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LINCOLN

AT

GETTYSBURG.



PUBLISHED
IN CONNECTION WITH
THE EXHIBITION
OF THE HISTORICAL PAINTING OF
LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG,
BY
ALBION H. BICKNELL,

Containing Twenty-one Life-Size Portraits :

Abraham Lincoln,	U. S. Grant,	Oliver P. Morton,
John A. Andrew,	Horace Greeley,	Charles Sumner,
Benj. F. Butler,	Hannibal Hamlin,	Edwin M. Stanton,
Salmon P. Chase,	Oliver O. Howard,	Horatio Seymour,
Frédéric Douglass,	Andrew Johnson,	William H. Seward,
Edward Everett,	Geo. B. McClellan,	Gideon Welles,
Wm. P. Fessenden,	George G. Meade,	Henry Wilson.

DOLL & RICHARDS,

No. 2 PARK STREET, BOSTON.

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1879.

IT is proposed to publish a fine steel-plate engraving of "LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG," and arrangements have been made whereby the work is under way, and will be completed, it is expected, in 1881. The plate, exclusive of margin, will be 24 x 39½ inches in size, and will be executed in the best manner in line and stipple. No pains will be spared to make it the leading American engraving of an American subject by an American painter.

There will be four grades, viz. : —

<i>Artist's Proof</i>	\$30 00
* <i>Autograph Proof</i>	20 00
<i>India Print</i>	15 00
<i>Print</i>	10 00

Your subscription is respectfully solicited.

DOLL & RICHARDS.

* The autograph proof will include fac-similes of the signatures of all represented in the picture.



1 JOHNSON
 2 BUTLER STANTON 21 SEYMOUR
 3 SEWARD LAN 20 HOWARD
 7 DOUGLON 19 SUMNER
 9 18 GREELEY

BURG

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1 JOHNSON 4 GRANT
 2 BUTLER 5 HAMLIN
 3 SEWARD 6 FESSENDEN
 7 DOUGLASS 8 ANDREW
 9 EVERETT 11 MEADE 12 CHASE 13 WILSON 14 McCLELLAN 15 WELLES
 16 MORTON 17 STANTON 18 GREELEY
 19 SUMNER 20 HOWARD 21 SEYMOUR

10 LINCOLN
 AT GETTYSBURG

LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG.

N the 19th of November, 1863, a little over four months after the tide of war had been turned at Gettysburg, and the civil strife had received its death-blow on Northern ground, a great and peaceful throng gathered on the field, from which the blood-stains had hardly been washed, to dedicate a national cemetery for the loyal men who had there given up their lives for their country.

The idea of a military cemetery at Gettysburg was probably first broached in public by Mayor F. W. Lincoln, of Boston, who, on July 23d, twenty days after the battle, sent a special message to the city council, recommending that action be taken towards the purchase of ground on the battle-field and adjoining the rural cemetery* of Gettysburg, as a burial-place for the Massachusetts dead.

This idea speedily developed into a project for a national cemetery, and on Nov. 19th the ground was dedicated, the invitation to the ceremonies being extended by Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, seconded by the governors of eighteen other States.

The mild, Indian-summer day witnessed one of the most notable gatherings ever assembled in the United States, and the artist has availed himself of the opportunity presented by the occasion to group around the grand central figure of Abraham Lincoln some of the most prominent of the statesmen and soldiers of the war period, — the Cabinet ministers Seward, Stanton, Welles, and Chase ; Vice-President Hamlin ; the war-governors Andrew of Massachusetts, Seymour of New York, Morton of Indiana, and Johnson of Tennessee ; the statesmen Everett, Sumner, Fessenden, Wilson, and Greeley ; Frederick Douglass, representing the race made free in the struggle ; and the generals Grant, Meade, McClellan, Howard, and Butler. It would be difficult to select twenty-one men more representative

of the elements, both military and civil, united in defence of the Union.

It is worth while to note the relations in which some of these men afterwards stood towards each other. McClellan was the opponent of Lincoln in the presidential campaign of 1864, and we behold Gen. Grant, together with the opposition candidates for the Presidency both of 1868 and 1872, — Seymour and Greeley. Andrew Johnson is here, with many of the men who subsequently became his bitterest political enemies. In the picture are three Presidents, — Lincoln, Johnson, and Grant ; and three Vice-Presidents, — Hamlin, Johnson, and Wilson.

The moment represented is just at the close of Everett's oration, Lincoln having arisen and being just about to begin that brief but famous dedicatory address, which, for conciseness, force, and simple eloquence, is regarded as one of the masterpieces of oratory.

LINCOLN'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing the question whether the nation, or any nation, so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is already fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our

poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they who fought here have thus far so nobly carried forward. It is rather for us here to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion for that cause which they defended with their lives; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that the government from the people, for the people, and by the people, shall not perish from the earth.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN was born in a part of Hardin County, now included in Lere County, Kentucky, Feb. 12th, 1809. In 1816 his parents removed to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, where he spent ten years in hard farm-work. His entire school-training amounted to about one year. In 1830 he removed with his father to Macon County, Illinois. He helped in building a flat-boat, and went to New Orleans on it, whither he had already made one voyage. On his return he became clerk in a store at New Salem, Illinois. He joined a volunteer company in the Black Hawk war, and was elected captain, served three months, returned, was nominated as Whig candidate for the

Legislature, but was defeated, although his own precinct gave him two hundred and seventy-seven votes to seven against him. He was appointed postmaster of New Salem, and at the same time began to study law. He also did some work at surveying. In 1834 he was elected to the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1836, 1838, and 1840. He began to practise law in 1836, and removed to Springfield in April, 1837, where he entered into partnership with Major John F. Stuart, and soon became eminent in his profession. In 1844 he canvassed the State for Henry Clay, and in 1846 he was elected a representative in Congress, taking his seat in December, 1847, where he stood on the anti-slavery side, and opposed the annexation of Texas. At the Whig National Convention, in 1848, he advocated the nomination of Gen. Taylor. At the Republican Convention, in 1856, his nomination for the Vice-Presidency was vainly urged by the Illinois delegation. In June, 1858, he was unanimously nominated by the Republican State Convention as candidate for

the United States Senate, in opposition to Stephen A. Douglas, and the two stumped the State in company. The general verdict was that Lincoln was the master in argument, and on the popular vote he had a plurality of over 4,000, but the Democrats had a majority of eight votes in the Legislature, and Douglas was re-elected. On May 18th, 1860, he was nominated for President by the Republican National Convention at Chicago, with Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President, and was elected in the following November. In consequence of this result the Southern States seceded, and on April 8th, 1861, a little over a month after his inauguration as President, the civil war actually began with the attack on Fort Sumter. To tell the story of Lincoln's wise administration during the most critical period of the nation's history, pages would have to be devoted to the recital of events with which nearly everybody is familiar. The Proclamation of Emancipation, giving freedom to all slaves in the Confederate States after Jan. 1st, 1863, was issued on Sept.

22d, 1862, five days after the battle of Antietam. Lincoln was renominated by the Republican National Convention in Baltimore on June 8th, 1864, with Andrew Johnson for Vice-President, and they were triumphantly elected. The tide had long been turned in favor of the North, and the speedy success of the Union arms was assured. Only five days after the surrender of Gen. Lee had substantially ended the war, and all the loyal States were filled with rejoicing, President Lincoln fell a martyr to the cause he had guided to victory. On the evening of April 14th he was assassinated in Ford's Theatre, Washington, by the actor, J. Wilkes Booth, and he died the next morning. The news caused the most intense and sincere manifestations of popular sorrow which the country had ever known. His body was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Illinois, where his grave is now marked by an elaborate monument, dedicated on Oct. 15th, 1874.

JOHN ALBION ANDREW.

JOHN ALBION ANDREW, the "war governor of Massachusetts," was born in Windham, Maine, May 31st, 1818. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1837, went to study law in Boston, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He was particularly active in the defence of fugitive slaves, and was early identified with the anti-slavery party. In 1858 he was elected to the State Legislature from Boston, and in 1860 he was chosen governor of Massachusetts by an immense popular vote. Foreseeing the civil war, he had the militia placed on such a footing that within a week after the President's call for troops, five infantry regiments, a battalion of riflemen, and a battery of artillery had been despatched to the seat of war. He served as governor through the war, and his services were invaluable to the Union cause. He prepared the address to the President, adopted by the conference of governors of the loyal States, held in Altoona,

Penn., in September, 1862. In 1865 he declined a fifth re-election, and resumed the practice of law. He died in Boston, on Oct. 30th, 1867. It was felt that a great statesman had been lost, to whom, had he lived, almost any position in the land would have stood open. A statue of Gov. Andrew has been placed in the Doric Hall of the State House in Boston, and another marks his grave in the cemetery at Hingham, Mass.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER was born in Deerfield, N. H., Nov. 5th, 1818. He graduated at Waterville College, Maine, in 1838, and, three years after, began his legal career at Lowell, Mass. He entered into politics as a Democrat, was elected as a representative to the State Legislature in 1853, and as State senator in 1859. In 1860 he was a prominent member of the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, and, in the same year,

was the candidate of his party for governor of Massachusetts. When the war broke out, he was brigadier-general of militia, and he immediately took an active part. While in command of Fortress Monroe, he refused to deliver up some fugitive slaves on the ground that they were "contraband of war," — a phrase which made the expression "contraband" a familiar one for escaped slaves. He captured Forts Hatteras and Clark, on the North Carolina coast, in August, 1861, and then returned to Massachusetts to recruit an expedition for the Gulf of Mexico. The fleet under Farragut having opened the way, Gen. Butler took possession of New Orleans on May 1st, and ruled it with an iron hand until November, when he was recalled. Towards the end of 1863, he was placed in charge of the department of Virginia and North Carolina, afterwards called the Army of the James. He made an unsuccessful attack on Petersburg while Gen. Grant was marching on Richmond, and in December, 1864, he was repulsed in an attempt to take Fort Fisher, off Wilming-

ton, N. C. In 1866 he was elected to Congress by the Republicans, and was re-elected in 1868, 1870, and 1872; and in 1868 was the most prominent of the managers appointed by the House of Representatives to prosecute the impeachment of President Johnson. In 1871 and 1873 he made bold but unsuccessful attempts to obtain the Republican nomination for governor of Massachusetts. In 1874 he was again the Republican congressional candidate from the Essex district, but was defeated. In 1876 he was elected from the Middlesex district. In 1878 he left the Republican party, and obtained the nomination for governor from a majority of the Democratic Convention, but was defeated at the polls.

SALMON PORTLAND CHASE.

SALMON PORTLAND CHASE was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, Jan. 13th, 1808. When twelve years old he went to live with his uncle, Philander Chase, in Worthington,

Ohio. After a year at Cincinnati College, he returned to his mother's home in Keene, New Hampshire, and in 1824 he entered the Junior Class of Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1826. He shortly after started a school for boys in Washington, meanwhile studying law. In 1829 he was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia. In 1830 he returned to Cincinnati, where he soon gained a high reputation in his profession. In 1837 he defended a colored woman claimed as a fugitive slave, and thenceforward was prominent in the anti-slavery movement. In 1841 he was one of the principal originators of the Liberty party in Ohio, and he wrote the address to the people issued by the convention which organized the party. In August, 1848, he presided over the Buffalo Free-Territory Convention which nominated Martin Van Buren for President and Charles Francis Adams for Vice-President. In 1849 he was chosen United States senator from Ohio. In 1852, when the Democratic party abandoned its opposition to slavery, Mr. Chase withdrew from it. He was

elected governor of Ohio, in 1855, by the opponents of the Pierce administration. In 1856 he was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. In 1857 he was re-elected governor of Ohio. In the Republican presidential convention of 1860, Mr. Chase was one of the prominent candidates for the nomination. In 1861 he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and held the office until July 30th, 1864, when he resigned. The financial policy of the war period was mainly his work, including, as it did, the issue of greenbacks and of coupon bonds, and the national banking system. In October, 1864, Mr. Chase was appointed successor of Chief Justice Taney. In March, 1868, he presided at the impeachment trial of President Johnson. Having become dissatisfied with the course of the Republican party, he was proposed as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in the same year, and he also acted with the Democratic party in the campaign of 1872. He died in New York on May 7th, 1873.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS was born a slave at Tuckahoe, Talbot County, Maryland, about 1817. His father was a white man, and his mother a negro slave on the plantation of Col. Edward Lloyd, where he lived until he was ten years old, when he was sent to a relative of his master in Baltimore. Here he secretly taught himself to read and write. He ran away from slavery on Sept. 3d, 1838, and went to New Bedford, where he lived for three years, marrying in the mean while and supporting himself by day labor. In 1841 he made a speech at an anti-slavery convention in Nantucket, and thereupon was offered the agency of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, which he accepted. He spent four years lecturing in New England, and in 1845 published his Autobiography. In the same year he went to Europe and lectured on slavery throughout Great Britain, being enthusiastically received. In 1846 his English friends

raised £150 that he might purchase his freedom in regular form. In 1847 he returned and began the publication of a weekly paper in Rochester, New York, which he continued for several years. In 1859, on account of a requisition from the governor of Virginia because of his suspected connection with the John Brown affair, he fled from Michigan, where he was at the time, to England. After a few months he returned to Rochester and continued his paper. When the war broke out he urged immediate proclamation of emancipation and the employment of colored troops, and in 1863, when such action was finally determined on, he was active in organizing colored regiments. In 1871 he was secretary of the San Domingo Commission, and on his return he was appointed a member of the territorial council of the District of Columbia by President Grant. In 1872 he was chosen a presidential elector at large by the State of New York. In 1877 President Hayes appointed him Marshal of the District of Columbia, which office he now holds.

EDWARD EVERETT.

EDWARD EVERETT was born in Dorchester (now part of Boston), Mass., April 11th, 1794. He graduated from Harvard College at the age of seventeen, and in 1813 became pastor of the old Brattle Street Church, in Boston. In 1814 he was made professor of Greek at Harvard College. He travelled and studied in Europe until 1819, when he assumed the duties of his professorship, and also became editor of the "North American Review." In 1824 he was elected a representative to Congress, where he served for ten successive years. In 1835 he was chosen governor of Massachusetts, and held the office for four years, but in 1839 he was defeated by a majority of one vote. In 1840 he was appointed minister to England by President Harrison, Daniel Webster being Secretary of State at the same time. He was largely instrumental in the negotiation of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, which settled a number of troublesome

questions between England and the United States. In 1845 he was chosen president of Harvard University, but after a term of three years, was compelled by ill health to resign. On the death of Webster, in October, 1852, he was appointed Secretary of State, and held the office during the last four months of President Fillmore's administration. In the mean while he was elected United States senator from Massachusetts, and was prominent in his opposition to the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill" for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. In 1854 he resigned his seat on account of ill health, and, after a few months, he took an active part in the movement for the purchase of Mount Vernon by private subscription, raising by his speeches, writings, and individual efforts over \$100,000. In 1860 he was candidate for Vice-President on the "Union" Bell and Everett ticket. During the civil war he took a patriotic part, and at the consecration of the Gettysburg cemetery he delivered the oration. In 1864, at the election of Lincoln and Johnson, his name headed the

Massachusetts electoral ticket. On Jan. 9th, 1865, he delivered an address in Faneuil Hall, Boston, in aid of the movement for sending food to the Savannah sufferers. This was his last public appearance, and he died on the following Sunday, Jan. 15th.

WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN.

WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN was known as Maine's great senator, and belonged to the same political generation as Sumner, Wilson, Seward, and Chase. He was born in Boscawen, N. H., Oct. 16th, 1806; attended Bowdoin College, where he graduated in 1823; remained in Maine, and was admitted to the bar in 1827, settling at Bridgeton. He removed to Portland in 1829, and soon became prominent in politics, as well as in law. He was a member of the Whig party, and was elected to the State Legislature in 1832 and 1840. From 1841 to 1843 he was a representative in Congress. In 1845-6 and 1853-4 he was

again in the Legislature, and in the latter year he was chosen a United States senator, by a union of Whigs and Free-Soil Democrats. With but a short interruption he remained senator until his death. The movement which brought about his election was the beginning of the agitation which led to the formation of the Republican party in Maine, and Mr. Fessenden was one of its chief organizers. He was a member of the "Peace Congress" in 1861. In 1864 he succeeded Mr. Chase as Secretary of the Treasury, but he resigned in 1865, and resumed his place in the Senate, where he was very prominent in financial and national questions. He was chairman of the Special Joint Committee on Reconstruction, and was author of its report recommending an amendment of the Constitution. When President Johnson was impeached, he was one of the few Republican senators who voted for his acquittal. He died in Portland, Sept. 8th, 1869.

ULYSSES SIDNEY GRANT.

ULYSSES SIDNEY GRANT was born in Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27th, 1822. He entered West Point Military Academy in 1839, graduating in 1843. He served in the Mexican war, at the end of which he was brevet-captain. In 1852 he went with his regiment to the Pacific coast, and while there was commissioned full captain. In 1854 he resigned and engaged in business in St. Louis. When the war broke out he was in the leather trade with his father at Galena, Illinois. He enlisted as captain of volunteers, and was soon promoted to be brigadier-general. He was prominent in the movement on Fort Henry, and won the great victory of Fort Donelson, on Feb. 15th, 1862, which gained him the title of major-general of volunteers. He turned defeat into victory at Pittsburg Landing, and was placed in command of the department of West Tennessee. He began the siege of Vicksburg, May 18th, 1863, and the city sur-

rendered to him on July 4th, of the same year, in consequence of which he received the title of major-general in the regular army. Thenceforth he was the great hero of the war, and a gold medal was voted him by Congress. On March 1st, 1864, he was appointed lieutenant-general, and he was placed in command of the national army. He planned the two campaigns, one against Richmond and the other against Atlanta under Sherman. He conducted the former himself, and after desperate resistance and temporary successes on the part of the rebels under Gen. Lee, he captured Petersburg early in April, 1865, and on the 9th of the same month received the sword of Lee at Appomattox Court House, the surrender practically closing the war. He was appointed general of the army, July 25th, 1866. In August, 1867, he was appointed Secretary of War *ad interim* during the suspension of Stanton by President Johnson. He was unanimously nominated for President, with Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President, by the Republican Convention at Chicago, May 21st,

1868, and was elected by a large majority over Seymour and Blair. He was re-elected in 1872, with Henry Wilson as Vice-President, over Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown. At the close of his second term in 1877 he went abroad, and has since been honored with flattering ovations in all the countries which he has visited.

HORACE GREELEY.

HORACE GREELEY was born in Amherst, N. H., Feb. 3d, 1811. He was early distinguished for a love of learning, and he read everything within his reach. In 1826 he followed his inclination, and became a printer, entering the office of the "Northern Spectator," in East Poultney, Vt., as apprentice. After employment in New York State and in Pennsylvania, he went to New York City in 1831, and worked as journeyman until 1833, when, in partnership with Francis V. Story, he published the "Morning Post." After publishing various newspapers with more or less success,

he started the "Daily Tribune," which soon became a great power in journalism. In 1848 he was elected to Congress to fill a vacancy. He was early a foe to slavery. He made short trips to Europe in 1851 and 1855. In 1860 he attended the Republican Convention at Chicago, where he opposed the nomination of Seward. Just before the war, he was for allowing the Southern States to withdraw, but after fighting had begun, was a strong friend of the Union. In 1864 he was a presidential elector. In 1867 he went bail for Jefferson Davis. In 1872 he had become dissatisfied with the administration, and he joined the Liberal Republican movement, receiving the presidential nomination of that party, with B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice-President. These nominations were subsequently adopted by the Democrats at Baltimore. His exertions during the campaign and the disappointment of his defeat had so broken his health that he died, after a brief illness, on Nov. 29th, 1872. His funeral, which was an imposing one, was attended by Presi-

dent Grant, Vice-President Colfax, Vice-President-elect Wilson, and many other distinguished citizens.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN was born in Paris, Me., Aug. 27th, 1809. He was admitted to the bar in 1833. In 1836 he was elected to the Maine Legislature, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1837 to 1840. In 1842 he was elected to Congress by the Democrats, and was re-elected in 1844; and, in 1848, he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate, and in 1851 was re-elected. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party, and was elected governor of Maine in 1856, but, on being re-elected senator, he resigned the governorship. In 1860 he was elected Vice-President of the United States on the same ticket with Lincoln. In 1865 he was appointed collector of the port of Boston, but he soon resigned. In 1869 he was again elected to the United States Senate, and in 1875 was re-elected.

OLIVER OTIS HOWARD.

OLIVER OTIS HOWARD was born in Leeds, Maine, Nov. 8th, 1830. After graduating at Bowdoin College in 1850, he entered West Point, where he graduated in 1854. In 1857 he was appointed instructor in mathematics there. In June, 1861, he resigned his commission as lieutenant, and took command of a Maine regiment. He commanded a brigade at Bull Run, and was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in the following September. He lost his right arm in the battle of Fair Oaks, June 1st, 1862. After Antietam he commanded a division of the Second Corps, and at Chancellorsville the Eleventh Corps. After the death of Reynolds he commanded at Gettysburg during the first day, until the arrival of Gen. Hancock, and afterwards was appointed major-general of volunteers. He was at Lookout Valley, at Chattanooga, and in the movements for the relief of Knoxville, in 1863. He took command of the Army of the Tennessee on July 27th, 1864. He was

prominent in the campaign against Atlanta, and commanded the right wing of Sherman's army in its march to the sea. On March 13th, 1865, he was appointed brevet major-general in the regular army, having, a short time previously, been appointed brigadier-general. On May 12th, 1865, he was made commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and held the office until the bureau was abolished, in 1872. On March 19th, 1867, he was appointed a trustee of Howard University, became president of the institution, April 6th, 1869, and resigned in 1873. On March 6th, 1872, he was appointed special commissioner to the Indians. Gen. Howard is now engaged in the operations against the hostile Indians in the extreme West.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

ANDREW JOHNSON was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, Dec. 29th, 1808. At the age of ten years he was apprenticed to a tailor, and, becoming extremely interested in listening to

a gentleman who used to visit the shop and read to the journeymen, he determined to learn to read, and devoted all his leisure time to this object. In 1826 he went to Tennessee, taking with him his mother, whom he supported. He settled in Greenville, where he married, and learned writing and arithmetic from his wife. He became interested in politics, was successively elected alderman and mayor of the village, and in 1835 was elected to the Tennessee Legislature as a Democrat. In 1839 he was again elected to the same place, and in 1841 to the State Senate. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, and held his seat for ten successive years. In 1853 he was elected governor of Tennessee, and in 1855 was re-elected. In 1857 he was elected to the United States Senate, where he became very prominent in his party. In the presidential campaign of 1860 he supported the ultra Democratic ticket, — Breckenridge and Lane. But when the question of secession came up, he was strongly on the side of the Union, and was thenceforth active in its sup-

port. On March 4th, 1862, he was appointed military governor of Tennessee, which he ruled vigorously and in a way that greatly strengthened and developed the loyal sentiment in the State. On June 7th, 1864, he was nominated for the Vice-Presidency of the United States by the Republican Convention at Baltimore, and was elected, becoming President on the assassination of Lincoln. His reconstruction policy was so opposed by the majority of the Republican party that, at last, he received the support of the Democrats, and, after various disagreements with Congress, on Feb. 22d, 1868, the House of Representatives passed a resolution impeaching the President for high crimes and misdemeanors. On May 26th, President Johnson was acquitted, the vote in the Senate standing: guilty, 35; not guilty, 19, — a two-thirds vote being required for conviction. He failed of a nomination by the Democratic Convention in 1868, and was succeeded in the Presidency by Gen. Grant. In 1875 he was elected to the United States Senate from Tennessee. He died on July 31st of the same year.

GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN.

GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 3d, 1826. He studied at the University of Pennsylvania and entered West Point in 1842, graduating in 1846. He served in the Mexican war and was promoted to the rank of brevet-captain. After the war he was engaged in various engineering enterprises in connection with the army, and in 1855-56, being captain of artillery at the time, he was a member of the military commission appointed to visit the seat of war in the Crimea. He resigned his commission June 16th, 1857, and became chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1860 he was made president of the St. Louis and Cincinnati Railroad. He entered the civil war as major-general of Ohio volunteers, and was appointed to the same rank in the regular army May 14th, 1861. He won decisive victories in West Virginia, and on July 15th received the thanks of Congress. On July 22d, the day after the defeat at Bull Run, he was placed in command of the

division of the Potomac, and on the retirement of Gen. Scott, on Nov. 1st, he was made general-in-chief of the Union armies. After his defeat at Malvern Hills, July 1st, 1862, he was superseded by Gen. Halleck, and was made the successor of Gen. Pope as commander of the forces in and about Washington after the defeat of the latter at the second battle of Bull Run. After the repulse of Lee at the battle of Antietam, Gen. McClellan caused dissatisfaction by the slowness with which he pursued him, and on Nov. 7th, just as he was about to make an attack, he was superseded, and ordered to Trenton, New Jersey. He took no further part in the war. On Aug. 31st, 1854, he was nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic Convention at Chicago, with George H. Pendleton for Vice President, but was defeated. He resigned his commission in the army on Nov. 8th, 1864. He shortly afterwards went to Europe, whence he returned in 1868 and engaged in various engineering enterprises. He was elected governor of New Jersey in 1878.

GEORGE GORDON MEADE.

GEORGE GORDON MEADE was born in Cadiz, Spain, Dec. 30th, 1815, where his father was at the time engaged in mercantile pursuits. He graduated at West Point in 1835, served in the Florida war, and resigned from the army in 1836. He then engaged in engineering, and in 1842 he rejoined the army as second lieutenant of topographical engineers. He served with distinction in the Mexican war, was brevetted first lieutenant, and on his return received a sword from the citizens of Philadelphia. He was made captain of engineers in 1856, and until 1861 had charge of the surveys on the Northern Lakes. He went into the war in 1861 as brigadier-general of Pennsylvania volunteers. He took part in various battles of the Virginia campaign, and was severely wounded at Frazier's Farm, on June 30th, 1862. At Antietam he was slightly wounded, and had two horses shot under him, and in November he was made major-general. On June 28th, 1863, he succeeded Gen. Hooker

as commander of the Army of the Potomac, and on July 1st-3d he won the grand victory of Gettysburg. On the last day of the battle he was made brigadier-general in the regular army. From May 4th, 1864, down to the end of the war, he was in command of the Army of the Potomac under Gen. Grant, and was made major-general in the regular army Aug. 18th, 1864. On Jan. 28th, 1866, he received a vote of thanks from Congress for his victory at Gettysburg. He died in Philadelphia, Nov. 6th, 1872, and after his death a fund of \$100,000 was subscribed for his family.

OLIVER PERRY MORTON.

OLIVER PERRY MORTON was born in Wayne County, Indiana, Aug. 4th, 1823; graduated at the Miami University, and began the practice of law in 1847. He soon became active in politics, so that in 1852 he was elected a circuit judge. He was a member of the Republican party from the start, and was nominated for governor of Indiana in 1856, but was de-

feated. In 1860 he was elected lieutenant-governor; and in 1861, on the election of Governor Lane to the United States Senate, he became governor, and held the office through the war, being elected for a second term in 1864. In 1865, having been stricken with paralysis, he visited Europe in search of health, but returned in the following year and resumed the governorship. In June, 1866, although so ill that he was obliged to keep seated in his chair, he delivered a powerful speech, which was received with great enthusiasm, and of which over a million copies were printed. In January, 1867, he was elected to the United States Senate. In 1870 he declined the mission to England proffered him by President Grant, and in 1873 he was re-elected to the Senate. He belonged to the radical wing of the Republican party, but after the inauguration of President Hayes he warmly supported the President's policy. He had been in delicate health for years, but his naturally robust constitution and remarkable mental vigor en-

abled him to rise above these obstacles and exert a powerful political influence. But his health broke entirely down in the autumn of 1877, and after a painful illness he died in Indianapolis on Nov. 1st. President Hayes, who was his warm personal friend, visited his bedside shortly before his death.

CHARLES SUMNER.

CHARLES SUMNER was born in Boston, Jan. 6th, 1811. He studied at the Latin School, and graduated at Harvard College in 1830. Being admitted to the bar, he was soon appointed reporter of the United States Circuit Court, and rapidly gained a brilliant reputation, especially as an authority on constitutional law and the law of nations. He went abroad in 1837, and remained three years, enjoying extraordinary social honors. He took no active part in politics until 1845, when, on the Fourth of July, he delivered a lecture on "The True Grandeur of Nations," denouncing war, and advocating the settlement of interna-

tional disputes by arbitration. He then earnestly opposed the annexation of Texas, and took a strong anti-slavery stand. On April 24th, 1851, he was elected to the United States Senate, and retained his seat until his death. His first great speech was on the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Act. On May 19th and 20th, 1856, he delivered a great speech on "The Crime against Kansas," which so enraged Preston S. Brooks, a representative from South Carolina, that on May 22d he attacked Mr. Sumner in his seat, beating him on the head with a gutta-percha cane, until he fell insensible to the floor. His injuries were so severe that he did not fully recover for several years. In January, 1857, he was re-elected almost unanimously, there being only seven negative votes in the lower House and none in the Senate. He made two trips abroad for his health, in 1857 and 1858. In the campaign of 1860, he spoke several times in favor of Lincoln and Hamlin and during the war; he steadily opposed all compromise with slavery, advocating emancipation as the best way to bring the conflict to an end. As

chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he had an important influence in keeping the country out of foreign complications. In April, 1869, his speech on our claims against Great Britain caused great excitement in England, where active preparations for war were immediately begun in consequence. His opposition to the San Domingo Treaty led to a breach with President Grant, and finally to his separation from the Republican party and his support of Horace Greeley, with the Liberal Republicans and Democrats, in the campaign of 1872. In September of that year he was nominated governor of Massachusetts by the Democrats and Liberal Republicans, after he had sailed for Europe, but he declined as soon as he heard the news. The Legislature of Massachusetts passed a vote of censure on him for a resolution which he introduced in Congress, for the removal from the regimental colors and the army register of the names of battles in the civil war. The vote was rescinded in 1874, shortly before his death, which took place in Washington on March 11th.

EDWIN McMASTERS STANTON.

EDWIN McMASTERS STANTON was born in Steubenville, O., Dec. 19th, 1814. He studied two years at Kenyon College, and was admitted to the bar in 1836. In 1847 he removed to Pittsburg, Penn., and gained such a large practice in the Supreme Court of the United States that he removed to Washington in 1856. In 1858 he went to California as government counsel in important land cases. In December, 1860, he became attorney-general of the United States, and served through the rest of President Buchanan's term. In January, 1862, he was appointed Secretary of War, in which position he instituted some of the most important measures of the war. He continued Secretary under President Johnson; but his opposition to the President's policy led to various difficulties, and in August, 1867, his resignation was requested. The Tenure-of-Office Act had taken away the President's power of removal, and Mr. Stanton refused, but he gave way under protest to Gen. Grant as Secretary *ad interim*. He was reinstated

by the Senate in January, 1868; and the difficulties with the President continuing, the latter was impeached. Mr. Stanton resigned when the President was acquitted, May 26th, and received a vote of thanks from Congress. He resumed his law practice, and on Dec. 20th, 1869, was appointed by President Grant an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, but his health had been so destroyed by his duties as Secretary that he died on Dec. 27th, before his commission had been made out.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

HORATIO SEYMOUR was born in Pompey, New York, May 31st, 1810. He studied at various private schools, adopted the legal profession, and was admitted to the bar in 1832, but in consequence of his falling heir to his father's large estate, he soon withdrew from practice. From 1833 to 1839 he served on Gov. Marcy's military staff, and in 1841 he was elected by the Democrats to the State Assembly, was three times re-elected, and was chosen Speaker in 1845. In 1850 he was de-

feated as the Democratic candidate for governor, but was elected in 1852. In 1854 he was renominated and defeated. In 1862 he was elected as a Union Democrat. He was in New York City when the draft riots took place in July, and took active measures for their suppression. In 1864, in a message to the Legislature, he advocated the payment of the interest on the State bonds in gold, but his policy was not adopted, and in consequence the bonds depreciated. In August he presided over the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, which nominated Gen. McClellan as President. He was nominated for the Presidency by the Democrats in 1868, with Francis P. Blair for Vice-President, but was defeated by Gen. Grant.

WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD.

WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD was born in Florida, New York, May 16th, 1801; graduated at Union College in 1820, and in 1822 began the practice of law in Auburn, where, in 1824, he entered into politics in opposition

to the Democratic party. In 1828 he favored the re-election of President John Quincy Adams, and declined a renomination for Congress. In 1830 he was elected a State senator on an anti-masonic ticket, and in 1833 he made a short European trip. In 1834 he was the Whig candidate for governor, but was defeated; in 1838 he was elected by a majority of 10,000. His administration was characterized by various judicial, political, and educational reforms. He was re-elected in 1840. In 1849 he was elected United States senator, and became the leader of the administration party, taking strong ground in opposition to slavery. He was re-elected in 1855. In 1859 he went abroad again, and on his return, in 1860, he was a prominent candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, receiving the largest number of votes on the first ballot. He was made Secretary of State by President Lincoln, and by his diplomatic administration of foreign affairs during the war, he kept the country out of serious complications with other nations. While confined to his bed by the serious consequences of a runaway

accident, on the night of Lincoln's assassination, April 14th, 1865, he was attacked and wounded by one of the conspirators, who also severely wounded Frederick W. Seward, as he came to his father's rescue. He continued in office under President Johnson, and became unpopular by his support of the President's reconstruction policy. He retired in 1869, and visited the Pacific slope, including Alaska, which had been purchased largely through his exertions. In 1870 he set out on a tour around the world, which lasted over a year. He was everywhere received with the highest honors. He died at his home in Auburn, Oct. 10th, 1872.

GIDEON WELLES.

GIDEON WELLES was born in Glastenbury, Ct., July 1st, 1802. He was educated at the Norwich University, and afterwards studied law. In 1826 he became editor and proprietor of the "Hartford Times," a Democratic newspaper, in the columns of which he advocated the election of Jackson as President. From

1827 to 1835 he was a member of the Connecticut Legislature. In 1836 he was appointed postmaster of Hartford by President Jackson, and kept the office until 1841. In 1842 he was made comptroller of the State. From 1846 to 1849 he was chief of one of the bureaus in the Navy Department at Washington. He opposed the movements for the extension of slavery, and was a member of the Republican party from its organization. At the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1860, he was chairman of the Connecticut delegation, and, on the inauguration of President Lincoln, was appointed Secretary of the Navy. He was at the head of that department throughout the war, the most important period in its history, and remained until the expiration of President Johnson's term in 1869. He died in Hartford, on Feb. 11th, 1878.

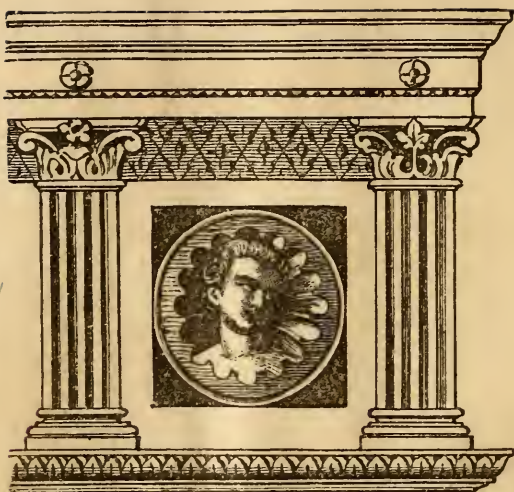
HENRY WILSON.

HENRY WILSON was born in Farmington, New Hampshire, Feb. 16th, 1812. He was

originally named Jeremiah Jones Colbath, but he had his name changed when he was seventeen years old. When he was ten years old he was apprenticed to a farmer, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one, receiving about one year's schooling during the time, although he had read nearly one thousand volumes. When he became of age he walked to Natick, Massachusetts, where he worked at shoemaking two years. He then returned to New Hampshire, and studied at the academies of Stafford, Wolfeborough, and Concord. In 1838 he returned to the shoemaker's bench at Natick. He became interested in politics, and in 1840 he took the stump for Gen. Harrison. In the next five years he was three times elected representative to the Legislature and twice State senator. In 1845 he was sent to Washington with the poet Whittier to carry the great anti-slavery petition from Massachusetts against the annexation of Texas. In 1848 he left the Whigs, and was prominent in organizing the Free-Soil party. In 1850 and 1851 he was president of the

State Senate. In 1852 he was president of the Free-Soil National Convention at Pittsburg, and chairman of the National Committee. In 1855 he was chosen to succeed Edward Everett in the United States Senate, where he remained until elected Vice-President. For denouncing Brooks's assault on Sumner as "brutal, murderous, and cowardly," in a speech in the Senate, shortly after that event, he was challenged by Brooks, but manfully declined to accept. Through the war he was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. In the session of 1861-62 he introduced the bill for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. After the war he advocated the mildest measures towards the Southern States. In 1870 he made a short summer trip to Europe. In 1872 he received the Republican nomination for Vice-President and was elected. On Nov. 10th, 1875, he was prostrated by a shock of paralysis, and he died in the national capital on Nov. 22d. He had nearly finished a "History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America."





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