

**Box 3**

**Folder A**

Washington, City. When I was a boy <sup>no 2</sup>  
as far as back, as I can remember  
all a record. The Capitol was a perfect  
Billardness. When the Potomac  
Garden, now stands. I have often caught  
fish - it was called the tiger creek -  
and all a round it was marsh low ground  
When the Boulton Depo. is. I have seen  
may a made bird. black heads and  
robin. When I now reside - was  
a corn field - with in one square  
of the Capitol (Just thing of that)  
between the the Capitol and the  
President House. There was many fine houses  
then there was not a single - 3A1

pavement in the City, gravel, walks  
bear the best we could get, and  
not a lamp to guide the traveler.

now besides a continuous  
pavement from Georgetown to the  
Navy Yard, it is also lighted by gas.  
The water from the great falls  
of the Potomac, has been brought  
down and diffused throughout the  
City tho tho has a population of  
only 3000. the boarding housekeepers  
had to send to Georgetown and  
Alexandria for the Market - 7

The City of Washington has been

rebuilt its one farther would  
not know it now, transformed  
from a village into a city of  
palaces. Washington is in a fair  
way to become a city of States  
a great many Senators and Members  
of the House, now build their own  
houses. The National Capital is now  
an attractive City  
a wonderful change has taken  
place in Society in and around  
the Capitol. In olden days a Slave  
was not permitted to come within  
the Capitol Grounds. With out.

He was with his master or  
mistress. When they tentancy  
they were taken up by the police  
put in the gard room, now Harney  
is abolished and the Colored man  
is on the same level, as the white  
man. (according to the Constitution)  
What a wonderful change, to  
accomplish this the Country had  
to go thru a deluge of blood,  
the great rebellion the world ever  
saw. the South thought they were  
right. the North believed they  
were right. the Union was -

prisoner and to day we are  
one of the great stations on  
the face of the Earth.

it was with great difficulty that  
I could reach the Capital on the  
Morning after the death of President  
~~Lincoln~~ My residence on 2<sup>d</sup> Street  
East. on the Lane Square that  
the old Capital Prison was  
and had to pass on my way to  
the Capital Soldiers Main  
Starting all a round the Square  
they questioned Mr. Whelan I was  
going I told them I was an

officer of the United States  
Senate and was on my way  
to the Capitol they seemed to doubt  
me and guarded me until I had passed  
~~the~~ old Capitol Prison. I had to pass  
thru that portal for three or four  
days I was not permitted to look up  
to the windows of the Prison. for fear  
that I should give some sign to the prisoners  
during the rebellion & went to the Capitol  
every day.

The Following Persons, from the time that I entered  
the Senat Chamber, to the Present, have been Officers of the  
Senate. - - Secretaries of the Senate -

Walter Lowery -

Asbury Dickins

John W. Forney

George G. Gorman }

John L. Burch }

Anson S. McCook } Sergeant at Arms -

Mountjoy Bayle

John Shackford

Stephen Haight

Robert Beale

Edward Dyer

George McKeyer

George G. Brown

John R. French

Richard J. Bright

William P. Canaday

Edward H. Valentine

Assistant Doorkeeper

James James

Jeph Hayde

Edward Dyer

Isaac Hallen

Charles D. Jones

Isaac Barret

20

Chaplains to the Senate

There was quite an effort made  
from 1856 - to 58 - by the Clergymen  
of Washington, to have houses  
of Congress, open with prayer without  
remuneration.

Senator Toucey of Connecticut presents  
a Memorial from the resident  
Clergymen of the City tendering  
their services as Chaplains to  
Congress without remuneration.  
The Memorial was presented for the  
purpose of showing the Public and

the Senate how the matter  
could be arranged the memorial  
was read and laid on the table  
then on this session after the  
vice President made the following  
arrangements for opening the Senate  
daily with prayer - which only  
lasted one Session - and they went  
back to the old way of election of  
Chaplain. See further a list of  
those who had acted, - on December 11<sup>th</sup> 1832  
the Senate elected the Rev. C. Constantine Pise, D.D. -  
a Clergyman, of the Roman Catholic persuasion  
Chaplain of the Senate. it was the first and only  
time that a Priest was ever elected Chaplain of the Senate

As Congress is about to organize by a new choice of officers, there will come up a time, as usual, when the proposition will be made in each branch of the National Legislature to make their choice of a Chaplain. When this proposition was made in the Thirty-third Congress it was met with opposition both in the House and Senate; but, this opposition being feebly sustained, the two chaplains were elected with very little difficulty. But why was there a single voice, much more a petition, raised against a measure so becoming a Christian nation, which owes so much to the superintending care of Divine Providence? The employment of chaplains to Congress was proposed and established as a usage almost entirely by the men who, "in times which tried men's souls," had signed their names (in a confiding reliance on that Almighty arm which did not forsake them) to that immortal instrument, the Declaration of Independence. Said Franklin, who was one of that number, when addressing the Convention in which the Constitution of these United States was framed: "In the beginning of the contest with Great Britain, when we were sensible of danger, we had daily prayers in this room for Divine protection. Our prayers, sir, were heard, and they were graciously answered. All of us who were engaged in the struggle must have observed frequent instances of a superintending Providence in our favor." Whatever may be the scepticism of some minds respecting religious matters, and the opposition which has arisen from that source, it does not all come from religious infidelity. The confidence and respect of the best men in the country has lessened in the same ratio as this Congressional usage has been subjected to political wire-pulling and strife. It is now well understood that modest merit, eminent piety, and that kind of talent which is best adapted to the position, is no longer sought for in a chaplain to Congress. But the successful candidate is he who has a face to enter the ring of competitors; who knows how to lay his hand on the right wires and has strength to pull harder than the others who may be contending with him for the prize. We do not intend to signify that, if a clergyman desires to spend a season in Washington while Congress is in session, it is morally criminal in him to desire, or even to "strive lawfully" to preach the gospel in the Capitol, or to receive the compensation which will sustain him while doing it. But the point of objection lies in this: It has now come to pass that whoever gains the position of chaplain obtains it by caucusing and securing the votes of members in the same manner as the clerk or doorkeeper obtain their elections. It will not be soon forgotten that the last United States Senate, in re-electing its chaplain, made a plain case of settling the choice by political considerations only, as "the published proceedings" of that body bear witness.

It will be seen that the object of this communication is not to denounce chaplains nor the usage of Congress in employing them; far from it; but it is to propose a safe remedy for the evil which Congress itself has created by throwing open the chaplaincy in such a manner as to invite competition. Who will doubt that there is at this moment less than a hundred candidates, living in different parts of this Union, some of whom are making remote and feeble and others direct and personal efforts to pass this session of Congress in Washington as chaplains?

The remedy is this: Let Congress throw around this sacred office, so to speak, a complete protection from all political manoeuvrings and competitorship, by becoming the only source of solicitation in this matter. Let Congress, like a church or congregation, instead of being called upon, give the call. Let Congress invite the regular pastors in Washington, commencing with the senior pastor of the city, to serve as chaplain for one week, to preach on the Sabbath and open the session with prayer every morning, and attend to all the other duties, such as visiting the sick, burying the dead, &c., throughout that week; then let the next senior in order follow, and so on. Then, if it were to occur that any long session should hold more weeks than there are settled ministers in the city of Washington, let the call be extended on the same rule to Georgetown. In doing this Congress could never have a session with an extra session which would require that a call should be extended out of the District of Columbia; and let the compensation remain as heretofore, only divided into weekly portions, to be paid to the chaplains as they serve. Nor could such small compensation as each minister might receive hardly be placed in more deserving hands; for should the salaries which the regular pastors of this city are now receiving be aggregated, it would at once raise the inquiry, How do these men live? We will answer that question for some of them in advance: they live on their own means; while they work like missionaries to build their church edifices and raise their congregations.

As to the piety and talents which might be desired in a chaplain, it can hardly be out of place for a layman here to state that Congress will run no greater risk in calling chaplains from the District of Columbia than it now does in receiving them from the scrambling competitors who come annually as solicitors for the office.

The churches of this city and District are favored with useful pastors, who enjoy the confidence of the people among whom they live, whose irreproachable and blameless lives entitle them to the respect they receive; some of whom may justly be regarded as eminent for talents and piety, and who would not be likely to lose the deep-toned feeling of the truth they present to the people of their charge by going to preach one sermon in the year at the Capitol.

Following this plan, no more ministers would feel at liberty to make interest with the members of Congress to secure for them the election of a chaplain. No one would come from a distance to seek in vain an office which Congress no longer goes out of the limits of this District to fill. Besides, adopting this measure would be returning to the usage, as established by the fathers. In closing that memorable speech, from which we have already quoted, Franklin said: "I therefore beg leave to move that henceforth prayers imploring the assistance of Heaven and its blessings on our deliberations be held in this assembly every morning before we proceed to business, and that one or more of the clergy of this city be requested to officiate in that service." By following this plan the usage of employing men of different religious denominations would no longer be violated, as it was in the scramble of the last Congress, by electing two chaplains of the same sect.

L. D. J.

The following extracts from an article in the New York Examiner are inserted at the request of one of our city Clergy. This subject has been often made a matter of conversation among us. Some years since the Clergy of all denominations, with their leading members, united in an able address to Congress advocating the same views now presented; but the movement made by Mr. PERRY, of Indiana, to dispense with public worship altogether, so influenced the then Members of Congress that this address failed to secure a hearing. Believing it would conduce to the cultivation of christian sympathy if, instead of a public service at the Capitol, church-going strangers and members should accept the kind courtesies of our city churches, we willingly give place to the extracts subjoined:

CHAPLAINS TO CONGRESS.—The question whether it is expedient that Congress have paid chaplains is taking an aspect widely different from that which some years ago seemed to characterize it. Then, as it was supposed, nothing but a spirit of irreligion could suggest the discontinuance of the appointment. Now it is the spirit of religion itself which urges that such an appointment is an anomaly in our Government, a necessity long past; and moreover a direct injury to the interests of christianity in general and to the interests of religion in Washington especially. \* \* \* \* It is a positive injury to the cause of religion; bringing the sacred calling of the christian ministry into disrepute, relaxing the christian devotion and dissipating the religious energies of many valuable men, and withdrawing from the christian churches of Washington an influence to which they are entitled.

It is needless to picture the scene, yearly recurring, of what has become an actual scramble for office as chaplain. Every session of Congress some score of candidates, away from their posts, are eager in attendance; some dozen or more of names of different denominations are proposed as candidates, all but two of whom are, of course, to be disappointed of an election by worldly men to the office of christian minister. The successful candidate is not usually the man whom his own denomination even, not to say our christian community generally, would wish to see at such a post. Often he is the man who has written many letters beforehand soliciting votes, who meets "his friends" as they alight at the railroad stations, who follows them to their hotels, and who in the bar-room even is heard talking loudly of his devotion to "the party." It is time that these scenes, which make worthy men blush, should be banished from among us; and that our christian community should be spared the painful mortification to which every year they are subjected at the meeting of Congress.

It is not a matter of small importance that the system of paid chaplains, the compelled ministers of religion to men who differ in religious views and preferences, is most injurious to the religious interests of members of Congress generally. The Sabbath service, stripped of all the hallowed associations of a sanctuary, a congregation of professed christians united as a church, the hymn of praise and the responsive prayer, to say the least, is a most un-devotional service. And when as a christian pastor, as a bosom counsellor and interceder, the paid chaplain has gone to the family and to the room of a man whose choice he was not, it is not strange that a repugnance which no greatness of soul and no good breeding could restrain should in some memorable instances have broken forth in even an offensive manner. It is a strange, unnatural, unchristian institution, the appointment of paid chaplains for such men as our Congress is made up of.

Many may not appreciate the additional consideration (yet some do) that the churches of Washington, with their pastors, have a just claim, one which their Master at least has given them, on the aid of religious men visiting and sojourning in Washington. The difficulty of maintaining in such a population, so shifting and unstable, the outward forms of religion, not to say the inward spirit of piety, is fully appreciated only by those inured to the practical experience. Neither Congress nor the whole people of the States have a right to deprive these churches, belonging to a Master jealous of His claims, of the aid, pecuniary and spiritual, which the members of Congress and the many visitors and sojourners at Washington might give while there.

In all respects the Chaplaincy in Congress is a system which is deserving of change. Doubtless, in such a city as Washington has become, enough ministers of Christ would be found ready to alternate in performing the week-day service required at the Capitol; and no difficulty as to denominations of christians could arise which is not readily met in our State Legislatures. The subject, at any rate, is worthy christian consideration.

S9A

United States Senate Chamber,

Washington, \_\_\_\_\_, 187

Per Mr. Tuston Chaplain to  
the Senate in 1843

Sends the following letter to  
Senators Huntington to be  
read to the Senate body  
them far well a thing that  
never was done before nor

Letter

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 27, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR: The termination of the present session of Congress furnishes me with a suitable opportunity for performing a duty which I have found it difficult to postpone until this hour. I have been impatient for a becoming occasion to express to the honorable Senators and members of the House of Representatives my heartfelt gratitude for the personal kindness of which I have been the object, and for the respectful attention which has been paid to my humble ministrations. When oppressed with a sense of my insufficiency for the discharge of my responsible duties, I have found support and encouragement in the generous sympathy of those to whom I am indebted for the distinguished position which it has been my privilege to occupy.

In reviewing the manner in which my past services as Chaplain of the Senate have been performed, I find no cause for complacency, except that which results from the consciousness of an honest endeavor to perform with unobtrusive fidelity the duties of my station. The kindness of the Senate in thrice electing me to serve at the altar of this great nation has enabled me, whilst engaged in the appropriate duties of the ministry, to extend a helping hand to those who, by the vicissitudes of Providence, have been thrown in some measure upon my limited resources for relief. The office might have been conferred on many far more worthy of the distinction, and better qualified to discharge the duties it imposes; but to very few could the position have been more acceptable than to the humble individual who has been permitted to occupy it. Under these circumstances, I shall be pardoned for seeming to create an occasion for presenting to my distinguished benefactors this unaffected offering of gratitude and respect.

These emotions, however, my spirit is chastened and subdued by the mournful reflection that some of those who befriended me on my first introduction to the Senate are now numbered with the unconscious dead. We humbly trust that, through abounding mercy, they are now participating in the sublime deliberations of "the general assembly and church of the first born, whose names are written in heaven."

In a few days, we, who are still numbered among the living, will be scattered to the East, West, North, and South, never, in all human probability, to meet again until the archangel of the resurrection shall sound the trump of *reveille* to the dead, and summon the nations to appear before the august presence of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords. In the developments of that awful day, may it appear that the present Congress, and those which have preceded it, as well as those which may come after, have in all things acted with reference to the honor of God, and the best interests of the people of this great Republic!

May I ask the favor of you, my honorable friend, to convey, as opportunity may offer, to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, the sentiments of this communication. Assure them of my best wishes for their present and future welfare—that they may be speedily restored to the bosom of their families and friends; and when, in the order of Providence, we shall be called to exchange the transitory scenes of time for the enduring realities of eternity, we may all meet in that blessed world "where change comes not," and where we shall never, under any circumstances, be called upon to take the parting hand, or pronounce the tender and affecting word—farewell. As the adjournment will transpire in a few days, I may so far anticipate the termination of my official duties as to say:

"My work is done; my song hath ceased; my theme  
Has died into an echo. It is fit  
The spell should break of this protracted dream.  
The torch shall be extinguished  
Which has lit my midnight lamp—  
And what is said, is said:  
Would it were worthier."

Farewell, my Christian friend. Pardon the liberty I have taken in thus trespassing upon your time and attention; and believe me, with distinguished consideration, your cordial friend and obedient servant,

SEPTIMUS TUSTON,  
Chaplain of the United States Senate.  
To Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON,  
Of the United States Senate.

leading from Rockville to Georgetown, about two miles northwest of Tennally town, containing 167 acres of land, more or less, being the lands sold by the complainant to the late Elisham W. Reinhart, and formerly owned by Adam Young. This farm is very eligibly situated for a dairy or market farm, (being only about six miles from Washington and five from Georgetown,) or would be an agreeable residence for any person desirous of living in the vicinity of a city. The improvements are a comfortable frame dwelling, a large barn, and an orchard. A considerable quantity of lime has been recently spread and a long line of post and plank fence lately put up.

Terms of sale are as follows: One hundred dollars on the ratification of the sale; the balance of the purchase money to be paid in two equal instalments, at one and two years from the day of sale, bearing interest, and to be secured by bonds or single bills, with sureties approved by the trustee. Upon the ratification of the sale and payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the trustee will convey by a good and valid deed to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs, the property to be purchased, or them sold, free, clear, and discharged of all claims of the parties to this cause, or of any person claiming by, from, or under them.

Feb 9—Standard

**TRUST SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.**—By virtue of a decree in No. 1777 on the equity docket of Frederick county court, I will sell at public sale on SATURDAY, the 11th day of March next, at the tavern of Mr. Gilbert, in Frederick, the FARM on which Mr. William Eader has resided for a number of years, lying on the Baltimore turnpike, about one mile from Frederick, containing nearly all post and acre of first quality limestone land; the fencing nearly all post and brick. This land will be divided into convenient lots, and a plat prepared of the same. Also, a lot of ground, fronting on Market street, near the Farmers' and Mechanics Bank.

Terms of sale: One-third on the ratification of the sale by the court, and the balance in one and two years, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by notes with security to be approved by the trustee.

Possession will be given on the 1st of April. The title is good and will be made on payment of the whole purchase money. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

Feb 7—Lawyer

G. M. EICHELBERGER, Trustee.

**VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.**—I will sell on accommodation terms my LAND, situated about one mile west of Warrenton, Virginia, consisting of 853 acres, about 220 of which are in wood and timber.

The entire tract lies in a handsome compact form, with a surface gently undulating, and a warm exposure. The soil is naturally of the best quality, is now under a high state of improvement, and yields as heavy crops as any in this part of the State. The open land is divided into sixteen fields and meadows; the enclosures are all in good repair: about two miles of them are of stone, and the surface rock and stone have nearly all been taken from the fields and the ready to be made into fences as the decay of the rail fencing may require. In every field there are fountains, and never-failing streams of pure water.

About 125 acres of the woodland are of the best description, and timber will alone readily command fifty dollars the acre, and is becoming more valuable every year.

There is a young and thrifty orchard of more than three hundred trees, selected with care from the different nurseries in the United States.

No place can be more healthy; within my recollection there has been scarcely a serious case of sickness upon it.

If desired, the land can advantageously be divided into two or more farms.

Unite

Per- At  
the Senate  
Sends the  
Senate of  
such to  
them for  
never to  
Liner

other necessary out-buildings. The improvements are a log Dwelling House, Brick Barn, and 200-acre farm in this fertile county. The farm covered with thriving Timber. It is one of the most productive farms in the county. Full, and in good condition. There is a due proportion of this pick, about one mile from Frederick, containing nearly all post and acre of first quality limestone land; the fencing nearly all post and brick. This land will be divided into convenient lots, and a plat prepared of the same. Also, a lot of ground, fronting on Market street, near the Farmers' and Mechanics Bank.

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## RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE CAPITOL.

CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES,  
December 6, 1858.

SIR: The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in execution of the order of their respective Houses, have the honor to request the reverend clergymen whose names are hereunto appended to officiate in conducting divine services in the new Hall of the House of Representatives, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the Sabbaths respectively annexed to their names. The list below has been prepared, alphabetically, from the list furnished by the Rev. Mr. Samson. Should any gentleman be unable to officiate on the Sabbath designated for him he will please inform the Speaker of the fact. Very respectfully,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,  
President of the Senate.

JAMES L. ORR,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Rev. J. Lanahan.....	2d Sabbath in Dec.....	12th
Rev. C. C. Meador.....	3d.....do.....do.....	19th
Rev. L. F. Morgan.....	4th.....do.....do.....	26th
Rev. J. Morsell.....	1st.....do.....Jan.....	2d
Rev. B. H. Nadal, D.D.....	2d.....do.....do.....	9th
Rev. Wm. Pinckney, D.D.....	3d.....do.....do.....	16th
Rev. Samuel Rogers.....	4th.....do.....do.....	23d
Rev. G. W. Samson.....	5th.....do.....do.....	30th
Rev. H. N. Sipes.....	1st.....do.....Feb.....	6th
Rev. B. Sunderland, D.D.....	2d.....do.....do.....	13th
Rev. F. Swentzel.....	3d.....do.....do.....	20th
Rev. Septimus Tustin, D.D....	4th.....do.....do.....	27th

3A11A

*John*  
*Wm*

SENATE CHAMBER,

*February 10, 1858.*

*The Vice President has made the following arrangement, in continuation of that heretofore made, for opening with prayer the daily sessions of the Senate.*

24

Rev. D. Ball..... Saturday, February 20, 1858.  
Rev. G. W. Bassett ..... Monday, February 22, 1858.  
Rev. R. S. Bittenger..... Tuesday, February 23, 1858.  
Rev. T. H. Boccock, D. D..... Wednesday, February 24, 1858.  
Rev. B. N. Brown ..... Thursday, February 25, 1858.  
Rev. J. G. Butler ..... Friday, February 26, 1858.  
Rev. A. G. Caruthers..... Saturday, February 27, 1858.  
Rev. W. H. Chapman..... Monday, March 1, 1858.  
Rev. Geo. D. Cummins, D. D... Tuesday, March 2, 1858.  
Rev. G. S. Deal..... Wednesday, March 3, 1858.  
Rev. J. R. Eckard ..... Thursday, March 4, 1858.  
Rev. J. L. Elliott ..... Friday, March 5, 1858.  
Rev. S. D. Finckel..... Saturday, March 6, 1858.  
Rev. Jabez Fox ..... Monday, March 8, 1858.  
Rev. Julius E. Grammer..... Tuesday, March 9, 1858.  
Rev. J. C. Granbery..... Wednesday, March 10, 1858.  
Rev. S. W. Greer..... Thursday, March 11, 1858.  
Rev. P. D. Gurley, D. D..... Friday, March 12, 1858.  
Rev. C. H. Hall ..... Saturday, March 13, 1858.  
Rev. W. D. Haley..... Monday, March 15, 1858.  
Rev. J. N. Hanks ..... Tuesday, March 16, 1858.

Rev. W. A. Harris..... Wednesday, March 17, 1858.  
Rev. J. A. Harrold ..... Thursday, March 18, 1858.  
Rev. T. N. Haskell..... Friday, March 19, 1858.  
Rev. S. P. Hill, D. D. .... Saturday, March 20, 1858.  
Rev. A. Holmead ..... Monday, March 22, 1858.  
Rev. E. Kingsford, D. D. .... Tuesday, March 23, 1858.  
Rev. William Krebs..... Wednesday, March 24, 1858.  
Rev. John Lanahan..... Thursday, March 25, 1858.  
Rev. C. C. Mender ..... Friday, March 26, 1858.  
Rev. Joshua Morsell..... Saturday, March 27, 1858.  
Rev. I. J. Murray, D. D..... Monday, March 29, 1858.  
Rev. Wm. Pinckney..... Tuesday, March 30, 1858.  
Rev. Smith Pyne, D. D..... Wednesday, March 31, 1858.  
Rev. Samuel Register..... Thursday, April 1, 1858.  
Rev. Samuel Rogers..... Friday, April 2, 1858.  
Rev. G. W. Samson ..... Saturday, April 3, 1858.  
Rev. H. N. Sipes..... Monday, April 5, 1858.  
Rev. B. Sunderland, D. D. .... Tuesday, April 6, 1858.  
Rev. F. Swentzel, D. D..... Wednesday, April 7, 1858.  
Rev. Septimus Tustin..... Thursday, April 8, 1858.

3A11

The Grand Review on the  
23. and 24. of May, 1865

May 23. the Review of the Army of the  
Potomac. to see these returning  
Soldiers. Men from every State  
in the Union were assembled at  
the Capitol - from one extremity  
to the other. Pennsylvania Avenue  
was lined on both sides with  
a forest of faces - 25-

May the 24. the second day Review  
the Army of the Tennessee and the  
Army of Georgia. the Crowd of

United States Senate Chamber,

Washington, \_\_\_\_\_, 187

Spectators was much greater than it was on Tuesday the cause of this being that all who had come to see the Army of the Potomac remained to see Sherman's Army about the Review past around the Capitol a general impression of this scene the like of which none can expect or wish to see again, for God grate that our War is accomplished for forever, but sublime beyond power of expression was the Manifestation given for once of the heroism of a free

United States Senate Chamber,

Washington, \_\_\_\_\_, 187

people, now Nation never  
looked on such a triumphal  
procession as railed through the  
broad avenues of the Capitol, of  
this Republic for twelve hours  
150,000, strung and twenty  
miles at least in length - the  
Soldiers were returning from  
the longest marches the severest  
exposures which any armies in  
Modern times have passed through  
their tattered banners told the  
tale of their prolonged hardships.  
this was no holiday parade 27

United States Senate Chamber,

Washington, \_\_\_\_\_, 187

of Soldiers. here were our fellow  
Citizens who had for four long,  
woeful years left home and ~~risked~~  
all. that makes home dear and  
risked all. Sacrificed for law,  
and liberties for us and our  
Children I Stood on the North  
Side of the Capitol as fair as the  
eye could see up. Pennsylvania  
Avenue seemed like a river  
of life what first attracted the  
eye was the profusion of flowers  
there were garlands of flowers  
on the Shoulders breast and

United States Senate Chamber,

Washington, \_\_\_\_\_, 187

armes of the Mounted officers,  
wreath of flowers on the neck,  
of their horses, then were the old  
banners first blessed at home and  
Consecrated with the prayers of Wives  
and Mothers. now Sporn - to  
Shreds scarce able to cling to  
the flagstap how glad they  
seem to be their work well done  
their homes secure their nation  
Saved

Personal Recollection and  
Reminiscences in and around the  
Senate Chamber —  
1830-31-

The Times, which he was Assistant  
doorkeeper, acted as Postmaster and  
Superintendent of the Folding Room had  
Charge of all the Mails and Documents  
for the year of the Senate — There  
was only one Horse and Wagon  
employ to carry out the Mails and  
documents for the Senate, the name of  
the man who done that work was  
Robert Tweedy, and his title was — one  
the messengers to the Senate 30 3A17

There was only one Reporter -  
he employ an assistant. the name  
of the Report was Wm Suttin;

there was two desk mad to fitter  
in between the marble pillars -  
on each Side of the Vice President  
Chair. Several Year, after Mr Suttin  
increased his force of Reporters, and  
employd a youth quite a boy his name  
was D. F. Murphy. in after Year he  
employd two of his Brouther -  
Mr D. F. Murphy is now consider one  
of the best short-hand. reporters in the  
United States. The Senate increase

to be quite a large body, and  
it was found necessary to have two  
more desks made for the reporters  
and one was put on the North side  
and one on the South side of the Senate  
it is a fact, not known that these  
desks were amended back of Mr. Clay  
and Mr. Benton, - Mr. Clay sat on  
the back row of seats, on the South  
side, and Mr. Benton on the North  
Mr. Clay occupied the 3<sup>d</sup> seat, on his  
side, and Mr. Benton the 4<sup>th</sup> from  
the corner, so that the reports sent  
was amended back of them - in 1830-31  
there was no gas, - and at the night

Session the Senate Chamber  
was lit up with oil and Candles  
on the walls were large lamps -  
put, and on each Senate desk  
was Candle - put in large Candle Sticks  
and the Pages had to keep a pair  
of Snuffers in our hands - to Snuff  
the Candles. When the Senate sat all  
night. the Candles. had to be renewed  
several times, - in those days they  
brought Ricker's Wood, - and we had  
to go out side of the Main entrance  
to get the Wood and lay it in and put  
it on the fire - (in those days they  
had no furnaces) back of the

Vice President - State then  
was 4. fireplaces. on each side  
of the main door of the Senate  
then was two Stoves (I burnt my hands  
often) during the session we had  
to keep the full of wood - and  
water on the Senate resides -  
those six fires heated the Senate  
Ius here I must say that the air  
in the Senate was much purer  
than it is now. on the day of  
ventilation with all of your  
justified arrangements - when ever  
it became too warm all the

had to do was to raise the windows  
back of the Vice President-Chair, and  
we got the pure fresh air - -  
the Sargant, at Arms, room found the  
Senate also the folding room and in the  
folding room was the postoffice - Match Man  
Convenient. then they now are, but they  
was Match smaller - let me explain  
the Sargant at Arms room was only 8, feet square  
the Postoffice and folding room was all in  
one - let me give a description of the postoffice  
the was a little Colubous made of rodes -  
about nine feet long and four feet wide  
where all the Mail was resorted for the  
Senate - that was could the Postoffice

of the Senate of the United States  
the folding room was about 20 feet  
long and 15. wide - It was all of the  
folding for the Senate was done in  
those days we all had to take a hand  
in ~~the~~ folding - Many a night have  
I staid till eleven and twelve o'clock  
~~of~~ speeches for Senate, Clay  
Benton, Calhoun, and Webster -  
and other Senators - remember we had  
in those days no Prest we had to use  
the papers I have went home often and touch  
my mouth that my tongue was  
blistered with young read papers

She would say I which seem-  
they, ealce, could be found in the  
place. May will poison you. I  
have folded, as many as Six thousand  
before I went home at night -  
the pay of the Pages was then one  
dollar and fifty Cents, per day and  
the messengers two dollars and fifty  
Cents, per day. We thought it was  
purty good pay, - what a wonderful  
Chane. - now we have - gass and the  
Billey is heated by hot air and steam  
and the water is brought to the Capitol  
from the Potomac River and defunds  
all over the billey

Murder of President Lincoln  
April, 14<sup>th</sup> 1865

at half past ten o'clock on the night  
of the 14<sup>th</sup> - in the front-upper left hand  
private box in Ford's theatre while  
the second scene of the third act of  
our American Cousin was being  
played, a pistol was fired and  
Abraham Lincoln shot through  
the neck and lower part of the  
head - a second after the shot  
was fired a man vaulted over  
the balustrade of the box saying  
Sic Semper tyrannis, and adding

Revenge for the South  
ran across the stage with  
a knife in his right hand. The  
man was of middle stature,  
well built. that he wore a  
black moustach. his hair and eyes  
were black. The crowd ascended  
the stage. the actresses pale  
ran wildly about. Miss Kene,  
whose benefit night it was came  
forward, endeavoring to quiet the  
audience. Several gentlemen  
climbed to the box - and finally  
the audience were ordered out

Mrs Lincoln, Miss Harris and  
Major Pathburn were in the box  
with the President. The assassin  
left behind him his hat a spur  
and a harrow and gloom  
never equalled in this County  
The hat was picked up in the  
President's box

The President was removed to  
the House of Mr Peterson, opposite  
to the theatre. every measure  
of precaution was taking to  
preserve order in the City and  
every Street was patrolled every  
road out of Washington was picketed

and every avenue of escape  
guarded, it was Conclusive that  
the Murderer of President Lincoln  
was John Wilkes Booth, his hat  
was found and indentified by  
several persons who had seen him  
within the last two days, and  
the spear which he dropped by  
accident after he jumped, to the  
stage was indentified, as one of  
those which he obtained from  
the Stable where he hired  
his horse. The President died at the  
House of Mr. Peterson, opposite to the theatre at seven  
o'clock and two minutes on the morning of the 15—

wearing a dress  
with cap and slip  
cigar. He finally  
by stabbing him  
knife while in a fit  
time of his death  
Hotel.

#### ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN CONGRESS.

In December, 1847, Abraham Lincoln took his seat in Congress as a representative from the state of Illinois. It was not long before he became a great favorite with the members and officers of the House, for his genial manners, pleasant voice and ready wit gave him a magnetic influence on all who came within his social sphere. He possessed but few personal attractions, his figure being tall and ungainly; but these deficiencies were amply compensated for by his many shining qualities of mind and heart. He was a fluent and ready speaker, and his speeches were remarkable for their directness and precision, although lacking in rhetorical grace and finish. He possessed a rich and inexhaustible fund of wit and humor, to which he gave expression in anecdotes and quaint observations, which it was pleasant to listen to. Whenever he obtained the floor to speak, the House gave him its undivided attention, and never failed to greet his sallies of wit and quick repartees with laughter and applause. One of the most remarkable of his speeches during his first and only term in Congress was delivered in July, 1848, in reply to one made a few days before by Mr. Iverson, of Ga. The subject of Mr. Lincoln's speech was "Military Coat Tails." In the speech of Mr. Iverson, that gentleman accused the whig party of having deserted all their principles and taken shelter under the military coat tail of Gen. Zachary Taylor, the candidate of the party for the presidency. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Lincoln proceeded to show that the democratic party were amenable to a similar charge, having for twenty-five years relied upon the military reputation of Gen. Jackson for success, he having been made President out of it for eight years, while enough of it remained to make Presidents of several comparatively small men who succeeded him, and still relying upon it for the success of Gen. Cass, the nominee of the party at that time; their campaign papers everywhere declaring that Cass and Butler were of the "true hickory stripe." Towards the close of his speech, Mr. Lincoln poured a torrent of ridicule upon the military reputation of General Cass, and then alluded to his own exploits as a soldier in the Black Hawk war, "where," he continued, "I fought, bled and came away. If Gen. Cass saw any live fighting Indians at the battle of the Thames, where he served as aid-de-camp to Gen. Harrison, it was more than I did; but I had a good many bloody struggles with the mosquitoes, and although I never fainted from the loss of blood, I can truly say I was often very hungry." "Mr. speaker," added Mr. Lincoln, "if I should ever conclude to doff whatever our democratic friends may suppose there is of black-cockade federalism about me, and thereupon they shall take me up as their candidate for the Presidency, I protest they shall not make fun of us, as they have of Gen. Cass, by attempting to write me into a military hero."

The notes of Mr. Lincoln's speech on this occasion were written on sheets of foolscap paper, and lay on the desk before him. It was not many minutes after he had begun to speak before he abandoned his manuscript, and walked slowly down the narrow aisle leading to the area in front of the clerk's desk and speaker's chair. He carried his left arm behind him, and with it slightly lifted the skirts of a black swallow-tail coat, worn nearly threadbare, which hung loosely from his shoulders, while his right arm was extended, and his long bony forefinger pointed towards his auditors on the opposite side of the hall. As he walked he spoke with great earnestness, until he had crossed the area and stood face to face with the democratic representatives, when he would quickly turn, and hurrying back to his desk, look at his manuscript for a moment, and then resume his walk. When the speaker's hammer fell he returned to his seat amid peals of laughter and applause, which continued for several minutes before order was restored and the regular business of the house resumed.

Mr. Lincoln's seat in the old hall of representatives was on the outer row, and near the western entrance. The marble statue erected to his memory stands within six feet of the spot formerly occupied by his chair and desk.

# Pages in the Senate of the United States

as I learnt. My brother as a Page in the Senate. I feel a great interest in the Pages, what is the cause or how to account for it I cannot tell, the Pages of the Senate at this time are being displaced from those of older times than they would their duty and they performed - it but now those that cannot see the haste or the one that is Keef, in stead of trying to do their duty they skulk and keep out of the Senate the very time they are wanted, since I have been Assistant Doorkeeper I have had to put up with a great deal of the impudence if I tell them they must stay in the Senate and not run out. So.

Mutcher they will give me for answer  
I not stay in the Senate and see all  
the reasoning that <sup>any</sup> <sup>that</sup> boy does so crazy  
thing, and you don't say a word to him -  
(which is not so. I tried and treat all the  
Pages alike.) I will tell them they must  
stay in the Senate that is what they are  
employed for. I never had to tell  
me they didn't not come here to work  
that all they wanted was the money  
that they hear Mouth and the Senator  
that got them appointed would see that  
they were not dismissed I found this  
to be true for when a Page was-

Wisconsin. He was in most every  
Case. brought back - and taunt me  
by saying I told you that I would  
Come back, Howman have grate  
influence ~~of~~ <sup>on</sup> Senators,  
Andrew. Wade, was the first, Calver  
Page. that was appointed, he was appointed  
in 1868. - The Senate now have 16.  
Pages - interested money, I think that  
- 8 - would see all the work that  
is to be done, they are in each other  
way - When the Senate is in Session  
they make as much noise, and create  
as much confusion as the Senators

Several Senators have spoken to  
me. about their behavior, and I have  
tried to keep them quiet. but they  
will have their way, when there is  
a new Page for a while he is very  
good, but the older ones seem to hate  
him, he becomes a bad as they, an  
advertisement out not to be allowed -  
the appointing power belongs to the  
Sargent at Arms of the Senate, the boys  
that have the most influence get the  
places all going in my humble  
office - when I was a Page  
it was made a part of my duty

every day. that the Senate meet  
to put on each Senate desk -  
letter paper - three quills, Pens. and  
two quills. (There was now steel pens in those days)  
and on the adjournment of the Senate Each day  
had to file all the bills, and documents.  
that was left on the desks. - I see by referring to  
the letter Book in the Secretary office that...  
this commenced in 1827 - but now they do change  
each Senate only get one pen. a day. and when  
he wants paper, he has to find for it -  
during the Session of 1879. (the Carter Session)  
I count several of the Pages. seated around the  
vice President - platform a musings them selves -

throwing up notes, and catching  
them in the mouths, (Just think of it  
in the Senate of the United States while the Senate  
is in Session) and often have I Coat them  
pondering pieces, and sticking them in the  
Carpets on the platform when that Lord  
so the boy that let down would show  
to stick him jump and make a noise  
free party I have had to take them by the  
Coiler and had them out of the Chamber  
when I was a Page I never was allowed to  
Secret down while the Senate was in Session  
the being only two. We had to stand one on  
each side of the Secretary desk and watch  
the Senator so that when they wanted a Page  
we were all ways ready. 47

I am sorry to say that the Pages or in the  
habit of getting pay for carrying around  
autographs Books and charging enormous prices  
for the Signature of the Senators. When the collection  
Commission was in session the boys had a good  
time they made enormous sums of money -  
I knew one of the Pages that made 10. or 20 dollars  
from the sale of flowers, of the bier of Charles Sumner  
and also sold the fringe from the bier. and  
to the Cocleard people - this is indeed the  
age that young America, shows her  
Self

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