

light, he has inlaid with the jewels of other minds. If he would not in every emergency be a safe leader, it is because the vehemence of will, and the generosity of impulse, will sometimes inflame the coolness of judgment, and out-leap the decisions of reason. He is a radical, but his radicalism runs in the path of progression. If he uses men, it is for no bad purpose. If he moulds some, he follows others. He is both a leader and a follower. He is a man of mark in the House. His individuality is as palpable as his face, which you know I told you was usually visible. He is a fitting representative of the bounteous Buckeye State. Ohio would show very bad taste to send another man to take his seat."

HORACE MAYNARD,

OF TENNESSEE.

I WANT to say something to express my enthusiastic regard for this noble man. I have no autobiographical details in his case, and I only know him by sight—a tall, dark, intense-looking man, with a wonderfully gentle and graceful manner for such a man—sweet but sad! And he has borne enough to make him sad. I have said that I know him only by sight; but I know and honor him for that which we all know—for the anguish and the reviling which he has suffered for the truth's sake! Without a place on which to lay his head, but suffering more keenly through his sympathy with the sufferings of those near and dear to him. A man who can unblenchingly stand up against such terrible odds and breast the strong tide of frenzied prejudice, is proved a hero beyond all doubt. And we all know how his lips seemed touched as with a living coal when the conquering waves of the Union army bore him back to the scene first of his suffering and then of his triumph. God reward him! and he shall yet live to see the day when he shall sit in peace and quietness under his own vine and fig-tree in the land which his own hand is helping to make free.

ALFRED A. BURNHAM

was born in the town of Windham, Connecticut, March 8, 1819, of humble but highly respected parents. His father, Elijah Burnham, being a blacksmith, and supporting his family by his daily labor, the youth of Mr. Burnham was passed in toiling upon the farm, in the



shop, and in the saw-mill, and in the eager enjoyment of the limited advantages which Connecticut district schools afforded at that time for an education. He was an apt scholar, of quick perception, and his mind grew and strengthened even with those rude and scanty opportunities for mental culture, and at the age of eighteen he entered the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield, partially a manual labor school. The second year of his attendance at this school, he had so commended himself to his superiors, by his diligence and the progress he had made in his studies, that he was made a teacher in the Institution, and was enabled to carry on his studies at the same time. He remained at the Institution until the year 1840, when, being fitted for college, he was admitted to Washington (now Trinity) College, at Hartford, Connecticut. After remaining there about a year, being cramped for means, and feeling a great desire of entering his profession, he left college, and after a short time spent in teaching, commenced the study of law in the office of Cleveland & Hovey at Norwich, and was admitted to the bar of Windham County in December, 1843. His fellow-townsmen, who had watched how bravely he had struggled, from his boyhood, with adversity, and how success had crowned his efforts to acquire an education and a profession, in their good judgment gladly gave him their confidence, and elected him in 1844, and again in 1845, as their representative to the State Legislature. He took a prominent part in the proceedings of the sessions of both years, and his course fully justified the confidence placed in him. In 1846 he removed to Fairfield County, in the western part of the State, where his reputation had preceded him, and settled in the practice of law in Danbury; the same year was elected Clerk of the Connecticut Senate, and also by the State Legislature, Judge of the important Probate District of Danbury. Although the duties imposed upon him by these different offices demanded a diversity of talent, he was fully equal to their requirements, and administered them with honor to himself and for the advancement of the best interests of the public. In December, 1848, he was married to the daughter of Ex-Governor Cleveland, a lady of rare virtue and accomplishments, and the next summer removed to Hampton, in his native county, residing there until the death of his wife in 1853, when he returned to Windham, where he at present resides.

The family connections of Mr. Burnham were all Democrats of the old Jackson school, and his political life was commenced in the Democratic party. As such he was elected to the Legislature in 1844 and 1845. When the question of the disposition of the territory

acquired from Mexico arose, he took early and decided ground in favor of excluding slavery from it, in accordance with the terms of the "Wilmot Proviso." He adhered to this policy firmly during his connection with that party; and would vote for no man as representative in either branch of Congress who was opposed to this policy. Acting upon this principle, in the Legislature of 1850, to which he was elected from the town of Hampton as a free-soil Democrat, and acting generally in that Legislature with the Democratic party, he, with about a dozen other Democrats from the same county, refused to vote for Isaac Toucey for the U. S. Senate, and thus prevented his election at that time. In revenge for this fearless exhibition of principle, the Democracy of the State Senate defeated his election as Bank Commissioner, to which office he had been nominated by the party and chosen by the vote of the House. Upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise he abandoned the Democratic party and co-operated with others in organizing the Republican party in Connecticut, was a member of the first Republican State Convention which nominated Hon. Gideon Welles, now Secretary of the Navy, as candidate for Governor, and of the first National Republican Convention which assembled at Philadelphia and nominated Fremont.

In 1857, Mr. Burnham was elected by the Republicans Lieutenant-Governor of the State and *ex-officio* President of the Senate; over the deliberations of which body he presided with so much dignity and talent as to give him greater popularity and distinction throughout the State. In 1858 he was again elected to the Legislature from his native town, and in the organization of the House he was chosen Speaker. His difficult and delicate duties as presiding officer of each branch of the State Legislature were so impartially and so courteously administered as to win the admiration and respect of the members of both Houses. His talent as a presiding officer appeared most brilliant while Speaker of the House, and drew from all parties, from rivals as well as friends, the highest commendations of the ability with which he had managed the grave responsibilities devolving upon him; and when his labors as Speaker terminated he was made the recipient of substantial and flattering testimonials of the good will and admiration which he had won from his colleagues.

In 1859, after a hotly contested and, by some of his opponents, unfairly conducted campaign, he was elected Representative to the Thirty-sixth Congress from the Third District of Connecticut, by a plurality of about six hundred, and in 1861 was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress by a plurality of over twenty-two hundred.

It is not strange that he who had so often and so long served his fellow-citizens in offices of honor and importance at home should continue faithfully and acceptably to represent the people who had entrusted to him the custody of their rights and interests in the National Legislature. He has stood unflinchingly by the principles upon which his election had been so successfully achieved, and has, in Congress, opposed fearlessly, on all occasions, any further concession to the slave power. His zeal for the dispatch of the public business is unremitting, but ill-health has compelled him to be absent from his seat a part of time during the present Congress. He is a thoughtful speaker, of convincing manner; his words are uttered with deliberation, but with effect, and he is ranked among the best lawyers of the State.

As a man, we need hardly go beyond the judgment of his fellow-citizens, who could see in his private character integrity and virtue worthy of the highest trusts they could bestow. A blameless public life will bear witness to the purity of his motives, and the hosts of firm friends he has drawn to him at every time of his busy life show the attraction of a kind heart and agreeable manners. By good sense, perseverance, and sobriety, seconded by honest toil of hands and head, he has risen to eminence in his native State, and won by his talent and his worth many of the highest honors she has to bestow upon the most worthy of her sons.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

was born at Williamsport, Lycoming County, in that State, on the 8th of February, 1820. His father was a leading member of the bar of that place. The subject of our sketch was educated to the bar, and admitted to the practice of the law in August, 1841, having graduated at the Law School in Carlisle in 1841. He rose rapidly in his profession, and having located in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, secured a large and lucrative practice, and for twenty years of professional life always ranked among the prominent men at the bar. In 1843 he married Juliet H. L. Lewis, a lady of rare poetical ability, daughter of Hon. Ellis Lewis, the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. In 1844, Mr. Campbell represented his Congressional District in the Whig Convention of that year, and voted to place the lamented Clay in nomina-