Fort Du Quesne. The history of this disastrous undertaking and the admirable conduct of Washington are well known. From 1755 to 1758 he was engaged in protecting the frontier from the hostile operations of the French and Indians. In 1758 he was relieved from his duty by the capture of Fort Du Quesne, he commanding the Virginians in this enterprise. He soon afterwards resigned his commission in the army and married Mrs. Custis, a young widow; then directed his attention to the management of his estate. From 1759 to 1774 he was a member of the Virginia Legislature, with the exception of occasional in-

tervals, and took an early and decided part against the claims of supremacy asserted by the British. In 1774 he was sent as a member, to represent Virginia in the Continental Congress. When it became necessary to appoint a commander-in-chief, his military skill and the confidence inspired by his patriotism combined to designate him as one qualified to command and direct in the hour of peril, and in June, 1775, he was unanimously chosen Commander-in-Chief of the American forces. The self-sacrificing spirit which governed his course during the war of the Revolution is too well known to require repetition. On the 25th of November, 1783, peace and independence being achieved, Washington made his public entry into New York city. On the 4th of December of that year, he took his farewell of the principal officers of the American army, and on the 23d of December, formally resigned his commission and returned to his home. In 1787, the Legislature of Virginia elected him one of the delegates to the convention which met in Philadelphia for the purpose of forming a constitution. The convention when assembled, at once chose him for their President. After that wonderful instrument was adopted by the people, he was unanimously elected the first President of the United States, in 1789, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected. In 1797 he declined to accept a third term. When war became probable with France, in 1798, President Adams appointed him to the chief command of the army. Although the occasion for his services which had been anticipated, did not happen, his devotedness to the cause of his country was not the less appreciated. After a few days illness with an affection of the throat, he died on the 14th of December, 1799, in the 68th year of his age, mourned by all his countrymen. His character is thus drawn by Chief-Justice Marshall: "General Washington was rather above the common size; his frame was robust, and his constitution vigorous, capable of endur-

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ing great fatigue, and requiring a considerable degree of exercise for the preservation of his health. His manners were rather reserved than free, though they partook nothing of that dryness and sternness which accompany reserve when carried to an extreme; and on all proper occasions, he could relax sufficiently to show how highly he was gratified by the charms of conversation and the pleasures of society."

JOHN ADAMS, OF MASSACHUSETTS,

Was born at Braintree, Mass., October 19, 1735. After being prepared for college, under the care of a tutor, he entered Cambridge College, where he graduated with distinction in 1755. In 1761 he was admitted to the bar, and soon attained a reputation as a lawyer. In 1764 he was married to a young lady every way worthy of him, and whose ardor in the cause of her country was as elevated as his own. He was always one of the first and most active in securing the freedom of his country. In 1770 he was elected to the Legislature of his State, and in 1774 was chosen a member of the first Continental Congress, where he subsequently nominated Washington as commander-in-chief of the American forces. In 1776 he was elected by Congress a member of the committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence, of which he was one of the strongest advocates, and afterward a signer. In 1777 he was appointed commissioner to France to negotiate a treaty of alliance and commerce. He was afterwards appointed to form a treaty of peace with Great Britain, which, after great efforts by Adams and others, was ratified January 14, 1783. In 1785 he was appointed the first Minister to England, where he remained until 1787. In 1789 he was elected the first Vice-President of the United States, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected. He discharged the duties of this office until March 4, 1797, when he succeeded Washington as President of the United States.

He was the founder of the American navy. Before his administration scarcely an American ship of war was to be seen upon the ocean; but during this period, by his exertions, a very respectable naval force was created. After being defeated by Jefferson, for a second term, he retired to his farm at Quincy, occupying his time with agricultural pursuits, obtaining recreation from the literature and politics of the day. He was afterwards nominated a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, but wishing for repose declined the nomination. In 1816 he was chosen a member of the electoral college which elected James Monroe to the presidency. In 1820 he was elected a member of the convention to revise the constitution of his State, and chosen its President. This honor he declined on account of his great age; but attended the convention as a member and fulfilled the duties incumbent upon him as such. On the morning of the semi-centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, he was roused by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon, and before the day had closed he expired, a few hours after Jefferson, on the 4th of July, 1826.

#### JOHN JAY, OF NEW YORK,

Was born in New York city, December 12, 1745. At the age of fourteen he was placed in Columbia College, where he graduated. He then commenced the study of the law, was admitted to the bar in 1768, and then entered upon its practice. In 1774 he was elected a member of the first Continental Congress, which met at Philadelphia. In the two following years he was re-elected, and served on the most important committees while a member. In 1778 he was chosen President of Congress. He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of his State, and after its adoption was appointed Chief-Justice of New York. In 1779, he was again a member of Congress and President of that body,

but being appointed Minister to Spain, he resigned and accepted the the latter. In 1782 he was appointed one of the commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace with England. He returned to this country in 1784, and was then placed at the head of the Department of Foreign Affairs, in which office he continued until the adoption of the constitution, when he was appointed Chief-Justice of the United States. In 1794 he was sent as Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain and concluded the treaty which has been named after him. Before his return, in 1795, he had been elected Governor of the State of New York, to which station he continued to be returned until 1801, when he declined a re-election. In the same year he also declined a re-appointment to the position of Chief-Justice of the United States. He then retired to private life and passed the remainder of his days in devotion to theological study and practical benevolence. He died May 17, 1829, honored and beloved by all who knew him. Economical in his expenses, Jay was at the same time generous towards every object worthy of his bounty. The letters between him and General Washington exhibit the elevated place he held in the confidence and esteem of that great man.

#### R. H. HARRISON, OF MARYLAND,

Was born in Maryland, in 1745. After receiving an excellent schooling, he commenced the study of the law and was in due time admitted to the bar. On November 6, 1775, he succeeded Joseph Reed, as secretary to General Washington, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1777 he declined to accept the appointment by Congress as a member of the Board of War, and remained in the family of Washington as his secretary until the early part of 1781. He became Chief-Justice of the General Court of Maryland, March 10, 1781, and continued in this position until his death. In 1789 he received the six electoral votes of Maryland for Vice-

President of the United States. In this year he declined the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. He died at his residence on the Potomac, Charles county, Maryland, April 2, 1790. He was a man of extensive information, of inflexible firmness of mind in the performance of duty, and fine talents as a writer. Although rather cautious with strangers, with friends he was affable and frank. He was always on intimate terms with General Washington, and held an exalted place in the confidence and esteem of that illustrious man.

#### JOHN RUTLEDGE, OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1739. He received his education in England, where he studied law, and returned to this country in 1761. He was a member of the Stamp Act Congress at New York, in 1765. In 1774 he was sent as a member to the first Continental Congress and was re-elected in 1775, where he was distinguished for his eloquence. In 1776, when the temporary constitution was framed, he was chosen Governor, without opposition. In 1778, when the constitution was altered by the Legislature, he opposed it on the ground of its being too democratic, and, refusing his sanction, resigned. He was, however, elected again in 1779, and when Charleston was threatened by the British, received dictatorial power from the Legislature, and it must be mentioned to his honor, that, though invested with this power, he never gave occasion for complaint. During the siege of Charleston, in 1780, he left the city, at the request of General Lincoln, that the executive authority might be preserved, though the capital should fall. After Charleston surrendered, he joined the Southern army, and accompanied and aided it for nearly two years. In January, 1782, he called the General Assembly at Jacksonborough (Charleston being still occupied by the British); before this assembly he made a speech, in

which he depicted the perfidy, rapine and cruelty which had stained the British arms. He then retired from office, but, not long after, was elected to Congress. In 1784 he was elected Chancellor of South Carolina, and while performing these duties, became a member of the convention for framing the Federal constitution. In 1789 he received six electoral votes of his State for Vice-President of the United States. In the latter part of this year, he was appointed Associate Judge of the United States Supreme Court; after resigning this office, in 1791, he was elected Chief-Justice of South Carolina. In July, 1795, he was appointed Chief-Justice of the United States, but the Senate, on assembling in December, refused to confirm the appointment, for some political reason. He then retired to private life. He died January 23, 1800.

#### JOHN HANCOCK, OF MASSACHUSETTS,

Was born at Quincy, Mass., January 12, 1737. Having early lost his father, he was indebted for his education to his uncle, who sent him to Harvard College, where he graduated in 1754. After leaving college he entered the counting house of his benefactor, and shortly after visited England, where he was present at the coronation of George the Third. On the sudden death of his uncle, in 1764, Hancock received his large fortune and soon became a prominent merchant. In 1766, he was sent to the Massachusetts Legislature, from Boston, as associate with Otis, Cushing and Samuel Adams. It was the seizure of his sloop, the Liberty, that brought on the riot in 1768. At the funeral of the victims of the "Boston Massacre," in 1770, he delivered an oration so glowing and fearless in its reprobation of the conduct of the soldiers and their leaders, as greatly to offend the Governor, who now endeavored to capture Hancock and Samuel Adams, both of whom were members of the Provincial Congress, of which Hancock was chosen President

in 1774. This is said to have been one of the objects of the expedition to Concord, which led to the first battle of the Revolution, at Lexington. After this battle General Gage offered pardon to all the rebels except Hancock and Samuel Adams. In 1775, he was sent as a delegate to the General Congress at Philadelphia. Soon after his arrival there, he was chosen President, and was the first to sign his name to the Declaration of Independence in 1776. He remained in this position for several years, when he retired from Congress on account of ill-health. He was a member of the convention for forming a State constitution, and was elected the first Governor of Massachusetts in 1780, and continued in this office until 1785. In 1789 he received four electoral votes for Vice-President of the United States. He was President of the State convention for the adoption of the Federal constitution. In 1787 he was again elected Governor of his State and retained this post until his death, which occurred October 8, 1793. The talents of Hancock were rather useful than brilliant. He seldom spoke, but his knowledge of business and facility in dispatching it, together with his keen insight into the characters of men rendered him peculiarly fit for public life.

#### GEORGE CLINTON, OF NEW YORK,

Was born in Ulster county, N. Y., August 9, 1739. He received his early education from his father and a private tutor. After serving for some time as a private in the French war, he commenced the study of the law, and after being admitted to the bar, practiced in his county with great success until 1773. In this year he was elected a member of the Colonial Assembly, and in 1775 was sent as a member to the Continental Congress. In 1776 he was appointed Brigadier-General of the Ulster county militia and soon after was made a Brigadier-General of the United States army. His conduct at the storming of Fort Montgomery and Fort Clinton, in Oc-

tober, 1777, was particularly praiseworthy. He was greatly instrumental in crushing the insurrection under Shay, which took place in Massachusetts. After the adoption of the State constitution, he was elected the first Governor of New York, and remained in this position for eighteen years, when he declined a re-election. He fulfilled the duties of that office with the greatest energy and intrepidity, it being one of the most important positions in the Union at that time, on account of the great number of tories who lived in the State. By a vigorous exertion of authority in the impressment of flour on an important occasion he preserved the army from dissolution. In 1788 he was unanimously chosen President of the State convention to deliberate on the Federal constitution. In 1789 he received three electoral votes for Vice-President of the United States. In 1793 and 1797 he again received electoral votes for this office, but it was not until 1805 that he received the election to that important post. In 1809 he was re-elected, and also received six electoral votes for President of the United States. He continued to perform the duties of Vice-President until his death, which happened at Washington, April 20, 1812. In private life Clinton was kind and amiable, and warm in his friendships; as a public man, he is entitled to respectful remembrance.

#### SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, OF CONNECTICUT,

Was born at Windham, Conn, July 3, 1732. His father was a farmer whose situation did not allow him to give his son any other than the limited education which the common schools of the neighborhood afforded. But by his own industry, young Huntington soon made up for this deficiency, and employed all the time which he could spare from his work on the farm, in improving his mind. In 1754 he commenced studying law from borrowed books and soon acquired sufficient knowledge to

be admitted to the bar. He then commenced the practice of that profession in his native town. Soon after he removed to Norwich, where he was but a short time when his business became very extensive and he soon gained an enviable reputation. In 1764 he was chosen to represent his town in the General Assembly, and in the following year was appointed to the office of King's Attorney. He held this position until 1774, when he was appointed Associate Justice of the Superior Court. In 1775 he was elected a member of the Council of Connecticut, and in the same year, having always shown himself a decided opponent of all the encroachments on the rights of the people, was sent as a member to the General Congress of the Colonies. He took his seat in January, 1776, and in July of the same year was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In September, 1779, he was elected to succeed John Jay as President of Congress. In the following year he was re-elected, and after another year's service retired from the House on account of ill-health. On his return to Connecticut he resumed his judicial functions and his seat in the council of his State. In 1783 he was again elected to Congress and was soon afterwards appointed Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. In 1789 he received two electoral votes of his State for Vice-President of the United States. In 1786 he was elected Governor of Connecticut, and was annually re-elected to this office until his death, which took place January 5, 1796, in the 64th year of his age.

#### JOHN MILTON, OF GEORGIA,

Was one of the earliest patriots of his State to oppose the encroachments of Great Britain, and at the commencement of the struggle for independence, went into active service in the army of the colonies. For his gallant and efficient conduct, in the battles in which he took part, he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and

remained actively engaged in this station during the entire war. After the Revolution, he took active part in the construction of the Georgia State government, and made himself conspicuous in his efforts for the adoption of the constitution of the United States. In the first election of President and Vice-President of the United States, in 1789, Milton received two of the electoral votes of Georgia for the Vice-Presidency. He was at various times delegate to the State convention, representative in the Legislature, and in 1784 was chosen Secretary of his State. He fulfilled the duties of all these positions in such a manner as to reflect great credit on himself. He lived to an advanced age in the quiet of private life. Colonel Milton was a man of uncommon natural and acquired abilities; of unblemished morals, and inflexible integrity.

#### JAMES ARMSTRONG, OF GEORGIA,

Was one of the most influential men of his State during the Revolution. At a very early age he joined the Georgia State militia, and went into active service against the Indians, who were practicing a barbarous mode of warfare in the western part of his State. At the commencement of the Revolution, Armstrong was a decided and earnest opponent of Great Britain, and joined the American army. He distinguished himself by his bravery in the important engagements in which he fought and remained in service during the entire struggle for independence. After peace had been declared he made himself conspicuous for his efforts in organizing the State government, and was a member of the most important conventions of his time, and subsequently became a representative in the State Legislature. Although not an actual candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, in 1789, he received one of the electoral votes of Georgia for that position. In private life Armstrong was accomplished in his manners, pure in his morals, fervent and faithful in his attachments.

## EDWARD TELFAIR, OF GEORGIA,

Was born in Scotland in 1735. He received his education there, and then entered a merchant's store as a clerk. At the age of 23 he came to this country as agent of a mercantile house in Scotland. He resided in Virginia for some time, and then removed to Halifax, N. C. He was engaged for several years in this city at different occupations, and in 1766 went to Savannah, Ga., and started in business for himself, in which he soon prospered and became one of the successful merchants of Savannah. He was one of the earliest promoters of the Revolution, and when the time came for active resistance to the arbitrary acts of the British Government he was not found backward. In May, 1775, he was one of the party who broke open the magazine at Savannah and removed the powder, and subsequently helped to spike and destroy the cannon that were to be fired in honor of the King's birthday. His revolutionary spirit placed him at the head of the active adversaries, and he was chosen to serve on the most important committees of that time. In 1777 he was elected a delegate to Congress, and in 1780 was re-elected and remained a member until 1783. In this year he was appointed one of the Commissioners to make a treaty with the Cherokees. He was Governor of Georgia in 1786. In the first election of President and Vice-President of the United States, in 1789, he received one electoral vote of his State for Vice-President. In 1790 he was again elected Governor and fulfilled the duties of this post until 1793. He died at Savannah, Ga., September 17, 1807.

## BENJAMIN LINCOLN, OF MASSACHUSETTS,

Was born at Hingham, Mass., January 24, 1733. Until the age of 40 he was engaged as a farmer, holding also at different times the offices of magistrate, member of the Provincial Legislature and Colonel of the State Militia. He was an active member of the three Provincial Con-

gresses of Massachusetts. At the commencement of the Revolution he was appointed Brigadier-General by the Legislature, and soon after a Major-General of the militia, at the head of which he joined the main army at New York. In 1774, by the recommendation of General Washington, Congress appointed him a Major-General in the Army of the Colonies. He fought through the entire war with but one year intermission, on account of a wound he had received. In 1781 he was appointed by Congress, Secretary of War, but still retaining his military rank. He performed the duties of this office for three years, when he resigned and retired to his farm. In 1786 he was appointed commander of a force sent by the Governor to suppress the insurrection under Shay and Day in Massachusetts. His dexterity and vigor in this transaction soon crushed it with very little bloodshed, a few persons only being killed in a slight skirmish. In 1787 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, and was also a member of the convention for adopting the Federal Constitution. In 1789 he received one electoral vote for Vice-President of the United States. In this year he was a member of the commission which formed a treaty with the Creek Indians, and in the same year was appointed by President Washington, Collector of the Port of Boston. In 1793 he was appointed one of the commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the Indians north of the Ohio. He died at Hingham, Mass., May 11, 1810. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

#### THOMAS JEFFERSON, OF VIRGINIA,

Was born at Shadwell, Virginia, April 13, 1743. After going through a course of common school instruction, he entered William and Mary College, where he graduated with distinction. He then commenced the study of the law under the celebrated George Wythe, by whom, in

1767, he was introduced to its practice, at the bar of the General Court of the Colony. In 1769 he was elected a member of the Provincial Legislature from the county where he resided. In 1773 he associated himself with several of the boldest and most active companions in the Assembly, to form a system of communication between the different colonies, by which they might be brought to a mutual understanding, and a unity of action produced. This end was satisfactorily accomplished, as well as that of exciting throughout the colonies a desire for a General Congress. In June, 1775, he took his seat in Congress, having been chosen to fill the place of Peyton Randolph, who had resigned. In this capacity he always maintained that no terms should be made between the colonies and Great Britain, unless on the broadest and most liberal basis. In 1776 he was chosen chairman of the committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence. He drew up that instrument which, with few alterations, was adopted by Congress. In September, 1776, he retired from Congress, and in the following month took a seat in the Legislature of Virginia, of which he had been elected a member from his county. In 1778 he was appointed Ambassador to France, but bad health prevented his accepting. In 1779 he was chosen the successor of Patrick Henry, to the office of Governor of the State, which he held for two years. He composed his "Notes on Virginia" in 1781. In 1784 he was appointed Minister, in addition to Adams and Franklin, for negotiating treaties of commerce with foreign nations. In 1785 he was appointed Ambassador to France to succeed Dr. Franklin, and performed the duties of that office for two years, when he retired and returned home. In 1789, when Washington was elected President, he appointed Jefferson, Secretary of State; this office he resigned in 1793, when he retired to private life. In 1797 he was elected Vice-President of the United States, and in 1801 was chosen President. In

1805 he was re-elected for a second term, and at the expiration of which he retired to Monticello, where he spent the rest of his life in philosophical pursuits. He died at Monticello, on the 4th of July, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and within the hour he had signed it. In person, Jefferson was tall and well formed; his countenance was bland and expressive; his conversation fluent, imaginative, various and eloquent. Few men equalled him in the faculty of pleasing in personal intercourse and acquiring ascendancy in political connection. His name is one of the brightest in the revolutionary galaxy.

#### AARON BURR, OF NEW YORK,

Was born at Newark, N. J., February 6, 1756. He was left a considerable estate by his parents, who died before he was three years of age. In 1769 he entered Princeton College, where he graduated in 1772. At the commencement of the Revolution he joined the force at Boston, enlisting as a private soldier. He accompanied Arnold as a volunteer in the expedition against Canada, suffered the fatigue of the toilsome march through Maine. He was actively engaged in the attack on Quebec, and stood beside General Montgomery when he was killed. For his conduct in this campaign he was promoted to the rank of Major, and invited by Washington to join his family. Burr soon got himself into some trouble, the exact character of which is not known, which compelled him to leave headquarters. He was engaged in the defense of New York as aid-de-camp to General Putnam, and in 1777 was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, with the command of his regiment. He endured the privations of Valley Forge, and commanded a brigade in Lord Sterling's division at Monmouth, where he distinguished himself as a commander. In 1779 he resigned his commission, giving as a reason ill-health, but it is generally supposed to have been disappointment at

not being more rapidly promoted. He then resumed the study of the law and was admitted to the bar at Albany, in 1782. In July of this year he married Mrs. Provost, the widow of a British officer. In 1783 he removed to New York city and entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he became successful. In 1784 he was chosen a member of the Legislature, and in 1789 was appointed Attorney-General of New York. He was elected United States Senator in 1791, and after the expiration of his term, in 1797, was returned to the Legislature of his State. In 1801 he was elected Vice-President of the United States. By mistake, an equal number of votes were cast for Jefferson and Burr; the election then devolved upon Congress. After repeated ballots Jefferson was elected President and Burr Vice-President. In 1804 he was a candidate for Governor of New York, but was defeated. The excitement of this campaign led to the duel between himself and Alexander Hamilton, in which the latter was mortally wounded. In 1805 he traveled through the Southwest, and being suspected of organizing an expedition to invade Mexico, with the project of establishing an empire there which should embrace some of the States, he was arrested and taken to Richmond for trial on an indictment for treason, but was acquitted in September, 1807. He died on Staten Island, N. Y., September 14, 1836. He belonged to the faction that always affected to despise the military talents of General Washington.

#### THOMAS PINCKNEY, OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Was born at Charleston, S. C., October 23, 1750. While yet a child he was taken to England by his father, and received his education at Westminster and Oxford. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. He returned to South Carolina in 1770, and soon after engaged in active service against Great Britain. In 1775 he received his commission as Lieutenant in one of the pro-

vincial regiments, and shortly afterward was promoted to the rank of Major. When General Lincoln was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Army, Pinckney joined him and became one of his aids. He distinguished himself at the battle of Stono; and at the attack upon Savannah, he was Aid-de-Camp to Count d'Estaing, and led one of the assailing columns. After the fall of Charleston he joined General Gates, and at the battle of Camden was desperately wounded and taken prisoner. After he had recovered from his wound he was sent to Philadelphia as a prisoner of war and was held there until the close of the war. During the administration of Washington he was offered the position of Judge of the Federal Court, which he declined. In 1789 he was elected Governor of South Carolina, and in 1792 was appointed by Washington, Minister to Great Britain, and remained in this station for several years. He was then transferred to Spain, as Minister to that country. While there he negotiated the treaty of St. Ildefonso by which the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured to the United States. The situation of his estate requiring his presence at home, he retired from his office and returned to this country in 1796. In 1797 he received 59 electoral votes for Vice-President of the United States. Soon after, he was chosen to represent his district in Congress, and after serving for several sessions, retired to private life, devoting his time to the care of his estate and the education of his children. At the commencement of the War of 1812 he was appointed Major-General of the Southern Military District. It was under his command that the Indian War, in which General Jackson distinguished himself, was brought to a successful issue. He then retired from public life and returned to his home, where he spent his days in contributing to the advance of scientific improvement in the agriculture of this country. He died at Charleston, S. C., November 2, 1828.

SAMUEL ADAMS, OF MASSACHUSETTS,  
Was born in Boston, Mass., September 27, 1722. He received his education at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1740. On leaving college he commenced the study of divinity, with the intention of becoming a clergyman, but he did not pursue this design. From his earliest youth he was one of the most unwearied and efficient asserters of American freedom and independence. In 1766 he was elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts, and continued to be returned as a member until he was sent to the First Congress. It is believed that he was one of the leaders of the patriots in the "Boston Massacre," in March, 1770. In 1774 he was chosen a member of Congress, where he gave great aid in securing the liberty of our country. In 1775 he was elected Secretary of Massachusetts, but this office was filled by his deputy while he was absent as a member of Congress. He was one of the most zealous advocates and subsequently a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was one of the most active members of the convention that formed the Constitution of Massachusetts, and after its adoption was elected to the Senate of the State and for several years was its presiding officer. In 1789 fifteen electoral votes of Virginia were cast for him for Vice-President of the United States. In this year he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, which office he filled until 1794, when he was chosen Governor, and afterwards annually re-elected till 1797. In 1797 he retired to private life, enjoying the benefits his active career had reaped for him. He died, in Boston, October 2, 1803. He belonged to the Revolution; all the power and peculiarity of his character was developed in that career. He was styled "The Firebrand of the Revolution." His private habits were simple, frugal and unostentatious. Notwithstanding the austerity of his character, his aspect was mild, dignified and gentlemanly.

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**OLIVER ELLSWORTH, OF CONNECTICUT,**

Was born at Windsor, Conn., April 29, 1745. At the age of 17 he entered Yale College, which he subsequently left for the college at Princeton. After graduating there, in 1766, he commenced the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar at Hartford county court, in 1771. He then commenced the practice of his profession, and in a few years achieved such prominence that he was appointed State's Attorney. He always sided with the colonies, and at the commencement of the Revolution went into active service, with the militia of his State. In 1777 he was elected a member of the Congress of the United States, in which body he continued to serve for three years. In 1780 he became a member of the Council of Connecticut, and in 1784, was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of the State. In 1787 he was sent as one of the delegates of Connecticut to the Philadelphia convention for framing the Federal constitution, but was called away before the constitution was signed and adopted, although he approved it, and warmly supported it in the State convention. In 1789 he received eleven electoral votes for Vice-President of the United States. In this year the Federal constitution was ratified by Connecticut and Ellsworth was elected United States Senator. The part which he took in most of the great questions of politics or public economy raised him to a lofty eminence in the eyes of the country. In 1796 Washington appointed him to the office of Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. To this trust he proved equal, though he had been long estranged from the practice of his profession. All his faculties were specially adapted to the discharge of judicial functions. In 1799 he was appointed one of the Envoys to France in order to adjust those differences which had assumed the character of war. In 1802 he entered again into the Council of Connecticut, and in 1807 was elected Chief-Justice of the State, but declined to accept on

account of bad health. The disease to which he had been long subject attained a fatal violence this year and caused his death, in the 63d year of his age. He was one of the most distinguished of the Revolutionary patriots of America, of her statesmen and her lawyers. His personal character and domestic life were exemplary.

#### JAMES IREDELL, OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Was born in England, October 5, 1751. His father was a merchant in Bristol, whose failure in business, when James was a young man, made it necessary that he should seek the means of earning a living for himself. He soon came to the conclusion to cross the ocean, and shortly afterward took passage on a sailing vessel and arrived in North Carolina in 1768. After a few years he was appointed Comptroller of the Customs at Edenton, which office he held for several years, during which time he studied law in the office of the celebrated Samuel Johnston, whose sister became his wife. He was granted his first law license by Governor Tryon, in December, 1770. In 1774 he was appointed Deputy Attorney-General, and after serving three years in this capacity was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, by the Legislature then just organized under the new constitution. After having resigned this post in 1779, he was appointed by the Governor, Attorney-General of North Carolina. This office he resigned in 1782. He was appointed by the Legislature, in 1787, to collect and revise the Acts of the previous Assemblies, which were to be considered in force in the State. This collection of laws was published in 1791, and is now referred to as "Iredell's Revisal." In the Presidential election of 1797 he received three electoral votes of his State for Vice-President of the United States. In the early part of 1790 he was appointed by President Washington one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and held this office till his death, which occurred October 20, 1799.

SAMUEL JOHNSTON, OF NORTH CAROLINA, Was born in Dundee, Scotland, December 15, 1733. He came to the United States with his parents in 1736, and settled in North Carolina. He received his education from his father, commenced the study of the law, was admitted to the bar and soon became prominent as a lawyer and politician. In 1767 he was appointed Clerk of the Superior Court in Chowan county, in which station he served for five years. He also served there as naval officer under the crown. In 1769 he was elected to the Assembly of the State, when the Province was much disturbed by matters connected with the War of the Regulation. From the first he showed himself an opponent to the encroachments of Great Britain and a popular advocate for the rights of the people. In 1773 he was placed on the standing committee of enquiry and correspondence, the organ by which the Provinces came to a mutual co operation, and which was the decisive step toward the Revolution. He was one of the most active members of the first two Provincial Congresses of North Carolina, and was the presiding officer of the third and fourth, which met at his summons. In August, 1775, the organization of North Carolina was decided on, and the supreme executive authority was entrusted to a Council, and Johnston, being made Chairman, was virtually the Governor of the Colony. In September of this year he was also chosen Treasurer for the Northern district of North Carolina. In 1781 he was elected as a member of the Continental Congress, where he fulfilled the duties incumbent upon him as such with great credit. He was elected Governor of the State in 1787, and in 1788 was chairman of the convention which rejected the Federal Constitution, which instrument, however, he supported with all his influence. In 1789 he was again made chairman of the convention which adopted the Federal Constitution, after which he was elected the first United States Senator from his State.

He held this office until 1794, when he retired to private life. In 1797 he received two electoral votes of Massachusetts for Vice-President of the United States. In 1800 he received the appointment of Judge of the Superior Court, in which station he remained till 1803, when he resigned and retired to his home, where he spent his last days in peace and comfort. He died near Edenton, North Carolina, in 1806.

#### JOHN HENRY, OF MARYLAND,

Was born in Maryland, about 1748, and was descended from Rev. John Henry, a noted Presbyterian minister. Young Henry received his education at New Jersey College, where he graduated in 1769. His talents and energy of character were manifested at an early age of his life. The ardor and gallantry of his character prompted him to join the State militia, and he was appointed Colonel of a regiment. In this capacity he did active service for his country in the struggle against Great Britain. He was a member of the House of Delegates from Worcester county, and proved one of the most efficient and eloquent legislators of that body. He was a delegate to the Colonial Congress from 1778 to 1781, and again from 1784 to 1787. After the adoption of the constitution of the United States, in 1789, he was chosen one of the first United States Senators from Maryland, and continued to fulfill the duties of this office until March, 1797. In this year he received two electoral votes of Maryland for Vice-President of the United States. He served the people of his State for one year, in the performance of the duties of Governor, to which office he was elected in 1797. He died in Easton, Md., in December, 1798. In private life he was distinguished for the amenity of his manner, the soundness of his judgment and his extensive and useful knowledge.

CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Was born in Charleston, S. C., February 25, 1746. At the age of seven he was taken by his father to England, to be educated. He graduated at the University of Oxford, and afterwards studied law. He then returned to Charleston, where he commenced the practice of his profession. He was a member of the first Provincial Congress of South Carolina, and in June, 1775, was appointed Captain in one of the provincial regiments, and soon afterwards was made Colonel of the First Regiment of Infantry. He served at the capture of Fort Johnson, in Charleston harbor, and distinguished himself in the defeat of the British before Fort Moultrie. When the South had been freed, for a period, he joined the Northern Army, and was made aid-de-camp to General Washington. In that capacity he fought in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. When the South was again menaced he returned to Carolina and participated in the unsuccessful expedition against Florida. In 1779 he aided General Moultrie in protecting Charleston against a superior force under General Provoost, and in October of the same year fought in the disastrous assault upon Savannah. At the commencement of the siege of Charleston he was intrusted with the command of the fort on Sullivan's Island, which inflicted severe injury upon the British fleet approaching the city, but it could not retard their progress. He then hastened with a part of the garrison to aid in defending the city, where he remained till its surrender, a measure to which he was opposed. He was held as a prisoner of war until peace was established, when he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1787 he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, and afterwards of the convention of South Carolina which adopted it; was also a member of the convention which framed the constitution of South Carolina. After declining offers from Washington of a seat in the Supreme

Court, and in the Cabinet as Secretary of War and State, he accepted, in 1796, the office of Minister to France. The hostile feeling of the French Directory towards this country caused them to reject its conciliatory proposition in an insulting manner, and finally ordered Pinckney out of the country. Not long afterwards he was joined by Marshall and Gerry as associates, but negotiations went on slowly, and at last the Commissioners were given to understand that nothing would be accomplished until the French Government had received a present in money, intimating at the same time that the penalty of refusal would be war. "War be it, then!" replied Pinckney; "Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute." He then returned to the United States, and was made Major-General in the army. In 1805 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency. He died in Charleston, August 16, 1825.

#### RUFUS KING, OF NEW YORK,

Was born in Scarborough, Me., in 1755. His father being a successful merchant, young King was given the best education then attainable. He was sent to Harvard College in 1773, but in 1775 the college buildings were used for military purposes, and the students were in consequence dispersed until the close of that year. In 1776 the college was reopened, and there he graduated in the following year. He then commenced the study of the law and was admitted to the bar in 1778, but owing to the Revolution, in which he took an active part as Aide-Camp to General Sullivan, he did not practice his profession until 1780. Two years afterwards he was sent to represent his townsmen in the Legislature of Massachusetts from Newburyport. His service in this body was so appreciated by his constituents that he was sent to Congress in 1784, and continued a member until 1787. In this year he was sent to the convention at Philadelphia for framing the Constitution of the United

States. In 1788 he removed to New York City, and in the following year was sent to the Legislature of New York; was then chosen one of the first United States Senators. At the expiration of his term, 1795, he was re-elected. In 1796 he was appointed by Washington, Minister to Great Britain, and remained performing the duties of this post until 1803, when he returned and retired to his farm at Jamaica, Long Island, where he remained retired from political life for nine years. In 1813 he was again elected a member of the United States Senate, and during this term made a speech on the burning of Washington by the British, which was one of the finest displays of his oratorical powers. In 1816 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of Governor of New York, and in 1817 was defeated by James Madison for the office of President of the United States. In 1819 he was re-elected, for the fourth time, to the United States Senate, where he successfully continued to perform the duties of Senator until the expiration of his term, in March, 1825. Upon the accession of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency he appointed King, Minister to England. After performing the duties of this position for nearly a year his health gave way, and he resigned and returned home. He died April 29, 1827.

#### JAMES MADISON, OF VIRGINIA,

Was born in King George county, Va., March 16, 1751. After receiving a good common schooling he entered Princeton College, where he graduated with high honor in 1771. He then commenced the study of the law, but abandoned it for political life. In 1776 he was elected to the Legislature of his State, and two years afterwards was chosen a member of the Executive Council of Virginia. In 1780 he was sent to represent his district in Congress, the duties of which position he fulfilled to the satisfaction of his constituents. In 1784 he was again elected to the Legislature, and remained a member until 1787. In this

year he was a member of the Convention at Philadelphia that framed the Constitution of the United States. After the adoption of the Constitution by the Virginia State Convention he was sent to Congress, where he remained as one of the most active leaders until the close of Washington's administration. In 1801 he was appointed by Jefferson to the position of Secretary of State, and in 1805 was re-appointed to the same office. In 1809 he succeeded Jefferson to the office of President of the United States. During this term of his administration war was declared against Great Britain, which he recommended to Congress. In 1813 he was inaugurated to a second term, and during this term, after the famous battle of New Orleans, a treaty of peace was signed with England, at Ghent, December 14, 1814. At the close of this term, in 1817, he retired to his home in Virginia. Here he spent his last days in peace, loved by friends and honored by his countrymen. He died June 28, 1836. He was the last living signer of the original Constitution of the United States. His influence in the State of Virginia was very great, and was owing as much to his high-minded, inflexible integrity as to his talents. He was ever collected in the most trying situations, and prudence and judgment were distinguishing traits in his character. In his disposition he was mild and benevolent, but when it was necessary he was resolutely severe.

#### JAMES MONROE, OF VIRGINIA,

Was born in Westmoreland county, Va., April 28, 1758. At an early age he entered William and Mary College, and graduated there in 1776. He then commenced the study of the law, but did not pursue this design long. He joined the militia and soon after was appointed a Lieutenant, after which he joined the army under Washington. He was actively engaged in the battle of Harlem Heights, and that of White Plains, and also shared

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the fatigues of the famous retreat through New Jersey. He was in the attack on Trenton, where he received a wound in the shoulder, but would not leave the battlefield until the Americans had attained the famous victory over the Hessians. For his conduct in this action he was promoted to a Captaincy. During the campaign of 1777 and 1778 he served as Aid to Lord Stirling, with the rank of Major, and was engaged in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. After this he obtained permission to raise a regiment in his native State, but failing in this design resumed the study of the law under Thomas Jefferson. In 1780 he was sent as Military Commissioner to the Southern Army by the Governor of the State. In 1782 he was elected to the Legislature, and in the same year was made a member of the Executive Council of Virginia. In the following year he was chosen a member of the Continental Congress, in which capacity he served for three years. In 1787 he was again elected to the State Legislature, and in 1788 was a member of the convention to adopt the Constitution of the United States. In 1790 he was elected to the United States Senate, in which office he continued until 1794, when he was appointed Minister to France. In 1796 he was recalled, and in 1799 was chosen Governor of Virginia, in which position he remained three years. In 1810 he was returned to the State Legislature, and shortly after was again made Governor, in which station he served until April, 1811, when he was appointed Secretary of State by President Madison. In 1817 he was elected President of the United States, and in 1821 was re-elected. After the expiration of his second term he retired from public life. One of his last acts was the founding of the University of Virginia, with Jefferson and Madison. He died July 4, 1831, in New York City. He possessed a very energetic, persevering spirit, a vigorous mind and extraordinary powers of application. In his unlimited devotion to the public business he neglected his private affairs.

## JOHN LANGDON, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

Was born at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1739. He was educated there, and at an early age was engaged as a clerk in a store. He afterwards owned and commanded a ship in the West India trade, but not liking the sea-faring life, retired from it and became a successful merchant. At the commencement of the Revolution he took active part in behalf of his country. In 1774 he proceeded with a troop that he and several others had equipped, to the fort at Great Island, disarmed the garrison and removed the arms and ammunition to a place of safety, an act for which his life and property became endangered. In 1775 he was a delegate to the General Congress of the Colonies, but being appointed Navy-Agent in June, 1776, he resigned his seat in that body. In 1777 he was elected to the New Hampshire Assembly, and when that body met was chosen its Speaker. While in this position he furnished the means to equip the brigade with which General Stark achieved his victory over the Hessians at Bennington. In 1785 he was Governor of New Hampshire, and in 1787 was a delegate to the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. After the adoption of that instrument he was elected one of the first United States Senators from his State, in which station he remained until 1801. In this year he was offered by Jefferson the office of the Secretary of the Navy, which he declined to accept. In 1805 he was elected Governor of his State, and continued to serve the people in this position, with the exception of two years, until 1812. He died September 18, 1819. Governor Langdon was a conspicuous and efficient public character. In party politics he acted with Jefferson and his associates; but he was honored and trusted on all sides. The influence of his name was great throughout the Union.

## DE WITT CLINTON, OF NEW YORK,

Was born in Orange county, N. Y., March 2, 1769. He received his education at Columbia College, where he graduated with distinction. He then commenced the study of the law under Hon. Samuel Jones, and in a short time was admitted to the bar. He was then appointed private secretary to Governor Clinton, in which position he remained for several years. In 1797 he was elected a member of the Legislature of New York, in which body he was soon recognized as one of the most active political leaders. In 1802 he was chosen United States Senator, and was a member of that body for two sessions. He was then elected Mayor of New York city, and remained in this position, with the exception of two years, until 1815. While in this office he laid the foundations of the Orphan Asylum, the Academy of Arts and the Historical Society. In 1813 he was a candidate for the office of President of the United States, but was defeated by James Madison. In 1817 he was, almost unanimously, elected Governor of New York, and in 1820 was re-elected. In 1822 he declined being a candidate and retired from political life, devoting his time in promoting the interests of the Erie canal, of which he was one of the prime movers and most efficient advocates. It is also claimed that he was the originator of this great project, by which the Hudson river and Lake Erie became connected, and it will always remain a monument of his patriotism and perseverance. In 1824 he was again placed before the people as a candidate for the office of Governor of New York, and elected. In 1826 he was re-elected, but before the expiration of this term he contracted a catarrhal affection in the throat and chest, from which he died February 11, 1828. As a public character he is entitled to renown. In the performance of judicial duties, which he was called upon to discharge whilst Mayor, and as a member of the Court of Errors, the highest judicial tribunal of New York, his learning

and ability have received unqualified encomium. As a magistrate he was firm, vigilant, dignified and of incorruptible integrity. As an orator, he was forcible and manly, though not very graceful.

ELBRIDGE GERRY, OF MASSACHUSETTS,

Was born at Marblehead, Mass., July 17, 1744. He entered Harvard College when quite young, and graduated there in 1762. He then entered business with his father and became a successful merchant. He early took a decided interest in the controversy between England and this country. In 1772 he was elected a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, where he was placed on the most important committees and soon distinguished himself in the principal debates of this assembly. He was next chosen to the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, where he soon became recognized as one of the most efficient members of that body. In 1775 he was offered the post of Maritime Judge, but declined to accept. In the early part of 1776 he was chosen a member to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, and his reputation as a legislator caused his being placed on the most important committees of that body. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and remained a member of Congress until 1780, when he resigned his seat and returned home. In 1783 he was again elected to Congress, and re-elected in the following year. In 1787 he was sent as a delegate from his State to the convention for framing a Federal Constitution, but for some reason was one of the few members who refused to sign it. For a short time he was severely censured by his constituents for pursuing such a course, but in 1789, he was re-elected to Congress and continued to perform the duties of his office for four more years, when he resigned and retired to private life. In 1797 he was appointed associate to General Pinckney and Mr. Marshall as commissioners to France. After having performed the dila-

tory duties of this post he returned to the United States. In 1798 and 1801 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of Governor of Massachusetts. In 1810 and 1811 he was elected Governor, but in the following year was again defeated. In 1813 he was elected Vice-President of the United States. While serving the people in this position he died suddenly at Washington, November 23, 1814. Over his remains a monument of white marble has been erected by Congress.

JARED INGERSOLL, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Was born in Connecticut in 1749. He entered Yale College at a very early age, where he graduated with distinction in 1766, being but seventeen years old. He then went to England and entered the Middle Temple, where he commenced the study of the law. He was still in London at the breaking out of the Revolution, and although the son of a loyalist, he espoused the cause of his native country. From England he went to Paris, where he became intimately acquainted with Dr. Franklin. After remaining in Paris for eighteen months he returned to this country, and made his home in Philadelphia. He opened a law office in this city, and soon became known as one of the most prominent and successful lawyers in the State of Pennsylvania. In 1787 he was elected a delegate from his State to the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. Afterwards he served his State as Attorney-General, and was re-elected for a second term. At the expiration of this term he was appointed United States District-Attorney for Pennsylvania. He declined the appointment of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which was tendered to him. In 1812 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States, in conjunction with De Witt Clinton, the candidate for the Presidency. He died in Philadelphia, October 21, 1882. He was one of the most efficient men of his State.

**DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, OF NEW YORK,**

Was born at Scarsdale, Westchester county, N. Y., June 21, 1774. He received his education at Columbia College, where he graduated in 1795. After studying law for two years he was admitted to the bar, and commenced its practice in New York city, where he soon gained a reputation as a lawyer. In 1801 he was chosen a representative in the Legislature of New York, and in the same year was sent as a delegate to the convention for revising the constitution of the State. In 1804 he was elected a member of Congress from New York city, but being appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New York, he resigned his seat in Congress. In 1807 he was chosen to the office of Governor of the State of New York, and continued to be elected to this position until 1817, when he resigned. During the war with Great Britain in 1812 he gave great aid to the United States by his successful effort in calling out troops from his State and sending them into active service, which added greatly to the success of the Nation. In January, 1817, he sent a special message to the Legislature recommending the total abolition of slavery in the State of New York, and an act for this purpose was passed by that body, to go into effect July 4, 1827. In 1817 he was elected Vice-President of the United States with James Monroe as President. In 1821 he was re-elected to this position, and continued to perform its duties to the satisfaction of all parties until March 4, 1825, when he was succeeded by John C. Calhoun. He then retired to his home, where he died June 11, 1825.

**JOHN E. HOWARD, OF MARYLAND,**

Was born in Maryland, June 4, 1752. When the war of the Revolution commenced he was appointed a Captain, and promoted to Major in December, 1776, in one of the regiments organized in his native State. In June, 1779, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, and shortly afterwards succeeded to the command of his regiment. He

was one of the most efficient assistants of General Greene in the South. At the battle of Cowpens he especially distinguished himself by a charge with fixed bayonets, which is said to have turned the fortune of the day. At one period in this action Howard had in his hands the swords of seven British officers who had surrendered to him personally. For his gallant conduct in this battle he received the thanks of Congress and a silver medal. He also made himself conspicuous for his gallantry in the battles of Eutaw, Germantown, White Plains, Monmouth and Camden. In 1788 he was elected Governor of the State of Maryland, and continued to perform the duties of this office for three years. In 1796 he was chosen a member of the United States Senate, in which body he remained a member until March, 1803. In the expectation of a war with France, in 1798, he was selected by Washington to the post of Brigadier-General. When it was found that there would not be war, he retired to his home, enjoying private life. In the struggle with Great Britain in 1812, he was a member of the committee of vigilance and safety, and when the enemy were advancing on Baltimore it was suggested in this body that it would be best to surrender to save the city from destruction. Indignant at this proposition, he exclaimed: "I have, I believe, as much property in the city as any one of the committee, and I have four sons in the field; but I would sooner see my property in ashes and my sons in their graves than consent to listen to any proposal of capitulation." After peace was restored he again retired to his home. He died in October, 1827. In private life Howard was noted for the pleasantness of his deportment, his hospitality, and his extensive knowledge. As a soldier and patriot he deserved, said General Greene, "a statue of gold no less than Roman and Grecian heroes."

#### JAMES ROSS, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Was born in York county, Pennsylvania, about 1763. He received his education under the direction of Reve-

rend Dr. McMillan, with the intention of becoming a clergyman, but, by taking the advice of Dr. McMillan, he went to Philadelphia and commenced the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in Washington county, where he commenced its practice. In 1788 he removed to Pittsburgh, where he soon became eminent in law and politics. His law business was chiefly large land cases. He was chosen to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate in 1794. He remained a member of this body until 1803, and while there made himself conspicuous by his knowledge of the law. He was the candidate of the Federal party for the office of Governor of his State in 1799, 1802 and 1805, but was defeated each time. In 1817 he received five electoral votes of Connecticut for the office of Vice-President of the United States. He died in 1842.

#### JOHN MARSHALL, OF VIRGINIA,

Was born in Virginia, September 24th, 1755. He received an early education, and commenced the study of the law at the age of eighteen. Two years afterward he joined a military company, which drew him away from his studies before he was admitted to the bar. In 1776 he was appointed Lieutenant in the Eleventh Virginia Regiment, and was promoted to the rank of Captain in the following year. After being admitted to the bar in 1780, he went back to the army, where he remained for another year. In 1782 he was elected a member of the Legislature of Virginia. In 1783 he removed to Richmond, where he commenced the practice of his profession and soon gained a reputation as one of the most reliable lawyers in his State. In 1787 he was chosen to represent Henrico county in the State Legislature, and in the following year was sent as delegate to the Virginia Convention, to ratify or reject the Constitution of the United States, in which he took a leading part in favor of its adoption. He continued to be re-elected to the Legisla-

ture until 1792, when he retired and devoted his time to the practice of his profession. In 1795 he was again sent to the Legislature, and remained one of the most active and efficient members until 1797, when he was appointed associate to General Pinckney and Mr. Gerry as commissioners to France. After having fulfilled the tedious duties of this position he returned to the United States, in 1798. In 1799 he was sent to represent his district in Congress, and in the following year was appointed Secretary of State, under President John Adams. In January, 1801, he was appointed by Adams, Chief-Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and remained performing the duties of this important position until his death. In 1817 he received four electoral votes of Connecticut for Vice-President of the United States. He died at Philadelphia, July 6th, 1835. During the thirty-four years of his career as Chief-Justice, nearly all the great questions of our system of government passed in review before the court over which he presided, and by uniform consent of all the court, the important constitutional questions were turned over to his unvarying judgment. He had no natural love for public life. If he had felt it right to consult his preferences and his own modest estimate of himself, he would have remained all his life a quiet Virginia farmer.

#### ROBERT G. HARPER, OF MARYLAND,

Was born near Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1764. While very young, his parents removed to Granville, North Carolina, where he received an early education in the strictly useful branches of knowledge. At the age of fifteen he joined a company of militia, composed of the young men of his neighborhood, and with them participated in Greene's campaign. His thirst for learning, however, soon induced him to withdraw from this career. In 1784 he went to Philadelphia, and after spending some time there he went to Charleston, South Carolina, where

by the kind assistance of a friend, he entered a lawyer's office and commenced the study of that profession. He was soon admitted to the bar, and in the hope of speedier success removed to an interior district, from where he was sent to the Legislature of South Carolina. The reputation he gained while a member in this body soon placed him in Congress, in which body he remained a member until 1802. In 1797 he published a work entitled "Observations on the Dispute between the United States and France," which acquired great celebrity in this country, and passed through several editions in England. After having married the daughter of the distinguished Charles Carroll, of Carrolton, he resumed the practice of his profession in Baltimore, and soon became eminent as an advocate. In 1815 he was a member of the United States Senate, but the demands of his law practice soon obliged him to relinquish this office. In 1817 he received the three electoral votes of Delaware for the office of Vice-President of the United States, and in 1821, one electoral vote of Maryland, for the same position. In 1819 he made a tour through Europe, where his reputation procured for him access to many of the most renowned personages and brilliant circles. After his return to this country he employed himself chiefly in plans of a public character, such as the promotion of internal improvement and the colonization of the colored race. He died January 15th, 1825. In private life Harper had signal virtues and attractions. His friends knew well the warmth and tenderness of his heart, and the generosity of his disposition. He administered aid, praise and sympathy wherever they were due. He lived with elegant hospitality, and enjoyed the company of the young and gay. In conversation he excelled, perhaps, even more than he did in public speaking.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, OF MASSACHUSETTS,  
Was born at Braintree, Mass. July 11th, 1767. While still very young his father took him to Europe, where he studied at Paris and Leyden. At the age of fourteen he was appointed private secretary to Francis Dana, the American Minister at St. Petersburg. He was a witness at the signing of the treaty of peace, at Paris, in 1783. On his return home in 1786 he entered Harvard College, where he graduated with distinction in 1788. He then commenced the study of the law and was admitted to the bar at Boston, in 1791. During the time he was studying law, he wrote several essays that appeared in the Boston *Sentinel*, which attracted much attention. In 1794 he was appointed by President Washington, Minister to Holland, and was afterward transferred to Portugal, as Minister to that country. In 1797 he was sent to Berlin, where he negotiated a treaty with the Prussian Government. In 1803 he was elected a member of the Senate of the United States, and in 1805 was appointed Professor of rhetoric at Harvard. In 1809 he was appointed Minister to Russia. In 1814 he was appointed one of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain, and in the same year, was sent to London, as Minister to England, which office he filled with great care for two years. In 1817 he was appointed Secretary of State under Monroe's administration, and performed the duties of this post for eight years. In 1824 he was a candidate for the Presidency. None of the candidates received a majority of the electoral votes, and the election devolved upon the House of Representatives. Congress chose Mr. Adams, although General Jackson was the choice of the people, having received the greatest number of votes at the general election. In 1828 he was again a candidate for this office, but was defeated by General Jackson. He then retired to his home, but in 1830 was elected a member of Congress, and continued to be returned as a representative until his death. On

February 21, 1848, while engaged in his duties as a member of Congress, he received a paralytic stroke. He received all the attention that could be bestowed by his friends, but in vain. He died February 23, 1848. Adams was a noted talker, full of interesting information, fluent and graceful, and elegant in his use of language.

#### RICHARD STOCKTON, OF NEW JERSEY,

Was born at Princeton, N. J., April 17, 1764. He was a son of Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He received his education at New Jersey College, where he graduated in 1779. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar, and was soon recognized as one of the ablest lawyers among the younger members of the bar. He was very popular with the people, and was elected to represent the State of New Jersey in the United States Senate in 1796, and remained an efficient member of this body until 1799. He then resumed the practice of his profession, which had become so extensive as to require all his time. In 1813, at the request of his friends, he was induced to become a candidate for Congress. He was elected by a large majority, and while a member of that body was known as an eloquent orator and successful debater. In 1815 he declined a re-election and again resumed the practice of the legal profession, at which he was kept busy until his death. In 1821 he received eight electoral votes of Massachusetts for Vice-President of the United States. In 1825 he was appointed a commissioner from his State to negotiate the settlement of an important territorial controversy with the State of New York, and prepared the proposed amendment annexed to this report. He died at Princeton, N. J., March 7, 1828. He was for more than a quarter of a century at the head of the bar of his State.

## RICHARD RUSH, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Was born at Philadelphia, Pa., August 29, 1780. He was educated at Princeton College, where he graduated in 1797. He then commenced the study of the law and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia. In 1811 he was appointed Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and soon after President Madison appointed him Comptroller of the United States Treasury. In 1814 he was appointed Attorney-General of the United States, which office he held for three years. He was then appointed Minister to England, and continued to perform the duties of this post with great efficiency until 1825. In this year he was recalled and appointed Secretary of the Treasury by John Quincy Adams, then President. In 1828 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Vice-Presidency, in conjunction with Mr. Adams, the candidate for the Presidency. In the following year he was sent to Holland by the corporations of Washington, Germantown and Alexandria to procure a loan for them, which he did most successfully. In 1836 he was appointed commissioner by President Jackson to obtain the Smithsonian legacy which was then pending in the English Court. He remained there until August, 1838, when he returned with the whole amount. In 1847 he was appointed Minister to France by President Polk. He arrived there just before the breaking out of the French Revolution, in February, 1848, which was soon followed by the downfall of Louis Phillippe. Here, Rush acted a very prominent part by being the first of the foreign ministers to recognize the new Republic without any instructions from the Government of the United States. In 1849 he was recalled at his own request, and on his return to this country retired to private life. He died at Philadelphia July 30, 1859. His work entitled "Memoranda of a Residence at the Court of St. James," was published in 1833, and passed through several editions in this country and England.

## DANIEL RODNEY, OF DELAWARE,

Was born at Lewes, Del., September 10, 1764. He received his education from private instructions given to him by his parents. At the early age of sixteen his enterprising spirit led him to become captain of a vessel, with which he navigated the Delaware river. While engaged in this employment he was twice captured by the British, and suffered the loss of his property. After the Revolution he settled in business at Lewes, and soon after married a daughter of Major Henry Fisher, a patriot of the Revolution. Upon the adoption of the State Constitution, in 1793, Rodney was offered any position in his county by the Governor of the State, but declined to accept. He was afterwards induced to become Judge in the Court of Common Pleas, in which position he served the public for twelve years, winning the high regard of his associates on the bench, and of the bar, when James A. Bayard and Cæsar A. Rodney were among its members. In 1813 he was elected to the office of Governor of his State. On account of the war with Great Britain at this time, this position was a very trying one, but he performed its duties in a manner to reflect great credit to himself. In 1821 he received the four electoral votes of Delaware for the office of Vice-President of the United States. In 1822 he was elected to represent his State in Congress, and while a member of this body served on the Committee of Foreign Relations, one of the most important committees of that time. In 1827 he was chosen to represent his State in the United States Senate, and proved one of the most efficient members of this body. At the expiration of his term he retired to private life, spending his time in literary studies and agricultural pursuits. He died in his native town, Lewes, Del., September 2, 1846. He was always a decided opponent of the slavery system. In all his public positions he was sought after, and was never a seeker for

office. In public life he was free from reproach, in the domestic circle his virtues endeared him to his family.

#### ANDREW JACKSON, OF TENNESSEE,

Was born at Waxhaw Settlement, N. C., March 15, 1767. His parents being poor, he grew up without deriving many educational advantages. At the age of fourteen he entered the military service, and was afterwards taken prisoner by the British. After his release he worked in a saddler's store, and taught school. When eighteen years of age he commenced the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1787. In the following year he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of the western part of North Carolina. In 1791 he removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he was married. In 1796 he was elected to Congress, being the first member from the State of Tennessee. In the following year he was chosen United States Senator, but resigned his seat in this body in the following spring, and was then elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of his State. This office he resigned in 1804, and devoted his time to the management of his estate. In 1812, at the outbreak of the war with Great Britain, he offered his services, which were accepted. Shortly after he received orders to disband his men, which he did after his return to Nashville, Tenn. In 1813 he was called out to fight the Indians, and defeated them in several severe battles, which put the finishing stroke to the Creek War. In 1814 he was appointed Major-General, and in January, 1815, defeated the British in the famous battle of New Orleans. In 1818 he was called on to render his services in the Seminole War, which he speedily extinguished. In 1821, upon the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States, Jackson was appointed its first Governor. In 1824 he was a candidate for the office of President of the United States. There were four candidates, but none received a majority of the electoral vote; the election then devolved upon

Congress, which body chose John Quincy Adams, although General Jackson had a majority over Adams at the general election. In 1828 he was again a candidate, and this time was successful, and in 1832 was re-elected for a second term. After this term had expired he retired to his home near Nashville, Tenn., where he died June 8, 1845. Jackson was a generous, large-hearted man, the willing friend of the needy, a fact apt to be lost sight of in the cognizance of his persistency of will, defiant self-assertion and uncommon courage in the expression of his opinion.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, OF GEORGIA,

Was born in Amherst county, Va., February 24, 1772. He removed with his family to South Carolina in 1779, and to Georgia in 1783. By his aptitude for learning he had qualified himself as teacher when only sixteen years of age. He taught school for several years, and entered an academy in 1794, where he remained for two years. He was then chosen Principal of an academy in Augusta, and while holding this position studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1798. He then removed to Lexington, Oglethorpe county, and commenced the practice of the legal profession. In 1803 he was elected to the State Legislature, of which body he remained an active member for four years. In 1804 he was married to Miss Barbara Girardin, of Augusta. He was chosen to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate in 1807. About this time he fought two duels, one with a Mr. Van Allen, a lawyer, whom he killed, and the other with General John Clark, in which he was himself wounded in the wrist. In 1811 he was re-elected for a full term to the United States Senate. At the death of Vice-President Clinton, in 1812, Crawford was elected to succeed him as President of the Senate, and acting Vice-President of the United States. In 1813 he was appointed Minister to France, and remained in this posi-

tion for two years, when he requested to be recalled. While on his voyage home he was appointed Secretary of War by President Madison, and after performing the duties of this office with the greatest ability and credit to himself for more than a year, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Alexander J. Dallas, who had retired. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency in 1824. In 1827 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Northern Circuit of Georgia as Judge, which position he held until his death, which took place in Elbert county, Ga., September 15, 1834, while on his way to attend his court.

#### HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY,

Was born near Richmond, Va., April 12, 1777. He received an early education, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1797. He then removed to Lexington, Ky., where he opened an office, and soon achieved decided success. He soon took part in public affairs, and when the people of Kentucky were about to adopt a State constitution, Clay advocated the gradual abolition of slavery. In 1804 he was elected to the Legislature, and two years later was chosen to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate. In 1807 he was again sent to the Legislature, of which body he was made Speaker the next year. In 1809 he was again elected to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate. In 1811 he was elected to represent his district in Congress, and on the day of his first appearance as a member he was chosen Speaker. In January, 1814, he resigned the Speakership and his seat, in order to sail for Europe as one of the commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace with England. After signing the treaty at Ghent, he spent some months in Paris and London, and then returned to the United States. During his absence he had been unanimously re-elected to Congress, and was again chosen Speaker. He continued a member of this body and its Speaker, with the excep-

tion of one term, until 1825. In 1824 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency. He was again elected to the Senate of the United States, and in 1832, was again an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency against General Jackson. He remained in the Senate, where he was recognized as a leader, until 1842, when he resigned his seat with the intention of retiring from public life. In 1844 he was again nominated for the office of President of the United States, but was defeated by James K. Polk. In December, 1848, he was for the fourth time chosen to the United States Senate, forty-three years after his first election to this office. His last efforts in this body were in favor of a revision of the tariff of 1846, with a view to additional protection and of appropriations for internal improvements. During the session of 1851-2, owing to feeble health, he was in his seat but a few days. He died at Washington, June 29, 1852. As a leader in a deliberative body Clay had no equal in America. In him intellect, person, eloquence and courage united to form a character fit to command. He fired with his own enthusiasm, and controlled by his amazing will, individuals and masses.

#### JOHN C. CALHOUN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Was born in that State, March 18, 1782. He received his education at Yale College, where he graduated with distinction in 1804. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1807. Shortly afterwards he was elected to the Legislature, and remained a member of this body until 1811, in which year he was chosen to represent his district in the House of Representatives. While a member of this body, in 1812, he was on the Committee of Foreign Relations, and reported the bill for declaring war against Great Britain, which was passed in June of the same year. In 1817 he was appointed Secretary of War by President Monroe, and remained in this station for seven years, performing his

duties with the greatest ability. In 1824 he was elected Vice-President of the United States, with John Quincy Adams as President. In 1828 he was re-elected to the same office, with General Jackson as President. It was at this period that he broached his famous "Nullification Doctrine," claiming that the United States was not a union of the people, but a compact between sovereign States, and that any one of them had the right to judge when the compact was broken. From this time forward he was proud to be viewed only as a Southern statesman, and not as a national one acting for the whole country. He gave his support to all measures tending to the extension of slaveholding territory, and finally proposed to amend the constitution by abolishing the single office of President, and creating two Presidents, one for the North and the other for the South, both to be in office at the same time. He advocated these doctrines on the floor of the United States Senate, where he remained as a member for the rest of his life, except for a short time, when he was Secretary of State under President Tyler's administration. He died in Washington City, March 31, 1850. He was one of the most active party leaders, and there have been but few American statesmen who have had so much experience in public affairs, without the slightest imputation ever having been cast upon his private character.

#### NATHAN SANFORD, OF NEW YORK,

Was born at Bridgehampton, Long Island, N. Y., November 5th, 1779. After receiving a liberal education, he commenced the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1797. In 1802 he was appointed a commissioner in bankruptcy for New York District, and in the following year was appointed by President Jefferson United States District Attorney for the same district. He continued to perform the duties of his office until 1816. In 1811 he was also elected a member of the Legislature, of

which body he was chosen Speaker. He was afterward sent to the State Senate, and remained a member of this body until 1816, when he was chosen to represent the State of New York in the United States Senate. In 1821 he was sent as a delegate to the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State. In 1825 he received thirty electoral votes for the office of Vice-President of the United States. In the same year he was appointed to succeed Mr. Kent as Chancellor of New York, but, shortly after, he resigned this office on account of impairing health. He then intended to retire from public life, but in the latter part of the same year he was again elected a member of the United States Senate, where he remained one of the most industrious members until 1831. He then retired to private life. He died at Flushing, Long Island, October 17, 1838.

#### NATHANIEL MACON, OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Was born in Warren county, N. C., in 1757. He was educated at Princeton College, which he left in 1777 and enlisted as a private in a company of volunteers. After his term of service had expired he returned to his native State, and commenced the study of the law, but soon re-enlisted into the army in a regiment of which his brother was Colonel. In 1780, while still in the army, he was elected a member of the State Senate of North Carolina. He remained a member until 1785, when he retired to his farm and spent his time in agricultural pursuits till 1791. In this year he was chosen to represent his district in Congress. From 1801 till 1806 he was Speaker of the House of Representatives. He continued to be re-elected a member until 1815. In 1816 he was chosen United States Senator from North Carolina, and was one of the most efficient members of this body until 1828, when he resigned and retired to private life. In 1825 he received the twenty-four electoral votes of Virginia for Vice-President of the United States. In 1835 he was

chosen as a delegate to the Convention that was called to revise the Constitution of his State, and on assembling he was at once elected to preside over its deliberations. In the following year, he was a member of the electoral college which elected Martin Van Buren, President of the United States. He died June 29, 1837.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, OF NEW YORK,

Was born at Kinderhook, Columbia county, N. Y., September 5, 1782. He received the best education that could be obtained in the vicinity of his home. After being admitted to the bar, he was appointed Surrogate of his native county, in 1808. In 1812 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1815 was chosen Attorney-General of New York, and held this position until 1819. In 1816 he was again returned to the State Senate, at the same time being Attorney-General. In 1821 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and was re-elected for a second term in 1827. In 1828 he resigned his seat in the Senate, in order to assume the duties of Governor of his State, to which position he was elected in this year. In the following year he was appointed Secretary of State by President Jackson, but resigned his seat in the Cabinet, in 1831. In 1832 he was elected to the office of Vice-President of the United States, with General Jackson as President. In 1837 he succeeded Jackson as President, defeating General Harrison. On beginning the duties of the office of President he found the country involved in a commercial crisis, which led to the suspension of specie payments by the banks. From these peculiar circumstances he was the subject of much partisan criticism, but his administration was satisfactory to his party, and he was their candidate for the Presidency in 1840, but was this time beaten by General Harrison. After his defeat he returned to his home, where he remained some time, after which he made a tour through Europe. On his return he re-

tired to private life. He died at Kinderhook, N. Y., July 24, 1862.

#### WILLIAM SMITH, OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Was born in North Carolina, in 1762. His talents and energy of character were manifested at an early age. He received his education at Mount Zion College, and was admitted to the bar in 1792. He served for several years as a member of the South Carolina Legislature, and was then elected a Judge of the Superior Court. In 1796 he was elected to represent his district in Congress, and was noted while a member as an active and efficient representative. In 1816 he was appointed United States Senator to fill a vacancy, and in the following year was elected by the Legislature for a full term of six years. In 1826 he was again chosen for a term of five years, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Hon. John Galliard. During all this service Smith was one of the leading men of Congress, and a leader of public opinion in his State. In 1829 he received seven electoral votes of Georgia for Vice-President of the United States. In 1833 he removed to Huntsville, Ala. In 1835 he was chosen to represent Madison county in the Legislature of Alabama, and continued to be re-elected a member until 1840. In 1836 President Jackson offered him a seat as Associate-Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, which he declined to accept. In this year the Presidential electors of the State of Virginia cast the twenty-three votes of that State for him as Vice-President. He died at Huntsville, Ala., June 26, 1840. He was a very plain, unpretending man in his appearance and manners. As a speaker he was animated and forcible; his fame as a jurist and statesman was recognized, and his influence was felt and admitted. His wealth, which was considerable, was invested in cotton and sugar plantations in the States of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi.

## JOHN FLOYD, OF VIRGINIA,

Was born in Virginia (now Jefferson county, W. Va.), about 1778. He received an excellent academic education; then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in due time. His law practice became extensive almost from the beginning, and in a short time he was recognized as one of the most successful lawyers of his State. At a very early age he was elected to the Legislature of Virginia, and remained one of the most active and efficient members of this body for many years. In 1817 he was chosen to represent his district in the National House of Representatives. The records of Congress prove how considerable a part he took in all the principal debates and business while a member. He continued to be re-elected a Representative until 1829, and in the following year was elected Governor of Virginia, and fulfilled the duties of this post until March, 1834, when he was succeeded by Littleton W. Tazewell. In 1833 he received the eleven electoral votes of South Carolina, for President of the United States. He died at Sweet Springs, Va., August 16, 1837.

## WILLIAM WIRT, OF MARYLAND,

Was born in Bladensburg, Md., November 8, 1772. His parents dying when he was but eight years of age, he was left under the care of an uncle, who gave him an excellent education. After being employed as a private tutor for a short time, he commenced the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1792. In 1795 he married a daughter of Dr. Gilmer, with whom he took up his residence near Charlottesville. After the death of his wife, in 1799, he removed to Richmond, Va., and was shortly afterwards elected Clerk of the Legislature of that State. In 1802 he was appointed Chancellor of the eastern part of Virginia, which office he soon resigned and resumed the practice of his profession at Norfolk. In 1803 he published his "Letters of British Spy," which

soon proved to be extremely popular and passed through nine or ten editions in book form. In 1806 he opened a law office at Richmond, and in the following year was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature from that city. In 1807 he assisted the United States Attorney in the prosecution of Aaron Burr for treason, and by the learning and eloquence displayed at this trial became known as one of the best lawyers in the country. His "Sketches of the Life and character of Patrick Henry," which he finished in 1817, soon took rank as one of the most popular books in this country. In 1816 he was appointed United States District Attorney for Virginia, and in the following year was appointed Attorney-General of the United States by President Monroe, and continued to perform the duties of this post with the greatest efficiency for twelve years, when he retired. He then removed to Baltimore, where he spent the rest of his days in the practice of his profession. In 1826 he delivered a eulogy on Adams and Jefferson in the House of Representatives in Washington. In 1832 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of President of the United States. He died February 18, 1834.

#### JOHN SERGEANT, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Was born in Philadelphia in 1779. At a very early age he entered Princeton College, where he graduated with distinction in 1795, when only sixteen years old. He then commenced the study of the law, and after being admitted to the bar opened his office in the city of Philadelphia, where he soon gained the reputation of being one of the most prominent lawyers. In 1815 he was elected to Congress, and in 1820 took a prominent part in the proceedings on the famous "Missouri Compromise" bill. He continued to be re-elected until 1823, when he retired and resumed the practice of the legal profession. In 1827 he was returned to Congress and remained an active member until 1830. In 1832 he was an unsuc-

successful candidate for the office of Vice-President on the same ticket with Henry Clay, the candidate for President. He was one of the two commissioners appointed to represent this country in the Panama Congress. In 1837 he was for the third time returned to represent his district in the National House of Representatives, and remained one of its most efficient members until 1842. He then retired from public life and returned to Philadelphia, where he spent the rest of his days in the practice of his profession. He died in Philadelphia, November 23, 1852.

#### WILLIAM WILKINS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Was born in Carlisle, Pa., in 1799. He removed with his parents to Pittsburgh in 1806. After receiving an excellent education at Dickinson College, he commenced the study of the law under Judge Watts, and was soon admitted to its practice. He became a leader of the bar and attracted general attention by his ability, and was sent to the Legislature several times. He became Judge of the United States District Court, and fulfilled the duties of this post with the greatest efficiency. He was then chosen to represent his State in the United States Senate, and soon gained a reputation as one of the most prominent members of that body. He took part in the famous debate on the tariff in 1833, and it was during that battle of Senatorial giants that Calhoun dubbed Wilkins "The Iron Knight," on account of his strong fight for a protective iron tariff. While in the Senate he was the personal friend and co-worker of George M. Dallas. They were members at the same time, and fought side by side for years. In the Presidential election of 1832, Wilkins received the thirty electoral votes of Pennsylvania for Vice-President of the United States. In 1834 he was appointed Minister to Russia by President Jackson to succeed James Buchanan, who, in turn, succeeded Wilkins in the United States Senate. On his

return to this country he was elected to represent his district in Congress, but resigned his seat in order to take a place in Tyler's Cabinet, as Secretary of War. His last public office was that of State Senator, and this position he held long after his district had gone into the hands of an opposing political party. During the late war he was a great Union man and did much toward the cause of the Government. He died in June, 1865. Wilkins was a man remarkable for his fine personal appearance. He was tall, somewhat slightly built, and had clearly cut and exceedingly handsome features.

#### HENRY LEE, OF VIRGINIA,

Was born in Stratford, Westmoreland county, Va., in 1787. He was a son of the famous General, Henry Lee, of Revolutionary fame, known as "Legion Harry." Young Lee received an excellent education, and graduated at William and Mary College in 1808. He was appointed Major of the Thirty-sixth Infantry, April 8, 1813, and at once went into active service for his country against Great Britain. He was afterwards made aid-de-camp to General Wilkinson; was subsequently transferred to the Canadian frontier, and while there acted as aid-de-camp to General Izard. He remained in the army during the entire war, and did service which reflected great service upon himself. In 1824 he published his "Campaign of 1781 in the Carolinas," an answer to the strictures of "Johnson's Life of Greene" on his father and the Legion." Though a Federalist, he advocated in a series of essays the election of General Jackson to the Presidency. In 1829 he was appointed by President Jackson, Consul to Algiers; but, not having received the confirmation of the United States Senate, he returned within the next year. In 1832 he again vindicated his father's fame in his "Observations on the Writings of Thomas Jefferson," a book that was considered one of the finest literary works of the day. In this

year he received the eleven electoral votes of South Carolina for Vice-President of the United States. In 1835 he published his "Life of Napoleon." He died at Paris, January 30, 1837. Although Lee never held many political offices, he took interest in all the great questions of his time.

#### AMOS ELLMAKER, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Was born in Lancaster county, Pa., February 2, 1787. His father, determined to give him the best education then attainable, sent him to Princeton College, where he soon became recognized as one of the leading scholars. After graduating there he commenced the study of the law under Judge Reeves, at the celebrated law school in Litchfield, Conn. After being admitted to the bar he removed to Harrisburg, where he began the practice of the legal profession, and was not long in establishing himself as a prominent lawyer. In the war of 1812 he was an officer in the army that marched to the defense of Baltimore. In 1816 he was married to Miss Mary R. Elder, of Harrisburg. He was Prosecuting Attorney for Dauphin county, and was also elected to the State Legislature for three terms from the same county. In 1814 he was chosen to represent his district in the House of Representatives, but being appointed Chief Justice of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill counties, he declined to take his seat in Congress. After serving in this position for some time he resigned, and was appointed Attorney-General of his State, which office he also resigned. In 1817 President Monroe offered him a place in his Cabinet, as Secretary of War, but, notwithstanding the urgent solicitations of his many friends to accept this position, he declined. In 1821 he removed to Lancaster, where he opened his law office and soon met with extraordinary success. In 1832 he was a candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States, in conjunction with William Wirt, the candidate for the Presi-

dency. In 1834, when James Buchanan was elected United States Senator, Ellmaker received the next highest vote. He continued at the practice of his profession until his death, and was considered one of the ablest lawyers of his State. He died November 28, 1851. As a lawyer, Judge Ellmaker always advised his clients to settle their difference without resorting to the courts, although such counsel being against his interest as an attorney. Although taking an interest in all the political questions of the day, he preferred the enjoyments of private life to official position.

#### WILLIAM H. HARRISON, OF OHIO,

Was born in Charles City county, Va., February 9, 1773. After receiving the customary education at Hamden-Sidney College, he studied for the medical profession, but believing he could be of greater service by helping to repel the Indians, who were practicing a barbarous mode of warfare on the Northwestern frontier, he joined the army in 1791. In the following year he was promoted Lieutenant, and shortly after, for his service in the battle of Miami Rapids, was given the rank of Captain. In 1797 he was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory, and two years later he was elected a delegate to Congress. In 1801 he was appointed Governor of Indiana, which office he filled till 1813. In 1811, while Governor, he defeated the Indians under the command of the famous Tecumseh in the celebrated battle of Tippecanoe. In 1812 he was given the command of the army on the Northwestern frontier, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and in the following March was promoted to the rank of Major-General. In 1814 he was appointed one of the commissioners to form a treaty with the Indians on the Northwest, at Greenville; and in the next year was at the head of a commission to treat with various other tribes. In 1816 he was elected a member of Congress from Ohio. In 1828 he was ap-

pointed Minister to the Republic of Columbia, and after performing the duties of this post for some time, returned to the United States and retired to private life. In 1836 Harrison was an unsuccessful candidate for President of the United States against Martin Van Buren. In 1840 he was again a candidate, and was this time elected, Martin Van Buren being again his competitor. From the judicious selection of his Cabinet great expectations were formed of his administration, but he did not long survive the honor of this important office, for within a month after his inauguration he died, after an illness of only eight days, April 4, 1841.

#### HUGH L. WHITE, OF TENNESSEE,

Was born in Iredell county, North Carolina, October 30, 1773. During the Indian War in 1792 he served as a private soldier in the army. He afterwards studied law at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and in 1796 removed to Knoxville, Tenn., where he commenced the practice of the legal profession. In 1801 he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of his State, and fulfilled the duties of this post with the greatest of dignity and ability until 1807. In this year he was appointed United States District Attorney; in 1809 was elected to represent his district in the State Senate and in the same year was again called to the Supreme Court bench, and remained in this position till 1815. In 1820 he was again chosen a member of the State Senate, and in the following year was appointed by President Monroe a member of the commission to adjust the claims of our citizens against Spain. In 1825 he was elected to represent Tennessee in the United States Senate, and while a member of this body was recognized as one of the most active and efficient representatives. In 1836 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of President of the United States. In 1839 he resigned his seat in the Senate, having been instructed to vote contrary to his own convictions, which he would

not do. He then retired to private life. He died in Knoxville, Tenn., April 10, 1840. Judge White was one of the most distinguished lawyers and statesmen of Tennessee.

DANIEL WEBSTER, OF MASSACHUSETTS,

Was born at Salisbury, N. H., January 18, 1782. He received the best part of his early education from his parents. In 1797 he entered Dartmouth College, but had to teach school in the winter to pay his college expenses. He graduated in 1801, and commenced the study of the law, but was induced to accept the position of Preceptor of the academy at Frelburg, Maine. In 1804 he went to Boston, where he entered the law office of Mr. Gore, and remained there until he was admitted to the bar in 1805, and in the ensuing year practiced as an attorney at Boscannen. In 1806 he established himself at Portsmouth, N. H., where he was married to Miss Grace Fletcher in 1808. He soon rose in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, and in 1812 was elected to Congress, and in 1814 was re-elected. In 1816, at the expiration of his second term, he removed to Boston, where for seven years he devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession and soon gained a reputation as a lawyer above which no member of the bar has ever risen. He was a delegate to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in 1822, and in the same year was elected to Congress, from Boston. In 1826 he was chosen United States Senator from his State. In 1836 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency. In 1839 he made a tour through Europe, and on his return was appointed Secretary of State by President Harrison, and after Harrison died remained in President Tyler's Cabinet until 1843. In 1845 he was re-elected to the United States Senate, and in 1850 was again appointed Secretary of State by President Fillmore, and remained in this position until his death. In 1852 he met with a severe accident and

tendered his resignation, but it was not accepted. He died a few months afterward, at his home in Marshfield, Mass., October 24, 1852, leaving a reputation as one of the greatest orators and statesmen of the world.

WILLIE P. MANGUM, OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Was born in Orange county, N. C., in 1792. He received his education at the University of North Carolina, where he graduated in 1815, and then studied law. He was elected a member of the State Legislature from his county in 1818. In the following year he was chosen Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina, and remained in this station until 1823. He was then elected to represent his district in Congress, and continued to be returned as a member until 1826, when he was again chosen Judge of the Superior Court. He was elected United States Senator from his State in 1831, and was one of the most influential members while holding a seat in that body. In 1836 Mangum was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, but only received the eleven electoral votes of South Carolina. When Tyler succeeded General Harrison to the Presidency, Mangum was elected President of the Senate and acting Vice-President of the United States. He remained a member of the Senate until 1853. He then retired to private life. He died at his residence in Orange county, N. C., September 21, 1861. It was generally believed that his death was hastened by the loss of an only son, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Manasses.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, OF KENTUCKY,

Was born at Floyd's Station, near Louisville, Ky., October 17, 1780. He was educated at Transylvania University, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced that profession with success. In 1803 he was elected to the Legislature of Kentucky; in 1807 chosen to represent his district in the National House of Representa-

tives, and remained a member of this body until 1819. At the commencement of the war of 1812 he raised a regiment of riflemen, which he commanded with the rank of Colonel on the Canadian frontier. In the fall of that year he resumed his duties as a member of Congress, and remained until adjournment of this body, when he raised another regiment, with which body he was employed on the Indian border. In September, 1813, he joined General Harrison, and it is claimed that by the decisive charge of Johnson's mounted volunteers, the brilliant victory was gained over the British and Indians at the battle of the Thames. It was in this battle that the famous Indian chief Tecumseh was killed, and is commonly supposed to have fallen by the hands of Col. Johnson. Just at the close of the engagement he was desperately wounded, but was able to resume his seat in Congress in the following spring. In 1819 he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate, and in 1823 was re-elected to a full term. When this term expired, in 1829, he was again returned to the House of Representatives, where he remained an active member until March, 1837, when he was elected Vice-President of the United States by the Senate, the electors having failed to elect. In 1840 he was an unsuccessful candidate for a second term. He then retired to his home in Scott county. He was subsequently chosen to represent his county in the State Legislature, and was a member of this body at the time of his death, which took place in Frankfort, Ky., November 19, 1850.

#### FRANCIS GRANGER, OF NEW YORK,

Was born in Suffield, Conn., December 1, 1792. He was graduated at Yale College in 1811, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and removed to Canandaigua, N. Y., in 1814, where he commenced the practice of the legal profession, and soon achieved decided success as an attorney. In 1826 he was elected to represent the people

of his county in the State Legislature, and continued as a member for many successive years. His sound judgment, practical ability and ready and persuasive eloquence, gave him a commanding influence in that body and throughout the State. He was nominated repeatedly by the party to which he belonged, as their candidate for the highest offices in the gift of the people. Twice he was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of New York, being defeated by a small majority both times. In 1837 he received seventy-seven electoral votes for Vice-President of the United States, being a candidate for that office on the same ticket with General Harrison, the candidate for the Presidency. In 1838 he was elected to Congress from the district in which he resided, and was a prominent member of that body for several terms. In 1841, on the accession of General Harrison to the Presidency, Granger was appointed Postmaster-General, and discharged the duties of this post with great efficiency until July of that year, when the memorable rupture between President Tyler and his Cabinet took place. He was again sent to represent his constituents in the National House of Representatives; but at the close of the Twenty-seventh Congress he retired to private life. At the solicitation of friends, and by appointment of the Governor of New York, he became one of the delegates to the Peace Convention at Washington, in February, 1861. The records of that convention prove how considerable a part he took in the efforts made to avert the Rebellion, which was then impending. He died at his home in Canandaigua, N. Y., August 28, 1868. Mrs. Winthrop, wife of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, is his only surviving child.

#### JOHN TYLER, OF VIRGINIA,

Was born in Charles City county, Va., March 29, 1790. At the age of seventeen he graduated at William and Mary College, then studied law and in 1799 was admit-

ted to the bar—then only nineteen years of age. In 1811 he was elected to the State Legislature, where he remained as a member until 1816, when he was chosen to represent his district in Congress, and was twice re-elected. He was chosen Governor of Virginia in 1825, and fulfilled the duties of this position until 1827, when he was chosen United States Senator. In this position he became a firm supporter of President Jackson's administration but sided with Calhoun on the question of nullification. In 1833 he was re-elected, and became an active partisan of Henry Clay. He resigned his seat in the Senate in 1836, and in 1840 was elected Vice-President of the United States, with General Harrison as President. President Harrison died one month after his inauguration, and Tyler became Chief Executive by succession. He began his administration by favoring Democratic measures and removing Whigs out of office, for which he was severely criticised by his party. Soon after, he twice vetoed a bill authorizing a National Bank when all the members of his Cabinet resigned with the exception of Daniel Webster, which added to his already embarrassing position but did not shake his firmness of purpose. Before the close of his administration he had become identified with the Democratic Party, and finally selected his Cabinet wholly from that party. After his term of office had expired he returned to his home, where he lived in retirement. In 1861 he was a delegate to the Peace Convention at Washington, and was a member of the Confederate Congress at the time of his death, which occurred at Richmond, Va., January 17, 1862.

L. W. TAZEWELL, OF VIRGINIA,

Was born in Williamsburg, Va., December 17, 1774. After taking a preparatory course in the schools of his neighborhood, he entered William and Mary College, and graduated there in 1791. He then studied law under Judge Wickham of Richmond, and after being admitted

to the bar, began practice at Williamsburg in 1796. His legal talent soon made him popular among the people of his county. In 1798 he was chosen to represent his county in the Virginia Legislature; while a member of this body he made himself conspicuous by his eloquence and knowledge of the law, that in 1800 he was elected a member of the National House of Representatives. After his term had expired he refused to again become a candidate. In 1801 he removed to Norfolk, and acquired a large and lucrative law practice. In 1820 he was one of the commissioners of the Florida treaty. In 1824 he was sent to the United States Senate. While in the Senate he was a great admirer of Calhoun, a strong sympathizer with nullification movements, and a zealous advocate of all Southern political measures. In 1829 he declined to accept the position of Minister to London. His term in the Senate expired in 1833, and in the following year he was elected Governor of Virginia, which post he filled with the greatest dignity and ability until 1836. In 1841 he received the eleven electoral votes of South Carolina for Vice-President of the United States. He died in Norfolk, Va., May 6, 1860.

#### JAMES K. POLK, OF TENNESSEE,

Was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., November 2, 1795. In 1806 he removed with his parents to Tennessee. He received his education at the University of North Carolina, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1820. In 1823 he was elected to represent his county in the Legislature of Tennessee, and two years afterwards was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives, in which position he remained for fourteen years, during which time he was honored with the Speakership for five sessions, and was one of the foremost adversaries of the administration of John Quincy Adams. In 1839 he was elected Governor of Tennessee, but was defeated for a second term in 1841. In 1844 he was

nominated by the National Democratic Convention as their candidate for the office of President of the United States, and was elected the same year over Henry Clay, the Whig candidate. During his administration the United States was involved in war with Mexico, and by the prompt and energetic course pursued by Polk, it proved successful, and caused the eventual cession of New Mexico and California to the United States. The Interior Department was created during his term of office, and just before its expiration the settlement of the Oregon boundary question took effect. Three months after the close of his term he died at his home in Nashville, Tenn., June 15, 1849.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Was born in Philadelphia, July 10, 1792. He was educated in Princeton College, where he graduated in 1810, then studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1813. In that year he was appointed Private Secretary to Mr. Gallatin, the United States Minister to Russia, and was present at the treaty of peace between this country and Great Britain, at Ghent. On his return to the United States he commenced the practice of his profession, and in 1817 was appointed Deputy Attorney General for Philadelphia county. In 1829 he was elected Mayor of Philadelphia, and in the fall of that year was appointed United States Attorney for his district, which office he held till 1831, when he was chosen a member of the United States Senate and soon became one of the most prominent members of that body. On the expiration of his term he declined a re-election, and returned to the practice of the law. In 1837 he was appointed Minister to Russia by President Van Buren, in which station he remained until 1839, when he was recalled at his own request. In 1844 he was nominated and elected Vice-President of the United States, in conjunction with James K. Polk, as President. While in

this position, in 1846, he gave the casting vote on the bill which levied duties on imports for the purpose of revenue only, and which was passed by the House of Representatives. When his term had expired he retired to private life, but in 1856 was appointed Minister to Russia to succeed James Buchanan, in which position he remained until the commencement of the Civil War, when he was succeeded by Mr. Adams. On his return to the United States he retired from public life, and though past the age of active service, he always manifested his abhorrence of the Rebellion and its abettors. He died in Philadelphia, December 31, 1864.

#### T. FRELINGHUYSEN, OF NEW JERSEY,

Was born at Millstone, Somerset county, N. J., March 28, 1787. He graduated at Princeton College in 1804, entered the law office of Richard Stockton, and in 1808 was admitted to the bar, and soon became distinguished as an eloquent lawyer. During the war of 1812 with Great Britain he raised a company of volunteers, which he commanded. In 1817 he was elected by the Legislature, Attorney-General of New Jersey, in which position he remained until 1826, when he was chosen a member of the United States Senate; was also elected a Judge of the Supreme Court in the same year, but declined to accept this office. While a member of the Senate he always gave his support to the Whig party. He was an advocate of the bill to suppress the carrying of mails on Sunday; exerted himself in behalf of the Indians; took a prominent part in the debates in favor of the extension of the pension system, and acted with Henry Clay upon the question of tariff, and the compromise act of 1832. He retired from the Senate in 1835, and in 1838 was chosen Chancellor of the University of New York. In 1844 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Vice-Presidency with Henry Clay, the candidate for President. He resigned the Chancellorship of the New York University

in 1850 and became President of Rutgers's College, at New Brunswick, N. J., in which position he remained until his death, which occurred at New Brunswick, April 12, 1862.

#### ZACHARY TAYLOR, OF LOUISIANA,

Was born in Orange county, Virginia, September 24, 1784. In the following year his family removed to Kentucky, where, after receiving an indifferent education, he was employed on his father's plantation near Louisville, Ky., until his twenty-fourth year. In this year he was appointed Lieutenant in the United States Infantry, and in 1810 was promoted to Captain for his efficient services against the Indians. Two years afterwards he was placed in command of Fort Harrison, which he successfully defended with fifty-two men against the attack of a large force of Indians. For his services on this occasion he received the brevet rank of Major. In 1814 he was sent on an expedition against the British and Indians on the Rock river, where he fought an undecided battle against a superior force of the enemy. In 1833, after being promoted to the rank of Colonel, he served in the Black Hawk War. For his successful services in the Seminole War, 1837, he was promoted to the grade of Brigadier-General by brevet, and in 1840 was appointed Commander of the Army of the Northwest. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico he was sent to occupy a position on this side of the Rio Grande, to guard the frontier from the invasions of the enemy. In May, 1846, with a force of 4,000 men, he defeated a Mexican force of 6,000 at Palo Alto, and on the following day, after a severe engagement, drove the Mexicans across the Rio Grande. In 1847 he defeated them at Buena Vista, they being commanded by the famous Santa Anna. This battle terminated the war. In 1848 he was elected President of the United States, and during his short career as Chief Executive fully maintained the popularity which placed him in

this high position. He died at Washington City, July 9, 1850, having served as President but little more than a year.

#### LEWIS CASS, OF MICHIGAN,

Was born in Exeter, N. H., October 9, 1782. In 1799 his family removed to Wilmington, Del., where he taught school, and from there to Zanesville, O., where he studied law and commenced its practice. In 1806 he was elected to the Legislature of Ohio. When the war of 1812 broke out he headed, as Colonel, the Third Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, which formed part of Hull's force at Detroit. Cass was included in the surrender and when asked to deliver up his sword he broke the blade and threw it away. After his release he was made Brigadier-General, and served under General Harrison, then commander at Detroit. He was subsequently appointed Governor of Michigan, and for many years was identified with the settlement of the Indian affairs in the Northwest. In 1831 he was appointed Secretary of War, by President Jackson, and in 1836 was sent as Ambassador to France. On his return to this country he was elected to represent Michigan in the United States Senate. In 1848 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency of the United States against General Taylor. After receiving the nomination for the Presidency he resigned his seat in the Senate, but on his defeat was re-elected. In 1850 he was a member of the famous Compromise Committee, and in that year was re-elected for a term of six years more in the Senate. In 1856 he used his influence in favor of James Buchanan, who, on assuming the duties of President, appointed Cass, Secretary of State. He continued in this position till the movements of the Secessionists menaced Fort Sumpter, when he retired in consequence of a neglect of the President to send the necessary aid to protect the garrison and secure the safety of the fort. On leaving the Cabinet he retired to private life. He died in Detroit, June 17, 1866.

## MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK.

Was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, N. Y., January 7, 1800. At an early age he was apprenticed to a wool-carder, but by his zeal in the pursuit of knowledge soon attracted the attention of Judge Wood, an eminent lawyer of his native county, who placed him in his law office, and offered to defray his expenses to qualify himself for the profession. Fillmore accepted the kind offer, but managed by teaching school to press lightly on the generosity of his friend. Subsequently he removed to Erie county, where he was admitted to the bar in 1827. He commenced his political career as a member of the New York Legislature in 1829, and in 1832 was elected to represent his district in the National House of Representatives. From this period of his life till 1847 he alternated between political life and the practice of his profession, rising steadily in the estimation of the people as an able lawyer and party leader. In 1847 he was elected to the important post of Comptroller of the State of New York by the largest majority that had been given to any State officer for years. In the following year he was elected to the office of Vice-President of the United States, on the same ticket with General Taylor, the candidate for the Presidency. After his election he resigned his position as Comptroller and entered upon his duties as Vice-President. In 1850, upon the sudden death of President Taylor, Fillmore became President and promptly selected a Cabinet that strengthened and popularized his administration. After his term had expired he returned to Buffalo and resumed the practice of the legal profession. In 1856 he made a tour through Europe and was received at the principal courts with the distinction which his character and career claimed for him. In this same year he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency. He died March 8, 1874.

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**WILLIAM O. BUTLER, OF KENTUCKY,**

Was born in Jessamine county, Ky., in 1793. After receiving a good education, he was about to devote himself to the legal profession when the War of 1812 broke out. He then enlisted as a private in a company of Kentucky volunteers, and soon gained distinction in the battle of Frenchtown, for which he was promoted to a captaincy. He afterwards took a conspicuous part in the battles of Pensacola and New Orleans. He was brevetted Major in December, 1814, and acted as Aid-de-Camp to General Jackson from June, 1816, to May, 1817, when he resigned. He then settled on his estate near the confluence of the Kentucky and Ohio rivers, and adopted the profession of the law. In 1839 he was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives and served his district in this capacity till 1843. In the following year he received the Democratic nomination for Governor of his State, but was defeated through the influence of Henry Clay. When the war with Mexico commenced he again entered the army. In June, 1846, he was created Major-General, and shortly after led with great spirit the daring charge at Monterey. In testimony of his services he was presented with a sword by Congress. He remained in active service until the close of the war, and then returned to his home in Kentucky. In 1848 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of Vice-President, in conjunction with General Cass, the candidate for the Presidency. He was a member of the Peace Convention at Washington, in February, 1861. He died in Carroll county, Ky.

**FRANKLIN PIERCE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,**

Was born at Hillsborough, N. H., November 23, 1804. After being educated at Bowdoin College, he studied law, was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in his native town. In 1829 he was elected a member of

the State Legislature, and on his re-election was chosen Speaker. In 1833 he was chosen to represent his district in the National House of Representatives. In the following year he removed to Concord. In 1835 he was again sent to Congress, and subsequently elected United States Senator from his State, in which capacity he served until 1842, when he resigned and resumed the practice of his profession, which had become so extensive as to require all his attention. In 1846 he was offered the position of Attorney-General of the United States by President Polk, but declined to accept. During the war with Mexico he was appointed Colonel of a New Hampshire regiment of volunteers, and subsequently received the rank of Brigadier-General. He took active part in most of the severe battles, and distinguished himself at Cerro Gordo, and the storming of Chapultepec. After peace had been restored, Pierce returned to his home and lived in retirement until 1850, when he was elected presiding officer of the New Hampshire State Constitutional Convention. In 1852 he was nominated by the National Democratic Convention as their candidate for the office of President of the United States. He was elected in the fall of that year, defeating General Scott. He fulfilled the duties of this important position with the greatest dignity, and after his term expired he made a tour through Europe, where he remained until 1860. He returned to the United States in this year, and retired to private life. He died at Concord, N. H., in 1869.

#### WINFIELD SCOTT, OF NEW JERSEY,

Was born near Petersburg, Va., June 13, 1786. After completing his preparatory education, he spent two years at William and Mary College, subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. The stirring events which soon after followed, aroused Scott's patriotic spirit, and having applied for a commission, he was appointed Captain in a regiment of light artillery in

1808. His first active service was at the attack on Queenstown Heights, where he took command of the American forces after all the superior officers were killed or wounded. This affair, however, as is well known, terminated disastrously. In the following year he distinguished himself at the attack on Fort George, in the descent upon York and the capture of Fort Matilda on the St. Lawrence. In March, 1814, he was made a Brigadier-General, and soon afterwards took a very active part in the memorable actions of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. In this latter engagement he was seriously wounded. He was next promoted to the rank of Major-General, when but twenty-eight years of age. In the important operations against the Indians on our frontier, Scott was appointed to leading positions with uniform success. In 1841 he was assigned to the command of the United States Army. The Mexican War, which next claimed his attention, was brought by a series of bold and skillful strategic measures to a successful termination. In 1852 he was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, but was defeated by Franklin Pierce. In 1855 the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-General was conferred on him. During the late Civil War, Scott was too old for active service, but he did all in his power to assist the Union in that great struggle. He died May 29, 1866. General Scott was rather tall in stature, and of fine and commanding appearance.

#### WILLIAM RUFUS KING, OF ALABAMA,

Was born in Sampson county, N. C., April 6, 1786. At the early age of twelve, he entered the University of North Carolina, where he graduated in 1803; then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. In this same year he was elected to the State Legislature, and in the following year was re-elected. While in that body he was recognized as one of the most able representatives. In 1810 he was sent to represent his district

in the National House of Representatives, and twice re-elected. He resigned his seat in 1816 and was then appointed secretary of Wm. Pinckney, then Minister at Naples. After having visited most of the European countries he returned to the United States in 1818, and removed to Dallas county, Ala. In 1819 he was one of the members of the State convention which framed the Constitution and formed the State Government of Alabama, and in the same year was chosen one of the United States Senators from that State, which office he held until 1844, when he was appointed Minister to France by President Tyler. He served in this capacity for two years, and then returned to this country. In 1848 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate, and in the following year, when this term had expired, he was re-elected for a full term. On the accession of Vice-President Fillmore to the Presidency in 1850, King was chosen President of the Senate, and acting Vice-President of the United States. In 1852 he was elected to the office of Vice-President with Franklin Pierce as President. In January, 1853, he went to Cuba for his health, and while there the oath of office as Vice-President was administered to him by the American Consul-General at Havana, this being done by a special act of Congress. He returned in the following month and retired to his home in Alabama, where he died April 17, 1853.

#### WM. A. GRAHAM, OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Was born in Linden county, N. C., September 5, 1804. After receiving an excellent education he commenced the study of the law, and was soon admitted to the bar. He first entered public life in 1833, as a member of the State Legislature, in which body he was one of the most prominent members, and was several times chosen Speaker. He was elected United States Senator in 1841, and remained in this position till 1843. In 1845 he was

chosen Governor of North Carolina, and continued to be re-elected to this office till 1849. Upon the accession of Vice-President Fillmore to the Presidency, he appointed Graham, Secretary of the Navy. He performed the duties of this post with the greatest ability and satisfaction to all parties until June, 1852, when he resigned. In this year he was nominated by the Whig National Convention their candidate for Vice-President, with General Scott, the candidate for the Presidency, but was defeated in the fall of that year by Pierce and King. After this he took but little interest in politics. He died at Saratoga, August 11, 1875.

#### JAMES BUCHANAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Was born at Stony Batter, Pa., April 23, 1791. After receiving a liberal education he entered Dickinson College and graduated with distinction in 1807. He then studied law at Lancaster, was admitted to the bar in 1812, and soon had an extensive practice. In 1814 he made his first appearance in the service of the public as a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He was chosen to represent his district in the National House of Representatives in 1820, in which body he continued a member for ten years. In 1831 he was appointed by President Jackson, Minister to Russia, and while there negotiated the first commercial treaty between the United States and Russia. He returned in 1834 and was then elected to the United States Senate from his State, in which body he remained a representative until 1845, when he was appointed Secretary of State by President Polk. He filled this position during Polk's administration, and then retired to private life. In 1853 he was appointed Minister to England by President Pierce, and while serving in this capacity displayed such discretion in his intercourse with the British Ministers that on his return, in the spring of 1856, he received a very enthusiastic ovation. In that year he was nominated by

the National Democratic Convention as their candidate for the office of President, and was elected in the fall of the same year. During his administration he was placed in a difficult position, owing to the growing hostility of the Southern States. His term expired just at the commencement of the Civil War, when he retired to private life. He died June 1, 1868.

#### JOHN C. FREMONT, OF NEW YORK,

Was born in Savannah, Georgia, in 1813. He obtained his education at Charleston College, and distinguished himself by his proficiency as a scholar. In 1833 he was appointed teacher of mathematics on board the United States sloop of war Natchez, with which he made a cruise to South America. On his return from this trip he directed his attention to civil engineering, in which he became an expert. In 1838 he undertook the exploration of the country between the Missouri river and the British frontier. Soon after he proposed to the government to undertake the exploration of the Rocky Mountains. His plan being approved, in 1842 he started with a few picked men and examined the South Pass, through which thousands have since found their way to California. In 1845, after many hardships he successfully carried out an expedition to the distant territory of Oregon. In the following year he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and also appointed Governor of California, then a territory. In 1847 he concluded the articles of capitulation by which Mexico conceded possession of that territory to the United States. In 1853 he undertook another expedition across the continent, and, after making many new discoveries, reached California after having endured almost incredible hardships. In 1856 he was nominated for the office of President of the United States in opposition to Mr. Buchanan, but being defeated retired to private life. In 1861 he was appointed a Major-General in the United States Army, but after a

short career as Commander of the Western Union Army, was relieved by the War Department, on account of a dispute with a subordinate officer. He was subsequently appointed Governor of the Territory of Arizona, which position he filled with the greatest ability until 1882. He is now living in retirement.

#### JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY,

Was born near Lexington, Ky., January 21, 1821. He received his education at Centre College, Danville, Va., and afterwards studied law at the Transylvania Institute in that State. He then removed to Iowa, and after residing there for a short time, returned to his native State. After his marriage, he settled at Lexington, and soon became one of the most prominent members of his profession. During the war with Mexico he was chosen Major of the Third Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, but on account of it being mustered late, he had little opportunity for active service. On his return from Mexico he was elected to represent his county in the State Legislature, where he soon showed his powers as a debater. In 1851 he was elected a member of the National House of Representatives, and in 1853, after a violent and protracted contest, was re-elected. One of the first public displays of his oratorical powers was the delivery of a eulogy on Henry Clay, although he was of the opposite party from that distinguished statesman. During the discussion of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he got into a personal altercation with Mr. Cutting, a member of Congress from New York, which led to the preliminaries of a duel. The meeting was, however, avoided without any imputation upon the character of Breckenridge. In 1853 he was offered the position of Minister to Spain, by President Pierce, but declined to accept. In 1856 he was elected Vice-President of the United States, with Mr. Buchanan, the candidate for President. He presided over the deliberations of the Senate of the United

States with great credit to himself, although the youngest officer who ever held that position. He was a candidate for the presidency in 1860. After his defeat he joined the Confederate Army, and went through the entire struggle. He was the Confederate Secretary of War in 1865. After the surrender of General Lee he went to Europe and remained till 1868. He died at Lexington, Ky., May 17, 1875.

WM. L. DAYTON, OF NEW JERSEY,

was born at Baskingridge, N. J., February 17, 1807. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, graduated in 1825, studied law and was admitted to the bar in due time. He was soon afterwards elected to the State Senate, and was made Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was chosen one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of his State in 1838, but resigned this position in 1841. In the following year he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate, and at the expiration of this term he was elected for a full term from 1845 to 1851. While a member of the Senate he advocated freedom in the territories, and the right of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the territories and the District of Columbia. He was also, a supporter of the bill to admit California as a Free State, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Dayton was always a personal friend, and trusted adviser of President Taylor. He retired from the United States Senate in 1851, and resumed the practice of the legal profession at Trenton, N. J. In 1856 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with John C. Fremont, the candidate for President. In the next year he was elected Attorney-General of the State of New Jersey, which office he held till 1861. In this year he was appointed Minister to France by President Lincoln, and filled this position with great ability until his death, which occurred in Paris, December 1, 1864.

## ANDREW J. DONELSON, OF TENNESSEE,

Was born in Summer county, Tenn., August 25, 1799. After receiving an excellent education in the schools of his neighborhood he entered West Point, where he graduated in 1820. Immediately after leaving that institution he became Aid-de-Camp to his uncle, General Jackson, and remained in this position for one year, when he resigned. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced with success as a lawyer. He was married in 1824. On the accession of General Jackson to the Presidency, in 1829, he appointed Donelson as his private Secretary, in which position he served until the close of Jackson's administration. In 1837 he was offered a place in Van Buren's Cabinet, but declined to accept and retired to private life. He took a very active part in the election of Mr. Polk to the Presidency in 1844. He was appointed Charge-d'Affairs to Texas in this year, and fulfilled the duties of this post with success, and returned in the following year. In 1846 he was appointed Minister to Prussia, by Polk. He remained in this office for two years, and was then transferred to Germany as Minister to that country. He fulfilled the duties of Minister to these countries in such a manner as to reflect great credit on himself. In 1851 he became editor of the *Washington Union*, and continued to edit this paper for over a year. In 1856 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Vice-President of the United States, with Millard Fillmore the candidate for the Presidency. During the Civil War, Donelson was a strong Union man, although his sons and relatives were supporters and active participants in the struggle against the Federal Government. In 1865 he resumed the practice of the legal profession. From 1822 he was the owner of a large cotton plantation in Bolivar county, Miss. He died at Memphis, Tenn., June 26, 1871. Colonel Donelson was as amiable in private as he was eminent in public life. His social and domestic qualities were of a kind to render him warmly

beloved and admired by all who possessed his affection and friendship. His daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Wilcox, of Washington, D. C., is gaining an enviable reputation as a popular writer.

#### ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS,

Was born in Hardin county, Ky., February 12, 1809. From there his family removed to Spencer county, Ind., where young Lincoln attended the country schools, but the most of his education he obtained from books without the aid of a teacher. In 1830 he removed with his family to Macon county, Ills., where he helped his father on the farm. In 1832 he commanded a company of volunteers in the Black Hawk War. In 1834 he was elected a member of the Illinois Legislature, and continued to be returned until 1842. While a member of this body he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1836, from which time he made it his profession and practiced with success at Springfield, Ill. In 1844 he canvassed the State of Illinois for Henry Clay, then a candidate for the Presidency. In 1846 he was sent to represent his district in the National House of Representatives, and was the only representative of his party from his State. While a member of that body he distinguished himself as a supporter of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and as an advocate of a protective tariff. In 1856 he used his influence for John C. Fremont, the Republican candidate for the Presidency. In 1860 he was nominated by the National Republican Convention as their candidate for the office of President of the United States, and was elected in November of the same year. No sooner was his election known and before he took his oath of office the Rebellion broke out and continued during the whole term of his administration. During this trying period of his life, and that of the Nation, he performed the duties of his post in such an honest and straightforward manner as

to receive the admiration and applause of the whole world. In 1864 he was re-elected for a second term, but lived just long enough to see the war coming to a successful close. On the 14th of April, while attending an evening performance at Ford's Theatre, in Washington, he was shot by J. Wilkes Booth. He died next morning at 7 o'clock, on the 15th of April, 1865. His death was received with the deepest sorrow and indignation all over the world.

#### JOHN BELL, OF TENNESSEE,

Was born near Nashville, Tenn., February 18, 1797. He received a good education at Cumberland College, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1816, and settled at Franklin, Williamson county. In the following year he was elected to the State Senate, when only twenty years of age. He declined a re-election and devoted himself to the practice of his profession until 1827, when he was elected to Congress, and continued to be returned as a member for fourteen years. When he first entered Congress he was strongly opposed to the protection system, against which he made a speech in 1832, but subsequent investigation and reflection induced him to change his view on this subject, and he was ever after an earnest advocate of protecting American industries. He was always a warm admirer of Calhoun, although, decidedly opposed to the "Nullification Doctrine." He was a promoter of Democratic principles up to 1833, when a breach between him and that party led Bell to co-operate with the Whigs. In 1834 he was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1841 he was appointed Secretary of War, by President Harrison, but resigned this office in that same year. In 1847 he was elected to again represent his people in the State Senate, and in the same year was chosen United States Senator, to which office he was re-elected in 1853. While a member of that body he was recognized as one of the ablest representatives.

In 1860 he was one of the unsuccessful candidates for the Presidency, against Abraham Lincoln. He died at Nashville, Tenn., in September, 1869.

#### STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, OF ILLINOIS,

Was born in Vermont, April 23, 1813. After receiving a common schooling, he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, and after working at this profession for some time he was compelled to abandon it on account of ill health. He afterwards commenced the study of the law at Canandaigua, N. Y., and after being admitted to the bar, went West and settled at Jacksonville, Ills., in 1833. He established himself in the practice of the law there, and soon gained an enviable reputation as a successful lawyer. In 1835 he was elected Attorney-General of the State, at the very early age of twenty-two. In 1840 he was appointed Secretary of State, and in the following year a Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois. In 1843 he was chosen to represent his district in the National House of Representatives. As a member of that body he soon became conspicuous for his rational views on the Oregon boundary question, and as a strong advocate of the bill for annexing Texas. He also became famous as the author of the bill for organizing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, which brought about a revolution in the political parties of the country. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of President of the United States in 1860. He died in Chicago, June 3, 1861. No citizen did more than Douglas to extend and consolidate the prosperity of Illinois, by public services of the most eminent kind. To his memory a fine monument has been erected at Chicago, by the citizens of his State.

#### HANNIBAL HAMLIN, OF MAINE,

Was born at Paris, Me., in 1809. After receiving an excellent education, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He soon attained a reputation as a fine

lawyer, and became a member of the State Legislature. He was returned as a member of this body for a number of terms, and was its Speaker for three years. In 1843 he was elected to represent his district in the National House of Representatives, where he distinguished himself as an opponent of slavery. In 1848 he was chosen a representative of his State in the United States Senate. Until 1856 he had always given his support to the Democratic party, but since then has used his influence for the then newly-formed Republican opposition. In 1857 he was elected Governor of the State of Maine, and in the same year was returned to the United States Senate. He remained an active member of this body until 1860. In this year he received the nomination for the office of Vice-President of the United States on the same ticket with Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate for the Presidency. After his election to this office he presided over the Senate with the greatest efficiency for four years. In 1869 he was again elected a member of the United States Senate, and served his State in this position till 1881. In this year he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, which position he held for some time, but has since retired to private life.

#### JOSEPH LANE, OF OREGON,

Was born in North Carolina, December 14, 1801. After receiving a liberal education, he was employed in a grocery store, and subsequently as a clerk in the office of the county clerk. At the early age of twenty he married and settled on a farm in Vanderburg county, Ind. In 1822 he was elected to the State Legislature. From this time up to 1846 he represented his county in this body or the State Senate almost continuously. In 1846, when the war with Mexico broke out, he resigned his seat in the State Senate, and enlisted as a private soldier in a company of volunteers. His company assembling in

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New Albany with several others they formed a regiment, and Lane was elected Colonel. A few days afterwards he received his commission as Brigadier-General. He at once started for the seat of war in command of a brigade of Indiana volunteers, and in two weeks reported for duty. He remained in active service during the entire war, and took a prominent part in all of the great battles and for his gallant services was brevetted Major-General. In August, 1848, he was appointed by President Polk, Governor of Oregon Territory, and fulfilled the duties of this position until 1850. In the following year he was elected to represent the Territory in the National House of Representatives. He continued to be re-elected as a Delegate until Oregon was admitted into the Union as a State in 1859, and was then elected one of the first United States Senators from that State. In 1860 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States, with John C. Breckenridge, the candidate for the Presidency. He died in Oregon, April 19, 1881.

#### EDWARD EVERETT, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Was born at Dorchester, Mass., in 1794. He received a fine education, then commenced the study of theology, and became, at the very early age of twenty, minister of a large Unitarian congregation at Boston. In 1815 he relinquished the pulpit, being chosen Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Harvard College. Before entering upon the duties of this position he visited Europe, and for about two years remained at Göttingen, studying German and making himself acquainted with the best modes of instruction adopted in the German universities. After remaining in Europe for five years, during which time he visited most of the prominent countries, he returned and entered upon his college duties. In 1820 he also became editor of the *North American Review*, and served in this position four

years. In 1824 he was elected to the National House of Representatives, in which body he was recognized as one of the most learned members. In 1836 he was chosen Governor of Massachusetts. In 1841 he was appointed Minister to England, which post he held till 1846. On his return to the United States he was chosen President of Harvard College, but was subsequently compelled to resign on account of ill-health. He was elected a member of the United States Senate from Massachusetts in 1853. In 1860 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States on the ticket with John Bell, for President. He died in Boston, January 15, 1865.

#### HERSHEL V. JOHNSON, OF GEORGIA,

Was born in Burke county, Ga., September 18, 1812. He received his education at the University of Georgia, where he graduated with high honors in 1834. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Augusta. He removed to Jefferson county in 1839, and acquired an extensive legal practice. In 1844 he located near Milledgeville, where he also practiced law. In February, 1848, he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate, and for the short period he remained a member, earned great credit as a legislator. In November, 1749, he was elected to the position of Judge of the Superior Court of his State, which office he admirably filled until August, 1853. In November of this year he was chosen Governor of Georgia, and served the people in this capacity till the fall of 1857. In 1860 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Vice-President of the United States on the same ticket with Stephen A. Douglas, for the Presidency. After his defeat he espoused the cause of the Southern Confederacy, and was subsequently elected to represent his State in the Confederate Senate. After the war had closed Johnson resumed the practice of the legal profession, and took but little interest in politics afterwards. He died July 16, 1880.

## GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, OF NEW JERSEY,

Was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1826. He was educated at West Point, and left there with a commission as Second-Liutenant of engineers in 1846. In the Mexican War, which commenced about that time, McClellan distinguished himself in the most important battles. For his gallant conduct in the storming of Chapultepec, he was promoted to the brevet rank of Captain. After the war had closed he returned with his company to West Point and remained on duty there till 1851. In the following year he served in an expedition to explore the Red river. In 1855 he received a commission in the United States Cavalry. During the Crimean War he was sent by the United States Government to the seat of war, as one of the commissioners of observation. After leaving the army in 1857, he filled the positions of Vice-President and Chief Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad for three years. In 1860 he was offered the Presidency of the Ohio and Mississippi R. R., but the Rebellion breaking out, he declined to accept. Receiving a commission as Major-General of Volunteers he took command of his troops in June, 1851, and in the following month distinguished himself by his victory at Rich Mountain. Shortly afterwards he was appointed to take command of the Army of the Potomac. After General Scott, the Commander-in-Chief, retired in November, 1861, McClellan was appointed to succeed him but resigned this post in March, 1862, and again took command of the Army of the Potomac. In November of the same year, he was relieved of his command, which was transferred to General Burnside. He then retired from the army and returned to his home. In 1864 he was nominated by the National Democratic Convention their candidate for the office of President of the United States. After being defeated by Lincoln, he started on a tour through Europe with his family, and remained until 1868. In 1878 he

was elected Governor of New Jersey, and after the expiration of his term he retired from political life.

#### ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE,

Was born at Raleigh, N. C., December 29, 1808. At the age of ten, he was apprenticed to a tailor at Raleigh, and served with him an apprenticeship of seven years. He learned to read from borrowed books, with no other instructors than the journeymen with whom he worked. In 1824, having finished his trade, he removed to Lawrence Court House, S. C., where he worked at his profession for two years. In 1826 he removed to Greenville, Tenn., commenced business and soon became a thriving and popular merchant. He first entered political life as Alderman of the village of Greenville in 1828, and was re-elected in the next year. In 1830 he was chosen Mayor, which position he held for three years. In 1835 he was sent to represent his county in the State Legislature. He was defeated for this office in 1837, but was re-elected at the next election. In 1840 he served as presidential elector for the State at large on the Democratic ticket. In the following year he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1843 was sent to Congress, and remained a member of that body until 1853. In this year he was chosen Governor of Tennessee, and was re-elected to this post in 1855. At the expiration of his second term he was elected to represent his State in the United States Senate. In 1862 he was appointed Military Governor of Tennessee, and fulfilled the responsible duties of this post, with the greatest efficiency for two years. He was nominated for the Vice-Presidency, with Abraham Lincoln for President in 1864; was elected and took the oath of office March 4, 1865. On the death of President Lincoln, Johnson succeeded him as President of the United States. Soon after entering upon the duties of this office he vetoed all the important bills passed by Congress. For acts which Congress deemed uncon-

stitutional, the House impeached him on the 25th of February, 1868. He was accordingly tried for the same by the Senate, but was acquitted on the 26th of May, of the same year. On March 4th, 1869, Johnson was succeeded in the Presidency by U. S. Grant. Retiring to home he immediately prepared to re-enter public life and in January, 1875, was elected United States Senator. He died July 31, 1875.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON, OF OHIO,

Was born at Cincinnati, O., in 1825. After receiving the best elementary instruction in this country, and three years study at the German universities of Berlin and Heidelberg, he entered the legal profession. He soon gained a reputation as a fine lawyer, which brought him before the public as a candidate to represent his county in the State Legislature. He was elected to this position for many terms in succession, and was recognized as a leader in all the principal debates of that body. In 1857 he was chosen to represent his district in the National House of Representatives. From this time his history may be found in the great questions of Congress, in which he always took a conspicuous part. In 1864 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, in conjunction with McClellan for President. In the summer of 1869 he was nominated by the Democrats of Ohio as their candidate for the office of Governor, but was defeated by Rutherford B. Hayes. He then resumed the practice of the law, in which he remained engaged until 1879, when he was chosen to represent the State of Ohio in the United States Senate, in which position he has become recognized as one of the great statesmen of this country. His term expires March, 1885.

U. S. GRANT, OF ILLINOIS,

Was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, O., April , 1822. After receiving an average schooling he en-

tered the United States Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1843. After leaving West Point he entered the United States Army as a brevet Second Lieutenant of Infantry, and in 1845 received his commission as Second Lieutenant. In 1847 he was promoted to a First Lieutenantcy, and in 1853 became Captain. He resigned his commission in July, 1854, and soon after settled in business at Galena, Ills. At the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, he was appointed by the Governor, Commander-in-Chief of the Illinois forces, but desiring active service he resigned and accepted the Colonelcy of the Twenty-first Illinois Regiment of Volunteers. In August of the same year he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and shortly after was appointed Commander of the post at Cairo. After gaining several battles over the Confederates he pursued them to Fort Donelson, where he fought them for three days and three nights almost without any intermission, when they finally surrendered the fort unconditionally. For this brilliant feat he was elevated to the rank of Major-General. In March, 1864, he was promoted to the highest military position in the country, under the title of Lieutenant-General, which office gave him control of the entire forces of the United States. From this time forward he pushed the war to a successful close. In August, 1867, on the suspension of Mr. Stanton by President Johnson, Grant consented to fill the office of Secretary of War, ad interim, until January 14, 1868, at which time Stanton was reinstated by Congress. In 1868 he was nominated for the office of President of the United States by the Republican party. He was elected in the fall of that year, and at the expiration of his term in 1872 was re-elected. After his second term of office had expired he made a tour around the world, and was received at all the principal courts with the distinction which his famous career claimed for him. In 1880, on his return to the United States, he was one

of the most prominent candidates of his party for the nomination for the Presidency for a third term, but was defeated by General Garfield. Since then he has retired from political life, and is at present living in New York City.

#### HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK,

Was born in Onandaga county, N. Y., in 1811. He received an excellent education, and after his graduation engaged in the study of the law. Upon being admitted to the bar he commenced practice at Utica, and soon became a popular lawyer. At the death of his father, Seymour became possessor of a large and valuable estate, which compelled him to abandon all professional labors as a lawyer. He first appeared in public life as Mayor of Utica, to which position he was elected in 1842. In the same year he was chosen to represent his county in the State Legislature, in which body he served until 1845. In 1850 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, but was defeated by Washington Hunt by a majority of 262. Two years afterwards he was again a candidate for the same office against the same competitor, whom he defeated by nearly 25,000 majority. In 1854 he again received the nomination by the regular Democratic Convention, but by a division in his party he was defeated by Myron H. Clark, who had 309 majority. He then retired from political life until 1862, when he was again elected Governor by more than 10,000 majority. During the Civil War he exerted himself in hurrying troops to the seat of war. When the riot of 1863 broke out in New York City, Governor Seymour immediately organized troops for its suppression, and kept them in service until the arrival of Pennsylvania troops. He was again defeated for the Governorship in 1864. In 1868 he received the Democratic nomination for the office of President of the United States, but was defeated in the fall of that year by General Grant. He

then retired to private life, and is now enjoying the fruits of a well spent career, honored and beloved by all who know him.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, OF INDIANA,

Was born in New York City, March 23, 1823. At the early age of ten years he was placed in a store, where he was employed as clerk until 1836. In that year he removed with his mother to St. Joseph county, Ind., where he again took employment as a clerk, and remained engaged in this position till 1840, when he was appointed Deputy County Auditor. While employed in this capacity he devoted all his spare time to the study of the law. Subsequently he removed to South Bend, and in 1845 became editor and proprietor of a journal called the *St. Joseph Valley Register*. In 1848 he was appointed a delegate to the Whig National Convention, and upon its assembling Colfax was elected Secretary. He was also a member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention in 1850. In the following year he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress, and, in 1852 was again a Delegate to the Whig National Convention. In 1854 he was chosen to represent his district in the National House of Representatives, and continued to be re-elected to this office for fourteen years. In 1860 he espoused the principles of the Republican party and exerted himself in behalf of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. He was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1863, and fulfilled the duties of this position for three terms. In 1868 he was elected Vice-President of the United States, on the same ticket with Grant, the candidate for President. On the expiration of his term of office he retired from political life, and is now devoting his time to his private business.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, JR., OF MISSOURI,

Was born in Lexington, Ky., February 19, 1821. He was educated at Princeton College, and then went St. Louis,

where he studied law, and soon became actively engaged in the politics of Missouri. He was the first man in Missouri to publicly denounce the institution of slavery in his State. In 1852 and 1854 he was elected to represent his county in the State Legislature, and while a member of that body opposed all bills which had a tendency towards the promotion of slavery in Missouri. In 1856 he was elected a member of Congress by the Republican party, and re-elected in 1858-60. At the commencement of the Rebellion he was one of the first to organize troops in his State for the defense of his country, and took active part in the first battles as Colonel of the First Regiment of Volunteers. In 1861 he again took his seat in Congress, and after its adjournment organized a regiment of artillery, and received his commission as Brigadier-General in August, 1862. He was shortly afterwards placed under the command of General Sherman, and for his services was promoted to the rank of Major-General in November of the same year. He remained in service until the close of the war, taking active part in Sherman's famous "March to the Sea." As soon as the war was over and Blair perceived that the people of the South were honestly disposed, he urged a liberal and generous treatment of the Confederates. From about this time forward he commenced to sever his connection with the Republican party, and at last joined the Democrats. In 1868 he received the nomination for Vice-President with Horatio Seymour, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. In 1879 he was elected to the United States Senate, and remained a member until 1874. He died at St. Louis, July 9, 1875.

#### HORACE GREELEY, OF NEW YORK,

Was born at Amherst, N. H., February 3, 1811. About the year 1825, his parents having removed to Vermont. Greeley, who had always been a lover of books, obtained employment as an apprentice in a printing office. He

arrived in New York City in 1831, where he secured occasional work as a journeyman printer in various offices. In 1834, with two partners, he started a weekly literary journal called *The New Yorker*, which, after several years trial, proving unprofitable, was abandoned. In 1841 he commenced the publication of the *New York Tribune*, a paper which has been very successful and became one of the leading journals of the world. In 1848 Greeley was chosen to fill a vacancy in the National House of Representatives, and served through the short term previous to the inauguration of General Taylor. In 1851 he visited Europe, and while there was chosen chairman of one of the juries of the Great Exposition in London. On his return to this country he published an account of his travels. He ardently supported the Union cause during the Rebellion, of which he wrote a history, entitled "The American Conflict," which was published in 1864 and 1867. In 1872 he was nominated by the Liberal Republicans and also by the Democratic party as their candidate for the Presidency against General Grant, but died before the meeting of the Presidential electors. He died November 29, 1872.

#### THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA,

Was born in Muskingum county, O., September 7, 1819. When but three years of age, his parents removed to Shelby county, Ind., where young Hendricks received a liberal education, graduating at Hanover College in 1841. He then studied law at Chambersburg, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in 1843, after which he returned to Indiana and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1848 he was chosen a member of the State Legislature, and in 1850 served in the State Constitutional Convention. He was then elected to represent the Indianapolis district in Congress, in which body he remained a member for five years, and for four years afterwards was Commissioner of the General Land

Office. In 1860 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor, and was defeated by Henry S. Lane. In the election of 1862 there was a political revulsion, and Indiana elected a Democratic Legislature. Hendricks was then chosen United States Senator for the term ending March, 1869. While a member of this body he took the lead among the Democrats and made for himself a national reputation. In 1868 he again became a candidate for Governor and was again defeated. After his retirement from the Senate in 1869, he returned to the practice of his profession at Indianapolis. In 1872, against his earnest protest, he was again nominated for the Governorship. The campaign was a bitter one, but he was elected, although the Republicans carried the Legislature and all the officers excepting Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1876 he received the Democratic nomination for the office of Vice-President of the United States, in conjunction with Samuel J. Tilden, the candidate for the Presidency. The result of the election was long in doubt, but was finally decided in favor of Hayes and Wheeler, the Republican candidates. Since then he has been living in Indianapolis, engaged in the practice of his profession.

#### B. GRATZ BROWN, OF MISSOURI,

Was born at Lexington, Ky., May 28, 1826. He graduated at Yale College in 1847, then studied law, and after being admitted to the bar, took up his residence in St. Louis and commenced the practice of his profession. From 1852 to 1858 he was a member of the State Legislature, where he showed himself an advocate of the emancipation of slaves in that State. In 1854 he established the St. Louis *Democrat*, which he edited. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, he volunteered and raised a regiment, and subsequently commanded a brigade of Missouri militia in the Union service. He was elected to represent his State in the United States

Senate in 1863, and was foremost in organizing the movements which resulted in the ordinance of emancipation in 1854. His term in the Senate expired in 1867. In 1870 he was chosen Governor of Missouri, defeating the regular Republican nominee. He led the anti-Grant Republicans of his State, and achieved great popularity among the opponents of the Administration throughout the West. In 1872 he was nominated by the Liberal Republicans for the office of Vice-President of the United States, in conjunction with Horace Greeley, the candidate for the Presidency. They also received the nomination of the Democratic party, but were defeated by Grant and Wilson in the fall of that year. Since then he has taken but little interest in politics.

#### CHARLES J. JENKINS, OF GEORGIA,

Was born in South Carolina, January 6, 1805. When eleven years of age he removed with his family to Jefferson county, Georgia. He began his collegiate education at the State University in 1820, but in 1822 went to Union College in New York, and graduated there with distinction. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1826, and commenced the practice of his profession in Sandersville, Washington county, Ga. In 1829 he removed to Augusta, where he made his home for the rest of his life. He first entered public life as a member of the State Legislature in 1830. In the following year he was chosen Attorney-General of Georgia. He was re-elected a member of the General Assembly in 1836, and continued one of the most active representatives, with the exception of 1842 until 1853, and was the presiding officer for four years. In 1850 he was offered a place in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, but declined to accept. In 1853 he was a candidate for the Governorship of Georgia, but was defeated by Herschel V. Johnson. In 1858 he was a delegate to the Southern Commercial Convention that was held in Montgomery, Ala. In the

following year he was elected Judge of the State Supreme Court, and admirably fulfilled the duties of this post for many years. He was one of the most prominent members of the State Constitutional Convention in 1865, and upon the adoption of the new Constitution was unanimously chosen Governor, and held this office until January, 1868. In 1872 he received one electoral vote for President of the United States. In 1877 he was President of the Constitutional Convention. In the latter years of his life he held several commercial positions of trust. He was President of the Planters' Loan and Savings Bank and also President of the Augusta Cotton Factory. He died at his home in Augusta, Ga., June 14, 1883.

#### DAVID DAVIS, OF ILLINOIS,

Was born in Cecil county, Maryland, March 9, 1815. He received his education at Kenyon College, Ohio. He then studied law with Judge Bishop, in Lennox, Mass., and finished his studies in the law school at New Haven, Conn. In 1835 he settled in Bloomington, Ills., where he still resides, and where he has long exercised great influence both socially and politically. In 1845 he was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1847 was sent as a delegate to the Convention which framed a new Constitution for the State. He was elected Judge of the Eight Judicial Circuit of Illinois in 1848, was re-elected in 1855, and again in 1861. He was appointed by President Lincoln an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1862. In 1872 he received one electoral vote for President of the United States. In 1877 he resigned his position as Judge of the Supreme Court and was elected United States Senator for the full term of six years. Upon the assembling of Congress after the accession of Vice-President Arthur to the Presidency in 1881, Davis was elected President of the Senate and acting Vice-President of the United States, which position he filled with great ability until the expiration of

his term as United States Senator March 4, 1883. He then married a lady from North Carolina, and retired to his home in Bloomington, Ills., where he is spending his days in the enjoyment of private life.

#### HENRY WILSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS,

Whose original name was Jeremiah Colbaith, which he afterwards changed to that of Henry Wilson, was born at Farmington, N. H., in 1812. After receiving a limited education, he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, which profession he followed for many years. In 1830 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and while performing the duties of this office showed himself a decided opponent of slavery. In 1848, when the National Whig Convention rejected a set of anti-slavery resolutions he withdrew from that party, and made himself prominent in organizing the Free Soil Party. About this time he purchased a daily paper, known as the *Boston Republican*, which he edited for about two years. In 1850 he was chosen to the State Senate of Massachusetts, which on assembling, elected him its President. In 1853 he was the Free Soil Party candidate for the office of Governor of his State. In 1855 he was elected to represent Massachusetts in the United States Senate, in which office he remained till 1872, when he was nominated and elected by the Republican Party to the Vice-Presidency of the United States. He continued to perform the duties of this position until his death, which occurred November 22, 1875. In 1864 he published the "History of the Anti-Slavery Measures of the 37th and 38th United States Congresses;" in 1867, "Testimonial of American Statesmen and Jurists to the Truths of Christianity;" in 1868, "History of the Reconstruction Measures of the 39th and 40th Congresses." His last work was "The Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America."

## ALFRED H. COLQUITT, OF GEORGIA,

Was born in Walton county, Ga., April 20, 1824. After receiving a common schooling, he entered Princeton College, where he graduated in 1844. He joined the United States Army in 1847, and was in active service in the Mexican War, acting as Aid to General Taylor, with the rank of Major. In 1852 he was elected to represent his district in the National House of Representatives, and declined a unanimous nomination for re-election in 1854. In 1856 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, and in 1860 a delegate to the Breckenridge Convention. At the commencement of the Civil War, he joined the Confederate Army, as Captain, and rose in regular order of promotion to the rank of Major-General. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Seymour Convention. In 1870 he was President of the State Democratic Convention; was elected President of the State Agricultural Society, and continued to fill this position the following six years. In 1872 he was again a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, and in 1876 was elected Governor of Georgia by 80,000 majority. In 1878 he was chosen President of the International Sunday School Association. In 1880 he was re-elected Governor of his State by a large majority, and continued to fulfill the duties of this position until the expiration of his term. In November, 1882, he was elected to represent his State in the United States Senate, took his seat in March, 1883, and continues to serve his people in this capacity at the present time.

## GEORGE W. JULIAN, OF INDIANA,

Was born in Centreville, Wayne county, Ind., May 5, 1817. He received a good common-school education. After spending three years as school teacher, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1840. In 1844 he stumped his State for Henry Clay. In 1845 he was elected to the Legislature of Indiana, and as a delegate

to the Buffalo Convention in 1848. In the following year he was chosen to represent the Fourth Indiana district in the National House of Representatives, but was defeated for a re-election in 1851. In 1852 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Free Soil party ticket, and in 1856 was a prominent delegate to the National Republican Convention. In 1860 he was again elected to Congress and served on the Committees on Public Lands, Public Expenditures and the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War. He served his State in the National House of Representatives continuously, we believe, from that time until 1872. In this year he received five electoral votes for Vice-President of the United States. Since then he has retired from public life. Julian is a very eloquent speaker, and has but few equals on the political stump. He is the author of a work entitled, "Political Recollections from 1840 to 1872," which was published in 1883.

#### JOHN M. PALMER, OF ILLINOIS,

Was born in Christian county, Ky., September 13, 1817. He removed to Illinois in 1832, and settled in Carlinville in 1839. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1840. In 1847 he was sent as a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, and in 1852 and 1854 was chosen to represent his district in the State Senate. In 1856 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and was one of the Presidential electors on the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket in 1860. In the next year he was one of the Commissioners at the Peace Convention which met at Washington, in February of that year. In April, 1861, he was made Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and was with General Fremont in his expedition to Springfield, Mo., and in the same year was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He was with General Pope at the capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10, and at the

battle of Farmington, and commanded the First Brigade, First Division, of the Army of the Mississippi. For his services at the battle of Stone river he was promoted to the rank of Major-General. He took active part in the action at Chickamauga, and commanded a corps under Sherman in the campaign against Atlanta, from May to September, 1864. In November, 1868, he was elected Governor of Illinois, and performed the duties of this post with the greatest ability. In 1872 he received three electoral votes for Vice-President of the United States. He is at the present time engaged in the practice of the legal profession, and is considered one of the most able lawyers of his State.

#### T. F. BRAMLETTE, OF KENTUCKY.

Was born in Cumberland county, Ky., January 3, 1817. After receiving an excellent education he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1837. He at once became known as a successful practitioner, and in 1841 was elected to represent his county in the State Legislature. In 1848 he was appointed Attorney for the Commonwealth, and after serving at this post for two years resigned and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1856 he was elected Judge of the Sixth Judicial District. He resigned that position in 1861 to enter the Federal army as Colonel of the Third Kentucky Infantry. Subsequently he was appointed United States District Attorney. After fulfilling the duties of this office for some time he resigned to become a candidate for Governor, and was elected to that position in 1863, in which capacity he served his State for four years. He afterwards removed to Louisville and became recognized as one of the most successful lawyers of that city. In 1872 he received three electoral votes for the office of Vice-President of the United States.

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**W. S. GROESBECK, OF OHIO.**

Was born in New York about 1826. He studied law, and after being admitted to the bar removed to Cincinnati, where he engaged in the practice of the legal profession. In 1851 he was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, and in 1852 was appointed a member of the Commission to codify the laws of Ohio. He was elected to represent his district in the Thirty-fifth Congress, and while a member of that body was on the Committee of Foreign Affairs. He was a member of the Peace Convention in February, 1861, where he was recognized as one of its most efficient representatives. In 1862 he was elected to the State Senate of Ohio and fulfilled the duties of this post with credit to himself. In 1866 he was a delegate to the National Union Convention at Philadelphia. He was one of the counsel for President Johnson during his impeachment trial in 1868. In 1872 he was a candidate for the nomination for President of the United States by the National Liberal party. In that year he received one electoral vote for Vice-President, and since then has retired from political life. He is living in the quiet of private life at Cincinnati, and is recognized as one of the wealthiest men of that city.

**WILLIS B. MACHEN, OF KENTUCKY.**

Was born in Caldwell county, Ky., April 10, 1810. His father was a farmer, and young Machen obtained but an ordinary education in the schools of his neighborhood. After he became of age he followed the calling of farmer. In 1849 he was sent as a delegate to the Kentucky State Constitutional Convention. In 1854 he was elected to represent his district in the Senate of Kentucky, and while there was one of the most prominent representatives. In 1856 he was chosen a member of the State Legislature, and remained serving in this capacity until 1860. At the breaking out of the Civil War he espoused

the cause of the Southern States; was elected to represent Kentucky in the Confederate Congress, and fulfilled the duties of this position for three years. He was subsequently appointed to represent the State of Kentucky in the United States Senate for the unexpired term of Garrett Davis, and served until 1873. While in that body he served on the Committee on Claims. In 1872 he received one electoral vote for Vice-President of the United States.

#### N. P. BANKS, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Was born at Boston, Mass., January 20, 1816. He received an early education, and afterwards practiced at the profession of the law. In 1849 he was elected to the State Legislature, of which body, in 1851, he was chosen Speaker. In 1853 he was president of the Convention for revising the Constitution of the State. He was chosen to represent his district in the National House of Representatives, and in December, 1854, was elected Speaker of that body. He became Governor of Massachusetts in 1857. At the commencement of the Civil War he was appointed to a command in the Union army with the rank of Major-General, and was stationed in the Shenandoah Valley. In the month of August, 1862, he fought and won the battle of Cedar Mountain. In December of the same year he succeeded General Butler at New Orleans. He conducted several important operations in the Mississippi Valley, and captured Port Hudson in July, 1863. He was afterwards employed in Texas, and again in New Orleans. He was relieved from his command in May, 1864. In the next year he was again sent to Congress and made Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He continued to be re-elected to that body for several terms. In 1872 he received one electoral vote for Vice-President of the United States. He is now United States Marshal of Massachusetts.

## RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, OF OHIO,

Was born in that State, October 4, 1822. He received an excellent education, and after reading law for some time at Columbus entered the Law School at Harvard, and graduated there with credit. He then opened a law office and practiced with success. He responded to the first call for volunteers in 1861, was appointed Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, and went at once with his regiment to West Virginia, serving under General Rosecranz. In November of the same year he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, took command of the regiment, and served under General McClellan until he was disabled at South Mountain. In 1862 he was made Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio, but owing to his wounds was unable to take command. In the meanwhile he was made Colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment, and in December, 1862, was placed in command of the First Brigade of the Kanawha Division, and led it during the campaign of that year. In October, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General "for gallant and meritorious services" in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. In the spring of 1865 he was put in command of an expedition against Lynchburg, but while that was in preparation the war closed. He was brevetted Major-General for his gallant services in West Virginia in 1864. In 1864, while serving in the army, he was elected to represent his district in the National House of Representatives, and was re-elected in 1866. Before his second term had fairly begun he was nominated, in 1867, as the Republican candidate for the Governorship of Ohio, and was elected after a severe contest. In 1869 he was re-elected to that office. He declined a third nomination, intending to retire from public life, but in 1875 was again nominated against William Allen, the Democratic candidate, and elected by 5,000 majority. In the following year he was nominated for the office of President of the United States, and

after one of the most exciting Presidential campaigns was inaugurated in March, 1877. Since the expiration of his term he lives in retirement at his home in Fremont, Ohio.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, OF NEW YORK,

Was born at New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y., in 1814. After receiving a common schooling, he entered Yale College in 1832, but was not long there when his health gave way and obliged him to leave. In 1834 he entered the University of New York, where he completed his academic education. He then entered the law office of John W. Edmunds, where he enjoyed peculiar facilities for the prosecution of his favorite studies of law and politics. He took active part in all the political discussions of the day between 1837 and 1841. Upon his admission to the bar he opened an office on Pine street, in the city of New York. In 1844 Tilden, in connection with John L. O'Sullivan, founded the newspaper called *The Daily News*. In the fall of 1846 he was elected to the State Legislature, and while a member of that body was sent to the convention for revising the Constitution of the State. In both of these bodies Tilden was recognized as an active member. He then resumed the practice of his profession and became successful as a popular lawyer. During the Civil War he espoused the Union cause, and at a late period of the struggle was invited by the Government at Washington to give his advice as to the best methods for its further conduct. He broke up the famous "Tweed Ring" in the State of New York. In 1871 he was again elected to the Legislature, and while a member there gave his attention to the promotion of those objects for which he had consented to go there—the reform of the Judiciary and impeachment of the men who had acquired the control of it under the "Tweed Dynasty." In 1872 he was elected Governor of New York over John A. Dix, the Republican candidate, by a

plurality of 53,315. In 1876 he received the nomination of the National Democratic Convention as their candidate for the office of President of the United States. After an exciting campaign, the result of the election was long in doubt, each party claiming a majority for its candidates. It was decided immediately after the election that Tilden had one hundred and eighty-four electoral votes, one less than was necessary to elect. Then ensued a long and bitter contest in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. It was finally decided to leave it to the Joint Electoral Commission, created by Congress for this purpose, a majority of which decided that Hayes and Wheeler were elected. Mr. Tilden now lives in the retirement of private life in New York. In 1880, and again in 1884, he declined to become a candidate for the Presidency.

WM. A. WHEELER, OF NEW YORK,

Was born in Malone, Franklin county, N. Y., in 1820. After receiving an excellent education he studied law, and became a lawyer by profession, but has also had an extensive business experience. He was for many years engaged in the banking business, and was at one time President of the Ogdensburg and Rouse's Point Railroad Company. He was elected a member of the New York Legislature in 1850, and continued an active and efficient representative for several terms. In 1857 he went to the State Senate as a member. In 1860 he was elected to Congress, and served his district in the National House of Representatives continuously, we believe, from that time until 1876. He was for many years Chairman of the Pacific Railway Committee, at that time one of the most important committees in Congress, and was the author of what has become famous under his name as the "Wheeler Compromise," whereby the hostile factions in Louisiana were conciliated, and a condition of peace and comparative good feeling was brought out from what threatened a new civil war. In 1876 he was nom-

inated for Vice-President of the United States by the Republican party, on the ticket with Rutherford B. Hayes for President. He was inaugurated in March, 1877, and fulfilled the duties of this position until March 1881, when he was succeeded by Chester A. Arthur. He then retired to his home at Malone, N. Y., where he is spending his days in the enjoyment of private life.

#### JAMES A. GARFIELD, OF OHIO,

Was born at Orange, Cuyahoga county, O., November 19, 1831. He was at first a day laborer, and afterward a driver and then boatman on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal. In 1849 he attended Hiram College, and taught a district school the following winter. In 1854 he entered the junior class of Williams College, Mass., where he graduated in 1856. He was then appointed teacher of ancient languages in Hiram College, and elected President of that institution, after teaching there one year, which position he held until the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1858 he entered as a student in a law office in Cleveland, reading the text books at home, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. In 1859 he was sent to the State Senate. In the fall of 1861 he took the field as Colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteers, and was sent to Eastern Kentucky, where, with his own regiment and the Fortieth Ohio, he defeated Humphrey Marshall. He was commissioned Brigadier-General of volunteers in January, 1862, and subsequently was promoted to the rank of Major-General. In October, 1862, he was elected to Congress. He continued to be re-elected to this office until 1881, and was at once recognized as one of the most efficient representatives of this body, and became the Republican leader of the House. The history of his life, from 1862 to 1880, can be found in all the principal debates and actions of the Congress of the United States. January 13, 1880, he was chosen to succeed Hon. Allen G. Thurman as United States Senator from Ohio, from March 4, 1881, to March 4, 1887. This

office he resigned after becoming the Presidential candidate of the National Republican Convention held at Chicago, in June, 1880. As the candidate for the Presidency General Garfield was subjected to the full measure of criticism, but after his election there came a change. His political opponents accepted the situation, dropped the bitterness of feeling and expressed a willingness to judge his administration by what it should accomplish. The policy of his administration had not become sufficiently developed to admit of approval or censure, when the bullet of the assassin united all parties in unfeigned sympathy for the stricken and suffering ruler in his manful battle for life. He was shot by the assassin, Charles J. Guiteau, on the 2d of July, 1881, at Washington, and after weeks of terrible suffering died at Long Branch, N. J., on the 19th of September, 1881. Beside his grave there was but one party assembled; the American people, united by a common grief, mindful only of the virtues of an extraordinary man, cut down in the zenith of his usefulness, realized a great national loss, mourned by the civilized world.

#### WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, OF NEW YORK,

Was born near Montgomeryville, Pa., February 14, 1824. At the age of sixteen he received an appointment to the Military Academy at West Point. In June, 1844, he graduated with honor, and received his commission as brevet Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry, being assigned to the far West. In 1847 he found himself in active service in Mexico, under General Scott, and here he won his first brevet. He remained in Mexico until the close of the war, and then returned home with his command. Afterward he was mostly engaged in the work of practical army administration in comparative quiet, and it was thus the outbreak of the Civil War found him. September 23, 1861, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and assigned to service in the Army of the Potomac. In the latter part of March,

1862, the Army of the Potomac was transported to Fortress Monroe, where began the great "Peninsular Campaign," in which General Hancock was actively engaged, and for gallant and meritorious conduct therein, won his brevet of Colonel in the Regular Army. Later he received his commission as Major-General of Volunteers. After the battle of Chancellorsville he was put in command of the Second Corps, in which for nine months he had commanded a division. For his service in the battle of Gettysburg he received the thanks of Congress. After the battle he went home on sick leave, being severely wounded, and after his recovery was engaged in recruiting service until March, 1864, when he was again called to the command of his corps, and set out on the campaign that was to end the war. On the 12th of August, in this year, he received his commission as Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, and on the 13th of March, 1865, his brevet as Major-General, given "for gallant and meritorious services" at the battle of Spottsylvania, so that with the end of the war he could look back upon a record of well merited promotion in return for signal services. In 1868 he was one of the most prominent candidates for the Presidency at the Democratic Convention at New York, and again in 1876, at St. Louis, but it was not till 1880, that he succeeded in receiving the nomination. In the ensuing contest, General Garfield, the Republican nominee, was chosen to the Presidency, and since that time General Hancock has been engaged in the discharge of his official duties.

#### CHESTER A. ARTHUR, OF NEW YORK,

Was born in Fairfield, Franklin county, Ver., October 5, 1830. In his youth he attended schools in Greenwich and Schenectady, New York, but owed his preparation for college, mostly to his father, who was a Baptist clergyman. He entered Union College, where he graduated in the class of 1849. He then taught school in Vermont

for two years, after which he went to New York City and became a student of the law in the office of Judge E. D. Culver, and was admitted to the bar in due time. After three months travel in the West, looking for a desirable place in which to begin the practice of the legal profession, he returned to New York city, opened an office and was successful almost from the beginning. He was known as a strong advocate of the colored people, and on several occasions secured civil rights for his colored clients over the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law. Before the Civil War, Arthur acted as Judge Advocate of the Second Brigade of the New York State Militia, and was appointed by Governor Morgan, Inspector-General in 1861. This was succeeded by his accession to the responsible position of Quartermaster-General, in which office he continued to serve until the close of Governor Morgan's term. He then resumed the practice of his profession, in which he was engaged until 1871. In this year he was appointed by President Grant to the Collectorship of the Port of New York, and served in this position until July 12, 1878. In 1880 he was nominated for the office of Vice-President, on the same ticket with General Garfield, the Republican candidate for President, elected in November, and inaugurated in the following March. President Garfield died on the night of September 19, 1881, from wounds received by the hands of the assassin on the 2nd of July of that year. General Arthur took the oath of office in his own house in New York city, a few hours after the death of President Garfield, but was formally inaugurated at Washington, September 22, when he again took the oath. He began his administration under difficult and mournful circumstances, but which has since, become acceptable to the people.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, OF INDIANA,

Was born in Scott county, Ind., August 27, 1822. He graduated at college with distinguished honors; studied

law and became successful in that profession. He was elected a member of the Indiana Legislature, and served several years as Speaker of this body. He was afterwards chosen to represent his district in the National House of Representatives and was re-elected to this position for several terms by large majorities. He has long been a prominent figure in Indiana politics, though he has filled no office since March 4, 1861, when he retired from Congress to assume the duties of a prosperous business career. During the Civil War he was a sincere and earnest Union man, and was at all times ready to assist the Government with pen, tongue and purse in that terrible struggle. Since the war English became known as one of the most prominent of the successful business men of Indianapolis, and though taking but little part in active politics, has been an enthusiastic Democrat, and as one who had the capacity to fill any public position to which he might be chosen. In 1880 he received the nomination for Vice-President of the United States, in conjunction with General Hancock, the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. In the election in November of that year they were defeated by the Republican candidates, Garfield and Arthur. He is now living in Indianapolis, Ind.

#### JAMES G. BLAINE, OF MAINE,

Was born in Washington county, Pa., January 31, 1830. After spending several years in early youth at Lancaster, O., he entered Washington College, from which institution he graduated at the age of seventeen, and for a time taught school in his native State. Finally, having concluded to choose the editorial route to fame, he accepted, in 1853, a call from Maine, and assumed charge of the *Kennebec Journal*, which, in conjunction with the *Portland Advertiser*, he edited for some time. He was elected to the Maine Legislature in 1858, and served four years. At the beginning of his last term of two years

he was chosen Speaker and performed the duties of that post with great ability. In 1862 he was sent to represent his district in the House of Representatives, serving on the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads. He at once devoted himself to a careful study of the rules of the House, and it was not long before he began to be recognized as one of the best parliamentarians in that body. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress and repeatedly thereafter from the same district and in 1869 was made Speaker of the House. He fulfilled the duties of that position for six years with an ability that was conceded by all. He was subsequently chosen to represent his State in the United States Senate, and while a member of that body, in 1876, he voted against the Electoral Commission Bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional. In this year he was a very prominent candidate for the nomination for President at the National Republican Convention, but was defeated by Rutherford B. Hayes. In 1880 he was once more a candidate for the Republican nomination, but again unsuccessful. On the election of General Garfield to the Presidency he appointed Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State. The history of his connection with President Garfield during his brief administration and after the fatal bullet of the assassin had done its work is too fresh in the public mind to need repetition here. On Friday, June 6, 1884, he received the nomination of the National Republican party as its candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Mr. Blaine is so many-sided as to be classed as a man of genius. He is an orator, a polished writer, a student of history, a wide reader of general literature, a successful financier, a thorough man of the world, and a complete master of the art of pleasing in a social way.

JOHN A. LOGAN, OF ILLINOIS,

Was born in Jackson county, Ills., February 9, 1824. In 1840, when sixteen years of age, Logan became a student

of Shiloh College. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico, at the age of twenty, he volunteered for service among the first, was accepted and made a Lieutenant in the First Illinois Regiment. He remained in active service during the entire war and was distinguished for his bravery in action. In October, 1848, he returned to his native State and became a student of the law. After being admitted to the bar he became a partner of his uncle, Hon. A. M. Jenkins, and soon attained a reputation as a good lawyer. In 1852 he was elected to represent Jackson and Franklin counties in the Legislature of his State, to which body he was re-elected in 1853, 1856 and 1857. In 1853 he was also elected Prosecuting Attorney. His first election to Congress was in 1858, and he was re-elected two years after. In July, 1861, he left his seat in the extra session of Congress and joined the Union troops, then on the march to Virginia. He was a true soldier from the day he entered the service, at the beginning of the war, until the hour at which he laid aside his sword at its close. He rose steadily in rank and at the close of the war had attained the title of Major-General. In 1865 Logan declined an appointment as Minister to Mexico offered him by President Johnson. When, in 1866, he was nominated by the Republicans of Illinois for Congressman-at-large, he was elected by over 60,000 majority. In 1868, and again in 1870, he was elected to the House of Representatives. In the following year he was elected to the United States Senate as successor to Senator Yates. He served the full term, and was a candidate for re-election, but failed, David Davis being the successful nominee. In 1879 he was again chosen United States Senator to succeed Richard J. Oglesby. On Friday, June 6, 1884, he was nominated the Republican candidate for Vice-President of the United States, with James G. Blaine, the candidate for the Presidency.

STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND, OF NEW YORK, Was born at Caldwell, Essex county, N. J., March 18, 1837. His father was a minister, and he has living relatives prominent among the Protestant clergy, not to speak of his numerous clerical ancestors. He received the rudiments of education at the local public school, from which he was removed at a suitable age to the academy, Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y. Having been fairly educated he made his way to New York city with the purpose of finding employment and for some time acted as clerk in an institution of charity. He did not continue long in this occupation, and is next heard of making his way West in company with a young man entertaining similar views with himself as to the desirability of courting Dame Fortune in a comparatively newly-settled country. Cleveland, O., was the place made their objective point by the young adventurers, but our subject did not get farther than Buffalo, where resided an uncle who offered him employment in his store. Grover, who was eighteen years of age at the time, accepted, and Buffalo has been his place of residence ever since. His ambition to become a lawyer strengthened with the lapse of time, and was encouraged by his kinsman, who provided him the comforts of a good home while he pursued his studies as clerk in the office of a prominent law firm in the city. He was admitted to the bar in the year 1859, and has achieved perhaps higher than an average standing in the most arduous of professions. His first political office was as Assistant District Attorney for the county of Erie, under C. C. Torrance. This he held three years, until the end of his superior's term of office, when he was nominated for District Attorney on the Democratic ticket. The result of the subsequent election was against him, and for the next five years he pursued his profession without engaging in the turmoil of politics. In 1870 he was elected Sheriff of Erie county. His next position of

importance was as Mayor of Buffalo, to which he was elected in November, 1881. In 1882 he was elected Governor of New York by 192,000 majority over Secretary Folger. On Friday, July 11, 1884, he received the nomination of the National Democratic party, as their candidate for President of the United States, in conjunction with Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice-President.

**BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, OF MASSACHUSETTS,**

Was born in Deerfield, N. H., Nov. 5, 1818. He received his education at Waterville College, Me., where he graduated in 1838. While teaching school he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. At the outbreak of the late war his regiment, the Sixth Massachusetts, was one of the first to take the field. He remained actively engaged during the entire struggle and was distinguished for his bravery. In 1866 he was elected a member of Congress and was soon prominent in the proceedings of that body. He was most active in the impeachment measures against Johnson in 1868. In 1871 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. In 1878 he was again an aspirant for the post, but on account of a division in the Democratic ranks, was defeated by a small plurality by Judge Abbott. In 1882, after one of the most exciting campaigns, he was elected Governor of his State by a majority of 11,812. In 1883 he was again defeated. In 1884 he received the nomination of the anti-Monopolist and the Greenback parties as their candidate for President of the United States.

**A. M. WEST, OF MISSISSIPPI,**

Was born in Perry county, Ala., in 1818. He received but a limited education. In 1837 he removed to Holmes county, Miss., and became engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a member of the State Legislature for

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two years, and for twelve years a representative in the State Senate. For ten years he was President of the Mississippi Central Railroad, and Vice-President of the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad for four years. Under the "Ordinance of Secession of the State of Mississippi" he was appointed Brigadier General, and subsequently appointed Quarter-Master General, Commissary General and Pay-Master General of his State. After the war he was elected to Congress, but was denied his seat by reason of the congressional reconstruction policies then pending. In 1876 he was a Presidential elector for the State at large on the Democratic ticket. In 1884 he received the nomination of the Greenback party as their candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, with Benj. F. Butler, the candidate for President. General West is now living at Holly Springs, Miss.



Electoral Votes.	STATES.	Admitted into the Union.												
		George Washington, Fed't.	John Adams, Federalist.	John Jay, Federalist.	R. H. Harrison, Federalist	John Rutledge, Federalist.	John Hancock, Federalist.	George Clinton, Republic'n	Samuel Huntington, Fed.	John Milton, Federalist.	James Armstrong, Federal.	Edward Telfair, Federalist.	Benjamin Lincoln, Federal.	
...	Alabama.....	1819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Arkansas.....	1836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	California.....	1850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Colorado.....	1876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Connecticut*	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
3	Delaware*	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Florida.....	1845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Georgia*	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	
...	Illinois.....	1818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Indiana.....	1816	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Iowa.....	1846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Kansas.....	1861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Kentucky.....	1792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Louisiana.....	1812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Maine.....	1820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Maryland*	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Massachusetts*	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Michigan.....	1837	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Minnesota.....	1858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Mississippi.....	1817	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Missouri.....	1821	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Nebraska.....	1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Nevada.....	1864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	New Hampshire*	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	New Jersey*	...	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	New York*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	North Carolina*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Ohio.....	1802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Oregon.....	1859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Pennsylvania*	...	10	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Rhode Island.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	South Carolina*	...	7	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Tennessee.....	1796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Texas.....	1845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Vermont.....	1791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Virginia*	...	10	5	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	
...	West Virginia.....	1863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Wisconsin.....	1848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
69			69	34	9	6	6	4	3	2	2	1	1	1

\*Thirteen original States.

Electoral Votes.	STATES.	George Washington, Fed.	John Adams, Federalist.	George Clinton, Republic'n.	Thomas Jefferson, Repub'n.	Aaron Burr, Republican.
.....	Alabama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Connecticut.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....
3	Delaware.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Georgia.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Kentucky.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Maine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Maryland.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....
16	Massachusetts.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....
.....	Michigan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	New Hampshire.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....
7	New Jersey.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....
12	New York.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....
12	North Carolina.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....
.....	Ohio.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Pennsylvania.....	15	14	1	.....	.....
4	Rhode Island.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
8	South Carolina.....	8	7	.....	.....	1
.....	Tennessee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Vermont.....	3	3	12	.....	.....
21	Virginia.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
132		132	77	50	4	1

Electoral Votes.	STATES.	John Adams, Federalist.	Thomas Jefferson, Rep.	Thomas Pinckney, Fed.	Aaron Burr, Republican.	Samuel Adams, Federalist.	Oliver Ellsworth, Federalist.	George Clinton, Republican.	John Jay, Federalist.	James Iredell, Federalist.	George Washington, Fed.	Samuel Johnston, Fed	John Henry, Federalist.	Chas. C. Pinckney, Fed.
	Alabama .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	California .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Connecticut .....	9	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Delaware .....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Florida .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Georgia .....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Illinois .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indiana .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Kentucky .....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Louisiana .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Maine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Maryland .....	7	4	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Massachusetts .....	16	.....	13	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
	Michigan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Missouri .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nebraska .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nevada .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	New Hampshire .....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	New Jersey .....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	New York .....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	North Carolina .....	1	11	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1
	Ohio .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Pennsylvania .....	1	14	2	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Rhode Island .....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	South Carolina .....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Tennessee .....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Texas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Vermont .....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Virginia .....	1	20	1	1	15	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	West Virginia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
139		71	68	59	30	15	11	7	5	3	2	2	2	1

Electoral Votes.	STATES.	*Thomas Jefferson, Repub.	*Aaron Burr, Republican.	John Adams, Federalist.	Chas. C. Pinckney, Federal.	John Jay, Federalist.
.....	Alabama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Connecticut.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....
3	Delaware.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....
.....	Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Georgia.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Kentucky.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Maine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Maryland.....	5	5	5	5	.....
16	Massachusetts.....	.....	.....	16	16	.....
.....	Michigan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....
7	New Jersey.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....
12	New York.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....
12	North Carolina.....	8	8	4	4	.....
.....	Ohio.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Pennsylvania.....	8	8	7	7	.....
4	Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	4	3	1
8	South Carolina.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....
3	Tennessee.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Vermont.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....
21	Virginia.....	21	21	.....	.....	.....
.....	West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
138		73	73	65	64	1

\*Elected by Congress.

Electoral Votes.	STATES.	President.		Vice-Pres.	
		Thomas Jefferson, Rep.	Chas. C. Pinckney, Fed.	George Clinton, Rep.	Rufus King, Federalist
.....	Alabama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Connecticut.....	.....	9	.....	9
3	Delaware.....	.....	3	.....	3
.....	Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Georgia.....	6	.....	6	.....
.....	Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Kentucky.....	8	.....	8	.....
.....	Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Maine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Maryland.....	9	2	9	2
19	Massachusetts.....	19	.....	19	.....
.....	Michigan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	New Hampshire.....	7	.....	7	.....
8	New Jersey.....	8	.....	8	.....
19	New York.....	19	.....	19	.....
14	North Carolina.....	14	.....	14	.....
3	Ohio.....	3	.....	3	.....
.....	Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Pennsylvania.....	20	.....	20	.....
4	Rhode Island.....	4	.....	4	.....
10	South Carolina.....	10	.....	10	.....
5	Tennessee.....	5	.....	5	.....
.....	Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Vermont.....	6	.....	6	.....
24	Virginia.....	24	.....	24	.....
.....	West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
176		162	14	162	14

Necessary to elect 89.

Electoral Votes.	STATES.	President.			Vice-President.			
		James Madison, Rep.	Chas. C. Pinckney, Fed.	George Clinton, Rep.	George Clinton, Rep.	Rufus King, Fed.	John Langdon, Rep.	James Madison, Rep.
.....	Alabama.....							
.....	Arkansas.....							
.....	California.....							
.....	Colorado.....							
9	Connecticut.....	9				9		
3	Delaware.....	3				3		
	Florida.....							
6	Georgia.....	6			6			
.....	Illinois.....							
.....	Indiana.....							
.....	Iowa.....							
.....	Kansas.....							
7	Kentucky.....	7			7			
.....	Louisiana.....							
.....	Maine.....							
11	Maryland.....	9	2		9	2		
19	Massachusetts.....	19				19		
.....	Michigan.....							
.....	Minnesota.....							
.....	Mississippi.....							
.....	Missouri.....							
.....	Nebraska.....							
.....	Nevada.....							
7	New Hampshire.....		7			7		
8	New Jersey.....	8			8			
19	New York.....	13		6	13		3	3
14	North Carolina.....	11	3		11	3		
3	Ohio.....	3					3	
.....	Oregon.....							
20	Pennsylvania.....	20			20			
4	Rhode Island.....		4			4		
10	South Carolina.....	10			10			
5	Tennessee.....	5			5			
.....	Texas.....							
6	Vermont.....	6					6	
24	Virginia.....	24			24			
.....	West Virginia.....							
.....	Wisconsin.....							
175		122	47	6	113	47	9	3

Necessary to elect 88.

Electoral Votes.	STATES.	President.		Vice-President.	
		James Madison, Rep	DeWitt Clinton, Clintonian Democrat.	Elbridge Gerry, Rep.	Jared Ingersoll, Clin. Dem.
.....	Alabama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Connecticut.....	.....	9	.....	9
4	Delaware.....	.....	4	.....	4
.....	Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Georgia.....	8	.....	8	.....
.....	Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Kentucky.....	12	.....	12	.....
3	Louisiana.....	3	.....	3	.....
.....	Maine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Maryland.....	6	5	6	5
22	Massachusetts.....	.....	22	2	20
.....	Michigan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	New Hampshire.....	.....	8	1	7
8	New Jersey.....	.....	8	.....	8
29	New York.....	.....	29	.....	29
15	North Carolina.....	15	.....	15	.....
7	Ohio.....	7	.....	7	.....
.....	Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Pennsylvania.....	25	.....	25	.....
4	Rhode Island.....	.....	4	.....	4
11	South Carolina.....	11	.....	11	.....
8	Tennessee.....	8	.....	8	.....
.....	Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Vermont.....	8	.....	8	.....
25	Virginia.....	25	.....	25	.....
.....	West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
217		128	89	131	86

Necessary to elect 109.

Electoral Votes.	STATES.	President		Vice-President.				
		James Monroe Rep.	Rufus King, Fed.	D. D. Tompkins, Rep.	John E. Howard, Fed.	James Ross, Fed.	John Marshall, Fed.	Robt. G. Harper, Fed.
.....	Alabama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9	Connecticut.....	.....	9	.....	.....	5	4	
3	Delaware.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8	Georgia.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	
.....	Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	Indiana.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	
.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	Kentucky.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	
3	Louisiana.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	
.....	Maine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8	Maryland.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	
22	Massachusetts.....	.....	22	.....	22	.....	.....	
.....	Michigan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8	New Hampshire.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	
8	New Jersey.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	
29	New York.....	29	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	
15	North Carolina.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	
8	Ohio.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	
.....	Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
25	Pennsylvania.....	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	
4	Rhode Island.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	
11	South Carolina.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	
8	Tennessee.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	
.....	Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8	Vermont.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	
25	Virginia.....	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	
.....	West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
217		183	34	183	22	5	4	3

Necessary to elect, 109.

Electoral Votes.	STATES.	President		Vice-President.				
		James Monroe, Rep.	John Q. Adams, Fed.	D. D. Tompkins, Rep.	Richard Stockton, Fed.	Daniel Rodney, Fed.	Robt. G. Harper, Fed.	Richard Rush, Fed.
3	Alabama.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Connecticut.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Delaware.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Georgia.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Illinois.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Indiana.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Kentucky.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Louisiana.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Maine.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Maryland.....	11	.....	10	.....	.....	1	.....
15	Massachusetts.....	15	.....	7	8	.....	.....	.....
.....	Michigan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Mississippi.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	New Hampshire.....	7	1	7	.....	.....	.....	1
8	New Jersey.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	New York.....	29	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	North Carolina.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Ohio.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Pennsylvania.....	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Rhode Island.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	South Carolina.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Tennessee.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Vermont.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Virginia.....	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
232		231	1	218	8	4	1	1

Necessary to elect, 117.

Electoral Votes.	STATES.	President.			Vice-President.						
		Andrew Jackson, Dem.	*John Q. Adams, Fed.	W. H. Crawford, Dem.	Henry Clay, Whig.	John C. Calhoun, Dem.	Nathan Sanford, Fed.	Nathaniel Macon, Dem.	Andrew Jackson, Dem.	Henry Clay, Whig.	Martin Van Buren, Dem.
5	Alabama.....	5				5					
	Arkansas.....										
	California.....										
	Colorado.....										
8	Connecticut.....		8					8			
3	Delaware.....		1	2		1					2
	Florida.....										
9	Georgia.....			9						9	
3	Illinois.....	2	1			3					
5	Indiana.....	5				5					
	Iowa.....										
	Kansas.....										
14	Kentucky.....				14	7	7				
5	Louisiana.....	3	2			5					
9	Maine.....		9			9					
11	Maryland.....	7	3	1		10		1			
15	Massachusetts.....		15			15					
	Michigan.....										
	Minnesota.....										
3	Mississippi.....	3				3					
3	Missouri.....			3				3			
	Nebraska.....										
	Nevada.....										
8	New Hampshire.....		8			7		1			
8	New Jersey.....	8				8					
36	New York.....	126	5	4		29	7				
15	North Carolina.....	15				15					
16	Ohio.....			16		16					
	Oregon.....										
28	Pennsylvania.....	28				28					
4	Rhode Island.....		4			3					
11	South Carolina.....	11				11					
11	Tennessee.....	11				11					
	Texas.....										
7	Vermont.....		7			7					
24	Virginia.....		24				24				
	West Virginia.....										
	Wisconsin.....										
261		99	84	41	37	182	30	24	13	9	2

Necessary to elect, 131. \*Elected by Congress.

Electoral Votes.	STATES.	President.		Vice-President.		
		Andrew Jackson, Dem.	John Q. Adams, Fed.	John C. Calhoun, Dem.	Richard Rush, Fed.	William Smith, Dem.
5	Alabama.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....
.....	Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Connecticut.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....
3	Delaware.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
.....	Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Georgia.....	9	.....	2	.....	7
3	Illinois.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
5	Indiana.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....
.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Kentucky.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....
5	Louisiana.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....
9	Maine.....	1	8	1	8	.....
11	Maryland.....	5	6	5	6	.....
15	Massachusetts.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....
.....	Michigan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Mississippi.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
3	Missouri.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	New Hampshire.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....
8	New Jersey.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....
36	New York.....	20	16	20	16	.....
15	North Carolina.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....
16	Ohio.....	16	.....	16	.....	.....
.....	Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Pennsylvania.....	28	.....	28	.....	.....
4	Rhode Island.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
11	South Carolina.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....
11	Tennessee.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....
.....	Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Vermont.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....
24	Virginia.....	24	.....	24	.....	.....
.....	West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
261		178	83	171	83	7

Necessary to elect, 131.

Electoral Votes.	STATES.	President.				Vice-President.				
		Andrew Jackson, Dem.	Henry Clay, Whig.	John Floyd, Dem.	Wm. Wirt, Anti-Mason.	Mar'n Van Buren, Dem.	John Sergeant, Whig.	William Wilkins, Dem.	Henry Lee, Dem.	Amos Ellmaker, Anti-Mason.
7	Alabama.....	7				7				
	Arkansas.....									
	California.....									
	Colorado.....									
8	Connecticut.....		8				8			
3	Delaware.....		3				3			
	Florida.....									
11	Georgia.....	11				11				
5	Illinois.....	5				5				
9	Indiana.....	9				9				
	Iowa.....									
	Kansas.....									
15	Kentucky.....		15				15			
5	Louisiana.....	5				5				
10	Maine.....	10				10				
8	Maryland.....	3	5			3	5			
14	Massachusetts.....		14				14			
	Michigan.....									
	Minnesota.....									
4	Mississippi.....	4				4				
4	Missouri.....	4				4				
	Nebraska.....									
	Nevada.....									
7	New Hampshire.....	7				7				
8	New Jersey.....	8				8				
42	New York.....	42				42				
15	North Carolina.....	15				15				
21	Ohio.....	21				21				
	Oregon.....									
30	Pennsylvania.....	30					30			
4	Rhode Island.....		4				4			
11	South Carolina.....			11				11		
15	Tennessee.....	15				15				
	Texas.....									
7	Vermont.....				7					7
23	Virginia.....	23				23				
	West Virginia.....									
	Wisconsin.....									
286		219	49	11	7	189	49	30	11	7

Necessary to elect 144.

Electoral Votes.	STATES.	President.					Vice-President.			
		Martin Van Buren, Dem.	Wm H. Harrison, Whig.	Hugh L. White, Whig.	Daniel Webster, Whig.	W. P. Mangum, Whig.	*Rich. M. Johnson, Dem.	Francis Granger, Whig.	John Tyler, Whig.	William Smith, Dem.
7	Alabama.....	7					7			
3	Arkansas.....	3					3			
	California.....									
	Colorado.....									
8	Connecticut.....	8					8			
3	Delaware.....		3					3		
	Florida.....									
11	Georgia.....			11					11	
5	Illinois.....	5					5			
9	Indiana.....		9					9		
	Iowa.....									
	Kansas.....									
15	Kentucky.....		15					15		
5	Louisiana.....	5					5			
10	Maine.....	10					10			
10	Maryland.....		10						10	
14	Massachusetts.....				14			14		
3	Michigan.....	3					3			
	Minnesota.....									
4	Mississippi.....	4					4			
4	Missouri.....	4					4			
	Nebraska.....									
	Nevada.....									
7	New Hampshire.....	7					7			
8	New Jersey.....		8					8		
42	New York.....	42					42			
15	North Carolina.....	15					15			
21	Ohio.....		21					21		
	Oregon.....									
30	Pennsylvania.....	30					30			
4	Rhode Island.....	4					4			
11	South Carolina.....					11			11	
15	Tennessee.....			15					15	
	Texas.....									
7	Vermont.....		7					7		
23	Virginia.....	23								23
	West Virginia.....									
	Wisconsin.....									
294		170	73	26	14	11	147	77	47	23

Necessary to elect, 148 \*Elected by the Senate.

Electoral Votes.	STATES.	President.		Vice-President.			
		W. H. Harrison, Whig.	Mar'n Van Buren, Dem.	John Tyler, Whig.	R. M. Johnson, Dem.	L. W. Tazewell, Dem.	James K. Polk, Dem.
7	Alabama .....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....
3	Arkansas .....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	California .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Connecticut .....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
2	Delaware .....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	Florida .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Georgia .....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
5	Illinois .....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....
9	Indiana .....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
.....	Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Kentucky .....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
5	Louisiana .....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
10	Maine .....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
10	Maryland .....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
14	Massachusetts .....	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
3	Michigan .....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Mississippi .....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
4	Missouri .....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	Nebraska .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Nevada .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	New Hampshire .....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....
8	New Jersey .....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
42	New York .....	42	.....	42	.....	.....	.....
15	North Carolina .....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
21	Ohio .....	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
.....	Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Pennsylvania .....	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
4	Rhode Island .....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
11	South Carolina .....	.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....
15	Tennessee .....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
.....	Texas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Vermont .....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
23	Virginia .....	.....	23	.....	22	.....	1
.....	West Virginia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
294		234	60	234	48	11	1

Necessary to elect, 148.

Electoral Votes.	STATES.	President.		Vice-President.	
		James K. Polk, Dem.	Henry Clay, Whig.	Geo. M. Dallas, Dem.	T. Frelinghuysen, Whig.
9	Alabama.....	9		9	
3	Arkansas.....	3		3	
	California.....				
	Colorado.....				
6	Connecticut.....		6		6
3	Delaware.....		3		3
	Florida.....				
10	Georgia.....	10		10	
9	Illinois.....	9		9	
12	Indiana.....	12		12	
	Iowa.....				
	Kansas.....				
12	Kentucky.....		12		12
6	Louisiana.....	6		6	
9	Maine.....	9		9	
8	Maryland.....		8		8
12	Massachusetts.....		12		12
5	Michigan.....	5		5	
	Minnesota.....				
6	Mississippi.....	6		6	
7	Missouri.....	7		7	
	Nebraska.....				
	Nevada.....				
6	New Hampshire.....	6		6	
7	New Jersey.....		7		7
36	New York.....	36		36	
11	North Carolina.....		11		11
23	Ohio.....		23		23
	Oregon.....				
26	Pennsylvania.....	26		26	
4	Rhode Island.....		4		4
9	South Carolina.....	9		9	
13	Tennessee.....		13		13
	Texas.....				
6	Vermont.....		6		6
17	Virginia.....	17		17	
	West Virginia.....				
	Wisconsin.....				
275		170	105	170	105

Necessary to elect 138.

Electoral Votes.	STATES.	President.		Vice-Pres.	
		Zachary Taylor, Whig.	Lewis Cass, Dem.	MILL'D Fillmore, Whig.	Wm. O. Butler, Dem.
9	Alabama.....	9		9	
3	Arkansas.....	3		3	
	California.....				
	Colorado.....				
6	Connecticut.....	6		6	
3	Delaware.....	3		3	
3	Florida.....	3		3	
10	Georgia.....	10		10	
9	Illinois.....	9		9	
12	Indiana.....	12		12	
4	Iowa.....	4		4	
	Kansas.....				
12	Kentucky.....	12		12	
6	Louisiana.....	6		6	
9	Maine.....	9		9	
8	Maryland.....	8		8	
12	Massachusetts.....	12		12	
5	Michigan.....	5		5	
	Minnesota.....				
6	Mississippi.....	6		6	
7	Missouri.....	7		7	
	Nebraska.....				
	Nevada.....				
6	New Hampshire.....	6		6	
7	New Jersey.....	7		7	
36	New York.....	36		36	
11	North Carolina.....	11		11	
23	Ohio.....	23		23	
	Oregon.....				
26	Pennsylvania.....	26		26	
4	Rhode Island.....	4		4	
9	South Carolina.....	9		9	
13	Tennessee.....	13		13	
4	Texas.....	4		4	
6	Vermont.....	6		6	
17	Virginia.....	17		17	
	West Virginia.....				
4	Wisconsin.....	4		4	
290		163	127	163	127

Necessary to elect, 146.

Electoral Votes.	STATES.	President.		Vice-President.	
		Franklin Pierce, Dem.	Winfield Scott, Whig.	Wm. R. King, Dem.	Wm. A. Graham, Whig.
9	Alabama.....	9	.....	9	.....
4	Arkansas.....	4	.....	4	.....
4	California.....	4	.....	4	.....
.....	Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Connecticut.....	6	.....	6	.....
3	Delaware.....	3	.....	3	.....
3	Florida.....	3	.....	3	.....
10	Georgia.....	10	.....	10	.....
11	Illinois.....	11	.....	11	.....
13	Indiana.....	13	.....	13	.....
4	Iowa.....	4	.....	4	.....
.....	Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Kentucky.....	.....	12	.....	12
6	Louisiana.....	6	.....	6	.....
8	Maine.....	8	.....	8	.....
8	Maryland.....	8	.....	8	.....
13	Massachusetts.....	.....	13	.....	13
6	Michigan.....	6	.....	6	.....
.....	Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Mississippi.....	7	.....	7	.....
9	Missouri.....	9	.....	9	.....
.....	Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	New Hampshire.....	5	.....	5	.....
7	New Jersey.....	7	.....	7	.....
35	New York.....	35	.....	35	.....
10	North Carolina.....	10	.....	10	.....
23	Ohio.....	23	.....	23	.....
.....	Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Pennsylvania.....	27	.....	27	.....
4	Rhode Island.....	4	.....	4	.....
8	South Carolina.....	8	.....	8	.....
12	Tennessee.....	.....	12	.....	12
4	Texas.....	4	.....	4	.....
5	Vermont.....	.....	5	.....	5
15	Virginia.....	15	.....	15	.....
.....	West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Wisconsin.....	5	.....	5	.....
296		254	42	254	42

Necessary to elect, 149.

Electoral Votes.	STATES.	President.			Vice-President.		
		James Buchanan, Dem.	John C. Fremont, Rep.	Mil. Fillmore, Amer'an.	John C. Breckenridge, Dem.	Wm L. Dayton, Rep.	Andrew J. Donelson, American.
9	Alabama .....	9			9		
4	Arkansas .....	4			4		
4	California .....	4			4		
	Colorado.....						
6	Connecticut.....		6			6	
3	Delaware.....	3			3		
3	Florida.....	3			3		
10	Georgia.....	10			10		
11	Illinois.....	11			11		
13	Indiana.....	13			13		
4	Iowa.....		4			4	
	Kansas.....						
12	Kentucky.....	12			12		
6	Louisiana.....	6			6		
8	Maine.....		8			8	
8	Maryland.....			8			8
13	Massachusetts.....		13			13	
6	Michigan.....		6			6	
	Minnesota.....						
7	Mississippi.....	7			7		
9	Missouri.....	9			9		
	Nebraska.....						
	Nevada.....						
5	New Hampshire.....		5			5	
7	New Jersey.....	7			7		
35	New York.....		35			35	
10	North Carolina.....	10			10		
23	Ohio.....		23			23	
	Oregon.....						
27	Pennsylvania.....	27			27		
4	Rhode Island.....		4			4	
8	South Carolina.....	8			8		
12	Tennessee.....	12			12		
4	Texas.....	4			4		
5	Vermont.....		5			5	
15	Virginia.....	15			15		
	West Virginia.....						
5	Wisconsin.....		5			5	
296		174	114	8	174	114	8

Necessary to elect, 149.

Electoral Votes.	STATES.	President.				Vice-President.			
		Abraham Lincoln, Rep.	John C. Breckenridge, Dem	John Bell, Constitutional Union.	Steph A. Douglas, Dem.	Hannibal Hamlin, Rep.	Jos. Lane, Dem.	Edward Everett, Const. Union.	Herschel V. Johnson, Dem.
9	Alabama.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	
4	Arkansas.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	
4	California.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	
.....	Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	Connecticut.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	
3	Delaware.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
3	Florida.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
10	Georgia.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	
11	Illinois.....	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	
13	Indiana.....	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	
4	Iowa.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	
.....	Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	Kentucky.....	.....	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	
6	Louisiana.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	
8	Maine.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	
8	Maryland.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	
13	Massachusetts.....	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	
6	Michigan.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	
4	Minnesota.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	
7	Mississippi.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	
9	Missouri.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	
.....	Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	New Hampshire.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	
7	New Jersey.....	4	.....	3	4	.....	.....	3	
35	New York.....	35	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	
10	North Carolina.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	
23	Ohio.....	23	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	
3	Oregon.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	
27	Pennsylvania.....	27	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	
4	Rhode Island.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	
8	South Carolina.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	
12	Tennessee.....	.....	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	
4	Texas.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	
5	Vermont.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	
15	Virginia.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15	
.....	West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	Wisconsin.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	
303		180	72	39	12	180	72	39	12

Necessary to elect 152.

Electoral Votes.	STATES.	President.		Vice-Pres.	
		Abraham Lincoln, Rep.	G. B. McClellan, Dem	Andrew Johnson, Rep.	G. H. Pendleton, Dem.
.....	Alabama*	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Arkansas*	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	California.....	5	.....	5	.....
.....	Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Connecticut.....	6	.....	6	.....
3	Delaware.....	.....	3	.....	3
.....	Florida*	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Georgia*	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Illinois.....	16	.....	16	.....
13	Indiana.....	13	.....	13	.....
8	Iowa.....	8	.....	8	.....
3	Kansas.....	3	.....	3	.....
11	Kentucky.....	.....	11	.....	11
.....	Louisiana*	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Maine.....	7	.....	7	.....
7	Maryland.....	7	.....	7	.....
12	Massachusetts.....	12	.....	12	.....
8	Michigan.....	8	.....	8	.....
4	Minnesota.....	4	.....	4	.....
.....	Mississippi*	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Missouri.....	11	.....	11	.....
.....	Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Nevada.....	2	.....	2	.....
5	New Hampshire.....	5	.....	5	.....
7	New Jersey.....	.....	7	.....	7
33	New York.....	33	.....	33	.....
.....	North Carolina*	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Ohio.....	21	.....	21	.....
3	Oregon.....	3	.....	3	.....
26	Pennsylvania.....	26	.....	26	.....
4	Rhode Island.....	4	.....	4	.....
.....	South Carolina*	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Tennessee*	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Texas*	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Vermont.....	5	.....	5	.....
.....	Virginia*	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	West Virginia.....	5	.....	5	.....
8	Wisconsin.....	8	.....	8	.....
233		212	21	212	21

Necessary to elect, 117. \*In Rebellion.

Electoral Votes.	STATES.	President.		Vice-President.	
		U. S. Grant, Rep.	Horatio Seymour, Dem.	Schuyler Colfax, Rep.	Francis P. Blair, Jr., Dem.
8	Alabama.....	8	.....	8	.....
5	Arkansas.....	5	.....	5	.....
5	California.....	5	.....	5	.....
.....	Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Connecticut.....	6	.....	6	.....
3	Delaware.....	.....	3	.....	3
3	Florida.....	3	.....	3	.....
9	Georgia.....	.....	9	.....	9
16	Illinois.....	16	.....	16	.....
13	Indiana.....	13	.....	13	.....
8	Iowa.....	8	.....	8	.....
3	Kansas.....	3	.....	3	.....
11	Kentucky.....	.....	11	.....	11
7	Louisiana.....	.....	7	.....	7
7	Maine.....	7	.....	7	.....
7	Maryland.....	.....	7	.....	7
12	Massachusetts.....	12	.....	12	.....
8	Michigan.....	8	.....	8	.....
4	Minnesota.....	4	.....	4	.....
.....	Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Missouri.....	11	.....	11	.....
3	Nebraska.....	3	.....	3	.....
3	Nevada.....	3	.....	3	.....
5	New Hampshire.....	5	.....	5	.....
7	New Jersey.....	.....	7	.....	7
33	New York.....	.....	33	.....	33
9	North Carolina.....	9	.....	9	.....
21	Ohio.....	21	.....	21	.....
3	Oregon.....	.....	3	.....	3
26	Pennsylvania.....	26	.....	26	.....
4	Rhode Island.....	4	.....	4	.....
6	South Carolina.....	6	.....	6	.....
10	Tennessee.....	10	.....	10	.....
.....	Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Vermont.....	5	.....	5	.....
.....	Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	West Virginia.....	5	.....	5	.....
8	Wisconsin.....	8	.....	8	.....
294		214	80	214	80

Necessary to elect 148.

Electoral Votes.	STATES	President.					Vice-President.									
		U. S. Grant, Rep.	*Hor Greeley, Lib. Rep.	T. A. Hendricks, Dem.	B. Gr. Brown, Lib. Rep.	Chas J. Jenkins, Dem.	David Davis, Lib. Rep.	Henry Wilson, Rep.	B. Gr. Brown, Lib. Rep.	Alf. H. Colquitt, Dem.	G. W. Julian, Lib. Rep.	J. M. Palmer, Lib. Rep.	T. F. Bramlette, Dem.	W. S. Groesbeck, Dem.	Willis B. Machen, Dem.	N. P. Banks, Lib. Rep.
10	Alabama.....	10					10									
6	Arkansas†.....															
6	California.....	6					6									
	Colorado.....															
6	Connecticut.....	6					6									
3	Delaware.....	3					3									
4	Florida.....	4					4									
11	Georgia.....				6	2		5	5							1
21	Illinois.....	21					21									
15	Indiana.....	15					15									
11	Iowa.....	11					11									
5	Kansas.....	5					5									
12	Kentucky.....			8	4			8				3		1		
8	Louisiana†.....															
7	Maine.....	7					7									
8	Maryland.....			8				8								
13	Massachusetts.....	13					13									
11	Michigan.....	11					11									
5	Minnesota.....	5					5									
8	Mississippi.....	8					8									
15	Missouri.....			6	8	1		6	5	3		1				
3	Nebraska.....	3					3									
3	Nevada.....	3					3									
5	New Hampshire.....						5									
9	New Jersey.....	9					9									
35	New York.....	35					35									
10	North Carolina.....	10					10									
22	Ohio.....	22					22									
3	Oregon.....	3					3									
29	Pennsylvania.....	29					29									
4	Rhode Island.....	4					4									
7	South Carolina.....	7					7									
12	Tennessee.....			12				12								
8	Texas.....			8				8								
5	Vermont.....	5					5									
11	Virginia.....	11					11									
5	West Virginia.....	5					5									
10	Wisconsin.....	10					10									
366		286	42	18	2	1	286	47	5	5	3	3	1	1	1	1

Necessary to elect, 184. \*Died before meeting of the Electors. †Rejected.

Electoral Votes.	STATES.	President.		Vice-Pres.	
		R B Hayes, Rep.	Sam'l J. Tilden, Dem.	Wm. A. Wheeler, Rep.	T. A. Hendricks, Dem.
10	Alabama.....	.....	10	.....	10
6	Arkansas.....	.....	6	.....	6
6	California.....	6	.....	6	.....
3	Colorado.....	3	.....	3	.....
6	Connecticut.....	.....	6	.....	6
3	Delaware.....	.....	3	.....	3
4	Florida.....	4	.....	4	.....
11	Georgia.....	.....	11	.....	11
21	Illinois.....	21	.....	21	.....
15	Indiana.....	.....	15	.....	15
11	Iowa.....	11	.....	11	.....
5	Kansas.....	5	.....	5	.....
12	Kentucky.....	.....	12	.....	12
8	Louisiana.....	8	.....	8	.....
7	Maine.....	7	.....	7	.....
8	Maryland.....	.....	8	.....	8
13	Massachusetts.....	13	.....	13	.....
11	Michigan.....	11	.....	11	.....
5	Minnesota.....	5	.....	5	.....
8	Mississippi.....	.....	8	.....	8
15	Missouri.....	.....	15	.....	15
3	Nebraska.....	3	.....	3	.....
3	Nevada.....	3	.....	3	.....
5	New Hampshire.....	5	.....	5	.....
9	New Jersey.....	.....	9	.....	9
35	New York.....	.....	35	.....	35
10	North Carolina.....	.....	10	.....	10
22	Ohio.....	22	.....	22	.....
3	Oregon.....	3	.....	3	.....
29	Pennsylvania.....	29	.....	29	.....
4	Rhode Island.....	4	.....	4	.....
7	South Carolina.....	7	.....	7	.....
12	Tennessee.....	.....	12	.....	12
8	Texas.....	.....	8	.....	8
5	Vermont.....	5	.....	5	.....
11	Virginia.....	.....	11	.....	11
5	West Virginia.....	.....	5	.....	5
10	Wisconsin.....	10	.....	10	.....
369		185	184	185	185

Necessary to elect, 185.

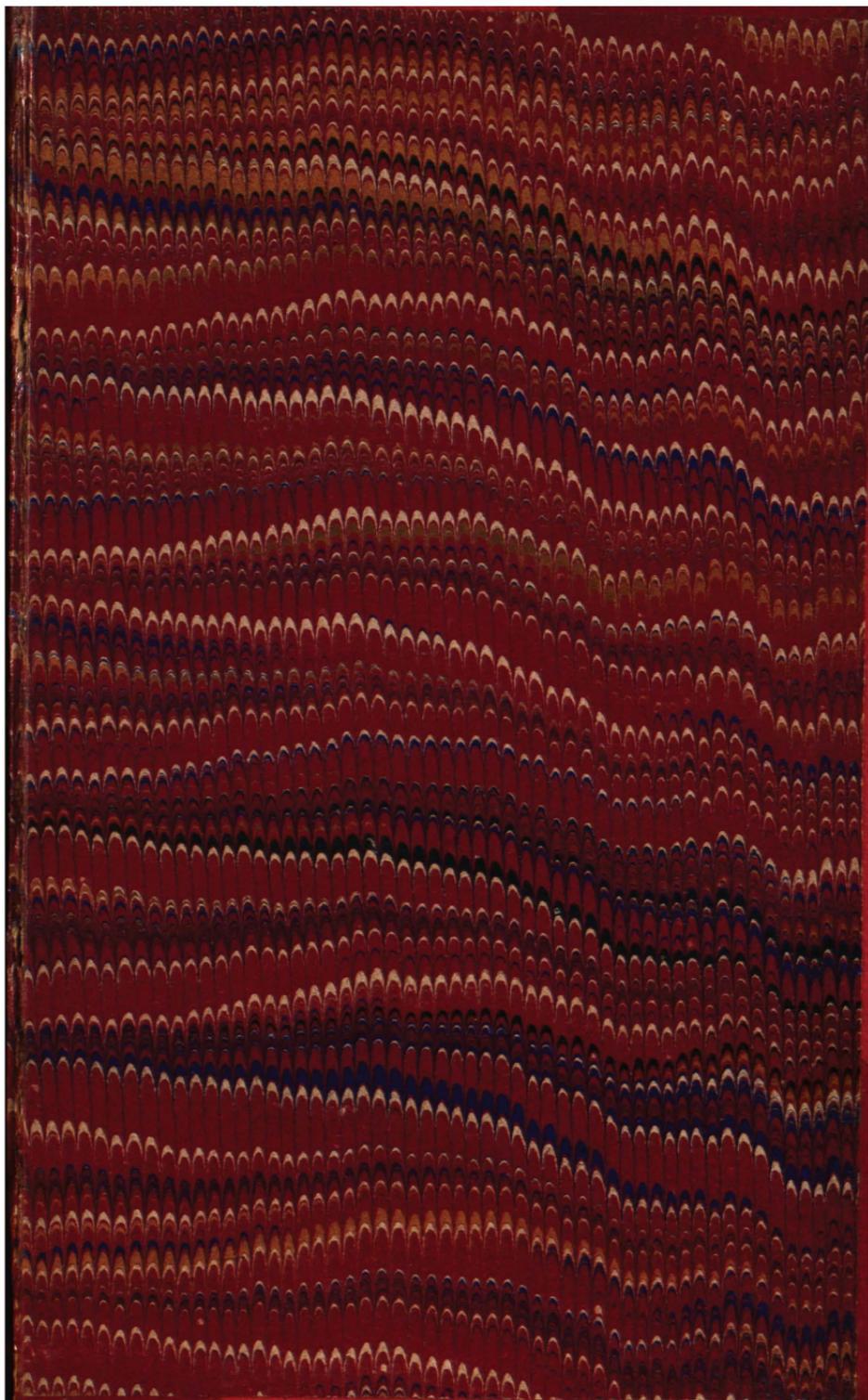
Electoral Votes.	STATES.	Popular Vote.		President.		Vice-Pres.		Electoral Votes for 1884.
				Jas. A. Garfield, Rep.	W. S. Hancock, Dem.	C. A. Arthur, Rep.	Wm. H. English, Dem.	
		Garfield.	Hancock.					
10	Alabama.....	56,221	91,185	10	.....	10	.....	12
6	Arkansas.....	42,436	60,775	6	.....	6	.....	7
6	California.....	80,378	80,417	1	5	1	5	8
3	Colorado.....	27,450	24,647	3	.....	3	.....	3
6	Connecticut.....	67,071	64,415	6	.....	6	.....	6
3	Delaware.....	14,133	15,275	3	.....	3	.....	3
4	Florida.....	23,632	27,922	4	.....	4	.....	4
11	Georgia.....	54,086	102,470	11	.....	11	.....	12
21	Illinois.....	318,037	277,321	21	.....	21	.....	22
15	Indiana.....	232,164	225,522	15	.....	15	.....	15
11	Iowa.....	183,927	105,845	11	.....	11	.....	13
5	Kansas.....	121,549	59,801	5	.....	5	.....	9
12	Kentucky.....	106,306	149,068	12	.....	12	.....	13
8	Louisiana.....	38,016	65,067	8	.....	8	.....	8
7	Maine.....	74,039	65,171	7	.....	7	.....	6
8	Maryland.....	78,515	93,706	8	.....	8	.....	8
13	Massachusetts.....	165,205	111,960	13	.....	13	.....	14
11	Michigan.....	185,341	131,597	11	.....	11	.....	13
5	Minnesota.....	93,903	53,315	5	.....	5	.....	7
8	Mississippi.....	34,854	75,750	8	.....	8	.....	9
15	Missouri.....	153,567	208,609	15	.....	15	.....	16
3	Nebraska.....	54,979	28,523	3	.....	3	.....	5
3	Nevada.....	10,445	11,215	3	.....	3	.....	3
5	New Hampshire.....	44,852	40,794	5	.....	5	.....	4
9	New Jersey.....	120,555	122,565	9	.....	9	.....	9
35	New York.....	555,544	534,511	35	.....	35	.....	36
10	North Carolina.....	115,874	124,208	10	.....	10	.....	11
22	Ohio.....	375,048	340,821	22	.....	22	.....	23
3	Oregon.....	20,619	19,855	3	.....	3	.....	3
29	Pennsylvania.....	444,704	407,428	29	.....	29	.....	30
4	Rhode Island.....	18,195	10,779	4	.....	4	.....	4
7	South Carolina.....	58,071	112,312	7	.....	7	.....	9
12	Tennessee.....	107,677	129,569	12	.....	12	.....	12
8	Texas.....	53,298	156,528	8	.....	8	.....	13
5	Vermont.....	45,567	18,316	5	.....	5	.....	4
11	Virginia.....	84,020	128,586	11	.....	11	.....	12
5	West Virginia.....	46,243	57,391	5	.....	5	.....	6
10	Wisconsin.....	144,400	114,649	10	.....	10	.....	11
369		4,450,921	4,447,888	214	155	214	155	401

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**Popular Vote of Each Party.**

1824.		
Democratic, } Andrew Jackson.....	155,872	
} Wm. H. Crawford.....	44,282	
Federal, John Quincy Adams.....	105,321	
Whig, Henry Clay.....	46,585	
Total.....	352,062	
1828.		
Democratic, Andrew Jackson.....	647,231	
Federal, John Quincy Adams.....	509,097	
Total.....	1,156,328	
1832.		
Democratic, Andrew Jackson.....	687,502	
Whig, Henry Clay.....	530,189	
Anti-Mason, Wm. Wirt.....	33,108	
Total.....	1,250,799	
1836,		
Democratic, Martin Van Buren.....	761,549	
Whig, } Wm. H. Harrison.....		
} Hugh L. White.....	736,656	
} Daniel Webster.....		
} W P. Mangum.....		
Total.....	1,498,205	
1840.		
Whig, Wm. H. Harrison.....	1,275,017	
Democrat, Martin Van Buren.....	1,128,702	
Liberty, _____.....	7,059	
Total.....	2,410,778	
1844.		
Democrat, James K. Polk.....	1,337,243	
Whig, Henry Clay.....	1,299,068	
Liberty, _____.....	62,300	
Total.....	2,698,611	
1848.		
Whig, Zachary Taylor.....	1,360,101	
Democrat, Lewis Cass.....	1,220,444	
Free Soil.....	291,263	
Total ..	2,871,808	
1852.		
Democrat, Franklin Pierce.....	1,601,474	
Whig, Winfield Scott.....	1,386,578	
Free Democracy.....	156,149	
<u>Total.....</u>	<u>3,144,201</u>	

1856.	
Democrat, James Buchanan.....	1,838,169
Republican, John C. Fremont.....	1,341,264
American, Millard Fillmore.....	874,534
Total.....	4,053,967
1860.	
Republican, Abraham Lincoln.....	1,866,352
Democrat, } Stephen A. Douglas.....	1,375,117
} John C. Breckenridge.....	845,763
Constitutional Union, John Bell.....	589,581
Total.....	4,676,853
1864.	
Republican, Abraham Lincoln.....	2,216,067
Democrat, Geo. B. McClellan.....	1,808,725
Total.....	4,024,792
1868.	
Republican, U. S. Grant.....	3,015,011
Democrat, Horatio Seymour.....	2,709,613
Total.....	5,724,624
1872.	
Republican, U. S. Grant.....	3,597,070
Democrat and Liberal Republican, Horace Greeley.....	2,834,079
Scattering.....	35,008
Total.....	6,466,157
1876.	
Democrat, Samuel J. Tilden.....	4,285,992
Republican, Rutherford B. Hayes.....	4,033,768
Greenback, Peter Cooper.....	81,734
Scattering.....	25,176
Total.....	8,426,673
1880.	
Republican, James A. Garfield.....	4,450,921
Democrat, Winfield S. Hancock.....	4,447,888
Greenback, James B. Weaver.....	307,740
Scattering.....	12,001
Total.....	9,218,550



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