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**[The legislative manual of the state of Wisconsin; comprising Jefferson's manual, rules, forms and laws for the regulation of business; also, lists and tables for reference].
[1872]**

[s.l.]: [s.n.], [1872]

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LEGISLATIVE MANUAL



WISCONSIN 1872

OS

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THE LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN;

COMPRISING
JEFFERSON'S MANUAL, RULES, 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 1872,

BY A. J. TURNER.

Eleventh Annual Edition.

MADISON, WIS.:
Atwood & Culver, State Printers, Journal Block.
1872.

M. W. Pettit
Lieut Governor

J. H. Waggoner
Chief Clerk

1872

E.S. Miner 29 Dist	S. Clark 13 Dist	J.L. Mitchell 6 Dist	M. Reed 21 Dist	W.W. Woodman 23 Dist
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F. Little 9 Dist	P. Belden 5 Dist	J.H. Jones 1 Dist
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DIAGRAM



OF THE
SEVENTH

CHAMBER

J.H. Foster 19 Dist	C.E. Williams 17 Dist	A. Cameron 31 Dist	H.E. Davis 26 Dist	W.C. Coladay 7 Dist	J. Chaffoy 16 Dist	O. Bacon 12 Dist	W.S. Magdon 11 Dist
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S. Pratt 8 Dist	W.S. Mint 25 Dist	W.H. Miner 18 Dist	W. Blair 10 Dist	W.C. Griswold 27 Dist
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M. Landsley 2 Dist	C.F. Schmidt 15 Dist	J. Wagner 20 Dist	J. Morgan 33 Dist	Geo. Kreiss 22 Dist	P. Hirschman 3 Dist	J. Brumby 14 Dist
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J. Ross DEM. REPUBLICAN	P. Moore DEM. REPUBLICAN	R. Washburn MAD. DEM. ST. JOURNAL	C.E. Cross CHL. JOUR. M. SERIN	P.M. Reed CHL. JOUR. M. SERIN	E.A. Jones MIL. NEWS	G.W. Peck MIL. NEWS
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J.H. WAGGONER
CHIEF CLERK.

MILTON H. PETTIT
Lt. Gov. ex officio President

H.L. Hyde
Asst. Sergt. at Arms

W.D. Hoard
SERG. AT ARMS

Myron De Wolf, P.M.
POST OFFICE
W.L. Abbott Ass't P.M.

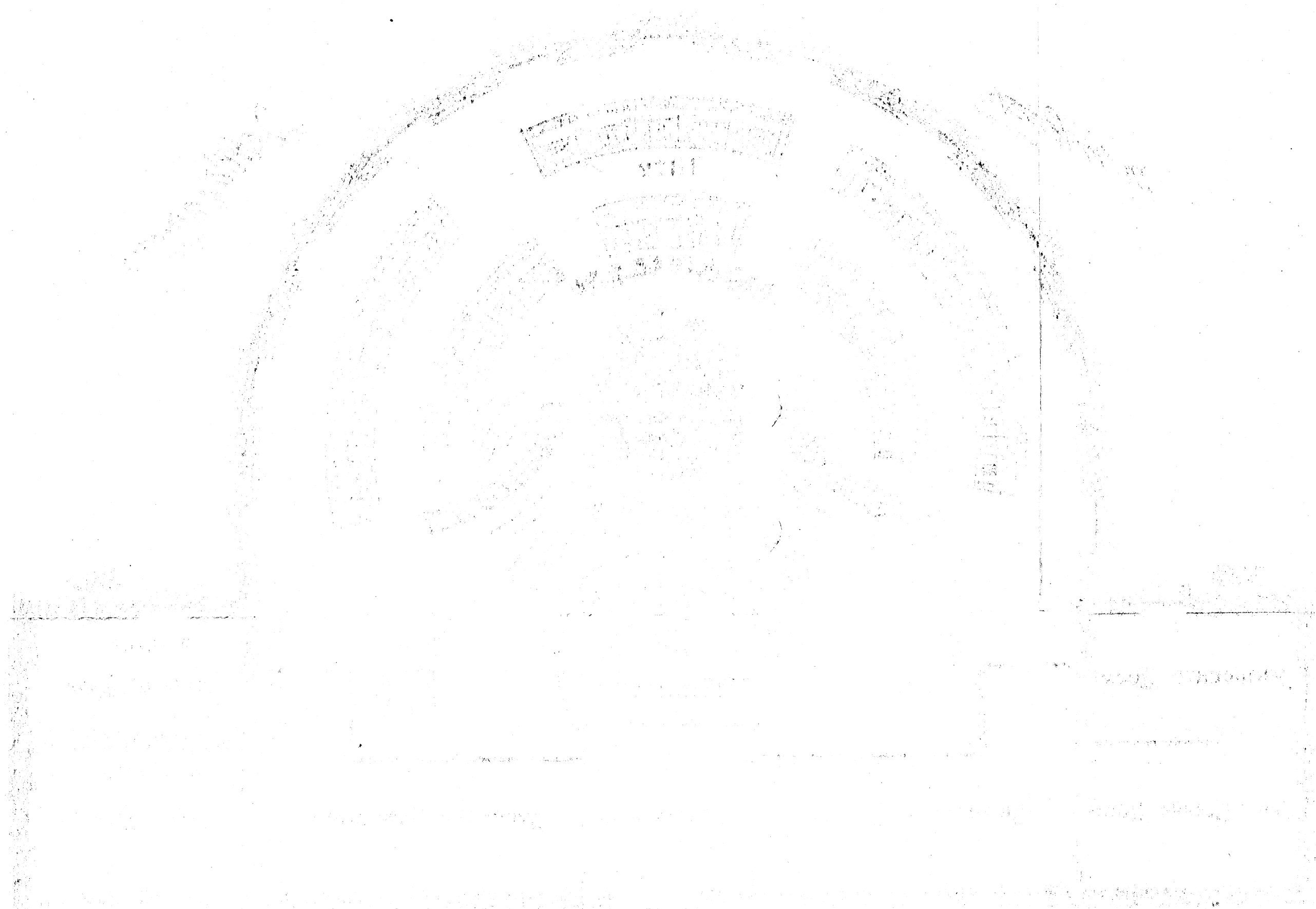
PRESIDENT'S ROOM

CHIEF CLERK'S ROOM

LOBBY FOR LADIES

VESTIBULE

LOBBY FOR GENTLEMEN



JUL 17 1941

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GOVT. PUBS.
SECTION

WI

A

A.

1:

1872

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF A LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

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.

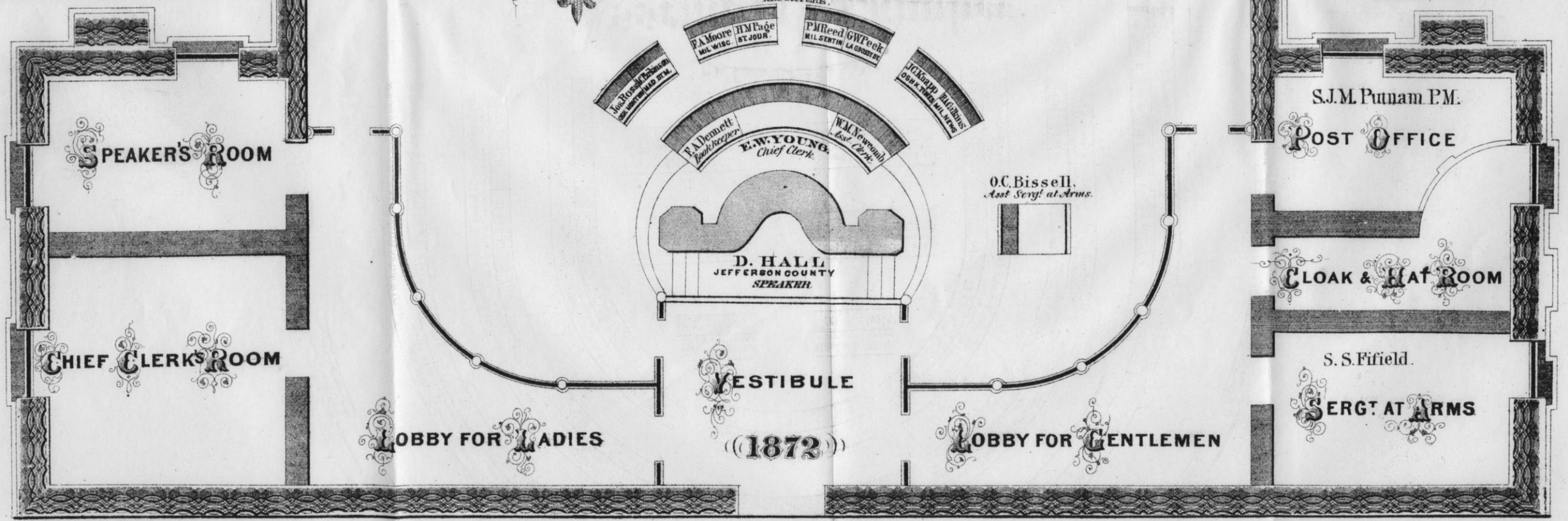
Approved March 21, 1866.

D. Hall
Speaker

E. W. Young
Chief Clerk



DIAGRAM OF THE **Assembly Chamber**



D. C. Ayres, S. Sackett, W. W. Perry, J. B. Cory, J. Rankin, D. W. Maxon
Brown, Waukegan, Sauk, Grant, Manitowish, Washington

C. E. Lewis, G. C. Swain, E. K. Felt, H. D. Barron, J. C. Spooner
Dodge, Sauk, Rock, Polk, R. Creek

E. Colman, D. G. Cheever, A. J. Yorty
Rond du Lac, Rock, Fond du Lac

L. E. Caswell, T. D. Grimmer
Jefferson, Waukegan

W. H. Hoskins, B. S. Weil
Jefferson, Washington

W. H. Wroe, A. Wood, H. C. Brace
Oshkosh, Waukegan, Columbia

C. Brown, E. S. Stone, C. L. Lark
Waukegan, Waukegan, Milwaukee

R. W. Hubbell, Z. F. Burdick, M. Shaw
Oconto, Rock, Sheboygan

N. Beckwith, W. Dixon, E. M. Sharp
Waukegan, Richland, Neenah



Amundson Building

Speakers Room

Chief Clerk's Room

Director's Office

1875

Library for Gentlemen

Library for Ladies

Club & Hat Room

Post Office

Amundson Building

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CONSTITUTION.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, 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 twenty-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 enter 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. 21.

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 crimes 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 citizen 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 legislatures 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 hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

CONNECTICUT.

WM. SAM'L. JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

NEW YORK.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NEW JERSEY.

WIL. LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLY,
WM. PATERSON,
JONA. DAYTON.

PENNSYLVANIA.

B. FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
GEO. CLYMER,
THOS. 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. THOS. JENIFER,
DANL. CARROLL.

VIRGINIA.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JUN'R.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WM. BLOUNT,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HU. WILLIAMSON.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. RUTLEDGE,
CHAS. 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. 100,) 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 mis-construction 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 legislature 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 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.

WIS.

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CONSTITUTION.

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 tranquility, 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 nor 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 fact.

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 inflicted.

SECTION 7. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and council; 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 any 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 18th, 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 southwesterly, 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, shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of

* Not assented to by Congress.

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 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 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 services 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 matters 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 coextensive 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 the 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 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 question 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 pre-emption 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 the 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 powers 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, specialties, 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 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 delegates 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 of 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, Christiana, Albion 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, Smeltzer'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 Percussion, 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 Wiotia, 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, Menominee and Brookfield, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Warren, Oconomowoc, Summit and Ottowa, 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 Territory 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 settlers on 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.

THO'S 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. RAMSEY,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
JOHN HAWKINS ROUNTREE.

GREEN—

JAMES BIGGS.

IOWA—

CHARLES BISHOP,
STEPHEN P. 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,
MOREITZ SCHOEFFLER.

PORTAGE—

WILLIAM H. KENNEDY.

RACINE—

ALBERT G. COLE,
STEPHEN A. DAVENPORT,
ANDREW B. JACKSON,
FREDERICK S. LOVELL,
SAMUEL R. McCLELLAN,
JAMES D. REYMERT,
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,
ELIAZER 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.

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 IV.

[Submitted to the people at the General Election, held 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 aid in the construction of which, lands may be granted by Congress. 3d. For authorizing persons to keep fer-

ries 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 operation throughout the State.

ARTICLE VII.

[Amendment proposed by the Legislature of 1871.]

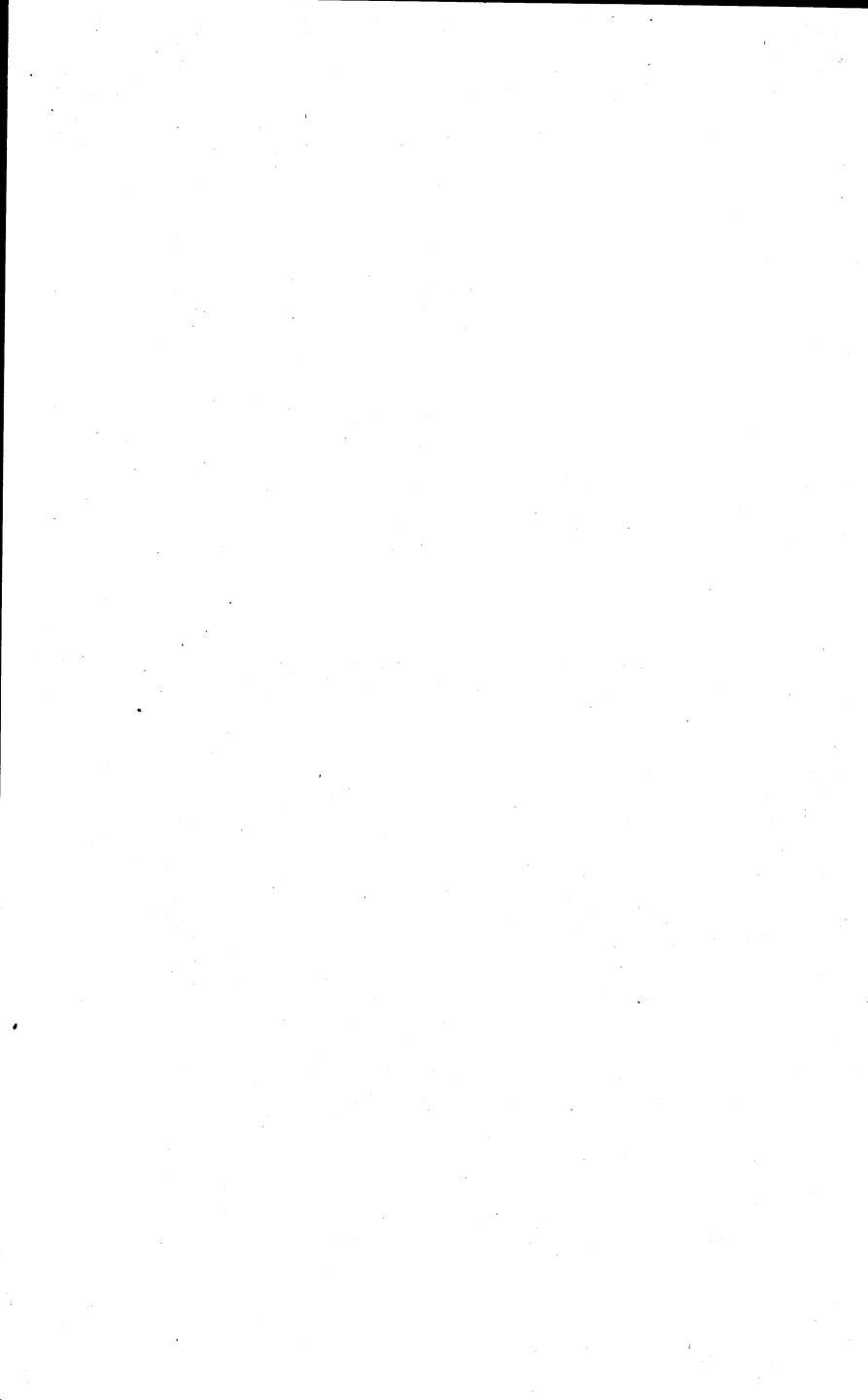
SECTION 4. The Supreme Court of this State, with the jurisdiction and powers prescribed in this Constitution, shall consist of one Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the State at such times and in such manner as the Legislature may provide, and such 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. This [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 four years and of the other 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.

MANUAL
OF
PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

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MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

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. OSLOW, 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, his¹ wife, nor his servants, (familiares sui,) for any matter of their own, may be² 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 Representative" 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

¹ Order of House of Commons 1663, July 16.

² *Elsyng*, 217; 1 *Hats.*, 21; *Gray's Deb.*, 133.

necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such law being as 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*, 1559, 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, Congress, 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, *eundo, moranda, et redeundo*, the House of Commons themselves decided that "a convenient time was to be understood." (1580,) 1 *Hats.*, 99, 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 sergeant, 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 citizens 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'Ewes*, 642, col. 2; 643, col. 1. *Pet. Miscel. Parl.*, 119, *Lex Parl.*, c. 23. 2. *Hats.*, 22, 62.

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.* 1621; 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 parliamentarium*, 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*, 450; 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 other branches of the 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.*, 1530; *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. *Ib.*, 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 ¹	1790 ²	1800 ³	1810 ⁴	1820 ⁵	1830 ⁶	1840 ⁷	1850 ⁸	1860 ⁹
¹⁰ Maine .....	..	..	..	..	7	8	7	6	5
New Hampshire.....	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3
Massachusetts.....	8	14	17	20	13	12	10	11	10
Rhode Island.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut.....	4	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4
Vermont.....	..	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3
New York.....	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31
New Jersey.....	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	4	5
Pennsylvania.....	8	13	18	23	26	28	34	25	24
Delaware.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland.....	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5
¹¹ Virginia.....	10	19	22	28	22	21	15	13	8
North Carolina.....	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7
South Carolina.....	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4
Georgia.....	3	2	4	6	7	9	18	8	7
Kentucky.....	..	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9
¹² Tennessee.....	..	..	3	5	9	13	11	10	8
¹³ Ohio.....	..	..	..	6	14	19	21	21	19
¹⁴ Louisiana.....	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	4	5
¹⁵ Indiana.....	..	..	..	..	3	7	10	11	11
¹⁶ Mississippi.....	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	5	5
¹⁷ Illinois.....	..	..	..	..	1	3	7	9	14
¹⁸ Alabama.....	..	..	..	..	3	5	7	7	6
¹⁹ Missouri.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	7	9
²⁰ Michigan.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	6
²¹ Arkansas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
²² Florida.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
²³ Iowa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
²⁴ Texas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
²⁵ Wisconsin.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
²⁶ California.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
²⁷ Minnesota.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
²⁸ Oregon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
²⁹ Kansas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
³⁰ West Virginia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
³¹ Nevada.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
³² Nebraska.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	64	105	141	185	212	241	243	236	243

1 As per Constitution.

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

3 As per act of January 14, 1802, one representative for 33,000, second census.

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

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

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

7 As per act of June 25, 1842, one representative for 70,650, sixth census.

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

9 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 1860 was 126,823, 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 has been increased by the admission of Nevada and Nebraska, with one Representative each, to 243.

10 Previous to the 3d of March, 1820, Maine formed part Massachusetts, and 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.

11 Divided by action of State Legislature and Congress in 1861 and 1862, and State of West Virginia created therefrom.

[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; 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.*

12	Admitted under act of Congress of June 1, 1796, with one representative.	
13	do do April 30, 1802, with one do	
14	do do April 8, 1812, with one do	
15	do do Dec. 11, 1816, with three do	
16	do do Dec. 10, 1817, with one do	
17	do do Dec. 3, 1818, with one do	
18	do do Dec. 14, 1819, with three do	
19	do do Mar. 2, 1821, with one do	
20	do do Jan. 26, 1837, with one do	
21	do do Jan. 15, 1836, with one do	
22	do do Mar. 8, 1845, with one do	
23	do do Mar. 3, 1845, with two do	
24	do do Dec. 29, 1848, with two do	
25	do do May 29, 1848, with two do	
26	do do Sept. 8, 1848, with two do	
27	do do May 11, 1858, with two do	
28	do do Feb. 14, 1859, with one do	
29	do do Jan. 29, 1861, with one do	
30	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.	
31	Admitted under act of Congress of October 31, 1864, with one Representative.	
32	Admitted under act of Congress of January, 1867, and proclamation of the President, March 1, 1867, with one Representative.	

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. *Id.*]

[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.*, 6, Sir John Tyrrell, in 1656, 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.

Thorpe in execution, a new Speaker chosen, 31, *H.*, VI. 3 *Grey*, 11; and March 14, 1684, 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; 5 *Grey*, 134.

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

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 measures 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 committee 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*, 298, 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 confirmed by the House, *Rushw.*, part 3, vol. 2, 74; 3 *Grey*, 401; *Scob.*, 39. 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 substitution shall not extend beyond an amendment.

in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the service of the House. 2 *Nats.*, 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, messages, 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 seats 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

* **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.

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*, 130.

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.*, 33.

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; 8 *Grey*, 21, 23, 27, 45.

Witnesses are not to be produced but where the House has previously instituted 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. *Id.*, 106, 107; 8 *Grey*, 61. 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 *Gray*, 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.*, 52.

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 Representative, 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 the 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 gradatim as it is brought on, and prevent to a certain degree, its immense accumulation towards the close of the session.]

[Arrangement, however, can only take hold of matters in possession of this 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. 209.

SECTION XVII.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

When the Speaker is seated in his chair, every member is to sit in his place. *Scob.*, 6; *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; *Arcau 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.*, 73;) 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.*, 205; *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*, 38.

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*, 538.

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, or 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, 129. 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 *Roughead*; *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.

MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

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. 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, 1800) 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*, 36. It must be presented by a member, not by the petitioners, and must be opened by him, holding it in his hand. 10 *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* 24.]

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 *Hale*, 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 motion 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 second are always appointed of this committee, and one or more in addition. *Hakew.*, 132; *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'Ewes*, 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*, 624; 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, 1626) 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. *Elsyuge'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. *Elsyuge*, 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 outweighing their inconveniences.]

To this natural order of beginning at the beginning, there is a single exception 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 been 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.*, 53.

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 amendments, 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 table, 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*, 363; 8 *Grey*, 47, 104, 360; 1 *Torbuck's Deb.*, 125; 3 *Hats.*, 348,) no question need be put on the whole report. 5 *Grey*, 331.

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 till 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 shall 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. 4. 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 Senate. In reducing numerous, difficult and illegible amendments into the text, the Secretary may with the most innocent intentions, commit errors which can again never 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 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. *Hakew.*, 250.

*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 be reported by the committee, the said bill, resolution, constitutional 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.]

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, 1753.

Formerly when papers were referred to a committee, they used to be first read: but of late only the titles, unless a number insist 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, unless 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

* 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.]

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.*, 183. 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 its 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 PARLIAMENTARY:	THE SENATE USES:
Postponement indefinite,	Postponement to a day beyond the session,
Adjournment,	Postponement to a day within the session,
Lying on the table.	Postponement indefinite,
	Lying on the table.

In their eighth rule, therefore, which declares that while a 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 question, postponement, commitment and amendment.

But it may be asked, Have these questions any privilege 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 an 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 shall 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 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

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

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; *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*, 334. 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.*, 88, 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 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*, 160, 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.*

* 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.

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 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. *Nem. 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; s, 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 of the section and the provisos, 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 ques-

tion, 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. Jour.*, June 25, 1795. 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.		You may then either recede or adhere.
5th. To adhere.		You may then either recede or insist.

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 breviate 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 1st 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 breviate 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*, 335; 1 *Blackst.*, 183. For examples 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.*, 151.

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 a committee for further proceeding		Ayes.
Bill, that it be brought in	}	Ayes.
Read first or second time		
Engrossed or read a third time		
Proceeding on every other stage		
Committed		
To Committee of the Whole		Noes.
To a select committee		Ayes.
Report of bill to lie on table		Noes.
Be now read	}	Ayes.
Be taken into consideration three months hence		
Amendments to be read a second time		Noes.

* Noes. 9 Grey, 365.

Clause offered on report of bill be read a second time	} Ayes.	
For receiving a clause.....		334
With amendments be engrossed	} Noes.	395
That a bill be <i>now</i> read a third time.....		398
Receive a rider	} 260	
Pass		
Be printed	} Ayes.	259
Committees. That A take the chair		
To agree to the whole or any part of report	} Noes.	
That the House do <i>now</i> resolve into committee		
Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into committee	} Noes.	291
That he issue warrant for a new writ		
Member. That none be absent without leave.....	} Ayes.	344
Witness. That he be further examined.....		
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	} Ayes.	
Orders of day to be now read, if before 2 o'clock		
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 *Hets.*, 115, 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 reconsidering 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 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 irregular. 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 39 *Eliz.* who in like case changed his opinion. *Mem. Hakew.*, 27.

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 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 negated, 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 journals. 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 limitation 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

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

† The rule now fixes the limitation.

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 committees, 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. *Ib.*, 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 33.*]

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 message or 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.*, 268, 270. The term of insisting, we are told by Sir John Trevor, was then (1679) newly introduced into parliamentary usage by the lords. 7 *Grey*, 94. 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*, 23, 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 form. 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 lord's 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 lord's 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 is unparliamentary to strike out, at a conference, anything in a bill which hath 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 by 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 justification 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 enter-

ed in their journals. 9 *Grey* 220; 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.*, 269, 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, 335;) 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.*, 271, 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*, 229.

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. H. 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. Formerly 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 *Gray*, 194. This 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, 1788.]

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 message, 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 communica-

tion 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.*, 260, 261, 262.

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*, 323.

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 into 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 he 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 Repre-

sentatives, 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 in 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 Commons are no records, but only remembrances. But this is not law. *Hob.*, 110, 111; *Lex. Parl.*, 114, 115; *Jour. H. C. Mar.* 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 to 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.*, 194, 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*, 59. 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, 331; *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 39.*]

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., 223.* 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 *Russel'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 the 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 Fitzharris's case, 1631, 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. *Sach. Trial*, 325; 2 *Woodd.*, 602, 605; *Lord's Jour.* 3 *June*, 1701, 101; 1 *Wms.*, 616; 6 *Grey*, 324.

Process. If the 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; *Lord's 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. Jud.*, 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, &c. There may be a replication, rejoinder, &c. *Sel. Jud.*, 114; 8 *Grey's Deb.* 233; *Such. Tr.*, 15; *Journ. H. 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.*, 275;) 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.*, 632.

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.*, 168-171. 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 imprisonment. *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; *Lord's Jour.*, May 15, 1791; 2 *Woodd.*, 618.

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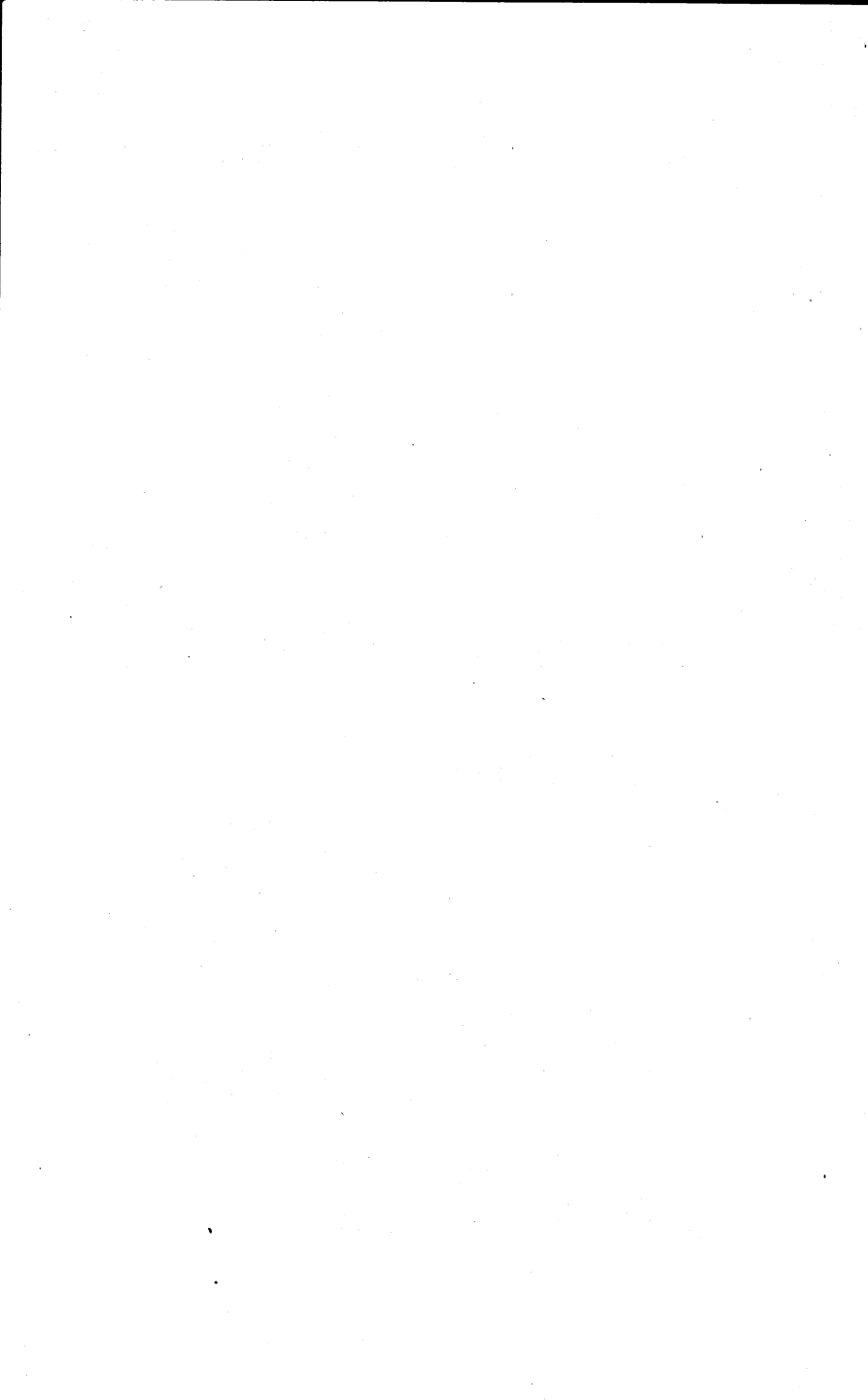
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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT;

COMPRISING

THE RULES AND ORDERS, CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.



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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 proceedings, 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 Benevolent Institutions. |
| 2. On Finance. | 12. On Legislative Expenditures. |
| 3. On Education, School and University Lands. | 13. On State Affairs. |
| 4. On Incorporations. | 14. On Printing. |
| 5. On Internal Improvements. | 15. On Banks and Banking. |
| 6. On Roads, Bridges and Ferries. | 16. On Engrossed Bills. |
| 7. On Town and County Organizations. | 17. On Contingent Expenditures. |
| 8. On Military Affairs. | 18. On Public Lands. |
| 9. On Privileges and Elections. | 19. On Enrolled Bills. |
| 10. On Agriculture and Manufactures. | 20. On State Prison. |
| | 21. On Railroads. |
| | 22. 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 Benevolent Institutions.*‡—Three from the Senate and six from the Assembly—one from each Congressional District.

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 General, Senators, and ex-Senators, and Members of Congress, Judges of any Courts, Members and ex-members of State Legislatures, and Members of the

* See secs. 18 to 22 inclusive, of chap. 9, R. S., page 122.

† See chap. 370, general laws of 1860, page 331.

‡ See chap. 165, general laws of 1868.

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 endorsement, 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 endorsed 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 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 an 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 the persons to and from the Chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed; that the requisite fires are kept up 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 shall be as follows:

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|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. On Judiciary. | 4. On Militia. |
| 2. On State Affairs. | 5. On Ways and Means. |
| 3. On Federal Relations. | 6. On Banks and Banking. |

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|--|-------------------------------------|
| 7. On Incorporations. | 16. On Education. |
| 8. On Railroads. | 17. On School and University Lands. |
| 9. On Internal Improvements. | 18. On Swamp and Overflowed Lands. |
| 10. On State Prison. | 19. On Agriculture. |
| 11. On Printing. | 20. On Lumber and Manufactures. |
| 12. On Medical Societies and Colleges. | 21. On Mining and Smelting. |
| 13. On Town and County Organizations. | 22. On Privileges and Elections. |
| 14. On Assessment and Collection of Taxes. | 23. On Legislative Expenditures. |
| | 24. On Contingent Expenditures. |
| | 25. On Engrossed Bills. |
| | 26. On Enrolled Bills. |

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 Benevolent Institutions*.[‡]—Three from the Senate and six from the Assembly—one from each Congressional District.

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 Assembly, 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 1865.

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 therewith, 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 endorsed 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 any 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.

THE 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 68.

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 Assembly, 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 resolutions 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 or 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 Benevolent Institutions* ‡—Three from Senate and six from the Assembly—one from each Congressional District.

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 Sec. 18 and 22 inclusive, of chap. 3, R. S., page 122.

† See Chap. 370, general laws of 1860, page 331.

‡ See Chap. 165, general laws of 1868.

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 re-

ported 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 endorsed 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 endorse 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.

MANUAL OF CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

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 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 *viva voce*, 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.

Standing committees are appointed by the Speaker at as early a day in the session as is possible. They consist of five members to each committee, except that on Railroads, which consists of nine members, the joint committee on Printing, and the joint committee on Local Laws, which consist of three members each; and the joint committee on Charitable Institutions, which consists of three from the Senate and six from the Assembly—one from each Congressional District.

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.

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 for every day's attendance during the session of the Assembly, two dollars and fifty cents in addition to his *per diem* as a member of the Assembly. *R. S., p. 120, Sec. 10.*

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 House 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 certificate 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 labelled, 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 ASSISTANT 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 Assistant 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 Assistant 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 Post-

master 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 missile, 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, envelopes, 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 endorsed 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 House 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, and 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 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 analogous 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 gentleman 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 endorsed upon the outside, as follows:

No. —, A,

A BILL to change the name of Andrew Jackson to James Madison.

MR. GORDON.

RESOLUTIONS should not be entitled, but should have the name of the mover endorsed 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 amended;*" 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—.

"Attest:

"———, *Speaker of the Assembly.*

———, *Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*"

In case of a refusal to appear, or a refusal to testify, the following form of certificate has been 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 on 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 51 nor more than one hundred." *Const., Art. IV., Sec., 2.*

"One from each Assembly District." *Chap. 216, General Laws 1861—*(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 upon the journal—

"One-sixth of those present." *Const., Art. IV., Sec. 23.*

(See table on page 181.)

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 181.)

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 181.)

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 181.)

To suspend the rules—at least 34.

"Two-thirds of the members present." *Rule 93, A.*

(See table on page 181.)

To change the order of business—(at least 34.)

"Two-thirds of the members present." *Rule 93, A.*

(See table on page 181.)

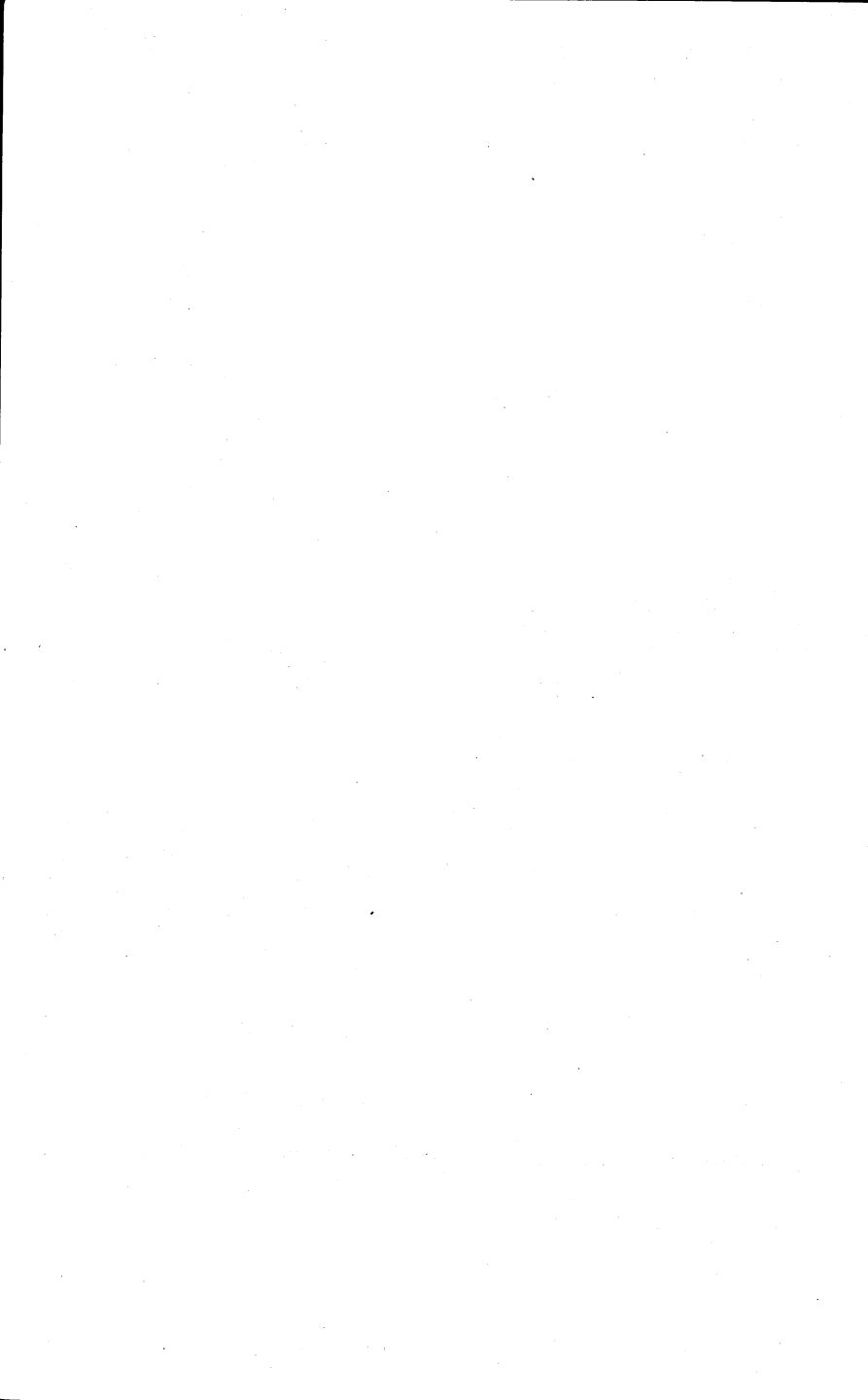
To bring in a bill which has been rejected by the Senate—(at least 67.

"Two-thirds of the House." *Joint Rule 5.*

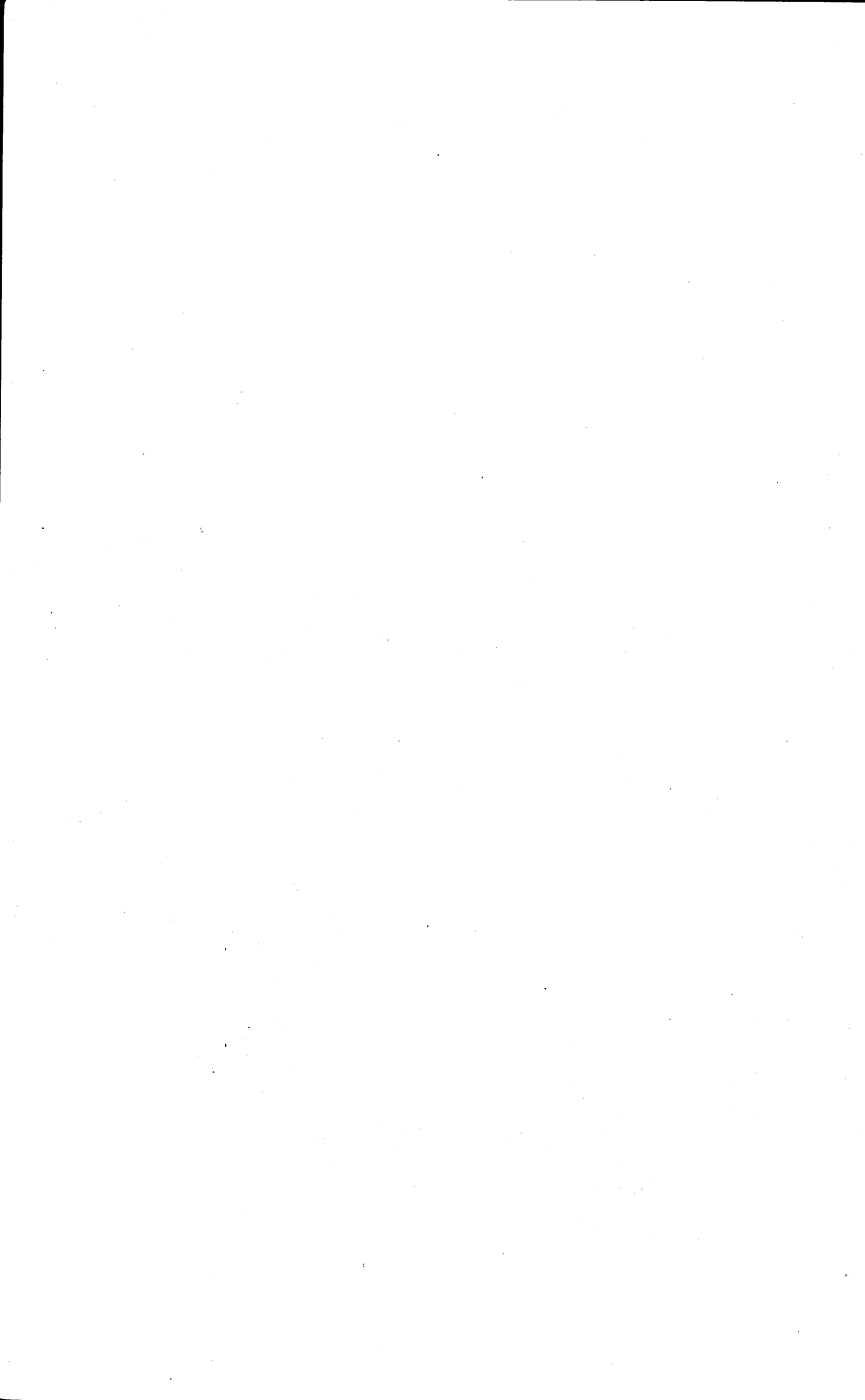
Table

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	25	15	57	43
52	9	35	27	69	12	46	35	25	15	58	44
53	9	36	27	70	12	47	36	27	15	58	44
54	9	36	28	71	12	47	36	28	15	59	45
55	10	37	28	72	12	48	37	29	15	60	45
56	10	37	29	73	13	49	37	30	15	60	46
57	10	38	29	74	13	50	38	31	16	61	46
58	10	39	30	75	13	50	38	32	16	62	47
59	10	40	31	76	13	51	39	33	16	62	47
60	10	40	31	77	13	52	39	34	16	63	48
61	11	41	31	78	13	52	40	35	16	64	48
62	11	42	32	79	14	53	40	36	16	64	49
63	11	42	32	80	14	54	41	37	17	65	49
64	11	43	33	81	14	54	41	38	17	66	50
65	11	44	33	82	14	55	42	39	17	66	50
66	11	44	34	83	14	56	42	100	17	67	51
67	12	45	34	84	14	56	43	..	..	..	..



ANNALS OF THE LEGISLATURE;
COMPRISING
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES OF THE TERRITORY AND STATE.



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.

Dubuque—
Thomas McCraney,
John Foley,
Thomas McKnight.

Milwaukee—
Alanson Sweet,
Gilbert Knapp.

Iowa—
Ebenezer Brigham,
John B. Terry,
James R. Vineyard.

Crawford—
[Had no member of the
Council.*]

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 apportionment 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.

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,

Milwaukee—
Gilbert Knapp,
Alanson Sweet.

Des Moines—
Arthur B. Ingraham,
Joseph B. Teas,
Jeremiah Smith, Jr.

Iowa—
Ebenezer Brigham,
John B. Terry,
James R. Vineyard.

Dubuque—
John Foley,
Thomas McCraney,
Thomas McKnight.

Crawford—
[Had no member of the
Council.]

*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.

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.*Green, Jefferson, Dane**and Dodge*—
Ebenezer Brigham.*Racine*—William Bullen,
Marshall M. Strong.*Brown*—Alexander J. Irwin,
Morgan L. Martin.*Crawford*—

George Wilson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—JOHN W. BLACKSTONE, of Iowa.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS MORGAN.*Brown*—Ebenezer Childs,
Charles C. Sholes,
Harlow Shackelford,
Jacob W. Conroe.*Racine*—Orrin R. Stevens,
Zadoc Newman,
Tristram C. Hoyt.*Crawford*—

Alexander McGregor.

Grant—Thomas Cruson,
Nelson Dewey,
Ralph Carver,
Joseph H. D. Street.*Green, Jefferson, Dane**and Dodge*—
Daniel S. Sutherland.*Rock and Walworth*—Othni Beardsley,
Edward V. Whiton.*Milwaukee and Wash-
ington*—Lucius I. Barber,
William Shew,
Henry C. Skinner,
Ezekiel Churchill,
Augustus Story.*Iowa*—Russel Baldwin,
John W. Blackstone,
Henry M. Billings,
Thomas Jenkins.

*In place of George S. Smith, resigned.

†In place of A. McGregor, resigned.

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.*Racine*—
William Bullen,
Marshall M. Strong.*Rock and Walworth*—
James Maxwell.*Grant*—
James R. Vineyard,
John H. Rountree.*Milwaukee and Wash-
ington*—
Daniel Wells, Jr.
Wm. A. Prentiss.*Green, Dane, Dodge and
Jefferson*—
Ebenezer Brigham.*Iowa*—
James Collins,
Levi Sterling.*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.*Milwaukee and Wash-
ington*—
Lucius I. Barber,
William Shew,
Henry C. Skinner,
Ezekiel Churchill,
Augustus Story.*Racine*—
Tristram C. Hoyt,
Orrin R. Stevens,
Zadoc Newman,*Grant*—
Thomas Cruson,
Nelson Dewey,
Ralph Carver,
Joseph H. D. Street.*Green, Dane, Dodge and
Jefferson*—
Daniel S. Sutherland.*Crawford*—
Alexander McGregor,
Ira B. Brunson.*Rock and Walworth*—
Edward V. Whiton,
Othni Beardsley.*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.*Brown*—
Morgan L. Martin,
Charles C. P. Arndt.*Racine*—
William Bullen,
Lorenzo Janes.**Rock and Walworth*—
James Maxwell.*Milwaukee and Wash-
ington*—
William A. Prentiss,
Daniel Wells, Jr.*Grant*—
James R. Vineyard,
John H. Rountree.*Green, Dane, Dodge and
Jefferson*—
Ebenezer Brigham.*Iowa*—
James Collins,
Levi Sterling.*Crawford*—
Joseph Brisbois.†

* In place of Marshall M. Strong, resigned.

† In place of George Wilson, resigned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—EDWARD V. WHITON, of Rock.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—JAMES DURLEY.*Brown*—Ebenezer Childs.
Jacob W. Conroe.
Charles C. Sholes.
Barlow Shackleford.*Milwaukee and Wash-
ington*—Augustus Story,
Adam E. Ray,
William R. Longstreet,
William Shew.
Horatio N. Wells.*Rock and Walworth*—Othni Beardsley,
Edward V. Whiton.*Green, Jefferson, Dane
and Dodge*—

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.*Fourth (extra) Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1840,*

Convened at Madison, August 3, 1840, and adjourned August 14, 1840.

COUNCIL.

President—WILLIAM A. PRENTISS, of Milwaukee.*Secretary*—GEORGE BEATTY.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—GILBERT KNAPP.*Brown*—Morgan L. Martin.
Charles C. P. Arndt.*Racine*—William Bullen.
Lorenzo Janes.*Rock and Walworth*—

James Maxwell.

*Milwaukee and Wash-
ington*—William A. Prentiss,
Daniel Wells, Jr.*Grant*—James R. Vineyard,
John H. Rountree.*Green, Dane, Jefferson
and Dodge*—

Ebenezer Brigham.

Iowa—Levi Sterling,
James Collins.*Crawford*—

Charles J. Learned.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—NELSON DEWEY, of Grant.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—D. M. WHITNEY.*Brown*—Ebenezer Childs.
Barlow Shackleford,
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.*Green, Dane, Jefferson
and Dodge*—

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.

* In place of J. Brisbois, resigned.

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.

<i>Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Brown and Fond du Lac—</i> Charles C. P. Arndt, Morgan L. Martin.	<i>Racine—</i> William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.	<i>Iowa—</i> Levi Sterling, James Collins.
<i>Milwaukee and Wash- ington—</i> Jonathan E. Arnold, Don A. J. Upham.	<i>Rock and Walworth—</i> James Maxwell.	<i>Grant—</i> John H. Rountree, James R. Vineyard.
	<i>Green, Dane, Jefferson and Dodge—</i> Ebenezer Brigham.	<i>St. Croix and Crawford—</i> Charles J. Learned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—DAVID NEWLAND, of Iowa.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—FRANCIS M. RUBLEE.

<i>Racine—</i> George Batchelder, Thomas E. Parmelee, Reuben H. Deming.	<i>Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Brown and Fond du Lac—</i> William H. Bruce,* Mason C. Darling, David Giddings.	<i>Iowa—</i> Francis J. Dunn, Ephraim F. Ogden, Daniel M. Parkinson, David Newland.
<i>Rock and Walworth—</i> John Hackett, Hugh Long, Jesse C. Mills, Edward V. Whiton.	<i>Milwaukee and Wash- ington—</i> Joseph Bond, Jacob Brazelton, Adam E. Ray, John S. Rockwell, William Shephard.	<i>Grant—</i> Daniel R. Burt, Nelson Dewey, Neely Gray.
<i>Green, Dane, Jefferson and Dodge—</i> Lucius I. Barber, James Sutherland.		<i>St. Croix and Craw- ford—</i> Alfred Brunson,† Joseph R. Brown.

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 BEATTE. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EBENEZER CHILDS.

<i>Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Brown, Fond du Lac and Portage—</i> Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt.‡	<i>Racine—</i> William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.	<i>Iowa—</i> James Collins, Moses M. Strong.
<i>Milwaukee and Wash- ington—</i> John H. Tweedy,§ Don A. J. Upham.	<i>Rock and Walworth—</i> James Maxwell.	<i>Grant—</i> John H. Rountree, James R. Vineyard.¶
	<i>Dane, Sauk, Jefferson, Dodge and Green—</i> Ebenezer Brigham.	<i>St. Croix and Craw- ford—</i> Charles J. Learned.

* Seat successfully contested by Albert C. Ellis.

† Seat contested by Theophilus La Chappelle, and J. R. Brown appointed Commissioner to take testimony and report.

‡ Killed by James R. Vineyard, Feb. 11, 1842.

§ In place of Jonathan E. Arnold, resigned.

¶ Resignation sent to Council, Feb. 14th, which was refused to be accepted, and a vote expelling him from the Council was passed.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—DAVID NEWLAND, of Iowa.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS J. MOORMAN.

<i>Brown, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Portage, and Sheboygan—</i> Mason C. Darling, Albert G. Ellis, David Giddings.	<i>Milwaukee and Wash- ington—</i> Joseph Bond, Adam E. Ray, William F. Shephard, John S. Rockwell, Jacob Brazelton.	<i>Iowa—</i> Thomas Jenkins,§ David Newland, Ephriam F. Ogden, Daniel M. Parkinson.
<i>Racine—</i> George Batchelder, Jonathan Eastman, Thomas E. Parmelee.*	<i>Rock and Walworth—</i> John Hackett, Jesse C. Mills, Edward V. Whiton, James Tripp.‡	<i>Grant—</i> Daniel R. Burt, Neely Gray, Nelson Dewey.
<i>St. Croix & Crawford—</i> Joseph R. Brown, Albert Brunson.†		<i>Dane, Dodge, Green, Jef- ferson and Sauk—</i> Lucius I. Barber, James Sutherland.

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. INGERSOLL.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—CHARLES C. BROWN.

[Mr. Ingersoll resigned March 31, 1843, and John P. Sheldon appointed for balance of session.]

<i>Brown, Manitowoc, Cal- umet, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Win- nebago, Marquette, and Portage—</i> Morgan L. Martin.	<i>Walworth and Rock—</i> Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton. <i>Jefferson, Dane, Green, Dodge and Sauk—</i> Lucius I. Barber.	<i>Milwaukee and Wash- ington—</i> Hans Crocker, Lemuel White, David Newland.
<i>Racine—</i> Consider Heath, Peter D. Hugunin.‡	<i>Grant—</i> John H. Rountree, Nelson Dewey.	<i>Iowa—</i> Moses M. Strong. <i>Crawford & St. Croix—</i> Theoph. La Chappelle.

* Elisha S. Sill claimed a seat as an additional member, but was not admitted, Mr. Parmelee afterwards resigned.

† Seat contested and awarded to Theophilus La Chappelle.

‡ In place of Hugh Long, resigned.

§ In place of F. J. Dunn, resigned.

¶ These Councilmen did not take their seats until March 6, 1853.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—ALBERT G. ELLIS, of Portage.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM S. ANDERSON.

<i>Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Mar- quette, Winnebago, and Portage—</i> Albert G. Ellis, Mason C. Darling, David Agry.	<i>Dane, Green, Jefferson, Sauk and Dodge—</i> Isaac H. Palmer, Lyman Crossman, Robert Masters.	<i>Milwaukee and Wash- ington—</i> Andrew E. Elmore, Benjamin Hunkins, Thomas H. Olin, Jonathan Parsons, Jared Thompson, George H. Walker.
<i>Walworth and Rock—</i> John Hopkins, James Tripp, John M. Capron, Wm. A. Bartlett.	<i>Racine—</i> Philander Judson, John T. Trowbridge, Peter Van Vleet.*	<i>Iowa—</i> Robert M. Long, Moses Meeker, William S. Hamilton.
	<i>Grant—</i> Franklin Z. Hicks, Alonzo Platt, Glendower M. Price.	<i>Crawford & St. Croix—</i> John H. Manahan.

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.

<i>Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Brown, Fond du Lac, Portage, Winneba- go, Calumet, and Marquette—</i> Morgan L. Martin.	<i>Milwaukee and Wash- ington—</i> Lemuel White, Hans Crocker, David Newland.	<i>Grant—</i> John H. Rountree, Nelson Dewey.
<i>Rock and Walworth—</i> Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton.	<i>Iowa—</i> Moses M. Strong.	<i>Racine—</i> Michael Frank, Marshall M. Strong.
	<i>Crawford & St. Croix—</i> Theoph. La Chappelle.	<i>Dane, Green, Jefferson, Sauk and Dodge.—</i> Lucius I. Barber

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—GEORGE H. WALKER, of Milwaukee.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—J. W. TROWBRIDGE.

<i>Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Mar- quette, Winnebago, and Portage—</i> Albert G. Ellis, David Agry, Mason C. Darling.	<i>Crawford & St. Croix—</i> John H. Manahan.	<i>Milwaukee and Wash- ington—</i> Andrew E. Elmore, Benjamin Hunkins, Thomas H. Olin, Jonathan Parsons, Jared Thompson, George H. Walker.
<i>Rock and Walworth—</i> John M. Capron, William A. Bartlett, John Hopkins, James Tripp.	<i>Iowa—</i> Moses Meeker, George Messersmith, Robert M. Long.	
	<i>Grant—</i> Alonzo Platt, Glendower M. Price, Franklin Z. Hicks.	
	<i>Racine—</i> John T. Trowbridge, Levi Grant, Ezra Birchard.	<i>Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk—</i> Robert Masters, Lyman Crossman, Isaac H. Palmer.

* 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.

<i>Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Brown, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Cal- umet, Portage and Winnebago—</i> Randall Wilcox.	<i>Rock and Walworth—</i> Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton.	<i>St. Croix & Crawford—</i> Wiram Knowlton.
<i>Grant—</i> Nelson Dewey. John H. Rountree.	<i>Iowa—</i> Moses M. Strong.	<i>Racine—</i> Michael Frank, Marshall M. Strong.
	<i>Milwaukee and Wash- ington—</i> Adam E. Ray, James Kneeland, Jacob Kimball.	<i>Dane, Sauk, Jefferson, Dodge and Green—</i> John Catlin.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—GEORGE H. WALKER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—CHAUNCEY DAVIS.

<i>Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Brown, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Port- age, Calumet and Winnebago—</i> Mason C. Darling, Abraham Brawley, William Fowler.*	<i>St. Croix & Crawford—</i> James Fisher.	<i>Dane, Sauk, Jefferson, Dodge and Green—</i> Charles S. Bristol, Noah Phelps, George H. Slaughter.
<i>Rock and Walworth—</i> Stephen Field, Jesse C. Mills, Salmon Thomas, Jesse Moore.	<i>Racine—</i> Robert McClellan, Orson Sheldon, Albert G. Northway.	<i>Iowa—</i> James Collins, Robert C. Hoard, Solomon Oliver.
	<i>Milwaukee and Wash- ington—</i> Charles E. Brown, Pitts Ellis, Byron Kilbourn, Benjamin H. Mooers, William Shew, George H. Walker.	<i>Grant—</i> Thomas P. Burnett, Thomas Cruson, Franklin Z. Hicks.

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. 19th, and Wm. R. SMITH elected.]

<i>Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Brown, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Port- age, Calumet and Winnebago—</i> Randall Wilcox.	<i>Rock and Walworth—</i> Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton.	<i>Milwaukee and Wash- ington—</i> Curtis Reed, James Kimball, James Kneeland.
<i>St. Croix, Crawford, La Pointe and Chip- ewa—</i> Wiram Knowlton.	<i>Racine—</i> Michael Frank, Marshall M. Strong.	<i>Iowa—</i> Moses M. Strong.
	<i>Dane, Sauk, Jefferson, Dodge and Green—</i> John Catlin.	<i>Grant—</i> Nelson Dewey, John H. Rountree.

* Brothertown Indian.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—MASON C. DARLING, of Fond du Lac.*Chief Clerk*—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—DAVID BONHAM.

*Manitowoc, Sheboygan,
Brown, Calumet,
Fond du Lac, Mar-
quette, Winnebago
and Portage*—
Abraham Brawley,
Mason C. Darling,
Elisha Morrow.

Racine—
Andrew B. Jackson,
Orson Sheldon,
Julius Wooster.

*Crawford, Chippewa, La
Pointe & St. Croix*—
James Fisher.

Grant—
Armstead C. Brown,
Thomas P. Burnett,
Thomas Cruson.

Walworth—
Caleb Croswell,
Warren Earl,
Gaylord Graves.

*Dane, Dodge Green, Jef-
ferson and Sauk*—
Mark R. Clapp,
William M. Dennis,
Noah Phelps.

*Milwaukee and Wash-
ington*—
Samuel H. Barstow,
John Crawford,
James Magone,
Benjamin H. Mooers,
Luther Parker,
William H. Thomas.

Iowa—
Henry M. Billings,
Robert C. Hoard,
Charles Pole.

Rock—
Ira Jones.

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.

*Manitowoc, Winnebago,
Brown, Fond du Lac
Marquette, Colum-
bia and Portage*—
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.

Green, Dane 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.

Green, Dane and Sauk—
Charles Lum,
William A. Wheeler,
John W. Stewart.

*Washington and She-
boygan*—
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.

*Manitowoc, Winnebago,
Brown, Fond du
Lac, Marquette Co-
lumbia & Portage*—
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.*Rock*—
Andrew Palmer.*Iowa, La Fayette and
Richland*—
Ninian E. Whiteside.*Washington and She-
boygan*—
Chauncey M. Phelps.*Walworth*—
Henry Clark.*Grant*—
Orris McCartney.*Green, Dane and Sauk*—
Alexander L. Collins.*Milwaukee*—
Horatio N. Wells.*Waukesha*—
Joseph Turner.*Jefferson and Dodge*—
John E. Holmes.*Crawford, St. Croix,
Chippewa and La
Pointe*—
Benjamin F. Manahan.*Brown, Manitowoc, Cal-
umet, Winnebago,
Fond du Lac, Mar-
quette, Portage and
Columbia*—
Mason C. Darling.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—ISAAC P. WALKER, of Milwaukee.*Chief Clerk*—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. R. HUGUNIN.*Racine*—
G. F. Newell,
Dudley Cass.*Walworth*—
Eleazer Wakeley,
George Walworth.*Iowa, La Fayette and
Richland*—
Timothy Burns,
M. M. Cothren,
Charles Pole.*Milwaukee*—
Isaac P. Walker,
James Holliday,
Asa Kinney.*Grant*—
Noah H. Virgin,
Daniel R. Burt,*Green, Dane and Sauk*—
E. T. Gardner,
Alexander Botkin,
John W. Stewart.*Jefferson and Dodge*—
Levi P. Drake,
Horace D. Patch,
James Hanrahan.*Crawford, St. Croix,
Chippewa and La
Pointe*—
Henry Jackson.*Washington and She-
boygan*—
Benjamin H. Mooers.*Waukesha*—
George Reed,
L. Martin.*Rock*—
Daniel C. Babcock,
George H. Williston.*Brown, Manitowoc, Cal-
umet, Winnebago,
Fond du Lac, Mar-
quette, Portage and
Columbia*—
G. W. Featherstonh'gh
Moses S. Gibson.

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.

<i>Racine</i> — Frederick S. Lovell, Philo White.	<i>Iowa, La Fayette and Richland</i> — Ninian E. Whiteside.	<i>Milwaukee</i> — Horatio N. Wells.
<i>Walworth</i> — Henry Clark.	<i>Waukesha</i> — Joseph Turner.	<i>Washington and She- boygan</i> — Chauncey M. Phelps.
<i>Rock</i> — Andrew Palmer.	<i>Jefferson and Dodge</i> — John E. Holmes.	<i>Brown, Manitowoc, Cal- umet, Fond du Lac</i>
<i>Grant</i> — Orris McCartney.	<i>Crawford, St. Croix, Chippewa and La Pointe</i> — Benjamin F. Manahan.	<i>Winnepago, Portage Marquette and Co- lumbia</i> — Mason C. Darling.
<i>Green, Dane and Sauk</i> — Alexander L. Collins.		

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—TIMOTHY BURNS, of Iowa.*Chief Clerk*—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOHN MULLANPHY.

<i>Iowa, La Fayette and Richland</i> — Timothy Burns, Charles Pole, M. M. Cothren.	<i>Brown, Manitowoc, Cal- umet, Fond du Lac, Portage, Marquette, Winnepago and Co- lumbia</i> — G. W. Featherstonh'gh, Moses S. Gibson.	<i>Milwaukee</i> — Isaac P. Walker, James Holliday, Asa Kinney.
<i>Grant</i> — Noah H. Virgin, Dan R. Burt.	<i>Racine</i> — G. F. Newell, Dudley Cass.	<i>Waukesha</i> — George Reed, L. Martin.
<i>Washington and Sheboy- gan</i> — Benj. H. Mooers.*	<i>Walworth</i> — Eleazer Wakeley, George Walworth.	<i>Jefferson and Dodge</i> — Levi P. Drake, Horace D. Patch, James Hanrahan.
<i>Green, Dane and Sauk</i> — E. T. Gardner, John W. Stewart, Alexander Botkin.	<i>Rock</i> — Daniel C. Bailecock, George H. Williston.	<i>Crawford, St. Croix, Chippewa and La Pointe</i> — 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.

<i>Brown</i> — David Agry. Henry S. Baird.	<i>Iowa</i> —continued. Ninian E. Whitesides, Joshua L. White, Thomas James, Andrew Burnside, Moses Meeker, Elihu B. Goodsell.	<i>Rock</i> — A. Hyatt Smith, David Noggle, Sanford P. Hammond, James Chamberlain, Joseph S. Pierce, George B. Hall, David L. Mills, John Hackett, Joseph Kinney, Jr., Israel Inman, Jr.
<i>Calumet</i> — Lemuel Goodell.	<i>Jefferson</i> — Patrick Rogan, Theodore Prentiss, Aaron Rankin, Elihu L. Attwood, Samuel T. Clothier, Peter H. Turner, George Hyer.	<i>Richland</i> — Edward Coumbe.
<i>Columbia</i> — Jeremiah Drake, La Fayette Hill.	<i>La Pointe</i> — James P. Hays.	<i>St. Croix</i> — William Holcombe.
<i>Crawford</i> — Peter A. R. Brace.	<i>Marquette</i> — Samuel W. Beall.	<i>Sheboygan</i> — David Giddings.
<i>Dane</i> — John Y. Smith, Abel Dunning, Benjamin Fuller, George B. Smith, Nathaniel F. Hyer, John M. Babcock.	<i>Manitowoc</i> — Evander M. Soper.	<i>Washington</i> — Bostwick O. Connor, Edward H. Janssen, Patrick Toland, Charles Julius Kern, Hopewell Cox, Joel F. Wilson.
<i>Dodge</i> — William M. Dennis, Stoddard Judd, Hiram Barber, Benjamin Granger, Horace D. Patch, John H. Manahan.	<i>Milwaukee</i> — Don A. J. Upham, Francis Huebschmann, Wallace W. Graham, Garret Vliet, John Crawford, Asa Kinney, Garret M. Fitzgerald, John Cooper, John H. Tweedy, James Magone, Horace Chase, Chas. E. Brown.	<i>Waukesha</i> — Andrew E. Elmore, Pitts Ellis, George Reed, Elisha W. Edgerton, Rufus Parks, William B. Hesk, Barnes Babcock, Charles Burchard,† James M. Moore, Benjamin Hunkins, Alexander W. Randall.
<i>Fond du Lac</i> — Warren Chase, Lorenzo Hazen, Moses S. Gibson.	<i>Portage</i> — Henry C. Goodrich.	<i>Walworth</i> — Solmous Wakeley, Joseph Bowker, Charles M. Baker, John W. Boyd, William Bell, Lyman H. Seaver, Sewall Smith, Josiah Topping, William Berry, M. T. Hawes.*
<i>Grant</i> — Thomas P. Burnett, Thomas Cruson, Lorenzo Bevans, Neely Gray, Joel Allen Barber, James Gilmore, Franklin Z. Hicks, Daniel R. Eurt, James R. Vineyard.	<i>Racine</i> — Edward G. Ryan, Marshall M. Strong, Frederick S. Lovell, Elijah Steele, Stephen O. Bennett, Nathaniel Dickinson, Daniel Harkin, Chauncey Kellogg, Haynes Finch, Chatfield H. Parsons, Victor M. Willard, James H. Hall, James B. Cartter, T. S. Stockwell.*	<i>Winnebago</i> — James Duane Doty.
<i>Green</i> — Davis Bowen, Noah Phelps, William C. Green, Hiram Brown.		
<i>Owa</i> — William R. Smith, Moses M. Strong, Daniel M. Parkinson, Thomas Jenkins, William J. Madden,		

* This gentleman never took his seat. † Seat unsuccessfully contested by Matthias J. Bovee.

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, Garrett 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.

<i>Brown</i> — Morgan L. Martin.	<i>Iowa</i> —continued. Charles Bishop, Joseph Ward.	<i>Racine</i> —continued. James D. Reymert.
<i>Calumet</i> — G.W. Featherstonh'gh.	<i>Jefferson</i> — Theodore Prentiss, Milo Jones, Abram Vanderpool, Jonas Folts.	<i>Rock</i> — A. M. Carter, Ezra A. Foot, Edward V. Whiton, Paul Crandall, Joseph Colley, Louis P. Harvey.
<i>Crawford & Chippewa</i> — Daniel G. Fenton.	<i>La Fayette</i> — Charles Dunn, Allen Warden, John O'Connor.	<i>St. Croix</i> — Geo. W. Brownell.
<i>Columbia</i> — James T. Lewis.	<i>Marquette & Winnebago</i> Harrison Reed.	<i>Sheboygan and Manitowoc</i> — Silas Steadman.
<i>Dane</i> — Chas. M. Nichols, William A. Wheeler, William H. Fox.	<i>Milwaukee</i> — Byron Kilbourn, Rufus King, Charles H. Larkin, John L. Doran, Garret M. Fitzgerald, Morritz Schœffler, Albert Fowler.	<i>Walworth</i> — James Harrington, Augustus C. Kinne, George Gale, Experience Estabrook, Hollis Latham, Ezra Mulford.
<i>Dodge</i> — Stoddard Judd, Samuel W. Lyman, Charles H. Larrabee.	<i>Portage</i> — William H. Kennedy.	<i>Washington</i> — Patrick Pentony, James Fagan, Harvey G. Turner.
<i>Fond du Lac</i> — Samuel W. Beall, Warren Chase.	<i>Racine</i> — Theodore Secor, S. R. McClellan, Horace T. Sanders, Frederick S. Lovell, S. A. Davenport, A. B. Jackson, Albert G. Cole.	<i>Waukesha</i> — Peter D. Gifford, George Scagel, Squire S. Case, A. L. Castleman, Emulous P. Cotton, Eleazer Root.
<i>Grant</i> — George W. Lakin, John H. Rountree, Alex. D. Ramsey, Orsamus Cole, William Richardson.		
<i>Green</i> — James Biggs, William McDowell.		
<i>Iowa</i> — S. P. Hollenbeck.		

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. ARDEY.

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 NOBLE JOHNSON. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOHN MULLANPHY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Brown—</i>		<i>Fond du Lac—</i>	
David Agry.....	Green Bay.	Charles Doty	Fond du Lac.
<i>Calumet—</i>		Jonat'n Daugherty	Rosendale.
Lemuel Goodell ...	Stockbridge.	<i>Grant—</i>	
<i>Columbia—</i>		James Gilmore	Jamestown.
Joseph Kerr.....	Randolph.	Noah H. Virgin ...	Platteville.
<i>Chippewa & Crawford</i>		Armisted C. Brown	Potosi.
Wm. T. Sterling...	Mt. Sterling.	Arthur W. Worth...	Lancaster.
<i>Dane—</i>		<i>Green—</i>	
Henry M. Warner..	Cottage Grove.	Henry Adams	Monticello.
Ebenezer Brigham.	Blue Mounds.	<i>Iowa and Richland—</i>	
Samuel A. Roys...	Stoughton.	Thos. Jenkins.....	Dodgeville.
<i>Dodge—</i>		Abner Nichols.....	Mineral Point.
Lorenzo Merrill ...	Beaver Dam.	<i>Jefferson—</i>	
Chas. Billingshurst.	Juneau.	Wales Emmons ...	Watertown.
Benjamin Randall.	Lebanon.	Peter H. Turner ...	Palmyra.
Monroe Thompson.	Fox Lake.	Davenport Rood ...	Jefferson.
Stephen Jones.....	Lowell.		

First Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>La Fayette</i> —		<i>Rock</i> —continued.	
Elias Slothower ...	Gratiot.	A. P. Blakeslee....	Johnstown.
Ninian E. Whiteside	Belmont.	Robert T. Carey ...	Beloit.
<i>La Pointe and St. Croix</i> —		Nathaniel Strong..	Beloit.
Wm. R. Marshall*.	St. Croix Falls.	<i>Sauk</i> —	
<i>Manitowish</i> —		Delando Pratt	
Ezra Durgen		<i>Sheboygan</i> —	
<i>Marquette</i> —		Charles E. Morris.	
Archibald Nichols.	Markesan.	Jedediah Brown...	Sheboy. Falls.
<i>Milwaukee</i> —		<i>Wa'worth</i> —	
Edward Wunderly.	Milwaukee.	Gaylord Graves....	East Troy.
Augustus Greulich.	Milwaukee.	Prosper Cravath...	Whitewater.
Wm. W. Brown....	Milwaukee.	E. D. Richardson..	Geneva.
Leonard P. Crary..	Milwaukee.	Hugh Long.....	Darien.
Andrew Sullivan..	Milwaukee.	Milo Kelsey	Delevan.
Horace Chase.....	Milwaukee.	<i>Washington</i> —	
Perley J. Shumway	Wauwatosa.	Henry Allen.....	Pt. Washing'tn
<i>Portage</i> —		B. H. Mooers	Grafton.
James M. Campbell	Stevens Point.	A. Zimmermann....	Méguon.
<i>Racine</i> —		D. W. Maxon.....	Cedar Creek.
David McDonald ..	Racine.	William Caldwell..	Barton.
Henry B. Roberts ..	Caledonia.	<i>Waukesha</i> —	
Sam'l E. Chapman.	Rochester.	Joseph W. Brackett	Brookfield.
Julius L. Gilbert ..		Dewey K. Warren.	Delafield.
Elias Woodworth..		C. G. Heath.....	Pewaukee.
<i>Rock</i> —		Geo. M. Humphrey	New Berlin.
G. F. A. Atherton ..	Emer'ld Grove	Joseph Bond	Mukwonago.
Alans'n B. Vaughan	Union.	<i>Winnebago</i> —	
		Erasmus D. Hall ..	Waukau.

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	Lemuel 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. Botkin...	Madison.	19	John B. Smith.	Milwaukee.
10	Wm. M. Dennis	Watertown.			

* Seat contested successfully by Joseph Bowron, of Hudson.

† 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.

Second Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—HARRISON C. HOBART, Sheboygan.*Chief Clerk*—ROBERT L. REAM.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—FELIX McLINDON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Brown</i> — John F. Meade.....	Green Bay.	<i>Milwaukee</i> — James B. Cross....	Milwaukee.
<i>Calumet</i> — A. D. Dick*.....	Manchester.	Zelotus A. Cotton ..	Milwaukee.
<i>Columbia</i> — Joseph Kerr.....	Randolph.	Julius White.....	Milwaukee.
<i>Chippewa and Crawford</i> — James O'Neill.....	Bl'k Riv.Falls.	Stoddard H. Martin ..	Milwaukee.
<i>Dane</i> — Charles Rickerson..	Sun Prairie.	John Flynn, Jr....	Oak Creek.
Ira W. Bird.....	Madison.	Enoch Chase	Lake.
Samuel H. Roys...	Stoughton.	Robert Wasson, Jr..	Granville.
<i>Dodge</i> — Paul Juneau.....	Theresa.	<i>Portage</i> — John Delaney	Stevens Point.
Hiram Barber	Oak Grove.	<i>Racine</i> — Marshall M. Strong	Racine.
George C. King....	Shields.	Jas. D. Reymert...	Norway.
Jedediah Kimball..	Portland.	M. S. Ayres.....	Burlington.
Parker Warren....	Beaver Dam.	Otis Colwell.....	Southport.
<i>Fond du Lac</i> — Morgan L. Noble..	Fond du Lac.	Herman S. Thorp..	Bristol.
J. Daugherty.....	Rosendale.	<i>Rock</i> — Anson W. Pope....	Janesville.
<i>Grant</i> — Robert Young.....	Wyalusing.	Samuel G. Colley..	Beloit.
David Gillilian	Potosi.	Lucius H. Page....	Fulton.
Robert M. Briggs..	Beetown.	Paul Crandall.....	Lima.
Jas. R. Vineyard ..	Platteville.	Josiah F. Willard..	Janesville.
<i>Green</i> — J. C. Crawford.....	Monroe.	<i>Sauk</i> — Cyrus Leland.....	Sauk City.
<i>Iowa and Richland</i> — Jabez Pierce.....	Mineral Point.	<i>Sheboygan</i> — Harrison C. Hobart	Sheboygan.
Timothy Burns....	Dodgeville.	J. Brown	Sheboy. Falls.
<i>Jefferson</i> — Benjamin Nute.....	Milford.	<i>Walworth</i> — Samuel Pratt.....	Spring Prairie.
J. K. Pike	Cold Spring.	E. J. Hazard.....	La Grange.
Wm. H. Johnson ..	Fort Atkinson.	Samuel D. Hastings	Geveva.
<i>La Fayette</i> — Dan. M. Parkinson.	Willow Sp'ngs	G. H. Lown.....	Walworth.
Wm. Hill.....	New Diggings.	Milo Kelsey	Delavan.
<i>La Pointe & St. Croix</i> — Joseph Bowron....	Hudson.	<i>Washington</i> — Solon Johnson.....	Pt. Washing'tn
<i>Manitowoc</i> — Charles Kuehn	Manitowoc.	James Fagan	Jackson.
<i>Marquette</i> — Satterlee Clark, Jr.	Green Lake.	Peter Turck	Mequon.
		Patrick Toland....	Erin.
		Chauncey M. Phelps	Addison.
		<i>Waukesha</i> — Wm. H. Thomas...	Lisbon.
		John H. Wells	Prairieville.
		Albert Alden.....	Delafield.
		D. H. Rockwell....	Oconomowoc.
		Thos. Sugden	North Prairie.
		<i>Winnebago</i> — T. J. Townsend....	Winnebago.

* Brothertown Indian.

Third Session of the State Legislature, 1850,

Convened January 9, and adjourned February 11, 1850.

SENATE.

President—SAMUEL W. BEALL, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—WM. R. SMITH.*Sergeant-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.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—M. M. STRONG, of Iowa.*Chief Clerk*—ALEX. T. GRAY.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. R. HUGUNIN.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Brown</i> —		<i>Green</i> —	
Chas. D. Robinson.	Green Bay.	Wm. C. Green.....	York.
<i>Calumet</i> —		<i>Iowa and Richland</i> —	
David E. Wood....	Manchester.	Moses M. Strong...	Mineral Point.
<i>Columbia</i> —		Thos. N. Fullerton.	Dodgeville.
Hugh McFarlane...	Portage City.	<i>Jefferson</i> —	
<i>Chippewa and Crawford</i> —		A. Vanderpool.....	Waterloo.
Wm. T. Sterling...	Mt. Sterling.	Austin Kellogg....	Concord.
<i>Dane</i> —		Alva Stewart	Fort Atkinson.
John Hasey.....	York.	<i>La Fayette</i> —	
Chauncey Abbott..	Madison.	Cornelius DeLong.	Belmont,
Oliver B. Bryant...	Rutland.	John K. Williams ..	Shullsburg.
<i>Dodge</i> —		<i>La Pointe & St. Croix</i> —	
Oscar Hurlburt....	Lomira.	J. S. Watrous.....	La Pointe.
James Murdock ...	Neosho.	<i>Manitowoc</i> —	
John Lowth	Lowell.	Charles Kuehn	Manitowoc.
Wm. T. Ward.....	Hustisford.	<i>Marquette and Wausara</i> —	
Malcom Sellers....	Beaver Dam.	B. B. Spaulding....	Arcade.
<i>Fond du Lac</i> —		<i>Milwaukee</i> —	
Morgan L. Noble..	Fond du Lac.	James B. Cross....	Milwaukee.
Bertine Pinckney..	Ripon,	Charles E. Jenkins.	Milwaukee.
<i>Grant</i> —		Ed. McGarry.....	Milwaukee.
Henry D. York.....	Hazel Green.	John E. Cameron ...	Milwaukee.
Wm. McGonigal...	Wingville.	G. M. Fitzgerald ...	Franklin.
John B. Turley....	Cassville.	Enoch Chase	Lake.
Jere. E. Dodge	Lancaster.	Samuel Brown.....	Milwaukee.

Third Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Portage</i> — Walter D. McIndoe.	Wausau.	<i>Watworth</i> — Alex. O. Babcock..	East Troy.
<i>Racine</i> — H. N. Chapman....	Racine.	Rufus Cheney, Jr..	Whitewater.
Stephen O. Bennett	Raymond.	Alex. S. Palmer...	Geneva.
C. P. Barnes.....	Burlington.	George Sikes.....	Sharon.
Samuel Hale.....	Racine.	Wyma Spooner...	Elkhorn.
Geo. M. Robinson..		<i>Washington</i> — Solon Johnson.....	Port. Wash'n
<i>Rock</i> — Wm. F. Tompkins..	Janesville.	Eugene S. Turner..	Grafton.
John R. Briggs....	Beloit.	Edward Divine....	Richfield.
Leander Hoskins..	Union.	Henry Weil.....	West Bend.
John A. Segar.....	Johnstown.	Cornelius S. Griffin	Saukville.
E. C. Smith.....	Spring Valley.	<i>Waukesha</i> — Patrick Higgins...	Menomonee.
<i>Sauk</i> — Caleb Crosweil....	Baraboo.	Henry Shears.....	Oconomowoc.
<i>Sheboygan</i> — Horatio N. Smith..	Sheboygan.	Pitts Ellis.....	Genesee.
F. G. Manney.....	Linden.	John E. Gallagher.	Waukesha.
		Anson H. Taylor...	Muskego.
		<i>Winnebago</i> — 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	H. 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	O. S. Head.....	Kenosha.
7	Samuel G. Bugh.	Shullsburgh.	17	S. O. Bennett...	Racine.
8	W. Rittenhouse.	Monroe.	18	Duncan C. Reed.	Milwaukee.
9	E. B. Dean, Jr..	Madison.	19	F. Huebschmann	Milwaukee.
10	James Giddings.	Chester.			

Fourth Session of State Legislature—continued.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—FREDERICK W. HORN, of Washington.*Chief Clerk*—ALEX T. GRAY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—CHARLES M. KINGSBURY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Brown</i> — John F. Lessey....	Green Bay.	<i>Marathon and Port age</i> — Thomas J. Morman	Stevens Point.
<i>Calumet</i> — William H. Dick*..	Brothertown.	<i>Marquette and Wau- shara</i> — Charles Waldo	Kingston.
<i>Columbia</i> — William T. Bradley	Leeds.	<i>Milwaukee</i> — William K. Wilson	Milwaukee.
<i>Chippewa and Craw- ford</i> — William T. Price ..	Bl. River Falls	Charles E. Jenkins	Milwaukee.
<i>Dane</i> — Abram A. Boyce ..	Lodi.	John L. Doran.....	Milwaukee.
Augustus A. Bird..	Madison.	George H. Walker.	Milwaukee.
Gabriel Bjornson..	Perry.	Enoch Chase	Milwaukee.
<i>Dodge</i> — John Muzzy	Mayville.	Tobias G. Osborne.	Milwaukee.
Asa W. French	Herman.	Patrick Carney....	Milwaukee.
John Lowth	Lowell.	<i>Racine</i> — Wm. L. Utley	Racine.
Chas. B. Whitton..	Ashippun.	Peter Van Vliet	Caledonia.
William E. Smith .	Fox Lake.	James Tinker	Dover.
<i>Fond du Lac</i> — Morris S. Barnett..	Eldorado.	<i>Rock</i> — Edward Vincent...	Milton.
Charles L. Julius..	Calumet.	W. F. Tompkins...	Janesville.
<i>Grant</i> — James B. Johnson.	Fairplay.	John Bannister....	Beloit.
John N. Jones.....	Platteville.	Joseph Kinney	Lima.
Robert M. Briggs..	Beetown.	J. D. Seaver	Cookville.
W. R. Biddlecome.	Potosi.	<i>Sauk</i> — Nathaniel Perkins.	Sauk City.
<i>Green</i> — Julius Hurlbut	Monroe.	<i>Sheboygan</i> — A. D. La Due	Sheboygan.
<i>Iowa and Richland</i> — Chas. G. Rodolf ...	Highland.	John D. Murphy...	
Richard Tregaskis.	Mineral Point.	<i>Walworth</i> — Adam E. Ray	Troy.
<i>Jefferson</i> — Alonzo Wing	Jefferson.	H. C. Hemingway .	Richmond.
Patrick Rogan.	Watertown.	E. Estabrook	Whitewater.
Samuel T. Clothier	Cold Spring.	Elijah Easton	Walworth.
<i>Kenosha</i> — Obed P. Hale	Kenosha.	Wyman Spooner...	Elkhorn.
Henry Johnson	Somers.	<i>Washington</i> — Fred. W. Horn	Cedarburg.
<i>La Fayette</i> — Nathan Olmsted...	Cottage Inn.	Harvey Moore	Ozaukee.
Samuel Cole	Gratiot.	Frederick Stock....	Mequon.
<i>La Pointe and St. Croix</i> — John O. Henning ..	Hudson.	Francis Everley ...	West Bend.
<i>Manitowoc</i> — G. C. O. Malmros .	Manitowoc.	John C. Toll	Cedar Creek.
		<i>Waukesha</i> — John C. Snover....	Eagle.
		Peter D. Gifford ...	North Prairie.
		Aaron V. Groot ...	Brookfield.
		Wm. A. Cone	New Berlin.
		Hosea Fuller, Jr....	Pewaukee.
		<i>Winnebago</i> — Edward Eastman..	Oshkosh.

*Brothertown Indian.

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	H. 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	Bert. Pinckney.	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.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—JAMES McMILLAN SHAFTER, of Sheboygan.*Chief Clerk*—ALEXANDER T. GRAY. | *Sergeant at-Arms*—ELISHA STARR.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Bad Ax, Chippewa, Crawford and La Crosse—</i>		<i>Iowa and Richland—</i>	
Andrew Briggs....	Bad Ax.	John Toay.....	Mineral Point.
<i>Brown, Door, Oconto and Outagamie—</i>		Luman M. Strong..	Highland.
Uriel Peak.....	Green Bay.	<i>Jefferson—</i>	
<i>Calumet—</i>		Thomas R. Mott...	Watertown.
James Cramond ...	Manchester.	A. H. VanNorstrand	Jefferson.
<i>Columbia—</i>		Jacob Skinner....	Palmyra.
James T. Lewis ...	Columbus.	<i>Kenosha—</i>	
<i>Dane—</i>		C. Latham Sloes..	Kenosha,
Alexander Botkin .	Madison.	Lathrop Burgess ..	Salem.
Hiram H. Giles....	Stoughton.	<i>Lt Fayette—</i>	
William A. Peirce.	Sun Prairie.	James H. Earnest	Shullsburg.
<i>Dodge—</i>		Matthew Murphy*.	New Diggings.
D. L. Bancroft.....	Waupun.	<i>La Pointe and St. Croix—</i>	
T. B. Sterling....	Iron Ridge.	Otis Hoyt.....	Hudson.
Maxilian Averbach	Emmet.	<i>Manitowoc—</i>	
William H. Green ..	Lowell.	Ezekiel Ricker	Manitowoc.
Horace D. Patch....	Beaver Dam.	<i>Marathon & Portage—</i>	
<i>Fond du Lac—</i>		George W. Cate ...	Amherst.
Benjamin F. Moore	Fond du Lac.	<i>Marquette and Wau- sara—</i>	
N. M. Donaldson...	Waupun.	Eleazer Root	Dartford.
<i>Grant—</i>		<i>Milwaukee—</i>	
William Richardson	Fairplay.	Charles Cain	Milwaukee.
Noah Clemmons ..	Platteville.	Joseph A. Phelps..	Milwaukee.
David McKee.....	Potosi.	Wallace W. Graham	Milwaukee.
J. Allen Barber....	Lancaster.	Jonat'n L. Burnham	Milwaukee.
<i>Green—</i>		Edward Hasse.....	Milwaukee.
T. J. Safford.....	Monroe.	Valentin Knell....	Milwaukee.
		William Beck	Milwaukee.

* Seat contested. Resigned and replaced by George W. Hammett.

Fifth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Racine</i> —		<i>Walworth</i> —(con)	
William L. Utley..	Racine.	Timothy H. Fellows	Genoa.
Abraham Gordon..	Racine.	Zerah Meade	Whitewater.
James Catton	Burlington.	Lewis N. Wood....	Walworth.
<i>Rock</i> —		<i>Washington</i> —	
Wm. A. Lawrence..	Janesville.	Simon D. Powers..	Pt. Washington
Simeon W. Abbott..	Spring Valley.	Phineas M. Johnson	Grafton.
John Hackett.....	Beloit.	Adam Staats	Staatsville.
George R. Ramsay..	Janesville.	Densm're W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
Azel Kinney.....	Lima Center.	Baruch S. Weil	West Bend.
<i>Sauk</i> —		<i>Waukesha</i> —	
Jonathan W. Fyffe.	Prairie du Sac.	John U. Hillard....	Merton.
<i>Sheboygan</i> —		Denn. Worthington	Summit.
J. McMillan Shafter	Sheboygan.	Thomas Suggden...	North Prairie.
David B. Conger ...		Publius V. Monroe	New Berlin.
		Fin. McNaughton..	Vernon.
<i>Walworth</i> —		<i>Waupaca and Winne-</i>	
Stephen S. Barlow.	Elkhorn.	<i>bago</i> —	
J. H. Cooper	Spring Prairie.	Dudley C. Blodget.	Oshkosh.

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	Horatio N. Smith	Sheboygan.	14	Alva Stewart...	Ft. Atkinson.
2	James S. Alban.	Plover.	15	Levi Sterling...	Mt. Sterling.
3	A. M. Blair.....	Fond du Lac.	16	Joel C. Squires*	Lancaster.
4	Baruch S. Weil ..	West Bend.	17	Ezra Miller.....	Beloit.
5	Ed. M. Hunter ..	Milwaukee.	18	J. R. Briggs, Jr.	Beloit.
6	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.	19	Benjamin Allen	Pepin.
7	John W. Cary...	Racine.	20	Bertine Pinckn'y	Rosendale.
8	J. R. Sharpstein.	Milwaukee.	21	Coles Bashford.	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	Eleazer Wakeley	Whitewater.	25	James T. Lewis.	Columbus.
13	Charles Dunn ..	Belmont.			

* Resigned May 1st, and James W. Seaton, of Potosi, elected to fill the balance of the term.

Sixth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—HENRY L. PALMER, of Milwaukee.*Chief Clerk*—THOMAS McHUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—RICHARD F. WILSON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams and Sauk</i> — Charles Armstrong	Baraboo.	<i>Kenosha</i> —continued. C. Latham Sholes..	Kenosha.
<i>Bad Ax & Crawford</i> Hiram A. Wright..	Pr. du Chien.	<i>La Fayette</i> — P. B. Simpson.....	Shullsburg.
<i>Brown, Door and Kewaunee</i> — Randall Wilcox.....	De Pere.	Eli Robinson	Benton.
<i>Calumet</i> — James Robinson...	Chilton.	Nathan Olmstead..	Cottage Inn.
<i>Chippewa & LaCrosse</i> Albert D. Ladue....	La Crosse.	<i>La Pointe & St. Croix</i> Orrin T. Maxson..	Prescott.
<i>Columbia</i> — Orrin D. Coleman...	Marcellon.	<i>Manitowoc</i> — Ezekiel Ricker....	Manitowoc.
John Q. Adams....	Fall River.	<i>Marathon & Portage</i> Geo. W. Cate	Amherst.
<i>Dane</i> — Matthew Roche....	Westport.	<i>Marquette and Wausara</i> — Edwin B. Kelsey..	Montello.
Harry Barnes.....	Middleton.	Edwin Wheeler...	Berlin.
S. W. Fields	Fitchburg.	<i>Milwaukee</i> — Herman H. Haertel	Milwaukee.
Perez C. Burdick...	Albion.	Edward McGarry..	Milwaukee.
H. L. Foster.....	Deerfield.	Joseph Meyer	Milwaukee.
<i>Dodge</i> — E. N. Foster	Mayville.	Henry C. West	Milwaukee.
Whitman Sayles...	Rubicon.	Richard Carlisle..	Milwaukee.
Wm. M. Dennis....	Watertown.	Henry L. Palmer ..	Milwaukee.
Patrick Kelley....	Elba.	Wm. A. Hawkins..	Milwaukee.
John W. Davis.....	Fox Lake.	Enoch Chase	Milwaukee.
Edwin Hillyer.....	Waupun.	John H. Tweedy...	Milwaukee.
<i>Fond du Lac</i> — Querin Loehr	Calumet.	<i>Oconto, Outagamie & Waupaca</i> — Arthur Resley.....	Appleton.
Isaac S. Talmadge..	Fond du Lac.	<i>Racine</i> — Horace T. Sanders.	Racine.
Charles D. Gage...	New Fane.	William H. Ree... ..	Mt. Pleasant.
N. M. Donaldson...	Waupun.	Thomas West	Raymond.
<i>Grant</i> — Henry D. York	Hazel Green.	Philo Belden	Burlington.
Hyman E. Block ...	Potosi.	<i>Richland</i> — Henry Conner.....	Port Andrews.
Titus Hayes	Platteville.	<i>Rock</i> — Charles Stevens...	Janesville.
Jeremiah E. Dodge	Lancaster.	Harrison Stebbins..	Union.
J. Allen Barber....	Lancaster.	Wm. D. Murray....	Beloit.
<i>Green</i> — Thomas Fenton....	Monroe.	Harvey Holmes....	Janesville.
<i>Iowa</i> — Henry Madden	Dodgeville.	<i>Sheboygan</i> — David Taylor	Sheboygan.
Phillip W. Thomas	Mineral Point.	Chas. B. Coleman..	
<i>Jefferson</i> — Patrick Rogan.....	Watertown.	<i>Walworth</i> — John Bell	La Fayette.
James H. Ostrander	Aztalan.	James Lauderdale..	La Grange.
David J. Powers....	Palmyra.	Joseph W. Seaver..	Darien.
Wm. W. Woodman	Farmington.	T. H. Fellows	Genoa.
John E. Holmes*..	Jefferson.	Oscar F. Bartlett..	East Troy.
<i>Kenosha</i> — James McKisson..	Wheatland.	Thomas W. Hill... ..	Springfield.

* Seat contested by Benjamin F. Adams, but sustained by a vote of the House.

Sixth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Washington—</i>		<i>Waukesha—con.</i>	
James W. Porter...	Pt. Washing'n.	Edward Lees	Ottowa.
C. E. Chamberlin...	Grafton,	Orson Reed.....	Summit.
Wm. P. Barnes	Barton.	Elisha Pearl.....	Lisbon.
Charles Schutte....	Meeker.	<i>Winnebago—</i>	
<i>Waukesha—</i>		Curtis Reed.....	Menasha.
Winchel D. Bacon..	Waukesha.	Lucas M. Miller....	Oshkosh.

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.....	Depere.	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	Louis P. Harvey*	Shopiere.
6	Edw. McGarry...	Milwaukee.	19	Benjamin Allen.	Hudson.
7	John W. Cary...	Racine.	20	Chas. 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. Reymert.	Denoon.	23	Daniel S. Vittum	Baraboo.
11	T. T. Whittlesey.	Pleasant Br'ch	24	Francis H. West.	Monroe.
12	Eleazer 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.
<i>Adams and Sauk—</i>		<i>Calumet—</i>	
C. C. Remington ...	Baraboo.	Alexander H. Hart.	Lima.
<i>Bad Ax & Crawford—</i>		<i>Columbia—</i>	
Wm. F. Terhune...	Viroqua.	Alfred Topliff.....	East Hampden
<i>Brown, Door and</i>		Asa C. Ketchum....	Portage City.
<i>Kewaunee—</i>		<i>Dane—</i>	
Francis Desnoyer.	Green Bay.	Samuel H. Baker ..	Bristol.
<i>Buffalo, Chippewa,</i>		Henry Barnes	Middleton.
<i>Clark, Jackson,</i>		Harlow S. Orton....	Madison.
<i>and La Crosse.</i>		Peter W. Matts	Montrose.
William J. Gibson.	Blk. Riv. Falls	Charles R. Head....	Albion.

* 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.
<i>Dodge—</i>		<i>Milwaukee—con.</i>	
B. F. Barney	Mayville.	Jackson Hadley	Milwaukee.
George Fox	Herman.	Peter Lavis	Greenfield.
Francis McCormick ..	Ashippun.	Henry Beecroft	Milwaukee.
Ruel Parker	Portland.	Timothy Hagerty ..	Franklin.
Allen H. Atwater ..	Oak Grove.	Edward O'Neill ..	Milwaukee.
John W. Davis	Fox Lake.	John Tobin	Granville.
<i>Fond du Lac—</i>		William Reinhardt.	Milwaukee.
Major J. Thomas ..	Fond du Lac.	William E. Webster	Milwaukee.
N. M. Donaldson ...	Waupun.	<i>Outagamie, Oconto &</i>	
Isaac S. Tallmadge.	Fond du Lac.	<i>Waupaca—</i>	
Edward Bener	Ashford.	John B. Jacobs	Menomonee...
<i>Grant—</i>		<i>Ozaukee—</i>	
William Hull	Potosi.	Frederick W. Horn.	Ozaukee.
Lewis Rood	Hazel Green.	Milo M. Wheedont	Ozaukee.
Milas K. Young	Cassville.	<i>Racine—</i>	
William Jeffrey	Elmhoro.	Nelson R. Norton ..	Burlington.
Edward Estabrook.	Platteville.	Charles S. Wright.	Racine.
<i>Green—</i>		John Smith	Caledonia.
Abner Mitchell	Spring Grove.	Thomas West	Raymond.
<i>Iowa—</i>		<i>Richland—</i>	
Lemuel W. Joiner.	Wyoming.	Nathaniel Wheeler.	Richl'd Centre.
John Toay	Mineral Point.	<i>Rock—</i>	
<i>Jefferson—</i>		John L. V. Thomas.	Beloit.
Charles J. Bell	Johnson's Cr.	David Noggle	Janesville.
David L. Morrison.	Fort Atkinson	Samuel G. Colley ..	Beloit.
Darius Reed	Sullivan.	Joseph Spaulding ..	Harmony.
William Eustis	Oakland.	<i>Sheboygan—</i>	
Theo. Barnhardt ...	Watertown.	Adolph Rosenthal.	Sheboygan.
<i>Kenosha—</i>		John Mathes	Rhein.
Samuel Hale	Kenosha.	<i>Walworth—</i>	
Jesse Hooker	Salem.	William P. Allen ..	Sharon.
<i>La Fayette—</i>		Oscar F. Bartlett ..	East Troy.
Jas. H. Knowlton ..	Shullsburg.	P. W. Lake	Walworth.
Jas. H. Earnest	New Diggings.	Simeon W. Spafford	Geneva.
Peter Parkinson, Jr.	Fayette.	Perry G. Harrington	Sugar Creek.
<i>La Pointe, Pierce.</i>		Anderson Whiting.	Richmond.
<i>Polk & St. Croix—</i>		<i>Washington—</i>	
Wm. M. Torbert ...	Hudson.	Adam Schantz	Addison.
<i>Manitowoc—</i>		Philip Zimmermann.	Germantown.
James M. Kyle	Manitowoc.	<i>Waukesha—</i>	
<i>Marathon & Portage—</i>		Edward Lees	Ottowa.
Walter D. McIndoe.	Wausau.	Jesse Smith	Vernon.
<i>Marquette & W'shara</i>		D. Worthington ...	Summit.
Archibald Nichols.	Markesan.	Chuancey H. Purple	Brookfield C'r.
Samuel McCracken	Marquette.	<i>Winnebago—</i>	
<i>Milwaukee—</i>		Corydon Rich	Vinland.
John Crawford	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	J. Ralfe.....	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. Eldredge.	Fond du Lac.
8	F. Paddock.....	Salem.	21	Coles Bashford.	Oshkosh.
9	D. Worthington	Summit.	22	Ezra A. Bowen.	Mayville.
10	Jas. D. Reymert	Denoon.	23	Edwin B. Kelsey	Montello.
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.
<i>Adams and Sauk</i> — Richard H. Davis..	Baraboo.	<i>Fond du Lac</i> —con. Geo. W. Parker...	Metomen.
<i>Bad Axe & Crawford</i> — James Fisher.....	Pr. du Chien.	W. H. Ebbetts....	Fond du Lac.
<i>Brown, Door and Ke- waunee</i> — Morgan L. Martin.	Green Bay.	<i>Grant</i> — Allen Taylor	Hazel Green.
<i>Calumet</i> — A. Merrill	Charleston.	William Hull.....	Potosi.
<i>Chippewa & LaCrosse</i> Chase A. Stephens.	La Crosse.	William Cole.....	Beetown.
<i>Columbia</i> — Alfred Topliff.....	Columbus.	Noah H. Virgin....	Platteville.
William T. Whirry.	Shoneaw.	William W. Field..	Fennimore.
<i>Dane</i> — Levi B. Vilas.....	Madison.	<i>Green</i> — A. D. Kilpatrick ..	Dayton.
J. Mosher.....	Stoughton.	<i>Iowa</i> — J. Love.....	Mineral Point
S. G. Abbott.....	Verona.	S. B. Hollenback...	Highland.
Geo. P. Thompson.	Cross Plains.	<i>Jefferson</i> — P. Rogan.....	Watertown.
William R. Taylor.	Cottage Grove.	John Gibb.....	Ixonia.
<i>Dodge</i> — Solomon L. Rose..	Beaver Dam.	A. H. VanNorstrand	Jefferson.
J. M. Sherman...	Burnett.	G. Merriam.....	Lake Mills.
Narcisse M. Juneau	Theresa.	W. Grant.....	Hebron.
J. D. Griffin.....	Shields.	<i>Kenosha</i> — Charles C. Sholes..	Kenosha.
J. Ribble.....	Horicon.	P. Judson.....	Bristol.
F. F. Schwefel....	Lebanon.	<i>La Fayette</i> — James H. Earnest.	New Diggings.
<i>Fond du Lac</i> — John Boyd.....	Calumet—	J. White	Cottage Inn.
B. R. Harrington ..	Byron.	A. A. Townsend ..	Shullsburg.
		<i>La Pointe, Pierce, Polk & St. Croix.</i> Smith R. Gunn....	Prescott.

Eighth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Manitowoc</i> — James Bennett	Manitowoc.	<i>Richland</i> — Daniel L. Downs ..	Richmond.
<i>Marathon and Port- age</i> — Walter D. McIndoe	Wausau.	<i>Rock</i> — N. B. Howard	Magnolia.
<i>Marquette and Wau- sara</i> — H. Grant	Tichora.	George H. Williston	Janesville.
Samuel R. Rood...	Packwaukee.	Samuel G. Colley..	Beloit.
<i>Milwaukee</i> — James B. Cross....	Milwaukee.	Joseph Goodrich ..	Milton.
Jasper Vliet	Milwaukee.	<i>Sheboygan</i> — Joseph Schrage	Sheboygan.
Edward O'Neill	Milwaukee.	Luther H. Cary	Greenbush.
E. De Wolf	Milwaukee.	<i>Walworth</i> — George Allen.....	Linn.
John Ryan	Oak Creek.	Daniel Hooper.....	Troy.
Peter Lavis	Greenfield.	Solmous Wakeley..	Whitewater.
R. Chase	Wauwatosa.	Levi Lee	Elkhorn.
Fredrick Mascowitt	Milwaukee.	William Isham	Delavan.
<i>Ozaukee</i> — William H. Ramsey	Ozaukee.	Samuel Pratt	Spring Prairie.
Henry Blazer		<i>Washington</i> — Mitchell L. Delaney	Barton.
<i>Oconto, Outagamie and Waupaca</i> — Perry H. Smith....	Appleton.	Byron Smith	Erin.
<i>Racine</i> — Thomas Falvey....	Racine.	<i>Waukesha</i> — Alex. W. Randall..	Waukesha.
C. P. Barnes	Burlington.	Joseph Bond	Mukwonago.
Alanson Filer	Racine.	S. Warren	Delafield.
E. Adams	Yorkville.	B. F. Goss	Pewaukee.
		<i>Winnebago</i> — E. 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	Bolívar G. Gill ..	Grafton.	16	J. Allen Barber.	Lancaster.
4	Baruch S. Weil..	Schleisingserv.	17	J. Sutherland...	Janesville.
5	Jackson Hadley	Milwaukee.	18	Louis P. Harvey	Shopiere.
6	Edward O'Neill.	Milwaukee.	19	Wm. J. Gibson.	Black Riv. F'ls
7	Charles Clement	Racine.	20	Edwin Pier	Fond du Lac.
8	C. L. Sholes....	Kenosha.	21	John Fitzgerald.	Oshkosh.
9	D. Worthington.	Summit.	22	Solomon L. Rose	Beaver Dam,
10	Edw. Gernon....	Genessee.	23	Edwin B. Kelsey	Montello.
11	Hiram H. Giles.	Stoughton.	24	George E. Dexter	Monroe.
12	Jesse C. Mills ..	Elkhorn.	25	John Q. Adams.	Fall River.
13	Charles Dunn ..	Cottage Inn.			

Ninth Session of the State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker—WILLIAM HULL, of Grant.**Chief Clerk—JAMES ARMSTRONG.**Sergeant-at-Arms—EGBERT MOSELEY.*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams and Sauk—</i> D. K. Noyes.....	Baraboo.	<i>Jefferson—con.</i> Darius Reed.....	Sullivan.
<i>Bad Ax, Crawford—</i> Andrew Briggs....	Bad Ax.]	<i>Kenosha—</i> Henry Johnson....	Kenosha.
<i>Brown, Door and Ke-</i> <i>waunee—</i> John Day.....	Green Bay.	Franklin Newell..	Paris.
<i>Calumet—</i> James Cramond....	Manchester.	<i>La Fayette—</i> James H. Knowlton	Shullsburg,
<i>Chippewa, LaCrosse—</i> Dugald D. Cameron	La Crosse.	Matthew Murphy..	Benton.
<i>Columbia—</i> Moses M. Davis ...	Portage City.	Hamilton H. Gray .	Darlington.
Oliver C. Howe....	Lowville.	<i>La Pointe, Pierce,</i> <i>Polk, St. Croix—</i> Almon D. Gray....	Hudson.
<i>Dane—</i> Augustus A. Bird..	Madison.	<i>Manitowoc—</i> Charles H. Walker	Manitowoc.
Geo. P. Thompson..	Cross Plains.	<i>Marathon, Portage—</i> Joseph Wood.....	Grand Rapids.
A. A. Huntington..	York.	<i>Marquette and Wau-</i> <i>shara—</i> Horatio S. Thomas.	Moundville.
Wm. M. Colladay..	Dunn.	W. F. Chipman....	Warren.
Charles R. Head...]	Albion.	<i>Milwaukee—</i> Joshua Stark.....	Milwaukee.
<i>Dodge—</i> B. F. Barney.....	Williamstown	August Greulich ..	Milwaukee.
Daniel Fletcher....	Hustisford.	A. McCormick	Milwaukee.
Laurence Connor..	Emmet.	John Mitchell	Milwaukee.
Charles Burchard..	Beaver Dam.	Wm. A. Hawkins....	Milwaukee.
H. L. Butterfield..	Waupun.	John Tobin.....	Granville.
Fred. H. Ehinger..	Clyman.	Henry Crawford ...	Wauwatosa.
<i>Fond du Lac—</i> Isaac Brown.....	Fond du Lac.	Peter Lavis.....	Greenfield.
Peter Johnson.....	Ashford.	G. Hahn.....	Milwaukee.
Joseph Wagner....	Marshfield.	<i>Ozaukee—</i> Charles Beyer	Pt. Washing'tn
George W. Parker..	Metomen.	Wm. Vogenitz.....	Cedarburg.
<i>Grant—</i> William Hull.....	Potosi.	<i>Outagamie, Oconto</i> <i>and Waupaca—</i> Wm. Brunquest* ..	Waupaca.
Horace Catlin	Cassville.	<i>Racine—</i> Thomas Falvey....	Racine.
Allen Taylor.....	Hazel Green.	Eliaphalet Cram...]	Racine.
Joseph T. Mills....	Lancaster.	J. T. Palmer.....	Waterford,
James T. Brown...]	Clifton.	Patrick G. Cheeves	Norway.
<i>Green—</i> Martin Flood	Brooklyn.	<i>Richland—</i> Robert Akan	Richland.
<i>Iowa—</i> Richard M. Smith .	Mineral Point.	<i>Rock—</i> Levi Alden	Janesville.
E. Knowlton	Highland.	J. Child	Lima.
<i>Jefferson—</i> D. L. Morrison	Koskonong.	John M. Evans	Union.
Wm. Chappell.....	Watertown.	H. J. Murray	Turtle.
Wm. W. Woodman..	Farmington.		
Henry C. Drake ...]	Milford.		

*Seat successfully contested by Louis Bostedo, Weyauwega.

Ninth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Sheboygan</i> — W. M. Wippermann R. C. Brazelton....	Mosel. Scott.	<i>Washington</i> — G. H. Hayes John Sell.....	Richfield. Addison.
<i>Walworth</i> — A. W. Farr Robert T. Seymour S. Thomas..... John F. Potter..... James Lauderdale. Winchel D. Chapin	Geneva. La Fayette. Darien. East Troy. La Grange. Bloomfield.	<i>Waukesha</i> — John James James Weaver..... Charles S. Hawley. Jeremiah Noon....	Eagle. Lisbon. Waukesha. Merton.
		<i>Winnebago</i> — John Anunsen..... L. B. Townsend....	Winchester. Nepeuskun.

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.	Schleis'ville.	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. Sholes....	Kenosha.	23	Samuel C. Bean.	Lake Mills.
9	J. T. Kingston..	Necedah.	24	Geo. E. Dexter..	Monroe.
10	Edward Gernon.	Genessee.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage City
11	Hiram H. Giles.	Stoughton.	26	Hiram C. Bull...	Madison.
12	Jesse C. Mills..	Elkhorn.	27	Luther Hanchett	Plover.
13	P. B. Simpson...	Shullsburg.	28	William Wilson	Menomonee.
14	S. W. Barnes....	Watertown.	29	M. 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.
<i>Adams and Juneau</i> — Jos. Langworthy...	Mauston.	<i>Brown</i> — Edgar Conklin....	Green Bay.
<i>Ashland, Burnett,</i> <i>Douglas, La</i> <i>Pointe, Polk and</i> <i>St. Croix</i> — George Strong....	Hudson.	<i>Buffalo, Jackson and</i> <i>Trempealeau</i> — Sam'l D. Hastings.	Trempealeau.
		<i>Calumet</i> — Geo. A. Jenkins...	Charlestown.
<i>Bad Ax & Crawford</i> — Buel E. Hutchinson	Pra. du Chien.	<i>Chippewa, Clark,</i> <i>Dunn & Pierce</i> — Orrin T. Maxson ..	Prescott.

Tenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Columbia—</i>		<i>La Fayette—con.</i>	
G. M. Bartholomew	Lodi.	Henry W. Barnes..	Wiota.
Oliver C. Howe....	Lowville	James H. Earnest..	New Diggings.
Henry Converse...	Wyocena.		
<i>Dane—</i>		<i>Manitowoc—</i>	
John A. Johnson..	Stoughton.	Charles H. Walker.	Manitowoc.
R. W. Davison	Beverly.	T. Cunningham....	Clark's Mills.
Robert P. Main....	Oregon.		
John B. Sweat.....	Black Earth.	<i>Marathon, Portage</i>	
Horace A. Tenney..	Madison.	<i>and Wood—</i>	
Nathaniel W. Dean	Madison.	Anson Rood.....	Stevens Point.
<i>Dodge—</i>		<i>Marquette—</i>	
E. N. Foster.....	Mayville.	Davis H. Waite....	Princeton.
Peter Potter	Leroy.	Paul D. Hayward ..	Kingston.
R. B. Wentworth...	Juneau.		
Quartus H. Barron.	Fox Lake.	<i>Milwaukee—</i>	
A. Scott Sioan....	Beaver Dam.	Fred. K. Bartlett..	Milwaukee.
John J. Williams...	Springfield.	Moses M. Strong ..	Milwaukee.
		A. McCormick.....	Milwaukee.
<i>Door, Kewaunee,</i>		Jonathan Taylor..	Milwaukee.
<i>Oconto—</i>		Jasper Humphrey..	Milwaukee.
Ezra B. Stevens...	Sturgeon Bay.	Hermann Haertel ..	Milwaukee.
		Fred. Mascowitt	Milwaukee.
<i>Fond du Lac—</i>		Jas. Reynolds	Milwaukee.
E. L. Runals	Ripon.	James D. Reymert.	Milwaukee.
M. S. Barnett.....	Rosendale.		
John B. Wilbor....	Fond du Lac.	<i>Outagamie—</i>	
Major J. Thomas ..	Fond du Lac.	Theodore Conkey..	Appleton.
Aaron Walters.....	Fond du Lac.		
<i>Grant—</i>		<i>Ozaukee—</i>	
Allen Taylor.....	Hazel Green.	Samuel A. White ..	Ozaukee.
A. W. Emery.....	Potosi.	Fred. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
Hammer Robbins...	Platteville.		
Joseph T. Mills....	Lacaster.	<i>Racine—</i>	
Joachim Gulick...	Ora Oak.	Lewelyn J. Evans..	Racine.
		Peter C. Lutkin....	Whitesville.
<i>Green—</i>		Joseph Nelson.....	Raymond.
Chas. F. Thompson	Monticello.	James Catton.....	Burlington.
T. W. Hall.....	Monroe.		
<i>Iowa—</i>		<i>Richland—</i>	
E. Knowlton	Highland.	Robert C. Field....	Richland City.
Thos. S. Allen.....	Mineral Point.		
<i>Jefferson—*</i>		<i>Rock—</i>	
D. M. Aspinwall...	Farmington.	L. G. Fisher	Beloit.
J. F. Ostrander....	Aztalan.	David Noggle.....	Janesville.
Wm. Chappell.....	Watertown.	Ezra A. Foot.....	Footville.
Wm. M. Morse	Alderly.	William H. Tripp..	Janessville.
Kendall P. Clark ..	Portland.	George R. Atherton	Clinton.
<i>Kenosha—</i>		<i>Sauk—</i>	
Fred. S. Lovell...	Kenosha.	James G. Train....	Merrimack.
Lathrop Burgess...	Salem.	Abram West.....	Reedsburg.
<i>La Crosse and Mon-</i>		<i>Sheboygan—</i>	
<i>roe—</i>		Zebulon P. Mason.	Sheboygan.
D. D. Cameron	La Crosse.	R. H. Hotchkiss..	Plymouth.
<i>La Fayette—</i>		Glenville W. Stone.	Winooski.
Joseph White	Cottage Inn.		
		<i>Walworth—</i>	
		David Williams...	Springfield.
		S. W. Voorhees....	Sharon.
		Solmous Wakeley ..	Whitewater.
		Wyman Spooner...	Elkhorn.

* In 1857, 758 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.

Tenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Washington—</i>		<i>Waupaca—</i>	
Hopewell Coxse	Hartford.	B. F. Phillips	Mukwa.
James Vollmar.	West Bend.	<i>Waushara—</i>	
James Fagan	Cedarburg.	George Hawley. .	Poysippi.
<i>Waukesha—</i>		<i>Winnebago—</i>	
George Cairncross.	Pewaukee.	Philetus Sawyer...	Oshkosh.
James M. Lewis ...	Ozonomowoc.	John Anunsen.....	Winchester.
Thomas Sugden....	North Prairie.	Wm. P. McAllister	Omro.
Elihu Enos, Jr.,...	Waukesha.		
Charles S. Hawley.	Waukesha.		

Eleventh Session of the State Legislature, 1858,

Convened January 13, and adjourned May 17, 1858.

SENATE.

*President—*L. D. CAMPBELL. *Li. 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	Janesville.
3	H. J. Schulteis	Pt. Washing'tn	18	A. 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	Wilmet.	23	Samuel C. Bean.	Lake Mills.
9	J. T. Kingston.	Necedah.	24	John W. Warren	Albany.
10	D. Worthington	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.
11	Hiram H. Giles.	Stoughton.	26	Andrew Prouditt	Madison.
12	John W. Boyd..	Geneva.	27	Luther Hanchett	Plover.
13	P. B. Simpson..	Shullsburg.	28	Daniel Mears...	Osceola Mills
14	Wm. Chappell..	Watertown.	29	M. L. Kimball..	Berlin.
15	L. 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.
<i>Adams and Juneau—</i>		<i>Calumet—</i>	
A. P. Ayers.....	Quincy.	James Robinson...	Chilton.
<i>Ashland, Burnett,</i>		<i>Chippewa, Clark,</i>	
<i>Douglas, LaPointe,</i>		<i>Dunn and Pierce</i>	
<i>Polk and St. Croix</i>		Lucius Cannon	Pepin.
James B. Gray	Hudson.	<i>Columbia—</i>	
<i>Bad Axe and Crawford</i>		Alvin B. Alden....	Portage City.
J. R. Savage	Springville.	Wm. M. Griswold.	Columbus.
<i>Brown—</i>		Jonathan W. Earle	Pardeeville.
Edgar Conklin	Green Bay.	<i>Dane—</i>	
<i>Buffalo, Jackson and</i>		D. B. Crandall.....	Utica.
<i>Trempealeau—</i>		John W. Sharp....	Door Creek.
Harlow E. Prickett	Bl. River Falls	S. W. Field.....	Fitchburg.
		H. K. Belding	Black Earth.
		Frank Gault.....	Pheas. Branch
		A. A. McDonell ...	Madison.

Eleventh Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Dodge—</i>		<i>Milwaukee—con.</i>	
John Steiner	Woodland.	D. E. Cameron.....	Milwaukee.
Narcisse M. Juneau	Theresa.	Michell Steever ...	Milwaukee.
Paul Juneau.....	Juneau.	F. R. Berg.....	Milwaukee.
Benj. F. Gibbs.....	Fox Lake.	Orlando Ellsworth.	Milwaukee.
Fred. H. Kribs.....	Beaver Dam.	Joseph Carney....	Wauwatosa.
E. J. Williams.....	Elba.	Michael Hanrahan.	Good Hope.
<i>Door, Kewaunee, Oconto&Shawano</i>		<i>Outagamie—</i>	
J. C. Hall.....	Marinette.	Perry H. Smith....	Appleton.
<i>Fond du Lac—</i>		<i>Ozaukee—</i>	
E. L. Runals.....	Ripon.	BO Zastr'wKussow	Cedarburg.
H. D. Hitt.....	Oakfield.	Alex. M. Alling....	Saukville.
F. D. McCarty.....	Fond du Lac.	<i>Racine—</i>	
Joseph Wagner.....	Dotyville.	Herman Warner....	Racine.
Wm. S. Tuttle.....	New Fane.	Geo. W. Selden....	Racine.
<i>Grant—</i>		Samuel Collins....	Yorkville.
Hanmer Robbins ..	Platteville.	Edward P. Dyer...	Burlington.
Henry Patch.....	Patch Grove.	<i>Richland—</i>	
Henry D. York	Hazel Green.	Charles G. Rodolf.	Orion.
A. W. Emercy.....	Potosi.	<i>Rock—</i>	
Charles K. Dean ..	Boscobel.	Kiron W. Bemis...	Janesville.
<i>Green—</i>		Zebulon P. Burdick	Janesville.
J. E. Vinton... ..	Albany.	Jas. H. Knowlton..	Janesville.
William Brown....	Skinner.	George Irish.....	Clinton.
<i>Iowa—</i>		Wm. H. Starke.....	Shopiere.
Henry M. Billings.	Constance.	<i>Sauk—</i>	
Levi Sterling	Mineral Point.	SamuelHBassinger	Prairie du Sac.
<i>Jefferson—</i>		Samuel Northrup..	Dellona.
Miles Holmes	Palmyra.	<i>Sheboygan—</i>	
George C. Smith....	Oakland.	Zebulon P. Mason.	Sheboygan.
Peter Rogaa	Watertown.	Wm. H. Prentice...	Sheboygan F's
John Gibb.....	Oconomowoc.	Abrah'mH VanWie	Cascade.
Harlow Pease	Waterloo.	<i>Walworth—</i>	
<i>Kenosha—</i>		Elijah Easton	Walworth.
Fred. S. Lovell....	Kenosha.	Butler G. Noble...	Whitewater.
A. D. Cornwell....	Salem.	John McKibbin....	Geneva.
<i>LaCrosse and Monroe</i>		James Baker	East Troy.
James D. Condit...	Sparta.	<i>Washington—</i>	
<i>La Fayette—</i>		James Kenealy	Toland's Pr.
Hamilton H. Gray.	Darlington.	Paul A. Weil.....	Richfield.
Charles Bracken...	Mineral Point.	Chas. W. Detmering	Newburg.
James H. Earnest..	New Diggings	<i>Waukesha—</i>	
<i>Manitowoc—</i>		Albert Alden	Delafield.
H. C. Hamilton....	Two Rivers.	Oliver P. Hulett...	Menomonee F.
James B. Dunn....	Manitowoc.	David Roberts	North Prairie.
<i>Marathon, Portage and Wood—</i>		Geo. McWhorter...	Waukesha.
Burton Millard....	Wausau.	Chas. S. Hawley...	Waukesha.
<i>Marquette—</i>		<i>Waupaca—</i>	
Samuel W. Mather.	Markesan.	Andrew J. Dufur ..	Iola.
Dominick Devany.	Montello.	<i>Waushara—</i>	
<i>Milwaukee—</i>		William C. Webb*.	Wautoma.
Dighton Corson ...	Milwaukee.	<i>Winnebago—</i>	
Alex. Cotzhausen..	Milwaukee.	Samuel M. Hay	Oshkosh.
John Hayden	Milwaukee.	William Duchman.	Menasha.
		Wm. P. McAllister.	Omro.

* 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. Fraitt....	Racine.	22	Wm. E. Smith.	Fox Lake.
8	S. R. McClellan	Wilmot.	23	E. D. Masters...	Jefferson.
9	H. W. Curtis...	Deiton.	24	John H. Warren	Albany.
10	D. Worthington	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.
11	Wm. R. Taylor.	Cottage Grove	26	Andrew Prouditt	Madison.
12	John W. Boyd...	Geneva.	27	Luther Hanchett	Stanton.
13	P. B. Simpson...	Shullsburg.	28	Daniel Mears...	Osceola Mills.
14	Wm. Chappell...	Watertown.	29	M. W. Seely....	Marquette.
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.
<i>Adams and Juneau</i> — John Turner.....	Mauston.	<i>Columbia</i> — G. Van Steenwyk..	Kilbourn City
<i>Ashland, Burnett</i> <i>Douglas, LaPointe.</i> <i>Polk & St. Croix</i> — Moses S. Gibson*..	Hudson.	Wm. M. Griswold..	Columbus.
<i>Bad Ax & Crawford.</i> Thomas W. Tower.	Towerville.	John O. Jones.....	Cambria.
<i>Brown</i> — William Field, Jr...	Depere.	<i>Dane</i> — Wm. W. Blackman	Stoughton.
<i>Buffalo, Jackson and</i> <i>Trempealeau</i> — Jesse Bennett.....	Fountain City.	Adam Smith.....	Burke.
<i>Calumet</i> — Harrison C. Hober...	Chilton.	John Keenan.....	Fitchburg.
<i>Chippewa, Clark,</i> <i>Dunn, and Pierce.</i> Richard Dewhurst.	Neillsville.	C. N. Waterbury...	Roxbury.
		Harlow S. Orton...	Madison.
		George B. Smith...	Madison.
		<i>Dodge</i> — Thomas Palmer...	Mayville.
		John C. Bishop....	Le Roy.
		Waldo Lyon.....	Hustisford.
		Cyrus S. Kneeland.	Waupun.
		Lorenzo Merrill...	Burnett.
		John Lowth.....	Lowell.

Sent successfully contested by M. W. McCracken, of Superior.

Twelfth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Door, Oconto and Shawano—</i> Matthias Simon ...	Ahnepee.	<i>Milwaukee—(con.)</i> Fred. Mascowitt...	Milwaukee.
<i>Fond du Lac—</i> Alvan E. Bovay....	Ripon.	Jacob Beck.....	Milwaukee.
Warren Whiting...	Ladoga.	Edmund Hasse....	Milwaukee.
John C. Lewis.....	Fond du Lac.	<i>Outagamie—</i> Perry H. Smith	Appleton.
O. Hugo Petters*..	Murone.	<i>Ozaukee—</i> John R. Bohan.....	Ozaukee.
Silas C. Matteson ..	Waucousta.	Fred. W. Horn	Cedarburg.
<i>Grant—</i> George Broderick..	Hazel Green.	<i>Racine—</i> Wm. P. Lyon.....	Racine.
James W. Seaton...	Potosi.	Leon. S. Van Vliet.	Caledonia C'r.
Jesse Waldorf	Platteville.	Wm. Ballach.....	Yorkville.
H. A. W. McNair...	Fennimore.	Franklin F. Hoyt..	Rochester.
Luther Basford....	Glen Haven.	<i>Richland—</i> Wm. Dixon.....	Lone Rock.
<i>Green—</i> Albert H. Pierce...	Monticello.	<i>Rock—</i> Elisha L. Carpenter	Beloit.
Edward A. West...	Monroe.	John P. Dickson...	Janesville.
<i>Iowa—</i> Gardner C. Meigs..	Arena.	Wm. E. Wheeler...	Beloit.
John Toay.....	Mineral Point.	Joseph K. P. Porter	Cookville.
<i>Jefferson—</i> Alex. J. Craig	Palmyra.	Edward Vincent...	Milton.
George C. Smith...	Oakland.	<i>Sauk—</i> Nelson Wheeler...	Humboldt.
Luther A. Cole.....	Watertown.	Eli O. Rudd.....	Reedsburg.
Ferd. Wagner.....		<i>Sheboygan—</i> Wm. N. Shafter....	Sheboygan.
Sylvester J. Conklin	Waterloo.	James Little.....	Sheboy. Falls.
<i>Kenosha—</i> George Bennett....	Kenosha.	Steph. D. Littlefield	Sheboy. Falls.
James C. McKisson,	Wheatland.	<i>Walworth—</i> Reuben Rockwell .	Springfield.
<i>LaCrosse & Monroe—</i> Chas. W. Marshall	La Crosse.	Edward P. Conrick	Delavan.
<i>La Fayette—</i> James S. Murphy..	Benton.	Newton S. Murphey	Whitewater.
Wm. McGranahan...	Fayette.	Daniel Hooper.....	Troy.
David W. Kyle.....	Shullsburg.	<i>Washington—</i> Gustav Streckewald	Hartford.
<i>Manitowoc—</i> Wm. Aldrich	Two Rivers.	James Vollmar	West Bend.
James B. Dunn	Manitowoc.	P. Zimmermann...	Staatsville.
<i>Marathon, Portage and Wood—</i> James S. Young ...	Stevens Point,	<i>Waukesha—</i> Parker Sawyer	Summit.
<i>Marquette and Green Lake—</i> Jesse Thomas	Green Lake,	Wm. P. King.....	Merton.
James B. Ormsby..	Oxford.	Andrew E. Elmore.	Mukwonago.
<i>Milwaukee—</i> Edwin Palmer.....	Milwaukee.	Charles T. Deissner	Waukesha.
Charles J. Kern....	Milwaukee.	Ira Blood.....	Mukwonago.
Thos. H. Eviston....	Milwaukee.	<i>Waupaca—</i> Warner C. Carr....	Crystal Lake.
James A. Swain....	Milwaukee.	<i>Waushara—</i> Charles White.....	Coloma.
Wm. S. Cross	Milwaukee.	<i>Winnebago—</i> Richard P. Eighme	Oshkosh.
Joseph Walker....	Milwaukee.	John D. Rush	
		Geo. W. Beckwith.	Omro.

* Elected in place of S. K. Barnes, who died before taking his seat.

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.
3	Fred. Hilgen ...	Cedarburg.	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxen ...	Cedar Creek.	19	Sam. H. Thurber	Manitowoc.
5	Cicero Comstock	Milwaukee.	20	E. L. Phillips ...	Fond du Lac.
6	Michael J. Egan	Franklin.	21	G. W. Washburn	Oshkosh.
7	Nicholas B. Pratt	Racine.	22	Ban. Ferguson ...	Fox Lake.
8	George Bennett.	Kenosha.	23	E. D. Masters ...	Jefferson.
9	Henry W. Curtis	Dekton.	24	John W. Stewart	Monroe.
10	D. Worthington.	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage.
11	Wm. R. Taylor.	Cottage Grove.	26	John B. Sweat ...	Black Earth.
12	Oscar F. Bartlett	East Troy.	27	Luther Hanchett	Stanton.
13	P. B. Simpson ...	Shullsburg.	28	Charles B. Cox ...	River Falls.
14	Chas. R. Gill ...	Watertown.	29	M. W. Seely ...	Marquette.
15	Chas. G. Rodolf.	Orion.	30	B. E. Hutchinson	Prairie du Ch'n.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WILLIAM P. LYON, of Racine.

Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE.

Sergeant-at-Arms—JOSEPH GATES.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams and Juneau—</i> Albert Wood	Quincy.	<i>Columbia—</i> Henry B. Munn.....	Portage.
<i>Ashland, Burnett,</i> <i>Douglas, LaPointe,</i> <i>Polk & St. Croix—</i> Asaph Whittlesey.	Bayfield.	W. M. Griswold....	Columbus.
<i>Bad Ax & Crawford—</i> Wm. C. McMichael.	Viroqua.	Marcus Barden.....	Pardeeville.
<i>Brown—</i> John C. Neville....	Green Bay.	<i>Dane—</i> Wm. W. Blackman.	Stoughton.
<i>Buffalo, Jackson &</i> <i>Trempealeau—</i> Romanzo Bunn....	Galesville.	Eleazer Grover, Jr.	Madison.
<i>Calumet—</i> Asaph Green.....	Chilton.	John Beath.....	Verona.
<i>Chippewa, Clark,</i> <i>Dunn & Pierce—</i> Wm. P. Bartlett....	Eau Claire.	Francis Fischer ...	Cross Plains.
		Leonard J. Farwell.	Madison.
		Cassius Fairchild..	Madison.
		<i>Dodge—</i> Elva Simpson.....	Iron Ridge.
		Max. Bachhuber...	Farmersville.
		John W. Nash.....	Oak Grove.
		Stoddard Judd....	Fox Lake.
		David S. Ordway...	Beaver Dam.
		Harvey C. Griffin ..	Oak Grove.

Thirteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Door, Oconto and Shawano—</i>		<i>Milwaukee—contin'd.</i>	
John Wiley.....	Shawano.	Patrick Dockry....	Ten M. House.
<i>Fond du Lac—</i>		John Ruan	Oak Creek.
Alvan E. Bovay....	Ripon.	A. Eble*	
B. H. Bettis	Ladoga.	<i>Outagamie—</i>	
John C. Lewis.....	Fond du Lac.	Daniel C. Jenne...	Appleton.
John Boyd.....	Calumet.	<i>Ozaukee—</i>	
Wm. T. Brooks....	Fond du Lac.	Anthony Ahlhauser	Saukville.
<i>Grant—</i>		Fred. W. Horn....	Cedarburg.
J. K. Spottswood..	Hazel Green.	<i>Racine—</i>	
Jas. W. Seaton....	Potosi.	Wm. P. Lyon	Racine.
John B. Moore....	Muscoda.	L. L. Baldwin.....	Racine.
Samuel F. Clise...	Ellenboro.	Knud Langland....	North Cape.
Geo. Ballantine....	Patch Grove,	F. A. Weage.....	Waterford.
<i>Green—</i>		<i>Richland—</i>	
Walter S. Wescott.	Monroe.	J. L. Jackson.....	Viola.
Martin Mitchell....	Brodhead.	<i>Rock—</i>	
<i>Green Lake—</i>		Wm. E. Wheeler..	Beloit.
Jas. W. Burt.....	Mackford.	Thos. C. Westby..	Emerald Grove
<i>Iowa—</i>		John P. Dickson.	Janesville.
Gardner C. Meigs..	Arena.	Jeremiah Johnson.	Evansville.
Amasa Cobb.....	Mineral Point.	George Golden.....	Brodhead.
<i>Jefferson—</i>		<i>Sauk—</i>	
Norman Horton...	Cold Spring.	E. W. Young	Prairie du Sac.
C. G. Hammarquist	Ft. Atkinson.	Edward Sumner...	Baraboo.
Heber Smith.....	Watertown.	<i>Sheboygan—</i>	
H. H. Winter	Watertown.	J. T. Kingsbury...	Sheboygan.
John Sutton.....	Milford.	E. W. Stannard...	Greenbush.
<i>Kenosha—</i>		Oran Rogers.....	Cascade.
Meredith Howland	Kenosha.	<i>Wa'worth—</i>	
Salmon Upson.....	Kenosha.	Clarkson Miller....	Geneva.
<i>La Crosse & Monroe</i>		John DeWolf	Delavan.
John J. McKay....	Sparta.	Anderson Whiting.	Richmond.
<i>La Fayette—</i>		James Child	East Troy.
Samuel Cole.....	Gratiot.	<i>Washington—</i>	
Thos. C. L. Mackay	Elk Grove.	George Keifer.....	Nenno.
E. C. Townsend ..	Shullsburg.	M. Altenhofer	Kewaskum.
<i>Manitowoc—</i>		T. E. Van der Cook	Newburg.
Joseph Rankin....	Mishicott.	<i>Waukesha—</i>	
H. Mulholland.....	Meeme.	Albert Alden	Delafield.
<i>Marathon Portage & Wood—</i>		Wm. R. Hesk	Menom'e Falls
John Phillips	Stevens Point.	Andrew E. Elmore	Mukwonago.
<i>Marquette—</i>		Benj. Hunkins	New Berlin.
Orrin W. Bow.....	Kingston.	R. C. Robertson....	Vernon.
<i>Milwaukee—</i>		<i>Waupaca—</i>	
Henry L. Palmer..	Milwaukee.	Melvin B. Patchin.	†Fremont.
L. H. Schmidtner..	Milwaukee.	<i>Waushara—</i>	
Edward Keogh....	Milwaukee.	Jacob S. Bugh.....	Wautoma.
E. D. Holton.....	Milwaukee.	<i>Winnebago—</i>	
E. G. Hayden.....	Milwaukee.	Gabriel Bouck.....	Oshkosh.
Matthias Humann.	Milwaukee.	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 the 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. Bennet.	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	Wm. L. Utley ..	Racine.	22	Beni. Ferguson.	Fox Lake.
8	George Bennett.	Kenosha.	23	E. Montgomery.	Farmington.
9	Jno. T. Kingston	Necedah.	24	Jno. W. Stewart.	Monroe.
10	D. Worthington.	Summit.	25	G. W. Hazelton.	Columbus.
11	Samuel C. Bean.	Sun Prairie.	26	John B. Sweat...	Black Earth.
12	Oscar F. Bartlett	East Troy.	27	E. L. Browne...	Waupaca.
13	Samuel Cole	Gratiot.	28	Charles B. Cox...	River Falls.
14	Charles E. Gill...	Watertown.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey.	Montello.
15	L. W. Joiner....	Wyoming.	30	B.E. Hutchinson	Pr. du Chien.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—AMAS A. COBB, of Iowa.*Chief Clerk*—L. H. D. CRANE.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—CRAIG B. BEEBE.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams and Juneau</i> — Otis B. Lapham ...	Friendship.	<i>Columbia</i> — Harvey W. Emery.	Portage City.
<i>Ashland, Burnett,</i> <i>Douglas, LaPointe,</i> <i>Polk & St. Croix</i> — John Comstock....	Hudson.	Nathan Hazen....	Poynette.
<i>Bad Ax & Crawford</i> — Daniel H. Johnson.	Pr. du Chien.	James H. Bonney ..	Bellefontaine.
<i>Brown</i> — Fred. S. Ellis.....	Green Bay.	<i>Dane</i> — Serenio W. Graves..	Rutland.
<i>Buffalo, Jackson and</i> <i>Trempealeau</i> — Calvin R. Johnson.	Bl'k Riv. Falls	W. H. Chandler ...	Windsor.
<i>Calumet</i> — Le Roy Graves.....	Gravesville.	Edward W. Dwight	Oregon.
<i>Chippewa, Clark,</i> <i>Dunn & Pierce</i> — Rodman Palmer ...	Chippewa Falls.	Fred. A. Pfaff.....	Cross Plains.
		Dominick O'Malley	Westport.
		David Atwood	Madison.
		<i>Dodge</i> — Peter Peters.....	Rubicon.
		Jacob Bodden.....	Theresa.
		David N. Minor....	Rubicon.
		George W. Bly.....	Waupun.
		Frederick H. Kribs	Beaver Dam.
		John J. Williams ..	Lowell.

Fourteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Door, Kewaunee, &c.</i> Wm. S. Finley.....	Kewaunee.	<i>Milwaukee—con.</i> Wm. Dieves.....	Greenfield.
<i>Fond du Lac—</i> Chas. F. Hammond..	Ripon.	John Hanrahan....	Good Hope.
Benj. H. Bettis.....	Ladoga.	John Riordan	Franklin.
Selim Newton	Fond du Lac.	<i>Outagamie—</i> Almeron B. Everts..	Appleton.
John W. Hall	Dotyville.	<i>Ozaukee—</i> Wm. H. Ramsey ...	Ozaukee.
Horace Stanton....	Fond du Lac.	Wm. F. Opitz.....	Mequon River.
<i>Grant—</i> Joseph Haries	Hazel Green.	<i>Racine—</i> Gilbert Knapp	Racine.
Henry L. Massey... ..	Potosi.	Orlando C. Munroe..	Racine.
Hammer Robbins ..	Platteville.	Simeon S. Bradford.	Union Grove.
John G. Clark.....	Lancaster.	Samuel E. Chapman	Waterford.
Jared Warner.....	Patch Grove.	<i>Richland—</i> Elihu Bailey.....	Mill Creek.
<i>Green—</i> Jas. Campbell.....	Albany.	<i>Rock—</i> Stiles S. Northrop..	Ogden.
Obadiah J. White..	Monroe.	Benj. F. Cary	Johnstown.
<i>Green Lake—</i> Alvin L. Flint.....	Princeton.	Alexander Graham..	Janesville.
<i>Iowa—</i> Franklin Z. Hicks..	Avoca.	Anson W. Pope.....	Janesville.
Amasa Cobb	Mineral Point.	James Kirkpatrick.	Brodhead.
<i>Jefferson—</i> Jost D. Petrie.....	Concord.	<i>Sauk—</i> John Bear	Plain.
Horace B. Willard..	Lake Mills.	Marsena Temple ...	Newport.
Theo. Prentiss.....	Watertown.	<i>Sheboygan—</i> John Gee	Sheboygan.
Samuel Hayes	Neosho.	Jno. Bredemeyer... ..	Edwards.
Sterling M. Cone... .	Waterloo.	C. W. Humphrey*..	
<i>Kenosha—</i> Michael Frank.....	Kenosha.	<i>Walworth—</i> Schuyler W. Benson	Bloomfield.
Marcus Linsley....	Kenosha.	Chester D. Long ...	Darien.
<i>La Crosse and Mon-</i> <i>roe—</i> Isaac E. Messmore..	La Crosse.	Francis Smith	Millard.
<i>La Fayette—</i> Thos. C. L. Mackay..	Elk Grove.	Wyman Spooner... .	Elkhorn.
Lloyd T. Pullen....	Argyle.	<i>Washington—</i> Nathan Parker.....	Hartford.
Elijah C. Townsend.	Shullsburg.	Leander F. Frisby..	West Bend.
<i>Manitowoc—</i> Jabez L. Fobes	Two Rivers.	Valentine Schatzel..	Menomonee F.
Jos. Stephenson....	Memee.	<i>Waukesha—</i> Daniel Cottrell	Oconomowoc.
<i>Marathon, Portage</i> <i>and Wood—</i> Orestes Garrison ..	Centralia.	Wm. H. Thomas... .	Lisbon.
<i>Marquette—</i> Erastus J. Buck... .	Westfield.	Henry A. Youmans..	Mukwanago.
<i>Milwaukee—</i> Robert Haney	Milwaukee.	Myron Gilbert	Prospect Hill.
George Abert	Milwaukee.	Isaac Lain	Waukesha.
Edward Keogh.....	Milwaukee.	<i>Waupaca—</i> Chester D. Combs..	North Royalton.
Charles Caverno ...	Milwaukee.	<i>Wausara—</i> Henry G. Webb	Wautoma.
John Ruger.....	Milwaukee.	<i>Winnebago—</i> Philetus Sawyer ...	Oshkosh.
Carl Winkler	Milwaukee.	Curtis Reed	Menasha.
		Armine Pickett....	Weelauaee.

* Sent 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 Cunningham.	Ozaukee.	20	G. W. Mitchell.	Ripon.
4	Fred. O. Thorp.	West Bend.	21	Samuel M. Hay.	Oshkosh.
5	Chas. Quentlin.	Milwaukee.	22	Thos. R. Hudd.	Appleton.
6	Edward Keogh.	Milwaukee.	23	E. Montgomery	Farmington.
7	Wm. L. Uney.	Racine.	24	E. A. West	Monroe.
8	Herm'n Thorp.	Cypress.	25	G. W. Hazelton*	Columbus.
9	John T. Kingston.	Necedah.	26	B. F. Hopkins..	Madison.
10	George C. Pratt	Waukesha.	27	E. L. Browne...	Waupaca.
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.
<i>Adams</i> —		<i>Columbia</i> —	
Geo. H. Hall.	Dell Prairie.	Jonathan Bowman.	Newport.
<i>Ashland, Burnett.</i>		Wm. Dutcher.	Columbus.
Dallas, Douglas.		Rob't B. Sanderson	Cambria.
La Pointe and		<i>Clark and Jackson</i> —	
Polk—		Carl C. Pope.	Bl. River Falls
Geo. R. Stuntz	Superior, City.	<i>Crawford</i> —	
<i>Bad Ax</i> —		Ormsby B. Thomas	Pr. du Chien.
Ole Johnson.	Breckinridge.	<i>Dane</i> —	
Jeremiah M. Rusk.	Viroqua.	Benj. F. Adams...	Door Creek.
<i>Brown</i> —		W. H. Chandler...	Windsor.
Fred. S. Ellis.	Green Bay.	Alden S. Sanborn.	Mazomanie.
<i>Buffalo, Pepin and</i>		N. M. Matts.	Verona.
<i>Trempealeau</i> —		Edmund Jussen...	Madison.
Orlando Brown....	Gilmantown.	<i>Dodge</i> —	
<i>Calumet</i> —		Quartus H. Barron	Fox Lake.
Wm. F. Watrous..	Charlestown.	Jno. F. McCallum	Trenton.
<i>Chippewa, Dunn and</i>		Harvey C. Griffin..	Oak Grove.
<i>Eau Claire</i> —		Jacob G. Mayer....	Le Roy.
Henry W. Barnes..	Eau Claire.	D. D. Hoppock	Rubicon.

*Senator Gerry W. Hazelton, President pro tempore.

†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.
<i>Door, Oconto, and Shawano—</i> E. B. Stevens	Sturgeon Bay.	<i>Milwaukee—con.</i> L. Semmann	Oak Creek.
<i>Fond du Lac—</i> C. F. Hammond W. W. Hatcher	Ripon. Waupun.	<i>Monroe—</i> S. D. Powers †. . . .	
Campbell McLean.	Fond du Lac.	<i>Outagamie—</i> Milo Coles	Bovina.
John Boyd	Calumet.	<i>Ozaukee—</i> J. A. Schletz	Grafton.
H. C. Hamilton	Waucousta.	<i>Pierce and St. Croix—</i> J. W. Beardsley ...	Prescott.
<i>Grant—</i> Wm. Brandon	Smeltzer's Gr.	<i>Portage—</i> Alex. S. McDill	Plover.
Allen Taylor	Dickeyville.	<i>Racine—</i> Calvin H. Upham ..	Racine.
Joseph T. Mills	Lancaster.	Thos. Butler	Mt. Pleasant.
Wm. W. Field	Fennimore.	James Catton	Burlington.
Samuel Newick	Beetown.	<i>Richland—</i> Leroy D. Gage	Richland Cent.
<i>Green—</i> C. D. W. Leonard ..	Dayton.	<i>Rock—</i> N. B. Howard	Magnolia.
Henry T. Moore	Spring Grove.	E. Palmer	Edgerton.
<i>Green Lake—</i> Archibald Nichols.	Markesan.	Samuel Miller	Shopiere.
<i>Iowa—</i> Alex. Campbell* ..		John Bannister	Beloit.
John H. Viviant† ..	Mineral Point.	Allen C. Bates	Janesville.
<i>Jefferson—</i> Peter Rogan	Watertown.	Orrin Guernsey	Janesville.
Walter S. Greene ..	Milford.	<i>Sauk—</i> J. Stephens Tripp ..	Sank City.
Wm. W. Reed	Jefferson.	Argalus W. Starks ..	Baraboo.
J. B. Crosby	Palmyra.	<i>Sheboygan—</i> Godfrey Stamm	Sheboygan.
<i>Juneau—</i> D. R. W. Williams ..	Werner.	John E. Thomas	Shebo'n Falls.
<i>Kenosha—</i> Reuben L. Bassett ..	Wilmot.	S. D. Hubbard	Scott.
<i>Kewaunee—</i> Geo. W. Elliot	Ahnepee.	Benj. Dockstader ..	Plymouth.
<i>La Crosse—</i> Thos. B. Stoddard ..	La Crosse.	<i>Walworth—</i> F. P. Arnold	South Grove.
<i>La Fayette—</i> Chas. B. Jennings ..	Benton.	Sylvester Hanson ..	La Grange.
James Wadsworth ..	Darlington.	H. W. Boyce	Geneva.
<i>Manitowoc—</i> Sam'l Rounseville ..	Meeme.	Hollis Latham	Elkhorn.
James Cahill	Franklin.	<i>Washington—</i> Thomas Barry	Erin.
Elijah K. Rand	Manitowoc.	Michael Maloy	Richfield.
<i>Marathon and Wood—</i> Carl Hoeflinger	Wausau.	Robert Salter	Newburg.
<i>Marquette—</i> Horatio S. Thomas ..	Briggsville.	<i>Waukesha—</i> G. W. Brown	Brookfield C'r.
<i>Milwaukee—</i> Henry L. Palmer ...	Milwaukee.	Samuel Thompson ..	Hartland.
George Abert	Milwaukee.	Peter D. Gifford	North Prairie.
Geo. K. Gregory	Milwaukee.	W. A. Vanderpool ..	Vernon
J. V. V. Platto	Milwaukee.	<i>Waupaca—</i> Chester D. Combs ..	N. Royalton ...
J. M. Stowell	Milwaukee.	<i>Wauwara—</i> Wm. C. Webb	Wautoma.
Adam Finger	Milwaukee.	<i>Winnebago—</i> Wm. E. Hanson . . .	Oshkosh.
H. Kirchhoff	Ten M. House.	Michael Hogan	Menasha.
P. M. Shumway ...	Wauwatosa.	David R. Bean	Waukau.

*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.

Sixteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1863,

Convened January 14, 1863, and adjourned April 2, 1863.

SENATE.

President—Senator 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. B. Hudd.	Appleton.
6	Edward Keogh.	Milwaukee.	23	J. D. Clapp.	Ft. Atkinson.
7	T. D. Morris.	Waiteville.	24	E. A. West	Monroe.
8	H. S. Thorp.	Bristol.	25	John Bowman.	Kilbourn City.
9	A. M. Kimball.	Pine River.	26	B. F. Hopkins.	Madison.
10	Geo. C. Pratt ...	Waukesha.	27	Allen S. McMill.	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.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN S. DEAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—A. M. THOMSON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams</i> — Otis B. Lapham ...	Friendship.	<i>Clark and Jackson</i> — Carl C. Pope.	Bl. Riv. Falls.
<i>Ashland, Burnett,</i> <i>Dallas, Douglass,</i> <i>LaPointe and Polk</i> Henry D. Barron...	Falls St. Croix.	<i>Crawford</i> — James Fisher.	Eastman.
<i>Brown</i> — Fred. S. Ellis.	Green Bay.	<i>Dane</i> — Charles R. Head... Wm. H. Miller.... Alden S. Sanborn... George Wright.... George Hyer.	Albion. Door Creek. Mazomanie. Mt. Horeb. Madison.
<i>Buffalo, Ponto and</i> <i>Trempealeau</i> — A. W. Newman....	Trempealeau.	<i>Dodge</i> — Oliver Ashley John F. McCollum. Oscar F. Jones Albert Burtch Ferdinand Wagner.	Fox Lake. Trenton. Juneau. Mayville. Watertown.
<i>Columet</i> — James Robinson...	Chilton.	<i>Door, Oconto and</i> <i>Shawano</i> — Geo. C. Ginty.	Oconto.
<i>Chippewa, Dunn and</i> <i>Eau Claire</i> — Wm. H. Smith....	Eau Galle.		
<i>Columbia</i> — A. J. Turner. John Q. Adams.... Yates Ashley.	Portage City. Fall River. Pardecville.		

Sixteenth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Fond du Lac—</i>		<i>Outagamie—</i>	
Wm. Starr.....	Ripon.	Byron Douglas	Appleton.
F. M. Wheeler.....	Nanauapa.	<i>Ozaukee—</i>	
Edwin H. Galloway ..	Fond du Lac.	Robert Power	Ozaukee.
Samuel O'Hara	Fond du Lac.	<i>Pierce and St. Croix—</i>	
Egbert Foster	Foster.	Charles B. Cox	River Falls.
<i>Grant—</i>		<i>Portage—</i>	
John Harms*	Platteville.	Enoch Webster....	Amherst.
James F. Chapman ..	Potosi.	<i>Racine—</i>	
J. Allen Barber.....	Lancaster.	H. T. Taylor	Racine.
Wm. W. Field.....	Fennimore.	O. C. Monroe	Racine.
Robert Glenn.....	Wyalusing.	Hiram L. Gilmore ..	North Cape.
<i>Green—</i>		<i>Richland—</i>	
Walter S. Wescott..	Farmers Grove	John Walworth....	RichlandCen'r
Ezra Wescott.....	Skinner.	<i>Rock—</i>	
<i>Green Lake—</i>		Jonathan Cory.....	Footville.
Samuel W. Smith..	Markesan.	Joseph Spaulding ..	Janesville.
<i>Iowa—</i>		Jacob Fowle.....	EmeraldGrove
David McFarland..	Highland.	C. M. Treat	Ogden.
John H. Vivian....	Mineral Point.	Allen C. Bates.....	Janesville.
<i>Jefferson—</i>		Dennison Alcott....	Spring Valley.
Emil Rothe.....	Watertown.	<i>Sauk—</i>	
N. S. Greene.....	Milford.	Alonzo Wilcox	Spring Green.
Lucien B. Caswell..	Ft. Atkinson.	Argalus W. Starks..	Baraboo.
James M. Bingham ..	Palmyra.	<i>Sheboygan—</i>	
<i>Juneau—</i>		Carl Zillier	Sheboygan.
James B. Frazell ..	Wonewoc.	Charles Etling.....	How'rd'sGrov.
<i>Kenosha—</i>		Henry Hayes	Cascade.
Benj. T. Hatch	Kenosha.	Benj. Dockstader..	Plymouth.
<i>Kewaunee—</i>		<i>Vernon—</i>	
Matthias Simon ...	Ahnepee.	James H. Layne....	Viroqua.
<i>La Crosse—</i>		Daniel B. Priest... ..	Viroqua.
Elihu M. Phillips..	Big Valley.	<i>Walworth—</i>	
<i>La Fayette—</i>		Samuel Pratt	Spring Prairie.
Joseph White.....	Cottage Inn.	Thos. W. Hill	Springfield.
Lloyd T. Pullen ...	Argyle.	Chas. H. Sturtevant ..	Delavan.
<i>Manitowoc—</i>		George H. Foster..	Whitewater.
Daniel Shanahan ..	Newtonboro.	<i>Washington—</i>	
James Cahill	Paquette.	Adam Schantz.....	Addison.
Elijah K. Rand	Manitowoc.	Henry Hildebrandt ..	Station.
<i>Marathon & Wood—</i>		Martin Schottler....	Staatsville.
Levi P. Powers....	Grand Rapids.	<i>Waukesha—</i>	
<i>Marquette—</i>		Silas Richardson ..	Waukesha.
Horatio S. Thomas ..	Briggsville.	E. W. Edgerton	Waterville.
<i>Milwaukee—</i>		David G. Snover....	Eagle.
John R. Sharpstein ..	Milwaukee.	Nelson Burroughs ..	Waukesha.
George Abert.....	Milwaukee.	<i>Waupaca—</i>	
John W. Eviston..	Milwaukee.	A. K. Osborn	Iola.
Martin Larkin, Jr..	Milwaukee.	<i>Waushara—</i>	
Peter V. Deuster ..	Milwaukee.	Wm. C. Webb	Wautoma.
Adam Poertner ...	Milwaukee.	<i>Winnebago—</i>	
John Hanrahan....	Good Hope.	Wm. E. Hanson	Oshkosh.
Edward Collins....	Root Creek.	Michael Hogan.....	Menasha.
John Bentley.....	Milwaukee.	E. F. Davis.....	Oshkosh.
<i>Monroe—</i>			
Wm. W. Jackson..	Tomah.		

* Sent successfully contested by John H. Rountree, Platteville.

Seventeenth Session of the State Legislature, 1864,

Convened January 13, 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'gn 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	Nanaupa.
4	Fred. O. Thorp...	West Bend.	21	J. D. Hamilton..	Neenah.
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....	Waiteville.	24	Walt. S. Wescott	Monroe.
8	Anti Van Wyck...	Kenosha.	25	John'n Bowman	Kilbourn City.
9	A. M. Kimball...	Pine River.	26	Thomas H. Bell	Madison.
10	Wm. Blair.....	Waukesha.	27	Alex. S. M. Hill	Howar.
11	W. H. Chandler...	Windsor.	28	Amos H. Young	Wescott.
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. PIELD, of Grant.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN S. DEAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—A. M. THOMSON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams</i> —		<i>Clark and Jackson</i> —	
Anson Rood	Kilbourn City.	Calvin R. Johnson.	Bl'k Riv. Falls
<i>Ashland, Burnett.</i>		<i>Crawford</i> —	
<i>Dallas, Douglas.</i>		Horace Beach.....	Pr. du Chien.
<i>La Pointe & Polk</i>		<i>Dane</i> —	
Henry D. Barron...	Falls St. Croix	Wm. W. Blackman	Stoughton.
<i>Brown</i> —		Wm. H. Miller....	Door Creek.
Wm. J. Abrams...	Green Bay.	Alden S. Sanborn..	Mazomanie.
<i>Buffalo, Pepin and</i>		George Wright....	Mt. Horeb.
<i>Trempealeau</i> —		George B. Smith..	Madison.
Fayette Allen.....	Durand.	<i>Dodge</i> —	
<i>Calumet</i> —		George H. Adams..	Danville.
Thos. McLean.....	Stockbridge.	Wm. H. Green.....	Lowell.
<i>Chippewa, Dunn</i>		Oscar F. Jones....	Juncos.
<i>and Eau Claire</i> —		Max Bachhuber...	Farmersville.
Thad. C. Pound...	Chippewa F'ls	John G. Daily.....	Hustisford.
<i>Columbia</i> —		<i>Door, Oconto and</i>	
A. J. Turner.....	Portage City.	<i>Shawano</i> —	
Edwin W. McNitt.	Otsego.	Hermann Naber....	Shawano.
Yates Ashley.....	Pardeeville.		

Seventeenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Fond du Lac—</i>		<i>Outagamie—</i>	
William Starr	Ripon.	George Kreiss	Appleton.
James McElroy.....	Waupun.	<i>Ozaukee—</i>	
Edwin H. Galloway ..	Fond du Lac.	W. T. Bonniwell, Jr.	Cedarburg.
Charles Geisse	Taycheedah.	<i>Pierce and St. Croix—</i>	
Edgar Wilcox	Byron.	Joseph S. Elwell ..	Hudson.
<i>Grant—</i>		<i>Portage—</i>	
Hanmer Robbins ..	Platteville.	John Phillips.....	Stevens Point.
Allen Taylor	Dickeyville.	<i>Racine—</i>	
J. Allen Barber.....	Lancaster.	Geo. C. Northrop ..	Racine.
Wm. W. Field.....	Fennimore.	Henry Stevens.....	Caledonia C.
Wood R. Beach.....	Bectown.	Philo Belden	Rochester.
<i>Green—</i>		<i>Richland—</i>	
W. W. McLaughlin	Oregon.	John Walworth ...	Richland Cen.
F. B. Rolph.....	Monroe.	<i>Rock—</i>	
<i>Green Lake—</i>		Thos. Earle	Fulton.
James Field	Berlin.	Thos. H. Goodhue.	Whitewater.
<i>Iowa—</i>		Guy Wheeler.....	Janesville.
W. L. Lincoln.....	Avoca.	Perry Bostwick	Belont.
Francis Little	Mineral Point.	Ham. Richardson..	Janesville.
<i>Jefferson—</i>		Jerome Burbank ..	Brodhead.
Robert Hass.....	Watertown.	<i>Sauk—</i>	
A. B. Smith.....	Lake Mills.	Alonzo Wilcox	Spring Green.
Joseph Powers	Hebron.	Argalus W. Starks.	Baraboo.
James M. Bingham	Palmyra.	<i>Sheboygan—</i>	
<i>Juneau—</i>		Carl Ziller.....	Sheboygan.
Lyman Clark	Kildare.	Louis Wolf	Sheb'n Fall.
<i>Kenosha—</i>		Michael Winter....	Adell.
A. C. Barry	Sylvania.	Mark Martin.....	Onion River.
<i>Kewaunee—</i>		<i>Vernon—</i>	
Nelson Boutin.....	Kewaunee.	Wm. H. Officer	Springville.
<i>La Crosse—</i>		Albert Bliss	Reedstown.
Samuel S. Burton..	La Crosse.	<i>Walworth—</i>	
<i>La Fayette—</i>		John Jeffers	Darien.
Tarleton Dunn.....	Elk Grove.	Daniel Smith	Richmond.
Samuel Cole.....	Gratiot.	D. C. Roundy	Geneva.
<i>Manitowoc—</i>		Lucius Allen	East Troy.
P. P. Luessenich ..		<i>Washington—</i>	
Thomas Thornton ..	Clark Mills.	Nichlaus Marx	Wayne.
David Smoke.....	Two Rivers.	Henry Hildebrandt	Station.
<i>Marathon and Wood—</i>		Martin Schottler..	Staatsville.
Barth. Ringle.....	Wausau.	<i>Waukesha—</i>	
<i>Marquette—</i>		Wm. Costigan	Marshall.
Robert Cochran....	Westfield.	Joel R. Carpenter..	Oconomowoc.
<i>Milwaukee—</i>		Norman Shultis...	North Prairie.
Levi Hubbell	Milwaukee.	John Smith.....	Muksego Cen.
David Knab	Milwaukee.	<i>Waupaca—</i>	
John W. Eviston ..	Milwaukee.	A. K. Osborn	Iola.
N. B. Caswell.....	Milwaukee.	<i>Waushara—</i>	
J. C. U. Neidermann	Milwaukee.	Wm. C. Webb	Wautoma.
Fred. T. Zetteler ..	Milwaukee.	<i>Winnebago—</i>	
James Watts	Granville.	Richard C. Russell	Oshkosh.
Ed. McGarry	Milwaukee.	Jeremiah Hunt	Menasha.
Anthony Frey	Franklin.	George S. Barnum..	Waukau.
<i>Monroe—</i>			
C. E. Rice	Sparta.		

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.	Nanaupa.
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. Case..	Racine.	24	W. S. Wescott..	Monroe.
8	A. Van Weck...	Kenosha.	25	Jona. 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. Fa
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.
<i>Adams</i> — Reuel K. Fay.....	Roche-a-Cris.	<i>Columbia</i> —con. Jesse F. Hand.....	Rocky Run.
<i>Ashland, Burnett,</i> <i>Dallas, Douglas,</i> <i>La Pointe and</i> <i>Polk</i> — A. S. Gray*.....	Osceola.	Wm. Owen	Cambria.
<i>Brown</i> — Wm. J. Abrams...	Green Bay.	<i>Clark and Jackson</i> — Richard Dewhurst.	Neillsville.
<i>Buffalo, Pepin and</i> <i>Trimpeteau</i> — John Burgess.....	Maxville.	<i>Crawford</i> — Ormsby B. Thomas	Pra. du Chien.
<i>Calumet</i> — Hector McLean....	Stockbridge.	<i>Dane</i> — Wm. M. Colladay.	Stoughton.
<i>Chippewa, Dunn and</i> <i>Eau Claire</i> — Francis R. Church..	Menomonie.	A. A. Boyce	Lodi.
<i>Columbia</i> — Levi W. Barden...	Portage City.	David Ford.....	Leicester.
		John S. Frary	Oregon.
		James Ross	Madison.
		<i>Dodge</i> — Jas. M. McGuire†..	Danville.
		M. F. Lowth	Beaver Dam.
		Oscar F. Jones	Juneau.
		Peter Peters.....	Rubicon.
		Ferd. Gnewuch....	Hustisford

* Seat successfully contested by A. C. Stuntz, of Bayfield.

† Died during session, and Stoddard Judd, of Fox Lake, elected to supply the vacancy.

Eighteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Door, Oconto and Shawano—</i>		<i>Monroe—</i>	
Dennis A. Reed ...	Sturgeon Bay.	Josiah M. Tarr....	Tunnel City.
<i>Fond du Lac—</i>		<i>Outagamie—</i>	
D. C. Van Ostrand.	Fond du Lac.	Sam. Ryan, Jr.	Appleton.
J. H. Brinkerhoff..	Waupun.	<i>Ozaukee—</i>	
James Sawyer.....	Fond du Lac.	W.T. Bonniwell, Jr.	Cedarburg.
Thomas Boyd.....	Calumet.	<i>Pierce and St. Croix—</i>	
Jonathan Large....	Oakfield.	Marcus A. Fulton ..	Hudson.
<i>Grant—</i>		<i>Portage—</i>	
William Brandon..	Smeltzer's Gr.	N. H. Emmons	Stevens Point.
Allen Taylor	Dickeyville.	<i>Racine—</i>	
Henry Utt.....	Platteville.	John Vaughan.....	Racine.
William W. Field ..	Boscobel.	E. C. Salisbury ...	Union Grove.
Robert Glenn.....	Wyalusing.	F. A. Weage.....	Waterford.
<i>Green—</i>		<i>Richland—</i>	
W. W. McLaughlin	Brooklyn.	Henry L. Eaton....	Lone Rock.
David Dunwiddie..	Brodhead.	<i>Rock—</i>	
<i>Green Lake—</i>		Daniel Johnson....	Evansville.
Lorentus J. Brayton	Marquette.	Solomon C. Carr...	West Milton.
<i>Iowa—</i>		H. S. Wooster	Clinton.
E. B. Goodsell.....	Highland.	E. P. King.....	Beloit.
Francis Little	Mineral Point.	John B. Cassoday..	Janesville.
<i>Jefferson—</i>		Daniel Mowe	Orfordville.
Jonathan Piper....	Ixonia Center.	<i>Sauk—</i>	
Gardner Spoor.....	Aztalan.	William Palmer...	Logansville.
Alanson Pike.....	Whitewater.	Argalus W. Starks.	Baraboo.
Wm. P. Forsyth...	Golden Lake.	<i>Sheboygan—</i>	
<i>Juneau—</i>		Joseph Wedig.....	Sheboygan.
Eliphalet S. Miner.	Necedah.	Cephas Whipple....	Sheb. Falls.
<i>Kenosha—</i>		Charles Rogers....	Hingham.
Z. G. Simmons	Kenosha.	Edwin Slade	Glenbeulah.
<i>Kewaunee—</i>		<i>Vernon—</i>	
Lyman Walker	Kewaunee.	William H. Officer.	Springville.
<i>La Crosse—</i>		James Berry.....	Springville.
T. N. Horton	West Salem.	<i>Walworth—</i>	
<i>La Fayette—</i>		H. C. Tilton.....	Allen's Grove.
James Harker	New Diggings.	Thomas Davis	Millard.
S. W. Osborn.....	Darlington.	B. F. Groesbeck ...	Tirade.
<i>Manitowoc—</i>		H. S. Winsor	Elkhorn.
H. Mulholland	Meeme.	<i>Washington—</i>	
Michael Murphy....	Maple Grove.	Geo. C. Williams..	Hartford.
C. B. Daggart.....	Two Rivers.	M. L. Delaney.....	Barton.
<i>Marathon & Wood—</i>		Ernst Franckenb'rg	Newberg.
H. W. Remington*		<i>Waukesha—</i>	
<i>Marquette—</i>		Thomas Weaver...	Pewaukee.
Spencer A. Pease..	Montello.	J. N. Cadby.....	Merton.
<i>Milwaukee—</i>		J. B. Monteith.....	Genesee.
Jackson Hadley ...	Milwaukee.	Myron Gilbert	Prospect Hill.
David Knab	Milwaukee.	<i>Waupaca—</i>	
James McGrath....	Milwaukee.	Reuben Doud.....	Weyauwega.
DeWitt Davis	Milwaukee.	<i>Waushara—</i>	
J. Thompson, Jr....	Milwaukee.	Oscar Babcock	Dacotah.
Jacob Obermann ..	Milwaukee.	<i>Winnebago—</i>	
Henry Fowler	Milwaukee.	William A. Knapp.	Oshkosh.
John W. Weller	Root Creek.	Nathan Cobb	Neenah.
Richard White ...	Lamberton.	William Simmons.	Nekimi.

* Seat successfully contested by M. J. McRaith, of Grand Rapids.

Nineteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1866,

Convened January 10, 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	Naukapa.
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 L. Cass.	Racine.	24	Henry Adams...	Monticello.
8	C. C. Sholes....	Kenosha.	25	Jno. Bowman...	Kilbourn City
9	Henry G. Webb.	Wauwatosa.	26	Jas. K. Proudit	Madison.
10	Orson Reed....	Summit.	27	M. H. Sessions.	Waukegan.
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	Benj. Bull.....	Prairie du Chien
14	A. W. Starks....	Baraboo.	31	John 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.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—HENRY D. BARRON, of Polk.*Chief Clerk*—E. W. YOUNG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—L. M. HAMMOND.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams</i> — Thos. B. Marsden.	Friendship.	<i>Clark and Jackson</i> — Lorenzo G. Merrill.	Bl. River Fl's.
<i>Ashland, Berrett,</i> <i>Dallas, Douglas,</i> <i>LaPointe & Polk</i> — Henry D. Barron..	Falls St. Croix	<i>Crawford</i> — Geo. E. Harrington	Boscobel.
<i>Brown</i> — Wm. J. Abrams....	Green Bay.	<i>Dane</i> — W. D. Potter.....	Cambridge.
<i>Buffalo, Peppin and</i> <i>Trempealeau</i> — W. H. Thomas.....	Sumner.	J. M. Flint.....	Sun Prairie.
<i>Calumet</i> — George Baldwin...	Chilton.	Geo. H. Slaughter.	Mendota.
<i>Chippewa, Dunn and</i> <i>Eau Claire</i> — Thad. C. Pound....	Chippewa Fl's	Wm. Charlton....	Verona.
<i>Columbia</i> — A. J. Turner.....	Portage City.	Benj. F. Hopkins..	Madison.
Robt. B. Sanderson	Poynette.	<i>Dodge</i> — Oliver Ashley....	Westford.
Evan O. Jones.....	Cambria.	Andrew Willard..	Beaver Dam.
		Hiram Sawyer....	Burnett.
		Jacob Bodden.....	Theresa.
		Wm. M. Morse....	Ashippun.
		<i>Door, Oconto and</i> <i>Shawano</i> — Isaac Stephenson..	Marinette.

Nineteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Fond du Lac—</i>		<i>Outagamie—</i>	
A. M. Skeels	Ripon.	Henry Turner*....	Appleton.
George F. Clark...	Bugle.	<i>Ozaukee—</i>	
James Coleman...	Fond du Lac.	James McCarthy ..	Pt. Washing'tn
Joseph Wagner....	Moria.	<i>Pierce and St. Croix—</i>	
A. J. Dieringer....	Auburn.	Wm. J. Copp	Prescott.
<i>Grant—</i>		<i>Portage—</i>	
Hanmer Robbins ..	Platteville.	James O. Raymond	Plover.
Wiley S. Scribner ..	Fairplay.	<i>Racine—</i>	
A. P. Hammon	Montfort.	James O. Bartlett ..	Racine.
Geo. H. Washburn.	Millville.	George Q. Erskine ..	Racine.
A. A. Bennett	Glen Haven.	Philo Belden	Rochester.
<i>Green—</i>		<i>Richland—</i>	
Daniel Smiley.....	Albany.	Henry L. Eaton....	Lone Rock.
Edgbert E. Carr...	Monroe.	<i>Rock—</i>	
<i>Green Lake—</i>		A. W. Pope.....	Janesville.
Wm. A. Bugh	Berlin.	B. Burdick	Edgerton.
<i>Iowa—</i>		H. S. Wooster	Clinton.
E. B. Goodsell.....	Highland.	E. P. King	Beloit.
James Spensley...	Mineral Point.	Allen C. Bates.....	Janesville.
<i>Jefferson—</i>		A. C. Douglas	Hanover.
Patrick Rogan.....	Watertown.	<i>Sauk—</i>	
John Mosher	Waterloo.	William Palmer ...	Logansville.
W. W. Reed.....	Jefferson.	Rollin M. Strong.	Reedsburg.
Henry Harnden ...	Rome.	<i>Sheboygan—</i>	
<i>Juneau—</i>		Bille Williams	Sheboygan.
Eliphalet S. Miner.	Necedah.	Samuel Rounseville	Sheb'gan Falls
<i>Kenosha—</i>		J. P. Carroll	Adell.
Franklin Newell ..	Kenosha.	Julius Wolf	Rhine.
<i>Kewaunee—</i>		<i>Vernon—</i>	
Constant Martin...	Dykesville.	N. F. Carpenter....	De Soto.
Angus Cameron	La Crosse.	Alexander Woods ..	Hillsboro.
<i>La Crosse—</i>		<i>Walworth—</i>	
<i>La Fayette—</i>		Wm. C. Allen	Delavan.
David J. Seely.....	Elk Grove.	Thos. Davis	Sugar Creek.
John Armstrong...	Wiota.	S. O. Raymond	Geneva.
<i>Manitowoc—</i>		Paris Pettit.....	East Troy.
Nicholas Dittmar..	Meeme.	<i>Washington—</i>	
William Eatough...	Brant's Mills.	James Kenealy	Toland's Prai'e
David Smoke'.....	Two Rivers.	Mitchell L. Delaney	Barton.
<i>Marathon and Wood—</i>		Phillip Schneider..	Barton.
B. G. Plumer	Wausau.	<i>Waukesha—</i>	
<i>Marquette—</i>		Daniel Brown	Elm Grove.
Spencer A. Pease..	Montello.	Samuel Thompson.	Hartland.
<i>Milwaukee—</i>		Peter D. Gifford	North Prairie.
Jackson Hadley ...	Milwaukee.	Jesse Smith	Dodge's Cor.
Wm. Pitt Lynde...	Milwaukee.	<i>Waupaca—</i>	
James McGrath ...	Milwaukee.	A. K. Osborn	Iola.
A. R. R. Butler....	Milwaukee.	<i>Wausara—</i>	
C. H. Orton	Milwaukee.	Oscar Babcock.....	Dacotah.
Joseph Phillips....	Milwaukee.	<i>Winnebago—</i>	
Edward Daly	Brown Deer.	William H. Doe ...	Oshkosh.
Truman H. Curtis...	Wauwatosa.	John Proctor	Neenah.
John H. Deuster...	Milwaukee.	Wm. Simmons.....	Oshkosh.
<i>Monroe—</i>			
De W. C. Wilson ..	Sparta.		

* Obtained his seat in a contest against W. H. P. Bogan, of Grand Chute.

Twentieth Session of 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	Nanaua.
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..	Jenerson.
7	Henry Stevens..	Calumet & Cen.	24	Henry Adams...	Monticello.
8	C. C. Shoies....	Kenosha.	25	R. B. Sanderson	Poynette.
9	DeW. C. Wilson	Sparta.	26	J. K. Prouditt..	Madison.
10	Orson Reed....	Sparta.	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 Whitman...	Dodgeville.	32	J. G. Thorp.....	Eau Claire.
16	J. H. Rountree..	Platteville.	33	Sat. Clark.....	Horicon.
17	S. J. Todd.....	Beloit.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—ANGUS CAMERON, of La Crosse.*Chief Clerk*—E. W. YOUNG.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—DANIEL WEBSTER.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams</i> —		<i>Columbia</i> —	
Wm. J. Kershaw..	Big Spring.	W. S. Schermerhorn	Lodi.
<i>Ashland, Bayfield,</i>		Ira H. Ford.....	Columbus.
<i>Burnett, Dallas,</i>		Evan O. Jones....	Cambria.
<i>Douglas & Polk—</i>		<i>Crawford</i> —	
Henry D. Barron..	Falls St. Croix.	Ormsby B. Thomas	Pr. du Chien.
<i>Brown</i> —		<i>Dane</i> —	
Wm. J. Abrams...	Green Bay.	Isaac Adams.....	Door Creek.
Randall Wilcox...	Depere.	J. M. Flint.....	Sun Prairie.
<i>Buffalo</i> —		Frank G. H.....	Mendota.
Conrad Moser, Jr..	Alma.	Hugh Catleat....	Madison.
<i>Calumet</i> —		Eleazer Wakeley..	Madison.
R. J. Needham....	Stockbridge.	<i>Dodge</i> —	
<i>Chippewa and Dunn</i>		Miles Burnham....	Danville.
Thad. C. Pound...	Chippewa F'ls	Jas. B. Hays.....	Juneau.
<i>Clark and Jackson</i> —		Warren Marston..	Lomira.
Jerome A. Watrous	Bl'k Riv. Falls	John Wetherby....	Hustisford.
		<i>Door and Kewaunee</i> —	
		David Youngs.....	Ahnepee.

*Died during the session, and Henry L. Palmer elected to supply the vacancy.

Twentieth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Eau Claire & Pepin.</i> Fayette Allen	Durand.	<i>Milwaukee—(con.)</i> Henry Fowler	Milwaukee.
<i>Fond du Lac—</i> A. M. Skeels	Ripon.	<i>Oconto and Shawano</i> D. H. Pulcifer	Shawano.
A. C. Whiting	Ladoga.	<i>Outagamie—</i> W. H. P. Bogan....	Appleton.
James Coleman....	Fond du Lac.	<i>Ozaukee—</i> Fred. W. Horn....	Cedarburg.
Luther H. Cary....	Fond du Lac.	<i>Pierce—</i> John D. Trumble..	Maiden Rock.
Charles D. Gage....	New Fane.	<i>Portage—</i> Thomas H. McDill..	Plover.
Joseph Wagner....	Moria.	<i>Racine—</i> Chas. E. Dyer	Racine.
<i>Grant—</i> Hammer Robbins ..	Platteville.	Hiram B. Morse....	Waterford.
John Carthew	Rockville.	<i>Richland—</i> Ira S. Haseltine....	Rich'd Center.
Joseph Allen....	New California	<i>Rock—</i> Ezra A. Foot	Footville.
H. A. W. McNair....	Pennimore.	J. T. Dow	Cookville.
A. A. Bennett.....	Glen Haven.	W. H. Starke	Tiffany.
<i>Green—</i> L. W. Wright.....	Monticello.	H. J. Murray	Beloit.
D. Dunwiddie	Brodhead.	Pliny Norcross	Janesville.
<i>Green Lake—</i> Charles Kilbourne.	Princeton.	<i>Sauk—</i> Jas. I. Waterbury..	Prairie du Sac.
<i>Iowa—</i> Joseph Frost	Avoca.	Stephen S. Barlow..	Delton.
John Green.....	Moscow.	<i>Sheboygan—</i> Joseph Wedig	Sheboygan.
<i>Jefferson—</i> Thomas Shinink....	Watertown.	R. B. Van Valkenb'g	Shebo'n Fall.
G. H. Bryant	Lake Mills.	Geo. S. Graves.....	
W. W. Reed	Jefferson.	<i>St. Croix—</i> H. L. Wadsworth..	River Falls.
J. D. Petrie.....	Concord.	<i>Trempealeau—</i> John Nichols.....	Trempealeau.
<i>Juneau—</i> E. C. Sage.....	New Lisbon.	<i>Vernon—</i> J. W. Greenman....	Bergen.
<i>Kenosha—</i> Gideon Truesdell..	Kenosha.	Albert Bliss	Reedstown.
<i>La Crosse—</i> Angus Cameron ...	La Crosse.	<i>Walworth—</i> Wm. C. Allen	Delavan.
D. A. Kennedy....	Stevenstown.	F. A. Buckbee	Springfield.
<i>La Fayette—</i> David J. Seely	Elk Grove.	T. D. Weeks	Whitewater.
Wm. Monroe	Fayette.	<i>Washington—</i> Chas. H. Miller ...	West Bend.
<i>Manitowoc—</i> Nicholas Dittmar..	Meeme.	D. W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
Michael Murphy....	Maple Grove.	<i>Waupaca—</i> Eli P. Perry.....	New London.
Thomas Robinson..	Manitowoc.	<i>Waushara—</i> Edgar Sears	Pine River.
<i>Marquette—</i> Charles S. Kelsey ..	Montello.	<i>Waukesha—</i> Jesse Smith	Dodge's Cor.
<i>Marathon and Wood</i> George Hiles.....	Dexterville.	Rufus Parks	Waterville.
<i>Monroe—</i> J. B. Johnson	Tomah.	James Murray.....	New Berlin.
<i>Milwaukee—</i> George W. Clason ..	Milwaukee.	<i>Winnebago—</i> H. G. Jewell	Oshkosh.
Harrison C. Hobart	Milwaukee.	John Proctor.....	Neenah.
James McGrath....	Milwaukee.	Milo C. Bushnell..	Omro.
Edwin Hyde.....	Milwaukee.		
T. H. Judd	Milwaukee.		
Joseph Phillips....	Milwaukee.		
Wm. A. Prentiss ...	Milwaukee.		
Louis Hellberg....	Milwaukee.		
Valentin Knöell....	Harrisburg.		

Twenty-First Session of the State Legislature, 1868,

Convened January 8, 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..	Caladonia Cen	24	Henry Adams ..	Monticello.
8	A. Van Wyck....	Kenosha.	25	R. B. Sanderson.	Poynette.
9	DeW. C. Wilson.	Sparta.	26	Carl Habich	Madison.
10	Curtis Mann....	Oconomowoc.	27	E. L. Browne ...	Waupaca.
11	C. E. Warner ...	Windsor.	28	Wm. J. Copp ...	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn.	Whitewater.	29	Henry G. Webb.	Wautoma.
13	Jas. H. Earnest.	Shullsburg.	30	Wm. Ketcham..	Richland City.
14	S. S. Barlow	Delton.	31	Joel W. Ranney.	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.
<i>Adams</i> —		<i>Columbia</i> —	
Wm. J. Kershaw ..	Big Spring.	Alanson Holly.....	Kilbourn City.
<i>Ashland, Bayfield,</i>		Ira H. Ford.....	Columbus.
<i>Burnett, Dallas,</i>		David C. Davies....	Cambria.
<i>Douglas and Polk</i>		<i>Crawford</i> —	
Henry D. Barron...	Falls St. Croix.	James Fisher.....	Eastman.
<i>Brown</i> —		<i>Dane</i> —	
John B. Eugene ...	Green Bay.	Nelson Williams ..	Stoughton.
D. Cooper Ayres...	Ft. Howard.	Knute Nelson	Cambridge.
<i>Buffalo</i> —		Frank Gault.....	Mendota.
Conrad Moser, Jr..	Alma.	Gunnuf Tollefson ..	Mt. Vernon.
<i>Calumet</i> —		Levi B. Vilas.....	Madison.
C. H. M. Peterson..	New Holstein.	<i>Dodge</i> —	
<i>Chippewa and Dunn</i>		Laurence Conner..	Fox Lake.
Samuel W. Hunt...	Menomonie.	Lewis M. Benson...	Lowell.
<i>Clark and Jackson</i> —		Charles Goodwin..	Mayville.
James O'Neill.....	Neillsville.	George W. Colomy.	Alderly.

Twenty-First Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Door and Kewaunee—</i> Moses Kilgore	Bailey's Harb.	<i>Milwaukee—con.</i> Patrick Walsh	Hill's Corners.
<i>Eau Claire and Pepin</i> Henry W. Barnes..	Eau Claire.	John Sullivan	TenMileHouse
<i>Fond du Lac—</i> H. C. Bottum	W. Rosendale.	<i>Oconto and Shawano.</i> Isaac Stephenson..	Marinette.
R. C. Kelly	Brandon.	<i>Outagamie—</i> Thomas R. Hudd..	Appleton.
D. B. Conger	Fond du Lac.	<i>Ozaukee—</i> Fred. W. Horn	Cedarburg.
Seth A. Chase	Fond du Lac.	<i>Pierce—</i> Eleazer Holt	Maiden Rock.
Nicholas Klotz	Eden.	<i>Portage—</i> Benjamin Burr	Stevens Point.
Joseph Wagner....	Moria.	<i>Racine—</i> Charles E. Dyer... Hiram L. Gilmore.	Racine. North Cape.
<i>Grant—</i> Hammer Robbins ..	Platteville.	<i>Richland—</i> W. C. S. Barron...	Lloyd.
James H. Neavill..	Potosi.	<i>Rock—</i> Burr Sprague..... W. C. Whitford....	Orfordville. Milton.
J. E. Dodge	Lacaster.	Almerin M. Carter.	Johnstown.
Matt. Birchard	Fennimore.	Charles H. Parker.	Beloit.
N. W. Kendall	Wyalusing.	A. M. Thomson....	Janesville.
<i>Green—</i> Albert H. Pierce ..	Monticello.	<i>Sauk—</i> James I. Waterbury	Prairie du Sac.
Jacob Mason	Monroe.	John Gillespie.....	Dellona.
<i>Green Lake—</i> Ira Manley, Jr.	Markesan.	<i>Sheboygan—</i> Joseph Wedig	Sheboygan.
<i>Iowa—</i> Goodwin Lowrey ..	Helena Station	John A. Smith	Glenbeulah.
Jeff. W. Rewey....	Midlin.	George S. Graves..	Sheb. Falls.
<i>Jefferson—</i> Henry S. Howell ..	Watertown.	<i>St. Croix—</i> Marcus A. Fulton..	Hudson.
Chas. P. Goodrich.	Christiana.	<i>Trempealeau—</i> John Nichols.....	Trempealeau.
Jonas Folts	Black River.	<i>Vernon—</i> Henry Chase	Chaseburg.
F. G. L. Struve....	Helenville.	Daniel B. Priest... Viroqua.	Viroqua.
<i>Juneau—</i> John O'Rourke....	Kildare.	<i>Walworth—</i> Joseph F. Lyon....	Darien.
<i>Kenosha—</i> Jacob Shibley	Bassett's Sta'n	John A. Smith	Geneva.
<i>La Crosse—</i> Theodore Rodolf....	La Crosse.	George A. Ray.....	La Grange.
N. P. Waller	West Salem.	<i>Washington—</i> George H. Kleffler.	West Bend.
<i>La Fayette—</i> Samuel Cole	Gratiot.	D. W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
Charles Pole	Shullsburg.	<i>Waupaca—</i> J. W. Carter.....	New London.
<i>Manitowoc—</i> Johan H. Bohne... Richard Donovan..	Memee. Manitowoc.	<i>Waushara—</i> Edgar Sears.....	Pine River.
David Smoke.....	Manitowoc.	<i>Waukesha—</i> Silas Barber..... Wm. Thompson....	Waukesha. Oconomowoc.
<i>Marquette—</i> Francis Russell ...	Westfield.	Adam Muehl	St. Martin.
<i>Marathon and Wood—</i> W. C. Silverthorn..	Wausau.	<i>Winnebago—</i> Luther Buxton	Oshkosh.
<i>Monroe—</i> Charles A. Hunt... Milwaukee—	Melvina.	George W. Trask ..	Winneconne.
Patrick Drew	Milwaukee.	Milo C. Bushnell ..	Omro.
George Abert	Milwaukee.		
James McGrath	Milwaukee.		
James Reynolds....	Milwaukee.		
John Fellenz.....	Milwaukee.		
Daniel H. Richards	Milwaukee.		
Wm. A. Prentiss ..	Milwaukee.		
Henry C. Runkel..	Milwaukee.		

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.	Bir 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*—R. C. KELLY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams</i> —		<i>Columbia</i> —	
Otis B. Lapham...	Friendship.	A. J. Turner.....	Portage City.
<i>Ashland, Bayfield,</i>		Thorn Thompson..	Rio.
<i>Burnett, Dallas,</i>		Freeman M. Ross.	Cambria.
<i>Douglas & Polk—</i>		<i>Crawford</i> —	
Henry D. Barron..	St. Croix Falls	Benj. F. Fay	Pra. du Chien.
<i>Brown</i> —		<i>Dane</i> —	
Joseph S. Curtis..	Green Bay.	John E. Johnson..	Utica.
Randall Wilcox....	Depere.	Knute Nelson	Cambridge.
<i>Buffalo</i> —		John Adams.....	Black Earth.
Robert Henry.....	Anchorage.	Andrew Henry	Madison.
<i>Calumet</i> —		Geo. B. Smith	Madison.
C. H. M. Peterson..	New Holstein.	<i>Dodge</i> —	
<i>Chippewa & Dunn—</i>		Cyrus Perry	Waterloo.
Thad C. Pound.	Chippewa F'ls.	Rees Evans.....	Beaver Dam.
<i>Clark and Jackson—</i>		A. K. Delaney.....	Horicon.
J. B. G. Baxter.....	Black R. F'ls.	Eugene O'Connor..	Watertown.

*Sent unsuccessfully contested by Otto Pahlmann.

†Sent unsuccessfully contested by A. A. Townsend.

Twenty-Second Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Door and Kewaunee—</i>		<i>Milwaukee—(con.)</i>	
J. R. McDonald....	Ahnepee.	Henry Ræthe.....	Painesville.
<i>Eau Claire & Pepin—</i>		John Scheffel.....	Milwaukee.
Fayette Allen	Durand.	<i>Oconto & Shawano—</i>	
<i>Fond du Lac—</i>		Parlan Semple.....	Shawano.
Henry C. Bottum ..	W. Rosendale.	<i>Outagamie—</i>	
Benj. H. Bettis	Ladoga.	Chas. E. McIntosh..	Lime Rock.
Isaac K. Hamilton..	Fond du Lac.	<i>Ozaukee—</i>	
W. S. Warner	Lamartine.	Job Haskell	Saukville.
Andrew Dieringer..	Auburn.	<i>Pierce—</i>	
Charles Geisse.....	Taycheedah.	Edward H. Ives ...	Prescott.
<i>Grant—</i>		<i>Portage—</i>	
Joseph Harris	Fairview.	Frederick Huntley..	Buena Vista.
George H. Brock... ..	Potosi.	<i>Racine—</i>	
Wm. Pitt Dewey....	Lancaster.	A. L. Phillips.....	Racine.
Ben. M. Coates.....	Boscobel.	Hiram L. Gilmore..	North Cape.
A. R. McCartney ..	Cassville.	<i>Richland—</i>	
<i>Green—</i>		Joseph M. Thomas..	Lone Rock.
Jeff. F. Westcott... ..	Farmers Grove	<i>Rock—</i>	
Thos. A. Jackson ..	Brodhead.	Seth Fisher.....	Center.
<i>Green Lake—</i>		D. E. Maxson.....	Milton.
Edwin L. Hoyt	Manchester.	Adelmorn Sherman..	Janesville.
<i>Iowa—</i>		Charles H. Parker..	Beloit.
Abner Powell	Mineral Point.	A. M. Thomson....	Janesville.
William E. Rowe..	Arena.	<i>Sauk—</i>	
<i>Jefferson—</i>		Carl C. Kuntz.....	Black Hawk.
John Ruttledge....	Isonia Center.	John Gillespie.....	Dellona.
Sylvester J. Conklin	Waterloo.	<i>Sheboygan—</i>	
Joseph Winslow... ..	Ft. Atkinson.	Thomas Blackstock..	Sheboygan.
James M. Bingham	Palmyra.	Sylvester Calwell ..	Cascade.
<i>Juneau—</i>		George S. Graves ..	Sheb. Falls.
Jerome B. Potter ..	Sentinel.	<i>St. Croix—</i>	
<i>Kenosha—</i>		Charles D. Parker..	Pleasant Val'y
S. E. Tarbell	Woodworth.	<i>Trempealeau—</i>	
<i>La Crosse—</i>		Douglas Arnold ...	Williamsburg.
C. C. Palmer	West Salem.	<i>Vernon—</i>	
N. P. Waller.....	West Salem.	John McLees.....	Harmony.
<i>La Fayette—</i>		Van S. Bennett....	Weister.
N. B. Richardson ..	Warren.	<i>Walworth—</i>	
Charles Pole.....	Shullsburg.	A. G. Kellam	Delavan.
<i>Manitowoc—</i>		John A. Smith.....	Geneva.
Johan H. Bohne ...	Meeme.	Daniel Hooper.....	Troy.
Richard Donovan..	Manitowoc.	<i>Washington—</i>	
Jabez L. Fobes....	Two Rivers.	John Kastler	Wayne.
<i>Marquette—</i>		D. W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
William Murphy ..	Briggsville.	<i>Waupaca—</i>	
<i>Marathon & Wood—</i>		M. H. Sessions	Waupaca.
Henry Reed	Grand Rapids.	<i>Waushara—</i>	
<i>Monroe—</i>		J. N. P. Bird.....	Wautoma.
Jesse Bennett	Sparta.	<i>Waukesha—</i>	
<i>Milwaukee—</i>		Vernon Tichenor..	Waukesha.
Patrick Drew.....	Milwaukee.	Edwin Hurlbut....	Oconomowoc.
George Abert.....	Milwaukee.	James McDonald..	Sussex.
James Hoyer	Milwaukee.	<i>Winnebago—</i>	
Samuel C. West....	Milwaukee.	Luther Buxton	Oshkosh.
John Fellenz	Milwaukee.	George W. Trask ..	Winneconne.
Joseph Phillips....	Milwaukee.	James H. Foster....	Koro.
Daniel H. Johnson..	Milwaukee.		
Henry C. Runkel ..	Milwaukee.		

Twenty-Third Session of the State Legislature, 1870,

Convened January 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.	Ahnepsee.	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. Dunster	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. Keshaw.	Big Spring.	26	Ronald 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	Chas. G. Williams	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—JAMES M. BINGHAM, of Jefferson.*Chief Clerk*—E. W. YOUNG.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—OLE C. JOHNSON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams</i> —		<i>Columbia</i> —	
Soion W. Pierce...	Friendship.	Jonas Narracong...	LoDi.
<i>Ashland, Barron,</i>		Winslow Bullen...	Poynette.
<i>Bay Mills, Barron,</i>		Carmi W. Beach...	Pardeeville.
<i>Douglas & Polk—</i>		<i>Crawford</i> —	
Samuel B. Dresser.	Osceola Mills.	William Raymond.	Bell Center.
<i>Brown</i> —		<i>Dane</i> —	
Edward Hicks.....	Green Bay.	Carpus E. Loveland	Rutland.
Michael Dockery, Sr.	Morrison.	W. H. Chandler...	Sun Prairie.
<i>Buffalo</i> —		John Adams.....	Black Earth.
James L. Hallock..	Burnside.	John E. Crocker...	Bellville.
<i>Calumet</i> —		Alden S. Sanborn..	Madison.
James Robinson...	Chilton.	<i>Dodge</i> —	
<i>Chippewa and Dunn</i>		E. Adams Fowler..	Columbus.
Jedediah W. Granger.	Menomonie.	Francis Johnston..	Waupun.
<i>Clark and Jackson</i> —		Henry S. Burtch...	Farmersville.
John Morrill.....	Hixton.	Henry Bertram	Watertown.

* Seat unsuccessfully contested by O. B. Lapham.

Twenty-Third Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Door and Kewaunee—</i> Charles L. Harris...	Jacksonport.	<i>Milwaukee—con.</i> Henry C. Runkel ..	Milwaukee.
<i>Eau Claire and Pepin—</i> Charles R. Gleason	Eau Claire.	Enoch Chase	Milwaukee.
<i>Fond du Lac—</i> Jerry Dobbs, Jr.	Ripon.	Fred. A. Zautcke...	Milwaukee.
Rølof Sleyster....	Waupun.	<i>Oconto and Shawano—</i> J. M. Adams.....	Oconto.
John Boyd.....	Fond du Lac.	<i>Outagamie—</i> Chas. E. McIntosh	Appleton.
Uriah D. Mihills..	Fond du Lac.	<i>Ozaukee—</i> Adol. Zimmermann	Mequon River.
Daniel Cavanagh ..	Osceola.	<i>Pierce—</i> Oliver S. Powell...	River Falls.
Charles Geisse....	Taycheedah.	<i>Portage—</i> Frederick Huntley.	Buena Vista.
<i>Grant—</i> Joel C. Squires....	Platteville.	<i>Racine—</i> A. L. Phillips	Racine.
John Carthew	Rockville.	Ira A. Rice	Waterford.
Wm. Pitt Dewey....	Lancaster.	<i>Richland—</i> James H. Miner...	Richland Cen.
H. A. W. McNair ..	Fennimore.	<i>Rock—</i> Isaac M. Bennett ..	Evansville.
Luther Basford....	Glen Haven.	Thos. H. Goodhue.	Whitewater.
<i>Green—</i> C. D. W. Leonard...	Attica.	Adelmorn Sherman	Janesville.
Thomas A. Jackson	Brodhead.	John Hammond ...	Clinton.
<i>Green Lake—</i> Joseph C. Burdick ..	Berlin.	Alexander Graham	Janesville.
<i>Iowa—</i> Henry C. Barnard...	Avoca.	<i>Sauk—</i> Carl C. Kuntz	Black Hawk.
George W. Eliss ...	Mineral Point.	George G. Swain ..	Kilbourn City.
<i>Jefferson—</i> Daniel Hall.....	Watertown.	<i>Sheboygan—</i> H. G. H. Reed.....	Sheboygan.
Charles H. Phillips	Lake Mills.	J. Henry McNeel..	Greenbush.
Wilbur H. Tonsley.	Jefferson.	Jacob Blanshan ...	Scott.
James M. Bingham	Palmyra.	<i>St. Croix—</i> Charles D. Parker.	Ple's'nt Valley
<i>Juneau—</i> Jerome B. Potter ..	Sentinel.	<i>Trempealeau—</i> Isaac Clark.....	Galesville.
<i>Kenosha—</i> Alexander Bailey...	Salem.	<i>Vernon—</i> Reuben May.....	Springville.
<i>La Crosse—</i> Theodore Rodolf...	La Crosse.	Van S. Bennett....	Rockton.
Powers G. Moulton	Onalaska.	<i>Walworth—</i> Henry Hall.....	Walworth.
<i>La Fayette—</i> Thomas T. Duffy ..	Benton.	Steph. R. Edgerton.	Spring Prairie.
Henry W. Barnes...	Wiotia.	William Bargit....	East Troy.
<i>Manitowoc—</i> John Barth	Kiel.	<i>Washington—</i> Henry V. R. Wilmot	Newburgh.
Michael Fitzgerald.	Maple Grove.	Jens. V. Maxon...	Cedar Creek.
Carl H. Schmidt...	Manitowoc.	<i>Waukesha—</i> Henry Totten.....	Waukesha.
<i>Marquette—</i> Spencer A. Pease...	Montello.	John D. McDonald.	Summit.
<i>Marathon and Wood—</i> Carl Høedinger	Wausau.	Thomas McCarty ..	Menomonee.
<i>Monroe—</i> Charles A. Hunt...	Melvina.	<i>Waupaca—</i> Albert V. Balch....	Weyauwega.
<i>Milwaukee—</i> Stephen A. Harrison	Milwaukee.	<i>Waukegan—</i> Theoph. F. Metcalf.	Spring Lake.
George Abert.....	Milwaukee.	<i>Winnebago—</i> James E. Kennedy.	Oshkosh.
James McGrath....	Milwaukee.	William P. Rounds	Menasha.
Nathan Brick.....	Milwaukee.	James H. Foster...	Koro.
John Fellenz.....	Milwaukee.		
Daniel H. Richards	Milwaukee.		
Daniel H. Johnson.	Milwaukee.		

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. Davis....	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 ..	Richland Cen.
14	Bennet U. Strong	Spring Green.	31	Angus Cameron .	La Crosse.
15	Francis Little ..	Mineral Point.	32	Wm. T. Price...	Bl'k Riv. Falls.
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.
<i>Adams</i> — Anson Rood.....	Kilbourn City.	<i>Crawford</i> — Darius W. Briggs..	Mt. Sterling.
<i>Ashland, Barron,</i> <i>Bayfield, Burnett,</i> <i>Douglas and Polk</i> Samuel S. Vaughn.	Bayfield.	<i>Dane</i> — Lem'l O. Humphrey	Albion.
<i>Brown</i> — Joseph S. Curtis ..	Green Bay.	Knudt O. Heimdal.	Deerfield.
D. Cooper Ayres ..	Ft. Howard.	Matthew Anderson	Cross Plains.
<i>Buffalo</i> — Ahaz F. Allen.....	Gilmantown.	Ole Torgerson.....	Perry.
<i>Calumet</i> — William H. Dick ..	Brothertown.	Harlow S. Orton...	Madison.
<i>Chippewa and Dunn,</i> James G. Bate....	Chippewa F's.	<i>Dodge</i> — William E. Smith .	Fox Lake.
<i>Clark and Jackson</i> — Geo. W. King	Humbird.	Allen H. Atwater..	Oak Grove.
<i>Columbia</i> — Stillman E. Dana..	Portage City.	William Rusch....	Herman.
Thomas Sanderson	Leeds.	Marcus Trumer....	Rubicon.
George G. Marvin..	Westford.	<i>Door and Kewaunee</i> — Joseph McCormick	Ahnepee.
		<i>Eau Claire & Pepin</i> — Henry Cousins	Eau Claire.
		<i>Fond du Lac</i> — Jehdeiah Bowen...	Ripon.
		John A. Baker.....	Waupun.
		Gerrit T. Thorn....	Fond du Lac.
		Uriah D. Mihills...	Fond du Lac.

* Seat unsuccessfully contested by John Doyd.

† Seat unsuccessfully contested by Levi B. Vilas.

Twenty-Fourth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued)

Name.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Fond du Lac</i> —con.		<i>Outagamie</i> —	
Michael Louergan..	Eden.	Chas. E. McIntosh..	Appleton.
Joseph Wagner....	Calvary.	<i>Ozaukee</i> —	
<i>Grant</i> —		Charles G. Meyer..	Fredonia.
Joseph Harris	Fairview.	<i>Pierce</i> —	
Henry B. Coons	Potosi.	Oliver S. Powell ...	River Falls.
John C. Holloway..	Lancaster.	<i>Portage</i> —	
Wm. W. Field	Boscobel.	Thomas H. McDill..	Plover.
Geo. H. Chambers..	Bloomington.	<i>Racine</i> —	
<i>Green</i> —		Lucius S. Blake ...	Racine.
Orrin Bacon	Monticello.	George Bremner...	Union Grove.
Marshal H. Pengra..	Juda.	<i>Richland</i> —	
<i>Green Lake</i> —		Elihu Bailey.	Mill Creek.
Archibald Nichols..	Markesan.	<i>Rock</i> —	
<i>Iowa</i> —		Halvor H. Peterson	Orfordville.
Henry C. Barnard..	Avoca.	Robert T. Powell..	Indian Ford.
John J. Davis.....	Mifflin.	Adelmorn Sherman	Janesville.
<i>Jefferson</i> —		John Hammond...	Clinton.
Daniel Hall.....	Watertown.	Williard Merrill...	Janesville.
Wm. L. Hoskins ...	Lake Mills.	<i>Sauk</i> —	
Nelson Fryer.....	Cold Spring.	Carl C. Kuntz.....	Black Hawk.
Hiram J. Ball.....	Palmyra.	George G. Swain...	Kilbourn City
<i>Juneau</i> —		<i>Sheboygan</i> —	
Perry R. Briggs ...	Mauston.	Charles Getling...	How'd's Grove
<i>Kenosha</i> —		Enos Eastman.....	Plymouth.
James W. Rhodes..	Kenosha.	Hiram Smith.....	Sheboygan Fls
<i>La Crosse</i> —		<i>St. Croix</i> —	
Gideon C. Hixon...	La Crosse.	Reuel K. Fay.....	Star Prairie.
Powers G. Moulton..	Onalaska.	<i>Trempealeau</i> —	
<i>La Fayette</i> —		Alex A. Arnold....	Galesville.
Patrick Galagan...	Darlington.	<i>Vernon</i> —	
Henry W. Barnes...	Wiota.	Joseph W. Hoyt...	Chaseburg.
<i>Manitowoc</i> —		Henry A. Chase ...	Viroqua.
Svend Samuelson	Eaton.	<i>Walworth</i> —	
Michael Fitzgerald.	Cato.	John Jeffers	Darien.
Joseph Rankin	Manitowoc.	Amzy Merriam....	Geneva.
<i>Marquette</i> —		Samuel A. White..	Whitewater.
Spencer A. Pease ..	Montello.	<i>Washington</i> —	
<i>Marathon & Wood</i> —		Baruch S. Weil....	Schleis'g'ville
Rufus P. Manson...	Wausau.	Densm're W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
<i>Monroe</i> —		<i>Waukesha</i> —	
David D. Cheney...	Sparta.	Leonard D. Hinkley	Eagle.
<i>Milwaukee</i> —		John D. McDonald.	Summit.
James S. White...	Milwaukee.	William Ockler....	Muskego Cnt'r
August Richter....	Milwaukee.	<i>Waupaca</i> —	
James Hoyer.....	Milwaukee.	George E. More....	Royalton.
Charles M. Hoyt...	Milwaukee.	<i>Waushara</i> —	
Charles F. Freeman	Milwaukee.	Edwin Montgomery	Hancock.
Daniel H. Richards	Milwaukee.	<i>Winnebago</i> —	
Matthew Keenan...	Milwaukee.	Russell J. Judd....	Oshkosh.
John L. Semmann...	Milwaukee.	Wm. P. Rounds...	Menasha.
Valentin Knell ...	Painesville.	Frederic A. Morgan	Oshkosh.
James Watts	Granville.		
<i>Oconto & Shawano</i> —			
Parlan Semple.....	Waukechon.		

TABLE

Showing the length of the 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
1839	January 21st	December 22d	27 days	37
1839	December 2d	January 13th, 1840	43 days	39
1840	August 3d	August 14th	12 days	39
1840	December 7th	February 19th, 1841	75 days	39
1841	December 6th	February 19th, 1842	75 days	39
1843	March 6th	March 25th, 1843	20 days	39
1843	March 27th	April 17th, 1843	22 days	39
1843	December 4th	January 31st, 1844	59 days	39
1845	January 6th	February 24th	50 days	39
1846	January 5th	February 3d	31 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	58 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

Constitutional Conventions.**FIRST CONVENTION.**

1846	October 5th	December 16th	73 days	124
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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.



TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS, ETC.

GOVERNORS OF TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

When and by whom appointed.

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 31st, 1844
HENRY DODGE.....	appointed by James K. Polk....	April 8th, 1845

STATE OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN.

From its organization until January 1, 1872.

Governors.

NELSON DEWEY	Lancaster	from June 5, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1849
NELSON DEWEY	Lancaster	from Jan. 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851
L. J. FARWELL.....	Madison	from Jan. 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853
WM. A. BARSTOW.....	Waukesha.....	from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855
COLES BASHFORD.....	Oshkosh.....	from Jan. 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857
ALEX. W. RANDALL	Waukesha.....	from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859
ALEX. W. RANDALL	Waukesha.....	from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861
LOUIS P. HARVEY	Shopiere.....	from Jan. 1, 1862, to Apr. 19, 1862
EDWARD SALOMON.....	Milwaukee	from Apr. 20, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863
JAMES T. LEWIS.....	Columbus	from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1865
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.....	Madison	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1867
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.....	Madison	from Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1869
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.....	Madison	from Jan. 1, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1871
C. C. WASHBURN	La Crosse.....	from Jan. 1, 1872, to

Lieutenant Governors.

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

* 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

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 BETZ.....	Manitowoc	from Jan. 1, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1871
HENRY BETZ.....	Manitowoc	from Jan. 1, 1872, to

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
WINFIELD SMITH.....	Milwaukee	from Oct. 8, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863
WINFIELD 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

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.....	Prairiedu Chien	from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855
A. C. BARRY.....	Racine	from Jan. 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857
LYMAN C. DRAPER.....	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

*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, 1855,	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. 28, 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. MAC GRAW	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

State Commissioner of Immigration.

OLE C. JOHNSON	Beloit	from April 3, 1871,	to Dec. 31, 1871
OLE C. JOHNSON	Beloit	from Jan. 1, 1871,	to

* 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. Dunwiddle.
 1st *Dist.*—David F. Mapes.
 2d *Dist.*—Samuel F. Nichols.

1856. Elected November 4.

At large—E. D. Holton.
 —James H. Knowlton.
 1st *Dist.*—Gregor Menzel.
 2d *Dist.*—Walter D. McIndoe.
 3d *Dist.*—Bille Williams.

1864. Elected November 8.

At large—William W. Field.
 —Henry L. Blood.
 1st *Dist.*—George C. Northrop.
 2d *Dist.*—Jonathan Bowman.
 3d *Dist.*—Allen Warden.
 4th *Dist.*—Henry J. Turner.
 5th *Dist.*—Henry F. Belitz.
 6th *Dist.*—Alexander S. McDill.

1852. Elected November 2.

At large—Montgomery M. Cothren.
 —Satterlee Clark.
 1st *Dist.*—Philo White.
 2d *Dist.*—Beriah Brown.
 3d *Dist.*—Charles Billinghamurst.

1860. Elected November 6.

At large—Walter D. McIndoe.
 —Bradford Rixford.
 1st *Dist.*—William W. Vaughan.
 2d *Dist.*—J. Allen Barber.
 3d *Dist.*—Herman Lindeman.

1868. Elected November 3.

At large—Stephen S. Barlow.
 —Henry D. Barron.
 1st *Dist.*—Elihu Enos.
 2d *Dist.*—Charles G. Williams.
 3d *Dist.*—Allen Warden.
 4th *Dist.*—Leander F. Frisby.
 5th *Dist.*—William G. Ritch.
 6th *Dist.*—William T. Price.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS

FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

Names.	When elected.
George W. Jones	Oct. 10, 1836
James D. Doty	Sep. 10, 1837
James D. Doty	Aug. 5, 1839
Henry Dodge	Sep. 27, 1841

Names.	When elected.
Henry Dodge	Sep. 25, 1843
Morgan L. Martin	Sep. 22, 1845
John H. Tweedy	Sep. 6, 1847

UNITED STATES SENATORS

FROM WISCONSIN, SINCE ORGANIZATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

Names.	When elected.
Isaac P. Walker	June 8, 1848
Henry Dodge	June 8, 1848
Isaac P. Walker	Jan. 17, 1849
Henry Dodge	Jan. 20, 1851
Charles Durkee	Feb. 1, 1853

Names.	When elected.
James R. Doolittle	Jan. 23, 1857
Timothy O. Howe	Jan. 23, 1861
James R. Doolittle	Jan. 22, 1863
Timothy O. Howe	Jan. 24, 1867
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 Dist.—Mason C. Darling.*

XXXIst Congress, 1849-51.

- 1st Dist.—Charles Durkee.
- 2d Dist.—Orsamus Cole.
- 3d Dist.—James Duane Doty.

XXXIId Congress, 1851-53.

- 1st Dist.—Charles Durkee.
- 2d Dist.—Ben. C. Eastman.
- 3d Dist.—John B. Macy.

XXXIIIrd Congress, 1853-55.

- 1st Dist.—Daniel Wells, Jr.
- 2d Dist.—Ben C. Eastman.
- 3d Dist.—John B. Macy.

XXXIVth Congress, 1855-57.

- 1st Dist.—Daniel Wells, Jr.
- 2d Dist.—Cadwallader C. Washburn.
- 3d Dist.—Charles Billinghamurst.

XXXVth Congress, 1857-59.

- 1st Dist.—John F. Potter.
- 2d Dist.—Cadwallader C. Washburn.
- 3d Dist.—Charles Billinghamurst.

XXXVIth Congress, 1859-61.

- 1st Dist.—John F. Potter.
- 2d Dist.—Cadwallader C. Washburn.
- 3d Dist.—Charles H. Larrabee.

XXXVIIth Congress, 1861-63.

- 1st Dist.—John F. Potter.
- 2d Dist.—Luther Hanchett.†
- Walter D. McIndoe.
- 3d Dist.—A. Scott Sloan.

XXXVIIIth Congress, 1863-65

- 1st Dist.—James S. Brown.
- 2d Dist.—Ithamar C. Sloan.
- 3d Dist.—Amasa Cobb.
- 4th Dist.—Charles A. Eldredge.
- 5th Dist.—Ezra Wheeler.
- 6th Dist.—Walter D. McIndoe.

XXXIXth Congress, 1865-67.

- 1st Dist.—Halbert E. Paine.
- 2d Dist.—Ithamar C. Sloan.
- 3d Dist.—Amasa Cobb.
- 4th Dist.—Charles A. Eldredge.
- 5th Dist.—Philetus Sawyer.
- 6th Dist.—Walter D. McIndoe.

XLth Congress, 1867-69.

- 1st Dist.—Halbert E. Paine.
- 2d Dist.—Benjamin F. Hopkins.
- 3d Dist.—Amasa Cobb.
- 4th Dist.—Charles A. Eldredge.
- 5th Dist.—Philetus Sawyer.
- 6th Dist.—Cadwallader C. Washburn

XLIst Congress, 1869-71.

- 1st Dist.—Halbert E. Paine.
- 2d Dist.—Benjamin F. Hopkins.‡
- David Atwood.
- 3d Dist.—Amasa Cobb.
- 4th Dist.—Charles A. Eldredge.
- 5th Dist.—Philetus Sawyer.
- 6th Dist.—Cadwallader C. Washburn

XLIIrd Congress, 1871-73.

- 1st Dist.—Alexander Mitchell.
- 2d Dist.—Gerry W. Hazelton.
- 3d Dist.—J. Allen Barber.
- 4th Dist.—Charles A. Eldredge.
- 5th Dist.—Philetus Sawyer.
- 6th Dist.—Jeremiah M. Rusk.

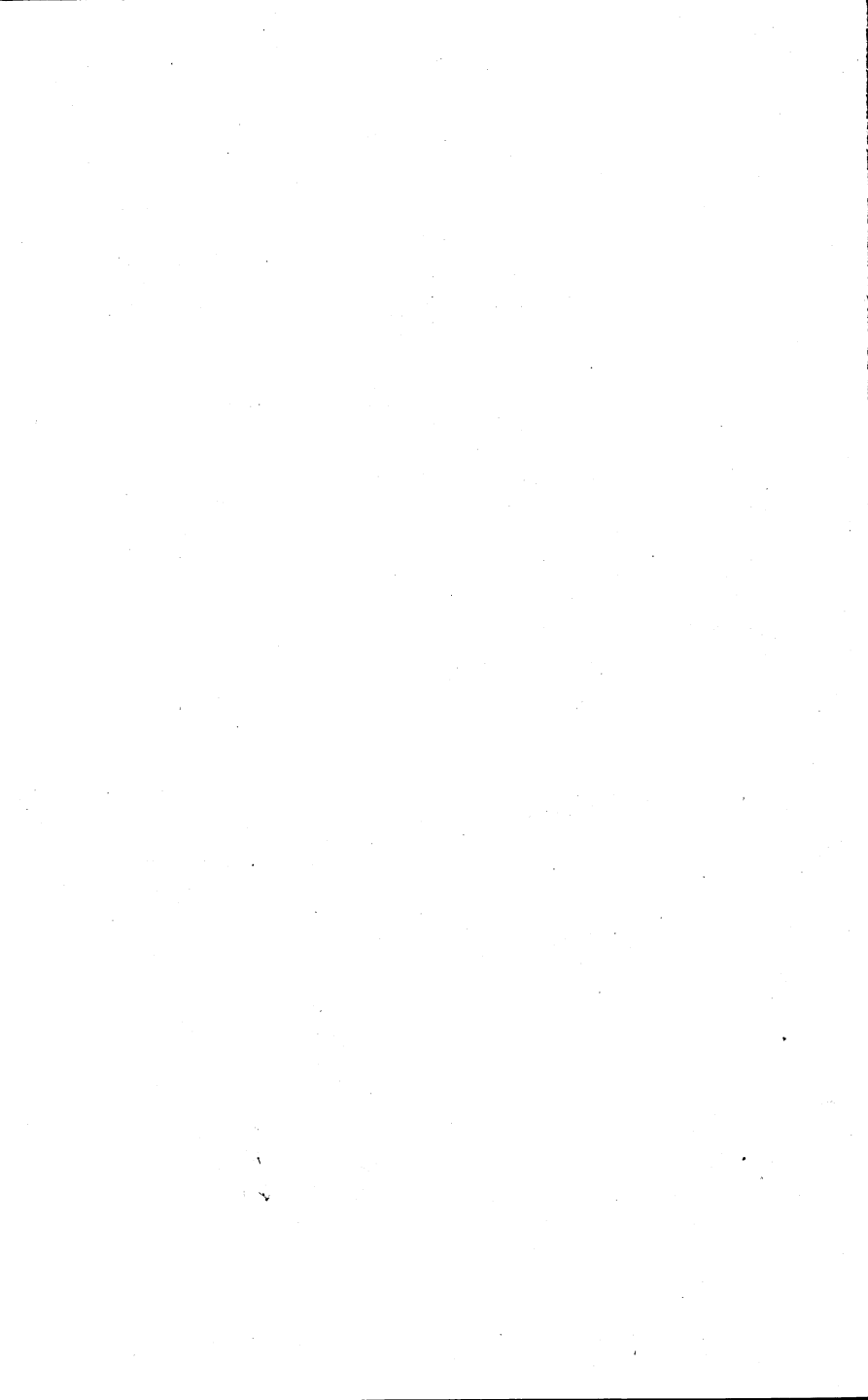
*Elected May 8th, and took their seats June 5 and 9, 1848.

†Died November 24, 1862, and Walter D. McIndoe elected to fill the vacancy, December 30, 1862.

‡Died January 1, 1870, and David Atwood elected for balance of term, February 15, 1870.



THE CENSUS OF 1870.



THE CENSUS OF 1870.

THE POPULATION OF WISCONSIN,

BY TOWNS, VILLAGES AND CITIES.

[The population here given is taken from the official returns as promulgated from the Census Bureau at Washington. The figures vary in a few unimportant particulars from those published by the Secretary of State last year.—COMPILED.]

COUNTIES.	Total.	Native.	Foreign	White.	Col'd
ADAMS.					
Adams	425	363	62	425	.....
Friendship	76	67	9	76	.....
Biz Flats	89	80	9	89	.....
Dell Prairie	534	470	64	534	.....
Easton	338	306	32	338	.....
Jackson	481	414	67	481	.....
Leola	185	179	6	185	.....
Lincoln	433	389	44	433	.....
Monroe	416	350	66	414	2
New Chester	329	296	33	329	.....
New Haven	894	737	157	893	.....
Preston	161	148	13	161	.....
Quincy	272	213	59	271	1
Richfield	266	244	22	266	.....
Rome	143	119	24	143	.....
Springville	336	341	45	386	.....
Strong's Prairie	1,043	540	503	1,043	.....
White Creek	206	162	44	206	.....
ASHLAND.					
La Pointe	221	174	47	221	.....
BARRON.					
Barron	538	246	292	530	4
BAYFIELD.					
Bayfield	344	288	56	341	1
BROWN.					
Bellevue	822	419	403	822	.....
Depere	2,800	1,641	1,159	2,784	10
Depere	1,373	836	536	1,366	5
West Depere	875	516	359	868	2
Eaton	358	210	148	358	.....
Glenmore	730	420	310	730	.....
Green Bay	1,073	483	590	1,073	.....
Green Bay, city	4,666	2,851	1,815	4,637	29
1st ward	1,758	1,147	611	1,749	9
2d ward	1,972	1,266	766	1,955	17
3d ward	936	498	438	933	3
Holland	1,279	760	519	1,279	.....
Howard	3,620	2,101	1,519	3,585	5
Fort Howard	5,462	1,376	1,086	2,456	4
1st ward	1,105	673	433	1,103	1
2d ward	742	350	392	741	1
3d ward	208	107	101	207	.....
4th ward	407	246	161	405	2

Census of 1870—continued.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Native.	Foreign	White.	Col'd.
BROWN—continued.					
Humboldt.....	735	351	384	735	.....
Lawrence.....	750	507	243	723	.....
Morrison.....	1,169	668	501	1,169	.....
New Denmark.....	815	336	479	815	.....
Pittsfield.....	585	396	189	583	.....
Preble.....	1,108	564	544	1,101	.....
Rockland.....	753	439	314	752	.....
Scott.....	1,385	897	488	1,381	.....
Suamico.....	1,074	706	368	1,064	.....
Wrightstown.....	1,446	979	467	1,415	.....
BUFFALO.					
Alma, town.....	1,049	525	524	1,046	.....
Alma, village.....	565	297	268	565	.....
Belvidere.....	632	297	335	632	.....
Buffalo.....	1,594	842	752	1,594	.....
Buffalo City.....	268	151	117	268	.....
Fountain City.....	867	453	414	867	.....
Canton.....	648	518	130	648	.....
Cross.....	564	316	248	564	.....
Gilmanton.....	715	580	135	715	.....
Glencoe.....	676	417	259	676	.....
Maxville.....	434	379	55	434	.....
Milton.....	244	107	137	244	.....
Modena.....	621	388	233	621	.....
Montana.....	508	278	230	508	.....
Naples.....	1,009	807	202	1,009	.....
Nelson.....	1,291	834	457	1,291	.....
Waumandee.....	1,138	566	572	1,138	.....
BURNETT.					
Grantsburg.....	706	144	562	695	.....
CALUMET.					
Brillion.....	672	380	292	672	.....
Brothertown.....	1,605	1,070	535	1,279	9
Charlestown.....	1,250	869	381	1,218	12
Chilton.....	1,517	1,049	468	1,510	.....
Chilton.....	363	229	134	356	.....
Harrison.....	1,562	914	648	1,561	.....
New Holstein.....	1,813	906	907	1,813	.....
Rantoul.....	915	434	481	915	.....
Stockbridge.....	1,978	1,532	446	1,697	29
Woodville.....	1,023	507	516	1,023	.....
CHIPPEWA.					
Anson.....	455	268	187	432	.....
Bloomer.....	1,559	1,034	525	1,559	.....
Chippewa Falls.....	2,507	1,209	1,298	2,502	5
1st ward.....	1,439	615	824	1,436	3
2d ward.....	1,068	594	474	1,066	2
Eagle Point.....	1,667	945	722	1,659	8
Edson.....	231	167	64	231	.....
La Fayette.....	970	556	414	964	.....
Sigel.....	123	76	47	123	.....
Wheaton.....	799	470	329	799	.....

Census of 1870—continued.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Col'd.
CLARK.					
Eaton.....	316	186	130	316	.....
Grant.....	386	204	122	383	.....
Lewis.....	283	168	35	203	.....
Loyal.....	543	476	67	543	.....
Lynn.....	108	77	31	108	.....
Mentor.....	441	300	72	441	.....
Pine Valley.....	953	782	171	952	1
Weston.....	500	432	68	499	1
COLUMBIA.					
Arlington.....	832	520	302	822	.....
Caledonia.....	1,180	623	554	1,176	1
Columbus.....	2,840	1,956	884	2,840	.....
Columbus.....	1,888	1,286	602	1,188	.....
Courtland.....	1,449	872	577	1,449	.....
Cambria.....	502	267	235	502	.....
Randolph.....	61	50	11	61	.....
Dekorra.....	1,397	1,077	320	1,397	.....
Dekorra.....	85	74	11	85	.....
Poynette.....	300	226	74	300	.....
Fort Winnebago.....	709	488	221	702	7
Fountain Prairie.....	1,286	984	302	1,286	.....
Fall River.....	259	239	20	259	.....
Hampden.....	1,000	640	360	998	2
Leeds.....	1,098	620	478	1,097	1
Lewiston.....	1,031	606	425	1,031	.....
Lodi.....	1,566	1,285	281	1,564	2
Lodi.....	725	575	150	725	.....
Lowville.....	879	650	229	879	.....
Marcellon.....	920	750	170	920	.....
Newport.....	1,702	1,180	522	1,701	1
Kilbourn City.....	1,114	819	295	1,114	.....
Otsego.....	1,715	1,162	613	1,715	.....
Doylestown.....	100	73	27	100	.....
Rio.....	300	220	80	300	.....
Pacific.....	247	190	57	247	.....
Portage.....	3,945	2,432	1,513	3,932	13
1st ward.....	684	351	333	683	1
2d ward.....	707	478	229	700	7
3d ward.....	473	253	120	473	.....
4th ward.....	1,117	606	424	1,113	4
5th ward.....	964	557	407	963	1
Randolph.....	1,157	728	429	1,157	.....
Scott.....	832	574	258	832	.....
Springvale.....	797	490	298	797	.....
West Point.....	949	794	155	947	2
Wyocena.....	1,281	1,079	202	1,280	1
Pardeeville.....	205	171	34	204	1
Wyocent.....	270	228	42	270	.....
CRAWFORD.					
Clayton.....	1,416	1,137	279	1,416	.....
Eastman.....	1,214	779	435	1,214	.....
Freeman.....	1,279	753	526	1,279	.....
Haney.....	489	452	37	488	1
Marietta.....	452	411	41	452	.....
Prairie du Chien.....	3,661	2,458	1,203	3,642	13
Prairie du Chien.....	2,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott.....	800	740	60	799	1

Census of 1870—continued.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Col'd.
CRAWFORD—continued.					
Seneca	1,333	939	303	1,333	.....
Union	348	331	17	348	.....
Utica	1,260	945	315	1,260	.....
Wauzeka	923	676	247	923	.....
DANE.					
Albion	1,142	924	218	1,141	1
Berry	1,155	556	599	1,154	1
Black Earth	966	614	352	966	.....
Blooming Grove	1,011	614	397	1,011	.....
Blue Mounds	1,165	586	579	1,165	.....
Bristol	1,274	830	444	1,274	.....
Burke	1,127	716	411	1,127	.....
Christiana	1,342	713	629	1,342	.....
Cottage Grove	955	670	285	955	.....
Cross Plains	1,506	833	673	1,506	.....
Dane	1,043	673	370	1,043	.....
Deerfield	1,040	525	515	1,040	.....
Dunkirk	2,179	1,409	770	2,165	1
Stoughton	985	565	420	982	3
Dunn	1,172	696	476	1,172	.....
Fitchburg	1,152	850	302	1,150	2
Madison	857	601	256	843	14
Madison	9,176	6,062	3,114	9,114	62
1st ward	3,263	2,181	1,082	3,253	10
2d ward	1,691	1,147	544	1,673	18
3d ward	2,420	1,519	901	2,406	14
4th ward	1,802	1,215	587	1,782	20
Mazomanie	1,713	1,162	551	1,712	1
Mazomanie	1,143	726	417	1,142	1
Medina	1,525	1,054	471	1,524	1
Middleton	1,821	1,033	788	1,819	2
Middleton Station	285	177	108	284	1
Pheasant Branch	173	85	88	172	1
Montrose	1,155	816	339	1,153	2
Bellville	132	102	30	132	.....
Oregon	1,498	1,277	221	1,497	1
Perry	1,051	503	548	1,051	.....
Pleasant Springs	1,065	547	518	1,064	1
Primrose	1,015	543	472	1,015	.....
Roxbury	1,267	734	473	1,207	.....
Rutland	1,139	928	211	1,139	.....
Springdale	1,138	664	474	1,138	.....
Springfield	1,439	779	660	1,439	.....
Sun Prairie	1,610	1,235	375	1,610	.....
Sun Prairie	626	498	128	626	.....
Vermont	1,244	500	744	1,244	.....
Verona	1,125	777	348	1,124	1
Vienna	1,176	678	498	1,176	.....
Westport	1,589	827	762	1,588	1
Windsor	1,256	727	529	1,255	1
York	1,068	800	268	1,067	1
DODGE.					
Ashippun	1,623	970	653	1,623	.....
Beaver Dam	1,461	1,019	442	1,456	.....
Beaver Dam	3,265	2,378	887	3,259	6
1st ward	537	292	245	537	.....
2d ward	836	566	270	832	4

Census of 1870—continued.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Col'd.
DODGE—continued.					
Beaver Dam—2d ward	52	52	163	992	1
4th ward	52	62	104	898	1
Burnett	181	688	293	981	.....
Calamus	1,119	66	444	1,140	.....
Chester	1,876	1,428	438	1,846	18
Waupun—South ward	1,011	777	234	990	16
Clyman	1,496	856	570	1,426	.....
Elba	1,446	988	508	1,496	.....
Emmett	1,975	722	673	1,375	.....
Fox Lake	1,906	1,254	562	1,878	38
Fox Lake	1,86	88	248	1,053	33
Herman	1,965	184	951	1,935	.....
Hubbard	2,088	1,067	1,311	3,008	.....
Hustisford	1,006	821	875	1,696	.....
Lebanon	1,621	877	744	1,621	.....
Leroy	1,576	1,045	531	1,566	10
Lomira	1,005	1,005	900	1,905	.....
Lowell	2,415	1,482	933	2,415	.....
Oak Grove	2,105	1,031	474	2,104	1
Juneau	80	567	63	330	.....
Oak Grove	80	45	15	80	.....
Portland	1,286	788	498	1,286	.....
Rubicon	1,965	1,302	663	1,995	.....
Shields	1,119	633	486	1,119	.....
Theresa	2,248	1,083	1,165	2,248	.....
Trenton	1,735	1,174	561	1,733	2
Watertown, part of	2,186	980	1,206	2,186	.....
5th ward	809	374	435	809	.....
6th ward	1,377	606	771	1,377	.....
Westford	1,341	876	465	1,340	1
Williamstown	2,305	1,241	1,064	2,304	1
DOOR.					
Bailey's Harbor	297	191	106	297	.....
Brussels	406	161	245	406	.....
Clay Banks	319	221	98	319	.....
Egg Harbor	165	114	51	165	.....
Forestville	351	190	161	351	.....
Gardner	463	193	210	463	.....
Gibraltar	466	288	178	466	.....
Jacksonport	139	92	47	139	.....
Liberty Grove	333	126	207	333	.....
Nasawaupee	346	190	156	346	.....
Sevastopol	326	204	122	326	.....
Sturgeon Bay	699	454	236	690	.....
Union	264	124	170	294	.....
Washington	324	258	126	384	.....
DOUGLAS.					
Superior	1,132	712	410	1,111	7
DUNN.					
Colfax	233	124	169	233	.....
Dunn	990	679	311	990	.....
Eau Galle	978	688	290	978	.....
Elk Mound	423	166	267	423	.....
Grant	588	315	273	588	.....
Lucas	317	277	40	317	.....
Menomonee	2,210	1,210	1,000	2,210	.....

Census of 1870—continued.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Native.	Foreign	White.	Col'd
DUNN—continued.					
New Haven	554	474	80	552	1
Peru	242	185	57	242	.....
Red Cedar	648	375	273	648	.....
Rock Creek	267	212	55	267	.....
Sheridan	117	70	47	117	.....
Sherman	305	277	28	305	.....
Spring Brook	1,061	801	260	1,061	.....
Tainter	206	144	62	206	.....
Weston	339	271	68	338	1
EAU CLAIRE.					
Bridge Creek	1,538	1,273	265	1,538	.....
Augusta	761	615	146	761	.....
Brunswick	575	401	174	574	1
Eau Claire	1,476	1,040	436	1,453	23
Lincoln	911	539	372	911	.....
North Eau Claire	1,127	517	610	1,127	.....
North Eau Claire	965	408	557	965	.....
Oak Grove	895	659	236	895	.....
Oak Grove	376	296	80	376	.....
Otter Creek	920	684	236	920	.....
Pleasant Valley	348	258	90	348	.....
Washington	527	384	143	527	.....
West Eau Claire	2,452	1,639	813	2,450	2
FOND DU LAC.					
Alto	1,448	770	678	1,448	.....
Ashford	1,799	1,156	643	1,799	.....
Auburn	1,626	1,016	610	1,626	.....
Byron	1,441	1,104	337	1,441	.....
Calumet	1,460	865	595	1,466	.....
Eden	1,448	1,052	396	1,448	.....
Eldorado	1,674	987	687	1,666	8
Empire	1,055	686	369	1,047	7
Fond du Lac	1,266	914	352	1,258	7
Fond du Lac	12,764	8,735	4,029	12,583	179
1st ward	3,027	2,154	873	2,945	82
2d ward	1,976	1,355	621	1,967	9
3d ward	3,134	2,280	854	3,057	77
4th ward	3,016	1,850	1,166	3,008	6
5th ward	1,611	1,096	515	1,606	5
Forest	1,417	870	547	1,417	.....
Friendship	1,101	662	439	1,101	.....
Lamartine	1,367	1,102	265	1,367	.....
Marshfield	1,593	900	693	1,593	.....
Metomen	1,898	1,315	583	1,898	.....
Oakfield	1,361	1,118	243	1,360	1
Osceola	1,209	858	351	1,209	.....
Ripon	4,119	2,919	1,200	4,116	3
Ripon	2,976	2,211	765	2,973	3
1st ward	1,688	1,250	438	1,688	.....
2d ward	1,288	961	327	1,285	3
Rosendale	1,298	904	394	1,284	2
Springvale	1,246	952	294	1,244	2
Taycheedah	1,522	961	561	1,521	.....
Waupun	2,161	1,631	530	2,161	.....
Waupun, north ward	924	663	261	924	.....

Census of 1870—continued.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Col'd.
GRANT.					
Beetown	1,221	1,205	558	1,589	35
Beetown	75	421	84	535	.....
Bloomington	1,245	1,071	174	1,241	4
Bloomington	25	321	41	362	3
Blue River	160	277	353	660	.....
Boscobel	1,150	1,267	183	1,640	10
Boscobel	1,500	1,436	263	1,499	10
Cassville	1,218	922	396	1,318	.....
Cassville	551	411	140	551	.....
Clifton	1,076	72	284	1,076	.....
Ellenboro	83	676	127	803	.....
Fennimore	1,124	1,471	323	1,794	.....
Glen Haven	1,177	844	333	1,177	.....
Glen Haven	22	119	44	163	.....
Harrison	1,247	872	173	1,045	.....
Hazel Green	1,221	1,255	806	2,161	.....
Hazel Green	732	434	289	723	.....
Hickory Grove	107	594	513	1,017	.....
Jamestown	1,114	734	380	1,113	1
Lancaster	2,725	2,167	549	2,695	21
Liberty	197	615	292	906	1
Lima	1,085	932	153	1,085	.....
Little Grant	813	611	202	813	.....
Marion	675	547	128	675	.....
Millville	222	192	31	223	.....
Mount Hope	758	636	122	758	.....
Muscoda	911	584	327	911	.....
Paris	907	611	296	1,017	.....
Patch Grove	829	700	129	810	19
Patch Grove	177	158	19	158	19
Platteville	3,683	2,628	1,055	3,677	6
Platteville	2,537	1,811	726	2,531	6
Potosi	2,686	1,868	818	2,686	.....
Smelser	1,291	991	300	1,291	.....
Waterloo	951	756	195	950	1
Waterstown	580	445	135	580	.....
Wingville	1,031	797	234	1,031	.....
Woodman	559	452	107	559	.....
Wyalusing	800	692	108	800	.....
GREEN.					
Adams	1,607	637	370	1,607	.....
Albany	1,374	1,077	297	1,374	.....
Brooklyn	1,111	889	222	1,111	.....
Cadiz	1,401	1,264	137	1,401	.....
Clarno	1,637	1,335	302	1,637	.....
Decatur	2,459	2,095	364	2,456	3
Brodhead	1,548	1,328	220	1,548	.....
Exeter	949	767	182	949	.....
Jefferson	1,673	1,415	258	1,673	.....
Jordan	1,083	819	264	1,083	.....
Monroe	4,536	3,638	898	4,518	18
Monroe	3,408	2,709	699	3,390	18
Mount Pleasant	1,164	953	211	1,163	1
New Glarus	958	491	467	958	.....
Spring Grove	1,236	1,078	158	1,236	.....
Sylvester	1,034	819	215	1,032	2
Washington	901	611	290	901	.....
York	1,088	644	444	1,088	.....

Census of 1870—continued.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Native.	Foreign	White.	Col'd
GREEN LAKE.					
Berlin	3,800	2,989	811	3,797	3
Berlin	2,777	2,106	671	2,775	2
1st ward	1,192	909	283	1,190	2
2d ward	651	485	166	651	.....
3d ward	934	712	222	934	5
Brooklyn	1,339	981	358	1,334	.....
Green Lake	1,102	760	322	1,092	7
Kingston	807	605	202	806	1
Mackford	1,251	942	309	1,251	.....
Manchester	1,140	645	495	1,140	.....
Marquette	928	588	340	928	.....
Princeton	1,709	969	740	1,709	.....
Princeton	705	483	222	705	.....
Soneta	414	232	182	414	.....
St. Marie	705	367	338	705	.....
IOWA.					
Arena	2,131	1,348	783	2,131	1
Clyde	1,124	801	323	1,120	4
Avoca	418	325	93	418	.....
Dodgeville	3,708	2,161	1,547	3,707	1
Dodgeville	1,407	827	580	1,406	1
Highland	3,016	1,848	1,168	3,016	.....
Highland	482	267	215	482	.....
Linden	2,054	1,339	715	2,047	7
Mifflin	1,490	1,081	409	1,484	6
Mineral Point	4,825	3,056	1,769	4,803	25
Mineral Point	3,275	2,021	1,254	3,257	18
1st ward	1,686	1,105	581	1,676	10
2d ward	1,589	916	673	1,581	8
Moscow	955	502	453	955	.....
Pulaski	1,082	714	368	1,082	.....
Ridgway	2,489	1,379	1,110	2,488	1
Waldwick	935	586	349	935	.....
Wyoming	735	551	184	735	.....
JACKSON.					
Albion	1,991	1,536	455	1,990	1
Black River Falls	1,101	859	242	1,101	.....
Alma	731	630	101	731	.....
Garden Valley	678	568	110	678	.....
Hixton	899	661	238	899	.....
Irving	828	631	197	828	.....
Manchester	421	233	83	421	.....
Melrose	929	676	253	929	.....
Northfield	499	295	204	499	.....
Springfield	711	429	282	711	.....
JEFFERSON.					
Aztalan	1,261	810	451	1,258	3
Cold Spring	740	578	162	734	6
Concord	1,627	992	635	1,624	3
Farmington	2,416	1,402	1,014	2,405	11
Hebron	1,372	1,047	325	1,367	5
Ixonia	1,777	927	850	1,777	.....
Jefferson	4,408	2,875	1,533	4,406	1
Jefferson	2,176	1,411	765	2,175	1

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN.

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Census of 1870—continued.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Col'd.
JEFFERSON—continued.					
Koshkonong	2,202	2,544	658	3,195	4
Fort Atkinson	2,050	1,834	406	2,009	1
Lake Mills	1,539	1,055	454	1,485	24
Lake Mills	500	473	117	573	17
Milford	1,638	977	631	1,604	4
Oakland	1,071	536	325	1,069	2
Palmyra	1,621	1,334	387	1,619	2
Palmyra	733	691	102	702	1
Sullivan	1,553	1,021	535	1,556	.....
Summer	468	289	179	468	.....
Waterloo	1,818	1,117	701	1,818	.....
Waterloo	737	494	233	727	.....
Watertown	2,222	1,147	1,075	2,222	.....
Watertown, part of	5,264	2,986	2,378	5,363	1
1st ward	1,582	916	607	1,583	.....
2d ward	1,479	704	775	1,479	.....
3d ward	935	585	350	935	.....
4th ward	515	325	190	514	1
5th ward .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6th ward .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7th ward	852	456	396	852	.....
JUNEAU.					
Armenia	254	263	51	254	.....
Clearfield	203	126	77	203	.....
Fountain	599	394	205	599	.....
Germantown	593	448	145	593	.....
Kildare	585	395	190	585	.....
Lemonweir	1,947	1,546	401	1,946	1
Mauston	952	767	185	951	1
Lindira	1,065	860	205	1,064	1
Lisbon	1,670	1,285	385	1,669	1
New Lisbon	1,221	927	294	1,220	1
Lynden	479	355	124	475	4
Marion	284	194	90	284	.....
Necedah	1,186	856	330	1,177	.....
Necedah	944	662	282	944	.....
Orange	235	196	39	235	.....
Plymouth	795	598	197	795	.....
Seven-Mile Creek	825	565	260	825	.....
Summit	722	615	107	722	.....
Wonewoc	930	725	205	930	.....
KENOSHA.					
Brighton	1,185	703	482	1,185	.....
Bristol	1,140	947	193	1,140	.....
Kenosha	4,309	2,995	1,314	4,300	9
1st ward	1,560	1,092	468	1,551	9
2d ward	1,003	558	445	1,003	.....
3d ward	944	744	200	944	.....
4th ward	802	601	201	802	.....
Paris	1,015	620	335	1,014	1
Pike	1,377	920	457	1,359	18
Pleasant Prairie	533	410	123	533	.....
Randall	1,386	1,022	364	1,384	2
Salem	1,359	933	426	1,359	.....
Somers	843	516	327	843	.....
Wheatland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Census of 1870—continued.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Native.	Foreign	White.	Col'd.
KEWAUNEE.					
Ahnepee	1,544	833	711	1,544	
Carlton	1,185	539	646	1,185	
Casco	794	372	422	794	
Franklin	1,280	496	784	1,280	
Kewaunee	1,681	776	905	1,681	
Lincoln	680	308	372	680	
Montpelier	877	329	548	877	
Pierce	1,139	532	598	1,139	
Red River	957	457	500	956	
LA CROSSE.					
Bangor	1,151	675	476	1,151	
Barre	1,392	845	547	1,391	1
Burns	943	727	216	943	
Campbell	2,084	1,242	842	2,083	1
La Crosse*	1,494	928	566	1,493	1
Farmington	1,522	1,011	511	1,520	2
Greenfield	676	291	385	676	
Holland	819	436	383	819	
La Crosse	7,785	4,336	3,449	7,684	101
1st ward	2,290	1,339	951	2,201	89
2d ward	1,462	632	830	1,455	7
3d ward	2,736	1,467	1,269	2,731	5
4th ward	1,297	898	399	1,297	
Neshonoc	869	529	340	869	
Onalaska	1,532	936	596	1,532	
Shelby	654	319	335	654	
Washington	870	348	522	870	
LA FAYETTE.					
Argyle	1,634	1,026	608	1,634	
Blanchard	455	270	185	455	2
Belmont	1,303	890	413	1,301	
Benton	1,723	1,070	653	1,721	2
Darlington	2,773	2,203	570	2,770	3
Elk Grove	1,377	904	473	1,377	
Fayette	1,193	916	277	1,192	1
Gratiot	1,718	1,362	356	1,716	2
Kendall	1,131	774	357	1,131	
Monticello	480	371	109	479	1
New Diggings	1,794	1,112	682	1,794	
Seymour	419	228	191	419	
Shullsburg	2,702	1,763	939	2,701	1
Wayne	1,056	929	127	1,056	
White Oak Springs	540	387	153	540	
Willow Springs	1,117	781	336	1,117	
Wiotia	1,699	1,219	480	1,698	1
MANITOWOC.					
Cato	1,675	947	728	1,675	
Centerville	1,650	841	809	1,650	
Cooperstown	1,563	748	815	1,563	
Eaton	1,468	657	811	1,463	
Franklin	1,597	783	814	1,597	
Gibson	1,638	760	878	1,638	
Kossuth	2,186	1,650	1,136	2,186	

* Annexed to the city of La Crosse.

Census of 1870—continued.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Native.	Foreign	White.	Col'd.
MANITOWOC—continued.					
Liberty	1,430	711	719	1,430	.....
Manitowoc	1,016	594	422	1,016	.....
Manitowoc	5,168	2,591	2,577	5,163	5
1st ward	1,533	776	757	1,529	3
2d ward	954	613	341	954	.....
3d ward	1,541	635	906	1,541	.....
4th ward	1,140	567	573	1,137	2
Manitowoc Rapids	1,860	1,063	857	1,860	.....
Maple Grove	1,147	591	556	1,147	.....
Meeme	1,579	856	723	1,576	3
Michecott	1,551	782	769	1,551	.....
Newton	1,992	1,019	973	1,992	.....
Rockland	889	398	491	889	.....
Schleswig	1,718	870	848	1,718	.....
Two Creeks	472	214	258	472	.....
Two Rivers	2,765	1,453	1,312	2,765	.....
Two Rivers	1,365	761	604	1,365	.....
1st ward	843	497	346	843	.....
2d ward	522	264	258	522	.....
MARATHON.					
Bergen	86	68	18	84	.....
Berlin	879	334	545	879	.....
Jenny	215	167	48	209	.....
Knowlton	166	119	47	166	.....
Maine	694	306	388	691	.....
Marathon	344	221	123	344	.....
Mosinee	334	238	96	331	.....
Stettin	712	269	443	712	.....
Texas	284	177	107	284	.....
Wausau	1,797	983	814	1,796	.....
Wausau	1,349	755	594	1,349	.....
Wein	109	44	65	109	.....
Weston	265	213	52	265	.....
MARQUETTE.					
Buffalo	812	594	218	811	1
Crystal Lake	559	334	316	559	.....
Douglas	616	470	146	615	.....
Harris	498	339	159	498	.....
Mecan	712	223	489	712	.....
Montello	834	556	278	834	.....
Moundville	408	275	133	407	1
Neshkora	436	235	200	436	.....
Newton	609	324	285	609	.....
Oxford	603	527	81	608	.....
Packwaukee	612	496	116	612	.....
Shields	566	303	263	566	.....
Springfield	261	180	81	261	.....
Westfield	534	371	163	534	.....
MILWAUKEE.					
Franklin	2,090	1,225	865	2,090	.....
Granville	2,401	1,363	1,038	2,396	.....
Greenfield	2,281	1,192	1,089	2,281	.....
Lake	2,974	1,573	1,401	2,974	.....
Milwaukee	3,096	1,479	1,617	3,096	.....

Census of 1870—continued.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colrd
MILWAUKEE—continued.					
Milwaukee.....	71,440	37,667	33,773	71,263	176
1st ward.....	7,994	4,379	3,615	7,988	5
2d ward.....	8,360	3,991	4,369	8,354	6
3d ward.....	6,157	2,568	2,589	6,146	11
4th ward.....	7,636	5,095	2,541	7,508	128
5th ward.....	8,725	4,656	4,069	8,722	3
6th ward.....	7,374	3,459	3,915	7,374	.....
7th ward.....	7,032	4,526	2,506	7,010	22
8th ward.....	6,625	2,940	3,685	6,624	1
9th ward.....	11,537	5,053	6,484	11,537	.....
Oak Creek.....	1,959	1,162	797	1,958	1
Wauwatosa.....	3,789	2,036	1,653	3,681	8
MONROE.					
Adrian.....	603	431	172	602	1
Angelo.....	461	396	65	455	6
Clifton.....	501	300	201	501	.....
Eaton.....	392	334	58	391	.....
Glendale.....	679	578	101	679	.....
Greenfield.....	519	407	112	517	2
Jefferson.....	764	446	318	764	.....
La Fayette.....	492	392	100	491	.....
Leon.....	1,241	903	338	1,241	.....
Lincoln.....	1,137	998	139	1,137	.....
Little Falls.....	621	500	121	621	.....
Oakdale.....	619	438	181	605	14
Portland.....	630	291	339	630	.....
Ridgeville.....	829	502	327	829	.....
Sheldon.....	615	446	169	615	.....
Sparta.....	3,461	2,894	567	3,451	10
Sparta.....	2,314	1,924	390	2,305	9
Tomah.....	1,666	1,271	395	1,666	.....
Tomah.....	837	706	131	837	.....
Wellington.....	502	401	101	502	.....
Wilton.....	818	584	234	818	.....
OCONTO.					
Gillett.....	268	198	70	266	.....
Little Suamico.....	542	287	255	542	.....
Marinett.....	1,334	612	722	1,315	3
Oconto.....	3,278	1,814	1,464	3,264	1
Oconto.....	2,655	1,431	1,224	2,654	1
East ward.....	747	389	358	746	1
South ward.....	896	510	386	896	.....
West ward.....	1,012	532	480	1,012	.....
Pensaukee.....	777	546	231	777	.....
Peshtigo.....	1,749	930	819	1,731	3
Stiles.....	373	204	169	359	.....
OUTAGAMIE.					
Appleton.....	4,518	2,990	1,528	4,496	16
1st ward.....	788	631	157	782	1
2d ward.....	1,980	1,306	674	1,973	7
3d ward.....	1,219	718	501	1,211	8
4th ward.....	531	335	196	530	.....
Black Creek.....	528	349	179	528	.....
Bovina.....	437	345	92	411	5
Buchanan.....	823	437	386	823	.....

Census of 1870—continued.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Col'd.
OUTAGAMIE—continued.					
Center	1,201	694	507	1,201	.....
Dale	991	767	224	991	.....
Deer Creek	134	96	38	134	.....
Ellington	1,248	809	439	1,238	8
Freedom	1,330	753	577	1,330	.....
Grand Chute	1,390	895	495	1,389	8
Greenville	1,460	789	671	1,460	.....
Hortonia	1,080	776	304	1,080	.....
Kaukauna	1,429	837	592	1,429	.....
Liberty	461	299	162	461	.....
Maine	101	86	15	101	.....
Maple Creek	631	375	256	631	.....
Osborn	417	268	149	417	.....
Seymour	251	176	75	251	.....
OZAUKEE.					
Belgium	1,979	1,114	865	1,979	.....
Cedarburg	2,557	1,358	1,199	2,557	.....
Fredonia	1,688	995	693	1,688	.....
Grafton	1,864	998	866	1,864	.....
Mequon	3,156	1,739	1,417	3,156	.....
Port Washington	2,390	1,386	1,004	2,390	.....
Saukville	1,930	1,138	792	1,929	1
PEPIN.					
Albany	275	204	71	275	.....
Durand	917	773	144	917	.....
Frankfort	340	292	48	340	.....
Lima	477	364	113	477	.....
Pepin	956	651	302	956	.....
Stockholm	499	154	345	499	.....
Waterville	835	645	190	835	.....
Waubeek	360	265	95	360	.....
PIERCE.					
Clifton	615	551	64	615	.....
Diamond Bluff	475	390	85	475	.....
Ellsworth	747	573	174	747	.....
El Paso	248	134	114	248	.....
Gilman	533	221	282	533	.....
Hartland	574	416	158	574	.....
Maiden Rock	501	307	194	501	.....
Martell	717	351	358	717	.....
Oak Grove	839	593	246	839	.....
Prescott	1,138	915	233	1,099	39
1st ward	373	287	86	355	18
2d ward	355	264	91	347	8
3d ward	410	354	56	397	1
River Falls	1,217	1,062	155	1,217	.....
River Falls	741	669	72	741	.....
Rock Elm	554	461	93	554	.....
Salem	241	207	34	241	.....
Spring Lake	386	314	72	386	.....
Trenton	304	248	56	304	.....
Trimbelle	633	547	86	623	10
Union	266	172	94	266	.....

Census of 1870—continued.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Native.	Foreign	White.	Col'd.
POLK.					
Alden.....	390	211	179	383	.....
Balsam Lake.....	192	142	50	158	.....
Black Brook.....	323	215	108	316	.....
Farmington.....	593	382	211	590	.....
Lincoln.....	287	243	44	287	.....
Luck.....	68	10	58	64	.....
Milltown.....	66	43	23	66	.....
Osceola.....	710	490	211	709	.....
St. Croix Falls.....	288	231	57	288	.....
St. Croix Falls.....	543	352	191	540	.....
Sterling.....	250	152	98	250	.....
PORTAGE.					
Almond.....	651	491	160	651	.....
Amherst.....	982	622	360	982	.....
Belmont.....	508	437	71	508	.....
Buena Vista.....	624	530	94	624	.....
Eau Plaine.....	333	236	97	333	.....
Grant.....	240	122	118	240	.....
Hull.....	621	332	289	621	.....
Lanark.....	471	317	154	471	.....
Linwood.....	388	282	106	372	.....
New Hope.....	751	345	406	751	.....
Pine Grove.....	318	290	28	318	.....
Plover.....	881	806	75	881	.....
Sharon.....	948	346	602	948	.....
Stevens Point.....	1,895	1,313	582	1,895	.....
Stevens Point.....	1,810	1,243	567	1,810	.....
1st ward.....	691	483	208	691	.....
2d ward.....	788	517	271	788	.....
3d ward.....	331	243	88	331	.....
Stockton.....	1,023	744	279	1,022	1
RACINE.					
Burlington.....	2,762	1,681	1,081	2,761	1
Burlington.....	1,589	960	629	1,588	1
Caledonia.....	2,800	1,508	1,292	2,791	9
Dover.....	1,047	655	392	1,047	.....
Mount Pleasant.....	3,560	2,233	1,327	3,533	27
Norway.....	1,040	462	578	1,026	14
Racine.....	9,880	5,889	3,991	9,736	141
1st ward.....	1,367	817	550	1,356	11
2d ward.....	1,346	1,062	284	1,337	9
3d ward.....	2,298	1,342	956	2,205	90
4th ward.....	1,873	1,035	838	1,868	5
5th ward.....	1,725	902	823	1,712	13
6th ward.....	1,271	731	540	1,253	13
Raymond.....	1,608	877	731	1,608	.....
Rochester.....	876	637	239	876	.....
Rochester.....	392	280	112	292	.....
Waterford.....	1,580	1,067	513	1,580	.....
Waterford.....	545	324	221	545	.....
Yorkville.....	1,587	940	647	1,585	2
RICHLAND.					
Akan.....	675	553	116	675	.....
Bloom.....	1,171	1,128	43	1,171	.....
Buena Vista.....	1,044	939	105	1,044	.....

Census of 1870—continued.

RICHLAND—continued.	Total.	Native.	Foreign	White.	Col'd
Dayton.....	968	829	139	968	.....
Eagle.....	1,083	987	96	1,079	4
Forest.....	926	903	23	926	.....
Henrietta.....	754	610	144	754	.....
Ithica.....	1,266	1,059	207	1,266	.....
Marshall.....	847	762	85	847	.....
Orion.....	697	588	109	697	.....
Richland.....	1,572	1,427	145	1,569	3
Richwood.....	1,378	1,230	148	1,377	1
Rockbridge.....	994	918	76	993	.....
Sylvan.....	888	859	29	888	.....
Westford.....	801	576	225	801	.....
Willow.....	667	580	87	657	10
ROCK.					
Avon.....	886	620	266	833	3
Beloit.....	743	594	149	743	.....
Beloit.....	4,396	3,518	878	4,330	66
1st ward.....	1,193	945	248	1,160	33
2d ward.....	1,050	899	151	1,029	21
3d ward.....	1,158	871	287	1,147	11
4th ward.....	995	803	192	994	1
Bradford.....	1,006	794	212	1,006	.....
Center.....	1,064	867	197	1,063	1
Clinton.....	1,943	1,518	425	1,940	3
Fulton.....	2,168	1,716	452	2,157	11
Harmony.....	1,214	924	290	1,214	.....
Janesville.....	926	723	203	922	4
Janesville.....	8,789	6,554	2,235	8,727	62
1st ward.....	2,371	1,865	506	2,348	23
2d ward.....	1,604	1,158	446	1,580	24
3d ward.....	1,512	1,169	343	1,497	15
4th ward.....	3,302	2,362	940	3,302	.....
Johnstown.....	1,299	1,029	270	1,295	4
La Prairie.....	867	734	133	865	2
Lima.....	1,136	940	196	1,136	.....
Magnolia.....	1,156	927	229	1,153	3
Milton.....	2,010	1,773	237	1,998	12
Newark.....	1,074	838	236	1,073	1
Plymouth.....	1,396	1,039	357	1,396	.....
Porter.....	1,223	933	290	1,223	.....
Rock.....	1,062	814	248	1,055	.....
Spring Valley.....	1,253	841	412	1,246	7
Turtle.....	1,274	1,088	186	1,273	1
Union.....	2,145	1,928	217	2,131	14
SAUK.					
Baraboo.....	2,758	2,314	444	2,754	4
Baraboo.....	1,528	1,254	274	1,527	1
Bear Creek.....	858	615	243	857	1
Dellona.....	536	391	145	536	.....
Excelsior.....	874	664	210	874	.....
Fairfield.....	689	610	79	688	1
Franklin.....	786	486	300	786	.....
Freedom.....	778	511	267	778	.....
Greenfield.....	746	568	178	746	.....
Honey Creek.....	1,180	559	621	1,180	.....
Ironton.....	1,245	1,009	236	1,244	1
Lavalle.....	881	710	163	881	.....

Census of 1870—continued.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Col'd.
SAUK—continued.					
Merrimac	765	560	205	765	.....
New Buffalo	956	859	97	955	.....
Prairie du Sac	2,258	1,373	885	2,258	.....
Reedsburg	1,631	1,074	557	1,631	.....
Reedsburg	547	406	141	547	.....
Spring Green	1,156	884	272	1,151	5
Spring Green	422	335	87	419	3
Sumpter	847	675	172	847	.....
Troy	995	575	420	995	.....
Washington	1,042	859	183	1,042	.....
Westfield	1,230	702	528	1,212	18
Winfield	758	545	213	758	.....
Woodland	891	759	132	870	21
SHAWANO.					
Angelica	233	127	106	216	.....
Belle Plaine	576	360	216	575	1
Grant	226	112	114	226	.....
Hartland	541	211	330	540	.....
Keshena	49	49	.....	30	.....
Pella	318	125	193	318	.....
Richmond	539	325	214	506	.....
Shawano	298	208	90	295	1
Washington	71	31	40	60	.....
Waukechon	315	140	175	314	1
SHEBOYGAN.					
Greenbush	1,939	1,446	493	1,939	.....
Herman	2,252	1,116	1,136	2,252	.....
Holland	2,704	1,516	1,188	2,704	.....
Lima	2,190	1,387	803	2,189	1
Lynden	1,552	1,215	337	1,550	2
Mitchell	1,124	784	340	1,124	.....
Moselle	1,088	525	563	1,088	.....
Plymouth	2,280	1,530	750	2,280	.....
Rhine	1,672	934	738	1,672	.....
Russell	623	361	262	623	.....
Scott	1,448	931	517	1,447	1
Sheboygan	1,403	744	659	1,403	.....
Sheboygan	5,310	2,920	2,390	5,310	.....
1st ward	916	568	348	916	.....
2d ward	2,002	1,170	832	2,002	.....
3d ward	910	409	501	910	.....
4th ward	1,482	773	709	1,482	.....
Sheboygan Falls	3,223	2,083	1,146	3,223	.....
Sheboygan Falls	1,174	872	302	1,174	.....
Sherman	1,664	1,000	664	1,664	.....
Wilson	1,277	700	577	1,277	.....
ST. CROIX.					
Ceylon	348	171	177	348	.....
Eau Galle	535	326	209	534	.....
Emerald	206	147	59	206	.....
Erin	1,024	595	429	1,024	.....
Hammond	895	632	263	895	.....
Hudson	2,203	1,576	627	2,194	7
Hudson	1,748	1,274	474	1,740	6
Kinnickinnick	628	495	133	628	.....
Pleasant Valley	592	321	271	592	.....

Census of 1870—continued.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Native.	Foreign	White.	Col'd.
St. CROIX—continued					
Richmond.....	875	677	198	874	1
Rush River.....	549	312	237	549	.....
St. Joseph.....	265	143	122	265	.....
Somerset.....	491	295	196	491	.....
Springfield.....	372	232	140	372	.....
Star Prairie.....	773	595	178	773	.....
Troy.....	812	604	208	805	7
Warren.....	467	330	137	466	1
TREMPEALEAU.					
Arcadia.....	1,651	922	729	1,651	.....
Burnside.....	542	312	230	542	.....
Caledonia.....	507	384	123	507	.....
Ettrick.....	1,214	465	749	1,214	.....
Gale.....	1,450	947	503	1,449	1
Galesville.....	1,068	747	321	1,068	.....
Hale.....	616	315	301	616	.....
Lincoln.....	822	477	345	821	1
Preston.....	955	378	577	953	2
Sumner.....	889	624	265	889	.....
Trempealeau.....	2,086	1,515	571	2,086	.....
VERNON.					
Bergen.....	795	435	360	795	.....
Christiana.....	1,133	464	669	1,133	.....
Clinton.....	823	692	131	823	.....
Coon.....	708	277	431	708	.....
Forest.....	662	634	28	600	62
Franklin.....	1,231	884	347	1,231	.....
Genoa.....	685	539	146	683	2
Greenwood.....	744	545	199	744	.....
Hamburg.....	1,208	529	679	1,208	.....
Harmony.....	781	612	169	781	.....
Hillsboro.....	985	802	183	983	2
Jefferson.....	1,108	843	265	1,108	.....
Kickapoo.....	912	608	106	912	.....
Liberty.....	414	369	45	414	.....
Stark.....	756	731	25	756	.....
Sterling.....	1,060	723	337	1,060	.....
Union.....	506	351	152	505	1
Viroqua.....	1,988	1,477	511	1,988	.....
Webster.....	812	742	70	812	.....
Wheatland.....	697	604	93	697	.....
Whitestown.....	637	543	94	633	4
WALWORTH.					
Bloomfield.....	1,091	870	221	1,091	.....
Darien.....	1,583	1,369	214	1,582	1
Delavan.....	2,509	2,205	304	2,509	.....
Delavan.....	1,688	1,488	200	1,688	.....
East Troy.....	1,431	1,072	359	1,430	1
Elkhorn.....	1,205	966	239	1,202	3
Geneva.....	1,040	863	177	1,039	1
Hudson.....	1,312	972	340	1,312	.....
La Fayette.....	1,032	777	255	1,032	.....
La Grange.....	1,039	773	266	1,039	.....
Linn.....	895	727	168	895	.....
Richmond.....	1,017	750	267	1,016	1

Census of 1870—continued.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Native.	Foreign	White.	Col'd.
WALWORTH—continued.					
Sharon	1,865	1,605	260	1,852	13
Spring Prairie	1,269	968	241	1,269	.....
Sugar Creek	992	745	247	992	.....
Troy	1,176	896	280	1,176	.....
Walworth	2,291	2,040	251	2,291	.....
Geneva Bay	997	875	122	997	.....
Whitewater	4,285	3,224	1,061	4,268	17
WASHINGTON.					
Addison	1,833	1,048	785	1,833	.....
Barton	1,376	825	551	1,370	6
Erin	1,266	790	476	1,266	.....
Farmington	1,885	1,158	727	1,885	.....
Germantown	1,954	1,119	835	1,954	.....
Hartford	2,685	1,735	950	2,683	2
Jackson	1,978	1,051	927	1,978	.....
Kewaskum	1,309	716	593	1,309	.....
Polk	2,220	1,264	956	2,220	.....
Richfield	1,654	961	693	1,654	.....
Trenton	2,035	1,103	932	2,035	.....
Wayne	1,710	926	784	1,710	.....
West Bend	2,014	1,172	842	2,014	.....
West Bend	1,058	610	448	1,053	.....
WAUKESHA.					
Brookfield	2,281	1,387	894	2,278	3
Delafield	1,364	819	545	1,364	.....
Eagle	1,256	900	356	1,252	4
Genesee	1,462	912	550	1,462	.....
Lisbon	1,384	841	543	1,384	.....
Menomonee	2,350	1,467	883	2,349	1
Merton	1,612	993	619	1,612	.....
Mukwonago	1,261	948	313	1,257	4
Muskego	1,409	869	600	1,408	.....
New Berlin	1,809	1,136	673	1,809	.....
Oconomowoc	2,931	2,004	927	2,930	1
Oconomowoc	1,408	1,004	404	1,407	1
Ottawa	922	586	336	918	4
Pewaukee	1,818	1,122	696	1,814	4
Summit	1,358	947	411	1,352	6
Vernon	1,180	789	391	1,180	.....
Waukesha	3,877	2,708	1,169	3,844	31
Waukesha	2,633	1,938	695	2,605	28
WAUPACA.					
Bear Creek	462	265	197	462	.....
Caledonia	661	397	264	661	.....
Dayton	871	754	117	871	.....
Dupont	150	129	21	127	.....
Farmington	734	536	198	734	.....
Fremont	651	488	163	651	.....
Helvetia	148	46	102	148	.....
Iola	729	384	345	729	.....
Larrabee	362	265	97	362	.....
Lebanon	657	375	282	657	.....
Lind	1,017	792	225	1,017	.....
Little Wolf	716	555	161	716	.....
Matteson	289	213	76	289	.....

Census of 1870—continued.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Col'd
WAUPACA—continued.					
Mukwa.....	1,819	1,389	430	1,812	2
New London.....	1,015	789	226	1,008	2
Royalton.....	953	788	165	953	.....
Scandinavia.....	1,065	497	568	1,065	.....
St. Lawrence.....	759	523	236	759	.....
Union.....	211	183	28	211	.....
Waupaca.....	2,042	1,485	557	2,041	1
Weyauwega.....	1,243	947	296	1,242	.....
WAUSHARA.					
Aurora.....	967	815	152	948	1
Bloomfield.....	1,123	580	543	1,123	.....
Coloma.....	309	287	22	309	.....
Dakota.....	477	374	103	477	.....
Deerfield.....	234	203	31	234	.....
Hancock.....	438	412	26	438	.....
Leon.....	869	692	177	869	.....
Marion.....	565	466	99	565	.....
Mount Morris.....	584	369	215	584	.....
Oasis.....	634	570	64	634	.....
Plainfield.....	997	929	68	997	.....
Poyssippi.....	612	466	146	612	.....
Richford.....	428	357	71	428	.....
Rose.....	397	249	148	397	.....
Saxeville.....	746	424	322	746	.....
Springwater.....	466	320	146	466	.....
Warren.....	632	463	169	632	.....
Wautoma.....	801	726	75	801	.....
WINNEBAGO.					
Algoma.....	807	667	140	807	.....
Black Wolf.....	847	457	390	847	.....
Clayton.....	1,340	809	531	1,340	.....
Menasha.....	3,107	2,002	1,105	3,095	8
Menasha.....	2,484	1,632	852	2,479	4
Nekimi.....	1,278	717	501	1,278	.....
Neenah.....	3,123	2,092	1,031	3,097	26
Neenah.....	2,655	1,773	882	2,637	18
Nepesuskine.....	1,129	876	253	1,129	.....
Omro.....	3,216	2,752	464	3,200	.....
Omro.....	1,838	1,584	254	1,830	.....
Oshkosh.....	729	471	258	726	3
Oshkosh.....	12,663	8,122	4,541	12,592	63
1st ward.....	2,717	2,030	687	2,709	8
2d ward.....	2,560	1,541	1,019	2,558	2
3d ward.....	3,486	1,884	1,602	3,479	4
4th ward.....	2,763	1,868	900	2,716	52
5th ward.....	1,132	799	333	1,130	2
Poygan.....	843	621	222	843	.....
Rushford.....	2,019	1,713	306	2,001	6
Eureka.....	317	263	54	317	.....
Utica.....	1,030	723	316	1,033	1
Vinland.....	1,206	869	346	1,206	.....
Butte des Morts.....	166	117	49	166	.....
Winchester.....	1,439	671	768	1,439	.....

Census of 1870—continued.)

COUNTIES.	Total.	Native.	Foreign	White.	Colrd
WINNEBAGO—continued.					
Winneconne	1,989	1,413	576	1,988	1
Winneconne	1,159	829	330	1,158	1
Wolf River.....	595	243	262	505	.....
WOOD.					
Centralia.....	893	621	272	886	.....
Grand Rapids.....	1,661	1,025	636	1,656	3
Grand Rapids	1,115	726	389	1,110	3
1st ward	338	182	156	338	.....
2d ward	401	303	98	396	3
3d ward	376	241	135	376	.....
Lincoln	229	143	86	223	.....
Rudolph	317	211	106	316	.....
Saratoga	300	223	77	299	1
Seneca	293	209	84	292	.....
Sigel	219	106	113	218	1

CENSUS OF 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	221	515	.....	.....
Barron	538	13	.....	.....
Bayfield	344	353	484	.....
Brown	25,168	11,795	6,215	2,107
Buffalo	11,123	3,864	.....	.....
Burnett	706	12	.....	.....
Calumet	12,335	7,895	1,743	275
Chippewa	8,311	1,895	615	.....
Clark	3,450	789	.....	.....
Columbia	28,802	24,441	9,565	.....
Crawford	13,075	8,068	2,498	1,562
Dane	53,096	43,922	16,639	314
Dodge	47,635	42,818	19,138	67
Door	4,919	2,948	.....	.....
Douglas	1,122	812	.....	.....
Dunn	9,488	2,704	.....	.....
Eau Claire	10,796	3,162	.....	.....
Fond du Lac	46,273	34,154	14,510	139
Grant	37,979	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	34,040	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	.....	.....
Oconto	8,321	3,592	.....	.....
Outagamie	18,430	9,587	.....	.....
Ozaukee	15,564	15,682	.....	.....
Pepin	4,659	2,392	.....	.....
Pierce	9,958	4,672	.....	.....
Polk	3,422	1,400	.....	.....
Portage	10,634	7,507	1,250	1,623
Racine	26,740	21,360	14,973	3,475
Richland	15,731	9,732	903	.....
Rock	39,030	36,690	20,750	1,701
Sauk	23,860	18,963	4,371	102
Shawano	3,166	829	.....	.....
Sheboygan	31,749	26,875	8,379	133
St. Croix	11,035	5,392	624	599
Trempealeau	10,732	2,560	.....	.....
Vernon	18,645	11,007	.....	.....
Walworth	25,972	26,496	17,862	2,611
Washington	23,919	23,622	19,485	343
Waukesha	28,274	26,831	19,258	.....
Waupaca	15,539	8,851	.....	.....
Waushara	11,279	8,770	.....	.....
Winnebago	37,279	23,770	10,167	135
Wood	3,912	2,425

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES—1790-1870.

[BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.]

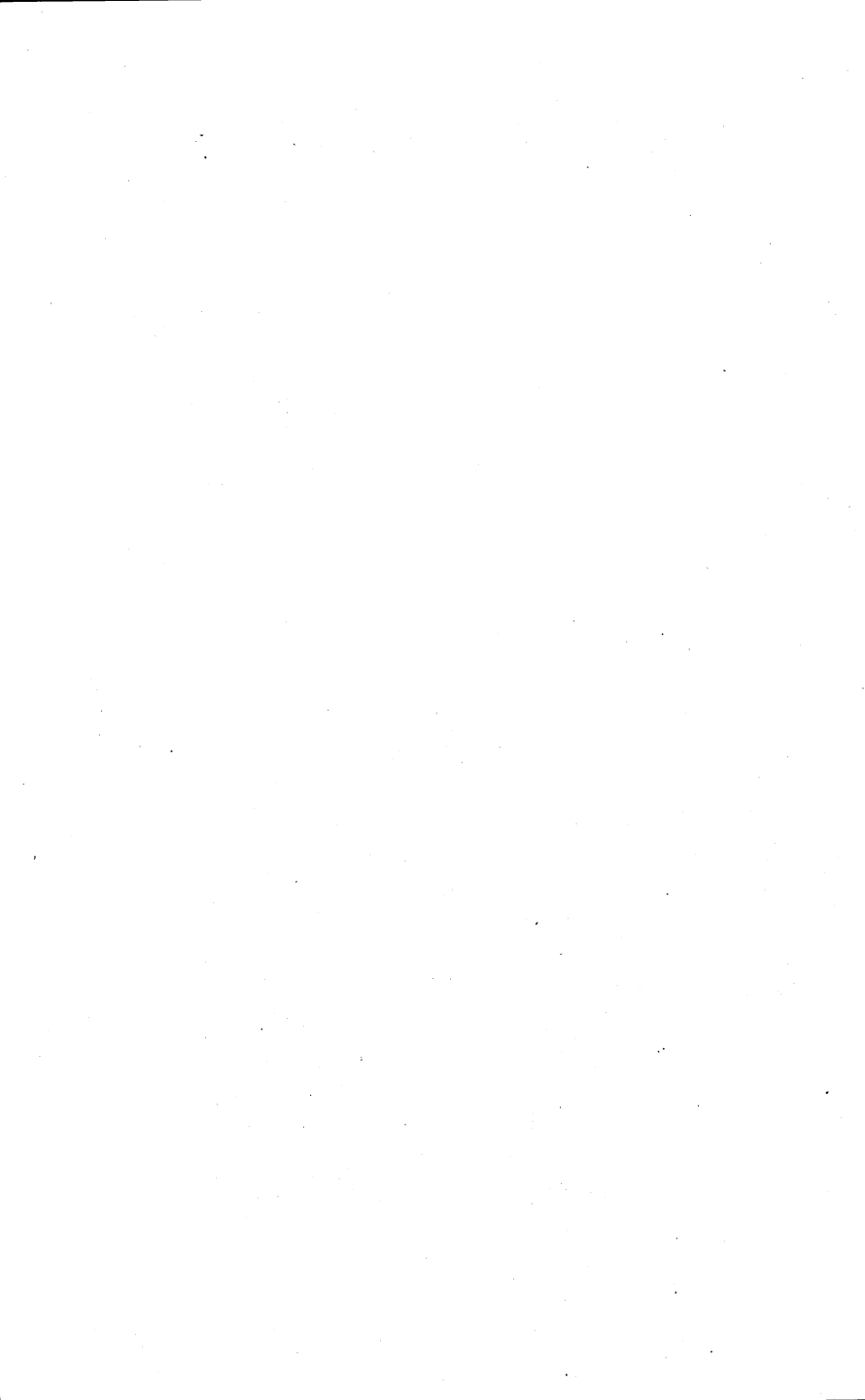
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WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AGGREGATE.									
	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810,	1800,	1790.	
Total of the United States.....	38,555,938	31,443,321	23,191,876	17,039,453	12,866,020	9,632,823	7,239,881	5,308,483	3,929,214	
Total of the States.....	33,113,253	31,183,744	23,067,262	17,019,641	12,820,868	9,601,782	7,215,858	5,294,390	3,929,214	
Alabama.....	16 996,992 13	964,201 12	771,623 12	550,756 15	339,527 19	127,901 ..	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	26 481,471 25	435,450 26	209,897 25	97,574 27	30,388 25	14,255 ..	.....	.....	.....
California.....	24 560,247 26	379,994 29	92,597 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	25 537,451 24	460,147 21	370,792 20	339,978 16	297,675 14	275,148 ..	9,261,942	8,251,002	8,237,946	
Delaware.....	34 125,015 32	112,216 30	91,532 26	78,085 24	76,748 22	72,749 19	72,674 17	64,273 16	59,096	
Florida.....	33 187,748 31	140,424 31	87,445 27	54,477 25	34,730 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	12 1,184,109 11	1,057,286 9	905,185 9	691,392 10	516,823 11	340,985 11	252,433 12	162,686 13	82,548	
Illinois.....	4 2,539,891 4	1,711,951 11	851,470 14	476,183 20	157,445 24	55,162 23	12,282 ..	.....	.....
Indiana.....	6 1,680,637 6	1,350,428 7	988,416 10	685,866 13	343,031 18	147,178 21	24,520 20	5,641 ..	.....
Iowa.....	11 1,191,792 20	674,913 27	192,214 28	43,112 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	29 364,359 33	107,206 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	8 1,321,011 9	1,155,634 8	982,405 6	779,828 6	687,917 6	564,135 7	406,511 9	230,955 14	73,677	
Louisiana.....	21 726,915 17	708,002 18	517,762 19	352,411 19	215,739 17	152,923 18	76,556 ..	.....	.....
Maine.....	23 626,915 22	628,279 16	583,169 13	501,793 12	399,455 12	298,269 14	228,705 14	151,719 11	96,540	
Maryland.....	20 780,894 19	687,049 17	583,034 15	470,019 11	447,040 10	407,350 8	380,516 7	311,518 6	319,728	
Massachusetts.....	7 1,457,351 7	1,231,066 6	994,514 8	737,699 8	610,403 7	523,159 5	472,010 5	422,845 4	378,787	
Michigan.....	13 1,184,059 16	749,113 20	397,654 23	212,267 26	31,639 27	8,765 24	4,762 ..	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	28 439,706 30	172,023 33	6,077 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	18 827,922 14	791,305 15	606,526 17	375,651 22	136,621 21	75,448 20	40,352 19	8,850 ..	.....
Missouri.....	5 1,721,295 8	1,182,012 13	682,044 16	333,702 21	140,455 23	66,557 22	20,845	
Nebraska.....	35 122,993 35	28,841	
Nevada.....	37 42,491 36	60,857	

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MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

VALUATION AND STATE TAX FOR 1871.

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WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

COUNTIES.	VALUATION BY		STATE TAX FOR 1871.			
	Town Assessors.	State Board.	Per cent. on Valuation, 138-100 mills.	Wis. Industrial School for Boys.	Hospital for the Insane.	Total.
Adams	\$920,800 00	\$1,143,278 00	\$1,577 72		\$83 00	\$1,660 72
Ashland		131,520 00	181 50			181 50
Barron	316,015 00	545,422 00	752 68			752 68
Bayfield	385,986 00	283,971 00	391 88			391 88
Brown	3,881,038 00	7,868,577 00	10,858 63	\$137 50	214 75	11,210 88
Buffalo	1,136,129 00	2,431,999 00	3,356 16		72 33	3,428 49
Burnett	186,692 00	425,888 00	587 72		71 98	659 70
Calumet	1,543,363 00	3,556,945 00	4,922 33	101 00	151 67	5,178 05
Chippewa	2,879,336 00	6,820,547 00	9,412 35		109 03	9,512 38
Clark	1,970,570 00	3,979,951 00	5,492 33			5,492 33
Columbia	9,787,823 00	12,455,565 00	17,188 68	208 00	408 30	17,801 98
Crawford	2,443,717 00	3,415,839 00	4,713 86	312 00	211 92	5,297 78
Dane	20,188,361 00	27,742,424 00	38,284 51	208 00	774 73	39,267 27
Dodge	15,558,492 00	19,860,450 00	27,407 42	266 00	656 45	28,329 87
Door	755,184 00	1,216,508 00	1,678 78		132 83	1,811 61
Douglas	791,300 00	1,009,615 00	1,393 27		49 75	1,443 02
Dunn	2,081,544 00	3,437,947 00	4,744 36		35 56	4,779 92
Eau Claire	2,668,331 00	4,021,636 00	5,549 86		61 98	5,611 84
Fond du Lac	14,733,642 00	18,981,067 00	26,193 87	494 00	518 08	27,235 95
Grant	10,824,606 00	19,435,644 00	26,821 19	156 00	477 51	27,454 70
Green	8,842,398 00	13,005,420 00	17,947 48	5 00	204 98	18,157 46
Green Lake	4,799,711 00	7,000,000 00	9,660 00	110 00	216 45	9,986 45
Iowa	6,115,295 00	11,078,393 00	15,288 18	143 00	477 62	15,908 80
Jackson	1,435,684 00	2,187,565 00	3,018 93		115 38	3,134 31
Jefferson	10,101,947 00	13,745,878 00	18,969 31	315 50	579 60	19,894 41
Juneau	2,243,808 00	2,676,137 00	3,693 07		131 53	3,824 60
Kenosha	5,562,371 00	9,299,133 00	12,832 80	208 00	169 80	13,210 60
Kewaunee	427,125 00	1,724,912 00	2,380 38		132 55	2,512 93

La Crosse	5,173,772 00	7,568,542 00	10,444 59	52 00	180 38	10,676 97
La Fayette	6,242,908 00	10,213,230 00	14,094 26	52 00	276 40	14,422 66
Manitowoc	3,438,956 00	7,977,585 00	11,000 07	203 00	430 21	11,647 28
Marathon	1,642,804 00	2,502,974 00	3,451 10	52 00	80 74	3,586 84
Marquette	957,557 00	1,002,710 00	1,383 71	.....	205 58	1,589 32
Milwaukee	50,925,117 00	57,457,062 00	79,340 71	260 00	1,077 35	80,628 09
Monroe	3,487,156 00	3,910,090 00	5,395 92	156 00	179 07	5,730 99
Oconto	1,923,099 00	7,802,398 00	10,767 31	52 00	58 15	10,877 46
Outagamie	4,679,304 00	5,511,294 00	7,605 58	.....	214 70	7,820 28
Ozaukee	3,293,816 00	4,015,138 00	5,510 89	.....	176 31	5,717 23
Pepin	824,854 00	876,348 00	1,209 36	.....	42 40	1,251 76
Pierce	2,658,035 00	4,085,631 00	5,618 24	.....	44 62	5,682 86
Polk	979,319 00	1,361,314 00	1,878 61	.....	48 70	1,927 31
Portage	1,531,373 00	2,790,359 00	3,850 69	.....	234 88	4,085 57
Racine	9,490,114 00	12,409,430 00	17,135 01	203 00	191 12	17,525 13
Richland	2,504,052 00	4,000,000 00	5,520 00	.....	39 00	5,559 00
Rock	20,641,273 00	25,000,000 00	31,500 00	538 00	671 92	25,709 92
St. Croix	2,931,629 00	5,164,751 00	7,127 35	.....	178 07	7,305 42
Sauk	5,610,535 00	9,000,000 00	12,420 00	403 00	369 85	13,198 85
Shawano	381,737 00	2,537,695 00	3,701 62	.....	96 68	3,598 70
Sheboygan	7,943,025 00	9,912,431 00	13,659 15	230 00	283 99	14,193 14
Trempealeau	1,936,824 00	2,589,219 00	3,553 12	.....	87 85	3,660 97
Vernon	3,204,398 00	5,692,402 00	7,885 51	.....	173 73	8,029 24
Walworth	14,418,592 00	18,000,000 00	24,810 00	80 50	358 03	25,278 58
Washington	6,364,338 00	7,528,610 00	10,389 52	62 00	311 97	10,763 49
Waukesha	14,290,146 00	16,000,000 00	22,080 00	194 00	287 07	22,561 07
Waupaca	2,541,451 00	3,100,295 00	4,278 40	.....	211 13	4,489 53
Waushara	1,599,913 00	2,480,582 00	3,423 20	.....	76 01	3,499 20
Winnebago	14,425,837 00	15,012,506 00	20,717 26	774 53	600 55	22,092 31
Wood	877,521 00	905,893 00	1,250 13	.....	148 06	1,398 19
Totals	\$329,503,603 00	\$455,000,000 00	\$629,143 10	\$6,056 00	\$13,416 37	\$618,615 47

ABSTRACT FROM ASSESSMENT ROLLS,

[Filed in the office of the Secretary of State for 1871.]

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WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

COUNTIES.	HORSES.			NEAT CATTLE.			MULES AND ASSES.			SHEEP AND LAMBS.		
	No.	Value.	Average Value.	No.	Value.	Average Value.	No.	Value.	Average Value.	No.	Value.	Average Val.
Adams	1,847	\$71,168	\$38 53	6,901	\$86,835	\$12 58	35	\$1,485	\$42 43	7,574	\$7,537	\$0 99
Ashland*												
Barron	93	5,978	64 28	693	18,101	26 02	6	420	70 00	38	72	1 89
Bayfield	23	2,180	94 78	46	1,926	41 87						
Brown	3,707	91,391	24 65	9,079	85,222	9 38	25	660	26 40	4,786	3,806	79
Buffalo	3,282	127,747	38 92	13,241	125,739	9 49	102	4,695	46 03	6,511	7,114	1 09
Burnett	54	2,760	51 11	750	11,927	15 90				144	202	1 40
Calumet	3,123	86,120	27 58	9,026	76,999	8 53	41	839	20 46	8,171	7,400	90
Chippewa	1,254	84,223	67 16	4,000	66,686	16 67	37	2,615	70 67	1,136	1,765	1 55
Clark	594	40,121	67 54	2,622	58,193	22 19	59	4,990	84 58	843	1,049	1 24
Columbia	10,602	513,040	48 39	21,412	277,697	12 97	147	7,595	51 67	44,488	53,883	1 21
Crawford	3,491	164,969	47 25	9,724	139,784	14 37	63	3,655	58 02	6,608	6,842	99
Dane	20,714	1,113,691	53 77	39,217	562,588	14 35	322	19,979	62 05	53,333	77,928	1 46
Dodge	14,187	699,426	49 30	30,939	441,130	11 62	155	9,348	60 30	55,370	73,946	1 33
Door	430	23,537	54 74	1,289	22,190	17 22	24	1,560	65 00	278	454	1 63
Douglas	51	3,350	65 68	71	1,995	28 10	1	100	100 00	12	20	1 67
Dunn	2,047	134,168	65 54	9,179	143,831	15 68	153	11,478	73 06	5,138	8,061	1 57
Eau Claire	2,142	137,490	64 18	5,598	68,957	12 31	56	4,129	73 73	1,794	1,907	1 06
Fond du Lac	11,550	549,056	47 53	27,299	392,416	14 37	140	6,841	48 86	60,260	85,149	1 41
Grant	16,268	795,762	48 91	36,623	524,132	14 31	389	21,700	63 49	20,574	27,346	1 33
Green	10,190	421,182	41 33	25,243	338,057	13 39	166	6,660	40 12	27,221	33,582	1 23
Green Lake	4,865	235,664	48 44	11,000	117,631	13 36	33	1,910	50 26	31,242	43,018	1 37
Iowa	9,639	416,181	43 18	27,863	368,224	13 22	148	7,766	52 47	11,227	13,236	1 18
Jackson	2,191	117,486	53 62	7,012	93,220	13 29	91	5,520	60 66	4,091	4,233	1 03
Jefferson	8,859	389,760	43 99	23,679	338,417	14 23	210	10,495	49 97	39,031	48,628	1 24
Juneau	2,739	140,206	50 09	8,730	121,316	13 90	48	2,815	58 65	8,749	11,468	1 31
Kenosha	4,729	241,693	51 11	14,887	266,529	17 90	53	2,065	38 96	38,508	71,870	1 86
Kewaunee	890	9,271	10 48	5,127	26,302	5 13	13	203	15 62	692	7,221	10 44

La Crosse.....	4,374	283,640	64 85	11,416	149,400	13 09	124	8,795	70 93	9,330	12,082	1530
La Fayette.....	10,886	358,406	32 92	27,056	289,991	10 71	384	16,285	42 40	13,075	15,837	1 21
Manitowoc.....	5,084	98,534	19 38	13,569	103,953	7 66	59	1,060	21 20	11,839	7,096	1 60
Marathon.....	680	34,709	51 04	5,099	51,647	10 12	7	220	31 42	1,669	1,180	1 71
Marquette.....	2,238	82,692	20 28	9,435	95,701	10 14	26	1,010	40 00	14,767	13,908	1 94
Milwaukee.....	8,026	455,105	56 70	11,043	193,550	17 53	83	4,310	51 93	6,230	10,156	1 63
Monroe.....	4,025	197,505	49 07	12,395	180,857	14 59	152	9,585	63 06	12,766	14,820	1 16
Oconto.....	1,053	55,240	53 03	1,943	40,974	21 08	45	2,310	51 33	501	623	1 24
Outagamie.....	3,648	178,373	48 90	10,652	153,483	14 41	45	2,550	56 66	9,742	11,222	1 15
Ozaukee.....	3,869	127,229	32 88	10,371	107,021	10 31	25	745	29 80	5,953	6,693	1 10
Pepin.....	1,110	73,696	66 39	4,149	70,581	17 01	36	2,835	78 75	2,091	4,657	2 23
Pierce.....	2,583	181,552	70 28	9,192	152,993	16 63	56	5,150	91 64	2,743	7,189	1 52
Polk.....	588	31,012	52 74	3,078	48,924	15 89	33	1,430	62 17	776	1,028	1 32
Portage.....	1,704	92,708	54 41	8,266	138,009	16 70	59	3,351	56 80	7,603	8,773	1 15
Racine.....	6,079	299,666	49 29	14,583	224,120	15 36	63	3,521	51 77	31,190	50,310	1 61
Richland.....	4,583	196,439	42 86	13,289	151,419	11 62	149	6,336	42 52	23,949	22,617	1 95
Rock.....	15,971	846,088	52 98	29,322	458,835	15 65	269	16,751	61 44	43 561	66,280	1 52
St. Croix.....	2,962	176,640	59 63	7,112	92,607	13 02	57	4,568	80 14	1,317	1,610	1 24
Sauk.....	7,482	369,708	49 41	21,000	265,517	12 61	166	8,825	53 16	22,111	26,953	1 21
Shawano.....	409	15,697	38 37	1,991	20,699	10 40	8	345	43 13	709	550	1 78
Sheboygan.....	7,323	333,244	45 50	24,702	319,228	14 13	109	5,255	48 21	32,304	35,043	1 08
Trempealeau.....	3,053	197,456	64 67	11,534	179,202	15 53	90	6,890	76 55	9,736	13,875	1 41
Vernon.....	5,448	289,448	53 12	17,771	244,950	13 78	102	6,142	60 21	23,756	27,388	1 15
Walworth.....	10,830	622,044	57 43	21,861	458,392	20 96	174	11,103	63 83	76,491	152,191	1 98
Washington.....	7,095	316,524	44 60	17,708	209,165	11 81	62	2,710	43 71	20,131	22,899	1 09
Waukesha.....	9,691	553,055	57 06	19,642	376,058	19 14	126	8,700	69 64	59,985	113,020	1 88
Waupaca.....	2,664	118,722	44 57	10,963	136,767	12 44	52	2,805	53 94	12,688	11,789	1 94
Waushara.....	2,916	117,623	40 80	10,762	129,602	11 11	102	4,875	47 79	13,948	14,550	1 04
Winnebago.....	7,526	471,979	62 71	18,029	294,341	16 32	110	5,916	53 78	35,676	47,397	1 32
Wood.....	521	25,169	48 30	2,022	32,015	15 82	18	1,230	68 33	532	452	1 86
	284,642	\$13,818,123	\$48 65	731,146	\$10,208,385	\$13 96	5,250	\$298,169	\$56 36	947,372	\$1,320,045	\$1 39

* No report

Abstract of Assessment Rolls—continued.

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WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

COUNTIES.	SWINE.			WAGONS, CAR- RIAGES AND SLEIGHS.		WATCHES.		PIANOS AND MELODEONS.		SHARES OF BANK STOCK.	
	No.	Value.	Av. Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Adams.....	3,746	\$10,265	\$2 72	889	\$17,341	115	\$1,101	26	\$50 0		
Ashland*.....											
Barron.....	290	956	3 30	261	6,004	23	416				
Bayfield.....	1	25	25 00	14	377	29	1,650	13	1,915		
Brown.....	5,293	6,610	1 24	3,217	43,879	292	8,615	154	14,905	150	\$99,000
Buffalo.....	8,078	13,707	1 70	1,470	21,971	58	570	25	948		230
Burnett.....	206	364	1 76	50	900	5	95	1	15		
Calumet.....	5,948	8,414	1 41	2,272	21,841	153	681	33	1,293		
Chippewa.....	2,305	5,964	2 53	850	22,450	91	4,297	16	2,765		
Clark.....	763	3,130	4 10	710	17,073	81	2,032	20	2,810		70 0
Columbia.....	14,108	40,781	2 89	4,746	126,790	615	10,842	326	28,316	525	66,250
Crawford.....	10,046	20,394	2 03	1,518	36,536	255	5,440	60	4,913		
Dane.....	36,153	58,021	2 71	9,428	262,597	1,371	34,038	511	51,684	2,385	259,450
Dodge.....	21,439	64,437	3 00	8,327	181,405	606	12,532	491	31,977	1,235	131,447
Door.....	709	2,638	2 88	446	7,767	43	737	6	685		2,392
Douglas.....				45	1,324	51	1,546	13	705		116
Dunn.....	5,643	15,024	2 66	1,493	45,911	176	3,255	37	3,685		
Eau Claire.....	2,351	7,904	3 35	1,310	36,748	151	4,651	77	9,695		
Fond du Lac.....	14,279	37,237	2 69	6,075	143,845	753	15,528	494	42,320	2,681	144,721
Grant.....	58,656	140,851	2 40	6,285	201,268	756	12,326	391	23,072	81	26,950
Green.....	31,908	72,491	2 07	4,143	92,377	442	6,276	170	14,531	1,400	99,530
Green Lake.....	6,565	23,028	3 50	2,793	70,812	429	7,128	169	11,619		
Iowa.....	31,421	64,365	2 05	4,594	105,845	315	5,031	117	8,530		
Jackson.....	3,144	7,856	2 50	1,397	31,352	191	4,156	47	4,553		85
Jefferson.....	16,538	44,185	2 67	4,714	104,794	474	9,114	315	27,539	2,359	135,333
Juneau.....	6,639	16,246	2 45	1,807	39,625	287	4,823	99	7,630	5	2,500
Kenosha.....	7,596	24,937	3 28	2,309	64,821	426	10,179	193	21,752	530	31,590
Kewaunee.....	2,156	2,383	1 11	882	6,362	19	92	8	84		80

La Crosse	6,333	16,992	2 68	2,236	66,626	252	9,531	156	17,410	.....	54,971
La Fayette.....	38,225	65,561	1 71	4,039	84,763	267	4,381	149	1,046	.....	13,953
Manitowoc	6,925	7,727	1 11	2,685	25,929	89	1,413	61	4,033	500	20,000
Marathon	1,693	2,531	1 49	750	11,115	97	2,146	18	1,650	.....	.....
Marquette	5,869	10,858	1 85	1,263	21,515	82	702	30	1,365	.....	.....
Milwaukee	7,688	21,760	2 83	6,415	271,875	1,562	60,406	1,242	2,219	15,230	990,750
Monroe	9,162	21,213	2 32	2,932	62,007	371	7,326	94	7,891	.....	1,650
Oconto	796	2,990	3 76	917	19,196	131	2,959	25	2,195	.....	.....
Outagamie.....	6,829	15,785	2 31	2,605	48,012	198	4,977	90	15,665	493	50,855
Ozaukee	7,344	12,280	1 67	2,782	40,114	37	499	35	2,455	.....	.....
Pepin	3,115	9,763	3 13	829	21,319	139	2,261	21	1,215	.....	.....
Pierce	5,549	18,203	3 28	1,780	42,206	253	4,653	71	5,465	.....	8,601
Polk	1,159	3,421	2 95	436	9,650	51	581	16	5,835	.....	5,768
Portage	4,481	11,665	2 67	1,635	31,735	183	3,020	64	5,833	.....	159,670
Racine	8,134	28,126	3 45	3,432	98,506	323	11,677	271	29,035	2,000	.....
Richland	17,072	30,992	1 82	1,949	39,012	293	2,867	81	2,663	.....	289,000
Rock	32,104	104,503	3 26	7,092	252,503	1,733	43,995	737	72,831	3,750	43,200
St. Croix	3,807	14,417	3 78	1,717	44,640	232	4,027	92	7,335	750	50,000
Sauk	19,445	41,336	2 12	4,122	101,657	652	9,827	215	15,262	250	1,210
Shawano	1,459	1,479	1 01	468	4,659	40	507	8	425	1,210	11,600
Sheboygan	11,858	28,370	2 39	4,911	88,879	348	4,786	194	15,367	350	.....
Trempealeau	3,638	12,885	3 54	1,612	40,425	108	1,658	58	3,959	.....	.....
Vernon	19,439	39,572	2 03	2,818	56,867	321	3,527	48	2,272	.....	.....
Walworth	23,581	96,453	4 09	5,181	191,343	975	22,254	507	46,700	1,480	91,330
Washington	16,786	36,437	2 17	4,991	81,646	176	2,574	47	3,020	.....	82,825
Waukesha	18,447	64,451	3 49	6,540	169,095	587	12,549	361	29,736	750	2,475
Waupaca	5,363	13,027	2 43	2,404	38,261	302	3,526	102	5,524	33	1,030
Waushara	6,592	14,764	2 23	1,764	31,295	128	1,462	27	673	1	277,101
Winnebago	9,192	31,935	3 43	4,821	138,922	765	19,584	452	50,120	3,530	.....
Wood	786	1,758	2 23	531	8,372	58	1,355	37	3,940	.....	.....
	591,860	\$1,513,411	\$2 55	157,707	\$3,852,279	19,047	\$417,589	\$8,934	\$893,651	\$3,128,579

* No Report.

Abstract from Assessment Rolls—continued.

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WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

COUNTIES.	Value of Merchants and Manufacturers' stock.	Value of all other Personal Property.	Total value of all Personal Property as aforesaid.	LAND.			Value of City and Village lots.	Total Value of all Real Estate.	Total value of all Property.
				No. of Acres.	Value.	Average Value.			
Adams	\$12,387	\$36,329	\$245,041	286,407	\$655,892	\$2 30	\$19,867	\$675,759	\$920,800
Ashland*									
Barron	2,600	26,772	61,409	131,964	254,606	1 93		254,606	316,015
Bayfield	14,775	6,942	29,820	76,894	229,339	3 00	126,827	356,166	385,986
Brown	348,655	184,760	887,533	290,587	953,198	3 28	2,040,307	2,993,505	3,881,038
Buffalo	35,427	57,877	396,025	238,112	610,771	2 56	129,333	740,104	1,136,129
Burnett	1,190	2,000	19,453	999	167,179	1 67		167,179	186,632
Calumet	27,151	42,224	272,962	198,108	1,242,168	6 25	28,233	1,270,401	1,543,363
Chippewa	151,375	100,835	442,975	1,100,418	2,049,550	1 86	386,811	2,436,361	2,879,336
Clark	44,571	47,337	222,036	565,154	1,687,528	2 98	61,006	1,748,534	1,970,570
Columbia	357,955	671,572	2,154,721	482,722	6,205,937	12 85	1,427,172	7,633,102	9,787,823
Crawford	132,833	123,733	639,099	363,177	1,245,759	3 43	558,868	1,801,618	2,443,717
Dane	717,772	1,581,756	4,782,474	813,998	11,912,121	14 63	3,493,766	15,405,887	20,188,361
Dodge	308,462	1,031,190	2,991,300	549,276	11,026,820	20 07	1,540,372	12,567,192	15,558,492
Door	65,511	40,806	167,677	215,883	550,923	2 74	6,534	547,507	755,184
Douglas	10,080	20,604	39,840	143,099	317,211	2 21	434,249	751,460	791,300
Dunn	239,198	148,011	750,532	264,711	1,144,019	4 32	186,993	1,331,012	2,031,514
Eau Claire	316,392	192,611	779,887	199,534	874,249	4 38	1,014,695	1,888,444	2,668,331
Fond du Lac	632,725	733,712	2,789,550	449,406	8,592,753	19 12	2,357,334	11,950,092	14,733,642
Grant	448,643	737,824	2,962,874	731,083	6,578,535	8 99	1,283,197	7,861,732	10,824,696
Green	233,931	608,091	1,931,678	366,997	5,653,374	15 36	1,272,346	6,910,730	8,842,398
Green Lake	160,874	270,034	971,168	220,500	3,212,426	14 56	616,117	3,828,543	4,799,711
Iowa	213,788	297,391	1,500,350	481,728	4,873,298	8 05	736,646	4,614,939	6,115,295
Jackson	145,938	105,926	520,325	295,156	697,193	2 36	218,166	915,359	1,435,684
Jefferson	398,149	488,176	1,994,590	329,558	6,298,678	19 11	1,838,679	8,107,357	10,101,947
Juneau	123,642	236,150	706,421	291,965	1,030,795	3 53	505,592	1,537,387	2,243,808
Kenosha	232,411	378,853	1,336,610	170,217	3,546,684	20 83	673,077	4,225,701	5,562,371
Kewaunee	6,004	7,632	65,634	203,473	323,781	1 59	37,710	361,491	427,125
La Crosse	480,743	441,810	1,542,000	252,453	1,742,226	6 90	1,839,516	3,631,772	5,173,772

La Fayette	132, 100	244, 830	1, 227, 150	398, 669	4, 602, 874	11 54	412, 884	5, 015, 758	6, 242, 908
Manitowoc	271, 219	192, 101	733, 095	367, 384	1, 386, 118	3 77	1, 319, 743	2, 705, 861	3, 438, 956
Marathon	183, 252	43, 960	332, 410	883, 632	1, 175, 519	1 33	131, 875	1, 310, 394	1, 642, 804
Marquette	15, 186	28, 666	271, 663	257, 783	626, 502	2 43	59, 412	685, 914	957, 577
Milwaukee	7, 915, 967	3, 949, 125	14, 037, 223	140, 536	5, 716, 819	40 68	31, 121, 075	36, 837, 894	50, 925, 117
Monroe	239, 356	168, 156	910, 366	401, 413	1, 772, 080	4 41	804, 610	2, 576, 690	3, 487, 056
Oconto	147, 607	67, 373	342, 067	914, 054	1, 474, 527	1 61	106, 505	1, 581, 032	1, 923, 099
Outagamie	167, 392	164, 303	812, 017	327, 903	2, 678, 913	8 17	1, 183, 374	3, 867, 287	4, 679, 304
Ozaukee	49, 677	103, 548	450, 261	147, 391	2, 581, 121	17 51	262, 434	2, 843, 555	3, 293, 816
Pepin	37, 900	50, 753	274, 983	108, 387	461, 765	4 25	88, 106	549, 871	824, 854
Pierce	78, 339	168, 654	672, 350	299, 282	1, 630, 188	5 45	355, 497	1, 985, 685	2, 658, 035
Polk	17, 035	36, 650	150, 566	300, 243	753, 983	2 51	74, 770	828, 753	979, 319
Portage	102, 424	73, 431	476, 537	348, 113	779, 524	2 21	275, 312	1, 051, 836	1, 531, 373
Racine	646, 010	676, 559	2, 227, 170	205, 927	4, 503, 806	21 87	2, 759, 138	7, 262, 944	9, 490, 114
Richland	55, 664	123, 495	634, 534	364, 029	1, 666, 497	4 58	203, 021	1, 869, 518	2, 504, 052
Rock	781, 123	1, 807, 234	4, 739, 449	450, 337	11, 597, 666	25 75	4, 304, 158	15, 401, 821	20, 641, 273
St. Croix	81, 879	174, 452	645, 375	278, 358	1, 767, 483	6 38	521, 771	2, 289, 251	2, 334, 629
Sauk	198, 150	389, 716	1, 446, 951	503, 133	3, 402, 856	6 68	760, 728	4, 163, 584	5, 610, 535
Shawano	10, 736	8, 009	64, 316	319, 300	302, 766	95	14, 675	317, 411	381, 757
Sheboygan	250, 666	378, 966	1, 501, 404	323, 328	4, 952, 304	15 31	1, 489, 317	6, 441, 621	7, 943, 025
Trempealeau	44, 922	168, 849	670, 112	261, 289	1, 103, 324	4 22	163, 388	1, 266, 712	1, 936, 824
Vernon	61, 538	268, 300	1, 000, 004	447, 126	2, 065, 419	4 61	138, 975	2, 201, 394	3, 204, 398
Walworth	366, 122	1, 261, 456	3, 319, 373	350, 283	9, 345, 235	26 67	1, 753, 984	11, 099, 219	14, 418, 592
Washington	117, 792	408, 136	1, 201, 903	272, 637	4, 728, 538	17 33	434, 897	5, 163, 435	6, 364, 338
Waukesha	351, 535	1, 006, 580	2, 767, 603	350, 426	10, 002, 798	28 54	1, 519, 745	11, 522, 513	14, 250, 146
Waupaca	104, 530	93, 688	531, 194	436, 882	1, 568, 477	3 59	441, 780	2, 610, 267	2, 541, 451
Waushara	38, 607	50, 772	405, 203	360, 655	1, 142, 625	3 17	52, 085	1, 194, 710	1, 599, 913
Winnebago	884, 121	1, 233, 644	3, 455, 059	268, 522	5, 659, 380	21 07	5, 311, 398	10, 970, 778	14, 425, 837
Wood	86, 988	49, 303	210, 532	284, 654	476, 469	1 67	190, 470	666, 939	877, 521
	\$19,295, 949	\$22,011, 727	\$76,757, 910	20,091, 516	\$172,622, 673	\$8 59	\$80,123, 020	\$252,745, 693	\$329,503, 603

* No report.

THE STATE FINANCES.

State Indebtedness.

The amount of State indebtedness will be seen from the following statement, as also the manner in which it has been funded:

Certificates of indebtedness—		
School Fund.....	\$1,553,700 00	.....
Normal School Fund.....	479,500 00	.....
University Fund.....	111,000,00	.....
Agricultural College Fund.....	33,600 00	.....
		\$2,183,800 00
Bonds due—		
July 1, 1877	\$200 00	.....
July 1, 1878	6,000 00	.....
July 1, 1879	1,000 00	.....
July 1, 1880	13,000 00	.....
July 1, 1881	2,000 00	.....
July 1, 1882	30,000 00	.....
July 1, 1884	3,000 00	.....
July 1, 1885	3,000 00	.....
July 1, 1886	7,000 00	.....
July 1, 1888	3,000 00	.....
		\$68,200 00
Currency certificates outstanding		57 00
Total indebtedness.....		\$2,252,057 00

General Fund.

RECEIPTS.		
From Counties, State tax.....	\$698,037 96	.....
Tax on suits.....	4,026 32	.....
Railroad Companies, taxes.....	241,130 58	.....
Insurance Co.'s, taxes and license fees.....	53,250 93	.....
Plankroads, taxes	317 72	.....
Telegraph Companies.....	1,094 70	.....
Banks, dues on State bonds	2,123 96	.....
Miscellaneous sources.....	29,594 64	.....
Total receipts.....		\$1,029,576 81
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Salaries and permanent appropriations.....		\$83,274 84
Legislative expenses.....		101,666 12
State Prison and charitable institutions—		
State Prison	\$99,990 67	.....
Hospital for the Insane, Madison	85,450 00	.....
Hospital for the Insane, Northern Wisconsin.....	65,119 78	.....
Institute for the Blind.....	21,798 00	.....
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.....	26,932 00	.....
Industrial School for Boys.....	47,228 00	.....
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	40,072 70	.....
		\$386,591 15
Interest on State debt		156,889 58
Miscellaneous		236,955 73
Total disbursements		\$965,377 42
Total receipts.....	\$1,029,576 81	.....
Total disbursements		\$965,377 42
Overpayment, September 30, 1870.....		19,063 71
Balance, September 30, 1871.....		45,135 68
	\$1,029,576 81	\$1,029,576 81

Recapitulation.

Total disbursements for the last fiscal year from the General Fund, as appears above, were.....		\$965,377 42
Of this amount there was paid for the several objects, as follows:		
State institutions.....	\$386,591 15	
Interest on State debt.....	156,889 58	
Safe for State Treasurer's office.....	5,509 20	
Building gallery in library room.....	2,035 87	
County Agricultural Societies.....	3,700 00	
State Historical Society.....	\$6,395 97	
State Historical Society, printing.....	1,240 97	
State Historical Society, binding British Patent Office Reports.....	90 00	
State Historical Society, postage.....	241 45	
	7,968 39	
Printing reports for State institutions.....	4,029 96	
Board of Immigration.....	3,328 05	
Protecting State lands.....	3,888 14	
Appraising State lands.....	5 00	
Regular army soldiers' aid.....	5,474 25	
Normal Institutes.....	747 65	
Superior Harbor protection.....	1,100 65	
State Board of Charities, expenses.....	\$534 20	
State Board of Charities, printing.....	55 58	
	609 78	
Geological survey.....	1,680 00	
Examiners of State teachers.....	204 20	
State Prison, Catholic chaplaincy.....	100 00	
Bounty on wild animals.....	6,048 00	
Special appropriations by Legislature*.....	76,248 55	
Miscellaneous.....	3,127 55	
Total extraordinary expenses.....		\$669,295 97
Ordinary current expenses.....		\$296,081 45

School Fund.

The amount of the productive School Fund on the 30th day of September, 1870 and 1871, respectively, was as follows:

	1870.	1871.
Amount due on certificates of sales.....	\$526,542 49	\$525,957 32
Amount due on mortgages.....	204,385 02	253,830 96
Certificates of indebtedness.....	1,559,700 00	1,559,700 00
United States Bonds.....		50,000 00
Total productive fund.....	\$2,290,627 51	\$2,389,488 28

Showing an increase in the productive fund of \$98,860.77 during the past year.

School Fund Income.

Receipts.....	\$173,026 51
Disbursements.....	162,964 24

* Of this, \$40,000.00 was for new University buildings.

University Fund.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of lands granted by Congress for the support of a University. The amount of this fund which was productive at the end of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1870 and 1871, respectively, was as follows:

	1870.	1871.
Amount due on certificates of sales	\$67,074 14	\$66,107 38
Amount due on mortgages	6,792 00	11,032 00
Certificates of Indebtedness	111,000 00	111,000 00
Dane County Bonds	19,000 00	19,000 00
Total Productive Fund.....	\$203,866 14	207,139 38

Showing an increase in the productive fund, during the last year, of \$3,273.24.

University Fund Income.

Receipts.....	\$29,591 20
Disbursements.....	29,591 20

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, 1870 and 1871 respectively, was as follows:

	1870.	1871.
Amount due on certificates of sales	\$66,300 99	\$62,112 74
Amount due on mortgages	126,001 50	142,498 50
Certificates of Indebtedness	479,700 00	479,500 00
United States Bonds .....	.....	50,000 00
Total Productive Fund.....	\$671,802 49	\$734,111 24

Showing an increase in the productive fund of \$62,308.75 during the past year.

Normal School Fund Income.

Receipts.....	\$51,150 45
Disbursements.....	33,904 45

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, 1870 and 1871, respectively was as follows:

	1870.	1871.
Dues on certificate of sales.....	\$113,646 20	\$129,570 20
Dues on mortgages.....	6,100 00	9,625 00
Certificates of indebtedness.....	33,600 00	33,600 00
Dane County bonds.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
United States bonds.....		4,175 00
Total productive fund.....	\$159,346 20	\$182,970 20

Showing an increase in the productive fund during the past year of \$23,624.00.

Agricultural College Fund Income.

Receipts.....	\$12,238 42
Disbursements.....	12,238 42

The total productive accumulations of all the trust funds of the State, on the 30th day of September, 1871, were \$3,513,709.10, showing an increase during the last fiscal year of \$188,066.76.

The amount belonging to each fund, on the same day, was as follows:

School Fund.....	\$2,389,488 28
University Fund.....	207,139 38
Agricultural College Fund.....	182,970 20
Normal School Fund.....	734,111 24
	<u>\$3,513,709 10</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 lands lie, in proportion to the amount of sales in each county, respectively.

Receipts.....	\$122,799 59
Disbursements.....	59,057 41

Balances in the Treasury September 30, 1871.

	Balances.	Overpaym'ts.
General Fund	\$45,135 63	.....
School Fund	17,840 87	.....
School Fund Income	17,573 45	.....
University Fund	793 60	.....
Drainage Fund	81,817 20	.....
Normal School Fund	37,593 43	.....
Normal School Fund Income	34,774 09	.....
Agricultural College Fund	10,221 88	.....
Deposit Fund	6,443 42	.....
Commissioners' Contingent Fund	1,059 48	.....
Delinquent Tax Fund	12,879 00	.....
Platteville Normal School Building Fund	122 57	.....
Whitewater Normal School Building Fund	744 03	.....
Oshkosh Normal School Building Fund	6,817 98	.....
Military Road Fund	223 60	.....
St. Croix & Lake Superior Railroad Trespass Fund	35,629 36	.....
Sturgeon Bay Canal Fund .....	.....	\$2,500 00
Allotment Fund	1,843 30	.....
Sturgeon Bay Canal Trespass Fund	20,827 88	.....
Balance in Treasury .....	.....	329,845 82
	\$332,345 82	\$332,345 82

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE showing the Exports, Imports, Gross Receipts, Gross Expenditures, and Debt of the United States, for each year since the formation of the Government:

Washington's Administration.

Year.	Export.	Import.	Gross Receipts.	Gross Expenditures.	Debt.
1790	\$20,500,000	\$23,000,000			
1791	19,000,000	29,000,000	\$1,700,000	\$7,200,000	\$75,000,000
1792	20,700,000	31,000,000	8,700,000	9,200,000	77,000,000
1793	26,100,000	31,000,000	6,400,000	7,500,000	80,000,000
1794	33,000,000	34,000,000	9,400,000	9,300,000	78,000,000
1795	47,000,000	69,000,000	9,500,000	10,400,000	80,600,000
1796	67,000,000	81,000,000	8,700,000	8,300,000	83,000,000

John Adams' Administration.

1797	\$56,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$8,700,000	\$8,600,000	\$82,000,000
1798	61,000,000	68,000,000	8,160,000	8,600,000	79,000,000
1799	78,000,000	79,000,000	12,500,000	11,000,000	78,000,000
1800	70,000,000	91,000,000	12,400,000	11,900,000	82,600,000

Jefferson's Administration.

1801	\$94,000,000	\$111,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$82,000,000
1802	72,000,000	76,000,000	14,000,000	13,000,000	80,000,000
1803	55,000,000	64,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	77,000,000
1804	77,000,000	185,000,000	11,000,000	12,000,000	86,000,000
1805	95,000,000	120,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	82,000,000
1806	101,000,000	129,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	75,000,000
1807	108,000,000	138,000,000	16,000,000	11,000,000	69,000,000
1808	22,000,000	56,000,000	17,000,000	16,000,000	65,000,000

Madison's Administration.

1809	\$52,000,000	\$59,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$13,000,000	\$57,000,000
1810	66,000,000	65,000,000	12,000,000	13,000,000	53,000,000
1811	61,000,000	53,000,000	14,000,000	13,000,000	48,000,000
1812	38,000,000	77,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	45,000,000
1813	27,000,000	22,000,000	40,000,000	39,000,000	55,000,000
1814	6,000,000	12,000,000	34,000,000	38,000,000	81,000,000
1815	52,000,000	133,000,000	50,000,000	39,000,000	99,000,000
1816	81,000,000	147,000,000	57,000,000	48,000,000	127,000,000

*Exports, Imports, etc., of the United States—continued.**Monroe's Administration.*

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Gross Receipts.	Gross Expenditures.	Debt.
1817 ...	\$87,000,000	\$90,000,000	\$93,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$123,000,000
1818 ...	93,000,000	121,000,000	21,000,000	35,000,000	103,000,000
1819 ...	70,000,000	87,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	95,000,000
1820 ...	69,000,000	74,000,000	20,000,000	21,000,000	91,000,000
1821 ...	61,000,000	62,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000	89,000,000
1822 ...	72,000,000	83,000,000	20,000,000	17,000,000	93,000,000
1823 ...	74,000,000	77,000,000	20,000,000	15,000,000	90,000,000
1824 ...	75,000,000	89,000,000	24,000,000	31,000,000	90,000,000

John Q. Adams' Administration.

1825 ...	\$99,000,000	\$96,000,000	\$26,000,000	\$23,000,000	\$83,000,000
1826 ...	77,000,000	84,000,000	25,000,000	24,000,000	81,000,000
1827 ...	82,000,000	79,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	73,000,000
1828 ...	72,000,000	88,000,000	24,000,000	25,000,000	67,000,000

Jackson's Administration.

1829 ...	\$72,000,000	\$74,000,000	\$24,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$58,000,000
1830 ...	73,000,000	70,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	48,000,000
1831 ...	81,000,000	103,000,000	28,000,000	30,000,000	39,000,000
1832 ...	87,000,000	101,000,000	31,000,000	34,000,000	34,000,000
1833 ...	90,000,000	103,000,000	33,000,000	24,000,000	7,000,000
1834 ...	104,000,000	126,000,000	21,000,000	24,000,000	4,000,000
1835 ...	121,000,000	149,000,000	35,000,000	27,000,000	200,000
1836 ...	128,000,000	189,000,000	50,000,000	30,000,000	200,000

Van Buren's Administration.

1837 ...	\$117,000,000	\$140,000,000	\$27,000,000	\$37,000,000	\$1,000,000
1838 ...	108,000,000	113,000,000	39,000,000	32,000,000	4,000,000
1839 ...	121,000,000	162,000,000	35,000,000	37,000,000	11,000,000
1840 ...	132,000,000	107,000,000	25,000,000	28,000,000	6,000,000

Harrison's Administration.

1841 ...	\$121,000,000	\$127,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$31,000,000	\$6,000,000
1842 ...	104,000,000	100,000,000	34,000,000	32,000,000	15,000,000
1843 ...	84,000,000	64,000,000	20,000,000	12,000,000	27,000,000
1844 ...	111,000,000	108,000,000	31,000,000	33,000,000	24,000,000

Polk's Administration.

1845 ...	\$114,000,000	\$117,000,000	\$29,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$17,000,000
1846 ...	113,000,000	121,000,000	29,000,000	27,000,000	16,000,000
1847 ...	158,000,000	146,000,000	55,000,000	60,000,000	38,000,000
1848 ...	154,000,000	154,000,000	56,000,000	60,000,000	48,000,000

U. S. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

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Exports, Imports, etc., of the United States—continued.

Taylor and Fillmore's Administration.

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Gross Receipts.	Gross Expenditures	Debt.
1849 ...	\$145,000,000	\$147,000,000	\$59,000,000	\$56,000,000	\$64,000,000
1850 ...	151,000,000	178,000,000	47,000,000	44,000,000	64,000,000
1851 ...	218,000,000	216,000,000	52,000,000	48,000,000	62,000,000
1852 ...	201,000,000	212,000,000	49,000,000	46,000,000	65,000,000

Pierce's Administration.

1853 ...	\$230,000,000	\$267,000,000	\$61,000,000	\$54,000,000	\$67,000,000
1854 ...	278,000,000	304,000,000	73,000,000	75,000,000	47,000,000
1855 ...	275,000,000	261,000,000	65,000,000	60,000,000	33,000,000
1856 ...	336,000,000	314,000,000	74,000,000	72,000,000	30,000,000

Buchanan's Administration.

1857 ...	\$362,000,000	\$360,000,000	\$68,000,000	\$71,000,000	\$29,000,000
1858 ...	324,000,000	282,000,000	70,000,000	82,000,000	44,000,000
1859 ...	356,000,000	338,000,000	81,000,000	83,000,000	58,000,000
1860 ...	400,000,000	362,000,000	76,000,000	77,000,000	64,000,000

Lincoln's Administration.

1861 ...	\$243,000,000	\$286,000,000	\$33,000,000	\$35,000,000	\$30,000,000
1862 ...	229,000,000	275,000,000	51,000,000	469,000,000	514,000,000
1863 ...	322,000,000	252,000,000	112,000,000	718,000,000	1,098,000,000
1864 ...	301,000,000	329,000,000	274,000,000	864,000,000	1,749,000,000

Johnson's Administration.

1865 ...	\$336,000,000	\$334,000,000	\$333,000,000	\$1,236,000,000	\$2,632,000,000
1866 ...	559,000,000	445,000,000	558,000,000	519,000,000	2,773,000,000
1867 ...	438,000,000	411,000,000	490,000,000	357,000,000	2,678,000,000
1868 ...	454,000,000	373,000,000	403,000,000	377,000,000	2,611,000,000

Grant's Administration.

1869 ...	\$ 413,000,000	\$437,000,000	\$307,000,000	\$322,000,000	\$2,588,000,000
1870 ...	.....	.....	411,000,000	309,000,000	2,480,000,000
1871 ...	.....	.....	383,000,000	292,000,000	.....

LAND AND NAVAL FORCES

OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.

COUNTRIES.	ARMY.			NAVY.			
	Peace.	War.	Budget.	Ships	Guns	Men.	Budget.
United States ...	34,870	.....	\$57,000,000	188	1,322	11,000	\$21,000,000
Germany.....	400,000	1,200,000	57,000,000	52	480	61,270	5,000,000
Russia.....	750,000	1,135,000	90,000,000	214	2,080	64,021	15,000,000
France.....	450,000	700,000	80,000,000	470	4,780	74,403	35,000,000
Austria.....	300,000	840,000	40,000,000	63	890	5,174	5,000,000
Italy.....	200,000	445,000	45,100,000	93	1,632	14,045	12,000,000
Spain.....	150,000	200,000	25,000,000	114	1,070	13,054	5,000,000
Great Britain ..	260,000	.....	75,000,000	514	8,700	75,000	48,000,000
Turkey.....	150,000	250,000	18,000,000	83	900	34,000	5,000,000
Belgium.....	38,000	77,000	7,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherland.....	39,000	61,000	8,000,000	70	634	12,000	4,000,000
Denmark.....	18,000	63,000	2,000,000	60	540	1,303	1,500,000
Sweden.....	40,000	123,000	3,000,000	61	1,200	6,403	1,500,000
Norway.....	16,000	42,000	1,500,000	20	168	2,250	750,000
Portugal.....	25,000	71,000	4,000,000	45	350	3,500	1,000,000
Switzerland.....	.....	204,000	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece.....	6,000	15,000	1,500,000	49	120	990	1,000,000
	2,782,000	.....	\$457,000,000	.....	.....	.....	\$140,000,000

MERCANTILE MARINE

OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Vessels.	Tons.	Sailors.
Great Britain.....	27,159	5,713,670	180,000
United States.....	26,393	3,745,000	130,000
Germany.....	5,200	1,406,000	50,000
France.....	15,259	1,058,000	25,000
Italy.....	15,800	800,000	50,000
Norway.....	6,909	800,000	25,000
Netherland.....	2,202	525,000	15,000
Spain.....	4,500	300,000	36,000
Sweden.....	2,250	447,000	15,000
Austria.....	7,852	360,000	20,000
Denmark.....	3,060	190,000	15,000
Russia.....	2,132	180,000	15,000
Turkey.....	2,220	180,000	6,000
Greece.....	5,115	290,000	20,000
Portugal.....	817	90,000	8,000
Belgium.....	98	37,000	1,300

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Square miles.	Population to sq. mile.	Miles of railroad.	One mile R. R. to sq. mile.	Ms of R. R. to 1 mill. sq. mile.
Alabama.....	58,722	19	1,396	36	.....
Arkansas.....	52,198	9	286	182	.....
California.....	188,981	3	997	189	3.6
Connecticut.....	4,674	114	729	6	2.2
Delaware.....	2,120	59	210	10	3.4
Florida.....	59,268	3	448	132	14
Georgia.....	58,000	20	1,933	30	9
Illinois.....	55,410	45	5,423	10	7
Indiana.....	33,809	49	3,278	10	5
Iowa.....	55,045	21	2,551	21	8
Kansas.....	81,318	4	1,501	51	16
Kentucky.....	37,600	35	972	38	2
Louisiana.....	41,246	17	476	86	2
Maine.....	31,776	19	810	39	4
Maryland.....	11,134	70	686	16	3.4
Massachusetts.....	7,800	186	1,479	5	1.2
Michigan.....	56,551	21	1,739	32	5.5
Minnesota.....	83,531	5	972	85	11
Mississippi.....	47,165	17	990	47	6
Missouri.....	65,350	26	2,140	30	4
Nebraska.....	75,975	1.6	602	120	11
Nevada.....	112,090	0.4	593	189	21
New Hampshire.....	9,280	34	735	12	5.5
New Jersey.....	8,320	120	1,092	7	1.8
New York.....	47,000	92	3,892	12	1.9
North Carolina.....	53,704	21	1,178	43	9
Ohio.....	39,964	66	3,638	10	2.4
Oregon.....	95,274	1	159	599	5
Pennsylvania.....	46,000	76	5,056	10	4.4
Rhode Island.....	1,306	166	141	9	0.7
South Carolina.....	29,358	24	1,139	25	6.5
Tennessee.....	45,600	27	1,490	30	4.2
Texas.....	237,504	4	711	334	4.5
Vermont.....	10,212	32	622	16	6.8
Virginia.....	40,904	29	1,483	27	4
West Virginia.....	23,201	19	387	59	3
Wisconsin.....	53,924	19	1,512	35	4.7
Total 37 states.....	1,950,352	.....	53,375	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	50	2,643	.....	.....	.....
Arizona..... Territory.....	133,916	0.8	.....	.....	.....
Colorado..... do.....	104,500	0.4	381	247	.....
Dakota..... do.....	142,597	0.1	.....	.....	.....
Idaho..... do.....	90,932	0.1	.....	.....	.....
Montana..... do.....	143,776	0.1	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico..... do.....	121,201	0.7	.....	.....	.....
Utah..... do.....	88,056	0.9	364	241	.....
Washington..... do.....	69,994	0.3	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming..... do.....	98,514	0.1	492	200	.....
Indian..... do.....	68,991	1.0	.....	.....	.....
	1,042,527	.....	1,237	.....	.....
Grand total.....	2,992,879	.....	54,686	.....	.....

1840, Miles R. R. in operation .	2,818	1860, Miles R. R. in operation .	30,635
1850, do.....	9,021	1870, do.....	54,686

RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS, ETC., IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	RAILROADS.			TELEGRAPHS.			
	Miles.	For every 1,000 square miles of area	To every million inhabitants	Cost.	Cost per mile	Length of lines. Miles.	Offices.
United States.	55,000	18	1,500	\$2,400,000,000	\$44,000	80,000	5,103
Great Britain.	14,616	121	476	2,500,000,000	176,000	26,000	2,430
Germany.....	11,662	56	330	1,000,000,000	109,000	24,000	3,000
France.....	10,953	53	275	1,576,000,000	158,000	26,000	2,600
Austria.....	5,423	24	140	327,000,000	73,000	18,000	700
Russia.....	5,371	3	79	1,448,000,000	166,000	25,000	332
Italy.....	3,785	35	145	400,000,000	90,000	10,000	1,065
Spain.....	3,045	16	201	367,000,000	107,000	7,500	193
Netherland...	908	70	265	85,000,000	97,000	1,800	226
Belgium.....	2,063	187	411	212,000,000	106,000	2,500	410
Sweden.....	1,143	7	275	74,000,000	62,000	4,270	113
Switzerland...	840	76	333	75,000,000	87,000	2,900	460
Portugal.....	453	12	112	46,000,000	101,000	1,900	225
Roumania.....	476	10	105	24,000,000	50,000	2,000	53
Denmark.....	420	30	237	25,000,000	57,000	1,100	52
Norway.....	233	19	136	21,000,000	92,000	3,000	82
Turkey.....	182	2	19	8,000,000	46,000	8,500	135
Greece.....	6	.....	4	333,000	50,000	.....	.....
	116,579	.....	.....	\$10,681,333,000	.....	244,470	.....

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

TABLE showing in round numbers the Number of Persons between the age of six and fourteen years, of the different countries; the number Attending Schools; the Percentage thereof to the Total Population, and the Percentage of Illiteracy.

COUNTRIES.	Persons between the age of 6 and 14 yrs in round numbers.	Persons attending school or receiving some kind of instruction.	Percentage of population attending school.	Number of schools in round numbers.	Percentage of illiteracy.	Former slaves.
United States.....	6,100,000	7,800,000	18.20	150,000	9½	20
Germany.....	6,200,000	6,000,000	16	65,000	2	.....
France.....	6,100,000	4,700,000	11	62,000	30	35
England.....	3,500,000	2,000,000	10	14,000	35	40
Scotland.....	550,000	470,000	12	.....	10	15
Ireland.....	1,000,000	320,000	6	6,500	50	60
Sweden.....	700,000	500,000	12	.....	10	.....
Norway.....	300,000	200,000	12	.....	10	.....
German Austria.....	2,600,000	1,600,000	12	12,000	15	20
Non-German Austria.....	3,000,000	1,100,000	6	17,000	50	60
Holland.....	6,600,000	400,000	12	3,500	18	20
Belgium.....	800,000	530,000	11	5,400	30	35
Italy.....	4,500,000	1,700,000	6½	32,000	50	60
Spain.....	3,000,000	1,100,000	6	24,000	50	60
Greece.....	180,000	52,000	4	500	60	70
Turkey.....	2,000,000	500,000	5	1,500	60	70
Prussia.....	12,000,000	1,000,000	13	10,000	90	95

The United States have a larger number of persons going to school than the number of persons is between the age of six and fourteen years, because a considerable portion of persons under six and over fourteen years attend school, while in Europe very few of this class attend the common school. It will also be noticed that the United States have proportionally more common schools than any other country, mostly on account of the large territory and sparsity of population. But the United States are not so well provided with institutions for secondary and superior education as some European countries, especially Germany. The United States, with nearly the same population as Germany, have about 350 colleges and collegiate institutions, with 60,000 students, while Germany has over 700 real schools and gymnasia, with 200,000 students, besides her polytechnic schools and her 19 universities, with 1,200 to 1,500 students. We have not one institution that can fairly be compared to a German polytechnicum or university. While the common schools in Europe are mostly supported by the communes, the greatest part of expenses of the higher schools and universities are defrayed by the government.

*Educational Statistics—continued.**United States.*

STATES.	Per cent. of pop- ulation attend- ing school 1870.	PER CENT. OF ILLITERATE ADULTS.							Expenditure per capita of school population.
		Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Former slaves included.	Persons ag'd 20 and under 21.			
						1840.	1850.	1860.	
Alabama	16	18	11	18	55	18	20	17	\$1 49
Arkansas	20	10	04	19	40	23	27	19	3 99
California	13	07	10	08	.....	.....	7	8	11 44
Connecticut ...	19	00.44	17	03.43	.....	33	32	3	10 29
Delaware	25	32	26	27	18	14	16	16	2 70
Florida	04	16	16	16	53	10	19	16	0 91
Georgia	18	11	18	53	20	20	18	.....	.....
Illinois	27	07	11	08	.....	15	11	08	7 83
Indiana	27	11	10	11	.....	15	18	11	2 37
Iowa	27	06	12	07	.....	6	11	7	7 21
Kansas	16	06	05	06	.....	.....	.....	6	6 45
Kentucky	13	18	13	18	32	17	21	17	0 60
Louisiana	07	12	07	10	53	4	17	10	2 84
Maine	10	00.80	29	02.68	.....	1	2	3	4 78
Maryland	13	14	08	12	23	8	10	6	4 50
Massachusetts ..	18	00.37	30	07	.....	1	5	7	16 45
Michigan	23	03	12	05	.....	2	4	5	6 40
Minnesota	22	02	11	06	.....	.....	20	6	5 71
Mississippi	11	10	11	61	12	11	10	.....	2 65
Missouri	15	14	10	13	20	16	15	13	.....
N. Hampshire ..	17	00.63	30	02.55	.....	1	2	3	4 46
New Jersey	18	05	14	07	.....	4	6	6	6 38
New York	22	02	17	07	.....	4	6	6	6 83
North Carolina ..	05	26	05	25	48	28	31	31	0 48
Ohio	16	06	09	07	.....	6	7	6	6 43
Oregon .....	.....	06	11	06	.....	.....	3	6	.....
Pennsylvania	27	04	15	06	.....	5	6	5	7 68
Rhode Island	14	01.60	26	06	.....	3	4	6	6 20
South Carolina ..	03	12	07	12	61	19	13	11	.....
Tennessee	14	20	23	20	39	25	26	20	0 91
Texas .....	.....	08	27	10	36	.....	13	10	.....
Vermont	22	00.62	42	05	.....	2	4	5	6 47
Virginia	18	16	18	42	19	20	16	.....	.....
Wisconsin	28	01.39	63	04.52	.....	11	5	4½	4 98
Total for 1860 .....	.....	08.26	14.64	09.42	20	9	11	9	.....
Total for 1850 .....	.....	10.87	15.20	11.48	23	.....	.....	.....	.....

The census report relating to educational matters for 1870 could not be obtained.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS.

Town.	County.	Name.	Issue.
Alma	Buffalo	Express	Weekly.
Appleton	Outagamie	Crescent	do
Appleton	Outagamie	Post	do
Appleton	Outagamie	City Times	D. & W.
Appleton	Outagamie	Volksfreund	Weekly.
Augusta	Eau Claire	Herald	do
Baraboo	Sauk	Republic	do
Bayfield	Bayfield	Press	do
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Argus	do
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Citizen	do
Beloit	Rock	Journal and Free Press	do
Berlin	Green Lake	Courant	do
Berlin	Green Lake	Journal	do
Black Earth	Dane	Advertiser	do
Black River Falls	Jackson	Banner	do
Brandon	Fond du Lac	Times	do
Brodhead	Green	Independent	do
Buffalo City	Buffalo	Republican (Ger.)	do
Burlington	Racine	Standard	do
Chilton	Calumet	Times	do
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	Herald	do
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	Democrat	do
Columbus	Columbia	Democrat	do
Columbus	Columbia	Republican	do
Darlington	La Fayette	Democrat	do
Darlington	La Fayette	Republican	do
Delavan	Walworth	Republican	do
De Pere	Brown	News	do
De Soto	Vernon	Republican	do
Dodgeville	Iowa	Chronicle	do
Durand	Pepin	Times	do
Elkhorn	Walworth	Independent	do
Ellsworth	Pierce	Herald	do
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Free Press	do
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Commonwealth	D. & W.
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Journal	Weekly.
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Reporter	do
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Zeitung (Ger.)	do
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Farmer	Monthly.
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	Chief	Weekly.
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	Herald	do
Fox Lake	Dodge	Representative	do
Fountain City	Buffalo	Republikaner	do
Friendship	Adams	Press	do
Galesville	Trempealeau	Journal	do
Geneva	Walworth	Independent	do
Grand Rapids	Wood	Reporter	do
Green Bay	Brown	Advocate	do
Green Bay	Brown	State Gazette	D. & W.
Hudson	St. Croix	Star and Times	Weekly.
Hudson	St. Croix	Democrat	do
Janesville	Rock	Gazette	D. & W.
Janesville	Rock	Recorder	Weekly.

Wisconsin Newspapers—continued.

Town.	County.	Name.	Issue.
Janesville	Rock	Northern Farmer	Weekly.
Janesville	Rock	Times	do....
Jefferson	Jefferson	Banner	do....
Juneau	Dodge	Democrat	do....
Kenosha	Kenosha	Telegraph	do....
Kenosha	Kenosha	Union	do....
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Enterprise	do....
La Crosse	La Crosse	Democrat	D. & W.
La Crosse	La Crosse	Republican and Leader	do....
La Crosse	La Crosse	Emigr'ten & Fædrelandet (N)	Weekly.
La Crosse	La Crosse	Nord Stern (Ger.)	do....
Lake Mills	Jefferson	Union	do....
Lancaster	Grant	Herald	do....
Lancaster	Grant	Democrat	do....
Lodi	Columbia	Journal	do....
Madison	Dane	State Journal	D. & W.
Madison	Dane	Democrat	do....
Madison	Dane	Western Farmer	Weekly.
Madison	Dane	Soldiers' Record	D. & W.
Madison	Dane	Botschafter (Ger.)	Weekly.
Mauston	Juneau	Star	do....
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Tribune	do....
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Pilot	do....
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Nordwestern (Ger.)	do....
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Zeitung (Ger.)	do....
Marinette	Oconto	Eagle	do....
Markesan	Green Lake	Enterprise	do....
Menomonie	Dunn	News	do....
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Sentinel	D. & W.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	News	do....
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Wisconsin	do....
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	See Bote (Ger.)	do....
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Herold (Ger.)	do....
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Banner & Volksfreund (Ger.)	do....
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Journal of Commerce	Weekly.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	American Churchman	do....
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Northwestern Advance	do....
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Christian Worker	Semi-M.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Methodist Index	Monthly
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	{ Nordwestliche Acker und Gartenbau Zeitung. }	Weekly.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Star of Bethlehem	do....
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Old Settler	do....
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Railway Advertiser	do....
Milton	Rock	Messenger	do....
Mineral Point	Iowa	Democrat	do....
Mineral Point	Iowa	Tribune	do....
Monroe	Green	Republican	do....
Monroe	Green	Sentinel	do....
Montello	Marquette	Express	do....
Neenah & Menasha	Winnebago	Winnebago County Press	do....
Neillsville	Clark	Journal	do....
Neillsville	Clark	Republican	do....
New Lisbon	Juneau	Argus	do....
New London	Waupaca	Times	do....
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	Times	do....
Oconto	Oconto	Lumberman	do....
Omro	Winnebago	Union	do....
Ontario	Vernon	Sunrise	do....
Osceola	Polk	Press	do....

Wisconsin Newspapers—continued.

Town.	County.	Name.	Issue.
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	Northwestern.....	D. & W..
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	City Times.....	Weekly.
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	Journal.....	do....
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	Telegraph (Ger.).....	do....
Platteville.....	Grant.....	Witness.....	do....
Plover.....	Portage.....	Times.....	do....
Portage.....	Columbia.....	State Register.....	do....
Port Washington.....	Ozaukee.....	Ozaukee Advertiser.....	do....
Port Washington.....	Ozaukee.....	Zeitung (Ger.).....	do....
Prairie du Chien.....	Crawford.....	Courier.....	do....
Prairie du Chien.....	Crawford.....	Union.....	do....
Prairie du Chien.....	Crawford.....	Crawford County Press.....	do....
Prescott.....	Pierce.....	Patriot.....	do....
Princeton.....	Green Lake.....	Republic.....	do....
Racine.....	Racine.....	Advocate.....	do....
Racine.....	Racine.....	Argus.....	do....
Racine.....	Racine.....	Journal.....	do....
Richland Center.....	Richland.....	Republican.....	do....
Richland Center.....	Richland.....	Sentinel.....	do....
Richmond.....	St. Croix.....	Republican.....	do....
Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.....	Commonwealth.....	do....
Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.....	Free Press.....	do....
Sauk City.....	Sauk.....	Pionier am Wisconsin.....	do....
Sharon.....	Walworth.....	Mirror.....	do....
Shawano.....	Shawano.....	Journal.....	do....
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Times.....	do....
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Journal.....	do....
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Herald.....	do....
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Demokrat (Ger.).....	do....
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Zeitung.....	do....
Sparta.....	Monroe.....	Eagle.....	do....
Sparta.....	Monroe.....	Herald.....	do....
Stevens Point.....	Portage.....	Pinery.....	do....
Stevens Point.....	Portage.....	Point.....	do....
Stoughton.....	Dane.....	Reporter.....	do....
Sturgeon Bay.....	Door.....	Advocate.....	do....
Superior.....	Douglas.....	Times.....	do....
Tomah.....	Monroe.....	Journal.....	do....
Trempealeau.....	Trempealeau.....	Record.....	do....
Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	Censor.....	do....
Watertown.....	Jefferson.....	Democrat.....	do....
Watertown.....	Jefferson.....	Republican.....	do....
Watertown.....	Jefferson.....	Weltberger (Ger.).....	do....
Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	Freeman.....	do....
Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	Plaindealer.....	do....
Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	Republican.....	do....
Waupun.....	Dodge.....	Prison City Leader.....	do....
Waupun.....	Dodge.....	Times.....	do....
Wautoma.....	Waushara.....	Argus.....	do....
Wausau.....	Marathon.....	Pilot.....	do....
Wausau.....	Marathon.....	Central Wisconsin.....	do....
Waterloo.....	Jefferson.....	Journal.....	do....
West Bend.....	Washington.....	Democrat.....	do....
West Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	Valley News.....	do....
Westfield.....	Marquette.....	Independent.....	do....
Weyauwega.....	Waupaca.....	Times.....	do....
Whitewater.....	Walworth.....	Register.....	do....

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

Corrected from Official Records to December 1, 1871.

[COUNTY SEATS IN CAPITALS.]

Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
Ackerville	Washington.	Barre Mills.....	La Crosse.
Ada	Sheboygan.	BARRON	Barron.
Adams	Walworth.	Barton	Washington.
Adams Center.....	Adams.	Bassett's Station	Kenosha.
Addison	Washington.	Basswood	Richland.
Adell	Sheboygan.	Bay City	Pierce.
Afton	Rock.	BAYFIELD	Bayfield.
Ahnepsee.....	Kewaunee.	Bay Hill	Walworth.
Akan	Rich and.	Bay Settlement.....	Brown.
Alabama	Polk.	Bayview	Milwaukee.
Alaska	Kewaunee.	Bear	Richland.
Albanville.....	Monroe.	Bear Creek	Waupaca.
Albany	Green.	Bear Vall y.....	Richland.
Albion	Dane.	Beaver Creek.....	Jackson.
Alden	Polk.	Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.
Alden's Corners.....	Dane.	Beechwood	Sheboygan.
Alderly	Dodge.	Beetown	Grant.
Alhambra	Trempealeau	Beldenville	Pierce.
Allen's Grove	Walworth.	Belgium	Ozaukee.
Alloa	Columbia.	Bel Center	Crawford.
ALMA	Buffalo.	Bellefontain.....	Columbia.
Almond	Portage.	Belle Plaine.....	Shawano.
Amherst.....	Portage.	Belleville	Dane.
Anchorage.....	Buffalo.	Belmont	La Fayette.
Anderson	Burnett.	Beloit.....	Rock.
Angelica	Shawano.	Bem	Green.
Annaton	Grant.	Benton	La Fayette.
APPLETON	Outagamie.	Berlin	Green Lake.
Arcadia.....	Trempealeau	Big Bend	Waukesha.
Arkdale	Adams.	Big Creek	Monroe.
Arena	Iowa.	Big Flats	Adams.
Argyle	La Fayette.	Big P tch.....	Grant.
Arkansaw	Pepin.	Big River	Pierce.
Armenia	Juneau.	Big Springs.....	Adams.
Armstrong's Corners..	Fond du Lac.	Binghamton.....	Outagamie.
Ashford	Fond du Lac.	Black Brook	Polk.
Ashippun	Dodge.	Black Earth	Dane.
Ash Ridge.....	Richland.	Black Hawk.....	Sauk.
Ashton	Dane.	BLACK RIV. FALLS..	Jackson.
Askeaton	Brown.	Blanchardville	La Fayette.
Athol	Jackson.	Bloomfield	Walworth.
Attica	Green.	Bloomington	Vernon.
Augusta	Eau Claire.	Bloomington	Grant.
Aurora	Washington.	Blue Mounds.....	Dane.
Auroraville.....	Waushara.	Blue River.....	Grant.
Avalanche	Vernon.	Boardman	St. Croix.
Avoca	Iowa.	Boaz	Richland.
Avon Center.....	Rock.	Bohemia	La Crosse.
Avondale	Polk.	Bolt nville	Washington.
Aztalan.....	Jefferson.	Bonchea	St. Croix.
Badger	Portage.	Bonduel	Shawano.
Bailey's Harbor	Door.	Boscobel	Grant.
Baldwin	Dunn.	Bradtville	Grant.
Baldwin's Mills	Waupaca.	Brady's	Richland.
Bangor	La Crosse.	Brandon	Fond du Lac.
Banner	Fond du Lac.	Brandt	Calumet.
BARABOO	Sauk.	Branch	Manitowoc.
Barnum	Adams.	Breckinridge	Vernon.

Post Office.	County.
Bridgeport.....	Crawford.
Briggsville.....	Marquette.
Brighton.....	Kenosha.
Brillion.....	Calumet.
Bristol.....	Kenosha.
British Hollow.....	Grant.
Brodhead.....	Green.
Brookfield Center.....	Waukesha.
Brooklyn.....	Green.
Brookride.....	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.
Barnett 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.
Charleston.....	Calumet.
Chaseburgh.....	Vernon.
Chester Station.....	Dodge.
CHILTON	Calumet.
Chimney Rock.....	Trempealeau.
Chipmonk Cooley.....	Vernon.
Chippewa City.....	Chippewa.
CHIPPEWA FALLS	Chippewa.
Christiana.....	Dane.
Clarno.....	Green.
Clark's Mills.....	Manitowoc.
Clay Banks.....	Door.
Clemansville.....	Winnebago.

Post Office.	County.
Clifton.....	Monroe.
Clifton Mills.....	Pierce.
Clinton.....	Rock.
Clintonville.....	Waupaca.
Clontarf.....	Dane.
Clyman.....	Dodge.
Cobb.....	Iowa.
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.
Cresswell.....	Milwaukee.
Cross Plains.....	Dane.
Crystal Lake.....	Waupaca.
Cushing.....	Pulaski.
Cylon.....	St. Croix.
Cypress.....	Kenosha.

Dacada.....	Sheboygan.
Dakotah.....	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.
Diamond Bluff.....	Pierce.
Dickeysville.....	Grant.
Dodge's Corners.....	Waukesha.
DODGEVILLE	Iowa.
Donersville.....	Burnett.
Door Creek.....	Dane.
Dorset.....	Monroe.
Dotyville.....	Fond du Lac.
Douglas Center.....	Marquette.
Dousman.....	Waukesha.
Dover.....	Iowa.
Downsville.....	Dunn.
Doyle.....	Columbia.
Duchateau.....	Door.
Dundas.....	Calumet.
Dundee.....	Fond du Lac.
Dunkirk.....	Dane.
Dunnville.....	Dunn.
Duplainville.....	Waukesha.
Dupont.....	Waupaca.

Post Office.	County.
DURAND ?	Pepin.
Durham Hill	Waukesha.
Dyckesville	Kewaunee.
Eagle	Waukesha.
Eagle Corners	Richland.
East Delavan	Walworth.
East Gibson	Manitowoc.
East Oasis	Waushara.
East Pepin	Pepin.
East Troy	Walworth.
East Troy Lake	Walworth.
East Wrightstown	Brown.
Eastman	Crawford.
Easton	Adams.
Eaton	Manitowoc.
EAU CLAIRE	Eau Claire.
Eau Galle	Dunn.
Eau Pleine	Portage.
Eden	Fond du Lac
Edgerton	Rock.
Edson	Chippewa.
Edwards	Sheboygan.
Egg Harbor	Door.
Eldorado	Fond du Lac
El Dorado Mills	Fond du Lac
Elo	Winnebago.
Elk	Manitowoc.
Elk Creek	Trempealeau
Elk Grove	La Fayette.
ELKHORN	Walworth.
Elk Mound	Dunn.
Ella	Pepin.
Ellenborough	Grant.
Ellis	Portage.
Ellisville	Kewaunee.
ELLSWORTH	Pierce.
Elmore	Fond du Lac
Elm Grove	Waukesha.
El Paso	Pierce.
Elroy	Juneau.
Elton	Walworth.
Embarrass	Waupaca.
Emerald Grove	Rock.
Emery	Monroe.
Empire	Fond du Lac
Empire Junction	Columbia.
Enterprise	Vernon.
Ephraim	Door.
Erin	St. Croix.
Erfurt	Jefferson.
Esdaile	Pierce.
Esofea	Vernon.
Etna	La Fayette.
Ettrick	Trempealeau
Eureka	Winnebago.
Evansville	Rock.
Evanswood	Waupaca.
Excelsior	Richland.
Exeter	Green.
Fairchild	Eau Claire.
Fairfield	Rock.
Fairplay	Grant.
Fairview	Grant.
Fairwater	Fond du Lac
Fall City	Dunn.
Fall River	Columbia.
Fancy Creek	Richland.

Post Office.	County.
Farmer's Grove	Green.
Farmer's Valley	Monroe.
Farmersville	Dodge.
Farmington	Jefferson.
Farmington Center	Polk.
Fayette	La Fayette.
Fayetteville	Walworth.
Fennimore	Grant.
Ferryville	Crawford.
Fillmore	Washington
Fish Creek	Door.
Fisk's Corners	Winnebago.
Fitchburgh	Dane.
Five Mile House	Milwaukee.
Flintville	Brown.
FOND DU LAC	Fond du Lac
Fontenoy	Brown.
Footville	Rock.
Forest	Richland.
Forestville	Door.
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson.
Fort Howard	Brown.
Foscuro	Kewaunee.
Foster	Fond du Lac
Fountain City	Buffalo.
Fox Lake	Dodge.
Fox River	Kenosha.
Francis' Creek	Manitowoc.
Frankfort	Pepin.
Frankville	Clark.
Fredonia	Ozaukee.
Freeman	Crawford.
Freedom	Outagamie.
Freistadt	Washington
Fremont	Waupaca.
Frenchville	Trempealeau
FRIENDSHIP	Adams.
Fulton	Rock.
Fussville	Waukesha.
GALESVILLE	Trempealeau
Genessee	Waukesha.
Genessee Depot	Waukesha.
Geneva	Walworth.
Genoa	Vernon.
Georgetown	Grant.
Germantown	Juneau.
Germania	Marquette.
Gibbsville	Sheboygan.
Gilmantown	Buffalo.
Gillett	Oconto.
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan.
Glencoe	Buffalo.
Glendale	Monroe.
Glen Haven	Grant.
Glen Valley	Trempealeau
Golden Lake	Waukesha.
Good Hope	Milwaukee.
Goole	Vernon.
Grafton	Ozaukee.
Grand Marsh	Adams.
Grand Prairie	Green Lake.
GRAND RAPIDS	Wood.
Grant	Portage.
GRANTSBURG	Burnett.
Granville	Milwaukee.
Gratiot	La Fayette.
Gravesville	Calumet.
GREEN BAY	Brown.

Post Office.	County.
Greenbush	Sheboygan.
Greenfield	Milwaukee.
Green Lake	Green Lake.
Greenville	Outagamie.
Grove	Walworth.
Hale	Trempealeau
Hale's Corners	Milwaukee.
Half Way Creek	La Crosse.
Hamlin	Trempealeau
Hammond	St. Croix.
Hancock	Waushara.
Hanoverville	Dane.
Hanover	Rock.
Harmony	Vernon.
Harrisville	Marquette.
Hartford	Washington.
Hartland	Waukesha.
Hartman	Columbia.
Hazel Green	Grant.
Heart Prairie	Walworth.
Hebron	Jefferson.
Herg	Trempealeau
Helena Station	Iowa.
Helensville	Jefferson.
Helvetia	Waupaca.
Henrietta	Richland.
Herseyville	Monroe.
Herman	Dodge.
Hewittsville	Clark.
Higham	Sheboygan.
Highland	Iowa.
Hika	Manitowoc.
Hillsborough	Vernon.
Hinesberg	Fond du Lac.
Hixton	Jackson.
Hobart's Mills	Sheboygan.
Holland	Outagamie.
Holy Cross	Ozaukee.
Home	Trempealeau
Homewood	Monroe.
Honey Creek	Walworth.
Hooker	Trempealeau
Horicon	Dodge.
Horris' Corners	Ozaukee.
Hortonville	Outagamie.
Howard's Grove	Sheboygan.
Howe's Corners	Waushara.
Hubbleton	Jefferson.
HUDSON	St. Croix.
Humbird	Clark.
Hurlbut's Corners	Crawford.
Hurricane Grove	Grant.
Hustisford	Dodge.
Hyde's Mills	Iowa.
Indian Ford	Rock.
Iola	Waupaca.
Iron Ridge	Dodge.
Ironton	Sauk.
Irving	Jackson.
Ithaca	Richland.
Ives' Grove	Racine.
Ixonia Center	Jefferson.
Jackson	Washington.
Jacksonport	Door.
Jamestown	Grant.

Post Office.	County.
JANESVILLE	Rock.
Janneys	Richland.
Jeddo	Marquette.
JEFFERSON	Jefferson.
Jenney	Marathon.
Jennieton	Iowa.
Jewett Mills	St. Croix.
Johnson's Creek	Jefferson.
Johnsonville	Sheboygan.
Johnstown	Rock.
Johnstown Center	Rock.
Jordan	Green.
Juda	Green.
JUNEAU	Dodge.
Junction	Dane.
Kansasville	Racine.
Kasson	Manitowoc.
Kaukauna	Outagamie.
Keene	Portage.
Kekoskee	Dodge.
KENOSHA	Kenosha.
Keshena	Shawano.
Kewaskum	Washington.
KEWAUNEE	Kewaunee.
Kickapoo	Vernon.
Kiel	Manitowoc.
Kilbourn City	Columbia.
Kildare	Juneau.
King's Bridge	Manitowoc.
Kingston	Green Lake.
Kinnic Kinnie	St. Croix.
Kirchhain	Washington.
Knapp's Creek	Crawford.
Knowlton	Marathon.
Kohlsville	Washington.
Koro	Winnebago.
Koskonong	Rock.
Kroghville	Jefferson.
Ladoga	Fond du Lac.
Laney	Sheboygan.
Lannon Springs	Waukesha.
LA CROSSE	La Crosse.
La Farge	Vernon.
La Fayette	Chippewa.
La Grange	Walworth.
Lake Five	Waukesha.
Lake Maria	Green Lake.
Lake Mills	Jefferson.
Lamartine	Fond du Lac.
Lamberton	Racine.
LANCASTER	Grant.
Lansing	Outagamie.
LA POINTE	Ashland.
Larrabee	Manitowoc.
La Valle	Sauk.
Lawrence	Marquette.
Leeds	Columbia.
Leeds Center	Columbia.
Lemonweir	Juneau.
Leon	Monroe.
Leroy	Dodge.
Leroy Station	Monroe.
Lewiston	Columbia.
Leyden	Rock.
Liberty	Vernon.
Liberty Pole	Vernon.

Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
Liberty Ridge	Grant.	Melvina	Monroe.
Lima Center	Rock.	Menasha	Winnebago.
Lime Ridge	Sauk.	Meene Kaune	Oconto.
Lime Rock	Outagamie.	MENOMONIE	Dunn.
Lincoln	Kewaunee.	Menomonie Falls	Waukesha.
Lincoln Center	Polk.	Mequon River	Ozaukee.
Lind	Waupaca.	Merrillon	Jackson.
Linden	Iowa.	Merrimack	Sauk.
Little Chute	Outagamie.	Merton	Waukesha.
Little Grant	Grant.	Metomen	Fond du Lac.
Little Lake	Adams.	Middlebury	Iowa.
Little Prairie	Walworth.	Middleton	Dane.
Little Sturgeon	Door.	Midland	Marquette.
Little Snamico	Oconto.	Mifflin	Iowa.
Little Wolf	Waupaca.	Milford	Jefferson.
Lodi	Columbia.	Millard	Walworth.
Logansville	Sauk.	Mill Creek	Richland.
Lomira	Dodge.	Mills	Jackson.
Lone Pine	Portage.	Mills Center	Brown.
Lone Rock	Richland.	Millville	Grant.
Louisville	Dunn.	Milton	Rock.
Lowell	Dodge.	Milton Junction	Rock.
Lower Lynxville	Crawford.	MILWAUKEE	Milwaukee.
Lowville	Columbia.	Mindora	La Crosse.
Loyal	Clark.	Mineral Point	Iowa.
Llcyd	Richland.	Minnesota Junction	Dodge.
Lucas	Dunn.	Misha Mokwa	Buffalo.
Luck	Polk.	Mishicott	Manitowoc.
Lumberman	Clark.	Modena	Buffalo.
Lynn	Clark.	Monches	Waukesha.
Lyons	Walworth.	Mondovia	Buffalo.
Mackville	Outagamie.	MONROE	Green.
Madeley	Portage.	MONTELLO	Marquette.
MADISON	Dane.	Monterey	Waukesha.
Magnolia	Rock.	Montfort	Grant.
Maiden Rock	Pierce.	Monticello	Green.
Maine	Marathon.	Montpelier	Kewaunee.
Manchester	Green Lake.	More's Creek	Monroe.
MANITOWOC	Manitowoc.	Morrison	Brown.
Manitowoc Rapids	Manitowoc.	Morrisonville	Dane.
Maple Grove	Manitowoc.	Moscow	Iowa.
Maple Springs	Dunn.	Mosel	Sheboygan.
Mapleton	Waukesha.	Mosinee	Marathon.
Maple Works	Clark.	Mound Springs	Jackson.
Marathon City	Marathon.	Moundville	Marquette.
Marble Ridge	Sauk.	Mountain	Monroe.
Marble	Waupaca.	Mount Hope	Grant.
Marcellon	Columbia.	Mount Horeb	Dane.
Marcy	Waukesha.	Mount Ida	Grant.
Marengo	Jackson.	Mount Morris	Waushara.
Markesan	Green Lake.	Mount Pisgah	Monroe.
Marquette	Green Lake.	Mount Sterling	Crawford.
Marinette	Oconto.	Mount Tabor	Vernon.
Marshall	Dane.	Mount Vernon	Dane.
Marietta	Crawford.	Mount Zion	Juneau.
Martell	Pierce.	Muckwanago	Waukesha.
Martin	Green.	Muscoda	Grant.
Martinville	Grant.	Mukego Center	Waukesha.
Marytown	Fond du Lac.	Myra	Washington.
MAUSTON	Juneau.	Nashotah Mission	Waukesha.
Maxville	Buffalo.	Nasonville	Wood.
Mayville	Dodge.	National Mil. Asylum	Milwaukee.
Mazomanie	Dane.	Naugart	Marathon.
McFarland	Dane.	Necedah	Juneau.
Medina	Outagamie.	Neeah	Winnebago.
Meeker	Washington.	NEILLSVILLE	Clark.
Meeker's Grove	La Fayette.	Nekama	Winnebago.
Meemece	Manitowoc.	Nelson	Buffalo.
Melrose	Jackson.		

Post Offices.	County.
Nelsonville.....	Portage.
Nenno.....	Washington.
Neosho.....	Dodge.
Nepeuskum.....	Winnebago.
Neptune.....	Richland.
Nero.....	Manitowoc.
Neshkoro.....	Marquette.
New Amsterdam.....	La Crosse.
New Berlin.....	Waukesha.
Newburg.....	Washington
New California.....	Grant.
New Cassel.....	Fond du Lac
New Centreville.....	St. Croix.
New Chester.....	Adams.
New Clifton.....	Monroe.
New Coeln.....	Milwaukee.
New Diggings.....	La Fayette.
Newfane.....	Fond du Lac
New Franken.....	Brown.
New Glarus.....	Green.
New Haven.....	Adams.
New Holstein.....	Calumet.
New Hope.....	Portage.
New Lisbon.....	Juneau.
New London.....	Waupaca.
New Mollis.....	Outagamie.
New Prospect.....	Fond du Lac
New Richmond.....	St. Croix.
New Rome.....	Adams.
Newry.....	Vernon.
Newton.....	Vernon.
Newtonburg.....	Manitowoc.
Newville.....	Vernon.
Niles.....	Manitowoc.
Nora.....	Dane.
Norheim.....	Manitowoc.
North Bay.....	Door.
North Bend.....	Jackson.
North Branch.....	Jackson.
North Cape.....	Racine.
North Clayton.....	Crawford.
North La Crosse.....	La Crosse.
North Lake.....	Waukesha.
North Leeds.....	Columbia.
North Port.....	Waupaca.
North Prairie Station.....	Waukesha.
North Star.....	Crawford.
North Taycheedah.....	Fond du Lac
North Windsor.....	Dane.
Northern Junction.....	Milwaukee.
Norway.....	Racine.
Oak Creek.....	Milwaukee.
Oakfield.....	Fond du Lac
Oak Center.....	Fond du Lac
Oak Grove.....	Dodge.
Oak Hill.....	Jefferson.
Oakland.....	Jefferson.
Oakley.....	Green.
Oaks.....	Sauk.
Oasis.....	Waukesh.
Oconomowoc.....	Waukesha.
OCONTO.....	Oconto.
Oconto Falls.....	Oconto.
Odin.....	Vernon.
Ogdensburg.....	Waupaca.
Okeo.....	Columbia.
Olin.....	Adams.
Olivet.....	Pierce.

Post Office.	County.
Omro.....	Winnebago.
Onalaska.....	La Crosse.
Onoo.....	Pierce.
Oneida.....	Brown.
Onion River.....	Sheboygan.
Ontario.....	Vernon.
Orange.....	Juneau.
Ora Oak.....	Grant.
Ordino.....	Marquette.
Oregon.....	Dane.
Orfordville.....	Rock.
Orihula.....	Winnébago.
Orion.....	Richland.
Osceola.....	Fond du Lac
OSCEOLA MILLS.....	Polk.
Oslo.....	Manitowoc.
Osseo.....	Trempealeau
Ootburg.....	Sheboygan.
OSHKOSH.....	Winnebago.
Otsego.....	Columbia.
Ottawa.....	Waukesha.
Otter Creek.....	Eau Claire.
Ourtown.....	Sheboygan.
Owego.....	Shawano.
Oxford.....	Marquette.
Ozaukee.....	Ozaukee.
Pacific.....	Columbia.
Packwaukee.....	Marquette.
Painesville.....	Milwaukee.
Palmyra.....	Jefferson.
Paoli.....	Dane.
Pardeeville.....	Columbia.
Paris.....	Kenosha.
Patch Grove.....	Grant.
Pedee.....	Green.
Pensaukee.....	Oconto.
Pella.....	Shawano.
Pepin.....	Pepin.
Perry.....	Dane.
Peru.....	Dunn.
Peshigo.....	Oconto.
Petroleum.....	Vernon.
Pewaukee.....	Waukesha.
Pigeon Creek Centre.....	Jackson.
Pilot Knob.....	Adams.
Pine Bluff.....	Dane.
Pine Grove.....	Brown.
Pine Hill.....	Jackson.
Pine Knob.....	Iowa.
Pine River.....	Waukesh.
Pipersville.....	Jefferson.
Plain.....	Sauk.
Plainfield.....	Waukesh.
Plainville.....	Adams.
Platteville.....	Grant.
Pleasant Branch.....	Dane.
Pleasant Prairie.....	Kenosha.
Pleasant Ridge.....	Clark.
Pleasant Valley.....	St. Croix.
Plover.....	Portage.
Plum City.....	Pierce.
Plymouth.....	Sheboygan.
Point Bluff.....	Adams.
Pole Grove.....	Jackson.
PORTAGE CITY.....	Columbia.
Port Andrew.....	Richland.
Port Edward.....	Wood.
Port Hope.....	Columbia.

Post Office.	County.
PORT WASHINGTON	Ozaukee.
Potosi	Grant.
Potter's Mills	Calumet.
Poygan	Winnebago.
Poynette	Columbia.
Poyssippi	Waushara.
Prag	Manitowoc.
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN	Crawford.
Prairie Farm	Brown.
Prairie du Sac	Sauk.
Prescott	Pierce.
Primrose	Dane.
Princeton	Green Lake.
Prospect Hill	Waukesha.
Pulcifer	Shawano.
Quincy	Adams.
Quinney	Calumet.
RACINE	Racine.
Randolph	Dodge.
Randolph Center	Columbia.
Rathbun	Sheboygan.
Raymond	Racine.
Readfield	Waupaca.
Readstown	Vernon.
Red River	Kewaunee.
Reedsburg	Sauk.
Reedsville	Manitowoc.
Reese's Mills	Iowa.
Reeseville	Dodge.
Retreat	Vernon.
Rhine	Sheboygan.
Richfield	Washington.
Richford	Waushara.
RICHLAND CENTER	Richland.
Richland City	Richland.
Richmond	Walworth.
Richwood	Dodge.
Ridgeville	Monroe.
Rigeway	Iowa.
Ring	Winnebago.
Rio	Columbia.
Ripon	Fond du Lac.
Rising Sun	Crawford.
River Falls	Pierce.
River Head	Jackson.
River	Dane.
Roaring Creek	Jackson.
Robinson	Brown.
Roche-a-Cris	Adams.
Rochester	Racine.
Rockbridge	Richland.
Rock Elm	Pierce.
Rock Elm Center	Pierce.
Rock Falls	Dunn.
Rock Prairie	Rock.
Rockton	Vernon.
Rocky Run	Columbia.
Rockville	Grant.
Rolling Prairie	Dodge.
Romance	Vernon.
Rome	Jefferson.
Root Creek	Milwaukee.
Rosecrans	Manitowoc.
Rosendale	Fond du Lac.
Rosiere	Kewaunee.
Rowe's	Crawford.
Roxbury	Dane.

Post Office.	County.
Royalton	Waupaca.
Rubicon	Dodge.
Rudd's Mills	Monroe.
Rural	Waupaca.
Rusk	Vernon.
Russell	Sheboygan.
Rutland	Dane.
Ryan	Kewaunee.
Saint Anna	Calumet.
Saint Cloud	Fond du Lac.
Saint Croix Falls	Polk.
Saint Mary's	Monroe.
Saint Martin's	Milwaukee.
Saint Rose	Grant.
Saint Lawrence	Washington.
Saint Francis Station	Milwaukee.
Saint Nazianz	Manitowoc.
Salem	Kenosha.
Sandusky	Sauk.
Sauk City	Sauk.
Saukville	Ozaukee.
Saxeville	Waushara.
Scandinavia	Waupaca.
Schiller	Brown.
Schleisingsville	Washington.
Scotia	Trempealeau.
Scott	Sheboygan.
Sechlersville	Jackson.
Seneca	Crawford.
Sentinel	Juneau.
Sextonville	Richland.
Seymour	Outagamie.
Sharon	Walworth.
SHAWANO	Shawano.
Sharp's Corners	Milwaukee.
SHEBOYGAN	Sheboygan.
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan.
Shelby	La Crosse.
Sheridan	Waupa a.
Sherman	Marathon.
Sherwood	Calumet.
Shiocton	Outagamie.
Shopiere	Rock.
Shuey's Mills	Green.
Shullsburg	La Fayette.
Sierra	Vernon.
Sinsinawa Mound	Grant.
Skinner	Green.
Sladesburg	Crawford.
Snidersville	Outagamie.
Soldier's Grove	Crawford.
Somers	Kenosha.
Somerset	St. Croix.
South Bend	Trempealeau.
South Germantown	Washington.
South Osborne	Outagamie.
Spafford	La Fayette.
SPARTA	Monroe.
Spring Bluff	Adams.
Spring Creek	Adams.
Springdale	Dane.
Springfield	Walworth.
Springfield Corners	Dane.
Spring Green	Sauk.
Spring Lake	Waushara.
Spring Prairie	Vernon.
Springville	Vernon.
Spring Valley	Pierce.

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

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Post Office.	County.
Springwater	Waushara.
Staffordville	Clark.
Staatsville	Washington.
Star	Vernon.
Star Prairie	St. Croix.
Stevensville	Outagamie.
STEVENS POINT	Portage.
Stevenstown	La Crosse.
Stettin	Marathon.
Stewart	Green.
Stiles	Oconto.
Stimson	Outagamie.
Stockbridge	Calumet.
Stockholm	Pepin.
Stockton	Portage.
Stoddard	Vernon.
Stone Bank	Waukesha.
Stoner's Prairie	Dane.
Stoughton	Dane.
Strong's Prairie	Adams.
STURGEON BAY	Door.
Suamico	Brown.
Sugar Bush	Outagamie.
Sugar Creek	Walworth.
Sugar Grove	Vernon.
Sullivan	Walworth.
Summit	Waukesha.
Sun Prairie	Dane.
SUPERIOR	Douglas.
Surrey	Portage.
Sussex	Waukesha.
Syene	Dane.
Sylvan	Richland.
Sylvania	Racine.
Sylvester	Green.
Symco	Waupaca.
Tamarack	Trempealeau
Taycheedah	Fond du Lac.
Teller's Corner's	Crawford.
Ten Mile House	Milwaukee.
Theresa	Dodge.
Thompsonville	Racine.
Thompson	Washington.
Tiffany	Rock.
Tirade	Walworth.
Tess Corners	Waukesha.
Token Creek	Dane.
Toland Prairie	Washington.
Tomah	Monroe.
Towerville	Crawford.
Trempealeau	Trempealeau
Trenton	Pierce.
Trimbel	Pierce.
Troy	Walworth.
Troy Center	Walworth.
Tunnel City	Monroe.
Tusten	Waukesha.
Twin Grove	Green.
Two Rivers	Manitowoc.
Union	Rock.
Union Center	Juneau.
Union Church	Racine.
Union Grove	Racine.
Utica	Dane.
Union Mills	Iowa.

Post Office.	County.
Valley	Vernon.
Valton	Sauk.
Van Dyne	Fond du Lac.
Vanville	Chippewa.
Velp	Brown.
Vernon	Waukesha.
Verona	Dane.
Victory	Vernon.
Vienna	Walworth.
Vinland	Winnebago.
Viola	Richland.
VIROQUA	Vernon.
Wagon Landing	Polk.
Wakefield	Outagamie.
Waldwick	Iowa.
Waltham	Kewaunee.
Walworth	Walworth.
Waneka	Dunn.
Warner's Landing	Vernon.
Warren	St. Croix.
Warren's Corner's	Door.
Warren's Mills	Iowa.
Washburn	Grant.
Washington Harbor	Door.
Waterford	Racine.
Waterloo	Jefferson.
Watertown	Jefferson.
Waterville	Waukesha.
Waubeek	Pepin.
Waucousta	Fond du Lac.
Waukau	Winnebago.
Waukecheon	Shawano.
WAUKESHA	Waukesha.
Waumandee	Buffalo.
Wauwaukee	Dane.
WAUPACA	Waupaca.
Waupun	Fond du Lac.
WAUSAU	Marathon.
WAUTOMA	Waushara.
Wauwatosa	Milwaukee.
Wauzeka	Crawford.
Wayne	Washington.
Wayside	Manitowoc.
Weelaunee	Winnebago.
Weister	Vernon.
Wequiock	Brown.
Werner	Juneau.
WEST BEND	Washington.
West Blue Mounds	Iowa.
West Branch	Richland.
West Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
Westfield	Marquette.
West Granville	Milwaukee.
West Green Lake	Green Lake.
West Lima	Richland.
West Magnolia	Rock.
West Middleton	Dane.
West Pensaukee	Oconto.
West Point	Columbia.
Westport	Dane.
West Prairie	Vernon.
West Rosendale	Fond du Lac.
West Salem	La Crosse.
Weyauwega	Waupaca.
Wheatland	Kenosha.
Wheatville	Crawford.
White Creek	Adams.

Post Office	County.
White Mound	Sauk.
White Oak Spring	La Fayette.
Whitewater.	Walworth.
Willett	Green.
Williamsburg	Trempealeau
Williamsonville.....	Door.
Wilmot.....	Kenosha.
Wilton	Monroe.
Winchester.....	Winnebago.
Windsor.....	Dale.
Winneconne.....	Winnebago.
Winooski	Sheboygan.
Wiota	La Fayette.
Wonewoc	Juneau.
Woodhull	Fond du Lac.
Woodland	Dodge.
Woodman	Grant.
Wood	Wood.
Woodstock	Richland.

Post Office.	County.
Woodside	St. Croix.
Woodworth.....	Kenosha.
Wright's Ferry.....	Grawford.
Wrightstown	Brown.
Wrightsville.....	Jackson.
Wyalusing	Grant.
Wyocena	Columbia.
Wyoming	Iowa.
Yankeetown	Crawford.
Yellowstone.....	La Fayette
York	Dane.
Yorkville.....	Racine.
Young America	Washington.
Young Hickory.....	Washington.
Yuba	Richland.
Zoa.....	Winnebago.

WISCONSIN

in



C O U N T Y

IOWA CO.

BROWN CO

MILWAUKEE CO



TERRITORIAL HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

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 269 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 as a military post. When *CHARLEVOIX*, the historian of New France, visited Wisconsin, in 1731, 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 1760, 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 1823, 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 D. 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.

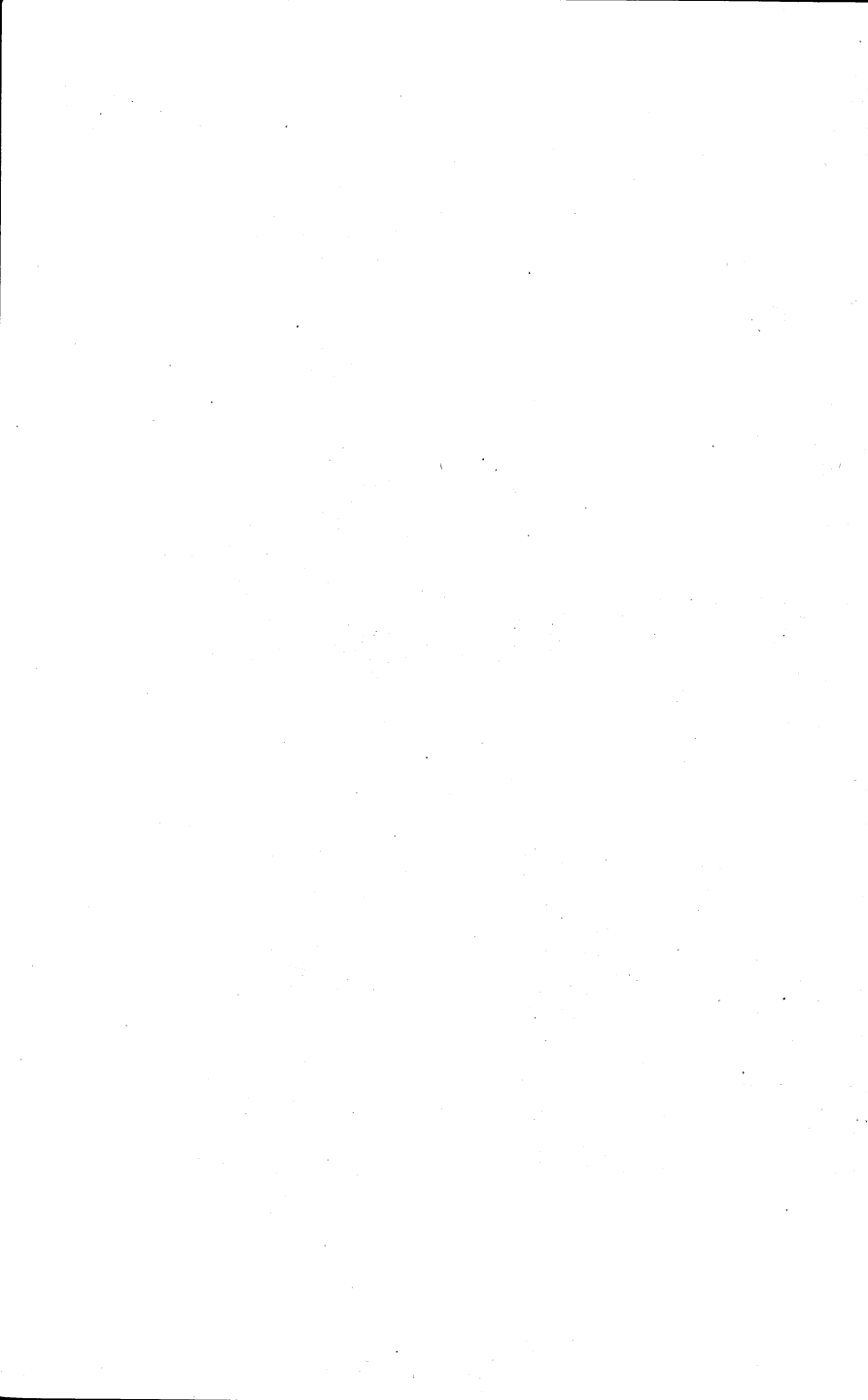
In 1835, Michigan, having assumed a State government, JOHN S. HORNER, Secretary and Acting-Governor, convened a session of the Legislature at Green Bay, from the remainder of said Territory west of Lake Michigan. No business, however, was transacted, except the passage of several memorials to Congress, among which was one asking for the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin, with the seat of government at Cassville, on the Mississippi.

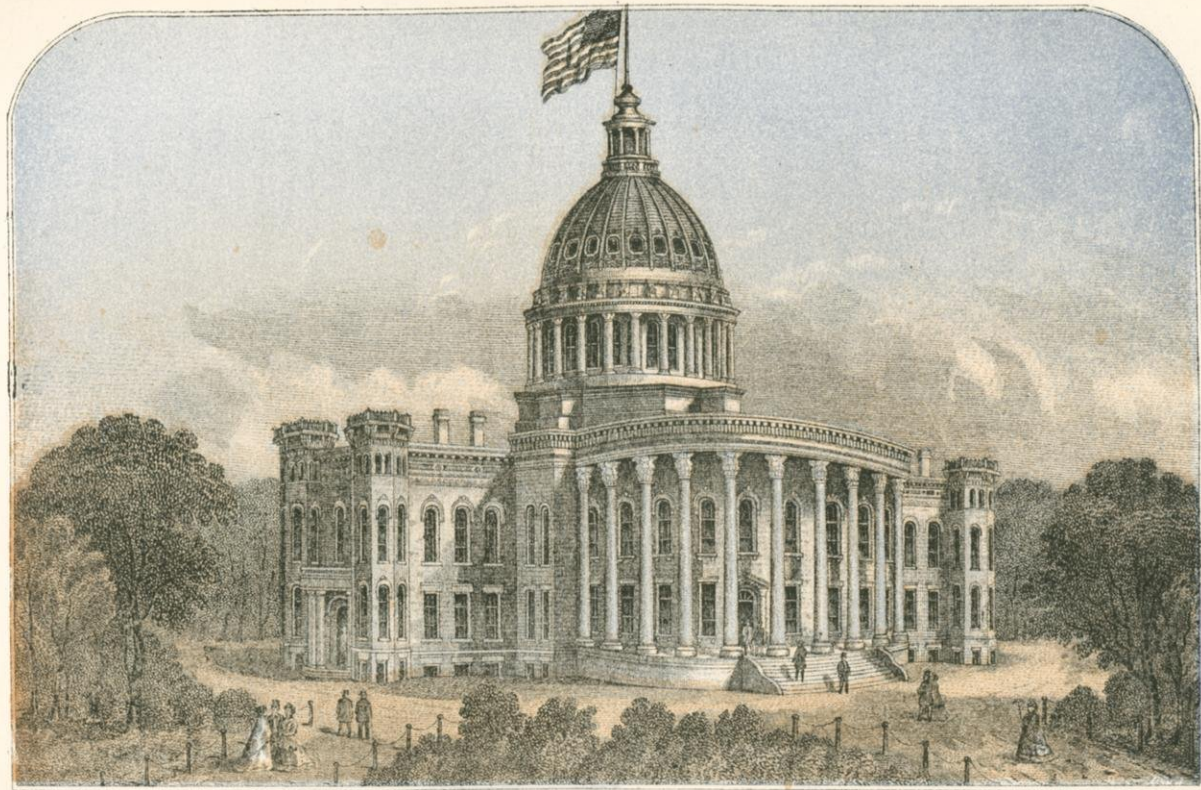
An act establishing the Territorial government of Wisconsin was accordingly passed, and approved April 20, 1836, and the Territory fully organized July 4, 1836, with HENRY DODGE for its first Governor; and on the 9th of September following, Gov. DODGE, by proclamation, designated the 25th of October 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 preceding, 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 INSTITUTIONS.





WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL.

Milwaukee, Lith. & Eng. Co.

WISCONSIN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

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'NEIL 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 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 informatory recollections of Colonel CHILDS, one of the early pioneers of the Territory. His statement is as follows:

"In June, 1833, the Territorial Legislature met at Burlington. We had a short session, from the 11th to the 25th of June. During the session we received 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, 1833. 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 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."

It was during the progress of the building that the claim of Contractor BAXTER for additional compensation arose, and those familiar with the legislative halls, until the past year or two, when BAXTER died, will remember with what persistence the old man pressed his claim, and how at one session, and the last at which he appeared, he only lacked a few votes of success.

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. VINEXARD, 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 BASTROW 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 at a cost of \$90,828.05, exclusive of architect's compensation. S. V. SHIPMAN, of Madison, was the architect of the dome, and Messrs. C. S. RANKIN & Co., of Cincinnati, built it. 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; the roost of the war eagles, "Old Abe" and "Andy," and some 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 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 centre 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 centre 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 enclosure, 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, and the

greatest delight of this courteous and scientific gentlemen is to give all visitors information concerning them.

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. DUBBIE, 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.

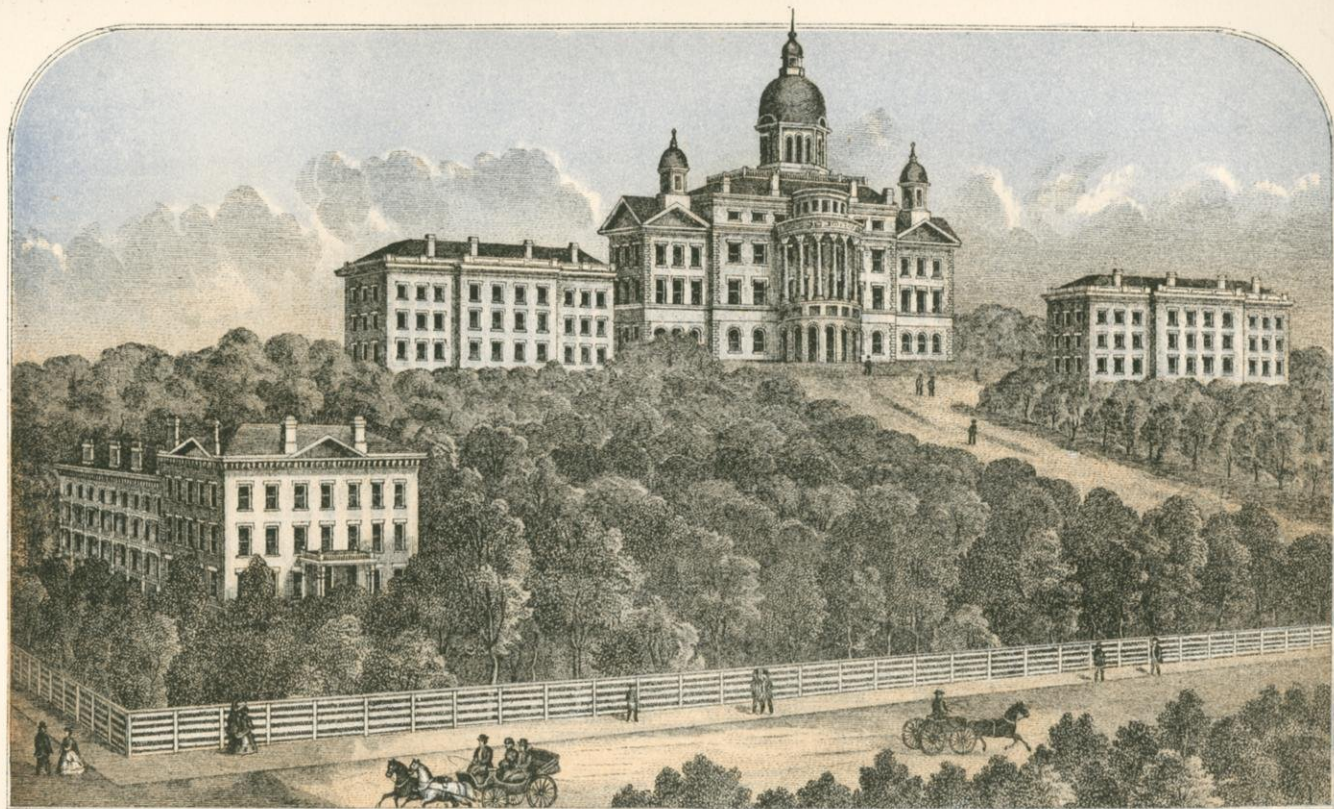
More iron stairways lead to the galleries and committee rooms of the chambers, and yet more, but narrower ones, lead to the store room where the arms and munitions of the State are kept and to the Tholus; from which (top-most elevation an impressive downward view of the whole Rotunda is obtained. The 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 porticos, the total length of the north and south wings is 228 feet, and of the east and west wings, 226 feet.

Some impressive scenes have been witnessed in this Capitol during the war, when the Legislature was acting on war measures, and also when the veteran soldiers, on their return, were welcomed with song and feasting in the chambers.

As characteristic of the vim and energy of the residents of Wisconsin, it must be stated that the Capitol building progressed and heavy expenditures were made on it, while they were sharply pressed to raise their share of men and means for the war.

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.



STATE UNIVERSITY, MADISON.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

[BY PROF. S. H. CARPENTER, LL. D.]

*Board of Regents.*STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, *Ex-officio*.*Terms expire first Monday in February, 1872.*

6th Cong. Dist.	-	ANGUS CAMERON,	-	-	-	La Crosse.
4th.....do.....	-	C. S. HAMILTON,	-	-	-	Fond du Lac.
2d.....do.....	-	J. C. GREGORY,	-	-	-	Madison.
2d.....do.....	-	N. B. VAN SLYKE,	-	-	-	Madison.

Terms expire first Monday in February, 1873.

2d Cong. Dist.	-	R. B. SANDERSON,	-	-	-	Burke.
4th.....do.....	-	F. O. THORPE,	-	-	-	Fond du Lac.
1st.....do.....	-	J. R. BRIGHAM,	-	-	-	Milwaukee.
3d.....do.....	-	W. W. FIELD,	-	-	-	Boscobel.
6th.....do.....	-	H. D. BARRON,	-	-	-	Falls of St. Croix.

Terms expire first Monday in February, 1874.

3d Cong. Dist.	-	H. H. GRAY,	-	-	-	Darlington
5th.....do.....	-	AUG. L. SMITH,	-	-	-	Appleton.
1st.....do.....	-	B. R. HINKLEY,	-	-	-	Oconomowoc.
5th.....do.....	-	JACOB S. BUGH,	-	-	-	Wautoma.

Faculty and Instructors.

J. H. TWOMBLY, D. D.,

President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

JOHN W. STERLING, Ph. D.,

Vice President and Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

JOHN B. PARKINSON, A. M.,

Professor of Mathematics.

STEPHEN H. CARPENTER, LL. D.,

Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN, A. M.,

Professor of Latin and History.

ALEXANDER KERR, A. M.,

Professor of Greek Language and Literature, and Principal of Preparatory Department.

JOHN B. FEULING, Ph. D.,

Professor of Modern Languages and Comparative Philology.

MAJ. WM. J. L. NICODEMUS,

Professor of Military Science and Civil Engineering.

W. W. DANIELLS, M. S.,

Professor of Agriculture and Analytical Chemistry.

JOHN E. DAVIES, M. D.,

Professor of Natural History and Chemistry.

R. D. IRVING, A. M., E. M.,

Professor of Geology, Mining and Metallurgy, and Curator of Cabinet.

R. B. ANDERSON, A. M.,

Instructor in Languages.

STEPHEN LEAHEY, PH. B.,
Instructor.

T. D. CHRISTIE, A. B.,
Instructor.

HON. L. S. DIXON, LL. D.,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin,
Professor of Law.

HON. ORSAMUS COLE, LL. D.,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin,
Professor of Law.

HON. WM. PENN LYON,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.
Professor of Law.

HON. H. S. ORTON, LL. D.,
Dean of Law Faculty.

J. H. CARPENTER, Esq.,
Professor of Law.

WM. F. VILAS, LL. B.,
Professor of Law.

MRS. D. E. CARSON,
Preceptress of Female College.

MISS LIZZIE S. SPENCER, PH. B.,
Assistant.

MISS JOSEPHINE V. MAGOON,
Assistant.

MISS ELLA SAGE,
Teacher of Music.

History.

The State University was founded upon a grant of seventy-two sections of land made by Congress to the Territory of Wisconsin. 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.

"Approved June 12, 1838."

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 organi-

zation of the State Government in 1843. 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. WHITON, J. H. ROUNTREE, J. T. CLARK, ELEAZER ROOT, A. HYATT SMITH, SIMEON 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, 1849. 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 demands 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 \$18,397.70 in 1861, to \$13,005.56 in 1862, and to \$11,510.90 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 of 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 management, superintendence and taxes from date of selection of said lands previous to their sales, 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 Uni

ted 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 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.

"Approved July 2, 1862."

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 College (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 would not be more than cancelled by an annual appropriation far in excess of that asked for by the Regents.

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 indirectly 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* a regent. To prevent any local preponderance, the Regents are appointed two from each congressional district. (Chapter 80, G. L. 1870.) 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 Fund, September 30, 1871, amounted to.....	\$207,139 38
The Agricultural College Fund, same date.....	182,970 20
Total.....	<u>\$390,109 58</u>

The University lands remaining unsold, September 30, 1871, were as follows:

	Acres.	
University lands	9,378	.....
Agricultural College Grant.....	86,673	.....
Total.....	96,051	.....
Of which the appraised value is.....		<u>\$127,097 00</u>
Total University Fund after sale of all lands.....		<u>\$517,206 58</u>
7 per cent will be.....		<u><u>\$36,204 45</u></u>

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. Recognizing this important interest, the Regents elected Prof. R. D. IRVING, a graduate of the New York School of Mines, to the chair of Geology, Mining, and Metallurgy. 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 de-

sire 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 1863, 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 35,000 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 the 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 conveniences 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.

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 the University as candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. 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 must be fifteen years of age to enter the Freshman Class, and to enter the College of Arts, must pass a satisfactory examination upon Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Plane Geometry, Physical Geography, English Grammar, History of the United States and England, and Modern History; to enter the College of Letters, they must also pass examination in Latin Grammar, Reader, and Composition and Four Orations of Cicero or their equivalent; in Greek Grammar and Reader, History of Greece and Rome, Classical Geography and Antiquities.

Students designing to enter the Department of Mining and Metallurgy, or of Engineering, will be required to pass an examination equivalent to that required for entering the Junior class.

No examination is required to enter the Law College, but students not college graduates must be twenty years of age.

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 forfeits 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.

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.

[BY J. B. PRADT, ASSISTANT STATE SUPERINTENDENT.]

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 should 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.”

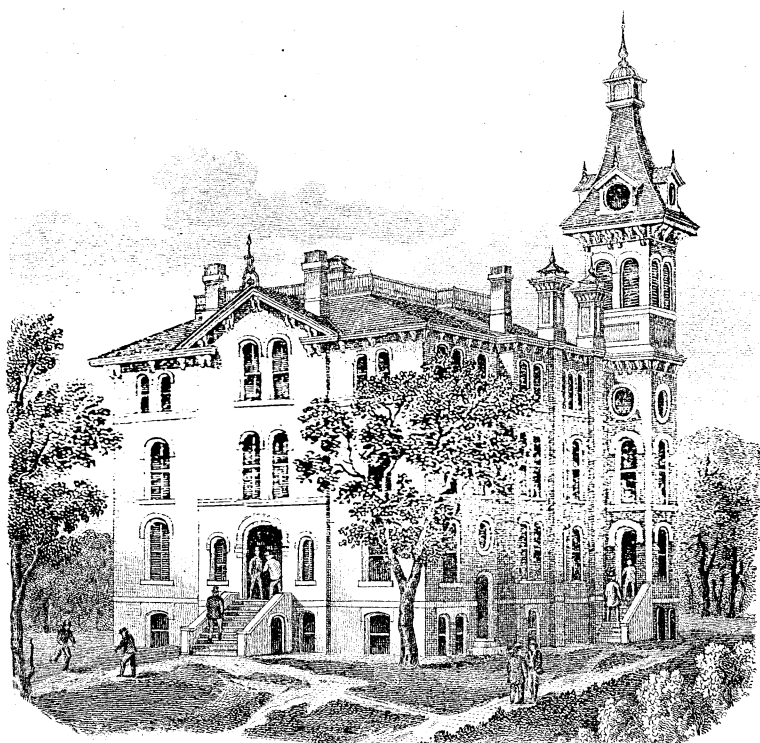
Thus early was the need of Normal Schools recognized, but nothing was done to make any provision for them until 1857, when an act was passed, providing, “That the income of twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds arising from the sale of swamp and overflowed lands, should be appropriated to Normal Institutes 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 a satisfactory examination, 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 \$200,000.

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 February, 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



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL WHITE WATER.

FACULTY.

OLIVER AREY, A. M.,
President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

J. T. LOVEWELL, A. B.,
Professor of Mathematics and Latin Language.

T. C. CHAMBERLAIN, A. M.,
Professor of Natural Sciences and Theory and Art of Teaching.

Mrs. H. E. G. AREY, A. M.,
Preceptress and Teacher of English Literature, French and Drawing.

Miss SARAH A. STEWART,
Teacher of Geography and History and Gymnastics.

Miss CATHARINE LILLY,
Teacher of Grammar and Composition.

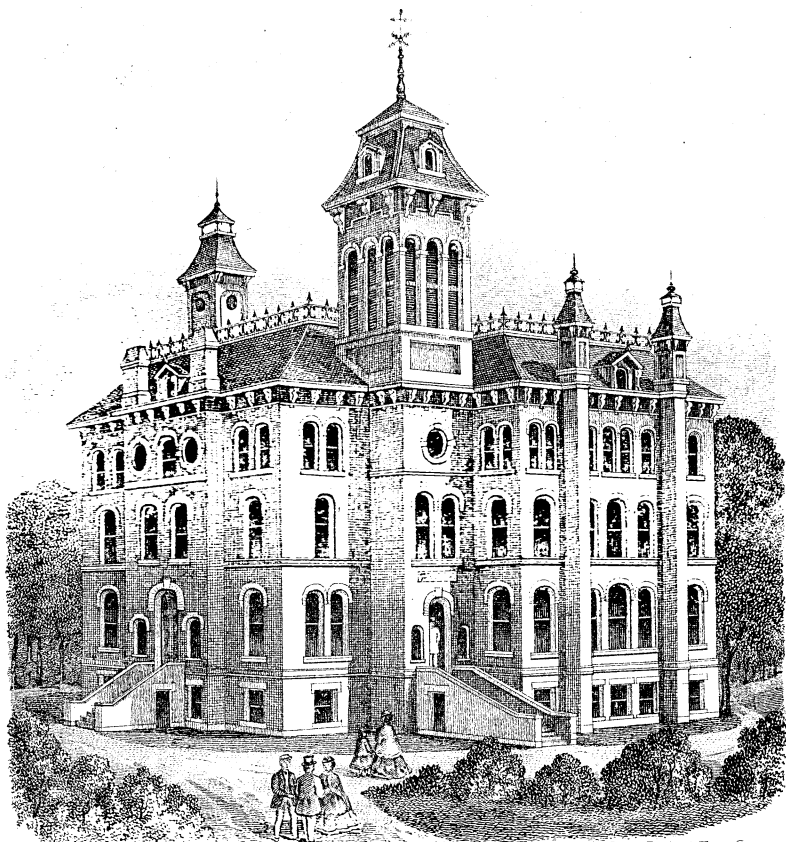
S. R. ROCKWOOD,
Principal Academic Department.

HARVEY H. GREENMAN, D. D. S.,
Professor of Vocal Music.

Miss MARY A. BRAYMAN,
Teacher and Critic in Primary Department.

Miss VIRGINIA DEICHMAN,
Teacher of Instrumental Music.





STATE NORMAL SCHOOL OSHKOSH.

FACULTY.

GEORGE S. ALBEE, President.
Teacher of Moral and Mental Science, and Theory and Art of Teaching.

ROBERT GRAHAM,
Teacher of Reading and Music, and Director of Training School.

D. E. HOLMES, (resigned),
Teacher of Natural Science.

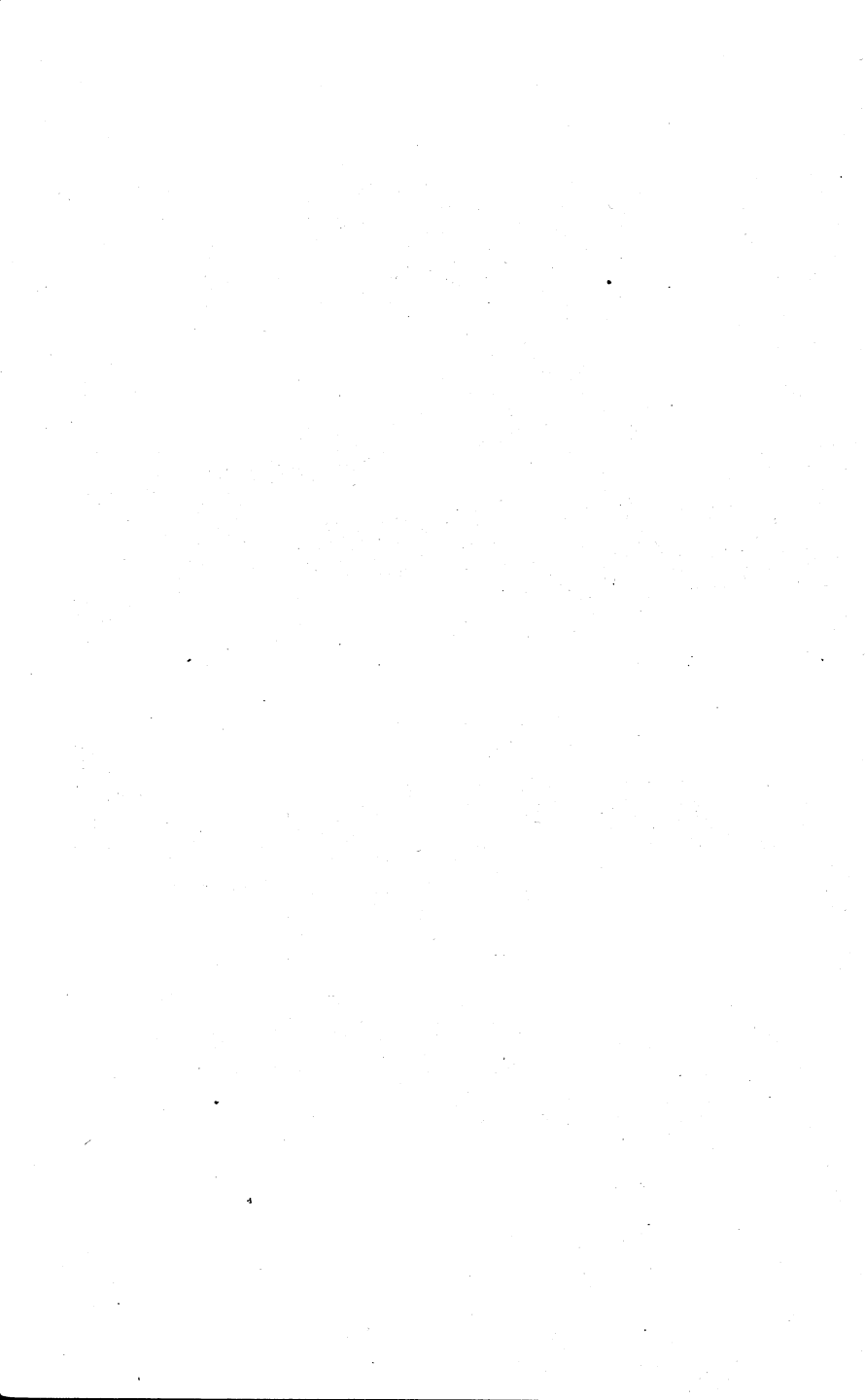
ANNA W. MOODY,
Teacher of Rhetoric and Mathematics.

Miss MARY H. LADD,
Teacher of Geography and History.

MARTHA E. HAZARD,
Teacher of English Grammar and Physical Culture.

MARIA S. HILL,
Teacher in Grammar Department of Training School.

ROSE C. SWART,
Teacher in Primary Department of Training School.



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 various 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 AREY, 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 have visited 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. No site has as yet, (December, 1871,) been determined upon.

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:

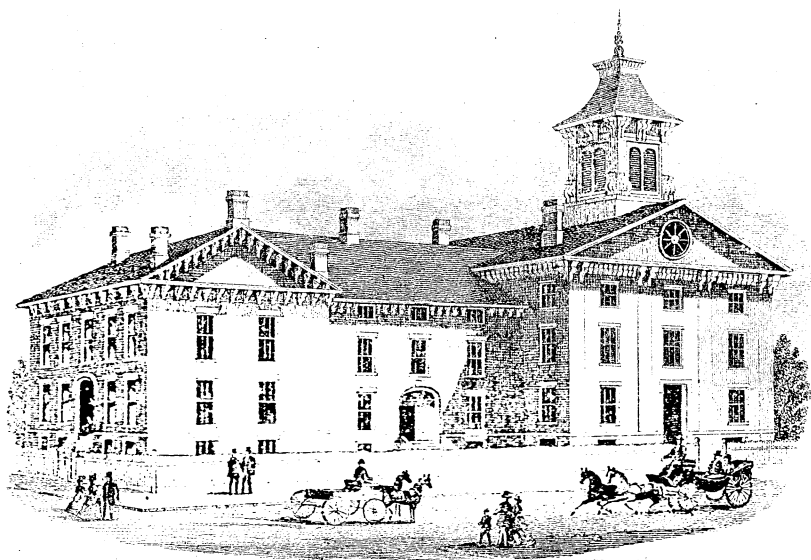
I, ———, do hereby declare that my purpose in entering the State Normal School is to fit myself for the profession of teaching, and that it is my intention to engage in teaching in the schools of the State.

4. No person shall be entitled to a diploma who has not been a member of 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.

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 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."



Milwaukee, Wm. Henry Co.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, PLATTEVILLE.

FACULTY.

EDWIN A. CHARLTON, A. M.,
President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

DUNCAN MCGREGOR, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

D. GRAY PURMAN, A. M.,
Professor of English Language and Literature.

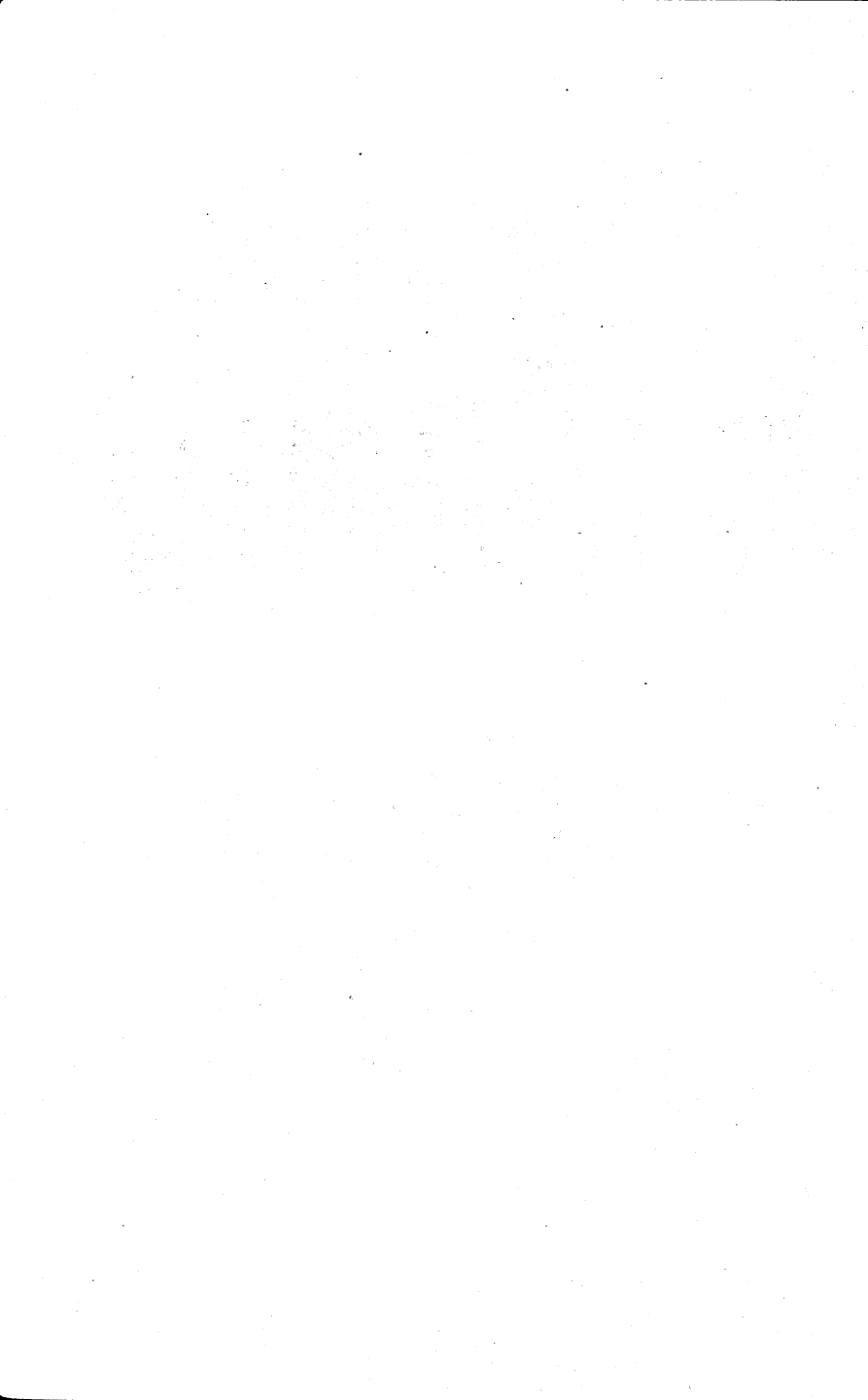
GEORGE BECK, M. S.,
Professor of Natural Sciences.

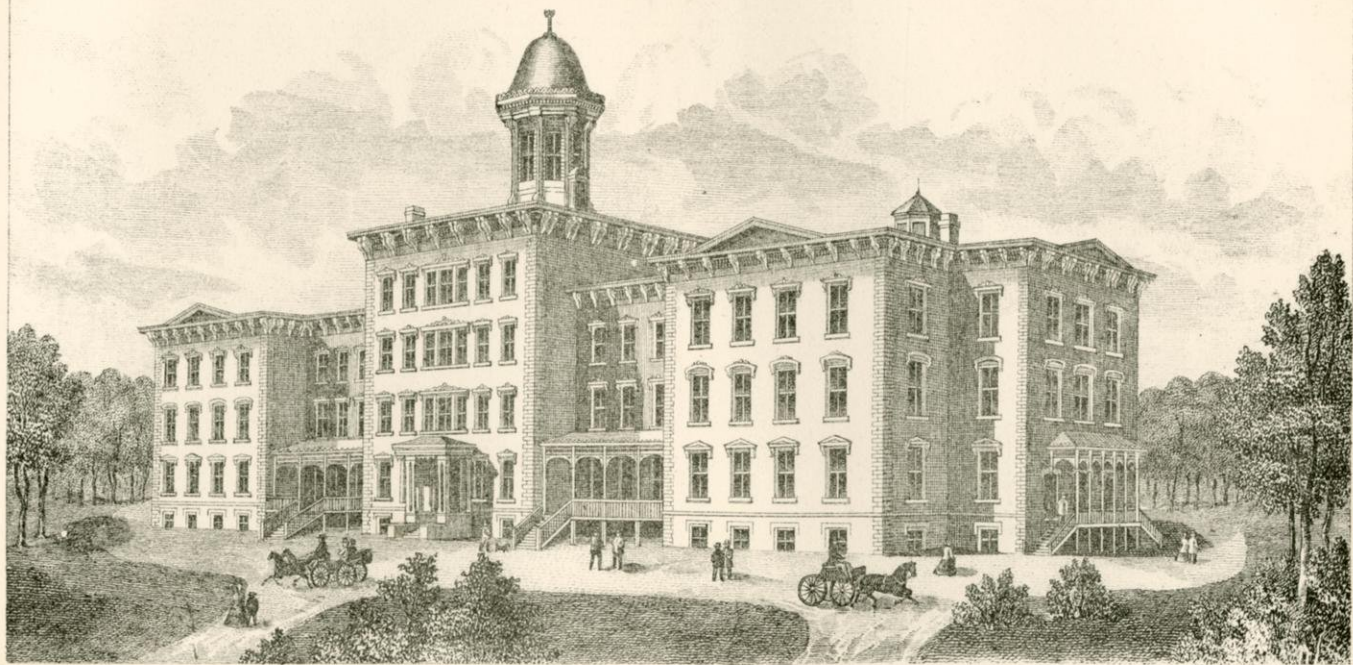
EVA M. MILLS, M. S.,
Teacher of Geography and History.

CAROLYN E. ADAMS, B. S.,
Principal of Academic Department.

EURETTA A. GRAHAM,
Principal of Model School.

T. J. COLBURN,
Teacher of Vocal Music.





MILWAUKEE LITH. & ENG. CO.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, JANESVILLE.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

[BY THOMAS H. LITTLE, M. A.]

*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 FLORA F. WINSLOW,
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 1849, 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, 1850, 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	
	Building and furnishing	2,500 00	
			4,500 00
1853	Current expenses		2,500 00
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
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	1,000 00	
			17,000 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	6,075 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	600 00	
			25,373 50
	Total of twenty-two annual appropriations.		\$397,147 91

The Institution was first opened for the reception of pupils on the 7th 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 a 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 \$160,000.00. Its personal property, including furniture, apparatus, library, provisions, fuel, live stock, etc., was, by inventory in November, 1871, 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	42.....	Oct. 1, 1860	Oct. 1, 1861
9.....	Jan. 11, 1851	Dec. 18, 1851	50.....	Oct. 1, 1861	Oct. 1, 1862
9.....	Dec. 18, 1851	Dec. 30, 1852	54.....	Oct. 1, 1862	Oct. 1, 1863
13.....	Dec. 30, 1852	Dec. 31, 1853	59.....	Oct. 1, 1863	Oct. 1, 1864
16.....	Dec. 31, 1853	Dec. 31, 1854	53.....	Oct. 1, 1864	Oct. 1, 1865
14.....	Dec. 31, 1854	Dec. 31, 1855	54.....	Oct. 1, 1865	Oct. 1, 1866
19.....	Dec. 31, 1855	Dec. 31, 1856	54.....	Oct. 1, 1866	Oct. 1, 1867
20.....	Dec. 31, 1856	Oct. 1, 1857	60.....	Oct. 1, 1867	Oct. 8, 1868
25.....	Oct. 1, 1857	Oct. 1, 1858	69.....	Oct. 8, 1868	Oct. 12, 1869
27.....	Oct. 1, 1858	Oct. 6, 1859	64.....	Oct. 12, 1869	Oct. 12, 1870
34.....	Oct. 6, 1859	Oct. 1, 1860	68.....	Oct. 12, 1870	Oct. 12, 1871

The table given below, from the report of the Institution for 1865, shows that upon the basis of the census of 1860, and of the most recent reports of the various Institutions for the Blind, the Wisconsin Institution reached a larger percentage of the persons for whom it is designed, than that of any other State, except Iowa, the percentage of which could not be computed, on account of its making biennial reports. In the following year the table was copied into the re-

port of the Iowa Institution, and corrected so as to concede the superiority, in this respect, of the Wisconsin Institution:

No. of blind reported in 1860 in	No. of these in Institutions for their benefit.	Per cent. of Blind received by the Institution.	
New England.....1,295	144	11	Average of the charity schools, 10 5-8 per cent.
New York.....1,768	143	8	
Pennsylvania.....1,187	156	13	
Maryland.....298	31	10½	
Ohio.....899	164	18	Average of the free schools, 19 5-14 per cent.
Indiana.....530	109	20½	
Illinois.....476	70	15	
Kentucky.....674	53	8	
Missouri.....448	50	15	
Iowa.....192	63	33	
Wisconsin.....220	57	26	

The following table, derived from the reports of the United States census, shows 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	409
Number of blind persons under 20 years .....	.....	57	100

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.

The following is a 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 procuring subsistence. 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 teach a trade by which the male graduates of the school may earn their living. Brush making was formerly taught in this department, but it is now abandoned, and the only trade now taught is that of making corn brooms.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Officers of the Institute.

PRINCIPAL,

GEORGE L. WEED, JR., M. A.

INSTRUCTORS.

L. EDDY, M. A.
 Z. G. MCCOY.
 H. PHILLIPS.
 MISS E. EDDY.

G. F. SCHILLING, M. A.
 E. G. VALENTINE, B. A.
 C. L. WILLIAMS,
 MISS MARY JOHNSON.

History.

The Wisconsin Institute for the education of the Deaf and Dumb is located on a valuable and eligible site, near the village of Delavan, in Walworth county. The original site of 1164-100 acres was donated to the State by Mr. F. K. PHOENIX, a member of the Board of Trustees, and in 1857 the trustees purchased twenty-two acres of land, lying on three sides of the original site, for \$2,000.

The Legislature legalized the institution on April 19, 1852, and in June, 1852, an organization was effected. J. R. BRADWAY was the first principal of the school, and JOHN A. MILLS the first teacher, himself a deaf mute and a graduate of the New York institution. An appropriation of \$1,000 per year for buildings for three years, had been made. Plans and specifications by S. C. KELSEY, architect, were adopted, and a contract made for a building of brick 34x44, of two stories, besides the basement and attic; to be completed at farthest by June, 1854. Up to 1857, \$28,800 had been appropriated by the Legislature for buildings, repairs and support of the [school, and in 1857, \$34,500 were appropriated for erecting main building, shop, barn and for other expenditures. In 1860, \$98,000 had been appropriated for buildings and the support of the Institution. In 1862, there had been appropriated for all purposes, since 1852, \$143,100, and in 1867, after a further expenditure, the west wings were completed, making a substantial and elegant building that would favorably compare with any public building in the State.

At the organization of the Institution, the number of deaf mutes in the State was estimated at 175. Eight scholars were then in attendance, who were temporarily cared for in a rented house. The census returns of 1860 show 312 deaf mutes in the State, and those of 1870, 314, or about 1 to every 3,000 of the population. In the years 1853, '54, '55, '56, '58, '59, '64, '67, '69 and 1870, there were respectively 14, 31, 34, 49, 80, 73, 80, 85, 95 and 122 scholars in attendance.

The ages of pupils admitted must be between 10 and 25 years, and if there is room in the Institution, pupils from other States may be admitted on payment of \$100 per year. The term of tuition is seven years.

In 1854, a committee appointed by the Board of Trustees to visit similar institutions in Indiana and Ohio, reported and recommended that the Board as early as possible, adopt one or more of the mechanical trades, as a part of the education of the male pupils, and in March, 1860, the cabinet and carpenter shops began running, and some time after, the shoemakers' shop. Although these shops at first expended more than they received, yet in 1870, the receipts of the cabinet shop were \$35.73 over expenses, and of the shoe shop \$132.16, giving a profit from both of \$167.89.

In 1853, H. N. Hubbell of the Ohio Institution was Principal for a short time, but urgent business matters compelled his return, and at his suggestion Professor Louis H. Jenkins of the Ohio Institution was engaged as Principal, and Mrs. Jenkins as Matron. In 1856, Mr. J. S. Officer, A. M., was Principal, and Mrs. M. Marshall, Matron. In 1857, Miss Orpha Taylor was Matron. This lady was succeeded by Mrs. Eddy, and then Miss M. J. Adams, the present Matron, followed. On the 3d of February, 1865, Mr. Officer, much to the regret of the pupils, and that of the many interested in the welfare of the Institution, died, and was succeeded by H. W. Mulligan, A. M., M. D. On the 9th September, 1863, Mr. Mulligan resigned, and Edward C. Stone of Hartford, Connecticut, was elected in his place.

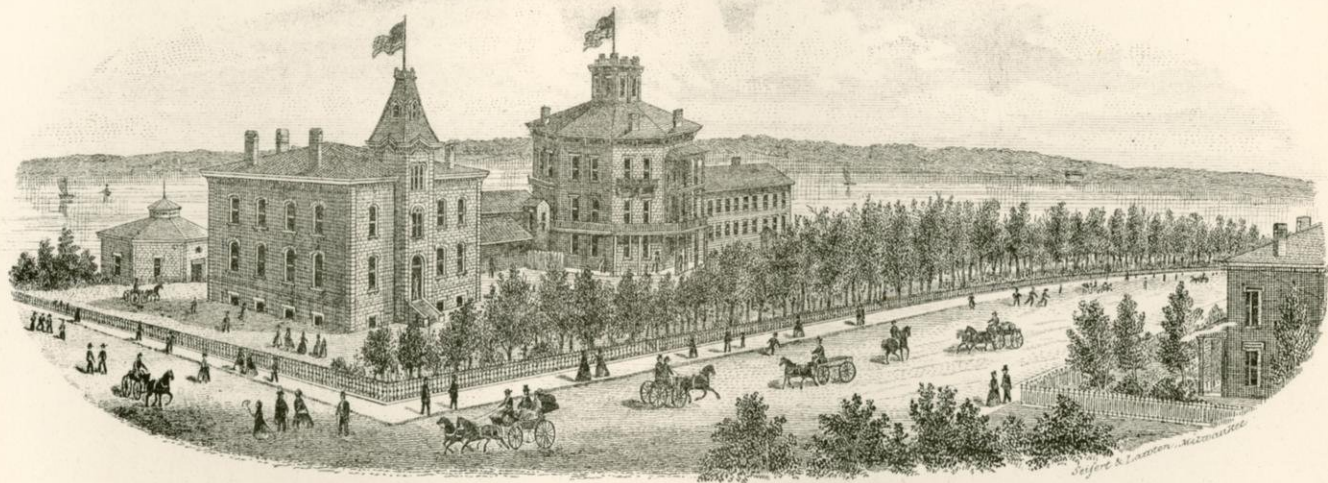
The idea of the Institution originated with Ebenezer Cheesebro, a resident of Walworth county, he having educated a mute daughter at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in New York State; and the practical and generous spirit with which the people of Wisconsin have realized this idea, has produced an Institution of which they may be proud, and which is creditable to their philanthropic consideration.

On the 23d of March, 1871, Mr. Edward C. Stone, the Principal of the Institution, was elected Principal of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb; and George L. Weed, Jr., M. A. was elected Principal of the Wisconsin Institute.

From October 1, 1870 to 1871, 149 pupils were in attendance, of whom 12 were dismissed.

The current expenses for the year commencing March 1, 1872, are estimated at \$37,949. For the year ending October 1, 1871, the current expenses were \$35,730.77.

The census of 1870 shows that there were 1,274 deaf mutes in Wisconsin between the ages of 6 and 20, not in school.



SOLDIER'S' ORPHANS' HOME.

NEAR MADISON.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

*Resident Officers,*W. P. TOWERS,
SUPERINTENDENT.MARY TOWERS,
MATRON.*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 \$12,524.00. 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 1853. 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 refitted 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, the present Superintendent. MARY TOWERS, his wife, is the Matron.

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 Sunday School of the Home has for years been under the direction of Hon. WM. E. SMITH; but when he started on his European tour in the spring of 1870, Hon. LL. BREESE, Secretary of State, was selected to perform the voluntary duty so efficiently performed by Mr. SMITH. In conducting this school, several members of congregations in Madison also render valuable assistance.

The President of the United States offered to appoint one of the boys of 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, and the current expenses of the coming year are put at \$30,000.

During the year, one of the boys of the Home, MENDEL P. BLAKESLEY, of Patch Grove, was recommended by the examiners as a suitable candidate for the naval school at Annapolis, and in June he went there, passed the examination at the school and was appointed by President Grant.

During the year, 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.

The officers of the Board of Management are Gen. HENRY HARDEN, Madison,



WISCONSIN STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WAUKESHA.

A.D. Hendrickson Supt.

President; Gen. JAMES BINTLIFF, Janesville, Vice President; Col. C. K. PIER, Fond du Lac, Secretary and Hon. HENRY BAETZ, Manitowoc, Treasurer. The other trustee is Col. W. J. KERSHAW of Kilbourn City.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Officers of the School.

A. D. HENDRICKSON,
SUPERINTENDENT.

Mrs. O. D. HENDRICKSON.
MATRON.

Governor FAIRCHILD, in his message to the Legislature in 1869, in referring to the Reform School at Waukesha, advocated greater justice being done to one class of its inmates, whose only fault was that they were homeless and friendless, and not criminal. This recommendation was repeated in subsequent messages, and resulted in the act of the Legislature of 1871, which changed the name of the House of Refuge, or Reform School to that of "The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys."

The Board of Managers in their twelfth annual report for the year ending October 10, 1871, report the school in a satisfactory condition. On October 1, 1871, it contained 237 boys and two girls; the last only being kept there, until suitable places could be found for them. The whole number in school during the year is 288. The whole number of inmates in the school since it was opened in July, 1860, is 779.

The boys are employed as tailors, shoemakers, willow-workers and broom makers; on the farm and garden and in other operations of industry. They are also taught the common branches of English education, and while no attempt is made to instruct them in higher mathematics, natural science or the classics, as taught in the high schools, they are taught physiology, history, analysis of the constitution, and by familiar lectures and general oral exercises, acquainted with many of the leading facts of astronomy, geology, zoology and similar subjects.

A band consisting of sixteen boys, was organized in April, 1869, which has since been effectively continued, although now, there are only two of the original members in the band.

The library now contains 700 volumes, 200 having been added by purchase this year, and ninety by donation.

The expenses for the year ending October 10, 1871, amount to \$32,387.95, and those for the ensuing year are estimated at \$35,056.00; but from this amount \$6,056.00, due from counties at the rate of \$1.00 per week for the care and

maintenance of each inmate sent from a county for vagrancy and incorrigibility, must be deducted; leaving \$29,000 as the balance to be appropriated.

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.

The officers of the Board of Management are EDWARD O'NEILL, Milwaukee, President; WILLIAM BLAIR, Waukesha, Vice President; ANDREW E. ELMORE, Fort Howard, Treasurer; and CHARLES R. GIBBS, Whitewater, Secretary.

ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The Northwestern Branch of the National Asylum for disabled Soldiers is located about three miles southwestward from the city of Milwaukee. It is a capacious brick building, containing accommodations for 700 or 800 inmates, with engine room, shops, stables, granaries and other out buildings adjoining. A very fair lithographic picture of the Asylum accompanies this description, and conveys an adequate idea of its style of architecture and the attractions of its external appearance. The site comprises 425 acres of land, of which 233 are under cultivation, and the balance is a well wooded park, admirably kept, threaded by pleasant walks and drives, and every part of which is a scene of sylvan beauty. The track of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railway transects the lands, passing by the door of the Asylum building.

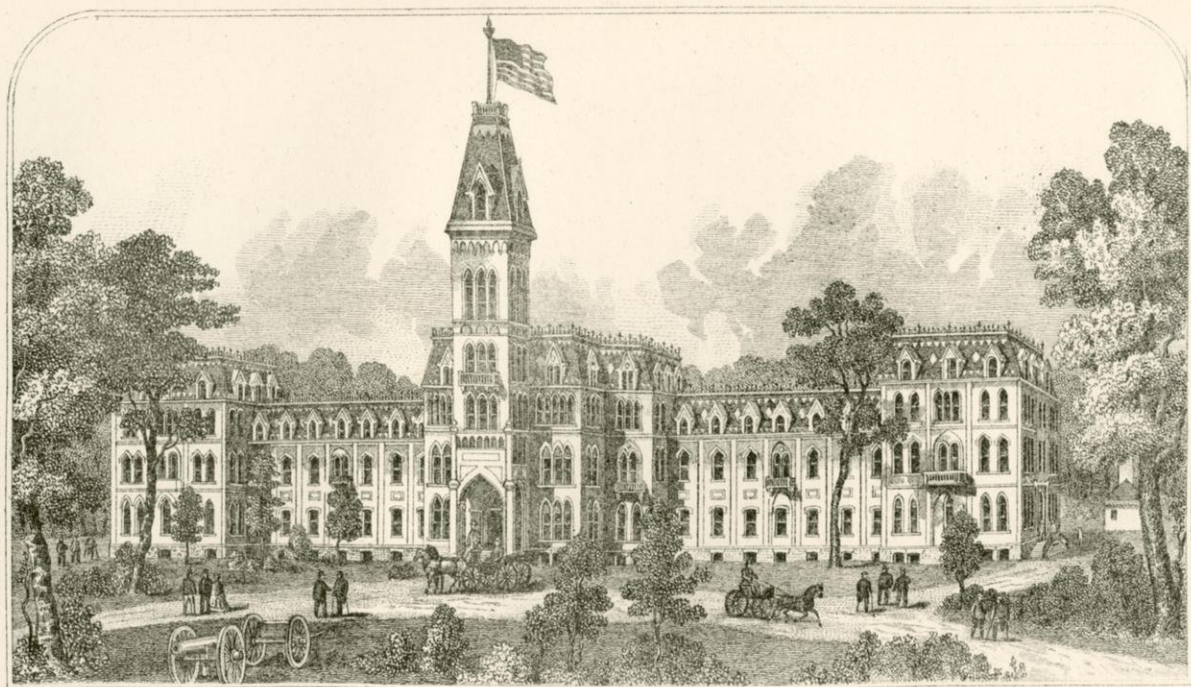
Statistics.

The following statistics show its operations for the past year:

Present total number of inmates, 644; number entertained and cared for during the past year, 851; admitted the past year, 300; re-admitted, (having been once discharged, cured, as was supposed, of their disabilities,) 56; honorably discharged, 60; dishonorably dismissed for various offenses, 26; transferred to other branches, 24; treated in hospital, 483; deaths, 34. Average number present during the year, 568. Of the 851 who have been inmates during the year, 849 were disabled during the recent rebellion. The other two were disabled survivors of the Mexican war. Among the inmates, 135 are citizens of Wisconsin, of whom one is colored. The others are from various states, including 246 from New York.

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 ser-



Milwaukee Lith & Eng Co

NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

vice. 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 as to his disability and its nature.

A blank for this certificate, with full directions for making it out, and all the conditions of admission is forwarded to any person applying therefor in person, or by mail to Gen. JOHN WOOLEY, Deputy Governor of the Milwaukee Branch, or to Dr. E. B. WOLCOTT, Manager. The postoffice address of both these gentlemen is at Milwaukee.

Disabled soldiers, or their friends, county, city and town authorities, police officers, guardians of the poor and of almshouses, trustees of benevolent institutions and private or public hospitals throughout the State and country having knowledge of disabled soldiers, or such persons in their charge, are cordially invited to address either Gen. WOOLEY 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.

How They Live.

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. Willow will be grown next year for basket making. A building 100 feet long by 40 feet wide, has just been completed for a workshop. A soap house is now in process of construction, in connection with the slaughter house and piggery.

The operations of the farm the past year, were very successful. The profit upon its management exceeded \$5,000, of which some \$3,000 worth of supplies was turned in to the Quartermaster and Commissary Department, and over \$2,000 were in cash sales of produce. All the labor of the Institution is done by the inmates. Steam power is used in all the shops.

Instruction and Amusement.

The library for the Institution contains 2,160 volumes, of which 710 were added the past year. These books are contributed by friends of the soldiers, all over the State and country. The reading room contains 27 daily newspapers, 130 weekly newspapers and 37 magazines, all of which are in constant

use and requisition by the inmates. High-toned newspapers of all political opinions are found side by side upon the files. Schools are taught, which have 133 attendants, who study the common branches of education, including bookkeeping, together with music, printing and telegraphy. Inmates are qualified in these schools to earn their own livelihood, at such pursuits as do not involve manual labor for which they are unfitted. Often teachers, telegraph operators and printers have gone out from these schools the past year, to follow their several professions.

The Asylum 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 pic-nic parties, not only from the city, but from near and remote parts of the state on the lines of railroad. 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.

The following branches constitute the National Asylum:

Central Branch, at Dayton, Ohio.
Northwestern Branch, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Eastern Branch, at Augusta, Maine.
Southern Branch, near Hampton, Virginia.

Its officers are as follows:

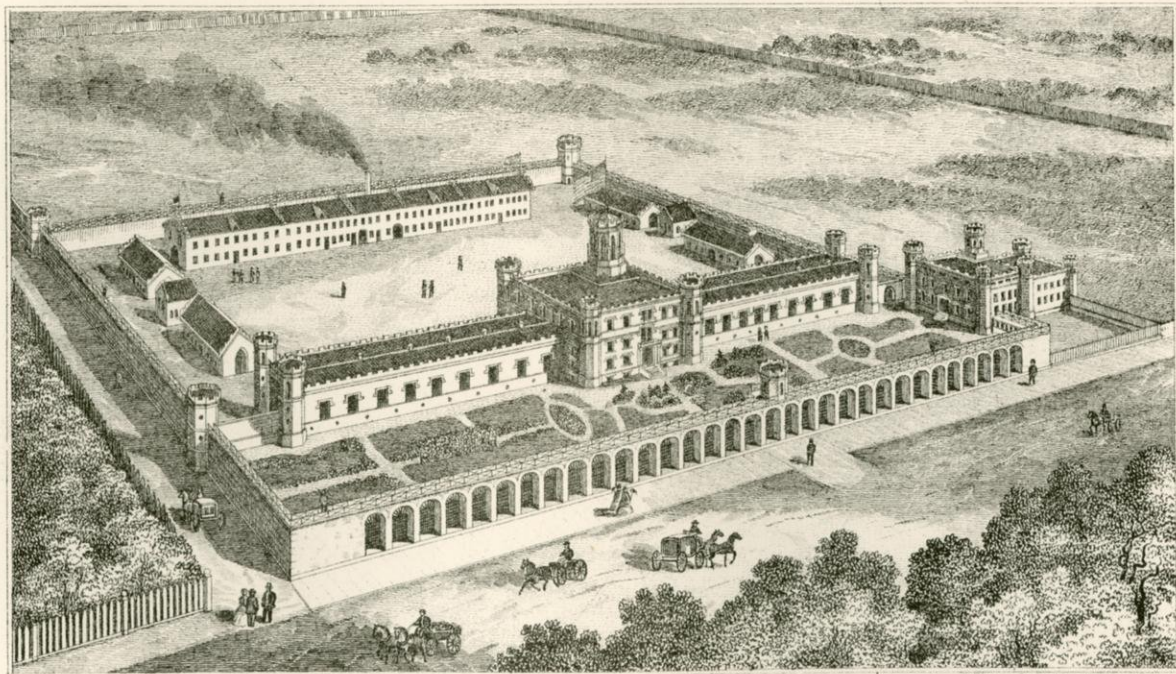
MANAGERS.

The President of the United States,	} <i>Ex-officio.</i>
The Chief Justice.	
The Secretary of War.	
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. Gunkel, Secretary, Dayton, Ohio.	
Gov. Frederick Smyth, Manchester, N. H.	
Dr. Erastus B. Wolcott, Milwaukee, Wis.	
Brig. Gen. John S. Cavender, St. Louis, Missouri.	
Hon. Hugh L. Bond, Baltimore, Maryland.	
Gen. Thomas O. Osborne, Chicago, Illinois.	

The Northwestern Branch at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is officered as follows:

Deputy Governor—Gen. JOHN WOOLLEY.
Surgeon—Dr. S. K. TOWLE.
Treasurer—O. H. CRANDALL.
Chaplain—Col. E. A. LUDWICK.

The Fund for the support of the Asylum consists of the forfeited pay, boun-



WISCONSIN STATE PRISON, WAUPUN.

Milwaukee Lth. & Eng. Co.

ty and pensions of deserters and soldiers dishonorably discharged from the service. 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, the past year, were \$93,000.

GEN. WOOLLEY.

The compiler of this sketch is under obligations to Gen. WOOLLEY, for the materials of which it is composed, and the facilities for its preparation. His qualifications for the executive officer of the institution are excellent. He has firm administrative ability; he manages thriftily for the soldiers their munificent endowment; he is kind, considerate and patient with the afflicted persons in his charge; his manners are urbane, and he enforces discipline without rendering it obnoxious.

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

Officers, 1871.

GEORGE F. WHEELER,
COMMISSIONER.

BENJAMIN H. BETTIS,
DEPUTY WARDEN.

CAPT. L. D. HINKLEY,
CLERK.

REV. HENRY DREW, (Prot.)

REV. FATHER SMITH, (Cath.)
CHAPLAINS.

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.

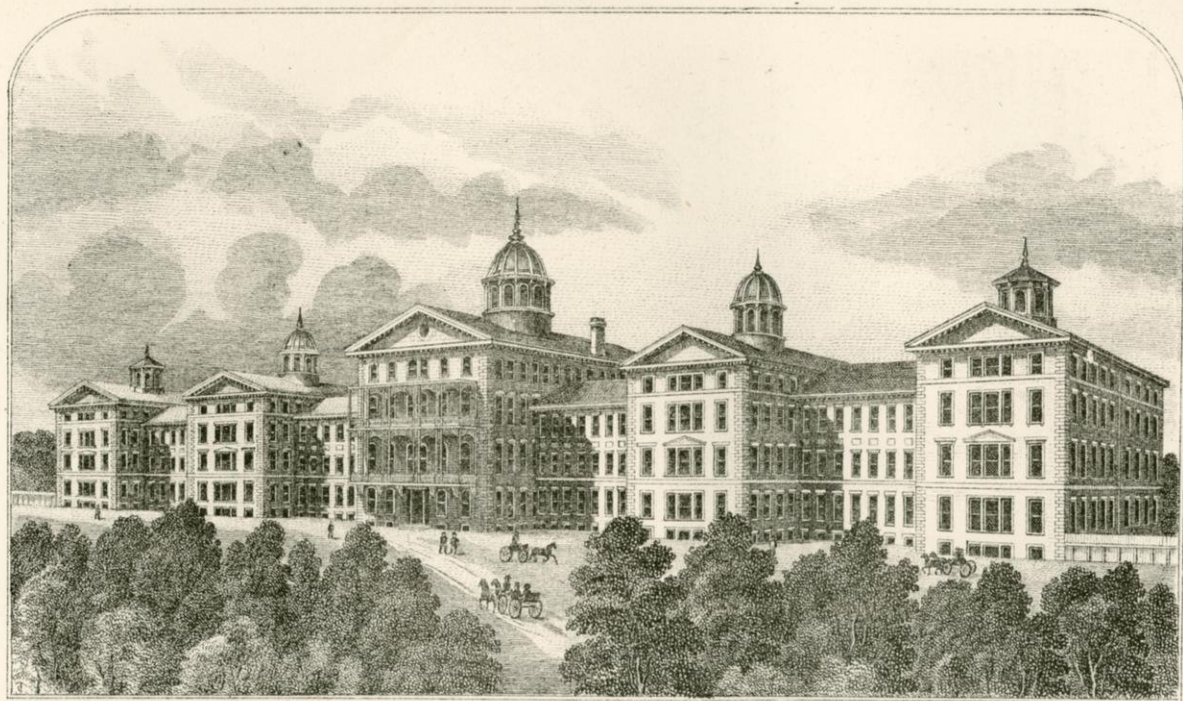
HENRY BROWN was the first State Prison Commissioner, and the first annual report is dated December 31, 1852. From April 1 to December 31, 1852, 31 convicts were imprisoned. In 1852, the Commissioner recommended the construction of a permanent stone wing to cost \$12,624.00, and put the value of personal proper-

ty 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 a 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. The next Commissioner was A. W. STARKS. From January 1 to December 31, 1854, 105 convicts were imprisoned. The amount received and disbursed for the current year of 1854, was \$18,494.97. The cost of supporting the convicts and prison establishment, during the year, was \$4,849.55 over the earnings of the convicts. At the end of 1854, the south wing was nearly finished, at a cost of \$98,618.00, and \$90 worth of books were purchased during the year for the prison library. The cost of the main wing was estimated at \$26,023.20. During 1855, 117 convicts were imprisoned, and during the current year, \$31,356.94 were received and disbursed. In this year through the liberality of the American Bible Societies of New York and Chicago, and PICKARD of Philadelphia, the volumes in the prison library were largely increased. E. MCGARRY succeeded STARKS as Prison Commissioner. In 1856, 103 convicts were in prison and for the several years below the number was as follows:

1857.....	160	1863.....	131
1858.....	202	1864.....	120
1859.....	182	1865.....	97
1860.....	170	1866.....	169
1861.....	137	1867.....	206
1862.....	116	1868.....	184

EDWARD M. MACGRAW succeeded MCGARRY as State Prison Commissioner, and HANS C. HEG succeeded MACGRAW. From 1851 to 1860, the total appropriations for current expenses and building purposes were \$378,829.32. A. P. HODGES succeeded HANS C. HEG as State Prison Commissioner; the latter entering the army as Colonel of a Norwegian regiment, in which position he was killed, while bravely leading his men into action during the late war for the Union. HENRY CORDIER succeeded HODGES as Commissioner, and in his report for 1864, states that \$110, appropriated for books, has been so expended, thus laying the foundation for a new prison library. In 1864, \$30,000, with the income of the prison, was estimated for the current expenses of 1865. The personal property of the prison on hand on September 30, 1864, amounted to \$19,141.62, and in September, 1865, the prison was reported by Commissioner CORDIER as entirely free from pecuniary liabilities. In 1867, the Legislature appropriated \$60,000 for current expenses, and the erection of the north wing, and the completion of the building was expected in a few months; at this time the prison premises only occupying 20 acres. The personal property of the prison on October 1, 1867, was \$26,184.84, and in October, 1868, \$55,024.45. In his report, dated September 30, 1869, Commissioner CORDIER stated that the prison had not been fully self-supporting during the past six years, nor was it likely to be for 1870. Hon. GEORGE F. WHEELER, the present Commissioner, succeeded Mr. CORDIER, and he is now serving his second term of two years, as several other of the Commissioners have done; including Mr. CORDIER, who served more than two terms.

In May, 1870, the workshops of the prison, 300,000 feet of lumber, consider-



WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

MILWAUKEE LITH & ENG. CO

able 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.

In the report for 1868, the number of convicts since the organization of the prison foots 1,334, and of these, 60 were for life. Of the 60, 27 were discharged as follows:

On governor's pardon.....	16
By death.....	3
On writ of habeas corpus.....	2
Removed to insane asylum.....	2
By order of supreme court.....	2
Sentence commuted to six years.....	1
By order of war department.....	1

On October 1, 1871, the prison contained 34 male life convicts and one female life convict of whom 34 were in for murder and one for rape.

From October 1, 1870 to October 1, 1871, 95 convicts for various crimes were received at the prison.

Commissioner Wheeler, in his report for 1871, calls for an appropriation for 1872 as follows;

To pay indebtedness, September 30, 1871.....	\$24,589 47
For completion of building extension, including iron roof.....	10,000 00
For current expenses and officers' wages.....	30,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$64,589 47</u>

The State Prison of Wisconsin for discipline, productiveness of convict labor and general management has a first place among those regarded as models in the United States; and its fame in these respects has been more than once referred to in the official National reports relating to convicts and also in those of adjacent states.

THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Resident Officers.

ALEXANDER S. McDILL, M. D.,
Medical Superintendent.

E. G. MARSHALL, M. D.,
First Assistant Physician.

W. R. PAGE, M. D.,
Second Assistant Physician.

Mrs. MARY C. HALLIDAY,
Matron.

History.

The first legislation for providing for the insane in Wisconsin, was in 1854, when an act was passed to provide for a State Lunatic Asylum, to be located near Madison, Dane County; the site not to cost over fifteen hundred dollars. Under the provisions of the act, a Superintendent and three Commissioners

were appointed, with authority to erect buildings after the plan of the Worcester Hospital for the Insane, and with power to make alterations without materially changing the plan or increasing the expense. The site, consisting of 104 80 100 acres, was purchased in 1851 from ex-Governor FARWELL, for \$1,500. Through a disagreement with the contractor, the law of 1851 was repealed in 1855, and nothing more was done towards building an asylum—although an amount of \$27,102.26 had been expended—until 1857, when another bill to provide a State Hospital for the Insane was passed, and the erection of the present building began in earnest. Of the amount expended, \$1,500 was for the site upon the north shore of Lake Mendota, and six miles from the Capital Square.

The architect of the building was S. V. SHIPMAN, of Madison. The Board of Trustees organized 10th April, 1860. Dr. J. EDWARDS LEE was the first Medical Superintendent, and the arrangements for the reception of the patients were conducted under his supervision.

Dr. JOHN P. CLEMENT was appointed Medical Superintendent the 22d May, 1860, and soon after Mrs. MARY C. HALLIDAY, of Beloit, was appointed Matron. The first patient was admitted 14th July, 1860, and by the 17th of the following December, 80 were admitted. In 1865, a law was passed allowing the relatives or friends of patients able to contribute towards their support, to do so, and the managers of the hospital placed the amount in such cases at 3.00 per week.

From this source between one and two thousand dollars were paid into the hospital fund; but through the representation of Superintendent VAN NORSTRAND and others, the law authorizing such a payment was repealed in 1867.

The Legislature of 1871, made some important changes in the law governing the Hospital. The number of trustees was reduced from fifteen to five, and are required to meet quarterly instead of semi-monthly, as formerly. The important change, however, was contained in the 11th section of chapter 102 of the laws of that session, which is in the following words:

“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 any such patient resided before being brought to the hospital shall pay the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per week for the support of such patient; *and provided, further*, that the relatives, friends, or guardians of any patient may provide for the support of such patient as herein-after provided.

The Trustees were authorized to fix the sum to be voluntarily paid per week for the board and care of patients who are maintained in the hospital at the expense of relatives or friends. This price was fixed at one dollar and fifty cents per week till otherwise ordered.

Dr. J. P. CLEMENT resigned January 1, 1864, and from that time until the succeeding April 20th, when Dr. VAN NORSTRAND was elected Superintendent, J. W. SAWYER, the physician, officiated as acting Superintendent.

Dr. VAN NORSTRAND resigned June 6, 1868, and was succeeded by Dr. A. S. McDILL, the present Superintendent.

The entire length of the hospital building is 569 feet; the center building being 65x120 feet. The first longitudinal wing on each side the center is 132 feet, and the last on each extremity is 119 feet. The transverse wings are 87

feet long. The elegant and commodious buildings are surrounded by ornamental grounds, wood and farming land to the extent of 393 acres, and when some contemplated improvements are added, a complete institution, creditable to the enterprise of the people of Wisconsin, and their philanthropy will suitably accommodate the unfortunates needing its protection. One of these needed improvements, is the passage of the Madison and Baraboo railroad through the northeast corner of the hospital farm, which gives the institute the railroad connection, the absence of which has heretofore been a serious drawback to the locality.

STATEMENT of the annual appropriations made in providing for the care and support of the Insane and the purposes for which they have been made:

1855-6	Expended for site and first efforts to build	\$27,102 26
1857	To commence present building.....	35,000 00
1858	To continue work on same	18,000 00
1859	To continue work on same	\$31,710 00
	For engine house and laundry.....	23,500 00
	Furniture, fencing and improving grounds.....	8,000 00
		63,210 00
1860	To pay debts against building.....	\$45,000 00
	Change heating apparatus	5,000 00
	For current expenses.....	5,000 00
		55,000 00
1861	For building west wing.....	\$40,000 00
	For paying debts against first building.....	5,000 00
	For fencing.....	1,000 00
	For current expenses.....	20,000 00
		66,000 00
1862	For current expenses.....	\$35,000 00
	For new boilers.....	2,500 00
		37,500 00
1863	To build barn.....	\$1,000 00
	For current expenses.....	30,000 00
		31,000 00
1864	For current expenses.....	35,000 00
1865	For current expenses.....	\$50,000 00
	To purchase 100 acres of land	2,500 00
		52,500 00
1866	To build two new wings.....	\$38,500 00
	For fencing and root cellar.....	1,500 00
	For current expenses.....	40,000 00
		140,000 00
1867	For current expenses.....	\$40,000 00
	For heating apparatus furnishing for the new wings	25,000 00
		65,000 00
1868	For current expenses and to pay debts on new wings built and for furniture and bedding for the same.....	80,000 00
1869	Current expenses, repairs on old buildings, and furnishing new wings.....	100,000 00
1870	Current expenses.....	\$83,000 00
	Deficiency last year.....	5,000 00
	To purchase land	8,200 00
	For new boiler.....	1,450 00
	Addition to library, and improvements.....	1,800 00
	Turkish bath	1,000 00
		100,450 00
1871	For current expenses.....	\$80,000 00
	New barn.....	5,000 00
	To continue sewers to lake, improvement of grounds, new furniture, and repairs	7,200 00
		92,200 00
	Total appropriations.....	\$997,762 26

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 39	5 08
1866.....	272	181	180	40,495 60	223 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
				\$522 015 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.

COUNTIES.	Admit'd.	Rem.	COUNTIES.	Admit'd.	Rem.
Adams.....	6	5	Marathon.....	2	2
Ashland.....	.....	.....	Marquette.....	8	4
Barron.....	.....	.....	Milwaukee.....	121	31
Bayfield.....	.....	.....	Monroe.....	10	5
Brown.....	20	5	Oconto.....	11	2
Buffalo.....	9	2	Outagamie.....	16	4
Burnett.....	2	1	Ozaukee.....	13	5
Calumet.....	12	3	Pepin.....	3	1
Chippewa.....	8	3	Pierce.....	7	1
Clark.....	2	.....	Polk.....	3	2
Columbia.....	64	11	Portage.....	13	4
Crawford.....	17	7	Racine.....	49	7
Dane.....	137	20	Richland.....	11	1
Dodge.....	61	15	Rock.....	84	18
Door.....	3	2	St. Croix.....	13	3
Douglas.....	1	1	Sauk.....	36	10
Dunn.....	6	1	Shawano.....	3	2
Eau Claire.....	9	4	Sheboygan.....	26	10
Fond du Lac.....	73	15	Trempealeau.....	8	2
Grant.....	54	12	Vernon.....	13	4
Green.....	24	7	Walworth.....	67	10
Green Lake.....	18	5	Washington.....	28	8
Iowa.....	46	11	Waukesha.....	55	8
Jackson.....	5	3	Waupaca.....	17	7
Jefferson.....	53	12	Waushara.....	8	2
Juneau.....	18	2	Winnebago.....	43	13
Kenosha.....	31	6	Wood.....	4	4
Kewaunee.....	3	3	State at Large.....	22	9
La Crosse.....	25	6			
La Fayette.....	32	7			
Manitowoc.....	32	9	Totals.....	1,487	355

STATISTICS of the Hospital from July 14, 1860, to September 30, 1871, (the Hospital year ending September 30,) for each year.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Whole number of cases admitted	45	106	89	123	112	87	95
Whole number discharged	4	44	61	66	133	80	92
Whole number discharged recovered	1	19	25	37	56	23	42
Whole number discharged improved	1	8	8	16	21	35	30
Whole number discharged not improved	1	7	7	4	36	9	13
Whole number died	1	10	21	9	17	13	7
Whole number treated	45	147	192	245	300	257	272
Number remaining at the end of each year	41	103	131	188	170	177	180
Number males admitted	23	50	49	62	59	44	57
Number females admitted	22	56	40	61	53	43	38
Number males discharged	23	33	33	44	64	34	50
Number females discharged	4	21	28	22	65	46	52
Number males died		3	15	8	9	7	6
Number females died	1	7	6	1	8	6	1
Number males recovered	13	13	12	24	23	16	19
Number females recovered	1	6	13	13	23	17	23
Average number each year		90	117	162	187	179	181

Statistics of the Hospital—continued.

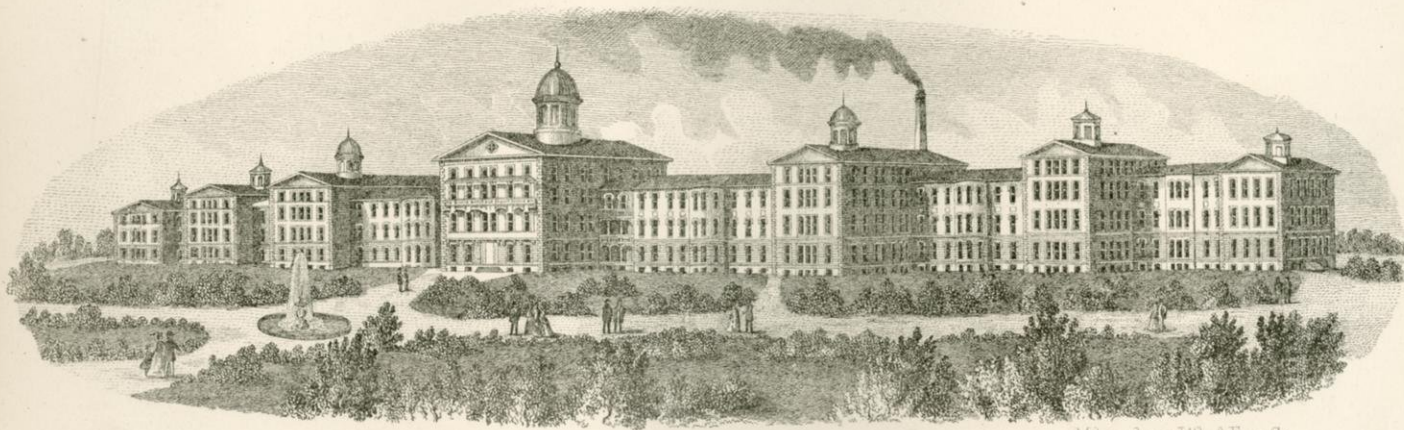
	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	Tot'l
Whole number of cases admitted ..	114	175	203	168	164	1,487
Whole number discharged	114	109	81	172	169	1,132
Whole number discharged recovered ..	49	55	51	53	54	475
Whole number discharged improved ..	33	32	14	41	52	281
Whole number discharged not improved ..	22	7	13	46	34	199
Whole number died	10	15	13	32	29	177
Whole number treated	203	355	455	532	524	.....
Number remaining end of each year ..	180	246	364	269	355	.....
Number males admitted	55	95	109	82	81	766
Number females admitted	59	80	109	86	83	721
Number males discharged	61	51	58	92	83	593
Number females discharged	53	58	33	80	86	539
Number males died	7	7	8	18	14	102
Number females died	3	8	5	14	15	75
Number males recovered	30	35	31	31	23	247
Number females recovered	19	30	20	22	31	228
Average number each year	185	203	310	362	359	.....

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 337 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.

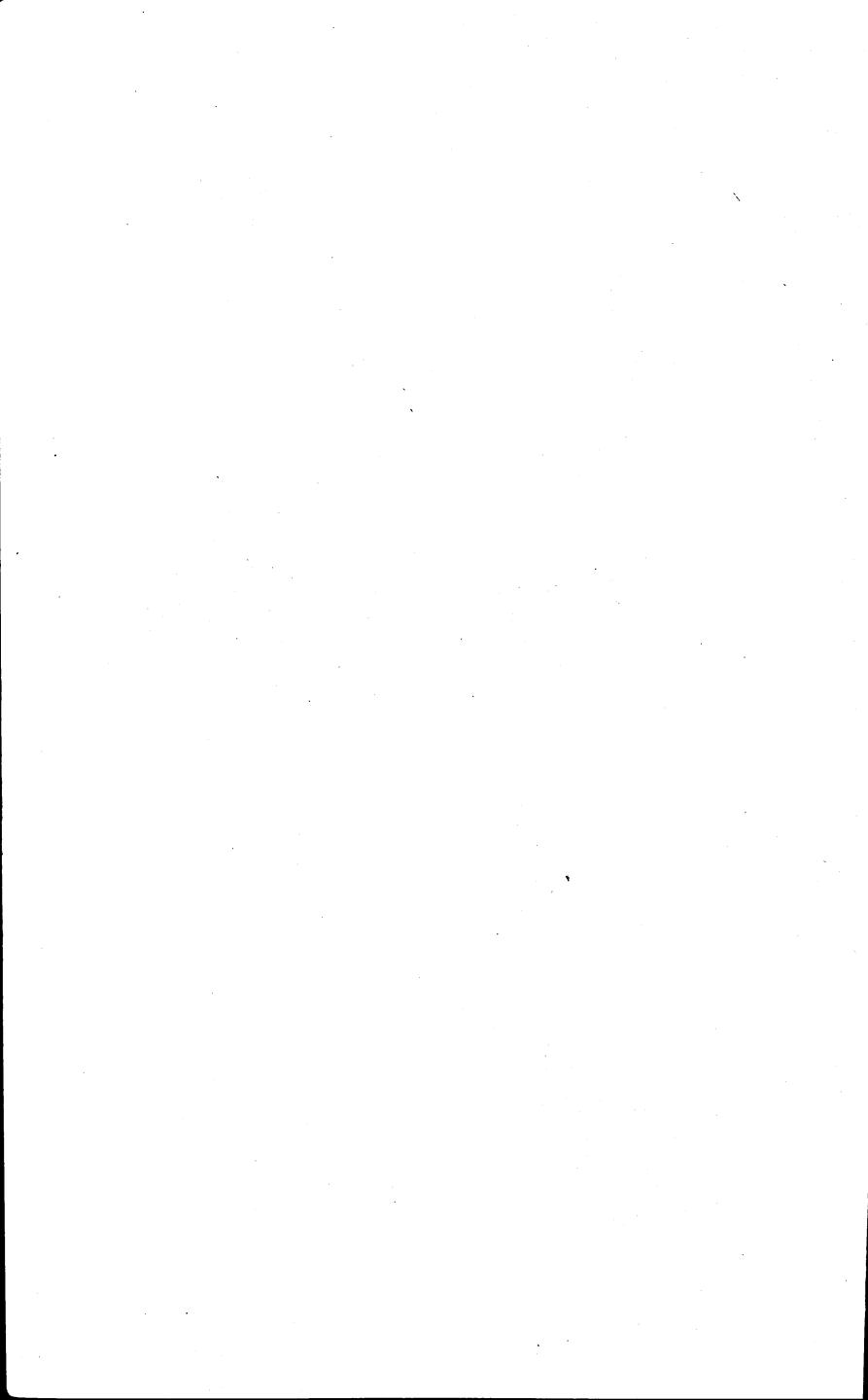
Under the same law, when a location was agreed upon, the Governor was authorized to appoint a Board of three Building Commissioners, and on the 16th of September, 1870, Messrs. E. M. DANFORTH, D. W. MAXON and A. M. SKEELS, were appointed such Board. Plans were adopted and contracts have been made for the erection of six wings, and a rear building for kitchen, laundry, &c. The work is progressing, and it is hoped that the Hospital will be ready to open for the reception of patients during the fall of 1872; and that when the portion now under contract is completed, it will afford room for 225 patients. The whole amount appropriated by the legislatures of 1870 and 1871, for the erection and furnishing of this Hospital for use, is \$251,000.00. Contracts have already been let, for the expenditure of \$201,139.80.



Milwaukee, Lith. & Eng. Co.

NORTHERN WISCONSIN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
OSHKOSH, WIS.

ELECTION STATISTICS.



ELECTION STATISTICS.

THE GUBERNATORIAL VOTE OF 1871,

[BY COUNTIES, TOWNS AND ELECTION PRECINCTS.]

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1871.				Congress, 1870.	
	Wash- burn.	Doo- little.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Rep.	Dem.
ADAMS.						
Adams	72	23	49	.....	68	15
Big Flats	11	.....	11	.....	12	.....
Dell Prairie	72	13	59	.....	68	2
Easton	34	17	17	.....	45	10
Jackson	53	7	46	.....	66	.....
Leola	14	6	8	.....	12	.....
Lincoln	64	7	57	.....	61	10
Monroe	67	1	66	.....	37	2
New Chester	40	11	29	.....	41	12
New Haven	89	46	43	.....	87	28
Preston	23	12	11	.....	15	9
Quincy	10	30	.....	20	21	28
Richfield	14	18	.....	4	20	9
Rome	20	12	8	.....	17	8
Springville	41	19	22	.....	51	.....
Strong's Prairie	74	36	38	.....	54	26
White Creek	21	19	2	.....	31	7
Total	719	277	442	.....	706	166
ASHLAND.						
Ashland	23	1	23	.....	34	.....
La Pointe	17	15	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	40	16	24	.....	34	.....
BARRON.						
Barron	169	35	124	.....	40	17
BAYFIELD.						
Bayfield	75	38	37	.....	66	38
BROWN.						
Bellevue	75	36	39	.....	83	39
Depere, town	23	47	.....	24	23	40
Depere, village	117	152	.....	35	106	147
Depere, West	33	79	.....	46	35	67
Eaton	29	20	9	.....	29	27
Fort Howard, borough—						
1st ward	76	137	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward	81	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
	157	162	.....	5	296	60

Gubernatorial Vote of 1871—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1871.				Congress, 1870.	
	Wash- burn.	Doo- little.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Rep.	Dem.
BROWN—continued.						
Glenmore.....	19	58	.....	39	34	43
Green Bay, town.....	75	18	57	.....	136	16
city, 1st ward..... 102 117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward..... 152 170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d ward..... 52 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	306	360	.....	54	396	358
Holland—						
east precinct..... 105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
west precinct..... 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	178	.....	178	5	175
Howard.....	52	73	.....	21	86	46
Humboldt.....	57	34	23	.....	80	41
Lawrence.....	36	12	24	.....	46	30
Morrison.....	21	100	.....	79	17	75
New Denmark.....	44	29	15	.....	30	49
Pittsfield.....	41	39	2	.....	29	19
Preble.....	30	84	.....	54	80	76
Rockland.....	13	69	.....	56	8	71
Scott.....	51	81	.....	30	67	110
Suamico.....	74	25	49	.....	66	43
Wrightstown—						
east precinct..... 12 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
west precinct..... 70 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	82	83	.....	1	108	103
Total.....	1,335	1,739	.....	404	1,760	1,644
BUFFALO.						
Alma, town.....	51	9	42	.....	18	4
village.....	109	26	83	.....	60	14
Belvidere.....	61	19	42	.....	32	12
Buffalo town.....	32	11	21	.....	26	7
city, 1st ward..... 11 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward..... 24 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	35	5	30	.....	30	6
Canton.....	36	45	.....	9	28	.....
Cross.....	38	37	1	.....	26	23
Dover.....	47	6	41	.....	.....	.....
Fountain City.....	88	79	9	.....	53	60
Gilmanton.....	82	1	81	.....	56	11
Glencoe.....	29	59	.....	30	26	34
Maxville.....	44	19	25	.....	30	14
Milton.....	15	19	.....	4	13	5
Modena.....	66	11	55	.....	39	17
Montana.....	32	22	10	.....	13	8
Naples.....	180	21	159	.....	76	.....
Nelson.....	100	63	37	.....	56	44
Waumandee.....	111	55	56	.....	47	3
Total.....	1,156	507	649	.....	629	262
BURNETT.						
Grantsburg.....	141	19	122	.....	42	1
Trade Lake.....	57	3	54	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	198	22	176	.....	42	1

Gubernatorial Vote of 1871—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1871.				Congress, 1870.	
	Washburn.	Doolittle.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Rep.	Dem.
CALUMET.						
Brillion.....	39	121	.....	82	23	90
Brothertown.....	59	122	.....	63	75	121
Charlestown.....	93	122	.....	26	91	106
Chilton.....	114	174	.....	60	117	190
Harrison.....	35	128	.....	93	39	144
New Holstein.....	53	147	.....	94	67	154
Rantoul.....	60	80	.....	20	22	120
Stockbridge.....	171	131	40	.....	161	105
Woodville.....	9	114	.....	105	17	127
Total.....	636	1,139	.....	593	612	1,157
CHIPPEWA.						
Anson.....	28	9	19	.....	41	11
Bloomer.....	170	108	62	.....	115	79
Chippewa Falls—						
1st ward..... 115 199						
2d ward..... 152 184						
	267	383	.....	116	219	275
Eagle Point.....	53	148	.....	95	54	130
Edson.....	24	42	.....	18	14	23
La Fayette.....	102	89	13	.....	62	94
Sigel.....	17	21	.....	4	9	10
Wheaton.....	35	51	.....	16	26	49
Total.....	696	851	.....	155	540	671
CLARK.						
Beaver.....	25	2	23	.....	.....	.....
Eaton.....	32	18	14	.....	57	11
Grant.....	35	18	17	.....	55	18
Lewis.....	23	5	18	.....	50	1
Loyal.....	49	5	44	.....	79	.....
Lynn.....	7	15	.....	8	14	5
Mentor.....	31	35	.....	4	63	27
Pine Valley.....	122	43	79	.....	201	31
Weston.....	53	13	40	.....	94	12
Total.....	377	154	223	.....	613	105
COLUMBIA.						
Arlington.....	62	39	23	.....	46	34
Caledonia.....	58	40	18	.....	102	40
Columbus.....	284	166	118	.....	223	268
Courtland.....	136	25	111	.....	162	22
Dekorra.....	112	56	56	.....	101	53
Fort Winnebago.....	29	67	.....	38	30	40
Fountain Prairie.....	149	68	81	.....	124	90
Hampden.....	66	69	.....	3	65	75
Leeds.....	60	80	.....	20	*77	*62
Lewiston.....	92	64	28	.....	76	29
Lodi.....	148	71	77	.....	115	31
Lowville.....	44	79	.....	35	49	74
Marcellon.....	70	39	31	.....	55	30
Newport.....	144	51	93	.....	118	61
Otsego.....	126	60	66	.....	115	56
Pacific.....	20	13	7	.....	26	9

* These returns were not canvassed and are not included in the footings below.

Gubernatorial Vote of 1871—continued.

COUNTIES.	Governor, 1871.				Congress, 1870.	
	Wash- burn.	Doolit- tle.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Rep.	Dem.
COLUMBIA—continued.						
Portage—						
1st ward.....	13	110				
2d ward.....	57	44				
3d ward.....	40	38				
4th ward.....	73	128				
5th ward.....	35	92				
	218	412		194	224	362
Randolph.....	92	53	39		113	41
Scott.....	57	28	29		62	15
Springvale.....	74	8	66		82	8
West Point.....	90	39	51		40	15
Wycena.....	105	52	53		121	62
West ward, village Randolph.	12	..	12		13	2
Total.....	2,248	1,579	669		2,062	1,417
CRAWFORD.						
Clayton.....	65	113		48	72	68
Eastman.....	74	77		3	61	76
Freeman.....	78	34	44		89	16
Haney.....	21	27		6	33	24
Marietta.....	29	33		4	23	43
Prairie du Chien.....	251	339		88	245	379
Scott.....	42	43		1	56	42
Seneca.....	86	121		35	98	97
Union.....	18	10	8		28	5
Utica.....	92	50	42		75	28
Wauzeka.....	58	69		11	70	58
Total.....	814	916		102	850	834
DANE.						
Albion.....	128	8	120		156	11
Berry.....	12	138		126	8	150
Black Earth.....	119	32	87		139	21
Blooming Grove.....	59	112		53	67	117
Blue Mounds.....	80	55	25		72	52
Bristol.....	58	63		5	63	85
Burke.....	62	59	3	7	73	61
Christiana.....	148	96	52		133	83
Cottage Grove.....	63	117		54	74	100
Cross Plains.....	43	226		183	41	220
Dane.....	82	69	13		48	84
Deerfield.....	74	74			74	86
Dunkirk.....	94	55	39		87	59
Dunn.....	90	59	31		98	58
Fitchburg.....	59	99		40	60	102
Madison, town.....	81	77	4		73	65
city, 1st ward.....	266	337				
2d ward.....	179	167				
3d ward.....	165	280				
4th ward.....	185	129				
	735	913		118	723	847
Mazomanie.....	181	77	104		205	64
Medina.....	130	124	6		132	127
Middleton.....	120	167		47	103	162
Montrose.....	125	62	63		*	*
Oregon.....	185	65	120		201	88

*Rejected by canvassers.

ELECTION STATISTICS.

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Gubernatorial Vote of 1871—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1871.				Congress, 1870.	
	Washburn.	Doollittle.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Rep.	Dem.
DANE—continued.						
Perry	70	32	38	.....	85	32
Primrose	121	20	101	.....	121	31
Pleasant Springs	111	14	97	.....	97	19
Roxbury	23	143	.....	120	22	117
Rutland	188	24	104	.....	136	12
Springdale	51	102	.....	51	58	96
Springfield	52	172	.....	120	45	215
Stoughton, village	92	45	47	.....	70	45
Sun Prairie	86	53	28	.....	85	61
village	65	38	27	.....	73	54
Vermont	90	63	27	.....	77	35
Verona	54	92	.....	38	62	104
Vienna	113	41	72	.....	74	14
Westport	55	167	.....	112	55	209
Windsor	123	38	85	.....	77	63
York	89	69	20	.....	92	69
Total	4,171	3,865	306	.....	3,850	3,818
DODGE.						
Ashippun	99	138	.....	39	95	123
Burnett	104	67	37	.....	110	52
Beaver Dam, town	90	140	.....	50	93	137
city—1st ward	16	114	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward	52	103	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d ward	169	57	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th ward	100	83	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calamus	337	357	.....	20	297	328
Chester	80	49	31	.....	84	43
Chester	108	53	55	.....	91	45
Clyman	66	166	.....	100	62	160
Elba	108	90	18	.....	112	100
Emmett	23	170	.....	147	9	157
Fox Lake	139	142	.....	3	173	172
Hubbard	112	326	.....	214	84	338
Hustisford	62	224	.....	162	55	243
Herman	2	223	.....	226	3	212
Lebanon	20	189	.....	169	8	177
Leroy	83	145	.....	62	95	115
Lomira	34	172	.....	138	35	151
Lowell	219	228	.....	9	180	232
Oak Grove	185	212	.....	27	179	217
Portland	79	89	.....	10	68	126
Randolph, village, east ward	62	5	57	.....	41	8
Rubicon	94	144	.....	59	93	177
Shields	4	172	.....	168	5	184
Theresa	3	334	.....	331	.....	316
Trenton	151	87	64	.....	172	83
Watertown, city—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*1st ward	117	129	.....	.....	165	138
*2d ward	65	193	.....	.....	49	202
*3d ward	51	111	.....	.....	54	115
*4th ward	31	79	.....	.....	28	72
5th ward	15	160	.....	.....	2	96
6th ward	32	188	.....	.....	13	172
*7th ward	26	94	.....	.....	15	80
.....	337	894	.....	554	.....	.....

* These wards are in Jefferson county, and the totals given below do not include their vote, but for convenience the entire vote of the city is shown.

Gubernatorial Vote of 1871—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1871.				Congress, 1870.	
	Washburn.	Doolittle.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Rep.	Dem.
DODGE—continued.						
Waupun, south ward.....	116	28	88	.....	120	29
Westford	26	79	.....	53	35	103
Williamstown	85	253	.....	168	104	237
Total	2,538	4,577	.....	2,037	2,428	4,538
DOOR.						
Bailey's Harbor	26	30	.....	4	32	29
Brussels	68	.....	68	.....	77	12
Clay Banks	33	19	14	.....	39	20
Egg Harbor	17	15	2	.....	17	15
Forestville	23	26	.....	3	28	33
Gardner	50	5	45	.....	57	4
Gibraltar	48	10	38	.....	48	8
Jacksonport	22	8	14	.....	24	2
Liberty Grove	28	5	23	.....	14	3
Nasawaupee	35	9	26	.....	51	14
Sevastopol	35	23	12	.....	62	14
Sturgeon Bay	130	7	123	.....	159	2
Union	31	.....	39	.....	44	3
Washington	24	9	15	.....	34	8
Total	578	166	412	.....	686	167
DOUGLAS.						
Superior	58	69	.....	11	122	66
DUNN.						
Colfax	44	10	34	.....	20	6
Dunn	96	82	14	.....	65	57
Eau Galla	73	136	.....	63	33	69
Elk Mound	51	11	40	.....	26	25
Grant	84	5	79	.....	22	4
Lucas	29	11	18	.....	24	3
Menomonee	347	102	245	.....	247	107
New Haven	25	5	20	.....	27	9
Peru	39	2	37	.....	26	3
Red Cedar	35	33	2	.....	37	26
Rock Creek	67	4	63	.....	31	1
Sheridan	19	1	18	.....	17	.....
Sherman	32	9	23	.....	25	6
Spring Brook	104	43	61	.....	48	22
Stanton	45	17	28	.....	.....	5
Taintor	23	14	9	.....	14	5
Weston	20	38	.....	18	27	15
Total	1,133	533	610	.....	689	358
EAU CLAIRE.						
Bridge Creek	229	78	151	.....	127	58
Brunswick	102	46	56	.....	24	26
Eau Claire	242	137	105	.....	196	102
Lincoln	26	84	.....	58	11	5
North Eau Claire	202	175	27	81	99
Oak Grove	83	77	6	29	44
Otter Creek	75	24	51	34	15

ELECTION STATISTICS.

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Gubernatorial Vote of 1871—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1871.				Congress, 1870.	
	Wash- burn.	Doolit- tle.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Rep.	Dem.
EAU CLAIRE—continued.						
Pleasant Valley	27	20	7	.....	34	10
Washington	67	22	45	.....	46	12
West Eau Claire	356	227	129	.....	175	183
Total	1,403	890	519	.....	757	604
FOND DU LAC.						
Alto	125	46	79	.....	75	43
Ashford	53	156	.....	98	85	141
Ashburn	65	156	.....	91	100	140
Byron	123	115	5	.....	103	133
Calumet	23	200	.....	177	14	197
Eden	53	170	.....	112	51	143
Eldorado	75	165	.....	90	58	197
Empire	80	76	4	.....	61	65
Fond du Lac, town	145	80	65	.....	112	75
city, 1st ward. 272 268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward. 166 237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d ward. 327 174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th ward. 208 260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th ward. 172 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,145	1,033	112	.....	947	1,012
Forest	42	167	.....	125	45	164
Friendship	65	101	.....	36	37	99
Lamartine	140	80	60	.....	131	96
Marshfield	7	285	.....	278	2	313
Metomen	206	76	130	.....	170	81
Oakfield	191	36	155	.....	167	44
Osceola	62	118	.....	56	39	123
Ripon, town	90	66	24	.....	100	88
city, 1st ward. 187 141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward. 175 127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	362	268	94	.....	423	215
Rosendale	124	47	77	.....	150	46
Springvale	109	99	10	.....	94	81
Taycheedah	45	195	.....	150	36	190
Waupun, town	161	48	113	.....	141	40
village, north ward	98	92	6	.....	99	78
Total	3,596	3,875	.....	279	3,240	3,794
GRANT.						
Beetown	167	110	57	.....	145	99
Blue River	20	55	.....	35	25	28
Bloomington	190	36	154	.....	128	34
Boscobel	232	107	125	.....	157	102
Cassville	98	81	17	.....	90	58
Clifton	61	58	3	.....	53	45
Ellenboro	54	28	26	.....	48	35
Fennimore	147	43	104	.....	189	52
Glen Haven	101	51	50	.....	68	23
Harrison	68	75	.....	7	56	50
Hazel Green	120	149	.....	29	141	111
Hickory Grove	48	12	36	.....	51	9
Jamestown	43	72	.....	29	52	65
Lancaster	319	109	210	.....	278	30
Liberty	32	36	.....	4	31	22
Lima	81	20	61	.....	71	22
Little Grant	99	22	77	.....	49	10

Gubernatorial Vote of 1871—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1871.				Congress, 1870.	
	Washburn.	Doolittle.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Rep.	Dem.
GRANT—continued.						
Marion	40	16	24	.....	41	16
Millville	32	3	29	.....	27	3
Mount Hope	68	18	50	.....	87	.....
Muscoda	59	82	.....	23	83	58
Paris	54	19	35	.....	58	33
Patch Grove	112	64	48	.....	71	44
Platteville	315	240	75	.....	304	138
Potosi	158	249	.....	91	140	208
Smelser	110	51	59	.....	101	49
Waterloo	70	47	23	.....	55	26
Waterstown	52	23	29	.....	48	36
Wingville	56	61	.....	5	64	45
Woodman	48	21	27	.....	46	19
Wyalusing	100	13	87	.....	61	10
Total	3,154	1,971	1,183	.....	2,818	1,480
GREEN.						
Adams	54	44	10	.....	35	55
Albany	126	61	65	.....	107	34
Brooklyn	97	22	75	.....	91	7
Cadiz	81	34	47	.....	69	38
Clarno	63	90	.....	27	82	59
Decatur	241	117	124	.....	269	80
Exeter	93	30	63	.....	82	15
Jefferson	98	74	24	.....	112	76
Jordan	83	40	43	.....	71	42
Monroe	346	222	124	.....	412	211
Mount Pleasant	130	40	90	.....	99	22
New Glarus	30	40	.....	10	65	40
Spring Grove	97	24	73	.....	90	18
Sylvester	87	45	42	.....	82	46
Washington	30	45	.....	15	27	77
York	101	6	95	.....	105	3
Total	1,757	934	823	.....	1,797	823
GREEN LAKE.						
Berlin, city—						
1st ward	186	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward	105	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d ward	112	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
	403	111	292	.....	315	159
Berlin, town	99	15	84	.....	88	20
Brooklyn	126	41	95	.....	143	42
Green Lake	119	46	73	.....	120	44
Kingston	72	74	.....	2	.....	.....
Mackford	156	54	102	.....	119	53
Manchester	83	74	9	.....	.....	.....
Marquette	70	28	42	.....	95	44
Princeton	109	125	.....	16	136	122
St. Marie	26	33	7	46	22
Seneca	26	9	17	37	14
Total	1,299	610	689	1,242	639

ELECTION STATISTICS.

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Gubernatorial Vote of 1871—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1871.				Congress, 1870.	
	Wash- burn.	Doo- little.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Rep.	Dem.
IOWA.						
Arena.....	152	161	.....	29	145	141
Clyde.....	9	60	.....	51	17	76
Dodgeville.....	235	172	123	.....	393	268
Highland.....	37	333	.....	301	53	333
Linden.....	188	82	106	.....	130	163
Millin.....	96	56	40	.....	116	81
Mineral Point, town.....	87	65	22	.....	90	105
city, 1st ward..... 103 126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward..... 80 140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moscow.....	188	276	.....	88	210	307
Pulaski.....	75	27	48	.....	93	36
Ridgeway.....	83	125	.....	42	116	142
Waldwick.....	148	154	.....	6	199	178
Wyoming.....	56	54	2	.....	40	71
.....	63	62	1	.....	66	56
Total.....	1,457	1,632	.....	175	1,679	1,962
JACKSON.						
Albion.....	187	129	58	.....	110	65
Alma.....	82	24	58	.....	44	8
Garden Valley.....	38	56	.....	18	29	35
Hixton.....	162	37	65	.....	70	32
Irving.....	43	45	.....	2	26	37
Manchester.....	36	6	39	.....	9	.....
Melrose.....	45	40	55	.....	29	26
Northfield.....	33	2	31	.....	43	.....
Springfield.....	52	17	35	.....	43	17
Total.....	668	356	312	.....	463	220
JEFFERSON.						
Aztalan.....	61	87	.....	26	66	132
Cold Spring.....	61	23	33	.....	74	34
Concord.....	86	151	.....	65	93	127
Farmington.....	79	189	.....	110	76	271
Hebron.....	123	88	35	.....	115	96
Ixonia.....	73	155	.....	82	67	180
Jefferson.....	182	397	.....	215	188	531
Koskonong.....	374	232	142	.....	329	172
Lake Mills.....	209	63	146	.....	221	52
Milford.....	77	198	.....	121	77	213
Oakland.....	93	66	27	.....	106	71
Palmira.....	24	46	168	.....	221	40
Sullivan.....	126	134	.....	8	144	125
Sumner.....	37	24	13	.....	37	21
Waterloo, town.....	51	106	.....	55	46	114
village.....	61	98	.....	37	47	106
Watertown, town.....	28	204	.....	176	37	266
city, 1st ward..... 117 129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward..... 65 193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d ward..... 51 111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th ward..... 31 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*5th ward..... 15 100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*6th ward..... 32 188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7th ward..... 26 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	337	894	.....	557	266	875
Total.....	2,225	2,867	.....	642	2,195	3,158

* These wards are in Dodge county; their vote is included in the total vote cast in the city, but is not included in the footings for the county.

Gubernatorial Vote of 1871—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1871.				Congress, 1870.	
	Washburn.	Doolittle.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Rep.	Dem.
JUNEAU.						
Armenia.....	18	7	11	.....	23	6
Clearfield.....	20	18	2	.....	15	23
Fountain.....	62	31	31	.....	45	29
Germantown.....	27	66	.....	39	58	87
Kildare.....	30	54	.....	24	17	74
Lemonweir.....	94	51	43	.....	90	45
Lindira.....	113	35	78	.....	117	36
Lisbon.....	62	26	36	.....	55	28
Lyndon.....	27	33	.....	6	21	33
Marion.....	28	30	.....	2	14	31
Mauston.....	129	56	73	.....	134	69
Necedah.....	83	77	6	.....	71	131
New Lisbon.....	139	83	56	.....	141	111
Orange.....	32	16	16	.....	26	23
Plymouth.....	90	59	31	.....	82	47
Seven-Mile Creek.....	7	71	.....	64	9	77
Summit.....	37	49	.....	12	59	50
Wonewoc.....	82	67	15	.....	98	73
Total.....	1,080	829	251	.....	1,075	978
KENOSHA.						
Brighton.....	54	110	.....	56	71	127
Bristol.....	137	45	92	.....	139	47
Kenosha, city—						
1st ward.....	129	128	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward.....	45	104	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d ward.....	90	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th ward.....	78	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
	342	307	35	.....	360	323
Paris.....	64	86	.....	22	165	92
Pleasant Prairie.....	92	111	.....	19	91	93
Randall.....	50	41	9	.....	44	32
Salem.....	121	60	61	.....	110	67
Somers.....	155	64	91	.....	145	58
Wheatland.....	36	77	.....	41	39	89
Total.....	1,051	901	150	.....	1,104	928
KEWAUNEE.						
Ahnepsee.....	89	126	.....	37	208	27
Carlton.....	26	76	.....	50	37	66
Casco.....	3	83	.....	80	40	68
Franklin.....	3	54	.....	51	1	81
Kewaunee.....	68	193	.....	125	111	194
Lincoln.....	63	4	59	.....	77	9
Montpelier.....	12	57	.....	45	31	41
Pierce.....	23	71	.....	48	68	83
Red River.....	74	5	69	.....	82	11
Total.....	361	669	.....	308	655	580
LA CROSSE.						
Bangor.....	127	50	77	.....	108	35
Burns.....	95	10	85	.....	72	5
Campbell.....	42	46	.....	4	17	26
Farmington.....	161	96	65	.....	120	68
Greenfield.....	30	52	.....	22	20	3

Gubernatorial Vote of 1871—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1871.				Congress, 1870.	
	Wash- burn.	Doo- little.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Rep.	Dem.
LA CROSSE—continued.						
Hamilton.....	250	84	166	.....	188	39
Holland.....	56	38	18	.....	48	18
La Crosse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	693	494
1st ward..... 150 213	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	126
2d ward..... 152 178	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	120
3d ward..... 269 218	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	111
4th ward..... 145 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	52
5th ward..... 112 128	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	85
.....	828	814	14	.....	.....	.....
Onalaska.....	123	70	53	.....	74	55
Shelby.....	39	58	.....	19	24	35
Washington.....	47	56	.....	9	40	28
Total.....	1,798	1,374	424	.....	1,404	833
LA FAYETTE.						
Argyle.....	142	43	99	.....	170	52
Belmont.....	98	84	14	.....	91	111
Benton.....	117	139	.....	12	123	159
Blanchard.....	35	33	2	.....	45	42
Darlington.....	224	225	.....	1	293	237
Elk Grove.....	47	89	.....	42	79	155
Fayette.....	94	111	.....	17	110	104
Gratiot.....	112	106	6	.....	148	118
Keudall.....	39	107	.....	77	36	110
Monticello.....	36	14	22	.....	52	24
New Diggings.....	130	125	5	.....	146	181
Seymour.....	21	35	.....	14	31	54
Shullsburg.....	188	245	.....	57	232	225
Wayne.....	101	24	77	.....	100	29
White Oak Springs.....	39	31	8	.....	54	39
Willow Springs.....	36	90	.....	54	37	123
Wiota.....	166	121	45	.....	196	124
Total.....	1,616	1,612	4	.....	1,943	1,888
MANITOWOC.						
Cato.....	119	102	17	.....	152	100
Centerville.....	155	61	94	.....	148	70
Cooperstown.....	69	49	11	.....	132	47
Eaton.....	38	121	.....	83	138	108
Franklin.....	31	54	.....	23	140	70
Gibson.....	57	65	.....	8	141	*65
Kossuth.....	117	98	19	.....	242	81
Liberty.....	97	32	65	.....	154	50
Manitowoc, town.....	38	48	.....	10	75	35
city, 1st ward..... 141 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward..... 53 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d ward..... 97 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th ward..... 105 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	396	243	153	.....	673	187
Manitowoc Rapids.....	63	94	.....	31	112	112
Maple Grove.....	2	113	.....	111	81	58
Meeme.....	58	133	.....	75	65	143
Micnicott.....	16	134	.....	118	124	104
Newton.....	56	84	.....	28	96	92
Rockland.....	24	23	1	.....	35	41

*Not canvassed, and not included in the footings.

Gubernatorial vote of 1871—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1871.				Congress, 1870.	
	Wash- burn.	Doo- little.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Rep.	Dem.
MANITOWOC—continued.						
Schleswig	48	122	.....	74	56	170
Two Creeks	12	38	.....	26	59	53
Two Rivers	85	219	.....	154	377	86
Total	1,452	8,833	.....	831	3,000	1,527
MARATHON.						
Bergen	6	5	1	.....	1	18
Berlin .....	.....	143	.....	143	3	180
Jenny	29	14	15	.....	28	24
Knowlton	10	14	.....	4	12	22
Maine	6	77	.....	71	10	118
Marathon .....	.....	55	.....	55	2	64
Mosinee	20	38	.....	18	16	47
Stettin .....	.....	116	.....	116	.....	145
Texas	13	27	.....	14	25	45
Wausau, town	2	36	.....	34	14	82
Wausau, village	99	207	.....	108	93	267
Wein .....	.....	21	.....	21	.....	24
Weston	33	27	6	.....	25	45
Total	218	780	.....	562	229	1,081
MARQUETTE.						
Buffalo	61	82	.....	21	54	80
Crystal Lake	16	75	.....	59	12	76
Douglas	40	115	.....	75	44	103
Harris	46	57	.....	11	43	61
Mecan	4	112	.....	108	5	145
Montello	27	146	.....	119	25	164
Moundville	36	25	11	.....	22	56
Neshkoro	26	58	.....	32	32	57
Newton	27	62	.....	35	34	60
Oxford	75	19	56	.....	76	22
Packwaukee	65	53	12	.....	59	63
Shields	14	85	.....	71	10	109
Springfield	35	24	11	.....	44	11
Westfield	60	58	2	.....	48	53
Total	532	971	.....	439	513	1,060
MILWAUKEE.						
Franklin	31	171	.....	140	47	232
Granville	76	175	.....	99	66	267
Greenfield	73	292	.....	219	61	387
Lake, 1st precinct .. 85 121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d precinct .. 93 46	178	167	11	.....	115	272
Milwaukee town	56	166	.....	110	95	203
city, 1st w'd, 1st pr. 173 257	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d pr. 82 160	.....	.....	.....	.....	261	757
2d ward, 1st pr. 162 288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d pr. 109 263	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	975
3d ward, 1st pr. 72 308	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d pr. 104 302	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	796
4th ward, 1st pr. 214 215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d pr. 356 272	.....	.....	.....	.....	446	937
5th ward, 1st pr. 184 236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d pr. 191 235	.....	.....	.....	.....	243	921

Gubernatorial Vote of 1871—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1871.				Congress, 1870.	
	Wash- burn.	Doolit- tle.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Rep.	Dem.
MILWAUKEE—continued.						
Milwaukee, city—con.						
6th ward, 1st pr. 133 210					158	696
2d pr. 79 168						
7th ward, 1st pr. 290 147						
2d pr. 235 256					370	681
8th ward, 1st pr. 202 197						
2d pr. 105 188					162	676
9th ward, 1st pr. 113 352						
2d pr. 90 229					225	1,175
	2,895	4,263		1,368	*2,291	*7,644
Oak Creek.....	142	171		29	128	211
Wauwatosa.....	239	226	13		264	305
Total.....	3,690	5,631		1,941	3,057	9,511
MONROE.						
Adrian.....	28	41		13	52	32
Angelo.....	43	12	31		67	19
Clifton.....	24	39		15	25	53
Eaton.....	39	17	22		41	1
Glendale.....	89	11	78		94	18
Greenfield.....	48	33	15		38	49
Jefferson.....	22	30		8	27	68
La Fayette.....	31	23	8		52	27
Leon.....	90	42	48		115	47
Lincoln.....	89	20	69		135	29
Little Falls.....	54	42	12		50	59
Oakdale.....	26	57		31	34	67
Portland.....	33	29	4		41	29
Ridgeville.....	33	59		26	49	71
Sheldon.....	33	12	21		25	15
Sparta.....	302	185	117		385	236
Tomah.....	157	169		12	208	141
Wellington.....	46	24	22		45	16
Wilton.....	22	69		47	52	65
Total.....	1,209	914	295		1,536	1,042
OCONTO.						
Gillett.....	22	14	8		5	14
Little Suamico.....	43	8	35		18	15
Marquette.....	102	30	72		109	27
Oconto, town.....	31	26	5		12	49
cit., east ward.. 69 59						
south ward.. 80 38						
west ward.. 72 78						
	221	175	46		149	229
Pensaukee, 1st pr.. 56 1						
2d pr.. 82 8						
	138	9	129		55	2
Peshtigo.....	96	9	87		192	49
Stiles.....	9	39		30		
1st precinct.....						
2d precinct.....					13	23
Total.....	662	310	352		553	408

*For the convenience of comparison, the total vote each candidate received in the city, as well as in the several wards of the city, are given—these columns having the appearance of being duplicated. The footings, however, only include the total vote of the county.

Gubernatorial Vote of 1871—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1871.				Congress, 1870.	
	Wash- burn.	Doolit- tle.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Rep.	Dem.
OUTAGAMIE.						
Appleton, city—						
1st ward	113	45				
2d ward	171	235				
3d ward	45	168				
4th ward	22	84				
	351	542		191	360	483
Black Creek	54	26	28		48	4
Bovina	78	15	63		53	12
Buchanan		85		85	9	108
Center	51	166		135	21	127
Cicero	8	11		3		
Dale	70	103		33	73	107
Deer Creek	6	8		2	15	7
Ellington	109	81	28		95	84
Freedom	57	121		64	51	84
Grand Chute	66	127		61	70	137
Greenville	85	125		40	93	130
Hortonia	89	76	13		86	88
Kaukauna	36	64		28	68	98
Liberty	34	25	9		28	23
Little Chute, precinct	5	98		93		
Maine	24		24		16	3
Maple Creek	27	34		7	32	34
New London	3	17		14		
Osborn	33	15	18		41	17
Seymour	53	7	46		20	18
Total	1,219	1,746		527	1,185	1,564
OZAUKEE.						
Belgium	14	197		183	5	231
Cedarburg	39	287		248	40	383
Fredonia	31	137		106	7	223
Grafton	46	195		149	22	237
Mequon	52	245		193	22	281
Port Washington	80	304		224	34	337
Saukville	33	203		176	18	263
Total	295	1,574		1,279	148	1,855
PEPIN.						
Albany	30	13	17		18	13
Durand	150	60	90		127	24
Frankfort	48	15	33		19	1
Lima	48	33	15		39	
Pepin	123	36	87		82	4
Stockholm	53	6	47		14	
Waterville	99	54	45		34	1
Waubeek	26	20	36		24	1
Total	577	237	340		357	44
PIERCE.						
Clifton	69	13	56		52	11
Diamond Bluff	52	6	46		36	19
Ellsworth	89	49	40		75	49
El Paso	11	40		29	7	22
Gilman	53	7	46		46	2

Gubernatorial Vote of 1871—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1871.				Congress, 1870.	
	Wash- burn.	Doolit- tie.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Rep.	Dem.
PIERCE—continued.						
Hartland	87	25	52	.....	35	14
Isabelle	26	4	22	.....	.....	.....
Maiden Rock	68	17	51	.....	51	12
Martell	86	25	61	.....	58	44
Oak Grove	42	49	.....	7	24	33
Prescott, city—						
1st ward	59	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward	37	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d ward	47	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
	143	70	73	.....	123	75
River Falls	184	94	90	.....	122	113
Rock Elm	84	27	57	.....	55	22
Salem	23	17	6	.....	9	11
Spring Lake	35	37	.....	2	34	10
Trenton	42	16	26	.....	33	10
Trimbelle	95	22	73	.....	59	19
Union	39	6	33	.....	31	3
Total	1,228	534	694	.....	850	479
POLK.						
Alden	84	18	66	.....	23	17
Balsam Lake	30	18	12	.....	5	21
Black Brook	50	5	45	.....	56	7
Farmington	59	42	17	.....	40	21
Lincoln	46	14	32	.....	25	5
Luck	29	1	28	.....	13	.....
Milltown	7	8	.....	1	2	7
Osceola	117	38	79	.....	67	18
St. Croix Falls	94	34	60	.....	44	17
Sterling	45	4	41	.....	26	5
Total	561	182	379	.....	301	118
PORTAGE.						
Almond	49	24	25	.....	58	41
Amherst	99	29	70	.....	112	20
Belmont	43	7	36	.....	63	9
Buena Vista	73	33	40	.....	79	39
Eau Plaine	13	16	.....	3	25	12
Grant	2	30	.....	28	12	28
Hull	35	16	19	.....	48	54
Lanark	41	23	18	.....	49	37
Linwood	22	26	.....	4	29	23
New Hope	71	1	70	.....	60	3
Pine Grove	46	1	45	.....	53	.....
Plover	162	31	131	.....	173	29
Sharon	3	66	.....	63	15	109
Stockton	79	38	41	.....	59	64
Stevens Point, town	11	10	1	.....	10	5
city, 1st ward	58	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward	68	81	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d ward	24	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
	150	184	.....	34	188	229
Total	899	535	364	.....	1,033	702

Gubernatorial Vote of 1871—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1871.				Congress, 1870.	
	Wash. burn.	Doo-little.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Rep.	Dem.
RACINE.						
Burlington	143	313	.....	170	176	328
Caledonia	203	160	43	.....	211	180
Dover	81	64	17	.....	75	99
Mount Pleasant	170	101	69	.....	279	173
Norway	74	20	54	.....	132	40
Racine, city—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st ward	131	115	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward	136	83	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d ward	221	133	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th ward	88	192	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th ward	154	117	.....	.....	.....	.....
6th ward	98	101	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	828	741	87	.....	956	711
Raymond	146	40	105	.....	151	71
Rochester	101	59	42	.....	88	86
Waterford	142	113	29	.....	168	135
Yorkville	185	48	137	.....	177	111
Total	2,073	1,659	414	.....	2,403	1,934
RICHLAND.						
Akan	50	55	.....	5	28	37
Bloom	97	81	16	.....	64	65
Buena Vista	120	77	43	.....	95	69
Dayton	53	80	.....	27	33	66
Eagle	74	53	16	.....	49	41
Forest	86	33	48	.....	52	43
Henrietta	73	44	29	.....	56	45
Ithica	144	74	70	.....	93	53
Marshall	101	51	50	.....	73	31
Orion	56	31	25	.....	52	24
Richland	237	102	135	.....	217	66
Richwood	88	66	22	.....	79	44
Rockbridge	93	56	37	.....	64	72
Sylvan	46	74	.....	33	31	67
Westford	33	68	.....	35	38	56
Willow	50	54	.....	4	40	31
Total	1,401	1,009	392	.....	1,064	810
ROCK.						
Avon	101	26	75	.....	76	26
Beloit, town	32	27	5	.....	37	14
city, 1st ward ..	103	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward ..	85	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d ward ..	90	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th ward ..	70	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	348	55	293	.....	455	75
Bradford	89	36	53	.....	68	16
Center	118	31	87	.....	75	15
Clinton	238	86	152	.....	175	61
Fulton	185	113	72	.....	163	127
Harmony	106	7	99	.....	70	16
Janesville, town ..	80	55	25	.....	70	33

Gubernatorial Vote of 1871—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1871.				Congress, 1870.	
	Washburne.	Doolittle.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Rep.	Dem.
Rock—continued.						
Janesville—						
city, 1st ward.....	206	118	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward.....	152	116	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d ward.....	153	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th ward.....	176	172	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th ward.....	54	94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnstown.....	741	585	156	.....	753	452
La Prairie.....	104	82	22	.....	99	75
Lima.....	78	2	76	.....	76	1
Magnolia.....	135	18	117	.....	112	19
Milton.....	102	42	60	.....	81	27
Newark.....	267	77	190	.....	214	53
Plymouth.....	103	14	89	.....	86	8
Porter.....	108	62	46	.....	127	15
Rock.....	169	50	59	.....	86	52
Spring Valley.....	72	54	18	.....	35	29
Turtle.....	139	11	128	.....	124	11
Union.....	111	25	86	.....	152	10
	295	46	249	.....	236	40
Total.....	3,661	1,504	2,157	.....	3,360	1,175
ST. CROIX.						
Cady.....	29	16	13	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	40	24	16	.....	36	14
Eau Claire.....	41	15	26	.....	46	22
Emerald.....	15	22	.....	7	6	16
Erin.....	.....	213	.....	213	2	189
Hammond.....	104	77	27	.....	82	66
Hudson, town.....	55	37	18	.....	32	31
city, 1st ward.....	63	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward.....	135	67	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d ward.....	60	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kinnickinnick.....	258	162	96	.....	225	113
Pleasant Valley.....	69	34	35	.....	53	20
Richmond.....	56	27	29	.....	53	16
Rush River.....	128	51	76	.....	107	33
St. Joseph.....	40	34	6	.....	34	27
Somerset.....	10	46	.....	36	8	19
Springfield.....	32	58	.....	26	32	22
Stanton.....	41	38	3	.....	36	23
Star Prairie.....	34	44	.....	10	.....	.....
Troy.....	54	30	24	.....	104	69
Warren.....	102	49	53	.....	71	26
	73	38	35	.....	59	12
Total.....	1,181	1,015	166	.....	986	712
SAUK.						
Baraboo.....	280	121	159	.....	172	28
Bear Creek.....	45	54	.....	9	34	3
Dellona.....	23	38	.....	15	26	.....
Delton*.....	104	9	95	.....	89	1
Excelsior.....	56	20	36	.....	61	.....
Fairfield.....	64	11	53	.....	43	6
Franklin.....	49	23	26	.....	38	3

*The name of the town of New Buffalo has been changed to Delton since the election.

Gubernatorial Vote of 1871—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1871.				Congress, 1870.	
	Wash- burn.	Doo- little.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Rep.	Dem.
SAUK—continued.						
Freedom	63	22	41	.....	56	.....
Greenfield	45	12	33	.....	29	.....
Honey Creek	67	10	57	.....	54	.....
Ironton	90	41	49	.....	103	18
Lavalle	55	54	1	.....	57	47
Merrimack	89	34	55	.....	50	20
Prairie du Sac	209	92	117	.....	128	45
Reedsburg	111	137	.....	26	85	63
Spring Green	106	48	58	.....	108	25
Sumpter	112	5	107	.....	74	.....
Troy	63	7	56	.....	*	*
Washington	64	40	24	.....	49	.....
Westfield	52	52	.....	.....	36	58
Winfield	37	38	.....	1	18	26
Woodland	23	23	25	.....	42	17
Total	1,832	891	941	.....	1,352	360
SHAWANO.						
Angelica	18	.....	18	.....	29	6
Belle Plaine	17	56	.....	39	25	74
Grant	8	20	.....	12	22	13
Hartland	11	59	.....	28	64	21
Herman .....	.....	22	.....	22	.....	.....
Lesser	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Maple Grove	13	8	5	.....	.....	.....
Pella	1	34	.....	33	23	16
Richmond	21	11	10	.....	81	29
Shawano, town	8	9	.....	1	59	20
Shawano, village	44	29	15	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	3	10	.....	7	.....	.....
Washington .....	.....	20	.....	20	12	11
Waukecheon	33	1	32	.....	47	5
Total	191	259	.....	63	362	195
SHEBOYGAN.						
Greenbush	207	113	94	.....	233	104
Herman	87	159	.....	72	121	190
Holland	156	47	109	.....	278	62
Lima	166	77	89	.....	202	107
Lynden	207	78	129	.....	204	71
Mitchell	41	144	.....	103	46	118
Moselle	46	68	.....	22	82	66
Plymouth	202	230	.....	28	239	201
Rhine	49	87	.....	38	71	139
Russell	6	47	.....	41	17	69
Scott	113	60	53	.....	135	63
Sheboygan, town	40	109	.....	69	54	164
city, 1st ward	50	77	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward	105	116	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d ward	36	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th ward	50	128	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	241	365	.....	124	358	538
Sheboygan Falls, town	114	151	.....	37	144	171
Sheboygan Falls, village	145	91	54	.....	167	78

* No returns.

Gubernatorial Vote of 1871—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1871.				Congress, 1870.	
	Wash- burn.	Doo- little.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Rep.	Dem.
SHEBOYGAN—continued.						
Sherman	44	77	.....	33	67	152
Wilson	63	40	23	.....	103	72
Total	1,927	1,943	.....	16	2,521	2,365
TREMPEALEAU.						
Albion	38	5	33	.....	.....	.....
Arcadia	167	60	107	.....	104	43
Burnside	31	16	15	.....	35	4
Caledonia	56	15	41	.....	76	14
Ettrick	61	31	30	.....	79	27
Gale	128	41	87	.....	113	70
Hale	53	9	44	.....	67	4
Lincoln	128	1	127	.....	141	1
Preston	101	1	100	.....	102	1
Sumner	45	26	19	.....	42	23
Trempealeau	180	89	91	.....	205	72
Total	988	294	694	.....	964	259
VERNON.						
Bergen	70	8	62	.....	41	17
Christiana	106	.....	106	.....	65	.....
Clinton	54	10	44	.....	28	2
Coon	57	11	46	.....	51	.....
Forest	56	14	42	.....	32	11
Franklin	102	27	75	.....	96	17
Genoa	67	10	57	.....	48	7
Greenwood	36	29	7	.....	20	20
Hamburg	97	30	67	.....	125	24
Harmony	121	10	111	.....	90	3
Hillsboro	104	29	75	.....	59	18
Jefferson	132	33	99	.....	120	20
Kickapoo	53	78	.....	25	66	25
Liberty	33	17	16	.....	40	.....
Stark	57	.....	57	.....	24	.....
Sterling	117	17	100	.....	76	22
Union	19	4	15	.....	20	.....
Viroqua	195	29	166	.....	179	5
Webster	54	22	32	.....	41	12
Wheatland	92	23	69	.....	83	10
Whitestown	64	15	49	.....	43	2
Total	1,686	416	1,270	.....	1,347	215
WALWORTH.						
Bloomfield	140	26	114	.....	158	18
Darien	171	58	113	.....	230	55
Delavan	331	143	188	.....	352	153
East Troy	196	83	113	.....	204	108
Elkhorn	143	77	66	.....	159	106
Geneva	214	74	140	.....	270	87
La Fayette	100	71	29	.....	124	88
La Grange	147	40	107	.....	166	31
Linn	67	20	47	.....	99	30
Lyons	153	73	80	.....	152	92
Richmond	77	66	11	.....	98	41

Gubernatorial Vote of 1871—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1871.				Congress, 1870.	
	Wash- burn.	Doolit- tle.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Rep.	Dem.
WALWORTH—continued.						
Sharon.....	212	46	166	.....	268	38
Spring Prairie.....	118	67	51	.....	172	81
Sugar Creek.....	118	61	57	.....	123	78
Troy.....	105	100	5	.....	123	123
Walworth.....	155	41	114	.....	172	45
Whitewater.....	461	224	237	.....	355	291
Total	2,908	1,270	1,638	.....	3,225	1,465
WASHINGTON.						
Addison.....	5	218	.....	213	22	181
Barton.....	27	138	.....	111	43	170
Erin.....	1	201	.....	200	10	169
Farmington.....	87	127	.....	40	100	133
Germantown.....	41	162	.....	121	27	204
Hartford.....	151	283	.....	132	164	255
Jackson.....	14	171	.....	157	21	161
Kewaskum.....	84	83	1	.....	93	117
Polk.....	39	225	.....	186	25	193
Richfield.....	16	219	.....	203	12	212
Schleisingsville.....	7	62	.....	55	10	71
Trenton.....	62	200	.....	138	47	239
Wayne.....	77	79	.....	2	82	131
West Bend, town.....	34	71	.....	37	33	90
village.....	21	132	.....	111	30	141
Total	666	2,371	.....	1,705	719	2,467
WAUKESHA.						
Brookfield.....	91	223	.....	132	88	232
Delafield.....	169	94	75	.....	136	107
Eagle.....	111	121	.....	10	121	156
Genesee.....	132	121	11	.....	130	170
Lisbon.....	141	139	2	.....	135	151
Menomonee.....	131	255	.....	124	144	255
Merton.....	137	167	.....	30	150	149
Mukwanago.....	129	95	34	.....	140	120
Muskego.....	79	152	.....	73	104	165
New Berlin.....	102	209	.....	107	123	234
Oconomowoc, town.....	128	114	14	.....	125	115
village.....	128	132	.....	4	137	102
Ottawa.....	92	83	9	.....	63	124
Pewaukee.....	201	172	29	.....	189	180
Summit.....	131	86	45	.....	120	106
Vernon.....	143	73	70	.....	154	59
Waukesha.....	368	293	75	.....	372	295
Total	2,413	2,529	.....	116	2,431	2,720
WAUPACA.						
Bear Creek.....	21	49	.....	28	47	12
Caledonia.....	21	64	.....	43	6	70
Dayton.....	101	32	69	.....	132	31
Dupont.....	31	3	23	.....	20	7
Farmington.....	81	13	63	.....	87	15
Fremont.....	58	24	34	.....	64	16
Helvetia.....	16	6	10	.....	21	2

Gubernatorial Vote of 1871--continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1871.				Congress, 1870.	
	Wash- bura.	Doolit- tle.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Rep.	Dem.
WAUPACA--continued.						
Iola	108	4	104	.....	83	4
Larrabee	34	12	22	.....	43	16
Lebanon	16	119	.....	103	6	55
Lind	117	52	65	.....	97	57
Little Volf	46	46	.....	.....	24	71
Matteson	37	21	16	.....	33	27
Mukwa	67	47	20	.....	63	50
New London--						
1st ward	45	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward	65	67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royalton	111	114	.....	3	107	77
St. Lawrence	76	29	47	.....	86	41
Scandinavia	89	23	66	.....	95	15
Union	107	4	103	.....	119	7
Waupaca	35	11	22	.....	13	22
Weyauwega	298	53	245	.....	311	46
Wauwauwega	107	5	102	.....	105	114
Total	1,575	831	744	.....	1,557	759
WAUSHARA.						
Aurora	149	29	120	.....	120	12
Bloomfield	83	75	8	.....	77	52
Coloma	45	11	34	.....	49	1
Dakota	64	12	52	.....	77	4
Deerfield	32	.....	32	.....	32	3
Hancock	57	21	36	.....	68	24
Leon	119	28	91	.....	142	21
Marion	85	17	68	.....	111	10
Mount Morris	94	7	87	.....	102	15
Oasis	98	7	91	.....	95	9
Plainfield	132	14	118	.....	148	9
Poyssippi	88	26	62	.....	89	8
Richford	60	6	54	.....	75	1
Rose	48	3	45	.....	62	.....
Saxeville	97	19	78	.....	98	11
Springwater	70	1	69	.....	68	7
Warren	69	19	50	.....	67	18
Wautoma	110	49	61	.....	133	41
Total	1,500	344	1,256	.....	1,613	246
WINNEBAGO.						
Algoma	89	10	79	.....	113	17
Black Wolf	24	68	.....	44	43	72
Clayton	76	70	6	.....	78	53
Menasha	189	263	.....	79	267	195
Neenah	289	222	67	.....	321	165
Nekimi	70	53	17	.....	70	70
Nepeuskun	100	29	71	.....	127	27
Omro	367	91	276	.....	430	77
Oshkosh, town	59	62	.....	3	84	34
Oshkosh, city--						
1st ward	309	127	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward	131	215	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d ward	121	152	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th ward	206	202	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th ward	121	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
6th ward	61	63	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	949	797	152	.....	1,148	833

Gubernatorial Vote of 1871—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1871.				Congress, 1870.	
	Wash- burn-	Doo- little.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Rep.	Dem.
WINNEBAGO—continued.						
Poygan.....	31	79	.....	48	42	82
Rushford.....	256	23	233	.....	256	18
Utica.....	106	23	83	.....	114	29
Vinland.....	94	41	53	.....	96	61
Winchester.....	92	54	38	.....	104	45
Winneconne.....	214	106	108	.....	225	61
Wolf River.....	.....	23	.....	23	2	37
Total.....	3,005	2,019	986	.....	3,520	1,876
WOOD.						
Centralia.....	69	38	31	.....	73	105
Grand Rapids, town.....	15	61	.....	46	23	86
city, 1st ward 21 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward 52 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d ward 46 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	119	121	.....	2	95	188
Rudolph.....	46	9	37	.....	43	7
Saratoga.....	15	42	.....	27	11	55
Seneca.....	13	23	.....	10	19	40
Sigel.....	31	19	12	.....	28	28
Sigel.....	32	15	17	.....	27	36
Total.....	340	328	12	.....	319	545

THE LEGISLATIVE VOTE.

[The following table shows the vote cast for Senators and Members of the Assembly in each legislative district, at the last election. By the re-arrangement of the Senatorial Districts, in the apportionment of 1871, some of the Senators who hold over do not represent the same territory they did last year. In such cases, for the convenience of comparison, the vote of the respective parties for Governor, in 1871, in the district as now constituted, is given, designated thus (*) instead of the vote at the Senatorial election in 1870. In districts where two candidates were in the field of like general political views, and none of the opposition, the vote each candidate received is given, but the column of majorities shows the majority on the gubernatorial vote, and is designated thus (†).—COMPILER.]

SENATE.

Dist.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Democratic Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.
I	John H. Jones...	2,603	R. H. Hotchkiss.	2,271	332	.....
II	E. T. Sprague...	2,336	M. P. Lindsley..	2,498	.....	162
III	O. J. Hale	*1,312	F. Huebschmann	*2,496	.....	†1,184
IV	Wm. Nelson	2,835	No candidate.	.....	†1,565	.....
	T. C. Ankeny	1,359	.....	.....	.....	.....
V	Philo Belden....	2,273	N. D. Fratt.....	2,031	242	.....
VI	D. H. Johnson...	2,251	John L. Mitchell.	3,271	.....	1,020
VII	Wm. M. Colladay	*2,175	Jerome Yates...	*1,877	†398	.....
VIII	Samuel Pratt....	3,957	John Tuttle.....	2,161	1,795	.....
IX	Francis Little...	1,865	Benjamin Evans.	1,809	56	.....
X	William Blair...	2,585	Leonard Martin..	2,345	240	.....
XI	H. S. Magoon....	2,039	Charles Dunn....	1,839	300	.....
XII	Orrin Bacon	1,668	H. T. Moore	986	682	.....
XIII	No candidate....	*2,491	Sat. Clark.....	*4,287	.....	†796
XIV	J. B. Quimby....	1,706	J. W. Lusk.....	1,007	699	.....
XV	John Carey.....	1,411	Carl H. Schmidt.	2,141	.....	720
	Wm. Bach, (Peo)	1,011	.....	.....	.....	.....
XVI	J. C. Holloway..	3,164	Ovid B. Phelps...	1,771	1,393	.....
XVII	C. G. Williams...	3,402	E. P. King, (Peo)	1,131	2,271	.....
XVIII	W. H. Hiner.....	3,252	J. Dobbs, Jr.....	1,999	1,253	.....
XIX	J. H. Foster.....	3,348	C. A. Weisbrod..	2,075	1,273	.....
XX	A. T. Germond...	578	Joseph Wagner..	1,595	.....	1,017
XXI	M. H. Sessions...	*3,113	Myron Reed.....	*2,467	†646	.....
XXII	J. W. Hutchinson	1,434	George Baldwin.	945	.....	.....
	.....	.....	Geo. Kreiss, (Ind)	1,495	.....	61
XXIII	J. K. Rider, (Peo)	2,036	W. W. Woodman	2,789	.....	693
XXIV	J. E. Irish	3,629	S. C. Johnson....	1,821	1,808	.....
XXV	James A. Briggs.	1,932	No candidate.	.....	†2,287	.....
	W. S. Flint.....	3,230	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXVI	R. E. Davis.....	2,021	M. Anderson....	1,803	218	.....
XXVII	W. M. Griswold.	2,291	F. C. Curtis.....	1,339	952	.....
XXVIII	H. L. Eaton.....	2,153	Geo. Krouskop...	1,955	198	.....
XXIX	E. S. Miner.....	*2,038	V. E. Smith.....	*1,969	†1,069	.....
XXX	J. G. Thorp.....	3,815	Wm. Carson.....	2,462	1,353	.....
XXXI	Angus Cameron.	*1,798	W. T. McConnell	*1,374	†424	.....
XXXII	Orlando Brown..	2,112	Jacob Spaulding.	647	†1,888	.....
	C. Moser, Jr....	1,626	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXXIII	A. M. Alling....	*961	Lyman Morgan..	*3,945	.....	†2,984

*The Legislative Vote of 1871—continued.***ASSEMBLY.**

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Democratic Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. Maj.	Dem Maj.
ADAMS, etc.—						
I.....	Anson Rood....	525	No candidate....	.....	7554	.....
	Geo. A. Neeves....	1,125				
ASHLAND, etc—						
I.....	H. D. Barron....	1,158	V. M. Babcock....	315	843	.....
BROWN, etc—						
I.....	J. S. Curtis.....	511	Ch. Waelz.....	625	.....	114
II.....	D. C. Ayres.....	470	A. F. Lyon.....	458	12	.....
III.....	J. LeRoy.....	306	Daniel Lee.....	780	.....	474
BUFFALO—						
I.....	J. F. Hauser....	20	George Cowie....	1,528	.....	1,508
CALUMET—						
I.....	John Merrill....	855	C.H.M. Petersen	880	.....	25
CHIPPewa—						
I.....	J. J. Jenkins....	858	J. A. Taylor....	670	188	.....
CLARK, etc.—						
I.....	E. L. Brockway..	1,023	Ludwig Peters..	519	504	.....
COLUMBIA—						
I.....	E. F. Lewis.....	585	W. W. Corning..	833	.....	248
II.....	H. C. Brace.....	780	R. W. Earll....	454	326	.....
III.....	Jacob Low.....	586	J.G.Staud'mayer	567	19	.....
CRAWFORD—						
I.....	Geo. Schweizer..	818	O. A. Caswell...	891	.....	73
DANE—						
I.....	B. F. Adams....	1,062	K. O. Heimdal..	836	226	.....
II.....	B.E. Hutchinson	1,136	John D. Gurnee	1,179	.....	43
III.....	John Brosemer..	819	John Adams....	1,076	.....	257
IV.....	P. Baldwin.....	1,123	J. L. Jackson...	796	327	.....
DODGE—						
I.....	Michael Adams..	720	J. F. McCallum	472	248	.....
II.....	C. E. Lewis.....	745	W. L. Parker....	633	142	.....
III.....	A. H. Atwater...	637	T. H. Moran....	462	175	.....
IV.....	No candidate....	20	S.W. Lamoreux..	922	.....	1699
V.....	No candidate....	.....	George Schott..	932	.....	1652
VI.....	No candidate....	.....	John Solon.....	484	.....	1523
			S. Marshall (Ind)	329	.....	.....
DOOR, etc.—						
I.....	John Garland....	675	G. W. Allen....	862	.....	187
DUNN, etc.—						
I.....	E. P. Bailey....	1,491	Richard Roberts	957	594	.....
EAU CLAIRE—						
I.....	Bradley Phillips	1,279	C. R. Gleason...	1,014	265	.....
FOND DU LAC—						
I.....	A. J. Yorty.....	1,284	S. H. Harris....	922	362	.....
II.....	Elihu Colman...	1,504	W. E. Baker....	1,232	172	.....
III.....	Nicholas Senn..	831	Aaron Walters..	1,342	.....	511

The Legislative Vote of 1871—Assembly—continued.

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Democratic Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. maj.	Dem maj.
GRANT—						
I.....	G. E. Cabanis ..	670	J. M. Rountree..	615	55	.....
II.....	A. R. Bushnell..	630	J. W. Seaton ...	527	103	.....
	H. Bugbee, (ind.)	28				.....
III.....	S. A. Ferrin	710	Thomas Tormey ..	474	236	.....
IV.....	J. Cory	584	Wm. J. McCoy..	490	94	.....
	J. H. Griggs, (ind.)	312				.....
GREEN—						
I.....	M. H. Pengra....	1,740	Wm. Du Bois ..	935	805	.....
GREEN LAKE—						
I.....	M. L. Kimball ..	839	No candidate....		†692	.....
	A. Nichols, (ind.)	1,039				.....
IOWA—						
I.....	J. W. Edwards..	786	W. E. Rowe	1,042		256
II.....	Francis Baker..	572	John Strachan..	592		20
	John James (ind.)	87				.....
JEFFERSON—						
I.....	D. Hall	1,182	F. P. Brook.....	516	666	.....
II.....	C. P. Mead	756	W. L. Hoskins..	919		263
III.....	L. B. Caswell...	1,261	W. H. Tousley..	804	457	.....
JUNEAU—						
I.....	H. F. C. Nichols	1,037	W. L. Davis	872	165	.....
KENOSHA—						
I.....	I. L. Johnson...	805	F. Robinson	1,148		343
LA CROSSE—						
I.....	G. C. Hixon	1,840	N. D. Loomis...	1,342	498	.....
LA FAYETTE—						
I.....	T. Bainbridge ..	1,732	J. C. F. Rodolf..	1,478	254	.....
MANITOWOC—						
I.....	Peter Reuther ..	669	Oliver Schunk..	367	302	.....
II.....	George Powell..	496	M. McNamara ..	515		19
III.....	A. D. Jones	503	Joseph Rankin..	701		168
MARATHON—						
I.....	No candidate....		B. Ringle.....	650		†592
			C. Hoeflinger...	339		.....
MARQUETTE—						
I.....	Miller H. Hodge	148	S. A. Pease.....	606		†439
			Neil Dimond, ind	734		.....
MILWAUKEE—						
I.....	J. Brown, (ind.)	88	John W. Cary ..	510		†164
II.....	No candidate....		George Abert ..	569		†280
			Aug. Richter, ind	227		.....
III.....	No candidate....		James Kerwin ..	354		†334
			John Black, (ind)	428		.....
IV.....	F. C. Winkler..	591	Gottlob E. Weiss	465	126	.....
V.....	John Lund	325	C. H. Larkin....	508		183
VI.....	Emil Wallber..	305	D. H. Richards..	274	31	.....
VII.....	Winfield Smith.	485	Anth. Dahlmann	418	67	.....
VIII.....	T. H. Judd	308	John Fellenz...	382		74
IX.....	No candidate....		M. N. Becker....	607		378
X.....	John C. Maas...	409	Henry Fowler ..	529		120
XI.....	Adin P. Hobart.	446	A. Nachtschein	355		†366
			J. B. Gebhardt, ind	411		.....
MONROE—						
I.....	Eli O. Rudd	987	No candidate....		†243	.....
II.....	J. F. Richards..	633	Stephen Larue..	246	207	.....

The Legislative Vote of 1871—Assembly—continued.

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Democratic Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. maj.	Dem maj.
OUTAGAMIE—						
I.....	W. H. H. Wroe.	1,774	C. E. McIntosh.	909	265	.....
OZAUKEE—						
I.....	No candidate		John R. Bohan..	473	.....	+689
II.....	No candidate		Wm. A. Pors	460	.....	.....
			F. W. Horn			+590
PIERCE—						
I.....	O. S. Powell ...	1,133	Thomas Carney.	639	524	.....
PORTAGE—						
I.....	John Phillips ..	658	O. H. Lamoreux	727	.....	69
RACINE—						
I.....	L. S. Blake.....	732	R. B. Bates.....	823	.....	91
II.....	Wm. V. Moore ..	1,184	N. E. White	970	214	.....
RICHLAND—						
I.....	Wm. Dixon	775	L. G. Thomas ..	518	257	.....
II.....	Geo. W. Putnam.	560	C. G. Rodolf....	521	39	.....
ROCK—						
I.....	O. F. Wallihan .	614	J. M. Evans	461	153	.....
II.....	Z. P. Burdick ...	778	Nel. P. Bump ..	311	467	.....
III.....	D. G. Cheever...	660	W. K. Dow	268	392	.....
IV.....	E. K. Felt.....	556	John Hackett ...	154	402	.....
V.....	Alex. Graham...	674	Anson Rodgers..	555	119	.....
ST. CROIX—						
I.....	John C. Spooner	943	O. F. Jones	873	70	.....
	E. J. Dodge	378				.....
SAUK—						
I.....	W. W. Perry.....	655	R. E. Stone.....	536	119	.....
II.....	Geo. G. Swain...	951	Charles Keith...	535	416	.....
SHAWANO—						
I.....	H. G. Curtis ..	978	Michael Gorman	1,004	.....	26
SHEBOYGAN -						
I.....	Conrad Krez....	594	Geo. W. Weeden	619	.....	25
II.....	Asa Carpenter ..	564	P. H. O'Rourke..	829	.....	265
II.....	Major Shaw	621	C. A. Mueller ..	614	7	.....
TREMPEALEAU						
I.....	N. D. Comstock.	860	David S. Watson	401	459	.....
VERNON—						
I.....	R. May	592	No Candidate...	.....	+792	.....
	C. C. Oleson, ind	521				.....
II.....	H. A. Chase.....	736	No candidate .....	.....	+478	.....
	Albert Bliss, ind	215				.....
WALWORTH—						
I.....	E. M. Sharp	885	W. A. Niland...	398	489	.....
II.....	A. W. Stafford...	936	M. L. Ayres.....	399	537	.....
III.....	Wm. Burgitt	567	S. A. White	964	.....	397
WASHINGTON—						
I.....	No candidate		D. W. Maxon ..	1,122	.....	+999
			John Kessel, ind	439	.....	.....
II.....	No candidate		Baruch S. Weil..	770	.....	+706
			M. L. Delaney ind	309	.....	.....

The Legislative Vote of 1871—Assembly—continued.

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Democratic Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. maj.	Dem maj.
WAUKESHA—						
I.....	E. S. Stone	1,300	Silas Barber....	1,206	94	.....
II.....	Charles Brown..	1,342	C. M. Smith	1,036	306	.....
WAUSHARA—						
I.....	H. S. Sacket... G. H. Gile.(Ind)	1,235 561	No candidate ...	.....	1,156 1865	.....
WAUPACA—						
I.....	A. D. Smith C. Wipf.....	1,090 525	No candidate ...	.....	.....	.....
WINNEBAGO—						
I.....	T. D. Grimmer .	956	L. M. Miller....	569	387	.....
II.....	A. C. Briggs.....	697	A. W. Patten...	883	.....	136
III.....	R. J. Judd.....	514	N. F. Beckwith.	522	.....	8
IV.....	A. Wood.....	561	William Tritt ..	222	339	.....

VOTE OF WISCONSIN IN 1871

For Governor, compared with the vote for President in 1868, Governor in 1869, and State Superintendent in 1870.

COUNTIES.	1871.		1870.		1869.		1868.	
	GOVERNOR.		STATE SUPERINT'DT.		GOVERNOR.		PRESIDENT.	
	Washb'r'n	Doolittle.	Fallows.	Dale.	Fairchild	Robinson	Grant.	Seym'r.
Adams	719	277	761	138	575	191	958	320
Ashland.....	40	16	34	.....	1	30	9	30
Barron	169	35	40	17	123	.....	.....	.....
Bayfield.....	75	38	104	.....	43	19	20	24
Brown.....	1,335	1,739	1,499	1,863	783	1,698	1,806	2,019
Buffalo.....	1,156	507	630	261	875	413	1,093	454
Burnett.....	198	22	42	1	74	3	.....	.....
Calumet.....	636	1,139	632	1,136	676	1,014	985	1,136
Chippewa.....	696	851	504	631	593	698	677	692
Clark	377	154	640	90	381	131	411	137
Columbia.....	2,248	1,579	2,291	1,347	2,185	1,342	3,867	1,853
Crawford.....	814	916	874	820	851	874	1,104	1,186
Dane.....	4,171	3,865	4,039	3,816	3,829	3,289	5,731	4,880
Dodge.....	2,538	4,575	2,445	4,516	2,419	4,220	3,634	5,675
Door.....	578	166	663	188	390	203	643	165
Douglas.....	58	69	5	96	39	54	73	73
Dunn.....	1,133	523	733	334	926	240	1,138	352
Eau Claire.....	1,409	890	858	510	791	391	1,287	707
Fond du Lac.....	3,596	3,875	3,268	3,783	3,071	3,289	4,734	4,466
Grant.....	3,154	1,971	2,979	1,473	3,008	1,476	4,634	2,071
Green.....	1,757	934	1,815	822	2,002	920	2,791	1,294
Green Lake.....	1,299	610	1,229	540	1,020	474	1,803	805
Iowa.....	1,457	1,632	1,859	1,823	1,413	1,262	2,345	1,959
Jackson.....	668	356	581	209	744	316	1,055	376

Jefferson	2,225	2,867	2,308	3,113	2,136	2,737	3,195	3,747
Juneau	1,080	829	1,101	960	913	772	1,444	1,114
Kenosha	1,051	901	1,089	944	1,081	898	1,530	1,194
Kewaunee	361	669	497	739	288	560	645	851
La Crosse	1,798	1,374	1,452	817	1,688	1,060	2,368	1,388
La Fayette	1,616	1,612	1,945	1,919	1,285	1,563	2,221	2,136
Manitowoc	1,452	1,833	2,144	2,432	1,502	2,151	2,605	2,640
Marathon	218	760	224	1,090	131	594	209	788
Marquette	532	971	499	852	466	864	666	920
Milwaukee	3,690	5,631	4,190	8,276	3,127	5,819	6,101	9,074
Monroe	1,209	914	1,551	1,013	1,695	640	1,951	1,248
Oconto	662	310	516	2	589	383	842	376
Outagamie	1,219	1,746	1,189	1,516	923	1,483	1,501	1,801
Ozaukee	295	1,574	187	1,816	330	1,523	512	2,059
Pepin	577	237	341	16	352	157	544	222
Pierce	1,228	534	938	399	837	393	1,356	533
Polk	561	182	395	119	359	175	322	144
Portage	899	535	1,041	696	736	428	1,231	740
Racine	2,073	1,659	2,496	1,818	1,748	1,252	3,130	1,927
Richland	1,401	1,009	1,065	807	1,247	890	1,619	1,101
Rock	3,661	1,504	3,400	1,154	3,227	1,159	5,582	2,125
St. Croix	1,181	1,015	990	708	985	613	1,237	811
Sauk	1,832	891	1,352	333	1,847	752	3,262	1,366
Shawano	191	259	276	300	212	198	299	235
Sheboygan	1,927	1,943	2,550	2,334	1,763	1,758	3,062	2,457
Trempealeau	988	294	1,201	27	642	139	1,193	268
Vernon	1,686	416	1,329	234	1,426	298	2,248	621
Walworth	2,908	1,270	3,249	1,401	2,472	1,175	4,184	1,568
Washington	666	2,371	737	2,455	690	2,382	1,213	3,073
Waukesha	2,413	2,529	2,404	2,548	2,177	2,668	2,930	2,970
Waupaca	1,575	831	1,599	725	1,620	739	1,994	912
Waushara	1,500	344	1,592	271	1,133	233	1,741	386
Winnebago	3,005	2,019	3,312	2,138	3,407	2,016	4,711	2,742
Wood	340	328	333	535	256	206	401	442
Total	78,301	68,910	77,927	68,981	69,502	61,239	108,900	84,793

THE VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1871.

[BY COUNTIES.]

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR.			LIEUT. GOVERNOR.			SECRETARY OF STATE		
	Cad. C. Washburn	James R. Doolittle.	Scat- ter'g.	Milton H. Pettit.	John A. Rice.	Scat- ter'g.	Llywelyn Breese.	Milton Montg'ry.	Scat- ter'g.
Adams	719	277	....	717	279	....	718	281	....
Ashland	40	16	....	27	29	....	27	29	....
Barron	169	35	....	171	33	....	170	23	....
Bayfield	75	38	....	73	40	....	74	39	....
Brown	1,335	1,739	....	1,336	1,756	....	1,328	1,750	....
Buffalo	1,156	507	....	1,126	536	....	752	911	....
Burnett	198	22	....	155	62	....	203	18	....
Calumet	636	1,139	....	616	1,150	1	640	1,138	....
Chippewa	696	851	....	686	863	....	685	866	....
Clark	377	154	1	381	156	....	388	199	....
Columbia	2,248	1,579	3	2,209	1,564	5	2,362	1,465	....
Crawford	814	916	2	809	921	2	818	914	2
Dane	4,171	3,865	3	4,094	3,927	12	4,169	3,883	1
Dodge	2,538	4,575	....	2,490	4,591	....	2,561	4,514	....
Door	578	166	5	584	166	....	583	167	....
Douglas	58	69	....	57	69	....	55	69	....
Dunn	1,133	523	....	1,135	522	....	1,131	528	....
Eau Claire	1,409	890	1	1,443	854	1	1,429	872	....
Fond du Lac	3,596	3,875	1	3,518	3,863	6	3,620	3,855	....
Grant	3,154	1,971	....	3,125	1,975	....	3,153	1,971	....
Green	1,757	934	....	1,714	939	....	1,770	924	....
Green Lake	1,299	610	....	1,257	613	....	1,309	598	1
Iowa	1,457	1,632	1	1,420	1,647	2	1,475	1,613	1
Jackson	668	356	4	698	338	....	680	359	....
Jefferson	2,225	2,867	4	2,274	2,814	8	2,246	2,858	2
Juneau	1,080	829	1	1,101	809	....	1,079	826	....
Kenosha	1,051	901	....	1,237	692	....	1,066	891	....
Kewaunee	361	669	....	362	668	....	363	667	....
La Crosse	1,798	1,374	1	1,752	1,404	....	1,795	1,339	....
La Fayette	1,616	1,612	....	1,532	1,658	....	1,622	1,665	....
Manitowoc	1,452	1,833	8	1,455	1,832	1	1,458	1,836	....
Marathon	218	780	2	219	782	....	219	784	....
Marquette	532	971	....	528	978	....	528	976	....
Milwaukee	3,690	5,631	1	3,691	5,616	1	3,733	5,597	....
Monroe	1,209	914	....	1,070	1,044	....	835	1,278	....
Oconto	662	310	....	648	316	....	665	309	....
Outagamie	1,219	1,746	....	1,163	1,777	....	1,226	1,741	....
Ozaukee	295	1,574	4	346	1,527	....	295	1,575	....
Pepin	577	237	....	578	239	....	577	239	....
Pierce	1,228	531	2	1,269	512	....	1,277	509	....
Polk	561	182	....	571	176	....	572	176	....
Portage	899	535	....	899	536	....	900	536	....
Racine	2,073	1,653	....	2,207	1,493	....	2,154	1,582	....
Richland	1,401	1,003	1	1,335	1,008	....	1,407	1,006	....
Rock	3,661	1,504	....	3,577	1,500	4	3,675	1,491	....
St. Croix	1,181	1,015	1	1,227	972	....	1,230	971	....
Sauk	1,832	891	....	1,821	904	....	1,845	890	....
Shawano	191	259	1	192	259	....	190	260	....
Sheboygan	1,927	1,943	3	1,901	1,965	1	1,814	2,026	....
Trempealeau	988	294	1	992	286	....	942	352	....
Vernon	1,686	416	....	1,669	429	1	1,682	424	1
Walworth	2,908	1,270	1	2,890	1,268	....	2,941	1,260	....
Washington	666	2,371	4	645	2,383	....	658	2,382	....
Waukesha	2,413	2,529	1	2,276	2,631	8	2,451	2,488	....
Waupaca	1,575	831	....	1,567	835	....	1,569	832	....
Waushara	1,500	344	....	1,493	345	....	1,507	337	....
Winnebago	3,065	2,019	6	3,052	1,926	8	3,020	2,011	2
Wood	340	328	....	337	329	....	342	329	....
Totals	78,301	68,910	63	77,751	68,807	61	77,933	69,449	10

Election of State Officers, 1871—continued.

COUNTIES.	STATE TREASURER.			ATTORNEY GENERAL.			STATE SUPERINTN'T.		
	Henry Batz.	Anton Klaus.	Scat-ter'g.	Stephen S. Barlow.	Edward S. Bragg.	Scat-ter'g.	Samuel Fallows.	Warr'n D. Parker.	Scat-ter'g.
Adams.....	719	280	....	719	280	....	721	279	....
Ashland*.....	27	29	....	27	29	....	27	29	....
Barron.....	170	22	....	170	23	....	170	23	....
Bayfield.....	73	39	....	74	39	....	74	39	....
Brown.....	1,126	1,911	....	1,328	1,745	....	1,310	1,743	....
Buffalo.....	1,083	541	28	1,010	654	....	1,028	630	1
Burnett.....	203	17	....	203	17	....	203	17	....
Calumet.....	639	1,139	....	601	1,179	....	630	1,141	9
Chippewa.....	685	864	....	686	865	....	687	863	....
Clark.....	381	156	....	379	158	....	383	153	....
Columbia.....	2,275	1,551	....	2,262	1,564	....	2,273	1,553	....
Crawford.....	819	912	2	816	915	2	819	911	2
Dane.....	4,265	3,788	1	4,303	3,850	....	4,196	3,849	3
Dodge.....	2,553	4,544	....	2,548	4,559	....	2,566	4,545	....
Door.....	522	227	....	583	167	....	584	167	....
Douglas.....	56	69	....	57	70	....	55	70	....
Dunn.....	1,134	522	....	1,135	523	....	1,137	522	....
Eau Claire.....	1,463	838	....	1,461	839	....	1,461	837	....
Fond du Lac.....	3,607	3,862	1	3,401	4,063	....	3,630	3,847	....
Grant.....	3,161	1,958	2	3,161	1,957	....	3,168	1,955	....
Green.....	1,772	924	....	1,770	924	....	1,774	923	....
Green Lake.....	1,340	605	1	1,301	606	....	1,298	608	....
Iowa.....	1,469	1,625	1	1,470	1,625	1	1,476	1,620	1
Jackson.....	702	335	....	702	337	....	702	335	1
Jefferson.....	2,246	2,851	4	2,242	2,871	2	2,256	2,858	2
Juneau.....	1,081	834	....	1,100	815	1	1,124	791	....
Kenosha.....	1,065	890	....	1,061	895	....	1,067	880	....
Kewaunee.....	304	726	....	363	667	....	358	672	....
La Crosse.....	1,820	1,362	....	1,789	1,394	....	1,791	1,393	....
La Fayette.....	1,616	1,611	....	1,620	1,606	1	1,614	1,607	1
Manitowoc.....	1,707	1,557	2	1,457	1,841	....	1,463	1,754	80
Marathon.....	222	782	....	218	783	....	219	782	....
Marquette.....	521	982	....	526	979	....	538	977	....
Milwaukee.....	3,875	5,433	1	3,717	5,624	....	3,754	5,561	1
Monroe.....	1,228	905	....	1,223	900	....	1,221	903	....
Oconto.....	646	317	....	660	311	....	661	311	....
Outagamie.....	1,235	1,718	....	1,194	1,740	....	1,233	1,734	....
Ozaukee.....	298	1,574	....	296	1,575	....	296	1,575	....
Pepin.....	578	240	....	578	240	....	576	239	....
Pierce.....	1,255	511	....	1,264	522	....	1,274	510	....
Polk.....	573	175	....	572	177	....	572	176	....
Portage.....	904	532	....	899	535	....	902	532	....
Racine.....	2,165	1,572	....	2,165	1,577	....	2,155	1,577	....
Richland.....	1,406	1,005	....	1,405	1,005	....	1,428	986	....
Rock.....	3,684	1,478	....	3,677	1,485	....	3,595	1,572	1
St. Croix.....	1,228	971	....	1,226	972	....	1,227	973	....
Sauk.....	1,847	887	....	1,828	898	....	1,781	952	2
Shawano.....	196	254	....	188	262	....	191	258	....
Sheboygan.....	1,808	1,934	96	1,854	2,008	....	1,925	1,941	....
Trempealeau.....	1,039	284	....	1,010	283	....	825	280	1
Vernon.....	1,698	409	....	1,684	170	245	1,684	423	....
Walworth.....	2,939	1,258	....	2,941	1,259	....	2,852	1,344	....
Washington.....	660	2,376	....	659	2,370	....	663	2,376	1
Waukesha.....	2,431	2,507	....	2,494	2,509	....	2,435	2,506	....
Waupaca.....	1,573	831	....	1,552	852	....	1,578	835	....
Wausara.....	1,507	337	....	1,507	337	....	1,510	334	....
Winnebago.....	3,042	1,983	2	3,004	2,025	2	3,024	2,004	2
Wood.....	344	327	....	340	332	....	343	329	....
Total.....	78,920	68,171	141	78,326	68,807	254	78,502	68,614	108

Election of State Officers, 1871—continued.

COUNTIES.	STATE PRISON COM.			COM. OF IMMIGRATION			CONST. AM'DT.	
	George F. Wheeler.	Lars E. Johnson.	Scatterg.	Ole C. Johnson.	Jacob Bodden.	Scatterg.	Ag's't Sp. Legislat'n	For Sp. Legis'n.
Adams	721	280	.....	721	280	.....	606	16
Ashland	27	29	.....	27	28	.....	23	.....
Barron	170	17	.....	170	23	.....	48	.....
Bayfield	74	39	.....	74	39	.....	42	1
Brown	1,336	1,726	.....	1,331	1,747	.....	111	6
Buffalo	1,133	530	.....	1,100	562	1	1,049	19
Burnett	203	17	.....	201	17	.....	1	.....
Calumet	628	1,141	9	638	1,141	.....	1,142	4
Chippewa	685	867	.....	685	865	.....	1,016	1
Clark	382	165	.....	381	156	.....	137	11
Columbia	2,271	1,559	.....	2,278	1,550	.....	1,941	47
Crawford	820	912	2	820	912	2	335	27
Dane	4,129	3,927	1	4,219	3,817	.....	1,106	357
Dodge	2,688	4,417	.....	2,506	4,592	.....	3,355	200
Door	584	166	.....	584	167	.....	512	2
Douglas	55	69	.....	55	69	.....	99	1
Dunn	1,139	520	.....	1,134	522	.....	512	21
Eau Claire	1,436	866	.....	1,458	838	1	165	134
Fond du Lac	3,701	2,735	.....	3,622	3,850	.....	1,538	25
Grant	3,164	1,960	.....	3,169	1,956	.....	3,315	123
Green	1,765	929	.....	1,771	923	.....	1,646	11
Green Lake	1,304	605	1	1,111	606	.....	873	108
Iowa	1,455	1,636	2	1,468	1,623	1	162	7
Jackson	704	335	.....	701	335	.....	788	12
Jefferson	2,249	2,865	2	2,249	2,862	2	1,037	67
Juneau	1,032	834	.....	1,078	834	.....	1,503	16
Kenosha	1,065	891	.....	1,063	891	.....	977	121
Kewaunee	360	670	.....	363	667	.....	371	5
La Crosse	1,815	1,369	.....	1,824	1,358	.....	1,160	54
La Fayette	1,534	1,691	.....	1,646	1,584	.....	1,560	420
Manitowoc	1,459	1,758	80	1,466	1,784	.....	1,564	344
Marathon	218	773	.....	218	782	.....	601	1
Marquette	525	980	.....	523	979	.....	235	13
Milwaukee	3,739	5,526	1	3,738	5,583	.....	2,332	358
Monroe	1,224	897	.....	1,224	901	.....	1,295	3
Oconto	658	309	.....	661	309	.....	12	.....
Outagamie	1,230	1,736	.....	1,225	1,737	.....	735	2
Ozaukee	296	1,575	.....	293	1,567	6	537	.....
Pepin	578	240	.....	578	240	.....	515	28
Pierce	1,235	549	.....	1,275	510	.....	1,188	13
Polk	573	175	.....	570	176	.....	138	2
Portage	901	534	.....	900	532	.....	807	.....
Racine	2,165	1,577	.....	2,165	1,577	.....	162	5
Richland	1,405	1,008	.....	1,406	1,004	.....	465	19
Rock	3,664	1,498	.....	3,683	1,476	.....	1,823	257
St. Croix	1,229	969	.....	1,225	971	1	35	53
Sauk	1,849	888	.....	1,845	890	.....	1,634	25
Shawano	193	258	.....	193	258	.....	66	98
Sheboygan	1,941	1,944	.....	1,946	1,928	.....	1,554	12
Trempealeau	1,009	284	.....	1,007	283	.....	533	.....
Vernon	1,688	413	5	1,700	405	.....	1,731	5
Walworth	2,945	1,256	.....	2,938	1,259	.....	1,681	249
Washington	661	2,380	.....	657	2,382	.....	466	12
Waukesha	2,440	2,506	1	2,437	2,503	.....	2,106	6
Waupaca	1,558	832	.....	1,572	829	.....	989	70
Waushara	1,503	336	.....	1,509	325	.....	1,598	1
Winnebago	3,002	2,019	2	3,028	2,005	4	1,952	222
Wood	343	329	.....	341	331	.....	73	51
Totals	78,915	68,376	106	78,770	68,390	18	54,087	3,675

VOTES OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

*Sixteenth Term (1849-53), 30 States—290 Votes,**

For President.	Wis.	Total.	For Vice President.	Wis.	Total.
ZACHARY TAYLOR† ..	..	163	MILLARD FILLMORE ..	..	163
Lewis Cass	4	127	William O. Butler ...	4	127

Seventeenth Term (1853-57), 31 States—296 Votes.

For President.	Wis.	Total.	For Vice President.	Wis.	Total.
FRANKLIN PIERCE....	5	254	WILLIAM R. KING	5	254
Winfield Scott.....	..	42	William A. Graham..	..	42

Eighteenth Term (1857-61), 31 States—296 Votes.

For President.	Wis.	Total.	For Vice President.	Wis.	Total.
JAMES BUCHANAN ...	..	174	J. C. BRECKINRIDGE..	..	174
John C. Fremont.....	5	114	William L. Dayton...	5	114
Millard Fillmore.....	..	8	Andrew J. Donelson..	..	8

Nineteenth Term (1861-65), 33 States—303 Votes.

For President.	Wis.	Total.	For Vice President.	Wis.	Total.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN ..	5	180	HANNIBAL HAMLIN ..	5	180
John C. Breckinridge..	..	72	Joseph Lane .....	..	72
John Bell .....	..	39	Edward Everett.....	..	39
Stephen A. Douglas..	..	12	Herschel V. Johnson..	..	12

Twentieth Term (1865-69), 36 States—314 Votes.

For President.	Wis.	Total.	For Vice President.	Wis.	Total.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN†..	8	213	ANDREW JOHNSON....	8	213
George B. McClellan..	..	21	George H. Pendleton..	..	21
Not Voting.....	..	80	Not Voting.....	..	80

Twenty-First Term (1869-73), 37 States—317 Votes.

For President.	Wis.	Total.	For Vice President.	Wis.	Total.
ULYSSES S. GRANT...	8	214	SCHUYLER COLFAX...	8	214
Horatio Seymour ....	..	80	Frank P. Blair, Jr....	..	80
Not Voting.....	..	23	Not Voting.....	..	23

* 291,678 votes were cast in nineteen States by the party supporting Martin Van Buren, but no electoral vote was given for him.

† Died July 9th, 1850, and succeeded by Millard Fillmore.

‡ Died April 15th, 1865, and succeeded by Andrew Johnson.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE FROM 1852.

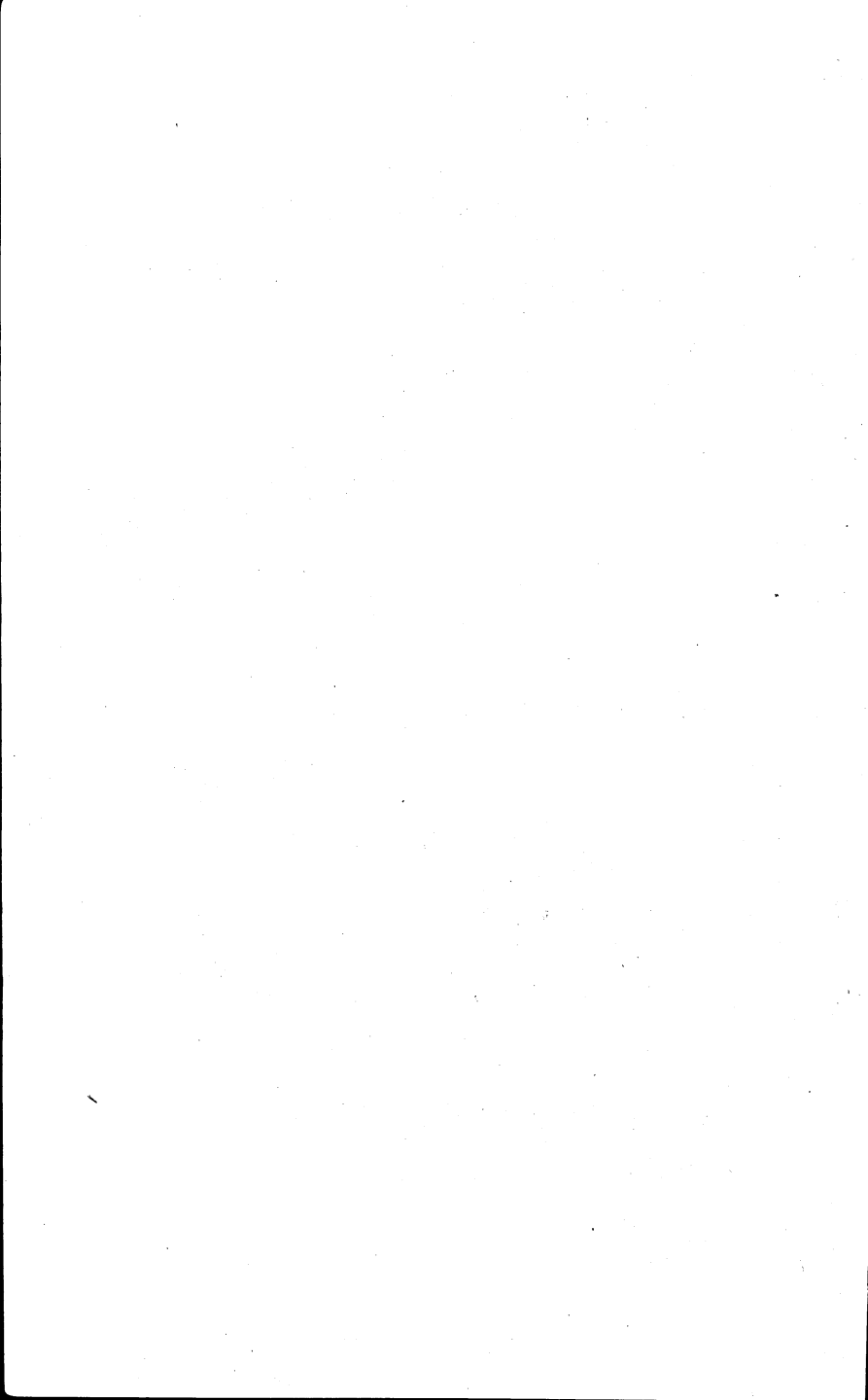
STATES.	1852.		1856.		1860.				1864.		1868.	
	Scott.	Pierce.	Fremont	Buchan.	Lincoln.	Breck.	Bell.	Douglas.	Lincoln.	Mc Cl'n.	Grant.	Seym'r.
Alabama		9		9		9		*	*		8	...
Arkansas		4		4		4		*	*		5	...
California		4		4	4				5		5	...
Connecticut		6	6		6				6		6	...
Delaware		3		3		3				3		3
Florida		3		3		3		*	*		3	...
Georgia		10		10		10		*	*			9
Illinois		11		11	11				16		16	...
Indiana		13		13	13				13		13	...
Iowa		4	4		4						8	...
Kansas									3		3	...
Kentucky	12			12			12			11		11
Louisiana		6		6		6		*	*			7
Maine		8	8		8				7		7	...
Maryland		8				8			7			7
Massachusetts	13		13		13				12		12	...
Michigan		6	6		6				8		8	...
Minnesota					4				4		4	...
Mississippi		7		7		7		*	*	*	*	...
Missouri		9		9				9	11		11	...
Nebraska											3	...
Nevada									3		3	...
New Hampshire		5	5		5				5		5	...
New Jersey		7		7	4			3		7		7
New York	35	35			35				33			33
North Carolina		10		10		10			*		9	...
Ohio		23	23		23				21		21	...
Oregon					3				3			3
Pennsylvania		27		27	27				26		26	...
Rhode Island		4	4		4				4		4	...
South Carolina		8		8		8		*	*	*	6	...
Tennessee	12			12			12	*	*	*	10	...
Texas		4		4		4		*	*	*	*	*
Vermont		5		5		5		*	5		5	...
Virginia		15		15			15	*	*	*	*	*
West Virginia									5	*	5	...
Wisconsin		5	5		5				8		8	...
Total	42	254	114	174	180	72	39	12	213	21	214	80
Per cent.	14	86	40	60	59	24	13	4	91	9	72	28

Majorities.

Pierce	212
Buchanan (over all)	52
Lincoln (over all)	67
Lincoln	192
Grant	134

* States marked with a star did not vote in 1864 and 1868. In 1856 Maryland gave 8 votes for Fill^{more}. 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 JUDICIARY.



THE JUDICIARY.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Allotment, etc., of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

As made January 15, 1869, under the Acts of Congress of July 23, 1866, and March 2, 1867.

Name of Judge and State whence coming.	Number and Territory of the Circuit.	Date and Author of Judge's Commission.
Chief Justice.	Fourth.	1864.
Hon. S. P. CHASE, Ohio.	Maryland, W. Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and S. Carolina.	December 6th. President Lincoln.
Associates.	Second.	1845.
Hon. SAMUEL NELSON, New York.	New York, Vermont and Connecticut.	February 14th. President Tyler.
	Third.	1870.
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, Pennsylvania.	Pennsylvania, N. Jersey and Delaware.	March 14th. President Grant.
	First.	1858.
Hon. N. CLIFFORD, Maine.	Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.	January 12th. President Buchanan.
	Fifth.	1870.
Hon. JOS. P. BRADLEY, New Jersey.	Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Miss'ippi, Louisiana and Texas,	March 23d. President Grant.
	Sixth.	1862.
Hon. W. H. SWAYNE, Ohio.	Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee.	January 24th. President Lincoln.
	Eighth.	1862.
Hon. S. F. MILLER, Iowa,	Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kan. & Arkan's.	July 16th. President Lincoln.
	Seventh.	1862.
Hon. DAVID DAVIS, Illinois.	Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.	December 8th. Pre-ident Lincoln.
	Ninth.	1863.
Hon. S. J. FIELD, California.	California, Oregon and Nevada.	March 10th. President Lincoln.

DANIEL WESLEY MIDDLETON, of Washington, D. C. Clerk.
 RICHARD C. PARSONS, of Ohio. 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 J. 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,	Ozaukee,	Washington,
Calumet,	Manitowoc,	Racine,	Waukesha,
Door,	Marquette,	Shawano,	Waupaca,
Fond du Lac,	Milwaukee,	Sheboygan,	Waushara,
Green Lake,	Oconto,	Walworth,	Winnebago.
Kenosha,	Outagamie,		

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—First Monday in December.

Counties Comprising District.

Adams,	Crawford,	Juneau,	Portage,
Ashland,	Dane,	La Crosse,	Richland,
Barron,	Douglas,	La Fayette,	Rock,
Bayfield,	Eau Claire,	Marathon,	St. Croix,
Buffalo,	Grant,	Monroe,	Sauk,
Burnett,	Green,	Pepin,	Trempealeau,
Chippewa,	Iowa,	Pierce,	Vernon,
Clark,	Jackson,	Polk,	Wood.
Columbia,	Jefferson,		

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS.

United States 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 CIRCUIT COURT.

TABLE showing the times and places for holding Circuit Courts in the several Counties of the State.

COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
First Circuit.			
<i>Judge</i> —ROBERT HARKNESS.			
Walworth	3d Monday in September. 3d Monday in February .. 2d Monday in June	Elkhorn	Ch. 18, G. L. 1869.
Racine	2d Monday in October 3d Monday in March	Racine	Ch. 18, G. L. 1869.
Kenosha	Wed. after 1st Mon. in Nov. Wed. after 1st Mon. in Apr. 2d Monday in August	Kenosha	Ch. 18, G. L. 1869.
Second Circuit.			
<i>Judge</i> —DAVID W. SMALL.			
Milwaukee ...	2d Monday in January 1st Monday in May	Milwaukee	Ch. 22, G. L. 1871.
Waukesha	4th Monday in June		
	1st Monday in October		
	3d Monday in March	Waukesha	Ch. 248, P & L 1866
	1st Monday in December ..		
	2d Mon. in June [Law Trm]		
Third Circuit.			
<i>Judge</i> —DAVID J. PULLING.			
Marquette	Tues. after 1st Mon. in Jan Tues. af. last Mon. in May.	Montello	Ch. 24, G. L. 1871.
Green Lake	9d Monday in January 1st Monday in June	Dartford	Ch. 24, G. L. 1871.
Dodge	2d Monday in October 4th Monday in February ..	Juneau	Ch. 24, G. L. 1871.
	Special trm. 6d Mon. in July		
Washington ...	3d Monday in March	West Bend	Ch. 24, G. L. 1871.
	2d Monday in November ..		
Ozaukee	Tues. af. 4th Mon. of Jan.. Tues. af. 3d Mon. in June.	Port Washington	Ch. 24, G. L. 1871.
Winnebago	Tues. af. 2d Mon. in April. Tues. af. 1st Mon. of Sept.. Tues. af. 1st Mon. in Dec ..	Oshkosh	Ch. 24, G. L. 1871.

Times and Places for holding Circuit Courts—continued.

COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where Held.	Laws.
Fourth Circuit.			
<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. Spe'l term, 1st Mon.in July }	Fond du Lac....	{ Ch.127,G. L. 1871.
Fifth Circuit.			
<i>Judge—JOSEPH T. MILLS.</i>			
Grant.....	{ 1st Monday in March 2d Monday in September. }	Lancaster	{ Ch. 42, G. L. 1870.
Iowa	{ 4th Monday in March..... 1st Monday in October }	Dodgeville	{ Ch. 42, G. L. 1870.
La Fayette.....	{ 4th Monday in June 1st Monday in December.. }	Darlington	{ Ch. 42, G. L. 1870.
Richland.....	{ 2d Monday in April. 4th Monday in October.... }	Richland Center }	{ Ch. 42, G. L. 1870.
Crawford	{ 1st Monday in June. 2d Monday in November. }	Prairie du Chien }	{ Ch. 42, G. L. 1870.
Sixth Circuit.			
<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. }	Black Riv'r Falls }	{ Ch. 9, G. L. 1871.
Monroe	{ 4th Tuesday in March 4th Tuesday in September. }	Sparta	{ Ch. 9, G. L. 1871.
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 Monday 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.

Times and Places for holding Circuit Courts—continued.

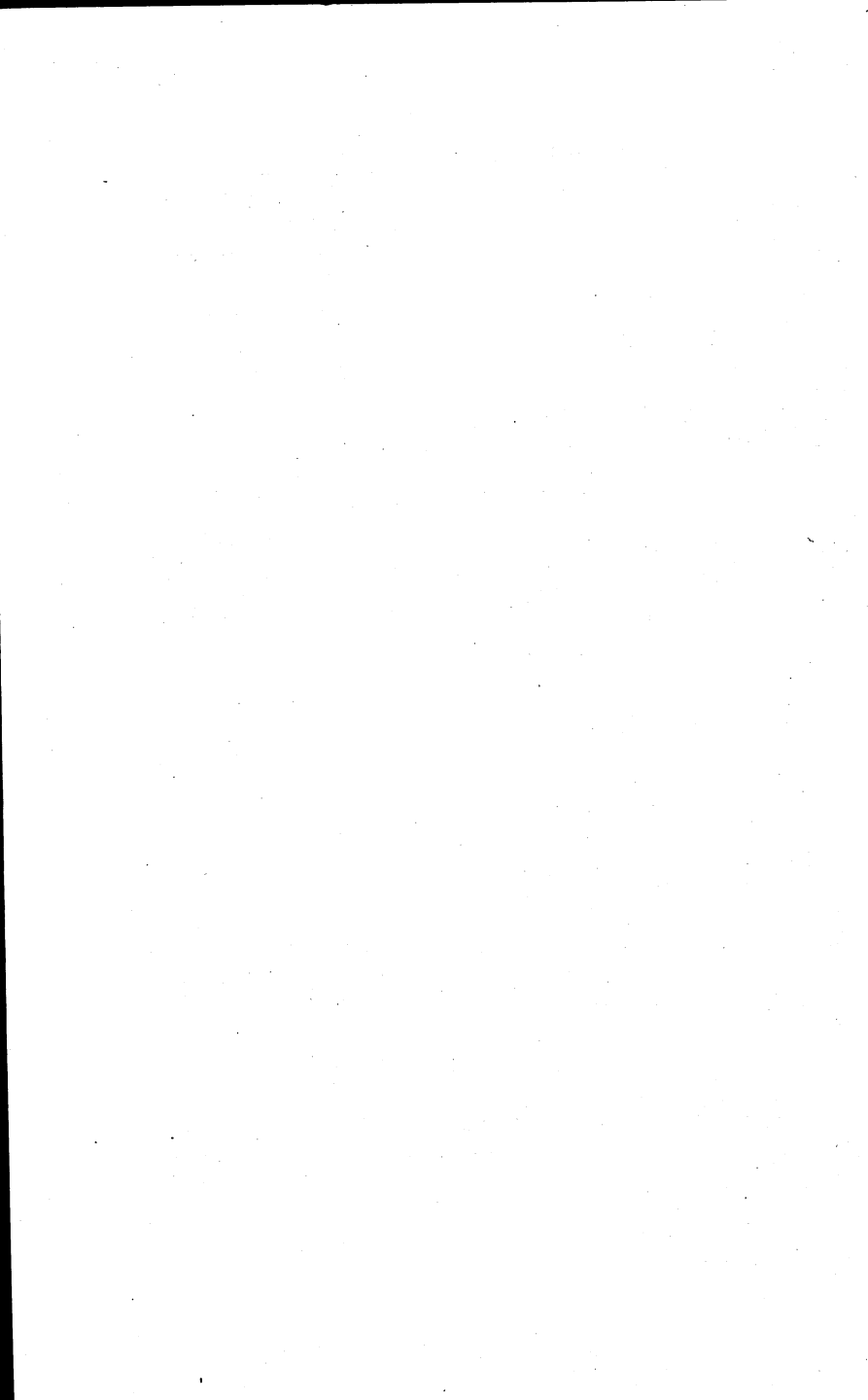
COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where Held.	Laws.
<i>Seventh Circuit.</i>			
<i>Judge—GEORGE W. CATE.</i>			
Marathon.....	2d Monday in March..... 3d Monday in August.....	Wausau	C. 369, G. L. 1862. C. 359, G. L. 1864.
Portage.....	4th Monday in January... 2d Monday in July	Stevens Point ...	Ch. 133, G. L. 1871.
Waushara	4th Monday in March. 2d Monday in September.	Wautoma.....	Ch. 41, G. L. 1870.
Waupaca	4th Monday in May	Waupaca	Ch. 133, G. L. 1871.
Adams	3d Monday in March	Friendship	Ch. 143, G. L. 1870.
Juneau*	1st Monday in May	Mauston.....	Ch. 133, G. L. 1871.
Wood.....	2d Monday in February... 2d Monday in August	Grand Rapids....	Ch. 98, G. L. 1867.
<i>Eighth Circuit.</i>			
<i>Judge—H. L. HUMPHREY.</i>			
Chippewa.....	3d Monday in March..... 3d Monday in September.	Chippewa Falls..	Ch. 34, G. L. 1868.
Dunn and Dal- las.....	2d Monday in March	Menomonie	Ch. 34, G. L. 1868.
Eau Claire.....	4th Monday in March	Eau Claire.....	Ch. 34, G. L. 1868.
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.
St. Croix	2d Monday in May	Hudson.....	Ch. 116, R. S.
<i>Ninth Circuit.</i>			
<i>Judge—ALVA STEWART.</i>			
Columbia.....	3d Tuesday in May	Portage.....	Ch. 149, G. L. 1867.
Dane	1st Tuesday in December. 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	Tuesday after 1st Monday in January	Baraboo	Ch. 556, P. L. 1866. Ch. 145, G. L. 1867.

*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—continued.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
<i>Tenth Circuit.</i>			
<i>Judge—E. HOLMES ELLIS.</i>			
Outagamie.....	2d Monday of November... 2d Monday of March.....	Appleton.....	Ch. 25, G. L. 1871.
Oconto.....	1st Tuesday after 3d Monday of October..... 1st Tuesday after 3d Monday of May.....	Oconto.....	Ch. 25, G. L. 1871.
Shawano.....	1st Tuesday after 2d Monday of January..... 1st Tuesday after 3d Monday of June.....	Shawano.....	Ch. 25, G. L. 1871.
Door.....	1st Tuesday after 2d Monday of February..... 1st Tuesday after 2d Monday of July.....	Sturgeon Bay....	Ch. 25, G. L. 1871.
Brown	2d Monday of September.. 2d Monday of December.. 1st Monday of April.....	Green Bay.....	Ch. 25, G. L. 1871.
<i>*Eleventh Circuit.</i>			
<i>Judge—SOLON H. CLOUGH.</i>			
Bayfield & Ashland.	1st Tuesday after 2d Monday of July..... 2d Monday of January....	Bayfield.....	Ch. 3, G. L. 1871.
Douglas.....	3d Monday of June..... 2d Monday of December..	Superior City....	Ch. 3, G. L. 1871.
Polk.....	2d Monday in March..... 4th Monday in September.	Osceola Mill.....	Ch. 3, G. L. 1871.
Burnett.....	1st Monday of March..... 1st Monday of September.	Grantsburg.....	Ch. 83, G. L. 1871.
<i>Twelfth Circuit.</i>			
<i>Judge—H. S. CONGER.</i>			
Rock.....	4th Monday of April..... 2d Monday of August..... Wednesday next succeeding 1st Monday in November.	Janesville.....	Ch. 4, G. L. 1871.
Green.....	1st Monday of March..... 2d Monday in July..... 1st Monday of October....	Monroe.....	Ch. 4, G. L. 1871.
Jefferson.....	1st Monday of February.. 4th Tuesday of June..... 1st Monday of September.	Jefferson.....	Ch. 4, 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.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.



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. CRESWELL.	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	SAMUEL NELSON.....	do.....	New York.
III	WILLIAM STRONG.....	do.....	Pennsylvania.
V	JOSEPH P. BRADLEY	do.....	New Jersey.
VI	W. 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 yrs., 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 m., 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.
1869	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.

HENRY W. HALLECK,* WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
 GEORGE G. MEADE, JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

IRVIN McDOWELL, ALFRED H. TERRY,
 PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, E. O. C. ORD,
 JOHN POPE, EDWARD R. S. CANBY,
 OLIVER O. HOWARD, 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.

* Died January 7, 1872.

DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES

IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	Title.	Where Employed.	Salary.
ARGENTINE REP. Robert C. Kirk	Minister Resident	Buenos Ayres.	\$7,500
AUSTRIA. John Jay	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary..	Vienna	12,000
BELGIUM. J. Russell Jones	Minister Resident	Brussels.....	7,500
BRAZIL. James R. Partridge....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary..	Rio de Janeiro	12,000
BOLIVIA. Leopold Markbreit	Minister Resident.....	Cochabamba..	7,500
CHILI. Joseph P. Root.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary..	Santiago.....	10,000
CHINA. Frederick F. Low	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary..	Pekin	12,000
COLUMBIA. S. A. Hurlbut.....	Minister Resident.....	Bogota	7,500
COSTA RICA. Jacob B. Blair.....	Minister Resident.....	San Jose.....	7,500
DANISH DOMINIONS M. J. Cramer.....	Minister Resident.....	Copenhagen ..	7,500
ECUADOR. E. Rumsey Wing.....	Minister Resident.....	Quito.....	7,500
FRENCH DOMINION. Elihu B. Washburne..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary..	Paris	17,500
GREAT BRITAIN. Robert C. Schenck	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary..	London	17,500
GREECE. John M. Francis	Minister Resident	Athens	7,500
GUATEMALA. Silas A. Hudson	Minister Resident.....	Guatemala ...	7,500
HAWAIIAN ISL'NDS Henry A. Peirce.....	Minister Resident.....	Honolulu	7,500
HONDURAS. Henry Baxter.....	Minister Resident.....	Tegucigalpa ..	7,500
HAYTI. E. D. Basset	Minister Resident and Con- sul General.....	P't au Prince.	7,500
ITALY. George P. Marsh	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary..	Florence.....	12,000

Diplomatic Officers—continued.

	Title.	Where Employed.	Salary.
JAPAN.			
C. E. De Long.....	Minister Resident.....	Jeddo.....	7,500
LIBERIA.			
J. W. Turner.....	Minister Resident and Consul General.....	Monrovia.....	4,000
MEXICO.			
Thomas H. Nelson....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Mexico.....	12,000
NETHERLANDS.			
Charles T. Gorham....	Minister Resident.....	The Hague...	7,500
NICARAGUA.			
Charles N. Riotte.....	Minister Resident.....	Nicaragua....	7,500
PARAGUAY.*			
John L. Stevens.....	Minister Resident.....	Asuncion....	3,750
PERU.			
Thomas Settle.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Lima.....	10,000
PORTUGAL.			
Charles H. Lewis.....	Minister Resident.....	Lisbon.....	
GERMAN EMPIRE.			
George Bancroft.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Berlin.....	17,500
RUSSIA.			
Andrew G. Curtin.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	St. Petersburg	12,000
SALVADOR.			
Thos. H. Biddle.....	Minister Resident.....	San Salvador.	7,500
SPAIN.			
Daniel E. Sickles.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Madrid.....	12,000
SWEDEN & NORWAY.			
C. C. Andrews.....	Minister Resident.....	Stockholm...	7,500
SWITZERLAND.			
Rorace Rublee.....	Minister Resident.....	Berne.....	7,500
TURKEY.			
Geo. H. Boker.....	Minister Resident.....	Constantinople	7,500
VENEZUELA.			
Wm. H. Pile.....	Minister Resident.....	Caracas.....	7,600
URUGUAY.			
John L. Stevens.....	Minister Resident.....	Montevideo...	7,500

* Superadded office, see Uruguay.

XLIII^d CONGRESS.

Second Session commenced December 4, 1871.

THE SENATE.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

ALABAMA. Term expires.		MISSISSIPPI. Term expires.	
George E. Spencer	1873	Adelbert Ames	1875
George Goldthwaite*	1877	James L. Alcorn	1877
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
Benjamin F. Rice	1873	Francis P. Blair, Jr.	1873
Powell Clayton	1877	Carl Schurz	1875
CALIFORNIA.		NEBRASKA.	
Cornelius Cole	1873	Thomas W. Tipton	1875
Eugene Casserly	1875	Phineas W. Hitchcock	1877
CONNECTICUT.		NEVADA.	
Orris S. Ferry	1873	James W. Nye	1873
Wm. A. Buckingham	1875	Wm. M. Stewart	1875
DELAWARE.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Thomas F. Bayard	1875	James W. Patterson	1873
Eli Saulsbury	1877	Aaron H. Cragin	1877
FLORIDA.		NEW JERSEY.	
Thomas W. Osborn	1873	John P. Stockton	1875
Abijah Gilbert	1875	Frederick T. Frelinghuysen ..	1877
GEORGIA.		NEW YORK.	
Joshua Hill	1873	Roscoe Conkling	1873
Thomas M. Norwood	1877	Reuben E. Fenton	1875
ILLINOIS.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Lyman Trumbull	1873	John Pool	1873
John A. Logan	1877	Zebulon B. Vance*	1877
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
Oliver P. Morton	1873	John Sherman	1873
Daniel D. Pratt	1875	Allen G. Thurman	1875
IOWA.		OREGON.	
James Harlan	1873	Henry W. Corbett	1873
George G. Wright	1877	James K. Kelly	1877
KANSAS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
Samuel C. Pomeroy	1873	Simon Cameron	1873
Alexander Caldwell	1877	John Scott	1875
KENTUCKY.		RHODE ISLANDS.	
Garrett Davis	1873	Wm. Sprague	1875
John W. Stevenson	1877	Henry B. Anthony	1877
LOUISIANA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Wm. Pitt Kellogg	1875	Frederick A. Sawyer	1873
J. Rodman West	1877	Thomas J. Robertson	1877
MAINE.		TENNESSEE.	
Hannibal Hamlin	1875	Wm. G. Brownlow	1875
Lot M. Morrill	1877	Henry Cooper	1877
MARYLAND.		TEXAS.	
George Vickers	1873	J. W. Flanagan	1875
William T. Hamilton	1875	Morgan C. Hamilton	1877
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner	1875	Justin S. Morrill	1873
Henry Wilson	1877	George F. Edmunds	1875
MICHIGAN.		VIRGINIA.	
Zachariah Chandler	1875	John F. Lewis	1875
Thomas White Ferry	1877	John W. Johnston	1877
MINNESOTA.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
Alexander Ramsey	1875	Arthur I. Boreman	1875
William Windom	1877	Henry G. Davis	1877
		WISCONSIN.	
		Timothy O. Howe	1873
		Matt. H. Carpenter	1875

* Not yet admitted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine, Speaker.

ALABAMA.

- 1 Benjamin L. Turner.
- 2 Charles W. Buckley.
- 3 *W. A. Handley.*
- 4 Charles Hayes.
- 5 *Peter M. Dox.*
- 6 *J. H. Sloss.*

ARKANSAS.

- 1 *J. M. Hanks.*
- 2 O. P. Snyder.
- 3 *John Edwards.*

CALIFORNIA.

- 1 John S. Bigby.
- 2 Sher an O. Houghton.
- 3 John M. Coghan.

CONNECTICUT.

- 1 Julius L. Strong.
- 2 Stephen W. Kellogg.
- 3 H. H. Starkweather.
- 4 *William H. Barnum.*

DELAWARE.

B. T. Biggs.

FLORIDA.

Josiah T. Walls.

GEORGIA.

- 1 *Alex. T. McIntyre.*
- 2 Richard H. Whitely.
- 3 *John S. Bigby.*
- 4 Thomas J. Speer.
- 5 *Dudley McL. Du Bose.*
- 6 *William P. Price.*
- 7 *Pierce M. B. Young.*

ILLINOIS.

- At Large—J. L. Beveridge
- 1 Charles B. Farwell.
 - 2 John F. Farnsworth.
 - 3 Horatio C. Burchard.
 - 4 John B. Hawley.
 - 5 *B. N. Stevens.*
 - 6 Henry Snapp.
 - 7 Jesse H. Moore.
 - 8 *J. C. Robinson.*
 - 9 *T. W. McNeely.*
 - 10 *Edward Y. Riee.*
 - 11 *Samuel S. Marshall.*
 - 15 John B. Hay.
 - 13 *John A. Krebs.*

INDIANA.

- 2 *W. E. Niblack.*
- 2 *W. C. Kerr.*
- 3 *Wm. S. Holman.*
- 4 Jere M. Wilson.
- 5 John Coburn.
- 6 *Daniel W. Voorhees.*
- 7 *Mahlon D. Manson.*
- 8 James M. Tyner.
- 9 John P. C. Shanks.

INDIANA—CON.

- 10 William Williams.
- 11 Jasper Packard.

IOWA.

- 1 Geo. W. McCrary.
- 2 A. R. Cotton.
- 3 W. G. Donuan.
- 4 Madison M. Walden.
- 5 Frank W. Palmer.
- 6 Jackson Orr.

KANSAS.

David P. Lowe.

KENTUCKY.

- 1 *Edward Crossland.*
- 2 *H. D. McHenry.*
- 3 *Joseph H. Lewis.*
- 4 *W. B. Read.*
- 5 *Boyd Winchester.*
- 6 *William H. Arthur.*
- 7 *James B. Beck.*
- 7 *George M. Adams.*
- 9 *John F. Rice.*

LOUISIANA.

- 1 James H. Sypher.
- 2 Lionel A. Sheldon.
- 3 C. B. Darrall.
- 4 James McCleary.
- 2 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 Twichell.
- 4 Samuel Hooper.
- 5 Benj. F. Butler.
- 6 N. P. Banks.
- 7 Geo. M. Brooks.
- 8 Geo. F. Hoar.
- 9 Alvah Crocker.
- 10 Henry L. Dawes.

MICHIGAN.

- 1 Henry Waldron.
- 3 Wm. L. Stoughton.
- 3 Austin Blair.
- 4 Wilder D. Foster.
- 5 Omar D. Conger.
- 6 *J. G. Sutherland.*

MINNESOTA.

- 1 Mark H. Dunnell.
- 2 John T. Averill.

MISSISSIPPI.

- 1 George E. Harris.
- 2 Joseph W. Morphis.
- 3 Henry W. Barry.
- 4 G. C. McKee.
- 5 Legrand W. Perce.

MISSOURI.

- 1 *Erastus Wells.*
- 2 G. A. Finkelburg.
- 3 *J. R. McCormick.*
- 4 H. E. Havens.
- 5 S. S. Burdett.
- 6 *Abram Comingo.*
- 7 I. C. Parker.
- 8 *James G. Blair.*
- 9 *Andrew King.*

NEBRASKA.

John Taffe.

NEVADA.

Charles W. Kendall.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1 *Ellery A. Hibbard.*
- 2 *Samuel N. Bell.*
- 3 *Hosea N. Parker.*

NEW JERSEY.

- 1 J. W. Hazleton.
- 2 *S. C. Forker.*
- 3 *J. T. Bird.*
- 4 J. Hill.
- 5 G. A. Halsey.

NEW YORK.

- 1 *Dwight Townsend.*
- 2 *Thos. Kinsella.*
- 3 *H. M. Slocum.*
- 4 *R. B. Roosevelt.*
- 5 *Wm. R. Roberts.*
- 6 *Samuel S. Cox.*
- 7 *Smith Ely, Jr.*
- 8 *James Brooks.*
- 9 *Fernando Wood.*
- 10 *C. N. Potter.*
- 11 C. St. John.
- 12 J. H. Ketcham.
- 13 *J. H. Tuthill.*
- 14 *Eli Parry.*
- 15 *J. M. Warren.*
- 16 *John Rogers.*
- 17 Wm. A. Wheeler.
- 18 *J. M. Carroll.*
- 19 Elzsur H. Prindle.
- 20 Clinton L. Merriam.
- 21 Ellis H. Roberts.
- 22 Wm. E. Lansing.
- 23 Robt. H. Duell.
- 24 John E. Seeley.

House of Representatives—continued.

NEW YORK—continued.

- 25 Wm. H. Lampport.
- 26 Milo Goodrich.
- 27 Horace B. Smith.
- 28 Freeman Clarke.
- 29 Seth Wakeman.
- 30 William Williams.
- 31 W. L. Sessions.

NORTH CAROLINA.

- 1 Clinton L. Cobb.
- 2 Charles R. Thomas.
- 3 Alfred M. Waddell.
- 4 Sion H. Rogers.
- 5 James M. Leach.
- 6 Francis E. Shober.
- 7 James C. Harper.

OHIO.

- 1 A. F. Perry.
- 2 Job E. Stevenson.
- 3 L. D. Campbell.
- 4 J. F. McKinney.
- 5 Charles L. Lamison.
- 6 John A. Smith.
- 7 S. Shellabarger.
- 8 John Beatty.
- 9 Charles Foster.
- 10 Erasmus D. Peck.
- 11 John T. Wilson.
- 12 P. Van Trump.
- 13 George W. Morgan.
- 14 James Monroe.
- 15 W. P. Sprague.
- 16 John A. Bingham.
- 17 Jacob A. Ambler.
- 18 William H. Upson.
- 19 James A. Garfield.

OREGON.

- 1 Joseph H. Slater.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1 Samuel J. Randall.
- 2 John V. Creely.
- 3 Leonard Myers.
- 4 William D. Kelley.
- 5 Alfred C. Harmer.
- 6 E. L. Acker.
- 7 W. Townsend.
- 8 J. Lawrence Getz.
- 9 Oliver J. Dickey.
- 10 J. W. Killinger.
- 11 John B. Storms.
- 12 L. D. Shoemaker.
- 13 Ulysses Mercur.
- 14 John B. Packer.
- 15 R. J. Haldeman.
- 16 B. F. Myers.
- 17 R. Milton Speer.
- 18 H. Sherwood.
- 19 G. W. Scofield.
- 20 Samuel Griffith.
- 21 H. D. Foster.
- 22 James S. Negley.
- 23 Ebenezer McJunkin.
- 24 W. McClelland.

RHODE ISLAND.

- 1 Benjamin T. Eames.
- 2 James M. Pendleton.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 1 Joseph H. Rainey.
- 2 R. C. DeLarge.
- 3 R. B. Elliott.
- 4 A. S. Wallace.

TENNESSEE.

- 1 R. R. Butler.
- 2 Horace Maynard.
- 3 A. E. Garrett.

TENNESSEE—continued.

- 4 J. W. Bright.
- 5 E. I. Golladay.
- 6 W. C. Whitthorne.
- 7 R. P. Caldwell.
- 8 W. W. Vaughan.

TEXAS.

- 1 William S. Herndon.
- 2 John C. Conner.
- 3 William T. Clark.
- 4 John Hancock.

VERMONT.

- 1 Charles W. Willard.
- 2 Luke P. Poland.
- 3 W. C. Smith.

VIRGINIA.

- 1 John Crichton.
- 2 J. H. Platt, Jr.,
- 3 C. H. Porter.
- 4 W. H. H. Stowell.
- 5 R. T. W. Duke.
- 6 J. T. Harris.
- 7 E. M. Braxton.
- 8 William Terry.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 1 John J. Davis.
- 2 James C. McGrew.
- 3 Frank Hereford.

WISCONSIN.

- 1 Alexander Mitchell.
- 2 Gerry W. Hazelton.
- 3 J. Allen Barber.
- 4 Charles A. Eldredge.
- 5 Philetus Sawyer.
- 6 Jeremiah M. Rusk.

Delegates from Territories.

NEW MEXICO.

Jose M. Gallegos.

UTAH.

William H. Hooper.

WASHINGTON.

Selucius Garfield.

DAKOTA.

Moses K. Armstrong.

ARIZONA.

Richard C. McCormick.

COLORADO.

Jerome B. Chaffee.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Norton P. Chapman.

IDAHO.

S. A. Merritt.

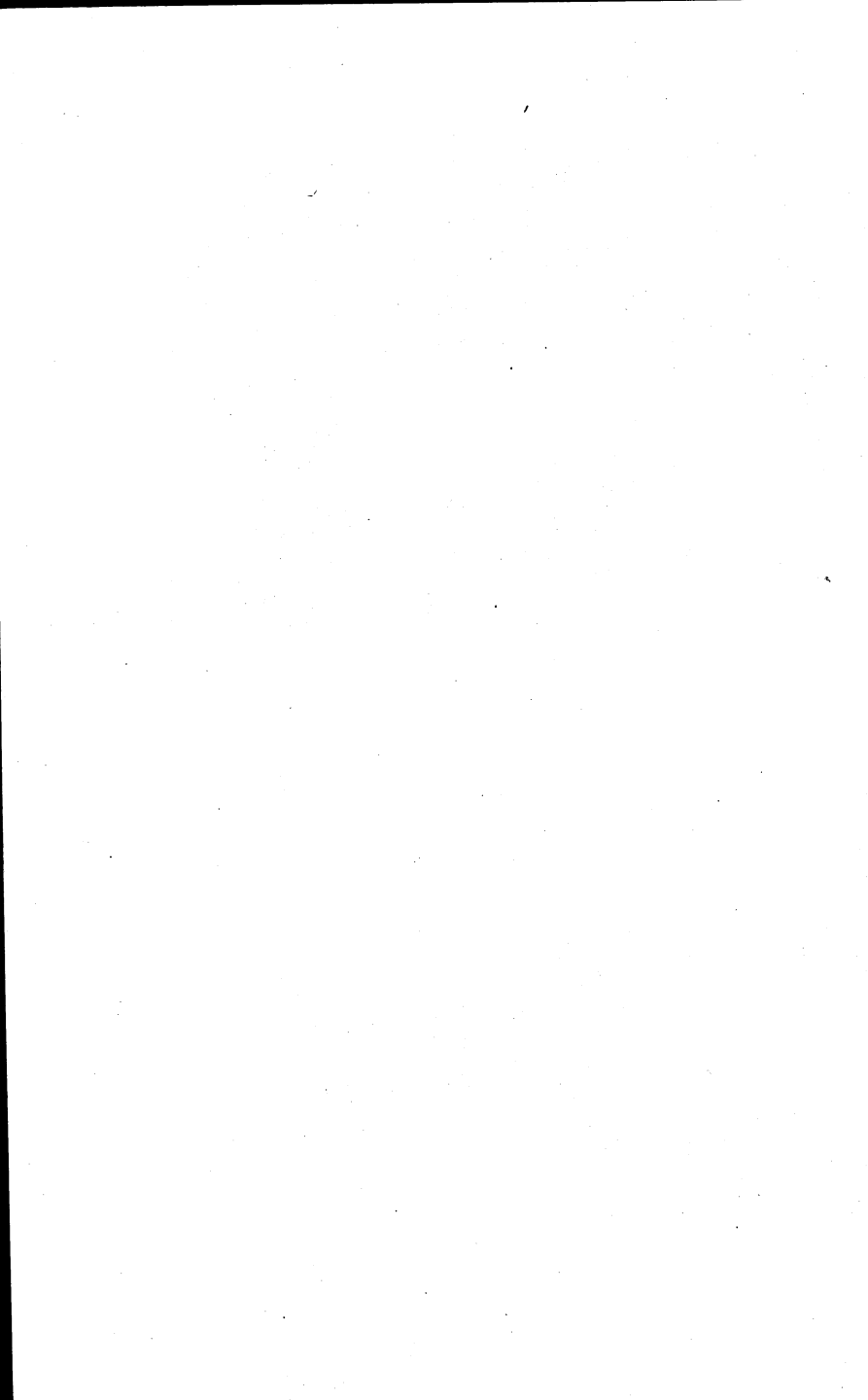
MONTANA.

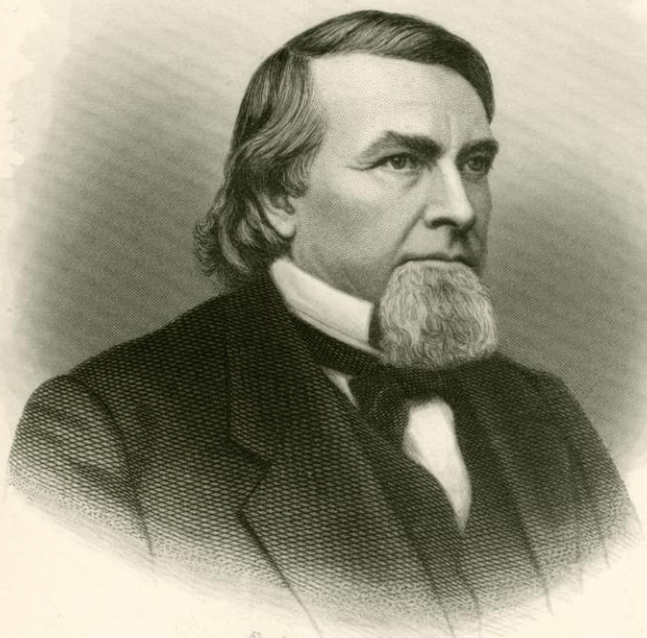
W. H. Claggett.

WYOMING.

William T. Jones.

WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT.





Eng'd by H.B. Hall & Co. 63 Fulton St. N.Y.

C.C. Washburn

HON. C. C. WASHBURN,

GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN.

ENGRAVED FOR GARNER'S HISTORY OF CONGRESS

WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT.

STATE OFFICERS.

Name.	Title of Office.	Residence.
C. C. WASHBURN.....	Governor.....	La Crosse.
MILTON H. PETTIT.....	Lieutenant Governor.....	Kenosha.
LLYWELYN BREESE.....	Secretary of State.....	Portage.
HENRY BÆTZ.....	State Treasurer ..	Manitowoc.
STEPHEN S. BARLOW ...	Attorney General.....	Baraboo.
SAMUEL FALLOWS.....	State Superintendent.....	Milwaukee.
GEORGE F. WHEELER...	State Prison Commissioner...	Springvale.
OLE C. JOHNSON	Commissioner of Immigration	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, 1872
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, 1872
8th..	H. L. HUMPHREY.....	Hudson	2,500	Dec. 31, 1872
9th..	ALVA STEWART.....	Portage	2,500	Dec. 31, 1872
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.

<i>Adjutant General</i>	CHARLES J. MARTIN, with rank of Brig. Gen.
<i>Quartermaster General</i>	ROBERT MONTEITH, with rank of Brig. Gen.
<i>Surgeon General</i>	DR. E. B. WOLCOTT, with rank of Brig. Gen.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i>	EDWARD FERGUSON, with rank of Colonel.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i>	CHARLES L. DERING, with rank of Colonel.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i>	W. W. LIKENS, with rank of Colonel.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i>	CONRAD KREZ, with rank of Colonel.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i>	RICHARD W. HUBBELL, with rank of Colonel.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i>	BENJAMIN F. BRYANT, with rank of Colonel.
<i>Aide-de-Camp to Adjutant Gen.</i> ..	ANGUS R. MACDONALD, with rank of Captain.
<i>Military Secretary</i>	CHARLES J. MARTIN.

Secretary of State's Office.

LLYWELYN 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.....	General Clerk.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.....	Insurance Clerk.
JOHN T. JONES.....	Recording Clerk.
CHARLES F. LEGATE.....	Platting, etc.
JAMES BENNETT.....	Mail and General.

State Treasurer's Office.

HENRY BAETZ.....	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.

State Prison.

GEORGE F. WHEELER.....	Commissioner.
BENJ. H. BETTIS.....	Deputy Warden.
L. D. HINKLEY.....	Clerk.
HENRY DREW.....	Chaplain.
REV. FATHER SMITH.....	Chaplain.

Office Commissioners of School and University Lands.

COMMISSIONERS.

LL. BREESE.....	Sec'y of State.
HENRY BETZ.....	State Treasurer.
S. S. BARLOW.....	Attor'y General.
T. W. GIBBS.....	Chief Clerk.

CLERKS.

C. M. FORESMAN.....	Book-keeper.
E. S. MCBRIDE.....	Entry & Rct. Clk.
E. C. DEMOE.....	Patent Clerk.
B. F. CRAM.....	Recording Clerk.
W. K. BARNEY.....	General Clerk.
NILS MICHELET.....	General Clerk.
JULIUS LASCHE.....	Abstract Clerk.
JAMES ROSS.....	General Clerk.
C. P. JACOBS.....	Mail & Gen. Clk.

State Board of Charities and Reform.

WILLARD MERRILL.....	Janesville.....	Term Expires.
WM. C. ALLEN.....	Racine.....	April 1, 1872.
HIRAM H. GILES.....	Madison.....	April 1, 1873.
ANDREW E. ELMORE.....	Fort Howard.....	April 1, 1874.
MARY E. B. LYNDE.....	Milwaukee.....	April 1, 1875.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

HIRAM H. GILES.....	President.
WILLIAM C. ALLEN.....	Vice President.
SAML. D. HASTINGS.....	Secretary.

State Commissioner of Immigration.

OLE C. JOHNSON.....	Commissioner.
WM. ABELL.....	Asst. Commiss'r.

State Library.

O. M. CONOVER.....	Librarian.
--------------------	------------

Superintendent of Public Property.

A. A. MEREDITH.....	Superintendent.
HENRY H. HIMEBAUGH.....	Clerk.

Treasury Agent.

D. K. NOYES.....	Agent.
ROBERT MONTEITH.....	Assistant.

State Historical Society.

D. S. DURRIE.....	Librarian.
LYMAN C. DRAPER.....	Corresponding Secretary.

State Agricultural Society.

B. R. HINKLEY.....	Oconomowoc	President.
J. W. HOYT	Madison	Secretary.

State Horticultural Society.

J. S. STICKNEY.....	Wauwatosa	President.
O. S. WILLEY.....	Madison.....	Record. Sec'y
G. E. MORROW	Madison.....	Cor. Secretary

Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.

J. W. HOYT	Madison	President.
I. A. LAPHAM.....	Milwaukee.....	Secretary.

State Armory.

A. R. MacDONALD	State Armorer and Clerk in Adj. Gen. Office.
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EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

University of Wisconsin.

[Located at Madison.]

BOARD OF REGENTS.

ANGUS CAMERON	La Crosse	Term expires 1872.
C. S. HAMILTON.....	Fond du Lac.....	Term expires 1872.
J. C. GREGORY.....	Madison	Term expires 1872.
N. B. VAN SLYKE	Madison	Term expires 1872.
H. D. BARRON.....	St. Croix Falls	Term expires 1873.
R. B. SANDERSON.....	Burke	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. HINKLEY	Oconomowoc	Term expires 1874.
JACOB S. BUGH.....	Wautoma	Term expires 1874.
J. R. BRIGHAM	Milwaukee	Term expires 1875.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

C. S. HAMILTON.....	President.
JOHN S. DEAN	Secretary.
HENRY BÄTZ	Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

N. B. VAN SLYKE,	R. B. SANDERSON,	J. C. GREGORY.
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Normal Schools.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

His Excellency, C. C. WASHBURN, <i>ex officio</i>	Madison.
HON. SAMUEL FALLOWS, <i>ex officio</i>	Madison.
W. C. WHITFORD.....	Milton..... Term expires 1872.
HANMER ROBBINS.....	Platteville..... Term expires 1872.
WM. STARR.....	Ripon..... Term expires 1872.
WILLARD H. CHANDLER.....	Sun Prairie..... Term expires 1874.
T. D. WEEKS.....	Whitewater..... Term expires 1874.
A. H. WELD.....	River Falls..... Term expires 1874.
WM. E. SMITH.....	Fox Lake..... Term expires 1877.
SAMUEL P. GARY.....	Oshkosh..... Term expires 1877.
JAMES I. LYNDES.....	La Crosse..... Term expires 1877.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

WM. STARR.....	President.
HANMER ROBBINS.....	Vice President.
SAMUEL FALLOWS.....	Secretary.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Hospital for the Insane.

[Located near Madison,]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

E. W. YOUNG.....	Prairie du Sac.....	Term expires April 1, 1872.
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.

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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The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.

[Located at Waukesha,]

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

EDWIN HURLBUT..	Oconomowoc..	Term expires 1st Tuesday of March, 1872.
WM. BLAIR.....	Waukesha....	Term expires 1st Tuesday of March, 1873.
EDWARD O'NEILL..	Milwaukee...	Term expires 1st Tuesday of March, 1873.
A. E. ELMORE.....	Fort Howard..	Term expires 1st Tuesday of March, 1874.
CHARLES R. GIBBS.	Whitewater..	Term expires 1st Tuesday of March, 1874.

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.

J. D. REXFORD.....	Janesville	Term expires April 3, 1872.
J. B. WHITING	Janesville	Term expires April 3, 1872.
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.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

WM. H. TRIPP.....	President.
J. D. REXFORD.....	Treasurer.
J. B. WHITING.....	Secretary.

Deaf and Dumb Institute.

[Located at Delavan.]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

HOLLIS LATHAM	Elkhorn	Term expires April, 1872.
C. D. LONG	Darien	Term expires April, 1872.
A. L. CHAPIN.....	Beloit	Term expires April, 1873.
H. L. BLOOD.....	Appleton	Term expires April, 1873.
A. H. BARNES.....	Delavan	Term expires April, 1874.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

A. H. BARNES.....	President.
C. D. LONG.....	Secretary.
ALFRED D. THOMAS.....	Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

H. LATHAM,

C. D. LONG,

A. H. BARNES.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

[Located at Madison.]

TRUSTEES.

W. J. KERSHAW.....	Big Springs	Term expires April 11, 1873.
A. J. WARD.....	Madison	Term expires April 11, 1873.
COLWERT K. PIER	Fond du Lac.....	Term expires April 11, 1874.
JAMES BINTLIFF	Janesville	Term expires Nov. 3, 1874.
HENRY HARNDEN	Madison	Term expires April 11, 1875.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

N. M. LITTLEJOHN	President.
W. J. ABRAMS.....	Vice President.
C. K. PIER.....	Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

N. M. LITTLEJOHN,

JAMES BINTLIFF,

HENRY HARNDEN.

*Lumber Inspectors.**Terms expire first Monday in April, 1872.*

First District.....	E. LAVIGNE.....	Grand Rapids
Second District.....	GEO. ATKINSON.....	La Crosse.
Third District.....	JAMES F. MOORE.....	West Eau Claire.
Fourth District.....	PHILIP JEWELL.....	Hudson.
Fifth District.....	C. B. WHEELOCK.....	Green Bay.
Sixth District.....	ED. P. HASTINGS.....	Chippewa Falls.
Seventh District.....	J. G. CALLAHAN.....	Eau Claire.
Eighth District.....	DAVID T. BOSWELL.....	Barron.
Ninth District.....	JOHN A. MAC RAE.....	Alma.
Tenth District.....	BENJAMIN F. THOMAS.....	Wausau.

Fish Inspectors.

Capt. T. J. WIDVEY.....	Milwaukee.
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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 Banfill	Dec. 31, 1873
Brown	Green Bay	David Agry	Dec. 31, 1873
Buffalo	Alma	Ferdinand Felter	Dec. 31, 1873
Burnett	Grantsburg	Magnus Nelson	Dec. 31, 1873
Calumet	Chilton	Charles Greening	Dec. 31, 1873
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Wm. R. Hoyt	Dec. 31, 1873
Clark	Neillsville	Robert J. MacBride	Dec. 31, 1873
Columbia	Portage	Joshua J. Guppey	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	P. 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, 1872
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. Prichard	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.	Registers	Term expires.	Sheriffs.	Term expires.
Adams	C. A. Capron.....	Jan. 1, '73	David N. Bacon ..	Jan. 1, '73
Ashland	Jno. W. Beil.....	Jan. 1, '73	John Morrisoa....	Jan. 1, '73
Barron	A. Mero.....	Jan. 1, '74		
Bayfield	J. D. Cruttenden...	Jan. 1, '73	Nelson Boutin....	Jan. 1, '74
Brown	G. W. Watson....	Jan. 1, '73	Geo. A. Langton...	Jan. 1, '73
Buffalo	N. Phillippi	Jan. 1, '74	H. P. Farrington.	Jan. 1, '74
Burnett.....	W. H. Peck.....	Jan. 1, '73	Perry D. Hickman	Jan. 1, '73
Calumet.....	Arthur Connelly...	Jan. 1, '73	Henry Siegrist....	Jan. 1, '73
Chippewa.....	Fred. C. Dahl.....	Jan. 1, '73	Michael Hall.....	Jan. 1, '73
Clark	W. T. Hutchinson	Jan. 1, '73	F. D. Lindsay....	Jan. 1, '73
Columbia.....	Thomas Yule.....	Jan. 1, '73	Phidelus Pool....	Jan. 1, '73
Crawford.....	Jas. M. Callaway.	Jan. 1, '73	H. H. Whaley....	Jan. 1, '73
Dane	John H. Clark....	Jan. 1, '73	Andrew Sexton....	Jan. 1, '73
Dodge	Wm. Oestreich....	Jan. 1, '73	Henry Bertram....	Jan. 1, '73
Dor	Joseph Harris, Jr.	Jan. 1, '73	Peter J. Simon....	Jan. 1, '73
Douglas	D. G. Morrison....	Jan. 1, '73	Lars Leeroat....	Jan. 1, '73
Dunn	John Kelly, Jr....	Jan. 1, '74	E. L. Doolittle....	Jan. 1, '73
Eau Claire....	S. C. Putnam.....	Jan. 1, '73	D. C. Whipple....	Jan. 1, '73
Fond du Lac.	J. L. D. Eycleshimer	Jan. 1, '73	Peter Rupp.....	Jan. 1, '74
Grant.....	James Woodhouse	Jan. 1, '73	Wm. E. Sloat....	Jan. 1, '73
Green	Samuel Lewis....	Jan. 1, '73	Alfred Wood.....	Jan. 1, '73
Green Lake..	H. D. Lowe	Jan. 1, '73	F. W. Cooke.....	Jan. 1, '73
Iowa	Richard Durstan.	Jan. 1, '73	James Ryan.....	Jan. 1, '73
Jackson	Frank H. Allen....	Jan. 1, '74	Robert J. Balls....	Jan. 1, '74
Jefferson	Henry Colonius....	Jan. 1, '73	E. Schwellenback.	Jan. 1, '73
Juneau	T. J. Hinton.....	Jan. 1, '73	G. R. Nichols....	Jan. 1, '73
Kenosha.....	D. B. Benedict....	Jan. 1, '73	John Lucas.....	Jan. 1, '73
Kewaunee	Fred. Johannes....	Jan. 1, '73	John Wrabbitz....	Jan. 1, '73
La Crosse	L. Wachenheimer.	Jan. 1, '74	John S. Simonton	Jan. 1, '74
La Fayette	T. C. L. Mackay....	Jan. 1, '73	R. H. Williams....	Jan. 1, '73
Manitowoc	John Franz.....	Jan. 1, '73	Alb't Wittenburg	Jan. 1, '73
Marathon.....	John Patzer.....	Jan. 1, '73	Wm. Hamrick....	Jan. 1, '73
Marquette	John Barry.....	Jan. 1, '73	John Stimson....	Jan. 1, '73
Milwaukee	Fred. C. Best.....	Jan. 1, '73	Wm. G. Parsons..	Jan. 1, '73
Monroe	Josiah M. Tarr....	Jan. 1, '73	L. Johnson.....	Jan. 1, '73
Oconto	Huff Jones.....	Jan. 1, '73	P. W. Gerkie....	Jan. 1, '74
Outagamie.....	A. Brouillard....	Jan. 1, '73	A. B. Everts.....	Jan. 1, '73
Ozaukee	August Mayer....	Jan. 1, '74	Peter Buchholtz..	Jan. 1, '73
Pepin.....	A. R. Humphrey....	Jan. 1, '74	S. P. Crosby.....	Jan. 1, '73
Pierce	C. W. Brown.....	Jan. 1, '73	E. Burnett.....	Jan. 1, '73
Polk	Ashael Kimball..	Jan. 1, '74	Moses H. Peaslee.	Jan. 1, '74
Portage.....	Wm. H. Packard..	Jan. 1, '73	A. R. Gray.....	Jan. 1, '73
Racine	John Bowen.....	Jan. 1, '73	F. P. Lawrence....	Jan. 1, '73
Richland	J. D. Fanstan....	Jan. 1, '73	W. C. S. Barron..	Jan. 1, '73
Rock	C. W. Stark.....	Jan. 1, '73	R. T. Pember....	Jan. 1, '73
St. Croix.....	Geo. R. Hughes....	Jan. 1, '73	C. C. McCabe....	Jan. 1, '73
Sauk	Mair Pointon....	Jan. 1, '73	Benj. G. Paddock	Jan. 1, '73
Shawano	F. W. Parmenter.	Jan. 1, '73	John M. Robinson	Jan. 1, '73
Sheboygan	Ernst Clarenbach.	Jan. 1, '73	Wilbur M. Root ..	Jan. 1, '73
Trempealeau..	Henry L. Bunn....	Jan. 1, '73	D. W. Wade.....	Jan. 1, '73
Vernon	H. N. Preus.....	Jan. 1, '74	Nathan Coe.....	Jan. 1, '73
Walworth	Charles A. Noyes.	Jan. 1, '73	Charles G. Fay....	Jan. 1, '73
Washington	Francis A. Noll..	Jan. 1, '73	Geo. L. Arnet....	Jan. 1, '73
Waukesha.....	John E. Sebold....	Jan. 1, '73	John Graham.....	Jan. 1, '73
Waupaca	Ole R. Oleson....	Jan. 1, '74	John Gordinier....	Jan. 1, '73
Waushara	D. S. Williams....	Jan. 1, '73	F. B. Cogswell....	Jan. 1, '73
Winnebago	Robt. McCurdy....	Jan. 1, '73	Jos'th Woodworth	Jan. 1, '73
Wood.....	L. Kromer.....	Jan. 1, '73	H. H. Compton....	Jan. 1, '73

County Officers—continued.

COUNTIES.	District Attorney.	Term expires.	Clerk of Cir. Court.	Term expires.
Adams	S. W. Pierce.....	Jan. 1, '73	David Schofield...	Jan. 1, '74
Ashland .....	.....	.....	Joseph Reid	Jan. 1, '73
Barron .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayfield .....	.....	.....	P. W. Smith	Jan. 1, '73
Brown	Van B. Bromley	Jan. 1, '73	J. B. A. Masse	Jan. 1, '73
Buffalo	Edward Lees	Jan. 1, '74	Fred. Hohmann	Jan. 1, '74
Burnett	O. M. Mathison	Jan. 1, '73	C. Olson	Jan. 1, '73
Calumet	John E. McMullen	Jan. 1, '73	John P. Hume	Jan. 1, '73
Chippewa	A. K. Gregg	Jan. 1, '73	John F. Hall	Jan. 1, '73
Clark	I. B. Pope	Jan. 1, '73	E. H. Markey	Jan. 1, '73
Columbia	Emmons Taylor	Jan. 1, '73	S. M. Smith	Jan. 1, '73
Crawford	O. B. Thomas	Jan. 1, '73	Jas. M. Campbell	Jan. 1, '73
Dane	J. C. McKinney	Jan. 1, '73	L. D. Frost	Jan. 1, '73
Dodge	Charles Allen	Jan. 1, '73	John L. Wth.	Jan. 1, '73
Door	G. W. Allen	Jan. 1, '73	Henry Harris	Jan. 1, '73
Douglas	Hiram Hayes	Jan. 1, '73	James Bardon	Jan. 1, '73
Dunn	Robert McAuley	Jan. 1, '73	John Kelley, Jr.	Jan. 1, '73
Eau Claire	Texas Angel	Jan. 1, '73	Martin Daniels	Jan. 1, '73
Fond du Lac	Geo. P. Knowles	Jan. 1, '73	Morris McKenna	Jan. 1, '73
Grant	Geo. Clementson	Jan. 1, '73	David Schreiner	Jan. 1, '73
Green	A. S. Douglas	Jan. 1, '73	Wm. W. Wright	Jan. 1, '73
Green Lake	Thos. C. Ryan	Jan. 1, '73	A. P. Cannan	Jan. 1, '73
Iowa	J. M. Smith	Jan. 1, '73	C. Kessler	Jan. 1, '73
Jackson	C. R. Johnson	Jan. 1, '74	W. S. Darrow	Jan. 1, '74
Jefferson	M. B. Williams	Jan. 1, '73	P. N. Waterbury	Jan. 1, '73
Juneau	John Turner	Jan. 1, '73	C. W. Fosbinder	Jan. 1, '73
Kenosha	Myron A. Baker	Jan. 1, '73	L. B. Nichols	Jan. 1, '73
Kewaunee	J. R. McDonald	Jan. 1, '73	J. E. Darbeley	Jan. 1, '73
La Crosse	G. M. Woodward	Jan. 1, '74	Chris. Koenig	Jan. 1, '74
La Fayette	Joseph H. Clary	Jan. 1, '73	W. H. Armstrong	Jan. 1, '73
Manitowoc	E. B. Treat	Jan. 1, '73	A. Fienning	Jan. 1, '74
Marathon	M. H. Barnum	Jan. 1, '73	J. W. Chubbuck	Jan. 1, '73
Marquette	W. H. Peters	Jan. 1, '73	John Maxwell	Jan. 1, '73
Milwaukee	C. K. Martin	Jan. 1, '73	James Hickox	Jan. 1, '73
Monroe	J. M. Morrow	Jan. 1, '73	Jacob Rood	Jan. 1, '73
Oconto	John B. Fairchild	Jan. 1, '74	Joseph Hall	Jan. 1, '74
Outagamie	H. Pierce	Jan. 1, '73	Daniel Clune	Jan. 1, '73
Ozaukee	Harvey G. Turner	Jan. 1, '74	Hugo Boclo	Jan. 1, '73
Pepin	H. E. Houghton	Jan. 1, '73	Alex. G. Coffin	Jan. 1, '73
Pierce	Geo. C. Hough	Jan. 1, '73	C. W. Brown	Jan. 1, '73
Polk	Samuel Thompson	Jan. 1, '74	Asahel Kimball	Jan. 1, '74
Portage	O. H. Lamoreux	Jan. 1, '73	Wm. H. Packard	Jan. 1, '74
Racine	J. T. Fish	Jan. 1, '73	Chas. S. Chipman	Jan. 1, '73
Richland	O. F. Black	Jan. 1, '73	James Lewis	Jan. 1, '73
Rock	Pliny Norcross	Jan. 1, '73	A. W. Baldwin	Jan. 1, '73
St. Croix	L. P. Wetherby	Jan. 1, '73	S. C. Simmde	Jan. 1, '73
Sauk	H. J. Hantington	Jan. 1, '73	Philip Cheek, Jr.	Jan. 1, '73
Shawano	D. P. Andrews	Jan. 1, '73	August Kœppen	Jan. 1, '73
Sheboygan	Conrad Krez	Jan. 1, '73	Alex. Edwards	Jan. 1, '73
Trempealeau	C. E. Robinson	Jan. 1, '73	C. E. Perkins	Jan. 1, '73
Vernor	J. M. Butt	Jan. 1, '74	P. J. Layne	Jan. 1, '74
Walworth	A. D. Thomas	Jan. 1, '73	J. T. Wentworth	Jan. 1, '73
Washington	Geo. H. Kleffler	Jan. 1, '73	Jas. Kenealey, Jr.	Jan. 1, '73
Waukesha	Alexander Cook	Jan. 1, '73	Wm. R. Williams	Jan. 1, '73
Waupaca	J. Wakefield	Jan. 1, '73	Chas. Churchill	Jan. 1, '74
Waushara	L. L. Soule	Jan. 1, '73	William Jeffers	Jan. 1, '73
Winnebago	A. A. Austin	Jan. 1, '73	H. B. Harshaw	Jan. 1, '73
Wood	C. O. Baker	Jan. 1, '73	F. W. Burt	Jan. 1, '73

County Officers—continued.

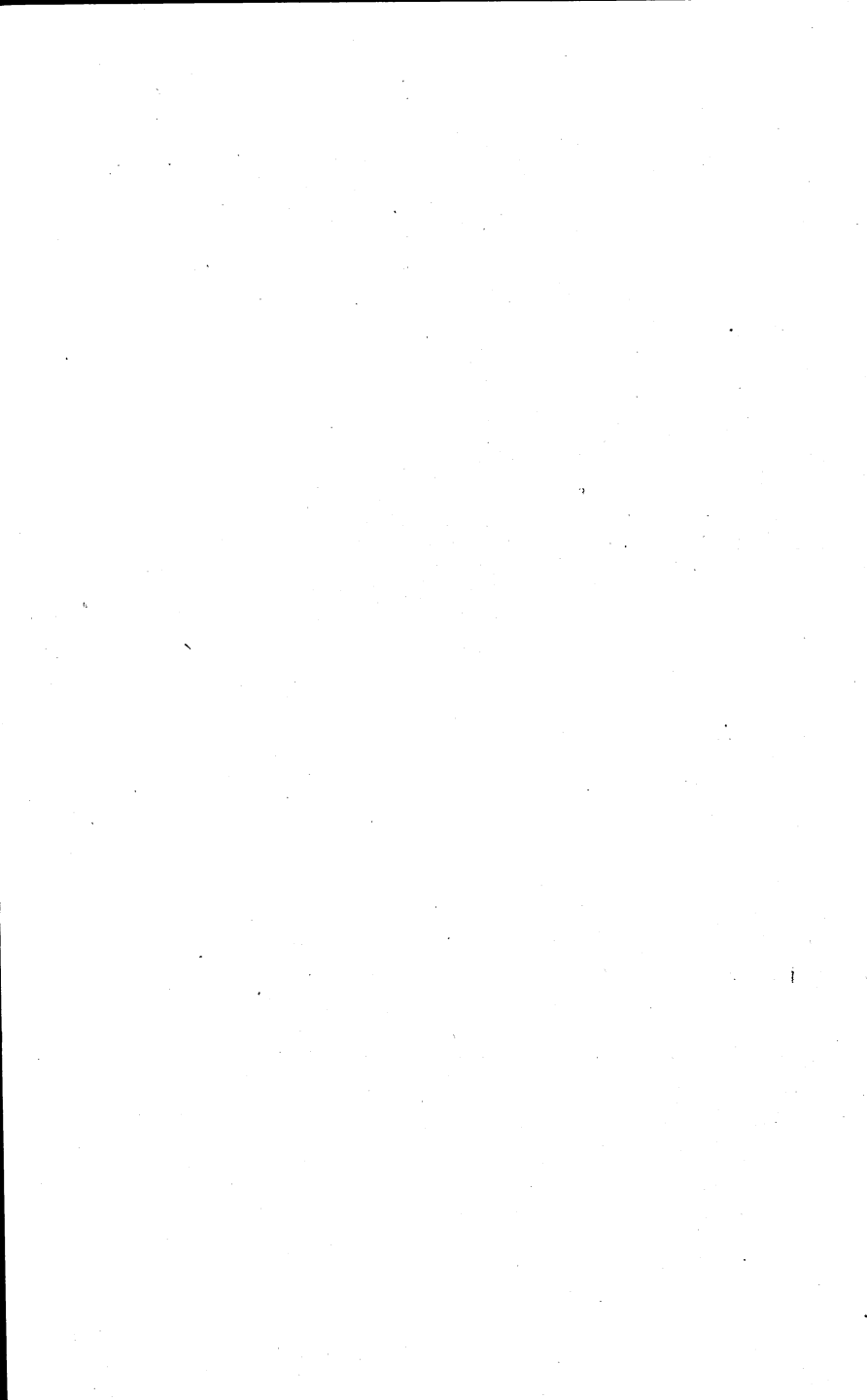
COUNTIES.	County Clerk.	Term expires.	County Treasurer.	Term expires.
Adams	A. C. Holm.....	Jan. 1, '73	H. H. Phillips....	Jan. 1, '73
Ashland.....	Joseph Riel	Jan. 1, '73	Geo. A. Stahl.....	Jan. 1, '73
Barron	Orville Brayton...	Jan. 1, '74	M. W. Heller.....	Jan. 1, '74
Bayfield	F. La Bonte	Jan. 1, '73	Andrew Tate	Jan. 1, '73
Brown	W. J. Meade	Jan. 1, '73	F. Van Strallen...	Jan. 1, '73
Buffalo	John W. De Groff..	Jan. 1, '74	A. Rockwell.....	Jan. 1, '74
Burnett	Andrew Ahlstrum	Jan. 1, '73	C. Anderson.....	Jan. 1, '73
Calumet	Theo. Kersten	Jan. 1, '73	Matthias Hilgers..	Jan. 1, '73
Chippewa.....	Levi Martin.....	Jan. 1, '73	A. R. Barrows	Jan. 1, '73
Clark	R. Dewhurst.....	Jan. 1, '73	S. C. Boardman...	Jan. 1, '73
Columbia.....	O. A. Southmayd..	Jan. 1, '73	M. T. Alverson...	Jan. 1, '73
Crawford	Chas. Kahler	Jan. 1, '73	Aaron Denio.....	Jan. 1, '73
Dane	H. Borchsenius...	Jan. 1, '73	Francis B. Ames...	Jan. 1, '73
Dodge	James Higgins...	Jan. 1, '73	E. C. McFetridge..	Jan. 1, '73
Door.....	C. A. Masse	Jan. 1, '73	Joseph Colignon...	Jan. 1, '73
Douglas	Richard Relf	Jan. 1, '73	Thompson Ritchie	Jan. 1, '73
Dunn	Sam'l. Black	Jan. 1, '73	Carroll Lucas.....	Jan. 1, '73
Eau Claire	Martin Daniels...	Jan. 1, '73	B. J. Churchill....	Jan. 1, '73
Fond du Lac..	W. H. F. Smith...	Jan. 1, '73	Edward Beeson...	Jan. 1, '73
Grant	J. M. Altizer	Jan. 1, '73	A. R. McCartney...	Jan. 1, '73
Green	J. J. Tschudy.....	Jan. 1, '73	F. R. Melvin	Jan. 1, '73
Green Lake..	O. F. Silver.....	Jan. 1, '73	C. A. Millard.....	Jan. 1, '73
Iowa.....	Orville Strong	Jan. 1, '73	Francis Vivian....	Jan. 1, '73
Jackson	W. S. Darrow	Jan. 1, '74	O. O'Hearne	Jan. 1, '74
Jefferson	Peter C. Kelly	Jan. 1, '73	W. A. Greene.....	Jan. 1, '73
Juneau	C. F. Cutler	Jan. 1, '73	N. Fisk	Jan. 1, '73
Kenosha	E. G. Timms	Jan. 1, '73	Hugh McDermot...	Jan. 1, '73
Kewaunee	R. L. Wing	Jan. 1, '73	Joseph Kimpfer...	Jan. 1, '73
La Crosse	P. S. Elwell.....	Jan. 1, '74	F. Fleischer	Jan. 1, '74
La Fayette....	Lars E. Johnson...	Jan. 1, '73	L. B. Waddington..	Jan. 1, '73
Manitowoc	H. S. Pierpont...	Jan. 1, '73	Querin Ewen	Jan. 1, '73
Marathon	Jacob Paff	Jan. 1, '73	C. Hefflinger.....	Jan. 1, '73
Marquette	C. H. Pierce	Jan. 1, '73	Mark Derham	Jan. 1, '73
Milwaukee	John Saar	Jan. 1, '73	Wm. Kennedy.....	Jan. 1, '73
Monroe	S. D. Hollister...	Jan. 1, '73	Eli Waste	Jan. 1, '73
Oconto	Robert Ellis	Jan. 1, '73	R. L. Hall	Jan. 1, '73
Outagamie	W. H. Lamphear..	Jan. 1, '73	N. Weiland.....	Jan. 1, '73
Ozaukee	Joseph Albrecht..	Jan. 1, '73	Wm. H. Landolt...	Jan. 1, '73
Pepin	L. D. Baker	Jan. 1, '73	Thales Burke.....	Jan. 1, '73
Pierce	H. B. Warner	Jan. 1, '73	M. J. Paine	Jan. 1, '73
Polk	William J. Vincent	Jan. 1, '74	William Amery...	Jan. 1, '74
Portage	J. B. Carpenter...	Jan. 1, '73	Wm. Alberty	Jan. 1, '73
Racine	E. F. Gottschald..	Jan. 1, '73	L. D. Coombs	Jan. 1, '73
Richland	W. H. Pier	Jan. 1, '73	Wm. H. Joslin....	Jan. 1, '73
Rock	E. L. Carpenter...	Jan. 1, '73	B. F. Cary	Jan. 1, '73
St. Croix	Harvey S. Clapp..	Jan. 1, '73	Merton Herrick...	Jan. 1, '73
Sauk	Anton Fischer.....	Jan. 1, '73	R. M. Strong	Jan. 1, '73
Shawano	Marion Wescott ..	Jan. 1, '73	M. H. McCord.....	Jan. 1, '73
Sheboygan	Carl Zillier	Jan. 1, '73	Wm. Schwarz.....	Jan. 1, '73
Trempealeau..	A. R. Wyman.....	Jan. 1, '73	Douglas Arnold...	Jan. 1, '73
Vernon	John R. Casson...	Jan. 1, '74	J. W. Allen	Jan. 1, '74
Walworth	Myron E. Dewing..	Jan. 1, '73	D. L. Fairchild....	Jan. 1, '73
Washington ..	George Ott	Jan. 1, '73	Albert Semler	Jan. 1, '73
Waukesha	John C. Schuett...	Jan. 1, '73	E. Beaumont	Jan. 1, '73
Waupaca	William D. Carr ..	Jan. 1, '74	C. M. Fenton.....	Jan. 1, '74
Wausara	Geo. Sexton	Jan. 1, '73	J. B. Mitchell	Jan. 1, '73
Winnebago	O. F. Chase	Jan. 1, '73	R. D. Torrey	Jan. 1, '73
Wood.....	L. P. Powers.....	Jan. 1, '73	E. Dutruit.....	Jan. 1, '73

County Officers—continued.

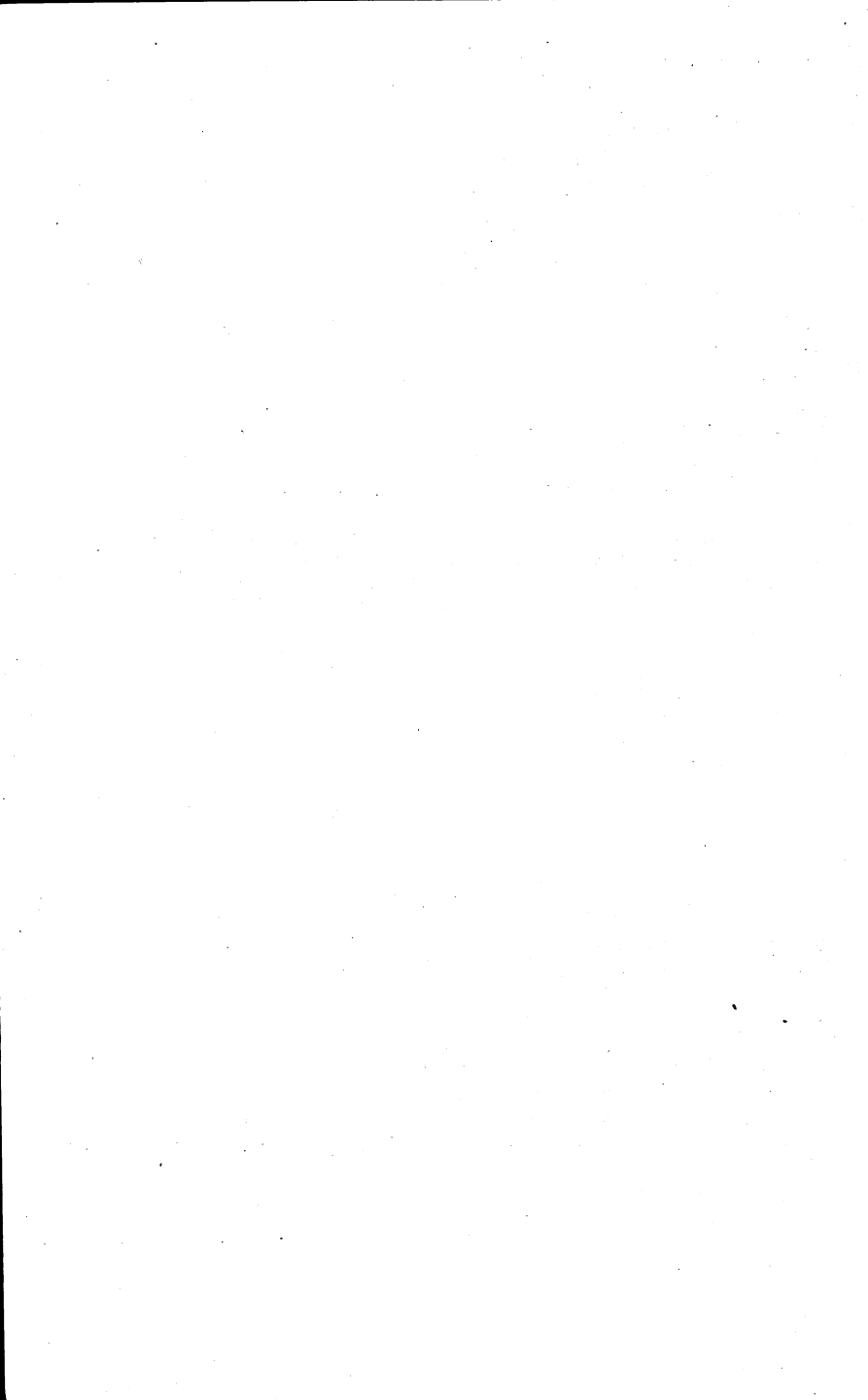
COUNTIES.	Coroners.	Term ex- pires.	Surveyors.	Term ex- pires.
Adams.....	A. J. Hill.....	Jan. 1, '73	J. Williams.....	Jan. 1, '73
Ashland.....				
Barron.....	T. W. Hickok....	Jan. 1, '74	Orville Brayton...	Jan. 1, '74
Bayfield.....	B. G. Armstrong..	Jan. 1, '74		
Brown.....	Dan. C. Brown....	Jan. 1, '73	John V. Suydam....	Jan. 1, '73
Buffalo.....	Bar'y McDonough..	Jan. 1, '74	John Beusch.....	Jan. 1, '74
Burnett.....	John Banville....	Jan. 1, '73	H. W. Sundler.....	Jan. 1, '73
Calumet.....	Wm. Mahoney....	Jan. 1, '73	Herman Geysso....	Jan. 1, '73
Chippewa.....	E. F. Martin.....	Jan. 1, '73	D. W. Cambell....	Jan. 1, '73
Clark.....	D. L. Safford.....	Jan. 1, '73	G. C. Harriman....	Jan. 1, '73
Columbia.....	Z. J. D. Swift.....	Jan. 1, '73	F. A. Brown.....	Jan. 1, '73
Crawford.....	Horace Beach....	Jan. 1, '73	J. R. Hurlburt....	Jan. 1, '73
Dane.....	P. R. Tierney....	Jan. 1, '73	S. W. Graves.....	Jan. 1, '73
Dodge.....	Daniel Breyer....	Jan. 1, '73	Judson Prentice....	Jan. 1, '73
Door.....	Wm. Darling.....	Jan. 1, '73	J. C. Pinney.....	Jan. 1, '73
Douglas.....	L. F. Wheelock..	Jan. 1, '73	Thos. Clark.....	Jan. 1, '73
Dunn.....	J. P. Woods.....	Jan. 1, '73	C. M. Bonnell....	Jan. 1, '73
Eau Claire.....	G. A. Buffington..	Jan. 1, '73	H. C. Putnam....	Jan. 1, '73
Fond du Lac..	S. B. Taylor.....	Jan. 1, '73	Jacob Haessley....	Jan. 1, '73
Grant.....	Charles Dickey....	Jan. 1, '73	Geo. McFall.....	Jan. 1, '73
Green.....	John Hattery....	Jan. 1, '73	A. L. Cleveland....	Jan. 1, '73
Green Lake..	Clark S. Walker..	Jan. 1, '73	Riley G. Chase....	Jan. 1, '73
Iowa.....	Charles Hope.....	Jan. 1, '73	Henry Maddin....	Jan. 1, '73
Jackson.....	John Bishop.....	Jan. 1, '74	G. M. Adams.....	Jan. 1, '74
Jefferson.....	A. Boyington....	Jan. 1, '73	K. P. Clark.....	Jan. 1, '73
Juneau.....	Joseph Hewitt....	Jan. 1, '73	J. H. Daniels.....	Jan. 1, '73
Kenosha.....	A. B. Truesdell..	Jan. 1, '73	Jasor Lathrop....	Jan. 1, '73
Kewaunee.....	J. Pateritzueg....	Jan. 1, '73	Henry Borgmann..	Jan. 1, '73
La Crosse.....	D. S. Eakins.....	Jan. 1, '74	H. I. Bliss.....	Jan. 1, '74
La Fayette.....	John C. Rood.....	Jan. 1, '73	H. H. Ensign.....	Jan. 1, '73
Manitowoc.....	Francis Simon....	Jan. 1, '73	Fayette Armsby..	Jan. 1, '73
Marathon.....	James Barnard....	Jan. 1, '73	D. L. Plummer....	Jan. 1, '73
Marquette.....	Samuel Crockett..	Jan. 1, '73	Thos. McLaughlin..	Jan. 1, '73
Milwaukee.....	Charles Osthelder	Jan. 1, '73	Geo. K. Gregory....	Jan. 1, '73
Monroe.....	David Bon.....	Jan. 1, '73	G. Spurrier.....	Jan. 1, '73
Oconto.....	Charles Bentz....	Jan. 1, '74	P. B. Wood.....	Jan. 1, '73
Ontagamie.....	G. H. Marston....	Jan. 1, '73	M. N. Randall....	Jan. 1, '73
Ozaukee.....	Mathias Adam....	Jan. 1, '73	La Ftte Towsley..	Jan. 1, '73
Pepin.....	Erastus Reed.....	Jan. 1, '73	N. Plummer.....	Jan. 1, '73
Pierce.....	Geo. W. Cairns....	Jan. 1, '73	Z. Lamport.....	Jan. 1, '73
Polk.....	Samuel Emery....	Jan. 1, '74	Albert Essen.....	Jan. 1, '74
Portage.....	Geo. McMulkin....	Jan. 1, '73	E. H. Vaughan....	Jan. 1, '73
Racine.....	J. Loomis.....	Jan. 1, '73	D. Montgomery....	Jan. 1, '73
Richland.....	H. Collins.....	Jan. 1, '73	D. Hardenbergh..	Jan. 1, '73
Rock.....	John E. Young....	Jan. 1, '73	Edward Ruger.....	Jan. 1, '73
St. Croix.....	H. M. Murdock....	Jan. 1, '73	George Strong.....	Jan. 1, '73
Sauk.....	A. West.....	Jan. 1, '73	H. Muhlberg.....	Jan. 1, '73
Shawano.....	August Conder....	Jan. 1, '73	James Miller.....	Jan. 1, '73
Sheboygan.....	James Berry.....	Jan. 1, '73	G. Marquardt....	Jan. 1, '73
Trempealeau..	C. C. Crane.....	Jan. 1, '73	A. P. Ford.....	Jan. 1, '73
Vernon.....	H. D. Williams....	Jan. 1, '74	B. S. Moore.....	Jan. 1, '74
Walworth.....	A. G. Leland.....	Jan. 1, '73	Warren Beckwith..	Jan. 1, '73
Washington.....	Charles F. Haas..	Jan. 1, '73	John Brosius.....	Jan. 1, '73
Waukesha.....	Leonard Martin..	Jan. 1, '73	Wm. West.....	Jan. 1, '73
Waupaca.....	Norman Baker....	Jan. 1, '73	D. D. Hewitt.....	Jan. 1, '73
Waushara.....	Philip Miller....	Jan. 1, '73	Ira L. Parker.....	Jan. 1, '73
Winnebago.....	C. R. Hamlin....	Jan. 1, '73	C. Palmer.....	Jan. 1, '73
Wood.....	D. W. Compton....	Jan. 1, '73	H. W. Jackson....	Jan. 1, '73

County Officers—continued.

COUNTIES.	County Superintendent.	Post Office 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.....	Martin Lynch.....	Holland.....	Jan. 1, 1874
Buñalo.....	Lawrence Kessinger.....	Alma.....	Jan. 1, 1874
Burnett.....	Matthew McMillen.....	Grantsburg.....	Jan. 1, 1873
Calumet.....	Wm. B. Minaghan.....	Chilton.....	Jan. 1, 1874
Chippewa.....	John A. McDonald.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Jan. 1, 1874
Clark.....	S. S. Smith.....	Loyal.....	Jan. 1, 1873
Columbia.....	L. J. Burlingame.....	West Point.....	Jan. 1, 1874
Crawford.....	F. D. Mills.....	Seneca.....	Jan. 1, 1874
Dane, 1st dist.....	W. H. Chandler.....	Sun Prairie.....	Jan. 1, 1874
Dane, 2d dist.....	O. J. Taylor.....	Middleton.....	Jan. 1, 1874
Dodge, 1st dist.....	L. M. Benson.....	Lowell.....	Jan. 1, 1874
Dodge, 2d dist.....	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 L. 1st d.....	W. L. O'Connor.....	Rosendale.....	Jan. 1, 1874
Fond du L. 2d d.....	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, 1873
Jefferson.....	S. A. Craig.....	Fort Atkinson.....	Jan. 1, 1874
Juneau.....	A. O. Wright.....	New Lisbon.....	Jan. 1, 1874
Kenosha.....	Thos. V. Maguire.....	Paris.....	Jan. 1, 1874
Kewaunee.....	John M. Read.....	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.....	Packwaukee.....	Jan. 1, 1874
Milwaukee, 1st d.....	James F. Devine.....	Milwaukee.....	Jan. 1, 1874
Milwaukee, 2d d.....	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 dist.....	Edson A. Burdick.....	Janesville.....	Jan. 1, 1874
Rock, 2d dist.....	C. M. Treat.....	Clinton.....	Jan. 1, 1874
St. Croix.....	J. R. Hinckley.....	Hudson.....	Jan. 1, 1874
Sauk.....	Moses Young.....	Reedsburg.....	Jan. 1, 1874
Shawano.....	Chas. R. Klebesadel.....	Shawano.....	Jan. 1, 1874
Sheboygan.....	Emmet A. Little.....	Plymouth.....	Jan. 1, 1874
Trempealeau.....	Amos Whiting.....	Trempealeau.....	Jan. 1, 1874
Vernon.....	Hartwell Allen.....	Newton.....	Jan. 1, 1874
Walworth.....	M. Montague.....	Allen's Grove.....	Jan. 1, 1874
Washington.....	Fred. Regenfuss.....	West Bend.....	Jan. 1, 1874
Waukesha.....	Alexander F. North.....	Pewaukee.....	Jan. 1, 1873
Waupaca.....	W. B. Mumbrue.....	Weyauwega.....	Jan. 1, 1874
Waushara.....	Theo. S. Chipman.....	Berlin, (Green Lake C).....	Jan. 1, 1874
Winnebago.....	H. A. Hobart.....	Winneconne.....	Jan. 1, 1874
Wood.....	J. Q. Emery.....	Grand Rapids.....	Jan. 1, 1874



OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.



OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

The Wisconsin Congressional Delegation, State Officers, and Senators and Members of the Assembly.

With Districts, Home Post Office and Biographic Sketches.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

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 1855; 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.

MATTHEW H. CARPENTER, of Milwaukee, was born at 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 16,553 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 1869, 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 8,156 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 practiced 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, Waushara, 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 17,253 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 Salkehatchie; was elected bank comptroller of Wisconsin for 1863-'67, and re-elected for 1868-'69; and was elected to the Forty-second Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,012 votes against 9,514 votes for A. Meggett, Democrat.

THE STATE OFFICERS.

[State Officers are chosen for a term of two years.]

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, (Dem.)

Lieutenant Governor.

MILTON H. PETTIT, of Kenosha. He was born in the town of Fabius, Onondaga County, New York, October 22d, 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 63,837 for John A. Rice, (Dem.)

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, (Dem.)

State Treasurer,

HENRY BÆTZ, of Manitowoc. He was born in Stockhausen, 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, (Dem.)

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 1833; 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, Dem.

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, Dem.

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 at Galesville, Appleton, Oshkosh and Milwaukee; has officiated as assistant tutor in 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 78,502 votes, against 68,614 for Warren D. Parker, Dem.

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, Dem.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

(The Senate consists of 33 members—those from the odd numbered districts having been elected in November, 1870, and those from the even numbered districts in 1871. 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

JOHN H. JONES, Rep., of Sheboygan. He was born in Centre Lisle, Broome county, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1836; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Sheboygan; was district attorney of Sheboygan county for six years. He received 2,603 votes, against 2,271 for R. H. Hotchkiss, Dem.

SECOND DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Brown, Door and Keweenaw. 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 1850, 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. He received 2,498 votes, against 2,336 for E. T. Sprague, Rep.

THIRD DISTRICT

Consists of the 1st, 2d, 6th and 9th wards of Milwaukee and the towns of Milwaukee, Wauwatosa and Granville, of Milwaukee county. Population, in 1870, 44,451. The Senator is

Dr. FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN, Dem. P. O. address, 527 Chestnut st. He was born in Riethnordhausen, Grand Duchy of Weimar, April 19, 1817; was educated at the colleges of Erfurt and Weimar, receiving his professional education at the University of Jena, from whence he gradu-

ated March 10, 1841; is by profession a physician; he came to the United States in 1842, and settled at Milwaukee, where he has continued to reside until the present time; was school commissioner from 1843 to 1851; member of the first Constitutional Convention in 1846; presidential elector for the State at large in 1848; member of the city council and county supervisor from 1848 to 1867; State senator in 1851 and 1852, and in 1862, having been elected the latter year to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Charles Queutin; was superintendent of Indian Affairs of the north superintendency under Franklin Pierce, from 1853 to 1857; entered the military service during the rebellion and was mustered in as surgeon of the 26th Wisconsin Volunteers, in 1862; was surgeon in charge of division at the battle of Chancellorsville; surgeon in charge of ninth army corps at the battle of Gettysburg and with 500 wounded and nine assistants was in the hands of the rebels for three days; at the battle of Chattanooga; in charge of the corps hospital in Look-out Valley in January and February, 1864; was brigade surgeon at the front at the battles of Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek, and at Atlanta; was honorably discharged Oct. 1st, 1864. On returning home was connected with the U. S. General Hospital, at Milwaukee, until several months after peace was declared. He received 4,313 votes, against 2,226 for O. J. Hale, Rep.

FOURTH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Monroe and Vernon. Population, in 1870, 21,195. The Senator is

WILLIAM NELSON, Rep., of Viroqua, Vernon county. He was born in Rutherglen, Scotland, July 1, 1839; was educated in the common schools and a printing office; is by profession an editor and publisher; he came



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1872-1873



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 Paint 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

PHILO BELDEN, Rep., of Rochester. He was born in the town of Canaan, Litchfield county, Connecticut, October 22, 1815; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1839 and settled at Rochester; was frequently a whig candidate for the assembly when the county was largely democratic; was elected to the assemblies of 1853, 1864 and 1866. He received 2,273 votes, against 2,031 for N. 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. 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

WILLIAM M. COLLADAY, Rep. of Dunn—P. O. address, Stoughton. He was born in Germantown, now 22d ward of Philadelphia, Pa., April 12, 1809; received a common school

education; is by occupation a carpenter and joiner, but at present engaged in farming; he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled in the town of Dunn, where he has continued to reside until the present time; has filled various town offices, and in 1862 was elected a county supervisor from the first district, and was re-elected in 1869; was elected to the Assembly in 1855, again in 1864. He received in the district, as then constituted, 1,679 votes against 1,347 for Jerome Yates, Dem.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Kenosha and Walworth. Population, in 1870, 39,052. The Senator is

SAMUEL PRATT, Rep., of Spring Prairie. He was born in the town of Enfield, Hampshire county, Mass., Oct. 6, 1807; 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 county 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 Point. 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. He received 1,865 votes against 1,809 for Benjamin Evans, 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 1864, which position he continues to hold; was elected to the state senate in 1863, and again in 1871, receiving at the latter election 2,585 votes against 2,345 for Leonard Martin, Dem.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of La Fayette. Population, in 1870, 22,646. The Senator is

HENRY S. MAGOON, Rep. of Darlington. He was born in La Fayette County, Wisconsin, January 31, 1832. Attended school in the Rock River Seminary during a portion of the years 1848, '49, '50, '51, at Mt. Morris, Illinois; entered the Western Military College at Drennon, Kentucky, November, 1851, and graduated June 23, 1853; attended the Montrose Law School, at Frankfort, Ky., and graduated in 1854. In 1855 he was appointed Professor of ancient languages in the University of Nashville, Tennessee; in 1856, he became professor of ancient history and Belles Lettres in the same University; resigned in 1857 and, returning to his native county in Wisconsin, began the practice of law at Shullsburg, where he resided until November, 1864, when he removed to Darlington, where he has since resided; is by profession a lawyer, he was elected district attorney of La Fayette county in 1858, and filled the position one term, to January, 1861. Was elector in 1870, receiving 2,039 votes against 1,833 for Hon. Charles Dunn, 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., Oct. 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 Henry 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

SATTERLEE CLARK, ultra 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, N. Y.; is by profession a lawyer. He came to Wisconsin in 1828, 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, and voted for Franklin Pierce for President and Wm. R. King for Vice President; was elected to the senate from the thirty-third district in 1861, '62, '64, '66, '68, '70, and is now serving his eleventh consecutive year in that body; has held numerous town and county offices, and in 1868 was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which nominated Horatio Seymour for President and F. P. Blair for Vice President. He was elected without opposition, in the then 33d district, having received 3,660 votes.

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, Vt., 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. 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, on the 30th day of September, 1835; received a city school education; is by profession an editor and printer; he came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled in Manitowoc; entered the army Sept. 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, Dec. 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, having received 2,141 votes against 1,411 for John Carey, Rep., and 1,011 for William Bach, People's candidate.

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 1853, 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

Consists of the county of Rock. Population, in 1870, 39,030. The Senator is

CHARLES G. WILLIAMS, Rep., of Janesville. He was born in the town of Royalton, Niagara county, New York, October 18, 1829; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer. He came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at Janesville; was elected by the republicans as presidential elector for the second district, in 1868; at the same election was chosen to the Senate, and re-elected in 1870, receiving 3,042 votes, against 1,131 for E. P. King, peoples' candidate. Was appointed by Gov. FAIRCHILD, in 1871, chairman of the committee to visit the various State Institutions.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the towns of Alto, Eldorado, Fond du Lac, Friendship, Lamartine, Metomen, Oakfield, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, Wau-pun, the north ward of the village of Wau-pun, 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

JAMES H. FOSTER, Rep.—P. O. address, Koro. He was born in the town of Ware, Hampshire county, Mass., Aug. 3, 1827; received a common school and collegiate education, but never graduated; is by occupation a farmer. He came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at the place where he now resides. Was town superintendent of schools, under the old system for many years, and also filled many town offices; was register of deeds of Winnebago county for four years from January 1, 1859; was elected to the Assembly in 1863 and re-elected in 1869, and elected to the Senate in 1870, receiving 3,348 votes, against 2,075 for Charles A. Weishrod, Dem.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT

Consists of the towns of Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Calumet, Eden, Empire, Forest, Marshfield, Osceola, and Taycheedah. Population, in 1870, 14,570. The Senator is

JOSEPH WAGNER, Dem., of Marshfield—P. O. address, Calvary. He was born in Meckenbeuren, Württemberg, 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 1832 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 1848 to 1872—26 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 in the county of Outagamie. Population, in 1870, 38,199. The Senator is

MYRON REED, Dem., of Waupaca. He was born in the town of Massena, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1836; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1859, and settled at Waupaca; was appointed by the Governor, in 1866, district attorney of Waupaca county, to fill a vacancy; had hitherto held no other official position. He received 3,461 votes, against 2,744 for M. H. Sessions, Rep., in the district as formerly constituted, embracing the counties of Marathon, Portage, Waupaca, and Wood. Was appointed by Gov. Fairchild a member of the State Visiting Committee for 1871.

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 1,496 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. Population, in 1870, 34,040. The Senator is

WILLIAM WALLACE WOODMAN, Dem., of Farmington—P. O. address, Johnson's Creek. He was born in the town of Rodman, Jefferson county, New York, March 24, 1818; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled at Farmington; has filled town offices in some capacity ever since his residence in the town, and for twenty years was chairman of the town board of supervisors; he represented the fourth district of Jefferson county in the Assembly in 1853, and again in 1856; was elected to the Senate in 1868, and re-elected in 1870, having received 2,789 votes, against 2,096 for James K. Ryder, people's candidate.

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 New Richmond, 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, two years; Madison, 2 years; in 1868 was appointed presiding elder of Prescott district, and removed to Hudson, and subsequently to New Richmond, St. Croix county; held several town offices while a resident of Richland county, and was county surveyor in 1857-'58. 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, 32,530. The Senator is

WALDO S. FLINT, Rep., of Princeton, Green Lake county. He was born in Brantree, Orange county, Vt., Feb. 23, 1820; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer and nurseryman; he came to Wisconsin in 1842, and first settled at Rochester, Racine county, and removed to Princeton in 1850; has been town treasurer, chairman of town board three years, president of the village of Princeton two years, and chairman of county board one year. He received 3,230 votes, as an independent candidate, against 1,932 for James A. Briggs, Rep.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT

Consists of the towns of Black Earth, Berry, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Mazomanie, Madison, 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, Rep., of Middleton. He was born at Varysburg, Wyoming county, New York, April 8, 1831; attended the University at Madison, Wis., 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

WILLIAM M. GRISWOLD, Rep., of Columbus. He was born in Salisbury, Herkimer county, New York, February 7, 1823; graduated at Union College, N. Y., in 1844; is by occupation "a Senator." He came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled at Columbus; elected county supervisor several terms and chairman of the county board in 1871; was Member of the Assembly in 1858, 1859 and 1860, and at the latter session was elected Speaker *pro tem.* of the Assembly; was elected to the Senate in 1868, and re-elected in 1870, having received 2,291 votes, against 1,339 for Frederick C. Curtis, 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

ELIPHALET S. MINER, Rep., of Necedah, Juneau county. He was born in Madison, New York, March 30, 1818; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant and lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1828 and settled at Green Bay; removed to Cook county, Ill., in 1834, and from there to Grand Rapids, Wis., in 1841; was the first postmaster there, and so continued until his removal to Necedah in 1850; was postmaster there until 1871; was elected to the Assembly from Juneau county in 1864, and re-elected in 1865; has been supervisor, justice of the peace and judge of probate; was appointed by Gov. Fairchild, in 1870, one of the committee to visit the several State institutions. He received about 3,440 votes, against 1,903 for V. E. Smith, Dem., at the election in 1870, in the Senatorial district as then constituted consisting of the counties of Adams, Juneau and Monroe.

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 as the Republican and Dells Improvement candidate, 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

ANGUS CAMERON, Rep., of La Crosse. He was born in the town of Caledonia, Livingston county, N. Y., July 4, 1826; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled at La Crosse; was elected to the senate for a full term in 1862; was a member of the assembly in 1866 and 1867, and was elected speaker of that body the latter year; has been a member of the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin, since 1867. He received 2,788 votes, against 1,063 for William T. McConnell, Dem., in the district as then constituted.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Buffalo, Clark, Jackson and Trempealeau.
Population, in 1870, 32,992. The
Senator is

ORLANDO BROWN, 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 oc-

cupation 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

LYMAN MORGAN, Dem., of Ozaukee. He was born in the town of Buttermilk Falls, Wyoming county, Penn., April 23, 1814; received a common school education; is by occupation a manufacturer; he came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled at Port Washington; was chairman of the town board of supervisors for three years and school director for one term. Was elected to the Senate in 1864 and re-elected in 1866, 1868 and again in 1870, receiving at the last election in the district as then constituted, consisting of Ozaukee county, 1,150 votes against 850 for A. M. Alling, Ind.

Recapitulation.

Republicans	23
Democrats	10
Total	33
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Fac similes of Autographs of the Members of the Senate of Wisconsin 1872

MILTON H. PETTIT President. I.

M. H. Pettit Lieut. Governor *J. H. Waggoner* Chief Clerk. *Chas. J. Miller* *J. E. Irish* *Francis Phelps*
Lyman Morgan *J. C. Holloway* *Angus Cameron* *H. Dous* *O. Bacon* *William Nelson*
Wm L. Mitchell *H. Doten* *Philo Belden* *Samuel Pratt* *Joseph Wagner* *James H. Foster*
W. S. Flint *Orlando Brown* *J. B. Fairbury* *Wm. Blair* *Carl Schmidt* *Wm Lindsley*
Wm M. Colladay *Sat. Clark* *Wm Woodman* *Henry S. Magoon* *R. L. Davis* *Geo. Kreiss*
Wm Reed *Wm Linwood* *Francis Little* *E. S. Miner* *Joseph G. Thorp*
U. H. Hines

J. H. WAGGONER Chief Clerk.

ASSEMBLY.

(The Assembly consists of 100 members, chosen annually by districts.)

Speaker—DANIEL HALL.

ADAMS AND WOOD COUNTIES

Contained a population, in 1870, of 10,513. They have one member,

GEORGE ALLEN NEEVES, Rep., of Grand Rapids, Wood county. He was born in the town of Cambridge, Henry county, Ill., January 3, 1841; attended the Lawrence University at Appleton, for three years; is by occupation a merchant and manufacturer of lumber; he came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at Grand Rapids. He received, as an independent candidate, 1,125 votes, against 525 for Anson Rood, Rep.

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, and 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 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 Randall in July, 1863, for the eighth judicial circuit, comprising the twelve northwestern counties of the State, including Pepin and Polk for the unexpired term of S. S. N. Fuller, resigned; 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 and 1868; was speaker of the assembly during the session of 1866; was one of the two Presidential electors at large in 1868, elected by the Republicans; 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 Department by President Grant, in April, 1869, which office he resigned to take a seat in the Assembly of 1872; has been elected district attorney and county judge of Pepin county, 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 Antietam Cemetery for Wisconsin in May, 1871. He received 1,153 votes against 315 for Varnum M. Babcock, 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 CHRISTIAN WELZ, Dem., of Green Bay. He was born in Weikersheim, kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, October 20, 1826; received a common school education; is by profession a merchant. He came the U. S., in 1847, and first settled at Weinsberg, O., but removed to Green Bay in 1848, where he has continued to reside until the present time. Was a member of the city council in 1858, 1859, 1862 and 1864, and county supervisor in 1870. He received 665 votes, against 532 for J. S. Curtis, Rep.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The borough of Fort Howard and the towns of Howard, Lawrence, Pittsfield, Suamico, West Deperre and Wrightstown.) The member is DAVID COOPER AYRES, of Fort Howard. Defines his political sentiments as "Republican, Protection to all American industries, Universal Suffrage, (Female inclusive) and one term for all State and County officers." He was born in Dayton, Ohio, January 25, 1820; received a common school education, and is a graduate of the medical department of the University of New York; is by profession a physician;

he came to Wisconsin in 1849 and first settled at Neenah; moved to Green Bay in 1850; was candidate for the Assembly of 1853 and elected to Assemblies of 1868 and 1871. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1868. Entered the military service during the war with the 7th Wisconsin volunteers, as surgeon and returned with them, at the expiration of the term of service; participated in all of the skirmishes and battles in which the Iron Brigade was engaged, Gainesville, Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Brandy Station, Gettysburg, Culpepper, Mine Run, Wilderness, 40 days, Petersburg, Yellow House, 3 battles on Hatcher's Run, Five Forks, Appomattox Court House and others; during the service he reported 1,122 casualties in his regiment, and was never off duty at any battle or on any march. He received 470 votes against 458 for A. E. Lyon, Dem. Was appointed by Gov. Fairchild a member of the State Visiting Committee for 1871.

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 Keweenaw.) The member is DANIEL LEE, Dem., of De Pere. He was born in Little Falls, Herkimer county, N. Y., March 19, 1830; received a common school education; is by occupation a mason and builder. He first came to Wisconsin in 1847; went to California in 1850, and remaining there four years returned to Wisconsin in 1855, settling at Waukesha; was elected sheriff of Calumet county in 1862, and appointed under sheriff in 1865. He received 780 votes, against 306 for Jonas Leroy, Rep.

BUFFALO COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 11,123. It has one member,

GEORGE COWIE, Dem., of Glencoe. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, August 25, 1828; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to the United States in 1849, settling in Pennsylvania, removing to California in 1851 and to Wisconsin in 1855; has held the position of postmaster, various town offices, chairman of the town board six years and of the county board one year. He received 1,525 votes, against 20 for John F. Hauser.

CALUMET COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 12,335. It has one member,

CASPER H. M. PETERSEN, Dem., of New Holstein. He was born in Mielberg, Schleswig, Germany, March 14, 1826; was educated at the Teachers' Seminary at Tondern, Schleswig, and followed the avocation of a school teacher for five years; is by present occupation a farmer; he came to the United States in 1851, and first settled at Milwaukee; removed to Chicago in 1852, to Racine in 1855, and to New Holstein in 1861; was in the military service of Schleswig-Holstein against Denmark from 1848 to 1851, and participated in all the prominent battles fought during that period; was a member of the Assembly from Calumet county in 1868 and 1869. He received 880 votes, against 855 for John Merrill, Rep. His seat is contested.

CHIPPewa COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 8,311. It has one member,

JOHN J. JENKINS, Rep., of Chippewa Falls. He was born in the city of Weymouth, England, August 20, 1843; received a common school education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1852 and first settled at Baraboo, Sauk county; entered the military service in 1861, in 6th Wis. Vols., and was discharged with the regiment in 1865; was elected clerk of the circuit court of Sauk county in 1867, and re-elected in 1869, which position he resigned in Oct., 1870, on removing to Chippewa Falls; became the junior member of the firm of Bingham & Jenkins, and was elected city attorney of Chippewa Fall, in February, 1871. He received 858 votes, against 670 for James A. Taylor, Dem.

CLARK AND JACKSON COUNTIES

Contained a population, in 1870, of 11,137. They have one member,

EUSTACE L. BROCKWAY, Rep., of Black River Falls. He was born near Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa., January 20, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1844 and settled at Black River Falls; was appointed recruiting agent by Governor Lewis, under act of congress, July 4, 1864, and was on service in Alabama and Georgia. He received 1,023 votes against 519 for Ludwig Peters, Dem.

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 **WILLIAM W. CORNING**, Dem., of Portage. He was born in the town of Mentor, Lake county, Ohio, August 29, 1829; received an academic education; is by profession a hardware merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1858, and settled at Portage, where he has continuously resided; has served several terms in the city council and board of education, and the last two years in the county board of supervisors. He received 833 votes against 555 for Edward F. Lewis, Rep.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Columbus, Courtland, Fountain Prairie, Hampden, Orsego, Springvale, and the west ward of the village of Randolph.) The member is **HENRY CHARLES BRACE**, Rep., of Fountain Prairie—Post Office address, Fall River. He was born in the town of Stockbridge, Mass., March 28, 1825, 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 Supervisors and various other town offices. He received 780 votes, against 454 for Robert W. Earll, Dem.

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Arlington, Caledonia, Dekorra, Leeds, Lodi, Lowville, Pacific, West Point and Wyocena.) The member is **JACOB LOW**, Rep., of Lowville. He was born in the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess county, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1809; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he followed the sea for 15 years, in all capacities, and for several years was captain of an ocean steamer; he came to Wisconsin in 1843, and first settled at Green Bay; removed to Fort Winnebago in 1843, and was engaged in merchandising for two years; removed to Lowville, his present residence, in 1845; was elected sheriff of Columbia county in 1859. He received 586 votes against 567 for John G. Staudenmayer, Dem.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 13,075. It has one member,

OLIVER A. CASWELL, Dem., of

Utica—P. O. address, Mount Sterling. He was born in the city of Norwich, Conn., May 26, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer. He came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Mt. Sterling. He received 891 votes, against 818 for Geo. Schweizer, 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 **BENJAMIN F. ADAMS**, Rep., of Pleasant Springs—P. O. address, Door Creek. He was born in Verona, Oneida county, New York, December 4, 1822; graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in 1845; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, first settling at Fort Atkinson; became a resident of Pleasant Springs in 1868, where he has since resided; has filled various town offices; was a candidate for the Assembly, in Jefferson county, in 1852, against Hon. John E. Holmes, and was elected to the Assembly, in Dane county, in 1861. He received 1,015 votes, against 789 for Knudt O. Heimdahl, Dem.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Blooming Grove, Burke, Dunn, Windsor, and the city of Madison.) The member is **JOHN D. GURNEE**, Dem., of the city of Madison. He was born in the town of Ramapo, Rockland county, N. Y., December 25, 1832; he received an academic education at Pennington, N. J., and pursued a collegiate course at Princeton College, N. J., from which he graduated in 1853; is by profession a lawyer, having pursued his studies in the office of Hon. Wm. C. Hasbrouck, from 1854 to 1857, at Newburgh, N. Y.; he came to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled at Madison; was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1868 and 1869. He received 1,179 votes, against 1,136 for Buel E. Hutchinson, Rep.

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Berry, Black Earth, Cross Plains, Dane, Mazomanie, Roxbury, Springfield, Vermont, Vienna and Westport.) The member is **JOHN ADAMS**, Dem., of Black Earth. He was born in Pulaski, Kentucky, June 1, 1819; received a common school education; is by profession a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1838, and settled at Dodgeville; became a resident of Black Earth in 1864; has been post-

master, chairman of the town board, member of the county board in 1870, and was member of the Assembly in 1869 and 1870. He received 1,076 votes, against 819 for John Brosemer, Rep.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Blue Mounds, Fitchburg, Madison, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Rutland, Springdale and Verona.) The member is PHINEAS BALDWIN, Rep., of Oregon. He was born in the village of Clearville, Canada West, December 4, 1824; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; was a turner of wood from 1843 to 1847; he came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Oregon, Dane county; has held the office of justice of the peace for twelve years, and been chairman of the town for some six terms. He received 1,123 votes, against 796 for Jeremiah L. Jackson, 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, and the towns of Calamus, Elba, Fox Lake, Portland, Trenton and Westford.) The member is MICHAEL ADAMS, Rep., of Elba—P. O. address, Danville. He was born in the town of Western, N. Y., October 28, 1831; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1840, first settling at Fort Atkinson; has filled various local offices. He received 720 votes, against 472 for John F. McCallum, Dem.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The city of Beaver Dam, and the towns of Beaver Dam and Lowell.) The member is CALVIN E. LEWIS, Rep., of the city of Beaver Dam. He was born in the town of Champlain, (Rouse's Point.) Clinton county, N. Y., August 26, 1834; received a common school education; is by occupation a woolen manufacturer; he came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled at Beaver Dam. He received 748 votes against 603 for W. L. Parker, Dem.

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Burnett, Chester, Clyman, Oak Grove, and the south ward of the village of Waupun.) The member is ALLEN HIRAM ATWATER, Rep., of Oak Grove. He was born in the town of Riga, Monroe county, N. Y., September 1, 1817; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in

1842, and settled at Oak Grove; was member of the assembly in 1854 and 1871, and elected county treasurer in 1856 and re-elected in 1858. He received 637 votes, against 462 for Thomas Moran, Dem.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Le Roy, Lomira, Theresa and Williams-town.) The member is SILAS W. LAMOREUX, Dem.—P. O. address, Mayville. He was born in the town of Lenox, Madison county, N. Y., March 8, 1843; received a common school education; is by profession a lawyer. He came to Wisconsin, with his parents, in 1852, and settled at Plover, Portage county; removed to Dodge county in 1854, where he has since resided. Entered the military service in 1864, and served one year, participating in the battles of Hatcher's Run and Fort Fisher; was detailed as postmaster for the 6th corps, at City Point, Va. Has filled various town offices, and served one term as a member of the county board of supervisors. He received 922 votes, against 41 scattering.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Herman, Hubbard, Hustisford and Rubicon.) The member is GEORGE SCHOTT, Dem., of Rubicon. He was born at Kleinbahrenweiler, Wurttemberg, Germany, June 13, 1836; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer and dealer in machinery; he came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Herman; has held several town offices. He was elected to the Assembly without opposition, receiving 932 votes.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Ashpurn, Emmett, Lebanon and Shields.) The member is JOHN SOLON, Dem., of Shields; P. O. address, Richwood. He was born in the county of Mayo, Ireland, March 11, 1842; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to the U. S. with his parents in 1847, and settled in the town of Shields, where he has since resided; was appointed town treasurer in 1862 to fill a vacancy in the office, occasioned by the death of his father, and was elected to the same position in 1863; was elected supervisor in 1865; treasurer in 1867; assessor in 1868, and chairman of the town in 1869-1870. He received 484 votes against 329 for Samuel Marshall, Ind.

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,

GIDEON WINANS ALLEN, Dem., of Sturgeon Ray, Door county. He was born in the town of New London, Huron county, Ohio, March 28, 1835; attended the University of Wisconsin, class of 1862, and graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1864; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1856, and first settled at Trempealeau; removed to Madison in 1857, remaining there for seven years, spending five years at the University, and his vacation in law school in the law offices of Hon. Geo. B. Smith and H. W. & D. K. Tenney; in 1864 removed to Sturgeon Bay, where he has since resided; was district attorney of Door county in 1865-'66, and was again elected in 1870, and now holds the office; was a candidate for the assembly from Door and Kewaunee counties in 1869, and claims to have been elected by 34 maj., but the certificate of election was awarded to his opponent, as having received 3 majority. He received 862 votes against 675 for John Garland, Rep.

DUNN AND PEPIN COUNTIES

Contained a population in 1870, of 14, 147. They have one member

ELIAS P. BAILEY, Rep., of Lucas, P. O. address. Menomonie, Dunn Co. He was born in the town of Irasburg, Orleans Co., Vt., December 17, 1832; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Menomonie, Dunn Co.; has been chairman treasurer and assessor of the town of Lucas. He received 1,491 votes against 957 for Richard Roberts, Dem.

Eau Claire County.

Contained a population, in 1870 of 10, 769. The member is

BRADLEY PHILLIPS, Rep., of Eau Claire. He was born in Jefferson county, New York, April 2, 1818, graduated at Union College, Schenectady in 1846, and at the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1849; is by present profession a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1849, and first settled at Horicon, Dodge County; removed to Mineral Point in 1854; to Chippewa Falls in 1857, and to Eau Claire in 1865; he labored in the ministry for 19 years, until leaving Chippewa Falls, when his health failing, he turned to secular pursuits. He received 1,279 votes against 1,014 for Charles R. Gleason, 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 **ANDREW JACKSON YORTY**, Rep., of Metomen—P. O. address, Brandon. He was born in Meadville, Penn., January 4, 1832; was educated at the common and select schools of the place; is by occupation a lumberman and hardware dealer; he came to Wisconsin in 1844 and first settled at Clinton, Rock county; removed to Metomen, Fond du Lac county, in 1846; went to California in 1855 and returned in 1861. He has held various town offices and been chairman of the town for two years. He received 1,484 votes, against 922 for H. Harris, Dem.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(City of Fond du Lac, and towns of Fond du Lac, Lamartine and Oakfield.) The member is **ELIHU COLMAN**, Rep., of the city of Fond du Lac. He was born in Oneida, Brown county, Wis., May 11, 1841; received a collegiate education, graduating at Lawrence University, June 28, 1865; is by profession a lawyer; he entered the military service in Oct., 1861, in the 1st Wis. Cavalry, and was honorably discharged Jan. 5, 1863; while in the service was Q. M. Sergeant, and post fuel and forage master at Cape Girardeau, Mo.; was registry in bankruptcy from July 15, 1869 to Jan. 5, 1872. He received 1,504 votes, against 1,332 for W. E. Baker, Dem. Was appointed by Gov. FAIRCHILD a member of the State Visiting Committee for 1871.

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Calumet, Eden, Empire, Forest, Marshfield, Osceola and Taycheedah.) The member is **AARON WALTERS**, Dem., "for revenue tariff only;" of Eden, P. O. address, Foster. He was born in Plattsburgh, Clinton county, New York, August 7, 1809; received an academic education at Plattsburgh Academy; is by occupation a farmer; was in the United States revenue service at Rouse's Point for four years under President Polk; he came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled in Eden, Fond du Lac county; was chairman of the town board for 16 years from 1853, and was elected county supervisor for three terms of two years each, commencing in 1864; was county superintendent of the poor for 12 years;

was elected to the assembly of 1857, and was an unsuccessful candidate in 1859; was the Democratic candidate for sheriff of Fond du Lac in 1867. He received 1,342 votes against 831 for Nicholas Senn, 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 Smelzer.) The member is **GEORGE EDWIN CABANIS**, Rep.—P. O. address, Big Patch. He was born in Greensburg, Green county, Kentucky, September 7, 1815; received a limited education at a log school house in the early settlements of Sangamon county, Ill.; is by occupation a carpenter; he removed from the place of his birth, with his parents, to Sangamon county, Ill., in 1822, where he remained until 1845, when he came to Smelzer, Grant county. Served in the Indian war of 1832, as a mounted volunteer under Gen. Whitesides. He held the office of Chairman of the town of Smelzer 10 years. He received 670 votes, against 615 for John M. Rountree, Ind.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Clifton, Ellenboro, Lancaster, Liberty, Lima and Potosi.) The member is **ALLEN RALPH BUSHNELL**, Rep., of Lancaster. He was born in the town of Hartford, Trumbull county, Ohio, July 18, 1833; received an academic education at Oberlin, and pursued a special course for the legal profession; is by profession a lawyer. He came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Platteville; removed to Lancaster in 1864; was elected district attorney of Grant county in 1860, and resigned to enter the army in August, 1861; served as 1st lieutenant, and afterwards as captain of company C, 7th Wisconsin volunteers; resigned from failing health in 1863; was in the "Iron Brigade" from its organization till discharged, participating in the engagements at Orange Court House, Beverly Ford, White Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, 2d Bull Run and Fredericksburg; was appointed by the Governor in 1864 district attorney of Grant county, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. J. T. Mills, elected judge of the 5th circuit. He received 630 votes against 527 for James W. Seaton, Dem., and 28 for Henry Bugbee, Ind.

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Blue River, Boscobel, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Marion, Mount Hope, Muscc-

da, Waterstown, Wingville and Woodman.) The member is **SAMUEL ABBOTT FERRIN**, Rep., of Wingville—P. O. address, Montfort. He was born in the village of Saint Thomas, Canada West, (now Ontario), January 19, 1831; received a grammar school and academic education, and is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Ill.; is by profession a physician and surgeon; he came to Wisconsin in 1857, first settling at Darlington, and becoming a resident of Wingville in 1863; he entered the military service as a private in Co. 1, 32d Wis. Vols., in 1862; appointed A. A. Surgeon in Dec., 1863, remained in the service until the close of the war, doing hospital duty most of the time; was commissioned First Assistant Surgeon, 44th Wis. Vols., in 1864, and detailed for duty at the post hospital in Nashville, Tenn., where he remained until the close of the war. He received 710 votes, against 474 for Thomas Tormey, Dem.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Beeton, Bloomington, Cassville, Glen Haven, Little Grant, Millville, Patch Grove, Waterloo and Wyalusing.) The member is **JEROME BONA-PARTE CORY**, Rep., of Patch Grove. He was born in Greene, Trumbull county, Ohio, June 17, 1837; received an ordinary common school education, and pursued an academic course at Orwell Academy; is by profession a physician; he came to Wisconsin in 1862, and settled at Patch Grove; he enlisted as a private in Co. C, 19th Ohio Volunteers, on the breaking out of the war, and was in active service under Gens. McClellan and Rosecrans in Western Virginia, participating in the battle of Rich Mountain; was A. A. Surgeon, and stationed at Swift U. S. A. General Hospital from October, 1864, to September, 1865. He received 584 votes, against 490 for Wm. J. McCoy, Dem., and 312 for J. H. Griffin, independent Rep.

GREEN COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 23,611. It has one member,

MARSHAL H. PENGRA, Rep., of Sylvester—P. O. address, Juda. He was born in Darien, Genesee county, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1819; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Sylvester; has been chairman of the town board, justice of the peace and town clerk, and member of the county board for one year; was elected to the Assembly from the 2d district of Green

county, in 1870, and re-elected, from the entire county, under a new apportionment, in 1871, receiving 1,740 votes, against 935 for William Du Boise, Dem.

GREEN LAKE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 13,195. It has one member,

ARCHIBALD NICHOLS, Rep., of Markesan. He was born in Norway, Herkimer county, N. Y., May 12, 1819; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Lake Maria, then in Marquette county; has been many years a member of the county board of supervisors of Green Lake county; was a member of the first assembly of the State, in 1848, from Marquette county, embracing Marquette and the present county of Green Lake, and again in 1854, 1862 and 1871, and was re-elected at the last election, receiving 1,059 votes as an independent candidate, against 839 for Martin L. Kimball, Rep.

IOWA COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 24,544. It has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Towns of Arena, Clyde, Dodgeville, Highland, Pulaski, 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 26, 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 there of five years he returned to Arena, Wisconsin, in 1866; was elected to the Assembly in 1863. He received 1,042 votes against 786 for John Edw rds, Rep.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(City and towns of Mineral Point, Linden, Mifflin, Moscow and Waldwick.) The member is **JOHN STRACHAN**, Dem., of Mineral Point. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, June 13, 1834, and graduated from the University at that place; is engaged in the sale of farming implements and dealing in cattle and hogs; has resided in California, Oregon and Washington Territory, and was with the U. S. Government exploring party for the Northern Pacific Railroad, under Gov. I. I. Stevens, for three years, and traveled in all of the States and

Territories west of the Mississippi, for over two years; served under Col. Steptoe and Gen. Harney, against the Indians in Oregon; he came to Wisconsin in 1860, and settled at Mineral Point in 1863; was the democratic candidate for Congress, in the 3d district, against Hon. J. Allen Barber, in 1870. He received 592 votes, against 572 for Francis Baker, Rep., and 87 for John James, 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 **DANIEL HALL**, Rep., of the city of Watertown. He was born in Greenwich, Washington county, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1819; graduated at Union College in 1845; is by profession a lawyer. He came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled at Watertown; was district attorney of Jefferson county in 1857-'58, and member of the Assembly in 1870 and 1871, and re-elected to the Assembly of 1872, receiving as an independent candidate 1,182 votes, against 516 for F. P. Brook, Dem. On the organization of the present Assembly, was chosen Speaker.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Azalan, Farmington, Concord, Lake Mills, Milford, Oakland, Waterloo, and the village of Waterloo.) The member is **WILLIAM LAWRENCE HOSKINS**, Dem., of Lake Mills. He was born in the town of North East, Pa., Dec. 24, 1829; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1858, and settled at Lake Mills; was elected to the Assembly in 1870, and re-elected in 1871, receiving 919 votes against 756, for C. P. Mead, Rep. He was appointed by Gov. Fairchild a member of the State Visiting Committee for 1871.

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Cold Spring, Hebron, Jefferson, Koshkong, Palmyra, Sullivan and Sumner.) The member is **LUCIEN B. CASWELL**, Rep., of Fort Atkinson. He was born in Swanton, Vt., November 27, 1827; pursued a partial collegiate course at Beloit; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1837, first settling in Rock county; moved to Fort Atkinson in 1852; was district attorney of Jeffer-

son county in 1855-56; member of the assembly in 1863; commissioner of board of enrollment for 2d district from August, 1863, to May, 1865; and a delegate to the Republican National-convention in 1868. He received 1,261 votes against 804 for W. H. Tousley, Dem.

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 Co. 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. He received 1,037 votes against 872 from William S. Davis, Dem.

KENOSHA COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 13,147. The member is

FREDERICK ROBINSON, Dem., of the city of Kenosha. He was born in Church Stretton, England, March 11, 1824; was educated at a private school; is by profession a druggist and farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Southport, (now Kenosha.) Was elected alderman of the city in 1852, 1858 and 1868; chief engineer of fire department in 1859 and 1860; chairman of the county board in 1863 and mayor of the city in 1862, '63 and 1869. He received 1,148 votes, against 805 for I. L. Johnson, Rep.

LA CROSSE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 20,297. It has one member,

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 reapportionment act from the entire county in 1871, receiving 1,840 votes, against 1,332 for N. D. Loomis, Dem. Was appointed by Gov. Fairchild a member of the State Visiting Committee for 1871.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 22,659. It has one member,

THOMAS BAINBRIDGE, Rep., of Benton. He was born in the parish of Middleton, county of Durham, England, May 1, 1831; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant, farmer, miner, and does a general business; he came to Wisconsin in 1853, and first settled near the village of New Diggings, but removed to Benton, in 1854; has been postmaster at Benton, from the commencement of President Lincoln's administration up to the present time, excepting for a brief interval, and was elected town clerk in 1870. He received 1,732 votes against 1,478 for J. C. F. Rodolf, (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 **PETER REUTHER**, Rep., of Centerville. P. O. address, Hika. He was born in the town of Laubach, Prussia, February 8, 1836; received a common school education; is by occupation a carpenter; he came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Centerville, where he has continued to reside; entered the military service during the rebellion, in Co. B, 45th Wis. Vols., and was stationed at Nashville; has held various town offices. He received 663 votes against 367 for Oliver Schunk, Dem.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Cato, Cooperstown, Franklin, Gibson, Kossuth, Manitowoc Rapids and Maple Grove.) The member is **MARTIN McNAMARA**, Dem., of Maple Grove. He was born near Lake Greeney, County Clare, Ireland, November 7, 1811; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to the U. S., in 1847, and spent a few years in the city of New York; removed to Dayton, O., and to Wisconsin in 1854, settling at Maple Grove; was treasurer of the town in 1857 and 1858; chairman of the town in 1866, and district clerk for 14 years. He received 515 votes against 496 for George Powell, Rep.

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Mishicot, 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,

N. J., Sept. 25, 1833; received an academic education; is by occupation a lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at Mishicot; was member of the Assembly in 1860, and has filled various other 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 1870, and re-elected at the last election, receiving 701 votes against 503 for A. D. Jones, Rep.

MARATHON COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 5,885. It has one member.

BARTHOLOMEW RINGLE, Dem., of Wausau. He was born in Ingweiler, Landcomisariat, Zweibrücken, Rhein-Baiern, Germany, October 16, 1814; received a common school education; is by profession a land agent; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, and first settled at Germantown, Washington county; subsequently moved to Herman, Dodge county, and to Wausau, his present place of residence, in 1859; has filled many town offices; held the office of clerk of the board of supervisors six years; been county judge for ten years; and was a member of the Assembly from Marathon and Wood counties in 18-4. He received 650 votes, against 339 for C. Heflinger, Ind. Dem.

MARQUETTE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 8,056. The member is

NEIL DIMOND, Dem., of Buffalo—P. O. address, Midland. He was born in the town of Creagh, Londonderry county, Ireland, November 20, 1832; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer. He came to the United States in 1851, stopping in New York; left for California in 1852 and remained there until 1857, when he went to Chicago; came to Wisconsin in 1859 and settled in Buffalo, Marquette county. Was elected supervisor in 1865, and sheriff of Marquette county in 1868. He received 731 votes, as an independent candidate, against 606 for S. A. Pease, Dem., and 148 for Miller H. Hodge, Rep.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 89,930. It has eleven members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(First ward.) The member is **JOHN W. CARY**, Dem. He was born in Shoreham, Vermont, Feb. 11, 1817; graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1842; is by profession a lawyer; removed from Vermont to Sterling, N. Y., in 1831; commenced practice at Red Creek, Wayne county, N. Y., in 1844; he came to Wisconsin in 1850 and settled at Racine; was elected to the State Senate for two years, in 1852; elected mayor of Racine in 1857; was the democratic candidate for Congress in 1864; elected to the city council of Milwaukee in 1868 and served one year. He received 510 votes, against 88 for Jacob Braun.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Second ward.) The member is **GEORGE ABERT**, Dem. He was born in Hockweiler, Soultz, Sores-Forets, Alsace, France, May 10, 1817; received a common school education; is by occupation a real estate dealer and contractor; he came to the United States in 1830, first settling at Newark, Wayne county, New York; moved to Milwaukee in 1836; was alderman of the city in 1846, the first year of its organization; was railroad commissioner of the second ward in 1857; was the first president of the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, in 1860, and has held the same position for the past five years; was member of the Assembly in the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1869, and 1870. He received, at the last election, 569 votes, against 227 for August Richter, independent Dem.

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Third ward.) The member is **JOHN BLACK**, Dem. He was born near the city of Bitché, France, August 16, 1830; received a common school education, and a partial collegiate course; is by occupation a wholesale liquor dealer; he came to Lockport, N. Y., in 1846, and remained there for several years, and afterwards made a visit to most of the principal cities in the United States and Canada; settled in Milwaukee in 1857, where he has since resided; has been a member of the common council of Milwaukee; from 1859 to 1863 was railroad commissioner, and in 1869 was the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer. He received 428 votes as an independent candidate, against 354 for James Kirwin, Dem.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—(Fourth Ward.) The member is **FREDERIC C. WINKLER**, Rep. He was born in the city of Bremen, Germany, March 15, 1838; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; he

came to Wisconsin, with his mother, in October, 1844, his father having preceded them a year and a half, and settled at Milwaukee; commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. H. L. Palmer, in 1856, and from fall of 1858 to spring of 1859, was a law student in the office of Abbott, Gregory & Pinney, at Madison, where he was admitted to the bar, in April, 1859; entered the military service during the rebellion; raised Co. B of the 26th Wis. Vols., and was commissioned Captain of the same, Sept. 3, 1862; the regiment was assigned to the 11th corps, Army of the Potomac; was during winter of 1862-63 constantly employed as Judge Advocate upon court-martial at corps headquarters; with the regiment, he participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh, and after the latter engagement became acting field officer, the Lieut. Col. and Major having been wounded. In Sept., 1863, the regiment was transferred to the west, with the forces sent under Gen. Hooker to the relief of Gen. Rosecrans; participated in the skirmishes in opening communications from Bridgeport to Chattanooga; commanded the regiment from Nov. 8, 1863, participating in the engagements at Mission Ridge and the campaign immediately following for the relief of Burnside, besieged at Knoxville by Longstreet; took part of the 20th (Hooker's) corps in the Atlanta campaign under Gen. Sherman, fighting daily skirmishes and bloody battles at Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek; marched with Sherman to the sea, and from Savannah to Goldsboro', fighting brisk engagements at Averysboro' and Bentonville; was appointed Major of the regiment in Nov., 1863, Lieut. Col., June 27, 1864, Colonel August 17, and brevetted Brigadier General, June 13, 1865; mustered out of the service with the regiment, June 28, 1865. He received 591 votes, against 465 for Gottlob E. Weiss, Dem.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—(Fifth ward.) The member is CHARLES HENRY LARKIN, "War Dem"—P. O. address, No. 211 Hanover street, Milwaukee. He was born in the village of Stonington, Conn., May 12, 1810; was educated in public and private schools, and pursued an academic course; is by occupation a farmer and real estate broker; he removed from Connecticut with his parents, to Alden, Erie county, New York, in 1815, and worked on a farm until 16 years of age; from that time until coming

west was engaged in mercantile pursuits, reading law a portion of the time; he came to Wisconsin in 1836, and settled at Milwaukee; was elected sergeant-at-arms of the territorial Legislative Assembly in 1845; chosen a member of the second constitutional convention which framed the present State Constitution, in 1847; was appointed county treasurer; appointed pension agent by President Buchanan, and served four years; was elected sheriff of Milwaukee county in 1860, and served two years; served four years as school commissioner, and has been one of the commissioners of public debt of Milwaukee for five years; was elected State Senator in 1865 and re-elected in 1867; on the breaking out of the rebellion received a Colonel's commission, but did not serve, but took a decided stand for the Union, urging the people from the first to lay aside political differences and fight for the Union; was elected to the Assembly in 1871, and appointed by Gov. Fairchild a member of the State Visiting Committee. He received 525 votes, against 352 for John Lund, Rep.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—(Sixth ward.) The member is EMIL WALLBER, Rep. He was born in the city of Berlin, Prussia, April 1, 1841; was educated at the New York Free Academy; is by profession a lawyer; he came to this country, with his parents, in 1853; first settled in the city of New York, where they remained until 1855; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Milwaukee; studied law in the office of Smith and Salomon, Milwaukee; was chief clerk in the Executive Office at Madison, 1862-3; assistant attorney general 1864-5; has been school commissioner 6th ward of Milwaukee, from April 27, 1870, and president of the board of school commissioners from May 2, 1871, to the present time. He received 305 votes, against 274 for Daniel H. Richards, Dem.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—(Seventh ward.) The member is WINFIELD SMITH, Rep. He was born in old Fort Howard, Brown county, Wisconsin, August 16, 1827; resided in Monroe, Michigan, from 1833 to 1849; graduated in 1846, from the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor; is by profession a lawyer; he settled at Milwaukee in 1849; was Attorney General of Wisconsin from October, 1862, to January, 1866. He received 485 votes, against 418 for Anthony Dahlmann, Dem.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—(Eighth ward.)

The member is **JOHN FELLEENZ**, Dem.—P. O. address 450 Park street, Milwaukee. He was born in the town of Bengel, Wittlich county, Prussia, June 23, 1833; is by profession a builder, and as such constructed the Female College, at Madison, and is now engaged in the construction of the new Insane Asylum, near Oshkosh; he came to Wisconsin in 1847, with his parents, and first settled at Farmington, Washington county; became a resident of Milwaukee in 1851; was elected school commissioner of the eighth ward in 1868, and re-elected in 1870; was elected to the Assembly in 1867, and re-elected in 1868; again elected in 1871, receiving 352 votes, against 308 for T. H. Judd, Rep.

NINTH DISTRICT.—(Ninth Ward.) The member is **MORITZ NATHAN BECKER**, Progressive Democrat. He was born in Gausnehtweiler, Bavaria, February 2, 1827; received an academic education; is by occupation a produce dealer. He came to the U. S. in 1850, residing 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, receiving 107 votes.

TENTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Granville, Milwaukee and Wauwatosa.) The member is **HENRY FOWLER**, Dem.—P. O. address, Milwaukee; He was born in St. Mary's county, Maryland, September 9, 1799; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he resided in St. Mary's county, Md., till 1851, serving as justice of the peace from 1828 to 1851, continuously; was member of the Maryland legislature from St. Mary's county in 1834-'35 and 1835-'36, and a member of the board of county commissioners from 1835 to 1851, at different intervals, in all for 11 years; was Lieut. Col. Maryland militia from 1844 to 1851; he came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled in Milwaukee county, where he has continued to reside; has been a member of the town and county board of supervisors at different periods, and superintendent of the poor from 1854 to 1859; was member of the assembly in 1865 and 1867. He received 531 votes against 466 for John C. Maas, Rep.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake and Oak

Creek.) The member is **ADIN P. HOBART**, Rep., of Oak Creek. He was born in the town of Homer, Cortland county, New York, March 15, 1822; received a common school education; is by profession a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1842 and settled at Oak Creek; was postmaster four years previous to the first of April last. He received 446 votes against 355 for Anton Nachtsheim, Dem., and 421 for J. B. Gebhardt, Ind. Dem.

MONROE COUNTY.

Contained a population, in 1870, of 16,550. It has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Angelo, Eaton, Greenfield, La Fayette, Linclon, Little Falls, Oakdale, and Sparta.) The member is **ELLI OTIS RUDD**, Rep.—P. O. address, Rudd's Mills. He was born in the town of Willoughby, Ohio, May 31, 1827; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled at Reedsburgh. Was a member of the assembly from Sauk county in 1859. He was elected without opposition, receiving 987 votes.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Adrian, Clifton, Glendale, Jefferson, Leon, Portland, Ridgeville, Sheldon, Tomah, Wilton and Wellington.) The member is **JOHN FLETCHER RICHARDS**, Rep., of Tomah. He was born in the town of Franklin, Clermont county, Ohio, August 4, 1818; is self educated, excepting his medical course; is by profession a physician; he came to Wisconsin in 1862, and settled at Milwaukee, and after a residence there of five years removed to Tomah; has never heretofore been a candidate for official station. He received 633 votes, against 426 for S. B. Larue, Dem.

OCONTO COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 8,321. It has one member,

RICHARD WALTER HUBBELL, Rep., of Oconto. 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 Oconto in 1866; entered the military service, during the rebellion, as a private, in the Twenty-fourth 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 Cynthiana, Ky.; held the office of Provost Marshal of Lexington, Ky., and many staff positions. Was elected county judge of Oconto county, for an unexpired term, in 1867, and re-elected in 1870, which office he now holds. He received 646 votes, against 332 for J. W. Couillard, 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

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON WROE, Rep., of Dale—P. O. address, Medina. He was born in the city of New York, June 14, 1831; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and first settled at Geneva, Walworth county; removed to Medina, Outagamie county, in 1855; was justice of the peace from 1857 to 1871, and town treasurer in 1857, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '64, '65, '66 and '71; and has been postmaster since 1860. He received 1,174 votes, against 969 for Charles E. McIntosh, Dem.

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 **JOHN R. BOHAN**, Dem.—P. O. address, Ozaukee. He was born at "College Hill," near Templemore, County of Tipperary, Ireland, December 7, 1824; was educated at the public schools and the grammar schools, and at the seminary; is by profession an editor and publisher; he came to the United States in 1846, and first settled at Hartford, Washington county; was elected clerk of the board of supervisors of Washington county in 1853, and the new county of Ozaukee being organized therefrom remained clerk of the latter county until the expiration of the term in 1854; re-elected to the same office in 1864 and 1866, was member of the Assembly in 1859; elected to the Senate in 1862; elected clerk of the court in 1865, and re-elected in 1867; has been a justice of the peace from the year 1847 up to the present time; elected chairman of the town board of supervisors of Port Washington in 1871. He received 473 votes, against 463 for William A. Pors, Ind. Dem.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Cedarburg, Grafton and Mequon.) The member is **FREDERICK WILLIAM HORN**, Dem., of Cedarburg. He was born in the town of Lienum, in the "Mark" Brandenburg, Prussia, August 21, 1815; was educated at the Gymnasium of the "Gray Friars," in Berlin; is by profession a lawyer. He left Prussia for the United States in 1836; resided in the State of New York until 1837; went in the fall of that year to Michigan, and traveled through Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, returning to Michigan in the winter of 1839; in 1840 came to Milwaukee, and in 1841 settled at Mequon; in 1847 removed to his present place of residence; was appointed by Gov. Doty, in 1842, justice of the peace for Washington county, then the only magistrate in the county; was postmaster at Mequon during his residence there; register of deeds in 1846 and 1847; elected as an independent candidate to the first State Senate, in 1848, and re-elected for 1849-'50; was elected to the Assembly in 1851, 1854, 1857, 1859, 1860, 1867 and 1868, and was elected Speaker of that body in 1851, and again in 1854; was state Commissioner of Immigration, residing at New York, in 1854-'55; was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston and Baltimore in 1860, serving as Vice President, and again a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at New York in 1853, and represents Wisconsin in the present Democratic National Committee. Was elected to the Assembly in 1871, by the unanimous vote of both parties of the district.

PIERCE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 9,958. It has one member.

OLIVER S. POWELL, Rep., of River Falls. He was born in Madrid, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., June 19, 1830; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at River Falls; elected to the Assembly in 1869 and 1870, and re-elected in 1871, receiving 1,133 votes against 609 for Thomas Carney, Peoples' Candidate.

PORTAGE COUNTY

Contained a population in 1870, of 10,634. It has one member.

OLIVER H. LAMOREUX, (Conservative), of Plover. He was born at Dockville, town of Lenox, Madison county, N. Y., April 22, 1824; re-

ceived a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Stockton, Portage county; has served as chairman of town board of supervisors several terms; was appointed under-sheriff of Portage county in 1858; deputy U. S. marshal in 1861; appointed district attorney of Portage county in 1862, and elected to the same position at the general election following; appointed a clerk in the War Department in 1863; appointed a special land agent in 1864, and elected district attorney of Portage county in 1870. He received 727 votes against 658 for John Phillips, Rep.

RACINE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 26,740. It has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(City of Racine.) The member is RICHARD B. BATES, Dem. He was born in the village of West Troy, Albany county, N. Y., August 17, 1843; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a lumber dealer. He came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Delavan, Walworth county; took up his residence in Racine in 1867. Has heretofore held no official position. He received 823 votes against 732 for Lucius S. Blake, Rep.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mount Pleasant, Norway, Raymond, Rochester, Waterford and Yorkville.) The member is WILLIAM VAIL MOORE, Rep., of Yorkville.—P. O. address, Burlington. He was born in the town of Minisink, Orange county, N. Y., January 15, 1818; received such an education as the ordinary common schools afforded; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1842, and settled at Yorkville; has held numerous town offices; was a candidate for the Assembly in 1853, and county treasurer from 1865 to 1869. He received 1,184 votes against 970 for N. E. White, Dem.

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 WILLIAM DIXON, Rep., of Ithaca.—P. O. address, Lone Rock. He was born in the town of Beverly, England, October 27, 1808; came to the U. S. in July, 1817; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer and dairyman; he came to

Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Ithaca; has filled numerous town offices, and was a member of the Assembly in 1859. He received 775 votes against 518 for L. G. Thomas, Dem.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Akan, Bloom, Eagle, Dayton, Forest, Marshall, Richwood and Sylvan.) The member is GEORGE WASHINGTON PUTNAM, jr., 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. He received 560 votes against 529 for Charles G. Rodolf, Dem.

ROCK COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 39,630. It has five members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Avon, Center, Magnolia, Plymouth, Spring Valley and Union.) The member is ORLANDO FLOWERS WALLIHAN, Rep.—P. O. address, Footville. He was born in the town of Vienna, Trumbull county, Ohio, December 31, 1833; received a common school education and a partial academic course; is by occupation a carriage maker and farmer; has held the office of town treasurer and been a justice of the peace since 1864. He received 614 votes against 461 for J. M. Evans, People's candidate.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Fulton, Lima, Milton, Janesville and Porter.) The member is ZEBULON P. BURDICK, Rep., of the town of Janesville. He was born in Grafton, Rensselaer county, N. Y., June 10, 1806; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled in Rock county; has been chairman of the town of Janesville 14 years, and chairman of the county board from 1853 to 1857, inclusive; was an unsuccessful candidate for the assembly in 1856 and elected in 1857, and to the senate for two years in 1858. He received 778 votes against 311 for Nelson P. Bump, Dem.

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; he has held various town offices and was a county supervisor in 1869. He received 660 votes against 268 for Wm. K. Dow, Dem.

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 at 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 received 556 votes against 154 for John Hackett, Dem.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—(City of Janesville.) The member is **ALEXANDER GRAHAM**, Rep. He was born in the city of Utica, Oneida county, New York, April 6, 1816; pursued an academic course at Homer New York, is by profession a banker and real estate dealer; was elected superintendent of schools, in Chemung county New York, in 1842; to the same position in Tompkins county in 1844; was elected to the New York assembly from same county in 1850; he came to Wisconsin in 1858 and settled at Janesville; was elected school commissioner of the city in 1859; to the common council in 1864, serving several years; and to the Wisconsin assembly in 1860; candidate for the same place on a Peoples' ticket in 1866; elected in 1869 and again in 1871, receiving 674 votes, against 555 for Anson Rogers, Dem.

ST. CROIX COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 11,035. It has one member,

JOHN C. SPOONER, Rep., of Hudson. He was born in the city of Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn county, Ind., January 6, 1843; graduated at

the University of Wisconsin in 1864; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1859, and settled at Madison; removed to Hudson in 1870; was private secretary to Governor Fairchild for a period, and assistant Attorney General under Hon. S. S. Barlow until his removal to Hudson; he entered the military service during the rebellion as a private in Co. D., Fortieth Wis. Vols., and was commissioned captain of Company A, Fiftieth Wis. Vols., and was brevetted major for faithful and meritorious services; was on duty the most of the time on the plains of Dakota. He received 943 votes, against 873 for O. F. Jones, Dem., and 378 for E. J. Dodge.

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 **WILLIAM W. PERRY**, Rep., of Sumter.—P. O. address, Prairie du Sac. He was born in Aurora, Erie county, N. Y., October 25, 1834; he received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Sauk Prairie; has held various town offices and chairman of the town board in 1867, 1868, 1870 and 1871. He received 555 votes against 535 for R. E. Stone, People's candidate.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Baraboo, Delton, Dellona, Excelsior, Fairfield, Freedom, Greenfield, Ironton, La Valle, Reedsburgh, Winfield and Woodland.) The member is **GEORGE GILBERT SWAIN**, Rep., of Delton.—P. O. address, Kilbourn City, Columbia county. He was born in the town of Halifax, Vt., January 3, 1829; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Delton, formerly New Buffalo; has served as town and county supervisor, and was a member of the assembly in 1870 and 1871. He received 951 votes against 535 for Charles Keith, Dem.

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, Horton, Liberty, Maine, Maple Creek, Osborn and Seymour, in the county of OUTAGAMIE.)

The district contained a population, in 1870, of 12,896. The member is

MICHAEL GORMAN, Dem., of Lebanon.—P. O. address, North Port, Waupaca county. He was born in the town of Garisker, County Kildare, Ireland, Sept. 23, 1816; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he resided in Albany, N. Y., in 1836; went to Chicago in 1838; to Milwaukee in 1840; to Washington county in 1846, and to Lebanon, Waupaca county, in 1856, where he has continued to reside, up to the present time; represented Cedarburg in the county board two terms, and Lebanon three terms, and has held various other town offices. He received 1,004 votes, against 978 for H. G. Curtis, 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 **GEORGE W. WEEDEN**, Dem., of Wilson.—P. O. address, Sheboygan. He was born in the town of Hampton, Washington county, New York, Sept. 7, 1822; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Wilson; was a member of the county board of supervisors in 1851, 1852, 1870 and 1871, serving as chairman of the county board the three latter terms; was county treasurer in 1853 and 1854; again a candidate in 1870 and county judge for six years from January 1, 1858. He received 619 votes against 594 for Col. Conrad Krez, Ind. Rep.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Greenbush, Lyndon, Mitchell, Plymouth, Rhine and Russell.) The member is **PATRICK HENRY O'ROURK**, Dem., of Lyndon.—P. O. address, Cascade. He was born in the town of Granville, Milwaukee county, August 28, 1847, and is the youngest member of the present Assembly. He 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 L. B. B., in Madison, and was admitted to the bar in 1869, 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 since continued to reside; had not previous to the last election, been a candidate for official position. He

received 829 votes against 564 for Asa Carpenter, Rep.

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Abbott, Holland, Lima, Scott, Sheboygan Falls and the village of Sheboygan Falls.) The member is **MAJOR SHAW**, of the town of Lima.—P. O. address, Hingham. He was born in the town of Kent, Putnam county, New York, July 12, 1840; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer and a dealer in live stock; he came to Wisconsin, with his parents, in 1847, and settled in the town of Sherman, and has continued to reside within the county up to the present time; was elected town supervisor in 1869. He received 621 votes, against 614 for Charles Mueller, Dem.

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 10,732. It has one member,

NOAH DURHAM COMSTOCK, Rep., ("for revenue tariff only,") of Aradria. He was born in the town of Lowville, Lewis county, New York, November 22, 1832; received a public school education and attended the Lowville academy for several terms; is by occupation a farmer; went the overland route to California in 1853; removed to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled in Trempealeau county in 1856; has held various town offices; was elected treasurer of the county in 1860, and re-elected for two successive terms, and is now chairman of the town board. He received 863 votes, against 401 for David S. Watson, Ind.

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 **REUBEN MAY**, Rep., of Jefferson.—P. O. address, Springfield. He was born in Pike county, Ky., June 23, 1815; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer. His family came to Wisconsin in 1863, while he was in the military service, which he entered in Sept. 23, 1861, and was elected Lt. Col. of the 8th regt. Ky. vols.; in 1863 was appointed Col. 7th Ky. vols., and was mustered out with the regt. Oct. 4, 1864; while in the service he commanded the 8th Kentucky regiment in the engagement at Laurel Hill in November, 1862; and also against the rebel Gen. Wheeler's cavalry at Stone River, 1862; also commanded it in the

general engagement at Murfreesboro, Dec. 31, 1862 and Jan. 1, 1863. He also commanded the 7th Ky. regt. in the battle of Jackson, July, 1863, and in an engagement at Comut river, La., 1864, and at Morganza Bend, La., same year; was postmaster at Pike-ton, Ky., from 1846 to 1848, and at Mt. Welcome from 1849 to 1853. In 1853 was a candidate for the Ken-tucky state senate. Was elected to the assembly from Vernon county, Wis., in 1869; again a candidate in 1870, and re-elected in 1871, receiving 592 votes against 521 for C. C. Oleson, Ind.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Clin-ton, Forest, Greenwood, Hillsbor-ough, Kickapoo, Liberty, Stark, Un-ion, Viroqua, Webster and Whites-town.) The member is HENRY A. CHASE, Rep.—P. O. address, Viro-qua. He was born in Royalton, Ver-mont, March 18, 1841; received a common school and academic educa-tion, and graduated at Rush Medical College; is by profession a physician and surgeon; he came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Fond du Lac; was elected to the Assembly in 1870 and re-elected in 1871, receiving 736 votes, against 215 for Albert Bliss.

WALWORTH COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 25,972. It has three members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Darien, Delavan, Richmond, Sharon and Wal-worth.) The member is ELIJAH MATTISON SHARP, Rep., of Dela-van. He was born in the town of Reading, Schuyler county, N. Y., Oc-tober 21, 1832; received a common school education; is by profession a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1850 and settled at Delavan; has held various town offices, and for the last three years has been treasurer of of the town. He received 885 votes, against 396 for W. A. Nilans, Dem.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Bloom-field, Elkhorn, Geneva, La Fayette, Lynn, Lyons and Spring Prairie.) The member is AMOS WAGMAN STAFFORD, Rep., of Bloomfield.—Post office address, Geneva. He was born in the town of Saratoga, Sarato-ga county, New York, November 2, 1810; received a common school education; is by occupation a far-mer. He came to Wisconsin in 1844 and settled at Bloomfield, where he has continued to reside up to the present time; has filled various town offices, and been chairman of the town six years. He received 936 votes against 399 for Morris L. Ayers, Dem.

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of East Troy, La Grange, Sugar Creek, Troy and Whitewater.) The member is SAMUEL AUSTIN WHITE, Dem., of Whitewater. He was born in Franklin, Delaware county, New York, August 10, 1823; graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, in 1841; studied law but prac-ticed only a few years and is not now actively engaged in business; he came to Wisconsin in 1845, and set-tled at Port Washington; was ap-pointed postmaster by President Pierce in 1853; elected to the As-sembly from Ozaukee county in 1856, and county judge of the same county in 1861; was assistant bank com-ptroller in 1864-65, and a regent of the normal schools from 1865 till 1870, when he resigned; was elected to the Assembly in 1870, and re-elected in 1871, receiving 964 votes, against 567 for William Burgit, Rep.

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 DENSMORE W. MAXON, Dem., of Polk—P. O. address, Cedar Creek. He was born in the town of Verona, Oneida county, N. Y., September 30, 1820; was educated at the Oneida Conference seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y.; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1843 and first settled at Milwaukee, but took up his residence at Cedar Creek, in 1846; was appointed deputy county sur-veyor of Washington county in 1843; was elected member of the Assembly in June, 1848; and again in 1852, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871; was elected Senator in 1857, and was re-elected in 1859; in 1865 he was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Demo-cratic ticket, against Wyman Spooner, on the Republican ticket, and defeat-ed; in May, 1868, he was appointed by President Johnson a member of the board of visitors to attend the annual examination of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He received 1,122 votes, against 430 for John Kessel, Ind.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Addi-son, Barton, Farmington, Kewaskum, Trenton, Wayne and West Bend.)—The member is BARUCH SCHLEIS-INGER WEIL, Dem., of Schleising-erville. He was born in Strasbourg, France, June 29, 1802; received a com-mon school education, is by occupa-tion 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 Schlesingerville, 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 re-elected in 1871, receiving 896 votes against 429 for M. L. Delaney, 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, Mukwanago, Ottowa, Summit, Vernon and Waukesha.) The member is **ELIPHALET S. STONE**, Rep., of Summit. He was born in the village of Lodus Point, Wayne county, New York, April 10, 1825; he received a common school education; is by present occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1842 and settled at Milwaukee, and followed the lake as master of a vessel for twelve years, since which time he has resided on his farm in Summit; has held the position of town and county supervisor. He received 1,300 votes against 1,206 for Silas Barber, Dem.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Delafield, Brookfield, Lisbon, Menomonee, Merton, Oconomowoc and Pewaukee.) The member is **CHARLES BROWN**, Rep.—P. O. address, Brookfield Center. He was born at Bristol, N. H., June 24, 1828; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at Waukesha. He received 1,342 votes, against 1,036 for C. M. Smith, Dem.

WAUPACA COUNTY

[IN PART.]

(Towns of Caledonia, Dayton, Dupont, Farmington, Fremont, Helvetia, Iola, Lind, Little Wolf, Scandinavia, St. Lawrence, Union, Waupaca and Weyauwega.)

Contained a population, in 1870, of 10,977. The member is

ARCHIBALD D. SMITH, Rep., of Lind. He was born in the town of Fairview, Penn., January 27, 1832; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled at

Lind; was chairman of the town in 1857 and 1870, and town treasurer in 1860 and 1861. He received a vote of 1,090, against 525 for Conrad Wepf, People's candidate.

WAUSHARA COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 11,279. It has one member,

HOBERT STERLING SACKET, Rep., of Aurora.—P. O. address, Berlin, Green Lake Co. He was born in Sacket's Harbor, Jefferson county N. Y., Feb. 14, 1844; took a partial collegiate course at Western Reserve College, Ohio; is by occupation a farmer, and largely engaged in the cranberry culture; he came to Wisconsin in 1866, and settled at Aurora; is chairman of the town board of Aurora. He received 1,239 votes against 561 for Gordon H. Gile, Ind.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 37,279. 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 DUNCAN GRIMMER**, Rep., of Oshkosh. He was born in the Parish of St. Davids, New Brunswick, March 27, 1828; he received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled at Oshkosh. He received 956 votes against 569 for L. M. Miller, Dem.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Clayton, Neenah, Menasha and Winneconne, and the villages of Neenah, Menasha and Winneconne.) The member is **AZEL WILDER PATTEN**, Dem., of Neenah. He was born in the town of Billerica, Mass., October 20, 1828; received a common school education; is proprietor of flouring mills and manufacturer of and dealer in lumber and staves. He came to Wisconsin in June, 1856, and settled at Neenah; was a member of the county board of supervisors in 1870. He received 683 votes, against 697 for A. C. Friggs, Rep.

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Algoma, Black Wolf, Omro, and the 3d and 6th wards of the city of Oshkosh.) The member is **NELSON F. BECKWITH**, Dem., of Omro. He was born in the town of Rushford, Allegany Co., N. Y., April 18, 1813; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1838, first settling at

Franklin, Milwaukee county; removed to Omro in 1847 and to Berlin in 1868, where he resided until 1870; was engaged in mill building at Omro and on the Wisconsin river; was an unsuccessful candidate for the assembly in Green Lake county in 1868. He received 522 votes ag't 514 for R. J. Judd, Rep. His seat is contested.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Nepeuskun, Nekimi, Poygan, Rush-

ford, 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 education; is engaged in milling; he came to Wisconsin in 1858 and settled at Waukau; has been a member of the town board. He received 561 votes, against 222 for William Trutt, Dem.

Recapitulation.

Republicans	60
Democrats	40
Total	100
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Fac similes of Autographs of the Members of the Assembly of Wisconsin 1872

D. Hall. Speaker W. W. Corning John H. Lay Moritz N. Becker John R. Cohan
 Alfred Smith Emil Wallber G. C. Higin Phineas Baldwin
 A. W. Patten Mr. Pinger H. A. Chas. M. S. W. Lamont Allen H. Atwater
 Thos. B. Blainbridge J. B. Cory J. P. Kunkel Fred C. Shuler
 L. A. White A. R. Bushnell Geo. Schott R. May Chat Brown Atwater B. Weil
 N. C. Baer E. S. Stone O. A. Caswell Jacob Low Amos W. Stafford
 John T. Hack J. D. Hume John C. Hoover B. Phillips Mrs. Adams
 John Strachan Noah S. Canstock W. E. Rome W. L. Hastings C. J. McAllister
 F. H. Canby E. J. Cornell Wm. W. Bury Chas. H. Larkin Thos. J. Gurnea
 O. S. Powell Mr. C. Moore W. D. Smith D. Cooper Ayres, Elihu Coleman
 B. F. Adams E. M. Sharp A. J. Yorky Alexander Graham W. H. H. Wroe
 John Adams William Dixon J. Robinson Jos. Ransom A. S. Moring
 Fred. W. Horn John Felling George Abert Daniel Lee Geo. W. Weiden
 Geo. L. Swain H. Sackett H. F. Nichols Christian Woolz
 George Cowie D. C. Cheever Michael Gorman A. W. Allen Neil Diamond
 Martin McVernard Dr. Maxon Peter Reuther N. F. Burkwith
 John J. Jenkins A. J. Hobart E. L. Brockway E. O. Rudd E. A. Fern M. S.
 B. Ringle E. K. Felt C. E. Lewis Abon Wood C. H. M. Petersen
 A. Nichols E. P. Bailey P. H. O'Rourke Aaron Walton
 Geo. A. Steves N. R. Bates

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE SENATE FOR 1872.

No. of miles.	Dis- trict.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Y's in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.		Politi- tics.
							Post Office.	County.	
60	12	Bacon, Orrin.....	50	Miller and woolen manufact'r	Massachusetts....	28	Monticello.....	Green.....	Rep.
170	5	Belden, Philo.....	56	Farmer.....	Connecticut.....	32	Roc ester.....	Racine.....	Rep.
150	10	Blair, William.....	51	Machinist.....	Scotland.....	26	Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	Rep.
510	32	Brown, Orlando.....	43	Farmer.....	New York.....	23	Modena.....	Buffalo.....	Rep.
280	31	Cameron, Angus.....	45	Lawyer.....	New York.....	14	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	Rep.
300	13	Clark, Satterlee.....	55	Lawyer.....	Washington, D. C.	43	Horicon.....	Dodge.....	Dem
28	7	Colladay, William M.....	62	Farmer.....	Pennsylvania.....	25	Stoughton.....	Dane.....	Rep.
16	26	Davis, Romanzo E.....	40	Farmer.....	New York.....	25	Middleton.....	Dane.....	Rep.
100	28	Eaton, Henry L.....	37	Farmer.....	New York.....	14	Lone Rock.....	Richland.....	Rep.
310	25	Flint, Waldo S.....	51	Farmer and nurseryman....	Vermont.....	29	Princeton.....	Green Lake.....	Rep.
300	19	Foster, James H.....	44	General business and farmer	Massachusetts.....	2	Koro.....	Winnebago.....	Rep.
180	27	Griswold, William M.....	48	"Senator".....	New York.....	18	Columbus.....	Columbia.....	Rep.
236	18	Hiner, William H.....	50	Iron manufacturer.....	Pennsylvania.....	21	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	Rep.
190	16	Holloway, John C.....	45	Farmer.....	New York.....	16	Lancaster.....	Grant.....	Rep.
192	3	Huebschmann, Francis.....	54	Physician.....	Germany.....	29	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Dem
553	24	Irish, Joseph E.....	38	Clergyman.....	New York.....	20	New Richmond.....	St. Croix.....	Rep.
334	1	Jones, John H.....	35	Lawyer.....	New York.....	14	Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Rep.
280	22	Kreiss, George.....	41	Manufacturer.....	France.....	23	Appleton.....	Outagamie.....	Dem
370	2	Lindsley, Myron P.....	46	Lawyer.....	New York.....	21	Green Bay.....	Brown.....	Dem
132	9	Little, Francis.....	49	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	27	Mineral Point.....	Iowa.....	Rep.
260	11	Magoon, Henry S.....	39	Lawyer.....	Wisconsin.....	39	Darlington.....	La Fayette.....	Rep.
180	29	Miner, Eliphalet S.....	53	Merchant and lumberman..	New York.....	43	Necedah.....	Juneau.....	Rep.
200	6	Mitchell, John L.....	29	Farmer.....	Wisconsin.....	29	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Dem
256	33	Morgan, Lyman.....	57	Manufacturer.....	Pennsylvania.....	24	Ozaukee.....	Ozaukee.....	Dem
300	4	Nelson, William.....	32	Newspaper publisher.....	Scotland.....	28	Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	Rep.
160	8	Pratt, Samuel.....	64	Farmer.....	Massachusetts.....	34	Spring Prairie.....	Walworth.....	Rep.
66	14	Quimby, John B.....	48	Lawyer.....	Ireland.....	21	Sauk City.....	Sauk.....	Rep.
388	21	Reed, Myron.....	35	Lawyer.....	New York.....	12	Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	Dem
380	15	Schmidt, Carl H.....	36	Editor and printer.....	Prussia.....	17	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	Dem
430	30	Thorpe, Joseph G.....	59	Merchant and lumberman..	New York.....	15	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	Rep.
276	20	Wagner, Joseph.....	62	Farmer.....	Germany.....	25	Calvary.....	Fond du Lac..	Dem
60	17	Williams, Charles G.....	42	Lawyer.....	New York.....	15	Janesville.....	Rock.....	Rep.
140	23	Woodman, William W.....	53	Farmer.....	New York.....	27	Johnson's Creek..	Jefferson.....	Dem

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE—1872.

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WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

Name.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Years in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	
						Post Office.	County.
J. H. WAGGONER	29	Chief Clerk	Editor	Ohio	17	Richland Center	Highland.
S. F. Hammond	29	Assistant Clerk	Carpenter	New York	17	Clinton	Rock.
S. A. Foster	24	Bookkeeper	Printer	do	7	Durand	Pepin.
Paul Miller	38	Enrolling Clerk	Farmer	England	21	Columbus	Columbia.
C. C. Rogers	23	Engrossing Clerk	Student	Maine	14	Hingham	Sheboyg'n
ROBT. A. GILLET	37	Transcribing Clerk	Bookkeeper	Ohio	23	Tomah	Monroe.
W. D. Hoard	35	Sergeant-at-Arms	Editor	New York	14	Lake Mills	Jefferson.
W. G. Hyde	28	Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms	Clerk	do	14	Raymond	Racine.
Myron DeWolf	32	Postmaster	Nurseryman	do	18	Delavan	Walworth.
W. L. Abbott	29	Assistant Postmaster	Editor	Ohio	21	Darlington	La Fayette
Hugh Longstaff	32	Doorkeeper	Plasterer	Canada	18	Fond du Lac	Fd. du Lac
W. F. Hals	47	do	Farmer	Norway	6	Martell	Pierce.
Thomas Watson	45	do	Farmer	Ireland	21	Martinville	Grant.
J. W. Robson	31	do	Contractor	England	17	Waukesha	Waukesha
Geo. Slingsby	40	Gallery Doorkeeper	Farmer	do	25	Waukau	Winn'b'go
F. D. Powers	42	do	Attorney & In. Agt	New York	17	Oregon	Dane.
F. J. Wood	21	Night Watch	Student	Illinois	30	Grand Rapids	Wood.
H. B. Howe	38	Porter	Farmer	Norway	28	Nora	Dane.
J. W. Clise	16	Messenger	Student	Wisconsin	16	Lancaster	Grant.
John Manley	14	do	do	do	14	Mineral Point	Iowa.
Willie Denison	15	do	do	do	15	Green Bay	Brown.
Willie Bintliff	14	do	do	do	14	Monroe	Green.
Adolph Hastreiter	15	do	do	do	15	Madison	Dane.
Martin Madson	16	do	do	do	16	Black Earth	Dane.
Frank Johnson	14	do	do	do	14	Black River Falls	Jackson.
Chas. Beyler	13	do	do	do	13	Madison	Dane.
Charles Irish	13	Clerk's Messenger	do	do	13	New Richmond	St. Croix.
T. M. Evans	19	Messenger	do	do	19	Portage	Columbia.
W. M. Graham	16	Governor's Messenger	do	New York	11	Kenosha	Kenosha.
Wm. Mcacham	15	Messenger	do	Wisconsin	15	Beaver Dam	Dodge.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1872.

No. of Miles.	No. of Seat.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Yrs in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.		Politics
							Post Office.	County.	
80	...	HALL, DANIEL, Speaker...	52	Lawyer	New York	20	Watertown	Jefferson	Rep.
203	71	Abert, George	54	Real estate dealer and court	France	35	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem.
26	43	Adams, Benjamin F.	49	Farmer	New York	25	Door Creek	Dane	Rep.
40	15	Adams, John	52	Merchant	Kentucky	33	Black Earth	Dane	Dem.
50	26	Adams, Michael	40	Farmer	New York	31	Danville	Dodge	Rep.
460	10	Allen, Gideon W.	36	Lawyer	Ohio	15	Sturgeon Bay	Door	Dem.
170	27	Atwater, Allen H.	54	Farmer	New York	29	Oak Grove	Dodge	Rep.
380	21	Ayres, D. Cooper	51	Physician	Ohio	22	Fort Howard	Brown	Rep.
462	45	Bailey, Elias P.	39	Farmer	Vermont	14	Menomonie	Dunn	Rep.
346	40	Bainbridge, Thomas	40	General business	England	18	Benton	La Fayette	Rep.
36	41	Baldwin, Phineas	47	Farmer	Canada	17	Oregon	Dane	Rep.
728	51	Barron, Henry D.	38	Lawyer	New York	20	St. Croix Falls	Polk	Rep.
350	11	Bates, Richard B.	28	Lumber dealer	New York	15	Racine	Racine	Dem.
200	69	Becker, Moritz N.	44	Produce dealer	Bavaria	19	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem.
280	88	Beckwith, Nelson F.	58	Lumber dealer	New York	33	Omro	Winnepago	Dem.
200	70	Black, John	41	Wholesale liquor dealer	France	14	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem.
260	65	Bohan, John R.	47	Editor and publisher	Ireland	25	Ozaukee	Ozaukee	Dem.
140	94	Brace, Henry C.	48	Farmer	Massachusetts	26	Fall River	Columbia	Rep.
282	80	Brockway, Eustace L.	45	Lumberman	Pennsylvania	27	Black River Falls	Jackson	Rep.
172	93	Brown, Charles	43	Farmer	New Hampshire	15	Brookfield Cente.	Waukesha	Rep.
88	86	Burdick, Zebulon P.	65	Farmer	New York	22	Janesville	Rock	Rep.
190	39	Bushnell, Allen R.	33	Lawyer	Ohio	17	Lancaster	Grant	Rep.
240	38	Cabanis, George E.	56	Carpenter	Kentucky	26	Big Patch	Grant	Rep.
200	72	Cary, John W.	54	Lawyer	Vermont	21	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem.
100	97	Caswell, Lucien B.	44	Lawyer	Vermont	31	Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	Rep.
250	14	Caswell, Oliver A.	45	Farmer	Connecticut	15	Mt. Sterling	Crawford	Dem.
400	31	Chase, Henry A.	30	Physician and surgeon	Vermont	23	Viroqua	Vernon	Rep.
110	74	Cheever, Dustin G.	41	Farmer	Vermont	20	Clinton	Rock	Rep.
250	75	Colman, Elihu	30	Lawyer	Wisconsin	39	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Rep.
360	28	Comstock, Noah D.	39	Farmer	New York	16	Arcadia	Trempealeau	Rep.
80	56	Corning, William W.	42	Merchant	Ohio	13	Portage City	Columbia	Dem.
192	18	Cory, Jerome B.	34	Physician	Ohio	9	Patch Grove	Grant	Rep.

Statistical List of the Assembly—continued.

No. of Miles.	No. of seat.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Years in state.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.		Politics
							Post Office.	County.	
380	63	Cowie, George.....	43	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	16	Glencoe.....	Buffalo.....	Dem.
103	66	Dimond, Neil.....	39	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	12	Midland.....	Marquette.....	Dem.
108	89	Dixon, William.....	63	Farmer and dairyman.....	England.....	17	Lone Rock.....	Richland.....	Rep.
203	59	Fellenz John.....	38	Carpenter and builder.....	Prussia.....	24	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Dem.
124	50	Felt, Eugene K.....	33	Farmer.....	New York.....	25	Beloit.....	Rock.....	Rep.
190	84	Ferrin, Samuel A.....	40	Physician and surgeon.....	Canada.....	14	Montfort.....	Grant.....	Rep.
210	54	Fowler, Henry.....	72	Farmer.....	Maryland.....	20	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Dem.
80	77	Graham, Alexander.....	55	Lawyer.....	New York.....	13	Janesville.....	Rock.....	Rep.
250	98	Grimmer, Thomas D.....	43	Lumberman.....	New Brunswick.....	20	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	Rep.
216	62	Gorman, Michael.....	53	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	15	North Port.....	Waukegan.....	Dem.
68		Gurnee, John D.....	39	Lawyer.....	New York.....	14	Madison.....	Dane.....	Dem.
280	25	Hixon, Gideon C.....	45	Lumberman.....	Vermont.....	15	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	Rep.
212	33	Hobart, Adin P.....	49	Merchant.....	New York.....	29	Oak Creek.....	Milwaukee.....	Rep.
240	64	Horn, Frederick W.....	56	Lawyer.....	Pennsylvania.....	31	Cedarburg.....	Ozaukee.....	Dem.
190	99	Hoskins, William L.....	42	Merchant.....	Pennsylvania.....	13	Lake Mills.....	Jefferson.....	Dem.
440	85	Hubbell, Richard W.....	31	Lawyer.....	New York.....	27	Oconto.....	Oconto.....	Rep.
508	29	Jenkins, John J.....	28	Lawyer.....	England.....	19	Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.....	Rep.
400	53	Lamoreux, Oliver H.....	47	Farmer.....	New York.....	20	Plover.....	Portage.....	Dem.
310	7	Lamoreux, Silas W.....	28	Lawyer.....	New York.....	19	Mayville.....	Dodge.....	Dem.
200	91	Larkin, Charles H.....	61	Farmer and real estate d'r.....	Connecticut.....	35	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Dem.
360	3	Lee, Daniel.....	41	Mason and builder.....	New York.....	24	De Pere.....	Brown.....	Dem.
190	48	Lewis, Calvin E.....	37	Woolen manufacturer.....	New York.....	22	Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.....	Rep.
66	82	Low, Jacob.....	62	Farmer.....	New York.....	28	Lowville.....	Columbia.....	Rep.
262	16	Maxon, Densmore W.....	51	Farmer.....	New York.....	28	Cedar Creek.....	Washington.....	Dem.
360	47	May, Reuben.....	56	Farmer.....	Kentucky.....	8	Springville.....	Vernon.....	Rep.
430	2	McNamara, Martin.....	60	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	17	Maple Grove.....	Manitowoc.....	Dem.
190	35	Moore, William V.....	53	Farmer.....	New York.....	29	Burlington.....	Racine.....	Rep.
480	42	Neeves, George A.....	30	Merchant and lumber m'fac.....	Illinois.....	26	Grand Rapids.....	Wood.....	Rep.
224	90	Nichols, Archibald.....	52	Farmer.....	New York.....	25	Markesan.....	Green Lake.....	Rep.
130	37	Nichols, Henry F. C.....	38	Lumberman.....	New Hampshire.....	3	New Lisbon.....	Juneau.....	Rep.
320	9	O'Rourke, Patrick H.....	24	Lawyer.....	Wisconsin.....	24	Cascade.....	Sheboygan.....	Dem.
278	61	Patten, Azel W.....	43	Flour and lumber manufac'r.....	Massachusetts.....	15	Necah.....	Winnebago.....	Dem.

140	83	Pengra, Marshal H.....	52	Farmer.....	New York.....	25	Juda.....	Green.....	Rep.
100	19	Perry, William W.....	37	Farmer.....	New York.....	20	Prairie du Sac.....	Sauk.....	Rep.
300	57	Petersen, Casper H. M.....	45	Farmer.....	Germany.....	20	New Holstein.....	Calumet.....	Dem.
434	60	Phillips, Bradley.....	53	Merchant.....	New York.....	22	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	Rep.
703	46	Powell, Oliver S.....	41	Farmer.....	New York.....	21	River Falls.....	Pierce.....	Rep.
152	81	Putnam, George W., Jr.....	45	Farmer and nurseryman.....	Vermont.....	17	Ash Ridge.....	Richland.....	Rep.
390	17	Rankin, Joseph.....	38	Lumberman.....	New Jersey.....	15	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	Dem.
356	44	Reuther, Peter.....	35	Carpenter.....	Germany.....	17	Iika.....	Manitowoc.....	Rep.
280	79	Richards, John F.....	53	Physician.....	Ohio.....	9	Tomah.....	Monroe.....	Rep.
600	1	Ringle, Bartholomew.....	57	Land agent.....	Germany.....	25	Wausau.....	Marathon.....	Dem.
270	55	Robinson, Frederick.....	47	Druggist and farmer.....	England.....	25	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	Dem.
60	13	Rowe, William E.....	51	Farmer and miller.....	England.....	35	Arena.....	Iowa.....	Dem.
230	30	Rudd, Eli O.....	44	Lumberman.....	Ohio.....	20	Rudd's Mills.....	Monroe.....	Rep.
400	20	Sacket, Hobart S.....	27	Farmer.....	New York.....	5	Berlin.....	Green Lake.....	Rep.
252	5	Schott, George.....	35	Farmer and dealer in mach'y.....	Germany.....	22	Rubicon.....	Dodge.....	Dem.
150	32	Sharp, Elijah M.....	39	Merchant.....	New York.....	21	Delavan.....	Walworth.....	Rep.
320	87	Shaw, Major.....	31	Farmer.....	New York.....	24	Hingham.....	Sheboygan.....	Rep.
366	78	Smith, Archibald D.....	39	Farmer.....	Pennsylvania.....	16	Lind.....	Waupaca.....	Rep.
200	34	Smith, Winfield.....	44	Lawyer.....	Wisconsin.....	...	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Rep.
94	6	Solon, John.....	49	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	24	Richwood.....	Jefferson.....	Dem.
600	52	Spooner, John C.....	28	Lawyer.....	Indiana.....	12	Hudson.....	St. Croix.....	Rep.
180	36	Stafford, Amos W.....	61	Farmer.....	New York.....	27	Geneva.....	Walworth.....	Rep.
110	92	Stone, Eliphalet S.....	46	Farmer and sailor.....	New York.....	29	Summit.....	Waukesha.....	Rep.
124	12	Strachan, John.....	37	Cattle and farm mach'y deal'r.....	Scotland.....	11	Mineral Point.....	Iowa.....	Dem.
130	49	Swain, George G.....	42	Farmer.....	Vermont.....	16	Kilbourn City.....	Columbia.....	Rep.
200	23	Wallber, Emil.....	30	Lawyer.....	Prussia.....	16	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Rep.
72	76	Wallihan, Orlando F.....	38	Carriage maker.....	Ohio.....	16	Footville.....	Rock.....	Rep.
270	4	Walters, Aaron.....	62	Farmer.....	New York.....	25	Foster.....	Fond du Lac.....	Dem.
326	8	Weeden, George W.....	49	Farmer.....	New York.....	23	Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Dem.
300	100	Weil, Baruch S.....	69	Farmer and real estate deal'r.....	France.....	26	Schleisingerville.....	Washington.....	Dem.
100	67	White, Samuel A.....	48	Not engaged.....	New York.....	26	Whitewater.....	Walworth.....	Dem.
200	24	Winkler, Frederick C.....	33	Lawyer.....	Germany.....	27	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Rep.
370	58	Wielz, Christian.....	45	Merchant.....	Germany.....	23	Green Bay.....	Brown.....	Dem.
300	95	Wood, Alson.....	43	Miller.....	Vermont.....	13	Waukau.....	Winnebago.....	Rep.
300	96	Wroe, William H. H.....	40	Merchant.....	New York.....	25	Medina.....	Outagamie.....	Rep.
240	73	Yorty, Andrew J.....	39	Lumber'n & hardware deal'r.....	Pennsylvania.....	27	Brandon.....	Fond du Lac.....	Rep.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1872.

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WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

Name.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Years in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	
						Post Office.	County.
E. W. YOUNG	50	Chief Clerk	Farmer	Maine	15	Prairie du Sac	Sauk.
Wm. M. Newcomb	44	Assistant Clerk	Clerk	New York	25	Darlington	La Fayette.
Fred. A. Dennett	23	Book-keeper	do	Maine	21	Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan.
Henry Coc	24	Enrolling Clerk	Lawyer	Wisconsin	24	Madison	Dane.
A. H. Reed	49	Engrossing Clerk	Speculator	Vermont	28	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
Chas. E. Norzord	24	Transcribing Clerk	Lawyer	Wisconsin	24	Portage	Columbia.
SAM. S. FIFIELD	33	Sergeant-at-Arms	Editor	Maine	20	Oscoda Mills	Polk.
O. C. Bissel	44	1st Ass't Sergeant-at-Arms	Lumberman	Ohio	26	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac
B. F. Smith	49	2d do	Insurance Agent	New York	35	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
S. J. M. Putnam	51	Postmaster	Farmer	do	17	Janesville	Rock.
Frank Hatch	35	1st Ass't Postmaster	Bookkeeper	Maine	14	La Crosse	La Crosse.
Eli Harding	51	2d do	Farmer	New Jersey	16	Ashton	Dane.
John Gale	62	1st Doorkeeper	do	Vermont	25	Merton	Waukesha.
Geo. W. Baker	38	2d do	do	New York	12	Viroqua	Vernon.
Thomas Ferris	42	3d do	Painter	England	20	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa.
J. N. Clemmer	46	4th do	Physician	Pennsylvania	26	Juda	Green.
Richard Pritchard	29	Fireman	Farmer	Wales	25	Manchester	Green Lake.
Charles Early	47	do	do	New Jersey	21	Poynette	Columbia.
C. E. Williams	23	1st Gallery Attendant	Schoolmaster	Norway	28	Nora	Dane.
W. D. Harshaw	40	2d do	Lumberman	New York	22	Saxeville	Waushara.
R. M. Williams	23	Committee Room Attendant	Painter	do	24	Delavan	Walworth.
Robert Glover	38	do	Farmer	do	17	Lowell	Dodge.
David Catshaw	44	do	Carpenter	Ohio	12	Lancaster	Grant.
P. L. Peisley	24	do	Farmer	Ireland	20	Patch Grove	Grant.
Eli Peterson	34	Porter	do	Norway	18	Primrose	Iowa.
William Maxwell	53	Wash Room	do	New York	26	Somerseset	St. Croix.
J. W. Bracket	39	Night Watch	do	Ohio	29	Bloomington	Grant.
Jerry Dixon	58	Clerks' Room Attendant	Mechanic	New York	17	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
Willie Holmes	15	Speaker's Messenger	Student	Illinois	13	Janesville	Rock.
Frank R. Norton	14	Chief Clerk's Messenger	do	Wisconsin	14	Madison	Dane.

Willie Potter	17	Sergeant-at-Arms' Messenger.	Student	Wisconsin....	17	Cambridge.....	Dane.
Chas. C. Dana.....	14	Messenger	do	do	14	Portage City.....	Columbia.
Frank Ferrin.....	14	do	do	do	14	Montfort.....	Grant.
Lynn E. Knox.....	14	do	do	do	14	Janesville	Rock.
Chas. Miller.....	15	do	do	do	15	Lowell.....	Dodge.
Daniel Fitzpatrick	12	do	do	do	12	Madison	Dane.
Owen Fields.....	12	do	do	do	12	do	Dane.
Chas. Warren	14	do	do	do	14	do	Dane.
Chas. Roth	14	do	do	do	14	do	Dane.
Chas. R. Evans.....	13	do	do	do	13	Platteville	Grant.
Henry McGarrigle.....	14	do	do	do	14	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Edgar K. Swain	11	do	do	California	10	Kilbourn City	Sank.
Albert Brockway.....	14	do	do	Wisconsin....	14	Black River Falls ..	Jackson.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

SENATE.

On Judiciary.

Senators A. Cameron of La Crosse.
H. S. Magoon of La Fayette.
J. H. Jones of Sheboygan.
Myron Reed of Waupaca.
Sat. Clark of Dodge.

On Finance.

Senators P. Belden of Racine.
J. C. Holloway of Grant.
Geo. Kreiss of Outagamie.

On Incorporations.

Senators J. H. Jones of Sheboygan.
J. B. Quimby of Sauk.
J. L. Mitchell of Milwaukee.

On Roads and Bridges.

Senators Samuel Pratt of Walworth.
W. S. Flint of Green Lake.
Jos. Wagner of Fond du Lac.

On Town and County Organization.

Senators J. H. Foster of Winnebago.
W. M. Colladay of Dane.
Lyman Morgan of Ozaukee.

On Military Affairs.

Senators Wm. Nelson of Vernon.
Orlando Brown of Buffalo.
C. H. Schmidt of Manitowoc.

On Privileges and Elections.

Senators Francis Little of Iowa.
Orrin Bacon of Green.
Myron Reed of Waupaca.

On Agriculture.

Senators O. Brown of Buffalo.
H. L. Eaton of Richland.
W. W. Woodman of Jefferson.

On Legislative Expenditures.

Senators W. S. Flint of Green Lake.
Philo Belden of Racine.
J. L. Mitchell of Milwaukee.

On State Affairs.

Senators W. H. Hiner of Fond du Lac.
J. E. Irish of St. Croix.
C. H. Schmidt of Manitowoc.

On Federal Relations.

Senators H. S. Magoon of La Fayette.
J. E. Irish of St. Croix.
Sat. Clark of Dodge.

On Education.

Senators R. E. Davis of Dane.
Wm. Nelson of Vernon.
M. P. Lindsley of Brown.

On Banks and Banking.

Senators Wm. Blair of Waukesha.
W. H. Hiner of Fond du Lac.
Lyman Morgan of Ozaukee.

On Internal Improvements.

Senators J. G. Thorp of Eau Claire.
Francis Little of Iowa.
Lyman Morgan of Ozaukee.

On Contingent Expenses.

Senators H. L. Eaton of Richland.
Orlando Brown of Buffalo.
Sat. Clark of Dodge.

On Public Lands.

Senators Orrin Bacon of Green.
Wm. Blair of Waukesha.
Geo. Kreiss of Outagamie.

On State Prison.

Senators J. B. Quimby of Sauk.
W. M. Colladay of Dane.
Lyman Morgan of Ozaukee.

On Railroads.

Senators W. M. Griswold of Columbia.
W. S. Flint of Green Lake.
H. L. Eaton of Richland.
J. E. Irish of St. Croix.
J. G. Thorp of Eau Claire.
A. Cameron of La Crosse.
F. Huebschmann of Mil.
M. P. Lindsley of Brown.
W. W. Woodman of Jefferson.

On Printing.

Senators J. C. Holloway of Grant.
Wm. Nelson of Vernon.
C. H. Schmidt of Manitowoc.

On Engrossed Bills.

Senators J. E. Irish of St. Croix.
H. L. Eaton of Richland.
Geo. Kreiss of Outagamie.

On Enrolled Bills.

Senators W. M. Colladay of Dane.
J. H. Foster of Winnebago.
Sat. Clark of Dodge.

ASSEMBLY.

On the Judiciary.

Messrs. Winfield Smith of Milwaukee
L. B. Caswell of Jefferson.
H. D. Barron of Polk.
A. R. Bushnell of Grant.
John W. Cary of Milwaukee.
S. W. Lamoreux of Dodge.

On Ways and Means.

Messrs. T. D. Grimmer of Winnebago.
O. S. Powell of Pierce.
Alex. Graham of Rock.
John Fellenz of Milwaukee.
Joseph Rankin of Manitowoc.

On Federal Relations.

Messrs. E. J. Colman of Fond du Lac
B. Phillips of Eau Claire.
Reuben May of Vernon.
D. W. Maxon of Washington
Christian Weitz of Brown.

On Education.

Messrs. John C. Spooner of St. Croix.
H. F. C. Nichols of Juneau.
Emil Wallber of Milwaukee.
S. A. White of Walworth.
W. W. Corning of Columbia.

On Railroads.

Messrs. George G. Swain of Sauk.
T. D. Grimmer of Winnebago
G. C. Hixon of La Crosse.
E. K. Felt of Rock.
John C. Spooner of St. Croix
S. A. Ferrin of Grant.
John Black of Milwaukee.
W. W. Corning of Columbia.
George Schoft of Dodge.

On Insurance, Banks and Banking.

Messrs. H. D. Barron of Polk.
A. Nichols of Green Lake.
E. S. Stone of Waukesha.
C. H. Larkin of Milwaukee.
R. B. Bates of Racine.

On State Affairs.

Messrs. L. B. Caswell of Jefferson.
Charles Brown of Waukesha
O. F. Wallihan of Rock.
C. E. Lewis of Dodge.
Geo. A. Neeves of Wood.
F. W. Horn of Ozaukee.
John D. Gurnee of Dane.

On Privileges and Elections.

Messrs. O. S. Powell of Pierce.
R. W. Hubbell of Oconto.
B. F. Adams of Dane.
W. L. Hoskins of Jefferson.
D. W. Maxon of Washington.

On Incorporations.

Messrs. John J. Jenkins of Chippewa.
Jacob Low of Columbia.
Wm. Dixon of Richland.
P. H. O'Rourke of Sheboygan.
G. W. Allen of Door.

On Assessment and Collection of Taxes.

Messrs. A. H. Atwater of Dodge.
P. Baldwin of Dane.
N. D. Comstock of Trempealeau.
George Abert of Milwaukee.
M. H. Becker of Milwaukee.

On Lumber and Manufacturing.

Messrs. H. F. C. Nichols of Juneau.
E. S. Stone of Waukesha.
W. V. Moore of Racine.
A. W. Patten of Winnebago.
C. H. M. Petersen of Calumet.

On Internal Improvements.

Messrs. H. C. Brace of Columbia.
A. Wood of Winnebago.
E. L. Brockway of Jackson.
John Solon of Dodge.
N. F. Beckwith of Winnebago.

On Printing.

Messrs. A. Nichols of Green Lake.
J. B. Cory of Grant.
P. Baldwin of Dane.
J. R. Bohan of Ozaukee.
Neil Dimond of Marquette.

On Militia.

Messrs. Reuben May of Vernon.
P. Reuther of Manitowoc.
Geo. A. Neeves of Wood.
F. W. Horn of Ozaukee.
John Strachan of Iowa.

On Agriculture.

Messrs. Z. P. Burdick of Rock.
A. W. Stafford of Walworth.
W. V. Moore of Racine.
O. A. Caswell of Crawford.
M. McNamara of Manitowoc.

On Town and County Organization.

Messrs. B. F. Adams of Dane.
Chas. Brown of Waukesha.
G. W. Putnam of Richland.
B. S. Weil of Washington.
G. W. Weeden of Sheboygan.
W. W. Perry of Sauk.
O. H. Lamoreux of Portage.

On Roads and Bridges.

Messrs. M. H. Pengra of Green.
 W. W. Perry of Sauk.
 E. P. Bailey of Dunn.
 Henry Fowler of Milwaukee.
 Daniel Lee of Brown.

On State Lands.

Messrs. H. S. Sacket of Waushara.
 E. O. Rudd of Monroe.
 W. W. Perry of Sauk.
 John Fellenz of Milwaukee.
 Jos. Rankin of Manitowoc.

On Mining and Smelting.

Messrs. T. Bainbridge of LaFayette
 G. E. Cabanis of Grant.
 W. H. H. Wroe of Outagamie.
 John Adams of Dane.
 W. E. Rowe of Iowa.

On Medical Societies.

Messrs. D. C. Ayres of Brown.
 H. A. Chase of Vernon.
 J. B. Cory of Grant.

On Medical Societies—continued.

Messrs. J. F. Richards of Monroe.
 F. Robinson of Kenosha.

On Legislative Expenditures.

Messrs. H. A. Chase of Vernon.
 A. P. Hobart of Milwaukee.
 A. D. Smith of Waupaca.
 M. Gorman of Waupaca.
 Christian Waelz of Brown.

On Engrossed Bills.

Messrs. D. G. Cheever of Rock.
 M. Adams of Dodge.
 B. F. Adams of Dane.
 George Cowie of Buffalo.
 F. Robinson of Kenosha.

On Enrolled Bills.

Messrs. Emil Wallber of Milwaukee.
 E. M. Sharp of Walworth.
 A. J. Yorty of Fond du Lac.
 A. W. Patten of Winnebago.
 A. Walters of Fond du Lac.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

ON THE PART OF THE SENATE.

ON THE PART OF THE ASSEMBLY.

On Claims.

Senators E. S. Miner of Juneau.
 Philo Belden of Racine.
 J. Wagner of Fond du Lac.

Messrs. A. Graham of Rock.
 E. M. Sharp of Walworth.
 Major Shaw of Sheboygan.
 R. B. Bates of Racine.
 W. E. Rowe of Iowa.

On Charitable and Penal Institutions.

Senators C. G. Williams of Rock.
 J. H. Jones of Sheboygan.
 Myron Reed of Waupaca.

Messrs. G. C. Hixon of LaCrosse.
 A. R. Bushnell of Grant.
 D. C. Ayres of Brown.
 E. Colman of Fond du Lac.
 W. L. Hoskins of Jefferson.
 C. H. Larkin of Milwaukee.

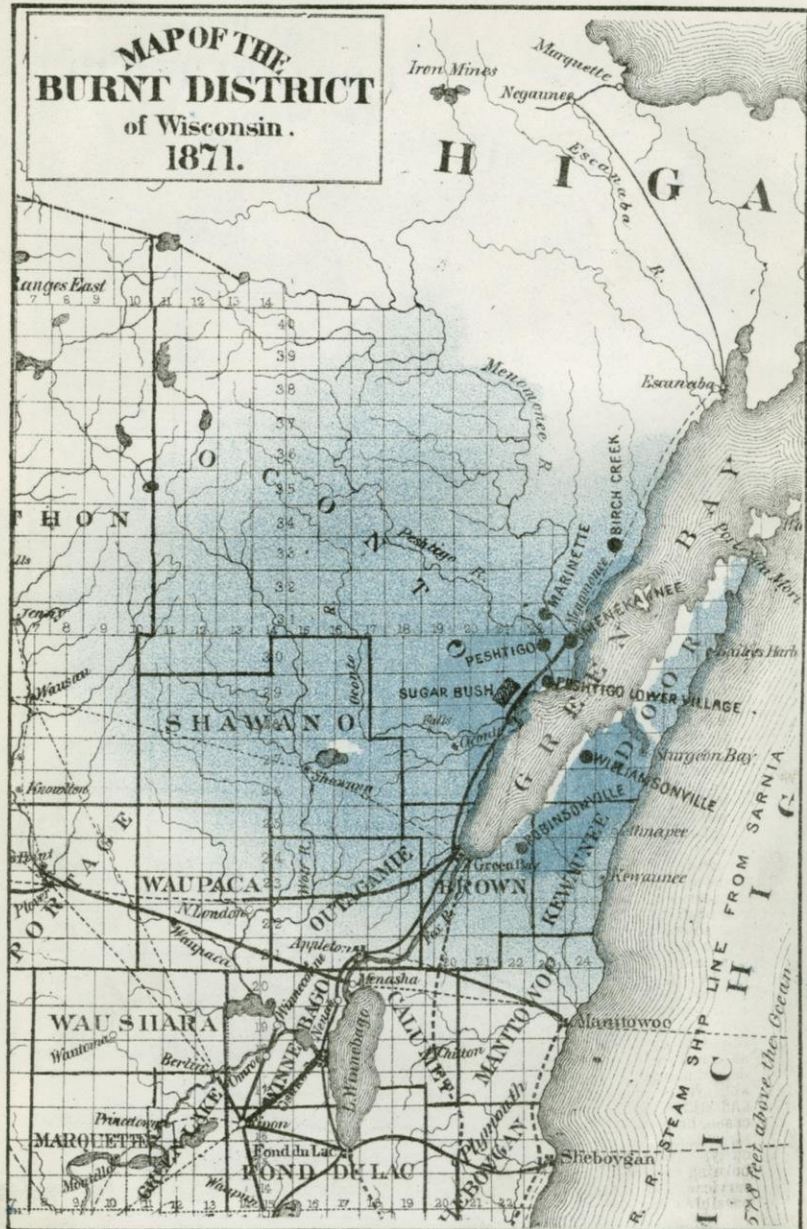
On Local Legislation.

Senators Francis Little of Iowa.
 J. L. Mitchell of Milwaukee.

Messrs. J. B. Cory of Grant.
 E. L. Brockway of Jackson.
 B. Ringle of Marathon.

NORTHERN WISCONSIN FIRES.

MAP OF THE BURNT DISTRICT of Wisconsin. 1871.



THE NORTHERN WISCONSIN FIRES.

BY C. D. ROBINSON.

The great drouth of the summer and fall of 1871 will long be remembered by the people of Northern Wisconsin. With the exception of slight showers of only an hour or two in duration, in the month of September, no rain fell between the 8th of July and the 9th of October—some three months. The streams and swamps and wells dried up. The fallen leaves and underbrush, which covered the ground in the forests, became so dry as to be ignitable almost as powder, and the ground itself, especially in the cases of alluvial or bottom lands, was so utterly parched as to permit of being burned to the depth of a foot or more. To use a poetical expression, which became almost a reality, "The sky was as brass, and the earth ashes."

For weeks preceding the culmination of this state of things in the terrible conflagration of the 8th and 9th of October, fires were sweeping through the timbered country, and in some instances the prairies and "openings," of all that part of Wisconsin lying northward of Lake Horicon, or "Winnebago Marsh," which was itself on fire. Farmers, sawmill-owners, railroad men, indeed all interested in exposed property, were called upon for constant and exhausting labor, day and night, in contending against the advancing fires.

The saw mills in the pine regions of Brown, Shawano, Oconto, Manitowoc, Kewaunee and Door counties, are, many of them, located in the very midst of the pine forests, and surrounded with a debris of slabs, edgings, shingle refuse, etc., forming a ready conductor for the undermining fires in the adjacent forests, to the mills and houses around them. The work of protecting these mills was long, harassing and exhausting, the ground being so dry, that water could not be obtained from wells, and the means of defense were mainly by circumvallating the property with ditches. These were in the main, effectual, so long as the fire preserved the ordinary character of previous forest fires, not fanned with gales, nor supplemented by a long-heated and ignitable condition of the atmosphere, which, as we shall see, followed later on. In this labor of fighting fire, the mill men, farmers and others were engaged through October, the exhausting work going on with good cheer in the constant hope that either the welcome rain would come, or that, finally, the ground would be wholly burned over, and leave nothing further for the flames to feed upon. Here and there, mills and houses were burned; fences, haystacks and outlying property were swept off; but no great disaster had yet occurred. Still no rain came; and for many days previous to the great disaster, a general gloom and fear seemed to have come upon the threatened region.

The long-continued labor of fighting the fire exhausted all energies; and an overhanging smoke permeated the atmosphere, sometimes so dense as to prevent seeing objects a few rods distant, seriously affecting the eyes and lungs. This was not alone the case in the forests, but in towns and in largely cleared settlements. In Green Bay, Deperre, Appleton, Oconto, Menominee, Kewaunee, and other places, the smoke was frequently so dense that buildings at the distance of a square were invisible. And on the lake and bay, the smoke assumed the dimensions of an immense fog, obscuring the shores, and rendering navigation difficult. The fires also made travel on the roads difficult and often dangerous. Trees, fallen and burning, obstructed the highways, and bridges in every direction were burned. It was a compensation in these cases, however, if it could be called one, that where bridges were gone the streams had dried up, thus allowing them to be passed without much difficulty. The Chicago and Northwestern Railway ran for fifty miles through this burning region—between Oshkosh and Green Bay—and it was only by the services of a large force of men stationed along the line, that it was kept in passible condition. The fires approached the track so closely in many places

that trains had to be run at increased speed to prevent their taking fire. And, as an illustration of the narrow escapes on that fatal Sunday of the eighth of October, we may mention that Older's circus—a long and heavy caravan, composed of upwards of eighty horses and some twenty wagons—passed safely, during that day, over the bridges between Green Bay and Manitowoc, some of which were burning at the time, and nearly all of which were destroyed before night. If any one of the bridges which spanned the deep and impassable ravines on that road had been burned in advance of the progress of the caravan, it would have been hemmed in and destroyed. Many devices were resorted to for the protection of life. Excavations were made in the earth, with earth-covered roofs, in which persons sought refuge. Many resorted to wells, which, from the long drouth, had become dry. And much property, which had been taken from houses and placed in the open fields for safety, was destroyed, while the houses themselves frequently escaped. But time drew on, the ground was burned over, and the long harassed people began to take breath, believing that the worst was passed.

This was the condition of things up to Sunday, the 8th of October. The air was dense with smoke and fitful blasts of hot air—so stifling, that at times it was difficult to breathe. All these northern towns had kept ready, as well as they could, for the emergency. In Green Bay, the fire engines had been kept at work wetting the buildings, and an extra police force was detailed to keep watch. The buildings were so dry that a spark would have set them on fire; flakes of ashes from the smouldering timbers fell in the streets like a snow-storm; and the citizens were anxious as if in the face of some impending calamity. A hot, southerly gale was blowing, and in the midst of it, on Sunday afternoon, a house took fire in the central part of the city. The interior was only slightly burned, however, and the fire was extinguished before it reached the outer air. Had it obtained headway, the imagination fails to comprehend the result. The country, on three sides of the city, was on fire, and on the fourth, where laid the only apparent outlet, were the waters of the Bay, into which must have swarmed the population to a death only preferable to that which followed at their backs. It was the same gale which swept over Chicago. That city was then burning, though we did not know it; and that day and night the deadly blast was sweeping through the country northward, filling the land with death and destruction, unknown, as well, to us.

The Oconto County Fires.

But northward from Green Bay, in Oconto county, and for some distance into Menomonee county, on the west shore of the bay, and throughout the whole length and breadth of the Peninsula, which includes the whole of Door county, and parts of Brown, Kewaunee and Manitowoc counties, the fires reached their greatest devastation. The space to which we are limited in these pages will not permit of a detailed history of the whole burning, and we shall only undertake a brief description of those instances where the greatest damage and loss of life occurred. We will begin with the west shore of the bay, in Oconto county.

What is known as the Sugar Bush settlement lies between Oconto and Peshtigo, extending six or eight miles from north to south, and two or three miles in width. It was one of those oases of hard-wood timber land which are frequent among the pine forests, and are superior farming lands. It was settled by a thrifty, industrious and prosperous community of farmers, who owned their land and prided themselves on the beauty of their farms. A few miles northeasterly was the village of Peshtigo. It was a village of about 1,200 inhabitants, mainly engaged in the lumber operations of the Peshtigo Company, which had its headquarters there. The village stood on the banks of the Peshtigo river, about eight miles from its mouth, and was, for that region, a place of some age, sawmills having been operated there for upwards of twenty-five years. Within the past ten years, under the energetic management of the Peshtigo Company, with William B. Ogden as one of the principal capitalists and managers, it had become one of the first manufacturing places in Northern Wisconsin. Among its features was a wooden-ware factory, recently completed at a cost of \$125,000, which was in full operation, manufacturing pails, tubs, churns, and other wooden hollow-ware. It was the most extensive one of the kind in the United States. There were also a sawmill, a sash and door factory, a grist mill, a machine shop, boarding houses, an extensive store, upwards of one hundred dwelling houses, several hotels, two churches, two school-houses, etc. A railway connected it with the "Lower Village," at the mouth

of the river, some eight miles distant. It was a hive of industry and had not, probably, an unemployed person within its precincts. It is estimated that on the night of the fire it had a population of 1,500 or 1,600 souls within its borders, as some 300 laborers were at work in the immediate vicinity, on the new extension of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway; and a company of fifty Scandinavian emigrants had arrived there the day previous to the fire. Of these fifteen hundred or more people, less than a thousand are accounted for since the fire, while all over the desolate plain and in the forests, and in the river bed, human bones attest the fearful loss of life.

With the southerly gale, the fire first struck the Sugar Bush. The testimony is singularly unanimous here, as well as in the cases of other places burned, as to the dreadful premonition and the final burst of flame. An unusual and strangely ominous sound; a gradual roaring and rumbling approach. It has been likened to the approach of a railroad train—to the roar of a waterfall—to the sound of a battle, with artillery, going on at a distance. The people, worn out with the long harassing by fire for weeks before, quailed at this new feature, and when the flames did make their appearance—not along the ground, as they had been accustomed to meet them, but consuming the tree tops, and filling the air with a whirl-wind of flame—the stoutest hearts quailed before it. There have been many opinions in explanation of this apparent fire-storm in the sky. It has been attributed to electrical causes, and to the formation of gas from the long-heated pine forests of that region. We venture our own opinion, which is this: The same wind-storm and condition of the atmosphere, had they occurred on the ocean, would have produced water-spouts. There, the water is drawn up by a powerful attraction from above, and the clouds descend to meet it, accompanied with a violent whirlwind. Here, there were doubtless whirlwinds, having a tremendous circular velocity, and moving from north to south at a more moderate speed of from six to ten miles an hour. The pine tree tops were twisted off and set on fire, and the burning debris of the ground was caught up and whirled through the air in a literal cloud of fire. To use an anomalous expression, it was a water-spout of fire. No wonder that the stoutest hearts were appalled before such an unheard of presence, which could not be attacked nor resisted with any appliance in human grasp; and no wonder that the afflicted people abandoned every thought but that of seeking safety.

At Peshtigo, hundreds were saved by throwing themselves into the river. In the Sugar Bush, there was no stream deep enough for such a refuge. Men, women and children, horses, oxen, cows, dogs, swine—everything that had life was seized with pain and ran without method to escape the impending destruction. The smoke was suffocating and blinding, the roar of the tempest deafening, the atmosphere scorching; children were separated from their parents, and were trampled upon by the crazed beasts; husbands and wives were calling wildly for each other, and rushing in wild dismay, they knew not where. While others, believing that the Day of Judgment was surely come, fell upon the ground and abandoned themselves to its terrors. Indeed, this apprehension, that the last day was at hand, pervaded even the strongest and most mature minds. All the conditions of the prophecies seemed to be fulfilled. The hot atmosphere, filled with smoke, supplied the "signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars;" the sound of the whirlwind was as "the sea and the waves roaring," and everywhere there were "men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth; for the powers of heaven shall be shaken." Near the town of Robinsonville, on the opposite side of the bay, is a conventual school, around which hangs a superstitious air from some circumstances connected with its establishment. It is said that the affrighted people of that vicinity thronged to it in the belief that the world was being consumed, and falling upon their faces, crawled round and round it with long continued prayers. Multitudes of other instances are related, for details of which, we have no space.

The Sugar Bush was almost wholly burnt away. Four dwelling houses and one or two barns were saved. The people were all either killed or driven out. Some were burned near the buildings; some were caught in the fields and woods by the descending fires; others fled to the woods and were caught there; and some found their way to Peshtigo, either to death, or ultimate escape.

Of the village of Peshtigo, there was not a vestige left standing except one unfinished house, which stood apart from others, and escaped. The fire burnt with such fury that but little effort was made to save any property. It had been before assailed by fire during the drouth, and had been saved by great efforts; and this time its courageous people sallied forth again to renew the

fight; but a few minutes sufficed to show that the enemy this time was irresistible. The men essayed a fight against it, but sent the women and children to the rear and shortly followed themselves. Most of them ran into the river, where they contested for room with the horses, cows and swine. Some of them drowned outright, some sank after long exhaustion, and others lived the night through. Mr. W. A. Ellis, Superintendent of the Company's affairs there, with his family and a number of others, most fortunate, found refuge in a low, or swampy place, out of the way of the worst fire. Many ran, terror-stricken and without thought, into places where was the least chance of safety, and there perished. In the great boarding house, inflammable in its every part, it is supposed that large numbers were burned. In the mills and factories; in outhouses; in cellars, covered by inflammable buildings; on the bridge; and in the open streets, they were caught by the inexorable fate and consumed. The next morning, the sad remnants of the Peshtigo people, tired and maimed, found their way, on foot and in wagons to Marinette and to the mills at the mouth of the river. Of the warm welcome which met them, the great and generous opening of doors and hearts, and the ministering to their needs, we need not dwell upon here. If there never before was such a fire there was also never before such a healing of its scars.

Northward from Peshtigo, the hurricane seems to have divided into two columns or wings. The easterly one scorched the edge of the village of Marinette, and swept over the village of Menekaunee, lying on the south bank of the Menominee river, at its mouth. Here, there were about fifty buildings burned, including an extensive new saw-mill owned by Spaulding, Hough-telling & Johnson, three stores, a flouring mill, two hotels, and thirty-five dwelling houses. Several scows, nearly a million feet of lumber, and a number of horses, cows and other animals, were burned. Clouds of burning cinders were driven across the river, and it was a marvellous escape for the village of Menominee, immediately opposite. A mill was burned there, however—that of Kirby, Carpenter & Co. The violence of the gale may be judged from the fact that burning cinders were showered upon the decks of vessels seven miles distant on the Bay. A noble act was here performed by Captain Hawly, of the steamer Union, who loaded his boat with the fleeing people, and held her ready, amid the showers of fire, to seek safety on the Bay.

The western column of fire also gave Marinette a narrow escape, burning some buildings on its western border. Crossing the Menominee, it swept through the forests to the northward, and struck the settlement of Birch Creek, north of Menominee. It had a population of about one hundred, who were mainly a farming people, and had some fifteen farms. Here nineteen people were burned to death, and many were badly injured. The loss of life in the township was twenty-seven. The Birch Creek settlement extended from five to nine miles north of Menominee. The current of fire seemed to take a northwesterly course from here, and did not extend to the Bay shore. A surveying party of men—eight or ten persons—who were running out a line for the northern extension of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, were in the woods near the shore, northwardly from Birch Creek, on that night, and slept soundly through it, not knowing of the awful havoc which was going on not far from them.

We have only spoken of the towns and settlements. What occurred in the dense and lonely forests, which extend north and west for long distances, no pen shall ever tell. As these are penetrated by loggers and hunters, charred corpses are found from time to time, and the scathed trees only tell the story of the dreadful fires through which they passed.

On the Peninsula.

The map will show the portion of the long peninsula which divides the waters of Green Bay from those of Lake Michigan. The county of Door is wholly, and those of Kewaunee and Brown partly, situated within its borders. The population, in the interior townships, is a farming one, composed mainly of Belgians and Bohemians. The country is heavily timbered with hard wood and pine, and saw-mills are scattered along the two shores. The Belgian population began coming here fifteen or twenty years ago, and from almost utter destitution had become in comfortable circumstances, with substantial dwellings and barns, and a moderate outfit of teams and cattle. This was the largest region swept by the fire; and here was the greatest loss in Northern Wisconsin. The fiery tempest may be said to have swept over its whole length and breadth, though some portions of it escaped actual devastation. The villages of Kewaunee, Ahnapee and Sturgeon Bay, were sorely pressed,

but were saved. So were also the lower villages of Dykesville, Little Sturgeon and Jacksonport. These are all on the shores, and are more or less protected by open spaces around them. But the farms and clearings, hewn out of the forests, and strewn with fallen timber, were ill fitted to resist the approach of the fire. The outstanding haystacks; the heavy log fences; the piles of cordwood, hemlock bark, fence-posts, and other products of the forests, which the hard-working people get out ready to haul to the shore with the first snows, were prompt conductors to carry the fire across these cleared plains.

The most intense havoc occurred in the towns of Humboldt and Green Bay, in the county of Brown; Casco, Red River, Lincoln and Ahnepee, in the county of Kewaunee, and Brussels, Forestville, Nasewaunee, Clay Banks, Union and Sturgeon Bay, in the county of Door—an area of five hundred square miles. The population of these towns, in 1870, was 7,557. A large part of this population suffered by the fire. Many lost everything—houses, barns, fences, wagons, hay and grain, and, in numerous instances, cattle. Others lost a part of their property; and there was scarcely a family, which wholly escaped, that did not divide, from its own scanty items, with its destitute neighbors. Here and there were country stores and grist mills. Their doors were opened, and the hungry and destitute sufferers were invited to come and take freely of whatever there was to eat and to wear. It was fortunate that the weather was warm, so that there was no immediate distress from exposure; and the houseless people either huddled into the dwellings and barns, which were saved, or slept out upon their burned fields.

Little enough was saved. There was no place of safety. Some attempt was made to carry out bedding and such valuables as were most prized; but the terrible gale and rain of fire sought out every hiding place. Stoves, furniture and bedding were frequently taken to the open fields; and these were, almost without exception, consumed—in some cases the houses from which they had been taken escaping. Houses were burned, while adjoining barns were saved. Fences, pumps and outhouses were burned, while dwelling houses, within a few yards, escaped. By mere instinct, the cattle and horses mainly made their own way to places of safety. Many were burned, but it is remarkable that by far the largest number saved themselves. As to the loss of human life, on the Peninsula, there are yet no statistics. The estimates made several hundred—as high as five or six; and it will be a long time before those woods, more relentless than the waters, give up their dead.

Anticipating a little in the order of our narration, let us reply briefly to the question which the reader has doubtless already asked—now these people escaped starvation afterward? The news of the great disaster came swiftly enough to the towns and villages which had been saved, along the borders of the great conflagration. It was impossible to reach the inland burned region with wagons, for the bridges were gone and the roads blockaded with fallen timber. But relief organizations were promptly formed at Green Bay, Milwaukee, Sturgeon Bay, Kewaunee, Ahnepee, etc., boat loads of supplies were sent along the shores, discharging parts of their cargoes at every place where a landing could be made, and messengers were dispatched overland to announce to the sufferers where they could go for food. These messengers went on foot, and in what are called in this country "buckboards," a light wagon, which could be lifted over obstructions. Some of the messengers were physicians, who carried stocks of medicines and liniments, and who did the double duty of ministering to the sick and burned, and announcing to all where they could find supplies. Flour, in bags of a convenient size to be carried on men's backs, bacon and salt meats, and cooked provisions of all kinds constituted this relief in the first days after the fire. And in proof of the energy with which the service was performed, it should be stated that, before the week was past, there was probably not a hungry person in all that stricken and almost impenetrable region.

At Williamsonville, some few miles from the Bay shore, in Door county, the brothers Williamson had lately started a saw-mill, mainly for the manufacture of shingles. There were three brothers, who had taken with them to their new home their mother, father, sisters, wives and children. They had built their mill, dwelling houses, barns and shops, and had been at work some months, sending their shingles by teams to the Bay shore for shipment. This little settlement, which contained on that fatal day perhaps sixty or seventy persons, had been threatened by the underrunning fires on the ground for weeks, and had made a long and exhausting defense against them. But at last safety seemed assured. Everything combustible on the ground had burned out. Though the country was still smouldering, and the air dense with smoke, the little colony believed the worst to be over, and that Sunday

morning seemed so full of peace and promise that most of the tired people gave themselves up to rest, while others went off to spend the day with their friends in adjacent settlements. When these got back to their work on Monday morning, there was no vestige of the place. There was no mill, nor building, nor living thing.

Mrs. Williamson, the mother and grandmother, a lady of upwards of 60 years of age, and one of the only two of that family saved, tells the story most intelligently. Towards evening, a dull, ominous roaring came from the northward. It was unlike the wind, for there was a hot and sickening blast coming before it. A dismal glare fell upon the gloom of smoke overhead. There was no fire visible when this ominous warning called the people to their doors; and they stood for a time, a fear creeping over them as of the coming of some unknown calamity. What wonder that they imagined themselves in the presence of the last, dread day, when the flames came through the air, above the tops of the trees, and descended upon them? There was no attempt at saving property. The fire-beleaguered people, who for weeks past had in mind fancied plans of safety in case of defeat in their hazardous fight, ran in terror to those places. A shallow pit, in which potatoes had been buried, seemed to be the favorite refuge. Into this hole, not six feet in diameter, a large number threw themselves—overcrowding it, and tramping upon, and probably suffocating each other. It is said that nearly fifty undertook to hide themselves there. Others threw themselves into wells, and into the bed of a little rivulet which trickled through the place, and perished there; while some few fortunately sought the adjacent timber, where the ground had been previously burned over, and were saved. Next morning the absent workmen arrived, and the work of burial began. Fifty-nine bodies were found. Only a few escaped. Some one, in the early part of the fire, had led Mrs. Williamson, the grandmother, to a large stone, with its surface just above the ground, and placed her on it with a coverlet over her head to protect her from the falling cinders. Here she spent the night, safe as if by miracle. Her hands were badly burned in scraping away the fire which fell around her and in extinguishing the sparks which fell upon her dress; and she came near being set on fire by the burning corpse of a woman who had fallen beside her. "I cannot pretend to understand," she said to us, some days afterward, "the providence of God which preserved me, an old woman, with my days fulfilled, and took my sons and daughters."

In Rosiere, in Door county, there were forty-four dead bodies found next day. Those who lived to describe the conflagration there, find no term but that of lightning with which to compare the flames. The fire was transformed into an electric current of fervid heat, and the heavens seemed to be rolled, as it were, into a scroll. Men, women, and children were suffocated, and found fallen on the ground with no marks of fire upon their persons. In Forestville, thirty-five of the inhabitants were found and buried the day after the fire, and others have been found since. Most of the bodies were found lying with their faces to the ground, and generally not much burned. They died from suffocation. In Brussels, twenty-two were found dead. In Union, Nawsawanpee, and other towns, considerable numbers have been found and buried, and others are still missing.

A writer in the London *Spectator*, referring to the peculiar character of these fires, suggests that they may have been caused by a condition of the atmosphere "similar to the well-known Föhn wind of Switzerland," and quotes the following passage from an eminent naturalist respecting this wind: "It is the terror of the country. Fires are immediately extinguished on every hearth and in every oven, and in many valleys watchmen go about to make sure that this precaution is observed, as a single careless spark might cause a disastrous conflagration in the dried-up state of the atmosphere."

The Relief Work.

Who shall pretend to judge of the ways of Providence? Who shall say what were the ends which he designed to come out of this day and night of fiery hail, and horror, and destitution, and death? It is not for our mind to conceive it, nor our pen to write of what He designs, "who doeth all things well." But, in our limited vision, the just outpouring of the popular heart was one of those designs. The people who had been stricken down were unknown to us all, were mainly of foreign birth, were poor and humble; but they were our own brethren; and "one touch of nature makes us all akin." Perhaps a calamity so terrible may be partly, or even more than compensated for by the outburst of generosity and the unsealing of the fountains of hu-

unity which had so long been stored up and grown over in the greed of wealth and its attendant selfishness. Men, who had spent their lives in the pursuit of money, turned short in their career and opened their hearts and their purses to their suffering brethren. Women, who fancied they could do little else than the finer labors of needle work, entered boldly into the field and found themselves masters in the manufacture of clothing. And corporations, who had the proverbial reputation of having no souls, achieved the possession of large and warm ones. Towns and cities gathered into the great charity, and sent forward car loads, and sometimes train loads of provisions, clothing and bedding.

Some one has characterized it as "The Second Great Uprising," referring to the grand impulse which arose in defense of the life of the nation. Halls and parlors were transferred into sewing rooms. Many traversed the streets collecting supplies; and the mails and express trains ran to overflowing with contributions in money. In Green Bay, two new and elegant stores, which had just been completed, were given up by the owner for "Relief" rooms, and one of them was immediately devoted to the reception and distribution of supplies, while the other was taken possession of by the ladies who came forward to sew, to assort contributions, and to take the especial care of the destitute and children. Many said, "this is like the old war times," there were no creeds, no cliques, no politics. Until the distress was past, there were scarcely any nights, and entirely no Sundays, in the week. Men forgot their business duties, and spent weeks of their time at the scene. And there was scarcely a poor man who had no money to give, but offered his time and labor to the imminent work. Steamboat and vessel owners offered their crafts to carry supplies, "without money and without price;" physicians volunteered for the hospitals; furniture was levied for the relief committees; and even the owners of trucks and freight wagons, whose dependence was on their daily earnings, would take no pay, through the first days of hurry and distress.

Before the smoke had blown away, relief associations were formed in all the towns adjoining the burned regions—at Green Bay, Menominee and Marinette, Sturgeon Bay, Kewaunee, etc. Collections of money and provisions were made and sent forward. Then followed, as the news of the disaster spread, similar organizations in other parts of the State. And then began to flow in an avalanche of supplies. From every county, and nearly every city, village and neighborhood of Wisconsin, came car loads of food and clothing. First, cooked provisions—the prompt offering, doubtless of thoughtful women, who remembered that there were no stoves nor cooking utensils in the burned region—and afterwards flour, meal, potatoes, even butter, honey, pastry and other luxuries. Next came the clothing, car load upon car load. As many as fifteen car loads arrived in one day. All this had to be opened, assorted and forwarded, according to the wants of localities. Some clothing had to be mended; for it was remembered by one thoughtful woman of the relief rooms that there were no needles nor thread left in the burned district—or if there were, the houseless and destitute mothers there had other and more pressing work than sewing.

Amid the inflow of every imaginable kind of contributions, there were some which, in another cause and under other circumstances, might have been laughed over. One box, from the ladies of the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York, contained, beside a generous assortment of serviceable apparel, dainty kid gloves and toilet boxes, kid slippers, embroidered underclothing, ribbons and laces. Another one, from Philadelphia, had a brocade silk gown, which must have cost, sometime, hundreds of dollars. The daintiest baby apparel, the little crocheted stockings, the tiniest and most expensive shoes, were common. One lady sent forward the entire outfit of her dead baby, all of snowy white, frilled and perfumed, which had been laid away, we know not how long, until needed again. The time had come, indeed, when it was needed again, and the bereaved mother gave it up to some one of her destitute sisters in this rugged and stricken North. How all this profusion of delicacies carried the working women in our relief rooms back to the time when Christ was in Bethany, at the house of Simon the leper, and there came to him a woman having an alabaster box of precious ointment, and poured it on his head. And when the disciples murmured and said: To what purpose is this waste? for this ointment might have been sold for much and given to the poor, he answered: Why trouble you her; let her alone, for she hath wrought a good work upon me.

The manufacturers of almost all kinds of staple goods, came forward with liberal contributions of their specialties. The cotton and woolen mills of New England, the clothing and boot and shoe houses, the factories of flannels, hosiery, undershirts and drawers, bedding, mattresses, axes and helves,

shovels and hay forks, sash and doers, bags, wooden-ware—indeed, almost every industrial branch in the whole country, sent liberally, each of its kind. The warehouses of the relief committees might have been taken for World's Fairs, on a smaller scale. Then the Government at Washington, infected in its turn by the bounteous charity all around, cut the red tape loose for a moment, and telegraphed to General Sheridan at Chicago to deal liberally with the destitute from his stores in the West. Four thousand heavy, woven army blankets, fifteen hundred army towels, and fifteen hundred army overcoats, were the first instalments. One would have thought, in going through the burned regions a week or two afterward, that another war was at hand, from the number of "boys in blue" who could be seen at every turn. Then came an hundred army wagons, as many sets of harness. This was a puzzle; and our Northern teamsters looked on in serene dismay at the array of hooped and canvas tops, the feed boxes behind and the rather too wide gauge of the axles, the "regulation" swingletrees, single rein and all. But they went off, for all that. Indeed, they *had* to go. "Tell that man," said one of our relief committeemen, in response to an application for a harness, "that he cannot have a harness unless he takes a wagon!" Then the Government sent on vast stores of hard-bread—sweet and wholesome—and bacon, beans, dried beef and so on; and finally closed with a *coup de main* of a whole train of cars, containing 200,000 rations of bacon, pork, beef, hard-bread, sugar, tea, coffee, rice, etc. All these were brought free over the railways, which, with the telegraph and express lines, from ocean to ocean, did this vast work without charge. The characteristic letters, "D. H.," reminded one of the sorceries of the Arabian Nights, whose good genius came far away, over land and sea, to the help of those in trouble.

The immediate work of feeding and clothing the destitute being well along, the various relief committees addressed themselves to the task of providing against the coming winter. The task before them was to provide lumber for houses and cattle sheds for all these thousands of people and their stock; to fit each house with doors, windows and floors; to put in each one a cooking stove, with the necessary cooking apparatus; at least one table, with equipments, chairs or benches to sit on; bedsteads, washing apparatus, and all the necessary paraphernalia of a household, and then hay and feed for the almost forgotten cattle. Lumber, nails, axes, saws, hammers, and other building requisites, were the first necessities. But lumber, especially on the peninsula, was difficult to get. The mills there had, some time before, closed their season's work, and shipped their stocks off to market, or were running under contracts which could not be broken. Here and there, however, every available board was purchased; some mills which had suspended were started again; and enough lumber has probably been supplied at least for roofing. The sides of the houses are of logs, and for floors, in too many instances, the bare earth must answer for the winter. On the west shore of the bay, there was fortunately a better supply principally at the mouth of the Peshtigo, though still too small for the need. From two thousand to three thousand feet were provided there for each family, as long as it lasted, and with this a small one-story building, wholly of boards, was managed.

Of money contributions, there have come in, from all quarters, to all committees, about \$250,000. What amount of this has been expended, cannot now be stated, as the reports will not be made up before the first of the year. What amount, in all, will be needed, we will not undertake to estimate—particularly as a policy in regard to the future, in some respects, has not been decided upon. The people are fed, clothed, and mainly housed—and the funds on hand will doubtless secure their comfort through the winter. But they can get nothing, from their own labors, before the next harvest—and in the meantime they have little with which to provide for a harvest. No plows, harrows, nor other farming implements; no seeds, scythes, rakes, fanning mills; in many instances, no teams, yokes, chains, wagons. These are the little clouds which still hang upon the horizon, though the smoke has drifted away, and the sunlight again brings hope and gladness to that stricken people.

■ Cities over 3000 Inhabitants

● County Seats

Scale 36 Miles to an inch

Rail Roads Completed

Rail Roads Projected

L A K E

S U P E R I O R

40 miles long, 160 miles wide,
600 feet above the Ocean.

N.P.R. Road

St. Louis & N. W. R.R.

St. Paul & N. W. R.R.

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MAP OF WISCONSIN

Prepared for the
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL
from Official Records

1872

Milwaukee Lith & Eng. Co.

I L L I N O I S

Longitude West from Greenwich

Chicago

NON-CIRCULATING

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