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## **The legislative manual of the state of Wisconsin: comprising the constitution of the United States and of the state of Wisconsin, Jefferson's manual, forms and laws for the regulation of business; als...**

Madison, Wisconsin: Atwood and Culver, Printers and Stereotypers, 1873

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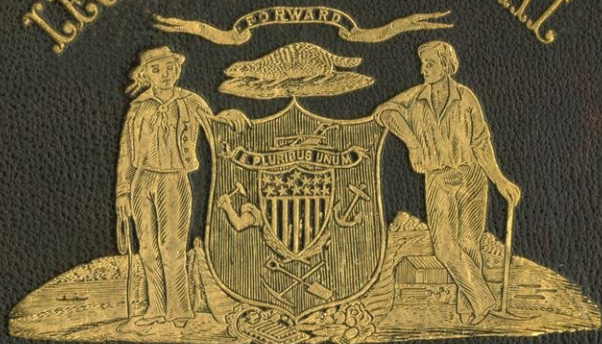
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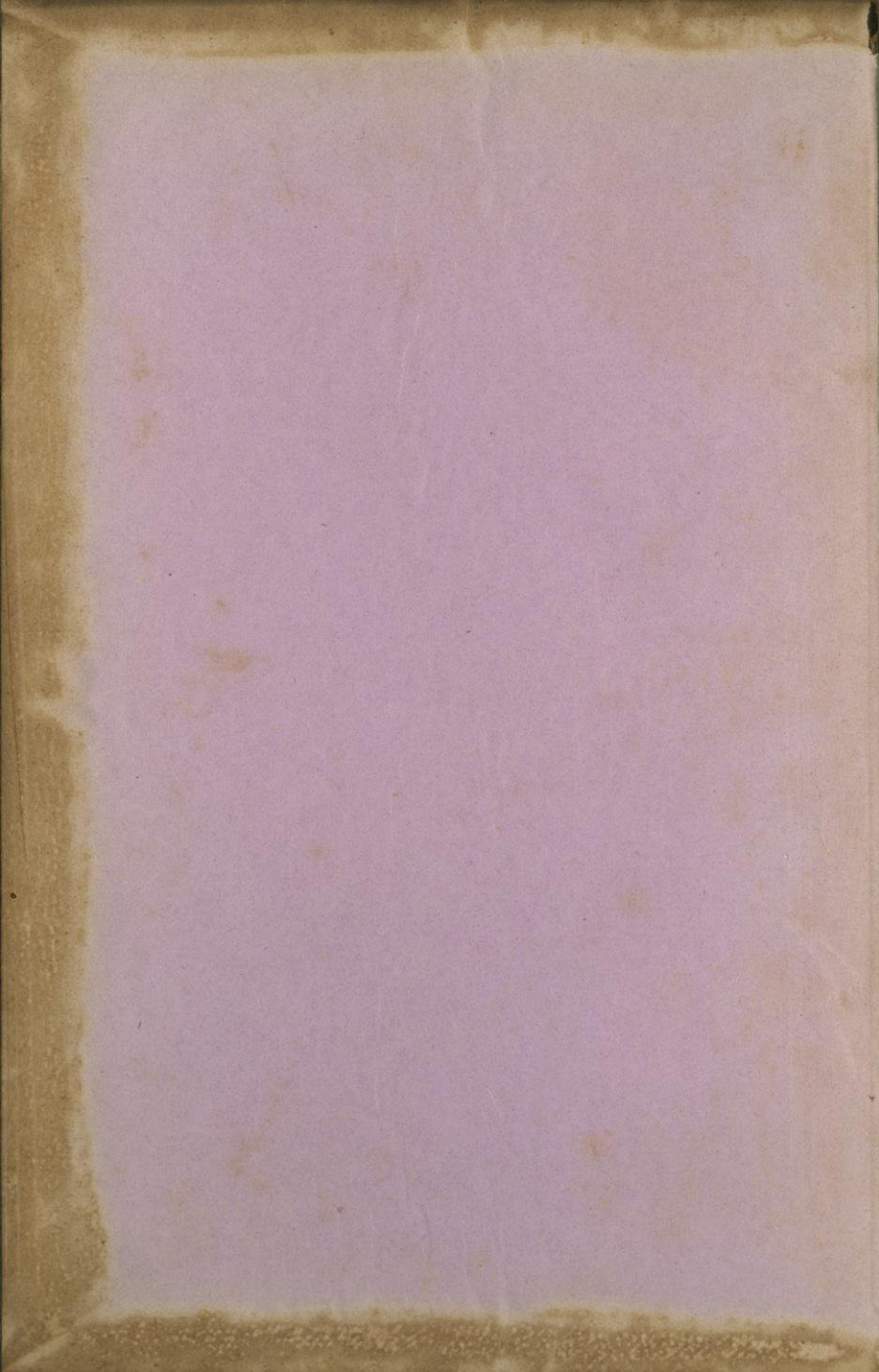
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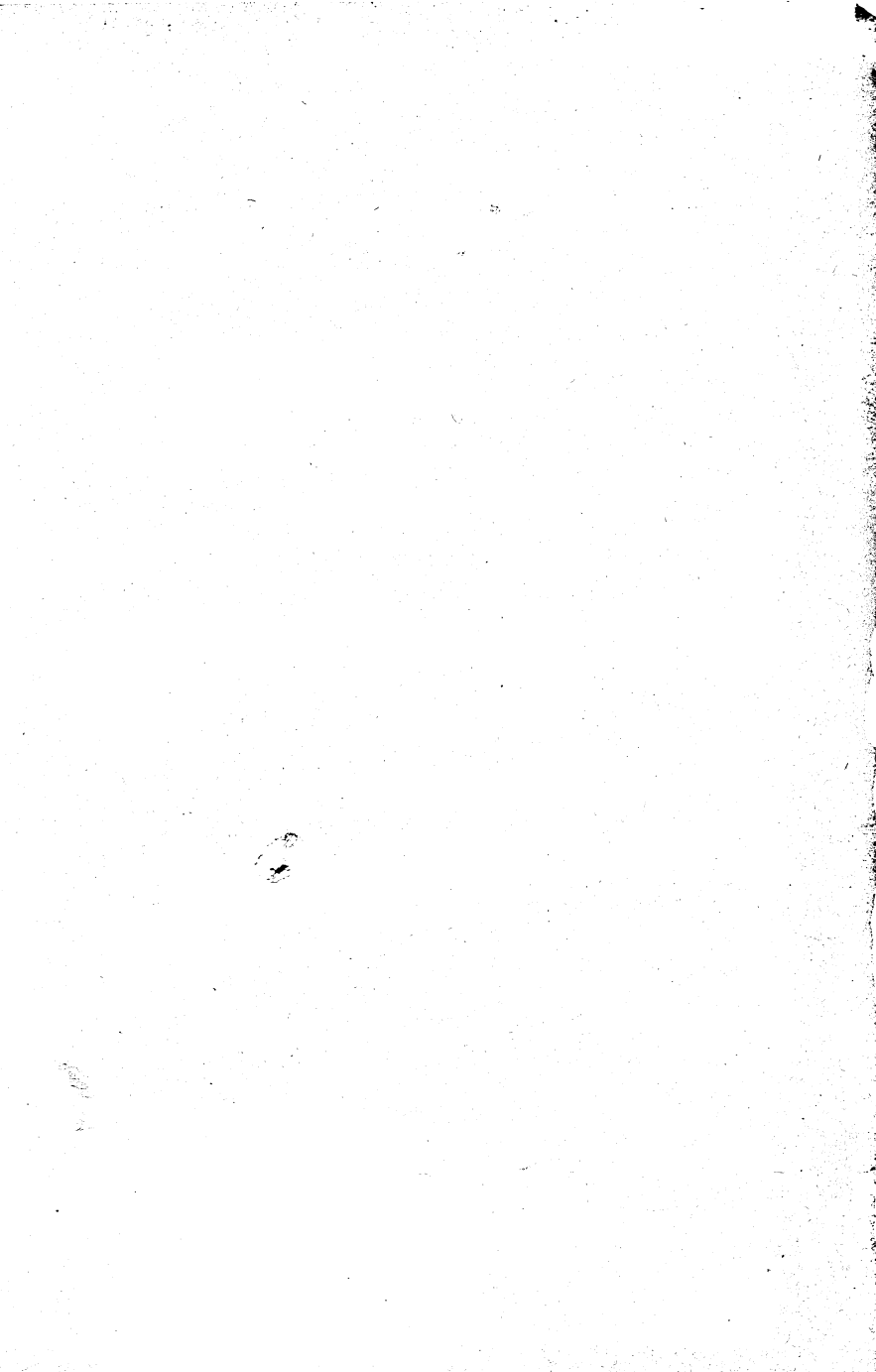
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

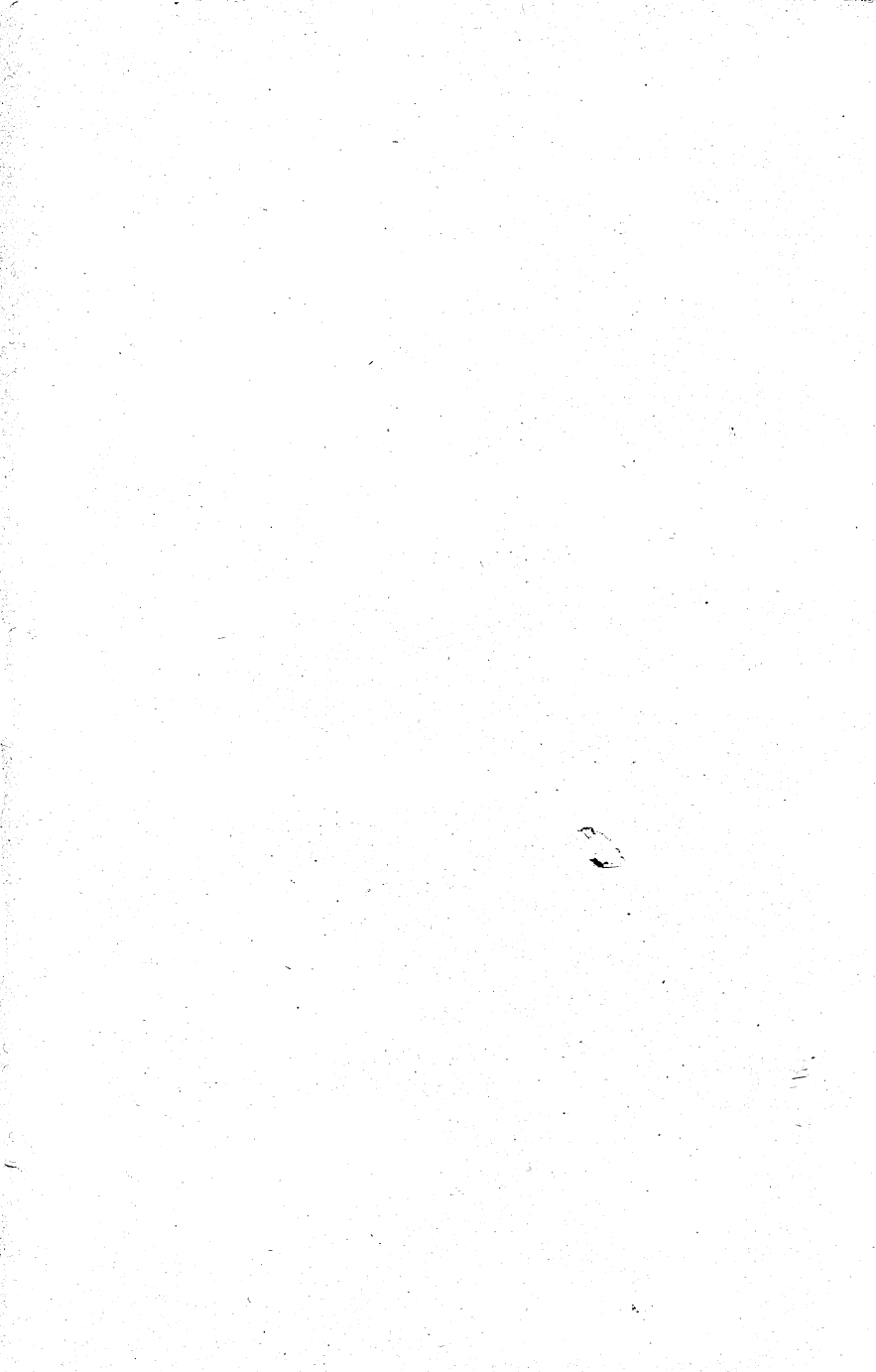


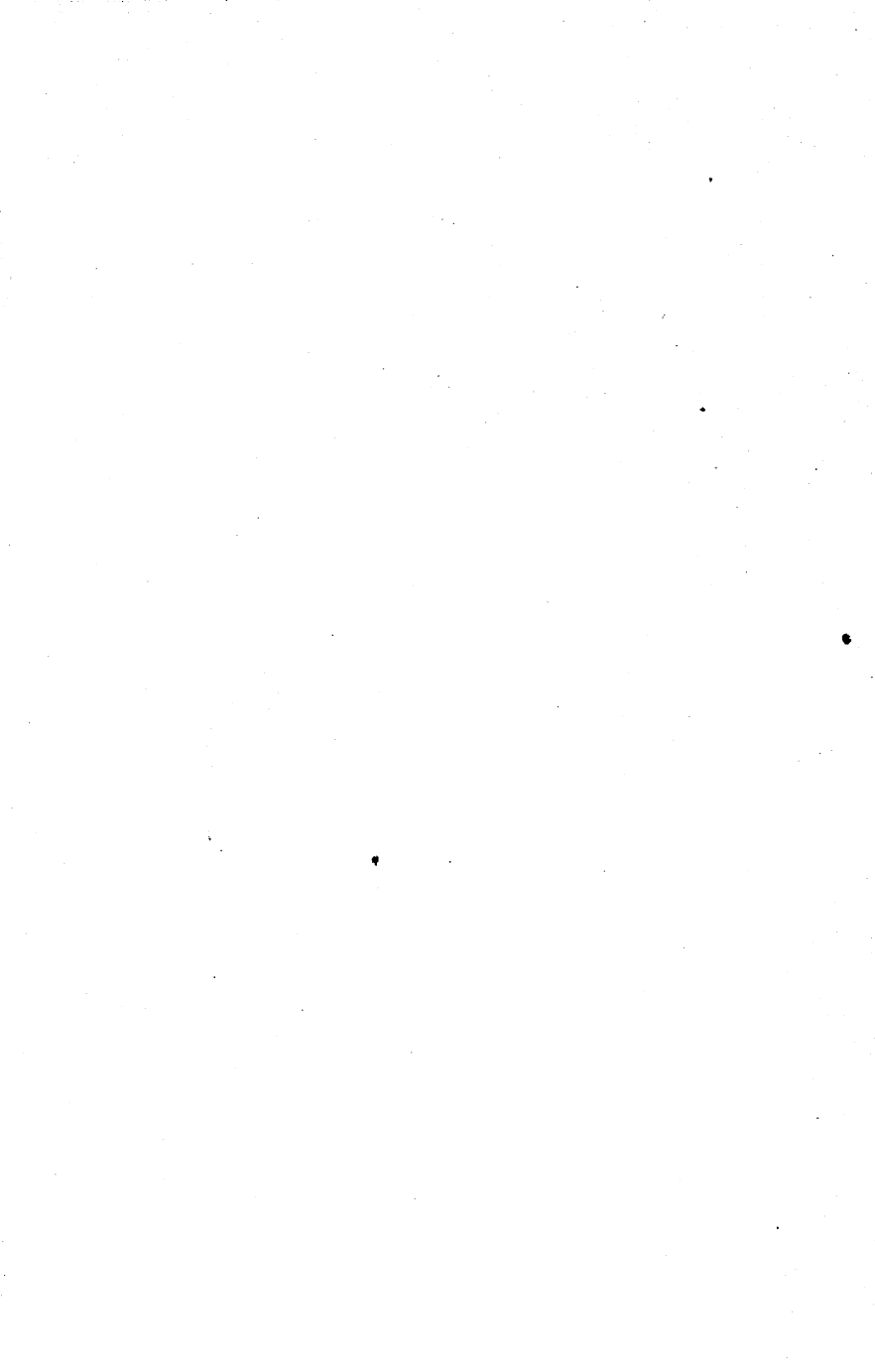
WISCONSIN 1873.

John S. Hawks.











THE  
**Legislative Manual**  
FOR THE  
**STATE OF WISCONSIN**



compiled by  
**A. J. TURNER**

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

**1873.**





THE  
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN:

COMPRISING

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN, JEFFERSON'S MANUAL, FORMS  
AND LAWS FOR THE REGULATION OF BUSINESS;

— ALSO —

LISTS AND TABLES FOR REFERENCE, ETC.

---

COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

*For 1873,*

BY A. J. TURNER.

---

TWELFTH ANNUAL EDITION.

---

MADISON, WIS.:

ATWOOD & CULVER, PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

1873.

# AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF A

## LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

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*The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause to be prepared and printed by the State printer, annually hereafter, for the use of the Senate and Assembly, a book to be denominated a "Manual," which shall contain the Constitution of the United States and of this State, Jefferson's Manual, rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly, joint rules of the Senate and Assembly, list of Senators and Assemblymen, and employes of each House, diagrams of the Senate and Assembly Chambers, statistical and other information of the same description with that contained in the books heretofore procured by Clerks of the two Houses, respectively, with such other matter as may be deemed useful.

SECTION 2. The Secretary of State shall cause to be printed one thousand copies of such Manual annually, one copy of which shall be distributed to each Senator and Assemblyman within two weeks after the commencement of each session. The remainder of each edition shall be distributed as follows: four copies to each member of the Senate and Assembly, one copy to each of the officers thereof, one copy to each of the State officers, and one hundred and fifty copies shall be deposited with the Superintendent of Public Property, for the use of the succeeding Legislature.

SECTION 3. There is hereby annually appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, belonging to the general fund, an amount sufficient for the expenses authorized by this act.

Approved March 21, 1866

*M. H. Pettit*  
Lieut. Governor

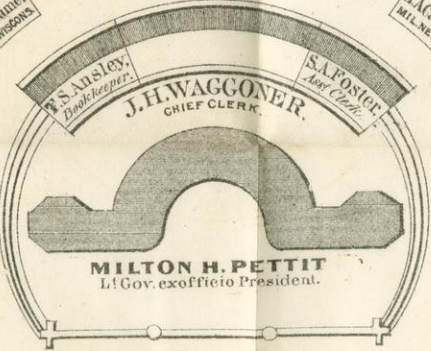
*J. H. Waggoner*  
Chief Clerk



PRESIDENT'S ROOM

Stephen F. Coburn.  
Capt. Supt. at Arms.

CHIEF CLERK'S ROOM



LOBBY FOR LADIES

VESTIBULE

LOBBY FOR GENTLEMEN

Hugh Longstaff.  
DOOR-KEEPER.

A. Emonson

SERG'T AT ARMS

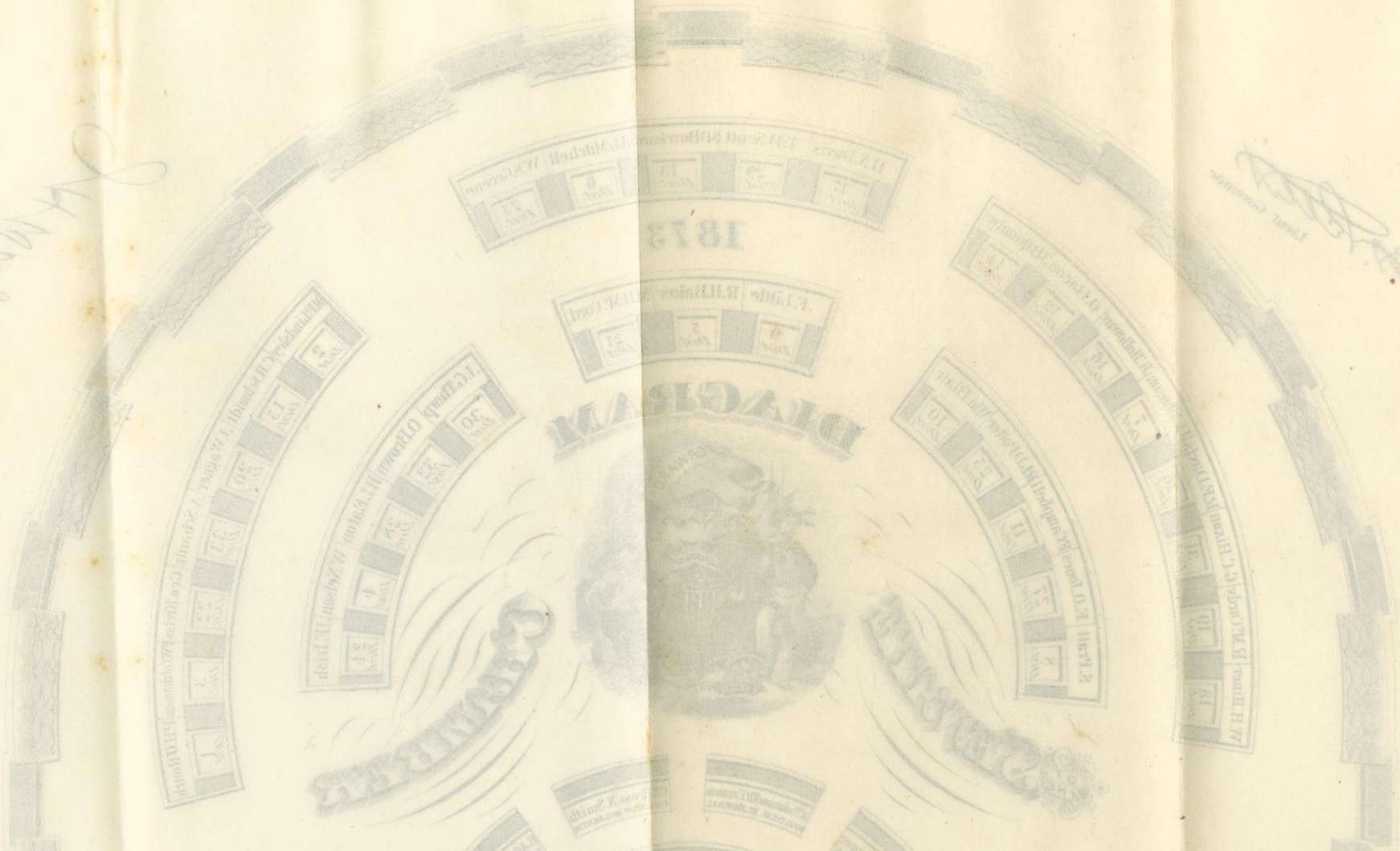
P.H. Parsons, P.M.

POST OFFICE

W.D. Harshaw, Ass't P.M.

*J. M. ...*  
1873

*...*



A. E. Emmonson  
 SERG. AT ARMS  
 P. H. Parsons, P.M.  
 POST OFFICE  
 W. D. Harshaw, Asst. P.M.

MILTON H. PETTIT  
 Lobby for GENTLEMEN  
 Vestibule  
 Lobby for LADIES  
 Hugh Langstaff,  
 DOOR KEEPER

President J. Coburn

PRESIDENTS ROOM  
 CHIEF CLERKS ROOM

## PREFACE.

---

THE LEGISLATIVE MANUAL, for 1873, (the twelfth annual edition), is herewith presented.

In the collection of so many names as appear in the "Legislative Annals" and elsewhere, and in the compilation of so many statistics, it would be strange indeed if some errors should not appear. But so much pains has been taken to guard against them, the Compiler is confident that so few mistakes will be detected that they will in no essential degree impair the value of the work, and whenever occasion is had for reference to any matter contained in it, much confidence may be entertained that it will be found correct. Errors in it there doubtless are, and the Compiler will regard it as a particular favor, if the person who detects an error in name or date, will communicate the fact to him, that its repetition may be avoided in future publications.

The public records in the office of the Secretary of State, and the other departments of the State government, have been resorted to for the purpose of rendering the volume as accurate and reliable as possible. The Compiler records his obligations to Mr. LEVI ALDEN, the printing clerk in the Secretary's office, for the efficient service he has rendered in proof-reading, and to the other clerks in the office for the valuable assistance they have given him at various times. Various other gentlemen, connected with the State institutions, have also contributed information which has greatly facilitated and lightened the Compiler's labors, in the preparation of this volume. To each and every one of them this acknowledgment is due, and is gratefully made. Without their assistance the work could scarcely have been performed in the brief space of time allotted to it.

As a matter of personal gratification to himself, the Compiler has included in this volume the portraits of a number of our Members of Congress and

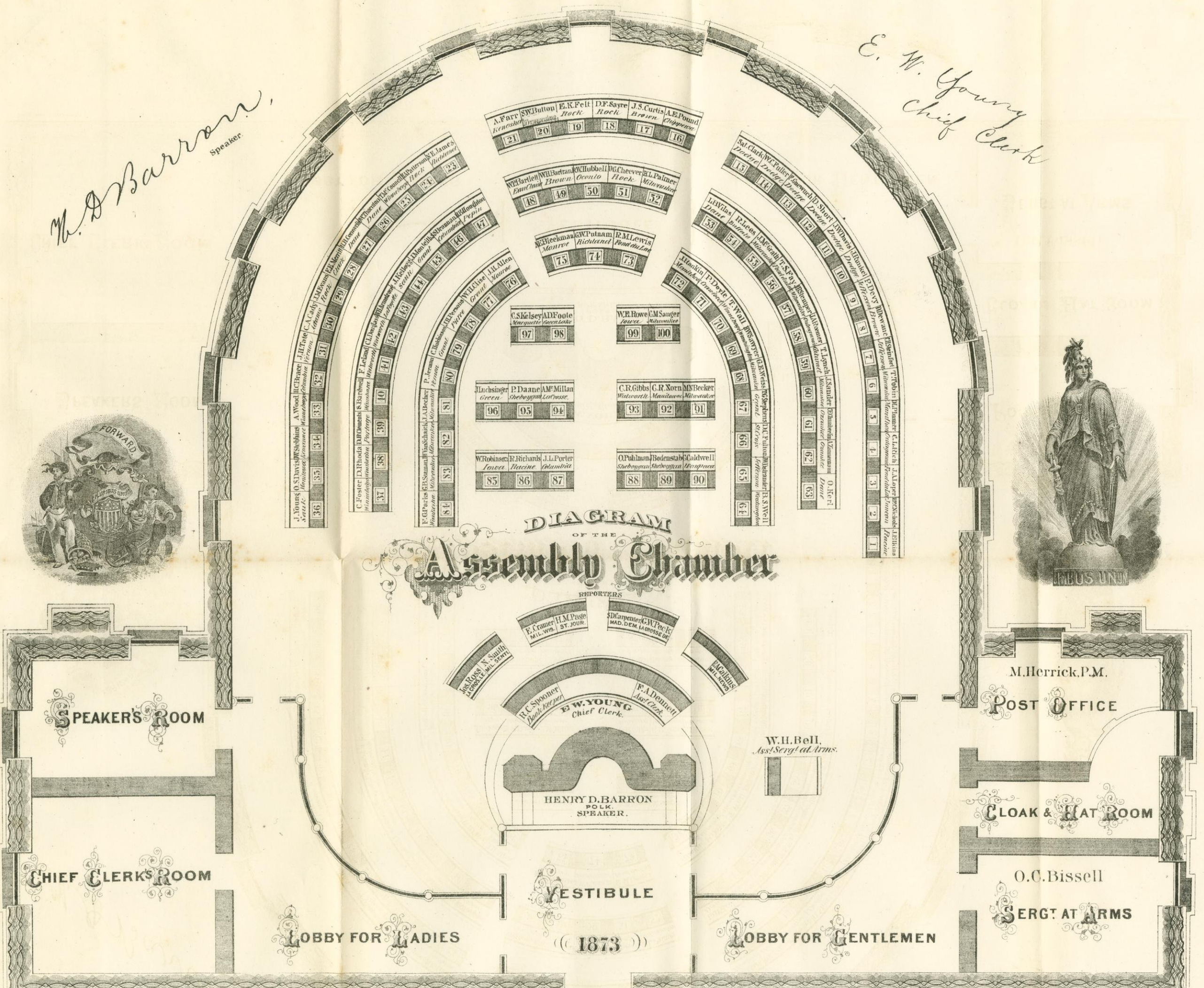
State Officers, only regretting that he has not been able to present them all. Perhaps this is foreign to the original design of the law in providing for the publication of the Manual, but as the State has been put to no expense in the matter, no objection can be presented on that score, and the favor with which the idea was received, in the presentation of a few portraits in the last Manual, assures the Compiler that no question of taste even, will be raised, in his endeavors to preserve the faces of the public men of the State, in this manner.

*W. D. Barron*  
Speaker

*E. W. Young*  
Chief Clerk



**DIAGRAM**  
OF THE  
**Assembly Chamber**





*C. W. Chipman*

*W. B. Chapman*



U.S. SENATE

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Post Office

Clerk's Room

O. G. Bissell

ERGAT ARMS

LOBBY FOR GENTLEMEN

VESTIBULE

HENRY D. BARRON  
SPEAKER

W. YOUNG  
CHIEF CLERK

W. L. Bell

PEAKERS ROOM

CHIEF CLERK'S ROOM

LOBBY FOR LADIES

1873

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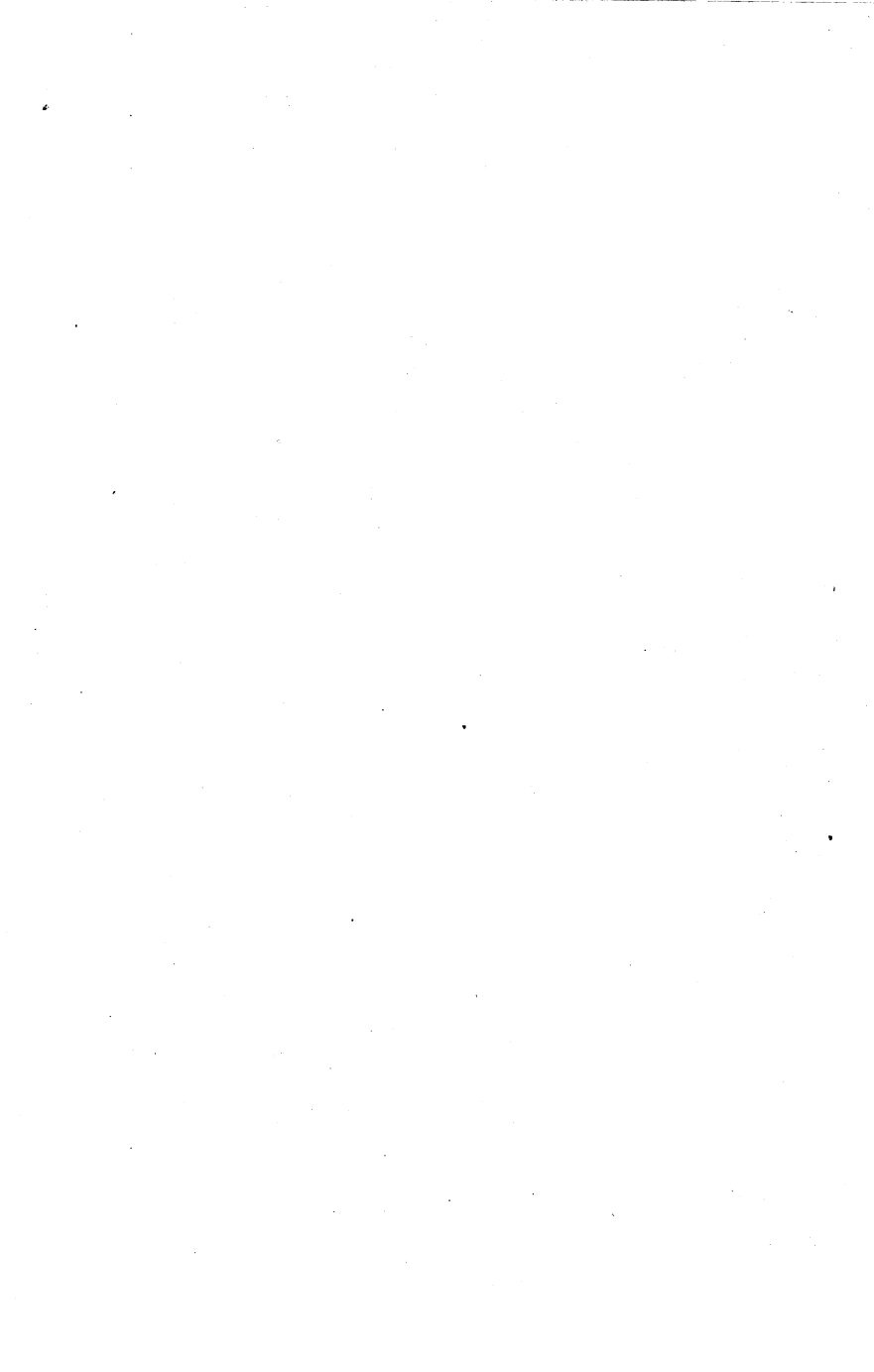
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*Constitution of the United States.*



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# CONSTITUTION.

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WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

## ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors for the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of *New Hampshire* shall be entitled to choose three, *Massachusetts* eight, *Rhode Island and Providence Plantations* one, *Connecticut* five, *New York* six, *New Jersey* four, *Pennsylvania* eight, *Delaware* one, *Maryland* six, *Virginia* ten, *North Carolina* five, *South Carolina* five, and *Georgia* three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore* in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECTION 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.



Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and

general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union; suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or

duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding an office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State

with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.\*

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

**SECTION 2.** The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and

\*This clause of the Constitution has been amended. See 12th article of the amendments, p. 23.

navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they may think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all of the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

### ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects,

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact; with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

#### ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or part of States, without the consent of the legislature of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

## ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislature of two thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

## ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

## ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have herunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,  
*President and Deputy from Virginia.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.  
 JOHN LANGDON,  
 NICHOLAS GILMAN.  
 MASSACHUSETTS.  
 NATHANIEL GORHAM,  
 RUFUS KING.  
 CONNECTICUT.  
 WM. SAML. JOHNSON,  
 ROGER SHERMAN.  
 NEW YORK.  
 ALEXANDER HAMILTON.  
 NEW JERSEY.  
 WIL. LIVINGSTON,  
 DAVID BREARLY,  
 WM. PATERSON,  
 JONA DAYTON.  
 PENNSYLVANIA.  
 B. FRANKLIN,  
 THOMAS MIFFLIN,  
 ROBERT MORRIS,  
 GEO. CLYMER,  
 THOMAS FITZSIMONS,  
 JARED INGERSOLL,  
 JAMES WILSON,  
 GOUV. MORRIS.

DELAWARE.  
 GEO. READ,  
 GUNNING BEDFORD, JUN'R,  
 JOHN DICKINSON,  
 RICHARD BASSETT,  
 JACO. BROOM.  
 MARYLAND.  
 JAMES MCHENRY,  
 DAN. OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER,  
 DANL. CARROLL.  
 VIRGINIA.  
 JOHN BLAIR,  
 JAMES MADISON, JUN'R.  
 NORTH CAROLINA.  
 WM. BLOUNT,  
 RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT,  
 HU. WILLIAMSON.  
 SOUTH CAROLINA.  
 J. RUTLEDGE,  
 CH'S. COATESWORTH PINCKNEY  
 CHARLES PINCKNEY,  
 PIERCE BUTLER.  
 GEORGIA.  
 WILLIAM FEW,  
 ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest:            WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*



## AMENDMENTS.

[The following amendments were proposed at the first session of the first Congress of the United States, which was began and held at the city of New York, on the 4th of March, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of States.—1 vol. Laws of U. S., p. 72.]

[The preamble and resolution following, preceded the original proposition of the amendments, and, as they have been supposed by a high equity judge, (8 Wendell's reports, p. 109.) to have an important bearing on the construction of those amendments, they are here inserted. They will be found in the journals of the first session of the first Congress.]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, begun and held at the city of New York, on Wednesday the 4th of March, 1789. The conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added; and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution,—

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring,* That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, namely:

## ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

## ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

## ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

## ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and

no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

## ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

## ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

## ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

## ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

## ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

[The following amendment was proposed at the second session of the third Congress. It is printed in the laws of the United States, 1st vol., p. 73, as article XI.]

## ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

## ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March, next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States

## ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

## ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

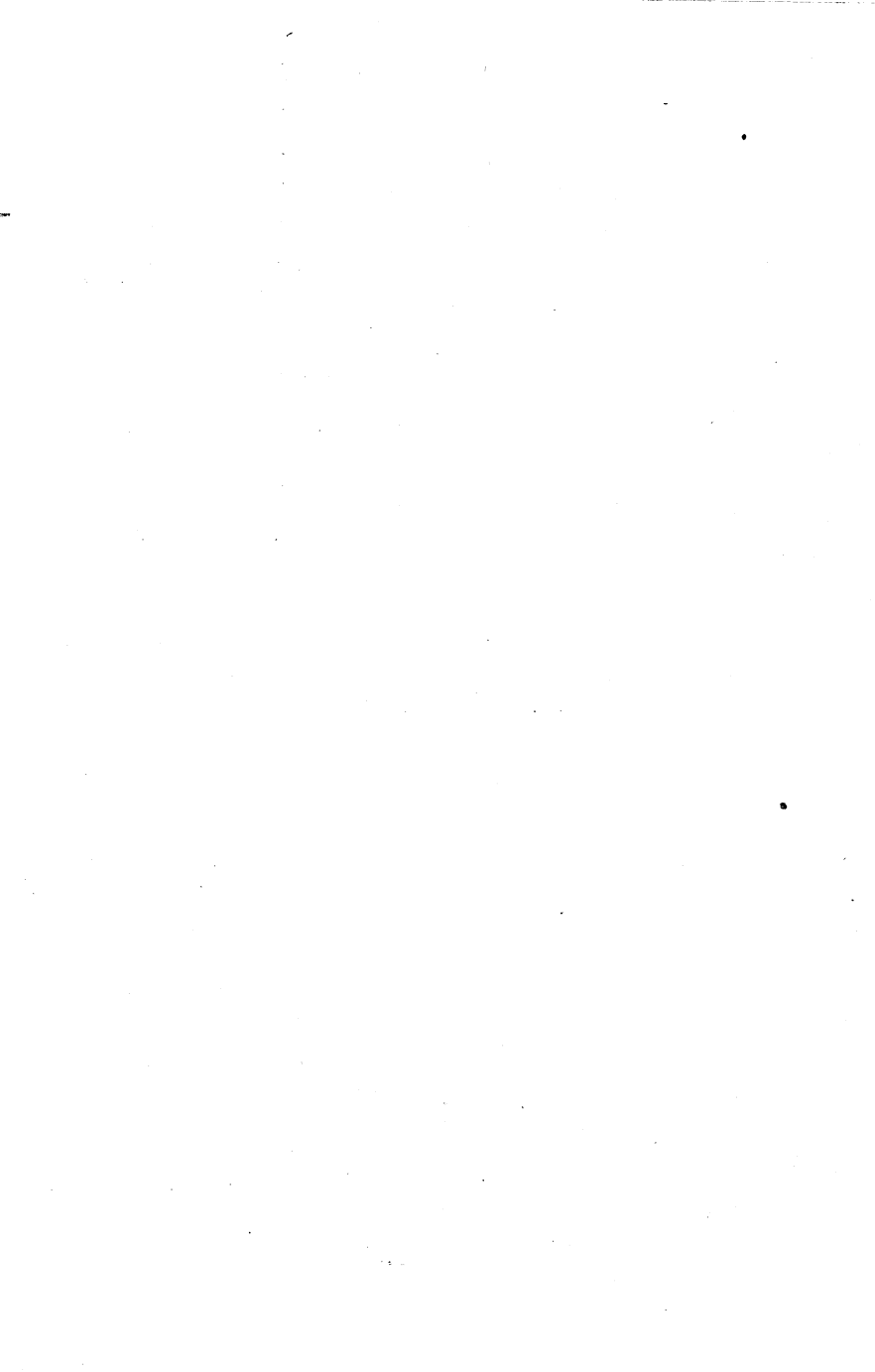
SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

## ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



*Constitution of Wisconsin.*



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# CONSTITUTION.

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## PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquillity, and promote the general welfare, do establish this Constitution.

## ARTICLE I.

### DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

SECTION 2. There shall be neither slavery or involuntary servitude in this State otherwise than for the punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

SECTION 3. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no laws shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous be true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts.

SECTION 4. The right of the people peaceably to assemble to consult for the common good, and to petition the government or any department thereof shall never be abridged.

SECTION 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law, without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law.

SECTION 6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment be inflicted.

SECTION 7. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and in prosecutions by indictment or information, to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offense shall have been



committed; which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

SECTION 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require.

SECTION 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws, for all injuries or wrongs he may receive in his person, property, or character; he ought to obtain justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

SECTION 10. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

SECTION 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

SECTION 12. No bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

SECTION 13. The property of no person shall be taken for public use without just compensation therefor.

SECTION 14. All lands within the State are declared to be allodial, and feudal tenures are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural land, for a longer term than fifteen years, in which rent or service of any kind shall be reserved, and all fines and like restraints upon alienation, reserved in any grant of land hereafter made, are declared to be void.

SECTION 15. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens, in reference to the possession, enjoyment, or descent of property.

SECTION 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of, or founded on a contract, expressed or implied.

SECTION 17. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted.

SECTION 18. The right of every man to worship Almighty God according

to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed, nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent. Nor shall any control of or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted, or and preference be given by law to any religious establishments or mode of worship. Nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

SECTION 19. No religious tests shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust, under the State, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion.

SECTION 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SECTION 21. Writs of error shall never be prohibited by law.

SECTION 22. The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

## ARTICLE II.

### BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the State of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of Congress entitled "an act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union;" approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: beginning at the northeast corner of the State of Illinois, that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence, running with the boundary of the State of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menomonee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule, in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of lake Superior; thence through the center of lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the river St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the State of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the State of Illinois, to the place of beginning, as established by "an act to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with

the original States," approved April 18, 1818. [\**Provided, however,* That the following alteration of the aforesaid boundary be, and hereby is, proposed to the Congress of the United States as the preference of the State of Wisconsin, and if the same shall be assented and agreed to by the Congress of the United States, then the same shall be and forever remain obligatory on the State of Wisconsin, viz: leaving the aforesaid boundary line at the foot of the rapids of the St. Louis river; thence, in a direct line bearing south-westerly, to the mouth of the Iskodewabo or Rum river, where the same empties into the Mississippi river, thence down the main channel of the said Mississippi river, as prescribed in the aforesaid boundary.]

SECTION 2. The propositions contained in the act of Congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this State shall never interfere with the primary disposition of the soil within the same, by the United States, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof; and no tax shall be imposed on land the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. *Provided,* That nothing in this Constitution, or in the act of Congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the State of Wisconsin to five hundred thousand acres of land granted to said State, and to be hereafter selected and located, by and under the act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

### ARTICLE III.

#### SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every male person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the State for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

1. White citizens of the United States.
2. White persons of foreign birth, who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.
3. Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of Congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.
4. Civilized persons of Indian descent, not members of any tribe. *Provided,* That the Legislature may, at any time, extend by law the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election.

SECTION 2. No person under guardianship, *non compos mentis*, or insane,

\* Not assented to by Congress.

shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

SECTION 3. All votes shall be given by ballot, except for such township officers as may by law be directed or allowed to be otherwise chosen.

SECTION 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States, or of this State.

SECTION 5. No soldier, seaman, or marine, in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed within the same.

SECTION 6. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and depriving every person who shall make, or become directly or indirectly interested in, any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, from the right to vote at such election.

#### ARTICLE IV.

##### LEGISLATIVE.

SECTION 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly.

SECTION 2. The number of the members of the Assembly shall never be less than fifty-four, nor more than one hundred. The Senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third, nor less than one-fourth, of the number of the members of the Assembly.

SECTION 3. The Legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and at their first session after such enumeration, and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the Legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the Senate and Assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, and soldiers and officers of the United States army and navy.

SECTION 4. The members of the Assembly shall be chosen annually by single districts on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, by the qualified electors of the several districts; such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory, and be in as compact form as practicable.

SECTION 5. The Senators shall be chosen by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the Assembly are required to be chosen, and no Assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district. The Senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the Senators chosen by the odd numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the first year, and the Senators chosen by the even numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the second year, and thereafter the Senators shall be chosen for the term of two years.

SECTION 6. No person shall be eligible to the Legislature who shall not have resided one year within the State, and be a qualified elector in the district which he may be chosen to represent.

SECTION 7. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

SECTION 8. Each House may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

SECTION 9. Each House shall choose its own officers, and the Senate shall choose a temporary President, when the Lieutenant Governor shall not attend as President, or shall act as Governor.

SECTION 10. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each House shall be kept open except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

SECTION 11. The Legislature shall meet at the seat of Government, at such time as shall be provided by law, once in each year, and no oftener, unless convened by the Governor.

SECTION 12. No member of the Legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in the State which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

SECTION 13. No person being a member of Congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be elected to Congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the Government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

SECTION 14. The Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either House of the Legislature.

SECTION 15. Members of the Legislature shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest; nor shall they be subject to any civil process, during the session of the Legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

SECTION 16. No member of the Legislature shall be liable in any civil action or criminal prosecution whatever, for words spoken in debate.

SECTION 17. The style of the laws of the State shall be, "The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows," and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

SECTION 18. No private or local bill, which may be passed by the Legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

SECTION 19. Any bill may originate in either House of the Legislature; and a bill passed by one House may be amended by the other.

SECTION 20. The yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the request of one-sixth of those present, be entered on the journal.

SECTION 21. Each member of the Legislature shall receive for his services, two dollars and fifty cents for each day's attendance during the session, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the Legislature on the most usual route.

SECTION 22. The Legislature may confer upon the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of the State, such powers, of a local, legislative, and administrative character, as they shall from time to time prescribe.

SECTION 23. The Legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable.

SECTION 24. The Legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce.

SECTION 25. The Legislature shall provide by law that all stationery required for the use of the State, and all printing authorized and required by them to be done for their use, or for the State, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder; but the Legislature may establish a maximum price. No member of the Legislature, or other State officer, shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

SECTION 26. The Legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered or the contract entered into. Nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

SECTION 27. The Legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what court suit may be brought against the State.

SECTION 28. Members of the Legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices to the best of their ability.

SECTION 29. The Legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia of the State, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 30. In all elections to be made by the Legislature, the members thereof shall vote *viva voce*, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

## ARTICLE V

### EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor who shall

hold his office for two years. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term.

**SECTION 2.** No person, except a citizen of the United States, and a qualified elector of the State shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

**SECTION 3.** The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at the times and places of choosing members of the Legislature. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected. But in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, the two Houses of the Legislature, at its next annual session, shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant Governor. The returns of election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law.

**SECTION 4.** The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State. He shall have the power to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions; and in case of invasion, or danger from the prevalence of contagious disease at the seat of the Government, he may convene them at any other suitable place within the State. He shall communicate to the Legislature, at every session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matter to them for their consideration, as he may deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the Government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures, as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

**SECTION 5.** The Governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

**SECTION 6.** The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the Legislature, at its next meeting, when the Legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the Legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon, or reprieve, with his reasons for granting the same.

**SECTION 7.** In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor, for the residue of the term, or until the Governor, absent or impeached, shall have returned, or the disability shall cease. But

when the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislature, be out of the State in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall continue Commander-in-Chief of the military force of the State.

SECTION 8. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If during a vacancy in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die or from mental or physical disease become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the Secretary of State shall act as Governor until the vacancy shall be filled, or the disability shall cease.

SECTION 9. The Lieutenant Governor shall receive double the *per diem* allowance of members of the Senate, for every day's attendance as President of the Senate, and the same mileage as shall be allowed to members of the Legislature.

SECTION 10. Every bill which shall have passed the Legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

## ARTICLE VI.

### ADMINISTRATIVE.

SECTION 1. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at the times and places of choosing the members of the Legislature, a Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney General, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

SECTION 2. The Secretary of State shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the Legislature and Executive Department of the State, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the Legislature. He shall be *ex officio* auditor, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services, yearly, such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government.

SECTION 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the Treasurer and Attorney General shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 4. Sheriffs, Coroners, Registers of Deeds, and District Attorneys



shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years, and as often as vacancies shall happen. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices. They may be required by law to renew their security from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the Sheriff. The Governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense.

## ARTICLE VII.

### JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the Senate. The House of Representatives shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this State, for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment, according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust, under the State; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

SECTION 2. The judicial power of this State, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Courts of Probate and in Justices of the Peace. The Legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in Municipal Courts, and shall have power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. *Provided*, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in Municipal Courts shall not exceed, in their respective municipalities, that of Circuit Courts in their respective circuits, as prescribed in this Constitution; and that the Legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the Municipal Courts as of the judges of inferior Courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said Municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the Circuit Courts.

SECTION 3. The Supreme Court, except in cases otherwise provided in this Constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the State; but in no case removed to the Supreme Court, shall a trial by jury be allowed. The Supreme Court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts; it shall have power to issue writs of

habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

SECTION 4. For the term of five years, and thereafter until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, the judges of the several Circuit Courts shall be judges of the Supreme Court, four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of a majority of the judges present shall be necessary to a decision. The Legislature shall have power, if they should think it expedient and necessary, to provide by law for the organization of a separate Supreme Court with the jurisdiction and powers prescribed in this Constitution, to consist of one Chief Justice and two Associate Justices to be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at such time and in such manner as the Legislature may provide. The separate Supreme Court, when so organized, shall not be changed or discontinued by the Legislature: the judges thereof shall be so classified that but one of them shall go out of office at the same time, and their term of office shall be the same as provided for the judges of the Circuit Court. And whenever the Legislature may consider it necessary to establish a separate Supreme Court, they shall have the power to reduce the number of Circuit Judges to four and subdivide the Judicial Circuits, but no such subdivision or reduction shall take effect until after the expiration of the term of some one of the said judges, or until a vacancy occur by some other means.

SECTION 5. The State shall be divided into five judicial circuits, to be composed as follows: The First Circuit shall comprise the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green. The Second Circuit, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson and Dane. The Third Circuit, the counties of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk and Portage. The Fourth Circuit, the counties of Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago and Calumet. And the Fifth Circuit shall comprise the counties of Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix; and the county of Richland shall be attached to Iowa, the county of Chippewa to the county of Crawford, and the county of La Pointe to the county of St. Croix, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided by the Legislature.

SECTION 6. The Legislature may alter the limits, or increase the number of circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and bounding them by county lines, but no such alteration or increase shall have the effect to remove a judge from office. In case of an increase of circuits, the judge or judges shall be elected as provided in this Constitution, and receive a salary not less than that herein provided for judges of the Circuit Court.

SECTION 7. For each circuit there shall be a judge chosen by the qualified electors therein, who shall hold his office as is provided in this Constitution, and until his successor shall be chosen and qualified; and after he shall have been elected, he shall reside in the circuit for which he was elected. One of said judges shall be designated as Chief Justice, in such manner as the Legislature shall provide. And the Legislature shall, at its first session, provide by law, as well for the election of as for classifying the judges of the Circuit Court, to be elected under this Constitution, in such a manner that one of said

judges shall go out of office in two years, one in three years, one in four years, one in five years and one in six years, and thereafter the judge elected to fill the office shall hold the same for six years.

SECTION 8. The Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal, within this State, not excepted in this Constitution, and not hereafter prohibited by law, and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervisory control over the same. They shall also have the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgments and decrees, and give them a general control over inferior courts and jurisdictions.

SECTION 9. When a vacancy shall happen in the office of Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the Governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and when elected, such successor shall hold his office the residue of the unexpired term. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for State or county officers, nor within thirty days either before or after such election.

SECTION 10. Each of the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts shall receive a salary, payable quarterly, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them, for any office except a judicial office given by the Legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of Judge, who shall not, at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States, and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

SECTION 11. The Supreme Court shall hold at least one term annually, at the seat of government of the State, at such time as shall be provided by law, and the Legislature may provide for holding other terms, and at other places, when they may deem it necessary. A Circuit Court shall be held at least twice in each year, in each county of this State, organized for judicial purposes. The judges of the circuit court may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

SECTION 12. There shall be a clerk of the Circuit Court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes, by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal, as shall be provided by law. In case of a vacancy, the Judge of the Circuit Court shall have the power to appoint a clerk, until the vacancy shall be filled by an election. The clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the Legislature may require; and when elected, shall hold his office for a full term. The Supreme Court shall appoint its own Clerk, and the Clerk of a Circuit Court may be appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court.

SECTION 13. Any Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court may be removed from office by address of both Houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all

the members elect to each House concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section, unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

SECTION 14. There shall be chosen in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, a Judge of Probate, who shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and whose jurisdiction, powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. *Provided, however,* That the Legislature shall have power to abolish the office of Judge of Probate in any county, and to confer probate powers upon such inferior courts as may be established in said county.

SECTION 15. The electors of the several towns, at their annual town meetings, and the electors of cities and villages, at their charter elections, shall in such manner as the Legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for two years, and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classifications shall be regulated by law. And the tenure of two years shall in no wise interfere with the classification in the first instance. The justices thus elected shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 16. The Legislature shall pass laws for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation, defining their powers and duties. Such tribunals may be established in and for any township, and shall have power to render judgment, to be obligatory on the parties, when they shall voluntarily submit their matter in difference to arbitration, and agree to abide the judgment, or assent thereto in writing.

SECTION 17. The style of all writs and process shall be, "The State of Wisconsin." All criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the same; and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the State.

SECTION 18. The Legislature shall impose a tax on all civil suits commenced or prosecuted in the municipal, inferior, or circuit courts, which shall constitute a fund to be applied toward the payment of the salary of the judges.

SECTION 19. The testimony in causes in equity shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law; and the office of master in chancery is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 20. Any suitor in any court in this State shall have the right to prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person or by an attorney or agent of his choice.

SECTION 21. The Legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions made within the State, as may be deemed expedient. And no general law shall be in force until published.

SECTION 22. The Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this

Constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to inquire into, revise, and simplify the rules of practice, pleadings, forms, and proceedings, and arrange a system adapted to the courts of record of this State, and report the same to the Legislature, subject to their modification and adoption; and such commission shall terminate upon the rendering of the report, unless otherwise provided by law.

SECTION 23. The Legislature may provide for the appointment of one or more persons in each organized county, and may vest in such persons such judicial powers as shall be prescribed by law. *Provided*, That said power shall not exceed that of a judge of the Circuit Court at chambers.

## ARTICLE VIII.

### FINANCE.

SECTION 1. The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the Legislature shall prescribe.

SECTION 2. No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law.

SECTION 3. The credit of the State shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association, or corporation.

SECTION 4. The State shall never contract any public debt, except in the cases and manner herein provided.

SECTION 5. The Legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the State for each year; and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the Legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

SECTION 6. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures, the State may contract public debts; but such debts shall never, in the aggregate, exceed one hundred thousand dollars. Every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein; and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt, and the principal within five years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes be postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

SECTION 7. The Legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

SECTION 8. On the passage in either house of the Legislature, of any law which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews an appropriation of public or trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand of the State, the ques-

tion shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journal; and three-fifths of all the members elected to such house, shall in all such cases be required to constitute a quorum therein.

SECTION 9. No scrip, certificate or other evidence of State debt whatsoever, shall be issued, except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

SECTION 10. The State shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the State may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion.

#### ARTICLE IX.

##### EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

SECTION 1. The State shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this State, so far as such rivers or lakes shall form a common boundary to the State, and any other State or Territory now or hereafter to be formed and bounded by the same. And the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

SECTION 2. The title of all lands and other property, which have accrued to the Territory of Wisconsin, by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat or otherwise, shall vest in the State of Wisconsin.

SECTION 3. The people of the State, in their right of sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the State; and all lands, the title to which shall fail from a defect of heirs, shall revert or escheat to the people.

#### ARTICLE X.

##### EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a State Superintendent, and such other officers as the Legislature shall direct. The State Superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, in such manner as the Legislature shall provide; his powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. *Provided*, that his compensation shall not exceed the sum of twelve hundred dollars annually.

SECTION 2. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State, for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted for the purposes of a University,) and all moneys, and the clear proceeds of all property, that may accrue to the State by forfeiture or escheat, and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent

for exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the State where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the State is entitled by the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sale of public lands, and to grant preemption rights," approved the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and also the five *per centum* of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the State shall become entitled on her admission into the Union, (if Congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned,) shall be set apart as a separate fund, to be called the school fund, the interest of which, and all other revenues derived from the school lands, shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to-wit:

1. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

SECTION 3. The Legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

SECTION 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise, by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes, from the income of the school fund.

SECTION 5. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the State, for the support of common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein, between the ages of four and twenty years, and no appropriation shall be made from the school fund to any city or town for the year in which said city or town shall fail to raise such tax, nor to any school district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

SECTION 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a State University, at or near the seat of State Government, and for connecting with the same from time to time, such Colleges in different parts of the State, as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the State for the support of a University, shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called the "University Fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such University.

Section 7. The Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney General shall constitute a Board of Commissioners for the sale of the School and University Lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of

said Commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

SECTION 8. Provision shall be made by law for the sale of all School and University Lands, after they shall have been appraised, and when any portion of such lands shall be sold, and the purchase money shall not be paid at the time of the sale, the Commissioners shall take security by mortgage upon the land sold for the sum remaining unpaid, with seven per cent. interest thereon, payable annually at the office of the Treasurer. The Commissioners shall be authorized to execute a good and sufficient conveyance to all purchasers of such lands, and to discharge any mortgages taken as security, when the sum due thereon shall have been paid. The Commissioners shall have power to withhold from sale any portion of such lands when they shall deem it expedient, and shall invest all moneys arising from the sale of such lands, as well as all other University and School funds, in such manner as the Legislature shall provide, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law.

#### ARTICLE XI.

##### CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the Legislature at any time after their passage.

SECTION 2. No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established by the verdict of a jury.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, and they are hereby empowered, to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations.

SECTION 4. The Legislature shall not have power to create, authorize, or incorporate, by any general or special law, any bank or banking power or privilege, or any institution or corporation, having any banking power or privilege whatever, except as provided in this article.

SECTION 5. The Legislature may submit to the voters at any general election, the question of "bank or no bank," and if at any such election a number of votes equal to a majority of all the votes cast at such election on that subject shall be in favor of banks, then the Legislature shall have power to grant bank charters, or to pass a general banking law, with such restrictions and under such regulations as they may deem expedient and proper for the security of the bill holders. *Provided*, That no such grant or law shall have any force or effect until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of



the electors of the State at some general election, and been approved by a majority of the votes cast on that subject at such election.

## ARTICLE XII.

### AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either House of the Legislature and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election. And if in the Legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner and at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe, and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution. *Provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately.

SECTION 2. If at any time a majority of the Senate and Assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members of the Legislature; and if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the Legislature shall at its next session provide for calling such convention.

## ARTICLE XIII.

### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. The political year for the State of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in each year.

SECTION 2. Any inhabitant of this State who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory, shall forever be disqualified as an elector, and from holding any office under the Constitution and laws of this State, and may be punished in such other manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 3. No Member of Congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, (postmasters excepted), or under any foreign power; no person convicted of any infamous crime in any court within the United States, and no person being a defaulter to the United States, or to this State, or to any county or town therein, or to any State or Territory within the United States, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this State.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide a great seal for the State, which shall be kept by the Secretary of State; and all official acts of the Governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

SECTION 5. All persons residing upon Indian lands within any county of the State, and qualified to exercise the right of suffrage under this Constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence for State, United States or County officers. *Provided*, that no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

SECTION 6. The elective officers of the Legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a Chief Clerk and a Sergeant-at-Arms, to be elected by each house.

SECTION 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less, shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

SECTION 8. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed, shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

SECTION 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors, or other county authorities as the Legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed as the Legislature may direct.

SECTION 10. The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy where no provision is made for that purpose in this Constitution.

## ARTICLE XIV.

### SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place, and all process which may be issued under the authority of the Territory of Wisconsin previous to its admission into the Union of the United States, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State.

SECTION 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Wisconsin, which are

not repugnant to this Constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the Legislature.

SECTION 3. All fines, penalties or forfeitures accruing to the Territory of Wisconsin, shall inure to the use of the State.

SECTION 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from a territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to, and may be prosecuted in the name of the State, and all bonds executed to the Governor of the Territory, or to any other officer or court, in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the Governor or State authority, and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialities, choses in action, and claims or debts of whatsoever description, of the Territory of Wisconsin, shall inure to and vest in the State of Wisconsin, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent, by the State of Wisconsin, as the same could have been by the Territory of Wisconsin. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a Territorial to a State government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the State. All offenses committed against the laws of the Territory of Wisconsin, before the change from a Territorial to a State government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the State of Wisconsin, with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this Constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law, and suits in equity, which may be pending in any of the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, at the time of the change from a Territorial to a State government, may be continued and transferred to any court of the State which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

SECTION 5. All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices under the authority of the United States, or of the Territory of Wisconsin, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the State.

SECTION 6. The first session of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

SECTION 7. All county, precinct, and township officers shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless removed by the competent authority, until the Legislature shall, in conformity with the provisions of this Constitution, provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices respectively.

SECTION 8. The President of this Convention shall, immediately after its adjournment, cause a fair copy of this Constitution, together with a copy of the act of the Legislature of this Territory, entitled "an act in relation to the formation of a State government in Wisconsin, and to change the time

of holding the annual session of the Legislature," approved October 27, 1847, providing for the calling of this Convention, and also a copy of so much of the last census of this Territory as exhibits the number of its inhabitants, to be forwarded to the President of the United States, to be laid before the Congress of the United States at its present session.

SECTION 9. This Constitution shall be submitted at an election to be held on the second Monday in March next, for ratification or rejection, to all white male persons of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall then be residents of this Territory and citizens of the United States, or shall have declared their intention to become such in conformity with the laws of Congress on the subject of naturalization; and all persons having such qualifications shall be entitled to vote for or against the adoption of this Constitution, and for all officers first elected under it. And if the Constitution be ratified by said electors, it shall become the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin. On such of the ballots as are for the Constitution, shall be written or printed the word, "yes;" and on such as are against the Constitution, the word, "no." The election shall be conducted in the manner now prescribed by law, and the returns made by the clerks of the boards of supervisors or county commissioners (as the case may be) to the Governor of the Territory, at any time before the tenth of April next. And in the event of the ratification of this Constitution, by a majority of all the votes given, it shall be the duty of the Governor of this Territory to make proclamation of the same, and to transmit a digest of the returns to the Senate and Assembly of the State, on the first day of their session. An election shall be held for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Members of the State Legislature, and Members of Congress, on the second Monday of May next, and no other or further notice of such election shall be required.

SECTION 10. Two Members of Congress shall also be elected on the second Monday of May next; and until otherwise provided by law, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green shall constitute the First Congressional District, and elect one member; and the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe shall constitute the Second Congressional District, and shall elect one member.

SECTION 11. The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the Territory. *Provided*, That no elector shall be entitled to vote, except in the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election, for Senators and Members of Assembly, shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors, or county commissioners, as the case may be, and the votes shall be canvassed, and certificates of election issued, as now provided by law. In the First Senatorial District, the returns of the election for Senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the Second Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the county of Columbia; in the Third Senatorial District, to the proper

officer in the county of Crawford; in the Fourth Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the Fifth Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for State officers and Members of Congress, shall be certified and transmitted to the Speaker of the Assembly at the seat of government, in the same manner as the votes for delegate to Congress are required to be certified and returned, by the laws of the Territory of Wisconsin, to the Secretary of said Territory, and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the Legislature shall be organized, the Speaker of the Assembly and the President of the Senate shall in the presence of both Houses, examine the returns, and declare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hereinbefore mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected, a certificate of his election.

SECTION 12. Until there shall be a new apportionment, the Senators and Members of the Assembly shall be apportioned among the several districts, as hereinafter mentioned, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator or member of the Assembly, as the case may be.

The counties of Brown, Calumet, Manitowoc and Sheboygan shall constitute the First Senate District.

The counties of Columbia, Marquette, Portage and Sauk shall constitute the Second Senate District.

The counties of Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe shall constitute the Third Senate District.

The counties of Fond du Lac and Winnebago shall constitute the Fourth Senate District.

The counties of Iowa and Richland shall constitute the Fifth Senate District.

The county of Grant shall constitute the Sixth Senate District.

The county of La Fayette shall constitute the Seventh Senate District.

The county of Green shall constitute the Eighth Senate District.

The county of Dane shall constitute the Ninth Senate District.

The county of Dodge shall constitute the Tenth Senate District.

The county of Washington shall constitute the Eleventh Senate District.

The county of Jefferson shall constitute the Twelfth Senate District.

The county of Waukesha shall constitute the Thirteenth Senate District.

The county of Walworth shall constitute the Fourteenth Senate District.

The county of Rock shall constitute the Fifteenth Senate District.

The towns of Southport, Pike, Pleasant Prairie, Paris, Bristol, Brighton, Salem and Wheatland, in the county of Racine, shall constitute the Sixteenth Senate District.

The towns of Racine, Caledonia, Mount Pleasant, Raymond, Norway, Rochester, Yorkville and Burlington, in the county of Racine, shall constitute the Seventeenth Senate District.

The third, fourth and fifth wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Lake, Oak Creek, Franklin and Greenfield, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute the Eighteenth Senate District.

The first and second wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Milwaukee, Wauwatosa and Granville, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute the Nineteenth Senate District.

The county of Brown shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Calumet shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Manitowoc shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Columbia shall constitute an Assembly District.

The counties of Crawford and Chippewa shall constitute an Assembly District.

The counties of St. Croix and La Pointe shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Windsor, Sun Prairie and Cottage Grove, in the county of Dane, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Madison, Cross Plains, Clarkson, Springfield, Verona, Montrose, Oregon and Greenfield, in the county of Dane, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Rome, Dunkirk, Christiansburg, Alden and Rutland, in the county of Dane, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Burnett, Chester, Le Roy and Williamstown, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Fairfield, Hubbard and Rubicon, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Hustisford, Ashippun, Lebanon and Emmet, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Elba, Lowell, Portland and Clyman, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Calamus, Beaver Dam, Fox Lake and Trenton, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Calumet, Forest, Auburn, Byron, Taychedah and Fond du Lac, in the county of Fond du Lac, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Alto, Metomen, Ceresco, Rosendale, Waupun, Oakfield and Seven Mile Creek, in the county of Fond du Lac, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Hazel Green, Fairplay, Smolser's Grove and Jamestown, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Platteville, Head of Platte, Centreville, Muscoda and Fenimore, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Pleasant Valley, Potosi, Waterloo, Hurricane and New Lisbon, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Beetown, Patch Grove, Cassville, Millville and Lancaster, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Green shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Dallas, Peddler's Creek, Mineral Point and Yellow Stone, in the county of Iowa, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Franklin, Dodgeville, Porter's Grove, Arena and Perous-

sion, in the county of Iowa, and the county of Richland, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Watertown, Aztalan and Waterloo, in the county of Jefferson, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Ixonia, Concord, Sullivan, Hebron, Cold Spring and Palmyra in the county of Jefferson, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Lake Mills, Oakland, Koskonong, Farmington and Jefferson, in the county of Jefferson, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Benton, Elk Grove, Belmont, Willow Springs, Prairie, and that part of Shullsburgh precinct north of town one, in the county of La Fayette, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Wiota, Wayne, Gratiot, White Oak Springs, Fever River, and that part of Shullsburgh precinct south of town two, in the county of La Fayette, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Marquette shall constitute an Assembly District.

The first ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The second ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The third ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The fourth and fifth wards of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Franklin and Oak Creek, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Greenfield and Lake, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Granville, Wauwatosa and Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Portage shall constitute an Assembly District.

The town of Racine, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Norway, Raymond, Caledonia and Mount Pleasant, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Rochester, Burlington and Yorkville, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Southport, Pike and Pleasant Prairie, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Paris, Bristol, Brighton, Salem and Wheatland, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Janesville and Bradford, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Beloit, Turtle and Clinton, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Magnolia, Union, Porter and Fulton, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Milton, Lima and Johnstown, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Newark, Rock, Avon, Spring Valley and Center, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District. *Provided*, That if the Legislature shall divide the town of Center, they may attach such part of it to the district lying next north, as they deem expedient.

The county of Sauk shall constitute an Assembly District.

Precincts numbered one, three and seven, in the county of Sheboygan, shall constitute an Assembly District.

Precincts number two, four, five and six, in the county of Sheboygan, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Troy, East Troy and Spring Prairie, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Whitewater, Richmond and Lagrange, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Geneva, Hudson and Bloomfield, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Darien, Sharon, Walworth and Linn, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Delavan, Sugar Creek, La Fayette and Elkhorn, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Lisbon, Menomonee and Brookfield, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Warren, Oconomowoc, Summit and Ottawa, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Delafield, Genessee and Pewaukee, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Waukesha and New Berlin, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Eagle, Mukwanago, Vernon and Muskego, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Port Washington, Fredonia and Clarence, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Grafton and Jackson, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Mequon and Germantown, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Polk, Richfield and Erin, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Hartford, Addison, West Bend and North Bend, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Winnebago shall constitute an Assembly District.

The foregoing Districts are subject, however, so far to be altered that when any new town shall be organized, it may be added to either of the adjoining Assembly Districts.

SECTION 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the Ter-



ritory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this State until altered or suspended by the Legislature.

SECTION 14. The Senators first elected in the even numbered Senate Districts, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State officers first elected under this Constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office for one year from the first Monday of January next. The Senators first elected in the odd numbered Senate Districts, and the members of the Assembly first elected, shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

SECTION 15. The oath of office may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace, until the Legislature shall otherwise direct.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

*Resolved*, That the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby requested, upon the application of Wisconsin for admission into the Union, so to alter the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to grant a quantity of land to the Territory of Wisconsin, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of lake Michigan with those of Rock river," approved June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and so to alter the terms and conditions of the grant made therein, that the odd numbered sections thereby granted, and remaining unsold, may be held and disposed of by the State of Wisconsin, as part of the five hundred thousand acres of land to which said State is entitled by the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one; and further, that the even numbered sections reserved by Congress may be offered for sale by the United States for the same minimum price, and subject to the same rights of pre-emption as other public lands of the United States.

*Resolved*, That Congress be further requested to pass an act whereby the excess price over and above one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, which may have been paid by the purchasers of said even numbered sections which shall have been sold by the United States, be refunded to the present owners thereof, or they be allowed to enter any of the public lands of the United States, to an amount equal in value to the excess so paid.

*Resolved*, That in case the odd numbered sections shall be ceded to the State as aforesaid, the same shall be sold by the State in the same manner as other school lands. *Provided*, that the same rights of pre-emption as are now granted by the laws of the United States shall be secured to persons who may be actually settled upon such lands at the time of the adoption of this Constitution: *And provided further*, that the excess price over and above one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, absolutely or conditionally contracted to be paid by the purchasers of any part of said sections which

shall have been sold by the territory of Wisconsin, shall be remitted to such purchasers, their representatives or assigns.

*Resolved*, That Congress be requested, upon the application of Wisconsin for admission into the Union, to pass an act whereby the grant of five hundred thousand acres of land, to which the State of Wisconsin is entitled by the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands lying within the State, to which it shall become entitled on its admission into the Union, by the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "an act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union," approved the sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, shall be granted to the State of Wisconsin for the use of schools, instead of the purposes mentioned in said acts of Congress respectively.

*Resolved*, That the Congress of the United States be, and hereby is requested, upon the admission of this State into the Union, so to alter the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled "an act to grant a certain quantity of land to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and to connect the same by a canal in the Territory of Wisconsin," that the price of the lands reserved to the United States shall be reduced to the minimum price of the public lands.

*Resolved*, That the Legislature of this State shall make provision by law for the sale of the lands granted to the State in aid of said improvements, subject to the same rights of pre-emption to the settlers thereon, as are now allowed by law to the settlers on the public lands.

*Resolved*, That the foregoing resolutions be appended to and signed with the Constitution of Wisconsin, and submitted therewith to the people of this Territory, and to the Congress of the United States.

We, the undersigned, members of the Convention to form a Constitution for the State of Wisconsin, to be submitted to the people thereof for their ratification or rejection, do hereby certify that the foregoing is the Constitution adopted by the Convention.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, at Madison, the first day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

MORGAN L. MARTIN,

*President of the Convention and Delegate from Brown county.*

THOS. McHUGH, *Secretary.*

- CALUMET—  
G. W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH.
- COLUMBIA—  
JAMES T. LEWIS.
- CRAWFORD—  
DANIEL G. FENTON.
- DANE—  
WILLIAM H. FOX,  
CHARLES M. NICHOLS,  
WILLIAM A. WHEELER.
- DODGE—  
STODDARD JUDD,  
CHARLES H. LARRABEE,  
SAMUEL W. LYMAN.
- FOND DU LAC—  
SAMUEL W. BEALL,  
WARREN CHASE.
- GRANT—  
ORSAMUS COLE,  
GEORGE W. LAKIN,  
ALEXANDER D. RAMSAY,  
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,  
JOHN HAWKINS ROUNTREE.
- GREEN—  
JAMES BIGGS.
- IOWA—  
CHARLES BISHOP,  
STEPHEN HOLLENBECK,  
JOSEPH WARD.
- JEFFERSON—  
JONAS FOLTS,  
MILO JONES,  
THEODORE PRENTISS,  
ABRAHAM VANDERPOOL.
- LA FAYETTE—  
CHARLES DUNN,  
JOHN O'CONNOR,  
ALLEN WARDEN.
- MILWAUKEE—  
JOHN L. DORAN,  
GARRET M. FITZGERALD,  
ALBERT FOWLER,  
BYRON KILBOURN,
- MILWAUKEE—(continued.)  
RUFUS KING,  
CHARLES H. LARKIN,  
MORITZ SCHEFFLER.
- PORTAGE—  
WILLIAM H. KENNEDY.
- RACINE—  
ALBERT G. COLE,  
STEPHEN A. DAVENPORT,  
ANDREW B. JACKSON,  
FREDERICK S. LOVELL,  
SAMUEL R. McCLELLAN,  
JAMES D. REYMART,  
HORACE T. SANDERS,  
THEODORE SECOR.
- ROCK—  
ALMERIN M. CARTER,  
JOSEPH COLLEY,  
PAUL CRANDALL,  
EZRA A. FOOT,  
LOUIS P. HARVEY,  
EDWARD V. WHITON.
- SHEBOYGAN—  
SILAS STEADMAN,
- WALWORTH—  
EXPERIENCE ESTABROOK,  
GEORGE GALE,  
JAMES HARRINGTON,  
AUGUSTUS C. KINNE,  
HOLLIS LATHAM,  
EZRA A. MULFORD.
- WASHINGTON—  
JAMES FAGAN,  
PATRICK PENTONY,  
HARVEY G. TURNER.
- WAUKESHA—  
SQUIRE S. CASE,  
ALFRED L. CASTLEMAN,  
PETER D. GIFFORD,  
ELEAZER ROOT,  
GEORGE SCAGEL.
- WINNEBAGO—  
HARRISON REED.

## AMENDMENTS.

## ARTICLE I.

[Section 8, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 8, 1870.]

SECTION 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person, for the same offense, shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

## ARTICLE IV.

[Section 21, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 5, 1867.]

SECTION 21. Each member of the Legislature shall receive for his services three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meetings of the Legislature, on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the Legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly.

[Sections 31 and 32, as adopted by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 7, 1871.]

SECTION 31. The Legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases: 1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another. 2d. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of State roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to all in the construction of which lands may be granted by Congress. 3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams, at points wholly within this State. 4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability. 5th. For locating or changing any county seat. 6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof. 7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities. 8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund. 9th. For incorporating any town or village, or to amend the charter thereof.

SECTION 32. The Legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operations throughout the State.

## ARTICLE V.

[Sections 5 and 9, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 2, 1869.]

SECTION 5. The Governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of five thousand dollars, which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties.

SECTION 9. The Lieutenant Governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of one thousand dollars.

*Proposed Amendments.*

## ARTICLE VII.

[Submitted to the people at the General Election, held November 5, 1872.]

SECTION 4. The Supreme Court of this State, with the jurisdiction and powers prescribed in this Constitution shall consist of one Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the State at such times and in such manner as the Legislature may provide, and such court so constituted shall not be changed or discontinued by the Legislature. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court now in office shall hold their offices for the remainder of the terms for which they were respectively elected, and until the election and qualification of the two additional Associate Justices herein provided for, shall constitute the Supreme Court of this State. The Legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, provide by law for the election of the two additional Associate Justices hereby required and their successors, and for the election of the successors of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices now in office, and for classifying the two additional Associate Justices first elected, so that the term of office of one of them shall be for four years, and of the other for six years. The term of office of the Chief Justice and of each Associate Justice of the Supreme Court elected after the adoption of this amendment, except as herein otherwise provided, shall be six years.

## ARTICLE XI.

[Amendment proposed by the Legislature of 1872.]

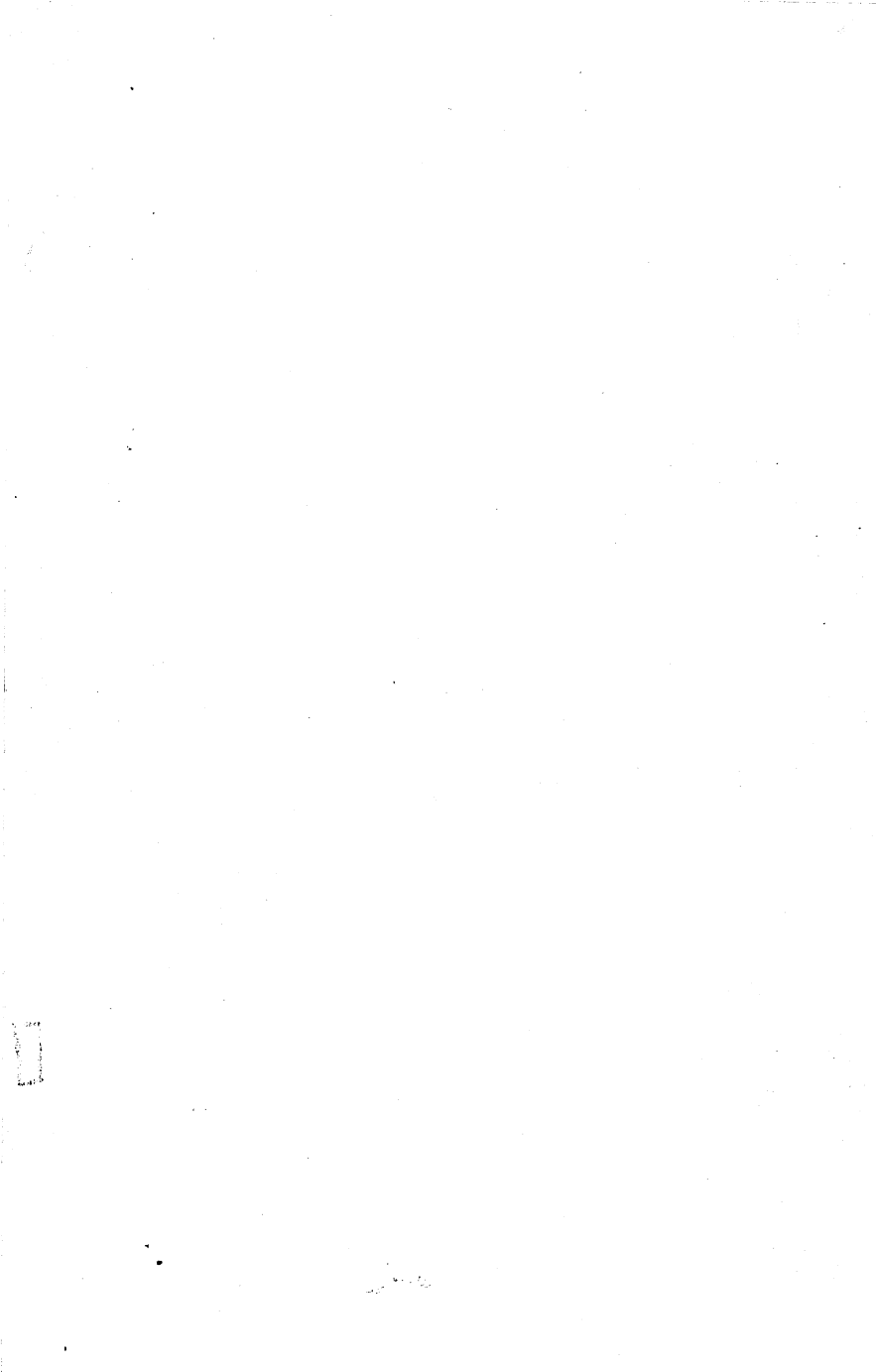
*Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring,* That section three (3) of article eleven (11) of the Constitution of this State be amended by adding at the end of the said section the following words: No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on said debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same.

MANUAL  
OF  
*Parliamentary Practice.*

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

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# MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

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NOTE.—The rules and practices peculiar to the SENATE are printed between brackets, [ ]. Those of PARLIAMENT are not so distinguished.

## IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

### SECTION I.

#### IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

Mr. ONSLOW, the ablest among the Speakers of the House of Commons, used to say: "It was a maxim he had often heard when he was a young man, from old and experienced Members, that nothing tended more to throw power into the hands of the administration, and those who acted with the majority of the House of Commons, than a neglect of or departure from, the rules of proceeding; that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority, and that they were in many instances, a shelter and protection to the minority, against the attempts of power." So far the maxim is certainly true, and it is founded in good sense, that as it is always in the power of the majority, by their numbers, to stop any improper measures proposed on the part of their opponents, the only weapons by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power, are the forms and rules of proceeding which have been adopted as they were found necessary, from time to time, and are become the law of the House; by a strict adherence to which, the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses which these forms were intended to check, and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities. 2 *Hats.*, 171, 172.

And whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not, is really not of so great importance. It is much more material that there should be a rule to go by, than what that rule is; that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business, not subject to the caprice of the Speaker, or captiousness of the Members. It is very material that order, decency and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body. 2 *Hats.*, 149.

### SECTION II.

#### LEGISLATIVE.

[All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.—*Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 1.*]



[The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. *Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 6.*]

[For the powers of Congress, see the following Articles and Sections of the Constitution of the United States. I, 4, 7, 8, 9. II, 1, 2. III, 3. IV, 1, 3, 5, and all the amendments.]

### SECTION III.

#### PRIVILEGE.

The privileges of Members of Parliament, from small and obscure beginnings, have been advancing for centuries with a firm and never yielding pace. Claims seem to have been brought forward from time to time, and repeated, till some example of their admission enabled them to build law on that example. We can only, therefore, state the points of progression at which they now are. It is now acknowledged, 1st. That they are at all times exempted from question elsewhere for anything said in their own House; that during the time of privilege, 2d. Neither a Member himself, his<sup>1</sup> wife, nor his servants, (familiaries sui,) for any matter of their own, may be<sup>2</sup> arrested on mesne process, in any civil suit: 3d. Nor be detained under execution, though levied before time of privilege: 4th. Nor impleaded, cited or subpoenaed in any court: 5th. Nor summoned as a witness or juror: 6th. Nor may their lands or goods be distrained: 7th. Nor their persons assaulted, or characters traduced. And the period of time covered by privilege, before and after the session, with the practice of short prorogations under the connivance of the Crown, amounts in fact to a perpetual protection against the course of justice. In one instance, indeed, it has been relaxed by the 10 G. 3, c. 50, which permits judiciary proceedings to go on against them. That these privileges must be continually progressive, seems to result from their rejecting all definition of them; the doctrine being that "their dignity and independence are preserved by keeping their privileges indefinite; 'and that the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rest entirely in their own breast, and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated laws.'" 1 *Blackst.*, 163, 164.

[It was probably from this view of the encroaching character of privilege that the framers of our constitution, in their care to provide that the law shall bind equally on all, and especially that those who make them shall not exempt themselves from their operation, have only privileged "Senators and Representatives" themselves from the single act of "arrest in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and from being questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House." *Const., U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 6.* Under the general authority "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers given them," *Const. U. S., Art. 2, Sec. 8,* they may provide by law the details which may be

<sup>1</sup> Order of House of Commons 1663, July 16.  
<sup>2</sup> *Elsynge*, 217; *1 Hats.*, 21; *Gray's Deb.*, 133.

necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such law being yet made, it seems to stand at present on the following grounds: 1. The act of arrest is void, *ab initio*.\* 2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion, 1 *Bl.*, 166; 3 *Str.*, 990; or by habeas corpus under the Federal or State authority, as the case may be; or by a writ of privilege out of the Chancery, 2 *Str.*, 989, in those States which have adopted that part of the laws of England. *Orders of the House of Commons*, 1550, February 20. 3. The arrest being unlawful, is a trespass for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action and indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unauthorized arrest. 4. The court before which the process is returnable is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorized proceeding, and liable also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceedings stayed or corrected by the superior courts.]

[The time necessary for going to, and returning from, the place, not being defined, it will, of course, be judged of in every particular case by those who will have to decide the case.] While privilege was understood in England to extend, as it does here, only to exemption from arrest, *causa mandata, et redeundo*, the House of Commons themselves decided that "an convenient time was to be understood." (1553.) 1 *Hist. Rep.* 100. Nor is the law so strict in point of time as to require the party to set out immediately on his return, but allows him time to settle his private affairs, and to prepare for his journey; and does not even scan his road very nicely, nor forfeit his protection for a little deviation from that which is most direct; some necessity perhaps constraining him to it. 2 *Str.*, 986, 987.

This privilege from arrest, privileges of course against all process, the disobedience to which is punishable by an attachment of the person; as a subpoena ad respondendum, or, testificandum, or a summons on a jury; and with reason, because a member has superior duty to perform in another place. [When a representative is withdrawn from his seat by summons, the 40,000 people whom he represents, lose their voice in debate and vote, as they do on his voluntary absence; when a Senator is withdrawn by summons, his State loses half its voice in debate and vote, as it does on his voluntary absence. The enormous disparity of evil admits no comparison.]

[So far there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the privileges of the two Houses of Congress; but in the following cases it is otherwise. In December, 1795, the House of Representatives committed two persons of the name of Randall and Whitney, for attempting to corrupt the integrity of certain members, which they considered as a contempt and breach of the privileges of the House; and the facts being proved, Whitney was detained in confinement a fortnight, and Randall three weeks, and was reprimanded by the Speaker. In March, 1796, the House of Representatives voted a challenge given to a member of their House to be a breach of the privileges of the House; but satisfactory apologies and acknowledgments being made, no further proceeding was had. The editor of the *Aurora* having, in his paper of February 19, 1800, inserted some paragraphs defamatory of the Senate, and

\* *Str.*, 989.

failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of this order, it was insisted, in support of it, that every man, by the law of nature, and every body of men, possesses the right of self-defence; that all public functionaries are essentially invested with the powers of self-preservation; that they have an inherent right to do all acts necessary to keep themselves in a condition to discharge the trusts confided to them; that whenever authorities are given, the means of carrying them into execution are given by necessary implication; that thus we see the British Parliament exercise the right of punishing contempts; all the State Legislatures exercise the same power, and every court does the same; that, if we have it not, we sit at the mercy of every intruder who may enter our doors or gallery, and, by noise and tumult, render proceeding in business impracticable; that if our tranquillity is to be perpetually disturbed by newspaper defamation, it will not be possible to exercise our functions with the requisite coolness and deliberation; and that we must, therefore, have a power to punish these disturbers of our peace and proceedings. To this it was answered, that the Parliament and courts of England have cognizance of contempts by the express provisions of their law; that the State Legislatures have equal authority, because their powers are plenary; they represent their constituents completely, and possess all their powers, except such as their Constitutions have expressly denied them; that the courts of the several States have the same powers by the laws of their States, and those of the Federal Government by the same State laws adopted in each State, by a law of Congress; that none of these bodies, therefore, derive those powers from natural or necessary right, but from express law; that Congress have no such natural or necessary power, nor any powers but such as are given them by the Constitution; that that has given them, directly, exemption from personal arrest, exemption from question elsewhere for what is said in their House, and power over their own members and proceedings; for these no further law is necessary, the Constitution being the law; that, moreover, by that article of the Constitution which authorizes them "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the power vested by the Constitution in them," they may provide by law for an undisturbed exercise of their functions, e. g., for the punishment of contempt, of affrays or tumult in their presence, etc., but, till the law be made, it does not exist; and does not exist, from their own neglect; that in the mean time, however, they are not unprotected, the ordinary magistrates and courts of law being open and competent to punish all unjustifiable disturbances or defamations, and even their own serjeant, who may appoint deputies *ad libitum* to aid him, 3 *Grey*, 59, 147, 255, is equal to small disturbances; that in requiring a previous law, the Constitution had regard to the inviolability of the citizen, as well as of the member; as, should one House, in the regular form of a bill, aim at too broad privileges, it may be checked by the other, and both by the President; and also as, the law being promulgated, the citizen will know how to avoid offense. But if one branch may assume its own privileges without control; if it may do it on the spur of the occasion, conceal the law in its own breast, and after the fact committed, make its sentence both the

law and the judgment on that fact, if the offense is to be kept undefined, and to be declared only *ex re nata*, and according to the passion of the moment, and there be no limitation either in the manner or measure of the punishment, the condition of the citizen will be perilous indeed. Which of these doctrines is to prevail, time will decide. Where there is no fixed law, the judgment on any particular case, is the law of that single case only, and dies with it. When a new and even similar case arises, the judgment which is to make and at the same time apply the law, is open to question and consideration, as are all new laws. Perhaps Congress, in the mean time, in their care for the safety of the citizen as well as that for their own protection, may declare by law what is necessary and proper to enable them to carry into execution the powers vested in them, and thereby hang up a rule for the inspection of all, which may direct the conduct of the citizen, and at the same time test the judgments they shall themselves pronounce in their own case.]

Privilege from arrest: takes place by force of the election: and before a return be made a member elected may be named of a committee and is to every extent a member, except that he cannot vote until he is sworn. *Memor.*, 107, 108. *D'Eves*, 642. col. 2: 643. col. 1. *Parl. Manual*, Parl. 119. *Lex Parl.*, c. 23. 2 *Hats.*, 22, 23.

Every man must, at his peril, take notice who are members of either House returned of record. *Lex Parl.*, 23; 4 *Inst.*, 24.

On complaint of a breach of privilege, the party may either be summoned or sent for in custody of the sergeant. *Grey*, 88, 95.

The privilege of a member is the privilege of the House. If the member waive it without leave, it is a ground for punishing him, but cannot in effect waive the privilege of the House. 3 *Grey*, 140, 222.

For any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place. *Const. U. S.*, I, 6, *S. P. Protest of the Commons to James I.*, 1624; 2 *Rapin*, No. 54, pp. 211, 212. But this is restrained to things done in the House in a parliamentary course. 1 *Rush.*, 663. For he is not to have privilege *contra morem parliamentarum*, to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty. *Com. p.*

If an offense be committed by a member of the House, of which the House has cognizance, it is an infringement of their right for any person or court to take notice of it, till the House has punished the offender, or referred him to a due course. *Lex Parl.*, 63.

Privilege is in the power of the House, and is a restraint to proceedings of inferior courts, but not of the House itself. 2 *Nelson*, 456; 2 *Grey*, 399. For whatever is spoken in the House is subject to the censure of the House: and offenses of this kind have been severely punished by calling the person to the bar to make submission, committing him to the tower, expelling the House, etc. *Scob.*, 72; *L. Parl.*, c. 22.

It is a breach of order for the Speaker to refuse to put a question which is in order. 2 *Hats.*, 175-6; 5 *Grey*, 133.

And even in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace, to which privilege does not extend as to substance, yet in Parliament a member is

privileged as to the mode of proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the House, that it may judge of the fact and of the grounds of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege; otherwise it would be in the power of the other branches of government, and even of every private man, under pretense of treason, etc. to take any man from his service in the House, and so as many, one after another, as would make the House what he pleaseth. *Dec. of Com. on the King's declaring Sir John Hotham a traitor.* 4 *Rushw.*, 586. So when a member stood indicted for felony, it was adjudged that he ought to remain of the House till conviction: for it may be any man's case who is guiltless, to be accused and indicted of felony or the like crime. 23 *El.* 1580; *D'Ewes*, 283 col. 1; *Lex Parl.*, 133.

When it is found necessary for the public service to put a member under arrest, or when on any public inquiry, matter comes out which may lead to affect the person of a member, it is the practice immediately to acquaint the House, that they may know the reasons for such a proceeding, and take such steps as they think proper. 2 *Hats.*, 259. Of which see many examples. *Id.*, 256, 257, 258. But the communication is subsequent to the arrest. 1 *Blackst.*, 167.

It is highly expedient, says Hatsel, for the due preservation of the privileges of the separate branches of the Legislature, that neither should encroach on the other or interfere in any matter depending before them, so as to preclude, or even influence that freedom of debate, which is essential to a free council. They are therefore not to take notice of any bills or other matters depending or of votes that have been given, or of speeches which have been held, by the members of either of the other branches of the Legislature, until the same have been communicated to them in the usual parliamentary manner. 2 *Hats.*, 252. 4 *Inst.*, 15. *Seld. Jud.*, 53. Thus the King's taking notice of the bill for suppressing soldiers, depending before the House; his proposing a provisional clause for a bill before it was presented to him by the two Houses; his expressing displeasure against some persons for matters moved in parliament during the debate and preparation of a bill, were breaches of privilege; 2 *Nelson*, 347; and in 1783, December 17, it was declared a breach of fundamental privileges, etc., to report any opinion or pretended opinion of the King on any bill or proceeding depending in either House of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members. 2 *Hats.*, 251, 6.

## SECTION IV.

### ELECTIONS.

[The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators. *Const.* I, 4.]

[Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members. *Const.* I, 5.]

## SECTION V.

## QUALIFICATIONS.

[The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.]

[Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of the State, any Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.]

[No person shall be a Senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen. *Const. I. 3.*]

[The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors of each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.]

[No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.]

[Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers; which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons; including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative. *Constitution of the United States. I. 2.*]

The provisional apportionments of Representatives made in the Constitution in 1787, and afterwards by Congress, were as follows:

STATES.	1787 <sup>1</sup>	1790 <sup>2</sup>	1800 <sup>3</sup>	1810 <sup>4</sup>	1820 <sup>5</sup>	1830 <sup>6</sup>	1840 <sup>7</sup>	1850 <sup>8</sup>	1860 <sup>9</sup>	1870 <sup>10</sup>
<sup>11</sup> Maine .....	...	...	...	...	7	8	7	6	5	5
New Hampshire .....	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3
Massachusetts .....	8	14	17	20	13	12	10	11	10	11
Rhode Island .....	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut .....	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4
Vermont .....	...	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3
New York .....	6	10	17	27	24	40	34	33	31	33
New Jersey .....	4	5	6	6	6	5	4	4	5	7
Pennsylvania .....	8	13	18	23	26	28	34	25	24	27
Delaware .....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland .....	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6
<sup>12</sup> Virginia .....	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	8	9
North Carolina .....	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8
South Carolina .....	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5
Georgia .....	3	2	4	6	7	9	18	8	7	9
Kentucky .....	...	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10
<sup>13</sup> Tennessee .....	...	...	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10
<sup>14</sup> Ohio .....	...	...	6	14	19	21	21	19	20	20
<sup>15</sup> Louisiana .....	...	...	...	3	3	4	4	5	6	6
<sup>16</sup> Indiana .....	...	...	...	3	7	10	11	11	13	13
<sup>17</sup> Mississippi .....	...	...	...	1	2	4	5	5	6	6
<sup>18</sup> Illinois .....	...	...	...	1	3	7	9	14	19	19
<sup>19</sup> Alabama .....	...	...	...	3	5	7	7	7	6	8
<sup>20</sup> Missouri .....	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	9	13	13
<sup>21</sup> Michigan .....	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	6	9	9
<sup>22</sup> Arkansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	2
<sup>23</sup> Florida .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
<sup>24</sup> Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	9	9
<sup>25</sup> Texas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	6
<sup>26</sup> Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	8	8
<sup>27</sup> California .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	4
<sup>28</sup> Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	3
<sup>29</sup> Oregon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
<sup>30</sup> Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
<sup>31</sup> West Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
<sup>32</sup> Nevada .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
<sup>33</sup> Nebraska .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
	65	105	141	186	212	241	243	236	243	292

<sup>1</sup> As per Constitution.

<sup>2</sup> As per act of April 14, 1792, one representative for 30,000, first census.

<sup>3</sup> As per act of January 11, 1802, one representative for 33,000, second census.

<sup>4</sup> As per act of December 21, 1811, one representative for 35,000, third census.

<sup>5</sup> As per act of March 7, 1822, one representative for 40,000, fourth census.

<sup>6</sup> As per act of May 22, 1832, one representative for 47,700, fifth census.

<sup>7</sup> As per act of June 25, 1842, one representative for 70,630, sixth census.

<sup>8</sup> As per act of May 23, 1850, one representative for 98,702, seventh census.

<sup>9</sup> By act of Congress of May 23, 1850, it was enacted that the number of Representatives in Congress should be 233; that the representative population determined by the census of that year and thereafter should be divided by said number 233; and the quotient so found should be the ratio of representation for the several States. The ratio thus ascertained under the census of 1850 was 226,823, and upon this basis the 233 Representatives were apportioned among the several States, one Representative for every district containing that number of persons; giving to each State at least one Representative. Subsequently, by the act of March 4, 1862, the ratio was changed, and the number of representatives from and after March 3, 1863, was increased from 233 to 241, by allowing one additional Representative to each of the following States, viz: Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont; and this number was increased by the admission of Nevada and Nebraska, with one Representative each, to 243.

<sup>10</sup> As per apportionment bill passed February 2, 1872, and supplemental apportionment bill passed May 30, 1872.

<sup>11</sup> Previous to the 3d of March, 1820, Maine formed part of Massachusetts, and

[When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. *Const., U. S., Art. I, Sec. 2.*]

[No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person, holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. *Const., I, 6.*]

SECTION VI.

QUORUM.

[A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide. *Const., I, 5.*]

In general, the chair is not to be taken till a quorum for business is present; unless, after due waiting, such a quorum be despaired of, when the chair may be taken and the House adjourned. And whenever, during business, it is observed that a quorum is not present, any member may call for the House to be counted; and being found deficient, business is suspended. *2 Hats., 125, 126.*

[The President having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected that shall have been made in the entries. *Rules of the Senate.*]

SECTION VII.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On a call of the House, each person rises up as he is called and answereth;

was called the "District of Maine," and its representatives are numbered with those of Massachusetts. By compact between Maine and Massachusetts, Maine became a separate and independent State, and by act of Congress of March 3, 1820, was admitted into the Union as such; the admission to take place on the fifteenth of the same month. On the 7th of April, 1820, Maine was declared entitled to seven representatives, to be taken from those of Massachusetts.

<sup>32</sup> Divided by action of State Legislature and Congress in 1861 and 1862, and State of West Virginia created therefrom.

13	Admitted under act of Congress of June 1, 1793, with one representative.
14	do do do Aug. 21, 1801, with one do
15	do do do Sept. 8, 1802, with one do
16	do do do Dec. 11, 1802, with three do
17	do do do Dec. 11, 1802, with one do
18	do do do Dec. 11, 1802, with one do
19	do do do Dec. 14, 1804, with three do
20	do do do Mar. 2, 1811, with one do
21	do do do Jan. 26, 1817, with one do
22	do do do Jan. 15, 1820, with one do
23	do do do Mar. 8, 1845, with one do
24	do do do Mar. 3, 1845, with two do
25	do do do Dec. 21, 1848, with two do
26	do do do May 21, 1848, with two do
27	do do do Sept. 8, 1848, with two do
28	do do do May 11, 1858, with two do
29	do do do Feb. 14, 1859, with one do
30	do do do Jan. 29, 1861, with one do

<sup>31</sup> Previous to December 31, 1862, West Virginia was a part of the State of Virginia, which State was entitled to eleven members of the House of Representatives.

<sup>32</sup> Admitted under act of Congress of October 31, 1861, with one representative.  
<sup>33</sup> Admitted under act of Congress of January, 1867, and proclamation of the President, March 1, 1867, with one representative.



the absentees are then only noted, but no excuse to be made till the House be fully called over. Then the absentees are called a second time, and if still absent, excuses are to be heard. *Ord. House of Commons*, 92.

They rise that their persons may be recognized; the voice in such a crowd, being an insufficient verification of their presence. But in so small a body as the Senate of the United States, the trouble of rising cannot be necessary.

Orders for calls on different days may subsist at the same time. *2 Hats.*, 72.

#### SECTION VIII.

##### ABSENCE.

[No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave of the Senate first obtained. And in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree, at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of the Senate, at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session, after the hour is arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned. *Rule 8.*]

#### SECTION IX.

##### SPEAKER.

[The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. *Constitution*, I, 3.]

[The Senate shall choose their officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States. *Ib.*]

[The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers. *Const.*, I, 2.]

When but one person is proposed, and no objection made, it has not been usual in Parliament to put any question to the House; but without a question the members proposing him conduct him to the chair. But if there be objection, or another proposed, a question is put by the clerk. *2 Hats.*, 168. As are also questions of adjournment. *6 Grey*, 406. Where the House debated and exchanged messages and answers with the King for a week, without a Speaker, till they were prorogued. They have done it *de die in diem* for 14 days. *1 Chand.*, 331, 335.

[In the Senate, a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President is proposed and chosen by ballot. His office is understood to be determined on the Vice President's appearing and taking the chair, or at the meeting of the Senate after the first recess.]

Where the Speaker has been ill, other Speakers pro tempore have been appointed. Instances of this are *1 H.*, 4. Sir John Cheyney, and for Sir Wm. Sturton, and in *15 H.*, c, Sir John Tyrrell, in 1653, January 27; 1658, March 9; 1659, January 13.

Sir Job Charlton ill, Seymour chosen, 1673,  
February 18.

Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen,  
1678, April 15.

Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.

} Not merely pro tempore.  
1 *Chand.*, 169, 276, 277.

Thorpe in execution, a new Speaker chosen, 31 *H.*, VI. 3 *Grey*, 11; and  
March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances.  
2 *Hats.*, 161; 4 *Inst.*; 8, *L. Parl.*, 263.

A Speaker may be removed at the will of the House and a Speaker pro  
tempore appointed.\* 2 *Grey*, 186; 3 *Grey*, 134.

### SECTION X.

#### ADDRESS.

[The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information  
of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such meas-  
ures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. *Const.* II. 3.]

A joint address of both Houses of Parliament is read by the Speaker of the  
House of Lords. It may be attended by both Houses in a body, or by a com-  
mittee from each House, or by the two Speakers only. An address of the  
House of Commons only may be presented by the whole House, or by the  
Speaker, 9 *Grey*, 473; 1 *Chandler*, 293, 301; or by such particular members as  
are of the privy council. 2 *Hats.*, 278.

### SECTION XI.

#### COMMITTEES.

Standing committees, as of privileges and elections, etc., are usually  
appointed at the first meeting, to continue through the session. The person  
first named is generally permitted to act as chairman. But this is a matter of  
courtesy; every committee having a right to elect their own chairman, who  
presides over them, puts questions, and reports their proceedings to the  
House. 4 *Inst.*, 11, 12; *Scob.*, 9; 1 *Grey*, 122.

At these committees the members are to speak standing, and not sitting;  
though there is reason to conjecture it was formerly otherwise. *D'Ewes*, 630,  
*col.* 1; 4 *Parl. Hist.*, 440; 2 *Hats.*, 77.

Their proceedings are not to be published, as they are of no force till con-  
firmed by the House. *Rushw.*, part 3, vol. 2, 74; 3 *Grey*, 401; *Scob.*, 22. Nor  
can they receive a petition but through the House. 9 *Grey*, 412.

When a committee is charged with an inquiry, if a member prove to be  
involved, they cannot proceed against him, but must make a special report  
to the House; whereupon the member is heard in his place, or at the bar, or  
a special authority is given to the committee to enquire concerning him. 9  
*Grey*, 523.

So soon as the House sits, and a committee is notified of it, the chairman is

\* **RULE 23.** The Vice President or President of the Senate pro tempore, shall  
have the right to name a member to perform the duties of the chair; but such sub-  
stitution shall not extend beyond an amendment.

in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the service of the House. 2 *Nals.*, 319.

It appears that on joint committees of the Lords and Commons, each committee acted integrally in the following instances: 7 *Grey*, 261, 278, 285, 338; 1 *Chandler*, 357, 462. In the following instances it does not appear whether they did or not: 6 *Grey*, 129; 7 *Grey*, 213, 229, 321.\*

## SECTION XII.

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The speech, message, and other matters of great concernment, are usually referred to a committee of the whole House, (6 *Grey*, 311), where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended till they get into a shape which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the House, are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills. *Scob.*, 36, 44. Propositions for any charge on the people are especially to be first made in a committee of the whole. 3 *Hats.*, 127. The sense of the whole is better taken in committee, because in all committees every one speaks as often as he pleases. *Scob.*, 49. They generally acquiesce in the chairman named by the Speaker; but, as well as all other committees, have a right to elect one, some member, by consent, putting the question. *Scob.*, 36; 3 *Grey*, 301. The form of going from the House into committee, is for the Speaker, on motion, to put the question that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration such a matter, naming it. If determined in the affirmative, he leaves the chair and takes a seat elsewhere, as any other member; and the person appointed chairman

\* **RULE 34.** The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

- A Committee on Foreign Relations, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Finance, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Manufactures, to consist of five members.
- A Committee on Agriculture, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Naval Affairs, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on the Judiciary, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Public Lands, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Private Land Claims, to consist of five members.
- A Committee on Indian Affairs, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Pensions, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to consist of five members.
- A Committee on Claims, to consist of five members.
- A Committee on the District of Columbia, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Patents and Patent Office, to consist of five members.
- A Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to consist of five members, who shall have power also to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.
- A Committee on Territories, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on the Pacific Railroad, to consist of nine members.
- A Committee on Mines and Mining, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to consist of three members, to whom shall be referred all resolutions directing the payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate, or creating a charge on the same.
- A Committee on Engrossed Bills, to consist of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions or motions, before they go out of the possession of the Senate; and shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Senate, who shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly engrossed.
- A Committee on Enrolled Bills, to consist of three members.

sents himself at the clerk's table. *Scob.* 36. Their quorum is the same as that of the House, and if a defect happens, the chairman, on a motion and question, rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, and the chairman can make no other report than to inform the House of the cause of their dissolution. If a message is announced during a committee, the Speaker takes the chair, and receives it, because the committee cannot. *2 Hats.*, 125, 126.

In a Committee of the Whole, the tellers on a division, differing as to numbers, great heats and confusion arose, and danger of a decision by the sword. The Speaker took the chair, the mace was forcibly laid on the table; whereupon the members retiring to their places, the Speaker told the House "he had taken the chair without an order to bring the House into order." Some excepted against it: but it was generally approved, as the only expedient to suppress the disorder. And every member was required, standing up in his place, to engage that he would proceed no further, in consequence of what had happened in the grand committee, which was done. *3 Grey*, 128.

A Committee of the Whole being broken up in disorder, and the chair resumed by the Speaker without an order, the House was adjourned. The next day the committee was considered as thereby dissolved, and the subject again before the House; and it was decided in the House, without returning into committee. *3 Grey*, 132.

No previous question can be put in a committee, nor can this committee adjourn as others may; but if their business is unfinished, they rise, on a question, the House is resumed, and the chairman reports that the Committee of the Whole have, according to order, had under their consideration such a matter, and have made progress therein; but not having had time to go through the same, have directed him to ask leave to sit again. Whereupon a question is put upon their having leave, and on the time the House will again resolve itself into a committee. *Scob.*, 38. But if they have gone through the matter referred to them, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report their proceedings to the House; which being resolved, the chairman rises, the speaker resumes the chair, the chairman informs him that the committee have gone through the business referred to them, and that he is ready to make report when the House shall think proper to receive it. If the House have time to receive it, there is usually a cry of "Now, now," whereupon he makes the report: but if it be late, the cry is, "To-morrow, to-morrow," or "Monday," etc.; or a motion is made to that effect, and a question put, that it be received to-morrow, etc. *Scob.*, 38.

In other things the rules of proceedings are to be the same as in the House. *Scob.*, 39.

### SECTION XIII.

#### EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Common fame is a good ground for the House to proceed by inquiry, and even to accusation. *Resolution House of Commons*, 1 *Car.*, 1, 1624; *Rush.*, *L. Parl.*, 115; 1 *Grey*, 16-22, 92; *Grey*, 21, 23, 27, 45.

Witnesses are not to be produced but where the House has previously in-

stituted an inquiry, (2 *Hats.*, 102,) nor then are orders for their attendance given blank. 3 *Grey*, 51.

When any person is examined before a committee, or at the bar of the House, any member wishing to ask the person a question, must address it to the Speaker or chairman, who repeats the question to the person, or says to him, "you hear the question—answer it." But if the propriety of the question be objected to, the Speaker directs the witness, counsel and parties to withdraw, for no question can be moved or put, or debated, while they are there. 2 *Hats.*, 108. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters. *Ib.*, 106, 107; 8 *Grey*, 64. The questions asked must be entered in the journals. 3 *Grey*, 81. But the testimony given in answer before the House is never written down; but before a committee it must be, for the information of the House, who are not present to hear it. 7 *Grey*, 52, 334.

If either House have occasion for the presence of a person in custody of the other, they ask the other their leave that he may be brought up to them in custody. 3 *Hats.*, 53.

A Member, in his place, gives information to the House of what he knows of any matter under hearing at the bar. *Jour. H. of C., Jan. 22, 1744-'45.*

Either House may request, but not demand, the attendance of a member of the other. They are to make the request by message to the other House, and to express clearly the purpose of attendance, that no improper subject of examination may be tendered to him. The House then gives leave to the Member to attend, if he chooses it; waiting first to know from the Member himself whether he chooses to attend, till which they do not take the message into consideration. But when the Peers are sitting as a court of criminal judicature, they may order attendance, unless where it be a case of impeachment by the Commons. There, it is to be a request. 3 *Hats.*, 17; 9 *Grey*, 306, 406; 10 *Grey*, 133.

Counsel are to be heard only on private, not on public bills, and on such points of law only as the House shall direct. 10 *Grey*, 61.

## SECTION XIV.

### ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

The Speaker is not precisely bound to any rules as to what bills or other matter shall be first taken up; but is left to his own discretion, unless the House on the question decide to take up a particular subject. *Hakew.*, 136.

A settled order of business is, however, necessary for the government of the presiding person, and to restrain individual members from calling up favorite measures, or matters under their special patronage, out of their just turn. It is useful also for directing the discretion of the House, when they are moved to take up a particular matter, to the prejudice of the others having priority of right to their attention in the general order of business.

[In Senate, the bills and other papers which are in possession of the House, and in a state to be acted on, are arranged every morning, and brought on in the following order:]

[1. Bills ready for a second reading are read, that they may be referred to committees and so be put under way. But if, on their being read, no motion is made for commitment, they are then laid on the table in the general file, to be taken up in their just turn.]

[2. After 12 o'clock, bills ready for it are put on their passage.]

[3. Reports in possession of the House, which offer grounds for a bill, are to be taken up, that the bill may be ordered in.]

[4. Bills or other matters before the House, and unfinished on the preceding day, whether taken up in turn or on special order, are entitled to be resumed and passed on through their present stage.]

[5. These matters being dispatched, for preparing and expediting business, the general file of bills and other papers is then taken up, and each article of it is brought on according to its seniority, reckoned by the date of its first introduction to the House. Reports on bills belong to the dates of their bill.]

[The arrangement of the business of the Senate is now as follows:]

[1. Motions previously submitted.]

[2. Reports of Committees previously made.]

[3. Bills from the House of Representatives, and those introduced on leave, which have been read the first time, are read the second time; and if not referred to a committee, are considered in Committee of the Whole, and proceeded with as in other cases.]

[4. After twelve o'clock, engrossed bills of the Senate, and bills of the House of Representatives, on third reading are put on their passage.]

[5. If the above are finished before one o'clock, the general file of bills, consisting of those reported from committees on the second reading, and those reported from committees after having been referred, are taken up in the order in which they were reported to the Senate by the respective committees.]

[6. At one o'clock, if no business be pending, or if no motion be called to proceed to other business, the special orders are called, at the head of which stands the unfinished business of the preceding day.]

[In this way we do not waste our time in debating what shall be taken up. We do one thing at a time; follow up a subject while it is fresh, and till it is done with, clear the House of business gradually as it is brought on, and prevent to a certain degree, its immense accumulation towards the close of the session.]

[Arrangements, however, can only take hold of matters in possession of the House. New matter may be moved at any time when no question is before the House. Such are original motions and reports on bills. Such are bills from the other House, which are received at all times, and receive their first reading as soon as the question then before the House is disposed of; and bills brought in on leave, which are read first whenever presented. So messages from the other House respecting amendments to bills are taken up as soon as the House is clear of a question, unless they require to be printed for better consideration. Orders of the day may be called for even when another question is before the House.

## SECTION XV.

## ORDER.

[Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. *Const.*, I, 5.]

In Parliament, "Instances make order," per Speaker Onslow. 2 *Hats.*, 141. But what is done only by one Parliament, cannot be called custom of Parliament; by Prynne. 1 *Grey*, 52.

## SECTION XVI.

## ORDER RESPECTING PAPERS.

The Clerk is to let no journals, records, accounts or papers, be taken from the table or out of his custody. 2 *Hats.*, 193, 194.

Mr. Prynne having at a Committee of the Whole amended a mistake in a bill without order or knowledge of the committee, was reprimanded. 1 *Chand.*, 77.

A bill being missing, the House resolved that a protestation should be made and subscribed by the members "before Almighty God and this honorable House, that neither myself nor any other to my knowledge have taken away, or do at this present conceal a bill entitled," etc. 5 *Grey*, 202.

After a bill is engrossed, it is put into the Speaker's hands, and he is not to let any one have it to look into. *Town.*, col. 200.

## SECTION XVII.

## ORDER IN DEBATE.

When the Speaker is seated in his chair, every member is to sit in his place. *Scob.*, 6; 3 *Grey*, 403.

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and to address himself, not to the House, or any particular member, but to the speaker, who calls him by his name, that the House may take notice who it is that speaks. *Scob.*, 6; *D'Ewes*, 487; col. 1; 2 *Hats.*, 77; 4 *Grey*, 66; 8 *Grey*, 108. But members who are indisposed may be indulged to speak sitting. 2 *Hats.*, 75; 1 *Grey*, 143.

[In Senate, every member, when he speaks, shall address the chair, standing in his place, and when he has finished, shall sit down. *Rule 3.*]

When a member stands up to speak, no question is to be put, but he is to be heard unless the House overrules him. 4 *Grey*, 390; 5 *Grey*, 6, 143.

If two or more rise to speak nearly together, the Speaker determines who was first up, and calls him by name; whereupon he proceeds, unless he voluntarily sits down and gives way to the other. But sometimes the House does not acquiesce in the Speaker's decision, in which case the question is put, "Which member was first up?" 2 *Hats.*, 76; *Scob.*, 7; *D'Ewes*, 434, col. 1, 2.

[In the Senate of the United States, the President's decision is without appeal. Their rule is in these words: *When two members rise at the same time, the President shall name the person to speak; but in all cases the member who shall first rise and address the Chair shall speak first. Rule 5.*]

No man may speak more than once on the same bill on the same day; or even on another day, if the debate be adjourned. But if it be read more than once in the same day, he may speak once at every reading. *Co.*, 12, 115; *Hakew.*, 148; *Scob.*, 58; 2 *Hats.*, 75. Even a change of opinion does not give a right to be heard a second time. *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c. 3; *Arcan Parl.*, 17.

[The corresponding rule of the Senate is in these words: No member shall speak more than twice, in any one debate on the same day, without leave of the Senate. *Rule 4.*]

But he may be permitted to speak again to a clear matter of fact, 3 *Grey*, 357, 416; or merely to explain himself (2 *Hats.*, 73) in some material part of his speech, (*Ib.*, 75); or to the manner of words of the question, keeping himself to that only, and not traveling into the merits of it, (*Memorials in Hakew.*, 29,) or to the orders of the House, if they be transgressed, keeping within that line, and not falling into the matter itself. *Mem. Hakew.*, 30, 31.

But if the Speaker rise to speak, the member standing up ought to sit down, that he may be first heard. *Town. col.*, 365; *Hale Parl.*, 133; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 30, 31. Nevertheless, though the Speaker may of right speak to matters of order, and be first heard, he is restrained from speaking on any other subject, except where the House have occasion for facts within his knowledge; then he may with their leave, state the matter of fact. 3 *Grey*, 58.

No one is to speak impertinently or beside the question, superfluously or tediously. *Scob.*, 31, 33; 2 *Hats.*, 166, 168; *Hale Parl.*, 133.

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the House; no prior determination of which is to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with a motion to rescind it. 2 *Hats.*, 169, 170; *Rushw.*, p. 3, v. 1, fol. 42. But while a proposition under consideration is still in *feri*, though it has even been reported by a committee, reflections on it are no reflections on the House. 9 *Grey*, 508.

No person in speaking, is to mention a member then present by his name, but to describe him by his seat in the House, or who spoke last, or on the other side of the question, etc. (*Mem. in Hakew.*, 3; *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c. 3;) nor to digress from the matter to fall upon the person (*Scob.* 31, *Hale Parl.*, 133; 2 *Hats.*, 166) by speaking reviling, nipping or unmanly words against a particular member. *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c. 3. The consequences of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms; but to arraign the motives of those who propose to advocate it, is a personality, and against order. *Qui digreditur a materia ad personam*, Mr. Speaker ought to suppress. *Ord. Com.*, 1604, Apr. 19.

[\* \* \* When a member shall be called to order by the President or a Senator, he shall sit down, and shall not proceed without leave of the Senate; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and the President may call for the sense of the Senate on any question of order. *Rule 6.*]

[No member shall speak to another or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, or read any newspaper while the journals or public papers are reading, or when any member is speaking in any debate. *Rule 2.*]



No one is to disturb another in his speech by hissing, coughing, spitting, (6 *Grey*, 332; *Scob.*, 8; *D'Ewes*, 332, *col.*, 1,640, *col.* 1.) speaking or whispering to another, (*Scob.*, 6; *D'Ewes*, 487, *col.*, 1;) nor stand up to interrupt him, (*Town.*, *col.* 205; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 31;) nor to push between the Speaker and the speaking member, nor to go across the House, (*Scob.*, 6) or to walk up and down it, or to take books or papers from the table, or write there. 2 *Hats.*, 171.

Nevertheless, if a member finds that it is not the inclination of the House to hear him, and that by conversation or any other noise they endeavor to drown his voice, it is his most prudent way to submit to the pleasure of the House, and sit down; for it scarcely ever happens that they are guilty of this piece of ill manners without sufficient reason, or inattentive to a member who says anything worth their hearing. 2 *Hats.*, 77, 78.

If repeated calls do not produce order, the Speaker may call by his name any member obstinately persisting in irregularity; whereupon the House may require the member to withdraw. He is then to be heard in exculpation, and to withdraw. Then the Speaker states the offense committed, and the House considers the degree of punishment they will inflict. 3 *Hats.*, 167, 7, 8, 172.

For instances of assaults and affrays in the House of Commons, and the proceedings thereon, see 1 *Pet. Misc.*, 82; 3 *Grey*, 128; 4 *Grey*, 328; 5 *Grey*, 332; 6 *Grey*, 254; 10 *Grey*, 8. Whenever warm words or an assault have passed between members, the House, for the protection of their members, requires them to declare in their places not to prosecute any quarrel, (3 *Grey*, 127, 293; 5 *Grey*, 280;) or orders them to attend the Speaker, who is to accommodate their differences, and report to the House, (3 *Grey*, 419;) and they are put under restraint if they refuse, or until they do. 9 *Grey*, 234, 312.

Disorderly words are not to be noticed till the member has finished his speech. 5 *Grey*, 356; 6 *Grey*, 60. Then the person objecting to them, and desiring them to be taken down by the clerk at the table, must repeat them. The Speaker then may direct the clerk to take them down in his minutes; but if he thinks them not disorderly, he delays the direction. If the call becomes pretty general, he orders the clerk to take them down, as stated by the objecting member. They are then part of his minutes, and when read to the offending member, he may deny they were his words, and the House must then decide by a question whether they are his words or not. Then the member may justify them, or explain the sense in which he used them, or apologize. If the House is satisfied, no further proceeding is necessary. But if two members still insist to take the sense of the House, the member must withdraw before that question is stated, and then the sense of the House is to be taken. 2 *Hats.*, 199; 4 *Grey*, 170; 6 *Grey*, 59. When any member has spoken, or other business intervenes, after offensive words spoken, they cannot be taken notice of for censure. And this is for the common security of all, and to prevent mistakes which must happen if words are not taken down immediately. Formerly they might be taken down at any time the same day. 2 *Hats.*, 196; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 71; 3 *Grey*, 48; 9 *Grey*, 514.

Disorderly words spoken in a committee must be written down as in the House; but the committee can only report them to the House for animadversion. 6 *Grey*, 46.

[The rule of the Senate says: "If the member be called to order by a Senator for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall immediately be taken down in writing, that the President may be better enabled to judge of the matter." *Rule 7*.]

In Parliament, to speak irreverently or seditiously against the King is against order. *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c 3; 2 *Hats.*, 170.

It is a breach of order in debate to notice what has been said on the same subject in the other House, on the particular votes or majorities on it there; because the opinion of each House should be left to its own independency, not to be influenced by the proceedings of the other; and the quoting them might beget reflections leading to a misunderstanding between the two Houses. 8 *Grey*, 22.

Neither House can exercise any authority over a member or officer of the other, but should complain to the House of which he is, and leave the punishment to them. Where the complaint is of words disrespectfully spoken by a member of another House, it is difficult to obtain punishment, because of the rules supposed necessary to be observed (as to the immediate noting down of words) for the security of members. Therefore it is the duty of the House, and more particularly of the Speaker, to interfere immediately, and not to permit expressions to go unnoticed which may give a ground of complaint to the other House, and introduce proceedings and mutual accusations between the two Houses, which can hardly be terminated without difficulty and disorder. 3 *Hats.*, 51.

No member may be present when a bill or any business concerning himself is debating; nor is any member to speak to the merits of it till he withdraws. 2 *Hats.*, 219. The rule is, that if a charge against a member arise out of a report of a committee, or examination of witnesses in the House, as the member knows from that to what points he is to direct his exculpation, he may be heard to those points, before any question is moved or stated against him. He is then to be heard, and withdraw before any question is moved. But if the question itself is the charge, as for breach of order, or matter arising in the debate, then the charge must be stated, that is the question must be moved, himself heard and then to withdraw. 2 *Hats.*, 121, 122.

Where the private interests of a member are concerned in a bill or question, he is to withdraw. And where such an interest has appeared, his voice has been disallowed, even after a division. In a case so contrary, not only to the laws of decency, but to the fundamental principle of the social compact which denies to any man to be a judge in his own cause, it is for the honor of the House that this rule, of immemorial observance, should be strictly adhered to. 2 *Hats.*, 119, 121; 6 *Grey*, 368.

No member is to come into the House with his head covered, nor to remove from one place to another with his hat on, nor is to put on his hat in coming in or removing, until he be set down in his place. *Scob.*, 6.

A question of order may be adjourned to give time to look into precedents. 2 *Hats.*, 118.

In Parliament, all decisions of the Speaker may be controlled by the House. 3 *Grey*, 319.

## SECTION XVIII.

## ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

Of right, the doors of the House ought not to be shut, but to be kept by porters, or sergeants-at-arms, assigned for that purpose. *Mod. Ten. Parl.*, 23.

[By rules of the Senate, on motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a member, require secrecy, the President shall direct the gallery to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut. *Rule 18.*]

[No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person or persons whatsoever within the doors of the Senate Chamber to present any petition, memorial or address, or to hear any such read. *Rule 19.*]

The only case where a member has a right to insist on anything, is where he calls for the execution of a subsisting order of the House. Here, there having been already a resolution, any person has a right to insist that the Speaker, or any other whose duty it is, shall carry it into execution; and no debate or delay can be had on it. Thus any member has a right to have the House or gallery cleared of strangers, an order existing for that purpose; or to have the House told where there is not a quorum present. 2 *Hats.*, 87, 120. How far an order of the House is binding, see *Hakew.*, 392.

But where an order is made that any particular matter be taken up on a particular day, there a question is to be put, when it is called for, whether the House will now proceed to that matter? Where orders of the day are on important or interesting matter, they ought not to be proceeded on till an hour at which the House is usually full, [*which in Senate is at noon.*]

Orders of the day may be discharged at any time, and a new one made for a different day. 3 *Grey*, 48, 313.

When a session is drawn to a close, and the important bills are all brought in, the House, in order to prevent interruption by further unimportant bills, sometimes come to a resolution that no new bill be brought in, except it be sent from the other house. 3 *Grey*, 156.

All orders of the House determine with the session; and one taken under such an order may, after the session is ended, be discharged on a habeas corpus. *Raym.*, 120; *Jacob's L. D.*, by *Roughhead*; *Parliament*, 1 *Lev.*, 165, (*Pritchard's case.*)

[Where the Constitution authorizes each House to determine the rules of its proceedings, it must mean in those cases (legislative, executive or judiciary) submitted to them by the Constitution, or in something relating to these, and necessary towards their execution. But orders and resolutions are sometimes entered in the journals, having no relation to these, such as acceptances of invitations to attend orations, to take part in processions, etc. These must

be understood to be merely conventional among those who are willing to participate in the ceremony, and are, therefore, perhaps, improperly placed among the records of the House.

## SECTION XIX.

## PETITIONS.

A petition prays something. A remonstrance has no prayer. 1 *Grey*, 58.

Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners, (*Scob.*, 87; *L. Parl.*, c. 22; 9 *Grey*, 362), unless they are attending; (1 *Grey*, 401), or unable to sign, and averred by a member, (3 *Grey*, 418.) But a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning, was on the question (Mar. 14, 1860) received by the Senate. The averment of a member, or of somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioners, is necessary, if it be questioned. 6 *Grey*, 68. It must be presented by a member, not by the petitioners, and must be opened by him holding it in his hand. 19 *Grey*, 57.

[Before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the President or a member, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall verbally be made by the introducer. *Rule 31.*]

Regularly, a motion for receiving it must be made and seconded, and a question put, whether it shall be received? But a cry from the House of "Received," or even its silence, dispenses with the formality of this question; it is then to be read at the table, and disposed of.

## SECTION XX.

## MOTIONS.

When a motion has been made, it is not to be put to the question, or debated until it is seconded. *Scob.*, 21.

[The Senate say, No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded. *Rule 9.*]

It is then, and not till then, in possession of the House, and cannot be withdrawn but by leave of the House. It is to be put into writing, if the House or Speaker require it, and must be read to the House by the Speaker as often as any member desires it for his information. 2 *Hort.*, 82.

[The rule of the Senate is: When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any member, delivered in at the table, and read, before the same shall be debated. \* \* \* *Rule 10.*]

It might be asked, whether a motion for adjournment or for the orders of the day, can be made by any one member while another is speaking. It cannot. When two members offer to speak, he who rose first is to be heard; and it is a breach of order in another to interrupt him, unless by calling him to order, if he departs from it. And the question of order being decided, he is still to be heard through. A call for adjournment, or for the order of the day, or for the question, by gentlemen from their seats, is not a motion. No mo-

tion can be made without arising and addressing the Chair. Such calls are themselves breaches of order, which, though the member who has risen may respect as an expression of impatience of the House against further debate, yet, if he chooses, he has a right to go on.

## SECTION XXI.

## RESOLUTIONS.

When the House commands, it is by an "order." But facts, principles, and their own opinions and purposes, are expressed in the form of resolutions.

[A resolution for an allowance of money to the clerks being moved, it was objected to as not in order, and so ruled by the Chair; but on an appeal to the Senate, (i. e., a call for their sense by the President, on account of doubt in his mind, according to rule 26,) the decision was overruled. *Jour. Sen.*, June 1, 1796. I presume the doubt was, whether an allowance of money could be made otherwise than by bill.]

## SECTION XXII.

## BILLS.

[Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each whether it be first, second or third; which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise. \* \* \* *Rule 26.*]

## SECTION XXIII.

## BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN.

[One day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill. *Rule 25.*

When a member desires to bring in a bill on any subject, he states to the House in general terms the causes for doing it, and concludes by moving for leave to bring in a bill entitled, etc. Leave being given on the question, a committee is appointed to prepare and bring in the bill. The mover and seconder are always appointed of this committee, and one or more in addition. *Hakew.*, 122; *Scob.*, 40.

It is to be presented fairly written, without any erasure or interlineation, or the Speaker may refuse it. *Scob.*, 41; 1 *Grey*, 82, 84.

## SECTION XXIV.

## BILLS, FIRST READING.

When a bill is first presented, the Clerk reads it at the table, and hands it to the Speaker, who, rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this is the first time of reading it; and the question will be, whether it shall be read a second time? then sitting down to give an opening for objections. If none be made, he rises again, and puts the question, whether it shall be read a second time? *Hakew.*, 137, 141. A bill cannot be amended on the first reading, (6 *Grey*, 286;) nor is it usual for it to be opposed then, but it may be done, and rejected. *D'Eves*, 335; *col. 1*; 3 *Hats.*, 198.

## SECTION XXV.

## BILLS, SECOND READING.

The second reading must regularly be on another day. *Hakew.*, 143. It is done by the Clerk at the table, who then hands it to the Speaker. The Speaker, rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this is the second time of reading it; and that the question will be, whether it shall be committed or engrossed and read a third time? But if the bill came from the other House, as it always comes engrossed, he states that the question will be, whether it shall be read a third time, and before he has so reported the state of the bill, no one is to speak to it. *Hakew.*, 143, 146.

[In the Senate of the United States, the President reports the title of the bill; that this is the second time of reading it; that it is now to be considered as in a committee of the whole; and the question will be, whether it shall be read a third time; or that it may be referred to a special committee;]

## SECTION XXVI.

## BILLS, COMMITMENT.

If on motion and question it be decided that the bill shall be committed, it may then be moved to be referred to Committee of the Whole House, or to a special committee. If the latter, the Speaker proceeds to name the committee. Any member also may name a single person, and the Clerk is to write him down as of the committee. But the House have a controlling power over the names and number, if a question be moved against any one; and may in any case put in and put out whom they please.

Those who take exceptions to some particulars in the bill are to be of the committee, but none who speak directly against the body of the bill, for he that would totally destroy will not amend it, (*Hakew.*, 146; *Town.*, col. 208; *D'Ewes*, 634; col. 2; *Scob.*, 47;) or, as it is said, (5 *Grey*, 145,) the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it, (6 *Grey*, 373). It is therefore a constant rule "that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it." And when any member who is against the bill hears himself named of its committee, he ought to ask to be excused. Thus (March 7, 1606) Mr. Hadley was, on the question being put, excused from being of a committee, declaring himself to be against the matter itself. *Scob.*, 46.

[No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read; after which it may be referred to a committee. *Rule 27.*]

[In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate will proceed, by ballot, severally to appoint the Chairman of each committee; and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same; and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a Chairman of a standing committee. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice. When any subject or matter shall have been referred to a committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature may, on motion, be referred to such committee. *Rule 34.*]

The Clerk may deliver the bill to any member of the committee, (*Town., col. 38:*) but it is usual to deliver it to him who is first named.

In some cases the House has ordered a committee to withdraw immediately into the Committee Chamber and act on and bring back the bill, sitting in the House. *Scob., 48.* A committee meet when and where they please, if the House has not ordered time and place for them, (*6 Grey, 370;*) but they can only act when together, and not by separate consultation and consent—nothing being the report of the committee but what has been agreed to in committee actually assembled.

A majority of the committee constitutes a quorum for business. *Elsynge's Method of Passing Bills, 11.*

Any member of the House may be present at any select committee, but cannot vote, and must give place to all of the committee, and sit below them. *Elsynge, 12; Scob., 49.*

The committee have full power over the bill or other paper committed to them, except that they cannot change the title or subject. *8 Grey, 228.*

The paper before a committee, whether select or of the whole, may be a bill, resolutions, draught of an address, etc., and it may either originate with them or be referred to them. In every case the whole paper is read first by the clerk, and then by the chairman, by paragraphs, (*Scob., 49,*) pausing at the end of each paragraph, and putting questions for amending, if proposed. In the case of resolutions on distinct subjects, originating with themselves, a question is put on each separately, as amended or unamended, and no final question on the whole, (*3 Hats., 276;*) but if they relate to the same subject, a question is put on the whole. If it be a bill, draught of an address, or other paper originating with them, they proceed by paragraphs; putting questions for amending either by insertion or striking out, if proposed; but no question on agreeing to the paragraphs separately; this is reserved to the close, when a question is put on the whole for agreeing to it as amended or unamended. But if it be a paper referred to them, they proceed to put questions of amendment, if proposed, but no final question on the whole, because all parts of the paper, having been adopted by the House, stand, of course, unless altered or struck out by a vote. Even if they are opposed to the whole paper, and think it cannot be made good by amendments, they cannot reject it, but must report it back to the House without amendments and there make their opposition.

The natural order in considering and amending any paper is, to begin at the beginning, and proceed through it by paragraphs, and this order is so strictly adhered to in Parliament, that when a latter part has been amended, you cannot recur back and make any alterations in a former part. *2 Hats., 90.* In numerous assemblies this restraint is doubtless important. [But in the Senate of the United States, though in the main we consider and amend the paragraphs in their natural order, yet recurrences are indulged; and they seem, on the whole, in that small body, to produce advantages overweighing their inconveniences.]

To this natural order of beginning at the beginning, there is a single excep-

tion found in parliamentary usage. When a bill is taken up in committee, or on its second reading, they postpone the preamble till the other parts of the bill are gone through. The reason is, that on consideration of the body of the bill, such alterations may therein be made as may also occasion the alteration of the preamble. *Scob* 50; *7 Grey*, 431.

On this head the following case occurred in the Senate, March 6, 1800: A resolution which had no preamble having been already amended by the House so that a few words only of the original remained in it, a motion was made to prefix a preamble, which having an aspect very different from the resolution, the mover intimated that he should afterwards propose a corresponding amendment in the body of the resolution. It was objected that a preamble could not be taken up till the body of the resolution is done with; but the preamble was received, because we are in fact through the body of the resolution; we have amended that as far as amendments have offered, and, indeed, till little of the original is left. It is the proper time, therefore, to consider a preamble, and whether the one offered be consistent with the resolution is for the House to determine. The mover indeed has intimated that he shall offer a subsequent proposition for the body of the resolution; but the house is not in possession of it: it remains in his breast, and may be withheld. The rules of the House can only operate on what is before them. [The practice of the Senate, too, allows recurrences backwards and forwards, for the purposes of amendment, not permitting amendments in a subsequent to preclude those in a prior part, or *e converso*.]

When the committee is through the whole, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report the paper to the House, with or without amendments, as the case may be. *2 Hats.*, 289, 292; *Scob.*, 53; *2 Hats.*, 290; *8 Scob.*, 50.

When a vote is once passed in a committee, it cannot be altered but by the House, their votes being binding on themselves. 1607, *June* 4.

The committee may not erase, interline, or blot the bill itself; but must, in a paper by itself, set down the amendments, stating the words which are to be inserted or omitted. (*Scob.*, 50) and where, by references to the page, line, and word of the bill. *Scob.*, 50.

## SECTION XXVII.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The chairman of the committee, standing in his place, informs the House that the committee, to whom was referred such a bill, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and have directed him to report the same without any amendment or with sundry amendments, (as the case may be,) which he is ready to do when the House pleases to receive it. And he or any other may move that it be now received; but the cry of "now, now," from the House, generally dispenses with the formality of a motion and question. He then reads the amendment, with the coherence in the bill, and opens the alterations and the reasons of the committee for such amendments, until he has gone through the whole. He then delivers it at the clerk's ta-



ble, where the amendments reported are read by the clerk without the coherence; whereupon the papers lie upon the table till the House, at its convenience, shall take up the report. *Scob.*, 52; *Hakew.*, 148.

The report being made, the committee is dissolved and can act no more without a new power. *Scob.*, 51. But it may be revived by a vote, and the same matter recommitted to them. 4 *Grey*, 361.

## SECTION XXVIII.

## BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

After a bill has been committed and reported, it ought not in an ordinary course to be recommitted; but in cases of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the same committee. *Hakew.*, 151. If a report be recommitted before agreed to in the House, what has passed in committee is of no validity; the whole question is again before the committee, and a new resolution must be again moved, as if nothing had passed. 2 *Hats.*, 131—note.

In Senate, January 1800, the salvage bill was recommitted three times after the commitment.

A particular clause of a bill may be committed without the whole bill, (3 *Hats.*, 131;) or so much of a paper to one and so much to another committee.

## SECTION XXIX.

## BILL, REPORTS TAKEN UP.

When the report of a paper originating with a committee is taken up by the House, they proceed exactly as in committee. Here, as in committee, when the paragraphs have, on distinct questions, been agreed to *seriatim* (5 *Grey*, 366; 6 *Grey*, 368; 8 *Grey*, 47, 104, 360; 1 *Torbuck's Deb.*, 125; 3 *Hats.*, 348,) no question need be put on the whole report. 5 *Grey*, 381.

On taking up a bill reported with amendments, the amendments only are read by the Clerk. The Speaker then reads the first, and puts it to the question, and so on until the whole are adopted or rejected, before any other amendment be admitted, except it be an amendment to an amendment. *Elsynge's Mem.*, 53. When through the amendments of the committee, the Speaker pauses, and gives time for amendments to be proposed in the House to the body of the bill as he does also if it has been reported without amendments, putting no questions but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question whether the bill be read the third time.

## SECTION XXX.

## QUASI-COMMITTEE.

If on motion and question the bill be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, then the proceedings in the Senate of the United States and in Parliament are totally different. The former shall be first stated.

[The 28th rule of the Senate says: "All bills on a second reading shall first

be considered by the Senate in the same manner as if the Senate were in Committee of the Whole, before they shall be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered;" (that is to say, unless ordered to be referred to a special committee.) And when the Senate shall consider a treaty, bill, or resolution, as in Committee of the Whole, the Vice President or President *pro tempore* may call a member to fill the chair during the time the Senate shall remain in Committee of the Whole; and the chairman (so called) shall, during such time, have the powers of a President *pro tempore*.

[The proceedings of the Senate, as in a Committee of the Whole, or in Quasi-Committee are precisely as in a real Committee of the Whole, taking no question but on amendments. When through the whole they consider the Quasi-Committee as risen, the House resumes without any motion, question or resolution to that effect, and the President reports that "The House acting as in a committee of the Whole, have had under their consideration the bill entitled, etc., and have made sundry amendments, which he will now report to the House." The bill is then before them, as it would have been if reported from a committee, and the questions are regularly to be put again on every amendment; which being gone through, the President pauses to give time to the House to propose amendments to the body of the bill, and when through, puts the question whether it shall be read a third time.]

[After progress in amending the bill in Quasi-Committee, a motion may be made to refer it to a special committee. If the motion prevails, it is equivalent in effect to the several votes, that the committee rise, the House resume itself, discharge the Committee of the Whole, and refer the bill to a special committee. In that case the amendments already made fall. But if the motion fails, the Quasi-Committee stands *in statu quo*.]

[How far does this 28th rule subject the House, when in Quasi-Committee, to the laws which regulate the proceedings of Committees of the Whole?] The particulars in which these differ from proceedings in the House are the following: 1. In a committee every member may speak as often as he pleases. 2. The votes of a committee may be rejected or altered when reported to the House. 3. A committee, even of the whole, cannot refer any matter to another committee. In a committee, no previous question can be taken; the only means to avoid any improper discussion is to move that the committee rise; and if it be apprehended that the same discussion will be attempted on returning into committee, the House can discharge them, and proceed itself on the business, keeping down the improper discussions by the previous question. 5. A committee cannot punish a breach of order in the House or in the gallery. 9 *Grey*, 113. It can only rise and report it to the House, who may proceed to punish. [The first and second of these peculiarities attach to the Quasi-Committee of the Senate, as every day's practice proves, and seem to be the only ones to which the 28th rule meant to subject them; for it continues to be a House, and therefore, though it acts in some respects as a committee, in others it preserves its character as a House. Thus: 3. It is in the daily habit of referring its business to a special committee. 4. It admits

of the previous question; if it did not, it would have no means of preventing an improper discussion, not being able as a committee is, to avoid it by returning into the House, for the moment it would resume the same subject there, the 28th rule declares it again a Quasi-Committee. 5. It would doubtless exercise its powers as a House on any breach of order. 6. It takes a question by yea and nay as the House does. 7. It receives messages from the President and the other House. 8. In the midst of a debate it receives a motion to adjourn, and adjourns as a House, not a committee.]

## SECTION XXXI.

## BILLS, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

In Parliament after the bill has been read a second time, if on the motion and question it be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, the Speaker reads it by paragraphs, pausing between each, but putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question whether it shall be read a third time? if it come from the other House; or, if originating with themselves whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? The Speaker reads sitting, but rises to put questions. The Clerk stands while he reads.

[\*But the Senate of the United States is so much in the habit of making many and material amendments at the third reading, that it has become the practice not to engross a bill until it has passed—an irregular and dangerous practice, because in this way the paper which passes the Senate is not that which goes to the other House, and that which goes to the other House as the act of the Senate has never been seen in the Senate. In reducing numerous, difficult and illegible amendments into the text, the Secretary may with the most innocent intentions, commit errors which can never again be corrected.]

The bill being now as perfect as its friends can make it, this is the proper stage for those fundamentally opposed to make their first attack. All attempts at earlier periods are with disjointed efforts, because many who do not expect to be in favor of the bill ultimately are willing to let it go on to its perfect state, to take time to examine it themselves and to hear what can be said for it, knowing that after all, they will have sufficient opportunities of giving it their veto. Its last two stages, therefore, are reserved for this—that is to say, on the question whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time, and lastly, whether it shall pass? The first of these is usually the most interesting contest, because then the whole subject is new and engaging; and the minds of the members having not yet been declared by any trying vote,

\* The former practice of the Senate referred to in this paragraph has been changed by the following rule:

[RULE 29. The final question upon the second reading of every bill, resolution, constitutional amendment or motion, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time?" and no amendment shall be received for discussion at the third reading of any bill, resolution, amendment or motion, unless by unanimous consent of the members present; but it shall at all times be in order before the final passage of any such bill, resolution, constitutional amendment or motion, to move its commitment; and should such commitment take place, and any amendment, or motion, shall be again read a second time, and considered as in Committee of the Whole, and then the aforesaid question shall be again put.]

the issue is the more doubtful. In this stage, therefore, is the main trial of strength between its friends and opponents, and it behooves every one to make up his mind decisively for this question, or he loses the main battle; and accident and management may, and often do, prevent a successful rallying on the next and last question, whether it shall pass.

When the bill is engrossed, the title is to be endorsed on the back and not within the bill. *Hakeu*, 250.

## SECTION XXXII.

## READING PAPERS.

Where papers are laid before the House or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them once read at the table before he can be compelled to vote on them: but it is a great though common error to suppose that he has a right *toties quoties*, to have acts, journals, accounts, or papers on the table, read independently of the will of the House. The delay and interruption which this might be made to produce evince the impossibility of the existence of such a right. There is, indeed, so manifest a propriety of permitting every member to have as much information as possible on every question on which he is to vote, that when he desires the reading, if it be seen that it is really for information and not for delay, the Speaker directs it to be read without putting a question, if no one objects; but if objected to, a question must be put. *2 Hats.*, 117, 118.

It is equally an error to suppose that any member has a right, without a question put, to lay a book or paper on the table, or have it read, on suggesting that it contains matter infringing on the privileges of the House. *Ib.*

For the same reason a member has not a right to read a paper in his place, if it be objected to, without leave of the House. But this rigor is never exercised but where there is an intentional or gross abuse of the time and patience of the House.

A member has not a right even to read his own speech, committed to writing, without leave. This also is to prevent an abuse of time, and therefore is not refused but where that is intended. *2 Grey*, 226.

A report of a committee of the Senate on a bill from the House of Representatives being under consideration, on motion that the report of the committee of the House of Representatives on the same bill be read in the Senate, it passed in the negative. *Feb. 28. 1791.*

Formerly when papers were referred to a committee, they used to be first read; but of late only the titles, unless a number insist that they shall be read, and then nobody can oppose it. *2 Hats.*, 117.

## SECTION XXXIII.

## PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

[\*While a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, un-

\* This rule has been modified so as to specify the questions entitled to preference. The rule is now as follows:

[When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged, and the motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.]

less for an amendment, for the previous question, or for postponing the main question, or to commit it, or to adjourn. *Rule 11.*]

It is no possession of a bill unless it be delivered to the Clerk to be read, or the Speaker reads the title. *Lex. Parl.*, 274; *Elsynge's Mem.*, 85; *Ord. House of Commons*, 64.

It is a general rule that the question first moved and seconded shall be first put. *Scob.*, 28, 22; *2 Hats.*, 81. But this rule gives way to what may be called privileged questions; and the privileged questions are of different grades among themselves.

A motion to adjourn simply takes place of all others, for otherwise the House might be kept sitting against its will, and indefinitely. Yet this motion cannot be received after another question is actually put, and while the House is engaged in voting.

Orders of the day take place of all other questions, except for adjournment—that is to say, the question which is the subject of an order is made a privileged one, *pro hac vice*. The order is a repeal of the general rule as to this special case. When any member moves, therefore, for the Order of the Day to be read, no further debate is permitted on the question which was before the House; for if the debate might proceed, it might continue through the day and defeat the order. This motion, to entitle it to precedence, must be for the orders generally, and not for any particular one; and if it be carried on the question, "Whether the House will now proceed to the orders of the day?" they must be read and proceeded on in the course in which they stand, (*2 Hats.*, 83,) for priority of order gives priority of right, which cannot be taken away but by another special order.

After these there are other privileged questions, which will require considerable explanation.

It is proper that every parliamentary assembly should have certain forms of questions, so adapted as to enable them fitly to dispose of every proposition which can be made to them. Such are: 1. The previous question. 2. To postpone indefinitely. 3. To adjourn a question to a definite day. 4. To lie on the table. 5. To commit. 6. To amend. The proper occasion for each of these questions should be understood.

1. When a proposition is moved which it is useless or inexpedient now to express or discuss, the previous question has been introduced for suppressing for that time the motion and its discussion. *3 Hats.*, 188, 189.

2. But as the previous question gets rid of it only for that day, and the same proposition may recur the next day, if they wish to suppress it for the whole of that session, they postpone it indefinitely. *3 Hats.*, 188. This quashes the proposition for that session, as an indefinite adjournment is a dissolution, or the continuance of a suit *sine die* is a discontinuance of it.

3. When a motion is made which it will be proper to act on, but information is wanted, or something more pressing claims the present time, the question or debate is adjourned to such day within the session as will answer the views of the House. *2 Hats.*, 81. And those who have spoken before may not speak again when the adjourned debate is resumed. *2 Hats.*, 73.

Sometimes, however, this has been abusedly used by adjourning it to a day beyond the session, to get rid of it altogether, as would be done by an indefinite postponement.

4. When the House has something else which claims its present attention, but would be willing to reserve in their power to take up a proposition whenever it shall suit them, they order it to lie on the table. It may then be called for at any time.

5. If the proposition will want more amendment and digestion than the formalities of the House will conveniently admit, they refer it to a committee.

6. But if the proposition be well digested, and may need but few and simple amendments, and especially if these be of leading consequence, they then proceed to consider and amend it themselves.

The Senate, in their practice, vary from this regular gradation of forms. Their practice comparatively with that of Parliament stands thus:

FOR THE PARLIAMENT:	THE SENATE USES:
Postponement indefinite.	Postponement to a day beyond the session,
Adjournment.	Postponement to a day within the session,
	Postponement indefinite.
Lying on the table.	Lying on the table.

In their eighth rule, therefore, which declares that while the question is before the Senate no motion shall be received, unless it be for the previous question, or to postpone, commit, or amend the main question, the term postponement must be understood according to their broad use of it and not in the parliamentary sense. Their rule then establishes as privileged questions, the previous questions, postponement, commitment and amendment.

But it may be asked, Have these questions any privileges among themselves? or are they so equal that the common principle of the "first moved first put," takes place among them? This will need explanation. Their competitions may be as follows:

1. Previous question and postpone.....	} In the first, second and third classes, and the first member of the fourth class, the rule, "first moved first put" takes place.
commit.....	
amend.....	
2. Postpone and previous question.....	}
commit.....	
amend.....	
3. Commit and previous question .....	}
postpone .....	
amend.....	
4. Amend and previous question .....	}
postpone .....	
commit .....	

In the first class, where the previous question is first moved, the effect is peculiar; for it not only prevents the after motion to postpone or commit from being put to question before it, but also from being put after it; for if the previous question be decided affirmatively, to wit, that the main question

shall *now* be put, it would of course be against the decision to postpone or commit; and if it be decided negatively, to wit, that the main question shall not now be put, this puts the House out of possession of the main question, and consequently there is nothing before them to postpone or commit. So that neither voting for nor against the previous question will enable the advocates for postponing or committing to get at their object. Whether it may be amended shall be examined hereafter.

Second class. If postponement be decided affirmatively, the proposition is removed from before the House, and consequently there is no ground for the previous question, commitment, or amendment; but if decided negatively, (that it shall not be postponed,) the main question may then be suppressed by the previous question, or may be committed or amended.

The third class is subject to the same observations as the second.

The fourth class. Amendment of the main question first moved, and afterwards the previous question, the question of amendment shall be first put.

Amendment and postponement competing, postponement is first put, as the equivalent proposition to adjourn the main question would be in Parliament. The reason is, that the question for amendment is not suppressed by postponing or adjourning the main question, but remains before the House whenever the main question is resumed; and it might be that the occasion for other urgent business might go by, and be lost by length of debate on the amendment if the House had it not in their power to postpone the whole subject.

Amendment and commitment. The question for committing though last moved, shall be first put; because, in truth, it facilitates and befriends the motion to amend. *Scobell* is express: "On motion to amend a bill, any one may notwithstanding move to commit it, and the question for commitment shall be first put." *Scob.*, 46.

We have hitherto considered the case of two or more of the privileged questions contending for privilege between themselves, when both are moved on the original or main question; but now let us suppose one of them to be moved not on the original primary question, but on the secondary one, *e. g.*

Suppose a motion to postpone, commit, or amend the main question, and that it be moved to suppress that motion by putting a previous question on it. This is not allowed, because it would embarrass questions too much to allow them to be piled on one another several stories high; and the same result may be had in a more simple way, by deciding against the postponement, commitment, or amendment. 2 *Hats.*, 81, 2, 3, 4.

Suppose a motion for the previous question, or commitment or amendment of the main question, and that it be then moved to postpone the motion for the previous question, or for commitment or amendment of the main question. 1. It would be absurd to postpone the previous question, commitment or amendment alone, and thus separate the appendage from its principal; yet it must be postponed separately from its original, if at all, because the eighth rule of the Senate says that "when a main question is before the House, no motion shall be received but to commit, amend or pre-question the original question," which is the parliamentary doctrine also; therefore the motion to

postpone the secondary motion for the previous question, or for committing or amending, cannot be received. 2. This is a piling of questions one on another; which to avoid embarrassment, is not allowed. 3. The same result may be had more simply by voting against the previous question, commitment, or amendment.

Suppose a commitment moved of a motion for the previous question, or to postpone or amend. The first, second and third reasons before stated, all hold good against this.

Suppose an amendment moved to a motion for the previous question. Answer: the previous question cannot be amended. Parliamentary usage, as well as the ninth rule of the Senate, has fixed its form to be, "Shall the main question be now put?—*i. e.* at this instant; and as the present instant is but one, it can admit of no modification. To change it to to-morrow, or any other moment, is without example and without utility. But suppose a motion to amend a motion for postponement as to one day instead of another, or to a special instead of an indefinite time. The useful character of amendment gives it a privilege of attaching itself to a secondary and privileged motion; that is, we may amend a postponement of a main question. So, we may amend a commitment of a main question, as by adding, for example, "with instructions to inquire," etc. In like manner, if an amendment be moved to an amendment, it is admitted; but it would not be admitted in another degree, to-wit: to amend an amendment to an amendment of a main question. This would lead to too much embarrassment. The line must be drawn somewhere, and usage has drawn it after the amendment to the amendment. The same result must be sought by deciding against the amendment to the amendment and then moving it again as it wished to be amended. In this form it becomes only amendment to an amendment.

[When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee and to a standing committee, the question on reference to the standing committee shall be first put. *Rule 36.*]

[In filling a blank with a sum, the largest sum should be first put to the question, by the thirteenth rule of the Senate,\*] contrary to the rule of Parliament, which privileges the smallest sum and longest time. 5 *Grey*, 179; 2 *Hats.*, 8, 83; 3 *Hats.*, 132, 133. And this is considered to be not in the form of an amendment to the question, but as alternative or successive originals. In all cases of time or number, we must consider whether the larger comprehends the lesser as in a question to what day a postponement shall be, the number of a committee, amount of a fine, term of an imprisonment, term of irredeemability of a loan, or the *terminus in quem* in any other case; then the question must begin *a maximo*. Or whether the lesser includes the greater, as in questions on the limitation of the rate of interest, on what day the session shall be closed by adjournment, on what day the next shall commence, when an act shall commence, or the *terminus a quo* in any other case, where the question must begin *a minimo*; the object being not to begin at

[\* *RULE 13.* In filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.]



that extreme which, and more, being within every man's wish, no one could negative it, and yet, if he should vote in the affirmative, every question for more would be precluded; but at that extreme which would unite few, and then to advance or recede till you get a number which will unite a bare majority. 3 *Grey*, 376, 384, 385. "The fair question, in this case, is not that to which, and more, all will agree, whether there shall be addition to the question." *Grey*, 355.

Another exception to the rule of priority is when a motion has been made to strike out or agree to a paragraph. Motions to amend it are to be put to the question before a vote is taken on striking out or agreeing to the whole paragraph.

But there are several questions which, being incidental to every one, will take place of every one, privileged or not, to-wit: a question of order arising out of any other question must be decided before that question. 2 *Hats.*, 88.

A matter of privilege arising out of any question, or from a quarrel between two members or any other cause, supersedes the consideration of the original question, and must be first disposed of. 2 *Hats.*, 88.

Reading papers relative to the question before the House. This question must be put before the principal one. 2 *Hats.*, 88.

Leave asked to withdraw a motion. The rule of Parliament being that a motion made and seconded is in the possession of the House, and cannot be withdrawn without leave, the very terms of the rule imply that leave may be given, and, consequently, may be asked and put to the question.

## SECTION XXXIV.

### THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

When any question is before the House, any member may move a previous question, "Whether that question (called the main question) shall now be put?" If it pass in the affirmative, then the main question is to be put immediately, and no man may speak anything further to it, either to add or alter. *Memor. in Hakew.*, 28; 4 *Grey*, 27.

The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the chair shall be, "Shall the main question be now put?" and if the nays prevail, the main question shall not then be put.

This kind of question is understood by Mr. Hatsell to have been introduced in 1604. 1 *Hats.*, 80. Sir Henry Vane introduced it. 2 *Grey*, 113, 114; 3 *Grey*, 384. When the question was put in this form, "Shall the main question be put?" a determination in the negative suppressed the main question during the session; but since the words, "now put" are used, they exclude it for the present only; formerly, indeed, only till the present debate was over, (4 *Grey*, 43), but now for that day and no longer. 2 *Grey*, 113, 114.

Before the question "Whether the main question shall now be put?" any person might formerly have spoken to the main question, because otherwise he would be precluded from speaking to it at all. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 28.

The proper occasion for the previous question, is when a question is brought forward of a delicate nature as to high personages, etc., or the discussion of

which may call forth observations which might be of injurious consequences. Then the previous question is proposed; and in the modern usage, the discussion of the main question is suspended, and the debate confined to the previous question. The use of it has been extended abusively to other cases; but in these it has been an embarrassing procedure; its uses would be as well answered by other more simple parliamentary forms, and therefore it should not be favored, but restricted within as narrow limits as possible.

Whether a main question may be amended after the previous question on it has been moved and seconded? 2 *Hats.*, 83, says, if the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the chair, (by which he means stated by the Speaker for debate,) it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main question. He thinks it may, after the previous question is moved and seconded; but not after it has been proposed from the chair. In this case he thinks the friends to the amendment must vote that the main question be not now put; and then move their amended question, which being made new by the amendment, is no longer the same which has just been suppressed, and therefore may be proposed as a new one. But this proceeding certainly endangers the main question, by dividing its friends, some of whom may choose it unamended, rather than lose it altogether; while others of them may vote, as Hatsell advises, that the main question be not now put with a view to move it again in an amended form. The enemies of the main question, by this manœuvre to the previous question, get the enemies to the amendment added to them on the first vote, and throw the friends of the main question under the embarrassment of rallying again as they can. To support his opinion, too, he makes the deciding circumstances, whether an amendment may or may not be made, to be, that the previous question has been proposed from the Chair. But, as the rule is that the House is in possession of a question as soon as it is moved and seconded, it cannot be more than possessed of it by its being also proposed from the Chair. It may be said, indeed, that the object of the previous question being to get rid of a question, which it is not expedient should be discussed, this object may be defeated by moving to amend, and, in the discussion of that motion, involving the subject of the main question. But so may the object of the previous question be defeated, by moving the amended question as Mr. Hatsell proposes after the decision against putting the original question. He acknowledges, too, that the practice has been to admit previous amendments, and only cites a few late instances to the contrary. On the whole, I should think it best to decide it *ab inconvenienti*, to-wit: which is most inconvenient, to put it in the power of one side of the House to defeat a proposition by hastily moving the previous question, and thus forcing the main question to be put unamended; or to put it in the power of the other side to force on, incidentally at least a discussion which would be better avoided? Perhaps the last is the least inconvenience; inasmuch as the Speaker, by confining the discussion rigorously to the amendment only, may prevent their going into the main question, and inasmuch also as so great a proportion of the cases in which the previous question is called for, are fair

and proper subjects for public discussion, and ought not to be obstructed by a formality introduced for questions of a peculiar character.

## SECTION XXXV.

## AMENDMENTS.

On an amendment being moved, a member who has spoken to the main question may speak again to the amendment. *Scob.*, 23.

If an amendment be proposed inconsistent with one already agreed to, it is a fit ground for its rejection by the House, but not within the competence of the Speaker to suppress as if it were against order; for were he permitted to draw questions of consistence within the vortex of order, he might usurp a negative on important modifications, and suppress, instead of subserving the legislative will.

Amendments may be made so as totally to alter the nature of the proposition; and it is a way of getting rid of a proposition, by making it bear a sense different from what it was intended by the movers, so that they vote against it themselves. 2 *Hats.*, 79, 4, 82, 84. A new bill may be engrafted by way of amendment, on the words "Be it enacted," etc. 1 *Grey*, 190, 192.

If it be proposed to amend by leaving out certain words, it may be moved, as an amendment to this amendment, to leave out a part of the words of the amendment, which is equivalent to leaving them in the bill. 2 *Hats.*, 80, 9. The parliamentary question is, always, whether the words shall stand part of the bill.

When it is proposed to amend by inserting a paragraph, or part of one, the friends of the paragraph may make it as perfect as they can by amendments before the question is put for inserting it. If it be received, it cannot be amended afterwards, in the same stage, because the House has, on a vote agreed to it in that form. In like manner, if it is proposed to amend by striking out a paragraph, the friends of the paragraph are first to make it as perfect as they can by amendments, before the question is put for striking it out. If on the question it be retained, it cannot be amended afterwards, because a vote against striking out is equivalent to a vote agreeing to it in that form.

When it is moved to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others, the manner of stating the question is first to read the whole passage to be amended as it stands at present, then the words proposed to be struck out, next those to be inserted, and lastly the whole passage as it will be when amended. And the question, if desired, is then to be divided, and put first on striking out. If carried, it is next on inserting the words proposed. If that be lost, it may be moved to insert others. 2 *Hats.*, 80, 7.

A motion is made to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others in their place, which is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words, and to insert others of a tenor entirely different from those first proposed. It is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words and insert nothing, which is agreed to. All this is admissible, because to strike out and insert A, is one proposition. To strike out and insert B, is a different proposition. And to strike out and insert nothing, is still different. And the

rejection of one proposition does not preclude the offering a different one. Nor would it change the case were the first motion divided by putting the question first on striking out, and that negatived; for, as putting the whole motion to the question at once would not have precluded, the putting the half of it cannot do it.\*

But if it had been carried affirmatively to strike out the words and to insert A, it could not afterwards be permitted to strike out A and insert B. The mover of B should have notified, while the insertion of A was under debate, that he would move to insert B; in which case those who preferred it would join in rejecting A.

After A is inserted, however, it may be moved to strike out a portion of the original paragraph, comprehending A, provided the coherence to be struck out be so substantial as to make this effectively a different proposition, for then it is resolved into the common case of striking out a paragraph after amending it. Nor does anything forbid a new insertion, instead of A and its coherents.

In Senate, January 25, 1798, a motion to postpone until the second Tuesday in February some amendments proposed to the Constitution: the words, "until the second Tuesday in February" were struck out by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add, "until the first day of June." Objected that it was not in order, as the question should be first put on the longest time; therefore, after a shorter time decided against, a longer cannot be put to question. It was answered that this rule takes place only in filling blanks for time. But when a specific time stands part of motion, that may be struck out as well as any other part of a motion; and when struck out a motion may be received to insert any other. In fact, it is not until they are struck out, and a blank for the time thereby produced, that the rule can begin to operate, by receiving all the propositions for different times, and putting the question successively on the longest. Otherwise it would be in the power of the mover, by inserting originally a short time, to preclude the possibility of a longer, for till the short time is struck out, you cannot insert a longer; and if, after it is struck out, you cannot do it, then it cannot be done at all. Suppose the first motion had been made to amend by striking out "the second Tuesday in February," and inserting instead thereof "the first of June," it would have been regular, then, to divide the question, by proposing the first question to strike out and then that to insert. Now this is precisely the effect of the present proceeding; only, instead of one motion and two questions, there are two motions and two questions to effect it—the motion being divided as well as the question.

When the matter contained in two bills might better be put into one, the manner is to reject the one, and incorporate its matter into another bill by

\*In the case of a division of the question, and a decision against striking out, I advance doubtfully the opinion here expressed. I find no authority either way, and I know it may be viewed under a different aspect. It may be thought that having decided separately not to strike out the passage, the same question for striking out cannot be put over again, though with a view to a different insertion. Still I think it more reasonable and convenient to consider the striking out and insertion as forming one proposition; but should readily yield to any evidence that the contrary is the practice in Parliament.

way of amendment. So if the matter of one bill would be better distributed into two, any part may be struck out by way of amendment, and put into a new bill. If a section is to be transposed, a question must be put on striking it out where it stands, and another for inserting it in the place desired.

A bill passed by the one House with blanks. These may be filled up by the other by way of amendments, returned to the first as such, and passed. 3 *Hats.*, 83.

The number prefixed to the section of a bill, being merely a marginal indication, and no part of the text of the bill, the clerk regulates that—the House or committee is only to amend the text.

### SECTION XXXVI.

#### DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

If a question contain more parts than one, it may be divided into two or more questions. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 39. But not as the right of an individual member but with the consent of the House. For who is to decide whether a question is complicated or not?—where it is complicated?—into how many propositions it may be divided? The fact is, that the only mode of separating a complicated question is by moving amendments to it; and these must be decided by the House, on a question, unless the House orders it to be divided; as, on a question, December 2, 1640, making void the election of the knights for Worcester, on a motion it was resolved to make two questions of it, to wit: one on each knight. 2 *Hats.*, 85, 86. So, wherever there are several names in question, they may be divided and put one by one. 9 *Grey*, 444. So, 1729, April 17, on an objection that a question was complicated, it was separated by amendment. 2 *Hats.*, 79.

The soundness of these observations will be evident from the embarrassments produced by the 12th rule of the Senate, which says, "if the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided."

1798, May 30, the alien bill in quasi-committee. To a section and proviso in the original had been added two new provisos by way of amendment. On a motion to strike out the section as amended, the question was desired to be divided. To do this it must be put first on striking out either the former proviso or some distinct member of the section. But when nothing remains but the last member or the section and the proviso, they cannot be divided so as to put the last member to question by itself; for the provisos might then be left standing alone as exceptions to a rule when the rule is taken away; or the new provisos might be left to a second question, after having been decided on once before at the same reading, which is contrary to rule. But the question must be on striking out the last member of the section as amended. This sweeps away the exceptions with the rule, and relieves from inconsistency. A question to be divisible, must comprehend points so distinct and entire that one of them being taken away the other may stand entire. But a proviso or exception without an enacting clause does not contain an entire point or proposition.

May 31. The same bill being before the Senate. There was a proviso that

the bill should not extend, 1, To any foreign minister; nor, 2, To any person to whom the President should give a passport; nor, 3, To any alien merchant conforming himself to such regulations as the President shall prescribe; and a division of the question into its simplest elements was called for. It was divided into four parts, the fourth taking in the words, "conforming himself," etc. It was objected that the words, "any alien merchant" could not be separated from their modifying words, "conforming," etc., because these words if left by themselves contain no substantive idea—will make no sense. But admitting that the divisions of a paragraph into separate questions must be so made that each part may stand by itself, yet the House having on the question, retained the two first divisions, the words, "any alien merchant" may be struck out, and their modifying words will then attach themselves to the preceding description of persons, and become a modification of that description.

When a question is divided, after the question on the first member, the second is open to debate and amendment: because it is a known rule that a person may rise and speak at any time before the question has been completely decided, by putting the negative as well as the affirmative side. But the question is not completely put when the vote has been taken on the first member only. One-half of the question, both affirmative and negative, remains still to be put. See *Execut. Journ.*, June 25, 1785. The same decision by President Adams.

#### SECTION XXXVII.

##### CO-EXISTING QUESTIONS

It may be asked whether the House can be in possession of two motions or propositions at the same time, so that one of them being decided, the other goes to question without being moved anew? The answer must be special. When a question is interrupted by a vote of adjournment, it is thereby removed from before the House, and does not stand ipso facto before them at their next meeting, but must come forward in the usual way. So, when it is interrupted by the order of the day. Such other privileged questions also as dispose of the main question. (e. g. the previous question, postponement, or commitment.) remove it from before the House. But it is only suspended by a motion to amend, to withdraw, to read papers, or by a question of order or privilege, and stands again before the House when these are decided. None but the class of privileged questions can be brought forward while there is another question before the House, the rule being that when a motion has been made and seconded, no other can be received, except it be a privileged one.

#### SECTION XXXVIII.

##### EQUIVALENT.

If, on a question for rejection, a bill be retained, it passes of course to its next reading. *Hakew.*, 141; *Scob.*, 42. And a question for a second reading determined negatively, is a rejection without further question. 4 *Grey*, 149. And see *Elsynge's Memor.*, 42, in what cases questions are to be taken for rejection.

Where questions are perfectly equivalent, so that the negative of the one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and leaves no other alternative, the decision of the one concludes necessarily the other. 4 *Grey*, 157. Thus the negative of striking out amounts to the affirmative of agreeing; and therefore to put a question on agreeing after that on striking out, would be to put the same question in effect twice over. Not so in questions of amendments between the two Houses. A motion to recede being negatived, does not amount to a positive vote to insist, because there is another alternative, to wit: to adhere.

A bill originating in one House is passed by the other with an amendment. A motion in the originating House to agree to the amendment is negatived. Does there result from this a vote of disagreement, or must the question on disagreement be expressly voted? The questions respecting amendments from another house are—1st, to agree; 2d, to disagree; 3d, recede; 4th, insist; 5th, adhere.

1st. To agree.	}	Either of these concludes the other necessarily, for the positive of either is exactly the equivalent of the negative of the other, and no other alternative remains. On either motion amendments to the amendments may be proposed; <i>e. g.</i> , if it be moved to disagree, those who are for the amendment have a right to propose amendments, and to make it as perfect as they can, before the question of disagreeing is put.
2d. To disagree.		
3d. To recede	}	You may then either insist or adhere.
4th. To insist.		
5th. To adhere.		

Consequently the negative of these is not equivalent to a positive vote the other way. It does not raise so necessary an implication as may authorize the Secretary by inference to enter another vote; for two alternatives still remain, either of which may be adopted by the House.

## SECTION XXXIX.

## THE QUESTION.

The question is to be put first on the affirmative and then on the negative side. After the Speaker has put the affirmative part of the question, any member who has not spoken before to the question may rise and speak before the negative be put; because it is no full question till the negative part be put. *Scob.*, 23; 2 *Hats.*, 73.

But in small matters, and which are, of course, such as receiving petitions, reports, withdrawing motions, reading papers, etc., the Speaker most commonly supposes the consent of the House where no objection is expressed, and does not give them the trouble of putting the question formally. *Scob.*, 22; 2 *Hats.*, 87; 5 *Grey*, 129; 9 *Grey*, 301.

## SECTION XL.

## BILLS, THIRD READING.

To prevent bills from being passed by surprise, the House, by a standing order, directs that they shall not be put on their passage before a fixed hour, naming one at which the House is commonly full. *Hakew.*, 153.

[The usage of the Senate is, not to put bills on their passage till noon.]

A bill reported and passed to the third reading cannot on that day be read the third time and passed; because this would be to pass on two readings in the same day.

At the third reading the Clerk reads the bill and delivers it to the Speaker, who states the title, that it is the third time of reading the bill, and that the question will be whether it shall pass? Formerly the Speaker or those who prepared a bill, prepared also a brief or summary statement of its contents, which the Speaker read when he declared the state of the bill, at the several readings. Sometimes, however, he read the bill itself, especially on its passage. *Hakew.*, 136, 137, 153; *Coke*, 22, 115. Latterly, instead of this, he, at the third reading, states the whole contents of the bill, verbatim, only, instead of reading the formal parts "Be it enacted, etc., he states that "preamble recites so and so—the first section enacts that, etc., the 2d section enacts," etc.

[But in the Senate of the United States both of these formalities are dispensed with; the brief presenting but an imperfect view of the bill, and being capable of being made to present a false one; and the full statement being a useless waste of time, immediately after a full reading by the Clerk, and especially as every member has a printed copy in his hand.]

A bill on the third reading is not to be committed for the matter or body thereof; but to receive some particular clause or proviso, it has been sometimes suffered, but as a thing very unusual. *Hakew.*, 126. Thus, *27 El.*, 1584, a bill was committed on the third reading, having been formerly committed on the second, but is declared not usual. *D'Ewes*, 337, *col.*, 2; 414, *col.*, 2.

When an essential provision has been omitted, rather than erase the bill and render it suspicious, they add a clause on a separate paper, engrossed and called a rider, which is read and put to the question three times. *Elsynge's Memorials*, 59; 6 *Grey*, 235; 1 *Blacket.*, 183. For example of riders, see 3 *Hats.*, 121, 122, 124, 126. Every one is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave. 10 *Grey*, 52.

It is laid down as a general rule, that amendments proposed at the second reading, shall be twice read, and those proposed at the third reading thrice read; as also all amendments from the other House. *Town. col.*, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

It is with great and almost invincible reluctance that amendments are admitted at this reading, which occasion erasures or interlineations. Sometimes a proviso has been cut off from a bill; sometimes erased. 9 *Grey*, 513.

This is the proper stage for filling up blanks; for if filled up before, and now altered by erasure, it would be peculiarly unsafe.



At this reading the bill is debated afresh, and for the most part is more spoken to at this time than on any of the former readings. *Hakew.*, 153.

The debate on the question whether it should be read a third time, has discovered to its friends and opponents the arguments on which each side relies, and which of these appear to have influence with the House; they have had time to meet them with new arguments, and to put their old ones into new shapes. The former vote has tried the strength of the former opinion, and furnished grounds to estimate the issue; and the question now offered for its passage is the last occasion which is ever to be offered for carrying or rejecting it.

When the debate is ended, the Speaker, holding the bill in his hand, puts the question for its passage, by saying, "Gentlemen, all of you who are of opinion that this bill shall pass, say aye;" and after the answer of the ayes, "All those of the contrary opinion, say no." *Hakew.*, 154.

After the bill is passed there can be no further alteration of it in any point. *Hakew.*, 159.

SECTION XLI.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

The affirmative and negative of the question having been both put and answered, the Speaker declares whether the yeas or nays have it by the sound, if he be himself satisfied, and it stands as the judgment of the House. But if he be not himself satisfied which voice is the greater, or if before any other member comes into the House, or before any new motion is made, (for it is too late after that,) any member shall rise and declare himself dissatisfied with the Speaker's decision, then the Speaker is to divide the House. *Scob.*, 24; 2 *Hats.*, 140.

When the House of Commons is divided, the one party goes forth, and the other remains in the House. This has made it important which go forth and which remain; because the latter gain all the indolent, the indifferent, and inattentive. Their general rule therefore, is, that those who give their vote for the preservation of the orders of the House, shall stay in; and those who are for introducing any new matter or alteration, or proceeding contrary to the established course, are to go out. But this rule is subject to many exceptions and modifications. 2 *Hats.*, 134; 1 *Rush.*, p. 3, fol. 92; *Scob.*, 43, 52; *Co.*, 12, 116; *D'Ewes*, 505, col. 1; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 25, 29, as will appear by the following statement of who go forth.

Petition that it be received *.....	}	Ayes.
Read.....		
Lie on the table .....	}	Noes.
Rejected after refusal to lie on the table .....		
Referred to committee for further proceeding.....	}	Ayes.
Bill, that it be brought in.....		
Read first or second time.....	}	Ayes.
Engrossed or read a third time.....		
Proceedings on every other stage .....		
Committed .....		

\* Noes. 9 Grey, 365.

To committee of the whole.....	Noes.	
To select committee.....	Ayes.	
Report of bill to lie on table .....	Noes.	
Be now <i>read</i> .....	Ayes.	
Be taken into consideration three months hence.....	30, P. J. 251	
Amendments to be read a second time .....	Noes.	
Clause offered on report of bill be read a second time.....	Ayes.	
For receiving a clause.....		334
With amendments be engrossed.....		395
That a bill be <i>now</i> read a third time.....	Noes.	398
Receive a rider.....		
Pass.....		260
Be printed.....	Ayes.	259
Committees. That A take the chair.....		
To agree to the whole or any part of report.....		
That the House do <i>not</i> resolve into committee.....		
Speaker. That he now leave the chair after order to go into committee.....	Noes.	291
That he issue warrant for new writ.....		
Member. That none be absent without leave.....		
Witness. That he be further examined.....	Ayes.	344
Previous question.....	Noes.	
Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum .....		
Amendments. That words stand part of.....	Ayes.	
Lords. That their amendment be read a second time.....	Noes.	
Messenger be received.....		
Orders of day to be now read, if before 2 o'clock.....	Ayes.	
If after 2 o'clock.....	Noes.	
Adjournment. Till the next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock... ..	Ayes.	
If after 4 o'clock.....	Noes.	
Over a sitting day, (unless a previous resolution).....	Ayes.	
Over the 30th of January .....	Noes.	
For sitting on Sunday, or any other day not being a sitting day. ..	Ayes.	

The one party being gone forth, the Speaker names two tellers from the affirmative and two from the negative side, who first count those sitting in the House and report the number to the Speaker. Then they place themselves within the door, two on each side, and count those who went forth as they come in, and report the number to the Speaker. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 26.

A mistake in the report of the tellers may be rectified after the report made. 2 *Hats.*, 145, *note*.

[But in both Houses of Congress all these intricacies are avoided. The ayes first rise, and are counted standing in their places by the President or Speaker. Then they sit, and the noes rise and are counted in like manner.]

[In Senate, if they are equally divided, the Vice President announces his opinion, which decides.]

[The Constitution, however, has directed that "the yeas and nays of the

members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." And again; that in all cases of re-considering a bill disapproved by the President, and returned with his objections, "the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively."]

[By the 16th and 17th rules of the Senate, when the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the members present, each member called upon shall, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, declare openly, and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the yeas and nays, and upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.]

[When the yeas and nays shall be taken upon any question in pursuance of the above rule, no member shall be permitted, under any circumstances whatever, to vote after the decision is announced from the Chair.]

[When it is proposed to take the vote by yeas and nays, the President or Speaker states that "the question is whether, *e. g.*, the bill shall pass—that it is proposed that the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal. Those, therefore, who desire it, will rise." If he finds and declares that one-fifth have risen, he then states that "those who are of the opinion that the bill shall pass are to answer in the affirmative; those of a contrary opinion in the negative." The Clerk then calls over the names alphabetically, notes the yea or nay of each, and gives the list to the President or Speaker, who declares the result. In the Senate, if there be an equal division, the Secretary calls on the Vice President and notes his affirmative or negative, which becomes the decision of the House.]

In the House of Commons every member must give his vote the one way or the other, (*Scob.*, 24,) as it is not permitted to any one to withdraw who is in the House when the question is put, nor is any one to be told in the division who was not in when the question was put. 2 *Hats.*, 140.

This last position is always true when the vote is by yeas and nays; where the negative as well as affirmative of the question is stated by the President at the same time, and the vote of both sides begins and proceeds *pari passu*. It is true also when the question is put in the usual way, if the negative has also been put; but if it has not, the member entering, or any other member, may speak, and even propose amendments, by which the debate may be opened again, and the question be greatly deferred. And as some who have answered aye may have been changed by the new arguments, the affirmative must be put over again. If, then, the member entering may, by speaking a few words, occasion a repetition of a question, it would be useless to deny it on his simple call for it.

While the House is telling, no member may speak or move out of his place, for if any mistake be suspected it must be told again. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 26; 2 *Hats.*, 143.

If any difficulty arises in point of order during the division, the Speaker is to decide peremptorily, subject to the future censure of the House if irreg-

ular. He sometimes permits old experienced members to assist him with their advice, which they do sitting in their seats, covered, to avoid the appearance of debate; but this can only be with the Speaker's leave, else the division might last several hours. 2 *Hats.*, 143.

! The voice of the majority decides; for the *lex majoris partis* is the law of all councils, elections, etc., where not otherwise expressly provided. *Hakew.*, 93. But if the House be equally divided, "*semper presumatur pro negante*;" that is, the former law is not to be changed but by a majority. *Towns.*, col. 134.

[But in the Senate of the United States, the Vice President decides when the House is divided. *Const. U. S.*, I, 3.]

When from counting the House on a division, it appears that there is not a quorum, the matter continues exactly in the state in which it was before the division, and must be resumed at that point on any future day. 2 *Hats.*, 126.

1606, May 1. on a question whether a member having said *yea* may afterwards sit and change his opinion. a precedent was remembered by the Speaker, of Mr. Morris, attorney of the wards. in 32 *Eliz.*, who in like case changed his opinion. *Mem. Hakew.*, 47.

## SECTION XLII.

### TITLES.

After the bill has passed, and not before, the title may be amended, and is to be fixed by a question; and the bill is then sent to the other House.

## SECTION XLIII.

### RECONSIDERATION.

[When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate announcing their decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the two next days of the actual session of the Senate thereafter.\* *Rule 20.*]

[1798, Jan. A bill on its second reading being amended and on the question whether it shall be read a third time negatived, was restored by a decision to reconsider that question. Here the votes of negative and reconsideration, like positive and negative quantities in an equation, destroy one another, and are as if they were expunged from the journal. Consequently the bill is open for amendment, just so far as it was the moment preceding the question for the third reading; that is to say, all parts of the bill are open for amendment except those on which votes have been already taken in its present stage. So, also, it may be recommitted.]

[†The rule permitting a reconsideration of a question affixing to it no limit-

\*This part of the rule has been added since the Manual was compiled.

† This rule now fixes the limitation.

ation of time or circumstance, it may be asked whether there is no limitation? If, after the vote, the paper on which it is passed has been parted with, there can be no reconsideration; as if a vote has been for the passage of a bill, and the bill has been sent to the other house. But where the paper remains, as on a bill rejected, when, or under what circumstances, does it cease to be susceptible of reconsideration? This remains to be settled; unless, a sense that the right of reconsideration is a right to waste the time of the House in repeated agitations of the same question, so that it shall never know when a question is done with, should induce them to reform this anomalous proceeding.]

In Parliament, a question once carried cannot be questioned again at the same session, but must stand as the judgment of the House. *Towns.*, col. 67; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 33. And a bill once rejected, another of the same substance cannot be brought in again the same session. *Hakew.*, 158; 6 *Grey*, 392. But this does not extend to prevent putting the same question in different stages of a bill; because every stage of a bill submits the whole and every part of it to the opinion of the House, as open for amendment, either by insertion or omission, though the same amendment has been accepted or rejected in a former stage. So in reports of committees, *e. g.* report of an address, the same question is before the House, and open for free discussion. *Towns.*, col. 26; 2 *Hats.*, 98, 100, 101. So orders of the House, or instructions to committee, may be discharged. So a bill, begun in one house, and sent to the other, and there rejected, may be renewed again in that other, passed and sent back. *Id.*, 92; 3 *Hats.*, 161. Or if, instead of being rejected, they read it once and lay it aside, or amend it, and put it off a month, they may order in another to the same effect, with the same or different title. *Hakew.*, 97, 98.

Divers expedients are used to correct the effects of this rule; as by passing an explanatory act, if anything has been omitted or ill expressed, (3 *Hats.*, 278,) or an act to enforce, and make more effectual an act, etc., or to rectify mistakes in act, etc., or a committee on one bill may be instructed to receive a clause to rectify the mistakes of another. Thus, June 24, 1685, a clause was inserted in a bill for rectifying a mistake committed by a clerk in engrossing a bill of supply. 2 *Hats.*, 194, 6. Or the session may be closed for one, two, three, or more days, and a new one commenced. But then all matters depending must be finished, or they fall, and are to begin de novo. 3 *Hats.*, 94, 98. Or a part of the subject may be taken up by another bill, or taken up in a different way. 6 *Grey*, 304, 316.

And in cases of the last magnitude, this rule has not been so strictly and verbally observed as to stop indispensable proceedings altogether. 2 *Hats.*, 92, 98. Thus when the address on the preliminaries of peace in 1782 had been lost by a majority of one, on account of the importance of the question, and smallness of the majority, the same question in substance, though with some words not in the first, and which might change the opinion of some members, was brought on again and carried, as the motives for it were thought to outweigh the objection of form. 2 *Hats.*, 99, 100.

A second bill may be passed to continue an act of the same session, or to enlarge the time limited for its execution. 2 *Hats.*, 95, 98. This is not in contradiction to the first act.

## SECTION XLIV.

## BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

[All bills passed in the Senate shall, before they are sent to the House of Representatives, be examined by a committee, consisting of three members, whose duty shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of the possession of the Senate and to make report that they are correctly engrossed: which report shall be entered on the journal. *Rule 32.*]

A bill from the other house is sometimes ordered to lie on the table. 2 *Hats.*, 97.

When bills, passed in one house and sent to the other, are grounded on special facts requiring proof, it is usual, either by messenger at a conference, to ask the grounds and evidence; and this evidence, whether arising out of papers, or from the examination of witnesses, is immediately communicated. 3 *Hats.*, 48.

## SECTION XLV.

## AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

When either house, *e. g.*, the House of Commons, sends a bill to the other, the other may pass it with amendments. The regular progression in this case is, that the commons disagree to the amendment; the lords insist on it; the commons insist on their disagreement; the lords adhere to their amendment; the commons adhere to their disagreement. The term of insisting may be repeated as often as they choose to keep the question open. But the first adherence by either renders it necessary for the other to recede or adhere also; when the matter is usually suffered to fall. 10 *Grey*, 148. Latterly, however, there are instances of their having gone to a second adherence. There must be an absolute conclusion of the subject somewhere, or otherwise transactions between the houses would become endless. 3 *Hats.*, 263, 270. The term of insisting, we are told by Sir John Trevor, was then (1673) newly introduced into parliamentary usage by the lords. 7 *Grey*, 84. It was certainly a happy innovation, as it multiplies the opportunities of trying modifications which may bring the houses to concurrence. Either house, however, is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance; 10 *Grey*, 146; but it is not respectful to the other. In the ordinary parliamentary course, there are two free conferences, at least, before an adherence. 10 *Grey*, 147.

Either house may recede from its amendment and agree to the bill; or recede from their disagreement to the amendment, and agree to the same absolutely, or with an amendment; for here the disagreement and receding destroy one another, and the subject stands as before the disagreement. *Elsynge*, 33, 27; 9 *Grey*, 476.

But the house cannot recede from, or insist on its own amendment, with an

amendment; for the same reason that it cannot send to the other house an amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the other house by ingrafting an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they cannot amend their own amendment, because they have, on the question, passed it in that forum. 9 *Grey*, 363; 10 *Grey*, 240. In the Senate, March 29, 1798. Nor where one house has adhered to their amendment, and the other agrees with an amendment, can the first house depart from the form which they have fixed by an adherence.

In the case of a money bill, the lords' proposed amendments become, by delay, confessedly necessary. The commons, however, refused them, as infringing on their privileges as to money bills; but they offered themselves to add to the bill a proviso to the same effect, which had no coherence with the lords' amendments; and urged that it was an expedient warranted by precedent, and not unparliamentary in a case become impracticable, and irremediable in any other way. 3 *Hats.*, 256, 266, 270, 271. But the lords refused, and the bill was lost. 1 *Chand.*, 288. A like case, 1 *Chand.*, 311. So the commons resolved that it was unparliamentary to strike out, at a conference, anything in a bill which had been agreed and passed by both Houses. 6 *Grey*, 274; 1 *Chand.*, 312.

A motion to amend an amendment from the other House takes precedence of a motion to agree or disagree.

A bill originating in one House is passed by the other with an amendment.

The originating House agrees to their amendment with an amendment. The other may agree to their amendment with an amendment, that being only in the 2d and not the 3d degree; for, as to the amending House, the first amendment with which they passed the bill is a part of its text; it is the only text they have agreed to. The amendment to that text by the originating House, therefore, is only in the 1st degree, and the amendment to that again by the amending House is only in the 2d, to-wit: an amendment to an amendment, and so admissible. Just so, when, on a bill from the originating House, the other, at its second reading makes an amendment; on the third reading this amendment is become the text of the bill, and if an amendment to it be moved, an amendment to that amendment may also be moved, as being only in the 2d degree.

## SECTION XLVI.

### CONFERENCES.

It is on the occasion of amendments between the Houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two Houses on matters depending between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be with the House which is possessed of the papers. 3 *Hats.*, 31; 1 *Grey*, 425.

Conferences may be either simple or free. At a conference simply, written reasons are prepared by the House asking it, and they are read and delivered, without debate, to the managers of the other House at the conference; but are not then to be answered; 4 *Grey*, 144. The other House, then, if satisfied, vote

the reason satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied, they resolve them not satisfactory, and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they read and deliver, in like manner, written answers to those reasons. 3 *Grey*, 183. They are meant chiefly to record the jurisdiction of each House to the nation at large, and to posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not imputable to them. 3 *Grey*, 255. At free conferences the managers discuss, viva voce and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two Houses together. And each party reports in writing to their respective Houses the substance of what is said on both sides, and it is entered in their journals. 9 *Grey*, 229; 3 *Hats.*, 280. This report cannot be amended or altered, as that of a committee may be. *Journal of Senate*, May 24, 1796.

A conference may be asked before the House asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering. 3 *Hats.*, 279, 341. In which case the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding; for as was urged by the lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain, and below the wisdom of Parliament, to reason or argue against fixed resolutions, and upon terms of impossibility to persuade." 3 *Hats.*, 226. So the commons say, "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate." 10 *Grey*, 137. And on another occasion the lords made it an objection that the commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the commons, that nothing was more parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering, (3 *Hats.*, 269.) and we do in fact see inferences of conferences, or of free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing, (3 *Hats.*, 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349;) of insisting, (*Ib.*, 280, 296, 299, 319, 322, 355;) of adhering, (269, 270, 283, 300;) and even of a second or final adherence. 3 *Hats.*, 270. And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber. *Ib.*, 317, 323, 354; 10 *Grey*, 146.

After a free conference, the usage is to proceed with free conferences, and not return again to a conference. 3 *Hats.*, 270; 9 *Grey*, 259.

After a conference denied, a free conference may be asked. 1 *Grey*, 45.

When a conference is asked, the subject of it must be expressed, or the conference not agreed to. *Ord. II. Com.*, 89; 1 *Grey*, 425; 7 *Grey*, 31. They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offense or default of a member of the other House. 6 *Grey*, 181; 1 *Chand.*, 304. Or the failure of the other House to present to the King a bill passed by both Houses. 8 *Grey*, 302. Or on information received, and relating to the safety of the nation. 10 *Grey*, 171. Or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one House to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon. 10 *Grey*, 148. So when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it, they ask a conference. 3 *Grey*, 155. For-



merly an address or article of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the House, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the King, were sometimes communicated by way of conference. 6 *Grey*, 128, 300, 387; 7 *Grey*, 80; 8 *Grey*, 210, 255; 1 *Torbuck's Deb.*, 278; 10 *Grey*, 293; 1 *Chandler*, 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice. 8 *Grey*, 255.

A conference has been asked after the first reading of the bill, 1 *Grey*, 194. This is a singular instance.

## SECTION XLVII.

## MESSAGES.

Messages between the Houses are to be sent only while both Houses are sitting. 3 *Hats.*, 15. They are received during debate without adjourning the debate. 3 *Hats.*, 22.

[In Senate the messengers are introduced in any state of business, except, 1. While a question is putting. 2. While the yeas and nays are calling. 3. While the ballots are counting. *Rule* 47. The first case is short; the second and third are cases where any interruption might occasion errors difficult to be corrected. So arranged June 15, 1783.]

In the House of Representatives, as in Parliament, if the House be in committee when a messenger attends, the Speaker takes the chair to receive the message, and then quits it to return into committee, without any question or interruption. 4 *Grey*, 226.

Messengers are not saluted by the members, but by the Speaker of the House. 2 *Grey*, 253, 274.

If messengers commit an error in delivering their message, they may be admitted or called in to correct their message. 4 *Grey*, 41. Accordingly, March 13, 1800, the Senate having made two amendments to a bill from the House of Representatives, their Secretary, by mistake, delivered one only, which being inadmissible by itself, that House disagreed, and notified the Senate of their disagreement. This produced a discovery of the mistake. The Secretary was sent to the other House to correct his mistake, the correction was received, and the two amendments acted on de novo.

As soon as the messenger, who has brought the bills from the other House, has retired, the Speaker holds the bills in his hand, and acquaints the House "that the other House have by their messenger sent certain bills," and then reads their titles, and delivers them to the Clerk, to be safely kept till they shall be called for to be read. *Hakew.*, 178.

It is not the usage for one House to inform the other by what numbers a bill has passed. 10 *Grey*, 150. Yet they have sometimes recommended a bill as of great importance, to the consideration of the House to which it is sent. 3 *Hats.*, 25. Nor when they have rejected a bill from the other House, do they give notice of it; but it passes sub silentio, to prevent unbecoming altercations. 1 *Blackst.*, 183.

[But in Congress the rejection is notified by message to the House in which the bill originated.]

A question is never asked by the one House of the other by way of mes-

sage, but only at a conference; for this is an interrogatory, not a message. 3 *Grey*, 151, 181.

When a bill is sent by one House to the other, and is neglected, they may send a message to remind them of it. 3 *Hats.*, 25; 5 *Grey*, 154. But if it be mere inattention, it is better to have it done informally, by communication between the Speakers or members of the two Houses.

Where the subject of a message is of a nature that can properly be communicated to both houses of Parliament, it is expected that this communication should be made to both on the same day. But where a message was accompanied with an original declaration, signed by the party to which the message referred, its being sent to one house was not noticed by the other, because the declaration, being original, could not possibly be sent to both houses at the same time. 2 *Hats.*, 299, 301, 302.

The King having sent original letters to the commons, afterwards desires they may be returned, that he may communicate them to the Lords. 1 *Chandler*, 393.

## SECTION XLVIII.

## ASSENT.

The House which has received a bill and passed it, may present it for the King's assent, and ought to do it, though they have not by message notified to the other their passage of it. Yet the notifying by message is a form which ought to be observed between the two houses, from motives of respect and good understanding. 2 *Hats.*, 142. Were the bill to be withheld from being presented to the King, it would be an infringement of the rules of Parliament. *Ib.*

[When a bill has passed both houses of Congress, the house last acting on it notifies its passage to the other, and delivers the bill to the Joint Committee of Enrollment, who see that it is truly enrolled in parchment.] When the bill is enrolled, it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly, and all of a piece, that the blanks between the paragraphs may not give room for forgery. 9 *Grey*, 143. [It is then put in the hands of the Clerk of the House of Representatives to have it signed by the Speaker. The Clerk then brings it by way of message to the Senate to be signed by their President. The Secretary of the Senate returns it to the Committee of Enrollment, who present it to the President of the United States. If he approve, he signs, and deposits it among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, and notifies by message the house in which it originated that he has approved and signed it; of which that house informs the other by message. If the President disapproves, he is to return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who are to enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the President's objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days

(Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by its adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. *Const. U. S.*, I, 7.]

[Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill. *Const. U. S.*, I, 7.]

## SECTION XLIX.

### JOURNALS.

[Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy. *Const.*, I, 5.]

[The proceedings of the Senate, when not acting as in a Committee of the Whole, shall be entered on the journals as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true account of the proceedings. Every vote of the Senate shall be entered on the journals, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper presented to the Senate, be also inserted on the journal. *Rule 33.*]

[The titles of bills, and such parts thereof only, as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted on the journals. *Rule 32.*]

If a question is interrupted by a vote to adjourn, or to proceed to the orders of the day, the original question is never printed in the journal, it never having been a vote, nor introductory to any vote; but when suppressed by the previous question, the first question must be stated, in order to introduce and make intelligible the second. *2 Hats.*, 83.

So also when a question is postponed, adjourned, or laid on the table, the original question, though not yet a vote, must be expressed in the journals; because it makes part of the vote of postponement, adjourning, or laying it on the table.

Where amendments are made to a question, those amendments are not printed in the journals, separated from the question; but only the question as finally agreed to by the House. The rule of entering in the journals only what the House has agreed to, is founded in great prudence and good sense; as there may be many questions proposed, which it may be improper to publish to the world in the form in which they are made. *2 Hats.*, 85.

[In both houses of Congress, all questions whereon the yeas and nays are desired by one-fifth of the members present, whether decided affirmatively or negatively, must be entered on the journals. *Const.*, I, 5.]

The first order for printing the votes of the House of Commons was October 30, 1685. *1 Chandler*, 387.

Some judges have been of opinion that the journals of the House of Com-

mons are no records, but only remembrances. But this is not law. *Hob.*, 110, 111; *Lex. Parl.*, 114, 115; *Jour. H. C.*, *Már.* 17, 1592; *Hale, Parl.*, 105. For the lords in their house have power of judicature, the commons in their house have power of judicature; and both houses together have power of judicature; and the Book of the Clerk of the House of Commons is a record, as is affirmed by act of Parl., 6 *H.* 8 c. 16; 4 *Inst.*, 23, 24; and every member of the House of Commons hath a judicial place. 4 *Inst.*, 15. As records they are open to every person, and a printed vote of either house is sufficient ground for the other to notice it. Either may appoint a committee to inspect the journals of the other, and report what has been done by the other in any particular case. 2 *Hats.*, 361; 3 *Hats.*, 27-30. Every member has a right to see the journals, and take and publish votes from them. Being a record, every one may see and publish them. 6 *Grey*, 118, 119.

On information of a mis-entry or omission of an entry in the journal, a committee may be appointed to examine and rectify it, and report it to the House. 2 *Hats.*, 184, 5.

## SECTION L.

## ADJOURNMENT.

The two Houses of Parliament have the sole, separate and independent power of adjourning each their respective Houses. The King has no authority to adjourn them; he can only signify his desire, and it is in the wisdom and prudence of either House to comply with his requisition, or not, as they see fitting. 2 *Hats.*, 332; 1 *Blackstone*, 186; 5 *Grey*, 122.

[By the Constitution of the United States a smaller number than a majority may adjourn from day to day. I, 5. But "neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting." I, 5. And in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, the President may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. *Const.*, II, 3.]

A motion to adjourn simply, cannot be amended, as by adding "to a particular day;" but must be put simply "that this House do now adjourn;" and if carried in the affirmative, it is adjourned to the next sitting day, unless it has come to a previous resolution, "that at its rising it will adjourn to a particular day," and then the House is adjourned to that day. 2 *Hats.*, 82.

Where it is convenient that the business of the House be suspended for a short time, as for a conference presently to be held, etc., it adjourns during pleasure. 2 *Hats.*, 305; or for a quarter of an hour. 5 *Grey*, 331.

If a question be put for adjournment, it is no adjournment till the Speaker pronounces it. 5 *Grey*, 137. And from courtesy and respect, no member leaves his place till the Speaker has passed on.

## SECTION LI.

## A SESSION.

Parliament have three modes of separation, to wit: By adjournment, by

prorogation or dissolution by the King, or by the efflux of the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session, provided some act has passed. In this case all matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken up de novo, if taken up at all. 1 *Blackst.*, 186. Adjournment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight, a month, etc., ad libitum. All matters depending remain in statu quo, and when they meet again, be the term ever so distant, are resumed, without any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left. 1 *Lev.*, 165; *Lex. Parl.*, c. 2; 1 *Ro. Rep.*, 29; 4 *Inst.*, 7, 27, 28; *Hutt.*, 61; 1 *Mod.*, 252; *Ruffh. Jac. L. Dict. Parliament*; 1 *Blackst.*, 186. Their whole session is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof. *Bro. Abr. Parliament*, 86.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by prorogation. 5 *Grey*, 374; 9 *Grey*, 350; 1 *Chandler*, 50. Neither House can continue any portion of itself in any parliamentary function beyond the end of the session without the consent of the other two branches. When done, it is by a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose.

[Congress separate in two ways only, to wit: by adjournment, or dissolution by the efflux of their time. What, then, constitutes a session with them? A dissolution closes one session, and the meeting of the new Congress begins another. The Constitution authorizes the President, "on extraordinary occasions to convene both houses, or either of them." (I. 3.) If convened by the President's proclamation, this must begin a new session, and, of course, determine the preceding one to have been a session. So if it meets under the clause of the Constitution, which says, "the Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day," (I. 4.) this must begin a new session; for even if the last adjournment was to this day, the act of adjournment is merged in the higher authority of the Constitution, and the meeting will be under that and not under their adjournment. So far we have fixed landmarks for determining sessions. In other cases it is declared by the joint vote authorizing the President of the Senate and Speaker to close the session on a fixed day, which is usually in the following form: *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*, That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the ——— day of ———.]

When it was said above that all matters depending before Parliament were discontinued by the determination of the session, it was not meant for judiciary cases, depending before the House of Lords, such as impeachments, appeals, and writs of error. These stand continued, of course, to the next session. *Raym.*, 120, 361; *Ruffh. Jac. L. D. Parliament*.

[Impeachments stand, in like manner, continued before the Senate of the United States.]

## SECTION LII.

## TREATIES.

[The President of the United States has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur. *Const. U. S.*, II., 2.]

[All confidential communications made by the President of the United States to the Senate, shall be by the members thereof kept secret; and that all treaties which may hereafter be laid before the Senate, shall also be kept secret, until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy. *Rule 59.*]

Treaties are legislative acts. A treaty is the law of the land. It differs from other laws only as it must have the consent of a foreign nation, being but a contract with respect to that nation. In all countries, I believe, except England, treaties are made by the legislative power: and there also, if they touch the laws of the land, they must be approved by Parliament. *Ware v. Hayton, 3 Dallas' Rep.*, 22. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the King of Great Britain cannot by a treaty make a citizen of an alien. *Vattel*, b., 1, c. 19, sec. 214. An act of Parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1783. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the case of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of Parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles, in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty. *4 Russell's Hist. Mod. Europe*, 457; *2 Smollet*, 242, 246.

[By the Constitution of the United States this department of legislation is confined to two branches only of the ordinary legislature; the President originating, and the Senate having a negative. To what subjects this power extends has not been defined in detail by the Constitution; nor are we entirely agreed among ourselves. 1. It is admitted that it must concern the foreign nation party to the contract, or it would be a mere nullity, *res inter alios acta*. 2. By the general power to make treaties, the Constitution must have intended to comprehend only those subjects which are usually regulated by treaty, and cannot be otherwise regulated. 3. It must have meant to except out of these rights reserved to the States; for surely the President and Senate cannot do by treaty what the whole government is interdicted from doing in any way. 4. And also to except those subjects of legislation in which it gave a participation to the House of Representatives. This last exception is denied by some, on the ground that it would leave very little matter for the treaty power to work on. The less the better, say others. The Constitution thought it wise to restrain the Executive and Senate from entangling and embroiling our affairs with those of Europe. Besides, as the negotiations are carried on by the Executive alone, the subjecting to the ratification of the representatives such articles as are within their participation, is no more inconvenient than to the Senate. But the ground of this exception is denied as unfounded. For examine, *e. g.* the treaty of commerce with

France, and it will be found that, out of thirty-one articles, there are not more than small portions of two or three of them which would not still remain as subjects of treaties, untouched by these exceptions.]

Treaties being declared, equally with the laws of the United States, to be the supreme law of the land, it is understood that an act of the legislature alone can declare them infringed and rescinded. This was accordingly the process adopted in the case of France in 1798.

[It has been the usage for the Executive, when it communicates a treaty to the Senate for their ratification, to communicate also the correspondence of the negotiators. This having been omitted in case of the Prussian treaty, was asked by a vote of the House, of February 12, 1800, and was obtained. And in December, 1800, the convention of that year between the United States and France, with the report of the negotiations by the envoys, but not their instructions, being laid before the Senate, the instructions were asked for, and communicated by the President.]

[The mode of voting on questions of ratification is by nominal call.]

[Whenever a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time for information only; when no motion to reject, ratify, or modify the whole, or any part, shall be received. Its second reading shall be for consideration, and on a subsequent day, when it shall be taken up as in a committee of the whole, and every one shall be free to move a question on any particular article, in this form: "Will the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of this article?" or to propose amendments thereto, either by inserting or by leaving out words, in which last case the question shall be, "shall the words stand part of the article?" And in every of the said cases, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be requisite to decide affirmatively. And when, through the whole, the proceedings shall be stated to the House, and questions be again severally put thereon, for confirmation, or new ones proposed, requiring in like manner a concurrence of two-thirds for whatever is retained or inserted.]

[The votes so confirmed shall, by the House, or a committee thereof, be reduced into the form of a ratification, with or without modifications, as may have been decided, and shall be proposed on a subsequent day, when every one shall again be free to move amendments, either by inserting or leaving out words; in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the resolution?" And in both cases the concurrence of two-thirds shall be requisite to carry the affirmative; as well as on the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to. *Rule 37.*]

[When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who voted on that side which prevailed in the question may be at liberty to move for a reconsideration, and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes. *Rule 37.*]

## SECTION LIII.

## IMPEACHMENT.

[The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. *Const. U. S.*, I, 3.]

[The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States. But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law. *Const.* I, 3.]

[The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. *Const.* II, 4.]

[The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury. *Const.*, III, 2.]

These are the provisions of the Constitution of the United States on the subject of impeachments. The following is a sketch of some of the principles and practices of England on the same subject:

*Jurisdiction.* The Lords cannot impeach any to themselves, nor join in the accusation, because they are the judges. *Seld. Judic. in Parl.*, 12, 63. Nor can they proceed against a commoner but on complaint of the Commons. *Ib.*, 84. The Lords may not, by the law, try a commoner for a capital offense, on the information of the King or a private person, because the accused is entitled to a trial by his peers generally; but on accusation by the House of Commons, they may proceed against the delinquent, of whatsoever degree, and whatsoever be the nature of the offense; for there they do not assume to themselves trial at common law. The commons are then instead of a jury, and the judgment is given on their demand, which is instead of a verdict. So the Lords do only judge, but not try the delinquent. *Ib.*, 6, 7. But Wooddeson denies that a commoner can now be charged capitally before the Lords, even by the commons; and cites Fitcharris's case, 1781, impeached for high treason, where the Lords remitted the prosecution to the inferior court. 8 *Grey's Deb.*, 325-7; Wooddeson, 601, 576; 3 *Seld.*, 1610, 1619, 1641; 4 *Blackst.*, 25; 73 *Seld.*, 1604, 1618; 9, 1656.

*Accusation.* The Commons, as the grand inquest of the nation, become suitors for penal justice. 2 *Woodd.*, 597; 6 *Grey*, 356. The general course is to pass a resolution containing a criminal charge against the supposed delinquent, and then to direct some member to impeach him by oral accusation, at the bar of the House of Lords, in the name of the Commons. The person signifies that the articles will be exhibited, and desires that the delinquent may be sequestered from his seat, or be committed, or that the peers will



take order from his appearance. *Sachev. Trial*, 325; 2 *Woodd.*, 602, 605; *Lords' Jour.*, 3 June, 1701, 101; 1 *Wms.*, 616; 6 *Grey*, 324.

*Process.* If a party do not appear, proclamations are to be issued, giving him a day to appear. On their return they are strictly examined. If any error be found in them, a new proclamation issues, giving a short day. If he appear not, his goods may be arrested and they may proceed. *Seld. Judd.*, 98, 99.

*Articles.* The accusation (articles) of the Commons is substituted in place of an indictment. Thus, by the usage of Parliament, in impeachment for writing or speaking, the particular words need not be specified. *Sach. Tr.*, 325; 2 *Woodd.*, 602, 605; *Lords' Jour.*, 3 June, 1701; 1 *Wms.*, 616.

*Appearance.* If he appears, and the case be capital, he answers in custody; though not if the accusations be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusations. If it be for a misdemeanor only, he answers, a Lord in his place, a Commoner at the bar, and not in custody, unless, on the answer, the Lords find cause to commit him, till he finds sureties to attend, and lest he should fly. *Seld. Judd.*, 98, 99. A copy of the articles is given him, and a day fixed for his answer. *T. Ray*; 1 *Rushw.*, 268; *Fost.*, 232; 1 *Clar. Hist. of the Reb.*, 379. On a misdemeanor his appearance may be in person, or he may answer in writing, or by attorney. *Seld. Judd.*, 100. The general rule on accusations for a misdemeanor is, that in such a state of liberty or restraint as the party is when the commons complain of him, in such he is to answer. *Id.* 101. If previously committed by the commons, he answers as a prisoner. But this may be called in some sort *judicium parium suorum*. *Id.* In misdemeanors the party has a right to counsel by the common law; but not in capital cases. *Seld. Judd.*, 102-5.

*Answer.* The answer need not observe great strictness of form. He may plead guilty as to part, and defend as to the residue; or, saving all exceptions, deny the whole or give a particular answer to each article separately. 1 *Rush.*, 274; 1 *Rush.*, 1374; 12 *Parl. Hist.*, 442; 3 *Lords' Jour.*, 13 Nov., 1643; *Woodd.*, 607. But he cannot plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment. 2 *Woodd.*, 615; 2 *St. Tr.*, 735.

*Replication, rejoinder, etc.* There may be a replication, rejoinder, etc. *Seld. Jud.*, 114; 8 *Grey's Deb.*, 233; *Sach. Tr.*, 15; *Journ. II. of Commons*, 6 March, 1640, 1.

*Witnesses.* The practice is to swear the witnesses in open House, and then examine them there; or a committee may be named, who shall examine them in committee, either on interrogatories agreed on in the House, or such as the committee in their discretion shall demand. *Seld. Jud.*, 120, 123.

*Jury.* In the case of Alice Pierce, (1 *R.* 2.) a jury was empaneled for her trial before a committee. *Seld. Jud.*, 123. But this was on a complaint, not on impeachment by the commons. *Seld. Jud.*, 163. It must also have been for a misdemeanor only, as the lords spiritual sat in the case, which they do on misdemeanors, but not in capital cases. *Id.*, 148. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods. *Id.*, 188. This, Selden says, is the only jury he

finds recorded in Parliament for misdemeanor; but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on trial of his country a jury ought to be impaneled, and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the commons; for they are in loco proprio, and there no jury ought to be empaneled. *Id.* 124. The Ld. Berkeley, 6 *E.*, 3, was arraigned for the murder of *L.*, 2, on an information on the part of the King, and not impeachment of the commons; for then they had been patria sua. He waived his peerage, and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire. *Id.*, 125. In 1 *H.*, 7, the commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given, or hereafter to be given in Parliament. *Seld. Jud.*, 133. They have been generally and more justly considered, as is before stated, as the grand jury; for the conceit of Selden is certainly not accurate, and they are the patria sua of the accused, and that the Lords do only judge, but not try. It is undeniable that they do try; for they examine witnesses as to the facts, and acquit or condemn, according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale says, "the peers are judges of law as well as of fact;" 2 *Hale P. C.* 375: consequently of fact as well as of law.

*Presence of Commons.* The Commons are to be present at the examination of witnesses. *Seld. Jud.*, 124. Indeed, they are to attend throughout, either as a committee of the whole House, or otherwise, at discretion, appoint managers to conduct the proofs. *Rushw. Tr. of Straff.*, 37; *Com. Journ.*, 4 *Feb.*, 1709-10; 2 *Woodd.*, 614. And judgment is not to be given till they demand it. *Seld. Jud.*, 124. But they are not to be present on impeachment when the Lords consider of the answer of proofs and determine of their judgment. Their presence, however, is necessary at the answer and judgment in cases capital (*Id.*, 58, 159) as well as not capital; (162.) The Lords debate the judgment among themselves. Then the vote is first taken on the question of guilty or not guilty; and if they convict, the question, or particular sentence, is out of that which seemeth to be most generally agreed on. *Seld. Jud.*, 167; 2 *Woodd.*, 612.

*Judgment.* Judgments in Parliament, for death, have been strictly guided per legem terræ, which they cannot alter; and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither omit any legal part of the judgment nor add to it. Their sentence must be secundum, non ultra legem. *Seld. Jud.*, 166-171. This trial, though it varies in external ceremony, yet differs not in essentials from criminal prosecutions before inferior courts. The same rules of evidence, the same legal notions of crimes and punishments, prevailed; for impeachments are not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution against two powerful delinquents. The judgment, therefore, is to be such as is warranted by legal principles or precedents. 6 *Sta. Tr.*, 14; 2 *Woodd.*, 611. The chancellor gives judgment in misdemeanors; the lord high steward formerly in cases of life and death. *Seld. Jud.*, 180. But now the steward is deemed not necessary. *Fost.*, 144; 2 *Woodd.*, 613. In misdemeanors the greatest corporal punishment hath been imprison-

ment. *Seld. Jud.*, 184. The King's assent is necessary in capital judgments (2 *Woodd.*, 614, contra,) but not in misdemeanors. *Seld. Jud.*, 136.

*Continuance.* An impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Parliament, but may be resumed by the new Parliament. *T. Ray.*, 383; 4 *Com. Journ.*, 23 Dec., 1790; *Lords' Jour.*, May 15, 1791; 2 *Woodd.*, 618.

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*Annals of the Legislature.*





*Philetus Sawyer*

HON. PHILETUS SAWYER



# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

## TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

*First Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1836,*

Convened at Belmont. Iowa County. Oct. 25, and adjourned Dec. 9, 1836.

### COUNCIL.

*President*—HENRY S. BAIRD, of Brown.

*Secretary*—EDWARD McSHERRY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM HENRY.

BROWN.  
Henry S. Baird,  
John P. Arndt.

IOWA.  
Ebenezer Brigham,  
John B. Terry,  
James R. Vineyard.

DUBUQUE.  
Thos. McCrancy,  
John Foley,  
Thomas McKnight.

CRAWFORD.  
[Had no member of the  
Council.\*]

MILWAUKEE.  
Alanson Sweet,  
Gilbert Knapp.

DES MOINES.  
Jeremiah Smith, Jr.,  
Joseph B. Teas,  
Arthur B. Ingraham.

### REPRESENTATIVES.

*Speaker*—PETER HILL ENGLE, of Dubuque.

*Chief Clerk*—WARREN LEWIS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JESSE M. HARRISON.

DES MOINES.  
Isaac Leffler,  
Thomas Blair,  
John Box,  
George W. Teas,  
David R. Chance,  
Warren L. Jenkins,  
Eli Reynolds.

CRAWFORD.  
James H. Lockwood,  
James B. Dallam.

MILWAUKEE.  
William B. Sheldon,  
Madison W. Cornwall,  
Charles Durkee.

IOWA.  
William Boyles,  
George F. Smith,  
Daniel M. Parkinson,  
Thomas McKnight,  
Thomas Stanley,  
James P. Cox.

DUBUQUE.  
Loring Wheeler,  
Hardin Nowlin,  
Hosea T. Camp,  
Peter Hill Engle,  
Patrick Quigley.

BROWN.  
Ebenezer Childs,  
Albert G. Ellis,  
Alex. J. Irwin.†

\* Thomas P. Burnett claimed a seat, but was rejected by a vote of the Council, as the appointment of members belonged exclusively to the Executive of the Territory.

† Seat successfully contested by George McWilliams.



*Second Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1837-8,*  
 Convened at Burlington, Des Moines County, Nov. 6, 1837, and adjourned  
 Jan. 20, 1838.

## COUNCIL.

*President*—ARTHUR B. INGRAHAM, of Des Moines.  
*Secretary*—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—LEVI STERLING

BROWN. John P. Arndt, Joseph Dickinson.*	MILWAUKEE. Alanson Sweet, Gilbert Knapp.	DES MOINES. Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingraham.
IOWA. Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard.	DUBUQUE. John Foley, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCraney.	CRAWFORD. [Had no member of the Council.]

## REPRESENTATIVES.

*Speaker*—ISAAC LEFFLER, of Des Moines.  
*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM MORGAN.

BROWN. Ebenezer Childs, George McWilliams, Charles C. Sholes.	CRAWFORD. Ira B. Brunson,† Jean Brunet,‡	DUBUQUE. Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley,   Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlin, Alexander McGregor.§
IOWA. William Boyles, Thomas McKnight, Thomas Shanley, James P. Cox, George F. Smith, Daniel M. Parkinson.	DES MOINES. Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, John Box, George W. Teas, David R. Chance, Warren L. Jenkins, John Reynolds.	MILWAUKEE. William B. Sheldon, Charles Durkee, Madison B. Cornwall.

\* In place of H. S. Baird, resigned. Mr. Dickinson's seat was contested and vacated; replaced by Alex. J. Irwin.

† In place of James B. Dallam.

‡ In place of James H. Lockwood.

|| Mr. Quigley resigned his seat on the 17th of January, 1838, for cause arising out of McGregor's case, wherein he felt his dignity as a member overlooked and unsupported by the House.

§ Mr. McGregor was elected in place of H. T. Camp, deceased. Was charged with having accepted a bribe at this session, and resigned his seat while the investigation was pending; but by a resolution of the House, at its June session, he was declared "unworthy of confidence" by a vote of the House.

*Special Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1838,*  
 Convened at Burlington, Des Moines County, June 11, 1838, and adjourned  
 June 25, 1838.

COUNCIL.

*President*—ARTHUR B. INGRAHAM, of Des Moines.  
*Secretary*—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—GEORGE W. HARRIS.  
 [Officers elected by Resolution.]

BROWN.  
 Alexander J. Irwin,  
 John P. Arndt.  
 IOWA.  
 Ebenezer Brigham,  
 John B. Terry.  
 James R. Vineyard.

MILWAUKEE.  
 Gilbert Knapp,  
 Alanson Sweet.  
 DUBUQUE.  
 John Foley,  
 Thomas McCraney,  
 Thomas McKnight.

DES MOINES.  
 Arthur B. Ingraham,  
 Joseph B. Teas,  
 Jeremiah Smith, Jr.  
 CRAWFORD.  
 [Had no member of the  
 Council.]

REPRESENTATIVES.

*Speaker*—WILLIAM B. SHELDON, of Milwaukee.  
*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM MORGAN.

BROWN.  
 George McWilliams,  
 Charles C. Sholes,  
 Ebenezer Childs.  
 IOWA.  
 William Boyles,  
 Thomas McKnight,  
 Daniel M. Parkinson,  
 Thomas Shanley,  
 James P. Cox,  
 James Collins.\*

MILWAUKEE.  
 Wm. B. Sheldon,  
 Charles Durkee,  
 Madison B. Cornwall.  
 DUBUQUE.  
 Peter Hill Engle,  
 Hardin Nowlin,  
 Patrick Quigley,  
 Luc's H. Langworthy,†  
 Loring Wheeler.

DES MOINES.  
 Isaac Leffler,  
 Warren L. Jenkins,  
 Thomas Blair,  
 John Reynolds,  
 George W. Teas,  
 John Box,  
 David R. Chance.  
 CRAWFORD.  
 Ira B. Brunson,  
 Jean Brunet.

*First Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1838,*  
 Convened at Madison, November 26, 1838, and adjourned December 22, 1838.

COUNCIL.

*President*—WILLIAM BULLEN, of Racine.  
*Secretary*—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—STEPHEN N. IVES.

IOWA.  
 James Collins,  
 Levi Sterling.  
 GRANT.  
 James R. Vineyard,  
 John H. Rountree.  
 ROCK AND WALWORTH.  
 James Maxwell.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-  
 INGTON.  
 Daniel Wells, Jr.  
 William A. Prentiss.  
 DANE, DODGE, GREEN  
 AND JEFFERSON.  
 Ebenezer Brigham.

RACINE.  
 William Bullen,  
 Marshall M. Strong.  
 BROWN.  
 Alexander J. Irwin,  
 Morgan L. Martin.  
 CRAWFORD.  
 George Wilson.

\* In place of George S. Smith, resigned. † In place of A. McGregor, resigned.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

*Speaker*—JOHN W. BLACKSTONE, of Iowa.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS MORGAN.

BROWN. Ebenezer Childs, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford, Jacob W. Conroe.	GRANT. Thomas Cruson, Nelson Dewey, Ralph Carver, Joseph H. D. Street.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Lucius I. Barber, ! William Shew, Henry C. Skinner, Ezekiel Churchill, Augustus Story.
RACINE. Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristam C. Hoyt.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN, AND JEFFERSON. Daniel S. Sutherland.	IOWA. Russel Baldwin, John W. Blackstone, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins.
CRAWFORD. Alexander McGregor.	ROCK AND WALWORTH. Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton.	

*Second Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1839,*  
 Convened at Madison, January 21, 1839, and adjourned March 11, 1839.

## COUNCIL.

*President*—JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.*Secretary*—GEORGE BEATTY*Sergeant-at-Arms*—STEPHEN N. IVES.

BROWN. Morgan L. Martin, Alexander J. Irwin.	GRANT. James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountrec.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Ebenezer Brigham.
RACINE. William Bullen, Marshall M. Strong.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Daniel Wells, Jr., Wm. A. Prentiss.	IOWA. James Collins, Levi Sterling.
ROCK AND WALWORTH. James Maxwell.		CRAWFORD. George Wilson.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

*Speaker*—LUCIUS I. BARBER, of Milwaukee.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS J. MOORMAN.

BROWN. Ebenezer Childs, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford, Jacob W. Conroe.	RACINE. Tristam C. Hoyt, Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman.	CRAWFORD. Alexander McGregor, Ira B. Brunson.
MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Lucius I. Barber, William Shew, Henry C. Skinner, Ezekiel Churchill, Augustus Story.	GRANT. Thomas Cruson, Nelson Dewey, Ralph Carver, Joseph H. D. Street.	ROCK AND WALWORTH. Edward V. Whiton, Othni Beardsley.
	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Daniel S. Sutherland.	IOWA. Russel Baldwin, John W. Blackstone, Thomas Jenkins, Henry M. Billings, Charles Bracken.

*Third Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1839-40,*  
 Convened at Madison, December 2, 1839, and adjourned January 13, 1840.

COUNCIL.

*President*—JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.

*Secretary*—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS J. NOYES.

<p>BROWN.                  Morgan L. Martin,                  Charles C. P. Arndt.</p> <p>RACINE.                  William Bullen,                  Lorenzo Janes.*</p> <p>ROCK AND WALWORTH.                  James Maxwell.</p>	<p>MILWAUKEE AND WASH-                  INGTON.                  William A. Prentiss,                  Daniel Wells, Jr.</p> <p>GRANT.                  James R. Vineyard,                  John H. Rountree.</p>	<p>DANE, DODGE, GREEN                  AND JEFFERSON.                  Ebenezer Brigham.</p> <p>IOWA.                  James Collins,                  Levi Sterling.</p> <p>CRAWFORD.                  Joseph Brisbois.†</p>
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REPRESENTATIVES.

*Speaker*—EDWARD V. WHITON, of Rock.

*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JAMES DURLEY.

<p>BROWN.                  Ebenezer Childs,                  Jacob W. Conroe,                  Charles C. Sholes,                  Barlow Shackelford.</p> <p>MILWAUKEE AND WASH-                  INGTON.                  Augustus Story,                  Adam E. Ray,                  William R. Longstreet,                  William Shew,                  Horatio N. Wells.</p>	<p>ROCK AND WALWORTH.                  Othni Beardsley,                  Edward V. Whiton.</p> <p>DANE, DODGE, GREEN                  AND JEFFERSON.                  Daniel S. Sutherland.</p> <p>IOWA.                  Russel Baldwin,                  Charles Bracken,                  Henry M. Billings,                  Thomas Jenkins,                  John W. Blackstone.</p>	<p>GRANT.                  Thomas Cruson,                  Joseph H. D. Street.                  Nelson Dewey,                  Jonathan Craig.</p> <p>CRAWFORD.                  Ira B. Brunson,                  Alexander McGregor.</p> <p>RACINE.                  Orrin R. Stevens,                  Zadoc Newman,                  Tristram C. Hoyt.</p>
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*Fourth (extra) Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1840,*  
 Convened at Madison, August 2, 1840, and adjourned August 14, 1840.

COUNCIL.

*President*—WILLIAM A. PRENTISS, of Milwaukee.

*Secretary*—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—GILBERT KNAPP.

<p>BROWN.                  Morgan L. Martin,                  Charles C. P. Arndt.</p> <p>RACINE.                  William Bullen,                  Lorenzo Janes.</p> <p>ROCK AND WALWORTH.                  James Maxwell.</p>	<p>MILWAUKEE AND WASH-                  INGTON.                  William A. Prentiss,                  Daniel Wells, Jr.</p> <p>GRANT.                  James R. Vineyard,                  John H. Rountree.</p>	<p>DANE, DODGE, GREEN                  AND JEFFERSON.                  Ebenezer Brigham.</p> <p>IOWA.                  Levi Sterling,                  James Collins.</p> <p>CRAWFORD.                  Charles J. Learned.‡</p>
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\* In place of Marshall M. Strong, resigned. † In place of Geo. Wilson, resigned.  
 ‡ In place of J. Brisbois, resigned.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

*Speaker*—NELSON DEWEY, of Grant.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—D. M. WHITNEY.

BROWN.  
 Ebenezer Childs,  
 Barlow Shackelford,  
 Charles C. Sholes,  
 Jacob W. Conroe.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-  
 INGTON.

Adam E. Ray,  
 William Shew,  
 Horatio N. Wells,  
 Augustus Story,  
 William R. Longstreet.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Othni Beardsley,  
 Edward V. Whiton.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN  
AND JEFFERSON

Daniel S. Sutherland.

IOWA.

Russel Baldwin,  
 Charles Bracken,  
 Henry M. Billings,  
 Thomas Jenkins,  
 John W. Blackstone.

GRANT.

Thomas Cruson,  
 Joseph H. D. Street,  
 Nelson Dewey,  
 Jonathan Craig.

CRAWFORD.

Ira B. Brunson,  
 Alexander McGregor.

RACINE.

Orrin R. Stevens,  
 Zadoc Newman,  
 Tristram C. Hoyt.

*First Session of the Third Legislative Assembly, 1840-1,*

Convened at Madison, December 7, 1840, and adjourned February 19, 1841.

## COUNCIL.

*President*—JAMES MAXWELL, of Walworth.*Secretary*—GEORGE BEATTY.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—MILES M. VINEYARD.BROWN, FOND DU LAC,  
MANITOWOC AND SHE-  
BOYGAN.

Charles C. P. Arndt,  
 Morgan L. Martin.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-  
INGTON.

Jonathan E. Arnold,  
 Don A. J. Upham.

RACINE.

William Bullen,  
 Lorenzo Janes.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

James Maxwell.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN  
AND JEFFERSON.

Ebenezer Brigham.

IOWA.

Levi Sterling,  
 James Collins.

GRANT.

John H. Rountree,  
 James R. Vineyard.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

Charles J. Learned.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

*Speaker*—DAVID NEWLAND, of Iowa.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—FRANCIS M. RUBLEE.

RACINE.

George Batchelder,  
 Thomas E. Parmelce,  
 Reuben H. Deming.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

John Hackett,  
 Hugh Long,  
 Jesse C. Mills,  
 Edward V. Whiton.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN  
AND JEFFERSON,

Lucius I. Barber,  
 James Sutherland.

BROWN, FOND DU LAC,  
MANITOWOC AND SHE-  
BOYGAN.

William H. Bruce,\*  
 Mason C. Darling,  
 David Giddings.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-  
INGTON.

Joseph Bond,  
 Jacob Brazelton,  
 Adam E. Ray,  
 John S. Rockwell,  
 William Shephard.

IOWA.

Francis J. Dunn,  
 Ephraim F. Ogden,  
 Daniel M. Parkinson,  
 David Newland.

GRANT.

Daniel R. Burt,  
 Nelson Dewey,  
 Neely Gray.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

Alfred Brunson,†  
 Joseph R. Brown.

\* Seat successfully contested by Albert G. Ellis.

† Seat contested by Theophilus La Chappelle, and J. R. Brown appointed Commissioner to take testimony and report.

*Second Session of the Third Legislative Assembly, 1841-2,*  
 Convened at Madison, December 6, 1841, and adjourned February 19, 1842.

COUNCIL.

*President*—JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.

*Secretary*—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EBENEZER CHILDS.

BROWN, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, PORTAGE AND SHEBOYGAN.	RACINE. William Bullen, Lorenzo James.	IOWA. <sup>2</sup> James Collins, Moses M. Strong.
Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt. <sup>1</sup>	ROCK AND WALWORTH. James Maxwell.	GRANT. John H. Rountree, James R. Vineyard. <sup>3</sup>
MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN JEFFERSON AND SAUK.	CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX. Charles J. Learned.
John H. Tweedy. <sup>2</sup> Don A. J. Upham.	Ebenezer Brigham.	

REPRESENTATIVES.

*Speaker*—DAVID NEWLAND, of Iowa.

*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS J. MOORMAN.

BROWN, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, PORTAGE AND SHEBOYGAN.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON.	IOWA. Thomas Jenkins, <sup>7</sup> David Newland, Ephriam F. Ogden, Daniel M. Parkinson.
Mason C. Darling, Albert G. Ellis, David Giddings.	Joseph Bond, Adam E. Ray, William F. Shephard, John S. Rockwell, Jacob Brazelton.	GRANT. Daniel R. Burt, Neely Gray, Nelson Dewey.
RACINE. George Batchelder, Jonathan Eastman, Thomas E. Parmelee. <sup>4</sup>	ROCK AND WALWORTH. John Hackett, Jesse C. Mills, Edward V. Whiton, James Tripp. <sup>6</sup>	DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON AND SAUK. Lucius I. Barber, James Sutherland.
CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX. Joseph R. Brown, Albert Brunson. <sup>5</sup>		

<sup>1</sup> Killed by James R. Vineyard, Feb. 11, 1842.

<sup>2</sup> In place of Jonathan E. Arnold, resigned.

<sup>3</sup> Resignation sent to Council, Feb. 14, which was refused to be accepted, and a vote expelling him from the Council was passed.

<sup>4</sup> Elisha S. Sill claimed a seat as an additional member, but was not admitted.

<sup>5</sup> Seat contested and awarded to Theophilus La Chappelle.

<sup>6</sup> In place of Hugh Long, resigned.

<sup>7</sup> In place of F. J. Dunn, resigned.

*First Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1842-43.*

[The two Houses organized on the 5th of December, 1842, but the Governor, (J. D. Doty) refused to communicate with them, as a body legally assembled, according to the act of Congress, as no appropriation for that object had been previously made by Congress. The Houses continued in session until the 10th day of December, when they adjourned until the 30th of January, 1843, when they again met, and continued in session until February, 1843, when they adjourned until March 6, 1843, on which latter day, they again convened, as well in pursuance of their vote of adjournment, as in pursuance of the Governor's Proclamation, calling them together as of a special session, on that day. Of this intention of the Governor, they had been apprised by resolutions referring to his Proclamation, introduced by one of their members at their first session. The Houses continued in session subsequently until the 25th day of March, when they adjourned without day. Both Houses again assembled on the 27th day of March, as of the second session, and adjourned on the 17th of April, 1843. The session was held at Madison. Officers the same in both sessions.]

## COUNCIL.

*President*—MOSES M. STRONG, of Iowa..

[Resigned March 18th, and Morgan L. Martin of Brown elected to fill the vacancy.]

*Secretary*—JOHN V. INGERSOL. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—CHARLES C. BROWN.  
[Mr. Ingersol resigned March 31, 1843, and John P. Sheldon appointed for balance of session.]

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND  
DU LAC, MANITOWOC,  
MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,  
SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-  
NEBAGO.

Morgan L. Martin.

RACINE.

Consider Heath,\*  
Peter D. Hugunin.\*

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Charles M. Baker,  
Edward V. Whiton.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,  
JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Lucius I. Barber.

GRANT.

John H. Rountree,  
Nelson Dewey.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-  
INGTON.

Hans Crocker,  
Lemuel White,  
David Newland.

IOWA.

Moses M. Strong.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

Theoph. La Chappelle.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

*Speaker*—ALBERT G. ELLIS, of Portage.

*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM S. ANDERSON.

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND  
DU LAC, MANITOWOC,  
MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,  
SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-  
NEBAGO.

Albert G. Ellis,  
Mason C. Darling,  
David Agry.

WALWORTH AND ROCK.

John Hopkins,  
James Tripp,  
John M. Capron,  
Wm. A. Bartlett.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-  
INGTON.

Andrew E. Elmore,  
Benjamin Hunkins,  
Thomas H. Olin,  
Jonathan Parsons,  
Jared Thompson,  
George H. Walker.

IOWA.

Robert M. Long,  
Moses Meeker,  
William S. Hamilton.  
CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.  
John H. Manahan.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,  
JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Isaac H. Palmer,  
Lyman Crossman,  
Robert Masters.

RACINE.

Philander Judson,  
John T. Trowbridge,  
Peter Van Vleet.\*

GRANT.

Franklin Z. Hicks,  
Alonzo Platt,  
Glendower M. Price.

\* These Councilmen did not take their seats until March 6, 1843.

*Second Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1843-4.*  
 Convened at Madison, December 4, 1843, and adjourned January 31, 1844.

COUNCIL.

*President*—MARSHALL M. STRONG, of Racine.

*Secretary*—BEN. C. EASTMAN.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—G. C. S. VAIL.

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND  
 DU LAC, MANITOWOC,  
 MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,  
 SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-  
 NEBAGO.

Morgan L. Martin.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Charles M. Baker.  
 Edward V. Whitten.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-  
 INGTON.

Lemuel White,  
 Hans Croker,  
 David Newland.

IOWA.

Moses M. Stearns.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

Thomas Eastman, Jr.

GRANT.

John H. Rountree,  
 Nelson Dewey.

RACINE.

Michael Frank,  
 Marshall M. Strong.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,  
 JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Lucius I. Barber.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*Speaker*—GEORGE H. WALKER, of Milwaukee.

*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—J. W. TROWBRIDGE.

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND  
 DU LAC, MANITOWOC,  
 MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,  
 SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-  
 NEBAGO.

Albert G. Ellis,  
 David Agry,  
 Mason C. Darling.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

John H. Manahan.

IOWA.

Moses Meeker.  
 George Messersmith.  
 Robert M. Long.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-  
 INGTON.

Andrew E. Elmore,  
 Benjamin Hunkins,  
 Thomas H. Olin,  
 Jonathan Parsons,  
 Jared Thompson,  
 George H. Walker.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,  
 JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Robert Masters,  
 Lyman Crossman,  
 Isaac H. Palmer.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

John M. Capron,  
 William A. Bartlett,  
 John Hopkins,  
 James Tripp.

GRANT.

Alonzo Platt,  
 Glendower M. Price,  
 Franklin Z. Hicks.

RACINE.

John T. Trowbridge,  
 Levi Grant,  
 Ezra Birchard.

\* Took his seat March 6 1843.



*Third Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1845,*  
 Convened at Madison, January 6, 1845, and adjourned February 24, 1845.

## COUNCIL.

*President*—MOSES M. STRONG, of Iowa.

*Secretary*—BEN. C. EASTMAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—CHARLES H. LARKIN.

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND  
 DU LAC, MANITOWOC,  
 MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,  
 SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-  
 NEBAGO.

Randall Wilcox.

GRANT.

Nelson Dewey,  
 John H. Rountree.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Charles M. Baker.  
 Edward V. Whiton.

IOWA.

Moses M. Strong.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-  
 INGTON.

Adam E. Ray,  
 James Kneeland,  
 Jacob Kimball.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.  
 Wiram Knowlton.

RACINE.

Michael Frank,  
 Marshall M. Strong.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,  
 JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

John Catlin.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

*Speaker*—GEORGE H. WALKER, of Milwaukee.

*Chief Clerk*—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—CHAUNCY DAVIS

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND  
 DU LAC, MANITOWOC,  
 MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,  
 SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-  
 NEBAGO.

Mason C. Darling,  
 Abraham Branley,  
 William Fowler.\*

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Stephen Field,  
 Jesse C. Mills,  
 Salmon Thomas,  
 Jesse Moore.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

James Fisher.

RACINE.

Robert McClellan,  
 Orson Sheldon,  
 Albert G. Northway.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-  
 INGTON.

Charles E. Brown,  
 Pitts Ellis,  
 Byron Kilbourn,  
 Benjamin H. Moomers,  
 William Shew,  
 George H. Walker.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN  
 JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Charles S. Bristol,  
 Noah Phelps,  
 George H. Slaughter.

IOWA.

James Collins,  
 Robert C. Hoard,  
 Solomon Oliver.

GRANT.

Thomas P. Burnett,  
 Thomas Cruson,  
 Franklin Z. Hicks.

\* Brothertown Indian.

*Fourth Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1846.*  
 Convened at Madison, January 5th, and adjourned February 3, 1846.

COUNCIL.

*President*—NELSON DEWEY, of Grant.

*Secretary*—BEN. C. EASTMAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOSEPH BRISBOIS.

[Mr. EASTMAN resigned Jan. 19, and WM. R. SMITH elected.]

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE, SHEBOYGAN AND WINNEBAGO.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Curtis Reed, James Kimball, James Kneeland.	ROCK AND WALWORTH. Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton.
Randall Wilcox.	IOWA. Moses M. Strong.	RACINE. Michael Frank, Marshall M. Strong.
CRAWFORD, CHIPPEWA, ST. CROIX AND LA POINTE.	GRANT. Nelson Dewey, John H. Reamster.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN JEFFERSON AND SAUK. John Catlin.
Wiram Knowlton.		

REPRESENTATIVES.

*Speaker*—MASON C. DARLING, of Fond du Lac.

*Chief Clerk*—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—DAVID BONHAM

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE, SHEBOYGAN AND WIN- NEBAGO.	GRANT. Armstead C. Brown, Thomas P. Burnett, Thomas Cruson.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH INGTON. Samuel H. Barstow, John Crawford, James Magone, Benjamin H. Mooers, Luther Parker, William H. Thomas.
Abraham Brawley, Mason C. Darling, Elisha Morrow.	WALWORTH. Caleb Crosswell, Warren Earl, Gaylord Graves.	IOWA. Henry M. Billings, Robert C. Hoard, Charles Pole.
RACINE. Andrew B. Jackson, Orson Sheldon, Julius Wooster.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON AND SAUK. Mark R. Clapp, William M. Dennis, Nash Phelps.	ROCK. Ira Jones
CRAWFORD, CHIPPEWA, ST. CROIX AND LA POINTE.		
James Fisher.		

*First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1847,*  
 Convened at Madison, January 4, and adjourned February 11, 1847.

## COUNCIL.

*President*—HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.

*Secretary*—THOMAS McHUGH.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOHN BEVINS.

BROWN, COLUMBIA, FOND  
 DU LAC, MANITOWOC,  
 MARQUETTE, PORTAGE  
 AND WINNEBAGO,

Mason C. Darling.

MILWAUKEE.

Horatio N. Wells.

RACINE.

Frederick S. Lovell,  
 Marshall M. Strong.

WALWORTH.

Henry Clark.

ROCK.

Andrew Palmer.

IOWA AND RICHLAND.

William Singer.

WAUKESHA.

Joseph Turner.

CRAWFORD.

Benjamin F. Manahan.

GRANT.

Orris McCartney.

DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.

Alexander L. Collins.

DODGE AND JEFFERSON.

John E. Holmes.

WASHINGTON AND SHE-  
 BOYGAN.

Chauncey M. Phelps.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

*Speaker*—WILLIAM SHEW, of Milwaukee.

*Chief Clerk*—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. R. HUGUNIN.

RACINE.

Uriah Wood,  
 Elisha Raymond.

WALWORTH.

Charles A. Bronson,  
 Palmer Gardiner.

MILWAUKEE.

William Shew,  
 Andrew Sullivan,  
 William W. Brown.

IOWA AND RICHLAND.

Timothy Burns,  
 James D. Jenkins,  
 Thomas Chilton.

GRANT.

Armstead C. Brown,  
 William Richardson.

DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.

Charles Lum,  
 William A. Wheeler,  
 John W. Stewart.

SHEBOYGAN AND WASH-  
 INGTON.

Harrison C. Hobart.

DODGE AND JEFFERSON.

George W. Green,  
 John T. Haight,  
 James Giddings.

ROCK.

Jared G. Winslow,  
 James M. Burgess.

WAUKESHA.

Joseph Bond,  
 Chauncey G. Heath.

CRAWFORD.

Joseph W. Furber.

BROWN, COLUMBIA, FOND  
 DU LAC, MANITOWOC,  
 MARQUETTE, PORTAGE  
 AND WINNEBAGO.

Elisha Morrow,  
 Hugh McFarlane.

*Special Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1847.*

Convened October 17, and adjourned October 27, 1847.

COUNCIL.

*President*—HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.

*Secretary*—THOMAS McHUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EDWARD P. LOCKHART.

RACINE. Frederick S. Lovell. Philo White.	WALWORTH. Henry Clark.	JEFFERSON AND DODGE. John E. Holmes.
ROCK. Andrew Palmer.	GRANT. Orris McCartney.	CRAWFORD, ST. CROIX, CHIPPEWA AND LA POINTE. Benjamin F. Manahan.
IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND RICHLAND. Ninian E. Whiteside.	DANE, GREEN AND SAUK. Alexander L. Collins.	BROWN, CALUMET, CO- LUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MAR- QUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO. Mason C. Darling.
WASHINGTON AND SHE- BOYGAN. Chauncey M. Phelps.	MILWAUKEE. Horatio N. Wells. WAUKESHA. Joseph Turner.	

REPRESENTATIVES.

*Speaker*—ISAAC P. WALKER, of Milwaukee.

*Chief Clerk*—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. R. HUGUNIN

RACINE. G. F. Newell, Dudley Cass.	GRANT. Noah H. Virgin. Daniel R. Burt.	WASHINGTON AND SHE- BOYGAN. Benjamin H. Mooers.
WALWORTH. Eleazer Wakeley, George Walworth.	DANE, GREEN AND SAUK. E. T. Gardner, Alexander Botkin, John W. Stewart.	WAUKESHA. George Reed, L. Martin.
IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND RICHLAND. Timothy Burns, M. M. Cothren, Charles Poie.	JEFFERSON AND DODGE. Levi P. Drake. Horace D. Patch. James Hanrahan.	ROCK. Daniel C. Babcock. George H. Williston.
MILWAUKEE. Isaac P. Walker, James Holliday, Asa Kinney.	CRAWFORD, ST. CROIX, CHIPPEWA AND LA POINTE. Henry Jackson.	BROWN, CALUMET, CO- LUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MAR- QUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO. Moses S. Gibson. GW Featherstonhaugh

*Second Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1848,*  
 Convened February 7, and adjourned March 13, 1848.

## COUNCIL.

*President*—HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.

*Secretary*—THOMAS MCHUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EDWARD P. LOCKHART.

IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND RICHLAND.	RACINE.	MILWAUKEE.
Ninian E. Whiteside.	Frederick S. Lovell, Philo White.	Horatio N. Wells.
WAUKESHA.	WALWORTH.	SHEBOYGAN AND WASH- INGTON.
Joseph Turner.	Henry Clark.	Chauncey M. Phelps.
DODGE AND JEFFERSON.	ROCK.	BROWN, CALUMET, CO- LUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MAR- QUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO.
John E. Holmes.	Andrew Palmer.	Mason C. Darling.
CHIPPEWA, CRAWFORD, LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.	GRANT.	
Benjamin F. Manahan.	Orris McCartney.	
	DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.	
	Alexander L. Collins.	

## REPRESENTATIVES.

*Speaker*—TIMOTHY BURNS, of Iowa.

*Chief Clerk*—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOHN MULLANPHY.

IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND RICHLAND.	BROWN, CALUMET, CO- LUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MAR- QUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO.	MILWAUKEE.
Timothy Burns, Charles Pole, M. M. Cothren.	G. W. Featherstonh'gh, Moses S. Gibson.	Isaac P. Walker, James Holliday, Asa Kinney.
GRANT.	RACINE.	WAUKESHA.
Noah H. Virgin, Daniel R. Burt.	G. F. Newell, Dudley Cass.	George Reed, L. Martin.
SHEBOYGAN AND WASH- INGTON.	WALWORTH.	DODGE AND JEFFERSON.
Benj. H. Mooers.*	Eleazer Wakeley, George Walworth.	Levi P. Drake, Horace D. Patch, James Hanrahan.
DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.	ROCK.	CHIPPEWA, CRAWFORD, LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.
E. T. Gardner, John W. Stewart, Alexander Botkin.	Daniel C. Babcock, George H. Williston.	Henry Jackson.

\* Resigned his seat because a bill in relation to Washington County was rejected.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

*First Convention.*

The first Constitutional Convention assembled at Madison on the 5th day of October, 1846, and adjourned on the 16th day of December, 1846, having framed a Constitution, which was submitted to a vote of the people on the first Tuesday in April, 1847, and the same was rejected.

The Convention was composed of the following gentlemen:

*President*—DON A. J. UPHAM, of Milwaukee.

*Secretary*—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG.

<b>BROWN.</b>	<b>GREEN—continued.</b>	<b>PORTAGE.</b>
David Agry.	William C. Green.	Henry C. Goodrich.
Henry S. Baird.	Hiram Brown.	
<b>CALUMET.</b>	<b>IOWA.</b>	<b>RACINE.</b>
Lemuel Goodell.	William B. Smith.	Edward G. Ryan.
<b>COLUMBIA.</b>	Moses M. Strain.	Marshall M. Strong.
Jeremiah Drake.	Daniel M. Parkinson.	Frederick S. Lovell.
La Fayette Hill.;	Thomas Jenkins.	Eliah Steele.
<b>CRAWFORD.</b>	William J. Madden.	Stephen O. Bennett.
Peter A. R. Brace.	Ninian E. Whitesides.	Nathaniel Dickinson.
<b>DANE.</b>	Joshua L. White.	Daniel Harkin.
John Y. Smith.	Thomas James.	Chauncey Kellogg.
Abel Dunning.	Andrew Burnside.	Haynes Finch.
Benjamin Fuller.	Moses Meeker.	Chatfield H. Parsons.
George B. Smith.	Elihu B. Goodsell.	Victor M. Willard.
Nathaniel F. Hyer.	<b>JEFFERSON.</b>	James H. Hall.
John M. Babcock.	Patrick Rogan.	James B. Cartter.
<b>DODGE.</b>	Theodore Prentiss.	T. S. Stockwell.*
William M. Dennis.	Aaron Rankin.	<b>ROCK.</b>
Stoddard Judd.	Elihu L. Attwood.	A. Hyatt Smith.
Hiram Barber.	Samuel T. Clothier.	David Noggle.
Benjamin Granger.	Peter H. Turner.	Sanford P. Hammond.
Horace D. Patch.	George Hyer.	James Chamberlain.
John H. Manahan.	<b>LA POINTE.</b>	Joseph S. Pierce.
<b>FOND DU LAC.</b>	James P. Hays.	George B. Hall.
Warren Chase.	<b>MARQUETTE.</b>	David L. Mills.
Lorenzo Hazen.	Samuel W. Beall.	John Hackett.
Moses S. Gibson.	<b>MANITOWOC.</b>	Joseph Kinney, Jr.,
<b>GRANT.</b>	Evander M. Soper.	Israel Inman, Jr.,
Thomas P. Burnett.	<b>MILWAUKEE.</b>	<b>RICHLAND.</b>
Thomas Cruson.	Don A. J. Upham.	Edward Coumbe.
Lorenzo Bevans.;	Francis Huebschmann.	<b>ST. CROIX.</b>
Neely Gray.	Wallace W. Graham.	William Holcombe.
Joel Allen Barber.	Garret Vliet.	<b>SHEBOYGAN.</b>
James Gilmore.	John Crawford.	David Giddings.
Franklin Z. Hicks.	Asa Kinney.	<b>WASHINGTON.</b>
Daniel R. Burt.	Garret M. Fitzgerald.	Bostwick O'Connor.
James R. Vineyard.	John Cooper.	Edward H. Janssen.
<b>GREEN.</b>	John H. Tweedy.	Patrick Toland.
Davis Bowen.	James Magone.	Charles Julius Kern.
Noah Phelps.	Horace Chase.	Hopewell Cox.
	Charles E. Brown.	Joel F. Wilson.

\* This gentleman never took his seat.

*First Convention—(continued.)*

WAUKESHA.  
 Andrew E. Elmore,  
 Pitts Ellis,  
 George Reed,  
 Elisha W. Edgerton,  
 Rufus Parks,  
 William B. Hesk,  
 Barnes Babcock,  
 Charles Burchard,\*  
 James M. Moore,

WAUKESHA—continued.  
 Benjamin Hunkins,  
 Alexander W. Randall.

WALWORTH.  
 Solmous Wakeley,  
 Joseph Bowker,  
 Charles M. Baker,  
 John W. Boyd,

WALWORTH—continued.  
 William Bell,  
 Lyman H. Seaver,  
 Sewall Smith,  
 Josiah Topping,  
 William Berry,  
 M. T. Hawes.†  
 WINNEBAGO.  
 James Duane Doty.

*Second Convention.*

This Convention assembled at Madison, on the 15th of December, 1847, and adjourned on the 1st of February, 1848, having framed a Constitution which was submitted to a vote of the people on the second Monday in March following, and the same was adopted. The Convention was constituted as follows: Messrs. Samuel W. Beall, Warren Chase, Stoddard Judd, Theodore Prentiss, Garret M. Fitzgerald and Frederick S. Lovell, being the only members of the first Convention who were elected to the second; the members of the first, in almost every county, declining a re-election.

*President*—MORGAN L. MARTIN, of Brown.

*Secretary*—THOMAS McHUGH.

BROWN.  
 Morgan L. Martin.  
 CALUMET.  
 G. W. Featherstonhaugh.  
 CHIPPEWA AND CRAWFORD.  
 Daniel G. Fenton.  
 COLUMBIA.  
 James T. Lewis.  
 DANE.  
 Charles M. Nichols,  
 William A. Wheeler,  
 William H. Fox.  
 DODGE.  
 Stoddard Judd,  
 Samuel W. Lyman,  
 Charles H. Larrabee.  
 FOND DU LAC.  
 Samuel W. Beall,  
 Warren Chase.  
 GRANT.  
 George W. Lakin,  
 John H. Rountree,  
 Alex. D. Ramsey,  
 Orsamus Cole,  
 William Richardson.  
 GREEN.  
 James Biggs,  
 William McDowell.  
 IOWA.  
 S. P. Hollenbeck,

IOWA—continued.  
 Charles Bishop,  
 Joseph Ward.

JEFFERSON.  
 Theodore Prentiss,  
 Milo Jones,  
 Abram Vanderpool,  
 Jonas Folts.

LA FAYETTE.  
 Charles Dunn,  
 Allen Warden,  
 John O'Connor.

MARQUETTE AND WINNEBAGO.  
 Harrison Reed.

MILWAUKEE.  
 Byron Kilbourn,  
 Rufus King,  
 Charles H. Larkin,  
 John L. Doran,  
 Garret M. Fitzgerald,  
 Morritz Schessler,  
 Albert Fowler.

PORTAGE.  
 William H. Kennedy.

RACINE.  
 Theodore Secor,  
 S. R. McClellan,  
 Horace T. Sanders,  
 Frederick S. Lovell,  
 S. A. Davenport,

RACINE—continued.  
 A. B. Jackson,  
 Albert G. Cole,  
 James D. Reymert.

ROCK.  
 Almerin M. Carter,  
 Ezra A. Foot,  
 Edward V. Whiton,  
 Paul Crandall,  
 Joseph Colley,  
 Louis P. Harvey.

ST. CROIX.  
 George W. Brownell.  
 SHEBOYGAN AND MANITOWOC.  
 Silas Steadman.

WALWORTH.  
 James Harrington,  
 August C. Kinne,  
 George Gale,  
 Experience Estabrook,  
 Hollis Latham,  
 Ezra Mulford.

WASHINGTON.  
 Patrick Pentony,  
 James Fagan,  
 Harvey G. Turner.

WAUKESHA.  
 Peter D. Gifford,  
 George Scagel,  
 Squire S. Case,  
 A. L. Castleman,  
 Emulous P. Cotton,  
 Eleazer Root.

\* Seat unsuccessfully contested by Matthias J. Boyce.

† This gentleman never took his seat.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

[The first session of the State Legislature was held at the Capitol at Madison, on Monday, the fifth day of June, A. D. 1848, pursuant to the Constitution, which had been adopted by a large majority vote of the people. The apportionment of Senators and Representatives was under Constitutional provisions, until otherwise declared by law.]

*First Session of the State Legislature, 1848,*  
 Convened June 5, 1848, and adjourned August 21, 1848.

SENATE.

*President*—JOHN E. HOLMES, Lt. Governor.

*Chief Clerk*—HENRY G. ARDREY. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—LYMAN H. SEAVER.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	H. C. Hobart ..	Sheboygan.	11	Fred W. Horn ..	Cedarburg.
2	Henry Merrell..	Ft. Winnebago	12	M. B. Williams.	Watertown.
3	D. G. Fenton ...	Pra. du Chien.	13	Joseph Turner .	Prairieville.
4	Warren Chase..	Ceresco.	14	John W. Boyd..	Geneva.
5	H. M. Billings..	Highland.	15	Otis W. Norton.	Milton.
6	Geo. W. Lakin ..	Platteville.	16	C. L. Sholes....	Racine.
7	Thos. K. Gibson	Benton.	17	Philo White ...	Racine.
8	E. T. Gardner ..	Monroe.	18	Asa Kinney ....	Milwaukee.
9	Simeon Mills...	Madison.	19	R. N. Messenger	Milwaukee.
10	Wm. M. Dennis.	Watertown.			

ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker*—NINIAN E. WHITESIDE, of La Fayette.

*Chief Clerk*—DANIEL N. JOHNSON. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOHN MULLANPHY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<b>BROWN.</b>		<b>BODGE.</b>	
David Agry.....	Green Bay.	Lorenzo Merrill ....	Beaver Dam.
<b>CALUMET.</b>		Chas. Billingshurst .	Juneau.
Lemuel Goodell ....	Stockbridge.	Benjamin Randall..	Lebanon.
<b>COLUMBIA.</b>		Monroe Thompson .	Fox Lake.
Joseph Kerr.....	Randolph.	Stephen Jones .....	Lowell.
<b>CHIPPEWA AND CRAWFORD.</b>		<b>FOND DU LAC.</b>	
Wm. T. Sterling ....	Mt. Sterling.	Charles Doty .....	Fond du Lac.
<b>DANE.</b>		Jonat'n Daugherty.	Rosendale.
Henry M. Warner ...	Cottage Grove.	<b>GRANT.</b>	
Ebenezer Brigham..	Blue Mounds.	James Gilmore.....	Jamestown.
Samuel A. Roys.....	Stoughton.	Noah H. Virgin ....	Platteville.
		Armisted C. Brown	Potosi.
		Arthur W. Worth ..	Lancaster.



*First Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GREEN.		RACINE— <i>continued.</i>	
Henry Adams .....	Monticello.	Julius L. Gilbert ...	Racine.
IOWA AND RICHLAND.		Elias Woodworth...	Bristol.
Thomas Jenkins .....	Dodgeville.	ROCK.	
Abner Nichols .....	Mineral Point.	G. F. A. Atherton...	Emer'id Grove.
JEFFERSON.		Alan's B. Vaughan.	Union.
Wales Emmons .....	Watertown.	Albert P. Blakeslee.	Johnstown.
Peter H. Turner.....	Palmyra.	Robert T. Cary .....	Beloit.
Davenport Rood.....	Jefferson.	Nathaniel Strong...	Beloit.
LA FAYETTE.		SAUK.	
Elias Slothower.....	Gratiot.	Delano Pratt.....	Baraboo.
Ninian E. Whiteside.	Belmont.	SHEBOYGAN.	
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.		Charles E. Morris ..	Sheboygan.
Wm. R. Marshall*...	St. Croix Falls.	Jedediah Brown....	Sheboy. Falls.
MANITOWOC.		WALWORTH.	
Ezra Durgin .....	Manitowoc.	Gaylord Graves.....	East Troy.
MARQUETTE.		Prosper Cravath....	Whitewater.
Archibald Nichols...	Markesan.	E. D. Richardson ...	Geneva.
MILWAUKEE.		Hugh Long .....	Darien.
Edward Wunderly...	Milwaukee.	Milo Kelsey.....	Delevan.
Angustus Greulich..	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON.	
William W. Brown...	Milwaukee.	Henry Allen .....	Pt. Washington
Leonard P. Crary...	Milwaukee.	Benjamin H. Mooers.	Grafton.
Andrew Sullivan....	Milwaukee.	Adolph Zimmerm'n.	Mequon.
Horace Chase.....	Milwaukee.	Densmore W. Maxon.	Cedar Creek.
Perley J. Shumway.	Wauwatosa.	William Caldwell...	Barton.
PORTAGE.		WAUKESHA.	
James M. Campbell.	Stevens Point.	Joseph W. Brackett.	Brookfield.
RACINE.		Dewey K. Warren ..	Delafield.
David McDonald ....	Racine.	Chauncey G. Heath.	Pewaukee.
Henry B. Roberts....	Caledonia.	Geo. M. Humphrey.	New Berlin.
Samuel E. Chapman	Rochester.	Joseph Bond .....	Mukwonago.
		WINNEBAGO.	
		Erasmus D. Hall ...	Waukau.

\* Seat contested successfully by Joseph Bowron of Hudson.

*Second Session of the State Legislature, 1849,*  
 Convened on the 10th of January, 1849, and adjourned April 2, 1849.

SENATE.

*President*—JOHN E. HOLMES, Lt. Governor.

*Chief Clerk*—WILLIAM R. SMITH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—F. W. SHOLLNER.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	Lemu'l Goodell*	Stockbridge ..	11	Fred. W. Horn .	Cedarburg.
2	Henry Merrell..	Ft. Winnebago	12	M. B. Williams.	Watertown.
3	James Fisher...	Eastman.	13	Fred. A. Sprague	Eagleville.
4	Warren Chase..	Ceresco.	14	John W. Boyd..	Geneva.
5	M. M. Cothren..	Mineral Point.	15	Otis W. Norton.	Milton.
6	Geo. W. Lakin .	Platteville.	16	C. L. Sholes...	Kenosha.
7	Dennis Murphy†	Shullsburg.	17	Vic. M. Willard.	Waterford.
8	E. T. Gardner...	Monroe.	18	Asa Kinney....	Milwaukee.
9	Alex. Borkin...	Madison.	19	John B. Smith..	Milwaukee.
10	Wm. M. Dennis.	Watertown.			

ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker*—HARRISON C. HOBART, of Sheboygan.

*Chief Clerk*—ROBERT L. REAM. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—FELIX MCLINDON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN.		GRANT.	
John F. Meade.....	Green Bay.	Robert Young.....	Wyalusing.
CALUMET.		David Gillilian.....	Potosi.
Alonzo D. Dick†.....	Manchester.	Robert M. Briggs...	Beetown.
COLUMBIA.		James R. Vineyard.	Platteville.
Joseph Kerr.....	Randolph.	GREEN.	
CHIPPEWA AND CRAW-		John C. Crawford ..	Monroe.
FORD.		IOWA AND RICHLAND.	
James O'Neill.....	Berk Riv. Falls.	Jabez Pierce.....	Mineral Point.
DANE.		Timothy Burns.....	Dodgeville.
Charles Rickerson ..	Sun Prairie.	JEFFERSON.	
Ira W. Bird.....	Madison.	Benjamin Nale.....	Milford.
Samuel H. Roys.....	Stoughton.	James K. Pika.....	Cold Spring.
DODGE.		William H. Johnson	Fort Atkinson.
Paul Juneau.....	Theresa.	LA FAYETTE.	
Hiram Barber.....	Oak Grove.	Dan. M. Parkinson.	Willow Springs
George C. King.....	Shields.	William Hill.....	New Diggings.
Jedediah Kimball...	Portland.	LA POINTE AND ST.	
Parker Warren.....	Beaver Dam.	CROIX.	
FOND DU LAC.		Joseph Bowron....	Hudson.
Morgan L. Noble....	Fond du Lac.	MANITOWOC.	
Jonathan Daugherty	Rosendale.	Charles Kuehn.....	Manitowoc.
		MARQUETTE.	
		Satterlee Clark, Jr.	Green Lake.

\*Seat contested by H. Eugene Eastman on the ground of ineligibility; but sustained his seat by a vote on report made.  
 †Resigned his seat, having been a Postmaster when elected.  
 ‡Brothertown Indian.

*Second Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)*

Names.	Post Office	Names.	Post Office.
<b>MILWAUKEE.</b>		<b>SHEBOYGAN.</b>	
James B. Cross.....	Milwaukee.	Harrison C. Hobart	Sheboygan.
Zelotus A. Cotton...	Milwaukee.	Jeremiah Brown...	Sheboy. Falls.
Julius White.....	Milwaukee.	<b>WALWORTH.</b>	
Stoddard H. Martin...	Milwaukee.	Samuel Pratt.....	Spring Prairie.
John Flynn, Jr.....	Oak Creek.	Enos J. Hazzard.	La Grange.
Enoch Chase.....	Lake.	Samuel D. Hastings	Geneva.
Robert Wasson, Jr..	Granville.	George H. Lown....	Walworth.
<b>PORTAGE.</b>		Milo Kelsey.....	Delavan.
John Delaney.....	Stevens Point.	<b>WASHINGTON.</b>	
<b>RACINE.</b>		Solon Johnson.....	Pt. Washingt'n
Marshall M. Strong..	Racine.	James Fagan.....	Jackson.
James D. Reymert..	Norway.	Peter Turck.....	Mequon.
Maurice L. Ayers...	Burlington.	Patrick Toland....	Erin.
Otis Colwell.....	Southport.	Chauncey M. Phelps	Addison.
Herman S. Thorp....	Eristol.	<b>WACKESHA.</b>	
<b>ROCK.</b>		William H. Thomas	Lisbon.
Anson W. Pope.....	Janesville.	John H. Wells.....	Prairieville.
Samuel G. Colley....	Beloit.	Albert Alden.....	Delafield.
Lucius H. Page.....	Fulton	David H. Rockwell.	Oconomowoc.
Paul Crandall.....	Lima.	Thomas Sugden...	North Prairie.
Josiah F. Willard....	Janesville.	<b>WINNEBAGO.</b>	
<b>SAUK.</b>		Thos. J. Townsend.	Winnebago.
Cyrus Leland.....	Sauk City.		

*Third Session of the State Legislature, 1850,*

Convened Jan. 9, and adjourned Feb. 11, 1850.

## SENATE.

*President*—SAMUEL W. BEALL, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—WM. R. SMITH.*Sergant-at-Arms*—JAMES HANRAHAN.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	Lemuel Goodell	Stockbridge.	11	Fred. W. Horn..	Cedarburg.
2	G. de G. Moore.	Prairie du Sac.	12	Peter H. Turner	Palmyra.
3	James Fisher...	Pr. du Chien.	13	F. A. Sprague..	Eagleville.
4	J. A. Eastman...	Fond du Lac.	14	George Gale....	Elkhorn.
5	M. M. Cothren..	Mineral Point.	15	Otis W. Norton.	Milton.
6	J. H. Rountree.	Platteville.	16	Elijah Steele...	Pike.
7	Dennis Murphy	Shullsburg.	17	V. M. Willard...	Waterford.
8	W. Rittenhouse	Monroe.	18	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.
9	Alex. Botkin....	Madison.	19	John B. Smith..	Milwaukee.
10	Jas. Giddings...	Chester.			

*Third Session of State Legislature— continued.)*

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—M. M. STRONG, of Iowa.

Chief Clerk—ALEX. T. GRAY.

Sergeant-at-Arms—E. R. HUGUNIN.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<b>BROWN.</b>		<b>MILWAUKEE.</b>	
Charles D. Robinson.	Green Bay.	James B. Cross.....	Milwaukee.
<b>CALUMET.</b>		Charles E. Jenkins.	Milwaukee.
David E. Wood.....	Machester.	Edward Mc Garry..	Milwaukee.
<b>COLUMBIA.</b>		John E. Cameron....	Milwaukee.
Hugh McFarlane.....	Portage City.	Garret M. Fitzgerald.	Franklin.
<b>CHIPPEWA AND CRAW-</b>		Enoch Chase.....	Lake.
<b>FORD.</b>		Samuel Brown.....	Milwaukee.
William T. Sterling..	Mt. Sterling.	<b>POTAGE.</b>	
<b>DANE.</b>		Walter D. McIn Lee.	Wausau.
John Hasey.....	York.	<b>RACINE.</b>	
Chauncey Abbott....	Madison.	Horace N. Chapman.	Racine.
Oliver B. Bryant.....	Rutland.	Stephen O. Bennett.	Raymond.
<b>DODGE.</b>		Caleb P. Burns.....	Barlington.
Oscar Hurlbut.....	Lomira.	Samuel Hale.....	Racine.
James Murdock.....	Neosho.	George M. Robinson.	Salem.
John Lowth.....	Lowell.	<b>ROCK.</b>	
William T. Ward.....	Hustisford.	Wm. F. Tompkins..	Janesville.
Malcom Sellers.....	Beaver Dam.	John R. Briggs.....	Beloit.
<b>FOND DU LAC.</b>		Leander Hoskins...	Union.
Morgan L. Noble....	Fond du Lac.	John A. Segar.....	Johnstown.
Bertine Pinkney....	Ripon.	Ezekiel C. Smith...	Spring Valley.
<b>GRANT.</b>		<b>SAUK.</b>	
Henry D. York.....	Hazel Green.	Caleb Crosswell....	Baraboo.
William Mc Gonigal.	Wingville.	<b>SHEBOYGAN.</b>	
John B. Turley.....	Cassville.	Horatio N. Smith..	Sheboygan.
Jeremiah E. Dodge..	Lancaster.	Francis G. Manney.	Linden.
<b>GREEN.</b>		<b>WALWORTH.</b>	
William C. Green....	York.	Alex. O. Babcock...	East Troy.
<b>IOWA AND RICHLAND.</b>		Rufus Cheney, Jr...	Whitewater.
Moses M. Strong....	Mineral Point.	Alex. S. Palmer....	Geneva.
Thomas N. Fullerton.	Dodgeville.	George Sykes.....	Sharon.
<b>JEFFERSON.</b>		Wyman Spooner....	Elkhorn.
Abraham Vanderpool.	Waterloo.	<b>WASHINGTON.</b>	
Austin Kellogg.....	Concord.	Solon Johnson.....	Port Wash'n.
Alva Stewart.....	Fort Atkinson.	Eugene S. Turner..	Grafton.
<b>LA FAYETTE.</b>		Edward Divine.....	Richfield.
Cornelius De Long..	Belmont.	Henry Weil.....	West Bend.
John K. Williams....	Shullsburg.	Cornelius S. Griffin.	Saukville.
<b>LA POINTE AND ST.</b>		<b>WAUKESHA.</b>	
<b>CROIX.</b>		Patrick Higgins....	Menomonee.
John S. Watrous....	La Pointe.	Henry Shears.....	Oconomowoc.
<b>MANITOWOC.</b>		Pitts Ellis.....	Genesee.
Charles Kuehn.....	Manitowoc.	John E. Gallagher..	Waukesha.
<b>MARQUETTE AND WAU-</b>		Anson H. Taylor...	Muskego.
<b>SHARA.</b>		<b>WINNEBAGO.</b>	
Benj. B. Spaulding..	Arcade.	Leonard P. Crary..	Oshkosh.

*Fourth Session of the State Legislature, 1851,*  
 Convened January 8, 1851, and adjourned March 18, 1851.

## SENATE.

*President*—SAMUEL W. BEALL, Lt. Governor.

*Chief Clerk*—WILLIAM HULL.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. D. MASTERS.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	Theo. Conkey ..	Appleton	11	Harvey G. Turner	Ozaukee.
2	G. De G. Moore.	Prairie du Sac.	12	Peter H. Turner	Palmyra.
3	Henry A. Wright	Pr. du Chien.	13	George Hyer ...	Waukesha.
4	J. A. Eastman..	Fond du Lac.	14	George Gale ...	Elkhorn.
5	Levi Sterling ...	Mineral Point.	15	Andrew Palmer	Janesville.
6	J. H. Rountree.	Platteville.	16	Orson S. Head .	Kenosha.
7	Samuel G. Bugh	Shullsburg.	17	S. O. Bennett...	Racine.
8	W. Rittenhouse	Monroc.	18	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.
9	E. B. Dean, Jr..	Madison.	19	F Huebschmann	Milwaukee.
10	James Giddings	Chester.			

## ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker*—FREDERICK W. HORN, of Washington.

*Chief Clerk*—ALEX. T. GRAY.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—CHAS. M. KINGSBURY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<b>BROWN.</b>		<b>GRANT.</b>	
John F. Lessey.....	Green Bay.	James B. Johnson .	Fairplay.
<b>CALUMET.</b>		John N. Jones ....	Platteville.
William H. Dick* ...	Brothertown.	Robert M. Briggs...	Beetown.
<b>COLUMBIA.</b>		Wm. R. Biddlecome	Potosi.
William T. Bradley..	Leeds.	<b>GREEN.</b>	
<b>CHIPPEWA AND CRAW-</b>		Julius Hulburt.....	Albany.
<b>FORD.</b>		<b>IOWA AND RICHLAND.</b>	
William T. Price ....	Bl. River Falls.	Charles G. Rodolf ..	Highland.
<b>DANE.</b>		Richard Tregaskis .	Mineral Point.
Abram A. Boyce ....	Lodi.	<b>JEFFERSON.</b>	
Augustus A. Bird ....	Madison.	Alonzo Wing ... .	Jefferson.
Gabriel Bjornson....	Perry.	Patrick Rogan.....	Watertown.
<b>DODGE.</b>		Samuel T. Clothier.	Cold Spring.
John Muzzy.....	Mayville.	<b>KENOSHA.</b>	
Asa W. French.....	Herman.	Obed P. Hale.....	Kenosha.
John Lowth.....	Lowell.	Henry Johnson ....	Somers.
Charles B. Whiton...	Ashippun.	<b>LA FAYETTE.</b>	
William E. Smith...	Fox Lake.	Nathan Olmsted ...	Cottage Inn.
<b>FOND DU LAC.</b>		Samuel Cole.....	Gratiot.
Morris S. Barnett ...	Eldorado.		
Charles L. Julius....	Calumet.		

\* Brothertown Indian.

*Fourth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.		ROCK—continued.	
John O. Henning....	Hudson.	John D. Seaver....	Cookville.
MANITOWOC.		SAUK.	
G. C. Oscar Malmros.	Manitowoc.	Nathaniel Perkins..	Sauk City.
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Thomas J. Morman...	Stevens Point.	Albert D. La Due...	Sheboygan.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		John D. Murphy....	Sheboygan Fls.
Charles Waldo.....	Kingston.	WALWORTH.	
MILWAUKEE.		Adam E. Ray.....	Troy.
William K. Wilson..	Milwaukee.	H. C. Hemingway...	Richmond.
Charles E. Jenkins..	Milwaukee.	Exp. Estabrook....	Whitewater.
John L. Doran.....	Milwaukee.	Elijah Easton.....	Walworth.
George H. Walker...	Milwaukee.	Wyman Spooner...	Elkhorn.
Enoch Chase.....	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON.	
Gobias G. Osborne...	Milwaukee.	Frederick W. Horn....	Cedarburg.
Patrick Carney.....	Milwaukee.	Harvey Moore.....	Ozaukee.
RACINE.		Frederick Stock....	Megong.
William L. Utley....	Racine.	Francis Everley....	West Bend.
Peter Van Vliet.....	Caledonia.	John C. Toll.....	Cedar Creek.
James Tinker.....	Dover.	WAUKESHA.	
ROCK.		John C. Snover....	Eagle.
Edward Vincent....	Milton.	Peter D. Gifford....	North Prairie.
William F. Tompkins	Janesville.	Aaron V. Groot....	Brookfield.
John Bannister.....	Beloit.	William A. Cone...	New Berlin.
Joseph Kinney.....	Lima.	Hosea Fuller, Jr....	Pewaukee.
		WINNEBAGO.	
		Edward Eastman...	Oshkosh.

*Fifth Session of the State Legislature, 1852,*

Convened January 14, 1852, and adjourned April 19, 1852.

SENATE.

President—TIMOTHY BURNS. Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—JOHN K. WILLIAMS. | Sergeant-at-Arms—PATRICK COSGROVE.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Theo. Conkey..	Appleton.	11	Harvey G Turner	Ozaukee.
2	Jas. S. Alban...	Plover.	12	Alva Stewart...	Ft. Atkinson.
3	Hiram A. Wright	Pra. du Chien.	13	E. B. West....	Waukesha.
4	Bertine Pinkney	Rosendale.	14	E. Wakeley....	Whitewater.
5	Levi Sterling..	Mineral Point.	15	A. Palmer.....	Janesville.
6	Joel C. Squires.	Lancaster.	16	J. R. Sharpstein	Milwaukee.
7	Samuel G. Bugh	Shullsburg.	17	S. O. Bennett...	Racine.
8	T. S. Bowen....	Waupun.	18	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.
9	E. B. Dean, Jr..	Madison.	19	F. Huebschmann	Milwaukee.
10	Judson Prentice	Watertown.			

*Fifth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)*

## ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker—JAMES McMILLAN SHAFTER, of Sheboygan.**Chief Clerk—ALEXANDER T. GRAY. | Sergeant-at-Arms—ELISHA STARR.*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<b>BAD AX, CHIPPEWA, CRAWFORD AND LA CROSS.</b>		<b>MARATHON AND PORTAGE.</b>	
Andrew Briggs.....	Bad Ax.	George W. Cate ....	Amherst.
<b>BROWN, DOOR, OCON- TO AND OUTAGAMIE.</b>		<b>MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.</b>	
Urial Peak .....	Green Bay.	Eleazer Root.....	Dartford.
<b>CALUMET.</b>		<b>MILWAUKEE.</b>	
James Cramond ....	Manchester.	Charles Cain .....	Milwaukee.
<b>COLUMBIA.</b>		Joseph A. Phelps..	Milwaukee.
James T. Lewis .....	Columbus.	Wilson Graham ....	Milwaukee.
<b>DANE.</b>		Jonat' n L. Burnham	Milwaukee.
Alexander Botkin ...	Madison.	Edward Hasse .....	Milwaukee.
Hiram H. Giles .....	Stoughton.	Valentin Knell .....	Milwaukee.
William A. Peirce...	Sun Prairie.	William Beck .....	Milwaukee.
<b>DODGE.</b>		<b>RACINE.</b>	
Darius L. Bancroft ..	Waupun.	William L. Utley...	Racine.
Timothy B. Sterling	Iron Ridge.	Abraham Gordon...	Racine.
Maximilian Averbeck	Emmet.	James Catton .....	Burlington.
William H. Green ..	Lowell.	<b>ROCK.</b>	
Horace D. Patch ....	Beaver Dam.	Wm. A. Lawrence..	Janesville.
<b>FOND DU LAC.</b>		Simcon W. Abbott ..	Spring Valley.
Benjamin F. Moore .	Fond du Lac.	John Hackett .....	Beloit.
Nich's M. Donaldson	Waupun.	George R. Ramsay ..	Janesville.
<b>GRANT.</b>		Azel Kinney.....	Lima Center.
William Richardson.	Fairplay.	<b>SAUK.</b>	
Noah Clemmons ....	Platteville.	Jonathan W. Fyffe .	Prairie du Sac.
David McKee.....	Potosi.	<b>SHEBOYGAN.</b>	
J. Allen Barber .....	Lancaster.	J. McMillan Shafter	Sheboygan.
<b>GREEN.</b>		David B. Conger ...	Greenbush.
Truman J. Safford...	Exeter.	<b>WALWORTH.</b>	
<b>IOWA AND RICHLAND.</b>		Stephen S. Barlow .	Elkhorn.
John Toay .....	Mineral Point.	Joel H. Cooper .....	Spring Prairie.
Luman M. Strong ...	Highland.	Timothy H. Fellows	Genoa.
<b>JEFFERSON.</b>		Zerah Meade .....	Whitewater.
Thomas R. Mott.....	Watertown.	Lewis N. Wood ....	Walworth.
A. H. Van Norstrand	Jefferson.	<b>WASHINGTON.</b>	
Jacob Skinner .....	Palmyra.	Simon D. Powers ..	P't. Washing' n
<b>KENOSHA.</b>		Phineas M. Johnson	Grafton
C. Latham Sholes ...	Kenosha.	Adam Staats .....	Staatsville.
Lathrop Burgess ....	Salem.	Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
<b>LA FAYETTE.</b>		Baruch S. Weil.....	West Bend.
James H. Earnest...	Shullsburg.	<b>WAUKESHA.</b>	
Matthew Murphy*...	New Diggings.	John U. Hilliard ...	Merton.
<b>LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.</b>		Denn. Worthington	Summit.
Otis Hoyt.....	Hudson.	Thomas Sugden ....	North Prairie.
<b>MANITOWOC.</b>		Publius V. Monroe .	New Berlin.
Ezekiel Ricker.....	Manitowoc.	Fin. McNaughton ..	Vernon.
		<b>WAUPACA AND WIN- NEBAGO.</b>	
		Dudley C. Blodget	Oshkosh.

\*Seat contested. Resigned and replaced by George W. Hammett.

*Sixth Session of the State Legislature 1853.*

[This Legislature convened on the 12th of January, 1853, and adjourned on the 4th day of April, 1853, until the 6th day of June following, for the purpose that the Senate might sit as a Court of Impeachment and the Assembly be present to prosecute the trial of Levi Hubbell, Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, against whom Articles of Impeachment had been exhibited, charging him with acts of corrupt conduct and malfeasance in office. For this purpose the Legislature again convened on the 6th day of June, and adjourned finally on the 13th of July, 1853.]

SENATE.

*President*—TIMOTHY BURNS, Lt. Governor.

*Chief Clerk*—JOHN K. WILLIAMS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS HOOD.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	Hor. N. Smith..	Sheboygan.	14	Alva Stewart...	Ft. Atkinson.
2	James S. Alban.	Platteville.	15	Levi Sterling...	Mt. Sterling.
3	A. M. Blair.....	Fond du Lac.	16	J. A. C. Saunders...	Lanesboro.
4	Baruch S. West..	West Bend.	17	Edw. Miller.....	Beloit.
5	Ed. M. Hunter..	Milwaukee.	18	J. R. Briggs, Jr.	Beloit.
6	Duncan C. Reed.	Milwaukee.	19	Benjamin Allen...	Waukesha.
7	John W. Cary...	Racine.	20	Benj. Pinkney...	Rosendale.
8	J. R. Sharpstein.	Milwaukee.	21	Cotes Bushford..	Oshkosh.
9	G. R. McLane...	Summit.	22	Judson Prentice.	Watertown.
10	Marvin H. Bovee.	Waukesha.	23	Daniel S. Vittum.	Baraboo.
11	T. T. Whittlesey.	Madison.	24	T. S. Bowen.....	Waupun.
12	Elez'r Wakeley.	Whitewater.	25	James T. Lewis.	Columbus.
13	Charles Dunn...	Belmont.			

ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker*—HENRY L. PALMER, of Milwaukee.

*Chief Clerk*—THOMAS MCHUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—RICHARD F. WILSON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANE.	
Charles Armstrong..	Baraboo.	Matthew Roche....	Westport.
BAD AX AND CRAWFORD.		Harry Barnes.....	Middleton.
Hiram A. Wright....	Pr. du Chien.	Storer W. Fields....	Fitchburg.
BROWN, DOOR AND KEWAUNEE.		Perez C. Burdick...	Albion.
Randall Wilcox.....	De Pere.	Henry L. Foster....	Deerfield.
CALUMET.		DODGE.	
James Robinson....	Chilton.	Edward N. Foster..	Mayville.
CHIPPEWA AND LA CROSSE.		Whitman Savles...	Rubicon.
Albert D. La Due....	La Crosse.	William M. Dennis.	Watertown.
COLUMBIA.		Patrick Kelley.....	Elba.
Orrin D. Coleman...	Marcellon.	John W. Davis.....	Fox Lake.
John Q. Adams.....	Fall River.	Edwin Hillyer.....	Waupun.
		FOND DU LAC.	
		Querin Lehr.....	Calumet.
		Isaac S. Talmadge..	Fond du Lac.
		Charles D. Gage....	New Fane.
		Nich. M. Donaldson	Waupun.

\*Resigned May 1, and James W. Seaton, of Potosi, elected to fill the balance of the term.



*Sixth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<b>GRANT.</b>		<b>MILWAUKEE—CON.</b>	
Henry D. York .....	Hazel Green.	Henry L. Palmer...	Milwaukee.
Hyman E. Block ...	Potosi.	Wm. A. Hawkins ..	Milwaukee.
Titus Hayes .....	Pletteville.	Enoch Chase .....	Milwaukee.
Jeremiah E. Dodge.	Lancaster.	John H. Tweedy ...	Milwaukee.
J. Allen Barber.....	Lancaster.		
<b>GREEN.</b>		<b>OCONTO, OUTAGAMIE AND WAUPACA.</b>	
Thomas Fenton ....	Attica.	Arthur Resley.....	Appleton.
<b>IOWA.</b>		<b>RACINE.</b>	
Henry Madden .....	Dodgeville.	Horace T. Sanders .	Racine.
Phillip W. Thomas..	Mineral Point.	William H. Roc ....	Mt. Pleasant.
<b>JEFFERSON.</b>		Thomas West .....	Raymond.
Patrick Rogan.....	Watertown.	Philo Belden .....	Burlington.
James H. Ostrander.	Aztalan.	<b>RICHLAND.</b>	
David J. Powers ....	Palmyra.	Henry Conner.....	Port Andrews.
Wm. W. Woodman..	Farmington.	<b>ROCK.</b>	
John E. Holmes* ...	Jefferson.	Charles Stevens....	Janesville.
<b>KENOSHA.</b>		Harrison Stebbins .	Union.
James C. McKisson.	Wheatland.	William D. Murray.	Beloit.
C. Latham Shoes ...	Kenosha.	Harvey Holmes ....	Janesville.
<b>LA FAYETTE.</b>		<b>SHEBOYGAN.</b>	
Philemon B. Simpson	Shullsburg.	David Taylor .....	Sheboygan.
Eli Robinson ...	Benton.	Charles B. Coleman	Greenbush.
Nathan Olmsted ....	Cottage Inn.	<b>WALWORTH.</b>	
<b>LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.</b>		John Bell .....	La Fayette.
Orrin T. Maxson ....	Prescott.	James Lauderdale..	La Grange.
<b>MANITOWOC.</b>		Joseph W. Seaver..	Darien.
Ezekiel Ricker.....	Manitowoc.	Timothy H. Fellows	Genoa.
<b>MARATHON AND PORTAGE.</b>		Oscar F. Bartlett...	East Troy.
George W. Cate .....	Amherst.	Thomas W. Hill....	Springfield.
<b>MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.</b>		<b>WASHINGTON.</b>	
Edwin B. Kelsey ....	Montello.	James W. Porter ...	Pt. Washington
Edwin Wheeler .....	Berlin.	Chas. E. Chamberlin	Grafton.
<b>MILWAUKEE.</b>		William P. Barnes .	Barton.
Herman Hærtel .....	Milwaukee.	Charles Schutte ....	Mecker.
Edward McGarry ...	Milwaukee.	<b>WAUKESHA.</b>	
Joseph Meyer.....	Milwaukee.	Winchel D. Bacon..	Waukesha.
Henry C. West .....	Milwaukee.	Edward Lees .....	Ottawa.
Richard Carlisle....	Milwaukee.	Orson Reed.....	Summit.
		Elisha Pearl.....	Lisbon.
		<b>WINNEBAGO.</b>	
		Curtis Reed .....	Menasha.
		Lucas M. Miller ..	Oshkosh.

\* Seat contested by Benjamin F. Adams, but sustained by a vote of the House.

*Seventh Session of the State Legislature, 1854,*  
 Convened January 11, 1854, and adjourned April 3, 1854.

SENATE.

*President*—JAMES T. LEWIS, Lt. Governor.

*Chief Clerk*—SAMUEL G. BUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—J. M. SHERWOOD.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Horatio N. Smith	Plymouth.	14	Daniel Howell..	Jefferson.
2	Jos. F. Loy.....	Dé Pere.	15	Levi Sterling...	Mineral Point.
3	A. M. Blair.....	Ozaukee.	16	Nelson Dewey..	Lancaster.
4	Baltus Mantz...	Meeker.	17	Ezra Miller.....	Spring Valley.
5	Ed. M. Hunter...	Milwaukee.	18	L. P. Harvey*...	Shopiere.
6	Edw. McGarry...	Milwaukee.	19	Benjamin Allen	Hudson.
7	John W. Cary...	Racine.	20	C. A. Eldredge...	Fond du Lac.
8	Levi Grant.....	Kenosha.	21	Coles Bashford.	Oshkosh.
9	G. R. McLane...	Hartland.	22	Ezra A. Bowen.	Mayville.
10	Jas. D. Roberts	Douglas.	23	Daniel S. Vittum	Baraboo.
11	T. T. Whitteley	Pleasant Bush	24	Francis H. West	Monroe.
12	Eliaser Wakeley	Whitewater.	25	John Q. Adams	Fall River.
13	Charles Dunn...	Cottage Inn.			

ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker*—FREDERICK W. HORN, of Ozaukee.

*Chief Clerk*—THOMAS McHUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM H. GLEASON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANE—continued.	
Cyrus C. Remington.	Baraboo.	Harlow S. Orton....	Madison.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD.		Peter W. Matts.....	Montrose
William F. Terhune.	Viroqua.	Charles R. Head....	Albion.
BROWN, DOOR AND KEWAUNEE.		DODGE.	
Francis Desnoyer ...	Green Bay.	Benj. F. Barney ...	Mayville.
BUFFALO, CHIPPEWA, CLARK, JACKSON AND LA CROSSE.		George Fox.....	Herman.
William J. Gibson ..	Blk. Riv. Falls.	Francis McCormick	Ashippun.
CALUMET.		Ruel Parker.....	Portland.
Alexander H. Hart ..	Lima.	Allen H. Atwater..	Oak Grove..
COLUMBIA.		John W. Davis....	Fox Lake.
Alfred Topliff.....	East Hampden	FOND DU LAC.	
Asa C. Ketchum ....	Portage City.	Major J. Thomas...	Fond du Lac..
DANE.		N. M. Donaldson...	Waupun.
Samuel H. Baker....	Bristol.	Isaac S. Talmadge.	Fond du Lac.
Henry Barnes .....	Middleton.	Edward Bæner .....	Ashford.
		GRANT.	
		William Hull.....	Potosi.
		Lewis Rood .....	Hazel Green.
		Milas K. Young ...	Cassville.
		William Jeffrey ...	Ellenboro.
		Edward Estabrook.	Platteville.

\* Seat contested by John R. Briggs, who claimed to hold over on constitutional grounds, but did not prevail.

*Seventh Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<b>GREEN.</b>		<b>OUTAGAMIE, OCONTO AND WAUPACA.</b>	
Abner Mitchell.....	Spring Grove..	John B. Jacobs*....	Menomonee.
<b>IOWA.</b>		<b>OZAUKEE.</b>	
Lemuel W. Joiner...	Wyoming.	Frederick W. Horn.	Ozaukee.
John Toay.....	Mineral Point.	Milo M. Wheedont .	Ozaukee.
<b>JEFFERSON.</b>		<b>RACINE.</b>	
Charles J. Bell .....	Johnson's Crk.	Nelson R. Norton..	Burlington.
David L. Morrison...	Fort Atkinson.	Charles S. Wright..	Racine.
Darius Reed.....	Sullivan.	John Smith .....	Caledonia.
William Eustis.....	Oakland.	Thomas West .....	Raymond.
Theo. Barnhardt .....	Watertown.		
<b>KENOSHA.</b>		<b>RICHLAND.</b>	
Samuel Hale .....	Kenosha.	Nathaniel Wheeler.	Rich'd Center.
Jesse Hooker.....	Salem.		
<b>LA FAYETTE.</b>		<b>ROCK.</b>	
James H. Knowlton.	Shullsburg.	John L. V. Thomas.	Beloit.
James H. Earnest...	New Diggings.	David Noggle .....	Janesville.
Peter Parkinson, Jr.	Fayette.	Samuel G. Colley ..	Beloit.
		Joseph Spaulding..	Harmony.
<b>LA POINTE, PIERCE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.</b>		<b>SHEBOYGAN.</b>	
William M. Torbert..	Hudson.	Adolph Rosenthal..	Sheboygan.
		John Mattes .....	Rhein.
<b>MANITOWOC.</b>		<b>WALWORTH.</b>	
James M. Kyle .....	Manitowoc.	William P. Allen...	Sharon.
<b>MARATHON AND PORTAGE.</b>		Oscar F. Bartlett...	East Troy.
Walter D. McIndoe..	Wausau.	Phipps W. Lake....	Walworth.
		Simeon W. Spafford	Geneva.
<b>MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.</b>		Perry G. Harrington.	Sugar Creek.
Archibald Nichols...	Markesan.	Anderson Whiting..	Richmond.
Samuel McCracken..	Marquette.	<b>WASHINGTON.</b>	
<b>MILWAUKEE.</b>		Adam Schantz.....	Addison.
John Crawford .....	Milwaukee.	Philip Zimmermann	Germantown.
Jackson Hadley .....	Milwaukee.	<b>WAUKESHA.</b>	
Peter Lavis.....	Greenfield.	Edward Lees.....	Ottowa.
Henry Beecroft.....	Milwaukee.	Jesse Smith.....	Vernon.
Timothy Hagerty....	Franklin.	Denison Worthing'n	Summit.
Edward O'Neill .....	Milwaukee.	Chauncey H. Purple	Brookfield Cen.
John Tobin.....	Granville.	<b>WINNEBAGO.</b>	
William Reinhardt..	Milwaukee.	Corydon Rich .....	Vinland.
William E. Webster.	Milwaukee.	George Gary.....	Oshkosh.

\* Seat contested successfully by David Scott. Post Office, Waupaca.

† Seat contested by Daniel M. Miller, successfully.

*Eighth Session of the State Legislature, 1855,*  
 Convened January 10, 1855, and adjourned April 2, 1855.

SENATE.

*President*—JAMES T. LEWIS, Lt. Governor.

*Chief Clerk*—S. G. BUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM H. GLEASON.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor ...	Sheboygan.	14	Daniel Howell..	Jefferson.
2	Joseph F. Loy..	Green Bay.	15	Amasa Cobb....	Mineral Point.
3	Bolivar G. Gill..	Grafton.	16	Nelson Dewey..	Lancaster.
4	James Rolfe ...	Jackson.	17	Jas. Sutherland.	Janesville.
5	Jackson Hadley	Milwaukee.	18	Louis P. Harvey.	Shopiere.
6	Edw'd McGarry.	Milwaukee.	19	Wm. T. Gibson.	Black R. Falls.
7	Charles Clement	Racine.	20	C. A. Edgerton.	Fond du Lac.
8	Francis Padlock	Salem.	21	Coles Bestford.	Oshkosh.
9	D. Worthington.	Summit.	22	Ezra A. Bowen.	Mayville.
10	Jas. D. Reymert	Demon.	23	Edwin B. Kellogg	Monticello.
11	Hiram H. Giles.	Stoughton.	24	Francis H. West.	Monroe.
12	Eleazer Wakeley	Whitewater.	25	John Q. Adams.	Fall River.
13	Charles Dunn...	Cottage Inn.			

ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker*—C. C. SHOLES, of Kenosha.

*Chief Clerk*—DAVID ATWOOD. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM BLAKE.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANE—continued.	
Richard H. Davis....	Baraboo.	William R. Taylor..	Cottage Grove.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD.		DODGE.	
James Fisher.....	Pra. du Chien.	Solomon L. Rose...	Beaver Dam.
BROWN, DOOR AND KEWAUNEE.		John M. Sherman ..	Burnett.
Morgan L. Martin ...	Green Bay.	Narcisse M. Juncau.	Theresa.
BUFFALO, CHIPPEWA AND LA CROSSE.		John D. Griffin.....	Shields.
Chase A. Stevens....	La Crosse.	John B. Ribble.....	Horicon.
CALUMET.		Fred. F. Schwefel ..	Lebanon.
Almond Merrill.....	Charlestown.	FOND DU LAC.	
COLUMBIA.		John Boyd.....	Calumet.
Alfred Topliff.....	Columbus.	Benj. R. Harrington	Byron.
William T. Whirry ..	Randolph.	Geo. W. Parker.....	Metomen.
DANE.		William H. Ebbetts	Fond du Lac.
Levi B. Vilas .....	Madison.	GRANT.	
Jonathan Mosher....	Stoughton.	Allen Taylor.....	Hazel Green.
Samuel G. Abbott...	Verona.	William Hull.....	Potosi.
George P. Thompson	Cross Plains.	William Cole .....	Bectown.
		Noah H. Virgin.....	Platteville.
		William W. Field...	Fennimore.
		GREEN.	
		Amos D. Kirkpatrick	Dayton.

*Eighth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<b>IOWA.</b>		<b>OZAUKEE—CON.</b>	
John Love.....	Mineral Point.	Henry Blazer.....	Mequon River.
S. P. Hollenbeck ...	Highland.	<b>OCONTO, OUTAGAMIE AND WAUPACA.</b>	
<b>JEFFERSON.</b>		<b>RACINE.</b>	
Patrick Rogan .....	Watertown.	Perry H. Smith ...	Appleton.
John Gibb.....	Ixonia.	<b>THOMAS FALVEY.....</b>	
A. H. Van Norstrand	Jefferson.	Caleb P. Barns.....	Racine.
John G. Merriam.....	Lake Mills.	Alanson Filer .....	Burlington.
Willard Grant.....	Hebron.	Ebenezer Adams...	Racine.
<b>KENOSHA.</b>		<b>YORKVILLE.</b>	
Charles C. Sholes..	Kenosha.	<b>RICHLAND.</b>	
Philander Judson...	Bristol.	Daniel L. Downs ...	Richmond.
<b>LA FAYETTE.</b>		<b>ROCK.</b>	
James H. Earnest...	New Diggings.	Nathan B. Howard...	Magnolia.
Joseph White.....	Cottage Inn.	George H. Williston	Janesville.
A. A. Townsend.....	Shullsburg.	Samuel G. Colley ..	Beloit.
<b>LA POINTE, PIERCE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.</b>		Joseph Goodrich ...	Milton.
Smith R. Gunn.....	Prescott.	<b>SHEBOYGAN.</b>	
<b>MANITOWOC.</b>		Joseph Schrage ....	Sheboygan.
James Bennett.....	Manitowoc.	Luther H. Cary.....	Greenbush.
<b>MARATHON AND PORTAGE.</b>		<b>WALWORTH.</b>	
Walter D. McIndoe..	Wausau.	George Allen.....	Linn.
<b>MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.</b>		Daniel Hooper .....	Troy.
Harvey Grant .....	Tichora.	Solmous Wakeley..	Whitewater.
Samuel R. Rood.....	Packwaukee.	Levi Lee.....	Elkhorn.
<b>MILWAUKEE.</b>		William Isham.....	Delavan.
James B. Cross .....	Milwaukee.	Samuel Pratt .....	Spring Prairie
Jasper Vliet.....	Milwaukee.	<b>WASHINGTON.</b>	
Edward O'Neill .....	Milwaukee.	Mitchell L. Delancy	Barton.
Edwin De Wolf .....	Milwaukee.	Byron Smith .....	Erin.
John Ruan .....	Oak Creek.	<b>WAUKESHA.</b>	
Peter Lavis.....	Greenfield.	Alex. W. Randall...	Waukesha.
Reuben Chase.....	Wauwatosa.	Joseph Bond .....	Mukwonago.
Frederick Mascowitt	Milwaukee.	Stephen Warren ...	Delafield.
<b>OZAUKEE.</b>		Benjamin F. Goss..	Pewaukee.
William H. Ramsay	Ozaukee.	<b>WINNEBAGO.</b>	
		Ebenezer S. Welch.	Neenah.
		George Gary.....	Oshkosh.

*Ninth Session of the State Legislature, 1856,*

Convened January 9, 1856, and took a recess from March 31, 1856, to September 3, 1856, and adjourned October 14, 1856.

SENATE.

*President*—ARTHUR McARTHUR, Lt. Governor.

*Chief Clerk*—BYRON PAINE.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOSEPH BAKER.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor....	Sheboygan.	14	S. W. Barnes...	Waterloo.
2	Perry H. Smith.	Appleton.	15	Amasa Cobb ...	Mineral Point.
3	Bolivar G. Gill.	Grafton.	16	J. Allen Barber.	Lancaster.
4	Baruch S. Weil.	Schellsburg.	17	Jas. Sutherland.	Janesville.
5	Jackson Hadley.	Milwaukee.	18	Louis P. Harvey.	Shopiere.
6	Edward O'Neill.	Milwaukee.	19	Wm. J. Gibson.	Black Riv. Fils
7	Charles Clement.	Rushwa.	20	Edwin Pier...	Fond du Lac.
8	C. L. Sholes....	Kenosha.	21	John Fitzgerald.	Oak Sh.
9	D. Worthington.	Summit.	22	Solomon L. Reese.	Beaver Dam.
10	Edward Gernon.	Geneseo.	23	Edwin B. Kelso.	Montello.
11	Hiram H. Giles.	Stoughton.	24	Geo. E. Denton.	Marion.
12	Jesse C. Mills.	Elkhorn.	25	John Q. Adams.	Fall River.
13	Charles Dunn ..	Cottage Inn.			

ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker*—WILLIAM HULL, of Grant.

*Chief Clerk*—JAMES ARMSTRONG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EGBERT MOSELEY

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANE—CON.	
David K. Noyes.....	Baraboo.	Charles R. Head....	Albion.
BAD AX AND CRAWFORD.		DODGE.	
Andrew Briggs.....	Bad Ax.	Benjamin F. Barney	Williamstown.
BROWN, DOOR AND KEWAUNEE.		Daniel Fletcher ...	Hustisford.
John Day.....	Green Bay.	Laurence Connor...	Emmet.
CALUMET.		Charles Burchard ..	Beaver Dam.
James Cramond. ...	Manchester.	Henry L. Buttersfield.	Waupun.
CHIPPEWA AND LA CROSSE.		Fred H. Ehinger....	Clyman.
Dugald D. Cameron.	La Crosse.	FOND DU LAC.	
COLUMBIA.		Isaac Brown.....	Fond du Lac.
Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.	Peter Johnson.....	Ashford.
Oliver C. Howe.	Lowville.	Joseph Wagner....	Marshfield.
DANE.		George W. Parker..	Metomen.
Augustus A. Bird...	Madison.	GRANT.	
George P. Thompson	Cross Plains.	William Hull.....	Potosi.
Aug. A. Huntington.	York.	Horace Catlin.....	Cassville.
Wm. M. Colladay....	Dunn.	Allen Taylor.....	Hazel Green.
		Joseph T. Mills ...	Lancaster.
		James T. Brown ...	Clifton.
		GREEN.	
		Martin Flood.....	Brooklyn.

*Ninth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
IOWA.		OZAUKEE.	
Richard M. Smith...	Mineral Point.	Charles Beger .....	Pt. Washington
Ephraim Knowlton ..	Highland.	William Vogenitz ..	Cedarburg.
JEFFERSON.		OCONTO, OUTAGAMIE AND WAUPACA.	
David L. Morrison ..	Koskonong.	William Brunquest*	Waupaca.
William Chappell ...	Watertown.	RACINE.	
Wm. W. Woodman...	Farmington.	Thomas Falvey.....	Racine.
Henry C. Drake .....	Milford.	Eliaphalet Cram ...	Racine.
Darius Reed.....	Sullivan.	John T. Palmer ....	Waterford.
KENOSHA.		Patrick G. Cheeves.	Norway.
Henry Johnson.....	Kenosha.	RICHLAND.	
Franklin Newell ....	Paris.	Robert Akan .....	Richland.
LA FAYETTE.		ROCK.	
James H. Knowlton.	Shullsburg.	Levi Alden .....	Janesville.
Matthew Murphy....	Benton.	John Child .....	Lima.
Hamilton H. Gray...	Darlington.	John M. Evans.....	Union.
LA POINTE, PIERCE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.		Horatio J. Murray..	Turtle.
Almon D. Gray.....	Hudson.	SHEBOYGAN.	
MANITOWOC.		Wm. Wippermann ..	Mosel.
Charles H. Walker ..	Manitowoc.	Reed C. Brazelton..	Scott.
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		WALWORTH.	
Joseph Wood.....	Grand Rapids.	Asa W. Farr .....	Geneva.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		Robert T. Seymour.	La Fayette.
Horatio S. Thomas.	Moundville.	Salmon Thomas....	Darien.
William F. Chipman.	Warren.	John F. Potter ....	East Troy.
MILWAUKEE.		James Lauderdale..	La Grange.
Joshua Stark.....	Milwaukee.	Winchel D. Chapin.	Bloomfield.
August Greulich ....	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON.	
Andrew McCormick.	Milwaukee.	Thomas Hayes .....	Richfield.
John Mitchell .....	Milwaukee.	John Sell.....	Addison.
Wm. A. Hawkins....	Milwaukee.	WAUKESHA.	
John Tobin... ..	Granville.	John James .....	Eagle.
Henry Crawford.....	Wauwatosa.	James Weaver.....	Lisbon.
Peter Lavis.....	Greenfield.	Charles S. Hawley..	Waukesha.
George Hahn... ..	Milwaukee.	Jeremiah Noon ...	Merton.
		WINNEBAGO.	
		John Annnson .....	Winchester.
		Lucius B. Townsend	Nepesuskun.

\* Seat successfully contested by Louis Bostedo, Weyauwega.

*Tenth Session of the State Legislature, 1857,*  
 Convened January 14, and adjourned March 9, 1857.

SENATE.

*President*—ARTHUR McARTHUR, Lt. Governor.

*Chief Clerk*—WM. HENRY BRISBANE. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—ALANSON FILER.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	E. Fox Cook . . .	Sheboygan.	16	J. Allen Barber.	Lancaster.
2	Perry H. Smith.	Appleton.	17	Jas. Sutherland.	Janesville.
3	H. J. Schulteis.	Ozaukee.	18	Louis P. Harvey.	Shopiere.
4	Baruch S. Weil.	Schlesville.	19	Temple Clark . .	Manitowoc.
5	Aug. Greulich . .	Milwaukee.	20	Edwin Pier . . . .	Fond du Lac.
6	Edward O'Neill.	Milwaukee.	21	Edwin Wheeler.	Oshkosh.
7	C. S. Chase . . . .	Racine.	22	S. L. Rose . . . . .	Beaver Dam.
8	C. L. Spoles . . . .	Kenosha.	23	Samuel C. Bean.	Lake Mills.
9	J. T. Kingston . .	Norwalk.	24	Geo. E. Dexter . .	Monroe.
10	Edward G. Green.	Gessner.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.
11	Hiram H. Giles . .	Stoughton.	26	Hiram C. Bull.	Madison.
12	Jesse C. Mills . .	Elkhorn.	27	Leahur Hammett.	Power.
13	P. B. Simpson . .	Shullsburg.	28	William Wilson.	Menomonie.
14	S. W. Barnes . . .	Watertown.	29	Mar. L. Kimball.	Berlin.
15	L. W. Joiner . . .	Wyoming.	30	Wm. T. Price . . .	Black R. Falls.

ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker*—WYMAN SPOONER, of Walworth.

*Chief Clerk*—WILLIAM C. WEBB. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM C. ROGERS.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
Joseph Langworthy.	Mauston.	Oliver C. Howe . . . . .	Lowville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT.		Henry Converse . . . .	Wycocena.
DOUGLAS, LA POINTE.		DANE.	
POLK AND ST. CROIX.		John A. Johnson . . . .	Stoughton.
George Strong . . . . .	Hudson.	Robert W. Davison . . .	Beverly.
BAD AX AND CRAWFORD.		Robert P. Maine . . . .	Oregon.
Buel E. Hutchinson.	Pra. du Chien.	John B. Sweat . . . . .	Black Earth.
BROWN.		Horace A. Tenney . . . .	Madison.
Edgar Conklin . . . . .	Green Bay.	Nathaniel W. Dean . . .	Madison.
BUFFALO, JACKSON AND TREMPEALEAU.		RODGE.	
Samuel D. Hastings.	Trempealeau.	Edward N. Foster . . . .	Mayville.
CALUMET.		Peter Potter . . . . .	Leroy.
George A. Jenkins . . .	Charlestown.	Robt. B. Wentworth . . .	Juneau.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK, DUNN AND PIERCE.		Quarrus H. Barron . . .	Fox Lake.
Orrin T. Maxson . . . .	Prescott.	A. Scott Sloan . . . . .	Beaver Dam.
COLUMBIA.		John J. Williams . . . .	Springfield.
G. M. Bartholomew . .	Lodi.	DOOB, KEWACNEE AND OCONTO.	
		Ezra B. Stevens . . . . .	Sturgeon Bay.
		FOND DU LAC.	
		Edmund L. Runals . . . .	Ripon.
		Morris S. Barnett . . . .	Rosendale.
		John B. Wilbor . . . . .	Fond du Lac.
		Major J. Thomas . . . .	Fond du Lac.
		Aaron Walters . . . . .	Fond du Lac.



## Tenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<b>GRANT.</b>			
Allen Taylor.....	Hazel Green.	<b>OZAUKEE.</b>	
Albert W. Emery....	Potosi.	Samuel A. White ...	Ozaukee.
Hanmer Robbins....	Platteville.	Fred. W. Horn .....	Cedarburg.
Joseph T. Mills .....	Lancaster.	<b>RACINE.</b>	
Joachim Gulick .....	Ora Oak.	Lewelyn J. Evans..	Racine.
<b>GREEN.</b>		Peter C. Lutkin ....	Whitesville.
Chas. F. Thompson ..	Monticello.	Joseph Nelson .....	Raymond.
Thomas W. Allen ....	Monroe.	James Catton .....	Burlington.
<b>IOWA.</b>			
Ephraim Knowlton..	Highland.	<b>RICHLAND.</b>	
Thomas S. Allen .....	Mineral Point.	Robert C. Field ....	Richland City.
<b>JEFFERSON.*</b>			
Delatus M. Aspinwall	Farmington.	<b>ROCK.</b>	
Jared F. Ostrander ..	Aztalan.	Lucius G. Fisher...	Beloit.
William Chappell ...	Watertown.	David Noggle .....	Janesville.
William M. Morse....	Alderly.	Ezra A. Foot .....	Footville.
Kendall P. Clark ....	Portland.	William H. Tripp ..	Janesville.
<b>KENOSHA.</b>		George R. Atherton	Clinton.
Frederick S. Lovell..	Kenosha.	<b>SAUK.</b>	
Lathrop Burgess ....	Saiecm.	James G. Train ....	Merrimack.
<b>LA CROSSE AND MONROE.</b>		Abram West.....	Reedsburg.
Dugald D. Cameron ..	La Crosse.	<b>SHEBOYGAN.</b>	
<b>LA FAYETTE.</b>			
Joseph White .....	Cottage Inn.	Zebulon P. Mason..	Sheboygan.
Henry W. Barnes....	Wiota.	Robt. H. Hotchkiss	Plymouth.
James H. Earnest... ..	New Diggings.	Glenville W. Stone.	Winooski.
<b>MANITOWOC.</b>			
Charles H. Walker ..	Manitowoc.	<b>WALWORTH.</b>	
Thos. Cunningham..	Clark's Mills.	David Williams ....	Springfield.
<b>MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.</b>		Sam'l W. Voorhees.	Sharon.
Anson Rood.....	Stevens Point.	Solmous Wakeley ..	Whitewater
<b>MARQUETTE.</b>			
Davis H. Waite .....	Princeton.	Wynman Spooner ...	Elkhorn.
Paul D. Hayward....	Kingston.	<b>WASHINGTON.</b>	
<b>MILWAUKEE.</b>			
Fred. K. Bartlett....	Milwaukee.	Hopewell Coxé.....	Hartford.
Moses M. Strong .....	Milwaukee.	James Vollmar.....	West Bend.
Andrew McCormick..	Milwaukee.	James Fagan.....	Cedarburg.
Jonathan Taylor ....	Milwaukee.	<b>WAUKESHA.</b>	
Jasper Humphrey... ..	Milwaukee.	George Cairncross..	Pewaukee.
Herman Haertel .....	Milwaukee.	James M. Lewis....	Oconomowoc.
Frederick Mascowitz.	Milwaukee.	Thomas Sugden....	North Prairie
James Reynolds.....	Milwaukee.	Elihu Enos, Jr .....	Waukesha.
James D. Reymert ..	Milwaukee.	Charles S. Hawley ..	Waukesha.
<b>OUTAGAMIE.</b>			
Theodore Conkey ...	Appleton.	<b>WAUPACA.</b>	
<b>WAUKESHA.</b>		Benj. F. Phillips ...	Mukwa.
<b>WAUSHARA.</b>			
<b>WINNEBAGO.</b>		George Hawley.....	Poysippi.
<b>PHILETUS SAWYER....</b>			
<b>WINCHESTER.</b>		John Anunson .....	Winchester.
<b>OMRO.</b>		Wm. P. McAllister..	Omro.

\* In 1857, '58 and '59, the towns of Ashippun, Lebanon, Emmett, Shields, Portland and the 5th and 6th wards of Watertown were attached to Jefferson, which was declared unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Court.

*Eleventh Session of the State Legislature, 1858,*  
 Convened January 13, and adjourned May 17, 1858.

SENATE.

*President*—E. D. CAMPBELL, Lt. Governor.

*Chief Clerk*—JOHN L. V. THOMAS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—NATHANIEL L. STOUT.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	E. Fox Cook....	Sheboygan.	16	Noah H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	Morg. L. Martin.	Green Bay.	17	Jas. Sutherland	Jamesville.
3	H. J. Schulteis.	Pt. Washing'tn	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon....	Cedar Creek.	19	Temple Clark ..	Manitowoc.
5	August Greulich	Milwaukee.	20	Edward Pier ...	Fond du Lac.
6	Patrick Walsh..	Milwaukee	21	Edwin Wheeler.	Oshkosh.
7	C. S. Chase.....	Racine.	22	Wm. E. Smith ..	Fox Lake.
8	S. R. McClellan.	Wilm't.	23	Samuel C. Bean.	Lake Mills.
9	J. T. Kingston .	Neshanic.	24	John W. Warren	Albany.
10	D. Worthington.	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.
11	Hiram H. Gies..	Stoughton.	26	Andrew Proutt.	Madison
12	John W. Boyd....	Geneva.	27	Luther Hancock.	Plover.
13	P. B. Simpson...	Shullsburg.	28	Daniel Myers...	Oscoda Mills.
14	Wm. Chappell...	Watertown.	29	M. L. Kimball...	Berlin.
15	Lemuel W Joiner	Wyoming.	30	Wm. H. Tucker.	La Crosse.

ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker*—FRED. S. LOVELL, of Kenosha.

*Chief Clerk*—L. H. D. CRANE. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—FRANCIS MASSING.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLOMBIA—COR.	
Almon P. Ayers. ....	Quincy.	Jonathan W. Earle.	Pardeeville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		DANE.	
DOUGLAS, LA POINTE		Daniel B. Crandall..	Utica.
POLK AND ST. CROIX.		John W. Sharp .....	Door Creeek.
James B. Gray .....	Hudson.	Storer W. Field ....	Fitchburg.
BAD AX AND CRAW-		Henry K. Belding...	Black Earth.
FORD.		Frank Gault .....	Pheas. Branch.
James R. Savage....	Springville.	Alex. A. McDonell..	Madison.
BROWN.		DODGE.	
Edgar Conklin .....	Green Bay.	John Steiner.....	Woodland.
BUFFALO, JACKSON		Narcisse M. Juneau.	Theresa.
AND TREMPLEALEU.		Paul Juneau .....	Juneau.
Harlow E. Prickett..	Bl. River Falls.	Benj. F. Gibbs .....	Fox Lake.
CALUMET.		Fred. W. Kribs .....	Beaver Dam.
James Robinson ....	Chilton.	Edward J. Williams.	Elba.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK,		DOOR, KEWAUNEE,	
DUNN AND PIERCE.		OCONTO AND SHA-	
Lucius Cannon .....	Pepin.	WANO.	
COLUMBIA.		Jonathan C. Hall ...	Marinette.
Alvin B. Alden.....	Portage City.	FOND DU LAC.	
Wm. M. Griswold ...	Columbus.	Edmund L. Runals.	Ripon.
		Henry D. Hitt.....	Oakfield.
		Frank D. McCarty...	Fond du Lac.
		Joseph Wagner.....	Dotyville.
		William S. Tuttle...	New Fane.

*Eleventh Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<b>GRANT.</b>		<b>OZAUKEE.</b>	
Hamner Robbins....	Platteville	B.O.ZastrowKusow	Cedarburg.
Henry Patch.....	Patch Grove.	Alex. M. Alling....	Saukville.
Henry D. York.....	Hazel Green.	<b>RACINE.</b>	
Albert W. Emery....	Potosi.	Herman Warner....	Racine.
Charles K. Dean....	Boscobel.	George W. Selden..	Racine.
<b>GREEN.</b>		Samuel Collins.....	Yorkville.
James E. Vinton....	Albany.	Edward P. Dyer....	Burlington.
William Brown.....	Skinner.	<b>RICHLAND.</b>	
<b>IOWA.</b>		Charles G. Rodolf..	Orion.
Henry M. Billings..	Constance.	<b>ROCK.</b>	
Levi Sterling.....	Mineral Point.	Kiron W. Bemis....	Janesville.
<b>JEFFERSON.</b>		Zebulon P. Burdick	Janesville.
Miles Holmes.....	Palmyra.	James H. Knowlton	Janesville.
George C. Smith....	Oakland.	George Irish.....	Clinton.
Peter Rogan.....	Watertown.	William H. Stark....	Shopiere.
John Gibb.....	Ocoromowoc.	<b>SAUK.</b>	
Harlow Pease.....	Waterloo.	Sam'l H. Bassinger	Prairie du Sac.
<b>KENOSHA.</b>		Samuel Northrup ..	Dellona.
Fred. S. Lovell.....	Kenosha.	<b>SHEBOYGAN.</b>	
Almon D. Cornwell..	Salem.	Zebulon P. Mason..	Sheboygan.
<b>LA CROSSE AND MONROE.</b>		Wm. H. Prentice...	Sheboygan F's.
James D. Condit ...	Sparta.	Abrah'm H. VanWie	Cascade.
<b>LA FAYETTE.</b>		<b>WALWORTH.</b>	
Hamilton H. Grey...	Darlington.	Elijah Easton.....	Walworth.
Charles Bracken ...	Mineral Point.	Butler G. Noble....	Whitewater.
James H. Earnest...	New Diggings.	John McKibbin.....	Geneva.
<b>MANITOWOC.</b>		James Baker.....	East Troy.
Henry C. Hamilton..	Two Rivers.	<b>WASHINGTON.</b>	
James B. Dunn.....	Manitowoc.	James Kenealy.....	Toland's Pr.
<b>MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.</b>		Paul A. Weil.....	Richfield.
Burton Millard.....	Wausau.	Chas. W. Detmering	Newburg.
<b>MARQUETTE.</b>		<b>WAUKESHA.</b>	
Samuel W. Mather..	Markesan.	Albert Alden.....	Delafield.
Dominick Devany...	Montello.	Oliver P. Hulett ...	Menom. Falls.
<b>MILWAUKEE.</b>		David Roberts.....	North Prairie.
Dighton Corson....	Milwaukee.	George McWhorter.	Waukesha.
Alex. Cotzhausen....	Milwaukee.	Charles S. Hawley..	Waukesha.
John Hayden.....	Milwaukee.	<b>WAUPACA.</b>	
Duncan E. Cameron.	Milwaukee.	Andrew J. Dufur...	Iola.
Michell Steever....	Milwaukee.	<b>WAUSHARA.</b>	
Fred. R. Berg.....	Milwaukee.	William C. Webb*..	Wautoma.
Orlando Ellsworth..	Milwaukee.	<b>WINNEBAGO.</b>	
Joseph Carney.....	Wauwatosa.	Samuel M. Hay....	Oshkosh.
Michael Hanrahan...	Good Hope.	William Duchman .	Menasha.
<b>OUTAGAMIE.</b>		Wm. P. McAllister .	Omro.
Perry H. Smith.....	Appleton.		

† Resigned during the session.

*Twelfth Session of the State Legislature, 1859,*  
 Convened January 12, 1859, and adjourned March 21, 1859.

SENATE.

*President*—E. D. CAMPBELL, of La Crosse, Lt. Governor.

*Chief Clerk*—HIRAM BOWEN.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—ASA KINNEY.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	R. H. Hotchkiss	Plymouth.	16	Noah H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	M. L. Martin ...	Green Bay.	17	Z. P. Burdick ..	Janesville.
3	Lion Silverman.	Ozaukee.	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon...	Cedar Creek.	19	Sam. H. Thurber	Manitowoc.
5	C. Comstock...	Milwaukee.	20	Edward Pier ...	Fond du Lac.
6	Patrick Walsh...	Milwaukee.	21	G. W. Washburn	Oshkosh.
7	N. D. Fratt....	Racine.	22	Wm. E. Smith.	Fox Lake.
8	S. R. McClellan.	Wilmet.	23	E. D. Masters ..	Jefferson.
9	H. W. Curtis...	Dalton.	24	John H. Warren	Albany.
10	D. Worthington	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis	Portage City.
11	Wm. R. Taylor.	Cottage Grove	26	Andrew Proudt	Madison.
12	John W. Boyd...	Geneva.	27	Luther Hancock	Stanton.
13	P. B. Simpson...	Shullsburg.	28	Daniel Neary...	Oscoda Mills.
14	Wm. Chappell...	Watertown.	29	M. W. Seelye...	Marguette.
15	Chas. G. Rodolf	Orion.	30	Wm. H. Tucker.	La Crosse.

ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker*—WM. P. LYON, of Racine.

*Chief Clerk*—L. H. D. CRANE.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—EMANUEL MUNK.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
John Turner ....	Mauston.	John O. Jones.....	Cambria.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.		DANE.	
Moses S. Gibson*	Hudson.	Wm. W. Blackman.	Stoughton.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD.		Adam Smith .....	Burke.
Thomas W. Tower...	Towerville.	John Keenan.....	Fitchburg.
BROWN.		Chest. N. Waterbury	Roxbury.
William Field, Jr....	Depere.	Harlow S. Orton...	Madison.
BUFFALO, JACKSON AND TREMPLEAU.		George B. Smith...	Madison.
Jesse Bennett.....	Fountain City.	DODGE.	
CALUMET.		Thomas Palmer....	Marville.
Harrison C. Hobart.	Chilton.	John C. Bishop....	Le Roy.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK, DUNN AND PIERCE.		Waido Lyon.....	Hustisford.
Richard Dewhurst ..	Neillsville.	Cyrus S. Kneeland	Waupun.
COLUMBIA.		Lorenzo Merrill...	Burnett.
G. Van Steenwyk ...	Kilbourn City.	John Lowth.....	Lowell.
Wm. M. Griswold...	Columbus.	DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.	
		Mathias Simon....	Ahnepee.
		FOND DU LAC.	
		Alvan E. Bovay....	Ripon.
		Warren Whiting...	Ladoga.
		John C. Lewis.....	Fond du Lac
		O. Hugo Petterst†	Murone.
		Silas C. Matteson ..	Waucousta.

\* Seat successfully contested by M. W. McCracken, of Superior.  
 † Elected in place of S. K. Barnes, who died before taking his seat.

## Twelfth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<b>GRANT.</b>		<b>OUTAGAMIE.</b>	
George Broderick ...	Hazel Green.	Perry H. Smith.....	Appleton.
James W. Seaton....	Potosi.	<b>OZAUKEE.</b>	
Jesse Waldorf.....	Platteville.	John R. Bohan.....	Ozaukee.
Hugh A. W. McNair..	Fennimore.	Fred. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
Luther Basford.....	Glen Haven.	<b>RACINE.</b>	
<b>GREEN.</b>		William P. Lyon ...	Racine.
Albert H. Pierce ....	Monticello.	Leon. S. Van Vliet ..	Caledonia C'r
Edmund A. West ..	Monroe.	William Ballach....	Yorkville.
<b>IOWA.</b>		Franklin E. Hoyt ..	Rochester.
Gardner C. Meigs....	Arena.	<b>RICHLAND.</b>	
John Toay.....	Mineral Point.	William Dixon.....	Lone Rock.
<b>JEFFERSON.</b>		<b>ROCK.</b>	
Alex. J. Craig.....	Palmyra.	Elisha L. Carpenter.	Beloit.
George C. Smith....	Oakland.	John P. Dickson ...	Janesville.
Luther A. Cole.....	Watertown.	Wm. E. Wheeler....	Beloit.
Ferd. Wagner.....	Watertown.	Joseph K. P. Porter.	Cookville.
Sylvester J. Conklin.	Waterloo.	Edward Vincent....	Milton.
<b>KENOSHA.</b>		<b>SAUK.</b>	
George Bennett.....	Kenosha.	Nelson Wheeler....	Humboldt.
James C. McKisson.	Wheatland.	Eli O. Rudd.....	Reedsburg.
<b>LA CROSSE AND MONROE.</b>		<b>SHEBOYGAN.</b>	
Charles W. Marshall	La Crosse.	William N. Shafter.	Sheboygan.
<b>LA FAYETTE.</b>		James Little.....	Sheboy. Falls.
James S. Murphy ...	Benton.	Steph. D. Littlefield	Sheboy. Falls.
Wm. Mc Granahan ..	Fayette.	<b>WALWORTH.</b>	
David W. Kyle.....	Shullsburg.	Reuben Rockwell ..	Springfield.
<b>MANITOWOC.</b>		Edward P. Conrick.	Delavan.
William Aldrich....	Two Rivers.	Newton S. Murphey	Whitewater.
James B. Dunn.....	Manitowoc.	Daniel Hooper.....	Troy.
<b>MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.</b>		<b>WASHINGTON.</b>	
James S. Young.....	Stevens Point.	Gustav Streckewald	Hartford.
<b>MARQUETTE AND GREEN LAKE.</b>		James Vollmar.....	West Bend.
Jesse Thomas.....	Green Lake.	Philip Zimmerman	Staatsville.
James B. Ormsby ...	Oxford.	<b>WAUKESHA.</b>	
<b>MILWAUKEE.</b>		Parker Sawyer.....	Summit.
Edwin Palmer.....	Milwaukee.	William P. King ...	Merton.
Charles J. Kern....	Milwaukee.	Andrew E. Elmore.	Mukwonago.
Thomas H. Evison ..	Milwaukee.	Charles T. Deissner.	Waukesha.
James A. Swain....	Milwaukee.	Ira Blood.....	Mukwonago.
William S. Cross....	Milwaukee.	<b>WAUPACA.</b>	
Joseph Walker.....	Milwaukee.	Warner C. Carr.....	Crystal Lake.
Frederick Mascowitz	Milwaukee.	<b>WAUSHARA.</b>	
Jacob Beck.....	Milwaukee.	Charles White.....	Coloma.
Edmund Hasse.....	Milwaukee.	<b>WINNEBAGO.</b>	
		Richard P. Eighme.	Oshkosh.
		John D. Rush.....	Winneconne.W
		Geo. W. Beckwith ..	Omro.

*Thirteenth Session of State Legislature, 1860,*  
 Convened January 10, 1860, and adjourned April 2, 1860.

SENATE.

*President*—BUTLER G. NOBLE, Lt. Governor.

*Chief Clerk*—J. H. WARREN.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—ASA KINNEY.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	R. H. Hotchkiss	Plymouth.	16	Noah H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	Edward Decker.	Kewaunee.	17	Z. P. Burdick...	Janesville.
2	Fred. Hilgen...	Cedarburg.	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon...	Cedar Creek.	19	Sam. H. Thurber	Manitowoc.
5	Cic. Comstock..	Milwaukee.	20	E. L. Phillips...	Fond du Lac.
6	Michael J. Egan	Franklin.	21	G. W. Washburn.	Oshkosh.
7	Nich. B. Pratt..	Racine.	22	Ben. Ferguson...	Fox Lake.
8	George Bennett.	Kenosha.	23	E. D. Masters...	Jefferson.
9	Henry W. Curtis.	Portage.	24	John W. Stewart	Monroe.
10	D. Worthington.	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage.
11	Wm. B. Taylor..	Orange Grove.	26	John B. Sweat...	Black Earth.
12	Oscar F. Bartlett.	East Troy.	27	Ember-Hanchett	Stanton.
13	P. B. Simpson...	Shullsburg.	28	Charles B. Cook.	River Falls.
14	Chas. R. Gill...	Watertown.	29	M. W. Sedgwick.	Marquette.
15	Chas. G. Rodolf.	Orion.	30	B. E. Hutchinson	Prairie Chien.

ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker*—WILLIAM P. LYON, of Racine.

*Chief Clerk*—L. H. D. CRANE.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOSEPH GATES.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—contin'd.	
Albert Wood.....	Quincy.	Marcus Barden....	Pardeeville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.		DANE.	
Asaph Whittlesey...	Bayfield.	Wm. W. Blackman..	Stoughton.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD.		Eleazer Grover, Jr..	Madison.
Wm. C. McMichael..	Viroqua.	John Beath. ....	Verona.
BROWN.		Francis Fischer....	Cross Plains.
John C. Neville.....	Green Bay.	Leonard J. Farwell.	Madison.
BUFFALO, JACKSON AND TREMPALEAU.		Cassius Fairchild...	Madison.
Romanzo Bunn.....	Galesville.	DODGE.	
CALUMET.		Elva Simpson.....	Iron Ridge.
Asaph Green .....	Chilton.	Max Bachhuber....	Farmersville.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK, DUNN AND PIERCE.		John W. Nash.....	Oak Grove.
William P. Bartlett..	Eau Claire.	Stoddard Judd.....	Fox Lake.
COLUMBIA.		David S. Ordway...	Beaver Dam.
Henry B. Munn.....	Portage.	Harvey C. Griffin..	Oak Grove.
William M. Griswold.	Columbus.	DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.	
		John Wiley.....	Shawano.
		FOND DU LAC.	
		Alvan E. Bovay....	Ripon.
		Benjamin H. Bettis.	Ladoga.
		John C. Lewis.....	Fond du Lac.
		John Boyd.....	Calumet.
		Wm. T. Brooks.....	Fond du Lac.

*Thirteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<b>GRANT.</b>		<b>OUTAGAMIE.</b>	
James K. Spottswood	Hazel Green.	Daniel C. Jennet ...	Appleton.
James W. Seaton....	Potosi.	<b>OZAUKEE.</b>	
John B. Moore .....	Muscoda.	Anthony Ahlhauser	Saukville.
Samuel F. Clise .....	Ellenboro.	Fred. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
George Ballantine...	Patch Grove.	<b>RACINE.</b>	
<b>GREEN.</b>		William P. Lyon ...	Racine.†
Walter S. Wescott...	Monroe.	Lewis L. Baldwin...	Racine.
Martin Mitchell.....	Brodhead.	Knud Langland ...	North Cape.
<b>GREEN LAKE.</b>		Frederick A. Wcage	Waterford.
James W. Burt.....	Mackford.	<b>RICHLAND.</b>	
<b>IOWA.</b>		Jerem'h L. Jackson	Viola.
Gardner C. Meigs ...	Arena.	<b>ROCK.</b>	
Amasa Cobb .....	Mineral Point.	William E. Wheeler	Beloit.
<b>JEFFERSON.</b>		Thomas C. Westby	Emerald Grove.
Norman Horton.....	Cold Spring.	John P. Dickson...	Janesville.
Ch. G. Hammarquist	Ft. Atkinson.	Jeremiah Johnson .	Evansville.
Heber Smith.....	Watertown.	George Golden .....	Brodhead.
Hermann H. Winter.	Watertown.	<b>SAUK.</b>	
John Sutton.....	Milford.	Ephraim W. Young	Prairie du Sac.
<b>KENOSHA.</b>		Edward Sumner....	Baraboo.
Meredith Howland ...	Kenosha.	<b>SHEBOYGAN.</b>	
Salmon Upson .....	Kenosha.	James T. Kingsbury	Sheboygan.
<b>LA CROSSE AND MONROE.</b>		Erast. W. Stannard	Greenbush.
John J. McKay.....	Sparta.	Oran Rogers.....	Cascade.
<b>LA FAYETTE.</b>		<b>WALWORTH.</b>	
Samuel Cole .....	Gratiot.	Clarkson Miller ...	Geneva.
Thos. C. L. Mackay.	Elk Grove.	John DeWolf... ..	Delavan.
Elijah C. Townsend.	Shullsburg.	Anderson Whiting .	Richland.
<b>MANITOWOC.</b>		James Child.....	East Troy.
Joseph Rankin.....	Mishicot.	<b>WASHINGTON.</b>	
Henry Mulholland..	Meeme.	George Keifer .....	Nenno.
<b>MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.</b>		Matth' Altenhofen.	Kewaskum.
John Phillips .....	Stevens Point.	T. E. Van der Cook.	Newburg.
<b>MARQUETTE.</b>		<b>WAUKESHA.</b>	
Orrin W. Bow.....	Kingston.	Albert Alden.....	Delafield.
<b>MILWAUKEE.</b>		William R. Hesk...	Menom'e Falls.
Henry L. Palmer....	Milwaukee.	Andrew E. Elmore.	Mukwonago.
Louis H. Schmidtner	Milwaukee.	Benjamin Hunkins.	New Berlin.
Edward Keogh .....	Milwaukee.	Rob't. C. Robertson	Vernon.
Edward D. Holton...	Milwaukee.	<b>WAUPACA.</b>	
Edward G. Hayden..	Milwaukee.	Melvin B. Patchin.	Fremont.
Matthias Humann ...	Milwaukee.	<b>WAUSHARA.</b>	
Patrick Dockry.....	Ten M. House.	Jacob S. Bugh.....	Wautoma.
John Ruan .....	Oak Creek.	<b>WINNEBAGO.</b>	
Abram Ehle* .....		Gabriel Bouck .....	Oshkosh.
		George B. Goodwin.	Menasha.
		George S. Barnum...	Waukau.

\*Died during the session, Theodore Hartung elected to fill the vacancy.

†Seat successfully contested by Milo Coles.

*Fourteenth Session of State Legislature, 1861,*  
 Convened January 9, and adjourned May 27, 1861.

SENATE.

*President*—BUTLER G. NOBLE, Lt. Governor.

*Chief Clerk*—J. H. WARREN.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—J. A. HADLEY.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Luther H. Cary.	Greenbush.	16	Noah H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	Edward Decker.	Kewaunee.	17	Ezra A. Foot .	Footville.
3	Hugh Cuning.	Ozaukee.	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon...	Cedar Creek.	19	Benj. J. Sweet..	Chilton.
5	Charles Quentin	Milwaukee.	20	E. L. Phillips ...	Fond du Lac.
6	Michael J. Egan	Milwaukee.	21	H. O. Crane ....	Neenah.
7	William L. Uday	Rush.	22	Benj. Ferguson.	Fox Lake.
8	George Bennett.	Keshish.	23	E. Montgomery.	Farmington.
9	Jno. T. Kingston	Neenah.	24	Jno. W. Stewart.	Monroe.
10	D. Westphalen.	Summit.	25	G. W. Hazzard...	Columbus.
11	Samuel C. Bean.	San Prairie.	26	John B. Swartz..	Black Earth.
12	Oscar F. Bartlett.	East Troy.	27	E. L. Browne...	Waupun.
13	Samuel Cole....	Gratiot.	28	Charles B. Cox.	River Falls.
14	Charles R. Gill.	Watertown.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey.	Montello.
15	Lemuel W. Joiner	Wyoming.	30	B.E. Hutchinson	Pr. du Chien.

ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker*—AMASA COBB, of Iowa.

*Chief Clerk*—L. H. D. CRANE.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—CRAIG B. BEEBE.

Names.	Post Office.	NAMES.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
Otis B. Lapham .....	Friendship.	Nathan Hazen .....	Poynette.
ASHLAND, BURNETT.		James H. Bonney ..	Bellefontaine.
DOUGLAS, LA POINTE.			
FOLK AND ST. CROIX.		DANE.	
John Comstock .....	Hudson.	Sereno W. Graves ..	Rutland.
BAD AX AND CRAW-		Willard H. Chandler	Windsor.
FORD.		Edward W. Dwight.	Oregon.
Daniel H. Johnson..	Pr. du Chien.	Fred. A. Pfaff .....	Cross Plains.
		Dominick O'Malley.	Westport.
		David Atwood.....	Madison.
		DODGE.	
Fred. S. Ellis.....	Green Bay.	Peter Peters.....	Rubicon.
		Jacob Bodden .....	Theresa.
BUFFALO, JACKSON		David N. Minor ....	Rubicon.
AND TREMPPEALEAU.		George W. Bly .....	Waupun.
Calvin R. Johnson ..	Bl'k Riv. Falls.	Frederick H. Kribs.	Beaver Dam.
		John J. Williams...	Lowell.
		DOOR, KEWAUNEE, ETC	
Le Roy Graves .....	Gravesville.	Wm. S. Finley.....	Kewaunee.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK,			
DUNN AND PIERCE.		FOND DU LAC.	
Rodman Palmer.....	Chippewa Falls	Chas. F. Hammond.	Ripon.
		Benjamin H. Bettis.	Ladoga.
		Selim Newton.....	Fond du Lac.
		John W. Hall .....	Dotyville.
		Horace Stanton ....	Fond du Lac.
COLUMBIA.			
Harvey W. Emery...	Portage City.		



*Fourteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<b>GRANT.</b>		<b>OUTAGAMIE.</b>	
Joseph Harris .....	Hazel Green.	Almeron B. Everts.	Appleton.
Henry L. Massey....	Potosi.	<b>OZAUKEE.</b>	
Hanmer Robbins....	Platteville.	William H. Ramsey	Ozaukee.
John G. Clark.....	Lancaster.	William F. Opitz...	Mequon River.
Jared Warner .....	Patch Grove.	<b>RACINE.</b>	
<b>GREEN.</b>		Gilbert Knapp.....	Racine.
James Campbell ....	Albany.	Orlando C. Munroe.	Racine.
Obadiah J. White ...	Monroe.	Simeon S. Bradford	Union Grove.
<b>GREEN LAKE.</b>		Samuel E. Chapman	Waterford.
Alvin L. Flint.....	Princeton.	<b>RICHLAND.</b>	
<b>IOWA.</b>		Elihu Bailey.....	Mill Creek.
Franklin Z. Hicks...	Avoca.	<b>ROCK.</b>	
Amasa Cobb .....	Mineral Point.	Stiles S. Northrop..	Ogden.
<b>JEFFERSON.</b>		Benjamin F. Cary..	Johnstown.
Jost D. Petrie .....	Concord.	Alexander Graham ..	Janesville.
Horace B. Willard...	Lake Mills.	Anson W. Pope .....	Janesville.
Theodore Prentiss ..	Watertown.	James Kirkpatrick.	Brodhead.
Samuel Hayes.....	Neosho.	<b>SAUK.</b>	
Sterling M. Conc....	Waterloo.	John Bear.....	Plain.
<b>KENOSHA.</b>		Marsena Temple ...	Newport.
Michael Frank ... ..	Kenosha.	<b>SHEBOYGAN.</b>	
Marcus Linsley.....	Kenosha.	John Gee. ....	Sheboygan.
<b>LA CROSSE AND MONROE.</b>		John Bredemeyer ..	Edwards.
Isaac E. Messmore..	La Crosse.	Cad. W. Humphrey*	Cascade.
<b>LA FAYETTE.</b>		<b>WALWORTH.</b>	
Thos. C. L. Mackay .	Elk Grove.	Schuyler W. Benson	Bloomfield.
Lloyd T. Pullen.....	Argyle.	Chester D. Long....	Darien.
Elijah C. Townsend.	Shullsburg.	Francis Smith.....	Millard.
<b>MANITOWOC.</b>		Wyman Spooner ...	Elkhorn.
Jabez L. Fobes....	Two Rivers.	<b>WASHINGTON.</b>	
Joseph Stephenson..	Meeme.	Nathan Parker ....	Hartford.
<b>MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.</b>		Leander F. Frisby..	West Bend.
Orestes Garrison ....	Centralia.	Valentine Schetzzel	Menomonee F
<b>MARQUETTE.</b>		<b>WAUKESHA.</b>	
Erastus J. Buck.....	Westfield.	Daniel Cottrell .....	Oconomowoc.
<b>MILWAUKEE.</b>		William H. Thomas	Lisbon.
Robert Haney .....	Milwaukee.	Henry A. Youmans...	Mukwanago.
George Abert.....	Milwaukee.	Myron Gilbert.....*	Prospect Hill.
Edward Keogh .....	Milwaukee.	Isaac Lain.....	Waukesha.
Charles Caverno ....	Milwaukee.	<b>WAUPACA.</b>	
John Ruger .....	Milwaukee.	Chester D. Combs..	North Royalton
Carl Winkler .....	Milwaukee.	<b>WAUSHARA.</b>	
William Dieves. ....	Greenfield.	Henry G. Webb ....	Wautoma.
John Hanrahan .....	Good Hope.	<b>WINNEBAGO.</b>	
John Riordan .....	Franklin.	Philetus Sawyer....	Oshkosh.
		Curtis Reed .....	Menasha.
		Armine Pickett ....	Weelaunec.

\* Seat successfully contested by W. F. Mitchell, of Gibbsville.

*Fifteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1862,*

Convened January 8, 1862, and adjourned April 7, 1862. Re-convened June 3, 1862, and adjourned June 17, 1862. Met in extra session September 10, 1862,\* and adjourned September 26, 1862.

SENATE.

*President*—EDWARD SALOMON, Lt. Governor.

*Chief Clerk*—J. H. WARREN.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—B. U. CASWELL.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Luther H. Cary.	Greenbush.	18	Joel Rich.....	Juneau.
2	Edward Hicks..	Green Bay.	19	Geo. A. Jenkins	Charlestown.
3	Hugh Cunning.	Quankoa.	20	G. W. Mitchell.	Ripon.
4	Fred. O. Thorp.	West Bend.	21	Samuel M. Hay.	Oshkosh.
5	Chas. Quentin.	Milwaukee.	22	Thos. R. Hudd.	Appleton.
6	Edward Keesh.	Milwaukee.	23	E. M. Montgomery.	Farmington.
7	Wm. L. Udy...	Rabun.	24	Edw. A. West.	Monroe.
8	H. S. Thorp.....	Cypress.	25	G. W. Hamilton.	Columbus.
9	John T. Kingston	Necedah.	26	B. F. Hopkins..	Madison.
10	George C. Pratt.	Waukesha.	27	E. L. Browne...	Wausau.
11	Samuel C. Bean	Sun Prairie.	28	H. L. Humphrey	Hudson.
12	Wyman Spooner	Elkhorn.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey.	Montello.
13	Samuel Cole....	Gratiot.	30	N. S. Cate.....	De Soto.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.	31	Edwin Flint....	La Crosse.
15	L. W. Joiner....	Wyoming.	32	M. D. Bartlett..	Durand.
16	Milas K. Young.	Glen Haven.	33	Sat. Clark.....	Horicon.
17	Ezra A. Foot...	Footville.			

ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker*—J. W. BEARDSLEY, of Pierce.

*Chief Clerk*—JOHN S. DEAN.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—A. A. HUNTINGTON

[At the September session FRED. MOHR was elected Sergeant-at-Arms.]

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		BROWN.	
George H. Hall.....	Dell Prairie.	Fred. S. Ellis.....	Green Bay.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		BUFFALO, PEPIN AND	
DALLAS, DOUGLAS,		TREMPEALEAU.	
LA POINTE AND POLK		Orlando Brown....	Gilman town.
George R. Stuntz....	Superior City.	CALUMET.	
BAD AX.		William F. Watrous.	Charlestown.
Ole Johnson.....	Breckinridge.	CHIPPEWA, DUNN AND	
Jeremiah M. Rusk..	Viroqua.	EAU CLAIRE.	
		Henry W. Barnes...	Eau Claire.

\* Senator Gerry W. Hazelton, President pro tempore of the Senate.

† Died May 8, 1862, and Dr. Francis Huebschmann elected to fill the vacancy, and served at the extra session.

*Fifteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<b>COLUMBIA.</b>		<b>JUNEAU.</b>	
Jonathan Bowman ..	Newport.	D. R. W. Williams .	Werner.
William Dutcher ....	Columbus.	<b>KENOSHA.</b>	
Robert B. Sanderson	Cambria.	Reuben L. Bassett .	Wilmot.
<b>CLARK AND JACKSON.</b>		<b>KEWAUNEE.</b>	
Carl C. Pope .....	Bl. River Falls.	George W. Elliot ...	Ahnepeec.
<b>CRAWFORD.</b>		<b>LA CROSSE.</b>	
Ormsby B. Thomas..	Pr. Du Chien.	Thomas B. Stoddard	La Crosse.
<b>DANE.</b>		<b>LA FAYETTE.</b>	
Benj. F. Adams .....	Door Creek.	Charles B. Jennings	Benton.
Willard H. Chandler.	Windsor.	James Wadsworth .	Darlington.
Alden S. Sanborn ...	Mazomanie.	<b>MANITOWOC.</b>	
Nicholas M. Matts ...	Verona.	Sam'l Rounseville..	Meemc.
Edmund Jussen.....	Madison.	James Cahill.....	Franklin.
<b>DODGE.</b>		Elijah K. Rand.....	Manitowoc.
Quartus H. Barron ..	Fox Lake.	<b>MARATHON AND</b>	
John F. McCallum ...	Trenton.	<b>WOOD.</b>	
Harvey C. Griffin....	Oak Grove.	Carl Hoeflinger .....	Wausau.
Jacob G. Mayer .....	Le Roy.	<b>MARQUETTE.</b>	
Daniel D. Hoppock.	Rubicon.	Horatio S. Thomas.	Briggsville.
<b>DOOR, ONONTO AND</b>		<b>MILWAUKEE.</b>	
<b>SHAWANO.</b>		Henry L. Palmer... ..	Milwaukee.
Ezra B. Stevens .....	Sturgeon Bay.	George Abert.....	Milwaukee.
<b>FOND DU LAC.</b>		George K. Gregory .	Milwaukee.
Charles F. Hammond	Ripon.	Jacob V. V. Platto .	Milwaukee.
William W. Hatcher.	Waupun.	John M. Stowell ...	Milwaukee.
Campbell McLean... ..	Fond du Lac.	Adam Finger.....	Milwaukee.
John Boyd.....	Calumet.	Henry Kirchoff....	Ten M. House.
Henry C. Hamilton... ..	Waucousta.	Perley M. Shumway	Wauwatosa.
<b>GRANT.</b>		John L. Semmann .	Oak Creek.
William Brandon....	Smeltzer's Gr.	<b>MONROE.</b>	
Allen Taylor.....	Dickeyville.	Simeon D. Powers †	Tomah.
Joseph T. Mills .....	Lancaster.	<b>OUTAGAMIE.</b>	
William W. Field.....	Fennimore.	Milo Coles.....	Bovina.
Samuel Newick .....	Beetown.	<b>OZAUKEE.</b>	
<b>GREEN.</b>		John A. Schletz....	Grafton
Calvin D. W. Leonard	Dayton.	<b>PIERCE AND ST.</b>	
Harvey T. Moore ....	Brodhead.	<b>CROIX.</b>	
<b>GREEN LAKE.</b>		James W. Beardsley	Prescott.
Archibald Nichols ..	Markesan.	<b>PORTAGE.</b>	
<b>IOWA.</b>		Alex. S. McDill ....	Plover.
Alexand'r Campbell*		<b>RACINE.</b>	
John H. Viviant† ....	Mineral Point.	Calvin H. Upham ..	Racine.
<b>JEFFERSON.</b>		Thomas Butler .....	Mt. Pleasant.
Peter Rogan.....	Watertown.	James Catton .....	Burlington.
Walter S. Greene....	Milford.	<b>RICHLAND.</b>	
William W. Reed.....	Jefferson.	Leroy D. Gage.....	Richland Cent.
John B. Crosby.....	Palmyra.		

\* Seat successfully contested by Robert Wilson, of Dodgeville.

† In place of Cyrus Woodman, who was elected and refused to qualify.

‡ Died, and Joseph M. Morrow, of Sparta, elected to supply the vacancy.

*Fifteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<b>ROCK.</b>		<b>WASHINGTON.</b>	
Nathan B. Howard..	Magnolia.	Thomas Barry.....	Erin.
Ephraim Palmer....	Edgerton.	Michael Maloy.....	Richfield.
Samuel Miller.....	Shopiere.	Robert Salter.....	Newburg.
John Bannister.....	Beloit.		
Allen C. Bates.....	Janesville.	<b>WAUKESHA.</b>	
Orrin Guernsey.....	Janesville.	George W. Brown..	Brookfield Cr.
<b>SAUK.</b>		Samuel Thompson..	Hartland.
J. Stephens Tripp...	Sauk City.	Peter D. Gifford...	North Prairie.
Argalus W. Starks...	Baraboo.	Wm. A. Vanderpool	Vernon.
<b>SHEBOYGAN.</b>		<b>WAUPACA.</b>	
Godfrey Stamm .....	Sheboygan.	Chester D. Combs..	N. Royalton.
John E. Thomas.....	Sheboygan Falls.	<b>WAUSHARA.</b>	
Samuel D. Hubbard..	South.	William C. Webb...	Waushara.
Benj. Dockstafer....	Plymouth.		
<b>WALWORTH.</b>		<b>WINNEBAGO.</b>	
Fayette P. Arnold...	South Grove.	William E. Hanson..	Oshkosh.
Sylvester Hanson...	La Grange.	Michael Hogan.....	Mena-ha.
Hilton W. Boyce.....	Geneva.	David R. Bean.....	Waukau.
Hollis Latham.....	Elkhorn.		

*Sixteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1863,*

Convened January 14, 1863, and adjourned April 2, 1863.

**SENATE.**

*President—WYMAN SPOONER, pro tempore.*

*Chief Clerk—FRANK M. STEWART. | Sergeant-at-Arms—LUTHER BASFORD.*

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	John E. Thomas	Sheb'n Falls.	18	Joel Rich.....	Juneau.
2	Edward Hicks	Green Bay.	19	Joseph Vilas, Jr.	Manitowoc.
3	John R. Bohan.	Ozaukee.	20	G. W. Mitchell.	Ripon.
4	Fred. O. Thorp.	West Bend.	21	J. B. Hamilton.	Neenah.
5	Wm. K. Wilson.	Milwaukee.	22	Thos. R. Hudd..	Appleton.
6	Edward Keogh.	Milwaukee.	23	J. D. Ciapp....	Ft. Atkinson.
7	T. D. Morris....	Whitesville.	24	Edmund A. West	Monroe.
8	Herman S. Thorp	Bristol.	25	Jno. Bowman..	Kilbourn City.
9	A. M. Kimball..	Pine River.	26	B. F. Hopkins..	Madison.
10	George C. Pratt	Waukesha.	27	Alex. S. McDill.	Plover.
11	W. H. Chandler.	Windsor.	28	H. L. Humphrey	Hudson.
12	Wyman Spooner	Elkhorn.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey.	Montello.
13	Jas. H. Earnest.	Shullsburg.	30	Walter S. Purdy.	Viroqua.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.	31	Angus Cameron.	La Crosse.
15	Geo. L. Frost...	Mineral Point.	32	M. D. Bartlett..	Durand.
16	Milas K. Young	Glen Haven.	33	Sat. Clark .....	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence	Janesville.			

*Sixteenth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)*

## ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker—J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.**Chief Clerk—JOHN S. DEAN. | Sergeant-at-Arms—A. M. THOMSON.*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		FOND DU LAC—CON.	
Otis B. Lapham . . .	Friendship.	Edwin H. Galloway.	Fond du Lac.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		Samuel O'Hara. ....	Fond du Lac.
DALLAS, DOUGLAS,		Egbert Foster . . . . .	Foster.
LA POINTE AND POLK		GRANT.	
Henry D. Barron . . .	Falls St. Croix.	John Harms* . . . . .	Platteville.
BROWN.		James F. Chapman.	Potosi.
Fred. S. Ellis. ....	Green Bay.	J. Allen Barber . . . .	Lancaster.
BUFFALO, PEPIN AND		William W. Field. . . .	Fennimore.
TREMPEALEAU.		Robert Glenn. ....	Wyalusing.
Alfred W. Newman .	Trempealeau.	GREEN.	
CALUMET.		Walter S. Wescott. . .	Farmers Grove.
James Robinson . . .	Chilton.	Ezra Wescott . . . . .	Skinner.
CHIPPEWA, DUNN		GREEN LAKE.	
AND EAU CLAIRE.		Samuel W. Smith . . .	Markesan.
William H. Smith. . .	Eau Galle.	IOWA.	
COLUMBIA.		David McFarland. . . .	Highland.
A. J. Turner. ....	Portage City.	John H. Vivian. ....	Mineral Point.
John Q. Adams. ....	Fall River.	JEFFERSON.	
Yates Ashley. ....	Pardeeville.	Emil Rothe . . . . .	Watertown.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Nathan S. Greene. . . .	Milford.
Carl C. Pope . . . . .	Bl. River Falls.	Lucien B. Caswell. . .	Ft. Atkinson.
CRAWFORD.		James M. Bingham.	Palmyra.
James Fisher. ....	Eastman.	JUNEAU.	
DANE.		James B. Frazell. . . .	Wonewoc.
Charles R. Head. . . .	Albion.	KENOSHA.	
William H. Miller. . .	Door Creek.	Benjamin T. Hatch.	Kenosha.
Alden S. Sanborn . . .	Mazomanie.	KEWAUNEE.	
George Wright . . . . .	Mt. Horeb.	Matthias Simon. . . . .	Ahnepee.
George Hyer . . . . .	Madison.	LA CROSSE.	
DODGE.		Elihu M. Phillips . . .	Big Valley.
Oliver Ashley . . . . .	Fox Lake.	LA FAYETTE.	
John F. McCallum . . .	Trenton.	Joseph White . . . . .	Cottage Inn.
Oscar F. Jones . . . . .	Juneau.	Lloyd T. Pullen . . . .	Argyle.
Albert Burtch . . . . .	Mayville.	MANITOWOC.	
Ferdinand Wagner. . .	Watertown.	Daniel Shanahan. . . .	Newtonboro.
DOOR, OCONTO AND		James Cahill. ....	Paquette.
SHAWANO.		Elijah K. Rand. ....	Manitowoc.
George C. Ginty. ....	Oconto.	MARATHON AND	
FOND DU LAC.		WOOD.	
William Starr . . . . .	Ripon.	Levi P. Powers. ....	Grand Rapids.
Freeman M. Wheeler. .	Nanaupa.	MARQUETTE.	
		Horatio S. Thomas.	Briggsville.

\* Seat successfully contested by John H. Rountree, Platteville.

*Sixteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<b>MILWAUKEE.</b>		<b>SAUK.</b>	
John R. Sharpstein .	Milwaukee.	Alonzo Wilcox . . . .	Spring Green.
George Abert . . . . .	Milwaukee.	Argalus W. Starks .	Baraboo.
John W. Eviston . . .	Milwaukee.	<b>SHEBOYGAN.</b>	
Martin Larkin, Jr. . .	Milwaukee.	Carl Zillier . . . . .	Sheboygan.
Peter V. Deuster . . .	Milwaukee.	Charles Etling . . . .	How'rds Grove
Adam Pœrtner . . . . .	Milwaukee.	Henry Hayes . . . . .	Cascade.
John Hanrahan . . . .	Good Hope.	Benj. Dockstader . .	Plymouth.
Edward Collins . . . .	Root Creek.	<b>VERNON.</b>	
John Bentley . . . . .	Milwaukee.	James H. Layne . . . .	Viroqua.
<b>MONROE.</b>		Daniel B. Priest . . . .	Viroqua.
William W. Jackson .	Tomah.	<b>WALWORTH.</b>	
<b>OUTAGAME.</b>		Samuel Pratt . . . . .	Spring Prairie.
Byron Douglas . . . . .	Appleton.	Thomas W. Hill . . . .	Springfield.
<b>OZAUKEE.</b>		Chas. H. Startevant . .	Delavan.
Robert Power . . . . .	Ozaukee.	George H. Foster . . . .	Whitewater.
<b>PIERCE AND ST. CROIX.</b>		<b>WASHINGTON.</b>	
Charles B. Cox . . . . .	River Falls.	Adam Schantz . . . . .	Addison.
<b>PORTAGE.</b>		Henry Hildebrandt . .	Station.
Enoch Webster . . . . .	Amherst.	Martin Schottler . . .	Staatsville.
<b>RACINE.</b>		<b>WAUKESHA.</b>	
Horatio T. Taylor . . .	Racine.	Silas Richardson . . .	Waukesha.
Orlando C. Monroe . .	Racine.	Elisha W. Edgerton . .	Waterville.
Hiram L. Gilmore . . .	North Cape.	David G. Snover . . . .	Eagle.
<b>RICHLAND.</b>		Nelson Burroughs . . .	Waukesha.
John Walworth . . . . .	Richland Cent.	<b>WAUPACA.</b>	
<b>ROCK.</b>		Albert K. Osborn . . . .	Iola.
Jonathan Cory . . . . .	Footville.	<b>WAUSHARA.</b>	
Joseph Spaulding . . .	Janesville.	William C. Webb . . . .	Wautoma.
Jacob Fowle . . . . .	Emerald Grove	<b>WINNEBAGO.</b>	
C. Mortimer Treat . . .	Ogden.	William E. Hanson . . .	Oshkosh.
Allen C. Bates . . . . .	Janesville.	Michael Hogan . . . . .	Menasha.
Dennison Alcott . . . .	Spring Valley.	Emery F. Davis . . . . .	Oshkosh.

*Seventeenth Session of the State Legislature, 1864,*  
 Convened January 13, 1864, and adjourned April 4, 1864.

## SENATE.

*President*—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

*Chief Clerk*—FRANK M. STEWART. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—NELSON WILLIAMS.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	John E. Thomas	Sheb'gan Falls	18	Wm. E. Smith ..	Fox Lake.
2	Fred. S. Ellis ..	Green Bay.	19	Joseph Vilas, Jr	Manitowoc.
3	John R. Bohan ..	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler	Nanauapa.
4	Fred. O. Thorp ..	West Bend.	21	J. D. Hamilton.	Ncenah.
5	Wm. K. Wilson	Milwaukee.	22	Joseph Harris ..	Sturgeon Bay.
6	H. P. Reynolds.	Milwaukee.	23	J. D. Clapp .....	Ft. Atkinson.
7	T. D. Morris ....	Whitesville.	24	Walt. S. Wescott	Monroe.
8	Ant'y Van Wyck	Kenosha.	25	Jonat'n Bowman	Kilbourn City.
9	A. M. Kimball ..	Pine River.	26	Thomas Hood ..	Madison.
10	Wm. Blair .....	Waukesha.	27	Alex. S. McDill.	Plover.
11	W. H. Chandler	Windsor.	28	Austin H. Young	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey	Montello.
13	Jas. H. Earnest	Shullsburg.	30	Wm. Ketcham ..	Richland City.
14	S. S. Wilkinson	Prairie du Sac	31	Angus Cameron	La Crosse.
15	George L. Frost	Mineral Point.	32	Carl C. Pope ...	Bl'k Riv. Falls.
16	Milas K. Young	Glen Haven ..	33	Sat. Clark .....	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence	Janesville.			

## ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker*—WM. W. FIELD, of Grant.

*Chief Clerk*—JOHN S. DEAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—A. M. THOMSON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
Anson Rood .....	Kilbourn City.	Edwin W. McNitt ..	Otsego.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE, A N D POLK.		Yates Ashley .....	Pardeeville.
Henry D. Barron ....	Falls St. Croix.	CLARK AND JACKSON.	
BROWN.		Calvin R. Johnson .	Bl'k Riv. Falls.
Wm. J. Abrams .....	Green Bay.	CRAWFORD.	
BUFFALO, PEPIN AND TREMPPEALEAU.		Horace Beach .....	Pr. du Chien.
Fayette Allen .....	Durand.	DANE.	
CALUMET.		Wm. W. Blackman.	Stoughton.
Thos. McLean .....	Stockbridge.	Wm. H. Miller .....	Door Creek.
CHIPPEWA, DUNN AND EAU CLAIRE.		Alden S. Sanborn ..	Mazomanie.
Thad. C. Pound .....	Chippewa Falls	George Wright .....	Mt. Horeb.
COLUMBIA.		George B. Smith ....	Madison.
A. J. Turner, .....	Portage City.	DODGE.	
		George H. Adams ..	Danville.
		William H. Green ..	Lowell.
		Oscar F. Jones .....	Juneau.
		Max Bachhuber ....	Farmersville.
		John G. Daily .....	Hustisford.

Seventeenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<b>DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.</b>		<b>MILWAUKEE.</b>	
Hermann Naber.....	Shawano.	Levi Hubbell.....	Milwaukee.
<b>FOND DU LAC.</b>		David Knab.....	Milwaukee.
William Starr.....	Ripon.	John W. Eviston...	Milwaukee.
James McElroy.....	Waupun.	Napole'n B. Caswell	Milwaukee.
Edwin H. Galloway..	Fond du Lac.	J. C. U. Niedermann	Milwaukee.
Charles Geisse.....	Taycheedah.	Fred. T. Zetteler...	Milwaukee.
Edgar Wilcox.....	Byron.	James Watts.....	Granville.
<b>GRANT.</b>		Edward McGarry....	Milwaukee.
Hanmer Robbins....	Platteville.	Anthony Frey.....	Franklin.
Allen Taylor.....	Dickeyville.	<b>MONROE.</b>	
J. Allen Barber.....	Lanester.	Carleton E. Rice...	Sparta.
William W. Field....	Pennimore.	<b>OUTAGAMIE.</b>	
Wood R. Beach.....	Barstow.	George Kreiss.....	Appleton.
<b>GREEN.</b>		<b>OSHAUKEE.</b>	
Wm. W. McLaughlin	Oregon.	W. T. Bonniwell, Jr.	Cedarburg.
Frederick B. Rolph..	Monroe.	<b>PIERCE AND ST. CROIX.</b>	
<b>GREEN LAKE.</b>		Joseph S. Elwell...	Hudson.
James Field.....	Berlin.	<b>PORTAGE.</b>	
<b>IOWA.</b>		John Phillips.....	Stevens Point.
Wyman L. Lincoln..	Avoca.	<b>RACINE.</b>	
Francis Little.....	Mineral Point.	George C. Northrop	Racine.
<b>JEFFERSON.</b>		Henry Stevens.....	Caledonia C.
Robert Hass.....	Watertown.	Philo Belden.....	Rochester.
Aaron B. Smith.....	Lake Mills.	<b>RICHLAND.</b>	
Joseph Powers.....	Hebron.	John Walworth....	Richland Cen.
James M. Bingham..	Palmyra.	<b>ROCK.</b>	
<b>JUNEAU.</b>		Thomas Earle.....	Fulton.
Lyman Clark.....	Kildare.	Thos. H. Goodhue..	Whitewater.
<b>KENOSHA.</b>		Guy Wheeler.....	Janesville.
A. Constantine Barry	Sylvania.	Perry Bostwick....	Beloit.
<b>KEWAUNEE.</b>		Ham. Richardson..	Janesville.
Nelson Boutin.....	Kewaunee.	Jerome Burbank...	Brodhead.
<b>LA CROSSE.</b>		<b>SAUK.</b>	
Samuel S. Burton...	La Crosse.	Alonzo Wilcox.....	Spring Green.
<b>LA FAYETTE.</b>		Argulus W. Starks..	Baraboo.
Tarleton Dunn.....	Elk Grove.	<b>SHEBOYGAN.</b>	
Samuel Cole.....	Gratiot.	Carl Zillier.....	Sheboygan.
<b>MANITOWOC.</b>		Louis Wolf.....	Sheboygan F's.
Peter P. Fuessenich.	Clark Mills.	Michael Winter....	Adell.
Thomas Thornton...	Two Rivers.	Mark Martin.....	Onion River.
David Smoke.....		<b>VERNON.</b>	
<b>MARATHON, AND WOOD.</b>		William H. Officer..	Springville.
Bartholomew Ringle	Wausau.	Albert Bliss.....	Reedstown.
<b>MARQUETTE.</b>		<b>WALWORTH.</b>	
Robert Cochran.....	Westfield.	John Jeffers.....	Darien.
		Daniel Smith.....	Richmond.
		Daniel C. Roundy..	Geneva.
		Lucius Allen.....	East Troy.



*Seventeenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued).*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>		<b>WAUPACA.</b>	
Niclaus Marx.....	Wayne.	Albert K. Osborn...	Iola.
Henry Hildebrandt ..	Station.	<b>WAUSHARA.</b>	
Martin Schotter.....	Staatsville.	William C. Webb...	Wautoma.
<b>WAUKESHA.</b>		<b>WINNEBAGO.</b>	
William Costigan ...	Marshall.	Richard C. Russell...	Oshkosh.
Joel R. Carpenter....	Oconomowoc.	Jeremiah Hunt .....	Menasha.
Norman Shultis.....	North Prairie.	George S. Barnum...	Waukau.
John Smith.....	Muskego Cen.		

*Eighteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1865,*

Convened January 11, 1865, and adjourned April 10, 1865.

**SENATE.***President*—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—FRANK M. STEWART. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—NELSON WILLIAMS.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	John A. Bentley	Sheboygan.	18	Wm. E. Smith..	Fox Lake.
2	Fred. S. Ellis...	Green Bay.	19	George Reed ...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler.	Nanauapa.
4	F. O. Thorp ....	West Bend.	21	Geo. S. Barnum.	Waukau.
5	Wm. K. Wilson.	Milwaukee.	22	Joseph Harris..	Sturgeon Bay.
6	H. P. Reynolds.	Milwaukee.	23	S. W. Budlong..	Waterloo.
7	Jerome I. Cæe.	Racine	24	W. S. Wescott..	Monroe.
8	A. Van Wyck. ...	Kenosha.	25	Jno. Bowman ...	Kilbourn City.
9	Henry G. Webb.	Wautoma.	26	Thos. Hood.....	Madison.
10	William Blair ..	Waukesha.	27	M. H. Sessions..	Waupaca.
11	W. H. Chandler.	Windsor.	28	Austin H. Young	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	G. D. Elwood...	Princeton.
13	Samuel Cole....	Gratiot.	30	Wm. Ketcham...	Richland City.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.	31	J. A. Chandler..	Sparta.
15	W. L. Lincoln...	Avoca.	32	Carl C. Pope. ...	Black R. Falls.
16	Milas K. Young.	Glen Haven.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence.	Janesville.			

**ASSEMBLY.***Speaker*—WM. W. FIELD, of Grant.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN S. DEAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—ALONZO WILCOX.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<b>ADAMS.</b>		<b>BROWN.</b>	
Renel K. Fay.....	Roche-a-Cris.	William J. Abrams.	Green Bay.
<b>ASHLAND, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE AND POLK.</b>		<b>BUFFALO, PEPIN AND TREMPEALEAU.</b>	
Amos S. Gray*.....	Osceola.	John Burgess.	Maxville.
		<b>CALUMET.</b>	
		Hector McLean ....	Stockbridge.

\* Seat successfully contested by A. C. Stuntz, of Bayfield.

*Eighteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
CHIPPEWA, DUNN AND EAU CLAIRE.		JEFFERSON—cont'd.	
Francis R. Church... COLUMBIA.	Menomonie.	Gardner Spoor..... Alanson Pike..... William P. Forsyth.	Aztalan. Whitewater. Golden Lake.
Levi W. Barden..... Jesse F. Hand.. ... Wm. Owen .....	Portage City. Rocky Run. Cambria.	JUNEAU.	
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Eliphalet S. Miner..	Necedah.
Richard Dewhurst... CRAWFORD.	Neillsville.	KENOSHA.	
Ormsby B. Thomas.. DANE.	Pra. du Chien.	Zalmon G. Simmons	Kenosha.
William M. Coladay. Asa A. Boyce..... David Ford..... John S. Frary..... James Ross.....	Stoughton. Lark. Leicester. Oregon. Madison.	KEWAUNEE.	
DODGE.		Lyman Walker .....	Kewaunee.
James M. McGuire*.. Michael F. Lowth... Oscar F. Jones .....	Danville. Beaver Dam. Juneau.	LA CROSSE.	
Peter Peters..... Ferd. Gnewuch.....	Rubicon. Hustisford.	Townsend N. Horton	West Salem.
DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.		LA FAYETTE.	
Dennis A. Reed..... FOND DU LAC.	Sturgeon Bay.	James Harker..... Sylvester W. Osburn	New Dings. Darlington.
DeW. C. Van Ostrand John H. Brinkerhoff. James Sawyer..... Thomas Boyd..... Jonathan Large.....	Ripon. Waupun. Fond du Lac. Calumet. Oakfield.	MANITOWOC.	
GRANT.		Henry Mulholland..	Meeme.
William Brandon.... Allen Taylor..... Henry Ut .....	Smelser's Gr. Dickerville. Platteville.	Michael Murphy ... Charles B. Daggart..	Maple Grove. Two Rivers.
William W. Field.... Robert Glenn.....	Boscobel. Wyalusing.	MARATHON AND WOOD.	
GREEN.		H. W. Remington †.	Grand Rapids.
Wm. W. McLaughlin. David Dunwiddle....	Brooklyn. Brodhead.	MARQUETTE.	
GREEN LAKE.		Spencer A. Pease... MILWAUKEE.	Montello.
Lorentus J. Brayton. IOWA.	Marquette.	Jackson Hadley .... David Knab..... James McGrath..... DeWitt Davis..... Jacob Thompson, Jr. Jacob Obermann ... Henry Fowler .....	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee.
Elihu B. Goodsell ... Francis Little.....	Highland. Mineral Point.	John W. Weiler .... Richard White.....	Root Creek. Lamberton.
JEFFERSON.		MONROE.	
Jonathan Piper..... IXONIA.	Ixonia Center.	Josiah M. Tarr..... OUTAGAMIE.	Tunnel City.
		Sam Ryan, Jr..... OZAUCKEE.	Appleton.
		W. T. Bonniwell, Jr.	Cedarburg.
		PIERCE, AND ST. CROIX.	
		Marcus A. Fulton,..	Hudson.
		PORTAGE.	
		Newton H. Emmons	Stevens Point.

\* Died during session; Stoddard Judd, of Fox Lake, elected to supply vacancy.  
† Seat successfully contested by M. J. McRaith, of Grand Rapids.

*Eighteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<b>RACINE.</b>		<b>WALWORTH.</b>	
John Vaughn .....	Racine.	Hezekiah C. Tilton.	Allen's Grove.
Elijah C. Salisbury..	Union Grove.	Thomas Davis.....	Millard.
Frederick A. Weage.	Waterford.	Benj. F. Groesbeck.	Tirade.
<b>RICHLAND.</b>		Horatio S. Winsor..	Elkhorn.
Henry L. Eaton .....	Lone Rock.	<b>WASHINGTON.</b>	
<b>ROCK.</b>		George C. Williams	Hartford.
Daniel Johnson .....	Evansville.	Mitchell L. Delaney	Barton.
Solomon C. Carr ....	West Milton.	Ernst Frankenberg.	Newberg.
Henry S. Wooster....	Clinton.	<b>WAUKESHA.</b>	
Edward P. King.....	Beloit.	Thomas Weaver.....	Pewaukee.
John B. Cassoday....	Janesville.	John N. Cadby.....	Merton.
Daniel Mowe.....	Orfordville.	John B. Monteith..	Genessee.
<b>SAUK.</b>		Myron Gilbert.....	Prospect Hill.
William Palmer.....	Logansville.	<b>WAUPACA.</b>	
Argalus W. Starks ..	Baraboo.	Reuben Doud.....	Weyauwega.
<b>SHEBOYGAN.</b>		<b>WAUSHARA.</b>	
Joseph Wedig.....	Sheboygan.	Oscar Babcock.....	Dacotah.
Cephas Whipple ....	Sheb. Falls.	<b>WINNEBAGO.</b>	
Charles Rogers.....	Hingham.	William A. Knapp ..	Oshkosh.
Edwin Slade.....	Glenbeulah.	Nathan Cobb.....	Neenah.
<b>VERNON.</b>		William Simmons..	Nekimi.
William H. Officer ..	Springville.		
James Berry .....	Springville.		

*Nineteenth Session of State Legislature, 1866,*  
 Convened January 10, 1866, and adjourned April 12, 1866.

**SENATE.**

*President*—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

*Chief Clerk*—FRANK M. STEWART. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—NELSON WILLIAMS.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1.	John A. Bentley	Sheboygan.	18	Stoddard Judd .	Fox Lake.
2	Matt. J. Meade.	Green Bay.	19	George Reed ...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler.	Nanaupa.
4	Fred. O. Thorp.	West Bend.	21	Geo. S. Barnum	Waukau.
5	Wm. K. Wilson.	Milwaukee.	22	Aug. L. Smith..	Appleton.
6	Chas. H. Larkin	Milwaukee.	23	S. W. Budlong .	Waterloo.
7	Jerome I. Case.	Racine.	24	Henry Adams ..	Monticello.
8	C. C. Sholes....	Kenosha.	25	Jno. Bowman	Kilbourn City.
9	Henry G. Webb.	Wautoma.	26	Jas. K. Proudfit	Madison.
10	Orson Reed .....	Summit.	27	M. H. Sessions.	Waupaca.
11	W. H. Chandler.	Windsor.	28	Marcus A. Fulton	Hudson.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	G. D. Elwood ..	Princeton.
13	Samuel Cole ...	Gratiot.	30	Benjamin Bull..	Pra. du Chien.
14	A. W. Starks...	Baraboo.	31	Jno. A. Chandler	Sparta.
15	W. L. Lincoln..	Avoca.	32	J. G. Thorp ....	Eau Claire.
16	J. H. Rountree.	Platteville.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence	Janesville.			

*Nineteenth Session of the State Legislature—(continued.)*

ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker*—HENRY D. BARRON, of Polk.

*Chief Clerk*—E. W. YOUNG.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—L. M. HAMMOND.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS. Thomas B. Marsden.	Friendship.	GRANT. Hammer Robbins ..	Platteville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE AND POLK Henry D. Barron....	Falls St. Croix.	Wiley S. Scribner..	Fairplay.
BROWN. William J. Abrams..	Green Bay.	Alanson P. Hammon	Montfort.
BUFFALO, PEPIN AND TREMPEALEAU. William H. Thomas.	Summer.	Geo. H. Washburn.	Millville.
CALUMET. George Baldwin....	Chilton.	Alvery A. Bennett..	Glen Haven.
CRIPPEWA, DUNN AND EAU CLAIRE. Thad. C. Pound....	Chippewa F'ls.	GREEN. Daniel Smiley.....	Albany.
COLUMBIA. A. J. Turner. ....	Portage City.	Edgbert E. Carr....	Monroe.
Robert B. Sanderson	Poynette.	GREEN LAKE. William A. Bugh...	Berlin.
Evan O. Jones.....	Cambria.	DOWA. Ethan B. Goodsell..	Highland.
CLARK AND JACKSON. Lorenzo G. Merrill ..	Bl. River Falls.	James Spensley ....	Mineral Point.
CRAWFORD. Geo. E. Harrington .	Boscobel.	JEFFERSON. Patrick Rogan ....	Watertown.
DANE. William D. Potter...	Cambridge.	John Mosher.....	Waterloo.
James M. Flint.....	Sun Prairie.	William W. Reed...	Jefferson.
Geo. H. Slaughter...	Mendota.	Henry Harnden ....	Rome.
William Charlton ...	Verona.	JUNEAU. Eliphalet S. Miner.	Necedah.
Benj. F. Hopkins....	Madison.	KENOSHA. Franklin Newell ...	Kenosha.
DODGE. Oliver Ashley .....	Westford.	KEWAUNEE. Constant Martin ...	Dykesville.
Andrew Willard.....	Beaver Dam.	LA CROSSE. Angus Cameron....	La Crosse.
Hiram Sawyer .....	Burnett.	LA FAYETTE. David J. Seeley ...	Elk Grove.
Jacob Bodden.....	Theresa.	John Armstrong ...	Wiota.
William M. Morse...	Ashippun.	MANITOWOC. Nicholas Dittmar ..	Meeme.
DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO. Isaac Stephenson...	Marinette.	William Eatough ..	Brant's Mills.
FOND DU LAC. Albert M. Skeels....	Ripon.	David Smoke.....	Two Rivers.
George F. Clark....	Bugle.	MARATHON AND WOOD. Bradbury G. Plumer	Wausau.
James Coleman .....	Fond du Lac.	MARQUETTE. Spencer A. Pease ..	Montello.
Joseph Wagner .....	Moria.	MILWAUKEE. Jackson Hadley....	Milwaukee.
Andrew Dieringer...	Auburn.	Wm. Pitt Lynde...	Milwaukee.
		James McGrath ...	Milwaukee.
		Ammi R. R. Butler.	Milwaukee.
		Charles H. Orton...	Milwaukee.
		Joseph Phillips....	Milwaukee.
		Edward Daly.....	Brown Deer.
		Truman H. Curtis..	Wauwatosa.
		John H. Deuster..	Milwaukee.

*Nineteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MONROE.		SHEBOYGAN—CON.	
De Witt C. Wilson ..	Sparta.	Samuel Rounseville.	She'gan Falls.
OUTAGAMIE.		John P. Carroll ....	Adell.
Henry Turner* .....	Appleton.	Julius Wolf.....	Rhine.
OZAUKEE.		VERNON.	
James McCarthy ....	Pt. Washingt'n	Newton F Carpenter.	De Soto.
PIERCE AND ST. CROIX		Alexander Woods ..	Hillsboro.
William J. Copp.....	Pescott.	WALWORTH.	
PORTAGE.		William C. Allen...	Delavan.
James O. Raymond..	Plover.	Thomas Davis.....	Sugar Creek.
RACINE.		Shepherd O Raymo'd	Geneva.
James O. Bartlett...	Pacine.	Paris Pettit .....	East Troy.
George Q. Erskine ...	Racine.	WASHINGTON.	
Philo Belden .....	Rochester.	James Kenealy.....	Toland's Prai'e
RICHLAND.		Mitchell L. Delaney	Barton.
Henry L. Eaton .....	Lone Rock.	Phillip Schneider ..	Barton.
ROCK.		WAUKESHA.	
Anson W. Pope .....	Janesville.	Daniel Brown .....	Elm Grove.
Burrows Burdick ...	Edgerton.	Samuel Thompson.	Hartland.
Henry S. Wooster...	Clinton.	Peter D. Gifford....	North Prairie.
Edward P. King.....	Beloit.	Jesse Smith.....	Dodge's Cor.
Allen C. Bates .....	Janesville.	WAUPACA.	
Alanson C. Douglas.	Hanover.	Albert K. Osborn...	Iola.
SAUK.		WAUSHARA.	
William Palmer .....	Logansville.	Oscar Babcock .....	Dacotah.
Rollin M. Strong ....	Reedsburg.	WINNEBAGO.	
SHEBOYGAN.		William H. Doe.....	Oshkosh.
Bille Williams .....	Sheboygan.	John Procter.....	Neenah.
		William Simmons..	Oshkosh.

*Twentieth Session of the State Legislature, 1867,*

Convened January 9, 1867, and adjourned April 11, 1867.

## SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—L. B. HILLS.

Sergeant-at-Arms—ASA KINNEY.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Van Eps Young	Sheboygan.	18	Stoddard Judd.	Fox Lake.
2	M. J. Meade ...	Green Bay.	19	George Reed ..	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler	Nanauapa.
4	Fred. O. Thorp.	West Bend.	21	George Gary....	Oshkosh.
5	Jackson Hadley†	Milwaukee.	22	Aug. L. Smith..	Appleton.
6	Chas. H. Larkin.	Milwaukee.	23	Gerrit T. Thorn.	Jefferson.
7	Henry Stevens.	Caledonia Cen.	24	Henry Adams ..	Monticello.
8	C. C. Sholes....	Kenosha.	25	R. B. Sanderson	Poynette.
9	DeW. C. Wilson.	Sparta.	26	Jas. K. Proudft.	Madison.
10	Orson Reed.....	Summit.	27	E. L. Browne ..	Waupaca.
11	C. E. Warner ...	Windsor.	28	Marcus A. Fulton	Hudson.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Henry G. Webb.	Wautoma.
13	Jas. H. Earnest.	Shullsburg.	30	Benj. Bull.....	Pr. du Chien.
14	A. W. Starks...	Baraboo.	31	Joel W. Ranney.	West Salem.
15	Joel Whitmar...	Dodgeville.	32	J. G. Thorp.....	Eau Claire.
16	J. H. Rountree.	Patteville.	33	Sat. Clark.....	Horicon.
17	S. J. Todd.....	Beloit.			

\* Obtained his seat in a contest against W. H. P. Bogan, of Grand Chute  
† Died during the session, and Henry L. Palmer elected to fill the vacancy.

*Twentieth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)*

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—ANGUS CAMERON, of La Crosse.

Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG. | Sergeant-at-Arms—DANIEL WEBSTER.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		FOND DU LAC.—CON.	
Wm. J. Kershaw....	Big Spring.	James Coleman....	Fond du Lac.
ASHLAND, BAYFIELD.		Luther H. Cary....	Fond du Lac.
BURNETT, DALLAS.		Charles D. Gage....	New Fane.
DOUGLAS AND POLK.		Joseph Wagner....	Moria.
Henry D. Barron....	Falls St. Croix.	GRANT.	
BROWN.		Hanmer Robbins....	Platteville.
William J. Abrams..	Green Bay.	John Carthew.....	Rockville.
Randall Wilcox.....	Depere.	Joseph Allen.....	New California.
BUFFALO.		Hugh A. W. McNair..	Bonairmore.
Conrad Moser, Jr....	Alma.	Alvery A. Bennett..	Green Haven.
CALUMET.		GREEN.	
Randolph J. Needham	Stockbridge.	Lucius W. Wright..	Monticello.
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN		David Dunwiddefur..	Bredhead.
Thad. C. Pound.....	Chip'wa Falls.	GREEN LAKE.	
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Charles Kilbourne..	Princeton.
J. A. Watrous.....	Black R. Falls.	IOWA.	
COLUMBIA.		Joseph Frost.....	Avoca.
W. S. Schermerhorn.	Lodi.	John Green.....	Moscow.
Ira H. Ford.....	Columbus.	JEFFERSON.	
Evan O. Jones.....	Cambria.	Thomas Shinink...	Watertown.
CRAWFORD.		Gustavus H. Bryant	Lake Mills.
Ormsby B. Thomas..	Pra. du Chien.	William W. Reed....	Jefferson.
DANE.		Jost D. Petrie.....	Concord.
Isaac Adams.....	Door Creek.	JUNEAU.	
James M. Flint.....	Sun Prairie.	Ezra C. Sage.....	New Lisbon.
Frank Gault.....	Mendota.	KENOSHA.	
Hugh Carheart.....	Madison.	Gideon Truesdell...	Kenosha.
Eleazer Wakeley....	Madison.	LA CROSSE.	
DODGE.		Angus Cameron....	La Crosse.
Miles Burnham.....	Danville.	Duncan A. Kennedy..	Stevestown.
James B. Hays.....	Juneau.	LA FAYETTE.	
Warren Marston....	Lomira.	David J. Seeley....	Elk Grove.
John Wetherby.....	Hustisford.	William Monroe....	Fayette.
DOOR AND KEWAU-		MANITOWOC.	
NEE.		Nicholas Dittmar..	Meeme.
David Youngs.....	Ahnepee.	Michael Murphy....	Maple Grove.
EAU CLAIRE AND		Thomas Robinson..	Manitowoc.
PEPIN.		MARQUETTE.	
Fayette Allen.....	Durand.	Charles S. Kelsey..	Montello.
FOND DU LAC.		MARATHON AND	
Albert M. Skeels....	Ripon.	WOOD.	
A. Chapin Whiting	Ladoga.	George Hiles.....	Dexterville.

*Twentieth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—(con.)*

Names.	Post Office	Names.	Post Office.
<b>MILWAUKEE.</b>		<b>SAUK.</b>	
George W. Clason...	Milwaukee.	James I. Waterbury	Prairie du Sac.
Harrison C. Hobart..	Milwaukee.	Stephen S. Barlow..	Delton.
James McGrath .....	Milwaukee.	<b>SHEBOYGAN.</b>	
Edwin Hyde.....	Milwaukee.	Joseph Wedig.....	Sheboygan.
Truman H. Judd ....	Milwaukee.	R. B. Van Valkenb'g	Greenbush.
Joseph Phillips .....	Milwaukee.	George S. Graves... ..	Sheboy. Falls.
William A. Prentiss..	Milwaukee.	<b>ST. CROIX.</b>	
Louis Hellberg.....	Milwaukee.	H. L. Wadsworth... ..	River Falls.
Valentin Knöell .....	Harrisburg.	<b>TREMPEALEAU.</b>	
Henry Fowler .....	Milwaukee.	John Nichols.....	Trempealeau.
<b>MONROE.</b>		<b>VERNON.</b>	
Steph. B. Johnson, Jr	Tomah.	John W. Greenman..	Bergen.
<b>OCONTO AND SHAWANO.</b>		Albert Bliss.....	Reedstown.
David H. Pulcifer ...	Shawano.	<b>WALWORTH.</b>	
<b>OUTAGAMIE.</b>		William C. Allen... ..	Delavan.
Walter H. P. Bogan .	Appleton.	Frank A. Buckbee..	Springfield.
<b>OZAUKEE.</b>		Thomps'n D. Weeks	Whitewater,
Fred. W. Horn .....	Cedarburg.	<b>WASHINGTON.</b>	
<b>PIERCE,</b>		Charles H. Miller... ..	West Bend.
John D. Trumbull... ..	Maiden Rock.	Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
<b>PORTAGE.</b>		<b>WAUPACA.</b>	
Thomas H. McDill ..	Plover.	Eli P. Perry .....	New London.
<b>RACINE.</b>		<b>WAUSHARA.</b>	
Charles E. Dyer.....	Racine.	Edgar Sears.....	Pine River.
Hiram B. Morse.....	Waterford.	<b>WAUKESHA.</b>	
<b>RICHLAND.</b>		Jesse Smith .....	Dodge's Cor.
Ira S. Haseltine.....	Rich'd Center.	Rufus Parks.....	Waterville.
<b>ROCK.</b>		James Murray.....	New Berlin.
Ezra A. Foot.....	Footville.	<b>WINNEBAGO.</b>	
John T. Dow .....	Cookville.	Henry C. Jewell....	Oshkosh.
William H. Stark....	Tiffany.	John Proctor.....	Neenah.
Horatio J. Murray... ..	Beloit.	Milo C. Bushnell... ..	Omro.
Pliny Norcross.....	Janesville.		

*Twenty-first Session of the State Legislature, 1868,*  
 Convened January 8, 1868, and adjourned March 6, 1868.

SENATE.

*President*—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

*Chief Clerk*—L. B. HILLS.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—W. H. HAMILTON.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	R. H. Hotchkiss	Plymouth.	18	H. W. Lander ..	Beaver Dam.
2	Wm. J. Abrams	Green Bay.	19	George Reed ...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Ed. S. Bragg ...	Fond du Lac.
4	Adam Schantz .	Addison.	21	Wm. G. Ritch ...	Oshkosh.
5	Henry L. Palmer	Milwaukee.	22	Wm. Young ...	Medina.
6	Chas. H. Larkin	Milwaukee.	23	Gerrit T. Thorn	Jefferson.
7	Henry Stevens .	Caledonia Cen	24	Henry Adams ...	Monticello.
8	A. VanWyck ...	Kenosha.	25	R. B. Sanderson	Poynette.
9	DeW. C. Wilson	Sparta.	25	Carl Habich ...	Madison.
10	Curtis Mann ...	Oconomowoc.	27	E. L. Browne ...	Wausau.
11	C. E. Warner ...	Windsor.	27	Wm. J. Cooper ...	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	28	Henry G. Webb	Waupun.
13	Jas. H. Earnest	Shullsburg.	28	Wm. Ketcham ...	Richland City.
14	S. S. Barlow ...	Delton.	28	Joel W. Banner	West Salem.
15	Joel Whitman ...	Dodgeville.	32	A. W. Newman.	Trempealeau.
16	Geo. C. Hazelton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	S. J. Todd.....	Beloit.			

ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker*—A. M. THOMSON, of Rock.

*Chief Clerk*—E. W. YOUNG.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—C. L. HARRIS.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		COLUMBIA.	
Wm. J. Kershaw ....	Big Spring.	Alanson Holly.....	Kilbourn City.
ASHLAND, BAYFIELD,		Ira H. Ford.....	Columbus.
BURNETT, DALLAS,		David C. Davies....	Cambria.
DOUGLAS AND POLK.		CRAWFORD.	
Henry D. Barron ....	Falls St. Croix.	James Fisher .....	Eastman.
BROWN.		DANE.	
John B. Eugene.....	Green Bay.	Nelson Williams...	Stoughton.
D. Cooper Ayres ....	Ft. Howard.	Knute Nelson.....	Cambridge.
BUFFALO.		Frank Gault.....	Mendota.
Conrad Moser, Jr ...	Alma.	Gunnuf Tollefson..	Mt. Vernon.
CALUMET.		Levi B. Vilas.....	Madison.
C. H. M. Petersen...	New Holstein.	DODGE.	
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN		Laurence Conner ...	Fox Lake.
Samuel W. Hunt....	Menomonie.	Lewis M. Benson...	Lowell.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Charles Goodwin...	Mayville.
James O'Neill.....	Neillsville.	George W. Colomy.	Alderly.
		DOOR AND KEWA'NEE.	
		Moses Kilgore.....	Bailey's Harb.



## Twenty-first Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
EAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN.		MILWAUKEE—CON.	
Henry W. Barnes ...	Eau Claire.	James McGrath ....	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		James Reynolds ....	Milwaukee.
Henry C. Bottum ...	W. Rosendale.	John Fellenz ....	Milwaukee.
Rollin C. Kelly ....	Brandon.	Daniel H. Richards.	Milwaukee.
David B. Conger ....	Fond du Lac.	Wm. A. Prentiss ...	Milwaukee.
Seth A. Chase .....	Fond du Lac.	Henry C. Runkel ..	Milwaukee.
Nicholas Klotz .....	Eden.	Patrick Walsh ....	Hill's Corners.
Joseph Wagner .....	Moria.	John Sullivan. ....	Ten Mile House
GRANT.		MONROE.	
Hanmer Robbins ....	Platteville.	Charles A. Hunt ...	Melvina.
James H. Neavill ...	Potosi.	OCONTO AND SHAW-ANO.	
Jeremiah E. Dodge .	Lancaster.	Isaac Stephenson ..	Marinette.
Matt. Birchard .....	Fennimore.	OUTAGAMIE.	
Nathaniel W. Kendall	Wyalusing.	Thomas R. Hudd. ...	Appleton.
GREEN.		OZAUKEE.	
Albert H. Pierce ....	Monticello.	Fred. W. Horn .....	Cedarburg.
Jacob Mason .....	Monroe.	PIERCE.	
GREEN LAKE.		Eleazer Holt .....	Maiden Rock.
Ira Manley, Jr. ....	Markesan.	PORTAGE.	
IOWA.		Benjamin Burr .....	Stevens Point.
Goodwin Lowry .....	Helena Station	RACINE.	
Jeff. W. Rewey .....	Mifflin.	Chas. E. Dyer .....	Racine.
JEFFERSON.		Hiram L. Gilmore ..	North Cape.
Henry S. Howell ...	Watertown.	RICHLAND.	
Chas. P. Goodrich ...	Christiana.	Warren C. S. Barron	Lloyd.
Jonas Folts .....	Black River.	ROCK.	
Franz G. L. Struve ..	Helenville.	Burr Sprague .....	Orfordville.
JUNEAU.		Wm. C. Whitford ..	Milton.
John O'Rourke .....	Kildare.	Almerin M. Carter ..	Johnstown.
KENOSHA.		Chas. H. Parker ...	Beloit.
Jacob Shibley .....	Bassett's Sta'n	Alex. M. Thomson ..	Janesville.
LA CROSSE.		SAUK.	
Theodore Rodolf ...	La Crosse.	James I. Waterbury	Prairie du Sac.
Nathan P. Waller ....	West Salem.	John Gillespie .....	Dellona.
LA FAYETTE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Samuel Cole .....	Gratiot.	Joseph Wedig .....	Sheboygan.
Charles Pole .....	Shullsburg.	John A. Smith .....	Glenbeulah.
MANITOWOC.		George S. Graves ...	Sheb. Falls.
Johan H. Bohne ....	Memee.	ST. CROIX.	
Richard Donovan ...	Manitowoc.	Marcus A. Fulton ..	Hudson.
David Smoke .....	Manitowoc.	TREMPEALEAU.	
MARQUETTE.		John Nichols .....	Trempealeau.
Francis Russell .....	Westfield.	VERNON.	
MARATHON AND WOOD		Henry Chase .....	Chaseburg.
Willis C. Silverthorn	Wausau.	Daniel B. Priest .....	Viroqua.
MILWAUKEE.			
Patrick Drew .....	Milwaukee.		
George Abert .....	Milwaukee.		

*Twenty-first Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<b>WALWORTH.</b>		<b>WAUSHARA.</b>	
Joseph F. Lyon.....	Darien.	Edgar Sears.....	Pine River.
John A. Smith.....	Geneva.	<b>WAUKESHA.</b>	
George A. Ray.....	La Grange.	Silas Barber.....	Waukesha.
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>		Wm. Thompson....	Oconomowoc.
George H. Kleffler...	West Bend.	Adam Muehl.....	St. Martin.
Densmore W. Maxon.	Cedar Creek.	<b>WINNEBAGO.</b>	
<b>WAUPACA.</b>		Luther Buxton....	Oshkosh.
Jarvis W. Carter....	New London.	George W. Trask...	Winneconne.
		Milo C. Bushnell...	Omro.

*Twenty-Second Session of the State Legislature, 1869,*

Convened January 13, and adjourned March 11, 1869.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—L. B. HILLS.

Sergeant-at-Arms—W. H. HAMILTON.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor*..	Sheboygan.	18	H. W. Lander...	Beaver Dam.
2	Wm. J. Abrams	Green Bay.	19	George Reed...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Ed. S. Bragg...	Fond du Lac.
4	Adam Schantz..	Addison.	21	Ira W. Fisher...	Menasha.
5	Wm. P. Lynde..	Milwaukee.	22	Wm. Young....	Medina.
6	Chas. H. Larkin	Milwaukee.	23	W. W. Woodman	Farmington.
7	Henry Stevens..	Racine.	24	Henry Adams..	Monticello.
8	A. Van Wyck...	Kenosha.	25	W. M. Griswold	Columbus.
9	Wm. J. Kershaw	Big Spring.	26	Carl Habich....	Madison.
10	Curtis Mann....	Oconomowoc.	27	Chas. M. Webb.	Grand Rapids.
11	Nelson Williams	Stoughton.	28	Wm. J. Copp...	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Geo. D. Waring.	Berlin.
13	H. H. Gray+....	Darlington.	30	Wm. Ketcham..	Richland City.
14	S. S. Barlow....	Delton.	31	Cyrus M. Butt..	Viroqua.
15	L. W. Joiner....	Wyoming.	32	A. W. Newman.	Trempealeau.
16	Geo. C. Hazleton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	C. G. Williams..	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—A. M. THOMSON, of Rock.

Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG.

Sergeant-at-Arms—ROLLIN C. KELLY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<b>ADAMS.</b>		<b>BROWN.</b>	
Otis B. Lapham.....	Friendship.	Joseph S. Curtis...	Green Bay.
<b>ASHLAND, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS AND POLK.</b>		Randall Wilcox.....	Depere.
<b>ASHLAND, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS AND POLK.</b>		<b>BUFFALO.</b>	
Henry D. Barron....	St. Croix Falls.	Robert Henry.....	Anchorage.
		<b>CALUMET.</b>	
		C. H. M. Petersen..	New Holstein.

+ Seat unsuccessfully contested by Otto Puhlmann.  
+ Seat unsuccessfully contested by A. A. Townsend.

*Twenty-Second Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(con.)*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN		JEFFERSON—CON.	
Thad. C. Pound.....	Chippewa Falls	Joseph Winslow ...	Fort Atkinson.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		James M. Bingham.	Palmyra.
John B. G. Baxter...	Black Riv. Falls	JUNEAU.	
COLUMBIA.		Jerome B. Potter...	Sentinel.
A. J. Turner.....	Portage City.	KENOSHA.	
Thornton Thompson	Rio.	Samuel E. Tarbell..	Woodworth.
Freeman M. Ross ...	Cambria.	LA CROSSE.	
CRAWFORD.		Cassius C. Palmer..	West Salem.
Benjamin F. Fay....	Pra. du Chien.	Nathan P. Waller ..	West Salem.
DANE.		LA FAYETTE.	
John E. Johnson....	Utica.	Nor. B. Richardson	Warren.
Knute Nelson.....	Cambridge.	Charles Pole.....	Shullsburg.
John Adams.....	Black Earth.	MANITOWOC.	
Andrew Henry.....	Madison.	Johan H. Bohne....	Meeme.
George B. Smith....	Madison.	Richard Donovan ..	Manitowoc.
DODGE.		Jabez L. Fobes....	Two Rivers.
Cyrus Perry.....	Waterloo.	MARQUETTE.	
Rees Evans.....	Beaver Dam.	William Murphy ...	Briggsville.
Arthur K. Delaney ..	Horicon.	MARATHON AND WOOD	
Eugene O'Connor...	Watertown.	Henry Reed.....	Grand Rapids.
DOOR AND KEWAU- NEE.		MILWAUKEE.	
John R. McDonald ..	Ahnepee.	Patrick Drew.....	Milwaukee.
EAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN.		George Abert.....	Milwaukee.
Fayette Allen.....	Durand.	James Hoyer.....	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		Samuel C. West....	Milwaukee.
Henry C. Bottum....	W. Rosendale.	John Fellenz.....	Milwaukee.
Benj. H. Bettis.....	Ladoga.	Joseph Phillips....	Milwaukee.
Irenus K. Hamilton.	Fond du Lac.	Daniel H. Johnson.	Milwaukee.
William S. Warner..	Lamartine.	Henry C. Runke!...	Milwaukee.
Andrew Dieringer...	Auburn.	Henry Ræthe.....	Painesville.
Charles Geisse.....	Taycheedah.	John Scheffel.....	Milwaukee.
GRANT.		MONROE.	
Joseph Harris. ....	Fairview.	Jesse Bennett.....	Sparta.
George H. Brock....	Potosi.	OCONTO AND SHAW- ANO.	
Wm. Pitt Dewey....	Lancaster.	Parlan Semple.....	Shawano.
Benj. M. Coates.....	Boscobel.	OUTAGAMIE.	
Alex. R. McCartney.	Cassville.	Chas. E. McIntosh.	Lime Rock.
GREEN.		OZAUKEE.	
Jeff. F. Westcott....	Farmers Grove.	Job Haskell.....	Saukville.
Thomas A. Jackson.	Brodhead.	PIERCE.	
GREEN LAKE.		Edward H. Ives....	Prescott.
Edwin L. Hoyt.....	Manchester.	PORTAGE.	
IOWA.		Frederick Huntley .	Buena Vista.
Abner Powell.....	Mineral Point.	RACINE.	
William E. Rowe....	Arena.	Albert L. Phillips..	Racine.
JEFFERSON.		Hiram L. Gilmore..	North Cape.
John Rutledge.....	Ixonia Center.		
Sylvester J. Conklin	Waterloo.		

*Twenty-Second Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(con.)*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<b>RICHLAND.</b>		<b>VERNON.</b>	
Joseph M. Thomas ..	Lone Rock,	John McLees. ....	Harmony.
<b>ROCK.</b>		Van S. Bennett. ....	Webster.
Seth Fisher .....	Center.	<b>WALWORTH.</b>	
Darwin E. Maxson ..	Milton.	Alphonso G. Kellam	Delavan.
Adelmorn Sherman ..	Janesville.	John A. Smith. ....	Geneva,
Charles H. Parker ...	Beloit.	Daniel Hooper .....	Troy.
Alex. M. Thomson ...	Janesville.	<b>WASHINGTON.</b>	
<b>SAUK.</b>		John Kastler .....	Wayne,
Carl C. Kuntz. ....	Black Hawk.	Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
John Gillespie .....	Dellona.	<b>WAUPACA.</b>	
<b>SHEBOYGAN.</b>		Milan H. Sessions ..	Waupaca.
Thomas Blackstock.	Sheboygan.	<b>WAUKESHA.</b>	
Sylvester Calwell. ....	Cascadia.	Joseph N. P. Bird. ...	Wautoma.
George S. Graves. ....	Sheb. Falls.	<b>WAUKESHA.</b>	
<b>ST. CROIX.</b>		Vernon Tichenor. ....	Waukesha.
Charles D. Parker. ...	Pleasant Vally	Edwin Harburt .....	Oconomowoc.
<b>TREMPEALEAU.</b>		James McDonald. ...	Sussex.
Douglas Arnold. ....	Williamsburg.	<b>WINNEBAGO.</b>	
		Luther Buxton. ....	Oshkosh.
		George W. Trask. ...	Winneconne.
		James H. Foster ...	Koro.

*Twenty-third Session of the State Legislature, 1870,*

Convened Jan. 12, and adjourned March. 17, 1870.

**SENATE.**

*President*—THAD. C. POUND, Lt. Governor.

*Chief Clerk*—L. B. HILLS.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. M. ROGERS.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor ...	Sheboygan.	18	S. D. Burchard.	Beaver Dam.
2	Lyman Walker.	Ahnepee.	19	George Reed ...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Hiram S. Town.	Ripon.
4	Adam Schantz.	Addison.	21	Ira W. Fisher ..	Menasha.
5	Wm. Pitt Lynde	Milwaukee.	22	George Baldwin	Calumet.
6	Peter V. Deuster	Milwaukee.	23	W. W. Woodman	Farmington.
7	Henry Stevens	Caledonia Cen.	24	John C. Hall ...	Monroe.
8	Milton H. Pettit	Kenosha.	25	W. M. Griswold	Columbus.
9	Wm. J. Kershaw	Big Spring.	26	Rom'zo E. Davis	Middleton.
10	John A. Rice ...	Merton.	27	Chas. M. Webb.	Grand Rapids.
11	Nelson Williams	Stoughton.	28	Edward H. Ives	Prescott.
12	Samuel Pratt ...	Spring Prairie.	29	Geo. D. Waring.	Berlin.
13	H. H. Gray .....	Darlington.	30	Geo. Krouskop.	Richland Cen.
14	Ben't U. Strong	Spring Green.	31	Cyrus M. Butt. .	Viroqua.
15	L. W. Joiner ...	Wyoming.	32	Wm. T. Price ..	Black R. Falls
16	Geo. C. Hazelton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	Chs. G. Williams	Janesville.			

*Twenty-Third Session of State Legislature—(continued.)*

## ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker*—JAMES M. BINGHAM, of Jefferson.*Chief Clerk*—E. W. YOUNG.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—OLE C. JOHNSON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		FOND DU LAC—CON.	
Solon W. Pierce*....	Friendship.	John Boyd .....	Fond du Lac.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		Uriah D. Mihills....	Fond du Lac.
Samuel B. Dresser ..	Osceola Mills.	Daniel Cavanagh ...	Osceola.
BROWN.		Charles Geisse .....	Taycheedah.
Edward Hicks.....	Green Bay.	GRANT.	
Michael Dockry, Sr..	Morrison.	Joel C. Squires.....	Platteville.
BUFFALO.		John Carthew.....	Rockville.
James L. Hallock ...	Burnside.	Wm. Pitt Dewey....	Lancaster.
CALUMET.		Hugh A. W. McNair.	Fennimore.
James Robinson ....	Chilton.	Luther Basford.....	Glen Haven.
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN		GREEN.	
Jedediah W. Granger	Menomonie.	C. D. W. Leonard ..	Attica.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Thomas A. Jackson	Brodhead.
John Morrill .....	Hixton.	GREEN LAKE.	
COLUMBIA.		Joseph C. Burdick.	Berlin.
Jonas Narracong....	Lodi.	IOWA.	
Winslow Bullen.....	Poynette.	Henry C. Barnard..	Avoca.
Carmi W. Beach.....	Pardeeville.	George W. Bliss....	Mineral Point.
CRAWFORD.		JEFFERSON.	
William Raymond ..	Bell Center.	Daniel Hall .....	Watertown.
DANE.		Charles H. Phillips.	Lake Mills.
Carpus E. Loveland.	Rutland.	Wilbur H. Tousley.	Jefferson.
Willard H. Chandler.	Sun Prairie.	James M. Bingham.	Palmyra.
John Adams .....	Black Earth.	JUNEAU.	
John R. Crocker.....	Belleville.	Jerome B. Potter...	Sentinel.
Alden S. Sanborn. .	Madison.	KENOSHA.	
DODGE.		Alexander Bailey ..	Salem.
E. Adams Fowler ...	Columbus.	LA CROSSE.	
Francis Johnston ...	Waupun.	Theodore Rodolf ...	La Crosse.
Henry S. Burtch.....	Farmersville.	Powers G. Moulton.	Onalaska.
Henry Bertram.....	Watertown.	LA FAYETTE.	
DOOR AND KEWAUNEE		Thomas T. Duffy...	Benton.
Charles L. Harris ...	Jacksonport.	Henry W. Barnes ..	Wiota.
EAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN.		MANITOWOC.	
Charles R. Gleason..	Eau Claire.	John Barth.....	Kiel.
FOND DU LAC.		Michael Fitzgerald.	Maple Grove.
Jerry Dobbs, Jr. ....	Ripon.	Carl H. Schmidt ...	Manitowoc.
Relof Sleyster.....	Waupun.	MARQUETTE.	
		Spencer A. Pease ..	Montello.

\* Seat unsuccessfully contested by O. B. Lapham.

*Twenty-Third Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post. Office.
MARATHON AND WOOD		ROCK—CON.	
Carl Hœflinger .....	Wausau.	Alexander Graham...	Janesville.
MILWAUKEE.		SAUK.	
Stephen A. Harrison	Milwaukee.	Carl C. Kuntz .....	Black Hawk.
George Abert .....	Milwaukee.	George G. Swain...	Kilbourn City.
James McGrath .....	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Nathan Brick .....	Milwaukee.	Horatio G. H. Reed.	Sheboygan.
John Fellenz .....	Milwaukee.	J. Henry McNeel...	Greenbush.
Daniel H. Richards ..	Milwaukee.	Jacob Blanshan....	Scott.
Daniel H. Johnson...	Milwaukee.	ST. CROIX.	
Henry C. Runkel.....	Milwaukee.	Charles D. Parker..	Ple's 'nt Valley.
Enoch Chase .....	Milwaukee.	TREMPEALEAU.	
Fred. A. Zautcke.....	Milwaukee.	Isaac Clark .....	Galesville.
MONROE.		VERNON.	
Charles A. Hunt ....	Melvin.	Reuben May .....	Springville.
OCONTO AND SHAWANO.		Van S. Bennett.....	Rockton.
James M. Adams.....	Oconto.	WALWORTH.	
OUTAGAMIE.		Henry Hall .....	Walworth.
Chas. E. McIntosh...	Appleton.	Steph. R. Edgerton.	Spring Prairie
OZAUKEE.		William Burgit ....	East Troy.
Adolph Zimmermann	Mequon River.	WASHINGTON.	
PIERCE.		Henry V. R. Wilmot	Newburg.
Oliver S. Powell ....	River Falls.	Densmore W. Maxon.	Cedar Creek.
PORTAGE.		WAUKESHA.	
Frederick Huntley...	Buena Vista.	Henry Totten .....	Waukesha.
RACINE.		John D. McDonald.	Summit.
Albert L. Phillips...	Racine.	Thomas McCarty...	Menomonee.
Ira A. Rice .....	Waterford.	WAUPACA.	
RICHLAND.		Albert V. Balch ....	Weyauwega.
James H. Miner.....	Richland Cen.	WAUSHARA.	
ROCK.		Theoph. F. Metcalf.	Spring Lake.
Isaac M. Bennett....	Evansville.	WINNEBAGO.	
Thos. H. Goodhue...	Whitewater.	James E. Kennedy.	Oshkosh.
Adelmorn Sherman.	Janesville.	William P. Rounds.	Menasha.
John Hammond.....	Clinton.	James H. Foster...	Koro.

*Twenty-Fourth Session of the State Legislature, 1871,*  
 Convened January 11, 1871, and adjourned March 25, 1871.

## SENATE.

*President*—THAD. C. POUND, Lt. Governor.

*Chief Clerk*—O. R. SMITH

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—W. W. BAKER.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	John H. Jones	Sheboygan.	18	S. D. Burchard	Beaver Dam.
2	Lyman Walker	Ahnepee.	19	Carl H. Schmidt	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan	Ozaukee.	20	Hiram S. Town*	Ripon.
4	Adam Schantz	Addison.	21	James H. Foster	Koro.
5	F Huebschmann	Milwaukee.	22	George Baldwin	Chilton.
6	Peter V. Deuster	Milwaukee.	23	W. W. Woodman	Johnson's C'k.
7	Philo Belden	Rochester.	24	John C. Hall	Monroe.
8	Milton H. Pettit	Kenosha.	25	W. M. Griswold	Columbus.
9	Eliph't S. Miner	Necedah.	26	R. E. Davist	Middleton.
10	John A. Rice	Merton.	27	Myron Reed	Waupaca.
11	Wm. M. Colladay	Stoughton.	28	Edward H. Ives.	Trimbelle.
12	Samuel Pratt	Spring Prairie.	29	Waldo S. Flint	Princeton.
13	Henry S. Magoon	Darlington.	30	Geo. Krouskop.	Ricnland Cen.
14	Bennet U. Strong	Spring Green.	31	Angus Cameron	La Crosse.
15	Francis Little	Mineral Point.	32	Wm. T. Price	Black Riv. F'ls
16	Geo. C. Hazelton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	C. G. Williams	Janesville.			

## ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker*—WILLIAM E. SMITH, of Dodge.

*Chief Clerk*—E. W. YOUNG

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—SAM. S. FIFIELD

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		COLUMBIA.	
Anson Rod .....	Kilbourn City.	Stillman E. Dana ..	Portage City.
ASHLAND, BARRON,		Thomas Sanderson.	Leeds.
BAYFIELD, BURNETT,		George G. Marvin ..	Westford.
DOUGLAS AND POLK.		CRAWFORD.	
Samuel S. Vaughn ..	Bayfield.	Darius W. Briggs ..	Mt. Sterling.
BROWN.		DANE.	
Joseph S. Curtis ....	Green Bay.	Lem'l O. Humphrey	Albion.
D. Cooper Ayres .....	Ft. Howard.	Knudt O. Heimdal ..	Deerfield.
BUFFALO.		Matthew Anderson.	Cross Plains.
Ahaz F. Allen .....	Gilmantown.	Ole Torgerson .....	Perry.
CALUMET.		Harlow S. Orton .....	Madison.
William H. Dick . . .	Brothertown.	DODGE.	
CHIPPEWA AND		William E. Smith ..	Fox Lake.
DUNN.		Allen H. Atwater ..	Oak Grove.
James A. Bate .....	Chippewa F'ls.	William Rusch .....	Herman.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Marcus Trumer .....	Rubicon.
George W. King .....	Humbird.	DOOR AND KE-	
		WAUNEE.	
		Joseph McCormick.	Ahnepee.

\* Seat unsuccessfully contested by John Boyd.

† Seat unsuccessfully contested by Levi B. Vilas.

*Twenty-Fourth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(con.)*

Names.	Post Office.	Name.	Post Office.
<b>EAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN.</b>		<b>MILWAUKEE.</b>	
Henry Cousins .....	Eau Claire.	James S. White ....	Milwaukee.
<b>FOND DU LAC.</b>		August Richter.....	Milwaukee.
Jehdeiah Bowen.....	Ripon.	James Hoye.....	Milwaukee.
John A. Baker .....	Waupun.	Charles M. Hoyt....	Milwaukee.
Gerrit T. Thorn .....	Fond du Lac.	Charles F. Freeman.	Milwaukee.
Uriah D. Mihills ....	Fond du Lac.	Daniel H. Richards.	Milwaukee.
Michael Lonergan....	Eden.	Matthew Keenan...	Milwaukee.
Joseph Wagner.....	Calvary.	John L. Semmann..	Milwaukee.
<b>GRANT.</b>		Valentin Knöell ...	Painesville.
Joseph Harris.....	Fairview.	James Watts .....	Granville.
Henry B. Coons .....	Potosi.	<b>MONROE.</b>	
John C. Holloway...	Lancaster.	David D. Cheney ...	Sparta.
William W. Field....	Boscobel.	<b>OCONTO AND SHAW-ANO.</b>	
Geo. H. Chambers ..	Bloomington.	Parlan Semple .....	Waukesha.
<b>GREEN.</b>		<b>OUTAGAMIE.</b>	
Orrin Bacon.....	Monticello.	Chas. E. McIntosh ..	Appleton.
Marshal H. Pengra ..	Juda.	<b>OZAUKEE.</b>	
<b>GREEN LAKE.</b>		Charles G. Meyer...	Fredonia.
Archibald Nichols ..	Markesan.	<b>PIERCE.</b>	
<b>IOWA.</b>		Oliver S. Powell....	River Falls.
Henry C. Barnard...	Avoca.	<b>PORTAGE.</b>	
John J. Davis .....	Mifflin.	Thomas H. McDill..	Plover.
<b>JEFFERSON.</b>		<b>RACINE.</b>	
Daniel Hall.....	Watertown.	Lucius S. Blake ....	Racine.
William L. Hoskins.	Lake Mills.	George Bremner....	Union Grove.
Nelson Fryer.....	Cold Spring.	<b>RICHLAND.</b>	
Hiram J. Ball .....	Palmyra.	Elihu Bailey.....	Mill Creek.
<b>JUNEAU.</b>		<b>ROCK.</b>	
Perry R. Briggs .....	Mauston.	Halvor H. Peterson.	Orfordville.
<b>KENOSHA.</b>		Robert T. Powell...	Indian Ford.
Jonas W. Rhodes....	Kenosha.	Adelmorn Sherman.	Janesville.
<b>LA CROSSE.</b>		John Hammond....	Clinton.
Gideon C. Hixon ....	La Crosse.	Willard Merrill.....	Janesville.
Powers G. Moulton..	Onalaska.	<b>SAUK.</b>	
<b>LA FAYETTE.</b>		Carl C. Kuntz .....	Black Hawk.
Patrick Galagan....	Darlington.	George G. Swain ...	Kilbourn City.
Henry W. Barnes....	Wiota.	<b>SHEBOYGAN.</b>	
<b>MANITOWOC.</b>		Charles Ceting.....	How'd's Grove.
Svend Samuelson ...	Eaton.	Enos Eastman.....	Plymouth.
Michael Fitzgerald ..	Cato.	Hiram Smith.....	Sheboygan Falls
Joseph Rankin.....	Manitowoc.	<b>ST. CROIX.</b>	
<b>MARQUETTE.</b>		Ruel K. Fay.....	Star Prairie.
Spencer A. Pease ...	Montello.	<b>TREMPEALEAU.</b>	
<b>MARATHON AND WOOD.</b>		Alex A. Arnold.....	Galesville.
Rufus P. Manson....	Wausau.		



*Twenty-Fourth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(contin'd.)*

Names.	Post Office,	Names.	Post Office.
VERNON,		WAUKESHA—CON.	
Joseph W. Hoyt.....	Chaseburg.	John D. McDonald.	Summit.
Henry A. Chase.....	Viroqua.	William Ockler.....	MuskegoCent'r
WALWORTH.		WAUPACA.	
John Jeffers.....	Darien.	George E. More.	Royalton.
Amzy Merriam.....	Geneva.	WAUSHARA.	
Samuel A. White....	Whitewater.	Edwin Montgomery	Hancock.
WASHINGTON.		WINNEBAGO.	
Baruch S. Weil.....	Schleis'g'ville.	Russell J. Judd....	Oshkosh.
Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.	Wm. P. Rounds....	Menasha.
WAUKESHA.		Frederic A. Morgan	Oshkosh.
Leonard D. Hinkley.	Eagle.		

*Twenty-Fifth Session of the State Legislature, 1872,*

Convened January 10, 1872, and adjourned March 27, 1872.

## SENATE.

*President*—MILTON H. PETTIT, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—J. H. WAGGONER.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—W. D. HOARD.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	John H. Jones .	Sheboygan.	18	William H. Hiner	Fond du Lac.
2	M. P. Lindsley..	Green Bay.	19	James H. Foster	Koro.
3	F. Huebschmann	Milwaukee.	20	Joseph Wagner.	Calvary.
4	William Nelson	Viroqua.	21	Myron Reed....	Waupaca.
5	Philo Belden...	Rochester.	22	George Kreiss..	Appleton.
6	John L. Mitchell	Milwaukee.	23	W. W. Woodman	Farmington.
7	W. M. Colladay.	Stoughton.	24	Joseph E. Irish	New Richmo'd
8	Samuel Pratt...	Spring Prairie.	25	Waldo S. Flint.	Princeton.
9	Francis Little..	Mineral Point.	26	R. E. Davis....	Middleton.
10	William Blair ..	Waukesha.	27	Wm M. Griswold	Columbus.
11	Henry S. Magoon	Darlington.	28	Henry L. Eaton	Lone Rock.
12	Orrin Bacon....	Monticello.	29	E. S. Miner....	Necedah.
13	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.	30	Joseph G. Thorp	Eau Claire.
14	John B. Quimby	Sauk City.	31	Angus Cameron	La Crosse.
15	Carl H. Schmidt	Manitowoc.	32	Orlando Brown.	Medina.
16	Jno. C. Holloway	Lancaster.	33	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.
17	C. G. Williams..	Janesville.			

Twenty-Fifth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—DANIEL HALL, of Jefferson.

Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG.

Sergeant-at-Arms—SAM. S. FIFIELD.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND WOOD. George A. Neeves ...	Grand Rapids.	DUNN AND PEPIN. Elias P. Bailey ....	Menomonie.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK. Henry D. Barron ....	St. Croix Falls.	EAU CLAIRE. Bradley Phillips....	Eau Claire.
BROWN* Christian Wealz..... D. Cooper Ayres .... Daniel Lee .....	Green Bay. Fort Howard. Deper.	FOND DU LAC. Andrew J. Yorty ... Elihu Colman..... Aaron Walters .....	Brandon. Fond du Lac. Foster.
BUFFALO. George Cowie .....	Glencoe.	GRANT. George E. Cabanis... Allen R. Bushnell... Samuel A. Ferrin... Jerome B. Cory ....	Big Patch. Lancaster. Mondfort. Patch Grove.
CALUMET. C. H. M. Petersent..	New Holstein.	GREEN. Marshal H. Pengra.	Juda.
CHIPPEWA. John J. Jenkins. ...	Chippewa F'ls.	GREEN LAKE. Archibald Nichols .	Markesan.
CLARK AND JACKSON. Eustace L. Brockway	Black Riv. F'ls	IOWA. William E. Rowe... John Strachan .....	Arena. Mineral Point.
COLUMBIA. William W. Corning. Henry C. Brace..... Jacob Low .....	Portage City. Fall River. Lowville.	JEFFERSON. § Daniel Hall..... William L. Hoskins Lucien B. Caswell..	Watertown. Lake Mills. Fort Atkinson.
CRAWFORD. Oliver A. Caswell ...	Mount Sterling	JUNEAU. Henry F. C. Nichols	New Lisbon.
DANE. Benjamin F. Adams John D. Gurnee..... John Adams .....	Door Creek. Madison. Black Earth. Oregon.	KENOSHA. Frederick Robinson	Kenosha.
DODGE. ‡ Michael Adams..... Calvin E. Lewis..... Allen H. Atwater.... Silas W. Lamoreux.. George Schott..... John Solon.....	Danville. Beaver Dam. Oak Grove. Mayville. Rubicon. Richwood.	LA CROSSE. Gideon C. Hixon... LA FAYETTE. Thomas Bainbridge.	La Crosse. Benton.
DOOR. ¶ Gideon W. Allen ....	Sturgeon Bay.	MANITOWOC. Peter Reuther..... Martin McNamara.. Joseph Rankin.....	Centreville. Maple Grove. Manitowoc.

\* And part of Kewaunee.

† Seat unsuccessfully contested by John Merrill.

‡ Excepting 5th and 6th wards of Watertown.

¶ And part of Kewaunee.

§ And 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

## Twenty-Fifth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<b>MARATHON.</b>		<b>ROCK—continued.</b>	
Bartholomew Ringle.	Wausau.	Eugene K. Felt.....	Beloit.
<b>MARQUETTE.</b>		Alexander Graham.	Janesville.
Neil Dimond .....	Midland.	<b>ST. CROIX.</b>	
<b>MILWAUKEE.</b>		John C. Spooner... ..	Hudson.
John W. Cary .....	Milwaukee.	<b>SAUK.</b>	
George Abert.....	Milwaukee.	William W. Perry..	Prairie du Sac.
John Black.....	Milwaukee.	George G. Swain ...	Kilbourn City.
Frederic C. Winkler.	Milwaukee.	<b>SHAWANO. †</b>	
Charles H. Larkin...	Milwaukee.	Michael Gorman ...	North Port.
Emil Wallber . ....	Milwaukee.	<b>SHEBOYGAN.</b>	
Winfield Smith.....	Milwaukee.	George W. Weeden.	Sheboygan.
John Fellenz.....	Milwaukee.	Patrick H. O'Rourke	Cascade.
Moritz N. Becker ...	Milwaukee.	Major Shaw .....	Hingham.
Henry Fowler .....	Milwaukee.	<b>TREMPEALEAU.</b>	
Adin P. Hobart ....	Oak Creek.	Noah D. Comstock.	Arcadia.
<b>MONROE.</b>		<b>VERNON.</b>	
Eli O. Rudd .....	Rudd's Mills.	Reuben May.....	Springville.
John F. Richards. ..	Tomah.	Henry A. Chase....	Viroqua.
<b>OCONTO.</b>		<b>WALWORTH.</b>	
Richard W. Hubbell.	Oconto.	Elijah M. Sharp....	Delavan.
<b>OUTAGAMIE.*</b>		Amos W. Stafford..	Geneva.
William H. H. Wroe.	Medina.	Samuel A. White... .	Whitewater.
<b>OZAUKEE.</b>		<b>WASHINGTON.</b>	
John R. Bohan.....	Ozaukee.	Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
Frederick W. Horn..	Cedarburg.	Baruch S. Weil....	Schleisingerv'e
<b>PIERCE.</b>		<b>WAUKESHA.</b>	
Oliver S. Powell....	River Falls.	Eliphalet S. Stone .	Summit.
<b>PORTAGE.</b>		Charles Brown.....	Brookfield Cen.
Oliver H. Lamoreux.	Plover.	<b>WAUPACA. ‡</b>	
<b>RACINE.</b>		Archibald D. Smith.	Lind.
Richard B. Bates....	Racine.	<b>WAUSHARA.</b>	
William V. Moore...	Burlington.	Hobart S. Sacket... .	Berlin.
<b>RICHLAND.</b>		<b>WINNEBAGO.</b>	
William Dixon .....	Ithaca.	Thos. D. Grimmer .	Oshkosh.
Geo. W. Putnam, Jr.	Ash Ridge.	Azel W. Patten ....	Neenah.
<b>ROCK.</b>		Nels. F. Beckwith. †	Omro.
Orlando F. Wallihan	Footville.	Alson Wood.....	Waukau.
Zebulon P. Burdick.	Janesville.		
Dustin G. Cheever ..	Clinton.		

\* In part.

† And parts of Outagamie and Waupaca.

‡ In part.

§ Seat unsuccessfully contested by Russell J. Judd.

## TABLE

*Showing the length of Sessions of the Legislature and the number of Representatives in each year since 1836.*

**Territorial Organization.**

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Adjournment,	Length of Session.	No. Reps.
1836	October 25th	December 9th	46 days	39
1837	November 6th	January 20, 1838	76 days	39
1838	June 11th	June 25th	15 days	38
1838	November 26th	December 22d	27 days	37
1839	January 21st	March 11th	50 days	39
1839	December 2d	January 12, 1840	43 days	39
1840	August 21st	August 14th	12 days	39
1840	December 7th	February 29, 1841	75 days	39
1841	December 6th	February 19, 1842	75 days	39
1843	March 6th	March 25, 1843	20 days	39
1843	March 27th	April 17, 1843	22 days	39
1843	December 4th	January 31, 1844	59 days	39
1845	January 6th	February 24th	50 days	39
1846	January 5th	February 3d	30 days	39
1847	January 4th	February 11th	39 days	39
1847	October 18th	October 27th	10 days	39
1848	February 7th	March 13th	36 days	39

**State Organization.**

1848	June 5th	August 21st	78 days	85
1849	January 10th	April 2d	83 days	85
1850	January 9th	February 11th	34 days	85
1851	January 8th	March 18th	70 days	85
1852	January 14th	April 19th	96 days	85
1853	January 12th	April 4th	} 131 days	107
1853	June 6th	July 13th		
1854	January 11th	April 3d	83 days	107
1855	January 10th	April 3d	83 days	107
1856	January 9th	March 31st	} 125 days	107
1856	September 3d	October 14th		
1857	January 14th	March 9th	54 days	107
1858	January 13th	May 17th	125 days	127
1859	January 12th	March 21st	69 days	127
1860	January 9th	April 2d	82 days	127
1861	January 8th	April 17th	} 112 days	127
1861	May 15th	May 27th		
1862	January 8th	April 7th	} 122 days	133
1862	June 3d	June 17th		
1862	September 10th	September 26th	} 70 days	133
1863	January 14th	April 2d		
1864	January 13th	April 4th	83 days	133
1865	January 11th	April 10th	90 days	133
1866	January 10th	April 12th	93 days	133
1867	January 9th	April 11th	93 days	133
1868	January 8th	March 6th	59 days	133
1869	January 13th	March 11th	58 days	133
1870	January 12th	March 17th	65 days	133
1871	January 11th	March 25th	74 days	133
1872	January 10th	March 26th	77 days	133

*Table showing the length of Legislative Sessions, etc.—(continued.)*

***Constitutional Conventions.***

**FIRST CONVENTION.**

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length of Session.	No. Reps.
1846 .....	October 5th.....	December 16th.....	73 days .....	124

**SECOND CONVENTION.**

1847 .....	December 15th.....	February 1st.....	48 days .....	65
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*Territorial and State Officers,*

TOGETHER WITH

*Senators and Representatives in Congress and Presidential Electors.*



# TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS.

## GOVERNORS OF TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

When and by whom appointed.

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HENRY DODGE.....	appointed by Andrew Jackson.....	April 30th, 1836
JAMES DUANE DOTY.....	appointed by John Tyler.....	Sept. 30th, 1841
N. P. TALMADGE.....	appointed by John Tyler.....	June 23d, 1844
HENRY DODGE.....	appointed by James K. Polk.....	April 8th, 1845

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## STATE OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN,

From its organization until January 1, 1873.

### *Governors.*

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NELSON DEWEY .....	Lancaster .....	from June 5, 1848,	to Dec. 31, 1849
NELSON DEWEY .....	Lancaster .....	from Jan. 1, 1850,	to Dec. 31, 1855
L. J. FARWELL.....	Madison .....	from Jan. 1, 1852,	to Dec. 31, 1853
WM. A. BARSTOW.....	Waukesha .....	from Jan. 1, 1854,	to Dec. 31, 1851
COLES BASHFORD.....	Oshkosh .....	from Jan. 1, 1856,	to Dec. 31, 1853
ALEX. W. RANDALL.....	Waukesha .....	from Jan. 1, 1858,	to Dec. 31, 1851
ALEX. W. RANDALL.....	Waukesha .....	from Jan. 1, 1860,	to Dec. 31, 1862
LOUIS P. HARVEY.....	Shopiere .....	from Jan. 1, 1862,	to Apr. 19, 1869
EDWARD SALOMON.....	Milwaukee.....	from Apr. 20, 1862,	to Dec. 31, 1867
JAMES T. LEWIS.....	Columbus.....	from Jan. 1, 1864,	to Dec. 31, 1867
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.....	Madison .....	from Jan. 1, 1866,	to Dec. 31, 1865
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.....	Madison .....	from Jan. 1, 1868,	to Dec. 31, 1861
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.....	Madison .....	from Jan. 1, 1870,	to Dec. 31, 1879
C. C. WASHBURN.....	La Crosse.....	from Jan. 1, 1872,	to Dec. 31, 1873

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### *Lieutenant Governors.*

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JOHN E. HOLMES.....	Jefferson .....	from June 5, 1848,	to Dec. 31, 1849
SAMUEL W. BEALL .....	Taycheedah....	from Jan. 1, 1850,	to Dec. 31, 1851
TIMOTHY BURNS.....	La Crosse.....	from Jan. 1, 1852,	to Dec. 31, 1853
JAMES T. LEWIS.....	Columbus.....	from Jan. 1, 1854,	to Dec. 31, 1855
ARTHUR McARTHUR.....	Milwaukee.....	from Jan. 1, 1856,	to Dec. 31, 1857
E. D. CAMPBELL.....	La Crosse.....	from Jan. 1, 1858,	to Dec. 31, 1859
BUTLER G. NOBLE.....	Whitewater....	from Jan. 1, 1860,	to Dec. 31, 1861
EDWARD SALOMON.....	Milwaukee.....	from Jan. 1, 1862,	to Apr. 19, 1862
GERRY W. HAZELTON*	Columbus.....	from Sep. 10, 1862,	to Sep. 26, 1862
WYMAN SPOONER*	Elkhorn .....	from Jan. 14, 1863,	to Dec. 31, 1863
WYMAN SPOONER.....	Elkhorn .....	from Jan. 1, 1864,	to Dec. 31, 1865
WYMAN SPOONER.....	Elkhorn .....	from Jan. 1, 1866,	to Dec. 31, 1867
WYMAN SPOONER.....	Elkhorn .....	from Jan. 1, 1868,	to Dec. 31, 1869
THAD. C. POUND.....	Chippewa Falls.	from Jan. 1, 1870,	to Dec. 31, 1871
MILTON H. PETTIT.....	Kenosha .....	from Jan. 1, 1872,	to Dec. 31, 1873

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\* Ex-officio, as President of the Senate.



*Secretaries of State.*

THOS. McHUGH.....	Delavan .....	from June 5, 1848,	to Dec. 31, 1849
WM. A. BARSTOW .....	Waukesha .....	from Jan. 1, 1850,	to Dec. 31, 1851
CHAS. D. ROBINSON.....	Green Bay .....	from Jan. 1, 1852,	to Dec. 31, 1853
ALEX. T. GRAY.....	Janesville .....	from Jan. 1, 1854,	to Dec. 31, 1855
DAVID W. JONES.....	Belmont.....	from Jan. 1, 1856,	to Dec. 31, 1857
DAVID W. JONES.....	Belmont.....	from Jan. 1, 1858,	to Dec. 31, 1859
LOUIS P. HARVEY.....	Shopiere.....	from Jan. 1, 1860,	to Dec. 31, 1861
JAMES T. LEWIS.....	Columbus .....	from Jan. 1, 1862,	to Dec. 31, 1863
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.....	Madison.....	from Jan. 1, 1864,	to Dec. 31, 1865
THOS. S. ALLEN.....	Mineral Point.....	from Jan. 1, 1866,	to Dec. 31, 1867
THOS. S. ALLEN.....	Mineral Point.....	from Jan. 1, 1868,	to Dec. 31, 1869
LLYWELYN BREESE .....	Portage.....	from Jan. 1, 1870,	to Dec. 31, 1871
LLYWELYN BREESE.....	Portage.....	from Jan. 1, 1872,	to Dec. 31, 1873

*State Treasurers.*

J. C. FAIRCHILD.....	Madison.....	from June 5, 1848,	to Dec. 31, 1849
J. C. FAIRCHILD.....	Madison.....	from Jan. 1, 1850,	to Dec. 31, 1851
E. H. JANSSEN.....	Cedarburg.....	from Jan. 1, 1852,	to Dec. 31, 1853
E. H. JANSSEN.....	Cedarburg.....	from Jan. 1, 1854,	to Dec. 31, 1855
CHAS. KUEHN.....	Manitowoc.....	from Jan. 1, 1856,	to Dec. 31, 1857
S. D. HASTINGS.....	Trempealeau ..	from Jan. 1, 1858,	to Dec. 31, 1859
S. D. HASTINGS.....	Trempealeau ..	from Jan. 1, 1860,	to Dec. 31, 1861
S. D. HASTINGS.....	Trempealeau ..	from Jan. 1, 1862,	to Dec. 31, 1863
S. D. HASTINGS.....	Trempealeau ..	from Jan. 1, 1864,	to Dec. 31, 1865
WM. E. SMITH.....	Fox Lake.....	from Jan. 1, 1866,	to Dec. 31, 1867
WM. E. SMITH.....	Fox Lake.....	from Jan. 1, 1868,	to Dec. 31, 1869
HENRY BELZ.....	Manitowoc.....	from Jan. 1, 1870,	to Dec. 31, 1871
HENRY BÆTZ.....	Manitowoc.....	from Jan. 1, 1872,	to Dec. 31, 1873

*Attorneys General.*

JAMES S. BROWN.....	Milwaukee .....	from June 5, 1848,	to Dec. 31, 1849
S. PARK COON.....	Milwaukee .....	from Jan. 1, 1850,	to Dec. 31, 1851
E. ESTABROOK.....	Geneva.....	from Jan. 1, 1852,	to Dec. 31, 1853
GEO. B. SMITH.....	Madison.....	from Jan. 1, 1854,	to Dec. 31, 1855
WM. R. SMITH.....	Mineral Point.....	from Jan. 1, 1856,	to Dec. 31, 1857
GABRIEL BOUCK.....	Oshkosh.....	from Jan. 1, 1858,	to Dec. 31, 1859
JAMES H. HOWE.....	Green Bay.....	from Jan. 1, 1860,	to Dec. 31, 1861
JAMES H. HOWE.....	Green Bay.....	from Jan. 1, 1862,	to Oct. 7, 1862
WINFELD SMITH.....	Milwaukee.....	from Oct. 8, 1862,	to Dec. 31, 1863
WINFELD SMITH.....	Milwaukee.....	from Jan. 1, 1864,	to Dec. 31, 1865
CHAS. R. GILL.....	Watertown.....	from Jan. 1, 1866,	to Dec. 31, 1867
CHAS. R. GILL.....	Watertown.....	from Jan. 1, 1868,	to Dec. 31, 1869
STEPHEN S. BARLOW.....	Dellona.....	from Jan. 1, 1870,	to Dec. 31, 1871
STEPHEN S. BARLOW.....	Baraboo.....	from Jan. 1, 1872,	to Dec. 31, 1873

*State Superintendents.*

ELEAZER ROOT.....	Waukesha.....	from June 5, 1848,	to Dec. 31, 1851
AZEL P. LADD.....	Shullsburg.....	from Jan. 1, 1852,	to Dec. 31, 1853
H. A. WRIGHT.....	Pra' re du Chien	from Jan. 1, 1854,	to Dec. 31, 1855
A. C. BARRY.....	Racine.....	from Jan. 1, 1856,	to Dec. 31, 1857
LYMAN C. DEAPER.....	Madison.....	from Jan. 1, 1858,	to Dec. 31, 1859
JOSIAH L. PICKARD.....	Platteville.....	from Jan. 1, 1860,	to Dec. 31, 1861
JOSIAH L. PICKARD.....	Platteville.....	from Jan. 1, 1862,	to Dec. 31, 1863
JOSIAH L. PICKARD.....	Platteville.....	from Jan. 1, 1864,	to Sep. 30, 1864
JOHN G. McMYNN.....	Racine.....	from Oct. 1, 1864,	to Dec. 31, 1865
JOHN G. McMYNN.....	Racine.....	from Jan. 1, 1866,	to Dec. 31, 1867
A. J. CRAIG.....	Madison.....	from Jan. 1, 1868,	to Dec. 31, 1869
A. J. CRAIG.....	Madison.....	from Jan. 1, 1870,	to July 3, 1870
SAMUEL FALLOWS.....	Milwaukee.....	from July 1, 1870,	to Dec. 31, 1871
SAMUEL FALLOWS.....	Milwaukee.....	from Jan. 1, 1872,	to Dec. 31, 1873

*Bank Comptrollers.†*

JAS. S. BAKER.....	Green Bay ....	from Nov. 20, 1852,	to Dec. 31, 1853
WM. M. DENNIS.....	Watertown...	from Jan. 1, 1854,	to Dec. 31, 1855
WM. M. DENNIS.....	Watertown	from Jan. 1, 1856,	to Dec. 31, 1857
JOEL C. SQUIRES.....	Mineral Point.	from Jan. 1, 1858,	to Dec. 31, 1859
G. VAN STEENWYK.....	Kilbourn City.	from Jan. 1, 1860,	to Dec. 31, 1861
WM. H. RAMSEY.....	Ozaukee .....	from Jan. 1, 1862,	to Dec. 31, 1863
WM. H. RAMSEY.....	Ozaukee .....	from Jan. 1, 1864,	to Dec. 31, 1865
JEREMIAH M. RUSK.....	Viroqua .....	from Jan. 1, 1866,	to Dec. 31, 1867
JEREMIAH M. RUSK.....	Viroqua ,... ..	from Jan. 1, 1868,	to Dec. 31, 1869

*State Prison Commissioners.*

JOHN TAYLOR.....	Waupun.....	from Mar. 23, 1853,	to Apr. 2, 1853
HENRY BROWN.....	Fond du Lac ..	from Apr. 2, 1853,	to Dec. 31, 1853
A. W. STARKS.....	Baraboo.....	from Jan. 1, 1854,	to Dec. 31, 1855
ED. MCGARRY.....	Milwaukee ....	from Jan. 1, 1856,	to Dec. 31, 1857
E. M. MACGRAW.....	Sheboygan ....	from Jan. 1, 1858,	to Dec. 31, 1859
HANS C. HEG.....	Racine .....	from Jan. 1, 1860,	to Dec. 31, 1861
ALEX. P. HODGES.....	Oshkosh .....	from Jan. 1, 1862,	to Dec. 31, 1863
HENRY CORDIER.....	Waupun.....	from Jan. 1, 1864,	to Dec. 31, 1865
HENRY CORDIER.....	Waupun.....	from Jan. 1, 1866,	to Dec. 31, 1867
HENRY CORDIER.....	Waupun.....	from Jan. 1, 1868,	to Dec. 31, 1869
GEORGE F. WHEELER...	Springvale ....	from Jan. 1, 1870,	to Dec. 31, 1871
GEORGE F. WHEELER...	Springvale ....	from Jan. 1, 1872,	to Dec. 31, 1873

*State Commissioner of Immigration.*

OLE C. JOHNSON ... ..	Beloit.....	from Apr. 3, 1871,	to Dec. 31, 1871
OLE C. JOHNSON .....	Beloit.....	from Jan. 1, 1872,	to Dec. 31, 1873

†The office of Bank Comptroller expired December 31, 1869, by a vote of the people, and the duties of the office were transferred to the State Treasurer.

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

**1848. Elected November 7.**

*At large*—Francis Huebschmann.  
 —Wm. Dunwiddie.  
*1st Dist.*—David F. Mapes.  
*2d* “ Samuel F. Nichols.

**1852. Elected November 2.**

*At large*—Montgomery M. Cothren.  
 —Satterlee Clark.  
*1st Dist.*—Philo White.  
*2d* “ Beriah Brown.  
*3d* “ Charles Billinghamurst.

**1856. Elected November 4.**

*At large*—E. D. Holton.  
 —James H. Knowlton.  
*1st Dist.*—Gregor Menzel.  
*2d* “ Walter D. McIndoe.  
*3d* “ Bille Williams.

**1860. Elected November 6.**

*At large*—Walter D. McIndoe.  
 —Bradford Rixford.  
*1st Dist.*—William W. Vaughan.  
*2d* “ J. Allen Barber.  
*3d* “ Herman Lindeman.

**1864. Elected November 8.**

*At large*—William W. Field.  
 —Henry L. Blood.  
*1st Dist.*—George C. Northrop.  
*2d* “ Jonathan Bowman.  
*3d* “ Allen Warden.  
*4th* “ Henry J. Turner.  
*5th* “ Henry F. Belitz.  
*6th* “ Alexander S. McDill.

**1868. Elected November 3.**

*At large*—Stephen S. Barlow.  
 —Henry D. Barron.  
*1st Dist.*—Elihu Enos.  
*2d* “ Charles G. Williams.  
*3d* “ Allen Warden.  
*4th* “ Leander F. Frisby.  
*5th* “ William G. Ritch.  
*6th* “ William T. Price.

**1872. Elected November 5.**

*At large*—William E. Cramer.  
 —Frederick Fleischer.  
*1st Dist.*—Jerome S. Nickles.  
*2d* “ George G. Swain.  
*3d* “ Ormsby B. Thomas.  
*4th* “ Frederick Hilgen.  
*5th* “ Edward C. M'Petridge.  
*6th* “ George E. Hoskinson.  
*7th* “ Romanzo Bunn.  
*8th* “ Henry D. Barron.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

**DELEGATES TO CONGRESS,**

FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

Names.	When elected.	Names.	When elected.
George W. Jones.....	Oct. 10, 1836	Henry Dodge.....	Sep. 25, 1843
James D. Doty.....	Sep. 10, 1837	Morgan L. Martin....	Sep. 22, 1845
James D. Doty.....	Aug. 5, 1839	John H. Tweedy.....	Sep. 6, 1847
Henry Dodge.....	Sep. 27, 1841		

**UNITED STATES SENATORS,**

FROM WISCONSIN, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Names.	When elected.	Names.	When elected.
Isaac P. Walker .....	June 8, 1848	James R. Doolittle ...	Jan. 23, 1857
Henry Dodge.....	June 8, 1848	Timothy O. Howe. ...	Jan. 23, 1861
Isaac P. Walker .....	Jan. 17, 1849	James R. Doolittle....	Jan. 22, 1863
Henry Dodge.....	Jan. 20, 1851	Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 24, 1867
Charles Durkee .....	Feb. 1, 1855	Matt. H. Carpenter ...	Jan. 26, 1869

**REPRESENTATIVES.**

(By Congresses.)

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

**XXXth Congress, 1847-49.**

- 1st Dist.—William Pitt Lynde.\*
- 2d " Mason C. Darling.\*

**XXXIst Congress, 1849-51.**

- 1st Dist.—Charles Durkee.
- 2d " Orsamus Cole.
- 3d " James Duane Doty.

**XXXIId Congress, 1851-53.**

- 1st Dist.—Charles Durkee.
- 2d " Ben C. Eastman.
- 3d " John B. Macy.

**XXXIIIId Congress, 1853-55.**

- 1st Dist.—Daniel Wells, Jr.
- 2d " Ben C. Eastman.
- 3d " John B. Macy.

**XXXIVth Congress, 1855-57.**

- 1st Dist.—Daniel Wells, Jr.
- 2d " Cadwallader C. Washburn.
- 3d " Charles Billingham.

**XXXVth Congress, 1857-59.**

- 1st Dist.—John F. Potter.
- 2d " Cadwallader C. Washburn.
- 3d " Charles Billingham.

**XXXVIth Congress, 1859-61.**

- 1st Dist.—John F. Potter.
- 2d " Cadwallader C. Washburn
- 3d " Charles H. Larrabee.

**XXXVIIth Congress, 1861-63.**

- 1st Dist.—John F. Potter.
- 2d " Luther Hanchett.†
- 3d " Walter D. McIndoe.
- 3d " A. Scott Sloan.

\* Elected May 8th, and took their seats June 5 and 9, 1848.

† Died November 24, 1862, and Walter D. McIndoe elected to fill the vacancy, December 20, 1862.

*Representatives by Congresses—(continued.)***XXXVIIIth Congress, 1863-65.**

1st Dist.	—James S. Brown.
2d "	Ithamar C. Sloan.
3d "	Amasa Cobb.
4th "	Charles A. Eldredge.
5th "	Ezra Wheeler.
6th "	Walter D. McIndoe.

**XXXIXth Congress, 1865-67.**

1st Dist.	—Halbert E. Paine.
2d "	Ithamar C. Sloan.
3d "	Amasa Cobb.
4th "	Charles A. Eldredge.
5th "	Philetus Sawyer.
6th "	Walter D. McIndoe.

**XLth Congress, 1867-69.**

1st Dist.	—Halbert E. Paine.
2d "	Benjamin F. Hopkins.
3d "	Amasa Cobb.
4th "	Charles A. Eldredge.
5th "	Philetus Sawyer.
6th "	Cadwallader C. Washburn.

**XLIst Congress, 1869-71.**

1st Dist.	—Halbert E. Paine.
2d "	Benjamin F. Hopkins.*
	David Atwood.
3d "	Amasa Cobb.
4th "	Charles A. Eldredge.
5th "	Philetus Sawyer.
6th "	Cadwallader C. Washburn.

**XLIIth Congress, 1871-73.**

1st Dist.	—Alexander Mitchell.
2d "	Gerry W. Hazelton.
3d "	J. Allen Barber.
4th "	Charles A. Eldredge.
5th "	Philetus Sawyer.
6th "	Jeremiah M. Rusk.

**XLIIIth Congress, 1873-75.**

1st Dist.	—Charles G. Williams.
2d "	Gerry W. Hazelton.
3d "	J. Allen Barber.
4th "	Alexander Mitchell.
5th "	Charles A. Eldredge.
6th "	Philetus Sawyer.
7th "	Jeremiah M. Rusk.
8th "	Alexander S. McDill.

\* Died January 1, 1870, and David Atwood elected for balance of term, February 15, 1870.

*Legislative Department,*

COMPRISING

*Customs, Precedents and Forms, and the Rules and  
Orders.*



# MANUAL OF CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

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[The following was prepared with special reference to the customs prevailing in the Assembly. It will be found equally applicable to the proceedings of the Senate.—COMPILER.]

## *Organization*

The Legislature convenes at 12 o'clock, M., on the second Wednesday of January in each year.

Custom, so prevalent and so ancient as to have the force of law, has made it the duty of the Chief Clerk of the previous Assembly to call to order, and to conduct the proceedings generally, until a Speaker is chosen.

The Secretary of State furnishes to the Clerk a certified statement of the names of the members elect, which is read. The members then advance to the Clerk's desk, generally the delegation of each county by itself, and subscribe to the oath of office.

It often happens, that by neglect of the proper county officer, to return the proceedings of the county canvassers, some members find their election not to be on record in the Secretary's office. In such case the certificate held by the member himself should be produced to the clerk. This answers every purpose, and should always be secured by members elect, from the clerk of their county.

The oath of office is then administered to the members elect. It may be administered by the Speaker, the President of the Senate, the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court. It has been administered in this State, usually, by one of the judges. Members coming in after the first day of the session are sworn in by the Speaker.

After all are sworn, the roll is called, when, if a quorum is found to be present, the Clerk declares the House to be qualified and competent to proceed to business.

If the parties in the Assembly have determined their choice for officers, the election proceeds forthwith; if not, an adjournment is had until the next day.

The election for Speaker, Clerk and Sergeant at-Arms is required to be *in vivo*, and these are the only offices the Assembly can fill.



The roll is called, and each member announces audibly the name of the candidate of his choice.

The Clerk announces the result, and names a committee to conduct the Speaker elect to the chair. The other elections proceed in the same manner, except that when the result is announced by the Speaker, the officer elect advances to the Clerk's desk and is sworn in by the Speaker.

A committee is then appointed to wait on the Senate, and inform them that the Assembly is organized; or the Clerk is directed, by resolution, to inform the Senate of the fact.

A joint committee of both Houses is then appointed to convey a like message to the Governor, and inform him that the Houses are in readiness to receive any communication from him.

The Senate and Assembly have usually assembled in joint convention, in the Assembly Chamber, upon some day and hour suggested by the Governor, during the first week of the session, to hear his annual message.

The message has been read sometimes by his Private Secretary, and sometimes by the Clerk of one of the Houses.

At the first opportunity after hearing the message read, the various recommendations therein contained are referred, by resolution, to appropriate standing committees or select committees.

In the Assembly, standing committees are appointed by the Speaker at as early a day in the session as is possible. In the Senate, the committees are appointed by resolution of that body. The custom is for the party having the majority to agree upon their members of the committees, in caucus. The list is then handed to the other party, and the balance of the members are named. When thus completed, the list is offered in the Senate in the form of a resolution, that the standing committees be as therein named.

#### *Drawing of Seats.*

The drawing of seats by lot has been observed since the Assembly first took possession of the new Assembly Chamber.

The method heretofore pursued is as follows:

The members leave their seats, and take places in the open area behind their seats. The Clerk having placed in a box, slips of paper containing the names of the members respectively, a page or messenger draws them therefrom. The Clerk announces each name as it is drawn, and the member named selects his seat, and occupies it until the drawing is completed. In the Senate the seats are usually placed in such manner as will be most agreeable to the Senators.

#### *Compensation.*

Each Member of the Legislature shall receive for his services three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meetings of the Legislature, on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the Legislature, no

additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly. *Amendment to Constitution, Art. 4, Sec. 21.*

The Speaker of the Assembly shall be entitled to receive the same compensation allowed to other members of the Legislature for his services as Speaker of the Assembly; but in case of an extra session no extra compensation shall be allowed. *Chap. 59, General Laws 1868.*

It is customary to pay the mileage of members both ways, at the commencement of the session, upon the certificate of the Speaker and Clerk, as to the proper sum to which each member is entitled.

#### PAY OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to pay the per diem of officers of the Legislature as follows: to the Chief Clerks, each six dollars; to the Assistant Clerks, Book-keepers and Sergeant-at-Arms, each five dollars; to all other Clerks, Clerks of Standing Committees, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms and Postmasters, each four dollars; to the Assistant Postmasters, Door-Keepers, Firemen, Porters, Gallery Attendants and Night Watchmen, each three dollars and fifty cents; to all Messengers, each two dollars. *Chapter 46, General Laws, 1870.*

#### *Duties of Officers.*

SPEAKER.—The duties of this officer are generally as follows:

To open the session at the time to which the Assembly is adjourned, by taking the chair and calling the members to order;

To announce the business before the Assembly in the order in which it is to be acted upon;

To receive and submit, in the proper manner, all motions and propositions presented by the members;

To put to vote all questions which are regularly moved, or which necessarily arise in the course of proceedings, and to announce the result;

To restrain the members, when engaged in debate, within the rules of order;

To enforce on all occasions the observance of order and decorum among the members;

To inform the Assembly, when necessary, or when referred to for the purpose, in a point of order or practice.

To authenticate, by his signature, when necessary, all the acts, orders and proceedings of the Assembly;

To name the members—when directed to do so in a particular case, or when it is a part of his general duty by the rules—who are to serve on committees; and in general,

To represent and stand for the Assembly, declaring its will, and in all things obeying its commands. Every officer of the Assembly is subordinate to the Speaker, and, in all that relates to the prompt and correct discharge of official duty, is under his supervision.

**CHIEF CLERK.**—He has the care and custody of all the papers and records, and arranges in its proper order, from day to day, after its inception, all the business of the House. He must, in order to have a proper knowledge of the affairs of his department, apportion, systematize and personally supervise the labor of all his subordinates, and, when not called therefrom by more important duties, should officiate in person at the reading desk. The duties of his subordinates are properly his duties, as all are performed under his direction, and he is responsible for any deficiencies. It is his duty to prepare and furnish to the public printer, an accurate record of each day's proceedings, and a copy of every bill, report and other thing ordered to be printed, "on the same day such orders are made;" to keep the pay accounts of members and officers and issue his certificates of per diem to them; to deliver the messages of the Assembly to the Senate; to sign subpoenas; he can "permit no records nor papers belonging to the Assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business;" and shall report any missing papers to the notice of the Speaker.

It is his duty to prepare an index to the journal, at the close of the session, and to be present at the opening of the next session, and to attend to such preliminary business as may be necessary, and conduct the proceedings therein until a Speaker is elected, and perform the duties of Clerk thereof until his successor is chosen and qualified.

He is by law responsible for the safe keeping of all bills and other documents in possession of the Assembly, and for the proper registry of all proceedings; and is required at the close of the session, to deposit all papers in his possession as Chief Clerk, properly classified and labeled, with the Secretary of State.

A more detailed description of the labors connected with the clerkship will be found under the next head.

#### REGULATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK.

To insure a systematic and correct performance of the duties of their departments, the Chief Clerks of the two Houses have established the following regulations:

##### DUTIES OF DEPUTIES.

**THE JOURNAL CLERK.**—It is his special duty:

1. To keep a record of each day's proceedings; and to correct the proof of the same being printed.
2. To officiate at the reading desk when required by the Clerk; and in case of his absence to perform his duties generally.
3. To label and file in their appropriate places all papers presented, with proper dates and references.
4. To select each day all papers ordered to be printed, make the list thereof in a book provided for that purpose, and send them to the State Printer, taking his receipt therefor.
5. To keep a list of all absentees on leave, etc.

**THE BOOK-KEEPER.**—It is his special duty:

1. To keep the register of bills, resolutions, memorials, etc., showing therein, and opposite to each title, all action taken and proceedings had, with regard to such papers.
2. To distribute to the proper committee, or officers, all bills, petitions and other papers referred.
3. To make out all certificates of per diem and mileage, ready for the signature of the Speaker and Clerk.
4. To prepare the message to be delivered to the other House, and when not otherwise occupied, to help the Journal Clerk in the performance of his duties.

**THE ENGROSSING CLERK.**—It is his special duty:

1. To engross all bills ordered to a third reading which the rules require to be engrossed, properly placing all amendments adopted prior to the order for their engrossment.
2. By the direction of the Chief or Journal Clerk, to perform any necessary service appertaining to the duties of the other deputies.

**THE ENROLLING CLERK.**—It is his special duty:

To make clear, legible copies of all bills which have been concurred in, without erasures or interlineations.

**THE TRANSCRIBING CLERK.**—It is his special duty:

To copy the record of the proceedings of the Assembly into a book prepared for that purpose.

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Each deputy when not occupied in the performance of his own special duties, is to render such assistance to the Clerk and to his associate deputies as may be in his power, or as the pressure of duties in a particular department may render necessary.
2. The deputies are expected to notify the Chief Clerk of any interference by members or others with their duties, and of all improper approaches or requests made to them by any person. They are not to exhibit to any person any bill or other document in their possession without leave of the Chief Clerk.
3. Perfect courtesy must at all times be maintained towards members, reporters, associate deputies, and all who have business to transact with the department; and interference with legislation cannot be allowed under any circumstances.

*To Members, Officers and Reporters.*—It is especially requested that no member, officer or reporter will interrupt the Assistant Clerk while engaged in keeping the journal. "No journal, record, account or paper," of any kind, must be taken from the desk, unless by express permission of the Clerk.

**SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.**—This officer is the executive officer of the house. He

has charge of the Post Office and other appurtenant conveniences of the Assembly. He controls the police regulations, attends to the warming of the chambers, serves the subpoenas and warrants of the Assembly, announces messages from the Governor and from the Senate, provides rooms for committees, receives from the Superintendent of Public Property all public documents ordered or coming in due course, and distributes the same through the Post Office, or otherwise; to members and officers entitled thereto. He is to organize his department with such system that each of his subordinates shall know his precise duties, and he is to see that each performs his duty promptly, thoroughly and courteously. He is required to keep the chamber open from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 10 o'clock, P. M.

He should have the printed bills and other documents in his possession so classified and arranged that he can at once answer any call upon him for them. His assistant assists him generally in the discharge of his duties, and takes his place when he is absent.

THE POSTMASTER attends to the receipt and delivery of all mail matter coming to members and officers of the Assembly. Each member has a box in the Assembly Post Office, in which his mail matter is deposited; and the Postmaster must, by himself or assistant, be at his post from 8 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M., and until the adjournment of the Assembly for the day. He receives and forwards all mail matter deposited in his office by members or officers, in time to be mailed from the Madison Post Office. He is to prominently post in the cloak and hat room (which is the members' side of the Post Office) a notice of the hours of closing the Assembly mails. He is entitled to the exclusive use of the Post Office, and no one ought to be admitted thereto except the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Speaker.

THE ASSISTANT POSTMASTER brings the mail to and from the Madison Post Office, and assists the Postmaster generally in his duties.

THE DOORKEEPER attends to the principal door; opens and closes it for the entry and exit of all persons; maintains order in the lobby and vestibule; sees that visitors are seated, and that the regulations of the House, in his department are strictly enforced. For the proper discharge of his office, both patience, courtesy and firmness are required.

THE ASSISTANT DOORKEEPERS, each at their respective stations, are to discharge the same duties as the principal Doorkeeper. They must be in attendance as well during the recess as the sessions of the Assembly, to keep out intruders and maintain order.

THE FIREMEN attend to the warming and ventilation of the Assembly Chamber, and under direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, make themselves generally useful.

The Postmaster, Doorkeepers and Firemen are appointed by the Sergeant-

at-Arms, and are responsible to him. He is to see that they perform their duties faithfully.

The Messengers are appointed by the Speaker, except those in particular attendance upon the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, who are appointed by said officers respectively.

#### DUTIES OF MESSENGERS.

1. To be in attendance from 8 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M., every day, (Sundays excepted), whether the Assembly is in session or not.
2. To receive the journals and printed bills from the Sergeant-at-Arms, and arrange them in order on the file of each member.
3. Not to leave the Assembly Chamber during the *morning hour*, or absent themselves from the sessions of the Assembly during an entire day, except upon leave of the Speaker or Clerk.
4. During the morning hour to take the positions assigned to them by the Clerk, and, standing up, so as to see and be seen, hold themselves in readiness to bring all bills, resolutions, etc., from the several members to the Clerk, when presented.
5. After the expiration of the morning hour, when not engaged in filing bills, etc., for the members they have in charge, to answer promptly any call, and render assistance to any member requiring it.
6. To refrain from throwing any paper balls, darts, or other missiles, to move lightly across the Assembly Chamber, and demean themselves respectfully towards every member and officer of the Assembly.

#### Stationery.

The Superintendent of Public Property furnishes to each member of the Assembly, and to the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, a uniform outfit of stationery, comprising foolscap, letter and note paper, envelops, a gold pen and case, a pocket pencil, a good penholder, several common penholders, a box of steel pens, an inkstand, a mucilage bottle, an eraser, a pocket knife, a ruler, etc., etc., for which a receipt must be given.

Whatever else a member or officer desires, must be ordered, in writing, of the Superintendent, who charges the order to the person making it, and reports the same, when required, either to the Governor or Legislature. But under the law of 1859, as amended in 1865, no member can order more stationery than will amount to \$30.

#### Newspapers.

The Secretary of State, at the commencement of each session of the Legislature, furnishes each member with a blank order, upon which the member designates the names of the newspapers, and the number of each, which he wishes to take, as provided for by Chapter 16, General Laws, 1861, which is as follows:

“SECTION 1. Members of the Legislature, the Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and the Chief Clerk and

Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly, are hereby authorized during each session of the Legislature, to take such newspapers as each may choose, at the expense of the State, at a cost not to exceed twenty dollars to each member and officer named, for the session.

"SECTION 2. Members of the Legislature, and the officers named in the preceding section, shall each leave with the Secretary of State a list of such papers as he desires to have ordered in his behalf; and it is made the duty of the Secretary of State to order the papers named in such lists, to be sent to the members or officers desiring the same, to the amount named in the first section."

#### *Post Office Arrangements.*

The Assembly Post Office is in charge of a Postmaster appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Each member has a separate box; and all mail matter deposited with the Postmaster is sent to the Madison Post Office by the Post Office messenger, at regular hours, corresponding with the hours of closing the mails at the Madison office.

It is the custom for members to prepay all their mail matter, with postage stamps, which the Assembly orders, from time to time, by resolution, from the Superintendent.

#### *Process of Passing Bills.*

Some diversity of practice exists herein, but the ordinary method in the Assembly is as follows:

A member having prepared a bill and indorsed the title thereof, together with his name, upon the back of it, rises to his feet, at such time as the introduction of bills is in order, and says:

"Mr. Speaker:"

If recognized, the Speaker responds:

"The gentleman from ——."

The member announces:

"I ask leave to introduce a bill."

The bill is then sent to the Chief Clerk by a Messenger. The Clerk then reads the title of the bill, and the Speaker announces:

"First reading of the bill."

If no objection is made, the Clerk reads the bill at length, if it is a bill appropriating money; if not, by its title only; when the Speaker announces:

"Second reading of the bill."

And refers the same to some standing committee, suggested by the member, or, if desired, to a select committee; or to the general file, or, as is usual, the Speaker of his own motion, makes the reference to such committee as seems to him appropriate.

The bill is, in due course, reported back to the Assembly by the committee, when it is placed in what is called the general file.

Bills in the general file are considered in Committee of the Whole in the

exact order in which they are placed upon the file. Proceedings in Committee of the Whole will be elsewhere considered.

After a Committee of the Whole has completed its action upon any bill, and reported the same back to the Assembly, and any recommendation made by the Committee passed upon, it is taken up in its order, when the Speaker puts the following question:

“Shall this bill be engrossed, and read a third time?”

If decided affirmatively, the bill is sent by the Chief Clerk to the Engrossing Clerk for engrossment. Upon its return engrossed, the original and engrossed bills are placed in the hands of the *Committee on Engrossed Bills*, who compare them and correct any errors which they may find. When found correct, or made so, the Committee report them to the House, as correctly engrossed, when the original is filed by the Chief Clerk, and the engrossed bill goes into the order of “bills ready for a third reading.”

When, under the order of business, the bill is reached, the bill (unless it appropriates money) is read by its title, when the Speaker says as follows:

“This bill having been read three several times, the question is, shall the bill pass?”

If the bill passes, it is taken to the Senate, with a message announcing its passage by the Assembly, and desiring the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Going through with a similar process in the Senate, it is returned with a message announcing their action upon it.

If the Senate concurs, the bill is sent to the Enrolling Clerk, who makes a copy thereof, as is elsewhere described. When enrolled, it goes to the *Committee on Enrolled Bills*, who compare it with the engrossed bill; when found or made correct, they report the bill to the Assembly as correctly enrolled; the engrossed bill is filed by the Chief Clerk; the enrolled bill is then endorsed by the Chief Clerk as having originated in the Assembly, (for the information of the Governor, in case he vetoes it,) then it is signed by the Speaker, and taken with a message to the Senate, desiring the signature of the President of the Senate thereto. The Committee on Enrolled Bills of the two Houses, acting jointly, then present the bill, duly signed, to the Governor, for his approval, and report that fact to the House. The Governor, if he approves the bill, informs the House in which it originated, of that fact, and that he has deposited it with the Secretary of State.

This is the ordinary process of a bill through all its stages until it becomes a law. A bill of great interest or importance, or one which is warmly contested, may, by reason of majority and minority reports, special orders, recommitment, amendments, substitutes, committees of conference, and various other parliamentary appliances, pass through a vast variety of stages not before enumerated.

Senate bills coming into the Assembly, after passing the Senate, are read twice by title, (unless they appropriate money, when they must be read at length), and then referred to the appropriate committee.

After consideration in Committee of the Whole, the recommendation of the



Committee is acted upon in the Assembly—the question being after recommendations are disposed of,

“ Shall this bill be ordered to a third reading?”

If it is decided affirmatively, the bill passes into the order of “ bills on third reading,” and when reached in that order, the question is,

“ Shall this bill be concurred in?”

If concurred in, the bill is returned to the Senate, with the message informing it of that fact.

If it is desired to hasten the passage of the bill, it is done by motion as follows:

“ I move to suspend all rules which will interfere with the immediate passage of bill No. —, Assembly, entitled ‘ a bill to —.’ ”

If this motion prevails, which requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present, the member who desires the immediate passage of the bill may at once move that the bill do pass; and if passed, it will go at once to the Senate.

#### *Committee of the Whole.*

The Committee of the Whole is an expedient to simplify the business of legislative bodies. No record is made of its proceedings, and it has no officers except of its own creation, for temporary purposes. It is liable to instant dissolution, in case of disorder, when the Speaker takes the Chair to suppress it—in case of lack of quorum, when the Speaker takes the Chair for a Call of the House or an adjournment, and in case of a message from the Senate or Governor, when the Speaker takes the chair to receive it.

The Assembly may resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, on some particular bill, resolution or subject, or it may go into Committee of the Whole upon the general file of bills. In the first case the motion is,

“ That the Assembly do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole upon [bill No —, A., a bill—] or [joint resolution No. —, A., providing, etc. ] or [upon all bills relating to—*as the case may be.*”]

In the second case it is,

“ That the Assembly do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the general file of bills.”

Bills, resolutions and general matters which have been once considered in Committee of the Whole, in which progress has been made and leave granted for further consideration, have the preference. The motion of the Committee of the Whole for their further consideration, must be made under the head of “ bills in which the Committee of the Whole have made progress and obtained leave to sit again;” and in which case the member who presided when the same matter was previously considered in Committee of the Whole, resumes the chair.

The motion of the Committee of the Whole upon the general file, must be made under the order of “ bills not yet considered in Committee of the Whole.”

When the Assembly resolves itself into Committee of the Whole, the Speaker selects a Chairman, as follows:

"The gentleman from —, Mr. — —, will take the Chair."

The appointed Chairman advances to the Speaker's desk, and having taken the Chair, receives from the Clerk the papers indicated by the motion for the committee, when the Chairman announces:

"GENTLEMEN:—The committee have under consideration, bill No. —, entitled —, (*reading the title from the back of the bill. Or in case of consideration of the general file,*) the committee have under consideration the general file of bills; the first in order is bill No. —, entitled —.

"The first section is as follows:"

The Chairman then reads the first section, and asks—

"Are there any amendments proposed to the first section?"

If none are offered, the Chairman says:

"No amendments being offered to the first section, the second section will be read."

This process is continued through the whole bill, when at the close of the reading the Chairman says:

"The —th section and the whole bill have now been read, and are open to amendment."

At this point, after the friends of the bill have perfected it, it is customary for the opponents of the bill to open their attack.

After the discussion of the bill to such an extent as may be desired, if no amendments are made, the final vote is generally upon a motion—

"That the bill be reported back to the House without amendment."

If any other bills are before the committee, they are proceeded with in the same manner. If it is desired to have a further consideration of any matter before the committee, or if the general file has not been gone through with, the motion is,

"That the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again."

If the committee has completed its duties, the motion is,

"That the committee rise and report."

Which being analagous to a motion to adjourn, is not debatable. The Chairman states the matter as follows:

"It is moved that the committee do now rise and report [*or otherwise, as the case may be.*]

"Is the committee ready for the question?"

"GENTLEMEN:—Those who are of opinion that this committee do now [rise and report], say aye; those of a contrary opinion, say no."

In case of doubt, a division must be had, as the ayes and noes cannot be called in Committee of the Whole.

When the committee rises, the Speaker resumes his seat, and the Chairman, in his place on the floor, reports as follows:

"Mr. Speaker."

The Speaker answers—

"Mr. Chairman."

Who reports—

“The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration bill No. —, A., entitled —, and have instructed me to report the same to the House with amendment,” [or as the case may be.]

When the general file has been under consideration, the report is as follows:

“The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration the general file of bills, have gone through the same, and have directed me to report to the House the bills contained therein, with sundry amendments and recommendations, as follows, to wit:” [Here follows the title of bills considered, with action taken upon them.]

In case the file has been left unfinished, the report is—

“The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration the general file of bills, and have made some progress therein. I am directed to report back the following bills, with the amendments and recommendations hereinafter specified, and ask leave for the committee to sit again.” [Here follows the report of amendments, etc., as above.]

On the latter report the question is—

“Shall leave be granted?”

When, upon a count, it is ascertained that a quorum is not present, the report is—

“The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration —, and after some progress therein, find there is no quorum present; that fact I herewith report to you.”

In case of confusion or disorder, the Speaker, of his own accord, resumes the Chair temporarily, and without any formality, for the purpose of suppressing it. When order is restored, the Chairman resumes the Chair and the business proceeds.

Upon the coming in of a report, the recommendations are at once acted on by the Assembly.

When, in Committee of the Whole, any member desires to offer an amendment, it must be reduced to writing and sent to the Chairman, who reads it, and asks—

“Is the committee ready for the question upon the amendment?”

And if no further amendment or debate offer, he puts the question in the usual manner.

After a section is once passed, with an unsuccessful effort to amend it, no further amendments are in order. The strictness of this rule is, however, not always adhered to—an amendment once made, may, however, be reconsidered. Such a motion is—

“That the amendment offered by the gentlemen from —, to the —th section, be reconsidered;”

And is stated as follows:

“The gentleman from —, moves that the amendment offered by the gentleman from —, to the —th section be reconsidered.

“Is the Committee ready for the question?”

"Those who are of the opinion that said amendment be reconsidered, say aye; those of a contrary opinion, say no."

In case the amendment is reconsidered, the Speaker, says:

"The motion is carried. The amendment is reconsidered. The question now recurs upon the adoption of the amendment. Is the Committee ready for the question," etc.?

*Forms.*

OF TITLES:

No. —, a bill to —.

*Amending bill:*

A bill relating to —, and amendatory of section —, of chapter — of the —. [*See Joint Rule 12.*]

*Repealing bill:*

A bill to repeal section —, of chapter —, of the —, relating to —, (filling the blanks with the proper section and chapter of the revised statutes or general laws, designating the same, and also the subject, object or purpose of the section of the chapter repealed; and in the body of every bill, the full title of the act repealed, shall be recited at length.) [*See Joint Rule 13.*]

*Appropriation. Bill:*

"To appropriate to —, the sum of — dollars."

Titles should be written inside the bill, and indorsed upon the outside, as follows:

<p>No. —, A.,</p> <p><i>A Bill to change the name of Andrew Jackson to James Monroe.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>MR. GORDON.</u></p>
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RESOLUTIONS should not be entitled. but should have the name of the mover indorsed upon them. The same rule applies to amendments.

Resolutions are of no special form; the following may serve as a general guide in such matters:

Res. No. —, A.

"Resolved, That three thousand copies of the Governor's message be furnished by the public printer to the Sergeant-at-Arms, for the use of the Assembly.

"MR. TUCKER."

FOR REPORTS the following form is used

"The committee on —. to whom was referred bill No. —, A., a bill to —, respectfully report the same back to the House with an amendment; and recommend its passage when emended;" or, †

"and recommend that it do pass;" or,

"and recommend that it be indefinitely postponed;" or,

“and recommend that it be referred to the delegation from ——;” or,  
 “to a select committee.”

Or, if the committee report by bill:

“The committee on ——, to whom was referred ——, respectfully report by bill No. —, A., a bill to ——:

“And recommend its passage.”

AN ENACTING CLAUSE must precede the body of the bill—

It must *invariably* be in the following form:

*The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—*Const., Art. IV., Sec. 17.

### *Investigations.*

When an investigation is required into any matter. the person most interested in having the inquiry made, should move the appointment of a committee to take the subject in charge. This is done by resolution. The resolution should be so drawn as to state the precise subject to be investigated, and to give the committee all the power which the mover may deem necessary to a thorough examination into the subject matter to be laid before them; this should be done to prevent any misapprehension as to the intention and extent of the inquiry to be made. In case of the adoption of the resolution, the mover, together with other members, will be appointed a committee. They have power to send for persons and papers. The form of a subpoena is as follows:

“THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

“To ——: You are hereby commanded, that, laying aside all business and excuse, you personally appear and attend before Messrs. ——, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. —— on the part of the Assembly, a *joint* committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate and Assembly, to investigate —— at the room of said committee ——, in the city of Madison, the capital of the State, on the —— day of ——, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ——. at the hour of —— in the —— noon, then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matters of inquiry before said committee.

“Hereof fail not, under penalty in such case made and provided.

“Given at the Assembly Chamber, in the city of Madison aforesaid, this —— day of ——, A. D. 18—.

“——, *Speaker of the Assembly.*

“Attest:  
 ——, *Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*”

In case of a refusal to appear, or a refusal to testify, the following form of certificate may be used:

“To Hon. ——, *Speaker of the Assembly:*

“I, ——, chairman of the *joint* committee appointed to investigate ——, do hereby certify that —— has been duly subpoenaed to appear before said committee, as will fully appear by the writ served, and

affidavit of service accompanying the same, on file with the Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

"I further certify that said ——— has failed to appear before said committee according to the exigency or mandate of said writ or subpoena.

"Dated Madison, ———, 18—, at — o'clock P. M.

—————."

Upon which a warrant, in the following form may be used:

"*The State of Wisconsin, to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly:*

"It appearing that a writ of subpoena, directed to ———, commanding him to personally appear and attend before Messrs. ———, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. ———, on the part of the Assembly, a joint committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate and Assembly, to investigate ———, at the room of said committee, in the city of Madison, the capital of the State, the — day of —, A. D. 18—, at the hour of — in the — noon, then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matter of inquiry before said committee, has been issued, and that the said writ of subpoena was duly personally served upon the said ———, on the — day of —, A. D. 18—, and returned as provided in section one of an act entitled 'an act concerning evidence and witnesses,' approved February 3, 1857; and it further appearing by the certificate of the chairman of the said joint committee, that the said ——— has failed or neglected to appear before the said committee in obedience to the mandate of the said subpoena: *therefore*, you are hereby commanded, in the name of the State of Wisconsin, to take the body of him, the said ———, and bring him before the Assembly, so that he may testify and give evidence before the said committee, and answer for his contempt of the Assembly in not obeying the mandate of said subpoena. Hereof fail not.

"Given at the Assembly Chamber, in the city of Madison aforesaid, this — day of —, A. D. 18—.

"—————, *Speaker of the Assembly.*

"—————, *Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*"

To which the return, in ordinary cases, would be,

"By virtue of the within process, I did, on the — day of —, 18—, arrest the body of ———, and took him before the committee within named, and the said ——— having refused to answer interrogatories propounded by said committee, I have him, by direction of said committee, now before the Assembly.

"Assembly Chamber, ———, 18—.

"—————, *Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly.*"

A resolution, declaring the defaulter to be in contempt, is the next proceeding.

The following form for such resolution was used at the session of 1858:

"*Resolved*, That the neglect or failure of ———, to appear before the

joint investigating committee, composed of Messrs. ———, of the Senate, and Messrs. ———, of the Assembly, in compliance with the mandate of the writ of subpoena of this Assembly, served upon him on the — instant, as fully appears by the said writ and the affidavit of the service thereof endorsed thereon, now on file with the Chief Clerk of this House, be and the said neglect and failure is hereby declared a contempt of this House.”

This is followed by an interrogatory, as follows

“*Int.* 1.—Why did you not appear before the *joint* investigating committee, as required by the mandate of the subpoena served upon you the — inst?”

To which the defaulter pleads before judgment is inflicted.

Another form is as follows:

“*Resolved*, That the refusal of ——— to answer the questions put to him by a member of the *joint* investigating committee, on the — instant, and which questions were certified to the House by ———, Chairman of said committee; and are now in writing, on file with the Chief Clerk of the House, be, and the same is hereby declared a contempt of this House.”

Followed by the corresponding interrogatory:

“Why did you not answer the question put or propounded to you, on the — instant, by a member of the *joint* investigating committee, of which ——— is Chairman?”

In case the answer is satisfactory, the offender is discharged; if otherwise, he is punished by reprimand, fine or imprisonment, or both; but such imprisonment cannot extend beyond the session of the Legislature.

The report of a Committee on Investigation should consist of three parts:

1. The testimony taken;
2. A statement of the facts proven thereby, or conclusions derived therefrom;
3. Resolutions, or a bill providing for the action which the committee deem proper to be taken in the premises.

#### *Quorums.*

Whole number electable.

“Not less than 54 nor more than one hundred.” *Const., Art. IV., Sec. 2.*

“One from each Assembly District.” *Chapter 156, General Laws 1871—*  
(which provides for 100 Assembly Districts.)

To expel a member—67.

“Two-thirds of all the members elected.” *Const., Art. IV., Sec. 8.*

To do any business except to adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members—51.

“A majority.” *Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.*

To cause the ayes and nays on any question to be entered on the journal—

“One-sixth of those present.” *Const., Art. IV., Sec. 20.*

(See table on page 234.)

To pass any bill which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews any appropriation of public trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand from the State—

“A majority of three-fifths.”—(31,) three-fifths, (60) being present. *Const., Art. VIII., Sec. 8.*

To adjourn from day to day—

“A smaller number” [than a majority]. *Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.*

To compel the attendance of absent members—

“A smaller number” [than a majority]. *Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.*

To agree to an amendment of the Constitution—51.

“A majority of the members elected.” *Const., Art. XII., Sec. 1.*

To recommend a Constitutional Convention—

“A majority” [present]. *Const., Art. XII., Sec. 2.*

(See table on page 234.)

To contract a public debt—51 affirmative votes.

“A majority of all the members elected.” *Const., Art. VIII., Sec. 6.*

To pass any bill, resolution or motion—

“A majority,” (at least 26) of a quorum of 51.

(See table on page 234.)

To make a call of the House—15. ;

“Fifteen members.” *Rule 66, A.*

To order the previous question—(at least 26.)

“A majority present.” *Rule 74, A.*

(See table on page 234.)

To suspend the rules—at least 34.

“Two-thirds of the members present.” *Rule 93, A.*

(See table on page 234.)

To change the order of business—(at least 34.)

“Two-thirds of the members present.” *Rule 93, A.*

(See table on page 234.)

To bring in a bill which has been rejected by the Senate—(at least 67.)

“Two-thirds of the House.” *Joint Rule 5.*



Table

Showing the number constituting a majority, one-sixth and two-thirds of a working quorum of any number.

No. present.	One-sixth.	Two-thirds.	Majority.	No. present.	One-sixth.	Two-thirds.	Majority.	No. present.	One-sixth.	Two-thirds.	Majority.
51	9	34	26	68	12	46	35	85	15	57	43
52	9	35	27	69	12	46	35	86	15	58	44
53	9	36	27	70	12	47	36	87	15	58	44
54	9	36	28	71	12	48	36	88	15	59	45
55	10	37	28	72	12	48	37	89	15	60	45
56	10	38	29	73	13	49	37	90	15	60	46
57	10	38	29	74	13	50	38	91	16	61	46
58	10	39	30	75	13	50	38	92	16	62	47
59	10	40	30	76	13	51	39	93	16	62	47
60	10	40	31	77	13	52	39	94	16	63	48
61	11	41	31	78	13	52	40	95	16	64	48
62	11	42	32	79	14	53	40	96	16	64	49
63	11	42	32	80	14	54	41	97	17	65	49
64	11	43	33	81	14	54	41	98	17	66	50
65	11	44	33	82	14	55	42	99	17	66	50
66	11	44	34	83	14	56	42	100	17	67	51
67	12	45	34	84	14	56	43	..	..	..	..

# THE RULES AND ORDERS.

## OF THE SENATE.

### CALLING SENATE TO ORDER.

1.—The Lieutenant Governor of the State, who, by the 8th section of the 5th article of the Constitution, is constituted ex-officio president of the Senate, shall when present, take the chair at the hour fixed for the meeting of the Senate, when he shall immediately call the members to order, who shall thereupon take their seats, and continue with their heads uncovered, while the senate remains in session; the clerk shall call the roll of members, and as soon as a majority is present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected.

### DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

2.—The President shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide points of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any member.

### TEMPORARY PRESIDENT.

3.—The President shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair temporarily, and who shall be invested, during such time, with all the powers of the President; but no member shall be excused from voting on any question by reason of his occupying the Chair; nor shall such substitute's authority as presiding officer, extend beyond a day's adjournment of the Senate.

### PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

4.—In the absence or inability of the President, except as provided in rule three, the Senate shall appoint a President pro tempore, who shall possess all the powers and prerogatives of the President of the Senate for the time being.

### COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

5.—Whenever the Senate determines to go into Committee of the Whole, the President shall name one of the members as Chairman, who shall, for the time being, be invested with all the authority of the presiding officer of the Senate.

### DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

6.—The President shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise directed; he shall sign all acts, memorials, addresses and resolutions; and all writs,

warrants and subpoenas that may be issued by the Senate, shall be signed by him and attested by the Clerk.

#### DISTURBANCES IN THE LOBBY.

7.—Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall occur in the lobby, the President (or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole) shall have power to cause the same to be cleared of all persons except the members and officers of the Senate.

#### QUESTIONS—HOW STATED AND DECIDED.

8.—Questions may be stated by the President while sitting, but he shall rise to put a question, and shall use this form: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be,) will say aye:" and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of a different opinion, will say no." If the President doubt as to the voice of the majority, or a division be called for, the Senate shall divide—those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise and be counted; or, if there still be a doubt, or a *count* be called for, the President shall appoint two tellers, one from each side, to make the count and report the same to the President, who shall declare the same to the Senate.

#### QUORUMS.

9.—A majority of all the members elected to the Senate must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business; three-fifths of the members elected to the Senate must be present to constitute a quorum for the passage of appropriation bills, as provided by the Constitution of the State; a smaller number, however, can adjourn from time to time, and have power to compel the attendance of absent members.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

10.—No member or officer of the Senate, unless from illness or other cause he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the sessions of the Senate during an entire day, without first having obtained leave of absence.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

11.—Any committee required or entitled to report upon a subject referred to them may make a majority and minority report; any member of such committee dissenting in whole or in part, from either the conclusion or the reasoning of both the majority and minority, shall be entitled to present to the Senate a brief statement of the reasons of such dissent, which, if decorous in its language, and respectful to the Senate, shall be entered on the journal in connection with the majority and minority reports.

#### CLERK—ELECTION OF AND DUTIES.

12.—A Clerk shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Senate; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings of the Senate, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him; he shall superintend the recording of the journal proceed-

ings. the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing, and copying of bills, resolutions, etc.: shall permit no records nor papers belonging to the Senate to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the President; and generally shall perform, under the direction of the President, all duties pertaining to his office as Clerk.

## SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

**13.**—A Sergeant-at-Arms shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Senate. It shall be his duty to execute all orders of the President of the Senate, and to perform all duties they may assign to him, connected with the police and good order of the Senate Chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to and from the Chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed, and the requisite fires are kept up during the appropriate season; and to perform all other services pertaining to the post of Sergeant-at-Arms.

## COMMITTEES.

**14.**—The following Standing Committees shall be elected by the Senate at such time as may be designated, unless otherwise directed:

[The committees on the Judiciary and Railroads shall consist of five members each, and all other committees of three members each.]

- |                                      |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. On the Judiciary.                 | 11. On Legislative Expenditures.     |
| 2. On Finance.                       | 12. On State Affairs.                |
| 3. On State Lands.                   | 13. On Printing.                     |
| 4. On Incorporations.                | 14. On Banks, Banking and Insurance. |
| 5. On Internal Improvements.         | 15. On Engrossed Bills.              |
| 6. On Roads, Bridges and Ferries.    | 16. On Contingent Expenditures.      |
| 7. On Town and County Organizations. | 17. On Public Lands.                 |
| 8. On Military Affairs.              | 18. On Enrolled Bills.               |
| 9. On Privileges and Elections.      | 19. On State Prison.                 |
| 10. On Agriculture and Manufactures. | 20. On Railroads.                    |
|                                      | 21. On Federal Relations.            |

The following shall be joint committees and shall be constituted as follows:

1. *On Claims.*\*—Five from Assembly; two from Senate.
2. *On Local Legislation.*†—Three from Assembly; two from Senate.
3. *On Charitable and Penal Institutions.*‡—Two from the Senate and three from the Assembly.

## REPORTERS, PERSONS PRIVILEGED TO FLOOR OF SENATE.

**15.**—Reporters for newspapers can have seats assigned them by the President, within the bar of the Chamber, for the purpose of taking down the proceedings, but not so as to interfere with the convenience of the Senate. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney Gen-

\* See secs. 18 to 22 inclusive, of chap. 9, R. S., page 122.

† See chap. 370, general laws of 1860, page 381.

‡ See chap. 165, general laws of 1868, as amended by chap. 109, general laws of 1872.

eral, Senators, and ex-Senators, and Members of Congress, Judges of any Courts, Members and ex-members of State Legislatures, and Members of the Assembly of this State, and all editors of newspapers in the State may be admitted to seats within the bar of the Senate.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

**16.**—After the journal shall have been read, and an opportunity given to correct it, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Letters, petitions, memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and referred.
2. Resolutions may be offered and considered, notice of intention to introduce bills may be given, and bills may be introduced on leave granted.
3. Reports of committees may be made and considered; first from standing committees, and next from select committees.
4. Messages and other Executive communications.
5. Messages from the Assembly, and amendments proposed by the Assembly to bills from the Senate.
6. Bills and resolutions from the Assembly on their first and second reading.
7. Bills on their third reading.
8. Bills ready for a third reading.
9. Bills reported by a Committee of the Whole.
10. Bills in which a Committee of the Whole has made progress, and obtained leave to sit again.
11. Bills not yet considered in Committee of the Whole.

CALL TO ORDER.

**17.**—When any member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and shall confine himself to the question under consideration, and avoid personalities.

**18.**—When any member is called to order, he shall sit down until it shall be determined whether he is in order or not, except he be permitted to explain; and if a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the exceptionable words shall be taken down in writing immediately.

**19.**—When two or more members happen to rise at the same time, the President shall name the member who is first to speak.

**20.**—No member shall speak more than twice on the same question during the same day, nor more than once on a motion for commitment without leave of the Senate.

**21.**—While the President is putting any question or addressing the Senate, no member shall walk out of or across the room, nor entertain private discourse; nor whilst a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the Chair. No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the ayes and noes are being called, or the ballots counted.

22.—No member shall vote on any question in any case where he was not in the Chamber of the Senate when the question was put, unless by leave of the Senate; nor shall any member be counted, upon a division and count of the Senate, who shall be without the Chamber at the time.

## EVERY SENATOR TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

23.—Every member who may be within the Senate Chamber when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the Senate shall excuse him from voting. When a question is being taken, or about to be taken, it shall be competent for any member to call for the ayes and noes, which shall be entered on the journal. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the call of ayes and noes is commenced; and any Senator wishing to be excused from voting, may briefly and pertinently explain his reasons therefor before the call of the ayes and noes is commenced; but when the ayes and noes are being taken, the call shall not be interrupted for any purpose whatever.

24.—When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the President, or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud before debate.

25.—Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President, or any member desires it.

26.—After a motion is stated by the President, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the Senate, but may be withdrawn or altered at any time before a decision or amendment, on leave of the Senate.

27.—When a question is under debate, no question shall be in order, except to adjourn, to send for papers for reconsideration, to reconsider, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to amend, to strike out the enacting clause, or postpone indefinitely; and these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they herein stand arranged. But a motion to postpone to a day certain, to strike out the enacting clause, or postpone indefinitely, shall not again be in order on the same day or at the same stage of the proposition.

28.—A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except as restricted by the "previous question." A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, to take a recess, shall be decided without debate.

## THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

29.—"The previous question" shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question now be put?" It shall only be admitted when sustained by a majority of members present, and shall preclude amendments and further debate, until the main question shall have been disposed of. The "main question" shall be the original proposition and pending amendments. When the Senate shall have determined that the main question shall not now be put, the pending subject shall be considered as remaining under debate, and may be proceeded with and determined upon in the same manner as though the previous question had not been moved. When the Senate shall have determined that the main question shall now be put, its effect shall be to bring the Senate

to a direct vote—first on pending amendments in their order, and then on the main question, without debate or further amendment. But after the previous question has been sustained, and prior to the Senate having determined that the main question shall now be put, a motion to adjourn, and a call of the Senate, shall each be once in order; but no further motion or call shall be in order, except to receive the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms, or dispense with proceedings under the call; and all motions and proceedings authorized by this rule, shall be decided without debate whether on appeal or otherwise.

#### RECONSIDERATION.

**30.**—It shall be in order for any member who voted in the majority on any question, for any member who voted in the negative, when the Senate was equally divided, to move a reconsideration of such vote, on the same or next succeeding day that the Senate shall be in session; and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to adjourn. A motion to reconsider having been put and lost shall not again be in order.

#### DIVISION OF QUESTION.

**31.**—Any member may call for a division of the question, when the same shall admit of it. A motion to strike out being lost, shall not preclude an amendment, nor a motion to strike out and insert.

**32.**—In presenting a petition, memorial, remonstrance or other communication, addressed to the Senate or Assembly, the member shall only state the general purport of it.

#### PAPERS TO BE READ BEFORE PRESENTED.

**33.**—A member offering a resolution or an amendment to a bill, resolution or memorial, shall first read the same in his place before presenting it to the President; and every petition, memorial, remonstrance, resolution, bill and report of committee, shall be indorsed with its appropriate title; and immediately under the indorsement, the name of the member presenting the same shall be written.

#### CALL OF THE SENATE.

**34.**—Any three members may make a call of the Senate and require absent members to be sent for, but a call of the Senate cannot be made after the voting has commenced; and a call of the Senate being ordered, the doors shall be closed and the absentees noted, and no member permitted to leave the room until the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings in the call be suspended, or the Senate adjourn. Previous to the reception of such report, further proceedings in the call shall not be suspended, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

#### COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

**35.**—The rules observed by the Senate shall govern, as far as practicable, the proceedings in Committee of the Whole, except that a member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, and that a call of the ayes and noes, or for the previous question cannot be made in committee.

**36.**—Amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be entered on a separate piece of paper, and reported to the Senate by the chairman, standing in his place on the floor of the Senate. All amendments and other propositions reported by Committee of the Whole shall be disposed of in the same manner as if proposed in the Senate.

## INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

**37.**—All bills and resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or after one day's previous notice, or upon report of committees. And all bills, when introduced, shall be indorsed with the name of the member or committee.

**38.**—Every bill, memorial or joint resolution requiring the signature of the Governor shall receive three several readings previous to its passage. But no such bill or memorial or joint resolution shall receive a second and third reading on the same day.

## COMMITMENTS.

**39.**—No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it has been twice read. If objections are raised to the bill on its first reading, the question shall be, "shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading.

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER ALL BILLS.

**40.**—All bills and joint resolutions requiring the approval of the Governor, shall on a second reading, be considered in Committee of the Whole before they shall be acted upon by the Senate, and those originating in the Senate, except resolutions not requiring the approval of the Governor, and except appropriations or local bills, before being considered in Committee of the Whole, shall be printed unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

## COPIES TO BE PRINTED.

**41.**—Two hundred and fifty copies of every bill, joint resolution or memorial, of a general nature, shall be printed after the second reading, unless otherwise ordered; and no bill of a private or local nature shall be printed unless ordered; and all bills, resolutions and amendments, after being printed, shall remain at least one day on the files before being considered.

## ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

**42.**—The final question upon the second reading of every bill or other paper, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "shall it be engrossed and read a third time?" And upon every such bill or paper originating in the Assembly, "shall it be ordered to a third reading?"

## AMENDMENTS ON THIRD READING.

**43.**—After a bill has been read a third time, no amendment shall be in order, except to fill blanks, without the unanimous consent of the Senate, unless, on commitment, such amendments shall have been reported by a



committee, in which case, after amendments so reported shall have been disposed of, the question shall be the same as was pending before the reference, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. A bill, resolution or memorial, may be committed at any time previous to its passage.

BILLS TO BE ENGROSSED.

44.—Every bill, joint resolution or memorial originating in the Senate, shall be carefully engrossed before being transmitted to the Assembly for concurrence.

CLERK TO TRANSMIT BILLS TO THE ASSEMBLY.

45.—Immediately after the passage of any bill or other paper, to which the concurrence of the Assembly is to be asked, it shall be the duty of the Clerk to transmit the same to the Assembly, unless some member of the Senate shall make a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed said bill or other paper, in which case the Clerk shall not transmit said bill or other paper, until the motion to reconsider has been put; and on the concurrence in any bill or other paper of the Assembly, by the Senate, or on the concurrence or disagreement in any vote of the Assembly by the Senate, it shall also be the duty of the Clerk to notify the Assembly thereof.

MEMORIALS TO CONGRESS.

46.—Memorials to Congress, to the President of the United States, or the head of either of the departments, shall be considered in Committee of the Whole before being adopted.

COMMITTEES NOT TO BE ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

47.—Committees shall not absent themselves from the Senate by reason of their appointment, unless special leave for that purpose be first obtained.

ENROLLMENT.

48.—It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

49.—The proceedings of the Senate on Executive business shall be kept in a separate book of record, to be provided by the Chief Clerk of the Senate, and published with the proceedings of the Senate. When an amendment of the Constitution, or any bill requiring the concurrence of more than a majority of the members present is under consideration, a mere majority may decide all questions arising thereon, except the final question.

AYES AND NOES TO BE CALLED AND CERTIFIED.

50.—The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and the orders of the Senate, and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly. Upon the final passage of any bill or proposition in which the concurrence of more than a majority of Senators present is required by the Constitution of this State,

the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be entered at large upon the journal, and it shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk to certify on the back of every such bill or proposition, the number of Senators voting for and against the passage of the same.

## PRESIDENT TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

51.—The President is authorized to administer all oaths prescribed in the foregoing rules.

## HOUR OF MEETING.

52.—The standing hour for the daily meeting of the Senate shall be 10 o'clock in the morning until the Senate direct otherwise.

## RULES NOT TO BE RESCINDED WITHOUT NOTICE.

53.—No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded, changed or suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

## RESOLUTIONS TO LIE OVER IF OBJECTED TO.

54.—All resolutions introduced shall, if objection be made to the consideration thereof, remain on the files one day before being considered, and all resolutions involving the expenditure of money, shall, on their introduction, be referred to an appropriate committee and reported upon before being considered.

## AMENDMENT BY SUBSTITUTE—HOW MADE.

55.—No bill or resolution shall be amended by substitute, otherwise than by striking out all after the enacting or resolving clause, and inserting the substitute without any enacting or resolving clause. And whenever a bill is amended in a manner that requires a change in the title of the bill, the title shall be amended to correspond with the amended bill at the same time.

## OF THE ASSEMBLY.

### MEETING, QUORUM, PRIVILEGES, ETC.

**1.**—The hour for the meeting of the Assembly shall be at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless a different hour shall be prescribed by resolution.

**2.**—Before proceeding to business, the roll of the members elected to the Assembly shall be called, and the names of those present and absent shall be entered on the journal. A majority of all the members elected must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; a smaller number, however, can adjourn from time to time, and shall have power to compel the attendance of the absent members.

**3.**—No member or officer of the Assembly, unless from illness or other cause he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the sessions of the Assembly during an entire day, without first having obtained leave of absence.

**4.**—Contestants for seats shall have the privileges of the House until their respective cases are disposed of; the privileges to extend only so far as access to the Assembly Chamber, during the time occupied in settling the contest.

### WHO MAY BE ADMITTED TO THE FLOOR.

**5.**—Persons of the following classes, and no others, shall be admitted to the floor of the House during the session thereof, viz: The Governor and Lieutenant Governor; Members of the Senate; the State officers; the Regents of the University; Members of Congress; Judges of the Supreme and other Courts; ex-Members of the Wisconsin Legislature; all editors of newspapers within the State, and reporters for the press; such other persons as the Speaker may invite.

### DISTURBANCE IN LOBBY.

**6.**—Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall occur in the lobby or gallery, the Speaker (or the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole) shall have power to cause the same to be cleared of all persons, except members and officers of the Assembly.

### READING NEWSPAPERS AND SMOKING PROHIBITED.

**7.**—No member or officer of the Assembly shall be permitted to read newspapers within the bar of the House while the Assembly is in session; nor shall any person be permitted to smoke in the Assembly room at any time.

### OF THE OFFICERS.

**8.**—The Assembly shall elect, viva voce, one of its members as presiding officer, who shall be styled **SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY**, and he shall hold his office during one session.

## DUTIES OF SPEAKER.

**9.**—It shall be the general duty of the Speaker—

To open the session, at the time to which the Assembly is adjourned, by taking the chair and calling the members to order;

To announce the business before the Assembly in the order in which it is to be acted upon;

To receive and submit, in the proper manner, all motions and propositions presented by the members;

To put to vote all questions which are regularly moved, or which necessarily arise in the course of proceedings, and to announce the result;

To restrain the members, when engaged in debate, within the rules of order;

To enforce on all occasions the observance of order and decorum among the members;

To inform the Assembly, when necessary, or when referred to for the purpose, in a point of order or practice;

To authenticate, by his signature, when necessary, all the acts, orders and proceedings of the Assembly;

To name the members when directed to do so in a particular case, or when it is a part of his general duty by these rules—who are to serve on committees; and in general,

To represent and stand for the Assembly, declaring its will, and in all things obeying its commands.

**10.**—The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to others, rising from his seat for that purpose; and he shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Assembly by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the Assembly. On an appeal being taken, the question shall be: "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Assembly?"—which question, and the action of the Assembly thereon, shall be entered on the journal.

**11.**—The Speaker may call a member to the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

**12.**—In the absence of the Speaker, the Assembly shall elect a Speaker pro tempore, whose office shall cease on the return of the Speaker.

**13.**—The Speaker shall vote on a call for the yeas and nays, and his name shall be recorded with those of the other members.

## DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

**14.**—A CHIEF CLERK shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Assembly; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings of the body, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him; he shall superintend the recording of the journals of proceedings; the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing and copying of bills, resolutions, etc.; shall permit no records or papers belonging to the Assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the Speaker; and

generally shall perform, under the direction of the Speaker, all duties pertaining to his office as Clerk, and shall be responsible for the official acts of his assistants.

**15.**—The Chief Clerk shall appoint one assistant to aid in the performance of his duties at the desk, and he shall be styled the Journal Clerk. He shall also appoint the necessary corps of assistants to act as Book-keeper, Engrossing and Enrolling Clerks.

CHIEF CLERK MAY CORRECT CERTAIN ERRORS.

**16.**—The Chief Clerk and his engrossing clerks, in all proper cases, shall correct any mere clerical error in any Assembly bill, memorial or resolution, such as errors in orthography, or the use of one word for another, as *affect* for “effect,” *previous* for “previously,” *are* for “is,” *banks* for “bank,” and the like; and also all mistakes for numbering the sections and references thereto, whether such errors occur in the original bill, or are caused by amendments made thereto. It shall also be competent for the Chief Clerk at any time before the passage of any Assembly bill, to insert therein an “enacting clause,” when such clause has evidently been omitted through mistake or inadvertence. But no corrections, other than such as are authorized by this rule, shall be made at any time by the Clerk or his assistants, unless upon the order of the Assembly. On questions of orthography, Webster’s Unabridged Dictionary shall be taken as the standard.

ACTS, ETC., TO BE SIGNED BY THE SPEAKER AND CLERK.

**17.**—All acts, addresses and resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker, and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the Assembly, shall be under his hand and seal and attested by the Clerk.

DUTIES OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

**18.**—A Sergeant-at-Arms shall be elected at the commencement of each session to hold his office at the pleasure of the Assembly. It shall be his duty to execute all orders of the Speaker or Assembly, and to perform all the duties they may assign to him connected with the police and good order of the Assembly Chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to and from the Chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed; that the requisite fires are kept during the appropriate season; that the hall is properly ventilated, and is opened for the use of the members of the Assembly from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., and to perform all other service pertaining to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms.

COMMITTEES.

**19.**—The standing committees of the Assembly shall consist of five members each, except the committee on railroads which shall consist of nine members, and the committees on judiciary and state affairs, which shall consist of seven members each, and shall be as follows:

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|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. On Judiciary.         | 4. On Education.                    |
| 2. On Ways and Means.    | 5. On Railroads,                    |
| 3. On Federal Relations. | 6. On Insurance, Banks and Banking. |

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|--|--------------------------------------|
| 7. On State Affairs.                       | 16. On Town and County Organization. |
| 8. On Privileges and Elections.            | 17. On Roads and Bridges.            |
| 9. On Incorporations.                      | 18. On State Lands.                  |
| 10. On Assessment and Collection of Taxes. | 19. On Mining and Smelting.          |
| 11. On Lumber and Manufactures.            | 20. On Medical Societies.            |
| 12. On Internal Improvements.              | 21. On Legislative Expenditures.     |
| 13. On Printing.                           | 22. On Engrossed Bills.              |
| 14. On Militia.                            | 23. On Enrolled Bills.               |
| 15. On Agriculture.                        |                                      |

**20.**—The following committees shall be joint committees and shall be constituted as follows:

1. *On Claims.*\*—Five from Assembly: two from Senate.
2. *On Local Legislation.*—Three from Assembly: two from Senate.
3. *On Charitable and Penal Institutions.*—Three from the Assembly, and two from the Senate.

**21.**—Select or special committees may be raised on motion or by resolution, designating the number and object, and unless otherwise ordered, shall be appointed by the Speaker.

#### MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORT.

**22.**—In case all the members of any committee required or entitled to report on any subject referred to them cannot agree upon a report, the majority and minority of such committee may each make a separate report; and any member dissenting in whole or in part, from the reasonings or conclusions of both the majority and minority, may also present to the Assembly a statement of his reasoning and conclusion; and all reports, if decorous in language and respectful to the Assembly, shall be entered at length on the journal.

#### PAPERS TO LIE ON THE TABLE UNTIL REPORTS ARE PRINTED.

**23.**—In all cases where there shall be both majority and minority reports submitted to the Assembly, the bill, memorial, resolution or other matter reported upon, shall lie upon the table until the reports thereon shall have been printed in the journal and laid upon the desks of members.

#### TITLE OF BILL TO BE RECITED.

**24.**—Every committee, in reporting upon any bill or memorial, shall recite at length, in their report, the *title* of such bill or memorial, as well as the number thereof.

#### ABSENCE OF COMMITTEES.

**25.**—No committee shall absent themselves by reason of their appointment, during the sitting of the Assmby, without special leave, except a Committee of Conference.

\* See secs. 18 to 22 inclusive, of chap. 9 R. S. page 122.

† See chap. 370, general laws of 1860, page 381.

‡ See chap. 165, general laws of 1868, as amended by chap. 109, general laws of 1872.

## ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

26.—Whenever an Assembly bill, which is fairly written, without interlineation or erasure, is ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, without amendment, the Committee on Engrossed Bills may report such bill back to the Assembly as the engrossed bill.

## REPORT ON ENROLLED BILLS.

27.—The Committee on Enrolled Bills shall not report any bill as correctly enrolled that has any words interlined therein, or when any words have been erased therefrom.

28.—It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time, except when questions are being taken, or a Call of the House is being had.

29.—No standing or select committee, nor any member thereof, shall report any "substitute," or "amendment," for any bill, or bills, or resolution, referred to such committee, which substitute or amendment relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose than that of the original bill or resolution for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different than the title of the original bill or resolution; or any substitute bill or resolution so reported shall be rejected whenever the Assembly is advised that the same is in violation of this rule. And this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Assembly, and shall apply to bills or resolutions originating in the Senate, as well as those originating in the Assembly,

30.—No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment, and no bill or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto, or incorporating therein, any other bill or resolution pending before the Assembly.

*Journal and Order of Business.*

## THE JOURNAL.

31.—The journal of each day's proceedings shall be printed in pamphlet form and laid upon the desks of members the following morning. The journal need not be read unless the Assembly order otherwise. Any member discovering an error in the journal may call the attention of the House to such error, and have the same corrected by the Clerk.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS.

32.—After an opportunity shall have been given to correct the journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Letters, petitions, memorials, accounts, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and referred.
2. Resolutions may be offered.
3. Resolutions may be considered.
4. Bills may be introduced, and notice of leave to introduce bills may be given.

5. Reports of committees may be made and considered; first from standing committees, and next, from select committees.
6. Messages and other Executive communications.
7. Messages from the Senate.
8. Bills and resolutions from the Senate on their first and second readings.
9. Senate bills on their third reading.
10. Assembly bills ready for a third reading.
11. Bills reported by a Committee of the Whole.
12. Bills in which a Committee of the Whole has made progress, and obtained leave to sit again.
13. Bills not yet considered in Committee of the Whole.

## MORNING HOUR.

**33.**—After one hour shall have been devoted to the consideration of business under the first, second and third heads, in the preceding rule, the Assembly shall proceed to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table, and the orders of the day.

## PETITIONS.

**34.**—Petitions, memorials, communications, and other papers addressed to the Assembly, shall be presented by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally, and indorsed thereon, together with his name, by the member introducing the same.

## INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

**35.**—Any member offering a resolution in the Assembly may read the same in his place before sending it to the Chair. It shall then be read by the Clerk, and when so read shall be considered before the House; but it shall not be acted on by the House on the same day on which it is offered, without leave.

**36.**—All bills and resolutions offered in the Assembly by any member or committee, shall be indorsed by the member or committee offering the same.

## FIRST AND SECOND READING OF THE BILLS.

**37.**—The first reading of a bill shall be for information, and if objection be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading without further question.

## BILLS NOT COMMITTED UNTIL TWICE READ.

**38.**—No bill or resolution that requires three readings shall be committed or amended until it shall be twice read; and all joint resolutions which will require the signature of the Governor, shall take the same course as to their reading, as in the case of bills, unless otherwise ordered by the Assembly.

## REFERENCE OF BILLS, ETC.

**39.**—On the second reading, every bill or memorial requiring three readings, shall be referred to the appropriate standing committee, which shall be



announced by the Speaker, unless the Assembly on motion, make a different order in relation thereto. And this rule shall apply as well to bills and memorials originating in the Senate, as to those originating in the Assembly except bills reported by joint committee.

#### PRINTING OF BILLS.

**40.**—Two hundred and fifty copies of every bill shall be printed after a second reading, unless otherwise ordered. And all bills, resolutions and memorials, that shall be printed, shall remain at least one day on the files after being printed, before being considered.

#### READING OF BILLS.

**41.**—If the House shall dispense with the printing of any bill or memorial, such bill or memorial shall be read at length at least once before its final passage; and this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Assembly.

**42.**—The second and third reading of all bills appropriating money, shall be at length, and a suspension of this rule shall not be made without the unanimous consent of the Assembly.

**43.**—Every bill shall receive three several readings previous to its passage, but no bill shall receive its second and third readings on the same day.

#### GENERAL FILE.

**44.**—Bills committed to committees and reported back by them, bills originating with and reported by committees, and bills taking no other reference shall constitute the "General File." Bills in the general file shall be arranged therein by the Clerk in the order in which they are reported, or referred thereto as aforesaid, and shall be considered in the same order unless the Assembly shall direct otherwise.

#### BILLS TO BE CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

**45.**—All bills, resolutions, memorials, etc., requiring the approval of the Governor, shall, after the second reading, be considered by the House in Committee of the Whole before they shall be taken up and considered by the Assembly.

#### *How Business Conducted.*

##### ADDRESSING THE SPEAKER.

**46.**—When a member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Assembly, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the Chair, thus: "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

##### SPEAKER TO DECIDE WHO HAS THE FLOOR.

**47.**—When any two or more members shall arise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the person who is first to speak.

## CALL TO ORDER WHILE SPEAKING.

48.—When a member is called to order, he shall sit down, and shall not speak, except in explanation, until it shall have been determined whether he is in order or not; and if a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptional words shall be taken down in writing, that the Speaker and Assembly may be better able to judge.

## SPEAKING MORE THAN TWICE OR OUT OF PLACE PROHIBITED.

49.—No member shall speak except in his place, nor more than twice on any question, except on leave of the Assembly.

## ORDER WHILE THE SPEAKER OR A MEMBER IS SPEAKING.

50.—While the Speaker is addressing the Assembly, or putting a question, no member shall cross the floor, or leave the House; nor while a member is speaking, walk between him and the Chair.

## MOTIONS.

51.—When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, except—

1. To adjourn;
2. To lay on the table;
3. For the previous question;
4. To postpone to a day certain;
5. To commit to a standing committee;
6. To commit to a select committee;
7. To amend;
8. To postpone indefinitely.

And these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged in this rule.

52.—A motion to strike out the enacting clause of an Assembly bill shall be considered equivalent to a motion to indefinitely postpone.

## NO MEMBER TO SPEAK MORE THAN TWICE WITHOUT LEAVE.

53.—If a question depending be lost by adjournment, and revived on the succeeding day, no member who shall have spoken twice on the preceding day shall be permitted again to speak without leave of the Assembly.

## MOTIONS DECIDED WITHOUT DEBATE.

54.—A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, and a call for the previous question, shall be decided without debate. And all incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for either of the questions named in this rule, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

## MOTIONS NOT TO BE RENEWED.

55.—A motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall not be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

## MOTIONS, HOW STATED, ETC.

56.—When a motion is made, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, previous to debate. If any member require it, all motions (except to adjourn, postpone or commit,) shall be reduced to writing. Any motion may be withdrawn, by consent of the Assembly, before division or amendment.

## QUESTIONS, HOW PUT.

57.—All questions shall be put in this form: "Those who are of opinion (as the case may be) say, *Aye*. Those of contrary opinion say, *No*." And in doubtful cases any member may call for a division.

## AYES AND NOES, WHEN TAKEN.

58.—It shall be competent for one-sixth of the members present, when a question is taken, to order the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded by the Clerk. In recording the votes taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall record the names of those absent or not voting.

## MEMBERS TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

59.—Every member present, when a question is put, or when his name is called, shall vote, unless the Assembly shall, for special cause, excuse him, but it shall not be in order for a member to be excused after the House has commenced voting.

## DIVISION OF A QUESTION.

60.—Any member may call for the division of a question, which shall be divided, if it comprehend propositions, in substance so distinct, that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the Assembly. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

## COMMITTAL OF PAPERS.

61.—Bills, reports and motions may be committed at the pleasure of the Assembly.

## FILLING BLANKS.

62.—In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall first be put.

## TIE VOTE.

63.—In all cases, when the Assembly is equally divided, the question shall be lost.

## RECONSIDERATION.

64.—When a motion or question shall have been once determined, either in the affirmative or negative, it shall always be in order for any member of the majority, or where the Assembly is equally divided, for any member who voted in the negative, to move for a reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day. A motion to reconsider being put and lost, shall not be renewed.

## NO ONE TO REMAIN BY THE CLERK'S TABLE.

65.—No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called.

## CALL OF THE HOUSE.

66.—Any fifteen members may make a call of the House and require absent members to be sent for; but a call of the House cannot be made after the voting has commenced.

67.—On a call of the House being moved, the Speaker shall say: "It requiring fifteen members to order a call of the House, those in favor of the call will rise;" and if fifteen or more shall rise, the call shall be thereby ordered.

68.—A call of the House being ordered, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall close the doors, and no member shall be allowed to leave the room.

69.—The clerk shall immediately call the roll of members, and note the absentees, whose names shall be read, and entered upon the journal in such manner as to show who are absent *with* leave, and who are absent *without* leave. The Clerk shall furnish the Sergeant-at-Arms with a list of those who are absent without leave; and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall forthwith proceed to find and bring in such absentees.

70.—While the Assembly is under a call, no business shall be transacted, except to receive and act upon the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms; and no other motion shall be in order, except a motion to adjourn and a motion to suspend further proceedings under the call; which motion shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the motion to suspend further proceedings under the call shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect vote in favor thereof.

71.—Upon the Sergeant-at-Arms making a report showing that all who were absent without leave, (naming them) are present, such report shall be entered on the journal, and the call shall be at an end; and thereupon the doors shall be opened, and the business or motion pending at the time the call was made shall be proceeded with.

72.—The Sergeant-at-Arms may make report of his proceedings at any time, which report may be accepted, and further proceedings under the call thereby dispensed with; but the motion to accept such report shall be determined by yeas and nays, and it shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect shall vote in favor thereof. If such report be not accepted, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall proceed to a completion of his duties, as required by rule 69.

## PREVIOUS QUESTION.

73.—When any bill, memorial or resolution is under consideration, any member being in order and having the floor, may move the "previous question;" but such motion shall not be deemed to be seconded unless fifteen members concur therein.

74.—The previous question being moved, the Speaker shall say, "It

requiring fifteen members to second the motion for the previous question, those in favor of sustaining the motion will rise;" and if fifteen or more rise, the previous question shall be thereby seconded; and the question shall then be: "Shall the main question be now put?"—which question shall be determined by yeas and nays. The main question being ordered to be now put, its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the Assembly to a direct vote upon the pending amendments, and then upon the main question.

75.—When, on taking the previous question, the Assembly shall decide that the main question shall *not* now be put, the main question shall remain as the question before the House, in the same stage of proceeding as before the previous question was moved.

76.—On motion for the previous question, and prior to the ordering of the main question, one call of the House shall be in order; but after proceedings under such call shall have been once dispensed with, or after a majority shall have ordered the main question, no call shall be in order prior to the decision of such question.

#### COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

77.—After the morning hour, any member may move that the Assembly resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole, on the general file of bills, or upon any particular bill or measure, or upon the special order. If the motion prevail, the Assembly may elect a Chairman, or the Speaker may call some member to the Chair.

#### BILL TO BE READ BY SECTIONS.

78.—Every bill in Committee of the Whole shall be read and considered by sections, unless the committee shall otherwise order. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments agreed to by the committee shall be attached to the bill, noting the section line, and so reported to the Assembly.

#### CLERICAL ERRORS MAY BE CORRECTED.

79.—Mere clerical errors in the bill may be corrected by the Chairman or Clerk, without treating them as amendments.

#### AMENDMENTS TO MEMORIALS AND REPORTS.

80.—All amendments made to a memorial or report committed to the Committee of the Whole shall be noted and reported as in the case of bills.

#### RULES IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

81.—The rules observed in the Assembly shall govern as far as practicable the proceedings in the Committee of the Whole; except that a member may speak more than twice on the same subject, and that a call of the yeas and nays, or for the previous question, cannot be made in a committee.

#### CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE ORDER.

82.—The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole shall have the same power to preserve order and decorum as the Speaker of the Assembly.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

**83.**—After the business upon which the Assembly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole shall be completed, the committee, without motion, (or at any time previous, upon motion) shall rise and report.

## PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

**84.**—Amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the Chair, unless required by one or more of the members.

**85.**—The final question upon the second reading of every bill or other paper originating in the Assembly, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "Shall it be engrossed and read the third time?" And upon every such bill or paper originating in the Senate, "Shall it be read a third time?"

## ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

**86.**—Every Assembly bill and resolution ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, shall be re-written in a plain hand, with all amendments, before being read a third time, except as provided for in Rule 26.

## NO AMENDMENT ON THIRD READING.

**87.**—On the third reading of the bill or resolution, no amendment, except to fill blanks, shall be received, except by the unanimous consent of the members present.

## RECOMMITMENT PREVIOUS TO PASSAGE.

**88.**—A bill or resolution may be recommitted at any time previous to its passage; if any amendment be reported upon such commitment, the question shall be upon concurring in the amendment, and the question for its engrossment and third reading may then be put.

## QUESTION ON PASSAGE OF BILLS.

**89.**—Upon a third reading of an Assembly bill, the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is, '*shall the bill pass?*'" Upon the third reading of Senate bills, the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is '*shall the bill be concurred in?*'"

## BILLS TO BE TRANSMITTED TO SENATE.

**90.**—Each bill which passes its third reading shall be certified by the Clerk, and by him transmitted to the Senate; the day of transmission shall be entered on the bill books of the Clerk.

## PRIVILEGED MOTIONS.

**91.**—A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting; but this rule shall not authorize any member to move an adjournment while another member has the floor.

**92.**—Any motion or resolution relating to the organization of the Assem-

bly, or to any of its officers, members, or committees, shall be privileged, and need not lie over for consideration under Rule 35.

SUSPENDING AND CHANGING RULES, ETC.

**93.**—No standing rule or order of the Assembly shall be rescinded or changed, without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, which motion shall embrace the proposed amendment. Nor shall any rule be suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present. Nor shall the order of business as established by the rules of the Assembly be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL THE STANDARD.

**94.**—The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Assembly in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and the orders of the Assembly, and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly.

## JOINT—SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

### *Of Messages.*

#### HOW TRANSMITTED AND RECEIVED.

1.—When a message shall be sent from the Senate to the Assembly, it shall be announced at the door of the Assembly by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person to whom it may be sent.

2.—The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the Assembly to the Senate.

3.—Messages shall be sent by the Chief Clerk or his Assistant in each House.

#### REJECTED BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

4.—When a bill or resolution which has passed in one House shall be rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same originated.

5.—When a bill or resolution, which has been passed in one House is rejected in the other, it shall not be again brought in during the same session without a notice of five days, and leave of two-thirds of the House in which it shall be renewed.

#### PAPERS TO ACCOMPANY BILLS.

6.—Each House shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

#### ORDER REQUESTING CONCURRENCE.

7.—When a bill, resolution or memorial shall have passed either House, and requires the concurrence of the other, it shall be transmitted to said House without entering an order upon the journal of the House in which it passed, requesting the concurrence of the other House.

### *Of Joint Committees.*

8.—The Joint committees required by the statute are as follows:

1. *On Claims.*\*—Five from Assembly; two from Senate.
2. *On Local Legislation.*†—Three from Assembly; two from Senate.
3. *On Charitable and Penal Institutions.*‡—Two from Senate and three from the Assembly.

#### PRINTING OF REPORTS.

9.—Whenever any report of a joint committee or other document, shall be presented to both Houses of the Legislature, the first house acting on the

\*See Secs. 9, 18 and 22 inclusive, of chap. 9. R. S., page 122.

†See Chap. 370, general laws of 1860, page 351.

‡See Chap. 165, general laws of 1868, as amended by chap. 109, general laws of 1872.



same, if it shall be thought necessary to have it printed, shall order a sufficient number of copies for both branches, and shall immediately inform the other House of its action upon the subject.

#### COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

**10.**—In all cases of disagreement between the Senate and Assembly, if either House shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, the other House shall appoint a similar committee. Such committee shall at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their chairman, meet in the conference chamber, and state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective houses for or against the disagreement, and confer freely thereon; and they shall be authorized to report for their respective Houses such modifications or amendments as they may think advisable.

**11.**—After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

#### *Acts of a General Nature.*

##### TITLES OF BILLS.

**12.**—The title of every bill of a general nature shall designate the object, purpose or subject of the bill, and when such bill proposes to amend any chapter or act, the title shall read thus:

“A bill relating to——and amendatory of section——, of chapter——, of the——,” filling the blanks with the proper subject, section and chapter of the revised statutes or general laws, designating the same. And every bill shall recite at length every section which it proposes to amend as such section will read if amended as proposed: *provided*, such recitation shall not be required when the proposed amendment shall only *add* to such section, without changing the phraseology of the original.

**13.**—The title of all bills for repealing any act, chapter, or section, and which have no other object, shall be as follows:

“A bill to repeal section ——, of chapter ——, of the ——, relating to ——,” filling the blanks with the proper section and chapter of the revised statutes or general laws, designating the same and also the subject, object or purpose of the section or chapter repealed. And in the body of every such bill, the full title of the act repealed shall be recited at length.

##### EACH HOUSE MAY AMEND.

**14.**—It shall be in the power of each House to amend any amendment made by the other, to any bill, memorial or resolution; but no standing or select committee, nor any member thereof, nor any committee of the whole shall report any “substitute,” or any “amendment,” for any bill or bills, or resolutions, referred to such committee, which substitute or amendment relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose from that of the original bill, or resolution for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different than the title

of the original bill or resolution; and any substitute, bill or resolution so reported shall be rejected whenever it appears that the same is in violation of this rule, and this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Senate and Assembly.

### *Of Bills Passed.*

#### ENROLLMENT OF BILLS.

**15.**—After a bill has passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled by or under the direction of the Chief Clerk of the House in which the same originated, before it shall be presented to the Governor for his approval.

#### EXAMINATION OF ENROLLED BILLS.

**16.**—When a bill is duly enrolled, it shall be examined by the Committee of the two Houses on Enrolled Bills, acting jointly, who shall carefully compare the enrolled bill with the engrossed bill as passed in the two Houses. Said committee shall correct any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bill, and make their report forthwith to the House in which the bill originated.

#### SIGNING OF BILLS.

**17.**—After examination and report, each bill shall be signed in the respective Houses, first by the Speaker of the Assembly, then by the President of the Senate.

#### PRESENTATION OF BILLS TO THE GOVERNOR.

**18.**—After a bill shall have been thus signed in each House, it shall be presented by the Committee on Enrolled Bills, to the Governor for his approval, it being first indorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which House the same originated, which certificate shall be signed by the Chief Clerk of such House. Said committee shall jointly report the day of presentation to the Governor, which report shall be entered on the journal of each House.

#### RESOLUTIONS TO TAKE THE SAME COURSE AS BILLS.

**19.**—All orders, resolutions and votes which are to be presented to the Governor for his approval, shall, also, in the same manner, be previously enrolled, examined and signed, and then presented in the same manner, and by the same committee, as is provided in case of bills.

### *Of Claims, etc.*

#### ACCOUNTS TO BE VERIFIED.

**20.**—No account presented shall be acted on, unless verified by affidavit of the person in whose favor the same may be.

#### ALL PAPERS CLAIMING MONEY TO BE PRESERVED.

**21.**—All petitions, claims, bills, accounts or demands asking for an appropriation of money, shall be preserved by the committee to whom the same

may be referred; and such committee shall indorse on every such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, whether they report in favor of allowing or disallowing the same; and if in favor of allowing a part thereof, only, then the sum so reported. After such committee shall have reported upon the same, such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, and every one of them shall be delivered to the Chief Clerk of the House in which the same was first presented, to be filed by such Clerk, and delivered, at the close of the session, to the Secretary of State.

#### RESOLUTIONS APPROPRIATING MONEY.

22.—Resolutions involving the appropriation of money for printing the Governor's message, or other public documents, shall receive the joint concurrence of the two houses.

#### *Joint Convention, etc.*

23.—Whenever there shall be a Joint Convention of the two Houses, the proceedings shall be entered at length upon the journal of each House. The Lieutenant-Governor or President of the Senate shall preside over such Joint Convention, and the Chief Clerk of the Senate shall act as Clerk thereof, assisted by the Chief Clerk of the Assembly: *provided*, that the Lieutenant-Governor shall not act in said Convention except as the presiding officer, and in no case shall have the right to give the casting vote.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

24.—Neither House shall adjourn during any session thereof, without the consent of the other, for a longer period than three days.

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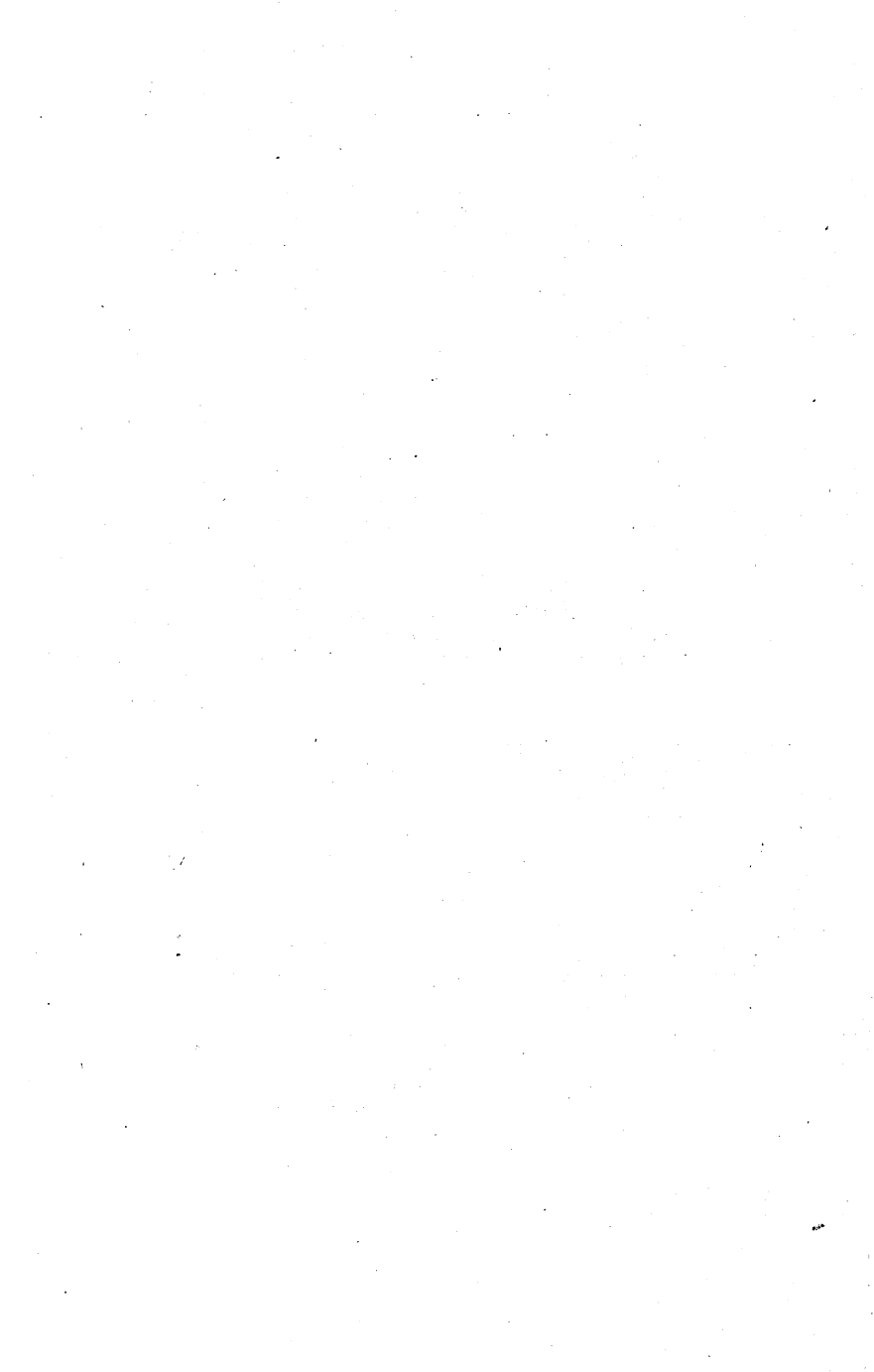
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*Territorial History*

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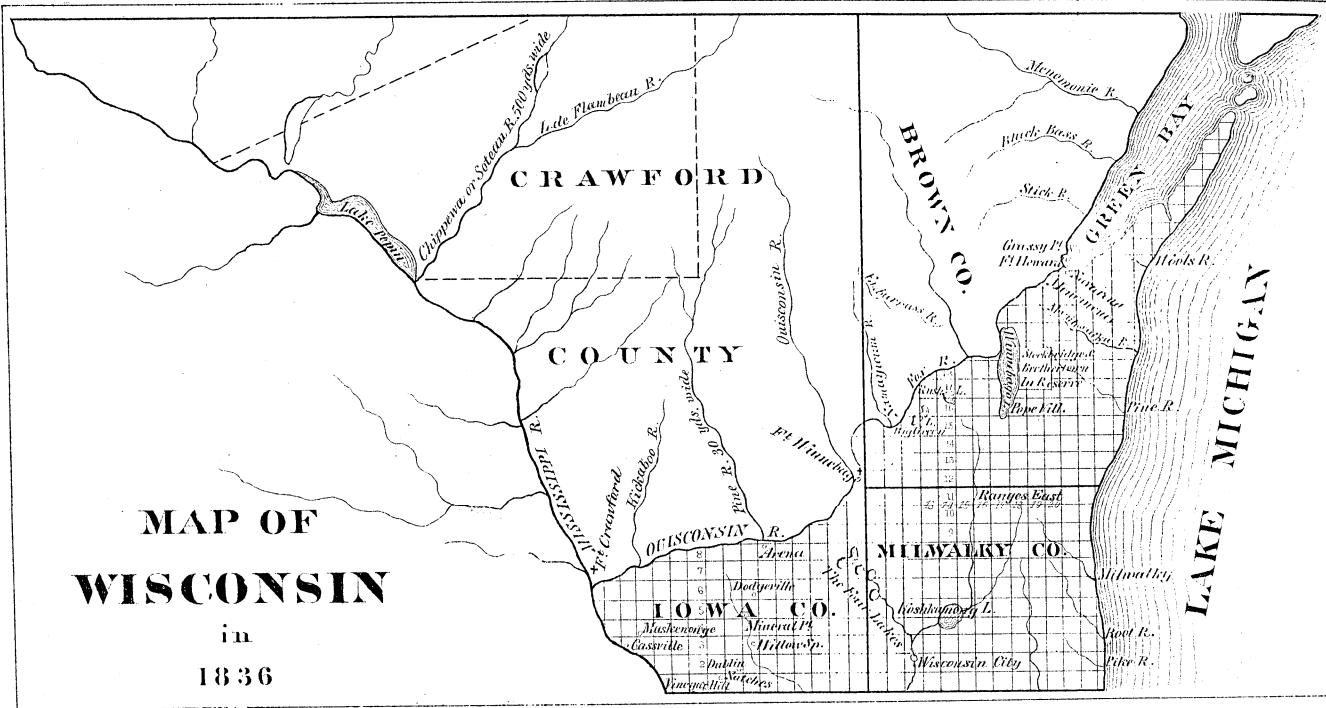
*Wisconsin State Institutions.*





# MAP OF WISCONSIN

in  
1836





## TERRITORIAL HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

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The State of Wisconsin is situated between lat. 42 deg. 30 min. and 47 deg. north of equator, and long. 87 deg. 30 min. and 92 deg. 30 min. west of Greenwich, near London, England. For its northern border, Wisconsin has the largest body of fresh water in the world, Lake Superior; Lake Michigan, a body of fresh water, almost equal in size, forms its eastern border, and the Mississippi river, the largest river in the world, but one, flows on its western boundary. The State of Michigan lies on the east, Illinois on the south, and Iowa and Minnesota on the west of Wisconsin. It has an average length of about 260 miles, breadth 215 miles, and an area of 56,000 square miles. Deducting from this the surface occupied by lakes, rivers, etc., there remain 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres of land.

Though there are no mountains in Wisconsin, there are many prominent "mounds," so called; among them, the Blue Mounds in Iowa and Dane counties, 1,729 feet above the sea; the Platte Mounds, 1,281 feet, and the Sinsiniwa Mound, 1,169 feet, in Grant county. There is a prominent ridge or elevation of land along the sources of the tributaries of Lake Superior, which, near the Montreal river, is 1,700 or 1,800 feet above the sea level, gradually diminishing to about 1,100 feet at the west line of the State. The calcareous cliffs along the east shore of Green Bay and of Lake Winnebago, extend south through Dodge county, and form in many places bold escarpments; some of the higher points are 1,400 feet above the sea. A series of still more prominent "bluffs" extend along the banks of the Mississippi river, forming some of the grandest and most picturesque scenery in the country. With the exceptions above named, nearly the whole surface of the State may be regarded as one vast slightly undulating plain, having an elevation of from 600 to 1,500 feet above the ocean. This great plain is cut in every direction by the currents of rivers and streams, that have made for themselves often deep and narrow valleys in the yielding soil and rocks. The dividing grounds between these valleys (watersheds) usually attain but a slight elevation above the surrounding country, the waters of a lake or marsh, being often drained in opposite directions to reach the ocean at widely different points. Canoes often pass from the head of one stream to another without difficulty. At Portage City, the Fox and Wisconsin rivers approach so nearly that their waters are commingled; they are connected by a short canal, from which there is a descent of 195 feet to Green Bay, and 171 feet to the Mississippi, at Prairie du Chien. The name, Wisconsin, first of our Territory, and since of our State, was

derived from its principal river, which the Chippewas, residing on its head streams, denominated *Wees-kon-san*, which signifies "*The gathering of the waters.*" They gave it this name, as an Indian trader informed the venerable Rev. Dr. ALFRED BRUNSON, on account of the numerous branches above Plover concentrating into one stream, which thence flows onward so great a distance with but comparatively few accessions to swell its current, till it loses itself in the mighty Father of Waters—the Mississippi.

The enterprising French missionaries and traders were the first to plant the standard of the cross, and the germs of civilization, in the region west of Lake Michigan, making their advent as early as 1639. In this year, it is believed, Sieur JEAN NICOLET, the Huron and Algonquin interpreter for the Canadian government, visited Green Bay. As early as 1660, Father RENE MENARD tottering, as it were, on the verge of the grave, left Canada, and founded the mission at Keweenaw, on the southern shore of Lake Superior, and the following spring, met death at the hands of the Huron Indians whom he sought to benefit, on the first rapid of the Menomonee.

There is something grand and sublime in the heroism of these early missionaries; for nothing daunted, Father CLAUDIUS ALLOUEZ pushed on in 1665, to Sault St. Mary's, and thence to the beautiful bay of Chegoimegon; and, in 1669, we find this intrepid missionary abandoning La Pointe, on account of the obstinacy and ridicule of his heathen parishioners, wending his way to Green Bay, and founding a mission at Depere. In September of this year he was joined by Father JAMES MARQUETTE—who in 1673, pioneered his way up the Fox and down the Wisconsin, and was the first white man to discover the Upper Mississippi. The mission was continued at Depere with varied success, for several years.

In 1692 a military post was established at Chegoimegon Point—now better known as La Pointe; and thenceforward that point was occupied by white traders, and most of the time a military post. When CHARLEVOIX, the historian of New France, visited Wisconsin, in 1721, he found Father CHARDON at the Fort at Green Bay, about a mile and a half from the mouth of Fox River.

Space will not permit of anything more than a passing notice of the several French expeditions into the valley of the Fox River against the intrepid and war-like Sauks and Foxes, led on by DE LOUVIGNY in 1716; DE LIGNERY in 1728; MARIN in March, 1730, and Sieur DE VILLIERS in September of the same year.

By these repeated sanguinary forays, the intractable Sauks and Foxes were severely punished, and the beautiful valley they occupied was brought prominently to the notice of Canadian French adventurers. This led to the first permanent settlement of the country, at Green Bay, about 1745, by Sieur AUGUSTIN DE LANGLADE, at the head of a small colony. The country remained under the dominion of France, and furnished a band of warriors headed by CHARLES DE LANGLADE, who fought gallantly under the *Fleur de Lis*—the flag of France—during the old French war of 1755 to the surrender of Canada

in 1763, when Canada and its dependencies were surrendered to Great Britain. The British post at Green Bay, under Lieut. GORRELL, was abandoned during the temporary Indian outbreak of 1763. The laws of Canada governed the territory until its transfer to the United States in 1796; and thenceforward for several years, though forming successively a part of the territory northwest of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, there was little civil or other authority exercised in the country beyond a show of the administration of justice at Prairie du Chien, and the burlesque court of CHARLES REAUME at Green Bay.

During the war of 1812-'15, Prairie du Chien was the theater of several important military operations. In 1816, military posts were established at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien; and, in 1818, when Illinois became a State, and the jurisdiction of the frontier settlements of Wisconsin was transferred to the Territory of Michigan, the counties of Brown and Crawford, embracing the whole territory of what now constitutes Wisconsin, were established and organized. And in 1822, a further step in the civil government of the country was taken, by the formation of a U. S. Judicial District west of Lake Michigan, with the appointment of JAMES DUANE DOTY as Judge.

The early, adventurous explorer, NICHOLAS PERROT, interpreter and commandant on the upper Mississippi, in 1689, has the credit of first discovering lead on the river Des Moines, in Iowa, which mines long bore his name; and LE SUEUR, in his voyage up the Mississippi in 1700, describes lead mines, apparently at the points now known as Galena and Dubuque. CARVER, in 1766, speaks of lead abounding at the Blue Mounds. But these mines attracted little attention until the period 1822-'27. During the years 1826, '27 and '28, large numbers of miners and adventurers came to the country; and the brief Black Hawk war of 1832, brought many of the Illinois soldiers to Wisconsin, who, charmed with the appearance of the country, subsequently returned and became permanent settlers.

In 1835, Michigan, having assumed a State government, JOHN S. HORNER, Secretary and Acting-Governor, convened a session of the Legislature at Green Bay, from the remainder of said Territory west of lake Michigan. No business, however, was transacted, except the passage of several memorials to Congress, among which was one asking for the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin, with the seat of government at Cassville, on the Mississippi.

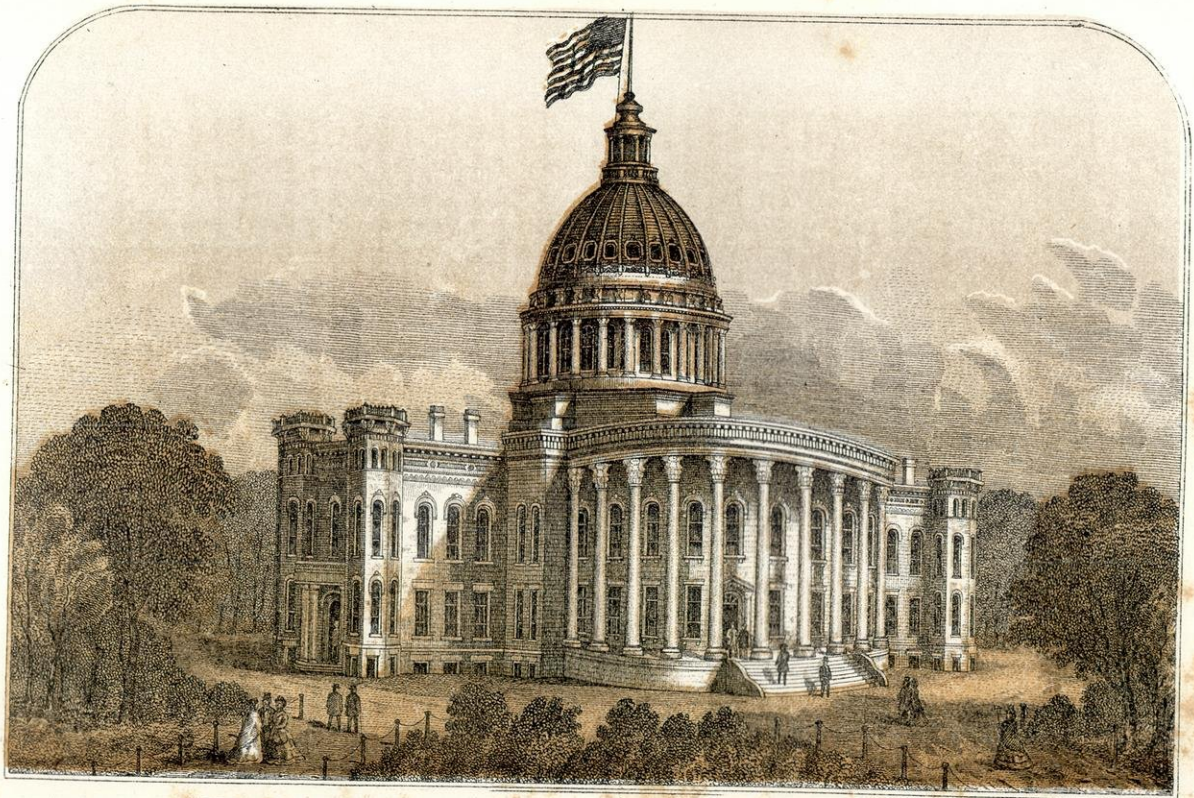
An act establishing the Territorial government of Wisconsin was accordingly passed, and approved April 20, 1836, and the Territory fully organized July 4, 1836, with HENRY DODGE for its first Governor; and on the 9th of September following, Gov. DODGE, by proclamation, designated the 25th of October in that year for convening the Legislature at Belmont, now in La Fayette county. The second session convened at Burlington, in the now State of Iowa, Nov. 6, 1837, during which session the seat of government was permanently located at Madison, where the first session of the second Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin met, Nov. 26, 1838. On the 12th of June pre-

ceding, the Territory had been divided by act of Congress, and that part west of the Mississippi established as a separate government, under the name of Iowa.

A convention assembled at Madison, October 5, 1846, for the purpose of drafting a State Constitution, which was completed December 16, 1846, but rejected by the people at the election held on the first Tuesday in April, 1847. A second convention assembled December 16, 1847, and agreed to a Constitution on the first of February following, which was approved by the people at the election held in April, 1848, and Wisconsin was admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the other States, on the 29th day of May, 1848; and has since acted well her part as a member of the American Republic.







WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL.

Milwaukee Lith. & Eng. Co.

# WISCONSIN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

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## THE STATE CAPITOL.

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On October 27, 1836, Hon. JAMES D. DOTY selected the site of the present State Capitol and grounds for a Capitol square. In December, 1836, the Territorial Legislature in session at Belmont, passed an act to establish the Capitol at Madison, Wisconsin. The National Government appointed Messrs. JAMES D. DOTY, A. A. BIRD and JOHN F. O'NEILL as commissioners for constructing the Capitol, and on the 10th of June, 1837, acting-commissioner BIRD with thirty-six workmen arrived and began at once to get out stone and timber for the building. On the 4th of July, 1837, the corner stone was laid, with appropriate toasts and speeches. During 1836 and 1837 the National Government appropriated \$40,000 for the Capitol building; Dane county \$4,000, and the Territorial Legislature about \$16,000; as from all accounts the complete cost of the old Capitol was \$60,000. The building when finished, was a substantial, comely structure, superior in style and convenience to the Capitols of adjacent and older States.

With the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a State, in 1848, the Constitutional Convention then permanently located the Capital at Madison.

The Capitol square is 914 feet square, cornering north, south, east and west, contains fourteen and four-tenths acres, and is situated on an elevation of at least fifty feet, commanding a view of the whole plat, of the Third and Fourth lakes, and the surrounding country.

The warranty deed of the Capitol square was given to the Territory, in consideration of \$1.00 received, and the benefits and advantages to be derived from the location, by STEVENS T. MASON, JULIA G. MASON and KUTZING PRICHETT, of Detroit, and through their attorney, MOSES M. STRONG. It is dated Mineral Point, 16th January, 1839, and the square is described as sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, in township 7, range 9 east. This interesting document is now on file in the office of the State Treasurer.

Some idea of the time the building was finished and its condition, when the legislature first assembled in it, is got from the informative recollections of Colonel CHILDS, one of the early pioneers of the Territory. His statement is as follows :

“In June, 1838, the Territorial Legislature met at Burlington. We had a short session, from the 11th to the 25th of June. During the session, we re-

ceived news that Iowa had been separated from Wisconsin and formed into a distinct Territory, and we adjourned to meet at Madison in the autumn.

"The Legislature met, for the first time, in Madison, on the 26th of November, 1838. The new capitol edifice was not yet in a suitable condition to receive the Legislature; so we had to assemble in the basement of the old American House, where Governor DODGE delivered his first message at the new seat of Government. We adjourned from day to day, until we could get into the new Capitol building. At length we took possession of the new Assembly Hall. The floors were laid with green oak boards, full of ice; the walls of the room were iced over; green oak seats, and desks made of rough boards; one fire-place and one small stove. In a few days the flooring near the stove and the fire-place so shrunk on account of the heat, that a person could run his hands between the boards. The basement story was all open, and JAMES MORRISON'S large drove of hogs had taken possession; they were awfully poor, and it would have taken two of them, standing side by side, to have made a decent shadow on a bright day. We had a great many smart members in the House, and sometimes they spoke for Buncombe. When members of this ilk would become too tedious, I would take a long pole, go at the hogs and stir them up; when they would raise a young pandemonium for noise and confusion. The speaker's voice would become completely drowned, and he would be compelled to stop, not, however, without giving his squealing disturbers a sample of his swearing ability.

"The weather was cold; the halls were cold, our ink would freeze, everything froze—so when we could stand it no longer, we passed a joint resolution to adjourn for twenty days. I was appointed by the two houses to procure carpeting for both halls during the recess; I bought all I could find in the Territory, and brought it to Madison, and put it down, after covering the floor with a thick coating of hay. After this we were more comfortable. The American Hotel was the only public house in Madison, except that Mr. PECK kept a few boarders in his old log house, which was still standing not long since. We used to have tall times in those days—times long to be remembered. Stealing was carried on in a small way. Occasionally a bill would be fairly stolen through the Legislature; and the Territory would get gouged a little now and then."

There are many scenes and associations connected with the old Capitol building, and some of them should be mentioned in its history. In the Council Chamber on February 11th, 1842, CHARLES C. P. ARNDT, councilor from Brown county was shot and instantly killed by JAMES R. VINEYARD, councilor from Grant county. In 1854, the impeachment trial and acquittal of Judge HUBBELL was witnessed in the Senate Chamber, and in January, 1856, the grand inauguration of Governor BARSTOW and the subsequent proceedings in the Supreme Court by which Governor BASHFORD was sworn in as Governor, drew pleased and excited crowds about the lobbies and chambers of the Capitol.

On March 3, 1857, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the enlargement of the State Capitol. By this act, the Commissioners of School and

University Lands were directed to sell the ten sections of land appropriated by Congress "for the completion of Public Buildings," and apply the proceeds towards enlarging and improving the State Capitol. The State also appropriated \$30,000 for the same object, and \$50,000 was given by the city of Madison. The Governor and Secretary of State were made Commissioners for conducting the work, and operations began in the fall of 1857 on the selected plans of Messrs. DONNELL & KUTZBOCK, then architects living in Madison, but lately deceased. The building was continued from year to year, until the fall of 1869, when the dome was completed. The total cost of the enlarged Capitol to the present time is \$541,447.93. In 1866, work in boring an artesian well near the south entrance of the Capitol was begun, but after going down 1,000 feet, at a cost of \$8,622.70, and finding no water, the work was reluctantly abandoned.

The present Capitol exhibits an attractive outside appearance, and is generally admired. The stone for its construction was supplied from quarries near Prairie du Chien and Madison. The inside is handsomely finished, and contains complete conveniences, although more are yet necessary. In the basement are the water closets; boiler room, from which the building receives heat; carpenter shops; book room and committee rooms. On the upper floor the four passages of which are neatly laid with squares of blue and white flag, are the Departments of the several State officers. In the north passage are the offices of the State Treasurer and School Land Commissioners; in the south passage the offices of the Superintendents of Public Property and of Public Instruction and the office of the Attorney General; in the east passage the offices of the Governor and Secretary of State, and in the west passage those of the Adjutant General, legislative clerks and State Agricultural Society; the last of which contains some fine specimens of minerals and other scientific curiosities. From the center of these passages the Rotunda and Dome are seen to great advantage. The second floor is reached by wide iron stairways, ascending from the south and north passages. This floor is diversely laid with red, yellow and black tiles, and in the center a heavy iron balustrade marks the Rotunda. In the east is the Senate Chamber; in the west, the Assembly Chamber; in the north, the Supreme Court Rooms and State Library, and in the south, the choicely filled rooms of the State Historical Society. The first purchase of books for the State Library was made in 1837, and it has received additions since, which make it very complete and valuable. The Historical Society rooms, always attractive to visitors present an array of books, pictures, sculpture and literary and other curiosities which are not only interesting and suggestive to Badgers, but to residents of other States. In one of these rooms, the torn and pierced flags carried by Wisconsin regiments during the late war, are carefully preserved in a glass inclosure, and in another room is a rare collection of animal, mineral and vegetable curiosities belonging to Mr. ISAAC LYON, father of Judge LYON, of the Supreme Court.

The collections in these rooms have for years past been regarded as very

creditable to the State and to Hon. LYMAN C. DRAPER, the patient and persevering originator of them, and to Mr. DURRIE, their skilled custodian; and since the Chicago fire destroyed the historical depository there, they can be recognized as the largest and most valuable in the Northwest.

More iron stairways lead to the galleries and committee rooms of the chambers, and yet more, but narrower ones, lead to the store room where the arms and munitions of the State are kept and to the Tholus; from which top-most elevation an impressive downward view of the whole Rotunda is obtained. The outside of the Tholus affords convenience for enjoying an exceedingly fine view of the city, lakes and surrounding country.

The height of the Capitol from the basement to the gold gilt eagle on the top of the flag-staff is 225 feet and six inches, and exclusive of steps and porchicos, the total length of the north and south wings is 228 feet, and of the east and west wings, 226 feet.

The Capitol is surrounded with walks, greenswards, shrubbery and trees, which are carefully kept in good condition, and these, with the pearly white building rising in their midst, elicit the general expression that Wisconsin has a choicely located and elegant Capitol.





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**STATE UNIVERSITY, MADISON,**

## THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

[BY PROFESSOR S. H. CARPENTER, LL. D.]

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#### HISTORY.

The State University was founded upon a grant of seventy-two sections of land made by Congress to the Territory of Wisconsin, as shown in Chapter 110, U. S. Laws of 1838, entitled:

"AN ACT concerning a Seminary of Learning in the Territory of Wisconsin.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Wisconsin, to which the Indian title has been, or may be, extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships, for the support of a University within the said Territory, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever; to be located in tracts of land not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the legal divisions into which the public lands are authorized to be surveyed."

The Territorial Legislature, at its session of 1838, passed a law incorporating the "University of the Territory of Wisconsin," locating the same at or near Madison. At the same session, a Board of Visitors was appointed, consisting of the following persons: The Governor, and Secretary of the Territory, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the President of the University, *ex-officio*, and B. B. CARY, MARSHAL M. STRONG, BYRON KILBOURN, WM. A. GARDNER, CHARLES R. BRUSH, C. C. ARNDT, JOHN CATLIN, GEORGE H. SLAUGHTER, DAVID BRIGHAM, JOHN F. SCHEMERHORN, WM. W. CORYELL, GEO. BEATTY, HENRY L. DODGE and AUGUSTUS A. BIRD. Nothing, however, was done by this Board, although they legally remained in office until the

organization of the State Government in 1848. In 1841, NATHANIEL F. HYDE was appointed Commissioner to select the lands donated to the State for the maintenance of the University, who performed the duty assigned him in a most acceptable manner.

Section 6 of Article 10 of the State Constitution provides that "provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a State University at or near the seat of government. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the State, for the support of a University, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, to be called the 'University Fund,' the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University."

Immediately upon the inauguration of the State Government, an act was passed incorporating the State University, and a Board of Regents appointed, who at once organized the University by the election of JOHN H. LATHROP, LL.D., as Chancellor, and JOHN W. STERLING, as Professor. The first Board of Regents consisted of the following gentlemen: A. L. COLLINS, E. V. WHITTON, J. H. ROUNTREE, J. T. CLARK, ELEAZER ROOT, A. HYATT SMITH, SIMON MILLS, HENRY BRYAN, RUFUS KING, THOS. W. SUTHERLAND, CYRUS WOODMAN, HIRAM BARBER and JOHN BANNISTER.

The University was formally opened by the public inauguration of Chancellor LATHROP, January 16, 1850. The Preparatory Department of the University was opened, under the charge of Chancellor LATHROP and Prof. J. W. STERLING, in part of what is now known as the Madison High School Building, February 5, 1849, with twenty pupils.

In 1849, the Regents purchased nearly two hundred acres of land, comprising what is now known as the "University Addition to the City of Madison," and the old "University grounds." In 1851, the north dormitory was completed, and the first college classes formed. In 1854, the south dormitory was erected. These buildings were erected from the income of the University Fund, without any appropriation on the part of the State.

The rapid settlement of the State at this period, induced a heavy speculation in lands as well as heavy purchases for actual occupancy, so that the income of the University was comparatively large, amounting in 1861, to \$18,307.70.

The State has always pursued an unfortunate policy with regard to the lands donated to the University, apparently considering them as granted to the State absolutely and not in trust. The lands were appraised so low as to come into competition with government lands, and large tracts were bought up on speculation for \$3 an acre, which to-day would readily bring \$25. Owing to the fact that the lands comprising the original grant had produced a fund wholly inadequate to the support of the University, in 1854, a further grant of seventy-two sections of land was made by Congress to the State, for the use of the University. The act granting such lands is chapter five, U. S. Laws of 1854, and is entitled,

"AN Act to relinquish to the State of Wisconsin the lands reserved for Salt Springs therein.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the 'twelve salt springs with six sections of land adjoining to each,' heretofore granted to the State of Wisconsin for its use by the fourth clause of the seventh section of the act, entitled 'an act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union,' approved the sixth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, there be and hereby is granted to the said State of Wisconsin, to be selected by the legislature of said State out of any public land subject to private entry, and to be sold in such manner as the legislature may direct, for the benefit and in aid of the University of said State, and for no other purpose whatever, seventy-two sections of land: provided, that any selections of land heretofore made under the act, entitled 'an act to extend the time for selecting land granted to the State of Wisconsin for saline purposes,' approved the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and which shall not have been sold by the United States, and is not legally claimed by pre-emption or otherwise, shall be, and hereby are granted and confirmed to said State for the use of the University of said State, as a part of the seventy-two sections hereby granted.*

"Approved December 15, 1854."

These lands were located and offered for sale upon the same terms as the previous grant. The lands granted by Congress up to this date amounted to 92,160 acres, of which there had been sold prior to September 30, 1866, 74,178 acres, for the net sum of \$264,570.13, of which sum there was taken by chapter 268, general laws of 1862, the sum of \$104,339.43 to pay for the buildings, the State having previously allowed the University to anticipate its income to that amount. This reduction of the University Fund so reduced the income of the University that it became seriously embarrassed, and a reorganization became imperative. The institution had failed to secure public confidence, and the project was at one time seriously entertained by the Regents of abandoning the attempt to maintain a State University.

The following extract from the Annual Report of the Secretary of State for 1866, graphically sets forth the condition of things at the time when the present management took charge of the Institution:

"Although the fact may seem startling and contrary to general impression, yet it is no less true, that the State of Wisconsin has never made an appropriation of one dollar towards the support of its own University. But it has nevertheless charged the University Fund Income with the expenses of taking care of its lands, and keeping an account of its funds. By reference to the disbursements of this fund, which may be found in the several reports of the Secretary of State for years past, it will be seen that a sum amounting to over ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) has thus been withdrawn from a fund too small to meet the necessary expense of sustaining the Institution as the credit and good name of the State demand that it should be sustained. But

In addition to this, under the provisions of chapter 268, laws of 1862, one-half the University Fund itself, upon the interest of which the support of the University depended, was sunk into oblivion; thus reducing the income from \$18,297.70 in 1861, to \$13,005.56 in 1862, and to \$11,540.90 in 1863, which has since been about the average. The amount of University Fund Income on hand September 30, 1866, was \$5,501.47. This, with \$144.93 belonging to the Income of the Agricultural College Fund, constitutes the whole amount at the disposal of the Regents for defraying the current expenses of the University for the year commencing October 1, 1866, and ending June 30, 1867."

#### REORGANIZATION.

In 1862, Congress passed what is known as the Agricultural College Act, of which the following is the text:

"AN Act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That there be granted to the several states for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, an amount of public land to be apportioned to each state, a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each senator and representative in congress to which the states are respectively entitled by the apportionment, under the census of eighteen hundred and sixty: *provided*, that no mineral lands shall be selected or purchased under the provisions of this act.

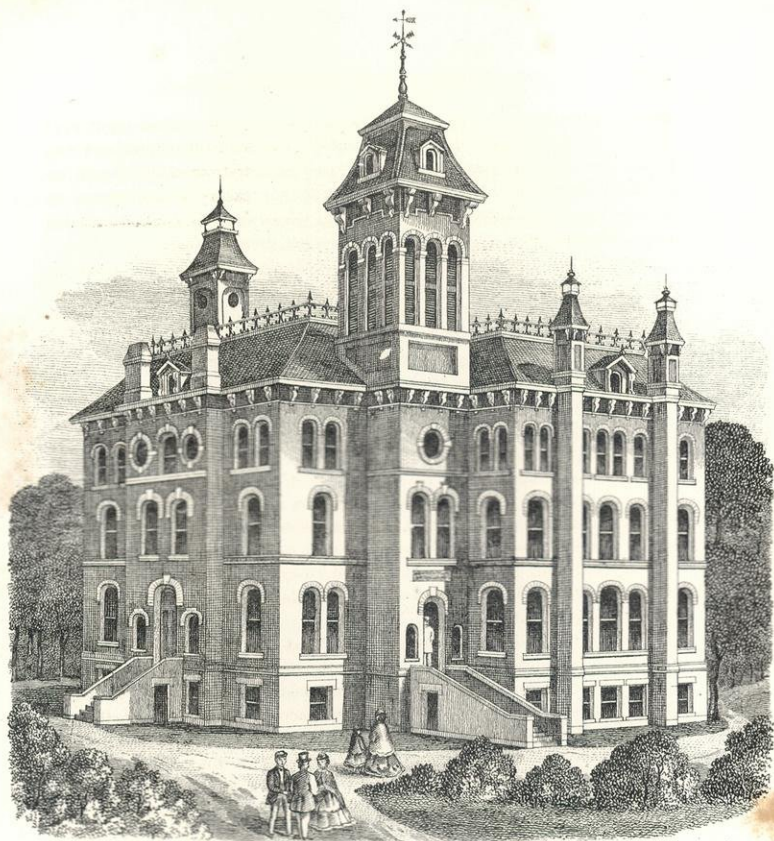
SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the land aforesaid, after being surveyed, shall be apportioned to the several states in sections or subdivisions of sections not less than one quarter of a section, and whenever there are public lands in a state subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the quantity to which said state shall be entitled shall be selected from such lands within the limits of such state, and the secretary of the interior is hereby directed to issue to each of the states in which there is not the quantity of public lands subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre to which said state may be entitled under the provisions of this act, land scrip to the amount in acres for the deficiency of its distribution share: said scrip to be sold by said state and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever: *provided*, that in no case shall any state to which land scrip may thus be issued be allowed to locate the same within the limits of any other state or of any territory of the United States, but their assignees may thus locate said land scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States, subject to sale at private entry, at one dollar and twenty-five cents or less per acre: *and provided further*, that not more than one million acres shall be located by such assignees in any one of the states: *and provided further*, that no such location shall be made before one year from the passage of this act.

"SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all the expenses of manage-

ment, superintendence and taxes from date of selection of said lands previous to their sale, and all expenses incident to the management and disbursement of the moneys which may be received therefrom shall be paid by the States to which they may belong, out of the treasury of said States, so that the entire proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be applied without any diminution whatever, to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

"SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid by the States to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sales of land scrip hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States or of the States or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks, and that the money so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished, (except so far as may be provided in section fifth of this act,) and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this act to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

"SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized, shall be made on the following conditions, to which as well as to the provisions hereinafter contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by legislative acts: *First*—if any portion of the fund invested as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished, and the annual interest shall be regularly applied without diminution, to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms whenever authorized by the respective Legislatures of said States. *Second*—no portion of said fund nor the interest thereon shall be applied directly or indirectly under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings. *Third*—any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act shall provide within five years at least, not less than one college, as described in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease, and said State shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received for any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the State shall be valid. *Fourth*—an annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their costs and results, and such other matters, including State, industrial and economical statistics



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**STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, OSHEOSH.**

**FACULTY.**

GEORGE S. ALBEE, PRESIDENT,  
Teacher of Mental and Social Science, and School Economy.

ROBERT GRAHAM,  
Teacher of Reading and Music.

HENRY C. BOWEN,  
Teacher of Natural Sciences.

MISS ANNA W. MOODY,  
Teacher of Rhetoric, Grammar and Composition.

MISS MARY H. LADD,  
Teacher of Mathematics.

MISS MARTHA E. HAZARD,  
Teacher of Drawing, Penmanship and Calisthenics.

MODEL SCHOOL.

ROBERT GRAHAM, Director.

MISS MARIA S. HILL,  
Teacher in Grammar Department.

MISS FRANCES E. ALBEE,  
Teacher in Intermediate Department.

MISS ROSE C. SWART,  
Teacher in Primary Department.



as may be supposed useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all the other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior. *Fifth*—when lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be computed to the States at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionally diminished. *Sixth*—no State while in condition of rebellion or insurrection against the government of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act. *Seventh*—no State shall be entitled to the benefit of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its Legislature, within two years from the date of its approval by the President.

“SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That land scrip issued under the provisions of this act shall not be subject to location until after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

“SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted*. That the land officers shall receive the same fees for locating land scrip issued under the provisions of this act as is now allowed for the location of military bounty land warrants under existing laws: *provided*, their maximum compensation shall not be thereby increased.

“SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the governors of the several states to which scrip shall be issued under this act shall be required to report annually to Congress all sales made of such scrip, until the whole shall be disposed of, the amount received for the same, and what appropriation has been made of the proceeds.”

The lands donated by this act of Congress were located in accordance with the policy previously pursued—that is, to use the grant as a means of inducing immigration. As an illustration of the effect of this policy, we would call attention to the fact that the lands located under this grant by the State of Wisconsin are put upon the market at \$1.25 per acre, while the lands located within this State by the Trustees of the New York Agricultural Col- (which is incorporated with Cornell University) would readily bring from \$6 to \$10 per acre. The State indirectly receives the benefit of the low price of these lands, as the taxable property of the State is increased by all the means which encourage immigration—a benefit which is not more than cancelled by the annual appropriation made last winter.

In 1866, the University was completely reorganized, so as to meet the requirements of the law of Congress granting the lands for Agricultural Colleges; and there were appropriated for the endowment and support of the University, the following funds: 1st, “The income of the University Fund; 2d. The income of a fund to be derived from the sales of the 240,000 acres of land granted by Congress to the State of Wisconsin,” etc.

In pursuance of chapter 114, G. L. 1866, Dane county issued bonds to the amount of \$40,000 for the purchase of about 200 acres of land lying contiguous to the University grounds for an Experimental Farm, and for the erection of suitable buildings, etc., thereon.

Up to this, date the State of Wisconsin had not donated directly or indi



rectly a single dollar to the State University. Its Fund, its grounds, and its buildings, were all the gift of the General Government. Its professors had been paid, not by the State, but from the income of the grant made by the General Government. The Experimental Farm was the gift of Dane county.

The management of the University is entrusted to a Board of Regents, appointed by the Governor of the State, together with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is *ex-officio* regent. To prevent any local preponderance, the Regents are appointed, one from each congressional district and two from the State at large. The services of the Regents are rendered gratuitously, care being taken to select men who will feel amply repaid by the success of the institution entrusted to their charge. It will thus be seen that the management of the University is a service performed gratuitously to the State.

Immediately upon the reorganization, the increased confidence of the public in the success of the University, was shown in the adoption of a more liberal policy by the legislature. The sum taken from the University fund by the law of 1862, was virtually restored by the passage of chapter 82, G. L. of 1867, which appropriates annually for ten years to the income of the University Fund the sum of \$7,303.76, being the interest upon the sum taken from the fund by the law of 1862. This appropriation will doubtless be continued. The same liberal policy was still further pursued by the Legislature of 1870, which appropriated \$50,000.00 for the erection of a Female College. This is the first donation made by the State to the University.

The University, in obedience to the public demand, had made such provision for the study of the arts immediately connected with the industrial interests of the State, in fitting up Laboratories for Analytical Chemistry, and for Assaying, that its income, even with the above-mentioned increase, proved wholly inadequate to meet its expenses. Instruction in science is necessarily expensive, as its proper elucidation demands costly and varied apparatus, and as each student must pursue an independent course of practical experiments.

Upon being made acquainted with the needs of the University, the Legislature, at its session in 1872, made a further annual grant to the University of \$10,000—an act which proved the deep and abiding interest taken in the institution by the people of the State, and the enlarged confidence in its management, and which also gives a pledge that hereafter the University will not be suffered through want of funds to fall short of its full measure of usefulness.

The University Fund, September 30, 1872, amounted to.....	\$206,983 88
The Agricultural College Fund, same date.....	206,058 30
Total.....	\$413,042 18

The University lands remaining unsold, Sept. 30, 1872, were as follows:

	Acres.	
University lands .....	9,350	.....
Agricultural College Grant.....	71,493	.....
Total .....	80,843	.....
Of which the estimated value is.....		89,366 25
Total University Fund after sale of all lands.....		\$502,408 33
7 per cent. will be \$35,168.58.		

## ORGANIZATION.

The University of Wisconsin as now organized, comprises the College of Arts, College of Letters, the Law College, the Female College. In the College of Arts are the Departments of Agriculture, Mining and Metallurgy, Military Science and Civil Engineering. These Colleges and Departments are so related to each other that a student may pursue any specialty in connection with the regular course in any College, or may devote his time wholly to special studies, at his option. A young man may attend the Law College, and at the same time pursue such studies in any other College as he may be fitted for; or he may make Mining and Metallurgy a specialty, and at the same time pursue such other studies as are requisite to any finished course of education. A young lady may pursue the studies of the Female College, or she may select any or all of the studies of the course in any College or Department. It will thus be seen that the University of Wisconsin offers advantages to scientific or professional students superior to those offered by strictly scientific or professional schools.

## I.—THE COLLEGE OF ARTS.

The course of study in this College has special reference to fitting young men for scientific and agricultural pursuits. It embraces a four years' course in Science, Modern Languages and English studies. The College of Arts embraces the Department of Agriculture and the Departments of Military Science and Civil Engineering.

*I—Department of Agriculture.*

In this Department, the student is taught Agriculture as a science, which instruction can only be profitably given after the student has familiarized himself with the Natural Sciences, which are therefore made to constitute a large part of the course. The professor in charge of this Department also conducts the experiments, and students are thus taught practically as well as theoretically.

The Experimental Farm is platted into acre lots, each lot being designated by a letter and number to facilitate recording experiments. The farm is cultivated neither for show, nor for profit, but is wholly restricted to the conduct of experiments calculated to determine facts which will be of benefit to the farmers of the State—determining with scientific accuracy the best methods of tilling the soil; the effects of draining, subsoiling and manuring; the varieties of grains and fruits adapted to our climate, and to every variety of soil and exposure, and the most profitable methods of culture. Students are thus taught to acquire habits of close and accurate observation, and the proper method of conducting experiments, and receive the benefit of witnessing an actual demonstration of the principles taught in the class room. The fact is also recognized that the farmer needs a thorough general education to fit him for the intelligent discharge of his duties as a citizen; and the course in the College of Arts is so adjusted that the student in Agriculture can at the same time acquire a thorough English and Scientific education.

The professor in charge of this Department makes an Annual Report to the Regents, which is published, giving in detail the results of all the experiments conducted upon the farm.

*II.—Department of Mining and Metallurgy.*

The object of the State University is to furnish the citizens of the State an opportunity to secure an education which shall be of practical benefit to them. The importance of conducting all the operations of manual industry in accordance with scientific principles, is beginning to be recognized by the people. The Mining interest of our State ranks next to Agriculture in importance. It is the object of this department to thoroughly acquaint the student with the principles of Geology, with especial reference to the science of mining and the reduction of ores. A spacious and finely appointed Metallurgical Laboratory has been fitted up; and all students who desire it will have the opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge, practical as well as theoretical, of the best methods of conducting this important branch of industry.

All the recent scientific methods of assaying are here taught, ores being procured for this purpose from all the leading mines in the country.

*III.—Department of Military Science.*

The course of study in this Department embraces a full course of Military Drill and Military Science. By action of the Regents, all members of the Sophomore and Freshman classes are required to drill three hours a week. It is believed that no form of physical exercise is superior to this, and that the benefit secured to the student in physical health and muscular energy will more than compensate for the time required.

*IV.—Department of Civil Engineering.*

The Department of Engineering embraces a full course of study, and is intended fully to fit the student for the practice of the profession of Civil Engineer.

II.—THE COLLEGE OF LETTERS.

The course of study in this College embraces a four years' course in Classics, Mathematics, Science and Literature, and is intended to be equal to that pursued by the best colleges in the country. Care has been taken to avoid either extreme, either by a mistaken radicalism, to throw away the advantages of classical study, or in a blind conservatism, to ignore the fact that the world has made, and is constantly making great and valuable discoveries in science.

*Preparatory Department.*

This Department is designed to fit young men for either the College of Arts or the College of Letters. It is not designed to do the work of common schools. The course consists of one year, and is designed to offer students an opportunity to make up those studies in which they may be found deficient. It is hoped that as the State becomes better supplied with Academies and High Schools, this department may be dispensed with.

## III.—THE LAW COLLEGE,

Was organized in 1868, and has met with unprecedented success. The Faculty is composed of the Judges of the Supreme Court and other gentlemen of high legal attainments. No law school in the country possesses superior advantages. The U. S. District and Circuit Courts hold sessions annually at Madison; while all the State Courts—Supreme, Circuit, County and Municipal—hold their regular sessions here, affording the student almost uninterrupted opportunity to familiarize himself with practice, pleading and the conduct of cases. The law library of the State is the best in the Northwest, and is open every day for the use of students. The miscellaneous library of the State Historical Society—numbering over 50,000 volumes, is also accessible at all times. The young men of the Northwest can find no better facilities for fitting themselves for the profession of law.

A certificate of graduation from this Department will entitle the student to admission to practice in all the courts of the State.

## IV.—THE FEMALE COLLEGE.

The course of study in this College is intended to be fully equal to that of Vassar or any other Female College in the country. In addition to the course of study peculiar to this College, young ladies may pursue the full course of either of the other colleges, or may select therefrom such studies as they may desire to pursue specially. The same degrees will be conferred upon ladies as upon gentlemen for the satisfactory completion of the same or equivalent courses of study.

The new Female College building, erected by the munificence of the State, is now occupied by the members of this College. The rooms in the building are furnished and carpeted, and in comfort and convenience cannot be excelled. There are rooms in the building for eighty pupils; there are also Music, Painting and Drawing Rooms, an ample Refectory and a commodious Chapel. Instruction by competent teachers is given in Vocal and Instrumental Music, in Drawing and Painting.

## V.—POST GRADUATE COURSE.

The design of this course is to afford young men an opportunity to pursue any studies beyond the limits necessarily prescribed to a four years' course. Bachelors of Art, Science and Philosophy will be admitted to this course. They must devote at least two years to study under the direction of the Faculty and pass a satisfactory examination. In this course, all studies are pursued as specialties, not limited as to time or interfered with by other studies, as in the college course.

## GENERAL INFORMATION.

## ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the University will be examined on Thursday and Friday before Commencement; also on the first day of each term.

*Preparatory Department.*—Candidates for admission will be examined in the following studies: Reading, Spelling, Penmanship, Arithmetic through Interest, Civil and Descriptive Geography, and English Grammar.

[For the academical year 1873-4, the following will be required: The whole of Arithmetic, Sentential Analysis, History of the United States, and Elementary Algebra to Quadratics.]

Candidates must not be under twelve years of age.

*Sub-Freshman Class of the College of Letters.*—Candidates will be examined in the studies required for admission to the Preparatory Department, and in the whole of Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, History of the United States, Physical Geography, Anderson's History of England, Sentential Analysis, Plane Geometry, (Loomis, five books).

*College of Arts.*—Candidates for admission to the College of Arts are examined in the studies prescribed in the Preparatory course or their equivalents.

*College of Letters.*—Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined in the studies of the Sub-Freshman Course, or their equivalents. It is desired that Latin and Greek be pronounced with the continental sounds of the vowels, and that Greek be pronounced according to accent. Students must show sufficient thoroughness in these studies to make it apparent that they can successfully pursue all the studies of the Freshman year.

*Female College.*—Ladies desiring to enter upon the first year of this College, must pass the examination required for entering the College of Arts.

Ladies may be admitted to this department and allowed to select any three studies of the term which they are qualified to pursue.

Ladies are admitted to the Preparatory classes on the same terms as gentlemen.

Candidates for advanced standing in any college must, in addition to the studies named above, pass examination in those previously pursued by the class which they propose to enter, or in those equivalent to them.

No one can be admitted to the Freshman Class under the age of fifteen years, nor to an advanced standing without a proportional increase of age.

*Technical Courses.*—The requirements for commencing the Engineering or any Technical Course are the same as those for entering the Junior class of the College of Arts.

No examination is required to enter the Law College, but students not college graduates must be twenty years of age.

Applicants for admission from other colleges must present certificates of honorable dismissal.

The University is open to students from other states.

*Graduates of Graded Schools.*—The law of March, 1872, provides that "all graduates of any graded school of the State, who shall have passed an examination at such graded school satisfactory to the Faculty of the University for admission into the sub-Freshman class and College classes of the University, shall be at once and at all times entitled to free tuition in all the colleges of the University."



**STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, WHITEWATER.**

*FACULTY.*

OLIVER AREY, A. M., PRESIDENT,  
Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

T. C. CHAMBERLIN, A. M.,  
Professor of Natural Sciences and Theory and Art of Teaching.

S. S. ROCKWOOD, A. M.,  
Professor of Mathematics and Elocution.

MRS. H. E. G. AREY, A. M.,  
Preceptress, and Teacher of French, Drawing and Rhetoric.

MISS C. H. LILLY,  
Teacher of Latin, German and English Grammar.

MISS MARY DE LANEY,  
Teacher of Geography, History and Arithmetic.

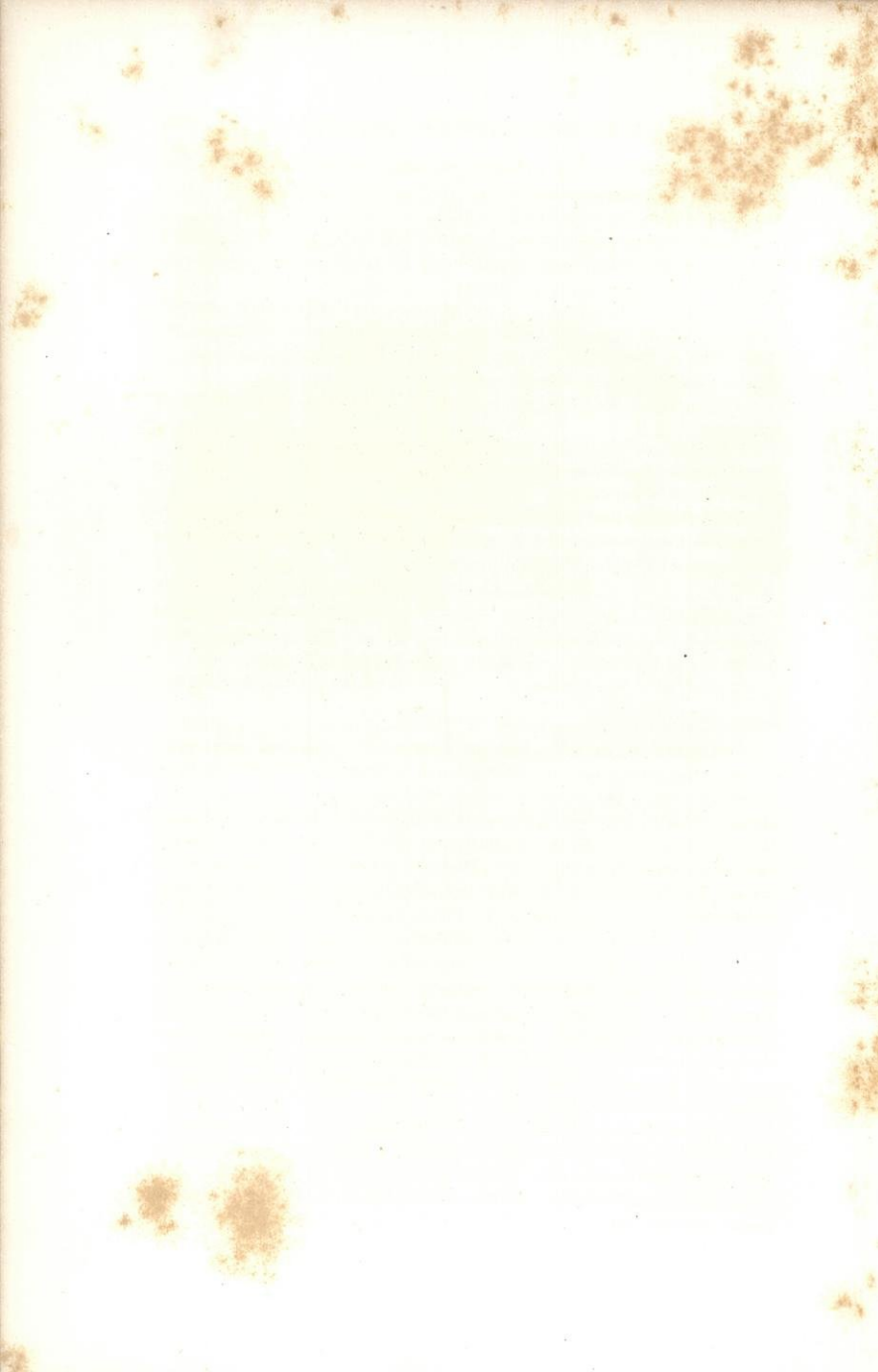
MISS M. A. TERRY,  
Teacher and Critic in Academic Department.

MISS S. E. ELDREDGE,  
Teacher and Critic in Primary Department.

H. H. GREENMAN, D. D. S.,  
Professor of Vocal Music.

MISS VIRGINIA DEICHMAN,  
Teacher of Instrumental Music.

WILLIAM J. SHOWERS,  
Librarian.



For the examination, under this law, the following regulations have been adopted by the Faculty:

1. The examinations shall be in writing.
2. In preparing a paper, let the candidate (1) write on but one side; (2) leave one or more lines blank after each answer; (3) number answers to correspond with questions; (4) write with ink.
3. The number of questions submitted shall be, in Arithmetic, 20; English Grammar, 10; Civil and Descriptive Geography, 20; Physical Geography, 20; United States History, 10; History of England, 10; Sentential Analysis, 10; Elementary Algebra, 10; Plane Geometry, 10.
4. Orthography and Penmanship shall be determined and marked from the papers.
5. The Principal shall examine the papers and mark them on a scale of one hundred. Candidates must obtain at least 75 per cent, in each study, and an average of 85 per cent.
6. It shall be the duty of the Principal to forward to the President of the University the Questions, the Examination Papers of the candidate, and a Certificate of the following form:

— *Graded School*, — *County, Wis.*, —, 187—.

This is to certify that ———, a graduate of this School, has prepared the accompanying papers under my supervision, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the examination has been fairly conducted.

Signed, ———, *Principal*.

#### ACCOMMODATIONS.

Private rooms in the North and South College buildings can be secured, under certain restrictions, on application to the locating officer at the opening of the term. The Female College building will accommodate eighty ladies—the other buildings have rooms for about one hundred and sixty gentlemen. Good rooms can be procured cheap in the vicinity of the University, either with or without board. The rooms in the Female College building are furnished. Nothing but stoves is furnished in the other College buildings.

#### FREE TUITION.

Each member of the Assembly has the right, according to law, to appoint one student from his Assembly District, (provided such appointment be not already filled,) which appointment entitles the student so receiving it to free tuition in the University. A student so appointed holds his appointment during his whole course, unless he forfeit it by absence. One term's absence will forfeit an appointment. A student must be a resident of the Assembly District from which he is appointed.

The law of 1872 also provides that all graduates of the Graded Schools of this State passing a satisfactory examination shall be entitled to free tuition in all departments of the University.

The whole policy of the Institution is determined by the Regents who as a body represent the people and no particular sect or party.



## POLICY.

It is the aim of the University to meet the educational wants of every student in the State. The courses of study, as laid down, are intended to be the mere outlines of work. In the optional studies and post-graduate course, there is provision for all the demands of higher scholarship which are now made upon the Institution. And it is confidently expected that, by the sale of lands and in other ways, provision will be made for the constant growth of the University as greater demands are made upon it.

It is advisable that students should pursue the prescribed courses, if possible, adding to them as they are able, from the optional studies; but, by special vote of the Regents, the Faculty may excuse a student from any study in either course and substitute for it any other of equal educational value, such action of the Faculty being a matter of record.

## GOVERNMENT.

Each Faculty has special care of its own College or Department, but all the instructors teach wherever their services are required. Weekly reports are made by each Professor to the Faculty, of the work in his own department and all cases of delinquency.

The students and Faculty are assembled for prayers daily, fifteen minutes before the morning hour for commencing recitations. At this time, all public announcements are made, and the President also gives directions and instruction to the students in regard to all their general duties as members of the University.

Students are held responsible only for good order and the diligent use of their time. Those who fail to conform to this simple requirement are at once dismissed. The University is no place for idlers, for disorderly persons or for those who do not propose to give their *whole time* to the work prescribed for them by the Faculty. The loss of a single recitation not only injures the student, but those connected with him.

Leave of absence will not be granted except in cases of absolute necessity.

No student is required to attend any religious exercises of any kind, but all directions in regard to this matter, given by parents or guardians, will be cheerfully followed.

## EXAMINATIONS.

At the close of the first and second terms, there is a public examination of all the classes of the University in the studies of the term.

During the week preceding the Commencement, the several classes are examined, in presence of a Board of Visitors, in the studies of the year.

Promotion from class to class is made to depend on these examinations.

## DEGREES.

Students who complete the course of study prescribed in the College of Letters are entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and, after the expiration of three years from the time of graduation, upon application to the

Faculty, accompanied with evidence of satisfactory proficiency, are recommended to the Regents to receive the degree of Master of Arts.

Students who complete the course of study in the College of Arts, are entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and, after the expiration of three years from the time of graduation, on recommendation of the Faculty to the Regents, as in the case of Master of Arts, receive the degree of Master of Science.

Students who complete the prescribed course of study in the Law Department, upon examination and recommendation of the Law Faculty, are entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Students who complete the course in Agriculture, are entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Students who complete the course in Civil Engineering, are entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Science. and after the expiration of one year from the conferring of this degree, upon the presentation of a suitable Project, are entitled to the degree of Civil Engineer. Residence at the institution will not be required during this last year.

Students who complete the course in Mining and Metallurgy, will, under the same conditions, be entitled to the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Mining Engineer.

Students who complete the course in Mechanical Engineering, will, under the same conditions, be entitled to the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Mechanical Engineer.

Graduates of the Female College receive the same degrees as graduates of the other colleges for the same course of study.

#### CALENDAR.

WINTER TERM begins January 8, 1873, and closes March 26, 1873.

SPRING TERM begins April 2, 1873, and closes June 19, 1873.

ANNIVERSARY OF LITERARY SOCIETIES, Tuesday evening before Commencement.

ALUMNI ADDRESS, Wednesday evening before Commencement.

COMMENCEMENT, Thursday A. M., June 19, 1873.

FALL TERM begins September 3, 1873, and closes December 17, 1873.

#### CONCLUSION.

It is hoped that the State, fixed in its hearty confidence by the remarkable success of the University since its reorganization, will continue its fostering aid, and meet with a generous response the efforts of the Regents to place our State University among the leading educational institutions of the country. Confidence is a plant of slow growth and can be fostered to maturity only by a wise and timely conservatism, which forbids frequent or radical changes in the management or policy of public institutions.

## THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

## HISTORY.

Among the provisions for education in the Constitution of the State, as adopted in 1848, it was provided—

“That the revenue of the School Fund shall be exclusively applied to the following objects:

“1st. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor.

“2d. That the residue of the income of the School Fund shall be appropriated to the support of Academies and Normal Schools, and suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor.”

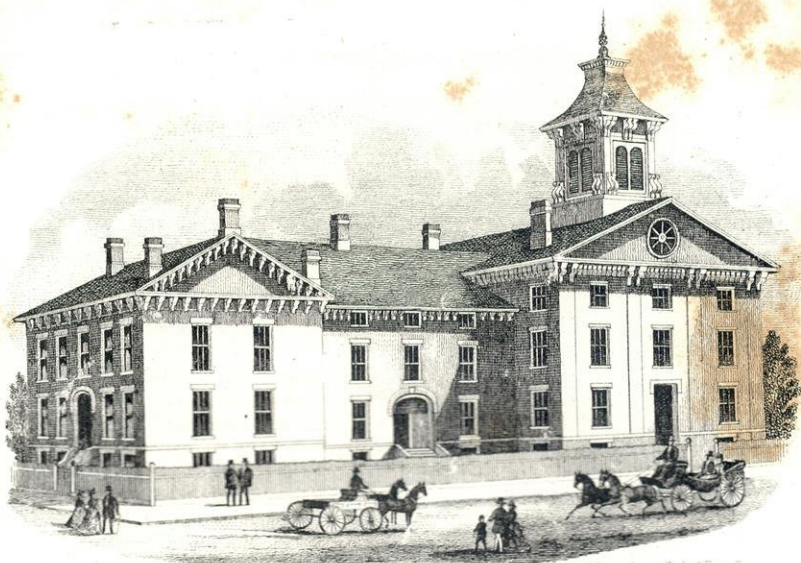
Thus early was the need of Normal Schools recognized, but nothing was done to make any provision for them until 1857, when an act was passed, providing, “That the income of twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds arising from the sale of swamp and overflowed lands, should be appropriated to Normal Institutes and Academies, under the supervision and direction of a Board of Regents of Normal Schools,” who were to be appointed in pursuance of the provisions of that act.

Under this law, the income placed at the disposal of the regents was distributed for several years to such colleges, academies and high schools as maintained a normal class, and in proportion to the number of pupils in the class who passed satisfactory examinations, conducted by an agent of the Board. This phase of normal work received a fresh impetus under the efforts of DR. HENRY BARNARD, who was agent of the Board while he continued Chancellor of the University, and who inaugurated a system of Teachers' Institutes, as a branch of normal work. Considerable good was accomplished in this way, but the educational sentiment of the State demanded the establishment of Normal Schools proper.

In 1865, the legislature divided the swamp lands and swamp land fund into two equal parts—one set apart for drainage purposes, the other to constitute a Normal School Fund—the increase of which should be applied to establishing, supporting and maintaining Normal Schools, under the direction and management of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, with a proviso, that one-fourth of such income should be transferred to the common school fund, until the annual income of the school should reach \$300,000.

During the same year, proposals were invited for extending aid in the establishment of a normal school, in money, land or buildings. Propositions were received from various places, and their merits examined and reported upon by a committee.

In 1866, the Board of Regents was incorporated by the legislature. In Feb



Milwaukee, L. H. A. Engr.  
**STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, PLATTEVILLE.**

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*FACULTY.*

EDWIN A. CHARLTON, A. M., PRESIDENT,  
Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

DUNCAN MCGREGOR, A. M.,  
Professor of Mathematics.

D. GRAY PURMAN, A. M.,  
Professor of English Language and Literature.

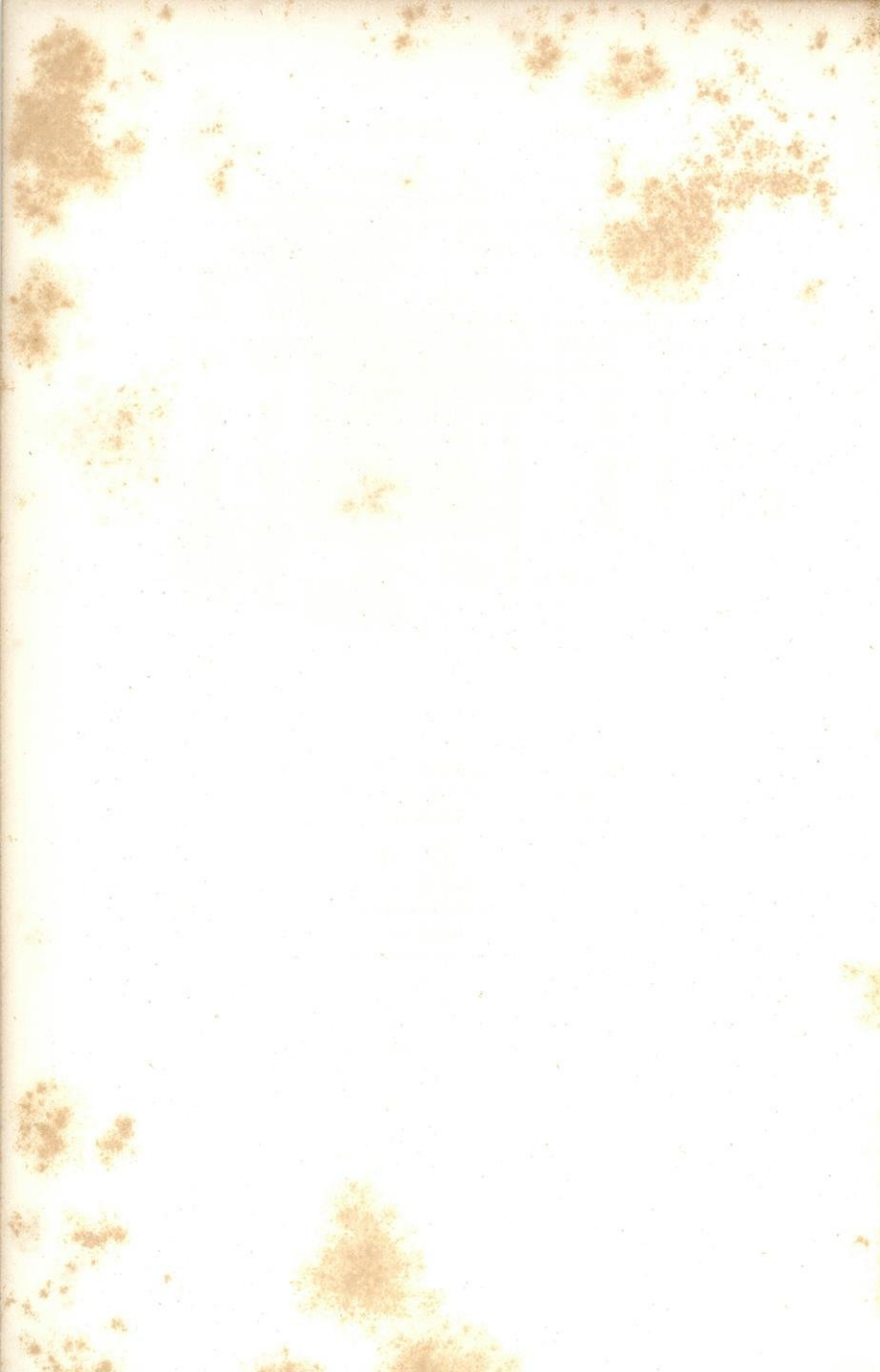
GEORGE BECK, M. S.,  
Professor of Natural Science.

EVA M. MILLS, M. S.,  
Teacher of Geography and History.

CAROLYN S. ADAMS, B. S.,  
Principal of Academic Department.

EMELINE CURTIS,  
Principal of Model School.

T. J. COLBURN,  
Teacher of Vocal Music.



ruary, Platteville was conditionally selected as the site of a school, and as it had become apparent that a productive fund of about \$600,000, with a net income of over \$30,000, was already in hand, with a prospect of a steady increase as fast as lands were sold, the Board, after a careful investigation and consideration of different methods, decided upon the policy of establishing several schools, and of locating them in several parts of the State.

At a meeting held on the 2d day of May in the same year, the board designated Whitewater as the site of a school for the southeastern section of the State, and where a building was subsequently erected; and on the 16th, permanently located a school at Platteville, the academy building having been donated for that purpose. Oshkosh, Stoughton and Sheboygan were also designated as suitable places at which to locate schools.

The school at Platteville was opened October 9, 1866, under Prof. CHAS. H. ALLEN, previously agent of the board, and professor in charge of the Normal Department of the State University. Prof. ALLEN resigned at the close of four years' service, and the school is now in charge of Prof. E. A. CHARLTON, from Lockport N. Y.

The school at Whitewater was opened on the 21st of April, 1868, under Prof. OLIVER AREX, formerly connected with the Normal Schools at Albany and Brockport N. Y., and the building, (erected after designs furnished by G. P. RANDALL, Esq., of Chicago,) was on the same day, dedicated to its uses, with appropriate ceremonies.

A building was completed, during the year 1870, for a third Normal School at Oshkosh, the designs for which were furnished by WM. WALTERS, Esq., of that city. A lack of funds rendered it necessary to delay the opening of this school for about one year. The opening and the ceremony of dedicating the building took place September 19, 1871. The President of the school is GEO. S. ALBEE, A. M., previously superintendent and principal of public schools in Racine.

The Board of Normal Regents, after visiting several localities in the northern and northwestern parts of the State, with a view to the location of a fourth school, somewhere within the limits of the sixth congressional district, and considering the subject fully at a subsequent meeting, determined upon River Falls, in Pierce County, as the most suitable place.

It is understood to be the policy of the Board of Regents to establish eventually, when the means at their disposal shall permit, not less than six normal schools, but several years must elapse before so many can go into operation.

The law which provides for these schools says, (section 28) their "exclusive purpose shall be the instruction and training of persons, both male and female, in the theory and art of teaching, and in all the various branches that pertain to a good common school education; also, to give instruction in agriculture, chemistry, in the arts of husbandry, the mechanic arts, the fundamental laws of the United States and this State, and in what regards the rights and duties of citizens."

The Board of Regents has adopted the following

## REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE NORMAL SCHOOLS:

1. Each Assembly District in the State shall be entitled to six representatives in the Normal School, and in case vacancies exist in the representation to which any Assembly District is entitled, such vacancies may be filled by the President and Secretary of the Board of Regents.

2. Candidates for admission shall be nominated by the Superintendent of the county, (or if the County Superintendent has not jurisdiction, then the nomination shall be made by the City Superintendent,) in which such candidate may reside, and shall be at least sixteen years of age, of sound bodily health, and good moral character. Each person so nominated shall receive a certificate setting forth his name, age, health and character, and a duplicate of such certificate shall be immediately sent by mail, by the Superintendent to the Secretary of the Board.

3. Upon the presentation of such certificate to the President of a Normal School, the candidate shall be examined under the direction of said President in the branches required by law for a third grade certificate, except history and theory and practice of teaching, and if found qualified to enter the Normal School in respect to learning, he may be admitted after furnishing such evidence as the President may require, of good health and good moral character, and after subscribing the following declaration:

I, ———, do hereby declare that my purpose in entering the State Normal School is to fit myself for the profession of teaching, and that it is my intention to engage in teaching in the schools of the state.

4. No person shall be entitled to a diploma who has not been a member of of the school in which such diploma is granted at least one year, nor who is less than nineteen years of age; a certificate of attendance may be granted by the President of a Normal School to any person who shall have been a member of such school for one term, provided, that in his judgment such certificate is deserved.

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Tuition is free to all who are admitted to the schools under the foregoing regulations. The expense of board varies according to circumstances, but is moderate, averaging about \$3.00 a week.

It is provided in section 39 of the Normal School Law, that "any person holding a diploma granted by the said Board of Regents of Normal Schools, certifying that the person holding the same is a graduate of a State Normal School, and that he is qualified to teach a common school, shall after the same has been countersigned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as provided in section thirty-eight of this act, be deemed qualified, and such diploma shall be a certificate of qualification, to teach in any common school in this State, and as such, shall have the full force and effect of a first grade certificate until annulled by the Superintendent of Public Instruction."

It is also provided in section 34, that "after any State Normal School shall have commenced its first term, and at least once in each year thereafter, it shall be visited by three suitable persons, not members of the board, but to be







INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, JANESVILLE.

appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall examine thoroughly into the condition, organization and management of the school, and shall report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction their views in regard to its success and usefulness, and any other matters they may judge expedient. Such visitors shall be appointed annually, and their report shall bear date of the 31st day of August, and cover the year preceding such date."

As an addition to the work of the Normal Schools, the Board of Regents are authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$5,000 annually, to sustain Teachers' Institutes, and may employ an agent for that purpose. Institutes are regarded as important auxiliaries and feeders to the Normal Schools.

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## INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

[BY THOMAS H. LITTLE, M. A.]

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### RESIDENT OFFICERS OF INSTITUTION.

THOMAS H. LITTLE, M. A.,  
Superintendent.

MISS S. A. WATSON, MISS H. A. DAGGETT, MISS C. L. BALDWIN,  
Teachers.

MAURICE D. JONES, MISS FRANCES L. COLVIN,  
Teachers of Music.

JAMES STEPHEN,  
Foreman of Shop.

MRS. M. H. WHITING,  
Matron.

### HISTORY.

This Institution was the first established by the State for the benefit of the unfortunate. A school for the blind had previously been supported during the latter part of the year 1840, at Janesville, by the citizens of that place and vicinity. Its operations having been brought to the notice of the Legislature, it was, by act approved February 9, 1853, adopted by the State, which has since entirely supported it.

It is under the charge of five Trustees, appointed by the Governor. They serve for three years. It is their duty to employ a Superintendent, teachers and other persons necessary for the conduct of the school, and to direct the management of it. They are severally responsible for the proper application of all money received. They meet monthly or oftener. No per diem is received, and no compensation made to officers of the board, except the Secretary.

The object of the Institution is declared by law to be "to qualify, as far as may be," the blind "for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, obtaining the means of subsistence, and the discharge of those duties, social

and political, devolving upon American citizens." The Institution is therefore neither a hospital nor an asylum, but a school, into which blind persons, residing in Wisconsin, "of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction," are admitted for education. For the purposes of the Institution, those persons are regarded as blind who are shut out from the benefits of the common schools by deficiency of sight. Pupils are regularly received who are between the ages of 8 and 21 years. In occasional instances others have been received.

Like almost all the schools of the kind in the country, it is open free of charge. Twice in its history, the experiment has been tried of requiring the payment of tuition, or the presentation of official certificates of inability to pay. The result in each case was so disastrous to the usefulness of the school that the original policy was speedily resumed.

The funds for the support of the Institution were for the first year derived from a tax of one-fifteenth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property. It has since been supported by annual appropriation.

TABLE showing the appropriations made each year.

1850	Current expenses (by tax).....		\$1,368 62
1851	Current expenses.....	\$2,000 00	
	Building.....	3,000 00	5,000 00
1852	Current expenses.....	\$2,000 00	4,500 00
	Building and furnishing.....	2,500 00	2,500 00
1853	Current expenses.....		
1854	Current expenses.....	\$3,500 00	
	Building.....	12,000 00	15,500 00
1855	Current expenses.....	\$4,000 00	
	Building.....	5,000 00	9,000 00
1856	Current expenses.....	\$5,000 00	
	Building.....	10,000 00	15,000 00
1857	Current expenses.....	\$7,000 00	
	Building.....	15,000 00	22,000 00
1858	Current expenses.....	\$5,000 00	
	Debt on building.....	7,530 79	12,530 79
1859	Current expenses.....	\$9,000 00	
	Building.....	5,575 00	
	Apparatus.....	1,000 00	15,575 00
1860	Current expenses.....	\$9,000 00	
	Building.....	3,200 00	
	Furnishing.....	500 00	12,700 00
1861	Current expenses.....	\$9,000 00	
	Extending heating apparatus.....	600 00	
	Fence.....	400 00	10,000 00
1862	Current expenses.....		8,800 00
1863	Current expenses.....	\$12,000 00	
	Repairing steam works.....	2,000 00	14,000 00
1864	Current expenses.....	\$15,000 00	
	Building shop.....	5,000 00	20,000 00

Table showing appropriations made each year—continued.

1865	Current expenses.....	\$19,500 00	.....
	Building shop.....	6,500 00	.....
			\$26,000 00
1866	Current expenses.....		16,000 00
1867	Current expenses.....	\$16,000 00	.....
	Pasture.....	1,030 00	.....
			17,030 00
1868	Current expenses.....	\$18,000 00	.....
	Building west wing.....	60,000 00	.....
			78,000 00
1869	Current expenses.....	\$18,000 00	.....
	Sewer.....	500 00	.....
			18,500 00
1870	Current expenses.....	\$18,000 00	.....
	Building.....	19,625 00	.....
	Heating and plumbing.....	6,675 00	.....
	Passage between old and new cellars.....	1,500 00	.....
	Furnishing.....	2,000 00	.....
			47,800 00
1871	Current expenses.....	\$18,300 00	.....
	Apparatus.....	1,000 00	.....
	Indebtedness on building.....	2,973 50	.....
	Gas works.....	2,500 00	.....
	Steam pump and hot water fixtures.....	00 00	.....
			25,373 50
1872	Current expenses.....	\$21,000 00	.....
	Land.....	1,400 00	.....
			22,400 00
	Total of twenty-three annual appropriations.....		\$419,547 94

The Institution was first opened for the reception of pupils on the 7th of October, 1850. It occupied a rented building until June 1, 1852, when it was removed into a new edifice, erected at a cost of about \$3,000.00 on the site now occupied by it. The lot of ten acres had been donated by the owners. The new building was so arranged as to admit of its becoming a wing of a larger one, which was begun in 1854, and so far completed in 1857, as to be partially occupied. It was finished in 1859. A small wooden building was for a long time used for a shop: but in 1864-65, an excellent brick building, 40 by 60 feet, was erected for a shop and for other purposes. The foundation of the wing that was built proved to be extremely defective, and that portion of the house being in danger of falling, in consequence of this defect, it was taken down in 1867, and the pupils who had rooms in it were transferred to the shop building. In 1868, work was begun on an extension, which should not only replace the demolished portion, but afford room for the growth of the school. This was completed in 1870. It constitutes the west wing of the structure, of which the old house will be the central portion whenever a corresponding wing is erected on the east. As the school has now ample room, this wing will not be built for several years. The building is of cut stone, and presents an appearance that comports well with the dignity of the State. The value of the Institution's buildings, (including fixtures for heating, lighting, etc.,) and grounds, is about \$162,000. Its personal property, including furniture, apparatus, library, provisions, fuel, live stock, etc., is about \$20,000.00.

TABLE showing the number of pupils reported for each year of the existence of the Institution:

NUMBER.	IN ATTENDANCE.		NUMBER.	IN ATTENDANCE.	
	FROM	TO		FROM	TO
8.....	Oct. 1, 1850	Jan. 11, 1851	50.....	Oct. 1, 1861	Oct. 1, 1862
9.....	Jan. 11, 1851	Dec. 18, 1851	54.....	Oct. 1, 1862	Oct. 1, 1863
9.....	Dec. 18, 1851	Dec. 30, 1852	59.....	Oct. 1, 1863	Oct. 1, 1864
13.....	Dec. 30, 1852	Dec. 31, 1853	58.....	Oct. 1, 1864	Oct. 1, 1865
16.....	Dec. 31, 1853	Dec. 31, 1854	54.....	Oct. 1, 1865	Oct. 1, 1866
14.....	Dec. 31, 1854	Dec. 31, 1855	54.....	Oct. 1, 1866	Oct. 1, 1867
19.....	Dec. 31, 1855	Dec. 31, 1856	60.....	Oct. 1, 1867	Oct. 8, 1868
20.....	Dec. 31, 1856	Oct. 1, 1857	69.....	Oct. 8, 1868	Oct. 12, 1869
25.....	Oct. 1, 1857	Oct. 1, 1858	64.....	Oct. 1, 1869	Oct. 12, 1870
27.....	Oct. 1, 1858	Oct. 6, 1859	68.....	Oct. 12, 1870	Oct. 12, 1871
34.....	Oct. 6, 1859	Oct. 1, 1860	76.....	Oct. 12, 1871	Oct. 12, 1872
42.....	Oct. 1, 1860	Oct. 1, 1861			

TABLE showing what Counties have been represented in the Institution during the past year, and how many pupils each has furnished.

COUNTY.	No.	COUNTY.	No.
Brown.....	2	Outagamie.....	1
Calumet.....	1	Ozaukee.....	1
Columbia.....	3	Pierce.....	3
Crawford.....	4	Portage.....	2
Dane.....	5	Racine.....	2
Dodge.....	7	Rock.....	10
Fond du Lac.....	2	Shawano.....	1
Grant.....	1	Vernon.....	1
Green.....	1	Walworth.....	2
Green Lake.....	2	Washington.....	2
Iowa.....	1	Waukesha.....	1
Jefferson.....	4	Waupaca.....	1
La Crosse.....	1	Waushara.....	1
Marathon.....	1	Winnebago.....	1
Marquette.....	1		
Milwaukee.....	8	Total.....	76
Monroe.....	3		

TABLE derived from the reports of the United States census, showing the number of blind persons reported to be in the State at the dates of the three last enumerations.

	1850.	1860.	1870.
Whole number of blind persons.....	50	220	401
Number of blind persons under 20 years.....		57	103

The table shows what is otherwise well known to the officers of the Institution, that many blind children still fail to receive the advantages of the school.

LIST of the Superintendents of the Institution, with the year during which they have severally served:

- J. T. AXTELL, March, 1850, to August, 1851.  
 A. McDONALD, December, 1851, to November, 1852.  
 HENRY DUTTON, December, 1852, to March, 1853.  
 C. B. WOODRUFF, 1853 to October, 1855.  
 P. LANE, October, 1855, to March, 1856.  
 W. H. CHURCHMAN, August, 1856, to October, 1861.  
 T. H. LITTLE, October, 1861, and present superintendent.

The operations of the school fall naturally into three departments. In one, instruction is given in the subjects usually taught in our ordinary schools. Some use is made of books printed in raised letters; but instruction is mostly given orally. In another department, musical training, vocal, instrumental and theoretical, is imparted to an extent sufficient to furnish to most an important source of enjoyment, and to some the means of support. These two departments were opened at the commencement of the school, and have been ever since maintained. A little later, the third department was opened.

In this, the object is to give training in such branches of industry as may furnish them useful employment hereafter. The girls are taught sewing, knitting and various kinds of fancy work; the boys are taught broom-making and the seating of cane-bottomed chairs.

#### ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Any person wishing to make application for the admission of a pupil into the institution, must address the Superintendent, giving definite and truthful answers to the following questions, viz.:

1st. What are the names and post office address of the parents or guardians of the person for whom application is made?

2d. Are such parents or guardians legal residents of the State of Wisconsin?

3d. What is the name and age of the person for whom application is made?

4th. At what age did he or she become blind, and from what cause?

5th. Is he or she of sound mind, and susceptible of intellectual culture?

6th. Is he or she free from bodily deformity and all infectious diseases?

7th. What are his or her personal habits and moral character?

Upon the receipt of such application by the Superintendent, the applicant will be notified as to whether or not the person in question will be admitted; and no one must be sent to the institution until such notification shall have been received.

No person of imbecile or unsound mind, or of confirmed immoral character, will be knowingly received into the institution; and in case any person shall, after a fair trial, prove incompetent for useful instruction, or disobedient to the wholesome regulations of the institution, such pupil will be thereupon discharged,

## INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

### OFFICERS.

#### PRINCIPAL,

GEORGE L. WEED, JR., M. A.

#### INSTRUCTORS,

L. EDDY, M. A.,  
Z. G. MCCOY,  
H. PHILLIPS,

GEO. F. SCHILLING, M. A.,  
E. G. VALENTINE, M. A.,  
C. L. WILLIAMS,

MISS EMILY EDDY,  
MISS MARY JOHNSON,  
PHILIP ENGLEHARDT.

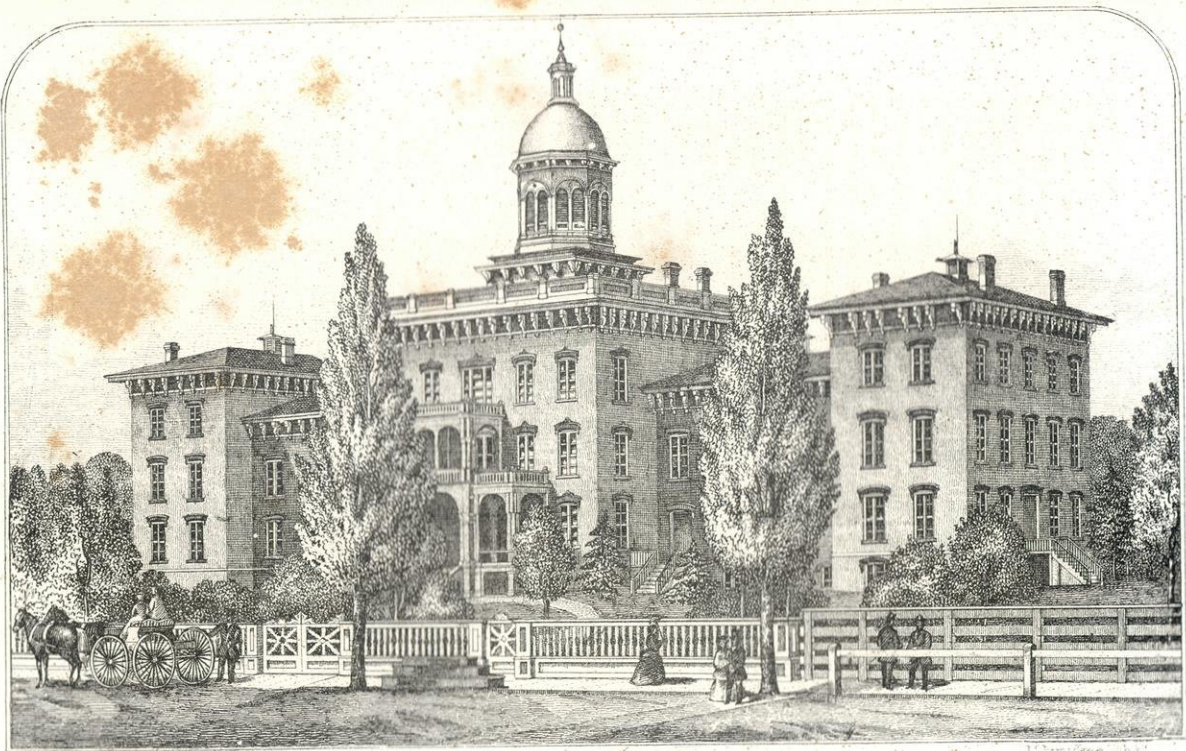
The Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, is located in Delevan, Walworth county on the Western Union Railroad. The site is a very eligible one for a public institution, and has been rendered attractive by the tasteful arrangement of the grounds, and the careful training of foliage. The land first occupied, being 11 46-100 acres, was donated by Mr. F. K. PHOENIX, a member of the first Board of Trustees. The original boundaries were enlarged on three sides by the purchase of twenty-two acres. The building is attractive in appearance, both externally and internally, furnishing a pleasant home for an unfortunate class. The institute is under the charge of five Trustees, appointed by the Governor, each for the term of three years. It is supported by annual appropriations by the Legislature. It was originally a private school for deaf-mutes, near, and subsequently in, the village of Delavan, but was incorporated by act of the Legislature, April 19, 1852. A complete organization was effected in June following.

The design of the Institute is the education of that portion of the children and youth of the State who, on account of *Deafness*, cannot be instructed in common schools. None are admitted because of impairment of speech, the whole method of instruction being based on difficulties consequent on lack of hearing.

The education which it endeavors to furnish involves more than pertains to an ordinary school, inasmuch as it combines training which belongs to the home, but which is impracticable in the case of deaf mutes, intellectual culture which is almost the only aim of common schools, moral instruction has been unavoidably neglected, and mechanical training which will secure self-support.

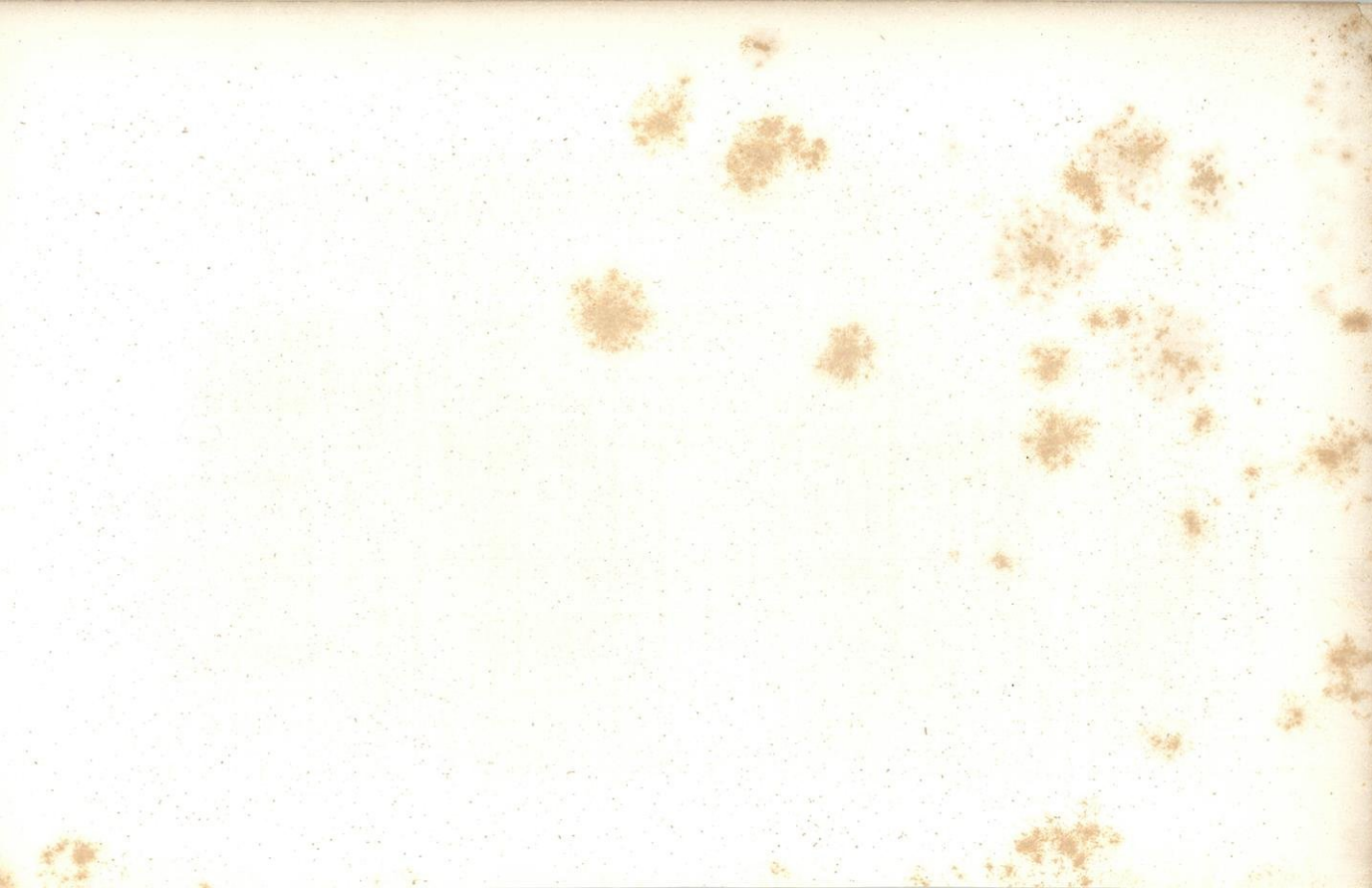
Instruction is given by signs, by the manual alphabet, by written language, and, to one class, by articulation. In the earlier stages of education, the books used are prepared expressly for the deaf and dumb; more advanced pupils study text books used in our common schools. The chief study is written language, which will qualify them for communication with their fellow men.

Two trades are taught—cabinetmaking and shoemaking. The shop for



INSTITUTE FOR DEAF & DUMB, DELAVAN.





the former was opened in March, 1860; the latter, subsequently. While their profit, or even paying expenses, ought not to be the test of their value—which consists chiefly in fitting the pupils for earning a livelihood—these shops have become self-supporting.

The whole number of pupils who have been instructed, in twenty years, is three hundred and forty-seven; of whom one hundred and forty-four were in attendance October 1st, 1872, which is nearly as large a number as is practicable in the present edifice. Besides these there are, according to the census and other returns, at least one hundred more between the ages of ten and twenty, and it is believed that fuller information would greatly increase the number of those who ought to be under instruction. The census list and the books of the Institute contain the names of about five hundred deaf mutes of all ages in the State. Probably the number is much greater.

TABLE showing the appropriations made each year.

YEAR.	Buildings.	Current Expenses.	Total.
1852.....	\$3,000 00	\$500 00	\$3,500 00
1853.....	5,000 00	4,000 00	9,000 00
1854.....	.....	7,500 00	7,500 00
1855.....	500 00	7,000 00	7,500 00
1856.....	300 00	7,000 00	7,300 00
1857.....	22,500 00	12,000 00	34,500 00
1858.....	6,500 00	9,000 00	15,500 00
1859.....	4,500 00	15,100 00	19,600 00
1860.....	15,900 00	13,550 00	29,450 00
1861.....	.....	14,000 00	14,000 00
1862.....	.....	12,200 00	12,200 00
1863.....	.....	13,250 00	13,250 00
1864.....	.....	15,550 00	15,550 00
1865.....	22,000 00	19,000 00	41,000 00
1866.....	13,901 35	27,684 48	41,585 83
1867.....	8,000 00	27,000 00	35,000 00
1868.....	.....	27,000 00	27,000 00
1869.....	3,000 00	30,000 00	33,000 00
1870.....	4,176 00	30,000 00	34,176 00
1871.....	.....	38,364 00	38,364 00
1872.....	.....	37,949 00	37,949 00
Totals.....	\$109,277 35	\$367,647 48	\$476,924 83

TABLE giving the attendance each year since the incorporation of the Institute to the present time:

Pupils.		Pupils.	
In the year 1852.....	8	In the year 1863.....	89
.....do..... 1853.....	16	.....do..... 1864.....	80
.....do..... 1854.....	31	.....do..... 1865.....	91
.....do..... 1855.....	34	.....do..... 1866.....	104
.....do..... 1856.....	49	.....do..... 1867.....	108
.....do..... 1857.....	56	.....do..... 1868.....	95
.....do..... 1858.....	52	.....do..... 1869.....	112
.....do..... 1859.....	79	.....do..... 1870.....	144
.....do..... 1860.....	87	.....do..... 1871.....	149
.....do..... 1861.....	86	.....do..... 1872.....	164
.....do..... 1862.....	83		

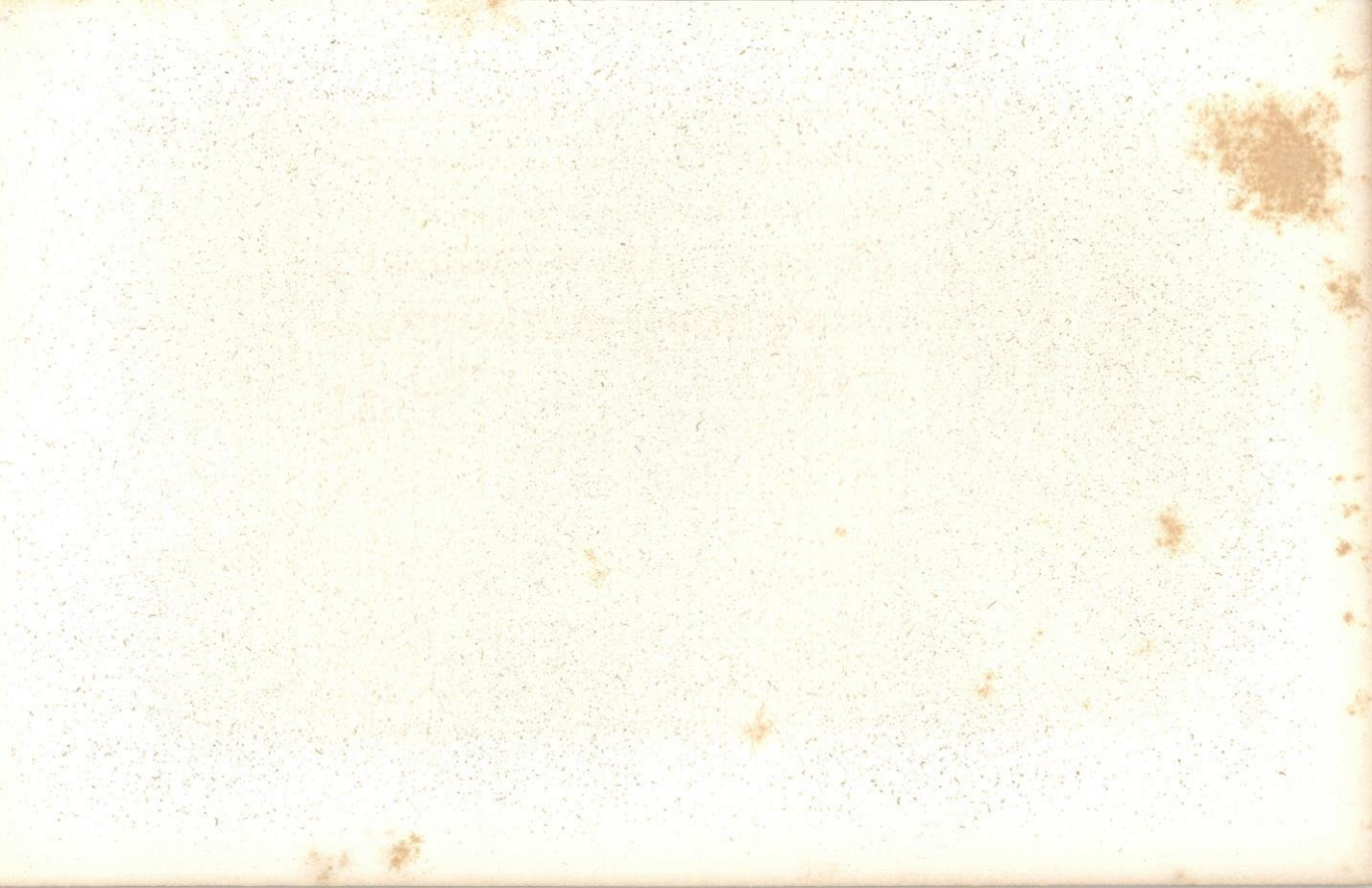
The *proper* age for the admission of pupils is twelve years. None are received under ten. The regular course of instruction occupies five years. There is no charge, for children of the state, for board and tuition, but their friends are expected to furnish clothing and pay incidental expenses. The school year commences on the first Wednesday of September; the financial year on the first day of October.

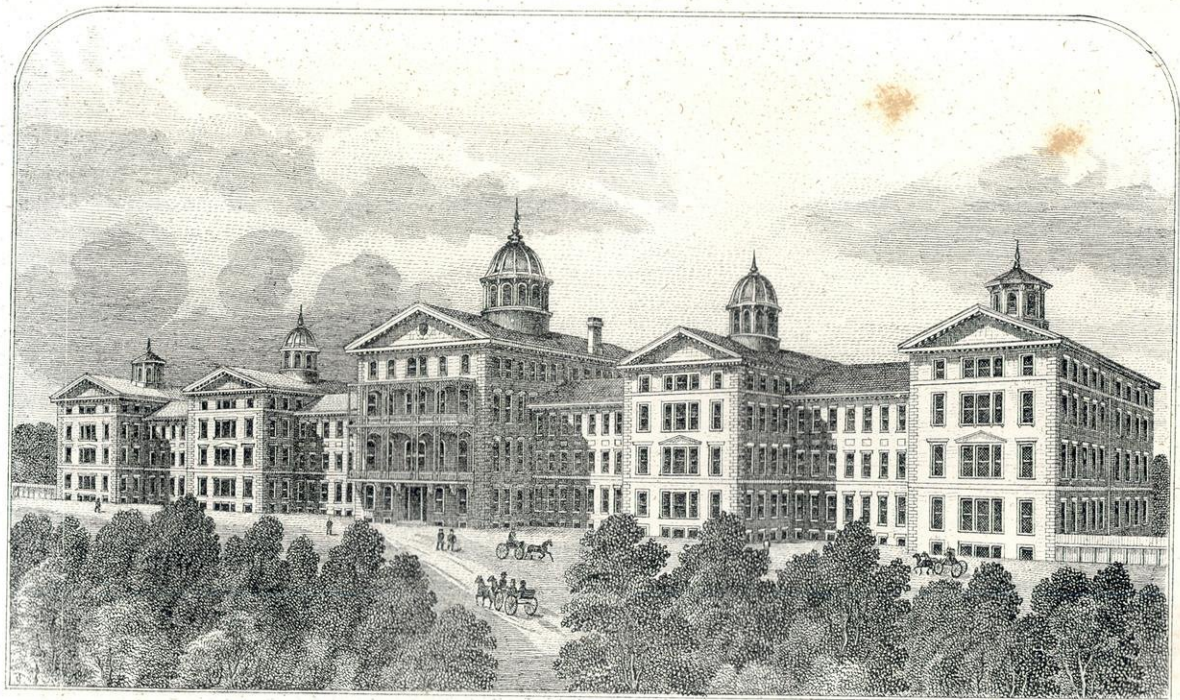
TABLE showing the relative position of the Wisconsin Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, among similar schools in the United States.

	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of opening	No. of Pupils in 1871.	Male.	Female.	Semi-Mute.
1	American Asylum.....	Hartford, Conn...	1817	292	181	111	20
2	New York Institution.	New York, N. Y..	1818	580	341	239	35
3	Pennsylvania Instit' on	Philadelphia, Pa.	1820	272	151	121	30
4	Kentucky Institution.	Danville, Ky.....	1823	83	48	35	.....
5	Ohio Institution.....	Columbus, Ohio...	1829	388	227	161	36
6	Virginia Institution...	Staunton, Va.....	1830	92	47	45	2
7	Indiana Institution...	Indianapolis, Ind.	1844	269	142	127	38
8	Tennessee School.....	Knoxville, Tenn.	1845	113	65	48	10
9	North Carolina Instit'n	Raleigh, N. C.....	1845	132	73	59	14
10	Illinois Institution....	Jacksonville, Ill.	1846	209	133	136	25
11	Georgia Institution...	Cave Spring, Ga.	1846	54	24	30	7
12	South Carolina Instit'n	Cedar Spring, S.C.	1849	15	7	8	1
13	Missouri Asylum.....	Fulton, Mo.....	1851	163	76	87	16
14	Louisiana Institution.	Baton Rouge, La.	1852	47	26	21	3
15	Wisconsin Institution.	Delavan, Wis.....	1852	149	86	63	6
16	Michigan Institution..	Flint, Mich.....	1854	150	80	70	25
17	Iowa Institution.....	Council Bluffs, Ia.	1855	119	72	47	16
18	Mississippi Institution	Jackson, Miss....	1856	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Texas Institution.....	Austin, Texas....	1857	34	22	12	2
20	Columbia Institution.	Washington, D.C.	1857	104	87	17	21
21	Alabama Institution..	Talladega, Ala...	1858	50	18	32	1
22	California Institution.	Oakland, Cal.....	1860	65	39	26	6
23	St. Bridget's Ins.(Cath)	St. Louis, Mo.....	1860	25	.....	25	.....
24	Kansas Institution....	Olathe, Kansas...	1862	47	26	21	8
25	St. Mary's Asyl'm(Cath)	Buffalo, N. Y.....	1862	63	27	36	.....
26	Minnesota Institution.	Faribault, Minn..	1863	60	35	25	12
27	Inst. for Improved Inst.	New York, N. Y.	1867	53	28	25	11
28	Clarke Institution.....	Northampt'n, Mas	1867	46	26	20	37
29	Arkansas Institute....	Little Rock, Ark.	1867	61	35	26	9
30	Maryland Institution..	Frederick City, Md	1868	90	61	29	9
31	Nebraska Institute....	Omaha, Neb.....	1869	25	12	13	3
32	Pittsburgh Day School	Pittsburgh, Pa....	1869	35	17	18	7
33	Boston Day School....	Boston, Mass.....	1869	45	19	26	8
34	Whipple's Home Sch'l	Mystic, Conn.....	1869	4	3	1	1
35	West Virginia Instit'n	Romney, West Va.	1870	49	30	19	8
36	Chicago Day School....	Chicago, Ill.....	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Oregon Institution....	Salem, Oregon...	1870	14	9	5	3
38	Cleveland Day School.	Cleveland, Ohio..	1871	11	4	7	1
38	Institutions in the U.S.	.....	.....	4,068	2,277	1,791	421

LIST OF PRINCIPALS OF THE INSTITUTE.

J. R. BRADWAY, 1852.  
 LOUIS H. JENKINS, 1853-1855.  
 J. S. OFFICER, 1856-65.  
 W. H. MILLIGAN, 1865-1868.  
 E. C. STONE, 1868-1871.  
 GEO. L. WEED, Jr., 1871—Present Principal.





WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,  
NEAR MADISON.

MILWAUKEE LITH. & ENG. CO.

The first mover in the interests of deaf-mute instruction in this State, was Mr. EBENEZER CHEESEBRO, a resident of Walworth County, who had a deaf and dumb daughter who had been educated at the New York Institution. The school now numbers more than twenty-fold what it did originally, and is increasing every year. It is an index to the growth of the State, and an illustration of the increasing demand for benevolent labor. The people, through their representatives, and many of them directly, have ever manifested a special interest in its work. The state now numbers among its worthy citizens, many who, but for this Institute, would be the most ignorant of its population, and perhaps almoners upon its bounty. The present edifice was never designed for the numbers that should now occupy it, and plans are maturing for increased accommodations.

## WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

### RESIDENT OFFICERS:

ALEX. S. McDILL, M. D.,

*Medical Superintendent.*

RICHARD M. WIGGINGTON, M. D.,

*First Assistant Physician.*

D. R. BOUGHTON, M. D.,

*Second Assistant Physician.*

Mrs. MARY C. HALLIDAY,

*Matron.*

### HISTORY.

The first legislation in Wisconsin providing for the insane, was the passage of an act, in 1854, for the erection of a State Lunatic Asylum, near Madison, Dane County. The act provided for the appointment of three Building Commissioners and a Superintendent, with authority to select a site, which should contain at least 100 acres, and at a cost not exceeding \$1,500, and construct a building after the plan of the Worcester (Mass.) Hospital, with power to make alterations which would not materially change the plan or increase the expense. Under the provisions of this act, D. S. VITRUM, Dr. S. G. BUGH, and A. S. SANBORN, were appointed Commissioners, and Dr. GEO. R. McLEAN was appointed Superintendent.

The Commissioners selected for site the farm, containing 104.80 acres, upon the north shore of Lake Mendota, and four miles directly north of the Capitol Square, on which the present hospital buildings are located. But the Commissioners, with the Superintendent, after a careful examination of the subject,—we think wisely,—concluded to adopt a plan of building more in accordance with the improved style of construction, and much better adapted for the purposes of a Hospital for the Insane than the Worcester building—adopted the plan on which the present hospital buildings have been erected.

This deviation from the provisions of the law in regard to the plan of the building, together with rumors that the interests of the State had not been properly protected in making the contract, caused the Legislature of 1855 to repeal the law of 1854, and the work of building was suspended.

This first effort to provide for the insane cost the State \$27,102.26, of which \$1,500 was paid for the site.

The next movement by the State to provide for the insane, and which resulted in the erection of the present building, was in 1857, by the passage of "an act to provide for a State Hospital for the Insane; the aggregate cost of the institution, when completed, with the location, shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars." Messrs. L. J. FARWELL, LEVI STERLING and JOHN P. MCGREGOR were appointed building commissioners, and S. V. SHIPMAN, architect, and under this supervision the center building and one section of one longitudinal and one transverse wing on the east of the center were erected, and were completed and opened for patients in July, 1860.

In 1861, provision was made for the erection of one longitudinal and one transverse wing on the west side, which was completed and opened for the reception of patients in July, 1862.

In 1866, an act was passed providing for one longitudinal and one transverse wing on each side. These last additions were completed and opened for patients in June, 1868.

The entire length of the hospital building is 569 feet, the center building being 65 x 120 feet. The first longitudinal wing on each side of the center is 132 feet, and the last on each extremity is 119 feet. The transverse wings are 87 feet long. These elegant and commodious buildings are surrounded by ornamental grounds, wood and farming lands, to the extent of 393 acres, and when the extensions and improvements contemplated are added, will make it a complete institution, creditable to the enterprise and philanthropy of the people of Wisconsin, and well adapted for the care of the unfortunates needing its protection. The construction of the Madison and Baraboo Railroad, with a station in the northeast corner of the hospital farm, gives the institution a railroad connection, the absence of which has heretofore been a serious drawback to the locality.

In 1859, an act was passed for the government of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, with a board of seven Trustees. In 1860, the law of 1859 was repealed, and another act passed for the government of the Hospital with a board of fifteen Trustees. This law provided, "that all insane persons residents of this State, who may be admitted into said hospital, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the State." In 1866, an act was passed requiring those who had the ability, to pay for their maintenance, while inmates of the hospital, and the Trustees fixed the amount in such cases at \$3 per week. This law was repealed in 1867, again leaving the State to provide for the entire expense of supporting the hospital.

The Legislature of 1871 made some important changes in the law governing of the hospital. The number of trustees was reduced from fifteen to five, and required to meet quarterly instead of semi-annually, as formerly. And again, in 1872, this law was changed, to embrace the government of the Northern Hospital for the Insane. The most important change made by these acts, is contained in section 12, chapter 178, General Laws, 1872, which is as follows: "All insane persons, residents of this State, who may be admitted into said

hospital for treatment, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the State: *provided*, the county in which such patient resided before being brought to the hospital shall pay the sum of one dollar and fifty cents a week for the support of such patient, and for all necessary clothing when it is not otherwise supplied: *provided, further*, that the relatives, friends or guardians of any patient shall have the privilege of paying for the maintenance and clothing of such patient, or any part thereof, and the superintendent shall cause the accounts of such patients to be credited with any sums so paid; *and provided, further*, that if the relatives or immediate friends of any patient shall desire it, and shall pay the expenses thereof, such patient may have special care, and may be provided with a special attendant, as may be agreed upon with the superintendent. In all cases, the charge for such special care and attendance shall be paid quarterly, in advance."

J. EDWARDS LEE, M.D., was the first Medical Superintendent, having been elected by the first board of trustees on the 22d of June, 1859, and the furniture and furnishing of the centre building and first wing, and arrangements for the reception of patients were conducted under his supervision.

The second board of trustees organized April 10, 1860, and on the 23d of May following, appointed JOHN P. CLEMENT, M.D., to supersede Dr. LEE, as Superintendent, and in June, 1860, Mrs. MARY C. HALLIDAY was appointed Matron. The first patient was admitted July 14, 1860, and on the first day of October, 1872, there were 373 patients in the Hospital.

Dr. CLEMENT resigned, January 1, 1864, and from that time until April 20th, the Hospital was in charge of JOHN W. SAWYER, M.D., Assistant Physician, when A. H. VAN NORSTRAND, M.D., was elected Superintendent.

Dr. VAN NORSTRAND resigned, June 6, 1868, and was succeeded by A. S. McDILL, M.D., the present Superintendent.

*Annual Appropriations made for the Care and Support of the Insane:*

1854-6	For site and first efforts to build .....	\$27,102 26
1857	To commence present building .....	35,000 00
1858	continue work on same .....	18,000 00
1859	continue work on the same and for out-buildings....	63,210 00
1860	building indebtedness and current expenses .....	55,000 00
1861	building west wing and current expenses .....	66,000 00
1862	current expenses and new boilers .....	37,500 00
1863	current expenses and building barn .....	31,000 00
1864	do.....do.....do.....	35,000 00
1865	do.....do.....10 acres of land.....	52,500 00
1866	do.....do.....two new wings.....	140,000 00
1867	do.....do.....furnishing new wings .....	65,000 00
1868	do.....do.....building indebtedness .....	80,000 00
1869	do.....do.....repairs on old building and furnishing the new one.....	100,000 00
1870	current expenses, indebtedness, repairs and the purchase of land.....	100,450 00
1871	current expenses, new barn, building sewers and repairs .....	92,200 00
1872	current expenses, purchase of land, improvements and repairs .....	87,200 00
		\$1,085,162 26



## AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM OTHER SOURCES.

1861	From Drs. Clement & Favill, services.....		\$28 50
1862	For support of patients out of State.....		136 37
1863	For sale of old boiler.....		500 00
1864	From I. Parkins, refunded.....		50 00
1866	For maintenance of patients.....	\$1,000 00	
	For sundry articles sold.....	340 00	
			1,340 00
1867	Maintenance of patients.....	\$1,284 11	
	Sundries.....	400 00	
			1,684 11
1868	Sundry articles sold.....		739 47
1869	Support of one patient.....	\$200 00	
	Sundry articles sold.....	1,810 92	
			2,010 92
1870	Sundry articles sold.....		1,941 03
1871	For maintenance and clothing of patients....	\$3,198 26	
	For sundries sold.....	1,324 80	
			4,523 06
1872	For maintenance and clothing patients.....	\$3,903 46	
	For sundries sold.....	1,561 55	
	For counties.....	13,446 37	
			18,916 38
	Total.....		\$31,868 84
	Appropriations.....		1,085,162 26
	Total from all sources.....		\$1,117,031 10

## EXPENDITURES on account of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, for all purposes, to Sept. 30, 1872.

Year.	Buildings.*	Current Expenses.	Total.
1854-1856.....	\$27,102 26		\$27,102 26
1857.....	419 25		419 25
1858.....	37,009 37		37,009 37
1859.....	72,339 42		72,339 42
1860.....	48,055 03	\$3,873 89	51,930 92
1861.....	20,724 24	21,602 18	42,326 42
1862.....	28,645 06	22,038 49	50,683 55
1863.....	7,074 54	31,716 36	38,790 90
1864.....	3,351 25	35,311 12	38,662 37
1865.....	4,348 26	47,309 78	51,658 04
1866.....	2,091 20	40,495 60	42,586 80
1867.....	80,112 00	44,118 87	124,230 87
1868.....	65,261 97	46,818 00	112,079 97
1869.....	35,857 63	71,320 08	107,177 71
1870.....	15,361 52	80,518 37	95,879 89
1871.....	18,043 26	76,890 61	94,933 87
1872.....	19,205 22	86,770 56	105,975 78
Total.....	\$485,001 48	\$608,785 91	\$1,093,787 39

\*Buildings and all kinds of improvements, extraordinary repairs and real estate.

STATISTICS of the Hospital from July 14, 1860, to September 30, 1872, (Hospital year ending September 30), for each year.

20—MANUAL.

	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	Total.
Whole number admitted .....	45	106	89	123	42	87	95	114	175	209	168	164	166	1,653
Whole number discharged .....	4	44	61	66	130	80	92	114	109	91	172	169	148	1,280
Whole number discharged recovered.....	1	19	25	37	56	33	42	49	55	51	53	54	60	575
Whole number discharged improved....	1	8	8	16	21	25	30	33	32	14	41	52	26	307
Whole number discharged unimproved ...	1	7	7	4	36	9	13	22	7	13	46	34	37	236
Whole number died .....	1	10	21	9	17	13	7	10	15	13	32	29	25	202
Whole number treated .....	45	147	192	254	300	257	272	294	355	455	532	524	521	.....
Remaining end of each year .....	41	103	131	188	170	177	180	180	246	364	360	355	373	.....
Whole number males admitted.....	23	50	49	62	59	44	57	55	95	109	82	81	92	858
Whole number females admitted .....	22	56	40	61	53	43	38	59	80	100	86	83	74	795
Whole number males discharged.....	.....	23	33	44	64	34	50	61	51	58	92	83	83	676
Whole number females discharged.....	4	21	28	22	66	46	42	53	58	33	80	86	65	604
Whole number males died.....	.....	3	15	8	9	7	6	7	7	8	18	14	11	113
Whole number females died.....	1	7	6	1	8	6	1	3	8	5	14	15	14	89
Whole number males recovered.....	.....	13	12	24	23	16	19	30	25	31	31	23	33	251
Whole number females recovered.....	1	6	13	13	33	17	23	19	30	20	22	31	27	154
Average number each year.....	.....	90	117	162	187	179	181	185	203	310	362	359	365	.....

TABLE showing the whole number of patients each year, the average number, the number at the end of each year, the current expenses for each year, and the annual expense of each patient per week for each year the hospital has been in operation.

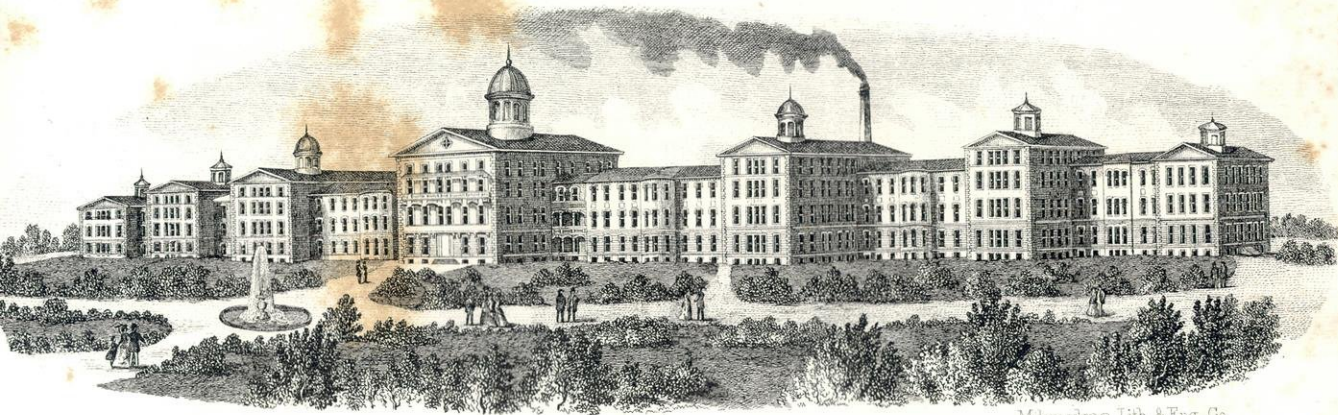
YEAR.	Whole number.	Average number.	Number at end of year.	Current expenses each year.	Annual expenses per patient.	Expenses per week per patient.
1860.....	45	7	41	\$3,875 89	.....	.....
1861.....	147	90	103	21,602 18	\$240 03	\$4 61
1862.....	192	117	131	22,038 49	196 90	3 79
1863.....	254	162	188	31,716 36	195 75	3 75
1864.....	300	187	170	35,311 12	188 83	3 63
1865.....	257	179	177	47,309 78	264 30	5 08
1866.....	272	181	180	40,495 60	2-3 73	4 30
1867.....	294	185	180	44,118 87	236 28	4 50
1868.....	355	203	246	46,818 00	230 62	4 43
1869.....	455	310	364	71,320 08	230 06	4 42
1870.....	532	362	360	80,518 37	223 66	4 30
1871.....	524	359	355	76,890 61	214 17	4 12
1872.....	512	365	373	63,400 00	*173 70	3 34
				\$585,415 35		

TABLE showing the number of cases admitted from each county from the opening of the Hospital, and the number from each county remaining, September 30, 1871.

RESIDENCE.	Adm.	Rem.	RESIDENCE.	Adm.	Rem.
Adams.....	8	4	Marquette.....	11	6
Brown.....	24	7	Milwaukee.....	138	32
Buffalo.....	10	3	Monroe.....	10	4
Burnett.....	3	2	Oconto.....	13	3
Calumet.....	12	1	Outagamie.....	19	4
Chippewa.....	8	3	Ozaukee.....	20	6
Clark.....	3	1	Pepin.....	3	1
Columbia.....	69	11	Pierce.....	7	1
Crawford.....	19	5	Polk.....	4	3
Dane.....	156	26	Portage.....	15	5
Dodge.....	71	14	Racine.....	52	8
Door.....	4	3	Richland.....	15	3
Douglas.....	1	1	Rock.....	89	13
Dunn.....	6	.....	St. Croix.....	13	2
Eau Claire.....	11	4	Sauk.....	42	10
Fond du Lac.....	83	12	Shawano.....	3	2
Grant.....	61	16	Sheboygan.....	32	14
Green.....	35	7	Trempealeau.....	12	4
Green Lake.....	19	5	Vernon.....	13	4
Iowa.....	50	9	Walworth.....	60	9
Jackson.....	8	6	Washington.....	30	9
Jefferson.....	65	11	Waukesha.....	64	10
Juneau.....	20	4	Waupaca.....	18	5
Kenosha.....	31	6	Waushara.....	8	1
Kewaunee.....	3	2	Winnebago.....	45	12
La Crosse.....	27	7	Wood.....	4	4
La Fayette.....	36	8	State at large.....	24	8
Manitowoc.....	35	9			
Marathon.....	3	3	Total.....	1,653	373

\* Not including the special tax levied against counties for support of inmates from each county.





Milwaukee Lith & Eng. Co

PLAN OF THE NORTHERN WISCONSIN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,  
NEAR OSHKOSH, WIS.  
[ IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION. ]

## HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT OSHKOSH.

At the session of the Legislature of 1870, a law was passed authorizing the erection of an additional Hospital for the Insane; and it provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners, consisting of one from each Congressional District, who, together with the Medical Superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, shall select a site for the new Hospital. Under this authority, Messrs. WYMAN SPOONER, HIRAM H. GILES, H. N. SMITH, J. T. KINGSTON, E. W. YOUNG and P. SEMPLE, were appointed as locating Commissioners.

After an examination of several sites in different parts of the State, choice was made of the location offered by the citizens of Oshkosh, consisting of 237 66-100 acres of land, about four miles north of the city, on the west shore of Lake Winnebago, and near the line of the Northwestern Railroad. The site is pronounced a good one.

Under the same law, when a location was agreed upon, the Governor was authorized to appoint a Board of three Building Commissioners, and on the 16th of September, 1870, Messrs. E. M. DANFORTH, D. W. MAXON and A. M. SKEELS, were appointed such Board.

The necessary appropriations were made, and the north wings and central building have been completed, and will be open for the reception of patients about the first of February, 1873. Room will be afforded for the reception of about 250 patients. The Board of Directors met at Oshkosh in December last, and elected Dr. W. KEMPTER, of Utica, N. Y., Superintendent of the Hospital.

APPROPRIATIONS *have been made for the Hospital, thus far, as follows:*

1870.		
For locating and securing site and commencing the building..	\$125,000 00	
1871.		
For completing north wing .....	\$44,000 00	.....
For sewerage, air ducts and water.....	8,000 00	.....
For kitchen, laundry and engine house .....	48,500 00	.....
For heating, laundry and culinary apparatus .....	25,500 00	.....
	136,000 00	
1872.		
For central building.....	\$91,800 00	.....
For lighting, fixtures and furniture .....	31,500 00	.....
For barns, fences and roads, etc .....	6,700 00	.....
For purchase of land.....	2,000 00	.....
	132,000 00	
Total appropriations.....	\$383,000 00	

## SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

R. W. BURTON,  
*Superintendent.*  
Mrs. E. W. BURTON,  
*Matron.*  
A. J. WARD,  
*Physician.*

## HISTORY.

The first bill for a Soldiers' Orphans' Home was introduced in the Assembly in 1865; but the law authorizing the present establishment was enacted by the Legislature of 1866, although the Home was opened January 1, 1866; the necessary means being contributed by private subscription. The amount received from this source was \$12,834.69. The building, on the bank of Lake Monona, not quite a mile from the Capitol Square, was erected for a residence, by Governor FARWELL, in 1856. During the war, it was purchased by the U. S. Government and converted into the widely known "Harvey Hospital," for the care and treatment of sick and wounded soldiers. The property was purchased by the State for \$10,000, and the Home became a State Institution, March 31, 1866. Prior to the purchase of the property by the State, the Institution had been opened by Mrs. HARVEY and a temporary Board of Trustees. Under their direction, the building was thoroughly re-fitted and furnished, and at the time the State took possession, there were eighty-four orphans duly admitted and properly cared for. Mrs. C. A. P. HARVEY, the widow of Governor HARVEY, was the first Superintendent. On the first of May, 1867, Mrs. HARVEY resigned as Superintendent, and General HARNDEN as Financial Agent. Mr. F. B. BREWER succeeded Mrs. HARVEY as Superintendent, and Mrs. BREWER was appointed Matron. Mr. BREWER resigned the 1st of January, 1868, and Rev. I. N. CUNDALL was elected to the position. After filling it over a year, he resigned, and was succeeded by W. P. TOWERS, and MARY TOWERS, his wife, as the Matron. Mr. TOWERS resigned March 1, 1872, and was succeeded by Mr. R. W. BURTON, who is the present Superintendent.

On the 30th of September, 1870, there were 252 orphans in the Home, and the accepted applications on file, amounted to thirteen.

The orphans are not only maintained, but educated, and are brought up to habits of industry, although the limited ground surrounding the Institution prevents much being done in this way, that otherwise should and would be done.

The President of the United States offered to appoint one of the boys of



**SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.**  
NEAR MADISON.





the Home to the naval school at Annapolis, and a class was examined for this purpose by a committee of three educated gentlemen. Although the boys stood a creditable examination, not one, in the opinion of the committee, could pass the rigid examination at the naval school, and therefore the President's patriotic consideration could not be taken advantage of.

Under a law of 1870, six of the pupils of the Home have been sent to the Normal School at Whitewater, to be educated at the expense of the State for two years. The expense of doing this shall not exceed \$200 per year for each pupil.

By a law of 1870, \$200 per year for three years, were appropriated for purchasing and maintaining a library for the use of the pupils of the Home.

The establishment of the Home is based on the idea that the orphans when fifteen years of age, will not longer need its protection; and considering this, the prospect is that the Institution, in a few more years, will have served its purpose, and will then be closed. But it will always be remembered as a proud memento of the tender regard of the people of Wisconsin for the sons and daughters of the gallant Badgers who fell during the late war.

Hon. B. F. HOPKINS, the deceased M. C. from the 2d district, was active in authorizing and organizing this institution, and his efforts in its behalf were from first to last, unremitting and successful.

On September 30, 1871, there were 214 children in the Home and 9 accepted applications, making a total of 223, which is 42 less than on September, 1870.

The Legislature of 1871 appropriated \$40,000 for the current expenses of the year, in 1872 there were \$30,000 appropriated, and the current expenses of the coming year are put at \$20,000.

In 1871, the Home received \$23,000 in bonds and \$554 97 accrued interest, after paying all the expenses in securing this magnificent bequest; which was the Home's share of nearly one hundred thousand dollars left by HORATIO WARD, deceased, an eminent American banker, who died in London, England, to the various Homes that have been formed throughout the loyal States for the orphans by the late war for the restoration of the Union. The philanthropic testator expressed his desire as to the disposition of this fund as follows: "I judge that the interest only, for a time, will be used, and that the bequest will be so managed as to give the orphans, as they become of age, a sum of money to fit them out in life, and thus gradually extinguish the fund."

The Legislature of 1871 enacted a law to the effect that after September, 1871, all children remaining in the Home shall become the wards of the State, and that the State Board of Charities and Reform shall be their legal guardians, with authority to bind out any of the children to such trade or occupation as is deemed best, and to exercise a close supervision over their interest and safety, during their minority.

In 1871, another class of six was sent to the Normal School at Whitewater to be educated for two years.

List showing the number of Children, inmates of the Home each year, and the appropriation made for that year's expenses.

Year.	No. of Children.	Appropriation
1869.....	266 .....	\$45,000
1870.....	252 .....	40,000
1871.....	223 .....	40,000
1872.....	225 .....	30,000
1873.....	215 (estimated).....	20,000

## WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

### OFFICERS, 1873.

GEORGE F. WHEELER,  
*Commissioner.*

BENJ. H. BETTIS,  
*Deputy Warden.*

L. D. HINKLEY,  
*Clerk.*

REV. HENRY DREW,  
*Chaplain.*

MRS. MARTHA CLIFF,  
*In charge of Female Department.*

By law, enacted in 1851, Messrs. JOHN BULLEN, JOHN TAYLOR and A. W. WORTH were appointed commissioners to determine the best point in Wisconsin for the location of a State Prison. They examined Madison, Portland, Genesee, Horicon, Kaukauna and Waupun, and on the 4th of July, 1851, a majority of the commissioners, Messrs. BULLEN and TAYLOR, decided to locate at Waupun, Mr. WORTH dissenting in favor of Madison. SEYMOUR WILCOX, Esq., of Waupun, donated twenty acres of land as a site for the prison buildings. On the 21st of July, 1851, a contract was made with JAMES K. SMITH for the construction of a main upright part of a temporary prison for \$4,600. The commissioners estimated the sum necessary to continue the erection of a State Prison, and pay indebtedness, at \$25,000, and also recommended the purchase, for \$800, of an additional twenty acres for the prison site, which recommendation, up to the present time, does not appear to have been acted on.

HENRY BROWN was the first State Prison Commissioner, and the first annual report is dated December 31, 1852. From April 1 to December 31, 1852, 31 convicts were imprisoned. In 1852, the Commissioner recommended the construction of a permanent stone wing to cost \$12,624.00, and put the value of personal property belonging to the prison at \$4,181.71. From April 1, to December 1, 1853, 64 convicts were imprisoned. On July 12, 1853, the Legislature directed the Commissioner to let the contract for the mason work upon the south wing of the prison, and on the 14th of December, 1853, ANDREW PROUDFIT contracted to complete the work by December 26, 1854.

In May, 1870, the workshops of the prison, 300,000 feet of lumber, considerable cordwood and other property, were destroyed by fire; but the judicious and energetic action of Commissioner WHEELER, his fellow State officers and the Legislature, have nearly repaired the serious loss.

STATISTICAL TABLES

SHOWING the various characteristics and relations of prisoners received since the organization of the Prison—said statistics dating back to the reception of each prisoner.

Whole number of convicts received since April 1, 1851 .....	1,718
Number remaining September 30, 1872 .....	187
Received during the year .....	95
Convicts imprisoned for life .....	36

HOW DISCHARGED.

	No.	Per ct.
Commutation .....	771	51.31
Expiration .....	336	22.65
Governor's pardon .....	304	21.17
President's pardon .....	16	1.08
Death .....	15	1.01
Suicide .....	3	.21
Escaped .....	8	.54
Order of Supreme Court .....	13	.89
Order of Secretary of War .....	1	.06
Writ of habeas corpus .....	10	.69
Removed to Insane Asylum .....	5	.33
Removed to State Industrial School .....	1	.06
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>100.—</b>

NATIVITY.

	Total.	Per ct.
American .....	923	53.72
Foreign .....	795	46.23
<b>Aggregate .....</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>100.00</b>

AGES.

COLOR.

Under 12 years .....	3	White .....	1,661
From 12 to 20 .....	310	Black .....	46
From 20 to 30 .....	733	Indian .....	6
From 30 to 40 .....	367	Mulatto .....	5
From 40 to 50 .....	156	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,817</b>
From 50 to 60 .....	74		
From 60 to 70 .....	18		
From 70 to 80 .....	7		
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,718</b>		
		<b>SEX.</b>	
		Males .....	1,620
		Females .....	98
		<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,718</b>

## COUNTIES WHERE SENTENCED.

Adams .....	5	Milwaukee .....	531
Brown .....	35	Monroe .....	23
Buffalo .....	3	Oconto .....	5
Calumet .....	2	Outagamie .....	14
Chippewa .....	6	Ozaukee .....	3
Clark .....	2	Pepin .....	4
Columbia .....	59	Pierce .....	8
Crawford .....	21	Polk .....	3
Dane .....	108	Portage .....	8
Dodge .....	60	Racine .....	70
Douglas .....	1	Richland .....	7
Dunn .....	5	Rock .....	117
Eau Claire .....	14	Sauk .....	16
Fond du Lac .....	43	Shawano .....	3
Grant .....	56	Sheboygan .....	14
Green .....	12	St. Croix .....	11
Green Lake .....	7	Trempealeau .....	3
Iowa .....	21	Vernon .....	20
Jackson .....	13	Walworth .....	47
Jefferson .....	52	Washington .....	8
Juneau .....	17	Waukesha .....	40
Kenosha .....	26	Waupaca .....	9
Kewaunee .....	1	Waushara .....	6
La Crosse .....	71	Winnebago .....	29
La Fayette .....	14	Wood .....	2
Manitowoc .....	18		
Marathon .....	2	Total .....	<u>1,718</u>
Marquette .....	12		

## NATIVITY.

*Americans.*

Alabama .....	3	New Hampshire .....	12
Arkansas .....	3	New Jersey .....	8
Connecticut .....	14	New York .....	382
Florida .....	2	North Carolina .....	6
Georgia .....	3	Ohio .....	99
Illinois .....	32	Pennsylvania .....	82
Indiana .....	14	Rhode Island .....	1
Iowa .....	4	South Carolina .....	3
Kentucky .....	15	Tennessee .....	3
Louisiana .....	4	Texas .....	1
Maine .....	19	Vermont .....	33
Maryland .....	3	Virginia .....	21
Massachusetts .....	33	Wisconsin .....	82
Michigan .....	21		
Mississippi .....	2	Total .....	<u>926</u>
Missouri .....	13		

*Foreign.*

Atlantic Ocean .....	2	Jamaica .....	1
Belgium .....	2	Mexico .....	2
Bohemia .....	11	Newfoundland .....	1
Canada .....	78	Norway .....	23
Denmark .....	11	Nova Scotia .....	6
England .....	67	Sandwich Islands .....	1
France .....	7	Scotland .....	15
Germany and Prussia .....	203	Sweden .....	6
Holland .....	11	Switzerland .....	12
Hungary .....	3	Wales .....	7
Isle of Man .....	2		
Ireland .....	229	Total .....	<u>795</u>





WISCONSIN STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WAUKESHA.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

## OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

A. D. HENDRICKSON,  
*Superintendent.*MRS. A. D. HENDRICKSON,  
*Matron.*

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, is situated about three-fourths of a mile west of the railroad depot, in the village of Waukesha, the county seat of Waukesha County, Wisconsin. It was organized as a House of Refuge and opened in 1850. The name was afterwards changed to State Reform School, and again to Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, its present title. The buildings are located on the southern bank of Fox river, in view of the trains as they pass to and from Milwaukee and Madison, presenting an attractive front to the traveling public, and furnishing the best evidence of the parental care of the State authorities for the juvenile delinquents within our borders.

Section 1 of chapter 66 of the general laws of 1870, enacts that "the school shall be the place of confinement and instruction of all male children between the ages of eight and sixteen years, who shall be legally committed by any competent court as vagrants, or on conviction of any criminal offense, or for incorrigible or vicious conduct."

Section 10 provides that "the courts and several magistrates in any county in the State, shall also have the power to commit to the State Reform School any male child, under the ages specified in section one of this act, upon complaints and due proof made to said court or magistrate by the parent or guardian of such child, that by reason of incorrigible or vicious conduct, such child is beyond the control and power of such parent or guardian, and that a due regard for the morals and future welfare of such child manifestly requires that he should be committed to the guardianship of the Managers of the State Reform School."

The Managers of the School ask for an appropriation, for 1873, of \$40,000 for building purposes, and \$44,000 for current expenses.

The successive annual reports show that in:

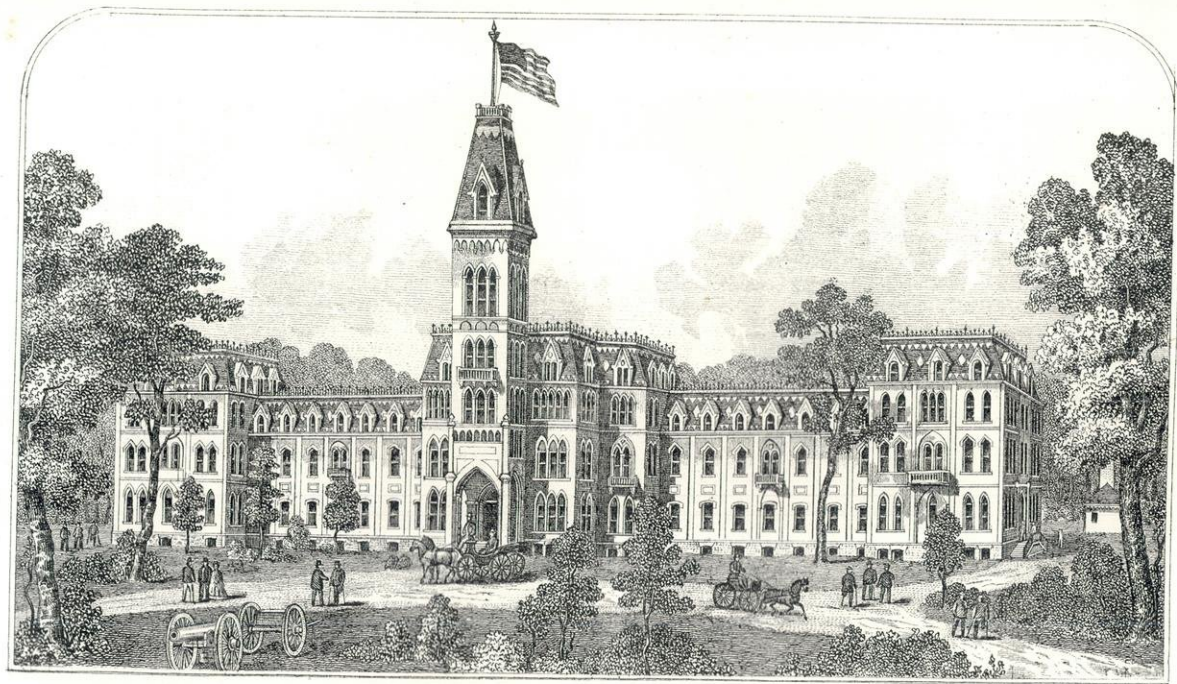
1861, the number of inmates was.....	39
1862.....do.....do.....	55
1863.....do.....do.....	72
1864.....do.....do.....	137
1865.....do.....do.....	155
1866.....do.....do.....	134
1867.....do.....do.....	155
1868.....do.....do.....	163
1869.....do.....do.....	176
1870.....do.....do.....	206
1871.....do.....do.....	239
1872.....do.....do.....	278



TABLE showing the counties from which they were committed.

COUNTIES.	Previ- ous yrs.	Past year.	Total.
Manitowoc.....	6	2	8
Jefferson.....	11	3	14
Iowa.....	3	.....	3
Sauk.....	10	.....	10
Rock.....	15	3	18
Kenosha.....	9	1	10
Milwaukee.....	31	21	52
Walworth.....	3	.....	3
Fond du Lac.....	22	13	35
Sheboygan.....	4	3	7
Green Lake.....	5	5	10
Dodge.....	11	8	19
Waukesha.....	13	2	15
Racine.....	12	3	15
Winnebago.....	23	11	34
Dane.....	6	6	12
Columbia.....	8	.....	8
Brown.....	13	8	21
Crawford.....	9	.....	9
Outagamie.....	4	1	5
Washington.....	1	.....	1
Monroe.....	2	.....	2
Green.....	3	5	8
La Fayette.....	3	.....	3
Marathon.....	1	.....	1
Oconto.....	1	.....	1
Grant.....	4	1	5
Calumet.....	2	1	3
La Crosse.....	1	2	3
Waupaca.....	1	.....	1
Dunn.....	1	1	2
Jackson.....	1	.....	1
Waushara.....	1	2	3
Marquette.....	.....	1	1
Juneau.....	.....	1	1
Trempealeau.....	.....	1	1
St. Croix.....	.....	1	1
	240	107	347





NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,  
NEAR MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Milwaukee Lith & Eng Co

NATIONAL  
ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

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The building of the Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, located near Milwaukee, is called The Northwestern Branch of that great National Institution. The Central Asylum is located at Dayton, Ohio. Other branches are located at Augusta, Maine, and Hampton, Virginia. The whole are under a Board of Managers, consisting of the following persons:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, *ex-officio*.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE, *ex-officio*.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR, *ex-officio*.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, President, Lowell, Mass.

Maj. Gen. J. H. MARTINDALE, 1st Vice President, Rochester, N. Y.

JAY COOKE, Esq., 2d Vice President, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hon. LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary, Dayton, Ohio.

Gov. FREDERICK SMYTH, Manchester, N. H.

Dr. ERASTUS B. WOLCOTT, Milwaukee, Wis.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. CAVENDER, St. Louis, Mo.

Hon. HUGH L. BOND, Baltimore, Md.

Gen. THOMAS O. OSBORNE, Chicago, Ill.

THE NORTHWESTERN BRANCH

Is beautifully situated, three miles from the city of Milwaukee, and within sight of its towers and domes. It is a capacious brick building, containing accommodations for 700 or 800 inmates. The plate which accompanies this sketch gives a fair view of the main edifice, and its style of architecture. In addition to this building, which contains the main halls, eating apartment, offices, dormitory and engine room, are shops, granaries, stables and other out-buildings. A farm of 425 acres surrounds the building, of which considerably exceeding one-half is under cultivation. The balance is a wooded park, in the care of which the greatest industry and good taste are displayed, traversed by shaded walks and drives, beautifully undulating, and a landscape of marked and peculiar loveliness throughout its entire extent. The main line of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad runs through the farm, and the track of the northern division passes beside it.

WHO ARE ADMITTED, AND HOW.

Any disabled volunteer or regular soldier, sailor or marine, who has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, is entitled to admission, in case the disability was contracted in the line of duty, in the service. The present inmates are suffering from all kinds of disability. The loss of one leg or both, one arm or both, blindness, insanity, chronic disease, or acute disease if contracted in the service, ulcers and unhealed wounds, or any sort of affliction that deprives the sufferer of the ability to labor for his livelihood, entitles him to admission.

Admission is procured on a certificate of which blank forms are furnished, to every applicant, setting forth his enlistment, with date, rank, place of muster, and the company, regiment or other organization to which he belonged, and the date and cause of discharge; and that he is receiving a pension. His identity is set forth in the same certificate, and a surgeon's statement of his disability and its nature.

These certificates in blank, with full directions for filing them out, may be procured by applying therefor, either in person or by mail, to the Governor of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, at Milwaukee, or to Dr. E. B. WOLCOTT, Manager. The post office address of Dr. WOLCOTT is Milwaukee, as is that of the Governor of the Asylum. Letters addressed to the last named officer, in his official capacity, as above given, cannot fail to reach him.

Disabled soldiers, or their friends, county, city and town authorities, police officers, guardians of the poor and of almshouses, trustees of benevolent institutions and public or private hospitals throughout the State and country, having knowledge of disabled soldiers, or such persons in their charge, are cordially invited to address either the Governor of the Asylum, or Dr. WOLCOTT, by whom the necessary blanks and instructions will be sent by return mail. On the application and certificate thus made out, Dr. WOLCOTT endorses his order for the admission of the disabled person, and furnishes an order for free transportation by railroad to the Asylum.

#### LABOR, INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT.

Such inmates as are able to do so have the opportunity to practice various mechanical trades, or to work on the Asylum farm, for which they are paid a compensation of from \$6 to \$15 a month, averaging all around, about 40 cents a day. Skilled laborers earn more than these wages. The trades practiced, are boot and shoe making, carpenter and joiner work, tinsmithing, plastering and stone masonry, gas fitting, cigar making and broom making. They have just begun to grow willow for basket making. Farming is largely carried on, and some of the finest products exhibited at the State Fairs have been from the fields and gardens cultivated by the soldiers. All the labor of the institution, including care of the buildings, repairs which are found necessary, and farming operations, is done by the inmates.

The Institution has an excellent library of over 2,500 volumes, contributed by friends of the soldiers in various parts of the country. The reading-room contains twenty-seven daily newspapers, 130 weekly newspapers, and 37 magazines, all of which are in constant use and requisition by the inmates. The wise policy has been adopted of not excluding newspapers, on account of their politics. Schools are taught, which have from 130 to 150 attendants. The common branches of education and book-keeping, music, telegraphy and printing are subjects of study. Inmates who have aptness and good character, but who are unfitted for severe manual labor, are here qualified to earn a livelihood as teachers, or to enter the professions. Several teacher, printers and telegraph operators have gone out from these schools the past year.

The Institution has two Temperance Societies and a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. The inmates have a dramatic society and give entertainments of a high order. Friends of the institution give concerts and lectures in the chapel. They have a good brass band, and the grounds are a frequent resort in the summer season, for picnic parties, not only from the city, but from near and remote parts of the State on the lines of railroads. Billiards, croquet, chess, and other innocent games of skill and chance, are provided for all. Furloughs are granted for from one to ten days, and if an inmate recovers his health, or qualifies himself to earn a livelihood, he is honorably discharged.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Are held by the Chaplain, who is a Protestant. Catholic service is also held by the priests from the city and the vicinity whenever they desire, or it is desired by the inmates of that faith. The funeral service is said by either Protestant or Catholic clergy, as the deceased may have expressed his wishes, or according to his religious faith.

#### HOW SUPPORTED.

The fund for the support of the Asylum is derived from the forfeited pay, bounty and pensions of deserters and dishonorably discharged soldiers. Vast contributions to it have been made by the forfeitures of bounty jumpers. It now amounts to nearly \$4,000,000, and the income derived from it is nearly sufficient for the support of these various Branches. The expenditures of the Northwestern Branch average nearly \$100,000 annually.

#### THE GOVERNOR OF THE ASYLUM.

The office of Governor of the Asylum (Northwestern Branch) has been held for a few years past by Gen. JOHN WOOLLEY, of the regular army, who has been a kind and faithful guardian of the nation's wards confided to his care, and has managed the business and administrative departments of the institution with signal ability. A change was ordered at the general meeting of the managers recently, in Washington, by which Gen. E. W. HINKS, heretofore in charge of the Branch at Hampton, Va., has been transferred to this Branch, and Gen. WOOLLEY has been assigned to other duty.

#### SUGGESTIONS.

This is not a charity, and the disabled soldiers of the country should understand it. The money that supports this Institution has been forfeited by bad soldiers, and has been made by the law of Congress the absolute property of the disabled soldiers of the country. They do not place themselves in the list of paupers by becoming inmates of the Asylum. Whenever a soldier of the war is temporarily or permanently disabled to support himself in consequence of wounds or disease contracted in the service, by so becoming disabled, he acquires an interest in this property, to the benefit of which he is entitled. No disabled soldier should avoid this home from an apprehen-

sion that the enjoyment of its comforts is disreputable, or places him in the ranks of the occupants of the alms-houses. It is not humiliating to accept the protection of this excellent Institution, which was established as a monument of the Nation's gratitude, and as a payment of the part of the debt it owes to its preservers.

*Election Statistics.*







MCMANIS & BROS CO

*Henry Metz*

STATE-TREASURER OF WISCONSIN

1870-1873



# ELECTION STATISTICS.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF 1872,

*Compared with the Gubernatorial Vote of 1871.*

[BY COUNTIES, TOWNS AND ELECTION PRECINCTS.]

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	<i>President, 1872.</i>				<i>Governor, 1871.</i>	
	Grant.	Greeley.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.	Wash- burn.	Doo- little.
<b>ADAMS.</b>						
Adams .....	74	6	68		72	23
Big Flats .....	14		14		11	
Dell Prairie.....	82	16	66		72	13
Easton .....	48	15	33		94	17
Jackson .....	69	5	64		53	7
Leola.....	26		26		14	6
Lincoln.....	74	11	63		64	7
Monroe.....	76	6	70		67	1
New Chester.....	47	4	43		40	11
New Haven.....	94	49	45		89	46
Preston.....	16	8	8		23	12
Quincy.....	22	29		7	10	30
Richfield.....	22	10	12		14	18
Rome.....	25	14	11		20	12
Springville.....	56	13	43		41	19
Strong's Prairie.....	111	37	74		74	36
White Creek.....	29	10	19		21	19
Total .....	885	233	652		719	277
<b>ASHLAND.</b>						
Ashland .....	49	26	23		23	1
Basswood Island.....	9		9			
La Pointe.....	28	17	11		17	15
Total .....	86	43	43		40	16
<b>BARRON.</b>						
Barron .....	130	83	82		169	35
<b>BAYFIELD.</b>						
Bayfield .....	89	42	47		75	38
<b>BROWN.</b>						
Ashwabanon*.....	45	13	32			
Bellevue—						
East.....	47	60		13		
West.....	35	21	14			
Total .....	82	81	1		75	36

\* New town erected by the legislature in 1872.

*Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—continued.*

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	<i>President, 1872.</i>				<i>Governor, 1871.</i>	
	Grant.	Greeley.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.	Washburn.	Doolittle.
<b>BROWN—con.</b>						
Depere, town.....	34	47		13	23	47
village.....	211	179	32		117	152
West.....	111	82	29		33	79
Eaton.....	19	44		25	29	20
Fort Howard—						
1st ward.....	220	117	102		76	137
2d ward.....	147	22	125		81	25
	366	139	227		157	162
Green Bay, town.....	68	50	18		19	58
Green Bay, town.....	115	35	80		75	18
city, 1st ward.....	222	133	89		102	117
2d ward.....	311	184	127		152	170
3d ward.....	103	93	10		52	73
	636	410	226		306	360
Holland—						
east.....	12	132		120		105
west.....	11	93		82		73
	23	225		202		178
Howard.....	81	86		5	52	73
Humboldt.....	92	68	24		57	34
Lawrence.....	82	15	67		36	12
Morrison.....	31	138		107	21	100
New Denmark.....	80	57	23		44	29
Pittsfield.....	80	35	45		41	39
Preble.....	72	134		62	30	84
Rockland.....	20	89		69	13	69
Scott.....	101	79	22		51	81
Suamico—						
east precinct.....	63	32	31			
west precinct.....	132	29	103			
	195	61	134		74	25
Wrightstown—						
east precinct.....	20	42		22	12	31
west precinct.....	129	76	53		70	52
	149	118	31		82	83
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>2,185</b>	<b>509</b>		<b>1,335</b>	<b>1,739</b>
<b>BUFFALO.</b>						
Alma, town.....	3	33		30	51	9
village.....	32	100		68	109	26
Belvidere.....	7	56		49	61	19
Buffalo, town.....	24	31		7	32	11
city, 1st ward.....	3	12		9	11	2
2d ward.....	8	17		9	24	8
	11	29		18	35	5
Canton.....	64	50	14		36	45
Cross.....	16	61		45	38	37
Dover.....	65	4	61		47	6
Fountain City, village.....	52	111		59	58	79
Gilmanton.....	67	9	58		82	1
Glencoe.....	23	59		27	29	59
Lincoln.....	14	34		20		
Maxville.....	46	23	23		44	19
Milton.....	13	33		20	15	19
Modena.....	89	11	78		66	11
Montana.....	10	22		12	32	22
Naples.....	164	64	100		180	21

*Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—continued.*

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1872.				Governor, 1871.	
	Grant.	Greeley.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.	Washburn.	Doolittle.
<b>BUFFALO—con.</b>						
Nelson .....	88	74	14		100	63
Waumandee .....	55	66		11	111	55
Total .....	843	861		18	1,156	507
<b>BURNETT.</b>						
Grantsburg .....	160	7	153		141	19
Trade Lake .....					57	3
Total .....	160	7	153		198	22
<b>CALUMET.</b>						
Brillion .....	60	63		3	39	121
Brothertown .....	92	133		41	59	122
Charlestown .....	100	117		17	96	122
Chilton .....	123	235		112	114	174
Harrison .....	64	187		123	35	128
New Holstein .....	60	187		127	53	147
Rantoul .....	29	149		120	60	90
Stockbridge .....	217	117	100		171	131
Woodville .....	12	125		113	9	114
Total .....	757	1,313		556	636	1,139
<b>CHIPPEWA</b>						
Anson .....	44	20	24		28	9
Bloomer .....	194	107	87		170	108
Chippewa Falls— city, 1st ward .....	241	202	39		115	199
2d ward .....	273	144	129		152	184
Eagle Point .....	514	346	168		267	383
Edson .....	97	153		56	53	148
Edson .....	35	31	4		24	42
La Fayette .....	130	62	53		102	89
Sigel .....	21	31		10	17	21
Wheaton * .....	29	17	3		35	51
Total .....	1,045	767	278		696	851
<b>CLARK.</b>						
Beaver .....	47		47		25	2
Eaton .....	77	18	59		32	18
Grant .....	68	27	41		35	18
Lewis .....	58	3	55		23	5
Loyal .....	91	3	88		49	5
Lynn .....	15	17		2	7	15
Mentor† .....					31	35
Pine Valley .....	305	39	266		122	43
Weston .....	140	12	128		53	13
Total .....	801	119	682		377	154

\* Reported. No official returns received.

† No returns.

*Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—continued.*

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1872.				Governor, 1871.	
	Grant.	Greeley.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.	Washburn.	Doolittle.
<b>COLUMBIA.</b>						
Arlington.....	110	44	66		62	39
Caledonia.....	112	61	51		58	40
Columbus.....	330	242	88		284	166
Courtland.....	212	50	162		136	25
Dekorra.....	119	60	59		112	56
Fort Winnebago.....	48	72		24	29	67
Fountain Prairie.....	164	90	74		149	68
Hampden.....	95	80	15		66	69
Leeds.....	97	86	11		60	80
Lewiston.....	95	74	21		92	64
Lodi.....	205	63	142		148	71
Lowville.....	59	92		33	44	79
Marcellon.....	118	47	71		70	39
Newport.....	173	109	64		144	51
Otsego.....	186	67	119		126	60
Pacific.....	32	13	19		20	13
Portage—						
city, 1st ward.....	20	97		77	13	110
2d ward.....	77	48	29		57	44
3d ward.....	48	31	17		40	38
4th ward.....	94	107		13	73	128
5th ward.....	72	79		7	35	92
Randolph.....	311	362		51	218	412
Scott.....	141	51	90		92	53
Springvale.....	90	38	52		57	28
West Point.....	112	30	82		74	8
Wyocena.....	95	52	43		90	39
West ward, Randolph.....	153	49	104		105	53
.....	13	3	10		12	
Total.....	3,070	1,835	1,235		2,248	1,579
<b>CRAWFORD.</b>						
Clayton.....	111	123		13	65	113
Eastman.....	83	122		39	74	77
Freeman.....	148	45	103		8	34
Haney.....	58	16	42		21	27
Marietta.....	41	33	8		29	33
Prairie du Chien, town.....	59	137		78	251	351
city, 1st ward.....	70	57	13			
2d ward.....	74	126		52		
3d ward.....	57	112		55		
4th ward.....	32	52		20		
.....	233	347		114	*	*
Scott.....	81	43	38		42	3
Seneca.....	87	108		21	86	121
Union.....	43	13	30		18	10
Utica.....	146	73	73		92	50
Wauzeka.....	72	91		19	58	69
Total.....	1,162	1,151	11		814	916

\*The city of Prairie du Chien was erected from the town of Prairie du Chien, in 1872.

*Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—continued.*

COUNTIES AND TOWNS .	<i>President, 1872.</i>				<i>Governor, 1871.</i>	
	Grant.	Greeley.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.	Washburn.	Doolittle.
<b>DANE.</b>						
Albion.....	246	35	211		128	8
Berry.....	17	186		169	12	138
Black Earth.....	123	59	64		119	32
Blooming Grove.....	90	125		35	58	112
Blue Mounds.....	94	56	38		80	55
Bristol.....	121	100	21		58	63
Burke.....	92	97		5	62	59
Christiana.....	190	123	67		148	96
Cottage Grove.....	93	128		35	63	117
Cross Plains.....	43	234		191	43	226
Dane.....	59	151			82	69
Deerfield.....	105	73	32		74	74
Dunkirk.....	122	72			94	55
Dunn.....	115	80	35		90	59
Fitchburg.....	73	128		55	59	69
Madison, town.....	105	89	16		81	77
city, 1st ward.....	318	41		93	366	337
2d ward.....	201	193	8		179	167
3d ward.....	175	238		63	165	280
4th ward.....	192	159	33		185	129
	886	1001		115	795	913
Mazomanie.....	197	122	75		181	77
Medina.....	143	158		15	130	124
Middleton.....	83	239		156	120	167
Montrose.....	135	99	36		125	62
Oregon.....	211	74	137		185	65
Perry.....	110	35	75		70	32
Primrose.....	129	20	109		121	20
Pleasant Springs.....	154	30	124		111	14
Roxbury.....	27	160		133	23	143
Rutland.....	223	24	199		188	24
Springdale.....	63	120		57	51	102
Springfield.....	50	214		164	52	172
Stoughton, village.....	125	40	86		92	45
Sun Prairie.....	118	80	38		86	58
village.....	84	41	43		65	38
Vermont.....	125	69	56		90	63
Verona.....	74	116		42	54	92
Vienna.....	139	41	89		113	41
Westport.....	73	181		103	55	167
Windsor.....	169	53	116		123	38
York.....	105	90	15		89	69
Total.....	5,143	4,682	451		4,171	3,865
<b>DODGE.</b>						
Ashippun.....	139	140		1	99	138
Burnett.....	126	77	49		104	67
Beaver Dam, town.....	95	172		77	90	140
city, 1st ward.....	21	143		122	16	114
2d ward.....	62	135		73	52	103
3d ward.....	139	64	75		169	57
4th ward.....	104	102	2		100	83
	326	444		118	337	357
Calamus.....	108	86	22		80	49
Chester.....	126	56	70		108	73
Clyman.....	47	193		146	66	166



*Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—continued.*

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1872.				Governor, 1871.	
	Grant.	Greeley.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.	Washburn.	Doolittle.
<b>DODGE—con.</b>						
Elba.....	142	119	23		108	90
Emmett.....	22	196		174	23	170
Fox Lake.....	208	156	52		139	142
Herman.....	14	274		260	2	228
Hubbard—						
East district.....	84	154		70		
West district.....	117	304		187		
	301	458		257	112	326
Hustisford.....	52	271		219	62	224
Lebanon.....	32	245		213	20	189
Le Roy.....	155	134	21		83	145
Lomira.....	70	230		160	34	172
Lowell.....	193	309		116	219	228
Oak Grove.....	196	232		36	185	212
Portland.....	88	149		61	79	89
Randolph vil., east ward.....	62	4	58		62	5
Rubicon.....	132	177		45	94	144
Shields.....	11	169		158	4	172
Theresa.....		396		396	3	324
Trenton.....	182	132	50		151	87
Watertown—						
city, *1st ward.....	112	157		45	117	129
*2d ward.....	48	220		172	65	193
*3d ward.....	53	114		61	51	111
*4th ward.....	26	78		52	31	79
5th ward.....	24	110		86	15	100
6th ward.....	30	185		155	32	188
*7th ward.....	39	79		40	26	94
	332	943		611	337	894
Waupun, south ward.....	135	28	107		116	28
Westford.....	53	127		74	26	79
Williamstown.....	82	353		271	85	253
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,051</b>	<b>5,622</b>		<b>2,571</b>	<b>2,598</b>	<b>4,575</b>
<b>DOOR.</b>						
Bailey's Harbor.....	36	25	11		26	30
Brussels.....	101	8	93		68	
Clay Banks.....	70	18	52		33	19
Egg Harbor.....	21	18	3		17	15
Forestville.....	66	46	20		23	26
Gardner.....	67	12	55		50	5
Gibraltar.....	52	11	41		48	10
Jacksonport.....	26	6	20		22	8
Liberty Grove.....	57	12	45		28	5
Nasewauppee.....	39	15	24		35	9
Sevastopol.....	50	24	26		35	23
Sturgeon Bay.....	199	11	188		130	7
Union.....	66		66		39	
Washington.....	23	8	15		24	9
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>659</b>		<b>578</b>	<b>166</b>

\* These wards are in Jefferson county. The total vote of the city is given for convenience in comparison, but the vote of the Jefferson county wards is not included in the footings of the vote cast in the county.

## Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1872.				Governor, 1871.	
	Grant.	Greeley.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.	Washburn.	Doolittle.
<b>DOUGLAS.</b>						
Superior.....	72	96		24	58	69
<b>DUNN.</b>						
Colfax.....	48	8	40		44	10
Dunn.....	119	78	41		96	82
Eau Galla.....	87	117		30	73	136
Elk Mound.....	57	5	52		51	11
Grant.....	86	2	84		84	5
Lucas.....	35	19	34		29	11
Monomonic.....	33	119	315		347	102
New Haven.....	32	6	26		25	5
Peru.....	45	6	39		39	2
Rea Cedar.....	42	3	4		35	33
Rock Creek.....	63	1	62		69	4
Sheridan.....	21	1	21		19	1
Sherman.....	63	5	58		32	9
Spring Brook.....	115	43	72		104	43
Stanton.....	70	14	56		45	17
Taintor.....	29	13	16		23	14
Weston.....	33	32	1		20	38
Total.....	1,390	498	892		1,133	523
<b>EAU CLAIRE.</b>						
Bridge Creek.....	256	76	180		229	78
Brunswick.....	101	31	70		102	46
Eau Claire*.....					242	137
city, 1st ward.....	226	140	86			
2d ward.....	111	95	16			
3d ward.....	137	47	90			
4th ward.....	172	67	105			
5th ward.....	220	90	130			
6th ward.....	71	56	15			
	937	495	442			
Lincoln.....	31	115		84	26	84
North Eau Claire.....					302	175
Oak Grove.....					83	77
Otter Creek.....	108	15	93		75	24
Pleasant Valley.....	30	19	11		27	20
Seymour.....	5	11		6		
Union.....	59	30	10			
Washington.....	97	16	81		67	22
West Eau Claire.....					356	227
Total.....	1,615	818	797		1,409	890
<b>FOND DU LAC.</b>						
Alto.....	173	76	97		125	46
Ashford.....	82	188		106	58	156
Auburn.....	40	148		58	65	156
Byron.....	144	105	38		120	115
Calumet.....	14	204		190	23	200
Eden.....	63	223		160	58	170

\*City of Eau Claire erected by the Legislature in 1872.

## Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—continued,

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1872.				Governor, 1871.	
	Grant.	Greeley.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.	Washburn.	Doolittle.
<b>FOND DU LAC—con.</b>						
Eldorado .....	102	167		65	75	165
Empire .....	92	79	13		80	76
Fond du Lac, town .....	155	92	63		145	80
city, 1st ward .....	335	351		16	272	268
2d ward .....	202	265		63	166	237
3d ward .....	395	218	177		327	174
4th ward .....	250	337		87	208	260
5th ward .....	226	122	104		172	94
Forest .....	1,408	1,293	115		1,145	1,033
Friendship .....	57	165		108	42	167
Lamartine .....	69	104		35	65	101
Marshfield .....	146	107	39		140	80
Metomen .....	24	290		266	7	285
Oakfield .....	235	106	129		206	76
Osceola .....	204	65	139		191	36
Ripon, town .....	82	118		36	62	118
city, 1st ward .....	115	77	38		90	66
2d ward .....	220	135	85		187	141
Rosendale .....	179	134	45		175	127
Springvale .....	399	269	130		362	268
Taycheedah .....	165	64	101		124	47
Waupun, town .....	130	105	25		169	99
village, north ward .....	45	235		190	45	195
1st ward .....	184	49	135		61	48
2d ward .....	114	99	15		98	92
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,292</b>	<b>4,429</b>	<b>137</b>		<b>3,596</b>	<b>3,875</b>
<b>GRANT.</b>						
Bectown .....	206	119	87		157	110
Buc River .....	31	65		34	20	55
Bloomington .....	190	60	130		190	36
Boscobel .....	227	139	88		232	107
Cassville .....	142	112	36		98	81
Clifton .....	109	44	65		61	58
Ellenboro .....	102	24	78		54	28
Fennimore .....	228	80	148		147	43
Glen Haven .....	118	73	45		101	51
Harrison .....	106	63	43		68	75
Hazel Green .....	207	165	42		120	149
Hickory Grove .....	81	15	66		48	12
Jamestown .....	100	99	1		43	72
Lancaster .....	360	178	182		319	109
Liberty .....	63	55	8		32	36
Lima .....	133	26	107		81	20
Little Grant .....	107	25	82		99	22
Marion .....	67	34	33		40	16
Millville .....	29	4	25		32	3
Mount Hope .....	111	27	84		68	18
Muscoda .....	82	87		5	59	82
Paris .....	86	39	47		54	19
Patch Grove .....	96	61	35		112	64
Platteville .....	479	199	280		315	240
Potosi .....	194	279		85	158	249
Smelser .....	190	45	145		110	51
Waterloo .....	110	43	67		70	47
Watterstown .....	83	22	61		52	23

*Presidential and Governatorial Votes—continued.*

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	<i>President, 1872.</i>				<i>Governor, 1871.</i>	
	Grant.	Greeley.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.	Washburn.	Doolittle.
<b>GRANT—CON.</b>						
Wingville .....	86	74	12		56	61
Woodman .....	72	34	38		48	21
Wyalusing .....	112	29	83		100	13
Total .....	4,307	2,319	1,988		3,154	1,971
<b>GREEN.</b>						
Adams .....	74	71	3		54	44
Albany .....	140	78	62		126	61
Brooklyn .....	154	23	131		97	22
Cadiz .....	155	56	99		81	34
Clarno .....	122	124		2	63	90
Decatur .....	311	134	177		241	117
Exeter .....	119	25	94		93	30
Jefferson .....	166	92	74		58	74
Jordan .....	111	54	57		83	40
Monroe .....	421	316	105		346	222
Mount Pleasant .....	144	37	107		130	40
New Glarus .....	75	54	21		30	40
Spring Grove .....	165	46	119		97	24
Sylvester .....	122	59	63		87	45
Washington .....	42	67		25	30	45
York .....	129	10	119		101	6
Total .....	2,450	1,246	1,204		1,757	934
<b>GREEN LAKE.</b>						
Berlin, town .....	140	34	106		99	15
city, 1st ward .....	170	105	65		186	44
2d ward .....	95	68	27		105	24
3d ward .....	126	56	70		112	43
	391	229	162		403	111
Brooklyn .....	195	59	136		130	41
Green Lake .....	152	130	22		119	46
Kingston .....	78	78			72	74
Mackford .....	133	102	51		156	54
Manchester .....	103	114		11	83	74
Marquette .....	81	73	8		70	28
Princeton .....	158	159		1	109	125
St. Marie .....	37	52		15	26	33
Seneca .....	53	15	38		26	9
Total .....	1,541	1,045	466		1,299	610
<b>IOWA.</b>						
Arena .....	156	184		28	132	161
Clyde .....	17	76		59	9	60
Dodgeville .....	440	236	204		295	172
Highland .....	103	450		347	37	338
Linden .....	217	70	147		188	82
Mifflin .....	167	55	112		96	56
Mineral Point, town .....	123	93	30		87	65
city, 1st ward .....	152	142	10		108	136
2d ward .....	104	153		49	80	140
	256	295		39	188	276
Moscow .....	126	32	94		75	27

*Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—continued.*

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	<i>President, 1872.</i>				<i>Governor, 1871.</i>	
	Grant.	Greeley.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.	Washburn.	Doolittle.
<b>IOWA—con.</b>						
Pulaski .....	113	168	.....	55	83	125
Ridgeway .....	229	182	47	.....	148	154
Waldwick .....	59	76	.....	17	56	54
Wyoming .....	72	61	11	.....	63	62
Total .....	2,078	1,978	100	.....	1,457	1,632
<b>JACKSON.</b>						
Albion .....	235	119	116	.....	187	129
Alma .....	127	20	107	.....	82	24
Garden Valley .....	58	38	20	.....	38	56
Hixton .....	155	30	135	.....	102	37
Irving .....	90	62	28	.....	43	45
Manchester .....	40	6	34	.....	36	6
Melrose .....	131	64	67	.....	95	40
Northfield .....	56	1	55	.....	33	2
Springfield .....	64	18	46	.....	52	17
Total .....	956	358	598	.....	668	356
<b>JEFFERSON.</b>						
Aztalan .....	90	132	.....	42	61	87
Cold Spring .....	101	30	71	.....	61	23
Concord .....	104	186	.....	82	86	151
Farmington .....	130	275	.....	145	79	189
Hebron .....	133	115	18	.....	123	88
Ixonia .....	87	205	.....	118	73	155
Jefferson .....	195	566	.....	371	182	397
Koskonong .....	406	261	145	.....	374	232
Lake Mills .....	230	93	137	.....	209	63
Milford .....	101	212	.....	111	77	198
Oakland .....	125	72	53	.....	93	66
Palmyra .....	252	48	204	.....	214	46
Sullivan .....	156	150	6	.....	126	134
Sumner .....	48	36	12	.....	37	24
Waterloo, town .....	43	141	.....	98	51	106
village .....	59	96	.....	37	61	98
Watertown, town .....	42	293	.....	251	28	204
city, 1st ward .....	112	157	.....	45	117	129
2d ward .....	48	220	.....	172	65	193
3d ward .....	53	114	.....	61	51	111
4th ward .....	26	78	.....	52	31	79
*5th ward .....	24	110	.....	86	15	100
*6th ward .....	30	185	.....	155	32	188
7th ward .....	39	79	.....	40	26	94
Total .....	2,580	3,559	.....	979	2,225	2,867

\* These wards are in Dodge county; their votes are given for the convenience of comparison, and are included in the total vote cast in the city, but are not included in the footings for the county.

## Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1872.				Governor, 1871.	
	Grant.	Greeley.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.	Washburn.	Doolittle.
<b>JUNEAU.</b>						
Armenia.....	23	11	12	.....	18	7
Clearfield.....	15	24	.....	9	20	18
Fountain.....	88	40	48	.....	62	31
Germantown.....	56	69	.....	13	27	66
Kildare.....	38	78	.....	40	30	54
Lemonweir.....	111	62	49	.....	94	51
Lindina.....	148	53	95	.....	113	35
Lisbon.....	74	22	52	.....	62	26
Lyndon.....	32	52	.....	20	27	33
Marion.....	27	31	.....	4	25	30
Mauston, village.....	119	67	52	.....	129	56
Necedah.....	131	124	7	.....	83	77
New Lisbon, village.....	167	72	95	.....	139	83
Orange.....	47	13	34	.....	32	16
Plymouth.....	123	78	45	.....	90	59
Seven Mile Creek.....	15	104	.....	89	7	71
Summit.....	79	70	9	.....	37	49
Wanewoc.....	128	98	30	.....	82	67
Total.....	1,421	1,068	353	.....	1,080	829
<b>KENOSHA.</b>						
Brighton.....	62	168	.....	106	54	110
Bristol.....	158	73	85	.....	137	45
Kenosha—						
city, 1st ward.....	199	145	54	.....	129	128
2d ward.....	49	151	.....	102	45	104
3d ward.....	116	59	57	.....	90	36
4th ward.....	111	68	43	.....	78	39
.....	475	423	52	.....	342	307
Paris.....	101	102	.....	1	64	86
Pleasant Prairie.....	145	131	14	.....	92	111
Randall.....	65	44	21	.....	50	41
Salem.....	160	87	73	.....	121	60
Somers.....	184	85	99	.....	155	64
Wheatland.....	58	102	.....	44	36	77
Total.....	1,408	1,217	193	.....	1,051	901
<b>KEWAUNEE.</b>						
Ahnepee.....	83	265	.....	129	89	126
Carlton.....	33	125	.....	87	26	76
Casco.....	33	80	.....	42	3	83
Franklin.....	14	129	.....	115	3	54
Kewaunee.....	90	275	.....	185	68	193
Lincoln.....	57	12	45	.....	63	4
Montpelier.....	55	62	.....	7	12	57
Pierce.....	54	116	.....	62	23	71
Red River.....	69	5	64	.....	74	5
Total.....	503	1,012	.....	509	361	669

## Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1872.				Governor, 1871.	
	Grant.	Greeley.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.	Washburn.	Doolittle.
<b>LA CROSSE.</b>						
Bangor .....	134	109	25		127	50
Burns .....	141	24	117		95	10
Campbell .....	40	91		51	42	46
Farmington .....	192	99	93		161	96
Greenfield .....	40	64		24	30	52
Hamilton .....	355	141	214		250	94
Holland .....	143	28	115		56	38
La Crosse—						
1st ward .....	126	287		161	150	213
2d ward .....	151	225		74	152	178
3d ward .....	254	374		120	269	218
4th ward .....	120	124		4	145	77
5th ward .....	166	131	35		172	128
Onalaska, town .....	817	1,141		324	828	814
village .....	153	51	107		123	70
Shelby .....	89	48	41			
Washington .....	28	69		41	39	58
Washington .....	40	101		61	47	56
Total .....	2,177	1,966	211		1,798	1,374
<b>LA FAYETTE.</b>						
Argyle .....	152	63	89		142	43
Belmont .....	125	98	27		98	84
Benton .....	123	158		50	117	129
Blanchard .....	40	40			35	33
Darlington .....	255	260		5	224	225
Elk Grove .....	68	57	11		47	89
Fayette .....	103	101	2		94	111
Gratiot .....	182	137	45		112	106
Kendall .....	39	104		65	30	107
Monticello .....	46	17	29		36	14
New Diggings .....	205	143	62		130	125
Seymour .....	53	131		73	21	35
Shullsburg .....	228	279		51	188	245
Wayne .....	139	46	93		101	24
White Oak Springs .....	57	35	22		39	31
Willow Springs .....	49	114		65	36	90
Wiota .....	212	125	87		166	121
Total .....	2,081	1,908	173		1,616	1,612
<b>MANITOWOC.</b>						
Cato .....	156	128	28		119	102
Centerville .....	91	148		57	155	61
Cooperstown .....	64	144		80	60	49
Eaton .....	59	177		118	38	121
Franklin .....	104	94	10		31	54
Gibson .....	111	89	22		57	65
Kossuth .....	187	131	56		117	98
Liberty .....	146	47	99		97	32
Manitowoc, town .....	87	51	36		38	48
city, 1st ward .....	179	105	74		141	72
2d ward .....	103	52	51		53	47
3d ward .....	142	150		8	97	82
4th ward .....	189	61	123		105	42
Total .....	613	368	245		396	243

*Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—continued.*

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	<i>President, 1872.</i>				<i>Governor, 1871.</i>	
	Grant.	Greeley.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.	Washburn.	Doolittle.
<b>MANITOWOC—con.</b>						
Manitowoc Rapids.....	124	112	12		63	94
Maple Grove.....	45	131		86	2	113
Meeme.....	66	179		113	58	133
Mishicot.....	30	181		151	16	134
Newton.....	96	142		46	56	84
Rockland.....	70	36	34		24	23
Schleswig.....	62	165		103	48	122
Two Creeks.....	30	48		18	12	38
Two Rivers.....	148	306		158	85	219
Total.....	2,229	2,677		688	1,452	1,833
<b>MARATHON.</b>						
Bergen.....	5	16		11	6	5
Berlin.....	3	202		199		143
Jenny.....	42	17	25		29	14
Knowlton.....	30	10	20		10	14
Maine.....	25	115		90	6	77
Marathon.....	24	34		10		55
Mosinee.....	34	29	5		20	38
Stettin.....	4	132		128		116
Texas.....	25	41		16	13	27
Wausau, town.....	15	64		49	2	36
*city, 1st ward.....	33	28	5			
2d ward.....	121	128		7		
3d ward.....	57	58		1		
Wein.....	211	214		3	99	207
Weston.....	6	23		17		21
Weston.....	67	14	53		33	27
Total.....	491	911		420	218	780
<b>MARQUETTE.</b>						
Buffalo.....	68	83		15	61	82
Crystal Lake.....	19	71		52	16	75
Douglas.....	53	90		37	40	115
Harris.....	45	44	1		46	57
Mecan.....	6	113		107	4	112
Montello.....	45	140		95	27	146
Moundville.....	53	19	34		36	25
Neshkoro.....	31	54		23	26	58
Newton.....	24	60		36	27	62
Oxford.....	93	25	68		75	19
Packwaukee.....	63	68		5	65	53
Shields.....	30	88		58	14	85
Springfield.....	42	17	25		35	24
Westfield.....	71	38	33		60	58
Total.....	643	910		267	532	971

\* City of Wausau erected by act of Legislature, 1872.



*Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—continued.*

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1872.				Governor, 1871.	
	Grant.	Greeley.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.	Washburn.	Doolittle.
<b>MILWAUKEE.</b>						
Franklin.....	40	208		168	31	171
Granville.....	93	243		150	76	175
Greenfield.....	118	291		173	73	292
Lake.....	426	174	252		178	167
Milwaukee, town.....	120	198		78	56	166
city, 1st ward.....	1	212		212	173	257
do.....	2	157		119	82	169
2d ward.....	1	153		417	162	283
do.....	2	159		359	109	263
3d ward.....	1	153		181	72	303
do.....	2	178		141	104	302
4th ward.....	1	336		24	214	215
do.....	2	532	128		356	172
5th ward.....	1	290		69	184	235
do.....	2	484	146		191	235
6th ward.....	1	180		197	133	210
do.....	2	139		251	79	168
7th ward.....	1	333	76		290	147
do.....	2	271		90	235	236
8th ward.....	1	309	43		202	197
do.....	2	258	23		106	188
9th ward.....	1	105		245	113	352
do.....	2	142		108	90	229
10th ward.....	1	107		108	*	*
do.....	2	103		142		
		4,601	6,858	2,257	2,895	4,263
Oak Creek.....	134	198		64	142	171
Wauwatosa.....	302	342		40	239	226
Total.....	5,834	8,512		2,678	3,690	5,631
<b>MONROE.</b>						
Adrian.....	60	57	3		28	41
Angelo.....	83	14	69		43	12
Clifton.....	35	70		35	24	39
Eaton.....					39	17
Glendale.....	141	35	106		89	11
Greenfield.....	50	51		1	48	33
Jefferson.....	43	87		44	22	30
La Fayette.....	59	34	25		31	23
Leon.....	99	41	58		90	42
Lincoln.....	285	37	248		89	20
Little Falls.....	94	42	52		54	42
Oakdale.....	58	82		24	26	57
Portland.....	122	43	79		33	29
Ridgeville.....	87	111		24	33	59
Sheldon.....	52	36	16		33	12
Sparta.....	484	252	232		302	185
Tomah.....	177	228		51	157	169
Wellington.....	91	30	61		46	24
Wells.....	51	53		2		
Wilton.....	46	122		76	22	69
Total.....	2,117	1,425	692		1,209	914

\* New ward.

## Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1872.				Governor, 1871.	
	Grant.	Greeley.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.	Washburn.	Doolittle.
<b>OCONTO.</b>						
Gillett .....	28	18	10	.....	22	14
Little Suamico .....	69	12	57	.....	43	8
Marinette .....	182	48	134	.....	102	30
Oconto, town .....	65	11	54	.....	31	26
city, east ward .....	114	108	6	.....	69	59
west ward .....	140	105	35	.....	72	78
south ward .....	157	40	117	.....	80	38
.....	411	253	158	.....	221	175
Pensaukee—						
1st precinct .....	55	5	50	.....	56	1
2d precinct .....	88	6	82	.....	82	8
3d precinct .....	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
.....	156	11	145	.....	138	9
Peshigo .....	121	36	85	.....	66	9
Stiles .....	34	6	28	.....	9	39
Total .....	1,076	355	681	.....	662	310
<b>OUTAGAMIE.</b>						
Appleton, city—						
1st ward .....	147	44	103	.....	113	45
2d ward .....	223	257	.....	34	171	235
3d ward .....	75	185	.....	110	45	168
4th ward .....	35	69	.....	34	22	84
.....	480	555	.....	75	351	542
Black Creek .....	81	46	35	.....	54	26
Bovina .....	61	22	39	.....	78	15
Buchanan .....	7	141	.....	134	.....	85
Center .....	28	169	.....	141	31	166
Cicero .....	14	18	.....	4	8	11
Dale .....	97	92	5	.....	70	103
Deer Creek .....	12	17	.....	5	6	8
Ellington .....	97	122	.....	25	109	81
Freedom .....	59	144	.....	85	57	121
Grand Chute .....	67	142	.....	75	66	127
Greenville .....	99	141	.....	42	85	125
Hortonia .....	118	86	32	.....	89	76
Kaukauna .....	76	110	.....	34	36	64
Liberty .....	48	19	29	.....	34	25
Little Chute, precinct .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	98
Maine .....	27	1	19	.....	24	.....
Maple Creek .....	34	76	.....	42	3	34
New London, 3d ward .....	10	20	.....	50	27	17
Osborn .....	49	13	27	.....	33	15
Seymour .....	87	26	61	.....	53	7
Total .....	1,535	1,970	.....	435	1,219	1,746
<b>OZAUKEE.</b>						
Belgium .....	93	137	.....	44	14	197
Cedarburgh .....	118	181	.....	63	39	287
Fredonia .....	61	161	.....	100	31	137
Grafton .....	56	227	.....	171	46	195
Mequon .....	65	351	.....	286	52	245
Port Washington .....	129	298	.....	169	80	304
Saukville .....	52	239	.....	187	33	209
Total .....	574	1,594	.....	1,020	295	1,574

*Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—continued.*

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	<i>President, 1872.</i>				<i>Governor, 1871.</i>	
	Grant.	Greeley.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.	Washburn.	Doolittle.
<b>PEPIN.</b>						
Albany .....	35	2	33		30	13
Durand .....	144	66	78		150	60
Frankfort.....	64		64		48	15
Lima .....	44	49		5	48	33
Pepin .....	91	86	5		123	36
Stockholm .....	95	16	79		53	6
Waterville.....	136	32	104		99	54
Waubeek .....	35	21	14		26	20
Total .....	644	272	372		577	237
<b>PIERCE.</b>						
Clifton .....	72	28	44		69	13
Diamond Bluff.....	51	20	31		52	6
Ellsworth .....	121	47	74		89	49
El Paso .....	15	37		22	11	40
Gilman .....	81	10	71		53	7
Hartland .....	115	27	88		87	35
Isabel .....	31	3	28		26	4
Maiden Rock.....	101	40	61		68	17
Martell .....	114	31	83		86	25
Oak Grove.....	65	67		2	42	49
Prescott, city—						
1st ward.....	39	36	3		59	17
2d ward.....	33	35		2	37	34
3d ward.....	48	24	24		47	19
River Falls .....	120	95	25		143	70
Rock Elm .....	177	97	80		184	94
Salem .....	98	5	93		84	27
Spring Lake.....	28	28			23	17
Trenton .....	52	23	29		35	37
Trimble .....	44	11	33		42	16
Union .....	111	51	60		95	23
	64	14	50		39	6
Total .....	1,460	634	826		1,238	534
<b>POLK.</b>						
Alden .....	111	21	90		84	18
Balsam Lake.....	28	22	6		30	18
Black Brook.....	83		83		50	5
Farmington .....	50	52		2	59	42
Lincoln .....	87	2	85		46	14
Luck .....	51	1	50		29	1
Milltown .....	10	11		1	7	8
Osceola.....	93	48	45		117	38
St. Croix Falls .....	101	30	71		94	34
Sterling .....	45	2	43		45	4
Total .....	659	189	470		561	182
<b>PORTAGE.</b>						
Almond .....	89	26	63		49	24
Amherst .....	184	37	147		99	20
Belmont.....	66	20	46		43	7

*Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—continued.*

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1872.				Governor, 1871.	
	Grant.	Greeley.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.	Washburn.	Doolittle.
<b>PORTAGE—con.</b>						
Buena Vista .....	120	26	94	.....	73	33
Eau Pleine .....	38	17	21	.....	13	16
Grant .....	.....	40	.....	40	2	30
Hull .....	48	66	.....	18	35	16
Lanark .....	57	46	11	.....	41	23
Linwood .....	71	26	45	.....	22	26
New Hope .....	155	1	154	.....	71	1
Pine Grove .....	65	2	63	.....	46	1
Plover .....	221	13	208	.....	162	31
Sharon .....	21	128	.....	107	3	65
Stockton .....	126	75	51	.....	79	38
Stevens Point town .....	13	5	8	.....	11	10
city, 1st ward .....	103	109	3	.....	58	80
2d ward .....	110	140	.....	30	68	81
3d ward .....	49	30	19	.....	24	23
.....	262	270	.....	8	159	184
Total .....	1,536	798	728	.....	899	535
<b>RACINE.</b>						
Burlington .....	133	417	.....	284	143	313
Caledonia .....	239	201	38	.....	208	160
Dover .....	111	100	11	.....	81	64
Mount Pleasant .....	272	119	153	.....	170	101
Norway .....	120	62	58	.....	74	20
Racine—						
city, 1st ward .....	184	113	71	.....	131	115
2d ward .....	193	62	131	.....	136	83
3d ward .....	314	129	185	.....	221	133
4th ward .....	126	304	.....	178	88	192
5th ward .....	317	126	191	.....	154	117
6th ward .....	162	104	58	.....	98	101
.....	1,296	838	458	.....	828	741
Raymond .....	24	80	124	.....	146	40
Rochester .....	162	20	22	.....	101	59
Waterford .....	164	138	26	.....	142	113
Yorkville .....	239	65	174	.....	185	48
Total .....	2,880	2,160	780	.....	2,073	1,659
<b>RICHLAND.</b>						
Akan .....	72	62	10	.....	50	55
Bloom .....	102	52	51	.....	97	81
Buena Vista .....	133	87	46	.....	120	77
Dayton .....	65	102	.....	37	53	80
Eagle .....	190	30	70	.....	74	58
Forest .....	114	35	79	.....	86	38
Henrietta .....	78	47	31	.....	73	44
Ithaca .....	138	68	70	.....	144	74
Marshall .....	116	38	78	.....	101	51
Orion .....	79	43	36	.....	56	31
Richland .....	228	91	137	.....	237	102
Richwood .....	143	53	90	.....	88	66
Rockbridge .....	103	64	39	.....	93	56
Syivan .....	79	75	4	.....	46	74

*Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—continued.*

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	<i>President, 1872.</i>				<i>Governor, 1871.</i>	
	Grant.	Greeley.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.	Washburn.	Doolittle.
<b>RICHLAND—con.</b>						
Westford .....	52	97		45	33	68
Willow .....	73	55	18		50	54
Total .....	1,675	999	676		1,401	1,009
<b>ROCK.</b>						
Avon .....	124	16	108		101	26
Beloit, town .....	68	24	44		32	27
city, 1st ward .....	182	51	131		103	8
2d ward .....	137	35	102		85	5
3d ward .....	163	49	114		90	24
4th ward .....	117	61	56		70	18
Bradford .....	599	196	403		348	55
Center .....	119	22	97		89	36
Clinton .....	143	36	107		118	31
Fulton .....	306	40	266		298	86
Harmony .....	298	163	135		185	112
Janesville, town .....	159	28	131		106	7
city, 1st ward .....	128	50	78		80	55
2d ward .....	260	110	150		206	118
3d ward .....	200	117	83		152	116
4th ward .....	163	82	81		153	85
5th ward .....	213	161	52		176	172
Johnstown .....	72	98		26	54	94
La Prairie .....	908	568	340		741	582
Lima .....	119	65	54		104	82
Magnolia .....	131	6	125		78	2
Milton .....	194	27	167		135	18
Newark .....	150	73	77		102	42
Plymouth .....	343	83	260		267	77
Porter .....	167	17	150		103	14
Rock .....	141	58	83		108	62
Spring Valley .....	153	71	82		109	50
Turtle .....	132	72	60		72	54
Union .....	217	17	200		139	11
city, 1st ward .....	185	44	141		111	25
2d ward .....	354	64	290		295	46
3d ward .....						
Total .....	5,138	1,740	3,398		3,661	1,504
<b>ST. CROIX.</b>						
Cady .....	34	21	13		29	16
Cylon .....	56	23	33		40	24
Eau Galla .....	48	21	27		41	15
Emerald .....	14	31			15	22
Erin .....	3	237		234		213
Halamond .....	137	96	41		104	77
Hudson, town .....	63	43	20		55	37
city, 1st ward .....	75	52	23		63	59
2d ward .....	127	77	40		135	67
3d ward .....	64	53	11		60	36
Kinnickinnic .....	266	182	84		258	162
Pleasant Valley .....	84	40	44		69	34
Richmond .....	74	28	46		56	27
Rush River .....	109	99	10		123	51
city, 1st ward .....	68	38	30		40	34

*Presidential and Governorial Votes—continued.*

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1872.				Governor, 1871.	
	Grant.	Greeley.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.	Washburn.	Doolittle.
<b>ST. CROIX—con.</b>						
St. Joseph.....	6	39		33	10	46
Somerset.....	23	53		30	32	58
Springfield.....	106	45	61		41	38
Stanton.....	33	54		21	34	44
Star Prairie.....	81	29	52		54	30
Troy.....	99	76	23		102	49
Warren.....	69	35	34		73	38
Total.....	1,373	1,190	183		1,181	1,015
<b>SAAK.</b>						
Baraboo.....	424	224	360		289	121
Bear Creek.....	65	47	18		45	54
Dellona.....	36	57		21	23	38
Delton.....	144	11	133		104	9
Excelsior.....	116	37	79		56	20
Fairfield.....	93	23	70		64	11
Franklin.....	68	43	25		49	23
Freedom.....	97	35	62		63	22
Greenfield.....	78	23	55		45	12
Honey Creek.....	75	62	13		67	10
Ironton.....	148	55	93		90	41
Lavalle.....	101	81	20		55	54
Merrimack.....	96	44	52		89	34
Prairie du Sac.....	204	143	61		209	92
Reedsburg.....	179	138	41		111	137
Spring Green.....	133	53	80		106	48
Sumter.....	132	19	113		112	5
Troy.....	138	30	108		63	7
Washington.....	122	45	77		64	40
Westfield.....	72	106		34	52	52
Winfield.....	58	52	6		37	38
Woodland.....	123	26	97		58	23
Total.....	2,792	1,354	1,348		1,832	891
<b>SHAWANO.</b>						
Angolica.....	38	7	31		18	
Belle Plaine.....	39	83		44	17	56
Grant.....	10	31		21	8	20
Hartland.....	24	40		67	11	39
Herman.....	8	37		29		22
Lesser.....	18		18		14	
Maple Grove.....	46	24	22		13	8
Pella.....	9	47		35	1	34
Richmond.....	35	16	19		21	11
Shawano, town.....	18	16	2		8	9
Shawano, village.....	108	49	59		44	29
Seneca.....	8	9		1	3	10
Washington.....	1	33		32		20
Waukechon.....	54	22	32		33	1
Total.....	416	464		48	191	259

*Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—continued.*

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	<i>President, 1872.</i>				<i>Governor, 1871.</i>	
	Grant.	Greoley.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.	Washburn.	Doolittle.
<b>SHEBOYGAN.</b>						
Greenbush.....	237	238	99	.....	207	113
Herman.....	62	300	.....	238	87	159
Holland.....	347	80	267	.....	156	47
Lima.....	246	108	133	.....	166	77
Lyndon.....	251	81	170	.....	207	78
Mitchell.....	39	150	.....	111	41	144
Moselle.....	76	97	.....	21	45	68
Plymouth.....	254	265	.....	1	202	230
Rhine.....	63	177	.....	114	49	87
Russell.....	6	77	.....	71	6	47
Scott.....	162	79	83	.....	113	60
Sheboygan, town.....	58	184	.....	126	40	109
city, 1st ward.....	74	115	.....	41	50	77
2d ward.....	168	219	.....	151	105	116
3d ward.....	98	89	9	.....	36	44
4th ward.....	70	215	.....	145	50	128
.....	410	638	.....	228	241	365
Sheboygan Falls.....	161	189	.....	28	114	151
village.....	137	112	25	.....	145	91
Sherman.....	71	182	.....	111	44	77
Wilson.....	97	91	6	.....	63	40
Total.....	2,687	2,948	.....	261	1,927	1,943
<b>TREMPEALEAU.</b>						
Albion.....	55	7	48	.....	38	5
Arcadia.....	204	82	122	.....	167	60
Burnside.....	72	7	65	.....	31	16
Caledonia.....	74	23	51	.....	56	15
Eitrick.....	137	55	82	.....	61	31
Gale.....	182	94	88	.....	128	41
Hale.....	73	13	60	.....	53	9
Lincoln.....	158	17	141	.....	128	1
Preston.....	166	2	164	.....	101	1
Sumner.....	111	3	108	.....	45	26
Trempealeau.....	225	114	111	.....	180	89
Total.....	1,457	417	1,040	.....	988	294
<b>VERNON.</b>						
Bergen.....	44	57	.....	13	70	8
Christiana.....	206	3	203	.....	106	.....
Clinton.....	92	19	73	.....	54	10
Coon.....	103	18	85	.....	57	11
Forest.....	95	6	89	.....	56	14
Franklin.....	161	49	112	.....	102	27
Genoa.....	72	20	43	.....	67	10
Greenwood.....	56	21	32	.....	36	29
Hamburg.....	142	36	106	.....	97	30
Harmony.....	128	9	119	.....	121	10
Hillsboro.....	141	42	99	.....	104	29
Jefferson.....	155	29	126	.....	132	33
Kickapoo.....	93	51	42	.....	53	78
Liberty.....	46	12	34	.....	33	17
Stark.....	92	18	74	.....	57	.....
Sterling.....	177	25	152	.....	117	17

*Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—continued.*

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1872.				Governor, 1871.	
	Grant.	Greeley.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.	Washburn.	Doolittle.
<b>VERNON—CON.</b>						
Union.....	59	.....	59	.....	19	4
Viroqua.....	292	47	245	.....	195	29
Webster.....	100	26	74	.....	54	22
Wheatland.....	94	22	72	.....	92	23
Whitewater.....	97	20	77	.....	64	15
Total.....	2,445	542	1,903	.....	1,686	416
<b>WALWORTH.</b>						
Bloomfield.....	177	40	137	.....	140	26
Darien.....	197	48	91	.....	171	58
Delavan.....	374	119	245	.....	331	143
East Troy.....	214	93	121	.....	196	83
Elkhorn.....	153	96	57	.....	143	77
Geneva.....	284	107	177	.....	214	74
La Fayette.....	124	82	42	.....	100	71
La Grange.....	173	21	152	.....	147	40
Linn.....	105	37	68	.....	67	20
Lyons.....	161	125	36	.....	153	73
Richmond.....	106	88	18	.....	77	66
Sharon.....	297	73	224	.....	212	46
Spring Prairie.....	171	58	113	.....	118	67
Sugar Creek.....	141	53	88	.....	118	61
Troy.....	142	93	49	.....	105	100
Walworth.....	182	38	144	.....	155	41
Whitewater.....	521	278	243	.....	461	224
Total.....	3,512	1,499	2,013	.....	2,908	1,270
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>						
Addison.....	21	243	.....	222	5	218
Barton.....	55	171	.....	116	27	138
Erin.....	8	213	.....	205	1	201
Farmington.....	112	155	.....	43	87	127
Germanatown.....	55	182	.....	127	41	162
Hartford.....	199	311	.....	112	151	283
Jackson.....	35	191	.....	156	14	171
Kewaskum.....	110	112	.....	2	84	83
Polk.....	58	244	.....	186	39	225
Richfield.....	28	224	.....	196	16	219
Schleisingerville.....	14	67	.....	53	7	62
Trenton.....	71	235	.....	164	62	209
Wayne.....	103	112	.....	9	77	79
West Bend, town	41	106	.....	65	34	71
village.....	37	161	.....	124	21	132
Total.....	947	2,727	.....	1,780	666	2,371
<b>WAUKESHA.</b>						
Brookfield.....	98	295	.....	197	91	223
Delafield.....	182	98	84	.....	169	94
Eagle.....	125	134	.....	9	111	121
Genesee.....	181	126	55	.....	132	121
Lisbon.....	150	154	.....	4	141	139
Menomonee.....	145	290	.....	145	131	255



## Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1872.				Governor, 1871.	
	Grant.	Greeley.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.	Washburn.	Doolittle.
<b>WAUKESHA—con.</b>						
Merton .....	142	143	.....	1	137	167
Mukwonago .....	140	116	24	.....	129	95
Muskego .....	103	142	.....	39	79	152
New Berlin .....	110	241	.....	131	102	209
Oconomowoc .....	148	123	25	.....	128	114
village .....	152	118	34	.....	123	132
Ottawa .....	116	78	38	.....	92	83
Pewaukee .....	212	173	39	.....	201	172
Summit .....	117	90	27	.....	131	86
Summitville pr. ....	29	16	13	.....	.....	.....
Vernon .....	147	74	73	.....	143	73
Waukesha .....	374	309	65	.....	368	293
Total .....	2,671	2,720	.....	49	2,413	2,529
<b>WAUPACA.</b>						
Bear Creek .....	36	52	.....	16	21	49
Caledonia .....	26	78	.....	52	21	64
Dayton .....	129	34	95	.....	101	32
Dupont .....	23	4	19	.....	31	3
Farmington .....	120	17	103	.....	81	13
Fremont .....	70	50	20	.....	58	24
Helvetia .....	23	5	18	.....	16	6
Iola .....	127	2	125	.....	108	4
Larrabee .....	63	20	43	.....	34	12
Lebanon .....	20	85	.....	65	16	119
Lind .....	126	62	64	.....	117	52
Little Wolf .....	75	54	21	.....	46	46
Matteson .....	49	14	35	.....	37	21
Mukwa .....	93	48	45	.....	67	47
New London—						
1st ward .....	59	66	.....	7	45	47
2d ward .....	78	43	.....	35	66	67
3d ward* .....	10	30	.....	20	3	17
Royalton .....	147	139	8	.....	114	131
St. Lawrence .....	122	54	68	.....	76	29
Scandinavia .....	125	21	104	.....	89	23
Union .....	155	7	148	.....	107	4
Waupaca .....	35	13	22	.....	33	11
Weyauwega .....	376	67	309	.....	298	53
Total .....	2,050	945	1,105	.....	1,575	831
<b>WAUSHARA.</b>						
Aurora .....	174	32	142	.....	149	29
Bloomfield .....	76	115	.....	39	83	75
Coloma .....	53	5	48	.....	45	11
Dakota .....	58	2	56	.....	64	12
Deerfield .....	41	.....	41	.....	32	.....
Hancock .....	75	25	50	.....	57	21
Leon .....	135	31	104	.....	119	28
Marion .....	98	8	90	.....	85	17
Mount Morris .....	98	20	78	.....	94	7

\* In Outagamie county; the vote of the ward not included in the footings for the county.

## Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes.—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	President, 1872.				Governor, 1871.	
	Grant.	Greeley.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.	Washburn.	Doolittle.
<b>WAUSHARA—CON.</b>						
Oasis .....	100	17	92	.....	98	7
Plainfield .....	192	3	189	.....	132	14
Poysippi .....	92	33	59	.....	88	26
Richford .....	57	10	47	.....	60	6
Rose .....	68	1	62	.....	48	3
Saxeville .....	111	30	81	.....	97	19
Springwater .....	82	12	70	.....	70	1
Warren .....	77	22	55	.....	69	19
Wautoma .....	117	33	94	.....	110	49
Total .....	1788	281	1319	.....	1501	344
<b>WINNEBAGO.</b>						
Algoma .....	110	15	55	.....	56	19
Black Wolf .....	58	88	.....	30	24	68
Clayton .....	121	83	83	.....	76	70
Menasha .....	319	395	.....	76	189	268
Neenah .....	387	275	112	.....	289	232
Nekimi .....	94	101	.....	7	70	53
Nepeskun .....	142	45	67	.....	100	29
Omro .....	477	136	351	.....	367	91
Oshkosh, town .....	96	40	56	.....	59	63
city, 1st ward .....	410	167	243	.....	309	127
2d ward .....	197	335	.....	198	131	215
3d ward .....	212	243	.....	31	121	152
4th ward .....	253	280	.....	27	206	202
5th ward .....	179	63	116	.....	121	38
6th ward .....	74	115	.....	41	61	63
Poygan .....	1325	1203	122	.....	949	797
Rushford .....	60	111	.....	51	31	79
Utica .....	357	52	305	.....	256	23
Vieland .....	153	45	108	.....	106	23
Winchester .....	112	67	45	.....	94	41
Winneconne .....	116	106	10	.....	92	54
Wolf River .....	343	129	219	.....	214	166
.....	5	83	.....	78	.....	23
Total .....	4280	2909	1311	.....	3035	2119
<b>WOOD.</b>						
Centralia .....	155	.....	.....	.....	69	38
Dexter .....	7	85	.....	29	.....	61
Grand Rapids, town .....	34	62	.....	15	15	45
city, 1st ward .....	29	44	.....	15	21	32
2d ward .....	75	33	37	.....	52	44
3d ward .....	66	33	33	.....	46	121
Lincoln .....	170	115	55	.....	119	9
Remington .....	40	6	34	.....	46	.....
Rudolph .....	23	24	.....	1	.....	42
Saratoga .....	42	29	13	.....	15	23
Seneca .....	33	23	10	.....	13	19
Sigel .....	25	6	19	.....	31	15
.....	34	34	.....	.....	32	.....
Total .....	563	473	90	.....	340	328

## THE LEGISLATIVE VOTE.

In districts where two candidates were in the field holding like general practical views, and in districts where a candidate was in the field with no one opposing, the vote each candidate received is given, but the column of majorities shows the party majority in the district as disclosed at the gubernatorial election in 1871, and is designated with a star (\*).

## SENATE.

District.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Liberal Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.
I	John A. Bentley...	2,657	P. H. O'Rourke ...	2,999	.....	342
II	E. T. Sprague ...	2,336	M. P. Lindsley ...	2,498	.....	162
III	W. H. Lindwurm...	1,973	F. W. Cotzhausen.	4,318	.....	2,345
IV	Wm. Nelson.....	2,835	No candidate.....	.....	*1,565	.....
V	T. C. Ankeny, ind.	1,359	.....	.....	.....	.....
VI	R. H. Baker.....	2,922	N. B. Fratt.....	1,971	951	.....
VII	D. H. Johnson ...	2,251	John L. Mitchell.	3,271	.....	1,020
VIII	John A. Johnson.	2,903	A. R. Cornwall... ..	2,497	506	.....
IX	Samuel Pratt.....	3,957	John Tuttle.....	2,161	1,795	.....
X	Francis Little ...	2,116	H. C. Barnard ...	2,063	113	.....
XI	William Blair ...	2,585	Leonard Martin ...	2,345	240	.....
XII	F. Campbell.....	2,129	H. W. Barnes.....	1,913	216	.....
XIII	Orrin Bacon.....	1,668	H. T. Moore.....	986	682	.....
XIV	C. P. Lovell.....	2,909	S. D. Burchard ...	5,427	.....	2,518
XV	J. B. Quimby.....	1,706	J. W. Lusk.....	1,007	659	.....
XVI	H. H. Smith.....	2,341	Carl H. Schmidt.	2,579	.....	238
XVII	J. C. Holloway ...	3,164	Ovid B. Phelps... ..	1,771	1,393	.....
XVIII	H. N. Davis.....	5,166	W. P. Hall.....	1,740	3,426	.....
XIX	W. H. Hiner.....	3,252	J. Dobbs, Jr. ....	1,999	1,253	.....
XX	R. McCurdy.....	4,295	C. A. Weisbrod ...	2,946	1,349	.....
XXI	A. T. Germond ...	578	Joseph Wagner ...	1,595	.....	1,017
XXII	M. H. McCord ...	4,822	W. D. Carr.....	3,106	1,716	.....
	J. W. Hutchinson.	1,434	George Baldwin.	945	.....	*1,140
XXIII	.....	.....	Geo. Kreiss, ind. .	1,495	.....	.....
XXIV	L. A. Cole.....	2,572	W. S. Greene.....	3,983	.....	1,411
XXV	J. E. Irish.....	3,629	S. C. Johnson ...	1,821	1,808	.....
XXVI	R. L. D. Potter... .	3,856	Orrin W. Bow.....	2,388	1,468	.....
XXVII	R. E. Davis.....	2,021	M. Anderson.....	1,803	218	.....
XXVIII	Evan O. Jones ...	3,058	A. G. Cook.....	1,903	1,155	.....
XXIX	H. L. Eaton.....	2,153	Geo. Krouskop... .	1,955	198	.....
XXX	Thomas B. Scott.	4,555	Seth Reeves.....	2,549	2,006	.....
XXXI	J. G. Thorp.....	3,815	Wm. Carson.....	2,462	1,353	.....
XXXII	G. C. Hixon.....	2,213	G. M. Woodward.	1,952	261	.....
XXXIII	Orlando Brown... .	2,112	Jacob Spaulding.	647	*1,888	.....
	C. Moser, Jr. ....	1,626	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No candidate.....	.....	Adam Schantz ...	4,822	.....	*2,984

\* Majority on Gubernatorial vote of 1871.

*The Legislative Vote—continued.***ASSEMBLY.**

Those marked thus (†) are the majorities on the Presidential vote of 1872.

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Liberal Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.
ADAMS, etc.— I .....	Chas A. Cady.	1,275	J.B. Harrison.	935	340	.....
ASHLAND, etc.— I .....	H.D.Barron ..	1,197	Daniel Mears.	416	781	.....
BROWN, etc.— I .....	J. S. Curtis...	1,182	Ch. Wœlz ....	794	388	.....
II .....	W.H. Bartran.	1,220	W. Battershill	489	740	.....
III .....	G. S. Marsh ...	482	D. Dewane ...	1,154	.....	672
BUFFALO— I .....	Robert Henry	784	Robert Lees...	930	.....	146
CALUMET— I .....	S. C. Beach..	915	H. McLean...	108	.....	†556
			M. Lynch, ind	1,065	.....	.....
CHIPPEWA— I .....	A. E. Pound..	1,205	A. R. Barrows	676	529	.....
CLARK, etc.— I .....	E. E. Merritt.	1,365	B. F.French,in	1,013	352	.....
COLUMBIA— I .....	S. S. Brannan	941	N. H. Wood...	795	146	.....
II .....	H. C. Brace ..	1,119	E. T. Kearney	548	571	.....
III .....	J. L. Porter...	872	H.McFarlane.	641	231	.....
CRAWFORD— I .....	J. Burger.....	1,187	Peter Doyle...	1,200	.....	13
DANE— I .....	O.W.Thornton	1,600	Joseph Hart..	1,007	593	.....
II .....	F. H. Firmin	1,342	Levi B. Vilas.	1,477	.....	135
III .....	L. Martin (ind)	816	Otto Kerl....	1,410	.....	594
IV .....	H. H. Cornwell	1,259	John Lyle ....	1,039	220	.....
DODGE— I .....	J. E. Root....	750	John W. Davis	836	.....	86
II .....	E. C. Stevens.	622	John Runkel.	914	.....	292
III .....	A. H. Atwater	609	W. Fuller.....	619	.....	10
IV .....	No candidate	.....	Dennis Short.	1,101	.....	†906
	Vinc't Roberts	352	Sat. Clark....	732	.....	†781
			W M Morse. in	509	.....	.....
VI .....	No candidate	.....	F. Gnewuch...	782	.....	†546
DOOR, etc.— I .....	D W Stebbins.	1,343	M. McCormick	830	513	.....
DUNN, etc.— I .....	H.EHoughton	2,372	Philip Pfaff...	1,406	966	.....
EAU CLAIRE— I .....	Wm.P.Bartlett	1,568	Ira Mead ...	872	795	.....

*The Legislative Vote—Assembly—continued.*

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Liberal Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.
FOND DU LAC—						
I.....	A. A. Loper..	1,683	A. Everhard..	1,143	340	.....
II.....	Elihu Colman.	1,725	R. M. Lewis..	1,754	.....	29
III.....	D. D. Trelevin.	697	Truman S. Fay.	1,755	.....	1,058
GRANT—						
I.....	H. Robbins...	775	T. G. Stephens	951	.....	176
II.....	W. H. Clise ..	823	J. W. Seaton..	726	97	.....
III.....	J. Monteith...	948	G. Wehrley ...	701	247	.....
IV.....	C. Hutchinson	977	Jacob Grimm..	656	321	.....
GREEN—						
I.....	J. Luchsinger.	2,475	Wm. E. Noble	1,269	1,206	.....
GREEN LAKE—						
I.....	A. D. Foote...	1,560	J. W. Woodhull	1,045	515	.....
IOWA—						
I.....	Wm. Hyde....	1,160	W. E. Rowe ..	1,343	.....	183
II.....	Wm. Robinson	857	H. Van Dusen.	744	113	.....
			N. Coad, ind..	16	.....	.....
JEFFERSON—						
I.....	No candidate.	.....	D. W. Ballou.	916	.....	†980
II.....	C. P. Mead...	941	P. Devy, ind..	988	.....	.....
III.....	J. W. Ostrander	1,311	C. H. Steinfort	1,151	.....	210
			W. W. Reed..	1,198	113	.....
JUNEAU—						
I.....	H. F. C. Nichols	1,431	George Curtis.	1,082	349	.....
KENOSHA—						
I.....	A. Farr .....	1,390	F. Robinson..	1,249	141	.....
LA CROSSE—						
I.....	A. McMillan..	2,145	D. A. McDonald	2,019	126	.....
LA FAYETTE—						
I.....	W. H. Armstrong	2,078	A. W. Hovey ..	1,972	106	.....
MANITOWOC—						
I.....	Peter Reuther.	728	C. R. Zorn..	738	.....	18
II.....	O. S. Davis....	858	M. McNamara	755	103	.....
III.....	Louis Heyroth	699	Joseph Rankin	1,117	.....	418
MARATHON—						
I.....	No candidate.	.....	D. L. Plumer .	1,419	.....	†420
MARQUETTE—						
I.....	Chas. S. Kelsey	846	Wm. Murphy..	667	179	.....
MILWAUKEE—						
I.....	I. W. N. Schaick	561	Patrick Drew.	524	37	.....
II.....	No candidate.	.....	George Abert.	572	.....	†779
			J. Sander, ind.	796	.....	.....
III.....	Asahel Finch.	306	J. McGrath...	629	.....	323
IV.....	H. R. Bond...	821	G. E. Weiss....	822	.....	1
V.....	J. A. Becher..	773	C. H. Larkin..	703	70	.....
VI.....	No candidate.	.....	C. M. Sanger..	828	.....	†448
VII.....	W. Smith.....	539	H. L. Palmer ..	742	.....	203
VIII.....	G. B. Seaman.	542	J. A. Henseny..	505	37	.....

*The Legislative Vote—Assembly—continued.*

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Liberal Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.
MILWAUKEE—CON.						
IX.....	G. H. Walthers	518	M. N. Becker	1,006	.....	488
X.....	F. A. Zautcke	640	Thos. Tobin...	658	.....	18
XI.....	A. P. Hobart	669	J. B. Stemper.	922	.....	253
MONROE—						
I.....	J. A. Allen...	847	AT Colburn, in.	752	95	.....
II.....	A. E. Bleekm'n	1,053	R P Hitchcock	895	158	.....
OCONTO—						
I.....	R. W. Hubbell.	945	Ely Wright....	510	435	.....
OUTAGAMIE—						
[In part.]						
I.....	Geo. H. Myers	1,127	John A Rømer	1,254	.....	127
OZAUKEE—						
I.....	O. P. Melin...	468	CE Chamberlin	699	.....	168
II.....	No candidate.	.....	A Zimmerman	542	.....	4520
			FW Horn (O'C)	523	.....	.....
PIERCE—						
I.....	J. H. Persons.	1,260	N. P. Stone...	624	4826	.....
			J. Foster (O'Cr)	243	.....	.....
PORTAGE—						
I.....	D. R. Clements	1,556	John Finch...	819	737	.....
RACINE—						
I.....	John Elkins...	1,327	Sam'l Ritchie.	819	508	.....
II.....	Rich. Richards	1,550	T. Adland.....	1,248	302	.....
RICHLAND—						
I.....	N. L. James...	794	O. F. Black...	667	127	.....
II.....	G. W. Putnam.	747	Jas. T. Barnes	529	218	.....
ROCK—						
I.....	D. L. Mills....	562	J. M. Evans, ind	822	4855	.....
II.....	D. F. Sayre...	1,124	Edw'd Searing	391	733	.....
III.....	D. G. Cheever	955	No candidate	.....	*733	.....
IV.....	E. K. Felt....	1,019	J. L. V. Thomas	285	724	.....
V.....	H. A. Patterson	876	J. B. Doe.....	605	271	.....
ST. CROIX—						
I.....	B. C. B. Foster	1,132	D. C. Fulton..	1,432	.....	300
SAUK—						
I.....	John Young...	1,046	Henry Ochsner	673	373	.....
II.....	John Kellogg.	1,418	J. B. Crawford	908	510	.....
SHAWANO, etc.—						
I.....	W. Masters...	1,060	C. L. Rich....	1,804	.....	744
SHEBOYGAN—						
I.....	J. Schrage....	641	J Bodenstab.	1,379	.....	738
II.....	L. F. Eastman	808	Otto Puhlman	947	.....	141
III.....	Peter Daane, Jr	1,140	J. Platt.....	737	403	.....
TREMPEALEAU—						
I.....	Seth W. Button	941	Ole Hegg.....	917	24	.....

*The Legislative Vote—Assembly—continued.*

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Liberal Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. Maj.	Lib. Maj.
VERNON—						
I.....	Peter Jerman.	1,089	WClawater, in.	457	632	.....
II.....	J. Henry Tate	802	S. Sandon, ind	628	174	.....
WALWORTH—						
I.....	C. L. Douglass	1,176	Henry Barlow	405	771	.....
II.....	Frank Leland	1,052	O. C. Chase...	658	394	.....
III.....	C. R. Gibbs .	1,168	PGHarrington	549	619	.....
WASHINGTON—						
I.....	No candidate.	.....	H. W. Sawyer	1,547	.....	982
II.....	J.R.Kohlsdorf	669	B. S. Weil....	794	.....	*798
			P. Schmidt, in.	351	.....	
WAUKESHA—						
I.....	F. G. Parks...	1,506	J.D.McDonald	1,266	240	.....
II.....	D. Rhoda.....	1,346	B.H. Kilbourn	1,283	63	.....
WAUPACA—						
[In part.]						
I.....	C. Caldwell...	1,502	John Ennis ..	624	878	.....
WAUSHARA—						
I.....	S. Bardwell...	1,383	No candidate.	.....	*1319	.....
	A.Pruzman...	732				
WINNEBAGO—						
I.....	H. C. Jewell..	968	Thos. Wall...	1,220	.....	252
II.....	T. McConnell.	1,509	I. W. Hunt...	772	737	.....
III.....	Carlton Foster	975	E.Thompson.	547	423	.....
IV.....	Alson Wood...	831	Wm. Tritt....	408	423	.....

## SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL VOTE

BY DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.

### FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1870.		1871.		1872.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Washburn.	Doolittle.	Williams.	Sloan.
Kenosha .....	1,104	928	1,051	901	1,410	1,230
Racine .....	2,403	1,934	2,073	1,659	2,882	2,138
Rock .....	3,360	1,175	3,661	1,504	5,155	1,751
Walworth .....	3,225	1,465	2,908	1,270	3,538	1,538
Waukesha .....	2,431	2,720	2,413	2,529	2,681	2,733
Total .....	12,523	8,222	12,106	7,863	15,666	9,380
Republican majority in 1870 .....						4,301
Majority for Washburn in 1871 .....						4,243
Majority for Chas. G. Williams in 1872 .....						6,586

### SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1870.		1871.		1872.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Washburn.	Doolittle.	Hazelton.	Smith
Columbia .....	2,062	1,417	2,248	1,579	3,103	1,854
Dane .....	3,850	3,818	4,171	3,865	5,027	4,949
Jefferson .....	2,195	3,158	2,225	2,867	2,579	3,595
Sauk .....	1,352	360	1,832	891	2,699	1,886
Total .....	9,459	8,755	10,476	9,202	13,408	11,784
Republican majority in 1870 .....						703
Majority for Washburn in 1871 .....						1,274
Majority for Gerry W. Hazelton in 1872 .....						1,624

### THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1870.		1871.		1872.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Washburn.	Doolittle.	Barber	Warden.
Crawford .....	850	834	814	916	1,173	1,177
Grant .....	2,818	1,480	3,154	1,971	4,278	2,359
Green .....	1,797	823	1,757	934	2,467	1,282
Iowa .....	1,679	1,962	1,457	1,632	2,079	2,030
La Fayette .....	1,943	1,888	1,616	1,612	2,076	1,940
Richland .....	1,604	810	1,401	1,039	1,672	1,092
Total .....	10,151	7,797	10,199	8,074	13,745	9,880
Republican majority in 1870 .....						2,345
Majority for Washburn in 1871 .....						2,125
Majority for J. Allen Barber in 1872 .....						3,865



## Summary of Congressional Vote—continued.

## FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1870.		1871.		1872.		
	Rep.	Dem.	Washburn.	Doolittle.	Winkler.	Mitchell.	
Milwaukee .....	3,087	9,511	3,690	5,631	5,616	8,855	
Ozaukee.....	148	1,855	295	1,574	574	1,697	
Washington.....	719	2,467	666	2,371	930	2,729	
Total .....	3,954	13,823	4,651	9,576	7,120	13,281	
Democratic majority in 1870.....							9,879
Majority for Doolittle in 1871.....							4,925
Majority for Alex. Mitchell in 1872.....							6,161

## FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1870.		1871.		1872.		
	Rep.	Dem.	Washburn.	Doolittle.	Betz.	Eldredge.	
Dodge.....	2,428	4,538	2,538	4,575	3,117	5,586	
Fond du Lac.....	3,240	3,794	3,596	3,875	4,376	4,393	
Manitowoc.....	3,000	1,527	1,452	1,833	2,443	2,526	
Sheboygan.....	2,521	2,365	1,927	1,943	2,571	3,082	
Total .....	11,189	12,224	9,513	12,236	12,507	15,587	
Democratic majority in 1870.....							1,035
Majority for Doolittle in 1871.....							2,723
Majority for Charles A. Eldredge in 1872.....							3,080

## SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1870.		1871.		1872.		
	Rep.	Dem.	Washburn.	Doolittle.	Sawyer.	Lindsay.	
Brown.....	1,760	1,644	1,335	1,739	2,599	2,322	
Calumet.....	612	1,157	636	1,139	798	1,299	
Door.....	686	167	573	166	891	198	
Green Lake.....	1,242	639	1,299	610	1,576	1,027	
Kewaunee.....	655	580	361	669	604	916	
Outagamie.....	1,185	1,564	1,219	1,746	1,566	1,965	
Waupaca.....	1,557	759	1,575	831	1,962	1,046	
Waushara.....	1,613	246	1,500	344	1,710	418	
Winnebago.....	3,520	1,876	3,005	2,019	4,097	3,167	
Total .....	12,870	8,632	11,503	9,253	15,803	12,358	
Republican majority in 1870.....							4,198
Majority for Washburn in 1871.....							2,255
Majority for Philetus Sawyer in 1872.....							3,445

## Summary of Congressional Vote—continued.

## SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1870.		1871.		1872.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Washburn.	Doolittle.	Rusk.	Mars-ton.
Buffalo .....	629	262	1,156	507	1,098	609
Clark .....	613	195	377	154	894	174
Eau Claire .....	757	604	1,409	890	1,581	855
Jackson .....	403	220	668	356	866	455
La Crosse .....	1,444	833	1,798	1,374	2,269	1,893
Monroe .....	1,536	1,042	1,209	914	2,092	1,464
Pepin .....	357	44	577	287	558	377
Pierce .....	570	479	1,228	534	1,464	634
St. Croix .....	183	712	1,182	1,015	1,352	1,220
Trempealeau .....	94	279	988	294	1,442	423
Vernon .....	1,347	445	1,686	416	2,567	443
Total .....	9,846	4,775	12,277	6,691	16,183	8,547

Republican majority in 1870 .....	5,071
Majority for Washburn in 1871 .....	5,585
Majority for Jeremiah M. Rusk in 1872 .....	7,636

## EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1870.		1871.		1872.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Washburn.	Doolittle.	McDill.	Carson.
Adams .....	958	320	719	277	875	287
Ashland .....	34	..	40	16	137	3
Barron .....	40	17	169	35	124	34
Bayfield .....	66	38	75	38	129	2
Burnett .....	42	1	198	22	160	7
Chippewa .....	540	671	696	851	937	954
Douglas .....	2,062	1,417	53	69	72	101
Dunn .....	689	358	1,133	523	1,296	680
Juneau .....	1,075	978	1,080	829	1,399	1,119
Marathon .....	220	1,481	218	780	551	876
Marquette .....	513	1,020	532	971	642	929
Oconto .....	553	468	662	310	1,098	400
Polk .....	301	178	541	182	649	178
Portage .....	1,033	792	829	535	1,619	735
Shawano .....	342	115	191	259	412	465
Wood .....	319	545	349	328	611	468
Total .....	6,624	6,404	7,571	6,025	10,711	7,238

Republican majority in 1870 .....	22)
Majority for Washburn in 1871 .....	1,445
Majority for Alexander S. McDill in 1872 .....	3,473

## COMPARATIVE VOTE OF WISCONSIN

For President in 1872, compared with the vote for President in 1868, together with the vote for Governor in 1869 and 1871, and State Superintendent in 1870.

	COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT.				
		1872.			1868.	
		Grant.	Greeley.	Scat'g	Grant.	Seymour.
1	Adams .....	885	238	1	958	320
2	Ashland .....	86	43	.....	9	30
3	Barron .....	120	38	.....	.....	.....
4	Bayfield .....	89	42	.....	.....	.....
5	Brown .....	2,694	2,185	21	20	24
6	Buffalo .....	843	861	30	1,806	2,019
7	Burnett .....	160	7	.....	1,093	454
8	Calumet .....	757	1,313	5	.....	.....
9	Chippewa .....	1,045	767	.....	985	1,186
10	Clark .....	891	119	2	677	692
11	Columbia .....	3,070	1,835	11	411	137
12	Crawford .....	1,162	1,151	14	3,868	1,898
13	Dane .....	5,143	4,682	3	1,104	1,186
14	Dodge .....	3,051	5,622	3	5,731	4,880
15	Door .....	873	214	.....	3,634	5,675
16	Douglas .....	72	96	.....	643	165
17	Dunn .....	1,390	498	2	73	73
18	Eau Claire .....	1,615	818	.....	1,138	352
19	Fond du Lac .....	4,292	4,429	19	1,287	707
20	Grant .....	4,907	2,319	17	4,734	4,466
21	Green .....	2,450	1,246	33	4,634	2,071
22	Green Lake .....	1,541	1,045	1	2,791	1,294
23	Iowa .....	2,078	1,978	16	1,862	805
24	Jackson .....	956	358	.....	2,345	1,959
25	Jefferson .....	2,580	3,559	78	1,055	376
26	Juneau .....	1,421	1,068	.....	3,195	3,747
27	Kenosha .....	1,408	1,215	.....	1,444	1,114
28	Kewaunee .....	503	1,012	.....	1,530	1,194
29	La Crosse .....	2,177	1,966	19	645	851
30	La Fayette .....	2,081	1,908	99	2,968	1,388
31	Manitowoc .....	2,289	2,677	.....	2,221	2,136
32	Marathon .....	491	911	38	2,605	2,640
33	Marquette .....	643	910	.....	209	788
34	Milwaukee .....	5,834	8,512	7	666	920
35	Monroe .....	2,117	1,425	14	6,101	9,074
36	Oconto .....	1,076	395	25	1,951	1,248
37	Outagamie .....	1,535	1,070	5	842	376
38	Ozaukee .....	574	1,594	101	1,501	1,801
39	Pepin .....	644	272	5	512	2,059
40	Pierce .....	1,460	634	41	544	222
41	Polk .....	659	189	1	1,356	533
42	Portage .....	1,536	798	.....	322	144
43	Racine .....	2,880	2,100	1	1,231	740
44	Richland .....	1,675	999	53	3,190	1,927
45	Rock .....	5,138	1,740	21	1,619	1,101
46	St. Croix .....	1,373	1,190	.....	5,582	2,135
47	Sauk .....	2,702	1,354	2	1,237	811
48	Shawano .....	416	464	.....	3,262	1,366
49	Sheboygan .....	2,687	2,948	2	299	225
50	Trempealeau .....	1,457	417	1	3,062	2,457
51	Vernon .....	2,445	542	7	1,193	268
52	Walworth .....	3,512	1,499	19	2,248	621
53	Washington .....	947	2,727	.....	4,184	1,566
54	Waukesha .....	2,671	2,720	8	1,213	3,073
55	Waupaca .....	2,050	945	1	2,930	2,970
56	Waushara .....	1,708	369	28	1,904	912
57	Winnebago .....	4,280	2,969	.....	1,741	386
58	Wood .....	563	473	80	4,711	2,742
	Total .....	105,012	86,390	834	401	442
					108,900	84,798

## Comparative Vote—continued.

COUNTIES.	1871.		1870.		1869.	
	GOVERNOR.		STATE SUPT.		GOVERNOR.	
	Washburn	Doolittle.	Fallows.	Dale.	Fairchild.	Robin'n.
1 Adams .....	719	277	761	188	575	192
2 Ashland .....	40	16	34	.....	1	20
3 Barron .....	169	35	40	17	123	.....
4 Bayfield .....	73	38	104	.....	43	19
5 Brown .....	1,935	1,739	1,499	1,863	783	1,698
6 Buffalo .....	1,156	507	630	261	875	413
7 Burnett .....	198	22	42	1	74	3
8 Calumet .....	636	1,139	632	1,136	676	1,014
9 Chippewa .....	696	851	504	631	593	698
10 Clark .....	577	154	640	90	381	131
11 Columbia .....	2,248	1,579	2,291	1,347	2,185	1,342
12 Crawford .....	514	216	674	820	851	874
13 Dane .....	4,171	2,875	4,029	3,816	3,829	3,259
14 Dodge .....	2,328	2,575	2,415	4,519	2,419	4,230
15 Door .....	578	165	622	288	310	208
16 Douglas .....	58	69	5	96	39	54
17 Dunn .....	1,133	523	733	334	936	240
18 Eau Claire .....	1,409	890	858	510	791	351
19 Fond du Lac .....	3,596	3,875	3,268	3,783	3,071	3,289
20 Grant .....	3,154	1,971	2,979	1,473	3,008	1,476
21 Green .....	1,757	934	1,815	822	2,002	920
22 Green Lake .....	1,299	610	1,229	540	1,020	474
23 Iowa .....	1,457	1,632	1,859	1,823	1,413	1,262
24 Jackson .....	668	356	581	209	744	316
25 Jefferson .....	2,225	2,867	2,308	3,113	2,136	2,737
26 Juneau .....	1,080	829	1,101	960	913	772
27 Kenosha .....	1,051	901	1,089	944	1,081	898
28 Kewaunee .....	361	669	497	739	288	560
29 La Crosse .....	1,798	1,374	1,452	817	1,688	1,060
30 La Fayette .....	1,616	1,612	1,945	1,919	1,285	1,563
31 Manitowoc .....	1,452	1,833	2,144	2,432	1,502	2,154
32 Marathon .....	218	780	224	1,090	131	594
33 Marquette .....	532	971	499	852	466	864
34 Milwaukee .....	3,690	5,631	4,190	8,276	3,127	5,819
35 Monroe .....	1,209	914	1,551	1,043	1,085	640
36 Oconto .....	662	310	516	2	589	384
37 Outagamie .....	1,219	1,746	1,189	1,546	923	1,483
38 Ozaukee .....	295	1,574	187	1,816	330	1,522
39 Pepin .....	577	237	341	16	352	157
40 Pierce .....	1,228	534	938	399	837	393
41 Polk .....	561	182	365	119	359	175
42 Portage .....	899	525	1,041	696	736	428
43 Racine .....	2,073	1,659	2,496	1,818	1,748	1,252
44 Richland .....	1,401	1,099	1,655	807	1,247	890
45 Rock .....	3,661	1,504	3,400	1,154	3,227	1,159
46 St. Croix .....	1,181	1,015	960	768	985	613
47 Sauk .....	1,832	891	1,352	333	1,847	752
48 Shawano .....	191	259	276	300	212	198
49 Sheboygan .....	1,927	1,943	2,550	2,334	1,763	1,758
50 Trempealeau .....	988	294	1,501	27	642	139
51 Vernon .....	1,686	416	1,320	234	1,426	298
52 Walworth .....	2,908	1,270	3,219	1,401	2,472	1,175
53 Washington .....	666	2,371	737	2,455	690	2,382
54 Waukesha .....	2,413	2,529	2,404	2,548	2,177	2,663
55 Waupaca .....	1,575	831	1,599	725	1,620	739
56 Waushara .....	1,500	344	1,592	271	1,133	233
57 Winnebago .....	3,005	2,019	3,312	2,138	3,407	2,016
58 Wood .....	340	328	333	535	256	206
Total .....	78,301	68,910	77,927	68,981	69,502	61,239

## THE ELECTORAL VOTE FROM 1856.

STATES.	1856.		1860.				1864.		1868.		1872.	
	Fren.	Buch.	Lincoln.	Breck.	Bell.	Doug.	Lincoln.	McCl.	Grant.	Seymr.	Grant.	Gr'ly.f
Alabama.....		9			9		*				10	...
Arkansas.....		4			4		*		8		6	...
California.....		4			4			5			6	...
Connecticut.....	6		6						6		6	...
Delaware.....		3			3					3	3	...
Florida.....		3			3		*	*			4	...
Georgia.....		10			10		*	*	3			...
Illinois.....		11			11					9		11
Indiana.....		13			13			16	16		21	...
Iowa.....	4		4					13	13		15	...
Kansas.....								8	8		11	...
Kentucky.....		12			12			3	3		5	...
Louisiana.....		6			6		*	*		11	6	12
Maine.....	8		8							7	7	...
Maryland.....					8			7		7	7	...
Massachusetts.....	13		13					12	12	7		8
Michigan.....	6		6					8	8		13	...
Minnesota.....			4					4	4		11	...
Mississippi.....		7			7		*	*	*	*	5	...
Missouri.....		9				9		11		11	8	15
Nebraska.....									3		3	...
Nevada.....								3	3		3	...
New Hampshire.....	5		5					5	5		5	...
New Jersey.....		7				3			7		7	9
New York.....	35		35					33		33	35	...
North Carolina.....		10			10		*		9		10	...
Ohio.....	23		23					21		21	22	...
Oregon.....			3					3			3	...
Pennsylvania.....		27			27			26		26	29	...
Rhode Island.....	4		4					4		4	4	...
South Carolina.....		8			8		*	*		6	7	...
Tennessee.....		12			12		*	*	10			12
Texas.....		4			4		*	*	*	*		8
Vermont.....	5		5					5		5	5	...
Virginia.....		15			15		*	*	*	*	11	...
West Virginia.....								5		5	5	...
Wisconsin.....	5		5					8		8	10	...
Total.....	114	174	180	72	39	12	213	21	214	80	300	66

*Majorities.*

1852. Pierce.....	212	1864. Lincoln.....	192
1856. Buchanan, over all.....	52	1868. Grant.....	134
1860. Lincoln, over all.....	67	1872. Grant.....	234

\* States marked with a star did not vote in 1864 and 1868. In 1856, Maryland gave 8 votes for Fillmore. Lincoln's vote in 1864 is one short, in consequence of the death of one of the electors of Nevada. We put in the full number, 213.

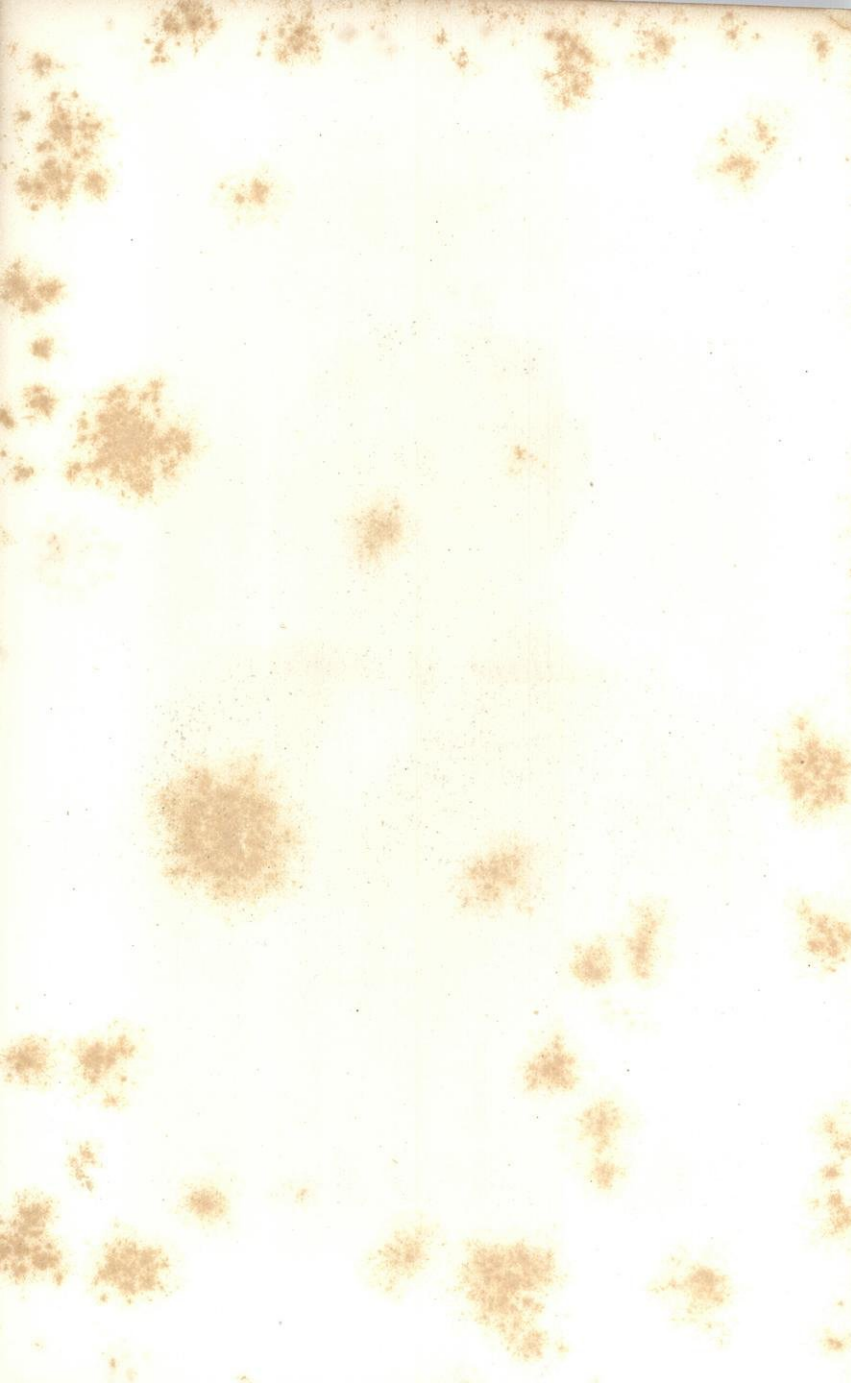
† The States in this column chose electors to vote for Horace Greeley, but he having died in the interval between the election and the meeting of the electoral colleges, the electors scattered their votes as follows: Horace Greeley, 3; B. Gratz Brown, 18; Thomas A. Hendricks, 42; Charles J. Jenkins, 2; David Davis, 1. The election in Arkansas and Louisiana is contested.



Eng<sup>d</sup> by Geo. E. Parson N York

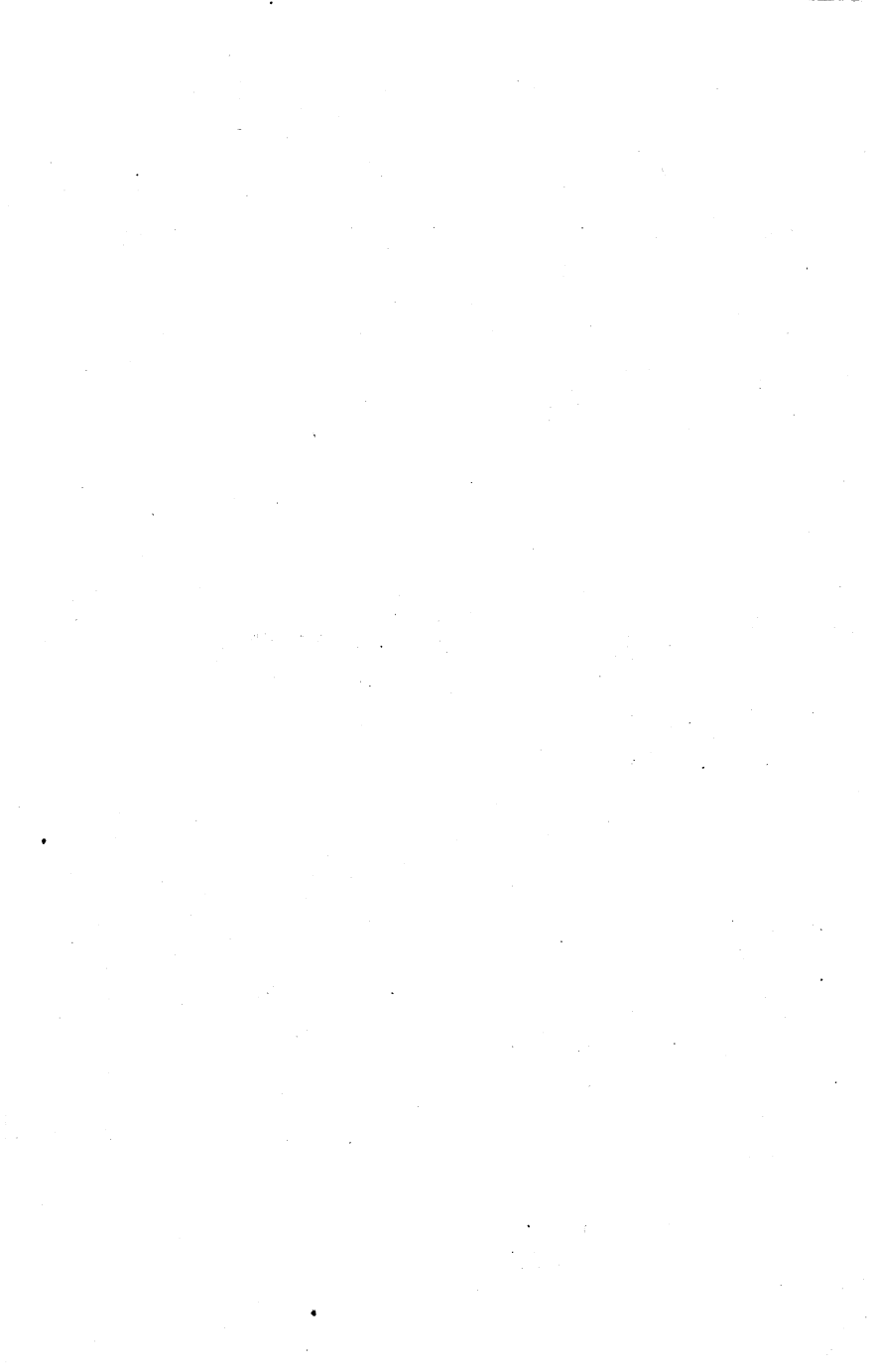
Geo. F. Wheeler

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER.



*Miscellaneous Statistics.*





## THE STATE FINANCES.

### *State Indebtedness.*

The amount of the State indebtedness will be seen from the following statement, as also the manner in which it has been funded:

<b>Certificates of indebtedness—</b>		
School Fund.....	\$1,572,750 00	
University Fund.....	111,000 00	
Agricultural College Fund.....	50,600 00	
Normal School Fund.....	512,600 00	
		\$2,236,950 00
<b>Bonds outstanding—</b>		
July 1, 1877.....	\$100 00	
July 1, 1880.....	12,000 00	
July 1, 1884.....	1,000 00	
July 1, 1886.....	4,000 00	
July 1, 1888.....	1,000 00	
		18,100 00
Currency certificates outstanding.....		57 00
		\$2,252,057 00

### *General Fund*

Receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1872:

#### RECEIPTS.

From counties, state tax.....	\$685,040 93		
counties, suit tax.....	3,420 00		
		\$688,460 93	
railroad companies, taxes.....		228,538 49	
fire insurance companies, licenses, taxes and fees.....	\$44,510 75		
life insurance companies, license.....	10,947 87		
		61,458 62	
plankroad companies, taxes.....		200 35	
telegraph companies.....		205 00	
bonds receivable.....		510 00	
tax on national banks.....		45,177 87	
miscellaneous.....		35,895 94	
<b>Total receipts.....</b>			<b>\$1,060,477 20</b>

## State Finances—General Fund—continued.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and permanent appropriations.....		\$79,236 80
Legislative expenses.....		112,326 80
State Prison and charitable institutions—		
State Prison.....	\$52,928 00	
Hospital for the Insane, Madison.....	103,096 37	
Northern Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane.....	173,891 55	
Institute for the Blind.....	25,225 50	
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.....	39,893 75	
Industrial School for Boys.....	48,206 00	
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	15,466 72	
Interest on State Indebtedness.....		458,707 89
Miscellaneous.....		160,032 15
		266,139 32
Total disbursements.....		\$1,076,442 96
Balance, September 30, 1871.....	\$45,135 68	
Receipts.....	1,060,477 20	
Balance, September 30, 1872.....		29,169 92
	\$1,105,612 88	\$1,105,612 88

*School Fund.*

The amount of the productive School Fund on the 30th day of September, 1871 and 1872, respectively, was as follows:

	1871.	1872.
Amount due on certificates of sales.....	\$525,957 32	\$515,606 52
Amount due on mortgages.....	253,830 96	264,464 76
Certificates of indebtedness.....	1,559,700 00	1,559,700 00
United States bonds.....	43,000 00	43,000 00
Milwaukee City Water bonds.....		100 000 00
	\$2,382,488 28	\$2,482,771 28

Showing an increase in the productive fund of \$100,283 during the past year.

*School Fund Income.*

Receipts.....	\$176,366 20
Disbursements.....	174,276 02

*University Fund.*

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of lands granted by Congress for support of a State University.

The amount of this fund which was productive at the end of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1871, and 1872, respectively, was as follows:

	1871.	1872.
Amount due on certificates of sales.....	\$66,107 38	\$63,484 38
Amount due on mortgages.....	11,032 00	13,499 50
Certificates of indebtedness.....	111,000 00	111,000 00
Dane County bonds.....	19,000 00	19,000 00
	\$207,139 38	\$206,983 88

Showing a decrease in the productive fund during the last year of \$155 50.

*University Fund Income.*

Receipts.....	\$40,650 09
Disbursements ..	<u>40,630 75</u>

*Normal School Fund.*

This fund is composed of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart for the support of Normal Schools, by chapter 537, laws of 1865.

The amount of productive fund on the 30th day of September, 1871 and 1872, respectively, was as follows:

	1871.	1872.
Amount due on certificate of sales.....	\$62,112 74	\$58,055 74
Amount due on mortgages.....	142,498 50	146,716 05
Certificates of indebtedness.....	479,500 00	512,600 00
United States bonds.....	43,000 00	43,000 00
Milwaukee City Water bonds.....		100,000 00
Town bonds.....		20,000 00
	<u>\$727,110 24</u>	<u>\$880,371 79</u>

Showing an increase in the productive fund of \$153,260 55, during the past year.

*Normal School Fund Income.*

Receipts.....	\$62,222 14
Disbursements .....	<u>58,927 36</u>

*Agricultural College Fund.*

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of 240,000 acres of lands granted by Congress to the State for the support of an institution of learning, where shall be taught the principles of agriculture and the arts. The interest on the productive fund forms the income.

The amount of productive fund September 30, 1871, and 1872, respectively, was as follows:

	1871.	1872.
Dues on certificates of sales.....	\$122,570 50	\$123,874 39
Dues on mortgages.....	9,635 00	11,544 00
Certificates of indebtedness.....	22,000 00	59,600 00
Dane County bonds.....	6,994 04	6,000 00
United States bonds.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
	<u>\$182,795 20</u>	<u>\$206,058 20</u>

Showing an increase in this fund during the year of \$23,263 00.

*Agricultural College Fund Income.*

Receipts .....	\$13,813 27
Disbursements .....	13,813 27

The total productive accumulations of all the trust funds of the State, on the 30th day of September, 1872, were \$3,776,185.15, showing an increase during the last fiscal year of \$276,651.05.

The amount belonging to each fund, on the same day, was as follows:

School Fund .....	\$2,482,771 28
University Fund .....	206,983 88
Agricultural College Fund .....	206,058 20
Normal School Fund .....	880,371 79
Total .....	<u>\$3,776,185 15</u>

*Drainage Fund.*

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart as drainage lands, by virtue of chapter 537, laws of 1865, the amount of which is to be annually apportioned to the several counties in which such lands lie, in proportion to the amount of sales in each county, respectively.

Receipts .....	\$146,538 26
Disbursements .....	173,314 34

*Balance in the Treasury, September 30, 1872.*

General Fund .....	\$29,169 92
School Fund .....	5,265 65
School Fund Income .....	19,663 63
University Fund .....	2,837 82
University Fund Income .....	2,483 44
Agricultural College Fund .....	
Agricultural College Fund Income .....	7,669 86
Normal School Fund .....	35,668 87
Normal School Fund Income .....	55,041 12
Drainage Fund .....	5,793 55
Delinquent Tax Fund .....	7,467 09
Deposit Fund .....	1,311 86
Commissioners' Contingent Fund .....	3,845 16
Oshkosh Normal School Building Fund .....	20,000 00
River Falls Normal School Building Fund .....	30,354 46
St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Trespass Fund .....	7,693 37
Sturgeon Bay Canal Land Trespass Fund .....	1,843 30
Allotment Fund .....	
Total .....	<u>\$239,109 11</u>

VALUATION AND STATE TAX FOR 1872.

COUNTIES.	VALUATION BY		STATE TAX FOR 1872.			
	Town Assessors in 1872.	State Board 1872.	Per cent. on valu'n. 196-100mls	Hospital for the Insane.	Wisc'n In. Sch'l for Boys.	Total.
Adams ....	\$902,516	\$1,176,613	\$2,366 16	\$288 66	.....	\$2,594 82
Ashland .....	.....	500,000	980 00	.....	.....	980 00
Barron* .....	316,015	578,779	1,131 41	.....	.....	1,134 41
Bayfield .....	385,986	383,942	752 53	.....	.....	752 53
Brown .....	4,017,564	6,254,662	12,259 14	424 78	\$239 00	12,922 92
Buffalo .....	1,165,843	2,093,702	4,103 66	267 13	.....	4,370 79
Burnett .....	219,863	318,922	625 09	144 15	.....	769 24
Calumet ...	1,666,475	3,272,349	6,413 80	166 50	104 00	6,684 30
Chippewa ..	4,704,859	9,398,909	18,424 86	305 81	.....	18,727 67
Clark .....	2,363,191	3,642,208	7,138 73	53 88	.....	7,192 61
Columbia ..	9,410,250	10,419,911	20,423 03	924 54	172 00	21,519 57
Crawford ..	2,358,425	3,265,534	6,655 25	428 09	340 00	7,423 34
Dane .....	19,856,368	21,332,818	47,811 86	1,828 03	246 00	49,885 89
Dodge .....	14,947,538	15,573,447	30,529 04	1,229 13	328 00	32,068 17
Door .....	1,069,112	629,618	1,183 15	771 37	.....	1,424 52
Douglas .....	1,117,824	4,049,255	1,765 87	179 65	.....	1,855 92
Dunn .....	2,382,889	2,974,823	5,829 73	91 59	.....	5,829 29
Eau Claire ..	4,903,885	3,267,676	6,494 64	416 24	.....	6,820 88
Fond du Lac ..	14,771,291	15,733,756	29,838 16	1,185 67	842 50	32,566 33
Grant .....	10,450,930	14,465,360	28,352 11	1,138 76	161 50	29,642 37
Green .....	8,519,588	9,997,169	19,594 45	510 36	110 00	20,214 81
Green Lake ..	4,704,201	4,707,085	9,225 89	425 09	165 50	9,816 48
Iowa .....	5,591,941	9,101,057	17,836 11	1,003 53	104 00	19,293 64
Jackson .....	1,467,742	1,927,125	3,777 16	409 85	.....	4,187 01
Jefferson .....	9,799,701	10,859,305	21,284 24	1,004 12	356 50	22,644 86
Juneau .....	2,250,408	2,396,525	4,697 19	303 81	17 50	5,023 50
Kenosha .....	5,578,300	6,227,415	12,235 73	355 90	214 00	12,775 63
Kewaunee .....	419,248	608,405	1,192 47	301 06	.....	1,493 53
La Crosse .....	5,269,262	6,279,701	12,308 21	407 16	103 00	12,818 37
La Fayette ..	6,320,910	7,961,681	15,604 89	791 56	52 00	16,448 45
Manitowoc ..	4,773,990	7,544,207	14,786 65	854 13	265 00	15,905 78
Marathon .....	1,897,195	4,135,741	8,166 05	220 78	52 00	8,378 83
Marquette .....	970,511	1,204,665	2,361 14	453 24	29 00	2,843 38
Milwaukee ..	53,302,992	50,757,658	99,485 01	2,384 93	366 50	102,236 49
Monroe .....	3,219,242	4,194,781	8,221 77	383 90	141 50	8,747 17
Oconto .....	3,214,645	5,506,186	10,792 12	195 30	52 00	11,039 42
Outagamie ..	4,651,176	6,694,468	13,121 16	397 36	5 50	13,524 02
Ozaukee .....	3,253,828	3,267,488	6,600 28	352 98	.....	6,953 26
Pepin .....	833,540	763,776	1,497 00	118 00	.....	1,615 00
Pierce .....	2,632,641	3,943,335	7,728 94	84 98	.....	7,813 92
Polk .....	976,821	1,122,482	2,200 06	162 73	.....	2,362 79
Portage .....	1,933,640	2,830,158	5,547 11	318 85	.....	5,865 96
Racine .....	9,620,251	10,161,083	19,915 72	585 36	308 50	20,809 58
Richland .....	2,415,767	3,862,591	7,570 68	201 29	.....	7,772 07
Rock .....	20,028,221	20,167,728	29,528 75	1,224 12	510 50	41,263 37
St. Croix .....	2,934,629	4,326,217	8,479 39	235 50	27 00	8,741 89
Sauk .....	5,596,414	8,386,997	16,433 51	713 95	334 50	17,486 96
Shawano .....	731,866	1,374,156	2,703 15	218 55	.....	2,921 70
Sheboygan ..	7,936,853	8,621,242	16,897 63	633 65	248 00	17,779 28
Trempealeau ..	2,016,363	2,347,412	4,600 93	272 65	32 00	4,905 58
Vernon .....	3,216,295	5,587,970	10,952 42	329 36	.....	11,281 78
Walworth .....	14,096,369	13,582,761	26,622 21	8 870	89 00	27,519 91
Washington ..	6,068,625	6,419,906	12,583 03	642 59	41 00	13,266 61
Waukesha .....	14,405,997	12,859,426	25,204 48	931 15	349 00	26,484 63
Waupaca .....	2,448,488	3,670,062	7,193 32	460 56	.....	7,654 18
Waushara .....	1,629,111	1,983,551	3,887 76	136 47	8 00	4,032 23
Winneb'go .....	15,050,036	14,078,844	27,594 53	1,185 60	750 50	29,530 63
Wood .....	1,135,131	1,543,470	3,025 20	352 98	.....	3,378 18
*Assessm't for 1872.	\$337,997,854	\$390,454,875	\$765,291 55	\$29,552 90	\$7,165 00	\$802,359 35

## ABSTRACT FROM ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

[Filed in the office of the Secretary of State, for 1872.]

COUNTIES.	HORSES.			NEAT CATTLE.		
	No.	Value.	Av. Value.	No.	Value.	Av. Val.
Adams .....	1,722	\$63,196	\$36 70	7,109	\$79,375	\$11 17
Ashland.* .....						
Barron .....	93	5,978	64 23	603	18,101	30 02
Bayfield .....	23	2,150	94 78	46	1,926	41 57
Brown .....	4,091	94,138	23 01	10,241	87,125	8 51
Buffalo .....	3,443	131,339	38 12	14,236	132,932	9 34
Burnett .....	68	3,364	49 47	1,098	14,648	13 34
Calumet .....	3,129	75,871	24 25	10,467	81,074	7 75
Chippewa .....	1,373	72,497	52 75	5,021	59,542	11 86
Clark .....	744	48,233	64 84	3,309	77,134	23 31
Columbia .....	10,438	452,889	45 39	23,594	275,261	11 24
Crawford .....	3,855	153,827	39 90	11,514	136,097	11 82
Dane .....	20,601	1,037,509	50 36	43,901	555,428	12 65
Dodge .....	13,669	646,677	47 31	33,592	424,647	12 64
Door .....	730	35,118	48 11	2,901	48,374	16 67
Douglas .....	53	2,525	47 64	95	2,385	25 11
Dunn .....	2,356	120,523	54 98	10,668	141,514	14 35
Eau Claire .....	2,419	184,296	76 19	6,499	87,425	13 45
Fond du Lac .....	11,486	539,718	46 99	31,462	391,984	12 46
Grant .....	15,966	702,396	43 99	38,248	479,725	12 28
Green .....	9,748	410,897	42 15	27,700	351,401	12 68
Green Lake .....	4,742	220,066	48 52	12,350	149,025	12 07
Iowa .....	9,712	366,422	37 73	30,024	351,072	11 69
Jackson .....	2,316	103,334	44 62	7,937	92,124	11 62
Jefferson .....	8,757	388,620	44 38	25,167	332,807	13 22
Juneau .....	2,837	142,493	49 88	9,557	125,122	13 09
Kenosha .....	4,406	206,670	46 91	16,183	238,105	14 71
Kewaunee .....	980	12,363	12 62	5,154	21,634	4 20
La Crosse .....	4,483	257,760	57 50	12,100	149,192	12 33
La Fayette .....	10,631	369,241	34 73	29,086	301,798	10 34
Manitowoc .....	5,639	116,570	23 13	15,298	115,841	7 63
Marathon .....	866	37,623	43 45	5,645	54,081	9 58
Marquette .....	2,370	82,937	34 99	10,626	101,067	9 51
Milwaukee .....	8,193	474,378	57 90	10,758	191,901	17 84
Monroe .....	4,365	183,409	42 02	14,650	169,914	11 56
Oconto .....	1,389	78,740	56 69	2,125	45,260	21 34
Outagamie .....	3,797	161,619	42 56	12,495	147,041	11 76
Ozaukee .....	3,954	113,706	28 76	11,427	58,719	8 64
Pepin .....	1,211	73,153	60 41	4,605	66,249	14 39
Pierce .....	2,652	166,120	62 64	10,696	149,572	13 98
Polk .....	658	32,825	49 89	3,741	57,582	15 39
Portage .....	2,029	162,081	50 31	9,446	129,618	13 72
Racine .....	5,946	277,310	46 64	14,090	213,581	15 16
Richland .....	4,793	198,226	41 36	14,893	153,101	10 28
Rock .....	15,708	830,294	52 85	31,351	445,262	14 20
St. Croix .....	2,962	176,640	59 63	7,112	92,607	13 02
Sauk .....	7,476	339,740	45 44	21,900	241,463	11 03
Shawano .....	525	22,405	42 68	2,578	26,227	10 17
Sheboygan .....	7,402	324,967	43 90	27,146	342,876	12 63
Trempealeau .....	3,440	193,664	56 30	13,388	180,632	13 49
Vernon .....	5,630	288,249	51 20	19,246	250,635	13 02
Walworth .....	10,439	655,837	62 83	23,543	429,271	17 85
Washington .....	7,047	283,985	40 30	19,178	193,532	10 69
Waukesha .....	9,613	525,564	54 67	21,367	358,934	16 80
Waupaca .....	2,973	120,079	40 39	12,518	144,429	11 54
Waushara .....	3,097	115,546	37 31	11,610	121,189	10 44
Winnebago .....	7,758	448,077	57 76	20,059	286,289	14 27
Wood .....	637	25,985	40 79	2,233	29,174	12 75
* No report.	286,860	\$13,303,814	\$46 39	803,042	\$10,036,126	\$12 50

## Abstract from Assessment Rolls—continued.

COUNTIES.	MULES AND ASSES.			SHEEP AND LAMBS.		
	No.	Value.	Av. Value.	No.	Value.	Av. Value
Adams.....	58	\$2,127	\$36 67	7,133	\$8,500	\$1 19
*Ashland.....						
Barron.....	6	420	70 00	38	72	1 89
Bayfield.....						
Brown.....	19	444	23 37	5,434	3,663	67
Buffalo.....	130	6,088	46 83	7,614	9,471	1 24
Burnett.....	1	48	48 00	232	278	1 20
Calumet.....	56	913	16 30	9,912	10,764	1 09
Chippewa.....	53	2,906	54 83	1,148	1,680	1 46
Clark.....	76	6,085	80 07	882	1,396	1 58
Columbia.....	145	7,235	49 90	50,572	92,360	1 83
Crawford.....	74	3,598	48 22	7,952	10,037	1 26
Dane.....	245	15,806	64 50	64,459	153,923	2 22
Dodge.....	155	7,872	50 73	61,883	124,927	1 70
Door.....	25	2,288	92 53	325	927	1 77
Douglas.....	1	50	50 00	20	30	1 50
Dunn.....	167	11,174	66 91	4,945	8,469	1 72
Eau Claire.....	65	5,580	85 85	1,841	2,600	1 42
Fond du Lac.....	143	6,480	45 31	72,669	137,895	1 93
Grant.....	398	20,962	52 67	19,701	36,150	1 83
Green.....	177	7,634	43 12	29,778	76,675	2 57
Green Lake.....	43	2,100	48 84	36,880	66,209	1 80
Iowa.....	159	6,779	42 64	10,945	18,768	1 71
Jackson.....	89	4,465	50 17	4,700	5,156	1 10
Jefferson.....	160	8,795	54 97	44,117	83,579	1 89
Juneau.....	62	3,319	53 53	9,382	15,919	1 70
Kenosha.....	56	2,335	41 70	37,135	108,550	2 92
Kewaunee.....	14	241	17 21	1,113	563	51
La Crosse.....	146	8,158	55 88	9,563	17,093	1 79
La Fayette.....	424	17,215	40 60	13,595	24,502	1 80
Manitowoc.....	40	1,172	29 30	14,324	12,041	84
Marathon.....	8	380	47 50	2,025	1,635	81
Marquette.....	24	985	41 04	16,573	18,910	1 14
Milwaukee.....	74	3,515	47 50	6,766	14,162	2 09
Monroe.....	154	8,131	52 80	14,803	18,199	1 23
Oconto.....	65	3,665	56 38	328	462	1 41
Outagamie.....	44	2,335	53 07	13,221	19,911	1 63
Ozaukee.....	22	740	33 64	5,513	9,193	1 67
Pepin.....	30	1,920	64 00	2,272	4,489	1 98
Pierce.....	33	4,645	87 64	5,664	9,511	1 68
Polk.....	25	1,335	53 40	1,268	1,580	2 06
Portage.....	78	3,235	50 45	9,235	10,758	1 16
Racine.....	67	3,850	57 16	33,551	66,344	1 98
Richland.....	174	6,804	39 10	24,427	38,889	1 59
Rock.....	290	15,637	53 91	44,257	109,241	2 47
St. Croix.....	57	4,568	80 14	1,317	1,640	1 24
Sauk.....	173	9,235	53 21	23,036	34,912	1 51
Shawano.....	9	405	45 00	1,116	809	72
Sheboygan.....	107	4,582	42 82	37,329	55,791	1 49
Trempealeau.....	119	7,332	61 61	10,743	20,762	1 93
Vernon.....	143	6,675	46 68	24,502	39,897	1 63
Walworth.....	152	10,040	66 05	85,838	270,522	3 15
Washington.....	80	2,895	36 19	22,962	29,923	1 30
Waukesha.....	132	8,305	62 91	69,390	168,201	2 42
Waupaca.....	52	2,506	48 19	14,185	1,630	1 17
Waushara.....	99	4,411	44 56	15,451	19,188	1 24
Winnebago.....	127	6,955	54 76	39,773	64,241	1 62
Wood.....	15	880	58 67	554	589	1 06
* No report.	5,671	\$291,935	\$51 48	1,049,041	\$2,038,565	\$1 94



## Abstract from Assessment Rolls—continued.

COUNTIES.	SWINE.			WAGONS, CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.		WATCHES.	
	No.	Value.	Average Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Adams .....	4,176	\$5,731	\$1 37	1,032	\$18,319	99	\$996
Ashland*							
Barron .....	290	956	3 30	261	6,094	23	416
Bayfield .....	1	25	25 00	14	377	29	1,650
Brown .....	5,596	5,513	99	3,520	44,904	321	8,453
Buffalo .....	8,223	12,058	1 47	1,770	24,565	82	778
Burnett .....	257	510	1 98	64	1,175	13	100
Calumet .....	6,671	6,570	98	2,359	21,367	161	639
Chippewa .....	2,334	4,078	1 75	905	22,460	55	2,554
Clark .....	920	2,887	3 14	958	21,932	115	2,301
Columbia .....	15,671	34,512	2 20	4,530	109,824	560	11,161
Crawford .....	11,217	17,768	1 58	1,783	41,233	287	6,262
Dane .....	36,605	92,574	2 53	9,195	263,423	1,188	28,028
Dodge .....	22,880	54,528	2 38	8,174	177,367	602	12,043
Door .....	1,316	3,168	2 41	854	13,748	102	1,404
Douglas .....	10	55	5 50	38	847	47	1,265
Dunn .....	6,002	11,825	1 97	1,771	39,206	250	3,616
Eau Claire .....	2,504	8,024	3 20	1,461	53,606	266	8,503
Fond du Lac .....	15,100	31,478	2 08	6,424	155,280	806	16,976
Grant .....	57,051	115,579	2 03	6,568	195,549	776	12,954
Green .....	32,672	75,083	2 30	3,942	89,381	376	5,855
Green Lake .....	7,566	17,696	2 34	2,575	58,396	388	5,495
Iowa .....	29,626	53,942	1 83	4,186	97,058	259	3,777
Jackson .....	2,921	5,646	1 93	1,202	24,720	133	2,894
Jefferson .....	16,741	38,162	2 28	4,702	116,838	434	6,500
Juneau .....	7,258	12,720	1 75	1,959	41,698	286	5,221
Kenosha .....	8,079	20,578	2 55	1,847	60,861	473	11,775
Kewaunee .....	2,009	968	48	638	3,928	14	1,366
La Crosse .....	6,577	13,780	2 09	2,352	66,991	267	9,421
La Fayette .....	35,536	62,688	1 76	3,932	82,070	278	4,445
Manitowoc .....	8,310	9,208	1 11	3,666	42,378	95	1,280
Marathon .....	1,773	2,322	1 31	892	13,140	99	2,205
Marquette .....	6,249	8,452	1 35	1,411	20,362	73	648
Milwaukee .....	8,343	19,863	2 38	6,587	290,659	1,699	66,856
Monroe .....	9,979	18,435	1 85	3,249	55,610	383	5,942
Oconto .....	711	2,305	3 24	972	26,417	106	3,755
Outagamie .....	8,016	14,205	1 77	2,934	52,662	219	4,714
Ozaukee .....	6,876	10,684	1 55	3,266	42,679	56	826
Pepin .....	2,918	6,641	2 28	911	18,738	143	1,870
Pierce .....	6,209	13,217	2 13	1,835	43,741	223	3,424
Polk .....	1,343	3,317	2 47	492	10,236	63	656
Portage .....	5,375	10,131	1 88	1,898	35,291	209	4,047
Racine .....	7,501	19,294	2 57	3,206	93,420	417	14,091
Richland .....	18,029	26,188	1 45	1,839	40,845	295	3,415
Rock .....	30,780	88,113	2 86	7,339	245,593	1,615	41,179
St. Croix .....	3,807	14,417	3 78	1,717	44,640	232	4,027
Sauk .....	20,452	36,720	1 80	4,570	101,105	632	9,054
Shawano .....	1,731	1,560	90	661	8,203	32	848
Sheboygan .....	11,771	23,335	1 98	5,117	93,003	300	4,302
Trempealeau .....	3,957	11,061	2 79	1,800	40,547	160	1,909
Vernon .....	20,449	33,939	1 66	3,100	59,534	321	3,375
Walworth .....	24,461	80,001	3 27	5,169	180,490	876	21,079
Washington .....	16,196	25,063	1 55	4,886	76,363	159	2,761
Waukesha .....	18,552	52,534	2 83	6,437	167,091	588	14,085
Waupaca .....	6,152	10,976	1 78	2,802	39,241	278	5,308
Waushara .....	7,725	12,650	1 64	1,780	29,136	113	1,188
Winnebago .....	9,026	22,643	2 51	5,092	139,151	880	21,746
Wood .....	750	1,596	2 13	566	12,032	61	1,428
* No report.	613,240	\$1,287,994	\$2 10	163,210	\$3,878,525	19,022	\$422,866

*Abstract from Assessment Rolls—continued.*

COUNTIES.	PIANOS AND MELODEONS.		SHARES OF BANK STOCK.		Value of Merch'ts and Man. stock.	Value of all other Person'l Prop'ty.	Total val. of all other pers'n'l prop. aforesaid.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			
Adams .....	26	816			\$13,645	\$33,574	\$226,270
*Ashland.....							
Barron.....					2,600	26,772	61,409
Bayfield.....	13	1,945			14,775	6,942	29,820
Brown.....	149	14,708	252	\$109,500	385,236	247,332	1,001,016
Buffalo.....	27	969			35,188	62,383	418,771
Burnett.....	1	20	1	600	1,910	200	22,853
Calumet.....	40	1,391			36,753	46,467	281,809
Chippewa.....	13	368			122,531	80,705	369,251
Clark.....	31	3,910			52,903	120,978	337,764
Columbia.....	304	29,642	111	69,893	411,231	617,989	2,111,999
Crawford.....	94	8,297	1	5,100	119,962	147,520	649,671
Dane.....	599	53,587	2,775	291,407	788,086	1,531,276	4,814,107
Dodge.....	469	25,794	1,155	222,045	397,671	870,379	2,780,220
Door.....	6	875			93,799	58,126	258,007
Douglas.....	12	805			9,225	15,682	33,069
Dunn.....	35	3,020			374,010	197,249	922,761
Eau Claire.....	104	16,915	259	25,090	856,092	375,290	1,553,420
Fond du Lac.....	544	46,664	1,600	121,784	626,226	869,188	2,943,733
Grant.....	339	25,370	500	32,500	425,120	739,992	2,786,297
Green.....	197	16,810	1,400	90,200	214,332	590,918	1,929,186
Green Lake.....	194	12,832			124,584	271,649	928,052
Iowa.....	131	7,847			163,849	317,603	1,367,117
Jackson.....	53	4,445			105,516	209,013	557,313
Jefferson.....	323	23,355	2,950	142,025	355,753	498,930	1,995,364
Juneau.....	96	7,360			124,805	242,251	720,908
Kenosha.....	217	24,090	500	35,000	200,445	462,531	1,370,940
Kewaunee.....	1	18			9,569	9,952	60,602
La Crosse.....	171	18,676	750	69,000	379,153	524,702	1,513,926
La Fayette.....	195	10,798	1	250	112,030	275,981	1,260,018
Manitowoc.....	61	4,766	519	20,868	397,084	164,985	786,133
Marathon.....	34	2,588	3	325	200,736	44,778	359,813
Marquette.....	36	2,417			10,274	28,115	274,167
Milwaukee.....	1,403	249,341	15,155	980,000	9,163,586	4,271,796	15,726,577
Monroe.....	111	8,753	500	40,000	204,375	181,608	897,378
Oconto.....	38	5,365		1,000	714,720	147,386	1,029,175
Outagamie.....	101	12,657	1,251	101,150	239,177	137,053	892,527
Ozaukee.....	46	2,908			51,610	120,196	451,261
Pepin.....	21	1,333			44,818	52,428	271,641
Pierce.....	78	5,915		150	98,337	160,166	654,798
Polk.....	16	690			19,291	22,220	149,620
Portage.....	71	7,528	9	5,470	151,189	92,894	555,943
Racine.....	307	30,695	3,005	226,337	663,033	639,844	2,267,749
Richland.....	96	4,320		1,200	73,329	118,611	664,938
Rock.....	779	72,778	3,750	243,685	702,622	1,843,860	4,737,664
St. Croix.....	92	7,305	750	43,200	81,879	174,452	645,375
Sauk.....	224	15,139		21,532	198,226	373,415	1,350,651
Shawano.....	8	915			44,624	8,693	114,159
Sheboygan.....	211	16,832		12,000	238,847	408,868	1,525,363
Trempealeau.....	63	4,290	2	200	61,794	155,497	677,688
Vernon.....	42	2,090			65,588	218,375	968,407
Walworth.....	503	45,429	1,762	101,250	355,517	1,297,647	3,438,083
Washington.....	77	5,874		19,468	111,843	375,924	1,127,633
Waukesha.....	331	28,865	50	141,337	268,446	1,103,292	2,836,654
Waupaca.....	119	5,703	14	2,908	117,873	127,075	592,748
Waushara.....	27	885			29,568	49,704	383,465
Winnebago.....	500	50,693	2,077	290,270	982,306	1,861,816	4,174,187
Wood.....	52	5,340			146,409	69,362	292,795
*No Report.	9,738	\$972,665		\$3,483,904	\$21,808,680	\$23,671,754	\$81,201,828

## Abstract form Assessment Rolls—continued.

COUNTIES.	LAND.			Value of City and Vill'ge Lots	Total Value of all Real Estate	Total Value of all Property.
	No. Acres	Value.	Av. Val.			
Adams .....	301, 234	\$656, 137	\$2 18	\$20, 100	\$676, 237	\$902, 516
*Ashland .....						
Barron .....	131, 964	254, 606	1 93		254, 606	316, 015
Bayfield .....	76, 894	229, 339	3 00	126, 827	356, 166	385, 986
Brown .....	297, 453	998, 440	3 36	2, 018, 108	3, 016, 548	4, 017, 564
Buffalo .....	251, 519	617, 833	2 46	129, 239	747, 072	1, 165, 842
Burnett .....	97, 878	197, 010	2 01		197, 010	219, 863
Calumet .....	199, 844	1, 346, 009	6 74	38, 657	1, 384, 666	1, 666, 475
Chippewa .....	1, 531, 646	4, 001, 483	2 61	334, 125	4, 335, 608	4, 704, 859
Clark .....	607, 308	1, 969, 214	3 24	56, 213	2, 025, 427	2, 363, 191
Columbia .....	485, 043	5, 878, 552	12 12	1, 419, 699	7, 298, 251	9, 410, 250
Crawford .....	348, 947	1, 252, 242	3 59	456, 522	1, 708, 764	2, 358, 435
Dane .....	753, 744	11, 503, 679	15 26	3, 578, 612	15, 082, 291	19, 896, 398
Dodge .....	547, 326	10, 672, 404	19 48	1, 544, 904	12, 217, 308	14, 987, 528
Door .....	209, 710	737, 976	3 52	10, 129	748, 105	1, 006, 112
Douglas .....	151, 483	453, 327	2 97	634, 468	1, 084, 795	1, 117, 864
Dunn .....	275, 164	1, 263, 838	4 59	196, 290	1, 460, 128	2, 382, 889
Eau Claire .....	208, 398	1, 352, 261	6 49	1, 958, 184	3, 350, 445	4, 903, 885
Fond du Lac .....	454, 213	8, 084, 430	17 80	3, 743, 108	11, 827, 538	14, 771, 291
Grant .....	718, 187	6, 302, 801	8 78	1, 361, 832	7, 664, 633	10, 450, 930
Green .....	367, 160	5, 434, 196	14 80	1, 156, 206	6, 590, 402	8, 513, 588
Green Lake .....	217, 079	3, 051, 337	14 06	724, 812	3, 776, 149	4, 704, 201
Iowa .....	479, 099	3, 514, 722	7 24	690, 102	4, 204, 824	5, 591, 941
Jackson .....	293, 817	665, 671	2 27	244, 758	910, 429	1, 467, 742
Jefferson .....	342, 881	6, 603, 704	17 50	1, 800, 633	7, 804, 337	9, 799, 701
Juneau .....	297, 381	1, 013, 623	3 41	515, 877	1, 529, 500	2, 250, 468
Kenosha .....	171, 873	3, 478, 934	20 24	728, 426	4, 207, 360	5, 576, 300
Kewaunee .....	193, 550	298, 718	1 54	59, 928	358, 646	419, 248
La Crosse .....	259, 815	1, 808, 569	6 96	1, 946, 767	3, 755, 336	5, 269, 262
La Fayette .....	398, 462	4, 682, 984	11 75	377, 908	5, 060, 892	6, 320, 910
Manitowoc .....	367, 721	2, 360, 025	6 42	1, 627, 832	3, 987, 857	4, 773, 990
Marathon .....	1, 030, 539	1, 420, 402	1 33	116, 975	1, 537, 377	1, 897, 195
Marquette .....	263, 597	639, 024	2 43	57, 320	696, 344	970, 511
Milwaukee .....	141, 360	5, 790, 516	40 96	31, 786, 419	37, 576, 935	53, 302, 992
Monroe .....	420, 280	1, 683, 913	4 01	635, 951	2, 321, 864	3, 219, 242
Oconto .....	890, 009	1, 468, 965	1 65	716, 507	2, 185, 472	3, 214, 647
Outagamie .....	334, 111	2, 497, 710	7 48	1, 260, 912	3, 758, 622	4, 631, 176
Ozaukee .....	146, 837	2, 540, 711	17 30	261, 856	2, 802, 567	3, 253, 828
Pepin .....	107, 987	461, 058	4 27	100, 811	561, 899	833, 540
Pierce .....	295, 403	1, 584, 232	5 36	393, 611	1, 977, 843	2, 632, 641
Polk .....	306, 664	807, 695	2 63	19, 474	827, 169	976, 821
Portage .....	396, 612	970, 574	2 45	407, 123	1, 377, 697	1, 933, 640
Racine .....	208, 143	4, 466, 477	21 46	2, 886, 025	7, 352, 502	9, 620, 251
Richland .....	363, 937	1, 579, 145	4 34	171, 684	1, 750, 829	2, 415, 767
Rock .....	451, 453	11, 187, 595	24 78	4, 102, 962	15, 290, 557	20, 028, 221
St. Croix .....	278, 358	1, 767, 483	6 38	521, 771	2, 289, 254	2, 934, 629
Sauk .....	512, 201	3, 385, 116	6 61	830, 647	4, 215, 763	5, 596, 414
Shawano .....	425, 096	625, 707	1 47		625, 707	739, 866
Sheboygan .....	321, 971	4, 872, 006	15 13	1, 539, 484	6, 411, 490	7, 936, 853
Trempealeau .....	288, 292	1, 176, 671	4 08	163, 004	1, 339, 675	2, 016, 363
Vernon .....	459, 106	2, 102, 454	4 58	145, 434	2, 247, 888	3, 216, 295
Walworth .....	350, 930	8, 943, 639	25 49	1, 714, 667	10, 658, 306	14, 096, 389
Washington .....	259, 413	4, 507, 405	17 38	433, 587	4, 940, 992	6, 068, 625
Waukesha .....	349, 158	10, 060, 568	23 81	1, 508, 773	11, 569, 343	14, 405, 997
Waupaca .....	427, 992	1, 393, 520	3 23	462, 220	1, 855, 740	2, 448, 488
Waushara .....	374, 283	1, 172, 701	3 13	72, 945	1, 245, 646	1, 629, 111
Winnebago .....	270, 247	5, 674, 736	21 00	5, 241, 113	10, 915, 849	15, 090, 036
Wood .....	330, 862	653, 689	1 97	183, 647	842, 336	1, 135, 131
*No report.	21, 041, 544	\$173,516, 806	\$8 25	\$83,279, 220	\$256,796, 026	\$337,997, 854

## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN—1840—1870.

[BY COUNTIES.]

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.			
	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.
Total .....	1,054,670	775,881	305,391	30,945
Adams .....	6,601	6,492	187	.....
Ashland .....	2:1	515	.....	.....
Barron .....	538	13	.....	.....
Bayfield .....	344	353	484	.....
Brown .....	25,168	11,795	6,215	2,107
Buffalo .....	11,133	3,864	.....	.....
Burnett .....	706	12	.....	.....
Calumet .....	12,335	7,895	1,743	275
Chippewa .....	8,311	1,895	615	.....
Clark .....	3,450	789	.....	.....
Columbia .....	28,812	24,441	9,565	.....
Crawford .....	22,975	8,068	2,498	1,502
Dane .....	22,916	22,622	16,639	314
Dodge .....	17,025	22,878	19,128	67
Door .....	4,919	2,948	.....	.....
Douglas .....	1,122	812	.....	.....
Dunn .....	9,488	2,704	.....	.....
Eau Claire .....	10,769	3,162	.....	.....
Fond du Lac .....	46,273	24,154	14,510	139
Grant .....	37,919	31,189	16,169	3,926
Green .....	23,611	19,808	8,566	933
Green Lake .....	13,195	12,663	.....	.....
Iowa .....	24,544	18,967	9,525	3,978
Jackson .....	7,687	4,170	.....	.....
Jefferson .....	24,040	30,438	15,317	914
Juneau .....	12,372	8,770	.....	.....
Kenosha .....	13,147	13,900	10,734	.....
Kewaunee .....	10,128	5,530	.....	.....
La Crosse .....	20,297	12,186	.....	.....
La Fayette .....	22,659	18,134	11,531	.....
Manitowoc .....	33,364	22,416	3,702	235
Marathon .....	5,885	2,892	508	.....
Marquette .....	8,056	8,233	8,641	18
Milwaukee .....	89,930	62,518	31,077	5,605
Monroe .....	16,550	8,410	.....	.....
Monro .....	8,321	3,592	.....	.....
Oconto .....	18,430	9,587	.....	.....
Outagamie .....	15,564	15,682	.....	.....
Ozaukee .....	4,659	2,392	.....	.....
Pepin .....	9,958	4,672	.....	.....
Pierce .....	3,422	1,400	.....	.....
Polk .....	10,124	7,597	1,250	1,023
Portage .....	26,730	21,259	14,573	3,475
Racine .....	15,731	9,732	143	.....
Richland .....	39,030	26,689	20,750	1,701
Rock .....	23,869	18,063	4,371	102
Sauk .....	3,166	829	.....	.....
Shawano .....	31,749	26,875	8,379	133
Sheboygan .....	11,035	5,392	624	809
St. Croix .....	10,732	2,560	.....	.....
Trempealeau .....	18,645	11,007	.....	.....
Vernon .....	25,972	26,496	17,862	2,611
Walworth .....	23,919	23,622	19,485	343
Washington .....	18,274	26,831	19,258	.....
Waukesha .....	15,529	8,851	.....	.....
Waupaca .....	11,279	8,770	.....	.....
Waushara .....	27,279	23,770	10,167	135
Winnebago .....	3,912	2,425	.....	.....
Wood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## POPULATION OF UNITED STATES—1790-1870.

[BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.
Total of United States.	38,553,371	31,443,321	23,191,876	17,069,453
Total of States ....	38,115,641	31,183,744	23,067,262	17,019,641
Alabama .....	996,992	964,201	771,623	590,756
Arkansas .....	484,471	435,450	2,9,897	97,574
California .....	560,247	379,994	92,597	.....
Connecticut .....	537,454	460,147	370,792	309,978
Delaware .....	125,015	112,216	91,532	78,085
Florida .....	187,748	140,424	87,445	51,477
Georgia .....	1,184,109	1,057,286	906,185	691,392
Illinois .....	2,539,891	1,711,951	851,470	476,183
Indiana .....	1,680,637	1,350,428	988,416	685,866
Iowa .....	1,194,020	674,913	192,214	43,112
Kansas .....	364,399	107,206	.....	.....
Kentucky .....	1,321,011	1,155,684	982,465	779,828
Louisiana .....	726,915	708,602	517,762	352,411
Maine .....	626,915	623,279	583,169	501,793
Maryland .....	780,894	687,049	583,034	470,019
Massachusetts .....	1,457,351	1,231,066	994,514	737,699
Michigan .....	1,184,059	749,113	397,651	212,267
Minnesota .....	439,706	172,623	6,077	.....
Mississippi .....	827,922	791,305	606,526	375,651
Missouri .....	1,721,295	1,182,012	682,044	383,722
Nebraska .....	122,993	28,841	.....	.....
Nevada .....	42,491	6,857	.....	.....
New Hampshire .....	318,300	326,073	317,976	284,574
New Jersey .....	906,096	672,035	489,555	373,300
New York .....	4,382,759	3,880,735	3,097,394	2,423,921
North Carolina .....	1,071,361	992,622	869,039	753,419
Ohio .....	2,635,260	2,339,511	1,980,329	1,519,467
Oregon .....	90,923	52,465	13,294	.....
Pennsylvania .....	3,521,951	2,906,215	2,311,786	1,724,033
Rhode Island .....	217,353	174,620	147,545	108,831
South Carolina .....	705,606	703,708	668,507	594,398
Tennessee .....	1,258,520	1,109,801	1,002,717	829,210
Texas .....	818,579	604,215	212,592	.....
Vermont .....	330,551	315,098	314,120	291,948
Virginia .....	1,225,163	1,596,318	1,421,661	1,239,797
West Virginia .....	442,014	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin .....	1,054,670	775,881	305,391	30,945
Total of Territories	442,730	259,577	124,614	43,712
Arizona .....	9,658	.....	.....	.....
Colorado .....	39,864	34,277	.....	.....
Dakota .....	14,181	4,837	.....	.....
District of Columbia .....	131,700	75,000	51,687	43,712
Idaho .....	14,999	.....	.....	.....
Montana .....	20,595	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico .....	91,874	93,516	61,547	.....
Utah .....	86,786	40,273	11,380	.....
Washington .....	23,955	11,594	.....	.....
Wyoming .....	9,118	.....	.....	.....

*Population of the United States—continued.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.
Total of the U. S.	12,866,020	9,633,823	7,239,881	5,308,483	3,929,214
Total of States...	12,220,868	9,600,782	7,215,858	5,294,390	3,929,214
Alabama .....	309,527	127,901			
Arkansas.....	30,388	14,255			
California.....					
Connecticut.....	297,675	275,148	261,942	251,002	237,946
Delaware.....	76,748	72,749	72,674	64,273	59,096
Florida.....	24,720				
Georgia.....	516,822	349,925	252,433	162,686	82,548
Illinois.....	157,445	55,112	12,282		
Indiana.....	343,031	147,178	24,520	5,611	
Iowa.....					
Kansas.....					
Kentucky.....	657,917	564,135	406,511	220,955	73,677
Louisiana.....	215,739	152,923	76,556		
Maine.....	399,455	298,269	228,705	151,719	96,540
Maryland.....	447,040	407,350	380,546	341,543	319,728
Massachusetts.....	610,408	523,159	472,740	422,845	378,787
Michigan.....	31,639	8,765	4,762		
Minnesota.....					
Mississippi.....	136,621	75,448	40,352	8,850	
Missouri.....	140,455	66,557	20,845		
Nebraska.....					
Nevada.....					
New Hampshire.....	269,328	244,022	214,460	183,858	141,885
New Jersey.....	320,823	277,426	245,562	211,149	184,139
New York.....	1,918,608	1,372,111	959,049	589,051	340,120
North Carolina.....	737,987	638,829	555,500	478,103	393,751
Ohio.....	937,903	581,295	230,760	45,365	
Oregon.....					
Pennsylvania.....	1,348,233	1,047,507	810,091	602,365	434,373
Rhode Island.....	97,199	83,015	76,931	69,122	68,825
South Carolina.....	581,185	502,741	415,115	345,591	249,073
Tennessee.....	681,904	422,771	261,727	105,603	35,091
Texas.....					
Vermont.....	280,652	235,966	217,895	154,465	85,425
Virginia.....	1,211,405	1,065,116	974,600	880,200	747,610
West Virginia.....					
Wisconsin.....					
Total of Territories.	39,834	33,039	24,023	14,093	
Arizona.....					
Colorado.....					
Dakota.....					
District of Columbia.	39,834	33,039	24,023	14,093	
Idaho.....					
Montana.....					
New Mexico.....					
Utah.....					
Washington.....					
Wyoming.....					

## POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES

[IN THE UNITED STATES.]

	Cities.	Population	Native.	Foreign.
1	New York, N. Y. ....	942,292	523,198	419,094
2	Philadelphia, Pa. ....	674,022	490,398	183,624
3	Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	396,099	251,381	144,718
4	St. Louis, Mo. ....	310,864	198,615	112,249
5	Chicago, Ill. ....	298,977	154,420	144,557
6	Baltimore, Md. ....	267,354	210,870	56,484
7	Boston, Mass. ....	250,526	162,540	87,986
8	Cincinnati, Ohio. ....	216,239	136,627	79,612
9	New Orleans, La. ....	191,418	142,943	48,475
10	San Francisco, Cal. ....	149,473	75,754	73,719
11	Buffalo, N. Y. ....	117,714	71,477	46,237
12	Washington, D. C. ....	109,199	95,442	13,757
13	Newark, N. J. ....	105,059	69,175	35,884
14	Louisville, Ky. ....	100,753	75,085	25,668
15	Cleveland, Ohio. ....	92,829	54,014	38,815
16	Pittsburg, Pa. ....	86,076	58,254	27,822
17	Jersey City, N. J. ....	82,546	50,711	31,835
18	Detroit, Mich. ....	79,577	44,196	35,381
19	Milwaukee, Wis. ....	71,440	37,667	33,773
20	Albany, N. Y. ....	69,422	47,215	22,207
21	Providence, R. I. ....	68,904	51,737	17,177
22	Rochester, N. Y. ....	62,386	41,202	21,184
23	Alleghany, Pa. ....	53,180	37,872	15,308
24	Richmond, Va. ....	51,038	47,260	3,778
25	New Haven, Conn. ....	50,840	36,482	14,358
26	Charleston, S. C. ....	48,956	44,064	4,892
27	Indianapolis, Ind. ....	48,244	37,587	10,657
28	Troy, N. Y. ....	46,465	30,246	16,219
29	Syracuse, N. Y. ....	43,051	29,061	13,990
30	Worcester, Mass. ....	41,105	29,159	11,946
31	Lowell, Mass. ....	40,928	26,493	14,435
32	Memphis, Tenn. ....	40,226	33,446	6,780
33	Cambridge, Mass. ....	39,634	27,579	12,055
34	Hartford, Conn. ....	37,180	26,363	10,817
35	Scranton, Pa. ....	35,092	19,205	15,887
36	Reading, Pa. ....	33,930	30,059	3,871
37	Patterson, N. J. ....	33,579	20,711	12,868
38	Kansas City, Mo. ....	32,260	24,581	7,679
39	Mobile, Ala. ....	32,034	27,795	4,239
40	Toledo, Ohio. ....	31,584	20,485	11,099
41	Portland, Me. ....	31,413	24,401	7,012
42	Columbus, Ohio. ....	31,274	23,663	7,611
43	Wilmington, Del. ....	30,841	25,689	5,152
44	Dayton, Ohio. ....	30,473	23,050	7,423
45	Lawrence, Mass. ....	28,921	16,204	12,717
46	Utica, N. Y. ....	28,804	18,955	9,849
47	Charlestown, Mass. ....	28,323	21,999	6,324
48	Savannah, Ga. ....	28,235	24,564	3,671
49	Lynn, Mass. ....	28,233	23,298	4,935
50	Fall River, Mass. ....	26,766	15,288	11,478

## GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD.

STATE.	Name of Ruler.	Title.	Form of Government.
United States ...	Ulysses S. Grant.	President ....	Fd. Rep.—2 hs. of Con.
Great Britain....	Victoria I .....	Queen .....	Lim.Mon.—Lds.&Com
France .....	M. Thiers .....	President.....	Republic.
Russia .....	Alexander II .....	Czar .....	Absolute Monarchy.
Austria .....	Francis Joseph I .....	Emperor .....	Absolute Monarchy.
Sweden and Nor.	Oscar II .....	King .....	Lim. Mon., with Leg.
Denmark .....	Christian IX .....	King .....	Lim.Mon.,withPv.Sts.
Holland .....	William III .....	King .....	Lim.Mon.—two Chms.
Belgium .....	Leopold II .....	King .....	Lim.Mon.—two Chms.
German Empire.	William I .....	Emperor .....	Lim.Mon.—two Chms.
Spain .....	Amadeus .....	Regent .....	Const. Monarchy.
Portugal .....	Louis Phillippe .....	King .....	Lim.Mon.—one Chm.
Italy .....	Victor Emanuel II .....	King .....	Lim.Mon.—two Chms.
Greece .....	George I .....	King .....	Limited Monarchy.
Turkey .....	Abdul Aziz .....	Sultan .....	Absolute Monarchy.
Monaco .....	Charles III .....	Prince .....	Absolute Sovereignty.
Switzerland .....	Dr. J. Dubbs .....	Pr. Fed. Coun.	Federate Republic.
San Marino .....	P. Belluzzi and G. Belluzzi .....	7 Captaines 7 Regents .....	Republic—Senate & Executive Council.
Servia .....	Milan IV .....	Hospodar .....	Hereditary Monarchy.
Roumania .....	Charles I .....	Hospodar .....	Limited Monarchy.
Montenegro .....	Nicholas I .....	Prince .....	Republican.
Egypt .....	Ismael Pacha .....	Khedervi .....	Absolute Monarchy.
China .....	T'oung-chi .....	Hoang Ti .....	Absolute Monarchy.
Muscat .....	Wahabee .....	Imaum .....	Absolute Monarchy.
Persia .....	Nasser ed Dini .....	Schah .....	Absolute Despotism.
Japan .....	.....	Mikado .....	Absolute Despotism.
Anam(Coch.Chi.)	Tu Duc .....	King .....	Absolute Despotism.
Siam .....	Pawar Sath. Mon.	King .....	Absolute Despotism.
Affghanistan .....	Shere Ali .....	Shah .....	Absolute Despotism.
Bokhara .....	Mozaffar-ed-di .....	Khan .....	Absolute Despotism.
Khokan .....	.....	Khan .....	Absolute Despotism.
Yemen .....	.....	Imaum .....	Absolute Despotism.
Beloochistan .....	.....	Khan .....	Confederate Tribes.
Thibet .....	.....	Tale Lama .....	Hierarchy.
Burmah .....	Serawa .....	King .....	Absolute Despotism.
Abyssinia .....	Gobazzie .....	Emperor .....	Federate Monarchy.
Madagascar .....	Uranavolo II .....	King .....	Despotic Monarchy.
Morocco .....	Sidi Mohammed .....	Emeer .....	Despotic Sovereignty.
Brazil .....	Dom Pedro II .....	Emperor .....	Hereditary Monarchy.
ArgentineConfed	Dom F.Sarmiento .....	President .....	Federate Republic.
Uruguay .....	Lorenzo Battle .....	President .....	Republic.
Paraguay .....	— Ruzzola .....	Provis. Pres..	Republic.
Bolivia .....	MarianoMelgarejo .....	President .....	Republic.
Chili .....	JoseJoaquinPerez .....	President .....	Republic.
Costa Rica .....	Bruno Corraza .....	Provis. Pres..	Republic.
Ecuador .....	JanvierDeEspina .....	President .....	Republic.
Guatemala .....	Vincent Cerna .....	President .....	Republic.
Honduras .....	JoseMaria deMda .....	President .....	Republic.
Mexico .....	Jordo de Tejada .....	President .....	Republic.
Columbia .....	Eustorgia Salgar .....	President .....	Republic.
Nicaragua .....	FernandoGuzman .....	President .....	Republic.
Peru .....	Jose Balta .....	President .....	Republic.
San Salvador .....	Francois Duenas .....	President .....	Republic.
Venezuela .....	Guzman Blanco .....	President .....	Republic.
Hayti .....	Nissage Saget .....	President .....	Republic.
Dominica .....	Buenventura Baez .....	Provis. Pres..	Republic.
SandwichIslands	(Vacant) .....	King .....	Monarchy
Society Islands .....	Pomare .....	Queen .....	Monarchy.
Liberia .....	Edward J. Roye .....	President .....	Republic.
Dahomey .....	Adahoonzou II .....	King .....	Absolute Despotism.
Mosquito .....	Jamaso .....	Indian King .....	Monarchy.



## WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS.

Town.	County.	Name.	Creed.	Issue.
Alma .....	Buffalo .....	Express .....	Rep.	Weekly.
Appleton .....	Outagamie .....	Crescent .....	Dem.	do
Appleton .....	Outagamie .....	Post .....	Rep.	do
Appleton .....	Outagamie .....	City Times .....	Rep.	D & W.
Appleton .....	Outagamie .....	Volksfreund* .....	Dem.	Weekly.
Ashland .....	Ashland .....	Press .....	Rep.	do
Augusta .....	Eau Claire .....	Herald .....	Rep.	do
Baraboo .....	Sauk .....	Republic .....	Rep.	do
Beaver Dam .....	Dodge .....	Argus .....	Dem.	do
Beaver Dam .....	Dodge .....	Citizen .....	Rep.	do
Beloit .....	Rock .....	Journal and Free Press .....	Rep.	do
Berlin .....	Green Lake .....	Courant .....	Rep.	do
Berlin .....	Green Lake .....	Journal .....	Rep.	do
Black Earth .....	Dane .....	Advertiser .....	Ind.	do
Black River Falls .....	Jackson .....	Banner .....	Rep.	do
Brandon .....	Fond du Lac .....	Times .....	Rep.	do
Brodhead .....	Green .....	Independent .....	Rep.	do
Burlington .....	Racine .....	Standard .....	Rep.	do
Chilton .....	Calumet .....	Times .....	Dem.	do
Chippewa Falls .....	Chippewa .....	Herald .....	Rep.	do
Columbus .....	Columbia .....	Democrat .....	Dem.	do
Columbus .....	Columbia .....	Republican .....	Rep.	do
Darlington .....	La Fayette .....	Democrat .....	Dem.	do
Darlington .....	La Fayette .....	Republican .....	Rep.	do
Delavan .....	Walworth .....	Republican .....	Rep.	do
Depere .....	Brown .....	News .....	Rep.	do
Dodgeville .....	Iowa .....	Chronicle .....	Rep.	do
Durand .....	Pepin .....	Times .....	Rep.	do
Elkhorn .....	Walworth .....	Independent .....	Rep.	do
Ellsworth .....	Pierce .....	Herald .....	Rep.	do
Eau Claire .....	Eau Claire .....	Free Press .....	Rep.	D. & W.
Eau Claire .....	Eau Claire .....	Valley News .....	Dem.	Weekly.
Evansville .....	Rock .....	Review .....	Rep.	do
Fond du Lac .....	Fond du Lac .....	Commonwealth .....	Rep.	D. & W.
Fond du Lac .....	Fond du Lac .....	Journal .....	Rep.	Weekly.
Fond du Lac .....	Fond du Lac .....	Reporter .....	Rep.	do
Fond du Lac .....	Fond du Lac .....	Zeitung* .....	Dem.	do
Fond du Lac .....	Fond du Lac .....	Farmer .....	Ag.	Monthly
Fort Atkinson .....	Jefferson .....	Herald .....	Rep.	Weekly.
Fort Howard .....	Brown .....	Herald .....	Rep.	do
Fountain City .....	Buffalo .....	Republikaner* .....	Lib.	do
Fox Lake .....	Dodge .....	Representative .....	Rep.	do
Friendship .....	Adams .....	Press .....	Rep.	do
Galesville .....	Trempealeau .....	Journal .....	Rep.	do
Geneva .....	Walworth .....	Geneva Lake Herald .....	Rep.	do
Grand Rapids .....	Wood .....	Reporter .....	Rep.	do
Grand Rapids .....	Wood .....	Independent .....	Ind.	do
Green Bay .....	Brown .....	Advocate .....	Dem.	do
Green Bay .....	Brown .....	State Gazette .....	Rep.	D. & W.
Green Bay .....	Brown .....	Staat Zeitung* .....	Dem.	Weekly.
Hudson .....	St. Croix .....	Star and Times .....	Rep.	Weekly.
Hudson .....	St. Croix .....	Democrat .....	Dem.	do

*Wisconsin Newspapers—continued.*

Town.	County.	Name.	Creed.	Issue.
Janesville	Rock	Gazette	Rep.	D. & W.
Janesville	Rock	Recorder	Rep.	Weekly.
Janesville	Rock	Times	Dem.	do
Jefferson	Jefferson	Banner	Dem.	do
Juneau	Dodge	Democrat	Dem.	do
Kenosha	Kenosha	Telegraph	Rep.	do
Kenosha	Kenosha	Union	Dem.	do
Kenosha	Kenosha	Republican	Rep.	do
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Enterprise	Dem.	do
Kilbourn City	Columbia	Mirror	Rep.	do
La Crosse	La Crosse	Liberal Democrat	Lib.	D. & W.
La Crosse	La Crosse	Republican and Leader	Rep.	do
La Crosse	La Crosse	Fædrelandet†	Rep.	Weekly.
La Crosse	La Crosse	Nord Stern*	Lib.	do
Lake Mills	Jefferson	Union	Rep.	do
Lancaster	Grant	Herald	Rep.	do
Lancaster	Grant	Democrat	Dem.	do
Lodi	Columbia	Journal	Rep.	do
Madison	Dane	State Journal	Rep.	D. & W.
Madison	Dane	Democrat	Dem.	do
Madison	Dane	Western Farmer	Ag.	Weekly.
Madison	Dane	Soldiers' Record	Mil.	do
Madison	Dane	Botschafter*	Rep.	do
Madison	Dane	Zeitung*	Lib.	do
Mauston	Juneau	Star	Rep.	do
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Tribune	Rep.	do
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Pilot	Dem.	do
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Nordwestern*	Dem.	do
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Zeitung*	Rep.	do
Marinette	Oconto	Eagle	Rep.	do
Menasha	Winnebago	Press	Rep.	do
Menomonie	Dunn	News.	Rep.	do
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Sentinel	Rep.	D. & W.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	News.	Dem.	do
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Wisconsin.	Rep.	do
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	See Bote*	Dem.	do
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Herold *	Lib.	do
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Banner and Volksfreund*	Dem.	do
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Journal of Commerce.	Ind.	Weekly.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	American Churchman	Relig's	do
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Northwestern Advance	Relig's	do
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Christian Worker	Relig's	Semi-M.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Methodist Index	Relig's	Monthly
Mineral Point	Iowa	Democrat	Dem.	Weekly.
Mineral Point	Iowa	Tribune	Rep.	do
Mineral Point	Iowa	Christian Patriot.	Relig's	Semi-M.
Monroe	Green	Republican	Rep.	Weekly.
Monroe	Green	Sentinel	Rep.	do
Monroe	Green	Liberal Press	Lib.	do
Montello	Marquette	Express	Dem.	do
Neenah	Winnebago	Gazette	Rep.	do
Neillsville	Clark	Republican	Rep.	do
New Lisbon	Juneau	Argus	Dem.	do
New London	Waupaca	Times	Rep.	do
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	Times	Lib.	do
Oconto	Oconto	Lumberman	Rep.	do
Oconto	Oconto	Reporter	Rep.	do
Omro	Winnebago	Union	Rep.	do

*Wisconsin Newspapers—continued.*

Town.	County.	Name.	Creed.	Issue.
Osceola.....	Polk.....	Press.....	Rep.	Weekly.
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.	Northwestern.....	Rep.	D. & W.
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.	City Times.....	Dem.	Weekly.
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.	Journal.....	Rep.	do..
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.	Telegraph*.....	Lib.	do..
Platteville.....	Grant.....	Witness.....	Rep.	do..
Plover.....	Portage.....	Times.....	Rep.	do..
Plymouth.....	Sheboygan.	Reporter.....	Lib.	do..
Portage.....	Columbia.....	State Register.....	Rep.	do..
Port Washington	Ozaukee.....	Ozaukee Advertiser.....	Dem.	do..
Port Washington	Ozaukee.....	Zeitung*.....	Dem.	do..
Prairie du Chien.	Crawford.....	Courier.....	Dem.	do..
Prairie du Chien.	Crawford.....	Union.....	Rep.	do..
Prairie du Chien.	Crawford.....	Crawford County Press.....	Dem.	do..
Princeton.....	Green Lake.	Republic.....	Rep.	do..
Racine.....	Racine.....	Advocate.....	Rep.	do..
Racine.....	Racine.....	Argus.....	Dem.	do..
Racine.....	Racine.....	Journal.....	Rep.	do..
Racine.....	Racine.....	Slaviet.....	Lib.	do..
Randolph.....	Dodge.....	Gazette.....	Ind.	do..
Reedsburg.....	Sauk.....	Free Press.....	Rep.	do..
Richland Center.	Richland.....	Republican.....	Rep.	do..
Richland Center.	Richland.....	Sentinel.....	Lib.	do..
Richmond.....	St. Croix.....	Republican.....	Rep.	do..
Ripon.....	Fond du Lac	Commonwealth.....	Rep.	do..
Ripon.....	Fond du Lac	Free Press.....	Lib.	do..
River Falls.....	Pierce.....	Journal.....	Rep.	do..
Sauk City.....	Sauk.....	Pionier am Wisconsin.....	Rep.	do..
Sharon.....	Walworth.....	Mirror.....	Rep.	do..
Shawano.....	Shawano.....	Journal.....	Rep.	do..
Shawano.....	Shawano.....	Advance.....	Rep.	do..
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Times.....	Rep.	do..
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Herald.....	Rep.	do..
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Demokrat*.....	Dem.	do..
Sparta.....	Monroe.....	Republican.....	Lib.	do..
Sparta.....	Monroe.....	Herald.....	Rep.	do..
Stevens Point.	Portage.....	Pinery.....	Dem.	do..
Stevens Point.	Portage.....	Journal.....	Rep.	do..
Stoughton.....	Dane.....	Reporter.....	Rep.	do..
Sturgeon Bay.	Door.....	Advocate.....	Rep.	do..
Superior.....	Douglas.....	Times.....	Ind.	do..
Tomah.....	Monroe.....	Journal.....	Rep.	do..
Two Rivers.....	Manitowoc..	Chronicle.....	Dem.	do..
Trempealeau.....	Trempe'leau	Record.....	Rep.	do..
Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	Censor.....	Rep.	do..
Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	Independent.....	Ind.	do..
Watertown.....	Jefferson.....	Democrat.....	Dem.	do..
Watertown.....	Jefferson.....	Republican.....	Rep.	do..
Watertown.....	Jefferson.....	Weltberger*.....	Dem.	do..
Waukesha.....	Waukesha..	Freeman.....	Rep.	do..
Waukesha.....	Waukesha..	Plaindealer.....	Dem.	do..
Waukesha.....	Waukesha..	Democrat.....	Dem.	do..
Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	Republican.....	Rep.	do..
Waupun.....	Dodge.....	Prison City Leader.....	Rep.	do..
Waupun.....	Dodge.....	Times.....	Rep.	do..
Wautoma.....	Waushara..	Argus.....	Rep.	do..

*Wisconsin Newspapers—continued.*

Town.	County.	Name.	Creed.	Issue.
Wausau.....	Marathon..	Pilot.....	Dem..	Weekly.
Wausau.....	Marathon..	Central Wisconsin.....	Rep..	do ..
Wausau.....	Marathon..	Urwald*.....	Rep..	do ..
Wausau.....	Marathon..	Wochenblatt*.....	Dem..	do ..
Waterloo.....	Jefferson ..	Register.....	Rep..	do ..
West Bend.....	Washington	Democrat.....	Dem..	do ..
West Bend.....	Washington	Republican.....	Rep..	do ..
Westfield.....	Marquette..	Independent.....	Rep..	do ..
Weyauwega.....	Waupaca....	Times.....	Lib..	do ..
Whitewater.....	Walworth ..	Register.....	Rep..	do ..
Winneconne.....	Winnebago.	Item.....	Rep..	do ..

\* Printed in the German language.

† Printed in the Scandinavian language.

‡ Printed in the Bohemian language

## POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

Corrected from Official Records to December 1, 1872.

Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
Ableman .....	Sauk.	Baldwin's Mills .....	Waupaca.
Ackerville .....	Washington.	Balsam Lake .....	Polk.
Ada .....	Sheboygan.	Bangor .....	La Crosse.
Adams .....	Walworth.	Banner .....	Fond du Lac.
Adams Center .....	Adams.	BARABOO .....	Sauk.
Adamsville .....	Iowa.	Barber .....	Iowa.
Addison .....	Washington.	Barnum .....	Adams.
Adell .....	Sheboygan.	Barre Mills .....	La Crosse.
Afton .....	Rock.	BARRON .....	Barron.
Ahnepsee .....	Kewaunee.	Barton .....	Washington.
Akan .....	Richland.	Bassett's Station .....	Kenosha.
Alabama .....	Polk.	Basswood .....	Richland.
Alaska .....	Kewaunee.	Bay City .....	Pierce.
Albanville .....	Monroe.	BAYFIELD .....	Bayfield.
Albany .....	Green.	Bay Hill .....	Walworth.
Albion .....	Dane.	Bay Settlement .....	Brown.
Alden .....	Polk.	Bayview .....	Milwaukee.
Alden's Corners .....	Dane.	Bear .....	Richland.
Alderly .....	Dodge.	Bear Creek .....	Waupaca.
Alhambra .....	Trempealeau.	Bear Valley .....	Richland.
Allen's Grove .....	Walworth.	Beaver Creek .....	Jackson.
Alloa .....	Columbia.	Beaver Dam .....	Dodge.
ALMA .....	Buffalo.	Beechwood .....	Sheboygan.
Almond .....	Portage.	Beetown .....	Grant.
Amherst .....	Portage.	Beldenville .....	Pierce.
Anchorage .....	Buffalo.	Belgium .....	Ozaukee.
Anderson .....	Burnett.	Bell Center .....	Crawford.
Angelica .....	Shawano.	Bellefountain .....	Columbia.
Annaton .....	Grant.	Belle Plaine .....	Shawano.
APPLETON .....	Outagamie.	Belleville .....	Dane.
Arcadia .....	Trempealeau.	Belmont .....	La Fayette.
Arena .....	Iowa.	Beloit .....	Rock.
Argyle .....	La Fayette.	Bem .....	Green.
Arkansaw .....	Pepin.	Benton .....	La Fayette.
Arkdale .....	Adams.	Berlin .....	Green Lake.
Armenia .....	Juneau.	Big Bend .....	Waukesha.
Armstrong's Corner's .....	Fond du Lac.	Big Flats .....	Adams.
Ashford .....	Fond du Lac.	Big Pitch .....	Grant.
Ashippun .....	Dodge.	Big River .....	Pierce.
Ashland .....	Ashland.	Big Springs .....	Adams.
Ash Ridge .....	Richland.	Binghampton .....	Outagamie.
Ashton .....	Dane.	Black Brook .....	Polk.
Askeaton .....	Brown.	Black Creek .....	Outagamie.
Athol .....	Jackson.	Black Earth .....	Dane.
Attica .....	Green.	Black Hawk .....	Sauk.
Augusta .....	Eau Claire.	BLACK RIV. FALLS .....	Jackson.
Aurora .....	Washington.	Blanchardville .....	La Fayette.
Auroraville .....	Waushara.	Bloomfield .....	Walworth.
Avalanche .....	Vernon.	Bloomington .....	Vernon.
Avoca .....	Iowa.	Bloomington .....	Grant.
Avon Center .....	Rock.	Blue Mounds .....	Dane.
Aztalan .....	Jefferson.	Blue River .....	Grant.
Badger .....	Portage.	Boardman .....	St. Croix.
Bailey's Harbor .....	Door.	Boaz .....	Richland.
Baldwin .....	Dunn.	Bohemia .....	La Crosse.
		Boltonville .....	Washington.

*Post Offices in Wisconsin—continued.*

Post Office.	County.
Bonchea .....	St. Croix.
Bonduel .....	Shawano.,
Boscobel .....	Grant.
Bradville .....	Grant.
Brady's .....	Richland.
Branch .....	Manitowoc.
Brandon .....	Fond du Lac.
Brandt .....	Calumet.
Brereton .....	Dane.
Bridgeport .....	Crawford.
Briggsville .....	Marquette.
Brighton .....	Kenosha.
Brillion .....	Calumet.
Brinkmann .....	Vernon.
Bristol .....	Kenosha.
British Hollow .....	Grant.
Brodhead .....	Green.
Brookfield Center .....	Waukesha.
Brooklyn .....	Green.
Brookside .....	Oconto.
Brookville .....	St. Croix.
Brothertown .....	Calumet.
Brushville .....	Waushara.
Brussels .....	Door.
Buck Creek .....	Richland.
Buckhorn .....	Adams.
Buena Vista .....	Portage.
Buffalo .....	Buffalo.
Bunker Hill .....	Grant.
Burlington .....	Racine.
Burnett .....	Dodge.
Burnett Station .....	Dodge.
Burns .....	La Crosse.
Burnside .....	Buffalo.
Burr .....	Vernon.
Burr Oak .....	La Crosse.
Burton .....	Grant.
Busseyville .....	Jefferson.
Butler .....	Milwaukee.
Butte des Morts .....	Winnebago.
Byron .....	Fond du Lac.
Cadiz .....	Green.
Calamine .....	La Fayette.
Cadwell's Prairie .....	Racine.
Cainville .....	Rock.
Caledonia Center .....	Racine.
Calumet Village .....	Fond du Lac.
Calvary .....	Fond du Lac.
Cambria .....	Columbia.
Cambridge .....	Dane.
Carlton .....	Kewaunee.
Cascade .....	Sheboygan.
Casco .....	Kewaunee.
Cassell Prairie .....	Sauk.
Cassville .....	Grant.
Castle Rock .....	Grant.
Cataract .....	Monroe.
Cazenovia .....	Richland.
Cedarburg .....	Ozaukee.
Cedar Creek .....	Washington.
Cedar Falls .....	Dunn.
Cedar Grove .....	Sheboygan.
Cedar Lake .....	Waushara.
Center .....	Rock.
Centralia .....	Jackson.

Post Office.	County.
Charlesburg .....	Calumet.
Charleston .....	Calumet.
Chaseburgh .....	Vernon.
Chester Station .....	Dodge.
CHILTON .....	Calumet.
Chimney Rock .....	Trempealeau.
Chipmonk Cooley .....	Vernon.
Chippewa City .....	Chippewa.
CHIPPEWAFALLS .....	Chippewa.
Christiana .....	Dane.
Clam Falls .....	Polk.
Clark's Mills .....	Manitowoc.
Clarno .....	Green.
Clay Banks .....	Door.
Clear Lake .....	Polk.
Clemansville .....	Winnebago.
Clifton .....	Monroe.
Clifton Mills .....	Pierce.
Clinton .....	Rock.
Clintonville .....	Waupaca.
Clontarf .....	Dane.
Clyman .....	Dodge.
Cobb .....	Iowa.
Colburn .....	Columbia.
Cold Spring .....	Jefferson.
Colfax .....	Dunn.
Coloma .....	Waushara.
Columbus .....	Columbia.
Concord .....	Jefferson.
Cook's Valley .....	Chippewa.
Cooksville .....	Rock.
Coon Prairie .....	Vernon.
Coon Valley .....	Vernon.
Cooperstown .....	Manitowoc.
Coral City .....	Trempealeau.
Cottage Grove .....	Dane.
Cousins .....	Eau Claire.
Cross .....	Buffalo.
Cross Plains .....	Dane.
Crystal Lake .....	Waupaca.
Cushing .....	Polk.
Cylon .....	St. Croix.
Cypress .....	Kenosha.
Dacada .....	Sheboygan.
Dakota .....	Waushara.
Dane Station .....	Dane.
Danville .....	Dodge.
Darien .....	Walworth.
DARLINGTON .....	La Fayette.
DARTFORD .....	Green Lake.
Davis Corners .....	Adams.
Dayton .....	Green.
Deansville .....	Dane.
Debello .....	Vernon.
Deerfield .....	Dane.
Dekorra .....	Columbia.
Delafield .....	Waukesha.
Delavan .....	Walworth.
Dellona .....	Sauk.
Dell Prairie .....	Adams.
Delton .....	Sauk.
Denmark .....	Brown.
De Pere .....	Brown.
De Soto .....	Vernon.
Dexterville .....	Wood.

*Post Offices in Wisconsin—continued.*

Post Office.	County.	Post Offices.	County.
Diamond Bluff .....	Pierce.	Emerald Grove .....	Rock.
Dickeysville .....	Grant.	Emery .....	Monroe.
Dixon .....	Columbia.	Empire .....	Fond du Lac.
Dodge's Corners .....	Waukesha.	Enterprise .....	Vernon.
DODGEVILLE .....	Iowa.	Ephraim .....	Door.
Donersville .....	Burnett.	Erin .....	St. Croix.
Door Creek .....	Dane.	Erfurt .....	Jefferson.
Dorset .....	Monroe.	Esdaile .....	Pierce.
Dotyville .....	Fond du Lac.	Esofea .....	Vernon.
Douglas Center .....	Marquette.	Etna .....	La Fayette.
Dousman .....	Waukesha.	Ettrick .....	Trempealeau.
Dover .....	Iowa.	Eureka .....	Winnebago.
Downsville .....	Dunn.	Evansville .....	Rock.
Doyle .....	Columbia.	Evanswood .....	Waupaca.
Duchateau .....	Door.	Excelsior .....	Richland.
Dundas .....	Calumet.	Exeter .....	Green.
Dundee .....	Fond du Lac.	Fairchild .....	Eau Claire.
Dunnville .....	Dunn.	Fairfield .....	Rock.
Duplainville .....	Waukesha.	Fairplay .....	Grant.
Dupont .....	Waupaca.	Fairview .....	Grant.
DURAND .....	Pepin.	Fairwater .....	Fond du Lac.
Durham Hill .....	Waukesha.	Fall City .....	Dunn.
Dyckesville .....	Kewaunee.	Fall River .....	Columbia.
Eagle .....	Waukesha.	Fancy Creek .....	Richland.
Eagle Corners .....	Richland.	Farmer's Grove .....	Green.
East Delavan .....	Walworth.	Farmer's Valley .....	Monroe.
East Farmington .....	Polk.	Farmersville .....	Dodge.
East Gibson .....	Manitowoc.	Farmington .....	Jefferson.
East Middleton .....	Dane.	Farmington Center .....	Polk.
East Oasis .....	Waushara.	Fayette .....	La Fayette.
East Pepin .....	Pepin.	Fayetteville .....	Walworth.
East Troy .....	Walworth.	Fennimore .....	Grant.
East Wrightstown .....	Brown.	Ferryville .....	Crawford.
Eastman .....	Crawford.	Fillmore .....	Washington.
Easton .....	Adams.	Fish Creek .....	Door.
Eaton .....	Manitowoc.	Fisk's Corners .....	Winnebago.
EAU CLAIRE .....	Eau Claire.	Fitchburgh .....	Dane.
Eau Galle .....	Dunn.	Five Islands .....	Burnett.
Eau Pleine .....	Portage.	Five Mile House .....	Milwaukee.
Eden .....	Fond du Lac.	Flintville .....	Brown.
Edgerton .....	Rock.	FOND DU LAC .....	Fond du Lac.
Edson .....	Chippewa.	Fontenoy .....	Brown.
Edwards .....	Sheboygan.	Footville .....	Rock.
Egg Harbor .....	Door.	Forest .....	Richland.
Eldorado .....	Fond du Lac.	Forestville .....	Door.
El Dorado Mills .....	Fond du Lac.	Fort Atkinson .....	Jefferson.
Elm Station .....	Polk.	Fort Howard .....	Brown.
Elo .....	Winnebago.	Forward .....	Dane.
Elk .....	Manitowoc.	Foscoro .....	Kewaunee.
Elk Creek .....	Trempealeau.	Foster .....	Fond du Lac.
Elk Grove .....	La Fayette.	Fountain City .....	Buffalo.
ELKHORN .....	Walworth.	Fox Lake .....	Dodge.
Elk Mound .....	Dunn.	Fox River .....	Kenosha.
Ella .....	Pepin.	Francis' Creek .....	Manitowoc.
Ellenborough .....	Grant.	Frankfort .....	Pepin.
Ellis .....	Portage.	Franklin .....	Sheboygan
Ellisville .....	Kewaunee.	Frankville .....	Clark.
ELLSWORTH .....	Pierce.	Fredonia .....	Ozaukee.
Elmore .....	Fond du Lac.	Freeman .....	Crawford.
Elm Grove .....	Waukesha.	Freedom .....	Outagamie.
El Paso .....	Pierce.	Freistadt .....	Washington.
Elroy .....	Juneau.	Fremont .....	Waupaca.
Elsalm .....	Polk.	Frenchville .....	Trempealeau.
Elton .....	Walworth.	FRIENDSHIP .....	Adams.
Embarrass .....	Waupaca.	Fulton .....	Rock.
Emerald .....	St. Croix.		

Post Offices in Wisconsin—continued.

Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
Fussville.....	Waukesha..	Hixton.....	Jackson.
<b>GALESVILLE</b> .....	Trempealeau.	Hobart's Mills.....	Sheboygan.
Genessee.....	Waukesha.	Holland.....	Outagamie.
Genessee Depot.....	Waukesha.	Holy Cross.....	Ozaukee.
Geneva.....	Walworth.	Home.....	Trempealeau.
Genoa.....	Vernon.	Homewood.....	Monroe.
Georgetown.....	Grant.	Honey Creek.....	Walworth.
Germantown.....	Juneau.	Hooker.....	Trempealeau.
Germania.....	Marquette.	Horicon.....	Dodge.
Gibbsville.....	Sheboygan.	Horris' Corners.....	Ozaukee.
Gilmantown.....	Buffalo.	Hortonville.....	Outagamie.
Gillett.....	Oconto.	Howard's Grove.....	Sheboygan.
Glenbeulah.....	Sheboygan.	Howe.....	Brown.
Glencoe.....	Buffalo.	Howe's Corners.....	Waushara.
Glendale.....	Monroe.	Hubbleton.....	Jefferson.
Glen Haven.....	Grant.	HUDSON.....	St. Croix.
Golden Lake.....	Waukesha.	Humbird.....	Clark.
Good Hope.....	Milwaukee.	Hurlbut's Corners.....	Crawford.
Goole.....	Vernon.	Hurricane Grove.....	Grant.
Grafton.....	Ozaukee.	Hustisford.....	Dodge.
Grand Marsh.....	Adams.	Hyde's Mills.....	Iowa.
Grand Prairie.....	Green Lake.	Hyer's Corners.....	Dane.
<b>GRAND RAPIDS</b> .....	Wood.	Ida.....	Pepin.
Grant.....	Portage.	Indian Ford.....	Rock.
<b>GRANTSBURG</b> .....	Burnett.	Iola.....	Waupaca.
Granville.....	Milwaukee.	Iron Ridge.....	Dodge.
Gratiot.....	La Fayette.	Ironton.....	Sauk.
Gravesville.....	Calumet.	Irving.....	Jackson.
<b>GREEN BAY</b> .....	Brown.	Ithaca.....	Richland.
Greenbush.....	Sheboygan.	Ives' Grove.....	Racine.
Greenfield.....	Milwaukee.	Ixonla Center.....	Jefferson.
Green Lake.....	Green Lake.	Jackson.....	Washington.
Greenville.....	Outagamie.	Jacksonport.....	Door.
Greenwood.....	Clark.	Jaddo.....	Marquette.
Grove.....	Walworth	Jamestown.....	Grant.
Hale.....	Trempealeau.	<b>JANESVILLE</b> .....	Rock.
Hale's Corners.....	Milwaukee.	Janneys.....	Richland.
Half Way Creek.....	La Crosse.	<b>JEFFERSON</b> .....	Jefferson.
Hamlin.....	Trempealeau	Jenney.....	Marathon.
Hammond.....	St. Croix.	Jenniton.....	Iowa.
Hancock.....	Waushara.	Jewett Mills.....	St. Croix.
Hanerville.....	Dane.	Johnson's Creek.....	Jefferson.
Hanover.....	Rock.	Johnsonville.....	Sheboygan.
Harmony.....	Vernon.	Johnstown.....	Rock.
Harrelson.....	Grant.	Johnstown Center..	Rock.
Harrisville.....	Marquette.	Jordan.....	Green.
Hartford.....	Washington.	Juda.....	Green.
Hartland.....	Waukesha.	<b>JUNEAU</b> .....	Dodge.
Hartman.....	Columbia.	Kansasville.....	Racine.
Hazel Green.....	Grant.	Kasson.....	Manitowoc.
Hebron.....	Jefferson.	Kaukauna.....	Outagamie.
Hegg.....	Trempealeau.	Keene.....	Portage.
Helena Station.....	Iowa.	Kekoskee.....	Dodge.
Helensville.....	Jefferson.	<b>KENOSHA</b> .....	Kenosha.
Helvetia.....	Waupaca.	Keshena.....	Shawano.
Henrietta.....	Richland.	Kewaskum.....	Washington.
Herseyville.....	Monroe.	<b>KEWAUNEE</b> .....	Kewaunee.
Herman.....	Dodge.	Kickapoo.....	Vernon.
Hewittsville.....	Clark.	Kiel.....	Manitowoc.
Higham.....	Sheboygan.	Kilbourne City.....	Columbia.
Highland.....	Iowa.	Kildare.....	Juneau.
Hika.....	Manitowoc.	Kingston.....	Green Lake.
Hillsborough.....	Vernon.	Kinnic Kinnic.....	St. Croix.
Hinesberg.....	Fond du Lac..		



*Post Offices in Wisconsin—continued.*

Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
Kirchhayn .....	Washington.	Luck .....	Polk.
Kloten .....	Calumet.	Lumberman .....	Clark.
Knapp's Creek .....	Crawford.	Lynn .....	Clark.
Knowlton .....	Marathon.	Lyons .....	Walworth.
Kohlsville .....	Washington.	Mackville .....	Outagamie.
Koro .....	Winnebago.	Madeley .....	Portage.
Koskonong .....	Rock.	MADISON .....	Dane.
Kroghville .....	Jefferson.	Magnolia .....	Rock.
Lagoda .....	Fond du Lac.	Maiden Rock .....	Pierce.
Laney .....	Sheboygan.	Maine .....	Marathon.
Lannon Springs .....	Waukesha.	Manchester .....	Green Lake.
LA CROSSE .....	La Crosse.	MANITOWOC .....	Manitowoc.
La Farge .....	Vernon.	Manitowoc Rapids .....	Manitowoc.
La Fayette .....	Chippewa.	Maple Grove .....	Manitowoc.
La Grange .....	Walworth.	Maple Springs .....	Dunn.
Lake Five .....	Waukesha.	Mapleton .....	Waukesha.
Lake Maria .....	Green Lake.	Maple Works .....	Clark.
Lake Mills .....	Jefferson.	Marathon City .....	Marathon.
Lake View .....	Dane.	Marble Ridge .....	Sauk.
Lamartine .....	Fond du Lac.	Marble .....	Waupaca.
Lamberton .....	Racine.	Marcelion .....	Columbia.
LANCASTER .....	Grant.	Marcy .....	Waukesha.
Lansing .....	Outagamie.	Marengo .....	Jackson.
LA POINTE .....	Ashland.	Markesan .....	Green Lake.
Larrabee .....	Manitowoc.	Marquette .....	Green Lake.
La Valle .....	Sauk.	Marinette .....	Oconto.
Lawrence .....	Marquette.	Marshall .....	Dane.
Leeds .....	Columbia.	Marietta .....	Crawford.
Leeds Center .....	Columbia.	Martell .....	Pierce.
Lemonweir .....	Juneau.	Martin .....	Green.
Leon .....	Monroe.	Martinville .....	Grant.
Leopolis .....	Shawano.	Marytown .....	Fond du Lac.
Leroy .....	Dodge.	MAUSTON .....	Juneau.
Leroy Station .....	Monroe.	Maxville .....	Buffalo.
Lewiston .....	Columbia.	Mayville .....	Dodge.
Leyden .....	Rock.	Mazomanie .....	Dane.
Liberty .....	Vernon.	McFarland .....	Dane.
Liberty Pole .....	Vernon.	Medina .....	Outagamie.
Liberty Ridge .....	Grant.	Meeker .....	Washington.
Lima Center .....	Rock.	Meeker's Grove .....	La Fayette.
Lime Ridge .....	Sauk.	Meeme .....	Manitowoc.
Lime Rock .....	Outagamie.	Melrose .....	Jackson.
Lincoln .....	Kewaunee.	Melvina .....	Monroe.
Lincoln Center .....	Polk.	Menasha .....	Winnebago.
Lind .....	Waupaca.	Meene Kaune .....	Oconto.
Linden .....	Iowa.	MENOMONIE .....	Dunn.
Little Chute .....	Outagamie.	Menomonie Falls .....	Waukesha.
Little Grant .....	Grant.	Mequon River .....	Ozaukee.
Little Lake .....	Adams.	Merrillon .....	Jackson.
Little Prairie .....	Walworth.	Merrimack .....	Sauk.
Little Sturgeon .....	Door.	Merton .....	Waukesha.
Little Suamico .....	Oconto.	Metomen .....	Fond du Lac.
Little Wolf .....	Waupaca.	Middlebury .....	Iowa.
Lodi .....	Columbia.	Middleton .....	Dane.
Logansville .....	Sauk.	Midland .....	Marquette.
Lomira .....	Dodge.	Midway .....	La Crosse.
Lone Pine .....	Portage.	Mifflin .....	Iowa.
Lone Rock .....	Richland.	Millford .....	Jefferson.
Louisville .....	Dunn.	Millard .....	Walworth.
Lowell .....	Dodge.	Mill Creek .....	Richland.
Lower Lynxville .....	Crawford.	Millhome .....	Manitowoc.
Lowville .....	Columbia.	Mills .....	Jackson.
Loyal .....	Clark.	Mills Center .....	Brown.
Lloyd .....	Richland.	Milltown .....	Polk.
Lucas .....	Dunn.	Millville .....	Grant.

*Post Offices in Wisconsin—continued.*

Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
Milton	Rock.	Newfane	Fond du Lac.
Milton Junction	Rock.	New Franklin	Brown.
MILWAUKEE.	Milwaukee.	New Glarus	Green.
Mindora	La Crosse.	New Haven	Adams.
Mineral Point	Iowa.	New Holstein	Calumet
Minnesota Junction	Dodge.	New Hope	Portage.
Misha Mokwa	Buffalo.	New Lisbon	Juneau.
Mishicot	Manitowoc.	New London	Waupaca.
Modena	Buffalo.	New Mollis	Outagamie.
Monches	Waukesha.	New Prospect	Fond du Lac.
Mondovia	Buffalo.	New Richmond	St. Croix.
MONROE	Green.	New Rome	Adams.
MONTELLO	Marquette.	Newry	Vernon.
Monterey	Waukesha.	Newton	Vernon.
Montfort	Grant.	Newtonburg	Manitowoc.
Monticello	Green.	Newville	Vernon.
Montpelier	Kewaunee.	Niles	Manitowoc.
More's Creek	Monroe.	Nora	Dane.
Morrison	Brown.	Northeim	Manitowoc.
Morrisonville	Dane.	North Bay	Door.
Moscow	Iowa.	North Bend	Jackson.
Mosel	Sheboygan.	North Branch	Jackson.
Mosinee	Marathon.	North Cape	Racine.
Mound Springs	Jackson.	North Clayton	Crawford.
Moundville	Marquette.	North Freedom	Sauk.
Mountain	Monroe.	North La Crosse	La Crosse.
Mount Hope	Grant.	North Lake	Waukesha.
Mount Horeb	Dane.	North Leeds	Columbia.
Mount Ida	Grant.	North Port	Waupaca.
Mount Morris	Waushara.	North Prairie Stat'n	Waukesha.
Mount Pisgah	Monroe.	North Star	Crawford.
Mount Sterling	Crawford.	North Taychedah	Fond du Lac.
Mount Tabor	Vernon.	North Windsor	Dane.
Mount Vernon	Dane.	Northern Junction	Milwaukee.
Mount Zion	Juneau.	Norway Grove	Dane.
Mukwonago	Waukesha.	Oak Creek	Milwaukee.
Muscoda	Grant.	Oakfield	Fond du Lac.
Muskego Center	Waukesha.	Oak Center	Fond du Lac.
Myra	Washington.	Oak Grove	Dodge.
Namur	Door.	Oak Hill	Jefferson.
Nashotah Mission	Waukesha.	Oakland	Jefferson.
Nasonville	Wood.	Oakley	Green.
National Mil. Asylum	Milwaukee.	Oaks	Sauk.
Naugart	Marathon.	Oasis	Waushara.
Necedah	Juneau.	Oconomowoc	Waukesha.
Neenah	Winnebago.	OCONTO	Oconto.
NEILLSVILLE	Clark.	Oconto Falls	Oconto.
Nekama	Winnebago.	Odanah	Ashland.
Nelson	Buffalo.	Odin	Vernon.
Nelsonville	Portage.	Ogdensburg	Waupaca.
Nenno	Washington.	Okee	Columbia.
Neosho	Dodge.	Olin	Adams.
Nepeuskun	Winnebago.	Olivet	Pierce.
Neptune	Richland.	Omro	Winnebago.
Nero	Manitowoc.	Onalaska	La Crosse.
Neshkoro	Marquette.	Oneida	Brown.
New Amsterdam	La Crosse.	Onion River	Sheboygan.
New Berlin	Waukesha.	Ono	Pierce.
Newburg	Washington.	Ontario	Vernon.
New California	Grant.	Orange	Juneau.
New Cassel	Fond du Lac.	Ora Oak	Grant.
New Centerville	St. Croix.	Ordino	Marquette.
New Chester	Adams.	Oregon	Dane.
New Clifton	Monroe.	Orfordville	Rock.
New Coeln	Milwaukee.	Orihula	Winnebago.
New Diggings	La Fayette.		

*Post Offices in Wisconsin—continued.*

Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
Orion .....	Richland.	Prairie Farm .....	Barron.
Osceola .....	Fond du Lac.	Prairie du Sac .....	Sauk.
OSCEOLA MILLS .....	Polk.	Prescott .....	Pierce.
Oslo .....	Manitowoc.	Primrose .....	Dane.
Osseo .....	Trempealeau.	Princeton .....	Green Lake.
Ootsburg .....	Sheboygan.	Prospect Hill .....	Waukesha.
OSHKOSH .....	Winnebago.	Pulcifer .....	Shawano.
Otsego .....	Columbia.	Quincy .....	Adams.
Ottawa .....	Waukesha.	Quinney .....	Calumet.
Otter Creek .....	Eau Claire.	RACINE .....	Racine.
Ourtown .....	Sheboygan.	Randolph .....	Dodge.
Owego .....	Shawano.	Randolph Centre .....	Columbia.
Oxford .....	Marquette.	Random Lake .....	Sheboygan.
OZAUKEE .....	Ozaukee.	Rathbun .....	Sheboygan.
Pacific .....	Columbia.	Raymond .....	Racine.
Packwaukee .....	Marquette.	Readfield .....	Waupaca.
Painesville .....	Milwaukee.	Readstown .....	Vernon.
Palmyra .....	Jefferson.	Red Mound .....	Vernon.
Paoli .....	Dane.	Red River .....	Kewaunee.
Pardeeville .....	Columbia.	Reedsburg .....	Sauk.
Paris .....	Kenosha.	Reedsville .....	Manitowoc.
Patch Grove .....	Grant.	Reese's Mills .....	Iowa.
Pedee .....	Green.	Reeseville .....	Dodge.
Pensaukee .....	Oconto.	Rest .....	Vernon.
Pella .....	Shawano.	Retreat .....	Vernon.
Pepin .....	Pepin.	Rhine .....	Sheboygan.
Perry .....	Dane.	Rice Lake .....	Barron.
Perry's Mills .....	Waupaca.	Richfield .....	Washington.
Peru .....	Dunn.	Richford .....	Waushara.
Peshtigo .....	Oconto.	RICHLAND CEN'R .....	Richland.
Petersville .....	Oconto.	Richland City .....	Richland.
Petroleum .....	Vernon.	Richmond .....	Walworth.
Pewaukee .....	Waukesha.	Rich's Corners .....	Sauk.
Pigeon Creek Centre .....	Jackson.	Richwood .....	Dodge.
Pilot Knob .....	Adams.	Ridgeville .....	Monroe.
Pine Bluff .....	Dane.	Ridgeway .....	Iowa.
Pine Grove .....	Brown.	Ring .....	Winnabago.
Pine Hill .....	Jackson.	Rio .....	Columbia.
Pine Knob .....	Iowa.	Ripon .....	Fond du Lac.
Pine River .....	Waushara.	Rising Sun .....	Crawford.
Pipersville .....	Jefferson.	River Falls .....	Pierce.
Plain .....	Sauk.	River Head .....	Jackson.
Plainfield .....	Waushara.	River .....	Dane.
Plainville .....	Adams.	Roaring Creek .....	Jackson.
Platteville .....	Grant.	Robinson .....	Brown.
Pleasant Branch .....	Dane.	Roche-a-Cris .....	Adams.
Pleasant Prairie .....	Kenosha.	Rochester .....	Racine.
Pleasant Ridge .....	Clark.	Rockbridge .....	Richland.
Pleasant Valley .....	St. Croix.	Rock Elm .....	Pierce.
Plover .....	Portage.	Rock Elm Center .....	Pierce.
Plum City .....	Pierce.	Rock Falls .....	Dunn.
Plymouth .....	Sheboygan.	Rock Prairie .....	Rock.
Point Bluff .....	Adams.	Rockton .....	Vernon.
Pole Grove .....	Jackson.	Rocky Run .....	Columbia.
PORTAGE CITY .....	Columbia.	Rockville .....	Grant.
Port Andrew .....	Richland.	Rolling Prairie .....	Dodge.
Port Edward .....	Wood.	Romance .....	Vernon.
Port Hope .....	Columbia.	Rome .....	Jefferson.
Potosi .....	Grant.	Root Creek .....	Milwaukee.
Potter's Mills .....	Calumet.	Rosecrans .....	Manitowoc.
Poygan .....	Winnebago.	Rosendale .....	Fond du Lac.
Poynette .....	Columbia.	Rosiere .....	Kewaunee.
Poyssippi .....	Waushara.	Rowe's .....	Crawford.
Prag .....	Manitowoc.	Roxbury .....	Dane.
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN .....	Crawford.		

*Post Offices in Wisconsin—continued.*

Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
Royalton .....	Waupaca.	Springfield.....	Walworth.
Rubicon.....	Dodge.	Springfield Corners..	Dane.
Rudd's Mills .....	Monroe.	Spring Green.....	Sauk.
Rural.....	Waupaca.	Spring Lake.....	Waushara.
Rusk.....	Vernon.	Spring Prairie.....	Walworth.
Russell.....	Sheboygan.	Springville.....	Vernon.
Rutland.....	Dane.	Spring Valley.....	Pierce.
Ryan.....	Kewaunee.	Springwater.....	Waushara.
Sagole.....	Outagamie.	Staatsville.....	Washington.
Saint Anna.....	Calumet.	Standford.....	Barron.
Saint Cloud.....	Fond du Lac.	Star.....	Vernon.
Saint Croix Falls.....	Polk.	Star Prairie.....	St. Croix.
Saint Francis Station.	Milwaukee.	Stevensville.....	Outagamie.
Saint John.....	Calumet.	STEVENS POINT.....	Portage.
Saint Lawrence.....	Washington.	Stevenson.....	La Crosse.
Saint Mary's.....	Monroe.	Stettin.....	Marathon.
Saint Martin's.....	Milwaukee.	Stewart.....	Green.
Saint Nazianz.....	Manitowish.	Stiles.....	Oconto.
Saint Rose.....	Grant.	Stimson.....	Outagamie.
Salem.....	Kenosha.	Stockbridge.....	Calumet.
Sandusky.....	Sauk.	Stockholm.....	Pepin.
Sauk City.....	Sauk.	Stockton.....	Portage.
Saukville.....	Ozaukee.	Stoddard.....	Vernon.
Saxeville.....	Waushara.	Stone Bank.....	Waukesha.
Scandinavia.....	Waupaca.	Stoner's Prairie.....	Dane.
Schiller.....	Brown.	Stoughton.....	Dane.
Schleisingerville.....	Washington.	Strong's Prairie.....	Adams.
Scotia.....	Trempealeau.	STURGEON BAY.....	Door.
Scott.....	Sheboygan.	Suamico.....	Brown.
Sechlersville.....	Jackson.	Sugar Creek.....	Walworth.
Seneca.....	Crawford.	Sugar Grove.....	Vernon.
Sentinel.....	Juneau.	Sullivan.....	Jefferson.
Sextonville.....	Richland.	Summit.....	Waukesha.
Seymour.....	Outagamie.	Sun Prairie.....	Dane.
Sharon.....	Walworth.	SUPERIOR.....	Douglas.
SHAWANO.....	Shawano.	Surrey.....	Portage.
SHEBOYGAN.....	Sheboygan.	Sussex.....	Waukesha.
Sheboygan Falls.....	Sheboygan.	Syene.....	Dane.
Shelby.....	La Crosse.	Sylvan.....	Richland.
Shetek.....	Barron.	Sylvania.....	Racine.
Sheridan.....	Waupaca.	Sylvan Springs.....	Barron.
Sherman.....	Marathon.	Sylvester.....	Green.
Sherwood.....	Calumet.	Symco.....	Waupaca.
Shiocton.....	Outagamie.	Tabor.....	Racine.
Shiocton Station.....	Outagamie.	Tamarack.....	Trempealeau.
Shopiere.....	Rock.	Taycheedah.....	Fond du Lac.
Shuey's Mills.....	Green.	Teller's Corners.....	Crawford.
Shullsburg.....	La Fayette.	Ten Mile House.....	Milwaukee.
Sierra.....	Vernon.	Theresa.....	Dodge.
Silver Creek.....	Sheboygan.	Thompsonville.....	Racine.
Sinsinawa Mound.....	Grant.	Thompson.....	Washington.
Skinner.....	Green.	Tiffany.....	Rock.
Sladesburg.....	Crawford.	Tirade.....	Walworth.
Snidersville.....	Outagamie.	Tess Corners.....	Waukesha.
Soldier's Grove.....	Crawford.	Token Creek.....	Dane.
Somers.....	Kenosha.	Toland Prairie.....	Washington.
Somerseset.....	St. Croix.	Tomah.....	Monroe.
South Bend.....	Trempealeau.	Towerville.....	Crawford.
South Germantow.....	Washington.	Trapp.....	Marathon.
South Osborne.....	Outagamie.	Trempealeau.....	Trempealeau.
Spafford.....	La Fayette.	Trenton.....	Pierce.
SPARTA.....	Monroe.	Trimbel.....	Pierce.
Spring Bluff.....	Adams.	Troy.....	Walworth.
Spring Creek.....	Adams.	Troy Center.....	Walworth.
Springdale.....	Dane.	Tunnel City.....	Monroe.

*Post Offices in Wisconsin—continued.*

Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
Tusten .....	Waukesha.	West Blue Mounds..	Iowa.
Twin Grove .....	Green.	West Branch.....	Richland.
Two Rivers .....	Manitowoc.	West Eau Claire...	Eau Claire.
Union .....	Rock.	West Farmington...	Polk.
Union Center .....	Juneau.	Westfield.....	Marquette.
Union Church .....	Racine.	West Granville.....	Milwaukee.
Union Grove.....	Racine.	West Green Lake...	Green Lake.
Utica.....	Dane.	West Lima.....	Richland.
Union Mills.....	Iowa,	West Magnolia.....	Rock.
Valley.....	Vernon.	West Middleton...	Dane.
Valton .....	Sauk.	West Pensaukee....	Oconto.
Van Dyne.....	Fond du Lac.	West Point .....	Columbia.
Vanville .....	Chippewa.	Westport .....	Dane.
Velp .....	Brown.	West Prairie .....	Vernon.
Vernon.....	Waukesha.	West Rosendale....	Fond du Lac.
Verona.....	Dane.	West Salem.....	La Crosse.
Victory .....	Vernon.	West Sweden.....	Polk.
Vienna .....	Walworth.	Weyauwega .....	Waupaca.
Vinland .....	Winnebago.	Wheatland .....	Kenosha.
Viola.....	Richland.	Wheatville .....	Crawford.
VIROQUA.....	Vernon.	White Creek .....	Adams.
Wagon Landing.....	Polk.	White Mound.....	Sauk.
Wakefield .....	Outagamie.	White Oak Spring..	La Fayette.
Waldwick .....	Iowa.	Whitewater .....	Walworth.
Walsham .....	Kewaunee.	Willet .....	Green.
Walworth .....	Walworth.	Williamsburg.....	Trempealeau.
Waneka .....	Dunn.	Williamsonville....	Door.
Warner's Landing...	Vernon.	Wilmot .....	Kenosha.
Warren.....	St. Croix.	Wilson .....	Dunn.
Warren's Corners...	Door.	Wilton .....	Monroe.
Warren's Mills....	Iowa.	Winchester .....	Winnebago.
Washburn .....	Grant.	Windsor .....	Daue.
Washington Harbor..	Door.	Winneconne.....	Winnebago.
Waterford.....	Racine.	Winooski .....	Sheboygan.
Waterloo .....	Jefferson.	Wiota .....	La Fayette.
Watertown.....	Jefferson.	Wolf Creek .....	Polk.
Waterville.....	Waukesha.	Wonewoc .....	Juneau.
Waubeck .....	Pepin.	Woodhull .....	Fond du Lac.
Waucousta.....	Fond du Lac.	Woodland.....	Dodge.
Waukau .....	Winnebago.	Woodman .....	Grant.
Waukechon .....	Shawano.	Wood .....	Wood.
WAUKESHA.....	Waukesha.	Woodstock.....	Richland.
Waumandee .....	Buffalo.	Woodside.....	St. Croix.
Waunakee .....	Dane.	Woodworth .....	Kenosha.
WAUPACA.....	Waupaca.	Wright's Ferry....	Crawford.
Waupun .....	Fond du Lac.	Wrightstown.....	Brown.
WAUSAU .....	Marathon.	Wrightsville .....	Jackson.
WAUTOMA .....	Waushara.	Wyalusing .....	Grant.
Wauwatosa .....	Milwaukee.	Wyoena .....	Columbia.
Wauzeka.....	Crawford.	Wyoming.....	Iowa.
Wayne .....	Washington.	Yankeetown .....	Crawford.
Wayside .....	Manitowoc.	Yellowstone .....	La Fayette.
Weclaunee .....	Winnebago.	York .....	Dane.
Weister .....	Vernon.	Yorkville .....	Racine.
Wequicock .....	Brown.	Young America....	Washington.
Werner.....	Juneau.	Young Hickory.....	Washington.
WEST BEND.....	Washington.	Yuba.....	Richland.
		Zoa .....	Winnebago.



Engr. by H. H. Hall & Son 61 Eldon St.

*O. C. Johnson*

COL. O. C. JOHNSON.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION FOR WISCONSIN.



*The Judiciary.*

25—MANUAL.





## UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

*Allotment. etc., of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States,*

As made Jan. 15, 1869, under the Acts of Congress of July 23, 1866, and March 2, 1857

Name of Judge and State whence coming.	Number and Territory of the Circuit.	Date and Author of Judge's Commission.
<i>Chief Justice.</i>	<i>Fourth.</i>	<i>1864.</i>
HON. SALMON P. CHASE, Ohio.	Maryland, W. Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and S. Carolina.	December 6th. President Lincoln.
<i>Associates.</i>	<i>Second.</i>	<i>1872.</i>
HON. WARD HUNT, New York.	New York, Vermont and Connecticut.	December 5th. President Grant.
	<i>Third.</i>	<i>1870.</i>
HON. WILLIAM STRONG, Pennsylvania.	Pennsylvania, N. Jersey and Delaware.	March 14th. President Grant.
	<i>First.</i>	<i>1858.</i>
HON. NATHAN CLIFFORD, Maine.	Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.	January 12th President Buchanan.
	<i>Fifth.</i>	<i>1870</i>
HON. JOS. P. BRADLEY, New Jersey.	Georgia, Florida, Ala- bama, Mississippi, Lou- isiana and Texas.	March 23d. President Grant.
	<i>Sixth.</i>	<i>1862.</i>
HON. NOAH H. SWAYNE, Ohio.	Ohio, Michigan, Ken- tucky and Tennessee.	January 24th. President Lincoln.
	<i>Eighth.</i>	<i>1862.</i>
HON. SAMUEL F. MILLER, Iowa.	Minnesota, Iowa, Mis- souri, Kan. and Arkan.	July 16th. President Lincoln.
	<i>Seventh.</i>	<i>1862.</i>
HON. DAVID DAVIS, Illinois.	Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.	December 8th. President Lincoln.
	<i>Ninth.</i>	<i>1863.</i>
HON. STEPHEN J. FIELD, California.	California, Oregon and Nevada.	March 10th. President Lincoln.

DANIEL WESLEY MIDDLETON, of Washington, D. C. . . . . *Clerk.*  
 JOHN G. NICOLAY . . . . . *Marshal.*  
 JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE, of Pennsylvania . . . . . *Reporter.*

## U. S. DISTRICT COURTS OF WISCONSIN.

*EASTERN DISTRICT.*

Title of Office.	Name.	Address.
United States Circuit Judge.....	THOMAS DRUMMOND.	Chicago.
United States District Judge.....	ANDREW G. MILLER.	Milwaukee.
United States District Attorney...	LEVI HUBBELL.....	Milwaukee.
United States Marshal .....	CHAS. S. HAMILTON ..	Fond du Lac.
Clerk to United States Attorney...	F. STARSCH.....	Milwaukee.
Clerk United States Circuit Court	E. KURTZ.....	Milwaukee.
Clerk United States District Court	J. M. MILLER.....	Milwaukee.

*Terms of Court.*

AT MILWAUKEE—First Mondays in January and October.  
 AT OSHKOSH—First Monday in July.

*Counties Comprising District.*

Brown.	Kewaunee.	Outagamie.	Walworth.
Calumet.	Manitowoc.	Ozaukee.	Washington.
Door.	Marquette.	Racine.	Waukesha.
Fond du Lac.	Milwaukee.	Shawano.	Waupaca.
Green Lake.	Oconto.	Sheboygan.	Wausara.
Kenosha.			Winnebago.

*WESTERN DISTRICT.*

Title of Office.	Name.	Address.
United States Circuit Judge .....	THOMAS DRUMMOND.	Chicago.
United States District Judge .....	JAMES C. HOPKINS ..	Madison.
United States District Attorney ..	CHARLES M. WEBB...	Gr'd Rapids.
United States Marshal .....	F. W. OAKLEY .....	Madison.
Clerk to United States Courts.....	F. M. STEWART.....	Madison.
Clerk to United States Courts.....	H. J. PECK.....	La Crosse.
Ass't Clerk to United States Court	P. R. SANBORN.....	Madison.

*Terms of Court.*

AT MADISON—First Monday in June.  
 AT LA CROSSE—Third Tuesday in September.  
 SPECIAL TERM at Madison, third Tuesday in February.

*Counties Comprising District.*

Adams.	Crawford,	Jefferson,	Polk,
Ashland.	Dane,	Juneau,	Portage,
Barron.	Douglas,	La Crosse,	Richland,
Bayfield.	Eau Claire,	La Fayette,	Rock,
Buffalo.	Grant,	Marathon,	St. Croix,
Burnett,	Green,	Monroe,	Sauk,
Chippewa,	Iowa,	Pepin,	Trempealeau,
Clark,	Jackson,	Pierce,	Vernon,
Columbia,			Wood.

## UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS.

*Circuit Judges.*

Circuit.	Name.	Where from.
First .....	GEORGE F. SHEPLEY.....	Maine.
Second .....	LEWIS B. WOODRUFF .....	New York.
Third.....	WILLIAM MCKENNAN.....	Pennsylvania.
Fourth.....	HUGH L. BOND .....	Maryland.
Fifth .....	WILLIAM B. WOODS .....	Alabama.
Sixth.....	H. H. EMMONS .....	Michigan.
Seventh.....	THOMAS DRUMMOND.....	Illinois.
Eighth.....	JOHN F. DILLON .....	Iowa.
Ninth.....	LORENZO SAWYER.....	California.

*Circuits..*

First.....	Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
Second.....	New York, Vermont and Connecticut.
Third.....	Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.
Fourth.....	Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.
Fifth.....	Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.
Sixth.....	Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee.
Seventh.....	Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.
Eighth.....	Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Arkansas.
Ninth.....	California, Oregon and Nevada.

## WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT.

Name.	Title of Office.	Salary.	Term expires
LUTHER S. DIXON.....	Chief Justice.....	\$4,000	May 31, 1875
ORSAMUS COLE.....	Associate Justice.....	3,000	May 31, 1873
WILLIAM PENN LYON...	Associate Justice.....	4,000	May 31, 1877
LA FAYETTE KELLOGG .....	Clerk.....		

*Terms of Court, at Madison.*

JANUARY TERM.—Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday of January.

JUNE TERM.—First Tuesday in June.

## TERMS OF WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURTS.

STATEMENT showing the times and places for holding Circuit Courts in the several Counties of the State.

COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
<i>First Circuit.</i>			
<i>Judge—ROBERT HARKNESS.</i>			
Walworth ...	3d Monday in September .. 3d Monday in February .....	} Elkhorn .....	} Ch. 18, G. L. 1869.
	2d Monday in June .....		
Racine .....	2d Monday in October .....	} Racine .....	} Ch. 18, G. L. 1869.
	2d Monday in March .....		
	3d Monday in June .....		
Kenosha.....	Wed. after 1st Mon. in Nov. Wed. after 1st Mon. in Apr. 2d Monday in August.....	} Kenosha .....	} Ch. 18, G. L. 1869.
<i>Second Circuit.*</i>			
<i>Judge—DAVID W. SMALL.</i>			
Milwaukee ..	2d Monday in January .....	} Milwaukee .....	} Ch. 22, G. L. 1871.
	1st Monday in May .....		
	4th Monday in June .....		
	1st Monday in October .....		
Waukesha...}	3d Monday in March.....	} Waukesha.....	} Ch. 248, P & L 1865
	1st Monday in December ...		
	2d Mon. in June [Law Term]		
<i>Third Circuit.</i>			
<i>Judge—DAVID J. PULLING.</i>			
Marquette ...	Tues. after 1st Mon. in Jan. Tues. after last Mon. in May	} Montello .....	} Ch. 24, G. L. 1871.
Green Lake..}	2d Monday in January.....	} Dartford .....	} Ch. 24, G. L. 1871.
	1st Monday in June .....		
Dodge .....	2d Monday in October .....	} Juneau .....	} Ch. 24, G. L. 1871.
	4th Monday in February....		
Washington }	3d Monday in March.....	} West Bend .....	} Ch. 24, G. L. 1871.
	2d Monday in November....		
Ozaukee.....}	Tues. after 4th Mon. of Jan. Tues. after 3d Mon. in June.	} Port Washington }	} Ch. 24, G. L. 1871.

\*Section 1 of chapter 106, general laws of 1872, provides that the general terms in each of the counties in this circuit be special terms for the whole circuit.

*Times and Places for holding Circuit Courts—continued.*

COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
<b>THIRD CIRCUIT—continued.</b>			
Winnebago ..	Tues. after 2d Mon. in April. } Tues. after 1st Mon. of Sept. } Tues. after 1st Mon. in Dec. }	Oshkosh.....	Ch. 24, G. L. 1871.
<b>Fourth Circuit.</b>			
<i>Judge—CAMPBELL McLEAN.</i>			
Sheboygan ..	3d Monday in February .... } 4th Monday in May ..... } 3d Monday in November... }	Sheboygan .....	Ch. 127, G. L. 1871.
Calumet.....	2d Monday in June ..... } 2d Monday in November... }	Chilton.....	Ch. 127, G. L. 1871.
Manitowoc ..	3d Tuesday in June..... } 2d Tuesday in December... }	Manitowoc .....	Ch. 127, G. L. 1871.
Kewaunee...	1st Monday of February .... } 2d Monday of July..... }	Kewaunee.....	Ch. 127, G. L. 1871.
Fond du Lac.	1st Monday of January .... } 4th Monday in April ..... } 4th Monday in September .. } Special term, 1st Mon. in July }	Fond du Lac....	Ch. 127, G. L. 1871.
<b>Fifth Circuit.</b>			
<i>Judge—JOSEPH T. MILLS.</i>			
Grant.....	1st Tuesday in March..... } 2d Tuesday in September .. }	Lancaster .....	Ch. 72, G. L. 1872.
Iowa .....	4th Tuesday in March..... } 1st Tuesday in October..... }	Dodgeville .....	Ch. 72, G. L. 1872.
La Fayette ..	4th Tuesday in June ..... } 1st Tuesday in December .. }	Darlington ...	Ch. 72, G. L. 1872.
Richland ....	2d Tuesday in April..... } 4th Tuesday in October..... }	Richland Center	Ch. 72, G. L. 1872.
Crawford ....	4th Tuesday in May..... } 2d Tuesday in November... }	Prairie du Chien	Ch. 72, G. L. 1872.
<b>Sixth Circuit.</b>			
<i>Judge—ROMANZO BUNN.</i>			
Clark.....	1st Tuesday in March ..... } 1st Tuesday in September.. }	Neillsville.....	Ch. 9, G. L. 1871.
Jackson .....	2d Tuesday in March ..... } 2d Tuesday in September .. }	BlackRiverFalls	Ch. 9, G. L. 1871.
Monroe.....	4th Tuesday in March ..... } 4th Tuesday in September.. }	Sparta.....	Ch. 9, G. L. 1871.

*Times and Places for holding Circuit Courts—continued.*

COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
<b>SIXTH CIRCUIT—con.</b>			
La Crosse ...	{ 2d Tuesday in May ..... 2d Tuesday in November... }	{ La Crosse .... }	{ Ch. 9, G. L. 1871.
Vernon .....	{ 2d Tuesday in June..... 1st Tuesday after the 2d Mon- day in December..... }	{ Viroqua .....	{ Ch. 9, G. L. 1871.
Buffalo .....	{ 1st Tuesday in May ..... 4th Tuesday in October .....	{ Alma .....	{ Ch. 9, G. L. 1871.
Trempealeau {	{ 3d Tuesday in April ..... 2d Tuesday in October..... }	{ Galesville..... }	{ Ch. 9, G. L. 1871.
<b>Seventh Circuit.</b>			
<i>Judge—GEORGE W. CATE.</i>			
Marathon....	{ 2d Monday in April..... 3d Monday in October..... }	{ Wausau .... }	{ Ch.187, G. L. 1872.
Portage .....	{ 4th Monday in January ..... 2d Monday in July..... }	{ Stevens Point .. }	{ Ch.133, G. L. 1871.
Waushara ...	{ 4th Monday in March ..... 2d Monday in September .. }	{ Wautoma..... }	{ Ch. 41, G. L. 1870.
Waupaca .....	{ 4th Monday in May..... 2d Monday in December .. }	{ Waupaca .....	{ Ch.133, G. L. 1871.
Adams .....	{ 3d Monday in March..... 3d Monday in October..... }	{ Friendship .....	{ Ch.143, G. L. 1870.
Juneau* .....	{ 1st Monday in May ..... 2d Monday in October..... }	{ Mauston..... }	{ Ch.133, G. L. 1871.
Wood.....	{ 2d Monday in February .... 2d Monday in August .....	{ Grand Rapids .. }	{ Ch. 98, G. L. 1867.
<b>Eighth Circuit.</b>			
<i>Judge—H. L. HUMPHREY.</i>			
Chippewa ...	{ 2d Monday in June..... 3d Monday in December.... }	{ Chippewa Falls. }	{ Ch. 28, G. L. 1872.
Dunn and Barron .....	{ 3d Monday in April..... 3d Monday in October..... }	{ Menomonie .... }	{ Ch. 34, G, L. 1868.
Eau Claire...}	{ 4th Monday in March ..... 4th Monday in September .. }	{ Eau Claire .....	{ Ch. 28, G. L. 1872.
Pepin .....	{ 1st Monday in March ..... 1st Monday in September .. }	{ Durand..... }	{ Ch. 34, G. L. 1868.
Pierce .....	{ 4th Monday in May . .... 4th Monday in November. }	{ Ellsworth..... }	{ Ch. 116, R. S.

\*Chapter 30, G. L. 1871, provides that the general terms of the circuit court for the county of Juneau shall be held on the 2d Monday of October, and the 2d Monday in March in each year.

*Times and Places of holding Circuit Courts.*

COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
<b>EIGHTH CIRCUIT—continued.</b>			
St. Croix ....	{ 2d Monday in May ..... 2d Monday in November.... }	{ Hudson .....	{ Ch. 116, R. S.
<b>Ninth Circuit.</b>			
<b>Judge—ALVA STEWART.</b>			
Columbia. ..	{ 3d Tuesday in May..... 1st Tuesday in December... }	{ Portage .....	{ Ch.149,G. L. 1867.
Dane .....	{ Wednesday after 1st Mon- day in April ..... Wednesday after 1st Mon- day in November..... Special term 2d Tuesday in July .....	{ Madison .....	{ Ch. 9, G. L. 1869. Ch.149,G. L. 1867.
Sauk .....	{ 4th Monday in September .. 3d Monday in March .....	{ Baraboo .....	{ Ch. 10, G. L. 1872.
<b>Tenth Circuit.</b>			
<b>Judge—E. HOLMES ELLIS.</b>			
Outagamie ..	{ 1st Monday of June ..... 2d Monday of November ... }	{ Appleton .....	{ Ch. 9, G. L. 1872.
Oconto .....	{ 4th Monday of April..... 2d Monday of October .....	{ Oconto .....	{ Ch. 9, G. L. 1872.
Shawano ....	{ 1st Tuesday after the 4th Monday of June ..... 1st Tuesday after 2d Monday of January.....	{ Shawano .....	{ Ch. 9, G. L. 1872.
Door.....	{ 1st Tuesday after 3d Monday of May..... 1st Tuesday after 4th Mon- day of October.....	{ Sturgeon Bay....	{ Ch. 9, G. L. 1872.
Brown.....	{ 4th Monday of March. .... 1st Monday of September .. 2d Monday of December.... Special term for whole cir- cuit, 4th Monday of Jan ... }	{ Green Bay.....	{ Ch. 9, G. L. 1872.
<b>*Eleventh Circuit.</b>			
<b>Judge—SOLON H. CLOUGH.</b>			
Bayfield and Ashland ...	{ 1st Tuesday after 2d Monday of July..... 2d Monday of January..... }	{ Bayfield .....	{ Ch. 8, G. L. 1871.
Douglas .....	{ 3d Monday of June ..... 2d Monday of December.... }	{ Superior City....	{ Ch. 8, G. L. 1871.

\* Special terms for the transaction of all business not requiring the intervention of a jury, may be held as often as the Judge shall direct.



*Times and Places of holding Circuit Courts—continued.*

COUNTIES.	Term.	Where held.	Laws.
<b>ELEVENTH CIRCUIT—con.</b>			
Polk.....	{ 2d Monday in March..... 4th Monday in September ..	{ Osceola Mills....	{ Ch. 3, G. L. 1871.
Burnett .....	{ 1st Monday of March .....	{ Grantsburg.....	{ Ch. 6, G. L. 1872.
<b>Twelfth Circuit.</b>			
<i>Judge—H. S. CONGER.</i>			
Rock .....	{ 4th Monday of April .....	{ Janesville .....	{ Ch. 4, G. L. 1871.
	{ 2d Monday of August.....		
	{ Wednesday next succeeding 1st Monday in November.		
Green .....	{ 1st Monday of March.....	{ Monroe.....	{ Ch. 4, G. L. 1871.
	{ 2d Monday in July.....		
	{ 1st Monday of October.....		
Jefferson .....	{ 1st Monday of February ....	{ Jefferson .....	{ Ch. 4, G. L. 1871.
	{ 4th Tuesday of June .....		
	{ 1st Monday of September...		

*United States Government.*



## THE EXECUTIVE.

*ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.*

President of the United States..... Salary.  
\$25,000

*SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana.*

Vice President of the United States ..... 5,000

## THE CABINET.

NAME.	Where From.	Title of Office.	Salary.
HAMILTON FISH.....	New York.....	Secretary of State....	\$8,000
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL	Massachusetts..	Secretary of Treasury	8,000
WILLIAM W. BELKNAP	Iowa .....	Secretary of War.....	8,000
GEORGE M. ROBESON..	New Jersey.....	Secretary of Navy....	8,000
COLUMBUS DELANO....	Ohio.....	Secretary of Interior.	8,000
GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.	Oregon .....	Attorney General ....	8,000
JOHN A. J. CRESSWELL	Maryland.....	Postmaster General..	8,000

## THE SUPREME COURT.

Dist.	NAME.	Title of Office.	Residence.
IV	SALMON P. CHASE....	Chief Justice .....	Ohio.
I	NATHAN CLIFFORD .....	Associate Justice .....	Maine.
II	WARD HUNT .....	do.....	New York.
III	WILLIAM STRONG.....	do.....	Pennsylvania.
V	JOSEPH P. BRADLEY.....	do.....	New Jersey.
VI	NOAH H. SWAYNE.....	do.....	Ohio.
VII	SAMUEL F. MILLER.....	do.....	Iowa.
VIII	DAVID DAVIS .....	do.....	Illinois.
IX	STEPHEN J. FIELD .....	do.....	California.

## PRESIDENTS AND VICE PRESIDENTS.

*Presidents.*

Year qual.	NAME.	Where from.	Term of Office.
1789	George Washington.....	Virginia.....	8 years.
1797	John Adams.....	Massachusetts.....	4 years.
1801	Thomas Jefferson.....	Virginia.....	8 years.
1809	James Madison.....	Virginia.....	8 years.
1817	James Monroe.....	Virginia.....	8 years.
1825	John Quincy Adams.....	Massachusetts.....	4 years.
1829	Andrew Jackson.....	Tennessee.....	8 years.
1837	Martin Van Buren.....	New York.....	4 years.
1841	William Henry Harrison*.....	Ohio.....	1 month.
1841	John Tyler.....	Virginia.....	3 years, 11 mos.
1845	James Knox Polk.....	Tennessee.....	4 years.
1849	Zachary Taylor†.....	Louisiana.....	1 yr., 4 mo., 5 d.
1850	Millard Fillmore.....	New York.....	2 yrs., 7 mo., 26 d.
1853	Franklin Pierce.....	New Hampshire.....	4 years.
1857	James Buchanan.....	Pennsylvania.....	4 years.
1861	Abraham Lincoln‡.....	Illinois.....	4 yrs., 1 m., 10 d.
1865	Andrew Johnson.....	Tennessee.....	3 yrs., 10 m., 20 d.
1869	Ulysses S. Grant.....	Illinois.....	

*Vice Presidents.*

Year qual.	NAME.	Where from.
1788	John Adams.....	Massachusetts
1797	Thomas Jefferson.....	Virginia.
1801	Aaron Burr.....	New York.
1804	George Clinton.....	New York.
1813	Elbridge Gerry.....	Massachusetts
1817	Daniel D. Tompkins.....	New York.
1824	John C. Calhoun.....	South Carolina
1833	Martin Van Buren.....	New York.
1837	Richard M. Johnson.....	Kentucky.
1841	John Tyler.....	Virginia.
1842	Samuel L. Southard§.....	New Jersey.
1845	George M. Dallas.....	Pennsylvania.
1849	Millard Fillmore.....	New York.
1851	William R. King§.....	Alabama.
1853	David R. Atchison§.....	Missouri.
1855	Jesse D. Bright§.....	Indiana.
1857	John C. Breckenridge.....	Kentucky.
1861	Hannibal Hamlin§.....	Maine.
1865	Andrew Johnson.....	Tennessee.
1865	La Fayette S. Foster§.....	Connecticut.
1866	Benjamin F. Wade§.....	Ohio.
1869	Schuyler Colfax.....	Indiana.

\* Died in office, April 4, 1841, when Vice President Tyler succeeded him.

† Died in office, July 9, 1850, when Vice President Fillmore succeeded him.

‡ Assassinated, April 14, 1865, when Vice President Johnson succeeded him.

§ Ex-officio as President pro tem. of Senate.

## UNITED STATES ARMY ORGANIZATION.

### GENERAL OFFICERS.

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN..... General.  
 PHILIP H. SHERIDAN..... Lieutenant General.

### MAJOR GENERALS.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, JOHN M. SCHOFIELD,  
 IRVIN McDOWELL.

### BRIGADIER GENERALS.

PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, ALFRED H. TERRY,  
 JOHN POPE, E. O. C. ORD,  
 OLIVER O. HOWARD, EDWARD R. S. CANBY,  
 CHRISTOPHER C. AUGUR.

### ADJUTANT GENERAL.

EDWARD D. TOWNSEND..... Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

JOSEPH HOLT..... Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

### QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS..... Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

### COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

AMOS B. EATON..... Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

### SURGEON GENERAL.

JOSEPH K. BARNES..... Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

### PAYMASTER GENERAL.

BENJAMIN W. BRICE..... Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

### CHIEF ENGINEER.

A. A. HUMPHREYS..... Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

### CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

ALEXANDER B. DYER..... Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

### CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

ALBERT J. MYER..... Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General.

**DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES**  
IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	Title.	Where Employed.	Salary.
<b>ARGENTINE REP.</b> (Vacant.) .....	Minister Resident .....	Buenos Ayres.	\$7,500
<b>AUSTRIA.</b> John Jay .....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Vienna .....	12,000
<b>BELGIUM.</b> J. Russell Jones.....	Minister Resident .....	Brussels.....	7,500
<b>BRAZIL.</b> James R. Partridge....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Rio de Janeiro	12,000
<b>BOLIVIA.</b> John T. Croxton .....	Minister Resident .....	Cochabamba..	7,500
<b>CHILI.</b> Joseph P. Root.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Santiago .....	10,000
<b>CHINA.</b> Frederick F. Low.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Pekin .....	12,000
<b>COLUMBIA.</b> (Vacant.) .....	Minister Resident .....	Bogota .....	7,500
<b>COSTA RICA.</b> Jacob B. Blair.....	Minister Resident .....	San Jose.....	7,500
<b>DANISH DOMIN'NS</b> M. J. Cramer.....	Minister Resident .....	Copenhagen..	7,500
<b>ECUADOR.</b> E. Rumsey Wing.....	Minister Resident .....	Quito.....	7,500
<b>FRENCH DOMINION</b> Elihu B. Washburn ...	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Paris .....	17,500
<b>GREAT BRITAIN.</b> Robert C. Schenck ....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	London.....	17,500
<b>GREECE.</b> John M. Francis .....	Minister Resident .....	Athens .....	7,500
<b>GUATEMALA.</b> Silas A. Hudson .....	Minister Resident .....	Guatemala...	7,500
<b>HAWAIIAN ISL'NDS</b> Henry A. Pierce.....	Minister Resident .....	Honolulu....	7,500
<b>HONDURAS.</b> Henry Baxter.....	Minister Resident .....	Tegucigalpa ..	7,500
<b>HAYTI.</b> E. D. Basset.....	Minister Resident and Con- sul General .....	P't au Prince.	7,500
<b>ITALY.</b> George P. Marsh.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Florence.....	12,000

*Diplomatic Officers—continued.*

	Title.	Where Employed.	Salary.
<b>JAPAN.</b>			
C. E. De Long.....	Minister Resident.....	Jeddo.....	\$7,500
<b>LIBERIA.</b>			
J. W. Turner.....	Minister Resident and Consul General.....	Monrovia.....	4,000
<b>MEXICO.</b>			
Thomas H. Nelson....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Mexico.....	12,000
<b>NETHERLANDS.</b>			
Charles T. Gorham....	Minister Resident.....	The Hague....	7,500
<b>NICARAGUA.</b>			
Charles N. Riotte....	Minister Resident.....	Nicaragua....	7,500
<b>PARAGUAY.*</b>			
John L. Stevens.....	Minister Resident.....	Asuncion....	3,750
<b>PERU.</b>			
Francis Thomas.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Lima.....	10,000
<b>PORTUGAL.</b>			
Charles H. Lewis.....	Minister Resident.....	Lisbon.....	.....
<b>GERMAN EMPIRE.</b>			
George Bancroft.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Berlin.....	17,500
<b>RUSSIA.</b>			
James L. Orr.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	St. Petersburg	12,000
<b>SALVADOR.</b>			
Thos. H. Biddle.....	Minister Resident.....	San Salvador.	7,500
<b>SPAIN.</b>			
Daniel E. Sickles....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Madrid.....	12,000
<b>SWEDEN AND NORWAY.</b>			
C. C. Andrews.....	Minister Resident.....	Stockholm....	7,500
<b>SWITZERLAND.</b>			
Horace Rublee.....	Minister Resident.....	Berne.....	7,500
<b>TURKEY.</b>			
Geo. H. Boker.....	Minister Resident.....	Constantin'le.	7,500
<b>VENEZUELA.</b>			
Wm. A. Ple.....	Minister Resident.....	Caracas.....	7,600
<b>URUGUAY.</b>			
John L. Stevens.....	Minister Resident.....	Monte Video..	7,500

\* Superadded office, see Uruguay.



## FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Third Session—Begins Dec. 2, 1872; Ends March 3, 1873. As constituted Jan 1, 1873.

## SENATE.

President—SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana.  
 Secretary—GEORGE G. GORHAM, of California.

ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI—CON.	
George E. Spencer.....	1873	James L. Alcorn.....	1877
<i>George Goldthwaite.....</i>	<i>1877</i>	MISSOURI.	
ARKANSAS.		<i>Frank P. Blair, Jr.....</i>	1873
<i>Benjamin F. Rice.....</i>	<i>1873</i>	<i>Carl Schurz.....</i>	1875
Powell Clayton.....	1877	NEBRASKA.	
CALIFORNIA.		<i>Thomas W. Tipton.....</i>	1875
Cornelius Cole.....	1873	Ph. W. Hitchcock.....	1877
<i>Eugene Casserly.....</i>	<i>1875</i>	NEVADA.	
CONNECTICUT.		James W. Nye.....	1873
Orris S. Ferry.....	1873	Wm. M. Stewart.....	1875
Wm. A. Buckingham.....	1875	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
DELAWARE.		Jas. W. Patterson.....	1873
<i>Thomas F. Bayard.....</i>	<i>1875</i>	Aaron H. Cragin.....	1877
<i>Eli Saulsbury.....</i>	<i>1877</i>	NEW JERSEY.	
FLORIDA.		<i>John P. Stockton.....</i>	1875
Thomas W. Osborn.....	1873	Frederick T. Frelinghuysen...	1877
Abijah Gilbert.....	1875	NEW YORK.	
GEORGIA.		Roscoe Conkling.....	1873
Joshua Hill.....	1873	<i>Reuben E. Fenton.....</i>	1875
<i>Thomas M. Norwood.....</i>	<i>1877</i>	NORTH CAROLINA.	
ILLINOIS.		John Pool.....	1873
<i>Lyman Trumbull.....</i>	<i>1873</i>	<i>Matt. W. Ransom.....</i>	1877
John A. Logan.....	1877	OHIO.	
INDIANA.		John Sherman.....	1873
Oliver P. Morton.....	1873	<i>Allen G. Thurman.....</i>	1875
Daniel D. Pratt.....	1875	OREGON.	
IOWA.		Henry W. Corbett.....	1873
James Harlan.....	1873	<i>James K. Kelly.....</i>	1877
George G. Wright.....	1877	PENNSYLVANIA.	
KANSAS.		Simon Cameron.....	1873
Samuel C. Pomeroy.....	1873	John Scott.....	1875
Alex. Caldwell.....	1877	RHODE ISLAND.	
KENTUCKY.		<i>William Sprague.....</i>	1875
<i>Willis B. Machen.....</i>	<i>1873</i>	Henry B. Anthony.....	1877
<i>John W. Stevenson.....</i>	<i>1877</i>	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
LOUISIANA.		Fred. A. Sawyer.....	1873
Wm. Pitt Kellogg.....	1873	Thomas J. Robertson.....	1875
<i>J. Rodman West.....</i>	<i>1877</i>	TENNESSEE.	
MAINE.		Wm. G. Brownlow.....	1875
Hannibal Hamlin.....	1875	<i>Henry Cooper.....</i>	1877
Lot M. Morrill.....	1877	TEXAS.	
MARYLAND.		Joseph W. Flanagan.....	1875
<i>George Vickers.....</i>	<i>1873</i>	<i>Morgan C. Hamilton.....</i>	1877
<i>Wm. T. Hamilton.....</i>	<i>1875</i>	VERMONT.	
MASSACHUSETTS.		Justin S. Morrill.....	1873
<i>Charles Sumner.....</i>	<i>1875</i>	George F. Edmunds.....	1875
Henry Wilson.....	1877	VIRGINIA.	
MICHIGAN.		John F. Lewis.....	1875
Zachariah Chandler.....	1875	<i>John W. Johnston.....</i>	1877
Thomas W. Ferry.....	1877	WEST VIRGINIA.	
MINNESOTA.		Arthur I. Boreman.....	1875
Alexander Ramsey.....	1875	<i>Henry G. Davis.....</i>	1877
William Windom.....	1877	WISCONSIN.	
MISSISSIPPI.		Timothy O. Howe.....	1873
Adelbert Ames.....	1875	Matt. H. Carpenter.....	1875

## RECAPITULATION.

Administration (in Roman) 48; Opposition (in italics) 26.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine, Speaker.

- ALABAMA.**  
 1 Benjamin S. Turner.  
 2 Charles W. Buckley.  
 3 *William A. Handley.*  
 4 Charles Hays.  
 5 *Peter M. Dox.*  
 6 *Joseph H. Sloss.*
- ARKANSAS.**  
 1 *James M. Hanks.*  
 2 Oliver P. Snyder.  
 3 *Thomas Boles.*
- CALIFORNIA.**  
 1 Sherman O. Houghton  
 2 Aaron A. Sargent.  
 3 John M. Coghlan.
- CONNECTICUT.**  
 1 Joseph R. Hawley.  
 2 Stephen W. Kellogg.  
 3 H. H. Starkweather.  
 4 *William H. Barnum.*
- DELAWARE.**  
*Benjamin T. Biggs.*
- FLORIDA.**  
 Josiah T. Walls.
- GEORGIA.**  
 1 *Archibald T. McIntyre.*  
 2 Richard M. Whiteley.  
 3 John S. Bigby.  
 4 *E. W. Beck.*  
 5 *Dudley McF. Du Bose.*  
 3 *William P. Price.*  
 7 *Pierce M. B. Young.*
- ILLINOIS.**  
 At large—[Vacant.]  
 1 Charles B. Farwell.  
 2 John F. Farnsworth.  
 3 Horatio C. Burchard.  
 4 John B. Hawley.  
 5 *Bradford Y. Stevens.*  
 6 Henry Snapp.  
 7 Jesse H. Moore.  
 8 *James C. Robinson.*  
 9 *Thomp. W. McNeely.*  
 10 *Edward Y. Rice.*  
 11 *Samuel S. Marshall.*  
 12 John B. Hay.  
 13 *John M. Grebs.*
- INDIANA.**  
 1 *William E. Niblack.*  
 2 *Michael G. Kerr.*  
 3 *William S. Holman.*  
 4 Jeremiah M. Wilson.  
 5 John Coburn.  
 6 *Daniel W. Voorhees.*  
 7 *Mahlon D. Manson.*  
 8 James N. Tyner.  
 9 John P. C. Shanks.  
 10 William Williams.

- INDIANA—CON.**  
 11 Jasper Packard.
- IOWA.**  
 1 Geo. W. McCrary.  
 2 Aylett R. Cotton.  
 3 William G. Donnan.  
 4 Madison M. Walden.  
 5 Frank W. Palmer.  
 6 Jackson Orr.
- KANSAS.**  
 David P. Lowe.
- KENTUCKY.**  
 1 *Edward Crossland.*  
 2 *Henry D. McHenry.*  
 3 *Joseph H. Lewis.*  
 4 *William B. Read.*  
 5 *Boyl Winchester.*  
 6 *William E. Arthur.*  
 7 *James B. Beck.*  
 8 *George M. Adams.*  
 9 *John M. Rice.*
- LOUISIANA.**  
 1 J. Hale Sypher.  
 2 Lionel A. Sheldon.  
 3 Chester B. Darrall.  
 4 *Aleck Boardman.*  
 5 Frank Morey.
- MAINE.**  
 1 John Lynch.  
 2 William P. Frye.  
 3 James G. Blaine.  
 4 John A. Peters.  
 5 Eugene Hale.
- MARYLAND.**  
 1 *Samuel Hambleton.*  
 2 *Stevenson Archer.*  
 3 *Thomas Swann.*  
 4 *John Ritchie.*  
 5 *William M. Merrick.*
- MASSACHUSETTS.**  
 1 James Buffinton.  
 2 Oakes Ames.  
 3 Ginery Twitchell.  
 4 Samuel Hooper.  
 5 Benjamin F. Butler.  
 6 *Nathaniel P. Banks.*  
 7 Constantine C. Esty.  
 8 George F. Hear.  
 9 Alvah Crocker.  
 10 Henry L. Dawes.
- MICHIGAN.**  
 1 Henry Waldron.  
 2 Wm. L. Stoughton.  
 3 *Austin Blair.*  
 4 Wilder D. Foster.  
 5 Omar D. Conger.  
 6 *Jabez G. Sutherland*

- MINNESOTA.**  
 1 Mark H. Dunnell.  
 2 John T. Averill.
- MISSISSIPPI.**  
 1 George E. Harris.  
 2 *Joseph L. Morphis.*  
 3 Henry W. Barry.  
 4 George C. McKee.  
 5 Le Grand W. Perce.
- MISSOURI.**  
 1 *Erastus Wells.*  
 2 G. A. Finkelburg.  
 3 *James R. McCormick*  
 4 Harrison E. Havens.  
 5 Samuel S. Burdett.  
 6 *Abram Comingo.*  
 7 Isaac C. Parker.  
 8 *James G. Blair.*  
 9 *Andrew King.*
- NEBRASKA.**  
 John Tafté.
- NEVADA.**  
*Charles W. Kendall.*
- NEW HAMPSHIRE.**  
 1 *Ellery A. Hibbard.*  
 2 *Samuel N. Bell.*  
 3 *Hosea W. Parker.*
- NEW JERSEY.**  
 1 John W. Hazelton.  
 2 *Samuel C. Forker.*  
 3 *John T. Bird.*  
 4 John Hill.  
 5. George A. Halsey.
- NEW YORK.**  
 1 *Dwight Townsend.*  
 2. *Thomas Kinsella.*  
 3 *Henry W. Slocum.*  
 4 *Robert B. Roosevelt.*  
 5 *William R. Roberts.*  
 6 *Samuel S. Cox.*  
 7 *Smith Ely, Jr.*  
 8 *James Brooks.*  
 9 *Fernando Wood.*  
 10 *Clarkson N. Potter.*  
 11 Charles S. John.  
 12 John H. Ketcham.  
 13 *Joseph H. Tuthill.*  
 14 *Eli Perry.*  
 15 *Joseph M. Warren.*  
 16 *John Rogers.*  
 17 William A. Wheeler.  
 18 *John M. Carroll.*  
 19 Elizur H. Prindle.  
 20 Clinton L. Merriam.  
 21 Ellis H. Roberts.  
 22 William E. Lansing.  
 23 R. Holland Duell.  
 24 John E. Seeley.

## Forty-Second Congress—House of Representatives—continued.

25 Wm. H. Lamport.			
26 <i>Mito Goodrich.</i>			
27 Horace B. Smith.			
28 Freeman Clarke.			
29 Seth Wakeman.			
30 <i>William Williams.</i>			
21 Walter L. Sessions.			
NORTH CAROLINA.			
1 Clinton L. Cobb.			
2 Chas. R. Thomas.			
3 <i>Alfred M. Waddell.</i>			
4 <i>Sion H. Rogers.</i>			
5 <i>James M. Leach.</i>			
6 <i>Francis E. Shoher.</i>			
7 <i>James C. Harper.</i>			
OHIO.			
1 <i>Ozro J. Dodds.</i>			
2 Job E. Stevenson.			
3 <i>Lewis D. Campbell.</i>			
4 <i>John F. McKinny.</i>			
5 <i>Charles N. Lamison.</i>			
0 John A. Smith.			
7 Sam'l. Shellabarger.			
8 John Beatty.			
9 Charles Foster.			
10 Erasmus D. Peck.			
11 John T. Wilson.			
12 <i>Phila. Van Trump.</i>			
13 <i>George W. Morgan.</i>			
14 James Monroe.			
15 William P. Sprague.			
16 John A. Bingham.			
17 Jacob A. Ambler.			
18 William H. Upton.			
19 James A. Garfield.			
	OREGON.		
	1 <i>James H. Slater.</i>		
	PENNSYLVANIA.		
	1 <i>Samuel J. Randall.</i>		
	2 John V. Creely.		
	3 Leonard Myers.		
	4 William D. Kelley.		
	5 Alfred C. Harmer.		
	6 <i>Ephraim L. Acker.</i>		
	7 Wash'n Townsend.		
	8 <i>J. Lawrence Getz.</i>		
	9 Oliver. J. Dickey.		
	10 John W. Killinger.		
	11 <i>John B. Storm.</i>		
	12 Laz. D. Shoemaker.		
	13 Frank C. Bunnell.		
	14 John B. Packer.		
	15 <i>R. J. Halderman.</i>		
	16 <i>Benj. F. Meyers.</i>		
	17 <i>R. Milton Speer.</i>		
	18 <i>Henry Sherwood.</i>		
	19 Glenni W. Scofield.		
	20 <i>Samuel Griffith.</i>		
	21 <i>Henry D. Foster.</i>		
	22 James S. Negley.		
	23 <i>Ebenz'r McJunkin.</i>		
	24 <i>Wm. McClelland.</i>		
	RHODE ISLAND.		
	1 Benjamin T. Eames		
	2 Jas. M. Pendleton.		
	SOUTH CAROLINA.		
	1 Joseph H. Rainey.		
	2 Robert C. DeLarge.		
	3 Robert B. Elliott.		
	4 Alex. S. Wallace.		
	TENNESSEE.		
	1 Roderick R. Butler.		
		TENNESSEE—con.	
		2 Horace Maynard.	
		3 <i>Abr. E. Garrett.</i>	
		4 <i>John M. Bright.</i>	
		5 <i>Ed'rd I. Golladay.</i>	
		6 <i>W. C. Whitthorne.</i>	
		7 <i>Rob't P. Caldwell.</i>	
		8 <i>Wm. W. Vaughan.</i>	
		TEXAS.	
		1 <i>Wm. S. Herndon.</i>	
		2 <i>John C. Conner.</i>	
		3 <i>D. C. Giddings.</i>	
		4 <i>Joho Hancock.</i>	
		VERMONT.	
		1 Chas. W. Willard.	
		2 Luke P. Poland.	
		3 <i>Worth'n C. Smith.</i>	
		VIRGINIA.	
		1 <i>John Critcher.</i>	
		1 James H. Platt, Jr.	
		3 Charles H. Porter.	
		4 Wm. H. H. Stowell.	
		5 <i>R. T. W. Duke.</i>	
		6 <i>John T. Harris.</i>	
		7 <i>E. M. Braxton.</i>	
		8 <i>William Terry.</i>	
		WEST VIRGINIA.	
		1 <i>John J. Davis.</i>	
		2 Jas. C. McGrew.	
		3 <i>Frank Hereford.</i>	
		WISCONSIN.	
		1 <i>Alex. Mitchell.</i>	
		2 Gerry W. Hazelton.	
		3 J. Allen Barber.	
		4 <i>Chas. A. Eldredge.</i>	
		5 Philetus Sawyer.	
		6 Jeremiah M. Rusk.	

## RECAPITULATION.

Administration (in Roman).....	130
Opposition in ( <i>italics.</i> ).....	112
Vacant.....	1

## DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA—Richard C. McCormick.	MONTANA—William H. Clagget.
COLORADO—Jerome B. Chaffee.	NEW MEXICO— <i>Jose M. Gallegos.</i>
DAKOTA— <i>Moses K. Armstrong.</i>	UTAH— <i>William H. Hooper.</i>
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Norton P. Chipman.	WASHINGTON—Selucius Garfielde.
IDAHO— <i>Samuel A. Merritt.</i>	WYOMING—William T. Jones.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

AS FAR AS CHOSEN.

SENATE.

President—HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
<i>George Goldthwaite</i> .....	1877	Adelbert Ames.....	1875
George E. Spencer*.....	} 1879	James L. Alcorn.....	1877
<i>Francis W. Sykes</i> *.....		MISSOURI.	
ARKANSAS.		<i>Carl Schurz</i> .....	1875
Powell Clayton.....	1877	Not chosen.....	1879
Not chosen.....	1879	NEBRASKA.	
CALIFORNIA.		<i>Thomas W. Tipton</i> .....	1875
<i>Eugene Casserly</i> .....	1875	Phineas W. Hitchcock.....	1877
Aaron A. Sargent.....	1879	NEVADA.	
CONNECTICUT.		William M. Stewart.....	1875
Wm. A. Buckingham.....	1875	Not chosen.....	1879
Orris S. Ferry.....	1879	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
DELAWARE.		Aaron H. Cragin.....	1877
<i>Thomas F. Bayard</i> .....	1875	Bainbridge Wadleigh.....	1879
<i>Eli Saulsbury</i> .....	1877	NEW JERSEY.	
FLORIDA.		<i>John P. Stockton</i> .....	1875
Abijah Gilbert.....	1875	Fred. T. Frelinghuysen.....	1877
Not chosen.....	1879	NEW YORK.	
GEORGIA.		<i>Reuben E. Fenton</i> .....	1875
<i>Thomas M. Norwood</i> .....	1875	Not chosen.....	1879
Not chosen.....	1879	NORTH CAROLINA.	
ILLINOIS.		<i>Matthew W. Ransom</i> .....	1877
John A. Logan.....	1877	<i>Augustus R. Merrimon</i> .....	1879
Not chosen.....	1879	OHIO.	
INDIANA.		<i>Allen G. Thurman</i> .....	1875
Daniel D. Pratt.....	1875	John Sherman.....	1879
Oliver P. Morton.....	1879	OREGON.	
IOWA.		<i>James K. Kelly</i> .....	1877
George G. Wright.....	1877	John H. Mitchell.....	1879
William B. Allison.....	1879	PENNSYLVANIA.	
KANSAS.		John Scott.....	1875
Alexander Caldwell.....	1877	Not chosen.....	1879
Not chosen.....	1879	RHODE ISLAND.	
KENTUCKY.		<i>William Sprague</i> .....	1875
<i>John W. Stevenson</i> .....	1877	Henry B. Anthony.....	1877
<i>Thomas C. McCreery</i> .....	1879	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
LOUISIANA.		Thomas J. Robertson.....	1877
<i>J. Rodman West</i> .....	1877	John J. Patterson.....	1879
Not chosen.....	1879	TENNESSEE.	
MAINE.		William G. Brownlow.....	1875
Hannibal Hamlin.....	1875	<i>Henry Cooper</i> .....	1877
Lot M. Morrill.....	1877	TEXAS.	
MARYLAND.		Joseph W. Flanagan.....	1875
<i>William T. Hamilton</i> .....	1875	<i>Morgan C. Hamilton</i> .....	1877
<i>George R. Dennis</i> .....	1879	VERMONT.	
MASSACHUSETTS.		George F. Edmunds.....	1875
<i>Charles Sumner</i> .....	1875	Justin S. Morrill.....	1879
Not chosen.....	1879	VIRGINIA.	
MICHIGAN.		John F. Lewis.....	1875
Zachariah Chandler.....	1875	<i>John W. Johnston</i> .....	1877
Thomas W. Ferry.....	1877	WEST VIRGINIA.	
MINNESOTA.		Arthur I. Boreman.....	1875
Alexander Ramsey.....	1875	<i>Henry G. Davis</i> .....	1877
William Windom.....	1877	WISCONSIN.	
		Matthew H. Carpenter.....	1875
		Tim. O. Howe.....	1879

Administration, in Roman.

\* Contestants.

Opposition, in Italics.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.		INDIANA—CON.		MICHIGAN—CON.	
1	<i>F. G. Bromberg.</i>	8	James N. Tynner.	5	Wilder D. Foster.
2	James T. Rapier.	9	—	6	Josiah W. Begole.
3	<i>Charles Pelham.</i>	10	Henry B. Saylor.	7	Omar D. Conger.
4	Charles Hayes.	11	Jasper Packard.	8	Nathaniel B. Bradley.
5	<i>John H. Caldwell.</i>	At large	—G. S. Orth.	9	Jay A. Hubbell.
6	<i>Joseph H. Sloss.</i>		W. Williams.	MINNESOTA.	
At large	—Alex. White.			1	Mark H. Dunnell.
	C. C. Sheats.			2	H. B. Strait.
ARKANSAS.		IOWA.		3	John T. Averill.
1	Asa Hodges.	1	George W. McCrary.	MISSISSIPPI.	
2	Oliver P. Snyder.	2	Aylett R. Cotton.	1	<i>Lucius Q. C. Lamar.</i>
3	<i>Thomas M. Gunter.</i>	3	William G. Donnan.	2	Albert K. Howe.
At large	—J. M. Bradley.	4	Henry O. Pratt.	3	Henry W. Barry.
CALIFORNIA.		5	James Wilson.	4	Jason Niles.
1	Charles Clayton.	6	William Loughridge.	5	George C. McKee.
2	H. Frank Page.	7	John A. Kasson.	6	John R. Lynch.
3	<i>John H. Luttrell.</i>	8	James W. McDill.	MISSOURI.	
4	S. O. Houghton.	9	Jackson Orr.	1	Edwin O. Stanard.
CONNECTICUT.		KANSAS.		2	<i>Erastus Wells.</i>
(Elects in April next.)		1	David P. Lowe.	3	<i>William H. Stone.</i>
DELAWARE.		2	S. A. Cobb.	4	<i>Robert A. Hatcher.</i>
1	James R. Lofland.	3	William A. Phillips.	5	<i>Richard J. Bland.</i>
FLORIDA.		KENTUCKY.		6	Harrison E. Havens.
At large	—J. T. Walls.	1	<i>Edward Crossland.</i>	7	T. T. Crittenden.
	W. J. Purman.	2	<i>John Young Brown.</i>	8	<i>Abram Coming.</i>
GEORGIA.		3	<i>Charles W. Milliken.</i>	9	Isaac C. Parker.
1	<i>Morgan Rawls.</i>	4	<i>William B. Bead.</i>	10	Ira B. Hyde.
2	R. H. Whiteley.	5	<i>E. D. Standeford.</i>	11	<i>John B. Clark, Jr.</i>
3	<i>Philip Cook.</i>	6	<i>William E. Arthur.</i>	12	<i>John M. Glover.</i>
4	<i>Henry Harris.</i>	7	<i>James B. Beck.</i>	13	<i>Aylett H. Buckner.</i>
5	James C. Freeman.	8	<i>Milton J. Durham.</i>	NEBRASKA.	
6	<i>James H. Blount.</i>	9	<i>George M. Adams.</i>	1	Lorenzo Crouse.
7	<i>P. M. B. Young.</i>	10	<i>John D. Young.</i>	NEVADA.	
8	<i>A. R. Wright.*</i>	LOUISIANA.		1	<i>Charles W. Kendall.</i>
9	<i>Hiram P. Bell.</i>	[Contesting delegation.]		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
ILLINOIS.		MAINE.		(Elects three Representatives next March.)	
1	John B. Rice.	1	John H. Burleigh.	NEW JERSEY.	
2	Jasper D. Ward.	2	William P. Frye.	1	John W. Hazelton.
3	Charles B. Farwell.	3	James G. Blaine.	2	Samuel A. Dobbins.
4	Stephen A. Hurlbut.	4	Samuel F. Hersey.	3	Amos Clark, Jr.
5	Horatio C. Burchard.	5	Eugene Hale.	4	<i>Robert Hamilton.</i>
6	John B. Hawley.	MARYLAND.		5	William W. Phelps.
7	Franklin Corwin.	1	<i>Ephraim K. Wilson.</i>	6	Marcus L. Ward.
8	Greenbury L. Fort.	2	<i>Stevenson Archer.</i>	7	Isaac W. Scudder.
9	Granville Barrere.	3	<i>William J. O'Brien.</i>	NEW YORK.	
10	William H. Ray.	4	<i>Thomas Swann.</i>	1	Henry W. Scudder.
11	<i>Robert M. Knapp.</i>	5	W. J. Albert.	2	<i>John G. Schumaker.</i>
12	<i>James C. Robinson.</i>	6	Lloyd Lowndes, Jr.	3	Stewart L. Woodford.
13	John McNulta.	MASSACHUSETTS.		4	Philip S. Crooke.
14	Joseph G. Cannon.	1	James Buffinton.	5	<i>Wm. R. Roberts.</i>
15	<i>John R. Eden.</i>	2	Benjamin W. Harris.	6	<i>James Brooks.</i>
16	James S. Martin.	3	William Whiting.	7	<i>Thomas J. Creamer.</i>
17	<i>William R. Morrison.</i>	4	Samuel Hooper.	8	John D. Lawson.
18	Isaac Clements.	5	D. W. Gooch.	9	David B. Melish.
19	<i>Samuel S. Marshall.</i>	6	Benjamin F. Butler.	10	<i>Fernando Wood.</i>
INDIANA.		7	Ebenezer R. Hoar.	11	<i>Clarkson N. Potter.</i>
1	<i>William E. Niblack.</i>	8	J. M. S. Williams.	12	Charles St. John.
2	<i>Simon K. Wolfe.</i>	9	George F. Hoar.	13	<i>John O. Whitehouse.</i>
3	<i>William S. Holman.</i>	10	Alvah Crocker.	14	<i>David M. DeWitt.</i>
4	Jeremiah M. Wilson.	11	Henry L. Dawes.	15	<i>Eli Perry.</i>
5	John Coburn.	MICHIGAN.		16	James S. Smart.
6	Morton C. Hunter.	1	Moses W. Field.	17	Robert S. Hale.
7	Thomas J. Cason.	2	Henry Waldron.		
		3	George Willard.		
		4	Julius C. Burrows.		

\* Deceased.

*Forty-Third Congress—House of Representatives—continued.*

- NEW YORK—CON.  
 18. Wm. A. Wheeler.  
 19. Henry H. Hathorn.  
 20. David Wilbur.  
 21. Clinton L. Merriam.  
 22. Ellis H. Roberts.  
 23. Wm. E. Lansing.  
 24. R. Holland Duell.  
 25. Clinton D. McDougall  
 26. Wm. H. Lamport.  
 27. Thomas C. Platt.  
 28. Horace B. Smith.  
 29. Freeman Clarke.  
 30. George G. Haskins.  
 31. Lyman K. Bass.  
 32. Walter L. Sessions.  
 At large—L. Tremain.  
 NORTH CAROLINA.  
 1. Clinton L. Cobb.  
 2. Charles R. Thomas.  
 3. Alfred M. Woodhill.  
 4. William A. Smith.  
 5. James M. Letch.  
 6. Thomas H. Ashe.  
 7. William M. Robbins.  
 8. Robert B. Vance.  
 OHIO.  
 1. Milton Sayler.  
 2. Henry B. Banning.  
 3. John Q. Smith.  
 4. Lewis B. Gunckel.  
 5. Charles N. Lamison.  
 6. Isaac R. Sherwood.  
 7. Lawrence J. Neal.  
 8. William Lawrence.  
 9. James W. Robinson.  
 10. Charles Foster.  
 11. Hezekiah S. Bundy.  
 12. Hugh J. Jewett.  
 13. Milton I. Southard.  
 14. John Berry.  
 15. William P. Sprague.  
 16. Lorenzo Danforth.  
 17. L. D. Woodworth.  
 18. James Monroe.  
 19. James A. Garfield.

- OREGON.  
 20. Richard C. Parsons.  
 1. Joseph G. Wilson.  
 PENNSYLVANIA.  
 1. Samuel J. Randall.  
 2. Charles O'Neill.  
 3. Leonard Myers.  
 4. William D. Kelley.  
 5. Alfred C. Harmer.  
 6. James S. Biery.  
 7. Wash'ton Townsend.  
 8. Heister Clymer.  
 9. A. Herr Smith.  
 10. John W. Killinger.  
 11. John B. Storm.  
 12. Laz. D. Shoemaker.  
 13. Jas. D. Strawbridge.  
 14. John B. Packer.  
 15. John A. Magee.  
 16. John Cessna.  
 17. R. Milton Speer.  
 18. Sobieski Boss.  
 19. Carlton B. Curtis.  
 20. Hiram L. Richmond.  
 21. Alexander W. Taylor.  
 22. James S. Negley.  
 23. Ebenezer McJunkin.  
 24. William S. Moore.  
 At large—Lemuel Todd.  
 At large—G. W. Scofield.  
 At large—Chas Albright  
 RHODE ISLAND.  
 1. Benjamin T. Fames.  
 2. James M. Pendleton.  
 SOUTH CAROLINA.  
 1. Joseph H. Rainey.  
 2. Alonzo J. Ransier.  
 3. Robert B. Elliott.  
 4. Alex. S. Wallace.  
 At large—R. H. Cain.  
 TENNESSEE.  
 1. Roderick R. Butler.  
 2. J. M. Thornburg.  
 3. William Crutchfield.  
 4. John M. Bright.

- TENNESSEE—CON.  
 5. Horace H. Harrison.  
 6. W. C. Whitthorne.  
 7. J. D. C. Atkins.  
 8. David A. Nunn.  
 9. Barbour Lewis.  
 At large—H. Maynard.  
 TEXAS.  
 1. William S. Herndon.  
 2. W. P. McLean.  
 3. DeWitt C. Giddings.  
 4. John Hancock.  
 5. Roger Q. Mills.  
 6. Asa H. Willie.  
 VERMONT.  
 1. Charles W. Willard.  
 2. Luke P. Poland.  
 3. George W. Hendee.  
 VIRGINIA.  
 1. James B. Sener.  
 2. James H. Platt, Jr.  
 3. John A. Smith.  
 4. Wm. H. Stowell.  
 5. Alexander M. Davis.  
 6. Thomas Whitehead.  
 7. John T. Harris.  
 8. Eppa Hunton.  
 9. Keese T. Bowen.  
 WEST VIRGINIA.  
 [August election.]  
 1. John J. Davis.  
 2. J. Morrison Hagans.  
 3. Frank Hereford.  
 [October election.]  
 1. Benjamin Wilson.  
 2. B. Frank Martin.  
 3. Frank Hereford.  
 WISCONSIN.  
 1. Charles G. Williams.  
 2. Gerry W. Hazelton.  
 3. J. Allen Barber.  
 4. Alexander Mitchell.  
 5. Charles A. Eldredge.  
 6. Philetus Sawyer.  
 7. Jeremiah M. Rusk.  
 8. Alexander S. McDill.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

- Arizona—Richard C. McCormick.  
 Colorado—Jerome B. Chaffee.  
 Dakota—Moses K. Armstrong.  
 District of Columbia—N. P. Chipman.  
 Idaho—John Hailey.

- Montana—Martin Maginnis.  
 Utah—George Q. Cannon.  
 Washington—G. B. McFadden.  
 Wyoming—William R. Steele.



*Wisconsin State Government.*





## STATE OFFICERS.

Name.	Title of Office.	Salary.	Residence.
C. C. WASHBURN .....	Governor .....	\$5,000	La Crosse.
MILTON H. PETTIT .....	Lieutenant Governor ...	1,000	Kenosha.
LLYWELYN BREESE.....	Secretary of State.....	1,200	Portage.
HENRY BÆTZ.....	State Treasurer .....	1,400	Manitowoc.
STEPHEN S. BARLOW....	Attorney General .....	2,000	Baraboo.
SAMUEL FALLOWS .....	State Superintendent ..	1,200	Milwaukee.
GEORGE F. WHEELER...	State Prison Commis'r.	1,300	Springvale.
OLE C. JOHNSON .....	Com. of Immigration ..	2,500	Beloit.

## THE JUDICIARY.

### *Supreme Court.*

Name.	Title of Office.	Salary.	Term expires
LUTHER S. DIXON .....	Chief Justice.....	\$4,000	May 31, 1875
ORSAMUS COLE .....	Associate Justice .....	3,500	May 31, 1873
WILLIAM P. LYON .....	Associate Justice .....	4,000	May 31, 1877
LA FAYETTE KELLOGG .....	Clerk .....		

### *Circuit Courts.*

Dist.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.	Term expires
1st..	ROBERT HARKNESS.....	Elkhorn .....	\$2,500	Dec. 31, 1877
2d ..	DAVID W. SMALL .....	Oconomowoc.....	2,500	Dec. 31, 1875
3d ..	DAVID J. PULLING.....	Beaver Dam.....	2,500	Dec. 31, 1878
4th..	CAMPBELL MCLEAN....	Fond du Lac .....	2,500	Dec. 31, 1874
5th..	JOSEPH T. MILLS .....	Lancaster .....	2,500	Dec. 31, 1876
6th..	ROMANZO BUNN .....	Sparta.....	2,500	Dec. 31, 1874
7th..	GEORGE W. CATE .....	Amherst .....	2,500	Dec. 31, 1878
8th..	H. L. HUMPHREY .....	Hudson .....	2,500	Dec. 31, 1878
9th..	ALVA STEWART .....	Portage.....	2,500	Dec. 31, 1873
10th..	E. HOLMES ELLIS .....	Green Bay.....	2,500	Dec. 31, 1873
11th..	OLON H. CLOUGH.....	Superior .....	2,500	June 30, 1876
12th..	H. S. CONGER .....	Janesville .....	2,500	Dec. 31, 1876

## ORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS.

### *Executive Department.*

C. C. WASHBURN.....	Governor.
MILTON H. PETTIT.....	Lieutenant Governor.
CHARLES J. MARTIN.....	Private Secretary.

#### GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

Adjutant General.....	ROBERT MONTEITH, with rank of Brig. Gen.
Quartermaster General.....	B. F. CRAM, with rank of Brig. Gen.
Surgeon General.....	Dr. E. B. WOLCOTT, with rank of Brig. Gen.
Aide-de-Camp.....	EDWARD FERGUSON, with rank of Colonel.
Aide-de-Camp.....	CHARLES L. DERING, with rank of Colonel.
Aide-de-Camp.....	W. W. LIKENS, with rank of Colonel.
Aide-de-Camp.....	CONRAD KREZ, with rank of Colonel.
Aide-de-Camp.....	RICHARD W. HUBBELL, with rank of Colonel.
Aide-de-Camp.....	BENJAMIN F. BRYANT, with rank of Colonel.
Aide-de-Camp to Adjutant Gen..	ANGUS R. MACDONALD, with rank of Captain.
Military Secretary.....	CHARLES J. MARTIN.

### *Secretary of State's Office.*

L. WELYN BREESE.....	Secretary of State.
JOHN S. DEAN.....	Assistant Secretary of State.
D. H. TULLIS.....	Bookkeeper.
LEVI ALDEN.....	Printing Clerk.
CHAS. C. DOW.....	Bookkeeper, Land Department.
ROBERT MONTEITH.....	General Clerk.
D. O. BEBB.....	Insurance Clerk.
JOHN T. JONES.....	Marriage Records.
CHARLES F. LEGATE.....	Platting, etc.
JAMES BENNETT.....	Mail and General.

### *State Treasurer's Office.*

HENRY BÄTZ.....	State Treasurer.
WILLIAM KETCHAM.....	Assistant Treasurer.
A. MENGES.....	Bookkeeper, Banking and Receiving Clerk.
WILLIAM H. PHIPPS.....	Corresponding Clerk.
C. E. W. STRUVE.....	Bookkeeper, Land Department.
FREDERICK HEINEMAN.....	General Clerk.
GUIDO LINDEMANN.....	Messenger.

### *Attorney General's Office.*

STEPHEN S. BARLOW.....	Attorney General.
P. L. SPOONER.....	Assistant Attorney General.

### *State Superintendent's Office.*

SAMUEL FALLOWS.....	State Superintendent.
JOHN B. PRADT.....	Assistant Superintendent.

*Office Commissioners of School and University Lands.*

COMMISSIONERS.	
LL. BREESE .....	Sec'y of State.
HENRY BÄTZ .....	State Treasurer.
S. S. BARLOW .....	Attor'y General.
T. W. GIBBS .....	Chief Clerk.

CLERKS.	
C. M. FORESMAN .....	Book-keeper.
E. S. MCBRIDE .....	Entry & Ret. Clk.
E. C. DEMOE .....	Patent Clerk.
B. F. CRAM .....	Record'g Clerk.
W. K. BARNEY .....	General Clerk.
NILS MICHELET .....	General Clerk.
JULIUS LASCHE .....	Abstract Clerk.
JAMES ROSS .....	Copying Clerk.
C. P. JACOBS .....	General Clerk.
W. H. DAVENPORT .....	General Clerk.
CHARLES YOUNG .....	Messenger.

*State Prison.*

GEORGE F. WHEELER .....	Commissioner.
BENJ. H. BETTIS .....	Deputy Warden.
L. D. HINKLEY .....	Clerk.
HENRY DREW .....	Chaplain.

*State Commissioner of Immigration.*

OLE C. JOHNSON .....	Commissioner.
WM. ABELL .....	Asst. Commiss'r.

*Superintendent of Public Property.*

A. A. MEREDITH .....	Superintendent.
HENRY H. HIMEBAUGH .....	Clerk.

*Treasury Agent.*

D. K. NOYES .....	Agent.
ROBERT MONTEITH .....	Assistant.

*State Board of Charities and Reform.*

WM. C. ALLEN .....	Racine .....	Term Expires.
HIRAM H. GILES .....	Madison .....	April 3, 1873.
ANDREW E. ELMORE .....	Fort Howard .....	April 3, 1874.
MARY E. B. LYNDE .....	Milwaukee .....	April 3, 1875.
WILLARD MERRILL .....	Janesville .....	April 3, 1876.
		April 3, 1877.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

HIRAM H. GILES .....	President.
WILLIAM C. ALLEN .....	Vice President.
SAM'L D. HASTINGS .....	Secretary.

*State Library.*

O. M. CONOVER .....	Librarian.
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*State Historical Society.*

D. S. DURRIE.....	Librarian.
LYMAN C. DRAPER.....	Corresponding Secretary.

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*State Agricultural Society.*

WM. R. TAYLOR.....	Cottage Grove .....	President.
W. W. FIELD.....	Boscobel.....	Secretary.

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*State Horticultural Society.*

J. S. STICKNEY.....	Wauwatosa.....	President.
O. S. WILLEY.....	Madison.....	Record. Sec'y.
G. E. MORROW.....	Madison.....	Cor. Secretary.

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*Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.*

J. W. HOYT.....	Madison .....	President.
I. A. LAPHAM.....	Milwaukee .....	Secretary.

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*State Armory.*

A. R. MacDONALD.....	State Armorer and Clerk in Adj. Gen. Office.
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*Lumber Inspectors.*

*Terms expire first Monday in April, 1874.*

First District.....	E. LAVIGNE.....	Grand Rapids.
Second District.....	GEORGE ATKINSON.....	La Crosse.
Third District.....	JAMES F. MOORE.....	West Eau Claire
Fourth District.....	PHILIP JEWELL.....	Hudson.
Fifth District.....	LOUIS SCHELLER.....	Green Bay.
Sixth District.....	HENRY COLEMAN.....	Chippewa Falls.
Seventh District.....	J. G. CALLAHAN.....	Eau Claire.
Eighth District.....	S. P. BARKER.....	Barron.
Ninth District.....	GEORGE W. GILKEY.....	Alma.
Tenth District.....	MILTON M. CHARLES.....	Wausau.

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*Fish Inspectors.*

[Vacant.].....	Milwaukee
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## STATE INSTITUTIONS.

*Hospital for the Insane.*

[Located near Madison.]

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

F. J. BLAIR.....	Milwaukee .....	Term expires April 1, 1873.
WM. R. TAYLOR .....	Cottage Grove.....	Term expires April 1, 1874.
SIMEON MILLS.....	Madison.....	Term expires April 1, 1875.
DAVID ATWOOD.....	Madison.....	Term expires April 1, 1876.
E. W. YOUNG.....	Prairie du Sac.....	Term expires April 1, 1877.

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

DAVID ATWOOD.....	President.
WM. R. TAYLOR.....	Vice President.
SIMEON MILLS.....	Treasurer.
S. D. HASTINGS.....	Secretary.

## AUDITING COMMITTEE.

E. W. YOUNG, Chairman.	F. J. BLAIR.	WM. R. TAYLOR.
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*Northern Hospital for the Insane.*

[Located near Oshkosh.]

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

E. M. DANFORTH.....	Oshkosh.....	Term expires November 1, 1873.
D. W. MAXON.....	Cedar Creek.....	Term expires November 1, 1874.
JOHN T. KINGSTON.....	Necedah.....	Term expires November 1, 1875.
CHARLES D. ROBINSON.....	Green Bay.....	Term expires November 1, 1876.
A. M. SKEELS.....	Ripon.....	Term expires November 1, 1877.

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

A. M. SKEELS.....	President.
D. W. MAXON.....	Treasurer.
E. M. DANFORTH.....	Secretary.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

D. W. MAXON.	A. M. SKEELS.	CHAS. D. ROBINSON.
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## AUDITING COMMITTEE.

J. T. KINGSTON.		CHAS. D. ROBINSON.
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*The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.*

[Located at Waukesha.]

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

WM. BLAIR.....	Waukesha.....	Term expires April 3, 1873.
EDWARD O'NEILL.....	Milwaukee.....	Term expires April 3, 1873.
CHARLES R. GIBBS.....	Whitewater.....	Term expires April 3, 1874.
ANDREW E. ELMORE.....	Fort Howard.....	Term expires April 3, 1875.
SAMUEL A. RANGLES.....	Waukesha.....	Term expires April 3, 1875.

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

EDWARD O'NEILL.....	President.
WM. BLAIR.....	Vice President.
A. E. ELMORE.....	Treasurer.
C. R. GIBBS.....	Secretary.

*Institution for the Education of the Blind.*

[Located at Janesville.]

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

WM. H. TRIPP.....	Janesville.....	Term expires April 3, 1873
A. A. JACKSON.....	Janesville.....	Term expires April 3, 1873
PLINY NORCROSS.....	Janesville.....	Term expires April 3, 1874.
J. B. WHITING.....	Janesville.....	Term expires April 3, 1875.
J. D. REXFORD.....	Janesville.....	Term expires April 3, 1875.

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

A. A. JACKSON..	.....	President.
J. D. REXFORD.....	.....	Treasurer.
J. B. WHITING.....	.....	Secretary.

*Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.*

[Located at Delavan.]

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

A. L. CHAPIN.....	Beloit.....	Term expires April, 1873.
H. L. BLOOD.....	Appleton.....	Term expires April, 1878.
A. H. BARNES.....	Delavan.....	Term expires April, 1874.
HOLLIS LATHAM.....	Elkhorn.....	Term expires April, 1875.
JAMES ARAM.....	Delavan.....	Term expires April, 1875.

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

A. H. BARNES.....	.....	President.
C. D. LONG.....	.....	Secretary.
ALFRED D. THOMAS.....	.....	Treasurer

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

H. LATHAM,	J. ARAM,	A. H. BARNES.
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*Soldiers' Orphans' Home.*

[Located at Madison.]

## TRUSTEES.

COLWERT K. PIER.....	Fond du Lac.....	Term expires April 3, 1873.
JAMES BINTLIFF.....	Janesville.....	Term expires April 3, 1873.
HENRY HARNDEN.....	Madison.....	Term expires April 3, 1874.
M. MONTGOMERY.....	Sparta.....	Term expires April 3, 1875.
A. J. WARD.....	Madison.....	Term expires April 3, 1875.

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

JAMES BINTLIFF.....	.....	President.
A. J. WARD.....	.....	Vice President.
C. K. PIER.....	.....	Secretary.

## EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

*University of Wisconsin.*

[Located at Madison.]

## BOARD OF REGENTS.

N. B. VAN SLYKE .....	Madison .....	Term expires 1873.
H. D. BARRON .....	St. Croix Falls .....	Term expires 1873.
F. O. THORP .....	Fond du Lac .....	Term expires 1873.
W. W. FIELD .....	Boscobel .....	Term expires 1873.
H. H. GRAY .....	Darlington .....	Term expires 1874.
AUG. L. SMITH .....	Appleton .....	Term expires 1874.
B. R. HINCKLEY .....	Oconomowoc .....	Term expires 1874.
JACOB S. BUGH .....	Waubesa .....	Term expires 1874.
J. R. BRIGHAM .....	Milwaukee .....	Term expires 1875.
ANGUS CAMERON .....	La Crosse .....	Term expires 1875.
C. S. HAMILTON .....	Fond du Lac .....	Term expires 1875.
J. C. GREGORY .....	Madison .....	Term expires 1875.

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

C. S. HAMILTON .....	President.
JOHN S. DEAN .....	Secretary.
HENRY BÄTZ .....	Treasurer.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

N. B. VAN SLYKE, J. C. GREGORY.

*Normal Schools.*

## BOARD OF REGENTS.

His Excellency, C. C. WASHBURN, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Madison.	
HON. SAMUEL FALLOWS, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Madison.	
WM. E. SMITH .....	Fox Lake .....	Term expires 1873.
SAMUEL P. GARY .....	Oshkosh .....	Term expires 1873.
JAMES I. LYNDES .....	La Crosse .....	Term expires 1873.
WILLARD H. CHANDLER .....	Sun Prairie .....	Term expires 1874.
T. D. WEEKS .....	Whitewater .....	Term expires 1874.
A. H. WELD .....	River Falls .....	Term expires 1874.
W. C. WHITFORD .....	Milton .....	Term expires 1875.
JONATHAN EVANS .....	Platteville .....	Term expires 1875.
WM. STARR .....	Ripon .....	Term expires 1875.

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

WM. STARR .....	President.
WM. E. SMITH .....	Vice President.
SAMUEL FALLOWS .....	Secretary.



## COUNTY OFFICERS

OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

COUNTIES.	COUNTY SEATS.	COUNTY JUDGES.	Term Expires.
Adams .....	Friendship .....	A. S. Spencer .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Ashland .....	La Pointe .....	John W. Bell .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Barron .....	Barron .....	Francis Finley .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Bayfield .....	Bayfield .....	John Banfil .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Brown .....	Green Bay .....	David Agry .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Buffalo .....	Alma .....	Ferdinand Felter .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Burnett .....	Grant'sburg .....	Maguus Nelson .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Calumet .....	Chilton .....	Charles Greening .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Chippewa .....	Chippewa Falls .....	John J. Jenkins .....	April 8, 1873
Clark .....	Neillsville .....	Robert J. MacBride .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Columbia .....	Portage .....	Joshua J. Guppy .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Crawford .....	Prairie du Chien .....	Ira B. Brunson .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Dane .....	Madison .....	George E. Bryant .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Dodge .....	Juneau .....	A. Scott Sloan .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Door .....	Sturgeon Bay .....	R. M. Wright .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Douglas .....	Superior .....	Thomas Clark .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Dunn .....	Menomonie .....	P. C. Holmes .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Eau Claire .....	Eau Claire .....	George C. Teall .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Fond du Lac .....	Fond du Lac .....	Jay Mayham .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Grant .....	Lancaster .....	Wm. McGonigal .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Green .....	Monroe .....	Brooks Dunwiddie .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Green Lake .....	Dartford .....	Abram H. Myers .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Iowa .....	Dodgeville .....	Robert Wilson .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Jackson .....	Black River Falls .....	P. A. Gatchell .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Jefferson .....	Jefferson .....	Ira W. Bird .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Juneau .....	Mauston .....	Charles H. Grote .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Kenosha .....	Kenosha .....	Isaac W. Webster .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Kewaunee .....	Kewaunee .....	Charles Tisch .....	Dec. 31, 1873
La Crosse .....	La Crosse .....	Benj. F. Bryant .....	Dec. 31, 1873
La Fayette .....	Darlington .....	Philo A. Orton, Jr. .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Manitowoc .....	Manitowoc .....	W. W. Waldo .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Marathon .....	Wausau .....	Barth. Ringle .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Marquette .....	Montello .....	S. R. Rood .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	Alpha C. May .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Monroe .....	Sparta .....	T. D. Steele .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Oconto .....	Oconto .....	R. W. Hubbell .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Outagamie .....	Appleton .....	Sam. Ryan, Jr. .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Ozaukee .....	Port Washington .....	A. Heidkamp .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Pepin .....	Durand .....	S. L. Plummer .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Pierce .....	Ellsworth .....	P. D. Pierce .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Polk .....	Osceola .....	Robert Kent .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Portage .....	Stevens Point .....	J. R. Kingsbury .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Racine .....	Racine .....	Elbert O. Hand .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Richland .....	Richland Center .....	H. W. Fries .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Rock .....	Janesville .....	A. P. Pritchard .....	Dec. 31, 1873
St. Croix .....	Hudson .....	John S. Moffat .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Sauk .....	Baraboo .....	C. C. Remington .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Shawano .....	Shawano .....	H. Klostermann .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Sheboygan .....	Sheboygan .....	Edward Gilman .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Trempealeau .....	Galesville .....	Seth W. Button .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Vernon .....	Viroqua .....	Wm. S. Purdy .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Walworth .....	Elkhorn .....	Peter Golder .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Washington .....	West Bend .....	John Shelley .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Waukesha .....	Waukesha .....	P. H. Carney .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Waupaca .....	Waupaca .....	C. S. Ogden .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Waushara .....	Wautoma .....	David L. Bunn .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Winnebago .....	Oshkosh .....	George Gary .....	Dec. 31, 1873
Wood .....	Grand Rapids .....	J. D. Witter .....	Dec. 31, 1873

## County Officers—continued.

COUNTIES.	COUNTY CLERK.	Term Expires.	COUNTY TREASURER.	Term Expires.
Adams .....	A. O. Holm .....	Jan. 4, 1875	H. H. Phillips ....	Jan. 4, 1875
Ashland .....	Charles H. Pratt ..	Jan. 4, 1875	George A. Stahl ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Barron .....	Orville Brayton ..	Jan. 5, 1874	M. W. Heller .....	Jan. 5, 1874
Bayfield .....	John A. Davis .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Andrew Tate .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Brown .....	M. J. Meade .....	Jan. 4, 1875	F. Van Stralen ...	Jan. 4, 1875
Buffalo .....	J. W. DeGross .....	Jan. 5, 1874	Auren Rockwell ..	Jan. 5, 1874
Burnett .....	Andrew Ahlstrom ..	Jan. 5, 1874	Canute Anderson ..	Jan. 5, 1874
Calumet .....	Theo. Kersten .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Mathias Hilgers ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Chippewa .....	L. F. Martin .....	Jan. 4, 1875	H. C. McRae .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Clark .....	Ira B. Pope .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Richard Dewhurst ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Columbia .....	O. A. Southmayd ..	Jan. 4, 1875	O. H. Sorrenson ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Crawford .....	Charles Kahler .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Aaron Denio .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Dane .....	W. C. B. Weltzin ..	Jan. 4, 1875	Francis B. Ames ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Dodge .....	Warren Marston ..	Jan. 4, 1875	August Wagner ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Door .....	C. A. Masse .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Joseph Colignon ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Douglas .....	Richard Reff .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Thompson Ritchie ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Dunn .....	Samuel Black .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Carroll Lucas .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Eau Claire .....	Martin Daniels .....	Jan. 4, 1875	B. J. Churchill .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Fond du Lac .....	J. H. Coolidge .....	Jan. 4, 1875	E. Beeson .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Grant .....	F. S. Kidd .....	Jan. 4, 1875	A. R. McCartney ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Green .....	L. Seltzer .....	Jan. 4, 1875	F. R. Melvin .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Green Lake .....	Oscar F. Silver .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Homer Nelson .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Iowa .....	Orville Strong .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Charles Gillmann ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Jackson .....	W. S. Darrow .....	Jan. 5, 1874	O. O'Hearne .....	Jan. 5, 1874
Jefferson .....	Peter C. Kelly .....	Jan. 4, 1875	George Poster .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Juneau .....	Charles F. Cutler ..	Jan. 4, 1875	W. F. Dawes .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Kenosha .....	E. G. Timme .....	Jan. 4, 1875	John English .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Kewaunee .....	Louis Brenner .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Wenzel Seyk .....	Jan. 4, 1875
La Crosse .....	P. S. Elwell .....	Jan. 5, 1874	F. Fleischer .....	Jan. 5, 1874
La Fayette .....	Lars E. Johnson ..	Jan. 4, 1875	Thos. B. Campbell ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Manitowoc .....	A. M. Richter .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Querin Ewen .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Marathon .....	John Ringle .....	Jan. 4, 1875	C. Hoeflinger .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Marquette .....	A. H. Gorman .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Stephen Fallis .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Milwaukee .....	John Saar .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Edward Ehlers .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Monroe .....	S. D. Hollister .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Frank Avery .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Oconto .....	Robert Ellis .....	Jan. 4, 1875	S. A. Coleman .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Outagamie .....	W. H. Lanphear ..	Jan. 4, 1875	N. Weiland .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Ozaukee .....	John C. Schreeling ..	Jan. 4, 1875	Charles G. Meyer ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Pepin .....	C. N. Averill .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Phillip Shekel .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Pierce .....	H. B. Warner .....	Jan. 4, 1875	M. J. Paine .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Polk .....	Wm. J. Vincent .....	Jan. 5, 1874	William Amery .....	Jan. 5, 1874
Portage .....	Jas. B. Carpenter ..	Jan. 4, 1875	William Albertie ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Racine .....	E. C. Peck .....	Jan. 4, 1875	L. D. Coombs .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Richland .....	Wm. H. Pier .....	Jan. 4, 1875	J. E. Walker .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Rock .....	E. L. Carpenter .....	Jan. 4, 1875	B. F. Cary .....	Jan. 4, 1875
St. Croix .....	Nelson N. Fuller ..	Jan. 4, 1875	Jerome B. Jones ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Sauk .....	Anton Fischer .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Rollin M. Strong ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Shawano .....	J. M. Schwears .....	Jan. 4, 1875	E. F. Sawyer .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Sheboygan .....	Carl Zillier .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Wm. Ashbey .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Trempealeau .....	A. R. Wyman .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Douglas Arnold ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Vernon .....	John R. Casson .....	Jan. 5, 1874	John W. Allen .....	Jan. 5, 1874
Walworth .....	Myron E. Dewing ..	Jan. 4, 1875	David L. Fairchild ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Washington .....	Joseph Ott .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Albert Semler .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Waukesha .....	Thomas C. Martin ..	Jan. 4, 1875	Eph'm Beaumont ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Waupaca .....	W. D. Carr .....	Jan. 5, 1874	C. M. Fenelon .....	Jan. 5, 1874
Waushara .....	George Sexton .....	Jan. 4, 1875	N. W. Milliken .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Winnebago .....	O. F. Chase .....	Jan. 4, 1875	R. D. Torrey .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Wood .....	C. O. Baker .....	Jan. 4, 1875	E. Dutruit .....	Jan. 4, 1875

## County Officers—continued.

COUNTIES.	REGISTERS.	Term Expires.	SHERIFFS.	Term Expires.
Adams .....	C. A. Capron .....	Jan. 4, 1875	N. B. Smith.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Ashland.....	John W. Bell.....	Jan. 4, 1875	Joseph Devy .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Barron .....	A. Mero.....	Jan. 5, 1874	.....	.....
Bayfield .....	J. D. Cruttenden..	Jan. 4, 1875	Nelson Boutin .....	Jan. 5, 1874
Brown .....	G. W. Watson.....	Jan. 4, 1875	E. Crocker .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Buffalo .....	Nic. Phillippi .....	Jan. 5, 1874	H. P. Farrington..	Jan. 5, 1874
Burnett.....	Wm. H. Peck.....	Jan. 5, 1874	P. D. Hickerson .....	Jan. 5, 1874
Calumet.....	Arthur Connelly..	Jan. 4, 1875	Jason W. Newell .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Chippewa .....	W. W. Crandall....	Jan. 4, 1875	Peter Tronson .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Clark .....	W. T. Hutchinson..	Jan. 4, 1875	Albert Brown .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Columbia .....	Thomas Yule.....	Jan. 4, 1875	Wm. W. Drake .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Crawford .....	W. A. Vaughn.....	Jan. 4, 1875	Art. McDonald... ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Dane .....	L. J. Grinde .....	Jan. 4, 1875	John Adams .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Dodge .....	Richard Mertz .....	Jan. 4, 1875	John Leslie .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Door .....	Peter Zenners .....	Jan. 4, 1875	David Houle .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Douglas .....	D. G. Morrison .....	Jan. 4, 1875	James Newton .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Dunn .....	John Kelley, Jr....	Jan. 5, 1874	Samuel Omdahl.. ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Eau Claire.. ..	H. Simonson .....	Jan. 4, 1875	D. C. Richardson..	Jan. 4, 1875
Fond du Lac ..	J. L. DEcycleshimer	Jan. 4, 1875	Peter Rupp .....	Jan. 5, 1874
Grant .....	James Woodhouse ..	Jan. 4, 1875	Terence Carrier ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Green.....	C. E. Tanberg .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Frank H. Derrick..	Jan. 4, 1875
Green Lake ..	Henry B. Lowe.....	Jan. 4, 1875	David A. Ostrum ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Iowa .....	Benjamin Evans ..	Jan. 4, 1875	William Sands .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Jackson .....	Frank H. Allen.....	Jan. 5, 1874	Robert J. Bates.. ..	Jan. 5, 1874
Jefferson .....	Henry Colonus .....	Jan. 4, 1875	V. Off. ....	Jan. 4, 1875
Juneau .....	T. J. Hinton .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Thomas Hyde .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Kenosha .....	Daniel B. Benedict ..	Jan. 4, 1875	John Tetend .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Kewaunee .....	Vitalis Miller .....	Jan. 4, 1875	John Klotz .....	Jan. 4, 1875
La Crosse .....	L. Wachenheimer ..	Jan. 5, 1874	Jno. S. Simonton ..	Jan. 5, 1874
La Fayette .....	T. C. L. Mackay ..	Jan. 4, 1875	L. B. Waddington ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Manitowoc .....	John Franz .....	Jan. 4, 1875	R. D. Smart .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Marathon .....	John Patzer .....	Jan. 4, 1875	O. Phelps .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Marquette .....	C. H. Pierce .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Wm. Warmbier .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Milwaukee .....	Fred. Chas. Best ..	Jan. 4, 1875	Jno. F. McDonald ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Monroe .....	Wm. Curran .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Geo. B. Robinson ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Oconto .....	Huff Jones .....	Jan. 4, 1875	P. W. Geekie .....	Jan. 5, 1874
Outagamie .....	M. McComb .....	Jan. 5, 1874	James Lennon .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Ozaukee .....	August Meyer .....	Jan. 5, 1874	Michael G. Ruptie ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Pepin .....	W. B. Newcomb .....	Jan. 4, 1875	W. Walbridge .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Pierce .....	C. W. Brown .....	Jan. 4, 1875	T. L. Nelson .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Polk .....	Asahel Kimball .....	Jan. 5, 1874	Moses H. Peaslee ..	Jan. 5, 1874
Portage .....	Wm. H. Packard .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Wm. J. Baker .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Racine .....	W. G. Hyde .....	Jan. 4, 1875	J. W. Johnson .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Richland .....	David B. Somman ..	Jan. 4, 1875	Robert D. Robison ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Rock .....	C. E. Bowles .....	Jan. 4, 1875	S. J. M. Putnam .....	Jan. 4, 1875
St. Croix .....	Rufus Young .....	Jan. 4, 1875	C. C. McCabe .....	Jan. 5, 1874
Sauk .....	Mair Pointon .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Alex. McGinnis .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Shawano .....	D. E. Wescott .....	Jan. 5, 1874	O. E. Harris .....	Jan. 5, 1874
Sheboygan .....	Ernst Clarenbach ..	Jan. 4, 1875	Frederick Hoppe ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Trempealeau ..	H. L. Bunn .....	Jan. 5, 1874	Charles F. Holmes ..	Jan. 4, 1875
Vernon .....	H. N. Preus .....	Jan. 5, 1874	T. B. Brown .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Walworth .....	Charles A. Noyes ..	Jan. 4, 1875	Cyrus P. Taylor .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Washington ..	Francis A. Noll .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Hugo Kenen .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Waukesha .....	John C. Schuet .....	Jan. 4, 1875	C. M. Hartwell .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Waupaca .....	Ole R. Olson .....	Jan. 5, 1874	J. W. Bingham .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Waushara .....	Gilbert Tennant ..	Jan. 4, 1875	Pliny A. Porter .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Winnebago .....	William Gudden .....	Jan. 4, 1875	O. P. White .....	Jan. 4, 1875
Wood .....	Lemel Kromer .....	Jan. 4, 1875	Eusebe Lavigne .....	Jan. 4, 1875

County Officers—continued.

COUNTIES.	DISTRICT ATTORNEY.	Term Expires.	CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.	Term Expires.
Adams .....	S. W. Pierce.....	Jan. 4, 1875	David Schofield...	Jan. 5, 1874
Ashland....	John C. Mathews..	Jan. 4, 1875	N. W. Goodwin...	Jan. 4, 1875
Barron .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayfield .....	.....	.....	B. B. Wade.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Brown.....	J. J. Tracy.....	Jan. 4, 1875	J. B. A. Masse.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Buffalo.....	Edward Lees.....	Jan. 5, 1874	Fred. Hohmann...	Jan. 5, 1874
Burnett .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet....	John E. McMullen	Jan. 4, 1875	John P. Hume.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Chippewa..	Hollon Richards'n	Jan. 4, 1875	J. B. Taft.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Clark.....	R. F. Sturdevant..	Jan. 4, 1875	E. H. Markey.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Columbia ..	Emmons E. Taylor	Jan. 4, 1875	Silas M. Smith...	Jan. 4, 1875
Crawford..	Wm. Dutcher.....	Jan. 4, 1875	J. B. Taft.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Dane.....	Burr W. Jones.....	Jan. 4, 1875	L. D. Frost.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Dodge.....	S. W. Lamoreux...	Jan. 4, 1875	John Lowth.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Door.....	D. A. Reed.....	Jan. 4, 1875	Chris. Daniels....	Jan. 4, 1875
Douglas....	Henry N. Setzer...	Jan. 4, 1875	James Sayer.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Dunn.....	R. C. Bierce.....	Jan. 4, 1875	John Kelley, Jr..	Jan. 4, 1875
Eau Claire.	Texas Angel.....	Jan. 5, 1874	Harris Searl.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Fond du Lac	S. L. Braested.....	Jan. 4, 1875	Morris McKenna..	Jan. 4, 1875
Grant.....	Geo. B. Carter.....	Jan. 4, 1875	David Schreiner..	Jan. 4, 1875
Green.....	A. D. Douglas.....	Jan. 4, 1875	P. J. Clawson....	Jan. 4, 1875
Green Lake	M. A. Hurley.....	Jan. 4, 1875	A. P. Carman.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Iowa.....	Richard L. Read..	Jan. 4, 1875	Christian Kessler.	Jan. 4, 1875
Jackson....	C. R. Johnson.....	Jan. 5, 1874	W. S. Darrow.....	Jan. 5, 1874
Jefferson..	Nich. Steinacker..	Jan. 4, 1875	P. N. Waterbury..	Jan. 4, 1875
Juneau....	John Turner.....	Jan. 5, 1874	C. W. Fosbinder..	Jan. 4, 1875
Kenosha....	Jos. V. Quarles, Jr.	Jan. 4, 1875	L. B. Nichols.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Kewaunee..	T. E. Hoyt.....	Jan. 4, 1875	Jos. E. Darbeley..	Jan. 4, 1875
La Crosse.	G. M. Woodward..	Jan. 5, 1874	Chris. Keenin....	Jan. 5, 1874
La Fayette.	Jno. W. Blackstone	Jan. 4, 1875	R. H. Williams....	Jan. 4, 1875
Manitowoc	W. I. Turner.....	Jan. 4, 1875	A. Piening.....	Jan. 5, 1874
Marathon..	E. L. Bump.....	Jan. 4, 1875	J. W. Chubbuck..	Jan. 4, 1875
Marquette.	H. H. Taylor.....	Jan. 4, 1875	John Maxwell....	Jan. 4, 1875
Milwaukee.	Fred. Rietbrack..	Jan. 4, 1875	Pat. Connolly, Jr.	Jan. 4, 1875
Monroe....	J. M. Morrow....	Jan. 4, 1875	S. H. Stearns.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Oconto.....	John B. Fairchild.	Jan. 5, 1874	Jcseph Hall.....	Jan. 5, 1874
Outagamie.	Wm. Kennedy.....	Jan. 4, 1875	D. C. Babcock....	Jan. 4, 1875
Ozaukee....	H. G. Turner.....	Jan. 5, 1874	Hugo Boclo.....	Jan. 5, 1874
Pepin.....	A. G. Coffin.....	Jan. 4, 1875	A. G. Coffin.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Pierce.....	E. H. Ives.....	Jan. 4, 1875	C. W. Brown.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Polk.....	Samuel Thomson.	Jan. 5, 1874	Asahel Kimball..	Jan. 5, 1874
Portage....	Miner Strope....	Jan. 4, 1875	James E. Rogers..	Jan. 4, 1875
Racine....	Charles H. Lee....	Jan. 4, 1875	C. S. Chipman....	Jan. 4, 1875
Richland..	James Lewis.....	Jan. 4, 1875	Michael Murphy..	Jan. 4, 1875
Rock.....	Pliny Norcross....	Jan. 4, 1875	A. W. Baldwin....	Jan. 4, 1875
St. Croix..	L. P. Wetherby....	Jan. 5, 1874	S. C. Simmde.....	Jan. 5, 1874
Sauk.....	H. J. Huntington.	Jan. 5, 1874	Philip Cheek, Jr.	Jan. 4, 1875
Shawano...	E. D. Gumaer.....	Jan. 4, 1875	A. D. Gorham.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Sheboygan.	Conrad Krez.....	Jan. 4, 1875	Alex. H. Edwards.	Jan. 4, 1875
Trempeale'u	A. W. Newman....	Jan. 4, 1875	Chas. E. Perkins..	Jan. 4, 1875
Vernon....	C. M. Butt.....	Jan. 5, 1874	P. J. Layne.....	Jan. 5, 1874
Walworth.	A. D. Thomas.....	Jan. 4, 1875	J. T. Wentworth..	Jan. 4, 1875
Washington	Geo. H. Kleffler..	Jan. 4, 1875	Jas. Kenealey, Jr.	Jan. 4, 1875
Waukesha..	Alexander Cook..	Jan. 5, 1874	Wm. R. Williams..	Jan. 4, 1875
Waupaca..	O. F. Weed.....	Jan. 4, 1875	Charles Churchill.	Jan. 5, 1874
Waushara..	B. A. Cady.....	Jan. 4, 1875	Ira L. Parker.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Winnebago.	Geo. W. Burnell..	Jan. 4, 1875	H. B. Harshaw....	Jan. 4, 1875
Wood.....	P. O. Cassidy.....	Jan. 4, 1875	Frederick Burt...	Jan. 4, 1875

## County Officers—continued.

COUNTIES.	CORONERS.	Term Expires.	SURVEYORS.	Term Expires.
Adams .....	A. J. Hill.....	Jan. 4, 1875	Z. Wise.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Ashland .....	Benj. F. Bicksler.	Jan. 4, 1875	Charles H. Pratt.	Jan. 4, 1875
Barron .....				
Bayfield .....	J. W. Moffit.....	Jan. 4, 1875	J. A. Davis.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Brown .....	James Harp.....	Jan. 4, 1875	S. L. Baldwin....	Jan. 4, 1875
Buffalo .....	B. McDonough...	Jan. 5, 1874	John Buesch....	Jan. 5, 1874
Burnett .....	John Bownwille..	Jan. 5, 1874	H. W. Sundler....	Jan. 5, 1874
Calumet .....	Wm. Mahoney....	Jan. 4, 1875	John H. Elsner...	Jan. 4, 1875
Chippewa .....	M. P. Bateman....	Jan. 4, 1875	Myron Lund.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Clark .....	Sam. C. Boardman	Jan. 4, 1875	James H. Redden	Jan. 4, 1875
Columbia .....	Z. J. D. Swift....	Jan. 4, 1875	G. M. Bartholomew	Jan. 4, 1875
Crawford .....	A. B. Laroque....	Jan. 4, 1875	Geo. A. Smith....	Jan. 4, 1875
Dane .....	Ira P. Bacon.....	Jan. 4, 1875	Sereno W. Graves	Jan. 4, 1875
Dodge .....	Geo. McQueen....	Jan. 4, 1875	L. D. Livermore..	Jan. 4, 1875
Door .....	Wm. Darling.....	Jan. 4, 1875	James C. Pinney.	Jan. 4, 1875
Douglas .....	L. F. Wheelock...	Jan. 4, 1875	Thomas Clark....	Jan. 4, 1875
Dunn .....	J. P. Wood.....	Jan. 4, 1875	W. S. Johnson....	Jan. 4, 1875
Eau Claire.....	E. W. Robbins....	Jan. 4, 1875	Henry C. Putnam	Jan. 4, 1875
Fond du Lac...	Jas. O'Reilly....	Jan. 4, 1875	Jacob Haessley..	Jan. 4, 1875
Grant .....	J. T. Taylor.....	Jan. 4, 1875	Geo. McFall.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Green.....	John Hattery....	Jan. 4, 1875	A. L. Cleaveland..	Jan. 4, 1875
Green Lake...	Clark S. Walker..	Jan. 4, 1875	D. P. Blackstone.	Jan. 4, 1875
Iowa .....	John Hutchinson.	Jan. 4, 1875	Amzi W. Comfort	Jan. 4, 1875
Jackson .....	Ira Bowman.....	Jan. 5, 1874	Geo. M. Adams....	Jan. 5, 1874
Jefferson .....	Wm. Higbee.....	Jan. 4, 1875	K. P. Clark.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Juneau .....	G. Burritt.....	Jan. 4, 1875	Y. V. Beebee.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Kenosha .....	A. B. Truesdell..	Jan. 4, 1875	Jason Lathrop...	Jan. 4, 1875
Kewaunee .....	Jos. Patrisny....	Jan. 4, 1875	Constant Thiry...	Jan. 4, 1875
La Crosse .....	John Fox.....	Jan. 5, 1874	H. I. Bliss.....	Jan. 5, 1874
La Fayette .....	John Coltman....	Jan. 4, 1875	H. H. Ensign....	Jan. 4, 1875
Manitowoc .....	Franz Simon.....	Jan. 4, 1875	John O'Hara.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Marathon .....	C. Bernhard.....	Jan. 4, 1875	G. Sturdevant...	Jan. 4, 1875
Marquette .....	Samuel Crockett.	Jan. 4, 1875	Thos. McLaughlin	Jan. 4, 1875
Milwaukee .....	Albert Bade.....	Jan. 4, 1875	John K. Gregory.	Jan. 4, 1875
Monroe .....	Eli Waste.....	Jan. 4, 1875	A. S. Ingalls....	Jan. 4, 1875
Oconto .....	Charles Bentz....	Jan. 5, 1874	R. L. Hall.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Outagamie .....	G. H. Marston....	Jan. 4, 1875	Elihu Spencer....	Jan. 4, 1875
Ozaukee .....	Nic. Watry.....	Jan. 4, 1875	L. Towsley.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Pepin .....	H. K. Knapp.....	Jan. 4, 1875	N. Plummer.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Pierce .....	H. P. Ames.....	Jan. 4, 1875	Z. W. Lamport...	Jan. 4, 1875
Polk .....	Samuel Emery....	Jan. 5, 1874	Albert Essen....	Jan. 5, 1874
Portage .....	John W. Van Ellis	Jan. 4, 1875	E. H. Vaughan...	Jan. 4, 1875
Racine .....	Owen Roberts....	Jan. 4, 1875	John Knight.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Richland .....	George Jarvis....	Jan. 4, 1875	James Aibley....	Jan. 4, 1875
Rock .....	C. M. Smith.....	Jan. 4, 1875	Edward Ruger....	Jan. 4, 1875
St. Croix .....	H. M. Murdock...	Jan. 5, 1874	George Strong....	Jan. 4, 1875
Sauk .....	A. West.....	Jan. 4, 1875	George Welch....	Jan. 4, 1875
Shawano .....	A. K. Porter.....	Jan. 4, 1875	J. Melendy.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Sheboygan .....	James Berry....	Jan. 4, 1875	G. Marquardt....	Jan. 4, 1875
Trempealeau...	F. E. Boothe....	Jan. 4, 1875	A. P. Ford.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Vernon .....	H. D. Williams..	Jan. 5, 1874	B. S. Moore.....	Jan. 5, 1874
Walworth .....	Charles D. Root..	Jan. 4, 1875	W. Beckwith....	Jan. 4, 1875
Washington .....	Frank Deutsch....	Jan. 4, 1875	John Brosius....	Jan. 4, 1875
Waukesha .....	Orville Hathaway	Jan. 4, 1875	William West....	Jan. 4, 1875
Waupaca .....	L. S. Townsend..	Jan. 4, 1875	E. P. Martin....	Jan. 4, 1875
Waushara .....	Philip R. Miller..	Jan. 4, 1875	Edgar Sears....	Jan. 4, 1875
Winnebago .....	C. R. Hamlin....	Jan. 4, 1875	C. Palmer.....	Jan. 4, 1875
Wood .....	Nich. Schmidt....	Jan. 4, 1875	William Scott....	Jan. 4, 1875

County Officers—continued.

COUNTIES.	Co. Superintendent.	P. O. Address.	Term Exp's
Adams.	J. M. Higbee	Plainville.	Jan. 1, 1874
Ashland	John W. Bell	La Pointe	Jan. 1, 1874
Barron	A. B. Finley	Prairie Farm	Jan. 1, 1874
Bayfield	Jno. McCloud	Bayfield	Jan. 1, 1874
Brown, 1st district.	Martin Lynch	Holland	Jan. 1, 1874
Brown, 2d district.	Wm. Chappell	Fort Howard	Jan. 1, 1874
Buffalo	Lawrence Kessinger	Alma	Jan. 1, 1874
Burnett	Matthew McMillon	Grantsburg	Jan. 1, 1874
Calumet	Wm. B. Minaghan	Chilton	Jan. 1, 1874
Chippewa	John A. McDonald	Chippewa Falls	Jan. 1, 1874
Clark	S. S. Smith	Loyal	Jan. 1, 1874
Columbia	L. J. Burlingame	West Point	Jan. 1, 1874
Crawford	F. D. Mills	Seneca	Jan. 1, 1874
Dane, 1st district.	W. H. Chandler	Sun Prairie	Jan. 1, 1874
Dane, 2d district.	O. J. Taylor	Middleton	Jan. 1, 1874
Dodge, 1st district.	L. M. Benson	Lowell	Jan. 1, 1874
Dodge, 2d district.	John A. Barney	Mayville	Jan. 1, 1874
Door	Chris Daniels	Sturgeon Bay	Jan. 1, 1874
Douglas	Irwin W. Gates	Superior	Jan. 1, 1874
Dunn	W. S. Johnson	Menomonie	Jan. 1, 1874
Eau Claire	A. Kidder	West Eau Claire	Jan. 1, 1874
Fond du Lac, 1st dist.	W. L. O'Connor	Rosendale	Jan. 1, 1874
Fond du Lac, 2d dist.	M. Moriarty	Armstrong's Corner	Jan. 1, 1874
Grant	Wm. H. Holford	Bloomington	Jan. 1, 1874
Green	D. H. Morgan	Monroe	Jan. 1, 1874
Green Lake	A. A. Spencer	Berlin	Jan. 1, 1874
Iowa	Thomas Patefield	Mifflin	Jan. 1, 1874
Jackson	J. K. Hoffman	Black River Falls	Jan. 1, 1874
Jefferson	S. A. Craig	Fort Atkinson	Jan. 1, 1874
Juneau	A. O. Wright	New Lisbon	Jan. 1, 1874
Kenosha	Thos. V. Maguire	Kenosha	Jan. 1, 1874
Kewaunee	John M. Reed	Kewaunee	Jan. 1, 1874
La Crosse	Geo. Paton	Hamilton	Jan. 1, 1874
La Fayette	Geo. A. Marshall	Darlington	Jan. 1, 1874
Manitowoc	Michael Kirwan	Manitowoc	Jan. 1, 1874
Marathon	Thos. Greene	Wausau	Jan. 1, 1874
Marquette	S. D. Forbes	Packwaukeee	Jan. 1, 1874
Milwaukee, 1st dist.	James F. Devine	Lamberton	Jan. 1, 1874
Milwaukee, 2d dist.	James L. Foley	Butler	Jan. 1, 1874
Monroe	N. H. Holden	Sparta	Jan. 1, 1874
Oconto	H. W. Gilkey	Oconto	Jan. 1, 1874
Outagamie	A. H. Conkey	Appleton	Jan. 1, 1874
Ozaukee	John T. Whitford	Grafton	Jan. 1, 1874
Pepin	D. F. Reid	Pepin	Jan. 1, 1874
Pierce	Eugene F. Case	Ellsworth	Jan. 1, 1874
Polk	Charles E. Mears	Osceola Mills	Jan. 1, 1874
Portage	W. R. Alban	Plover	Jan. 1, 1874
Racine	George Skewes	Ives Grove	Jan. 1, 1874
Richland	Wm. J. Waggoner	Richland Center	Jan. 1, 1874
Rock, 1st district	Edson A. Burdick	Janesville	Jan. 1, 1874
Rock, 2d district	C. M. Treat	Clinton	Jan. 1, 1874
Sauk	J. R. Hinckley	Hudson	Jan. 1, 1874
Shawano	J. H. Terry	Spring Green	Jan. 1, 1874
Sheboygan	Chas. R. Klebesadel	Shawano	Jan. 1, 1874
St. Croix	Emmet A. Little	Plymouth	Jan. 1, 1874
Trempealeau	Amos Whiting	Trempealeau	Jan. 1, 1874
Vernon	Hartwell Allen	Newton	Jan. 1, 1874
Walworth	M. Montague (dec.)	Allen's Grove	Jan. 1, 1874
Washington	Fred. Regenfuss	West Bend	Jan. 1, 1874
Waukesha	Alexander F. North	Pewaukee	Jan. 1, 1874
Waupaca	W. B. Mumbrue	Weyauwega	Jan. 1, 1874
Waushara	Theo. S. Chipman	Berlin	Jan. 1, 1874
Winnebago	H. A. Hobart	Winneconne	Jan. 1, 1874
Wood	J. Q. Emery	Grand Rapids	Jan. 1, 1874

## SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

COUNTIES.	County Judge.	County Clerk.	County Treasurer.	District Attorney.	Supt. of Schools.
Adams .....	\$200	\$650	\$725	\$300	\$500
Ashland .....					
Barron .....					
Bayfield .....					
Brown .....	1,200	1,500	1,500	800	*800
Buffalo .....	500	1,000	800	400	800
Burnett .....	75	550	800		†3
Calumet .....	500	850	850	500	800
Chippewa .....	400	1,800	1,800	700	800
Clark .....	350	800	800	400	200
Columbia .....	1,500	1,400	1,400	700	1,000
Crawford .....	800	900	1,000	500	800
Dane .....	2,000	1,800	2,000	1,000	*900
Dodge .....	2,100	1,400	1,400	1,000	*950
Door .....	200	800	600	300	500
Douglas .....	300	1,200	800	300	120
Dunn .....	400	1,000	1,200	400	
Eau Claire .....	1,000	1,500	1,500	800	800
Fond du Lac .....	1,500	1,100	1,000	1,000	*800
Grant .....	1,000	1,200	1,000	600	1,000
Green .....	950	1,000	900	550	800
Green Lake .....	700	600	500	400	800
Iowa .....	800	1,200	1,500	500	900
Jackson .....	450	1,100	1,200	500	700
Jefferson .....	1,500	1,000	1,000	800	800
Juneau .....	700	1,000	800	500	800
Kenosha .....	1,100	1,000	600	550	600
Kewaunee .....	450	1,000	1,000	450	650
La Crosse .....	1,200	1,500	1,300	1,000	800
La Fayette .....	1,200	1,000	1,000	500	1,000
Manitowoc .....	1,200	1,200	1,200	400	800
Marathon .....	300	1,500	1,500	500	500
Marquette .....	550	750	750	275	500
Milwaukee .....	†1,600	3,000	3,000	3,000	*500
Monroe .....	700	1,100	1,100	850	800
Oconto .....	500	1,200	1,700	500	75
Outagamie .....	1,200	1,000	1,200	650	1,100
Ozaukee .....	1,000	900	1,000	500	800
Pepin .....		550	550		
Pierce .....	600	900	900	500	800
Polk .....	200	1,200	1,000	300	500
Portage .....	400	1,200	1,200		800
Racine .....	1,100	1,000	1,000	900	900
Richland .....	500	800	800		800
Rock .....	1,500	1,700	1,700	800	*800
St. Croix .....					
Sauk .....	1,200	1,275	1,275		1,000
Shawano .....	800	800	800	200	200
Sheboygan .....	1,000	1,400	1,400	800	†3.50
Trempealeau .....	350	1,000	1,200	600	800
Vernon .....	700	1,200	1,000	400	800
Walworth .....	1,100	750	750	750	1,200
Washington .....	1,200	750	900	600	900
Waukesha .....	1,500	800	1,000	600	1,000
Waupaca .....	1,200	1,000	1,000	800	
Waushara .....	350	750	750	200	800
Winnebago .....	2,000	1,500	1,400	800	1,200
Wood .....	500	750	800	500	300

\* Same in each of the two districts.

† Per diem for actual service.

‡ And per diem and fees.

*Official Directory.*





# OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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## *The Wisconsin Congressional Delegation, State Officers, and Senators and Members of the Assembly.*

With Districts, Home Post Office and Biographic Sketches.

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## CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

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### **UNITED STATES SENATORS.**

Hon. TIMOTHY O. HOWE.....	Term expires. March 3, 1873
Hon. MATT. H. CARPENTER.....	March 3, 1875

### **REPRESENTATIVES.**

1st District—ALEX. MITCHELL.....	March 3, 1873
2d do GERRY W. HAZELTON.....	March 3, 1873
3d do J. ALLEN BARBER.....	March 3, 1873
4th do CHARLES A. ELDREDGE.....	March 3, 1873
5th do PHILETUS SAWYER.....	March 3, 1873
6th do JEREMIAH M. RUSK.....	March 3, 1873

### **Senators.**

TIMOTHY O. HOWE, of Green Bay, was born at Livermore, Maine, February 24, 1816; received an academic education; studied law and was admitted to the bar; was a member of the legislature of the State of Maine in 1845, in the latter part of which year he removed to Wisconsin; was elected a judge of the circuit and supreme courts in Wisconsin in 1850, and held the office until he resigned in 1853; was elected to the United States Senate as a Union Republican to succeed Charles Durkee, and took his seat in 1861, and was re-elected in 1867. His term of service will expire March 3, 1873.

MATHEW H. CARPENTER, of Milwaukee, was born in Moretown, Vermont, in 1824; entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1842, and remained there two years; studied law with Rufus Choate, and was admitted to the bar; removed to Wisconsin in 1848, and entered upon the practice of his profession; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, in place of James R. Doolittle, and took his seat March 4, 1869. His term of service will expire March 3, 1875.

*Representatives.*

*First District.*—Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, Walworth, and Waukesha counties.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, of Milwaukee, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, October 17, 1817; received an academic education in Scotland; is a banker; and was elected to the Forty-second Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,558 votes against 12,250 votes for W. P. Lyon, Republican.

*Second District.*—Columbia, Dane, Jefferson, and Rock counties.

GERRY W. HAZELTON, of Columbus, was born at Chester, New Hampshire, February 24, 1829; educated at the Pinkerton Academy, Derry, New Hampshire, and afterwards with a private tutor; studied law in New York; removed to Wisconsin in 1856; elected to the State Senate of Wisconsin in 1860, and twice chosen president *pro tem.*; elected district attorney for Columbia county in 1864; appointed collector of internal revenue for the second district in the winter of 1866, and removed by Andrew Johnson in the same year; appointed United States attorney for the district of Wisconsin in 1867, which place he held until elected to the Forty-second Congress as a Republican, receiving 13,467 votes against 11,568 votes for A. G. Cook, Democrat.

*Third District.*—Crawford, Grant, Green, Iowa, La Fayette, Richland, and Sauk counties.

J. ALLEN BARBER, of Lancaster, was born at Georgia, Vermont; left his home when seventeen years of age, resolved to obtain a liberal education, and after a partial course of studies at the University of Vermont, he studied law and was admitted to practice in 1833; in 1837, he removed to the then Territory of Wisconsin, and fixed his residence at Lancaster, Grant county, where he has since followed his profession; he was a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Wisconsin in 1846; he was elected to the State Assembly of Wisconsin in 1852, 1853, and 1863, serving the last year as speaker; he was elected to the State Senate in 1856 and 1857; and he was elected to the Forty-second Congress as a Republican, receiving 11,503 votes against 8,153 votes for J. Strachan, Democrat.

*Fourth District.*—Dodge, Fond du Lac, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, and Washington counties.

CHARLES A. ELDREDGE, of Fond du Lac, was born at Bridgeport, Vermont, February 27, 1821; went with his parents to New York; studied and practised law; settled in Wisconsin in 1848; was a member of the State Senate of Wisconsin in 1854 and 1855; was elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Congresses, and was re-elected to the Forty-second Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,019 votes against 9,056 votes for J. A. Watrous, Republican.

*Fifth District.*—Brown, Calumet, Door, Green, Green Lake, Kewaunee, Marquette, Manitowoc, Oconto, Outagamie, Shawano, Waupaca, Wausara, and Winnebago counties.

PHILETUS SAWYER, of Oshkosh, was born in Whiting, Vermont, September 22, 1816; received a public school and business education; went to

Wisconsin in 1847, and engaged in the lumber business; was a member of the Legislature of Wisconsin in 1857 and 1861; was mayor of Oshkosh in 1863 and 1864; was elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Congresses, and was re-elected to the Forty-second Congress, as a Republican, receiving 17,358 votes, against 11,822 votes for J. Stringham, Democrat.

*Sixth District.*—Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Clark, Chippewa, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Marathon, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Portage, St. Croix, Trempealeau, Vernon and Wood counties.

JEREMIAH M. RUSK, of Viroqua, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, June 17, 1830; received a public school education; removed to Vernon county, Wisconsin, in 1853; held several county offices; was a member of the Wisconsin State Legislature of 1862; was commissioned major of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteers in July, 1862; was soon afterward promoted to the colonelcy, served with General Sherman from the siege of Vicksburg until mustered out at the close of the war, and was brevetted brigadier general for meritorious services at the battle of Salkhatchie; was elected bank comptroller of Wisconsin for 1866-'67, and re-elected for 1868-'69; and was elected to the Forty-second Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,042 votes, against 9,514 votes for A. Meggett, Democrat.

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## THE STATE OFFICERS.

(State Officers are chosen for a term of two years.)

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### *Governor.*

CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN, of La Crosse. He was born at Livermore, Maine, April 22, 1818; received an academic education; studied and practiced law; was appointed a Major General in the Union army in the war for the suppression of the rebellion; was a member of the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses; elected Governor in 1871, receiving 78,331 votes, against 68,910 for James R. Doolittle, Democrat.

### *Lieutenant Governor.*

MILTON H. PETTIT, of Kenosha. He was born in the town of Fabius, Onondaga county, New York, October 22, 1825, is by occupation a grain dealer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Somers, Kenosha county; took up his residence in the city of Kenosha in 1854; was a member of the city council in 1859 and 1864; was elected mayor of the city in 1861, 1865, 1867 and 1870; elected to the State Senate in 1869 for the term of two years; was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1871, receiving 77,751 votes, against 68,807 for John A. Rice, Democrat.

*Secretary of State.*

LLYWELYN BREESE, of Portage, Columbia county. He was born in Mallwyd, Merionethshire, North Wales, May 13, 1833; received an academic education; was formerly engaged in agricultural pursuits, but for several years past has been engaged as a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Randolph, Columbia county; was appointed under-sheriff of the county in 1859, which position he held for two years; in 1860, was elected county treasurer, and re-elected in 1862 and 1864; elected Secretary of State in 1869, and re-elected in 1871, receiving 77,993 votes against 69,449 for Milton Montgomery, Democrat.

*State Treasurer.*

HENRY BÆTZ, of Manitowoc. He was born in Stockhansen, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, July 27, 1830; received a common school education; is by profession a real estate and insurance agent. He came to Wisconsin in 1853, and first settled at Two Rivers, subsequently removing to Manitowoc; was elected town clerk of Manitowoc in 1857; register of deeds for Manitowoc county in 1858, and re-elected in 1860; trustee and supervisor of Manitowoc for two years; treasurer of Manitowoc village one year, from April, 1866; was elected county treasurer in 1866, and re-elected in 1868; president of the village of Manitowoc for two successive terms, from April, 1867, and a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1868, and there supported the nomination of Grant and Colfax for President and Vice President. In 1862, he entered the military service as a captain, in the 26th Wisconsin regiment, and subsequently was promoted to major; at the battle of Gettysburg he received a wound which disabled him from further service, and he accordingly resigned. Was elected State Treasurer in 1869, and re-elected in 1871, receiving 78,920 votes, against 68,171 for Anton Klaus, Democrat.

*Attorney General.*

STEPHEN STEELE BARLOW—P. O. address, Baraboo, Sauk county. He was born in Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, New York, August 17, 1818; graduated at Rochester Seminary, New York, in 1837; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1847, and first settled at Delavan, Walworth county; was a member of the Assembly from Walworth county in 1851; was District Attorney in 1863; removing to Sauk county, he was elected County Judge in 1857, for the term of four years; District Attorney of the county in 1862, and re-elected in 1864; was Member of the Assembly in 1867, and of the State Senate in 1868 and 1869; was elected Presidential Elector for the State at large in 1868, on the Grant and Colfax electoral ticket; was elected Attorney General in 1869, and re-elected in 1871, receiving 78,326 votes against 68,807 for Edward S. Bragg, Democrat.

*State Prison Commissioner.*

GEORGE FOSTER WHEELER, of Springvale, Fond du Lac county. P. O. address, during the term of his office, Waupun. He was born in the town

of New Haven, Addison county, Vt., December 23, 1824; received a public school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled in Springvale, Fond du Lac county; was elected chairman of the town board in 1859; elected sheriff of Fond du Lac county in 1860; and to the State Senate in 1863, and re-elected in 1865, and at the session of 1867, was unanimously elected president *pro tempore* of the Senate. He was deputy United States marshal for the District of Wisconsin in 1869, and at the fall election was elected State Prison Commissioner, and re-elected in 1871, receiving 78,915 votes, against 68,376 for Lars E. Johnson, Democrat.

*State Superintendent.*

SAMUEL FALLOWS, of Milwaukee He was born in Manchester, England, December 13, 1835; is by profession a clergyman and educator: he came to Wisconsin in 1848, and first settled at Marshall, Dane county; has since resided in Galesville, Appleton, Oshkosh and Milwaukee; has officiated as assistant tutor in the State University; was elected Professor in Lawrence University in 1863, and was elected Professor of Rhetoric in the State University in 1867, both of which positions were declined. Has been a Regent of the State University for the past six years. Entered the military service during the late rebellion, and was commissioned Chaplain of the 32d Wis. Vols., Sept. 1862; was appointed Lieut. Col. of the 40th Wis. Vols., and in 1865, was appointed Col. of the 49th Wis. Vols., and brevetted Brigadier General in October of same year for meritorious service. Was appointed State Superintendent July 5, 1870, by Governor FAIRCHILD, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. A. J. CRAIG. At the general election in same year, was elected to same place for balance of unexpired term, and re-elected in 1871, for the full term, receiving 78,503 votes, against 63,614 for Warren D. Parker, Democrat.

*State Commissioner of Immigration.*

OLE C. JOHNSON, of Beloit, Rock county. He was born in Holden, near Skien, Norway, February 26, 1838; received a public school education, and was attending Beloit College, when the rebellion broke out, which he left to enter the military service: is by occupation a manufacturer: he came to Wisconsin in 1844, first settling at Whitewater, but removed to Dane county in 1852, and to Beloit, Rock county, in 1870; enlisted as a private in 1861, and was elected Captain of Co. B., 15th Wis. Vols.; promoted to Major in 1862, and to Lieutenant Colonel in 1863; after the death of Colonel HEG, was commissioned Colonel. After the regiment was mustered out, was commissioned Colonel of the 53d Wis. Vols., but the war closed before the regiment was filled; while in the service, participated in the capture of Island No. 10, the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Knob Gap, Chickamauga, Atlanta, and all the battles in which the Army of the Cumberland was engaged; was taken prisoner at Chickamauga and confined eight months in Libby; while being transferred south, escaped from the cars in South Carolina, and after marching twenty seven nights and a distance of over 300 miles, reached the

Union lines at Strawberry Plains, East Tennessee; was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly in 1870, and was appointed State Commissioner of Immigration in March, 1871, when the office was first created; was elected to the same position in November, 1871, for the term of two years, receiving 78,770 votes, against 68,390 for Jacob Bodden, Democrat.

# Fac similes of Autographs of the Members of the Senate of Wisconsin 1873

MILTON H. PETTIT President.

*M. H. Pettit* Lieut. Governor  
No. L. Mitchell Orlando Brown Joseph G. Thompson W. H. Steier  
Thomas Scott Geo. Kreiss W. H. Cotton G. C. Keizer Francis Little Joseph Wagner  
J. E. Irish J. A. Johnson W. H. Blair Mack Sprung P. H. Rowrk William Nelson  
Samuel Pratt Carl Sumner R. H. Baker Orrin Bacon G. B. Quincy  
Francis Campbell Robert M. Curdy R. E. Davis M. T. Durchance A. N. Davis  
F. W. Gotshaus J. C. Holloway Adam Schantz E. O. Jones M. H. McLeod R. L. D. Potter.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

MILTON H. PATTIT, President

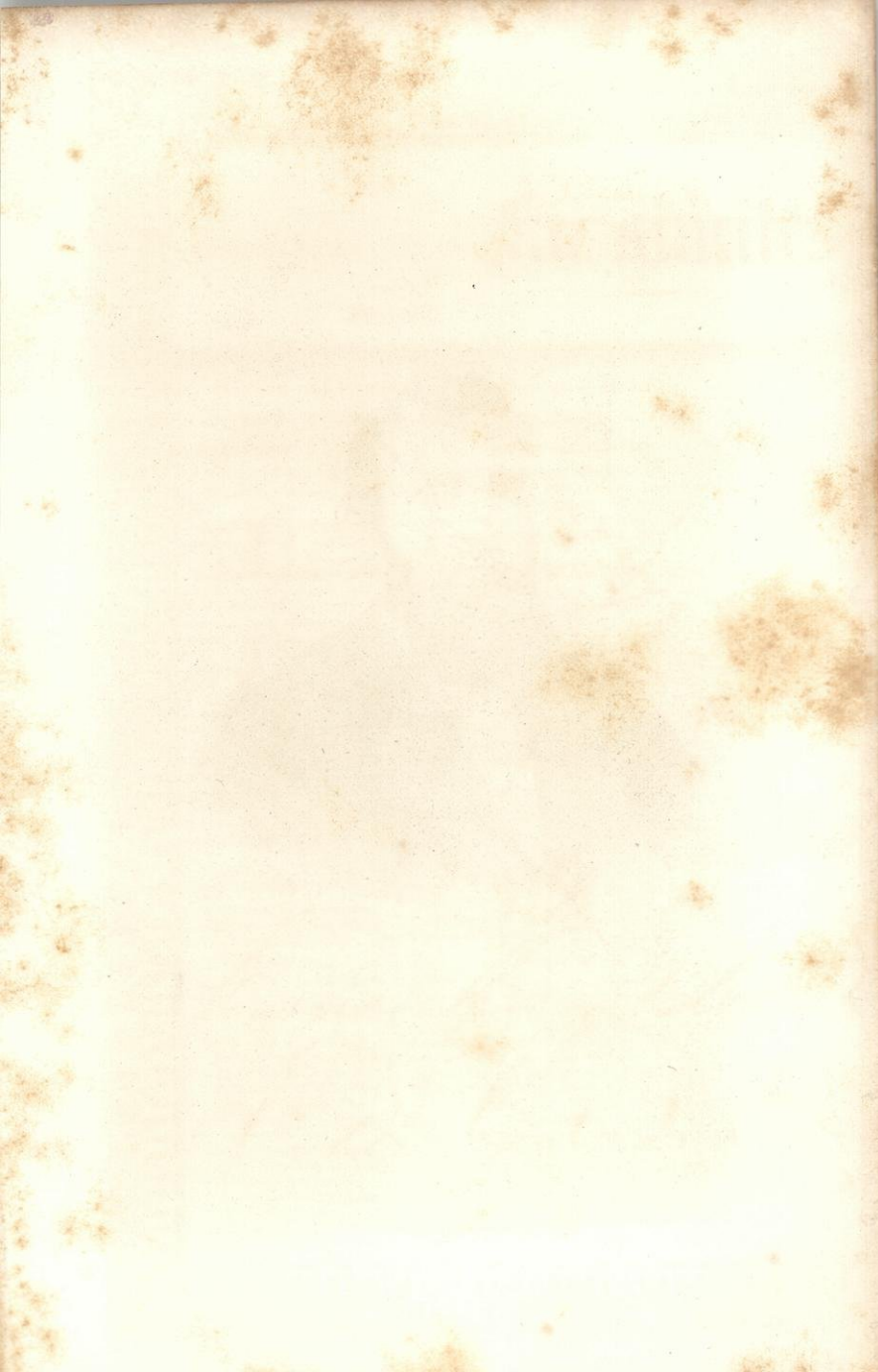
W. A. ...  
Joseph ...  
William ...  
G. B. ...  
W. H. ...  
R. L. ...

Joseph ...  
Francis ...  
P. H. ...  
Samuel ...  
W. H. ...  
R. L. ...

Colonel ...  
W. A. ...  
Mark ...  
W. A. ...  
W. H. ...  
R. L. ...

W. A. ...  
W. A. ...  
W. A. ...  
W. A. ...  
W. H. ...  
R. L. ...

W. A. ...  
Thomson ...  
P. E. ...  
Samuel ...  
Francis ...  
F. W. ...





MILWAUKEE LITH & ENG CO

*M. F. Pettit*

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN  
1872-1873

## WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

**SENATE.**

(The Senate consists of 33 members—those from the even numbered districts having been elected in November, 1871, and those from the odd numbered districts in 1872. Senators hold their offices for two years, and receive a compensation of \$350 per annum. The Lieutenant Governor is ex-officio President of the Senate.)

*President of the Senate*—MILTON H. PETTIT, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

**FIRST DISTRICT**

Consists of the county of Sheboygan. Population, in 1870, 31,749. The Senator is

**PATRICK HENRY O'ROURK** (Dem.), of Lyndon—P. O. address, Cascade. He was born in the town of Granville, Milwaukee county, August 28, 1817; is by profession a lawyer, having read law with Stevens & Flower at Madison, and taken a law course, at the law department of the State University, from which department he has graduated, receiving the degree of LL. B., in Madison, and was admitted to the bar in 1864, by Hon. Alva Stewart, presiding judge of the 9th circuit, and subsequently to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin and the United States Circuit Court; went to Lyndon, Sheboygan county with his parents in 1849, where he has continued to reside; was elected to the assembly in 1871. He received 2,999 votes, against 2,657 for John A. Bentley (Rep.)

**SECOND DISTRICT**

Consists of the counties of Brown, Door and Kewaunee. Population, in 1870, 40,215. The Senator is

**MYRON P. LINDSLEY** (Dem.), of Green Bay. He was born in Middlesex, Yates county, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1825; received a collegiate education at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., graduating in 1849, and at John W. Fowler's Law School, at Ballston Spa, graduating in 1850; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled at Green Bay; has been mayor of the city of Green Bay, and district attorney and clerk of the board of supervisors of Brown county, and in 1872 was the democratic candidate for congress in opposition to P. Sawyer. He received for senator, in 1871, 2,498 votes, against 2,336 for E. T. Sprague (Rep.)

23—MANUAL.

**THIRD DISTRICT**

Consists of the 1st, 2d, 6th, 9th and 10th wards of Milwaukee and the towns of Milwaukee, Wauwatosa and Granville, of Milwaukee county. Population, in 1870, 44,451. The Senator is

**FREDERICK W. COTZHAUSEN** (Dem.), of Milwaukee. He was born in Cambach, an ancient castle near Aix-la-Chapelle, Rhine, Prussia, July 21, 1838; received private tuition till 1848; entered the college at Meurs and remained till 1853; then the college at Cologne and graduated in 1855; is by profession a lawyer; he came to the United States in 1856 and settled at Milwaukee. He received 4,318 votes, against 1,973 for W. H. Lindwurm (Ind.)

**FOURTH DISTRICT**

Consists of the counties of Monroe and Vernon. Population, in 1870, 35,195. The Senator is

**WILLIAM NELSON** (Rep.), of Viroqua, Vernon county. He was born in Rutherglen, Scotland, July 1, 1832; was educated in the common schools and a printing office; is by profession an editor and publisher; he came to the United States with his father in 1842, and to Wisconsin in 1843, first settling at Jamestown, Grant county; resided in various places in that vicinity and became a resident of Vernon county, in 1865; he entered the military service during the rebellion, and participated in the skirmish at Point Rock Bridge, siege of Nashville, the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga, where he was made a prisoner, and remained for 17 months in Libby, Danville, Andersonville and Florence prisons; was elected president of the village of Viroqua in 1871. He received for senator 2,835 votes, against 1,359 for T. C. Ankeny (Ind.)

## FIFTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Racine. Population, in 1870, 26,543. The Senator is

**ROBERT HALL BAKER** (Rep.), of the city of Racine: He was born in Geneva, Walworth county, June 27, 1839; received a public school education, and took a preparatory course at Beloit College; is by occupation a manufacturer, having been for nine years an equal partner in the manufacturing establishment of J. I. Case & Co.; has twice represented his ward in the city council. He received 2,922 votes against 1,971 for Nicholas D. Fratt (Dem.)

## SIXTH DISTRICT

Consists of the 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake and Oak Creek. Population, in 1870, 45,479. The Senator is

**JOHN LENDRUM MITCHELL** (Dem.) He was born in Milwaukee, October 19, 1842; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer; was 2d lieutenant Co. I and 1st lieutenant Co. E, 24th Wis. Vols. Was appointed as a member of the legislative committee to visit the charitable and penal institutions of the State, by Gov. Washburn, in 1872. He received 3,271 votes, against 2,251 for D. H. Johnson (Rep.)

## SEVENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the city of Madison and the towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Bristol, Burke, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Dunn, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Sun Prairie, Windsor, and York, in the county of Dane. Population, in 1870, 26,942. The Senator is

**JOHN A. JOHNSON** (Rep.), of Madison. He was born near Skien, Norway, April 15, 1832; is by profession a farmer—at present, a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1844, and first settled at Walworth Co.; removed to Dane Co. in 1851; was a member of the assembly in 1857, and county clerk from Jan., 1861, to 1869. He received 2,903 votes, against 2,497 for A. R. Cornwall (Lib.)

## EIGHTH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Kenosha and Walworth. Population, in 1870, 39,052. The Senator is

**SAM'L PRATT** (Rep.), of Spring Prairie. He was born in the town of

Enfield, Hampshire county, Mass., Oct. 6, 1837; is by occupation a farmer; received but a limited education, in consequence of the lack of school houses in the frontier districts, of which he was, from early boyhood, a resident. When in his eighth year his parents removed to Geauga county, Ohio; in 1829, he removed to White Pigeon, Mich., the country at that time being very new, there being no grist or saw-mill nearer than 100 miles distant, and only a horse-back mail once a week between Detroit and Chicago, and no newspaper published within 130 miles. He came to Wisconsin in 1837, and settled at Spring Prairie, but did not move his family until February, 1845. He was a member of the assembly from Walworth county, in 1849, 1855, and 1863, and elected to the senate from same county in 1869, and re-elected from the new district in 1871, receiving 3,956 votes against 2,161 for Capt. John Tuttle (Dem.)

## NINTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Iowa. Population, in 1870, 24,499. The Senator is

**FRANCIS LITTLE** (Rep.), of Linden—P. O. address, Mineral Pt. He was born in Ireland, Feb. 22, 1822; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1844 and settled at New Diggings, La Fayette county; removed to Linden in 1854; was chairman of the town board four years; member of the county board of supervisors for three years; superintendent of the poor for six years, and was a member of the assembly in 1864 and 1865; was elected to the senate in 1870 and re-elected in 1872, receiving 2,116 votes, against 2,003 for Henry C. Barnard (Dem.)

## TENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Waukesha. It contained a population, in 1870, of 28,213. The Senator is

**WILLIAM BLAIR** (Rep.), of Waukesha. He was born in Dundonald, Scotland, July 31, 1820; received a limited common school education; is by profession a machinist; he came to the U. S. in 1836, and first settled at Wheatland, Monroe county, N. Y., in 1836, but removed to Wisconsin, and settled at Waukesha, in 1845; served as trustee and president of the village of Waukesha for many years, and chairman of the town board five years; was appointed one of the managers of the Reform School in 1861,

which position he continues to hold; was elected to the state senate in 1863, and again in 1871, receiving at the latter election 2,555 votes against 2,345 for Leonard Martin (Dem.)

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of La Fayette. Population, in 1870, 23,646. The Senator is

**FRANCIS CAMPBELL** (Rep.), of Gratiot. He was born in Duncanalny, Co. Donegal, Ireland, June 13, 1829; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he removed from his native place, with his parents, to Barhead, Renfrewshire, Scotland, in 1831, and from thence to the U. S. in 1846, and first settled at Pittsburg, Pa.; he came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled at Gratiot; he has held various town offices, including chairman of the town board; was sheriff of the county in 1869-'70, and president of the county agricultural society in 1871-'72. He received 2,129 votes against 1,913 for Henry W. Barnes (Dem.)

## TWELFTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Green. Population, in 1870, 23,587. The Senator is

**ORRIN BACON** (Rep.), P. O. address, Monticello. He was born in Barnstable, Mass., October 4, 1821; received a common school education; is by occupation a miller; he came to Wisconsin in 1843, and first settled at Janesville; removed to Green county in 1855; was elected to the assembly in 1870, and to the senate in 1871, receiving 1,668 votes, against 986 for Harvey T. Moore (Dem.)

## THIRTEENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Dodge. [excepting 5th and 6th wards of Watertown.] Population, in 1870, 46,941. The Senator is

**SAMUEL D. BURCHARD** (Dem.), of Beaver Dam. He was born in Leyden, Lewis county, New York, July 17, 1836; attended Madison University, N. Y., through the third term of sophomore year, but was prevented by ill health from graduating. Is by profession a manufacturer of woolen goods; he came to Wisconsin in 1845 with his parents, and settled at Waukesha. Was 1st Lieut. in Missouri State Militia, in active service; was appointed Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. Vols., Jan. 24th, 1865, and immediately assigned to duty in the 5th Division, Q. R. Dept., stationed

at New York, and placed in charge of the purchase of forage for the armies operating on the seaboard; remained in charge of that office until September, 1865; was mustered out of the service on the 13th of October, 1865, with the rank of major by brevet. Returned to Wisconsin and was elected senator in 1869, from the west district of Dodge county, and was again elected in 1872, receiving 5,427 votes, against 2,909 for Charles P. Lovell (Rep.)

## FOURTEENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Sauk. Population, in 1870, 23,860. The Senator is

**JOHN B. QUIMBY** (Rep.), of Sauk City. He was born in Ireland, May 16, 1823; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer. He resided in Morristown, Vermont, from 1828 to 1850; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Prairie du Sac, and has resided in Sauk City, in said town, since 1851. He held the office of district attorney of Sauk county from 1852 to 1856, and of county judge from 1861 to 1870. He received 1,706 votes against 1,007 for James W. Lusk (Dem.)

## FIFTEENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Manitowoc. Population, in 1870, 33,364. The Senator is

**CARL H. SCHMIDT** (Dem.), of Manitowoc. He was born in Luebbecke, Province of Westphalia, Prussia, September 30, 1835; received a city school education; is by profession an editor and printer; he came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Manitowoc; entered the army September 6, 1861, in the 9th Wis. Vols., and was with the regiment in its campaigns through Kansas, Indian Territory, Missouri and Arkansas, participating in the battle of Benton, Mo., and in the attack on Van Buren, Ark.; entered the service as private and was promoted to 2d Lieut., March 15, 1863; 1st Lieut., May, 1864; Captain, August 25, 1864; and was discharged, December 3, 1864. Was elected trustee of the village of Manitowoc, third ward, in 1867, and was candidate for mayor of the city in the spring of 1870; was elected to the assembly from Manitowoc county in 1869, and senator in 1870, and re-elected in 1872, receiving 2,579 votes, against 2,341 for H. H. Smith (Rep.)

## SIXTEENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Grant. Population, in 1870, 37,979. The Senator is

**JOHN CHANDLER HOLLOWAY** (Rep.), of Lancaster. He was born in the town of York, Livingston county, N. Y., July 7, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a banker; he came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Lancaster; was chairman of the town board from 1857 to 1861; was member of the assembly in 1871. He received 3,164 votes, against 1,771 for Ovid B. Phelps (Dem.)

## SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT

Consisting of the county of Rock. Population, in 1870, 39,030. The Senator is

**HORATIO NELSON DAVIS** (Rep.), of Beloit. He was born in Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y., June 17, 1812; received an academic education; is by profession a banker. He came to Wisconsin in 1838, first settling at Waukesha and removed to Beloit in 1865; he was elected chairman of supervisors of Waukesha six successive years, and was twice elected chairman of the county board; was elected county treasurer in 1847, and held the office by subsequent elections for six years; was commissioned by Pres. Lincoln, March, 1862, captain and commissary of subsistence, and was brevetted major in 1864; left the service at termination of the war, and closed all his accounts within sixty days thereafter; was elected president of the Beloit National Bank in 1865, and now holds that position; was elected mayor of Beloit in 1872, without opposition. He received 5,166 votes against 1,740 for Wm. T. Hall (Lib.)

## EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the towns of Alto, Eldorado, Fond du Lac, Friendship, Lamartine, Metomen, Oakfield, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, Waupun, the north ward of the village of Waupun, and the cities of Fond du Lac and Ripon, in the county of Fond du Lac. Population, in 1870, 21,703. The Senator is

**WILLIAM H. HINER** (Rep.), of the city of Fond du Lac. He was born in the town of Bedford, Penn., December 16, 1821; received a common school and academic education; is proprietor of the Union Iron Works in Fond du Lac; he came

to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Fond du Lac, where he has continued to reside until the present time. He was elected alderman and supervisor at the first charter election held in Fond du Lac, in 1852, and served several years as alderman and president of the city council, and was elected by the council in 1865 to fill a vacancy in the office of mayor, and was again elected in 1867, by the people, without opposition; served several years as a member of the board of education of the city; was elected by the county board of supervisors in 1854, to fill a vacancy in the office of county treasurer. He received 3,252 votes, against 1,999 for Jerry Dobbs, Jr. (Dem.)

## NINETEENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Winnebago. Population, in 1870, 37,279. The Senator is

**ROBERT McCURDY** (Rep.), of Oshkosh. He was born in the parish of St. Patrick's, New Brunswick, April 16, 1836; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1850 and settled at Oshkosh; was elected treasurer of the city in 1863, '64, and '65, and register of deeds of the county in 1866, and re-elected in the years 1868 and 1870. He received 4,295 votes, against 2,946 for Charles A. Weisbrod (Dem.)

## TWENTIETH DISTRICT

Consists of the towns of Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Calumet, Eden, Empire, Forest, Marshfield, Osceola, and Taycheedah, in the county of Fond du Lac. Population, in 1870, 14,570. The Senator is

**JOSEPH WAGNER** (Dem.), of Marshfield—P. O. address, Calvary. He was born in Meckenbeuren, Wurttemberg, Germany, October 19, 1809; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to the United States and settled at Troy, N. Y., in 1833, and remained until 1846, during which year he came to Wisconsin and settled at Marshfield, where he has continued to reside to this time; has been member of the town and county boards of supervisors from 1845 to 1873—27 years; from 1848 to 1861, when the system was changed; was town superintendent of schools; was member of the assembly in 1856, 1858, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1871. He received 1,595 votes, against 578 for A. T. Germond (Rep.)

## TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Marathon, Oconto, Shawano and Waupaca, and the towns of Black Creek, Bovina, Deer Creek, Ellington, Horton, Liberty, Maine, Maple Creek, Osborne, and Seymour, and 3d ward of New London, in the county of Outagamie. Population, in 1870, 28,199. The Senator is

**MYRON HAWLEY McCORD** (Rep.), of Shawano. He was born in Ceres, McKean county, Pa., November 26, 1840; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Shawano; was county superintendent of schools from 1862 to 1864, and was elected county treasurer in 1868 and re-elected in 1870. He received 4,322 votes, against 2,106 for William D. Carr (Dem.)

## TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Calumet, and the city of Appleton and the towns of Buchanan, Dale, Center, Freedom, Grand Chute, Greenville, and Kaukauna, in the county of Outagamie. Population, in 1870, 25,477. The Senator is

**GEORGE KREISS** (Dem.), of Appleton. He was born in the town of Sultz, France, Sept. 9, 1830; received an ordinary public school education, in the English and German languages; is by occupation a manufacturer. He came to the United States in 1837, first settling in Wayne county, N. Y., but moved to Milwaukee in 1848 and to Appleton in 1857; has served in the common council and was elected to the assembly in 1863. He received 1,495 votes as an independent democratic candidate, against 1,435 for J. W. Hutchinson (Rep.), and 945 for George Baldwin (Dem.)

## TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Jefferson, and the 5th and 6th wards of the city of Watertown, in Dodge county. Population, in 1870, 36,226. The Senator is

**WALTER S. GREENE** (Dem.), of Milford. He was born in Salisbury, Herkimer county, N. Y., March 23, 1834; attended the public schools and Beloit College, and the State University, each for one term; is by occupation a miller and lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled at Milford; resided in Prairie

du Chien from 1852 to 1854; has held various local offices, chairman of the town board at various times; county treasurer and was a member of the assembly in 1862. He received 3,983 votes against 2,572 for Luther A. Cole (Rep.)

## TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Pierce, Polk and St. Croix. Population, in 1870, 27,346. The Senator is

**JOSEPH E. IRISH** (Rep.), of Hudson, St. Croix county. He was born in Paris, Oneida county, N. Y., August 7, 1833; received an academic education at Oneida Conference Seminary, Cazenovia, N. Y.; is by profession a clergyman; he came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Sextonville, Richland county; joined the West Wisconsin Annual Conference M. E. Church, at Platteville, and was stationed at Viroqua, 2 years; De Soto, 1 year; Linden, 2 years; Baraboo, 2 years; Madison, 2 years; in 1868 was appointed presiding elder of Prescott district; held several town offices while a resident of Richland county, and was county surveyor in 1857-'58. In 1872 was appointed by Gov. Washburn a member of the committee to inspect the various benevolent and penal institutions of the state. He received 3,629 votes, against 1,821 for S. C. Johnson (Dem.)

## TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Green Lake, Waushara and Marquette. Population, in 1870, 32,533. The Senator is

**ROBERT L. D. POTTER** (Rep.), of Wautoma, Waushara county. He was born in Hillsdale, Columbia county, N. Y., February 5, 1833; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; resided in Massachusetts for a period, and removed to Easton, Pa., in 1863, where he was tutor in the high school, and in 1866 graduated at the Union Law school at that place; read law in the office of ex-Gov. Andrew H. Reeder; he came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Wautoma; was elected district attorney for Waushara county, in 1860, and re-elected for three successive terms, and has filled various local offices. He received 3,856 votes, against 2,388 for Orrin W. Bow (Dem.)



## TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT

Consists of the towns of Black Earth, Berry, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Mazomanie, Middleton, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Rutland, Springfield, Springdale, Verona, Vermont, Vienna and Westport. Population, in 1870, 26,154. The Senator is

**ROMANZO E. DAVIS** (Lib. Rep.), of Middleton. He was born at Varysburg, Wyoming county, New York, April 8, 1831; attended the University at Madison, Wisconsin, for three years; is by present occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, and first settled in Attica, Green county; was an independent candidate for the assembly in the third district of Dane county in 1864; was elected senator in 1869, and was re-elected in the newly formed district in 1871, receiving 2,021 votes, against 1,803 for Matthew Anderson (Dem.)

## TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Columbia. Population, in 1870, 28,802. The Senator is

**EVAN O. JONES** (Rep.), of Courtland—P. O. address, Cambria. He was born in Wales, March 24, 1830; received an ordinary common school education; is by occupation a dealer in agricultural implements; he came to Wisconsin in 1845 and first settled at Columbus, but removed to Courtland in 1846; in 1852 he made a trip to California, and returned to Cambria in 1856; was member of the assembly in 1866 and 1867, and has served several terms as a member of the county board of supervisors and president of the village of Cambria. He received 3,053 votes, against 1,903 for A. G. Cook (Dem.)

## TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Crawford and Richland. Population, in 1870, 28,806. The Senator is

**HENRY L. EATON** (Rep.), of Richland county; P. O. address, Lone Rock. He was born in the town of Columbia, Herkimer county, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1834; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer. He came to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled at Lone Rock. Has been town treasurer, assessor, chairman of the town board for several terms, and was elected to the assembly

in 1864 and re-elected in 1865. He received 2,153 votes, against 1,955 for George Krouskop (Dem.)

## TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Adams, Juneau, Portage and Wood. Population, in 1870, 33,519. The Senator is

**THOMAS B. SCOTT** (Rep.), of Grand Rapids, Wood county. He was born February 8, 1829, at Roxburyshire, Scotland; received a public school education; is by occupation a lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1848 and first settled in Columbia county; removed to Grand Rapids in 1851, where he has since resided; has occupied various town offices, and was county clerk one term and county treasurer of Wood county two terms. He received 4,555 votes, against 2,549 for Seth Reeves (Dem.)

## THIRTIETH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire and Pepin. Population, in 1870, 33,327. The Senator is

**JOSEPH G. THORP** (Rep.), of Eau Claire. He was born in the town of Butternuts, Otsego county, New York, April 28, 1812; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant and lumberman. He came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Eau Claire; has held various town and county offices, and was elected to the senate from the then 32d district for 1866 and 1867, without opposition; again elected in 1871, receiving 3,814 votes, against 2,468 for William Carson (Dem.)

## THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT

Consists of the county of La Crosse. Population, in 1870, 20,297. The Senator is

**GIDEON COOLEY HIXON** (Rep.), of La Crosse. He was born in Roxbury, Vt., March 28, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at La Crosse, where he has since continued to reside; was an alderman of the city from 1863 to 1866; elected to the assembly from the 1st district of La Crosse county, in 1870, and re-elected under the new apportionment act from the entire county in 1871. He received 2,213 votes, against 1,952 for G. M. Woodward (Lib. Rep.)

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Buffalo, Clark, Jackson and Trempealeau. Population, in 1870, 32,992. The Senator is

ORLANDO BROWN (Lib. Rep.), of Modina, Buffalo county. He was born in the town of Collins, Erie county, N. Y., December 29, 1828; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1842, first settling at Elkhorn, Walworth county; went to Oregon and California in 1852, and remained two years; returned to Wisconsin, and in 1855 became a resident of Buffalo county; was a member of the assembly from Buffalo, Pepin and Trempealeau counties in 1862. He received 2,112 votes, against 1,626 for Conrad Moser, Jr. (Rep.), and 647 for Jacob Spaulding (Dem.)

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Ozaukee and Washington. Population, in 1870, 39,483. The Senator is

ADAM SCHANTZ (Dem.), of Addison—P. O. address, St. Lawrence. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, October 9, 1819; received a public school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Hartford; was a member of the Assembly from Washington county in 1854 and 1863; was register of deeds in 1853 and 1854; was chairman of the town board for about a dozen years, and chairman of the county board in 1872; was elected to the senate from Washington county in 1867, and re-elected in 1869. Was again elected from the present district, in 1872, without opposition, receiving 4,822 votes.

Recapitulation.

Republican members.....	23
Opposition members.....	10
Total .....	<u>33</u>

ASSEMBLY.

(The Assembly consists of 100 members, chosen annually by districts.)

Speaker—HENRY D. BARRON.

ADAMS AND WOOD COUNTIES

Contained a population, in 1870, of 10,513. They have one member,

CHARLES A. CADY (Rep.), of Dell Prairie, Adams County. He was born in Duanesburgh, N. Y., September 7, 1829; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1854; at first settled at Newport, Columbia county; removed to Dell Prairie in 1862; served as chairman of the town board of supervisors five years and was elected a member of the county board in 1868, under the old system of county government. He received 1,275 votes, against 935 for Jerome B. Harrison (Dem.)

ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK COUNTIES

Contained a population, in 1870, of 6,357. They have one member,

HENRY DANFORTH BARRON, (Rep.), of St. Croix Falls, Polk county. He was born at Wilton, Saratoga county, N. Y., April 10, 1833; received a common school education; entered the law school at Ballston Spa, New York, and graduated from there; came to Wisconsin in August, 1851, and became the editor of the *Waukesha Democrat*, afterwards the *Waukesha Chronotype*, a democratic weekly at Waukesha; was appointed postmaster there by President Pierce, and held the office until the inauguration of President Buchanan; moved to Pepin in June, 1857, and entered upon the practice of his profession; was appointed circuit judge by Governor Randal in July, 1859, for the eighth judicial circuit, comprising the twelve northwestern counties of the State, including Pepin and Polk, for an unexpired term; was unanimously elected member of assembly for the counties of

Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Dallas, Douglas and Polk in 1862; and re-elected in 1863 and again in 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1871; was speaker of the assembly of 1866; was one of the presidential electors at large in 1868, elected by the Republicans, and was President of the state electoral college of that year; was elected a regent of the Wisconsin State University by joint ballot of the legislature in February, 1863, and has continued in that office up to the present time; was appointed fifth auditor of the United States Treasury by President Grant, in April, 1869, which office he resigned Jan. 1, 1872 to take a seat in the assembly of 1872; he has been elected district attorney and county judge of Pepin county, and district attorney and county superintendent of schools for Polk county, which last office he resigned upon being elected to the legislature of 1863; was appointed by Governor Fairchild trustee of the Antietam Cemetery for Wisconsin in May, 1871; was elected a Wisconsin presidential elector by the republicans in 1872, and was again elected president of the electoral college. At the session of the assembly of 1873, was again elected speaker. He received 1,197 votes, against 416 for Daniel Mears (Dem.)

#### BROWN COUNTY

(Including a portion of Kewaunee County)

Contained a population, in 1870, of 28,510. It has three members.

**FIRST DISTRICT.**—(City of Green Bay, and towns of Bellevue, Eaton, Green Bay, Humboldt, Preble and Scott.) The member is JOSEPH SEAVER CURTIS (Rep.), of the city of Green Bay. He was born in the town of Warren, Ohio, June 8, 1831; graduated at Williams College, Mass., in 1852; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1852, and settled at Green Bay, where he has continued to reside until the present time. During the late rebellion he entered the military service as a private, January 1, 1862, in the 12th Wisconsin volunteers and served in that capacity and as a non-commissioned officer, passing through the Vicksburg and Atlanta campaigns till August, 1864, he received a commission in the 42d regiment, and thereafter remained as adjutant and U. S. mustering officer at the post of Cairo till the close of the war. Was a member of the assembly in 1869 and 1871, and the republican candidate for senator in the 2d district in

the fall of that year. He received 1,182 votes, against 794 for Christian Woelz (Dem.)

**SECOND DISTRICT.**—(The borough of Fort Howard and the towns of Ashwaubenon, Howard, Lawrence, Pittsfield, Suamico, West Depere and Wrightstown.) The member is WILLIAM H. BARTRAN (Rep.), of Suamico—P. O. address, Flintville. He was born in the town of Barton, Tioga county, N. Y., August 21, 1838; prepared for college at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and entered the University of Michigan in 1862 and graduated in 1865; is by profession a physician and surgeon; he came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Berlin; located at Dartford in 1865, and removed to Flintville, his present place of residence, in 1869. was elected chairman of the town board in 1871 and 1872; he entered the military service in April, 1861, as a private in 27th N. Y. Vols., and served three months, and was wounded at the first battle of Bull Run, and was brevetted a lieutenant for meritorious services. He received 1,223 votes, against 480 for William Battershill (Dem.)

**THIRD DISTRICT.**—(Village of De Pere, and towns of De Pere, Glenmore, Holland, Morrison, New Denmark and Rockland, in the county of Brown, and the towns of Carlton, Franklin and Montpelier, in the county of Kewaunee.) The member is DENIS DEWANE (Dem), of New Denmark.—P. O. address, Coopers-town, Manitowoc Co. He was born in the parish of Roserea, county Tipperary, Ireland, Nov. 14, 1834; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled at New Denmark; has held several local offices. He received 1,154 votes, against 482 for G. S. Marsh (Rep.)

#### BUFFALO COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 11,123. It has one member,

**ROBERT LEES** (Dem.), of Gilman town. He was born in Coatbridge, Scotland, July 3, 1842; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to the United States with his parents, in 1849, first settling at New York; removed to Waukesha county, Wis., in 1849, and to Buffalo county, in 1855; has served as a town officer in various positions, and was elected county superintendent of schools in 1869;

he entered the military service during the rebellion, in Co. H, 6th Wis Vols. as a private, and participated in the engagements at Rappahannock Station, White Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, 2d Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fitz Hugh Crossing, Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh, where he was severely wounded, and discharged from the service in consequence, July 16, 1864. He received 930 votes, against 784 for Robert Henry (Rep.)

## CALUMET COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 12,335. It has one member,

**THOMAS LYNCH** (Dem.), of Chilton. He was born in Granville, Milwaukee county, Wis., Nov. 21, 1844; received a common school education; is by occupation a grain merchant; removed from Granville to Chilton, in 1864; was elected supervisor by 1 majority in 1867; chairman by 40 majority in 1868, and by a unanimous vote in 1869, and re-elected in 1870. He received 1,065 votes as an independent candidate, against 108 for Hector McLean (Dem.) and 915 for Samuel C. Beach, (Rep.)

## CHIPPEWA COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 8,311. It has one member,

**ALBERT E. POUND** (Rep.), of Chippewa Falls. He was born in the town of Elk, Warren county, Pa., June 2, 1831; received an academic education; is by occupation a lumberman; he removed to Rochester, N. Y., in 1839; to Rock county, Wis., in 1848, and to Chippewa Falls in 1857, where he has since resided. He received 1,325 votes against 676 for A. R. Barrows (Dem.)

## CLARK AND JACKSON COUNTIES

Contained a population, in 1870, of 11,137. They have one member,

**EDWARD ELEAZER MERRITT** (Rep.), of Neillsville, Clark county. He was born in Burlington, Vt., Feb. 6, 1845; received a public school education; is by profession an editor and publisher; he came to Wisconsin, in 1850; went to Sparta and learned the art of typography in the *Herald* office in 1859; "tramped it," working at his trade in La Crosse and St. Louis, and went to Neillsville, in 1867, and established the *Clark County Republican*; was a private in Co. G, 40th Wis. Vols., during its term of service, and was deputy U.

S. marshal from 1869 till Nov., 1872. He received 1,365 votes against 1,013 for Benj. F. French (Ind.)

## COLUMBIA COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 28,802. It has three members.

**FIRST DISTRICT.**—(City of Portage and towns of Fort Winnebago, Marcellon, Newport, Lewiston, Randolph and Scott.) The member is **SAMUEL STEPHEN BRANNAN** (Rep.), of Portage. He was born in Silver Creek, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Feb. 2, 1835; is one of the editors and proprietors of *The Wisconsin State Register*; he came to Wisconsin in 1849 with his parents and settled at Calumet; removed to Portage in the spring of 1850; footed it to California in 1853 and returned to Portage in the fall of 1856; was elected marshal of the city in 1860; alderman in 1861, 1864 and 1868; was a member of the county board of supervisors in 1861 and 1870; was elected mayor of the city in 1871 and re-elected in 1872, at each election receiving a unanimous vote. He received 941 votes, against 795 for N. H. Wood (Dem.)

**SECOND DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Columbus, Courtland, Fountain Prairie, Hampden, Otsego, Springvale and the west ward of the village of Randolph.) The member is **HENRY CHARLES BRACE**, (Rep.), of Fountain Prairie—P. O. address, Fall River. He was born in the town of Stockbridge, Mass., March 23, 1823; he received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1845 and first settled at Raymond, Racine county, but removed to Fountain Prairie in 1846; has filled the office of chairman of town board of supervisors and various other town offices. Was elected to the Assembly in 1871 and re-elected in 1872, receiving 1,119 votes, against 548 for E. T. Kearney (Lib. Rep.)

**THIRD DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Arlington, Calcedonia, Dekorra, Leeds, Lodi, Lowville, Pacific, West Point and Wycocna. The member is **JOHN L. PORTER** (Rep.), of Pacific. He was born in Waterloo, Seneca county, New York, Sept. 14, 1828; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Pacific; has held various town offices and is chairman of the town board of supervisors. He received 872 votes against 641 for Hugh McFarlane (Dem.)

## CRAWFORD COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 13,075. It has one member,

**PETER DOYLE** (Dem.), of Prairie du Chien. He was born at Myshall, county of Carlow, Ireland, December 8, 1844; received a full collegiate education; studied law in the office of Butler & Cottrill, Milwaukee, during the year 1864; is by present occupation a bookkeeper; he came to Wisconsin, with his parents, in 1850, and settled at Franklin, Milwaukee county; removed to Prairie du Chien in 1865, where he has since resided; was tendered the Democratic nomination as the first mayor of the city, but declined. He received 1,300 votes, against 1,187 for Jerry Burger (Rep.)

## DANE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 53,096. It has four members.

**FIRST DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Albion, Bristol, Cottage Grove, Christiana, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Sun Prairie and York.) The member is **OLIVER WILLIAM THORNTON** (Rep.), of Medina—P. O. address, Marshall. He was born in Hartwick, N. Y., June 1, 1818; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Sun Prairie. He received 1,600 votes, against 1,007 for Joseph Hart (Dem.)

**SECOND DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Blooming Grove, Burke, Dunn, Windsor, and the city of Madison.) The member is **LEVI BAKER VILAS** (Dem.), of the city of Madison. He was born in Sterling, Lamoille Co., Vt., Feb. 25, 1811; received an academic education and pursued a partial collegiate course, but was prevented by ill health from graduating; is by profession a lawyer, having been admitted to the bar in St. Albans, Vt., in 1833, but has retired from practice. During his residence in Vermont he was the first postmaster at Morrisville, in 1834, which position he resigned in the fall of that year, on removing to Johnson; was elected to the State constitutional convention from Johnson in 1835 and represented the town in the legislature in 1836 and 1837, and was elected by it, in the latter year, one of the state commissioners of the deaf and dumb and blind; during the same period he held the office of register of probate; removed to Chelsea in 1838 and rep-

resented that town in the Legislature in 1840, 1841, 1842 and 1843, and was the democratic candidate for speaker for the same years; during these four years he served on the judiciary committee, and the last year was its chairman; was the democratic candidate for congress in 1844, against Hon. Jacob Collamer, in the district composed of Windsor and Orange counties; the next year was elected state senator from Orange county and re-elected in 1846, and was unanimously elected president *pro tem.* of the senate in a body composed of 23 whigs and 7 democrats, he being of the latter number; he held the office of judge of probate for three years in Orange county; was supported by the democrats in the legislature for United States senator against Hon. William Upham in 1848, and was a democratic candidate for presidential elector the same year; also delegate to the Baltimore convention; was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1850, from Chelsea, and was the democratic candidate for president of that body. He came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Madison; represented the Madison district in the assembly in the years 1855 and 1868, and was mayor of the city of Madison from April, 1861, to April, 1862; was appointed by Governor Salomon and served as draft commissioner in the war for the union in 1862; was a regent of the Wisconsin State University for twelve years previous to its reorganization; was the democratic candidate for secretary of state in 1865; he received the democratic vote for speaker at the organization of the assembly in 1873. He received 1,477 votes against 1,342 for Frank H. Firmin (Rep.)

**THIRD DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Berry, Black Earth, Cross Plains, Dane, Mazomanie, Roxbury, Springfield, Vermont, Vienna and Westport.) The member is **OTTO KERL** (Dem.), of Berry—P. O. address, Cross Plains. He was born in Langensalza, Prussia, Feb. 12, 1822; was educated at the public schools, and attended the School of Arts, at Erfurt, for four years; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled at Berry; has held various town offices, and was chairman of the town board four years, and county supervisor from 1861 to 1865; was the democratic candidate for county treasurer in 1870. He received 1,410 votes, against 816 for Louis Martini (Ind.)

**FOURTH DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Blue

Mounds, Fitchburg, Madison, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Rutland, Springdale and Verona.) The member is **HIRAM H. CORNWALL** (Rep.), of Verona. He was born in Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., November 23, 1828; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer and teacher; he came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled at Verona; was elected supervisor in 1856; town superintendent of schools in 1857-'58, and chairman of the town board of supervisors in 1867 and 1869. He received 1,259 votes, against 1,039 for John Lyle (Dem.)

#### DODGE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 47,035. It has six members.

(Excepting the 5th and 6th wards of Watertown.)

**FIRST DISTRICT.**—(The village of Fox Lake, the east ward of the village of Randolph and the towns of Calamus, Elba, Fox Lake, Portland, Trenton and Westford. The member is **JOHN W. DAVIS** (Dem.), of Fox Lake. He was born in Wales, March 6, 1822; received an academic education; is by profession a banker; he came to the United States in 1840, and first settled in Oneida county, N. Y.; removed to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled at Fox Lake; he has been a trustee and president of the village; county supervisor for several years; was chairman of the county board in 1863; was a member of the assembly in 1853 and 1854; an unsuccessful candidate for the same place, and the democratic candidate for state treasurer in 1865. He received 836 votes against 750 for Joseph E. Root (Rep.)

**SECOND DISTRICT.**—(The city of Beaver Dam, and the towns of Beaver Dam and Lowell.) The member is **JOHN RUNKEL** (Dem.), of Lowell. He was born in Maurrid, Prussia, April 4, 1837; received a public school education; is by profession a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled at Lowell. He received 914 votes against 622 for E. C. Stevens (Rep.)

**THIRD DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Burnett, Chester, Clyman, Oak Grove, and the south ward of the village of Waupun.) The member is **WILFRED C. FULLER** (Dem.), of Chester—P. O. address, Waupun. He was born in Gainesville, New York, April 15, 1839; received a public school education; is by occupation

a farmer. He came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled at Chester, where he now resides. He received 619 votes against 609 for Allen H. Atwater (Rep.)

**FOURTH DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Leroy, Lomira, Theresa and Williams-town. The member is **DENNIS SHORT** (Dem.), of Lomira—P. O. address, Theresa. He was born in county of Monaghan, Ireland, November 21, 1832; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to the United States with his parents in 1833 and settled in Carroll Co., Ohio, and to Wisconsin in 1847, settling at Theresa; has served as a town officer in various capacities, and as chairman of the town board of supervisors in 1866, 1868 and 1869. He was elected without opposition, receiving 1,101 votes.

**FIFTH DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Herman, Hubbard, Hustisford and Rubicon.) The member is **SATTERLEE CLARK** (Dem.), of Horicon. He was born in Washington, D. C., May 22, 1816; was educated at private schools until ten years of age, after which he attended an academy at Utica, New York; is by profession a lawyer. He came to Wisconsin in the year 1823 and settled at Green Bay; was sutler in the army from 1830 to 1843; was elected to the assembly from Marquette (now Marquette and Green Lake counties) in 1849; in 1852 was chosen a presidential elector for the state at large on the democratic ticket; was elected to the senate from Dodge county in 1861, '62, '64, '66, '68, '70, and has held numerous town and county offices, and in 1865 was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and in 1872 supported Horace Greeley for President. He received 732 votes against 509 for Wm. M. Morse (ind. Dem.), and 352 for Vincent Roberts (Rep.)

**SIXTH DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Ashpunn, Emmett, Lebanon and Shields. The member is **FERDINAND GNE-WUCH** (Dem.), of Lebanon—P. O. address, Watertown. He was born in the village of Wartow, Kingdom of Prussia, August 7, 1834; received a common school education; followed the lakes for twelve years as captain of a steam tugboat, but is by present occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1847 and settled at Lebanon; has filled various town offices and been chairman of the town board for nine

years; was a member of the assembly in 1865. He was elected without opposition, receiving 782 votes.

#### DOOR COUNTY

(With towns of Ahnapee, Casco, Kewaunee, Lincoln, Pierce and Red River, in Kewaunee county.)

Contained a population, in 1870, of 11,705. They have one member,

**DE WAYNE STEBBINS** (Rep.), of Ahnapee, Kewaunee county. He was born in Clinton, Onedia county, N. Y., April 5, 1835; received an academic education; is by profession a book-keeper; he came to Wisconsin in 1835 with his parents and settled at Racine; was acting midshipman three years before the war at the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., and was acting master during the war four years; participated in the naval engagement at Haines Bluff; the Duck Creek expedition; Chickasaw bayou; run the batteries at Vicksburg; through the siege and capture of Grand Gulf; as executive officer on monitor *Kickapoo* at Mobile; at Arkansas Post on *Mound City*. He received 1,343 votes, against 830 for Marcus McCormick (Dem.)

#### DUNN AND PEPIN COUNTIES

Contained a population in 1870, of 14,147. They have one member

**HORACE E. HOUGHTON** (Rep.), of Durand, Pepin county. He was born in Alexander, Genessee county, N. Y., April 6, 1835; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at East Troy, and removed to Durand in 1862; was elected clerk of the board of supervisors in 1834, and district attorney in 1868 and reelected in 1870. He received 1,874 votes, against 967 for Phillip Pfaff (Lib. Rep.)

#### EAU CLAIRE COUNTY

Contained a population in 1870 of 10,769. The member is

**WILLIAM PITT BARTLETT** (Rep.), of Eau Claire. He was born in Minot, Cumberland county, Maine, Sept. 13, 1829; graduated at Waterville College in 1853; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Eau Claire in 1857; was a member of the assembly in 1860; county judge for two years, and district attorney for six years. He received 1,568 votes, against 873 for Ira Mead (Dem.)

#### FOND DU LAC COUNTY

Contained a population in 1870 of 46,273. It has three members.

**FIRST DISTRICT.**—(City of Ripon and towns of Alto, Eldorado, Friendship, Metomen, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, Waupun, the north ward of the village of Waupun.) The member is **ALONZO A. LOPER** (Rep.), of the town of Ripon. He was born March 23, 1829; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Ceresco (now the town of Ripon); has held the office of chairman of the town board of supervisors, for 8 years. He received 1,683 votes, against 1,143 for A. Everhard (Dem.)

**SECOND DISTRICT.**—(City of Fond du Lac, and towns of Fond du Lac, Lamartine and Oakfield. The member is **RENSELAER MORSE LEWIS** (Lib.), of the city of Fond du Lac. He was born in Morrisville, Madison Co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1822; received an academic education; is by occupation a commission and grain merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled at Fond du Lac; was postmaster of the city from 1867 to 1869. He received 1,751 votes against 1,725 for Elihu Colman (Rep.)

**THIRD DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Calumet, Eden, Empire, Forest, Marshfield, Osceola and Taycheedah.) The member is **TRUMAN MARVILLE FAY** (Dem.) of Byron. He was born in Williamson, Wayne county, N. Y., May 12, 1810; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled at Byron; has filled various town offices. He received 1,755 votes, against 697 for D. D. Trelevin (Rep.)

#### GRANT COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 37,979. It has four members.

**FIRST DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Harrison, Hazel Green, Jamestown, Paris, Platteville and Smelser. The member is **THOMAS G. STEPHENS** (Lib.), of Hazel Green. He was born in Cornwall, England, April 6, 1818; received a public school education; his occupation is smelting; he came to Wisconsin in 1841 and settled at Hazel Green. He received 951 votes, against 775 for Hanmer Robbins (Rep.)

**SECOND DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Clifton, Ellenboro, Lancaster, Liberty, Lima and Potosi.) The member is **WILLIAM H. CLISE** (Rep.), of Lancaster. He was born in Berkeley county, Va., September 23, 1828; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1837 and settled at what is now Hazel Green; he was elected sheriff of Grant county in 1865 and again in 1869, and supervisor of the village of Lancaster in 1872. He received 823 votes, against 726 for James W. Seaton (Dem.)

**THIRD DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Blue River, Boscobel, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Marion, Mount Hope, Muscoda, Watterstown, Wingville and Woodman.) The member is **JOHN MONTEITH** (Rep.), of Fennimore. He was born in Wigtonshire, Scotland, July 11, 1839; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to the United States in 1851, and to Wisconsin in 1852, first settling at Janesville; removed to Grant county, from whence he removed to California in 1853, and returned to Grant county in 1857; has held various local offices, and for three years was chairman of the town board. He enlisted in the 7th Reg't Wis. Vols., and participated in the battles of Gainesville, Bull Run No. 2, etc. He received 948 votes, against 701 for Gottlieb Weherley (Lib. Rep.)

**FOURTH DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Beeton, Bloomington, Cassville, Glen Haven, Little Grant, Millville, Patch Grove, Waterloo and Wyalusing.) The member is **CHRISTOPHER HUTCHINSON** (Rep.), of Beeton. He was born in Swaledale, Yorkshire, England, March 30, 1835; received a common school education and a partial academic course at Platteville; is by occupation a lead ore smelter and farmer; he came to this country in 1848, with his parents, and settled at Dubuque, Iowa; removed to Shullsburg, Wis., in 1852, and to Beeton in 1868, where he built a smelting furnace; has filled various town offices. He received 977 votes, against 656 for Hermann Grimm (Lib.)

#### GREEN COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 23,611. It has one member,

**JOHN LUCHSINGER** (Rep.), of New Glarus. He was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, June 29, 1839; was educated in Jefferson Grammar School at Philadelphia;

is by occupation a farmer; he came to the United States in 1845, and first settled at Syracuse, N. Y., removed to Philadelphia in the same year and to Wisconsin in 1856, settling at New Glarus; has been justice of the peace, town assessor and chairman of the town board in 1871 and 1872. He received 2,475 votes against 1,269 for W. E. Noble (Lib. Rep.)

#### GREEN LAKE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 13,195. It has one member,

**APPOLLOS D. FOOTE** (Rep.), of Berlin. He was born in Coventry, Chenango county, N. Y., March 7, 1832; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer and hardware merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Berlin. He received 1,560 votes, against 1,045 for J. W. Woodhull (Dem.)

#### IOWA COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 24,544. It has two members.

**FIRST DISTRICT.**—Towns of Arena, Clyde, Dodgeville, Highland, Pulasaki, Ridgeway and Wyoming. The member is **WILLIAM EARNEST ROWE** ("Free Trader,"), of Arena. He was born in the parish of St. James, county of Cornwall, England, May 20, 1820; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer and miller; he came to Wisconsin in 1836, first settling at Blue Mounds; removed to Iowa county in 1849 and to Idaho Territory in 1862; after a residence of five years he returned to Arena, Wisconsin, in 1866; was elected to the assembly in 1868 and 1871, and was re-elected in 1872, receiving 1,343 votes against 1,160 for Wm. Hyde (Rep.)

**SECOND DISTRICT.**—(City and towns of Mineral Point, Linden, Millin, Moscow and Waldwick.) The member is **WILLIAM ROBINSON** (Rep.), of Moscow.—P. O. address, Mineral Point. He was born in Northwick, county of Cheshire, England, Feb. 27, 1825; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1845, first settling in Dane county, but removed to Iowa county the same year where he was engaged in mining until 1852, when he went to California by the overland route; returned in 1854 and settled at Moscow, and has since been engaged in farming; was elected chairman of the town board of supervisors in 1864 and again in 1867, and has been annually



re-elected; he entered the military service in 1864 in an unassigned company of the 22d regiment Wis. Vols., and was employed the most of the time in escorting troops to the field to the time of his discharge in May, 1865. He received 1,857 votes, against 744 for H. Van Dusen (Dem.), and 16 for N. Coad (Ind.)

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 34,040. It has three members.

(Including the 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, in Dodge county.)

**FIRST DISTRICT.**—(The city of Watertown, [including the 5th and 6th wards thereof in Dodge county,] and the towns of Ixonia and Watertown.) The member is **PATRICK DEVY** (Dem.), of the city of Watertown. He was born in Castlecomer, county Kilkenny, Ireland, March 23, 1814; received a common school education; is by occupation a cooper and farmer; he came to Ottowa, Canada, in 1833, where in 1859 he was elected councillor and school commissioner for the township of Hull; came to Wisconsin in 1864 and located at Watertown; was elected alderman of the city in 1868, 1869 and 1870, and a member of the board of commissioners of public debt in 1871. He was elected to the assembly over the caucus nominee of his party on a local question relating to the bonded indebtedness of the city, receiving 988 votes against 916 for D. W. Ballou (Dem.)

**SECOND DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Aztalan, Farmington, Concord, Lake Mills, Milford, Oakland, Waterloo, and the village of Waterloo.) The member is **CASPER HEINRICH STEINFORT** (Lib. Rep.), of Lake Mills. He was born in the city of Dartmund, Province of Westphalia, Prussia, December 21, 1814; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; before leaving his native land he held the position of superintendent in a silk manufactory for several years; he came to the United States in 1848 and settled at Waterloo; removed to Lake Mills in 1867; was three years chairman of the town board, and for four years represented his assembly district in the county board of supervisors, and has held many other local offices. He received 1,151 votes, against 941 for C. P. Mead (Rep.)

**THIRD DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Cold Spring, Hebron, Jefferson, Koskonnong, Palmyra, Sullivan and Sum-

ner.) The member is **JAMES W. OSTRANDER** (Rep.), of Jefferson. He was born in the town of Clay, Onondaga county, N. Y., July 20, 1825; received a common school education; is by occupation a manufacturer of furniture; he came to Wisconsin in 1842, and settled at Jefferson; was elected county surveyor in 1846; county treasurer in 1849, and register of deeds in 1850. He received 1,311 votes against 1,198 for W. W. Reed (Lib.)

#### JUNEAU COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 12,372. It has one member,

**HENRY F. C. NICHOLS** (Rep.), of New Lisbon. He was born in the town of Kingston, Rockingham county, N. H., February 9, 1833; graduated at Williams College in 1859, and at Andover Seminary in 1864; is by occupation a lumberman; pursued the avocation of teacher at Canton, N. Y., for two years, and resided four years at Haverhill, Mass., and came to Wisconsin in 1868, settling at New Lisbon; is president of the village and county supervisor. He was elected to the assembly in 1871, and re-elected in 1872, receiving 1,431 votes, against 1,082 for George Curtis (Lib.)

#### KENOSHA COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 13,147. The member is

**ASAHEL FARR** (Rep.), of Kenosha. He was born in Waterford, Vermont, October 10, 1820; received a common school education, and graduated in the medical department of Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N. H., in 1846; is by profession a surgeon; he commenced the practice of medicine and surgery at East St. Johnsbury, Vt., in 1846; removed to Peacham in 1847, and from thence to Kenosha, Wis., in 1854; has served several years as school commissioner, and was elected mayor of Kenosha in 1859, 1863, 1871 and 1872. He received 1,390 votes, against 1,249 for Frederick Robinson (Dem.)

#### LA CROSSE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 20,297. It has one member,

**ALEX. McMILLAN** (Rep.), of La Crosse. He was born in Finch, Ontario, Canada, October 23, 1825; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1850 and first settled at Madison; removed to Por-

tage in 1851 and to La Crosse in 1852; served in the city council three years; was also county supervisor for several years, and was chairman of the county board for two years; was elected mayor of the city in 1870. He received 2,145 votes, against 2,019 for Donald A. McDonald (Lib.)

#### LA FAYETTE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 23,659. It has one member,

WM. H. ARMSTRONG (Rep.), of Darlington. He was born in the city of Carrollton, Greene Co., Ill., in 1841; he received a common school education and a partial academic course, when he left to enter the military service; is by occupation a lawyer and farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1865 and settled at Darlington; he entered the army in Sept., 1861, in the 61st regiment of Ill. Vol. Inf., and was 2d and 1st lieut., captain and brevet major; was elected clerk of the circuit court of La Fayette county in 1868 and re-elected in 1870. He received 2,078 votes against 1,972 for Amos W. Hovey (Dem.)

#### MANITOWOC COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 33,364. It has three members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Centerville, Eaton, Liberty, Meeme, Newton, Schleswig and Rockland.) The member is CHAS. RUDOLPH ZORN (Dem.), of Schleswig—P. O. address, Kiel. He was born in Schönow, Prussia, August 4, 1844; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Kiel; has served as supervisor and chairman of the town board of Schleswig. He received 738 votes against 728 for Peter Reuther (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—Towns of Cato, Cooperstown, Franklin, Gibson, Kosuth, Manitowoc Rapids and Maple Grove.) The member is ORSAMUS S. DAVIS (Rep.), of Cato. He was born in Hubbardton, Vermont, July 18, 1819; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer and wagon maker; he came to Wisconsin in 1844 and first settled at Waterford, Racine county; removed to Manitowoc county in 1864; has filled several town offices. He received 858 votes, against 755 for Martin McNamara (Dem.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Mishicott, the village of Two Rivers and the city of

Manitowoc.) The member is JOSEPH RANKIN (Dem.), of the city of Manitowoc. He was born in Passaic, New Jersey, September 25, 1833, received an academic education; is engaged in general business; he came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at Mishicott; has filled various minor offices, at different times; entered the military service during the late rebellion, and was commissioned as captain in the 27th Wis. Vols., and served three years—one year and a half as assistant inspector general; when ordered mustered out was assistant inspector general of northern division of Louisiana; was elected to the assembly in 1860 and again in 1870, and was re-elected in 1871 and again in 1872; was appointed by Governor Washburn in the latter year, a member of the committee to inspect the various penal and benevolent institutions of the state. He received 1,117 votes against 699 for Louis Heyroth (Rep.)

#### MARATHON COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 5,835. It has one member,

DANIEL LONGFELLOW PLUMER (Lib. Reform), of Wausau. He was born in Epping, Rockingham county, N. H., July 3, 1837; received an academic education; is by profession a banker and real estate dealer; he came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Wausau; has been county surveyor for 10 years. He was elected without opposition, receiving 1,419 votes.

#### MARQUETTE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 8,056. The member is,

CHARLES SHEFFIELD KELSEY (Rep.), of Montello. He was born in the town of Perry, Genesee county, N. Y., October 7, 1822; attended the public schools, and pursued a partial course at Temple Hill Academy; is by occupation a mechanic; in early life served an apprenticeship in a printing office and for 12 years was engaged in the iron foundry business at Rochester; he came to Wisconsin in 1853 and first settled at Racine, removing to Montello the following year, where, with E. B. Kelsey, he erected flouring mills; he was elected to the Senate in 1860, and re-elected in 1862, and to the assembly in 1866; was deputy warden of the Wisconsin State Prison from December, 1869, to October, 1871; was appointed by Governor Washburn in 1872, a member of the

legislative committee to visit the penal and benevolent institutions of the state. He received 846 votes, against 667 for William Murphy (Dem.), and 46 scattering.

#### MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 89,930. It has eleven members.

**FIRST DISTRICT.**—(First ward.) The member is ISAAC W. VAN SCHAICK (Rep.) He was born in Coxsackie, Greene county, N. Y., December 7, 1817; received such an education as the ordinary common schools afforded; is one of the proprietors of the "Phoenix Flouring Mills"; ne came to Wisconsin in 1861, and settled at Milwaukee; had filled various town offices in his native state, and was elected councillor for the 1st ward in 1871. He received 561 votes, against 524 for Patrick Drew (Dem.)

**SECOND DISTRICT.**—(Second ward.) The member is JACOB SANDER (Lib.)—P. O. address, 321, Ninth street, Milwaukee. He was born in the town of Desheim, Germany, Dec. 3, 1828; received a common school education; is by occupation a dealer in cattle; he came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Milwaukee; has not heretofore held official position. He received 796 votes, as an independent candidate, against 572 for George Abert (Dem.)

**THIRD DISTRICT.**—(Third ward.) The member is JAMES McGRATH (Dem.) He was born in Ireland, March 15, 1836; received a common school education; is by occupation a contractor; he came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Milwaukee; was a member of the assembly in 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1870. Again elected in 1872, receiving 629 votes, against 306 for A. Finch (Rep.)

**FOURTH DISTRICT.**—(Fourth ward.) The member is GOTTLOB E. WEISS (Dem.) He was born in the kingdom of Saxony, Germany, March 25, 1820; received a public school education; is by profession an accountant; he came to Wisconsin in 1847 and first settled in the town of Wayne, Washington county, where he resided until 1853; removed to Milwaukee in 1853 and from thence to the village of West Bend in 1854, where he remained until 1857, when he returned to Milwaukee where he has since resided; has held various local offices and was sheriff of Washington county in 1853-54, and deputy collector of

customs for the district of Milwaukee from 1857 to 1861. He received 832 votes, against 821 for Hiram R. Bond (Rep.), who contests the seat.

**FIFTH DISTRICT.**—(Fifth ward.) The member is JOHN AUGUSTUS BECHER (Rep.) He was born in Weimar, Saxe Weimar, Germany, March 13, 1833; he received a public school education; is by profession a real estate dealer and money broker; he came to the U. S. in 1853 and to Wisconsin in 1855; entered the military service as 1st Lieut. and Q. M. of the 34th Regt. Wis. Vols., in 1862, and remained with it until it was mustered out in the fall of 1863; was a member of the State Board of Immigration from Aug., 1869, to 1871. He received 773 votes against 703 for Charles H. Larkin (Dem.)

**SIXTH DISTRICT.**—(Sixth ward.) The member is CASPER M. SANGER ("always a republican, and for that reason supported Horace Greeley")—P. O. address, 611 Short st. He was born in Westphalia, Prussia, Aug. 12, 1836; received a common school education; is by occupation a tanner; he came to the U. S. in 1840 and lived in Detroit, Mich., until 1862; was elected to the common council of Milwaukee in 1870. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 838 votes.

**SEVENTH DISTRICT.**—(Seventh ward.) The member is HENRY L. PALMER (Dem.) He was born in Mount Pleasant, Wayne Co., Penn., Oct. 18, 1819; received a common school education; is by profession a lawyer; he removed from Pennsylvania to West Troy, N. Y., in 1836, and from thence to Wisconsin in 1849, settling at Milwaukee; he was a member of the assembly in 1853, 1860 and 1862, and was speaker that body in 1853 and at the extra session of 1862; was state senator in 1867 and 1868, and was the democratic candidate for governor of the state in 1863. He received 742 votes against 539 for Winfield Smith (Rep.)

**EIGHTH DISTRICT.**—(Eighth ward.) The member is GALEN BENJ. SEAMAN (Rep.)—P. O. address, 583 6th avenue. He was born in Millport, Chemung county, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1837; received a collegiate education, graduating at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., in 1861; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1862, and settled at Milwaukee; was principal of the Mitchell (5th ward) public school from

1862 to 1865; held the office of U. S. assistant assessor of internal revenue for division 4, district 1, from January, 1866, to November, 1872. He received 542 votes against 505 for John A. Hinsey (Dem.)

**NINTH DISTRICT.**—(Ninth and Tenth wards.) The member is **MORITZ NATHAN BECKER** (Lib. Dem.) He was born in Gaugnechweiler, Bavaria, February 2, 1827; received an academic education; is by occupation a produce dealer. He came to the U. S. in 1850; resided in New York for two years, and removed to Milwaukee in 1852; was 1st lieutenant of cavalry in Bavaria, and participated in the battle which resulted in the taking of Dippel, in Schleswig Holstein; was two years police justice in Milwaukee. Was elected to the assembly without opposition in 1871, and re-elected in 1872, receiving 1,096 votes against 513 for Geo. H. Walther (Rep.)

**TENTH DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Granville, Milwaukee and Wauwatosa.) The member is **THOMAS TOBIN** (Dem.) of Wauwatosa—P. O. address, Five Mile House. He was born in Bansha, County Tipperary, Ireland, August 1, 1807; received an advanced common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to the United States in 1836 and to Wisconsin in 1842, settling at Wauwatosa; has held various town offices, including chairman of the town board from 1853 to 1859, and chairman of the county board in 1858; was also elected a county supervisor from 10th district under former system of county government; was superintendent of county poor from 1859 to 1862, and in 1864-'5. He received 658 votes, against 640 for Frederick A. Zautcke (Rep.)

**ELEVENTH DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake and Oak Creek.) The member is **JOHN B. STEMPER** (Dem.), of Oak Creek. He was born in the village of Bressen, Caton Mersch, grand duchy Luxemburg, January 6, 1831; received a common school education; is by profession an insurance agent; he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Oak Creek; was elected supervisor from 1860 to 1865; and from 1867 to 1869 was chairman of the county board of supervisors; was elected register of deeds of Milwaukee Co. in 1868. He received 922 votes, against 669 for Adin P. Hobart (Rep.)

**MONROE COUNTY**

Contained a population, in 1870, of 16,550. It has two members.

**FIRST DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Angelo, Jefferson, La Fayette, Leon, Little Falls, Portland, Sparta and Wells.) The member is **JAMES HERVEY ALLEN** (Rep.), of Sparta. He was born in Smyrna, Chenango Co., N. Y., May 13, 1820; received a common school education; is proprietor of the Sparta waterworks and dealer in mineral water; he came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Sparta; was elected sheriff of the county in 1860; is at present the chairman of the town board of supervisors. He received 847 votes, against 752 for A. T. Colburn (Ind.)

**SECOND DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Adrian, Clifton, Glendale, Greenfield, Lincoln, Oakdale, Ridgeville, Sheldon, Tomah, Wilton, and Wellington.) The member is **ADELBERT E. BLEEKMAN** (Rep.), of Tomah. He was born in Salisbury, Herkimer Co., N. Y., March 26, 1846; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1869 and settled at Tomah; he entered the military during the war for the Union as a private in Co. A., 2d Ohio Cav., and participated in the engagements at the Wilderness, Hanover Court House, Ashland Station and all the engagements of Wilson's during his raid in 1864. He received 1,053 votes, against 895 for R. P. Hitchcock (Dem.)

**ONONTO COUNTY**

Contained a population, in 1870, of 8,321. It has one member,

**RICHARD WALTER HUBBELL** (Rep.), of Ononto. He was born in Ithaca, New York, November 8, 1840; graduated at the Wisconsin State University in 1858; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin, with his parents, in 1844, and settled at Milwaukee; removed to Ononto in 1866; entered the military service, during the rebellion, as a private, in the 24th Wis. Vols., and was promoted through all the grades to Major First Wis. Heavy Art., going out at the close of the war. While in the service participated in the battles of Chaplin Hills, Murfreesboro, or "Stone River," Vernon, Tenn., and Lexington and Cynthia, Ky.; held the office of provost marshal of Lexington, Ky., and many staff positions; was elected county judge of Ononto county, for an unexpired term, in

1867, and re-elected in 1870, which office he now holds; was elected to the assembly in 1871, and served on the judiciary committee of that body, and was re-elected in 1872, receiving 945 votes, against 510 for Ely Wright (Dem.)

#### OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

[IN PART.]

(City of Appleton and towns of Buchanan, Center, Dale, Freedom, Grand Chute, Greenville and Kaukauna.)

The district contained a population, in 1870, of 13,142. The member is

**JNO. ANDREW RØEMER** (Dem.), of Appleton. He was born in Erlinghausen, Westphalia, Germany, October 30, 1843; received a common school education in English and German; is by profession a merchant; he came to the United States in 1851, and first settled at Troy, N. Y.; removed to Buffalo in 1852; to Milwaukee in 1853, and to Appleton in 1858. He received 1,254 votes against 1,127 for George H. Myers (Rep.)

#### OZAUKEE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 15,564. It has two members.

**FIRST DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Belgium, Fredonia, Port Washington and Saukville.) The member is **CHARLES EDWIN CHAMBERLIN** (Dem.), of Ozaukee. He was born in Catskill, Greene county, N. Y., March 9, 1818; received a common school education; was a printer in early life, but at present a dentist; was one of the publishers of the *Oxford Republican*, a Democratic newspaper in Chemung county, in 1842-'43; he came to Wisconsin in 1843, and first settled at Milwaukee; removed to Mequon in 1844; was elected county treasurer of Washington county in 1847; member of the assembly in 1852, and clerk of the circuit court of Ozaukee county in 1858. He received 666 votes against 498 for O. P. Melin (Rep.)

**SECOND DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Cedarburg, Grafton and Mequon.) The member is **ADOLPH ZIMMERMANN** (Dem.) of Mequon.—P. O. address Mequon River. He was born in Noschkowitz, Saxony, Feb. 23, 1814; received a common school education; is by occupation a brewer; he came to Wisconsin in 1839, and settled at Mequon; was postmaster 12 years; justice of the peace 17 years; has been chairman of the town board 16 years, and of the county

board 8 years; was county treasurer in 1858-'59; was a member of the first assembly of the state in 1848, and again in 1870. He received 542 votes (as a supporter of Horace Greeley), against 523 for Fred. W. Horn, (as a supporter of Charles O'Connor.)

#### PIERCE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 9,958. It has one member,

**JAMES H. PERSONS** (Rep.), of Union—P. O. address—Plum City. He was born in Wales, Erie county, N. Y., August 14, 1829; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Neosho, Dodge county, and removed to Pierce county in 1868; he entered the military service during the late war, in Co. I, 29th Wis., and was with the regiment until mustered out in 1865; participated in the engagements at Friar's Point, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss. and Jackson, La., Clinton, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakesley and Mobile; he has held various local civil offices, and is chairman of the county board of supervisors. He received 1,260 votes, against 624 for N. P. Stone (people's candidate) and 243 for Joel Foster (independent O'Connor candidate.)

#### PORTAGE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 10,634. It has one member,

**DAVID R. CLEMENTS** (Rep.), of Stevens Point. He was born in Pinkney, Lewis county, N. Y., December 14, 1819; received a limited public school education; is by occupation a lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled at Stevens Point; Has been chairman of the town board and was sheriff of Portage county in 1858-'59. He received 1,536 votes, against 819 for John Finch (Dem.)

#### RACINE COUNTY.

Contained a population, in 1870, of 26,740. It has two members.

**FIRST DISTRICT.**—(City of Racine.) The member is **JOHN ELKINS** (Rep.) He was born in Piermont, N. H., May 23, 1815; received a common school education; is by profession a watch-maker; he came to Wisconsin in 1843 and first settled at Kenosha. He received 1,327 votes against 819 for Samuel Ritchie (Lib. Rep.)

**SECOND DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mount Pleasant, Norway, Raymond, Rochester, Waterford and Yorkville.) The member is **RICHARD RICHARDS** (Rep.), of Mount Pleasant—P. O. address, Racine. He was born in Llanendwyn, Merionethshire, North Wales, Aug. 6, 1812; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer and stock-breeder; he came to Wisconsin in 1841 and settled on the farm in Mount Pleasant, where he now resides; has served as a supervisor and chairman of the town board for some 10 years. He received 1,550 votes, against 1,294 for T. Adland (Lib.)

#### RICHLAND COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 15,731. It has two members.

**FIRST DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Buena Vista, Henrietta, Ithaca, Orion, Richland, Rockbridge, Westford and Willow.) The member is **NORMAN L. JAMES** (Rep.), of Richland Center. He was born in Deerfield, Rockingham Co., N. H., Nov. 29, 1840; is by profession a hardware merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1855 and located at Richland Center; entered the military service in 1861, in Co. F, 16th Wis. Vols., and participated in the battle at Pittsburg Landing; was discharged in 1862; has been a member of the town and village board and village treasurer. He received 794 votes against 667 for O. F. Black (Lib.)

**SECOND DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Akan, Bloom, Eagle, Dayton, Forest, Marshall, Richwood and Sylvan.) The member is **GEORGE W. PUTNAM** (Rep.), of Marshall—P. O. address, Ash Ridge. He was born in the town of Andover, Windsor county, Vermont, March 24, 1826; attended the common schools and took an academic course at Black River Academy, at Ludlow, Vt.; is by profession a farmer and nurseryman. He came to Wisconsin in 1854 and first settled at Hampden, Columbia county; removed to Dane in 1858 and returned to Columbia county in 1862; went to Richland county in 1865, where he now resides. Entered the military service in 1864, in Co. M, 1st Wis. Vols., heavy artillery, Ira H. Ford, Capt., and was discharged in 1865; did garrison duty at Fort Weed, the greater part of the term of service; has held various town offices; was county superintendent of schools from 1868 to 1872, and was a member of the assembly in 1872. He received

747 votes against 529 for James T. Barnes (Lib.)

#### ROCK COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 39,030. It has five members.

**FIRST DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Avon, Center, Magnolia, Plymouth, Spring Valley and Union.) The member is **JOHN M. EVANS** (Rep.), of Union—P. O. address, Evansville. He was born in Addison, Vt., Feb. 12, 1821; received an academic education; is by profession a physician and surgeon; he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Evansville; was member of the assembly in 1856; during the rebellion was surgeon of the 13th regiment from Oct. 17, 1861, to May 14, 1865. He was supported for the assembly in opposition to the nominee of the party, receiving 822 votes, against 562 for David L. Mills (Rep.)

**SECOND DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Fulton, Lima, Milton, Janesville and Porter.) The member is **DAVID FRANKLIN SAYRE** (Rep.), of Porter—P. O. address, Fulton. He was born in Madison, New Jersey, Jan. 14, 1822; graduated at the University of City of New York, in 1844; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1865 and settled at Porter, where he has continuously resided up to the present time. He received 1,124 votes, against 391 for Edward Searing (Lib. Rep.)

**THIRD DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Bradford, Clinton, Harmony, Johnstown, La Prairie and Rock.) The member is **DUSTIN GROW CHEEVER** (Rep.), of Clinton. He was born in the town of Hardwick, Vt., January 30, 1830; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled at Clinton, where he has ever since continued to reside; has held various town offices, and was a county supervisor in 1869; was appointed by Governor Washburn in 1872, a member of the legislative committee to visit the charitable and penal institutions of the State. Was elected to the assembly in 1871, and re-elected in 1872, without opposition, receiving 955 votes.

**FOURTH DISTRICT.**—(City of Beloit and towns of Beloit, Newark and Turtle.) The member is **EUGENE K. FELT** (Rep.), of Newark.—P. O. address, Beloit. He was born in the town of Webster, Monroe county, N. Y., April 11, 1838; received a common school education and took a

partial collegiate course at Beloit college; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin with his parents, in 1846, and settled in Newark, where he has continued to reside up to the present time with the exception of brief periods, that he resided a Prescott, Wis., and in Minnesota, and Shirland, Ill.; was elected chairman of the town board in 1870, and re-elected in 1871, and has filled other town offices. He was elected to the assembly in 1871, and re-elected in 1872, receiving 1,019 votes, against 285, for J. L. V. Thomas (Dem.)

**FIFTH DISTRICT.**—(City of Janesville.) The member is HENRY A. PATTERSON (Rep.) He was born in Lindley, N. Y., June 8, 1829; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Janesville. He received 876 votes, against 605 for J. B. Doe (Dem.)

#### ST. CROIX COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 11,035. It has one member,

DAVID C. FULTON (Lib. Rep.), of Hudson. He was born in Sullivan county, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1833; received an academic education; is engaged in general business and a dealer in real estate; he came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Hudson; has served in various capacities under the municipal government of the city; he raised a company in St. Croix county during the war and was commissioned as captain in the 30th Wis. Vols., and was on duty with the company in Dakota Ter., until 1864; was commissioned major of the 1st Wis. Art. Sept. 8, 1864, and was on duty with the regiment in Virginia until the close of the war. He received 1,432 votes, against 1,132 for B. C. B. Foster (Rep.)

#### SAUK COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 23,860. It has two members.

**FIRST DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Bear Creek, Franklin, Honey Creek, Merrimack, Prairie du Sac, Sumter, Spring Green, Troy, Washington and Westfield.) The member is JOHN YOUNG (Rep.), of Honey Creek.—P. O. address, Black Hawk. He was born in Troy, Richland county, Ohio, July 22, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled in Honey Creek Valley; has served as chairman of the town board, and filled va-

rious other minor offices. He received 1,046 votes, against 673 for Henry Ochsner (Lib. Rep.)

**SECOND DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Baraboo, Delton, Dellona, Excelsior, Fairfield, Freedom, Greenfield, Ironton, La Valle, Reedsburgh, Winfield and Woodland.) The member is JOHN KELLOGG (Rep.), of Reedsburgh. He was born in Catlin, N. Y., December 11, 1833; received a common school education; is by profession a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled at Reedsburgh; has been postmaster for four years, and has filled various town offices. He received 1,418 votes, against 908 for John B. Crawford (Lib. Rep.)

#### SHAWANO COUNTY.

[AND PARTS OF OUTAGAMIE AND WAUPACA.]

(Towns of Bear Creek, Larrabee, Matteson, Lebanon, Mukwa and Royalton, in the county of WAUPACA; and the towns of Black Creek, Bovina, Deer Creek, Ellington, Hortonia, Liberty, Maine, Maple Creek, Osborn and Seymour, in the county of Outagamie, and village of New London in both counties.)

The district contained a population in 1870, of 12,896. The member is

CORYDON L. RICH (Dem.), of Bovina—P. O. address Shiocton, Outagamie county. He was born in Lewis county, N. Y., February 28, 1817; received an academic and common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Oshkosh; was a member of the assembly from Winnebago county in 1853. He received 1,804 votes, against 1,060 for William Masters (Rep.)

#### SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

Contained a population in 1870 of 31,749. It has three members.

**FIRST DISTRICT.**—(City of Sheboygan, and towns of Herman, Moselle, Sheboygan and Wilson. The member is JULIUS BODENSTAB (Lib. Rep.), of Herman—P. O. address Howard's Grove. He was born in Ronnenberg, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, January 13, 1834; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to the United States with his parents in 1846, first settling at Albany, N. Y., but removed to Wisconsin in 1847, settling at Herman, Sheboygan county; he entered the military service during the rebellion, August 21, 1862, as a private, and

was commissioned 2d Lieut. Co. C, 27th Wis. Vol. Inf.; was subsequently promoted to 1st Lieut., and transferred to Co. I, and was discharged September 26, 1865; during his term of service he participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, Miss., Little Rock, Ark., and Spanish Fort, Ala.; has served as town clerk and chairman of the town board. He received 1,379 votes, against 641 for Joseph Schrage (Rep.)

**SECOND DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Greenbush, Lyndon, Mitchell, Plymouth, Rhine and Russell.) The member is OTTO PUHLMAN (Dem.), of Plymouth. He was born in Goerzke, Prussia, June 12, 1838; was educated at the academy called "Cloister of Our Dear Ladies," in Magdeburg, Prussia; is by occupation a miller; he came to Wisconsin in 1860 and settled at Plymouth; he entered the military service April 17, 1861, in 4th Wis. Vols.; was promoted as lieutenant in the 19th Wis., and served with it in all its campaigning until discharged at the expiration of its term of service in spring of 1865, having served nearly four years; was the democratic nominee for state senator in Sheboygan Co., in 1868, against Judge D. Taylor. He received 947 votes, against 808 for La Fayette Eastman (Rep.)

**THIRD DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Abbott, Holland, Lima, Scott, Sheboygan Falls and the village of Sheboygan Falls.) The member is PETER DAANE, Jr., (Rep.), of Holland—P. O. address, Oostburg. He was born in Westkapella, province of Zealand, Holland, March 26, 1835; received a public school education; is by profession a merchant; has held various town offices, and has been chairman of the town board of supervisors from 1867 to the present time; he enlisted in the military service during the war for the Union, in the 27th regiment Wis. Vols. Inf., and served till the close of the war, being 1st lieutenant of Co. "F" at the time of his discharge. He received 1,140 votes, against 737 for Josiah Platt (Dem.)

#### TREMPEALEAU COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 10,732. It has one member,

SETH WINDSOR BUTTON (Rep.), of Trempealeau. He was born in Michigan, May 23, 1836; attended the common schools and pursued a partial "scientific course" at Beloit College; is by profession a

lawyer; he first came to Wisconsin, with his parents, in 1842, and settled in Green county; removed to St. Croix Falls in 1858, and to Prescott in 1861, where he entered the military service; on his discharge in 1865 took up his residence at Trempealeau; he entered the military service in 1861 in 1st Wis. Inf., and remained with the regiment, participating in its various engagements and skirmishes until discharged in 1865; at the battle of Chickamanga was wounded through the left shoulder; at the time of his discharge was a Lieut. of Co. F. He has held various town offices, and is president of the village board; has held the office of county judge since 1867. He received 941 votes, against 917 for Ole A. Hegg (Lib. Rep.)

#### VERNON COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 18,645. It has two members.

**FIRST DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Bergen, Coon, Christiana, Franklin, Genoa, Hamburg, Harmony, Jefferson, Sterling and Wheatland.) The member is PETER JERMAN (Rep.), of Sterling—P. O. address, Rising Sun, Crawford Co. He was born in Lerdahl, Bergens Stift, Norway, Jan. 3, 1835; received an ordinary public school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1851, remaining in Dane county for two years, and removing to Sterling (West Prairie), Vernon Co., in 1853; has been town supervisor for several years, and a member of the county board of supervisors two years. He received 1,089 votes against 457 for Wm. Clawwater (Ind.)

**SECOND DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Clinton, Forest, Greenwood, Hillsborough, Kickapoo, Liberty, Stark, Union, Viroqua, Webster and Whites-town.) The member is J. HENRY TATE (Rep.), of Viroqua. He was born in Landgrove, Bennington Co., Vt., March 5, 1830; received a common school education; is by profession a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1865 and settled at Viroqua; he entered the military service during the war for the Union as commissary sergt. in the 2d Regt. R. I. Vols., in June, 1861; was with the regiment in the first battle of Bull Run, and also through the whole of the peninsular campaign; promoted to 2d Lieut. and detailed as assistant division Q. M.; promoted to 1st Lieut. and regimental Q. M.; participated in all the battles in which the 3d division, 6th corps, was engaged, up to March 14, 1864, when



he resigned. He received 802 votes against 628 for Robert Sandon (Ind.)

#### WALWORTH COUNTY.

Contained a population, in 1870, of 25,972. It has three members.

**FIRST DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Darien, Delavan, Richmond, Sharon and Walworth.) The member is CARLOS LAVALETTE DOUGLASS (Rep.), of Walworth. He was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., November 4, 1837; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer and flour manufacturer; at an early age removed to Michigan, where he resided for 8 years, and for 18 months on Lake Superior; he came to Wisconsin in 1837, and settled at Walworth; was chairman of the town board for eight successive years. He received 1,176 votes, against 405 for Henry Barlow (Lib.)

**SECOND DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Bloomfield, Elkhorn, Geneva, La Fayette, Lynn, Lyons and Spring Prairie.) The member is FRANK LELAND (Rep.), of Elkhorn. He was born at Sardinia, Erie county, N. Y., June 9, 1835; received a common school education; is by profession a publisher and printer, and is proprietor of the Walworth County *Independent*; he came to Southport in 1846, and went to Waukegan, Ill., in 1851, where he learned the art of typography; was deputy U. S. marshal from 1866 until October last; was a delegate to the republican national convention at Baltimore in 1872. He received 1,052 votes, against 658 for O. C. Chase (Lib. Rep.)

**THIRD DISTRICT.**—(Towns of East Troy, La Grange, Sugar Creek, Troy, and Whitewater.) The member is CHARLES R. GIBBS, of Whitewater. He was born in Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., December 14, 1813; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he resided in Georgia from 1832 to 1839, holding the office of postmaster in 1835-'36; resided in Alabama from 1839 to 1846, holding the office of county judge of Shelby county from 1841 to 1846; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Janesville; was an unsuccessful candidate for the state senate from Rock county, in 1848, on the free soil ticket; was elected register of deeds of Rock county in 1854, and has held various local offices; was appointed one of the managers of the Industrial School for Boys by Gov. Harvey, and is still a member

of the board. He received 1,168 votes against 549 for Perry G. Harrington (Dem.)

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 23,919. It has two members.

**FIRST DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Erin, Germantown, Hartford, Jackson, Polk and Richfield.) The member is HIRAM WILSON SAWYER (Dem.), of Hartford. He was born in North Haverhill, Grafton Co., N. H., June 11, 1841; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, with his parents, and settled at Burnett, Dodge Co.; was admitted to the bar in 1867. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 1,547 votes.

**SECOND DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Addison, Barton, Farmington, Kewaskum, Trenton, Wayne and West Bend, and village of Schleisingerville.) The member is BARUCH SCHLEISINGER WEIL (Dem.), of Schleisingerville. He was born in Strasbourg, France, June 29, 1802; received a common school education; is by occupation, a farmer and real estate broker. On arriving in the United States he first settled at New Orleans, La.; removed to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled at Schleisingerville, and removed from thence to Cedar Lake, in West Bend, where he now resides; was member of the assembly from Washington county in 1852, of the state senate in 1853, 1856 and 1857, and candidate for presidential elector on the democratic ticket for the state at large in 1856; was brigadier general in the Wisconsin state militia; was chairman of the town board of West Bend for two years. Was again elected to the assembly in 1870, and in 1871, and re-elected in 1872, receiving 794 votes, against 669 for J. R. Kohlsdorf, (Rep.), and 315 for Phillip Schmidt (ind. Dem.)

#### WAUKESHA COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 23,274. It has two members.

**FIRST DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Eagle, New Berlin, Genesee, Muskego, Mukwonago, Ottawa, Summit, Vernon and Waukesha.) The member is FRANCIS G. PARKS (Rep.), of Eagle. He was born in the town of Goshen, Addison county, Vermont, June 1, 1824; he received a common school education and a partial academic course of instruction at Brandon, Vermont; he became a resident

of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, in 1846; was elected a member of the legislature of Vermont, from that town in 1854; he came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Mukwonago, Waukesha county; removed to Eagle, where he now resides, in 1863; is by occupation a real estate and insurance agent; was a candidate for the assembly, first district, Waukesha county, in 1869; has been a member of school board, justice of the peace, chairman of the town board of supervisors, and held various other town offices. He received 1,506 votes, against 1,266 for J. D. McDonald (Dem.)

**SECOND DISTRICT.**—(Towns of Delafield, Brookfield, Lisbon, Menomonee, Merton, Oconomowoc and Pewaukee.) The member is DAVID RHODA (Rep.), of Oconomowoc. He was born in Copake, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1818; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled at Oconomowoc. He received 1,346 votes, against 1,183 for Byron H. Kilbourn, (Lib.)

**WAUPACA COUNTY**  
(IN PART.)

(Towns of Caledonia, Dayton, Dupont, Farmington, Fremont, Helvetia, Iola, Lind, Little Wolf, Scandinavia, St. Lawrence, Union, Waupaca and Weyauwega.)

The district contained a population, in 1870, of 10,977. The member is

**COLUMBUS CALDWELL** (Rep.), of Lind. He was born in Charlotte, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Sept. 23, 1830; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1836 and first settled at Kenosha; removed to Rochester in 1839; to Waupaca county in 1849; went to California in 1852, and returned to Lind, Waupaca county, in 1859; was elected register of deeds of the county in 1867, and chairman of the town board in 1872; he entered the military service during the war for the union, as a private, in the 1st Wis. Cav., in 1861; participated in the battle at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and at Chickamauga; was taken prisoner by Gen. Wheeler, near Cleveland, Tenn., in 1864; was first taken to Andersonville, then to Macon, Savannah, Charleston, (where he was placed under fire,) Columbia and Wilmington, where he was exchanged in March, 1865. He received 1,502 votes, against 624 for John A. Ennis (Dem.)

**WAUSHARA COUNTY**

Contained a population, in 1870, of 11,279. It has one member,

**SHERMAN BARDWELL** (Rep.), of Plainfield. He was born in Alleghany county, N. Y., August 17, 1823; received a common school education; is by profession a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Plainfield; has filled various town offices. He received 1,383 votes, as an independent Republican, against 732 for Adam Prutsman (also ind. Rep.)

**WINNEBAGO COUNTY**

Contained a population, in 1870, of 32,279. It has four members.

**FIRST DISTRICT.**—(1st, 2d, 4th and 5th wards of the city of Oshkosh and the towns of Oshkosh and Vinland.) The member is THOMAS WALL (Dem.), of the city of Oshkosh. He was born in Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y., May 4, 1839; he received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Oshkosh; was elected alderman of the city in 1870 and was re-elected in 1872. He received 1,227 votes, against 968 for H. C. Jewell (Rep.)

**SECOND DISTRICT.**—(Town of Clayton, and towns and villages of Neenah, Menasha and Winneconne.) The member is THOMAS McCONNELL (Rep.), of Winneconne. He was born in Goshen, Elkhart county Ind., Feb. 23, 1836; received a common school and printing office education; is by profession a printer and newspaper publisher; resided at Valparaiso, Ind., twenty-five years, and was connected with the *Republic*, at that place, as associate editor for several years; he came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Princeton, Green Lake county, and established and published the *Princeton Republic* for three years. He received 1,509 votes against 772 for I. W. Hunt (Lib.)

**THIRD DISTRICT.**—Towns of Algoma, Black Wolf, Omro, and the 3d and 6th wards of the city of Oshkosh.) The member is CARLTON FOSTER (Rep.) He was born in Willsborough, Essex Co., N. Y., August 20, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a manufacturer of lumber, sash and doors; he came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Oshkosh; was mayor of the city in 1865 and 1866. He received 975 votes, against 547 for Ellis Thompson (Dem.)

FOURTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Nepeuskun, Nekimi, Poygan, Rushford, Utica and Wolf River.) The member is ALSON WOOD (Rep.), of Rushford—P.O. address, Waukau. He was born in the town of Milton, Chittenden county, Vt., February 3, 1828; received a common school edu-

cation; is engaged in milling; he came to Wisconsin in 1858 and settled at Waukau; has been a member of the town board; was elected to the assembly in 1871, and re-elected in 1872, receiving 831 votes, against 408 for William Tritt (Dem.)

*Recapitulation.*

Republican members .....	61
Opposition members .....	39
Total .....	<u>100</u>

## STATISTICAL LIST OF THE SENATE FOR 1873.

No. Miles.	Dist.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Y'rs in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.		Politics.
							Post Office.	County.	
250	5	Baker, Robert H.....	34	Manufacturer.....	Wisconsin.....	34	Racine.....	Racine.....	Rep.
60	12	Bacon, Orrin.....	51	Miller and woolen manuf.	Massachusetts.....	33	Monticello.....	Green.....	Rep.
150	10	Blair, William.....	52	Machinist.....	Scotland.....	27	Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	Rep.
510	32	Brown, Orlando.....	44	Farmer.....	New York.....	30	Modena.....	Buffalo.....	Lib.
300	13	Burchard, Sam'l D.....	35	Manufacturer.....	New York.....	27	Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.....	Dem.
280	11	Campbell, Francis.....	43	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	23	Gratiot.....	La Fayette.....	Rep.
200	3	Cotzhausen, Fred'k W	34	Lawyer.....	Germany.....	16	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Dem.
100	17	Davis, Horatio N.....	60	Banker.....	New York.....	34	Beloit.....	Rock.....	Rep.
16	26	Davis, Romanzo E.....	41	Farmer.....	New York.....	26	Middleton.....	Dane.....	Lib.
100	28	Eaton, Henry L.....	38	Farmer.....	New York.....	15	Lone Rock.....	Richland.....	Rep.
170	23	Greene, Walter S.....	38	Miller and lumberman...	New York.....	26	Milford.....	Jefferson.....	Dem.
236	18	Hiner, William H.....	51	Iron manufacturer.....	Pennsylvania.....	22	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac	Rep.
280	31	Hixon, Gideon C.....	46	Lumberman.....	Vermont.....	16	La Crosse.....	La Crosse...	Rep.
190	16	Holloway, John C.....	46	Banker.....	New York.....	17	Lancaster.....	Grant.....	Rep.
600	24	Irish, Joseph E.....	39	Clergyman.....	New York.....	21	Hudson.....	St. Croix.....	Rep.
—	7	Johnson, John A.....	40	Merchant.....	Norway.....	29	Madison.....	Dane.....	Rep.
220	27	Jones, Evan O.....	42	Agricultural implements.	Wales.....	28	Cambria.....	Columbia.....	Rep.
264	22	Kreiss, George.....	42	Manufacturer.....	France.....	24	Appleton.....	Outagamie...	Dem.
370	2	Lindsley, Myron P.....	47	Lawyer.....	New York.....	22	Green Bay.....	Brown.....	Rep.
132	9	Little, Francis.....	50	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	23	Mineral Point.....	Iowa.....	Rep.
200	6	Mitchell, John L.....	30	Farmer.....	Wisconsin.....	36	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee...	Dem.
450	21	McCord, Myron H.....	32	Lumberman.....	Pennsylvania.....	18	Shawano.....	Shawano.....	Rep.
280	19	McCurdy, Robert.....	36	Lumberman.....	New Brunswick.....	22	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago...	Rep.
300	4	Nelson, William.....	33	Editor and publisher...	Scotland.....	29	Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	Rep.
320	1	O'Rourke, Patrick H...	25	Lawyer.....	Wisconsin.....	25	Cascade.....	Sheboygan...	Dem.
160	8	Pratt, Samuel.....	65	Farmer.....	Massachusetts.....	35	Spring Prairie.....	Walworth...	Rep.
450	25	Potter, Robert L. D.....	39	Lawyer.....	New York.....	16	Wautoma.....	Wautahara...	Rep.
66	14	Quimby, John B.....	49	Lawyer.....	Ireland.....	22	Sauk City.....	Sauk.....	Rep.
280	33	Schantz, Adam.....	52	Farmer and merchant....	Germany.....	26	St. Lawrence.....	Washington...	Dem.
380	15	Schmidt, Carl H.....	37	Editor and publisher....	Germany.....	18	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc...	Dem.
500	29	Scott, Thomas B.....	43	Lumberman.....	Scotland.....	25	Grand Rapids.....	Wood.....	Rep.
430	30	Thorp, Joseph G.....	60	Merchant and lumberman.	New York.....	16	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire..	Rep.
276	20	Wagner, Joseph.....	63	Farmer.....	Germany.....	26	Calvary.....	Fond du Lac	Dem

# LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE FOR 1873.

NAME.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Years in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	
						Post Office.	County.
J. H. Waggoner.....	29	Chief Clerk.....	Editor.....	Ohio.....	18	Richland Center..	Richland.
Sid. A. Foster.....	25	Assistant Clerk.....	Printer.....	New York.....	8	Durand.....	Pepin.
T. S. Ansley.....	51	Book-keeper.....	Insurance agent..	Nova Scotia.....	32	Mineral Point...	Iowa.
Frank Abbott.....	45	Enrolling Clerk.....	Druggist.....	New Hampshire...	19	Oxford.....	Marquette.
Chas. A. Booth.....	33	Engrossing Clerk.....	Editor and pub...	Pennsylvania.....	18	Monroe.....	Green.
S. H. Vedder.....	43	Transcribing Clerk.....	Traveling agent..	New York.....	27	Eagle.....	Wauk'sha.
A. Emonson.....	30	Sergeant-at-Arms	Merchant.....	Norway.....	24	Rio.....	Columbia.
Stephen Coburn.....	52	Assistant Serg't-at-Arms	Insurance agent..	Maine.....	20	Prairie du Sac...	Sauk.
P. H. Parsons.....	51	Postmaster.....	Clerk.....	New York.....	7	Lancaster.....	Grant.
W. D. Harshaw.....	41	Assistant Postmaster.	Mason.....	do.....	23	Oshkosh.....	Winne'go.
Hugh Longstaff.....	33	Door-keeper.....	Plasterer.....	Canada.....	24	Fond du Lac.....	F. du Lac.
Walter Cook.....	52	Assistant Door-keeper	Farmer.....	New York.....	18	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.
W. F. Bingham.....	29	do.....	Teacher.....	Ohio.....	16	Burr.....	Vernon.
W. F. Hals.....	48	do.....	Farmer.....	Norway.....	7	Martell.....	Pierce.
John Z. Rittman.....	25	do.....	Clerk.....	Germany.....	19	Racine.....	Racine.
G. Jones.....	22	Gallery Door-keeper	Student.....	Wisconsin.....	22	Albion.....	Dane.
S. S. Miller.....	23	do.....	Merchant.....	New York.....	16	Cambria.....	Columbia.
Frank J. Wood.....	22	Night Watch.....	Student.....	Illinois.....	21	Grand Rapids...	Wood.
Adolph Hastreiter.....	16	Messenger.....	do.....	Wisconsin.....	16	Madison.....	Dane.
Arthur Johnson.....	14	do.....	do.....	Michigan.....	9	Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.
Freddie Richards.....	14	do.....	do.....	Wisconsin.....	14	Baraboo.....	Sauk.
Chas. A. Irish.....	14	Clerk's Messenger	do.....	do.....	14	Madison.....	St. Croix.
Willie Bintliff.....	15	Messenger.....	do.....	do.....	15	Monroe.....	Green.
Eddie McCurdy.....	13	do.....	do.....	do.....	13	Oshkosh.....	Winne'go.
Johnnie Veeder.....	15	do.....	do.....	do.....	15	Janesville.....	Rock.
Charlie Fellows.....	10	do.....	do.....	do.....	10	Madison.....	Dane.
Frank Bolting.....	14	do.....	do.....	do.....	14	Portage City.....	Columbia.
Freddie Davis.....	16	do.....	do.....	do.....	16	Walworth.....	Walworth.
O. M. Pettit.....	18	Governor's Attendant.	do.....	do.....	18	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.

# STATISTICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1873.

No. of Miles.	No. Sect.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Yrs in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.		Politi- tics.
							Post Office.	County.	
260	76	Allen, James H. . . . .	52	Prop'r of Sparta Mineral Well..	New York. . . . .	16	Sparta. . . . .	Monroe. . . . .	Rep.
260	43	Armstrong, Wm. H. . . . .	31	Lawyer and farmer. . . . .	Illinois. . . . .	7	Darlington. . . . .	La Fayette. . . . .	Rep.
570	49	Bardwell, Sherman. . . . .	44	Merchant. . . . .	New York. . . . .	16	Plainfield. . . . .	Waushara. . . . .	Rep.
680	40	Barron, Henry D. . . . .	39	Lawyer. . . . .	New York. . . . .	21	St. Croix Falls. . . . .	Polk. . . . .	Rep.
488	48	Bartlett, Wm. P. . . . .	43	Lawyer. . . . .	Maine. . . . .	17	Eau Claire. . . . .	Eau Claire. . . . .	Rep.
420	49	Bartran, Wm. H. . . . .	31	Physician and surgeon. . . . .	New York. . . . .	16	Flintville. . . . .	Brown. . . . .	Rep.
200	81	Becher, John A. . . . .	39	Real estate dealer, money brok'r	Germany. . . . .	17	Milwaukee. . . . .	Milwaukee. . . . .	Rep.
200	91	Becker, Moritz N. . . . .	45	Produce dealer. . . . .	Germany. . . . .	21	Milwaukee. . . . .	Milwaukee. . . . .	Dem
239	75	Bleekman, Adelbert E. . . . .	26	Lawyer. . . . .	New York. . . . .	3	Tomah. . . . .	Monroe. . . . .	Rep.
230	89	Bodenstab, Julius. . . . .	38	Farmer. . . . .	Germany. . . . .	25	Howard's Grove. . . . .	Sheboygan. . . . .	Lib.
203	32	Brace, Henry C. . . . .	49	Farmer. . . . .	Massachusetts. . . . .	27	Fall River. . . . .	Columbia. . . . .	Rep.
80	46	Brannan, Samuel S. . . . .	37	Editor and publisher. . . . .	New York. . . . .	23	Portage. . . . .	Columbia. . . . .	Rep.
360	20	Button, Seth W. . . . .	36	Lawyer. . . . .	Michigan. . . . .	30	Trempealeau. . . . .	Trempealeau. . . . .	Rep.
126	30	Cady, Chas. A. . . . .	43	Farmer. . . . .	New York. . . . .	18	Dell Prairie. . . . .	Adams. . . . .	Rep.
430	90	Caldwell, Columbus. . . . .	42	Farmer. . . . .	New York. . . . .	36	Lind. . . . .	Waupaca. . . . .	Rep.
260	61	Chamberlin, Chas. E. . . . .	51	Dentist. . . . .	New York. . . . .	29	Ozaukee. . . . .	Ozaukee. . . . .	Dem
110	51	Cheever, Dustin G. . . . .	42	Farmer. . . . .	Vermont. . . . .	21	Clinton. . . . .	Rock. . . . .	Rep.
300	15	Clark, Satterlee. . . . .	56	Lawyer. . . . .	Washington, D. C. . . . .	44	Horicon. . . . .	Dodge. . . . .	Dem
400	39	Clements, David R. . . . .	53	Lumberman. . . . .	New York. . . . .	25	Stevens Point. . . . .	Portage. . . . .	Rep.
195	77	Clise, Wm. H. . . . .	44	Farmer. . . . .	Virginia. . . . .	35	Lancaster. . . . .	Grant. . . . .	Rep.
2)	27	Cornwell, Hiram H. . . . .	41	Farmer and teacher. . . . .	New York. . . . .	25	Verona. . . . .	Dane. . . . .	Rep.
370	17	Curtis, Joseph S. . . . .	41	Lawyer. . . . .	Ohio. . . . .	20	Green Bay. . . . .	Brown. . . . .	Rep.
330	95	Daane, Peter, Jr. . . . .	37	Merchant. . . . .	Holland. . . . .	25	Ootsburg. . . . .	Sheboygan. . . . .	Rep.
11	11	Davis, John W. . . . .	50	Banker. . . . .	Wales. . . . .	24	Fox Lake. . . . .	Dodge. . . . .	Dem
390	35	Davis, Orsamus S. . . . .	53	Wagon maker and farmer. . . . .	Vermont. . . . .	23	Cato. . . . .	Manitowoc. . . . .	Rep.
80	9	Devy, Patrick. . . . .	58	Cooper and farmer. . . . .	Ireland. . . . .	8	Watertown. . . . .	Jefferson. . . . .	Dem
205	8	Dewane, Denis. . . . .	38	Farmer. . . . .	Ireland. . . . .	19	Cooperstown. . . . .	Manitowoc. . . . .	Dem
150	42	Douglass, Carlos L. . . . .	45	Farmer and manufacturer. . . . .	New York. . . . .	15	Walworth. . . . .	Walworth. . . . .	Rep.
190	71	Doyle, Peter. . . . .	23	Book-keeper. . . . .	Ireland. . . . .	22	Prairie du Chien. . . . .	Crawford. . . . .	Dem
250	1	Elkins, John. . . . .	57	Watchmaker. . . . .	New Hampshire. . . . .	29	Racine. . . . .	Racine. . . . .	Rep.
48	29	Evans, John M. . . . .	51	Physician and surgeon. . . . .	Vermont. . . . .	26	Evansville. . . . .	Rock. . . . .	Rep.
270	21	Farr, Asahel. . . . .	52	Surgeon. . . . .	Vermont. . . . .	18	Kenosha. . . . .	Kenosha. . . . .	Rep.

Statistical List of Members of the Assembly for 1875—continued.

Miles T. av.	No. of Seat.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Yr's in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.		Politics
							Post Office.	County.	
250	56	Fay, Truman M. . . . .	57	Farmer . . . . .	New York . . . . .	25	Byron . . . . .	Fond du Lac . .	Dem
124	19	Felt, Eugene K. . . . .	43	Farmer . . . . .	New York . . . . .	26	Beloit . . . . .	Rock . . . . .	Rep.
390	98	Foote, Apollon D. . . . .	40	Merchant and farmer . . . . .	New York . . . . .	17	Berlin . . . . .	Green Lake . .	Rep.
406	37	Foster, Carleton . . . . .	46	Manufacturing lumber . . . . .	New York . . . . .	17	Oshkosh . . . . .	Winnebago . . .	Rep.
300	14	Fuller, Wilfred C. . . . .	33	Farmer . . . . .	New York . . . . .	27	Waupun . . . . .	Fond du Lac . .	Dem
632	66	Fulton, David C. . . . .	34	Real Est. dealer and speculator . . . . .	New York . . . . .	18	Hudson . . . . .	St. Croix . . . .	Lib.
100	93	Gibbs, Chas. R. . . . .	59	Farmer . . . . .	New York . . . . .	26	Whitewater . . . . .	Walworth . . . .	Rep.
170	13	Gnewuch, Ferdinand . . . . .	38	Farmer . . . . .	New York . . . . .	25	Watertown . . . . .	Jefferson . . . .	Dem
588	47	Houghton, Horace E. . . . .	37	Lawyer . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	15	Durand . . . . .	Pepin . . . . .	Rep.
464	59	Hubbell, Richard W. . . . .	32	Lawyer . . . . .	New York . . . . .	28	Oconto . . . . .	Oconto . . . . .	Rep.
220	78	Hutchinson, Christo'r . . . . .	37	Lead ore smelter and farmer . . . . .	England . . . . .	20	Beetown . . . . .	Grant . . . . .	Rep.
124	23	James, Norman L. . . . .	32	Merchant . . . . .	New Hampshire . . . . .	17	Richland Centre . . . . .	Richland . . . .	Rep.
300	80	Jerman, Peter . . . . .	38	Farmer . . . . .	Norway . . . . .	21	Rising Sun . . . . .	Crawford . . . .	Rep.
110	44	Kellogg, Jno. . . . .	39	Merchant . . . . .	New York . . . . .	22	Reedsburg . . . . .	Sauk . . . . .	Rep.
120	91	Kelsey, Chas. S. . . . .	50	Mechanic . . . . .	New York . . . . .	19	Montello . . . . .	Marquette . . . .	Rep.
36	63	Kerl, Otto . . . . .	50	Farmer . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	25	Cross Plains . . . . .	Dane . . . . .	Dem
518	54	Lees, Robert . . . . .	30	Farmer . . . . .	Scotland . . . . .	23	Gilmantown . . . . .	Buffalo . . . . .	Dem
160	41	Leland, Frank . . . . .	37	Editor and publisher . . . . .	New York . . . . .	26	Elkhorn . . . . .	Walworth . . . .	Rep.
250	73	Lewis, Rensselaer M. . . . .	52	Commission grain merchant . . . . .	New York . . . . .	19	Fond du Lac . . . . .	Fond du Lac . . .	Lib.
256	3	Loper, Alonzo A. . . . .	43	Farmer . . . . .	New York . . . . .	26	Ripon . . . . .	Fond du Lac . . .	Rep.
52	96	Luchsinger, Jno. . . . .	33	Farmer . . . . .	Switzerland . . . . .	16	New Glarus . . . . .	Green . . . . .	Rep.
452	51	Lynch, Thomas . . . . .	28	Grain merchant . . . . .	Wisconsin . . . . .	28	Chilton . . . . .	Calumet . . . . .	Dem
308	25	McConnell, Thomas . . . . .	36	Editor and publisher . . . . .	Indiana . . . . .	6	Winneconne . . . . .	Winnebago . . . .	Rep.
200	55	McGrath, James . . . . .	36	Contractor . . . . .	Ireland . . . . .	24	Milwaukee . . . . .	Milwaukee . . . .	Dem
280	94	McMillan, Alex . . . . .	47	Lumberman . . . . .	Canada . . . . .	22	La Crosse . . . . .	La Crosse . . . .	Rep.
400	28	Merritt, Edward E. . . . .	27	Editor and publisher . . . . .	Vermont . . . . .	22	Neillsville . . . . .	Clark . . . . .	Rep.
180	45	Monteith, Jno. . . . .	33	Farmer . . . . .	Scotland . . . . .	23	Fennimore . . . . .	Grant . . . . .	Rep.
130	65	Nichols, Henry F. C. . . . .	39	Lumberman . . . . .	New Hampshire . . . . .	4	New Lisbon . . . . .	Juneau . . . . .	Rep.
100	52	Ostrander, James W. . . . .	47	Furniture manufacturer . . . . .	New York . . . . .	30	Jefferson . . . . .	Jefferson . . . . .	Rep.
200	52	Palmer, Henry L. . . . .	53	Lawyer . . . . .	Pennsylvania . . . . .	23	Milwaukee . . . . .	Milwaukee . . . .	Dem
130	84	Parks, Francis G. . . . .	48	Real estate and insurance agent . . . . .	Vermont . . . . .	18	Eagle . . . . .	Waukesha . . . .	Rep.
80	24	Patterson, Henry A. . . . .	43	Lawyer . . . . .	New York . . . . .	17	Janesville . . . . .	Rock . . . . .	Rep.

60	79	Persons, James H....	43	Farmer	New York	26	Plum City	Pierce	Rep.
600	5	Plumer, Daniel L....	35	Banker and real estate dealer	New Hampshire..	15	Wausau	Marathon	Lib.
74	87	Porter, Jno L.....	44	Farmer	New York	16	Pacific	Columbia	Rep.
508	16	Pound, Albert E....	41	Lumberman	Pennsylvania....	15	Chippewa Falls..	Chippewa	Rep.
320	83	Puhlman, Otto.....	34	Miller	Germany	12	Plymouth	Sheboygan	Dem
154	74	Putnam, Geo. W....	46	Farmer and nurseryman	Vermont	18	Ash Ridge	Richland	Rep.
390	72	Rankin, Joseph.....	39	General business	New Jersey	16	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Dem
110	38	Rhoda, David.....	54	Farmer	New York	14	Oconomowoc	Waukesha	Rep.
360	4	Rich, Corydon L....	55	Farmer	New York	26	Shiocton	Outagamie	Dem
160	86	Richards, Richard..	54	Farmer and stock grower	Wales	31	Racine	Racine	Rep.
200	85	Robinson, Wm.....	47	Farmer	England	27	Mineral Point..	Iowa	Rep.
254	58	Roemer, Jno. A.....	29	Merchant	Germany	19	Appleton	Outagamie	Dem
60	99	Rowe, Wm. E.....	52	Farmer and miller	England	36	Arena	Iowa	Lib.
200	10	Runkel, Jno.....	35	Merchant	Germany	24	Lowell	Dodge	Dem
200	60	Sander, Jacob.....	44	Cattle dealer	Germany	23	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Lib.
200	100	Sanger, Casper M....	36	Tanner	Germany	10	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Lib.
300	69	Sawyer, Hiram W....	29	Lawyer	New Hampshire..	26	Hartford	Washington..	Dem
60	18	Sayre, David F.....	50	Farmer	New Jersey	23	Fulton	Rock	Rep.
200	83	Seaman, Galen B....	35	Lawyer	New York	10	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Rep.
330	12	Short, Dennis.....	40	Farmer	Ireland	25	Theresa	Dodge	Dem
442	34	Stebbins, De Wayne.	37	Book-keeper	New York	37	Ahnepec	Kewaunee	Rep.
160	7	Steinfort, Casper H..	58	Farmer	Germany	24	Lake Mills	Jefferson	Lib.
220	57	Stemper, Jno. B....	41	Insurance agent	Germany	26	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem
240	67	Stephens, Thos. G..	51	Smelting	England	31	Hazel Green	Grant	Lib.
300	31	Tate, J. Henry.....	42	Merchant	Vermont	7	Viroqua	Vernon	Rep.
40	26	Thornton, Oliver W..	51	Farmer	New York	26	Marshall	Dane	Rep.
...	...	Tobin, Thomas.....	65	Farmer	Ireland	30	Five Mile House	Milwaukee	Dem
200	82	Van Schaick, Isaac W	55	Miller	New York	11	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Rep.
...	53	Vilas, Levi B.....	61	Retired lawyer	Vermont	21	Madison	Dane	Dem
406	70	Wall, Thomas.....	33	Lumberman	New York	17	Oshkosh	Winnebago	Dem
300	64	Weil, Baruch S.....	70	Farmer	France	27	Schleisingerville..	Washington..	Dem
200	68	Weiss, Gottlob E....	52	Accountant	Germany	25	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem
390	33	Wood, Alson.....	44	Miller	Vermont	14	Waukau	Winnebago	Rep.
100	36	Young, John.....	46	Farmer	Ohio	19	Black Hawk	Sauk	Rep.
230	62	Zimmermann, Adolph	58	Brewer	Germany	33	Mequon River	Ozaukee	Dem
350	92	Zorn, Chas. R.....	27	Farmer	Germany	18	Kiel	Manitowoc	Dem



# LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1873.

NAME.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Years in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	
						Post Office.	County.
E. W. Young .....	51	Chief Clerk .....	Farmer .....	Maine .....	16	Prairie du Sac....	Sauk.
Fred. A. Dennett .....	24	Assistant Clerk .....	Clerk .....	do .....	22	Sheboygan Falls ..	Sheboygan.
Roger C. Spooner.....	23	Book-keeper .....	Lawyer .....	Indiana .....	13	Madison .....	Dane.
Amos Hitchcock.....	34	Enrolling Clerk .....	Painter .....	New York.....	21	Walworth .....	Walworth.
Mrs. R. A. Vilas .....	34	Engrossing Clerk .....	.....	do .....	26	.....	.....
Miss Fannie Russell.	21	Transcribing Clerk.....	Compositor .....	Wisconsin.....	21	Janesville .....	Rock.
O. C. Bissell .....	45	Sergeant-at-Arms .....	Lumberman .....	Ohio .....	27	Fond du Lac.....	Fd. du Lac.
W. H. Bell .....	41	1st Asst. Serg.-at-Arms.	Deputy sheriff ..	New York.....	20	Elkhorn .....	Walworth.
Richard Pritchard .....	30	2d Asst. Serg.-at-Arms.	Farmer .....	Wales .....	26	Manchester.....	Green Lake
M. Herrick .....	38	Post Master .....	do .....	New York.....	16	Hudson .....	St. Croix.
W. W. Baker .....	48	1st Asst. Post Master ..	Deputy sheriff ..	do .....	26	Kenosha .....	Kenosha.
Charles Volner .....	47	2d Asst. Post Master ..	Book keeper .....	Germany .....	22	La Crosse .....	La Crosse.
John Gale .....	63	Door Keeper .....	Farmer .....	Vermont .....	26	Merton .....	Waukesha.
George W. Baker .....	39	do .....	do .....	New York.....	13	Viroqua .....	Vernon.
S. G. Parkhurst.....	50	do .....	do .....	do .....	28	Paoli .....	Dane.
W. W. Phelps .....	27	do .....	Hotel keeper .....	do .....	23	Madeley .....	Portage.
John Bowen .....	37	First Gallery Attendant	Shoe maker .....	Wales .....	17	Racine .....	Racine.
H. J. Stordock .....	28	do .....	Farmer .....	Illinois .....	4	Orfordville .....	Rock.
George W. Williams.	49	Committee Room .....	Merchant .....	New York.....	30	Eau Claire .....	Eau Claire.
M. S. Bowler .....	44	do .....	Barber .....	Virginia .....	16	Chippewa Falls ..	Chippewa.
Ethan Griffith .....	70	do .....	Miner .....	Pennsylvania.	27	British Hollow ..	Grant.
George Slingsby.....	41	do .....	Farmer .....	England .....	25	Waukau .....	Winne'go.
Eugene J. Cole .....	21	do .....	do .....	Wisconsin.....	21	Gratiot .....	La Fayette.
Charles Sellers .....	26	Fireman .....	Clerk .....	Nova Scotia ..	23	Fort Howard .....	Brown.
Z. B. Russell .....	33	do .....	Cigar Maker .....	New York.....	17	Fall River .....	Columbia.
O. M. Oleson .....	22	Wash Room Attendant.	Farmer .....	Wisconsin.....	22	Port Anderson ..	Richland.
Fred. Bright .....	22	Night Watch .....	Student .....	New York.....	20	Waupaca .....	Waupaca.
H. O. Hermenson .....	21	Porter .....	Farmer .....	Wisconsin.....	21	Norway Grove .....	Dane.
Willie H. Holmes .....	17	Speaker's Messenger ..	Student .....	Illinois .....	14	Janesville .....	Rock.
Frank R. Norton .....	15	Chief Clerk's Messeng'r	do .....	Wisconsin.....	15	Madison .....	Dane.
Eddie B. Weeks .....	15	Sergt.-at-Arms Mess...	do .....	do .....	15	Hartland .....	Waukesha.

*List of Officers and Employes of the Assembly for 1873—continued.*

NAME.	Age.	Officers.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Years in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	
						Post Office.	County.
Chas. Murphy .....	15	Messenger.....	Student .....	Pennsylvania ..	11	Lancaster .....	Grant.
Frank Porter.....	10	..do .....	..do .....	Wisconsin.....	10	Pacific.....	Columbia.
Henry Cutler.....	11	..do .....	..do .....	..do .....	11	Madison.....	Dane.
Ed. Hubbell .....	11	..do .....	..do .....	..do .....	11	Janesville.....	Rock.
Edwin Rowcliff.....	16	..do .....	..do .....	..do .....	16	Osceola Mills.....	Polk.
Cassius Paine.....	13	..do .....	..do .....	..do .....	13	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
John Lannan .....	14	..do .....	..do .....	..do .....	14	Madison .....	Dane.
Willie Rudd .....	15	..do .....	..do .....	..do .....	15	Madison .....	Dane.
Chas. Wootton .....	14	..do .....	..do .....	Iowa .....	8	Madison .....	Dane.
Julian French .....	14	..do .....	..do .....	Wisconsin .....	14	Madison .....	Dane.
Chas. Rothe .....	15	..do .....	..do .....	..do .....	15	Madison .....	Dane.
Mike Comford .....	17	..do .....	..do .....	New York.....	14	Madison .....	Dane.
John Oleson .....	14	..do .....	..do .....	Wisconsin .....	14	Marshall .....	Dane.
Fred. Hawley.....	12	..do .....	..do .....	..do .....	12	Madison .....	Dane.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

# STANDING COMMITTEES.

## SENATE.

### *On Judiciary.*

Senators J. B. Quimby, Sauk.  
R. L. D. Potter, Waushara.  
R. H. Baker, Racine.  
F. W. Cotzhausen, Milw'kee.  
P. H. O'Rourke, Sheboygan.

### *On Finance.*

Senators J. C. Holloway, Grant.  
H. N. Davis, Rock.  
Geo. Kreiss, Outagamie.

### *On Incorporations.*

Senators Francis Campbell, La Fay'c.  
Thomas B. Scott, Wood.  
J. L. Mitchell, Milwaukee.

### *On Roads, Bridges and Ferries.*

Senators Samuel Pratt, Walworth.  
M. H. McCord, Shawano.  
Joseph Wagner, F. du Lac.

### *On Town and County Organization.*

Senators Robt. McCurdy, Winneb'go.  
E. O. Jones, Columbia.  
Orlando Brown, Buffalo.

### *On Military Affairs.*

Senators E. O. Jones, Columbia.  
Francis Campbell, La Fa'tte.  
Carl H. Schmidt, Manitowoc.

### *On Privileges and Elections.*

Senators Thomas B. Scott, Wood.  
Orrin Bacon, Green.  
R. E. Davis, Dane.

### *On Agriculture.*

Senators H. L. Eaton, Richland.  
Samuel Pratt, Walworth.  
Orlando Brown, Buffalo.

### *On Legislative Expenditures.*

Senators Francis Little, Iowa.  
Thomas B. Scott, Wood.  
J. L. Mitchell, Milwaukee.

### *On State Affairs.*

Senators J. E. Irish, St. Croix.  
Francis Campbell, La Fa'tte.  
C. H. Schmidt, Manitowoc.

### *On Federal Relations.*

Senators John A. Johnson, Dane.  
Robt. McCurdy, Winneb'go.  
R. E. Davis, Dane.

### *On Education.*

Senators William Nelson, Vernon.  
H. N. Davis, Rock.  
M. P. Lindsley, Brown.

### *On Banks and Banking.*

Senators William Blair, Waukesha.  
R. H. Baker, Racine.  
Adam Schantz, Washington.

### *On Internal Improvements.*

Senators M. H. McCord, Shawano.  
J. B. Quimby, Sauk.  
P. H. O'Rourke, Sheboygan.

### *On Contingent Expenses.*

Senators G. C. Hixon, La Crosse.  
E. O. Jones, Columbia.  
S. D. Burchard, Dodge.

### *On Public Lands.*

Senators Orrin Bacon, Green.  
R. L. D. Potter, Waushara.  
Geo. Kreiss, Outagamie.

### *On State Prison.*

Senators Robt. McCurdy, Winnebago.  
W. H. Hiner, Fond du Lac.  
Geo. Kreiss, Outagamie.

### *On Railroads.*

Senators W. H. Hiner, Fond du Lac.  
J. G. Thorp, Eau Claire.  
J. E. Irish, St. Croix.  
William Blair, Waukesha.  
G. C. Hixon, La Crosse.  
J. C. Holloway, Grant.  
F. W. Cotzhausen, Milw'kee.  
M. P. Lindsley, Brown.  
W. S. Greene, Jefferson.

### *On Printing.*

Senators William Nelson, Vernon.  
John A. Johnson, Dane.  
C. H. Schmidt, Manitowoc.

### *On Engrossed Bills.*

Senators R. L. D. Potter, Waushara.  
H. L. Eaton, Richland.  
Joseph Wagner, F. du Lac.

### *On Enrolled Bills.*

Senators R. H. Baker, Racine.  
Orrin Bacon, Green.  
S. D. Burchard, Dodge.

## ASSEMBLY.

*On the Judiciary.*

- Messrs. H. A. Patterson, of Rock.  
 W. P. Bartlett, of Eau Claire.  
 J. S. Curtis, of Brown.  
 C. R. Gibbs, of Walworth.  
 A. E. Bleekman, of Monroe.  
 H. L. Palmer, of Milwaukee.  
 Sat. Clark, of Dodge.

*On Ways and Means.*

- Messrs. A. E. Pound, of Chippewa.  
 N. L. James, of Richland.  
 R. M. Lewis, of Fond du Lac.  
 M. N. Becker, of Milwaukee.  
 Thos. Wall, of Winnebago.

*On Federal Relations.*

- Messrs. W. P. Bartlett, of Eau Claire.  
 Wm. H. Bartran, of Brown.  
 D. W. Stebbins, of Keew'naw.  
 Levi B. Vilas, of Dane.  
 J. B. Stemper, of Milwaukee.

*On Education.*

- Messrs. R. W. Hubbell, of Oconto.  
 G. W. Putnam, of Richland.  
 David F. Sayre, of Rock.  
 Rob't Lees, of Buffalo.  
 Peter Doyle, of Crawford.

*On Railroads.*

- Messrs. E. K. Felt, of Rock.  
 A. Farr, of Kenosha.  
 H. E. Houghton, of Pepin.  
 A. D. Foote, of Green Lake.  
 D. R. Clements, of Portage.  
 A. McMillan, of La Crosse.  
 H. L. Palmer, of Milwaukee.  
 Sat. Clark, of Dodge.  
 Jos. Rankin, of Manitowoc.

*On Insurance, Banks and Banking.*

- Messrs. A. McMillan, of La Crosse.  
 S. S. Brannan, of Columbia.  
 F. G. Parks, of Waukesha.  
 C. L. Rich, of Outagamie.  
 Thomas Wall, of Winnebago.

*On State Affairs.*

- Messrs. J. S. Curtis, of Brown.  
 A. A. Loper, of Fond du Lac.  
 G. B. Seaman, of Milwaukee.  
 W. H. Clise, of Grant.  
 L. B. Vilas, of Dane.  
 B. S. Well, of Washington.  
 M. N. Becker, of Milwaukee.

*On Privileges and Elections.*

- Messrs. S. W. Button, of Trempealeau.  
 A. Farr of Kenosha.  
 E. E. Merritt, of Clark.  
 H. W. Sawyer, of Washington.  
 O. S. Davis, of Manitowoc.

*On Incorporations.*

- Messrs. H. F. C. Nichols, of Juneau.  
 John Young, of Sauk.  
 David Rhoda, of Waukesha.  
 D. L. Plumer, of Marathon.  
 T. G. Stephens, of Grant.

*On Assessment and Collection of Taxes.*

- Messrs. G. W. Putnam, of Richland.  
 I. W. Van Schaick, of Milw.  
 H. H. Cornwell, of Dane.  
 J. Sander, of Milwaukee.  
 John Runkel, of Dodge.

*On Lumber and Manufactures.*

- Messrs. C. Foster, of Winnebago.  
 J. W. Ostrander, of Jefferson.  
 C. M. Sanger, of Milwaukee.  
 R. W. Hubbell, of Oconto.  
 J. A. Roemer, of Outagamie.

*On Internal Improvements.*

- Messrs. H. C. Brace, of Columbia.  
 O. W. Thornton, of Dane.  
 C. A. Cady, of Adams.  
 F. Gnewuch, of Jefferson.  
 T. M. Fay, of Fond du Lac.

*On Printing.*

- Messrs. S. S. Brannan, of Columbia.  
 E. E. Merritt, of Clark.  
 C. L. Douglass, of Walworth.  
 J. A. Becher, of Milwaukee.  
 O. Puhlman, of Sheboygan.

*On Militia.*

- Messrs. John Monteith, of Grant.  
 Ed. E. Merritt, of Clark.  
 W. H. Bartran, of Brown.  
 D. C. Fulton, of St. Croix.  
 W. C. Fuller, of Dodge.

*On Agriculture.*

- Messrs. O. W. Thornton, of Dane.  
 R. Richards, of Racine.  
 C. A. Cady, of Adams.  
 J. Luchsinger, of Green.  
 Thos. Tobin, of Milwaukee.

*On Town and County Organization.*

- Messrs. A. Wood, of Winnebago.  
 John Kellogg, of Sauk.  
 C. Caldwell, of Waupaca.  
 J. Bodenstab, of Sheboygan.  
 C. R. Zorn, of Manitowoc.

*On Roads, Bridges and Ferries.*

Messrs. James H. Persons, of Pierce.  
 Peter Daane, Jr., of Sheb'gan.  
 G. B. Seaman, of Milwaukee.  
 D. Dewane, of Brown.  
 A. Zimmermann, of Ozaukee.

*On State Lands.*

Messrs. J. H. Tate, of Vernon.  
 T. McConnell, of Winnebago.  
 J. H. Persons, of Pierce,  
 J. A. Becher, of Milwaukee.  
 C. H. Steinfort, of Jefferson.

*On Mining and Smelting.*

Messrs. W. H. Armstrong, of La F'tte.  
 C. Hutchinson, of Grant.  
 Wm. Robinson, of Iowa.  
 W. E. Rowe, of Iowa.  
 D. L. Plumer, of Marathon.

*On Medical Societies.*

Messrs. J. M. Evans, of Rock.  
 W. H. Bartran, of Brown.  
 H. F. C. Nichols, of Juneau.

*On Medical Societies—con.*

Messrs. C. E. Chamberlin, of Oz'kee.  
 Dennis Short, of Dodge.

*On Legislative Expenditures.*

Messrs. E. E. Merritt, of Clark.  
 J. H. Allen, of Monroe.  
 Peter Jerman, of Vernon.  
 Otto Kerl, of Dane.  
 Thomas Lynch, of Calumet.

*On Engrossed Bills.*

Messrs. T. McConnell, of Winnebago.  
 J. L. Porter, of Columbia.  
 N. L. James, of Richland.  
 R. M. Lewis, of Fond du Lac.  
 Otto Puhlman, of Sheboygan.

*On Enrolled Bills.*

Messrs. Frank Leland, of Walworth.  
 John Elkins, of Racine.  
 A. Wood, of Winnebago.  
 D. C. Fulton, of St. Croix.  
 G. E. Weiss, of Milwaukee.

## JOINT COMMITTEES.

*On Claims.*

## ON THE PART OF THE SENATE.

Senators J. G. Thorp, of Eau Claire.  
 Francis Little, of Iowa.  
 S. D. Burchard, of Dodge.

## ON THE PART OF THE ASSEMBLY,

Messrs. C. S. Kelsey, of Marquette.  
 D. G. Cheever, of Rock.  
 Frank Leland, of Walworth.  
 W. E. Rowe, of Iowa.  
 J. W. Davis, of Dodge.

*On Charitable and Penal Institutions.*

Senators J. E. Irish, of St. Croix.  
 H. N. Davis, of Rock.  
 J. L. Mitchell, of Milwaukee.

Messrs. D. G. Cheever, of Rock.  
 C. S. Kelsey, of Marquette.  
 S. Bardwell, of Waushara.  
 Richard Richards, of Racine.  
 J. Rankin, of Manitowoc.  
 J. McGrath, of Milwaukee.

*On Local Legislation.*

Senators H. N. Davis, of Rock.  
 Joseph Wagner, of Fond du  
 Lac.

Messrs. W. H. Clise, of Grant.  
 C. L. Douglass, of Walworth.  
 Patrick Devy, of Jefferson.

*Appendix.*



# COMPLETE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

AT EACH ELECTION FOR THE PAST THIRTY-TWO YEARS.

In the following table is given the actual vote for Grant and Greeley Presidential Electors at the late Presidential election. The highest vote cast on each ticket has been taken wherever obtainable. In Georgia and a few other States the average vote is given. Under the head of "scattering" are included the votes of O'Connor and Black, the straight-out Democratic and Temperance candidates. Their vote, however, has not been returned from all the States. In the case of Louisiana, the vote is given as declared by the Lynch-Longstreet Returning Board. The figures as declared by Warmoth's Returning Board were: For Grant Electors, 53,232; Greeley Electors, 66,267. The figures for 1872 have been collected from newspaper reports, and as there has been no opportunity for verifying them from authoritative sources, entire accuracy is not vouched for in all cases.

Number.	STATES.	1872.			1868.	
		Grant. Rep.	Greeley. Lib.	Scattering	Grant. Rep.	Seymour. Dem.
1	Alabama.....	90,272	79,441	.....	76,366	72,086
2	Arkansas.....	41,296	38,448	.....	22,152	19,078
3	California.....	54,044	40,749	1,068	54,592	54,078
4	Connecticut.....	50,638	45,880	429	50,996	47,951
5	Delaware.....	11,146	10,208	.....	7,623	10,930
6	Florida.....	17,765	15,428	8	*	.....
7	Georgia.....	62,715	76,278	4,000	57,134	103,822
8	Illinois.....	241,248	184,770	3,058	250,293	199,143
9	Indiana.....	186,144	163,637	1,417	176,552	166,980
10	Iowa.....	131,233	71,119	2,202	120,399	74,040
11	Kansas.....	66,942	32,970	721	31,046	14,019
12	Kentucky.....	88,970	100,208	2,374	39,566	115,889
13	Louisiana.....	71,653	57,029	.....	33,263	80,225
14	Maine.....	61,422	29,087	.....	70,426	42,396
15	Maryland.....	66,760	67,687	.....	30,438	62,357
16	Massachusetts.....	133,472	59,260	.....	136,477	59,408
17	Michigan.....	138,455	78,355	4,144	128,550	97,069
18	Minnesota.....	54,558	34,327	24	43,542	28,072
19	Mississippi.....	82,403	47,287	.....	†	.....
20	Missouri.....	119,196	151,433	2,429	85,671	59,768
21	Nebraska.....	18,245	7,705	.....	9,729	5,439
22	Nevada.....	8,413	6,236	.....	6,480	5,218
23	New Hampshire.....	37,184	31,421	308	38,191	31,224
24	New Jersey.....	91,661	76,801	606	80,121	83,001
25	New York.....	440,749	387,279	1,655	419,883	429,883
26	North Carolina.....	94,304	69,494	.....	96,226	84,090
27	Ohio.....	231,552	244,321	3,425	280,128	238,700
28	Oregon.....	11,818	7,745	587	10,961	11,125
29	Pennsylvania.....	349,689	211,901	.....	342,280	313,382
30	Rhode Island.....	13,665	5,329	5	12,993	6,548
31	South Carolina.....	72,290	22,703	224	62,301	45,237
32	Tennessee.....	83,655	94,391	.....	56,757	26,311
33	Texas.....	47,406	66,500	2,580	†	.....
34	Vermont.....	41,480	10,926	553	44,173	12,051
35	Virginia.....	92,953	91,424	42	†	.....
36	West Virginia.....	32,323	29,533	600	29,025	20,306
37	Wisconsin.....	105,012	86,390	834	108,557	84,710
	Total.....	3,592,984	2,833,847	33,293	3,013,191	2,703,606
	Majority.....	759,137	.....	.....	309,585	.....
	Aggregate.....	.....	.....	6,460,123	.....	5,716,797

\* By Legislature.

† Did not vote.



## Vote for President—continued.

Number.	STATES.	1864.		1860.			
		Lincoln. Rep.	McClellan. Dem.	Lincoln. Rep.	Bell. Union.	Breck'ge Dem.	Douglas. Dem.
1	Alabama...	†			27,875	48,831	13,651
2	Arkansas...	†			20,094	28,732	5,227
3	California...	62,134	43,841	39,173	6,817	34,334	38,516
4	Connectic't	44,691	42,285	43,792	3,291	16,493	17,374
5	Delaware...	8,155	8,767	3,815	3,864	7,347	1,023
6	Florida...	†			5,437	8,543	367
7	Georgia...	†			42,886	51,889	11,590
8	Illinois...	189,496	158,730	172,161	4,913	2,404	160,215
9	Indiana...	150,422	130,233	139,040	5,306	12,295	115,509
10	Iowa.....	89,075	49,596	70,409	1,763	1,048	55,111
11	Kansas...	16,441	3,691				
12	Kentucky..	27,786	64,301	1,364	66,058	53,143	25,051
13	Louisiana...	†			20,204	22,681	7,625
14	Maine.....	61,803	44,211	62,811	2,046	6,368	29,693
15	Maryland...	40,153	32,739	2,294	41,760	42,482	5,964
16	Massachu's	126,742	48,745	106,533	22,331	5,489	34,372
17	Michigan...	91,521	74,604	88,480	405	805	65,057
18	Minnesota	24,971	17,355	22,069	62	748	11,923
19	Mississippi	†			25,040	40,797	3,233
20	Missouri...	72,750	31,678	17,028	58,372	31,317	58,808
21	Nebraska...						
22	Nevada.....	9,826	6,594				
23	N.Hampsh.	36,955	33,034	37,519	411	2,112	25,881
24	N. Jersey..	60,723	68,020	58,324			*62,861
25	New York...	368,735	361,986	362,646			*312,510
26	N.Carolina.	†			44,900	48,539	2,700
27	Ohio.....	265,154	205,563	231,610	12,194	11,405	187,232
28	Oregon.....	9,888	8,457	5,270	183	3,006	3,951
29	Pennsylv'a.	296,391	276,316	268,030	12,776	178,871	16,765
30	Rhode Isl'd	14,349	8,718	12,244			*7,707
31	S. Carolina.	†		†			
32	Tennessee	†			69,274	64,709	11,350
33	Texas.....	†			15,438	47,518	
34	Vermont...	42,419	13,321	33,810	1,969	218	8,649
35	Virginia...	†		1,929	74,681	74,323	16,240
36	W. Virginia	23,152	10,438				
37	Wisconsin.	83,458	65,884	86,110	161	888	65,021
	Total.....	2,217,190	1,809,112	1,866,461	590,511	847,815	1,381,815
	Majority..	408,078		867,664			
	Aggregate		4,026,302				4,686,602

\* Fusion vote. † Did not vote. ‡ Prior to 1864, electors were chosen by legislature

## Vote for President—continued.

Number.	STATES.	1856.			1852.		
		Fremont. Repub.	Fillmore Amer.	Buchanan. Dem.	Scott. Whig.	Pierce. Dem.	Hale. Free S'l
1	Alabama .....		28,552	46,739	15,038	26,881	.....
2	Arkansas .....		10,787	21,910	7,404	12,173	.....
3	California ..	20,691	36,165	53,365	35,407	40,626	100
4	Connectic't ..	42,715	2,615	34,995	30,359	33,249	3,160
5	Delaware ..	308	6,175	8,004	6,293	6,318	62
6	Florida .....		4,833	6,358	2,875	4,318	.....
7	Georgia .....		42,228	56,598	16,600	34,705	.....
8	Illinois ..	96,189	37,444	105,348	64,934	80,597	9,966
9	Indiana .....	94,375	23,386	118,670	80,901	95,340	6,929
10	Iowa .....	43,954	9,180	36,170	15,856	17,763	1,604
11	Kansas .....						.....
12	Kentucky ..	314	67,416	74,642	57,068	53,806	.....
13	Louisiana ..		20,709	22,164	17,255	18,647	.....
14	Maine .....	67,379	3,325	39,080	32,543	41,609	8,030
15	Maryland ..	281	47,460	39,115	35,066	40,020	54
16	Mas'chut's ..	108,190	19,626	39,240	52,683	44,569	28,023
17	Michigan ..	71,762	1,660	52,133	33,859	41,842	7,237
18	Minnesota ..						.....
19	Mississppi ..		24,195	35,446	17,518	26,876	.....
20	Missouri ..		48,524	58,164	29,984	38,353	.....
21	Nebraska ..						.....
22	Nevada .....						.....
23	N.Hamps'e ..	38,345	422	32,789	16,147	29,997	6,695
24	New Jersey ..	28,338	24,115	46,943	38,556	44,305	350
25	New York ..	276,007	124,604	195,878	234,882	262,083	25,329
26	N.Carolina ..		36,886	48,246	39,058	39,744	59
27	Ohio .....	187,497	28,126	170,874	152,526	169,220	31,682
28	Oregon .....						.....
29	Pennsylv'a ..	147,510	82,175	230,710	179,174	198,568	8,525
30	Rhode Is'd ..	11,467	1,675	6,680	7,626	8,735	644
31	S. Carolina ..						.....
32	Tennessee ..		66,178	73,638	58,898	57,018	.....
33	Texas .....		15,639	31,169	4,995	13,552	.....
34	Vermont ..	39,551	545	10,569	22,173	13,044	8,621
35	Virginia ..	291	60,310	89,706	58,572	73,858	.....
36	W. Virginia ..						.....
37	Wisconsin ..	66,030	579	52,843	21,743	32,658	8,780
	Total .....	1,341,264	874,534	1,898,189	1,386,023	1,600,474	155,850
	Majority ..			496,925		214,451	
	Aggregate ..	4,053,987			3,142,347		
		Others over	Buch'n	377,609	Pierce over all.		58,601

## Vote for President—continued.

Number.	STATES.	1848.			1844.		
		Taylor. Whig.	Cass. Dem.	VanBu'n F. Soil.	Clay. Whig.	Polk. Dem.	Birney Abo'n.
1	Alabama ...	30,482	31,363	.....	26,084	37,740	.....
2	Arkansas ...	7,588	9,300	.....	5,587	9,546	.....
3	California ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Connecticut ...	30,314	27,046	5,005	32,832	29,832	1,943
5	Delaware....	6,421	5,898	80	6,258	5,971	.....
6	Florida .....	3,116	1,847	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Georgia .....	47,544	44,802	.....	42,100	44,177	.....
8	Illinois .....	53,047	56,300	15,774	45,528	57,923	3,570
9	Indiana .....	69,907	74,745	8,103	67,867	70,131	2,106
10	Iowa .....	11,084	12,093	1,126	.....	.....	.....
11	Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Kentucky ..	67,141	49,720	.....	61,255	51,988	.....
13	Louisiana ...	18,217	15,370	.....	13,083	13,782	.....
14	Maine .....	35,125	39,880	11,596	34,342	45,722	4,836
15	Maryland....	37,702	34,528	129	35,984	32,676	.....
16	Massachst's	61,070	35,281	38,058	67,418	52,846	10,860
17	Michigan ...	23,940	30,687	10,389	24,337	27,759	3,632
18	Minnesota..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Mississippi..	25,922	26,537	.....	19,206	26,126	.....
20	Missouri ...	32,671	40,077	.....	31,251	41,369	.....
21	Nebraska ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Nevada .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	New Hamp. ...	14,781	27,763	7,560	17,866	27,160	4,161
24	New Jersey..	40,015	36,901	849	38,318	37,495	131
25	New York ..	218,603	114,318	120,510	232,482	237,588	15,812
26	N. Carolina..	43,550	34,869	85	43,232	39,287	.....
27	Ohio .....	138,360	154,775	35,354	153,057	149,117	8,050
28	Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Pennsylv'na	185,730	172,186	11,177	161,203	167,535	3,138
30	Rh'deIsland	6,779	3,646	730	7,322	4,867	107
31	S. Carolina..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Tennessee..	64,321	58,142	.....	60,030	59,917	.....
33	Texas .....	4,503	10,668	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Vermont ...	23,122	10,948	13,837	26,770	18,041	3,954
35	Virginia ....	45,439	46,963	9	43,477	49,570	.....
36	W. Virginia..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Wisconsin..	13,747	15,001	10,423	.....	.....	.....
	Total ....	1,360,247	1,221,654	290,796	1,299,089	1,337,162	62,300
	Majority ..	138,593	.....	.....	2,698,551	38,073	.....
	Aggregate ..	.....	2,872,697	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Others over Taylor.	.....	152,203	.....	.....	.....	24,227



■ Cities over 3000 Inhabitants  
 ● County Seats  
 Scale 36 Miles to an inch  
 Rail Roads Completed  
 Rail Roads Projected  
 County lines in red lines  
 Congressional Districts distinguished in blue

LAKE SUPERIOR  
 420 miles long, 160 miles wide,  
 600 feet above the Ocean.

**MAP OF WISCONSIN**  
 Prepared for the  
**LEGISLATIVE MANUAL**  
 from Official Records  
 1873

Milwaukee Lith. & Eng. Co.

Longitude West from Greenwich

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE STEAM SHIP LINE 84 miles

LAKE MICHIGAN  
 320 miles long, 84 miles wide, 57.8 feet above the Ocean

LAKE Keweenaw  
 100 miles long, 10 miles wide, 100 feet above the Ocean

LAKE Superior  
 100 miles long, 10 miles wide, 100 feet above the Ocean

LAKE Superior  
 100 miles long, 10 miles wide, 100 feet above the Ocean

LAKE Superior  
 100 miles long, 10 miles wide, 100 feet above the Ocean

LAKE Superior  
 100 miles long, 10 miles wide, 100 feet above the Ocean

LAKE Superior  
 100 miles long, 10 miles wide, 100 feet above the Ocean

MAP OF  
**WISCONSIN**

Prepared for the  
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL  
from Official Records  
1873

Station over 1000 Inhabitants  
County Seat  
State 36 Miles or over  
Rail Roads (indicated  
by solid lines)  
County Seats in red  
Incorporated Towns  
Incorporated Villages













