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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. Eighth Annual Edition 186...

Madison, Wisconsin: Atwood and Rublee, State Printers, 1869

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LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

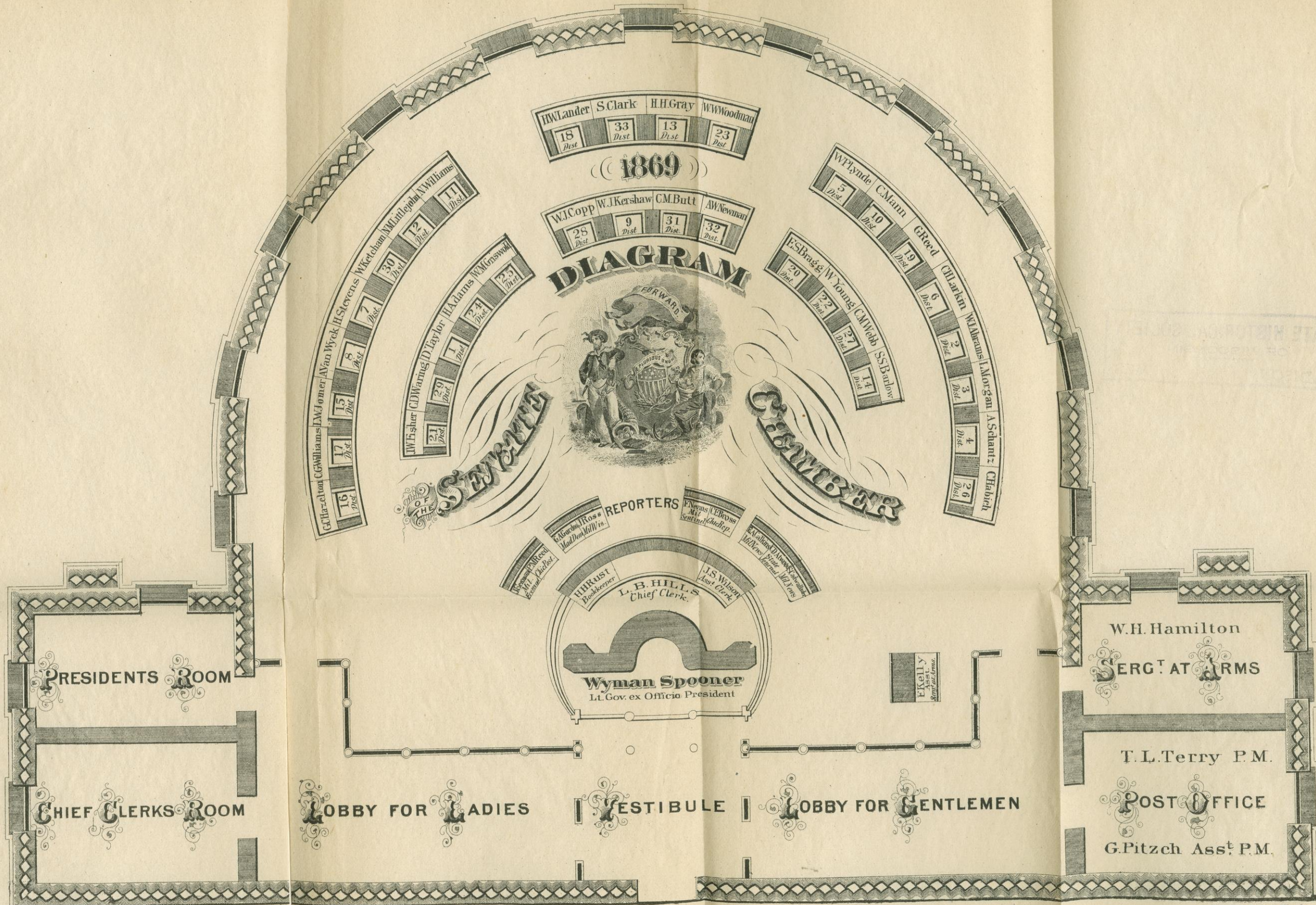


WISCONSIN 1869.

L. C. DRAPER

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W. Lynde 5 Dist. C. Mann 10 Dist. G. Reed 19 Dist. C.H. Clark 6 Dist.

E.S. Briggs 20 Dist. W. Young 22 Dist. C.M. Webb 27 Dist. S.S. Barlow 14 Dist.

W. Abrams 11 Dist. J. Morgan 3 Dist. A. Schantz 4 Dist.

C.H. Birch 26 Dist.

C. Harcourt 16 Dist. C.G. Williams 17 Dist. E.M. J. Omer 15 Dist. A. Van Wyck 8 Dist.

H. Stevens 7 Dist. W. Ketchum 30 Dist. M. Littlejohn 12 Dist. A.W. Williams 17 Dist.

L.W. Fisher 21 Dist. C.D. Waring 29 Dist. D. Taylor 1 Dist. H. Adams 24 Dist.

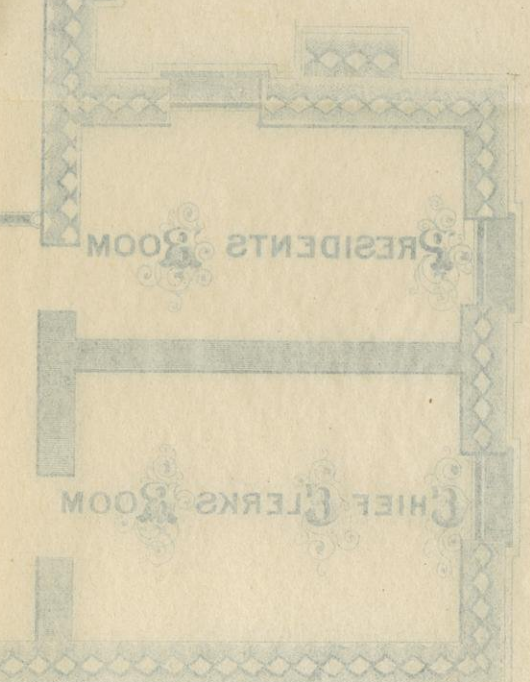
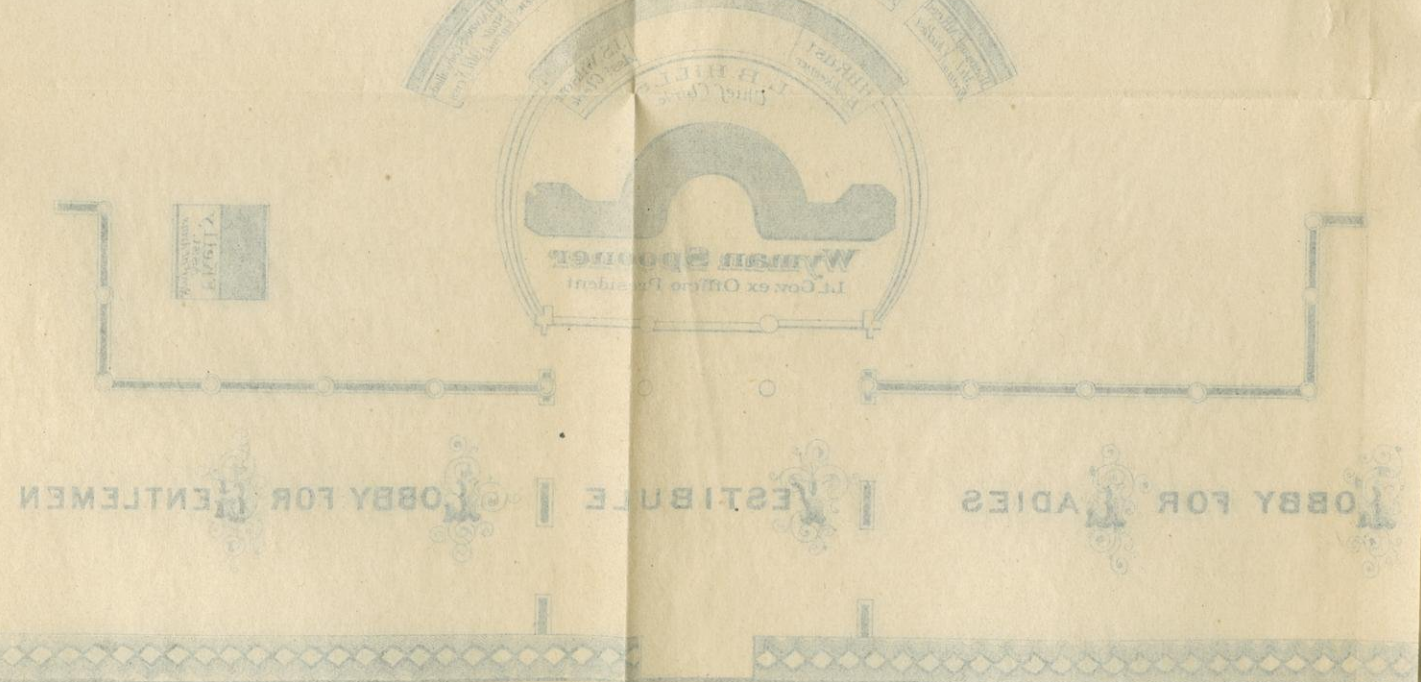
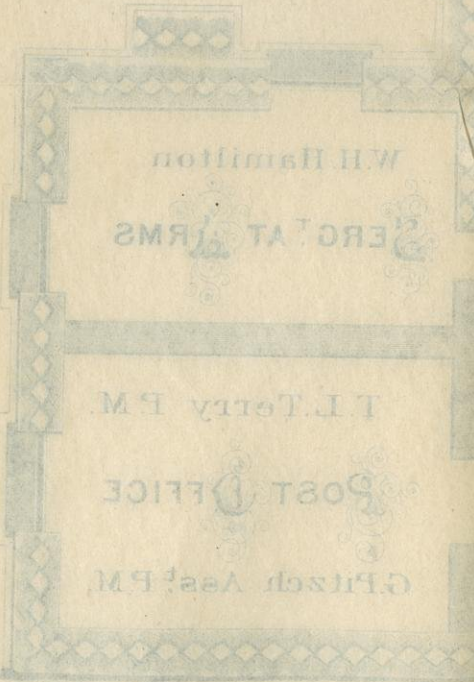
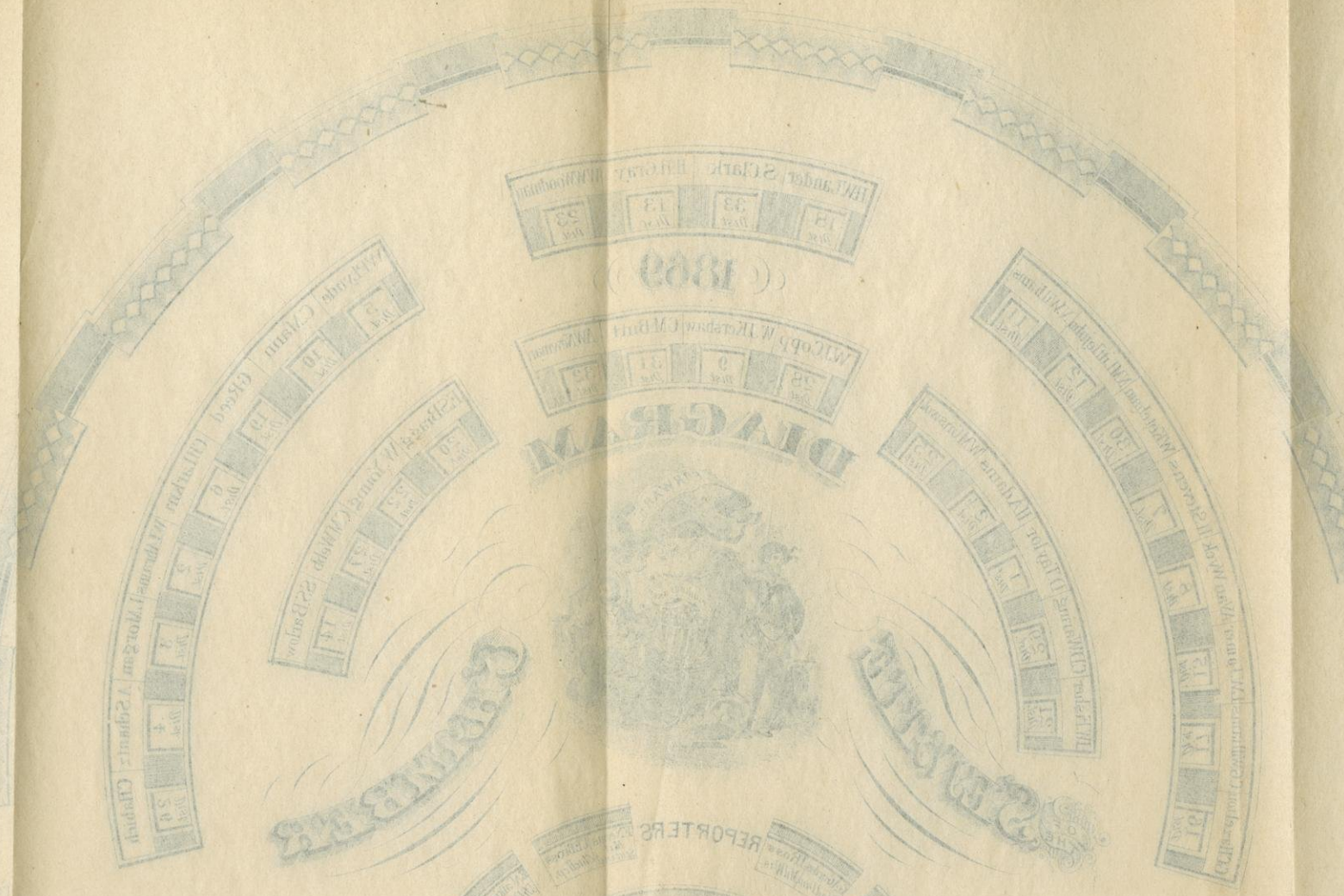
W.M. Gmswold 25 Dist.

W. Ross 1 Dist. J. Rose 2 Dist. M. D. Mill 3 Dist. W. J. Hill 4 Dist.

J.S. Wilson 5 Dist. L. B. Hill 6 Dist. W. Cross 7 Dist. S. Cross 8 Dist.

E. Kelly 9 Dist. W. Young 10 Dist. C.M. Webb 11 Dist. S.S. Barlow 12 Dist.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF WISCONSIN
MADISON, WIS.



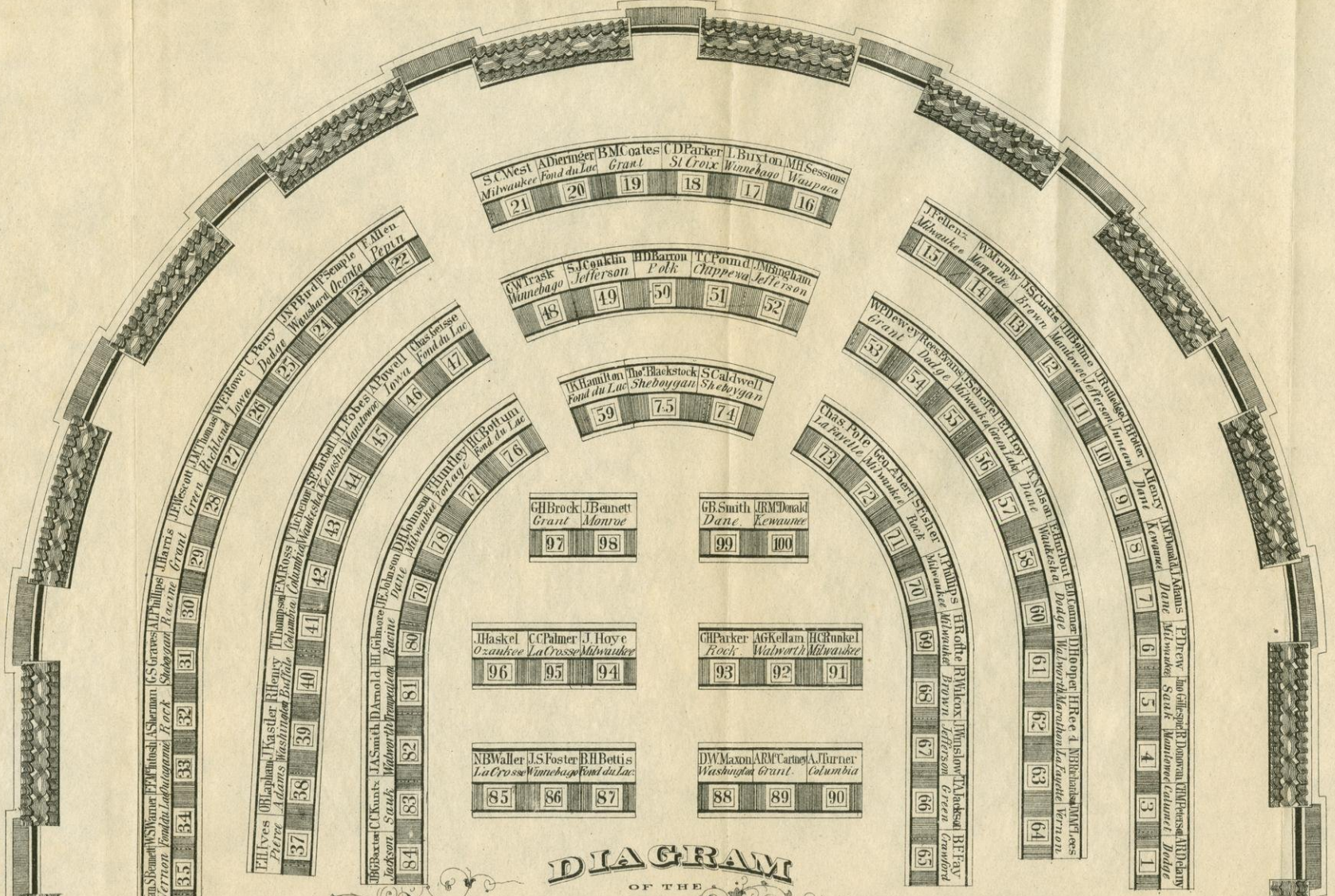
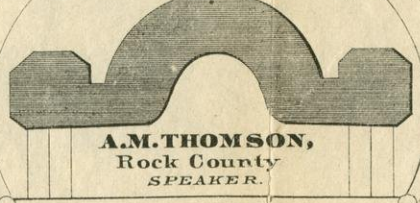
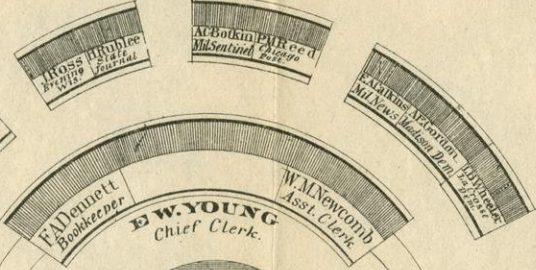
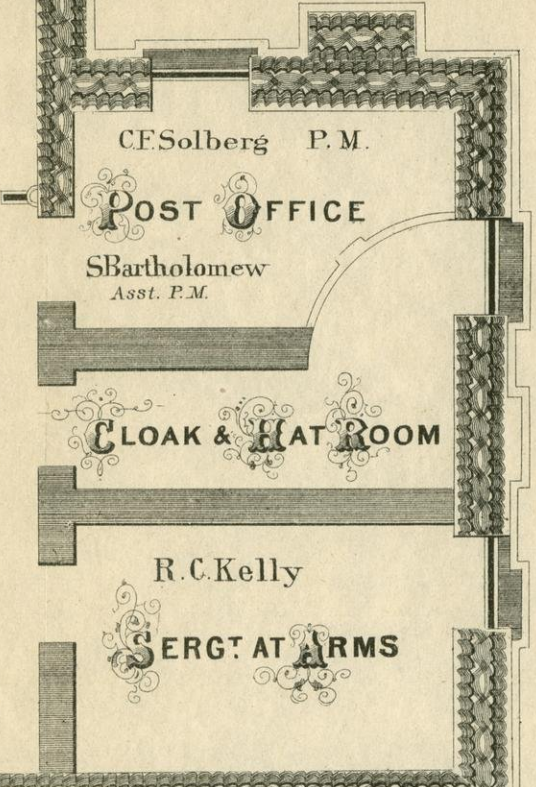
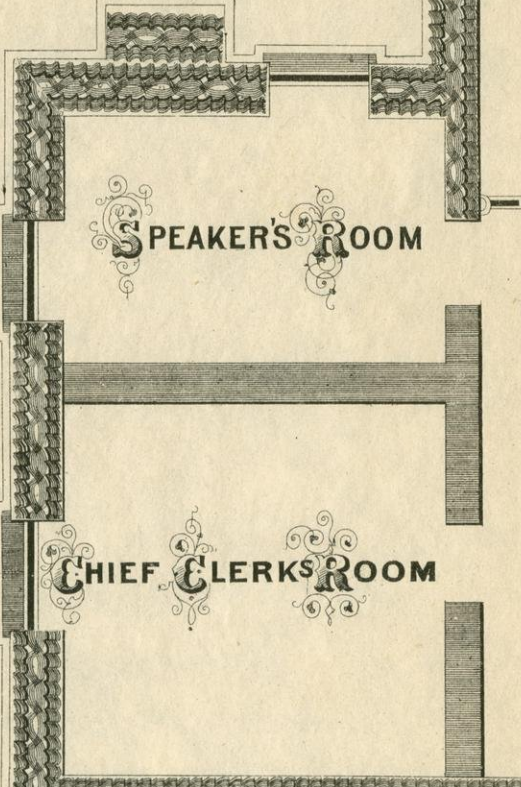


DIAGRAM
OF THE
Assembly Chamber

REPORTERS



S.S. Field
Asst. Serg't at Arms.

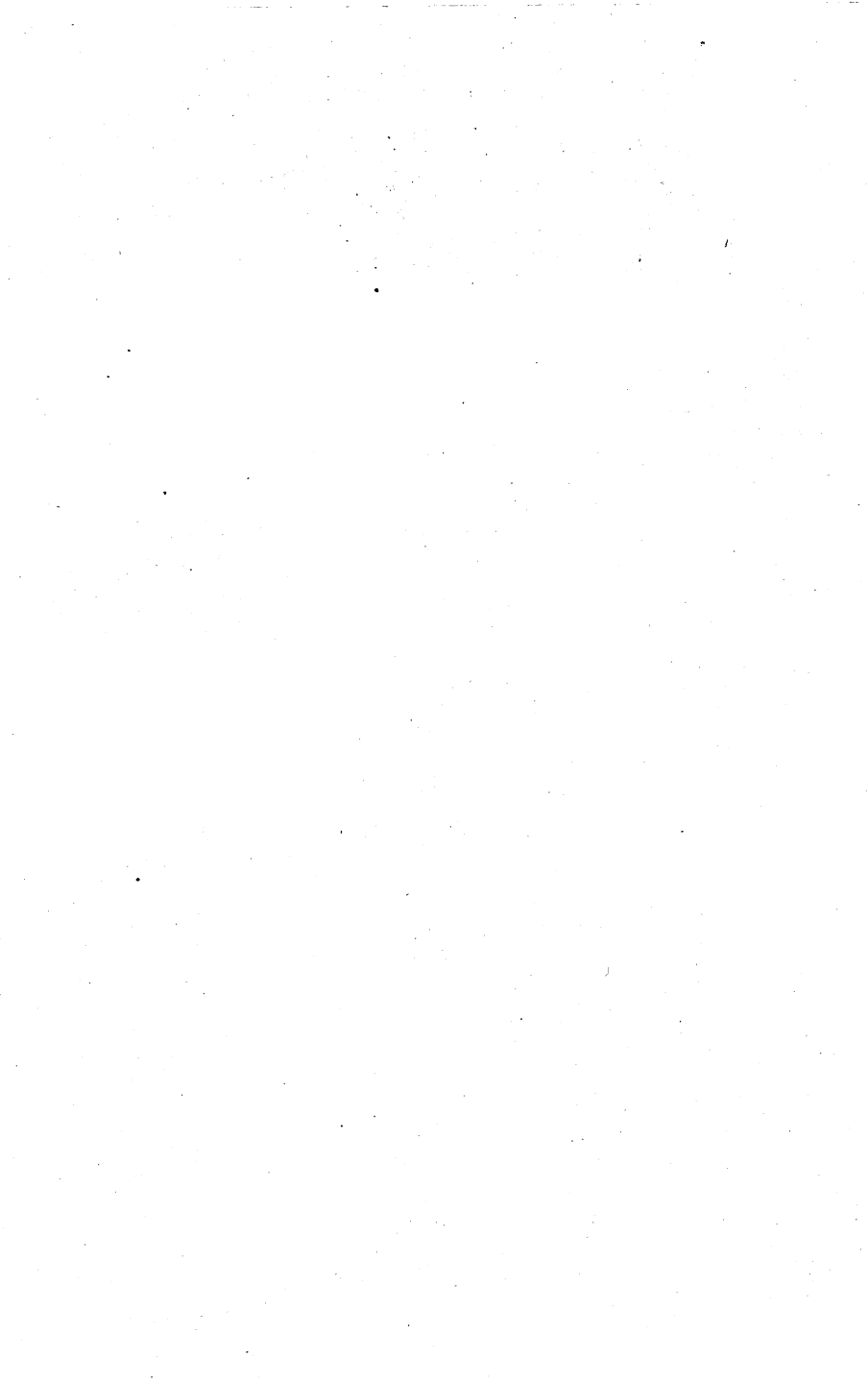


VESTIBULE

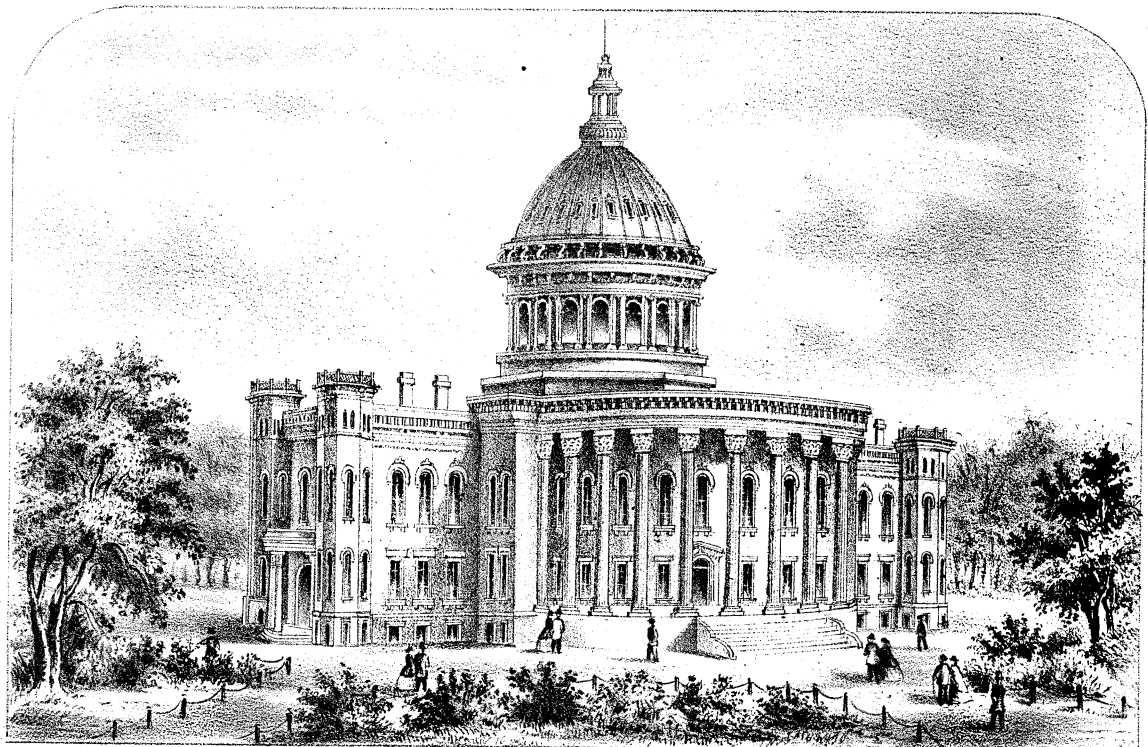
(1869)

LOBBY FOR GENTLEMEN

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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MASSACHUSETTS







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THE CAPITOL.

THE
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL,

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN;

COMPRISING

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL, RULES, FORMS AND LAWS,

FOR THE REGULATION OF BUSINESS;

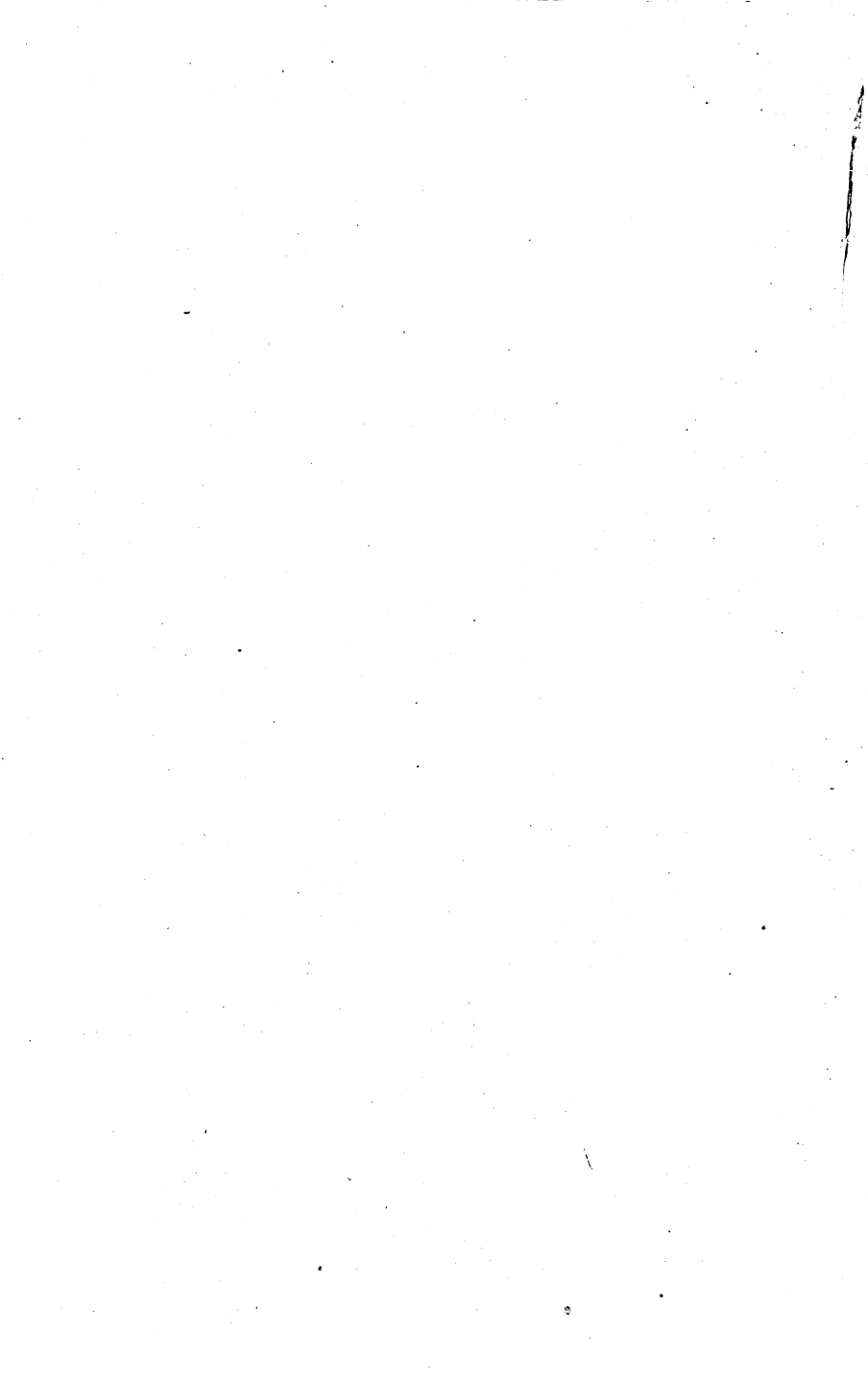
ALSO,

LISTS AND TABLES FOR REFERENCE.

COMPILED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE, IN THE YEAR 1869.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EDITION.

MADISON, WIS.:
ATWOOD & RUBLEE, STATE PRINTERS.
1869.



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A
1902

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, lists of senators and assemblymen, and employees 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.

CALENDAR FOR 1869.

| 1869. | SUNDAY. | MONDAY. | TUESDAY. | WEDNESDAY. | THURSDAY. | FRIDAY. | SATURDAY. | 1869. | SUNDAY. | MONDAY. | TUESDAY. | WEDNESDAY. | THURSDAY. | FRIDAY. | SATURDAY. | |
|-------|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---|
| JAN. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | JULY. | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
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| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | |
| | 31 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| FEB. | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | AUG. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | |
| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | |
| | 28 | | | | | | | | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | | |
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| MAR. | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | SEPT. | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | |
| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | |
| | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | | |
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| APR. | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | OCT. | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | |
| | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | |
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| MAY. | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Nov. | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 7 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 14 | | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 21 | | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | |
| | 30 | 31 | | | | | | 28 | | 29 | 30 | | | | | |
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| JUNE. | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | DEC. | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

ARTICLE I.

SECTION I.

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 II.

1. 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 of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

2. 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.

3. 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

CONSTITUTION OF THE

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.

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

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION III.

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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 IV.

1. 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.

2. 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 V.

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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 VI.

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. 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.

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.

SECTION VII.

1. 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.

2. 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 such 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.

3. 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 VIII.

The congress shall have power:

1. 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:
2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States:
3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes:
4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States:
5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:
6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:
7. To establish post-offices and post-roads:
8. 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:
9. 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:
10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:
11. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:
12. To provide and maintain a navy:
13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:
14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of

the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions :

15. 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 :

16. 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, dock-yards, and other needful buildings: and,

17. 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 IX.

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. No bill of attainder, or *ex-post-facto* law, shall be passed.

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

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any 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 X.

1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in pay-

ment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex-post-facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. 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 I.

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:—

2. 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.

[3. *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 majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for 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

*Annulled.—See amendments, Art. XII.

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.]

4. 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.

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

6. 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.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be 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.

8. 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 II.

1. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and 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.

2. 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 offi-

cers as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. 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 III.

1. 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 the officers of the United States.

SECTION IV.

1. 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 I.

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 II.

1. The judicial power shall extend in 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.

2. 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.

3. 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 III.

1. 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.

2. 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 I.

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 II.

1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2. 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.

3. 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 III.

1. 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 parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress.

2. 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 IV.

1. The United States shall guarantee 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.

1. 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 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.

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

1. The ratification of the conventions 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.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President, and deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts.

Nathaniel Gorham,
Rufus King.

Connecticut.

William Samuel Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

New York.

Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey.

William Livingston,
David Brearly,
William Patterson,
Jonathan Dayton,
Daniel of St. Tho. Jenifer,
Daniel Carroll.

Virginia.

John Blair,
James Madison, jun.

Georgia.

William Few,
Abraham Baldwin.

Attest,

Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Franklin,
Thomas Mifflin,
Robert Morris,
George Clymer,
Thomas Fitzsimmons,
Jared Ingersoll,
James Wilson,
Gouverneur Morris.

Delaware.

George Read,
Gunning Bedford, jun.,
John Dickinson,
Richard Bassett,
Jacob Broom.

Maryland.

James M'Henry.

South Carolina.

John Rutledge,
Chas. Cotesworth Pinckney,
Charles Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

North Carolina.

William Blount,
Richard Dobbs Spaight,
Hugh Williamson.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary,

[The following amendments were proposed at the first session of the first congress of the United States, which was begun and held

at the city of New York, on the 4th 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, (8th 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 misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added; and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution,—

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring that the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as amendments to the constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of said constitution; namely:]

AMENDMENTS.

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.

[The three following sections were proposed as amendments to the first session of the eighth congress. They are printed in the laws of the United States as article XII.]

ARTICLE XII.

1. 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 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 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 a 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 case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. 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.

3. 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.

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

MR. SEWARD'S CERTIFICATE OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT, KNOWN AS THE THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

To all to whom these presents may come, greeting :

Know ye, that whereas the congress of the United States, on the 1st of February last passed a resolution which is in the words following, namely :

"A resolution submitting to the legislature of the several states a proposition to amend the constitution of the United States

"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 article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said constitution, namely :

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.

SEC. 3. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And whereas it appears from official documents on file in this department, that the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the legislatures of the states of Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, Maine, Kansas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Nevada, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina, and Georgia—in all, twenty-seven states:

And whereas the whole number of states in the United States is thirty-six, and whereas the before specially-named states, whose legislatures have ratified the said proposed amendment, constitute three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William H. Seward, secretary of state of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the act of congress approved the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, entitled, "an act to pro-

vide for the publication of the laws of the United States and for other purposes," do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the department of state to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred [SEAL.] and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

[New Jersey, Oregon, California and Iowa ratified subsequently to the date of this certificate, as did Florida in the same form as South Carolina and Alabama.]

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN.

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.

SEC. 2. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

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

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

SEC. 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.

SEC. 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

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

SEC. 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.

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

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

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

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

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

SEC. 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 north-east corner of the state of Illinois, that is to say, at a point in the centre of lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence, running with the boundary line of the state of Michigan, through lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menominee 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 centre 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 centre 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 centre of the main channel of that river to the north-west 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 south-westerly, to the mouth of the Iskodewabo, or Rum river, where the same empties into the Mississippi river; thence, down the main channel of the said Mississippi river, as prescribed in the aforesaid boundary.]

SEC. 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 the 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 upward, 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 elections:—

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.

*Not assented to by Congress.

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 the 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.*

SEC. 2. No person under guardianship, *non compos mentis*, or insane, shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

* Under this proviso—at the general election of 1849—the right of suffrage was extended to colored persons. (See decision of supreme court of Wisconsin, March 23, 1866. Gillespie vs. Palmer.)

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 11. The legislature shall meet at the seat of government, at such time as shall be provided by law, once in each year, and not oftener, unless convened by the governor.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 14. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature.

SEC. 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.

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

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 19. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature: and a bill passed by one house may be amended by the other.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

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

SEC. 24. The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 27. The legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what court suits may be brought against the state.

SEC. 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 offi-

ces, 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 4. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the state. He shall have 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 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.

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

SEC. 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 for 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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 an attorney general, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the treasurer and attorney general shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 3. The supreme court, except in cases otherwise provided in this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the state; but in no case removed to the supreme court, shall a trial by jury be allowed. The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts; it shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

SEC. 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 is 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 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.

SEC. 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, Lafayette, 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

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

SEC. 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 elected 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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 classification 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.

SEC. 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.

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

SEC. 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 judges.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 20. Any suitor in any court of 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

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

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

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

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 2. The title to 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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 sales 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 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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 can not 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.

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

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

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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 the official acts of the governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

SEC. 5. All persons residing upon Indian lands, within any county of the state, 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.

SEC. 6. The elective officers of the legislature, other than the presiding officer, shall be a chief clerk, and a sergeant-at-arms, to be elected by each house.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 3. All fines, penalties, or forfeitures accruing to the territory of Wisconsin, shall inure to the use of the state.

SEC. 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 offences 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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 27th, 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.

SEC. 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 upward, 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 11. The several elections provided for in this article, shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the territory: *provided*, that no elector shall be entitled to vote except in the town, ward, or precinct where he resides. The returns of election for senators and members of assembly, shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors, or county commissioners, as the case may be, and the votes shall be canvassed, and certificates of election issued, as now provided by law. In the first senatorial district, the returns of the election for senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the second senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Columbia; in the third senatorial district, to the proper officer in the county of Crawford; in the fourth senatorial district, to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the fifth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for state officers and members of congress, shall be certified and transmitted to the speaker of the assembly at the seat of government, in the same manner as the votes for delegate to congress are required to be certified and returned, by the laws of the territory of Wisconsin, to the secretary of said territory, and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the legislature shall be organized, the speaker of the assembly and the president of the senate shall in the presence of both houses, examine the returns, and declare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hereinbefore mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected, a certificate of his election.

SEC. 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 en-

titled 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, Clarkston, Springfield, Vero

na, 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 Fairchild, Hubbard and Rubicon, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an assembly district.

The towns of Hustisford, Ashippa, 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, Metoman, Ceresco, Rosendale, Waupun, Oakfield, and Seven Mile Creek, in the county of Fond du Lac, shall constitute an assembly district.

The precincts of Häzel Green, Fairplay, Smeltzer's Grove, and Jamestown, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an assembly district.

The precincts of Plattville, Head of Platte, Centreville, Muscoday, and Fennimore, 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 Wiota, Wayne, Gratiot, White Oak Springs, Fever River, and that part of Shullsburgh precinct south of town

two, in the county of La Fayette, shall constitute an assembly district.

The county of Marquette shall constitute an assembly district.

The first ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an assembly district.

The second ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an assembly district.

The third ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an assembly district.

The fourth and fifth wards of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an assembly district.

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

The towns of Greenfield and Lake, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute an assembly district.

The towns of Granville, Wauwatosa, and Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute an assembly district.

The county of Portage shall constitute an assembly district.

The town of Racine, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an assembly district.

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

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

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

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

The towns of Janesville and Bradford, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an assembly district.

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

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

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

The towns of Newark, Rock, Avon, Spring Valley, and Centre, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an assembly district: *provided*, that if the legislature shall divide the town of Centre they may attach such part of it to the district lying next north, as they may deem expedient.

The county of Sauk shall constitute an assembly district.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The towns of Waukesha and New Berlin, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an assembly district.

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

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

The towns of Grafton and Jackson, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an assembly district.

The towns of Mequon and Germantown, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an assembly district.

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

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

The county of Winnebago shall constitute an assembly district.

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

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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 the public lands.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be appended to and signed with the constitution of Wisconsin, and submitted therewith to the people of this territory, and to the congress of the United States.

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

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

MORGAN L. MARTIN, *President*
of the convention and delegate from Brown county.
THOMAS MCHUGH, *Secretary.*

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Calumet.</i> | Stephen Hollenbeck, |
| G. W. Featherstonhaugh. | Joseph Ward. |
| <i>Columbia.</i> | <i>Jefferson.</i> |
| James T. Lewis. | Jonas Folts, |
| <i>Crawford.</i> | Milo Jones, |
| Daniel G. Fenton. | Theodore Prentiss, |
| <i>Dane.</i> | Abraham Vanderpool. |
| William H. Fox, | <i>La Fayette.</i> |
| Charles M. Nichols, | Charles Dunn, |
| William A. Wheeler. | John O'Conner, |
| <i>Dodge.</i> | Allen Warden. |
| Stoddard Judd, | <i>Milwaukee.</i> |
| Charles H. Larrabee, | John L. Doran, |
| Samuel W. Lyman, | Garret M. Fitzgerald, |
| <i>Fond du Lac.</i> | Albert Fowler, |
| Samuel W. Beall, | Byron Kilbourn, |
| Warren Chase. | Rufus King, |
| <i>Grant.</i> | Charles H. Larkin, |
| Orsamus Cole, | Morritz Schœffler. |
| George W. Lakin, | <i>Portage.</i> |
| Alexander D. Ramsey, | William H. Kennedy. |
| William Richardson, | <i>Racine.</i> |
| John Hawkins Rountree. | Albert G. Cole, |
| <i>Green.</i> | Stephen A. Davenport, |
| James Biggs. | Andrew B. Jackson, |
| <i>Iowa.</i> | Frederick S. Lovell, |
| Charles Bishop, | Samuel R. McClellan, |

James D. Reymert,
Horace T. Sanders,
Theodore Secor.

Rock.

Almerin M. Carter,
Joseph Colley,
Paul Crandall,
Ezra A. Foote,
Louis P. Harvey,
Edward V. Whiton.

Sheboygan.

Silas Steadman.

Walworth.

Experience Estabrook,
George Gale,
James Harrington,

Augustus C. Kinne,
Hollis Latham,
Ezra A. Mulford.

Washington.

James Fagan,
Patrick Pentony,
Harvey G. Turner.

Waukesha.

Squire S. Case,
Alfred L. Castleman,
Peter D. Gifford,
Eleazer Root,
George Schagel.

Winnebago.

Harrison Reed.

AMENDMENT.

Section 21, article 4, of the constitution, was amended by a vote of the people at the general election November 5, 1867, so as to read as follows:

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.

MANUAL
OF
PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

SECTION I.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

MR. ONSLOW, the ablest among the speakers of the house of commons, used to say, "It was a maxim he had often heard when he was a young man, from old and experienced members, that nothing tended more to throw power into the hands of the administration, and those who acted with the majority in the house of commons, than a neglect of or a 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 is founded in good sense, that as it is always in the power of the majority, by their numbers, to stop any improper measure proposed on the part of their opponents, the only weapon 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 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 *Hat.*, 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 the 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 *Hat.*, 149.

SECTION II.

LEGISLATURE.

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, Article 1, Section 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.—*Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 6.*

For the powers of congress, see the following articles and sections of the constitution of the United States:—Art. I., Sec. 4, 7, 8, 9.—Art. II., Sec. 1, 2.—Art. III., Sec. 3.—Art. IV., Sec. 1, 3, 5.—And all the amendments.

SECTION III.

PRIVILEGED.

The privileges of the 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 until some example of their admission enabled them to build law on that example. We can only, therefore, state the point 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; 2d, that during the time of privilege, neither a member himself, his wife,* or his servants, [*familiares sui*,] for any matter of their own, may be † arrested on mesne process, in any civil suit; 3d, nor be detained under execution, though levied before the 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 10 G. 3, c. 50, which permits judiciary proceedings to go on against them. That these privileges must be continuously 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 indefi-

*Elsygne, 217—*Hat.*, 31—1 *Grey's Deb.*, 123.

†Order of the House of Commons, 1669, July 10.

nite;" and that "the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rests entirely in their own breast; and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated law."—1 *Blackstone* 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 laws shall bind equally on all, and especially that those who make them shall not exempt themselves from their operation, have only privileged "senators and representatives" themselves from the single act of "arrest in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, during their attendance at the sessions 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. I, 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. II, Sec. 8,* they may provide by law the details which may be necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such law being as yet made, it seems to stand at the present on the following ground: 1. The act of arrest is void *ab initio*, 2 *Stra.*, 989. 2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion, 1 *Bl.*, 166, 2 *Stra.*, 989; or by habeas corpus under the federal or state authority, as the case may be; or a writ of privilege out of the chancery, 2 *Stra.*, 989, in those states which have adopted that part of the laws of England.—Orders of the House of Com. 1550, Feb. 20. 3. The arrest, being unlawful, is a trespass, for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action or indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unauthorized arrests. 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 cases, to have their proceedings stayed or corrected by the superior courts.

The time necessary in 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, *cundo, morando 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 *Stra.*, 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 and respondendum, or, testicandum, 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 47,700 people whom he represents, lose their voice in debate and vote, as they do in his voluntary absence; when a senator is withdrawn by summons, his state loses half its voice in debate and vote, as it does in 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 Dec., 1795, the house of representatives committed two persons of the names 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 acts 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 proceedings were had. The editor of the Aurora, having, in his paper of Feb. 19, 1800, inserted some paragraph defamatory of the senate, and failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of the order, it was insisted in support of it, that every man, by the law of nature, and every body of men, possess the right of self defense; 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 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 tranquility 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 those disturbers of our peace and proceedings. To this it was answered, that the parliament and courts of England have cognizance of contempts by 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, exemptions from questions elsewhere for what is said in the 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 powers vested by the constitution in them," they may provide by law for an undisturbed exercise of their functions, *e. g.*, for the punishment of contempts, of affairs or tumults 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 meantime, 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 the smallest disturbances; that in requiring a previous law, the constitution had regard to the inviolability of the citizen as well as the member; as, should one house, in 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 his 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 passions of the moment, and there be no limitation either in the manner or measure of the punishment, the condition of the citizen would be perilous indeed. Where there is no fixed law, the judgment on any particular case, is the law of that single case only, and dies with it. When a new and even similar case arises, the judgment which is to make, and at the same time apply, the law, is open to question and consideration, as are all new laws. Perhaps congress, in the mean time, in their care for the safety of the citizen as well as that for their own protection, may declare by law what is necessary and proper to enable them to carry into execution the powers vested in them, and thereby hang up a rule for the inspection of all, which may direct the conduct of the citizens, 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 intent a member, except that he cannot vote until he is sworn.—*Memor.*, 107, 108.—*D'Evces*, 642, col. 2. 653, col. 1.—*Pet. Miscel. Parl.*, 119—*Lex. Parl.*, c. 23—2 *Huts.*, 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 sergent.—1 *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, 322.

For any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.—*Const. U. S. Art. I., Sec. 6.—S. P. protest of Commons to James I.*, 1621—2 *Rapin*, No. 54, p. 211, 212. But this is restrained to things done in the house in a parliamentary course, 1 *Rush.*, 663. For he is not to have privilege contra morem parliamentarum, to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty.—*Comp. p.*

If an offence be committed by a member in 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 the proceedings of inferior courts, but not of the house itself.—2 *Nal. son*, 450—2 *Grey*, 399. For whatever is spoken in the house, is subject to the censure of the house; and offences 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.—*Lex. 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, 276—*Grey*, 133.

And even in case 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 ground 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 pretenses 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.—*Decision of the commons on the King's declaring Sir John Holtham a traitor*, 4 *Rushw.*, 586. So when a member stood indicted of 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.*, 1850—*D' Eves* 283, vol. 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.*, 239. Of which see many examples.—2 *Hats.*, 256, 257, 258. But the communication is subsequent to the arrest.—1 *Blackst.*, 167.

It is highly expedient, says Hatsell, 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 any notice of any bills or other matters depending, or of votes that have been given, or of speeches that 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. Judd.*, 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*, 743; 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 election 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 place of choosing senators.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 4.*

Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 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, 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 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. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 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 legislatures.

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 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 the union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made 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.—*Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 2.*

The provisional apportionments of the 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, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 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, | 0 | 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 | 23 | 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, | 0 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| 12 Tennessee, | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 8 |
| 13 Ohio, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 14 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 19 |
| 14 Louisiana, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| 15 Indiana, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| 16 Mississippi, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| 17 Illinois, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 14 |
| 18 Alabama, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| 19 Missouri, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| 20 Michigan, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| 21 Arkansas, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 22 Florida, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 23 Iowa, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 24 Texas, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| 25 Wisconsin, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| 26 California, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 27 Minnesota, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 28 Oregon, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 29 Kansas, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 30 West Virginia, ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 31 Nevada, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 65 | 106 | 141 | 181 | 212 | 242 | 223 | 273 | 241 |

1 As per Constitution.

2 As per act of April 14, 1793, one representative for 30,000, first census.

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

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

5 As per act of March 7th, 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 70,680, sixth census.
 8 As per act of July 30, 1853, one representative for 98,702, seventh census.
 10 Previous to the 3d of March, 1820, Maine formed part of 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 3d March, 1820, was admitted into the union as such; the admission to take place on the 15th 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.
 12 Admitted under act of Congress of June 1, 1796, with one representative.
 13 " " " " April 30 1802, with one "
 14 " " " " April 8, 1812, with one "
 15 " " " " December 11, 1816, with three "
 16 " " " " December 10, 1817, with one "
 17 " " " " December 3, 1818, with one "
 18 " " " " December 14, 1819, with three "
 19 " " " " March 2, 1821, with one "
 20 " " " " January 26, 1837, with one "
 21 " " " " January 15, 1836, with one "
 22 " " " " March 8, 1845, with one "
 23 " " " " March 3, 1845, with two "
 24 " " " " December 29, 1848, with two "
 25 " " " " May 29, 1848, with two "
 26 " " " " Sept. 8, 1848, with two "
 27 " " " " May 11, 1858, with two "
 28 " " " " Feb. 14, 1859, with one "
 29 " " " " January 29, 1861, with one "
 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, with one representative.

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. 1.*

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. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 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 decide.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 5.*

In general, the chair is not to be taken until 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*, 1.

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. H. of C.*, 92.

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

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

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

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

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 3.*

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.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 3.*

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 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 objections, 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 the week, without a speaker, till they were prorogued. They have done it de die in diem for fourteen 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 appearing and taking the chair, or at the meeting of the senate after the first recess.—*Vide Rule 23.*

Where the speaker has been ill, other speakers pro-tempore have been appointed. Instances of this are, 1 *H.*, Sir John Cheney, and for Sir William Sturton, and in 15 *H.*, Sir John Tyrrell, in 1656, Jan. 27—1658, March 9—1659, Jan. 13.

Sir Job Charlton ill, Seymour chosen, 1673, Feb. 18, } Not merely
Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1678, } pro tempore,
April 15. } *Chand.*, 169,
Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen. } 276, 277.

Thorp in execution, a new speaker chosen—31 *H.* VI.—3 *Grey*, 11: and March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances.—*Hats.*, 161.—4 *Inst.*—8 *Lex Parl.*, 263.

A speaker may be removed at the will of the house, and a speaker pro tempore appointed.—*Grey*, 186.—5 *Grey*, 134.—*Vide Rules Sen.*, 23.

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. U. S.*, *Art. 2, Sec. 3.*

A joint address from 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.*, 276.

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.—*Inst.*, 11, 12.—*Scob.*, 7.—1 *Grey*, 112.

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.*, 443—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.

* Mode of appointing committees.—*Vide Senate Rules*, 23, 34. *Rules H. R.*, 7.

When a committee is charged with an inquiry, if a member proved 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 in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the services of the house.—2 *Nals.*, 319. *Vide Rules H. R.*, 192.

It appears that on joint committee 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.—9 *Grey*, 129, 7 *Grey*, 123, 229, 321.

SECTION XII.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The speech, message, and other matters of great concernment, are usually referred to a committee of the whole house—6 *Grey*, 311, where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended until they get to 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 upon the people are especially to be made first in a committee of the whole.—3 *Hats.*—*Vide Rules H. R.* 423, 124. The sense of the whole is better taken in committee, because in all committees every one speaks as often as he pleases—*Scob.*, 49—*Vide Rules H. R.*, 125. 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.—*Vide Rules H. R.*, 118. 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 under 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.*, 37—*Vide Rules H. R.*, 118. Their quorum is the same as that of the house; and if a defect happens, the chairman, on a motion and question rises; the Speaker resumes the chair, and the chairman can make no other report than to inform the house of the cause of their dissolution. If a message is announced during a committee, the speaker takes the chair and receives it, because the committee cannot.—2 *Hats.*, 125, 126.

In a committee of the whole, the tellers, on a division, differing as to number, 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 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*, 139.

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*, 139.

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 time to go through the same, have directed him to ask leave to sit again. Whereupon, a question is put on their having leave, and on the time when 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 "on 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 of the house.—*Scob.*, 39.

SECTION XIII.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Common fame is a good ground for the house to proceed by inquiry, and even to accusation.—*Resolutions of House of Commons*, 1, *Carl.*, 1, 1625—*Rush. Lxx.*, 115—1 *Grey*, 16, 22, 92—8 *Grey*, 21, 23, 27, 45.

Witnesses are not to be introduced 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—*Hats.*, 108. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters.—2 *Hats.*, 106, 107—8 *Grey*, 64. The question asked must be entered in the journals.—3 *Grey*, 81. But the testimony given in answer before the house, is never written down; but before a committee it must be, for the information of the House, who are not present to hear it.—7 *Grey*, 52, 334.

If either house have occasion for the presence of a person in custody of the other, they ask the other 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 of the bar.—*Jour. H. of C., Jan.* 22, 1744, 5.

Either house may request, but not command, 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 choose 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 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.—19 *Grey*, 61.

SECTION XIV.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

The speaker is not precisely bound to any rules as to what bills or other matter shall first be taken up, but is left to his own discretion, unless the house on a 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 others, having a 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 upon, 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 committee, and so 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 twelve 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 matter 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 despatched, for preparing and expediting business, the general file of bills and other papers is 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 belonging to the dates of their bills.

The arrangement of the business of the senate is 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 committee, are considered in committee of the whole, and proceeded with as in other cases.

4. After twelve o'clock, engrossed bills of the senate, and bills of the house of representatives, on the third reading are put on their passage.

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

6. At one o'clock, if no business be pending, or if no motion be made to proceed to other business, the special orders are called, at the head of which stands the unfinished business of the preceding day.—*Vide Rules H. R.*, 19 to 24, *inclusive*.

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 the house. New matter may be moved at any time, when no question is before the house. Such are original motions, and reports on bills. Such are bills from the other house, which are received at all times, and receive their first reading as soon as the question then before the house is disposed of; and bills brought in on leave, which are read first whenever presented. So, messages from either 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.*, 144; but what is done only by one parliament, cannot be called custom of parliament: *by Prynne*, 1 *Grey*, 52.

SECTION XVI.

ORDERS 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," &c.—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 the chair, every member is to sit in his place.—*Scob.*, 6—3 *Grey*, 403.

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and to address himself, not to the house, or any particular member, but to the speaker, who calls him by his name, that the house may take notice, who it is that speaks.—*Scob.*, 6—*D' Ewes*, 487. *col.* 1—2 *Hats.*, 77—4 *Grey*, 66—8 *Grey*, 108. But members who are indisposed, may be indulged to speak sitting.—*Hats.*, 75, 97—1 *Grey*, 195.

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 any member is about to speak in debate, or to deliver any matter to the house, he shall rise from his seat, and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities.—*Rule II. R.* 28.

When a member stands up to speak, no question is to be put, but he is to be heard, unless the house overrule 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 can speak more than once to 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, 116—*Hakew*, 148—*Scob.*, 58—2 *Hats*, 75. Even a change of opinion does not give a right to be heard a second time.—*Smyth Comw. L.* 2, c. 3—*Arcan. Pari.* 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*.

No member shall speak more than once on the same subject, without leave of the house, unless he be the mover, proposer, or introducer of the matter pending; in which case he shall be permitted to reply, but not until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.—*Rule II. R.* 32.

But he may be permitted to speak again to a clear matter of fact. 3 *Grey*, 327, 416. Or merely to explain himself, 3 *Hats.*, 73, in some material part of his speech, *ib.* 75; or to the manner or 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 were transgressed, keeping within that line, and 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 the 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, 31—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 the motion to rescind it.—2 *Hats.*, 169, 170—*Rushw. p. 3, v. 1, fol. 42*. But while a proposition is under consideration, it is still in fieri, though it has even been reported by a committee, reflections on it are no reflections on the house.—9 *Grey*, 308.

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 Com.*, L. 2, c. 3: not to digress from the matter to fall upon the person.—*Scob.*, 41—*Hale, Parl.*, 133—2 *Hats.*, 166, by speaking, reviling, nipping, or unmannerly words against a particular member.—*Smyth's Com.*, L. 2, c. 3. The consequence of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms, but to arraign the motives of those who propose or 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 every question out 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*.

While the speaker is putting any question, or addressing the house, none shall walk out or across the house; nor, in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse; nor while a member is speaking shall pass between him and the chair. Every member shall remain uncovered during the session of the house. No member or other person shall visit or remain by the clerk's table while the ayes and noes are calling, or ballots are counting.—*Rule H. R.*, 34.

No one is to disturb another in his speech, by hissing, coughing, spitting, 6 *Grey*, 332—*Scob.*, 8—*D'Ewes*, 332, col 1; nor stand up to interrupt him, *Town. col.*, 205—*Mem. in Hakew*, 31; nor to pass 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 paper from the table, or write there.—2 *Hats.*, 177.

Nevertheless, if a member finds it is not the intention of the house to hear him, or that by conversation or any other noise, they

endeavor to drown his voice, it is the 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. Then the speaker states the offence committed, and the house considers the punishment they will inflict.—2 *Hats.*, 176, 7, 8, 172.

For instance of assaults and affrays in the house of commons, and the proceedings there, see 1 *Pel. Misc.*, 82—3 *Grey*, 8, 128—*Grey*, 328—5 *Grey*, 38—26 *Grey*, 204—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, *Grey*, 128, 263—5 *Grey*, 289; or orders them to attend the speaker, who is to accommodate their differences, and to 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 noted until 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 intervened, after the 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 Hakev.*, 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*, 47.

The rule of the senate says, if any member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptional words shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the president may be better enabled to judge.—*Rule 7.*

In parliament, to speak irreverently or seditiously against the king, is against order.—*Smyth's Com.*, 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 ma-

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 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.—*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 the breach of order, or matter arising in debate, there the matter 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 principles of the social compact, which denies to any man to be a judge of his own case, 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 man is to come into the house with his head covered, nor to remove from one place to the other with his hat on, nor is he 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 the senate of the United States every question of order is to be decided by the president without debate; but if there be a doubt in his mind, he may call for the sense of the senate.—*Rule 6*.

If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the house, the speaker shall, or any member may, call to order; in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the house shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed, in case any member object, without leave of the house; and if the case require it he shall be liable to the censure of the house.—*Rule H. R.*, 22.

In parliament, all discussions of the speaker may be controlled by the house.—3 *Grey*, 318.

SECTION XVII.

ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

Of right, the door 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 the rule 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 door 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 any thing is, where he calls for the execution of a subsisting order of the house. Here, there having been already a resolution, any member 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 when there is not a quorum present.—2 *Hats.*, 57, 129. How far an order of the house is binding, see *Hakev*, 592.

But where an order is made that any particular matter be taken up on any 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 not 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 drawing to a close, and the important bills are all brought in, the house, in order to prevent interruption from further unimportant bills, sometimes comes 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 habeas corpus.—*Raym.*, 120—*Jacobs, L. D. by Ruffhead—Parliament*, 1 *Lev.* 165, *Pritchard's case*.

Where the constitution authorizes each house to determine the rule 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 entered in the journals, having no relation to these, such as acceptances of invitations, to attend orations, to take part in processions, etc. These must be understood to be merely conventional among those who are willing to participate in the ceremony, and are therefore perhaps improperly placed among the records of the house.

SECTION XIX.

PETITIONS.

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

Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners, *Scob.*, 87—*L. Parl.*, c. 22—9 *Grey*, 362, unless they are attending, 1 *Grey*, 401, or unable to sign and averred by a member, 3 *Grey*, 418. But a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning was on the question, (March 14, 1800,) received by the senate. The averment of a member or somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioners, is necessary, if it be questioned.—5 *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*.

Petitions, memorials and other papers, addressed to the house, shall be presented by the speaker or a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally by the introducer; they shall not be debated on the day of their being presented, nor on any day assigned by the house for the receipt of petitions after the first thirty days of the session, unless where the house shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order in which they were presented.—*Rule H. R.* 55.

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 debate, 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. It is to be put in writing, if the house or speaker require it, and must be read to the house by the speaker as often as any member desire it for his information.—2 *Hats.*, 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 by the president, before the same shall be debated.—*Rule 10*.

When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the speaker; or,

being in writing, it shall be handed to the chair, and read aloud by the clerk before debated.—*Rule H. R. 38.*

Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the speaker or any member desire it.—*Rule H. R. 39.*

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 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 an "order." But facts, principles, 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 appeal to the senate, (i. e., a call for their sense by the president, on account of doubt in his mind, according to rule 16), the decision was overruled.—*Jour. Sen., June 1, 1786.* 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 the first, second or third; which reading shall be on three different days, unless the senate unanimously direct otherwise.—*Rule 26.*

Every bill shall be introduced on the report of a committee, or by motion for leave. In the latter case, at least one day's notice shall be given of the motion; and the motion shall be made, and the bill introduced, if leave is given, when resolutions are called for; such motion or the bill when introduced, may be committed.—*Rule H. R. 108.*

SECTION XXIII.

BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN.

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

When a member desires to bring in a bill on any subject, he states to the house, in general terms, the causes for doing it, and concludes by moving for leave to bring in a bill entitled, etc. Leave being given, on the question, a committee is appointed to prepare and bring in the bill. The mover and seconder are always appointed on the 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.*, 31, *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 the 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 at 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. [*Vide Rules H. R.* 109.]

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, 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 to be considered as in a committee of the whole, and that the question will be, whether it shall be read a third time? or that it may be referred to a special committee.—*Vide Rule 27.*

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 a 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 would not amend it.—*Hakew*, 146—*Town col.*, 208—208—*D' Ewes*, 634, col. 2—*Scob.*, 47; or, as is said, 5 *Grey*, 145, the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it—6 *Grey*, 673 It is therefore a constant rule, "that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it."—*Grey*, 228.

And when any member who is against the bill hears himself named of its committee, he ought to ask to be excused. Thus, March 6, 1606, Mr. Hadley was, on the question being put, excused from being of a committee, declaring himself to be against the matter itself.—*Scob.*, 48.

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*.

The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and, if opposition be made to it, the question shall be "shall the bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question.—*Rules H. R.* 110.

In the appointment of the standing committees, the senate will proceed, by ballot, severally to appoint the chairman of each committee, and then by 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.*, 138. But it is usual to deliver it to him who is first named.

In some cases, the house has ordered the committee to withdraw immediately into the committee-chamber, and act on, and bring back the bill, during the sitting of the house.—*Scob.*, 48, (*Vide Rules H. R.*, 102.)

A committee meets 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 in committee actually assembled.

A majority of the committee constitutes a quorum for business, —*Elsynge's method of passing bills*, 11.

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

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

The paper before the committee, whether select or of the whole, may be a bill, resolutions, draft of an address, &c., 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 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 alteration 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 correspondent 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 backward and forward for the purpose of amendments, not permitting amendments in a subsequent, to preclude those in a prior part, or *e converso*.

When a 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 amendment, as the case may be.—2 *Hats.*, 289, 292—*Scob.*, 53—*Hats.*, 290—8 *Scob.*, 50.

When a vote is once passed in a committee, it cannot be altered but by the house, their votes being 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 that are to be inserted or omitted, *Scob.*, 50, and where, by reference 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 may 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 committed before agreed to in the house, what has passed in the 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.—3 *Hats.*, 131. *note*.

In senate, January, 1800, the salvage bill was recommitted three times after the recommitment.

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, REPORT TAKEN UP.

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

On taking up a bill reported with amendments, the amendments only are read by the clerk. The speaker then reads the first, and puts it to the question; and so on till the whole are adopted or rejected, before any other amendment be admitted, except it be an amendment to an amendment.—*Espey's Mem.*, 23. 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 question 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 the 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 the 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 power of a president pro tempore.

The proceedings of the senate, as in a committee of the whole, or in quasi-

committee, is precisely the same as in a real committee of the whole, taking no questions but on amendments. When through the whole, they consider the quasi-committee as risen, the house resumed, without any motion, question or resolution to that effect, and the president reports, "that the house, acting as in committee of the whole, have had under their consideration the bill entitled, &c., 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 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 the third time.

After progress in amending a 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 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 an improper discussion, is to move that the committee rise; and if it be apprehended that the same discussion will be attempted in returning into committee, the house can discharge them and proceed itself on the business, keeping down the improper discussion 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, 3d. It is in the daily habit of referring its business to a special committee. 4th. It admits the previous question; if it did not, it would have no means of preventing an improper discussion; but being able, as the committee is, to void it by returning into the house; for the moment it would resume the same subject there, the 20th rule declares it again a quasi-committee. 5th. It would doubtless exercise its powers as a house on any breach of order. 6th. It takes a question by yea and nay as the house does. 7th. It receives messages from the president, and the other house. 8th. In the midst of a debate, it receives a motion to adjourn, and adjourns as a house, not as 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 came 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 a question. 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 a third reading, that it has become the practice not to engross a bill till 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; as the act of the senate has never been in the senate. In reducing numerous difficult and illegible amendments into the text, the secretary may, with the most innocent intentions, commit errors, which can never again be corrected.*

The bill being now as perfect as its friends can make it, this is the proper stage for those fundamentally opposed, to make their first attack. All attempts at other 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 stage, to take time to examine it themselves, and to hear what can be said for it; knowing that, after all, they 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, it 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; an accident and mismanagement may, and often do, prevent a successful rallying on the next and last question, whether it shall pass.

SECTION XXXII.

READING PAPERS.

Where papers are laid before the house, or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them read once 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

*This difficulty has since been obviated by the following rule of the senate: "The final question, upon the second reading of every bill, resolution, or 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."

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.—*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, and have it read, on suggesting that it contains matter infringing on the privileges of the house.—2 *Hats.*, 117, 118.

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*, 227.

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, 1793.

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

SECTION XXXIII.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie 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.—*Rule* 11.

When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or amend, to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged; and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be equivalent to its rejection.—*Rules H. R.* 41.

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 Mem.*, 65—*Ord. house of commons*, 64.

It is a general rule that the question first moved and seconded, shall be first put.—*Scob.* 21, 22—2 *Hats.*, 81. But this rule gives way to what may be called privileged questions; and the privileged questions are of different grade 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 orders 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 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 to a definite day; 4. To lie on the table; 5. To commit; 6. To amend.

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 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 a 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 abusively used, by adjourning it to a day beyond the session, to get rid of it altogether, as would be done by an indefinite postponement.

4. When the house has something else which claims its present attention, but would be willing to reserve in their power to take up a proposition whenever it shall suit them, they order it to lie on their table. It may 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,
Postponed indefinitely,
Adjournment,
Lying on the table.

The senate uses,
—Postm't to a day beyond the session.
—Postm't to a day within the session.
} Postponement indefinite.
} Lying on the table.

In their 11th 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 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. Prev. Qu. and postpone | } | In the 1st, 2d and 3d classes, and the 1st member of the 4th class the rule "first moved, first put," takes place. |
| Commit | | |
| Amend | | |
| 2. Postpone and Prev. Qu. | } | |
| Commit | | |
| Amend | | |
| 3. Commit and Prev. Qu. | } | |
| Postpone | | |
| Amend | | |
| 4. Amend and Prev. Qu. | } | |
| Postpone | | |
| Commit | | |

In the 1st 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.

2d 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 3d class is subject to the same observations as the 2d.

The 4th 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 a 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 were 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 the 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.*, §1, 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 appendix from its principal; yet it must be postponed separately from its original, if at all; because the 8th 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; therefore the motion to postpone the secondary motion for previous question, or for committing or amending cannot be received. 2. This is 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 1st, 2d and 3d 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. Par-

liamentary usage, as well as the 9th 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 an amendment to the amendment. The same result may be sought by deciding against the amendment to the amendment, and then moving it again, as it was 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 35.*

*In filling a blank with a sum, the largest sum shall be first put to the question, by the 13th 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 alternate 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 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 we 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 to 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.—1 *Grey*, 365.

Another exception to the rule of priority is, when a motion has

*In filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first.—*Rule 13.*

been made to strike out or agree to a paragraph. Motions to amend it are to be put to the question, before a vote is taken on striking out, or agreeing to the whole paragraph.

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

A matter of privilege arising out of any question, or from a quarrel between two members, or any other cause, supercedes 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 original.—2 *Hats.*, 88.

Leave asked to withdraw a motion. The rule of parliament being, that a motion made and seconded is in 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 farther to it, either to add or alter.—*Memor. in Hakew.*, 28—4 *Grey*, 27.

The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the chair shall be, "shall the main question be now put?" and if the nays prevail, the main question shall not then prevail.—*Rule 9.*

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

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

The proper occasion for the previous question is, when a subject 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 is 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 *Hatsell*, 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 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 manoeuver 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 circumstance, 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 amendment, and only cites a few late instances to the contrary. On the whole I should think it best to decide it *ad inconvenienti*; to-wit, which is the most inconvenient, to put it in the power of one side of the house to defeat a proposition by hastily moving the previous question, and thus forcing the main question to be put amended? 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, in so much as the speaker, by confining the discussion rigorously to the amendment only, may prevent their going into the main question; and insomuch also as so great a proportion of the cases in which the previous question is called for, are fair and proper subjects of 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 consistency within the vortex of order, he might usurp a negative on important modifications, and suppress, instead of observing 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 was intended by the movers, so that they vote against it themselves.—2 *Hats.*, 79, 4, 82, 84. A new bill may be engrafted by way of amendment on the words, "Be it enacted," etc.—1 *Grey*, 190, 192.

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

When it is proposed to amend by inserting a paragraph, or part of one, the friends of the paragraph may make it as perfect as they can, by amendments, before the question is put for inserting it. If it be received it cannot be amended afterwards in the same stage, because the house has, on a vote, agreed to it in that form. In like manner, if it is proposed to amend by striking out a paragraph, the friends of the paragraph are first to make it as perfect as they can by amendment, 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 insert others of a tenor entirely different from those first proposed. It is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same word 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 of a different one. Not would it change the case were the first motion divided by putting the question first on striking out, and that negatived. For as putting the whole motion to the question at once would not have precluded, the putting the half of it cannot do it.* But if it had been carried affirmatively to strike out the words and to insert A, it could not afterwards be permitted to strike out A and to insert B. The mover B should have notified, while the insertion A was under debate, and 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 coherence.

In senate, January 25, 1798, a motion to postpone, until the second Tuesday in February some amendment 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 first be put on the longest time; therefore 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 a motion, that may be struck out as well as any other part of the motion; and when struck out a motion may be received to insert any other. In fact it is not till 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 questions 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 until a 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 has been 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 first the 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 be better put into one, the manner is to reject the one and incorporate its matter

*In 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.

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.—*Mem. in Hakew*, 29. But not as the right of an individual member, but with the consent of the house. For who is to decide whether a question is complicated or not? where it is complicated? into how many propositions it may be divided? The fact is, that the only mode of separating a complicated question is by moving amendments to it; and these must be decided by the house on a question, unless the house orders it to be divided; as on the question, Dec. 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 whenever there are several names in a 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, 5.

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; but on a motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert."

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 proviso, they cannot be divided so as to put the last member to question by itself; for the provisos might thus 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, with 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 division of the question into its simplest elements was called for. It was divided into four parts, the 4th 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," &c., 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 as that each part may stand by itself, yet the house having, on the question, retained the two first divisions, the words, "any alien merchant," may be struck out, and their modifying words will then attach themselves to the preceding description of persons, and become a modification of that description.

When a question is divided, after the question on the 1st member, the 2d 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 the question, both affirmative and negative, still remains to be put.—See *Executive 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 proposition 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 QUESTIONS.

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, as a rejection without further question.—4 *Grey*, 149. And see *Elsynge's Memor.*, 42, in what cases questions are to be taken for rejections.

Where questions are perfectly equivalent, so that the negative of one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and leave 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 of 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 this result from this vote of disagreement, or must the question on disagreement be expressly voted? The questions respecting amendments from another house are, 1st, to agree; 2d, disagree; 3d, recede; 4th, insist; 5th, adhere.

1st. To agree. }
2d. To disagree. } 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 amendment may be proposed; *e. g.*, 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.

3d. To recede. }
4th. To insist. } You may then either insist or adhere.
5th. To adhere. } You may then either recede or 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 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, *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 pass. Because this would be to pass on two readings on 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 reads 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 "the preamble cites so and so; the first section enacts that, etc., the second 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 a 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 mat-

ter or body thereof; but to receive some particular clause or proviso, it hath been sometimes suffered, but as a thing very unusual. *Hakew.*, 156; 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' Eices*, 127, *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—*Blacks.*, 183. For example of riders, see 3 *Hats.*, 121, 122, 124, 126. Every one is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave.—10 *Grey*, 52.

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

It is with great and almost invincible reluctance, that amendments are admitted at this reading, which occasions erasures or interlineations. Sometimes the 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 first opinion, and furnish grounds to estimate the issue; and the question now offered for its passage, is the last occasion which is ever 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 who are of opinion that this bill shall pass, say aye," and after the answer of ayes, "all those of contrary opinion say no."—*Hakew.*, 154.

After the bill has 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 *Rush.*, p. 3, fol. 72—*Scob.*, 43, 52—*Co.*, 12, 116—*D' Eves*, 105, col. 1—*Mem. in Hakev.*, 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..... | | |
| Read first or second time..... | | |
| Engrossed or read a third time..... | Ayes. | |
| Proceeding on every other stage..... | | |
| Committed..... | | |
| To a committee of the whole..... | Noes. | |
| To a select committee..... | Ayes. | |
| Report of a bill to lie on the table..... | Noes. | |
| Be now read..... | Ayes. | |
| Be taken into consideration three months hence..... | 50 P. J. | |
| | 251 | |
| Amendments to be read a second time..... | Noes. | |
| Clause offered on report of bill be read second time..... | | |
| For receiving a clause..... | Ayes. | 334 |
| With amendments to be engrossed..... | Noes. | 398 |
| That a bill be now read a third time..... | | 260 |
| Receive a rider..... | Ayes. | 159 |
| Pass..... | | |
| Be printed..... | | |
| Committees. That A. take the chair..... | | |
| To agree to a whole or any part of the report..... | | |
| That the house do now resolve itself into a committee..... | | 201 |
| Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into committee..... | Noes. | |
| That he issue warrant for a new visit..... | | |
| Member. That none be absent without leave..... | | |
| Witness. That he be further examined..... | Ayes. | 344 |
| Previous questions..... | Noes. | |
| Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum..... | Ayes. | |
| Amendments. That words stand part of..... | | |
| Lords. That their amendments be read a second time..... | Ayes. | |
| Messengers be received..... | Ayes. | |
| Orders of the day to be now read, if before two o'clock..... | | |
| If after two o'clock..... | Noes. | |
| Adjournment till next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock..... | Ayes. | |
| If after four o'clock..... | Noes. | |
| Over a sitting day, (unless a previous resolution)..... | Ayes. | |
| Over the 30th January..... | Noes. | |
| For sitting day on Sunday, or any other day, not being 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

*Notes. 9 Gray, 365.

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 is made.—2 *Hats.*, 145. Note.

But in both houses of congress all these intricacies are avoided. The ayes first rise and are counted, standing in their places, by the president or speaker. They then sit, and the noes rise, and are counted in like manner.

In senate, if they be 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 the 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 ayes 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 a 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 in the affirmative; those of the 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 senate, if there be an equal decision, the secretary calls on the vice-president, and notes 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 the 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 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 the 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 all councils, elections, etc., where not otherwise expressly provided.—*Haker.*, 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.—*Town's, col.*, 134.

But in senate of the United States, the vice-president decides, when the house is divided.—*Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 2.*

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.—*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. in Haker.*, 27.

SECTION XLII.

TITLE.

After the bill has passed, and not before, the title may be amended, and it 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, January. A bill on its second reading, being amended, and on the question whether it shall be read a third time negatived, was restored by a decision to reconsider the question. Here the votes of negative and reconsideration, like positive and negative quantities in 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 may it be recommitted.

The rule permitting the reconsideration of a question affixing to it no limita-

tion of time or circumstances, it may be asked whether there is no limitation. If, after the vote, the paper on which it has 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 a 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.—*Town's 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.—*Town's 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, sent to the other and there rejected, may be renewed again in the other, passed and sent back.—*Id.*, 92—3 *Hats.*, 161. Or if, instead of being rejected, they read it once and lay it aside, and put it off for a month, they may order in another to the same effect, with the same or a different title.—*Hobbs.* 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 an 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 reply.—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*.—2 *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, 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 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.

*This defect is remedied by rule 20, cited above, which has been adopted since the original edition of this work was published.

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 senate shall, before they are sent to the house of representatives, be examined by a committee, consisting 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 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, as usual, either by message, or at a conference, to ask the grounds and evidence; and this evidence, whether arising out of papers, or even 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 side 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 be endless.—2 *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 house to a 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 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 engrafting 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*, 353—10 *Grey*, 240. In senate, March 29, 1798. Nor where one house has adhered to their amendment, and the other agrees with an amendment, can the first house depart from the form which they have fixed by an adherence.

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

A motion to 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 second and not the third 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 first degree, and the amendment to that again by the amending house is only in the second, 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 second 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.—*Hats.*, 71.—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.—3 *Grey*, 144. The other house then, if satisfied, vote the reasons 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 entered in their journals.—6 *Grey*, 220—3 *Hats.*, 280. (*Vide joint rules*, 1.) This report cannot be amended or altered as that of a committee may be.—*Jour. 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*, 147. And on another occasion the lords make 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 instances of conference or free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing. 3 *Hats.*, 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349, of insisting, *ib.*, 280, 299, 319, 322, 355, of adhering, 269, 270, 283, 300, and even of a second or final adherence.—3 *Hats.*, 270. And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the house asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber.—2 *Hats.*, 271, 317, 323, 354.—10 *Grey*, 146.

After a free conference, the usage is to proceed with free conferences, and not to 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 offence or default of a member of the other house—6 *Grey*, 181—1 *Chandler*, 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 articles 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.—7 *Grey*, 128, 300, 387—7 *Grey*, 80—8 *Grey*, 210, 255—1 *Tarbut's Deb.*, 278—10 *Grey*, 293—*Chandler*, 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice.—8 *Grey*, 255.

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

SECTION XLVII.

MESSAGES.

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

In senate, 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 calling. The first case is short; the second and third are cases where any interruption might occasion errors difficult to be corrected.—*Rule* 46.

In the house of representatives, as in parliament, if the house be in a committee, when a messenger attends, the speaker takes the chair to receive the message, and then quits it to return into a committee, without a question or interruption.—4 *Grey*, 236.

Messengers are not saluted by the members, but by the speaker, for the house.—*Grey*, 253, 474.

If the messengers commit an error in delivering their messages, they may be admitted or called in to correct their message.—4 *Grey*, 41. Accordingly, March 13th, 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 bills from the other house has retired, the speaker holds the bill in his hand and acquaints the house, "that the other house have by their messengers,

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 of 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-silento* to prevent unbecoming altercations.—1 *Black.*, 133.

But in congress the rejection is noticed by message to the house in which the bill originated.—*Joint rules*, 12.

A question is never asked by the one house or the other, by way of a 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—*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 it can properly be communicated to both houses of parliament, it is expected that this communication should be made to both on the same day. But where a message was accompanied with an original declaration, signed by the party to which the message referred, it being sent to one house, was not noticed by the other, because the declarations 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 them to be returned that he may communicate them to the lords.—1 *Chandler*, 303.

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.*, 243. Were the bill to be withheld from being presented to the king, it would be an infringement of the rules of parliament.—2 *Hats.*, 242.

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 on enrollment, who see that it is truly enrolled in parchment.—(*Vide joint rules*, 6). When the bill is enrolled, it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly and all of a piece, that the blanks within the paragraphs may not give room for forgery.—9 *Grey*, 143. It is then put in the hands of the clerk of the house of

Representatives, to have it signed by the speaker. The clerk then brings it by way of message to the senate, to be signed by their president. Their secretary of the senate returns it to the committee on enrollment, who present it to the president of the United States.—*Vide Joint Rules*, 8, 9. If he approves, 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 the 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 the 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 their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.—*Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 7.*

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, (except on questions of adjournment), shall be presented to the president of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.—*Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 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. U. S., Art. 1, § 3.*

The proceedings of the senate, when not acting as in a committee of the house, 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 journals.—*Rule 32.*

The titles of bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted on the journals.—*Rule 31.*

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 on the table.

Where amendments are made to a question, those amendments are not printed in the journal, 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. U. S., Art. 1, § 3.*

The first order for printing the votes of the house of commons was October 30th, 1685.—1 *Chandler*, 387.

Some judges have been of opinion that the journals of the house of commons are no records, but remembrances. But this is not law.—*Cob.*, 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 parliament.—6 *H.*, 8 c. 16—*Inst.*, 23, 34; and every member of the house of commons has a judicial place. 4 *Inst.*, 15. As records, they are open to every person; and a printed note 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.*, 261—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 or 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,—1, 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.—1, 5. The president may, on extraordinary occasion, 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.—*Const.* 11, 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 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 has 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, *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.*, 152—*Ruffh. Jac. L. Dict. Parliamentis*—*Blackst.*, 186. Their whole session is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof.—*Bro. Abr. Parliament*, 86.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by prorogation.—5 *Grey*, 374—9 *Grey*, 350—1 *Chandler*, 50. Neither house can continue any portion of itself in any parliamentary function, beyond the end of the session without the consent of the two other branches. When done, it is by 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 certainly closes one session, and the meeting of a new congress begins another. The constitution authorizes the president, "on extraordinary occasions, to convene both houses, or either of them."—*Art. 1, Sec. 1*. 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 of December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day,"—1, 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 a joint vote authorizing the president of the senate and the 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, 381—*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., Art. 2, Sec. 2.*

All confidential communications made by the president of the United States to the senate, shall be by the members thereof, kept inviolably 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 38.*

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 vs. Hylton*—3 *Dallas' Rep.*, 199. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the king of Great Britain cannot, by a treaty, make a citizen of an alien. *Vattel, b. I 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 with 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 *Smollett*, 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 alias acta*. 2. By the general power to make treaties, the constitution, must have intended to comprehend only those objects 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 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 exemption is denied as unfounded. For example, the treaty

*It was held in the case of Hastings, that a *dissolution* did not work the discontinuance of an impeachment.

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 or rescinded. This was accordingly the process adopted in the case of France, in 1798.

It has been the usage of the executive, when it communicates a treaty to the senate for their ratification, to communicate also the correspondence of the negotiations. This having been omitted in the 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, with 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 ratifications, 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 propose amendments thereto, either by inserting or 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 required 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 modification, 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 on 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 42.*

SECTION LIII.

IMPEACHMENT.

The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.—*Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 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 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. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 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 or misdemeanors.—*Const. U. S., Art. 2, Sec. 4.*

The trial of crime, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury.—*Const. U. S., Art. 3, Sec. 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 judges.—*Seld. Judic. in Parl.*, 12, 63. Nor can they proceed against a commoner, but on the complaint of the commons. *Id.*, 84. The lords may not, by the law, try a commoner for capital offence, 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 offence; 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.—*Id.*, 6, 7. But Wooddeson denies that a commoner can be charged capitally before the lords, even by the commons; and cites Fizharris's case, 1681, impeached of high treason, where the lords remitted the prosecution to the inferior courts. 8 *Grey's Deb.*, 325, 6, 7,—2 *Wooddeson*, 601, 576—3 *Seld.*, 1610, 1619, 1641—4 *Blacks.*, 257—3 *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 for his appearance.—*Sach. Trial*, 325—2 *Woodd.*, 602, 605—*Lords' Jour.*, 3 *June*, 1701—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. Jud.*, 98, 99.

ARTICLES.

The accusation (article) 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—*Woodd.*, 602, 605—*Lords' Jour.*, 3 *June*, 1701—1 *Wms.*, 616.

APPEARANCE.

If he appears, and the case be capital, he answers in custody, though not if the accusation 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.—1 *Seld. Jud.*, 98, 99. A copy of the articles is given him and a day fixed for his answer.—*T. Ray.*, 1.—*Rushw.*, 286—*Post.*, 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.—1 *Seld. Jud.*, 100. The general rule on an accusation 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.—1 *Seld. Jud.*, 101. If previously committed by the commons, he answers as a prisoner. But this may be called in some sort, *judicium parium suorum*—*Seld. Jud.* In misdemeanors, the party has a right to counsel by the common law; but not in capital cases.—1 *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—2 *Rush.*, 1374—12 *Parl. Hist.*, 442. 3 *Lords' Jour.*, 13 Nov. 1643—2 *Woodd.*, 607. But he cannot plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment.—2 *Woodd.*, 618—2 *St. Tr.*, 735.

REPLICATION, REJOINDER, ETC.

There may be a replication, rejoinder, etc.—*Seld. Jud.*, 114—8 *Grey's Deb.*, 233—*Sach., Tr.*, 15.—*Jour. 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 an impeachment by the commons.—*Seld. Jud.*, 163. It must have also been for a misdemeanor only, as the lords spiritual sat in the case, which they do on misdemeanors, but not in capital cases.—*Seld. Jud.*, 148. The judgment was a forfeiture of all

her lands and goods.—*Seld. Jud.*, 188. This, Seldon says, is the only jury he finds recorded in parliament for misdemeanors, but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on the trial of his country, a jury ought to be empaneled; and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the commons; for they are in *loco proprio*, and here no jury ought to be empaneled.—*Id.* 124. The lord Berkley, 6 *E.*, 3, was arraigned for the murder of L. 2, on an information on the part of the king, and not an 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 one, 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.—*Id.* 133. They have been generally, and more justly considered, as is before stated, as the grand jury. For the conceit of Seldon is certainly not accurate, that 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 and 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 or 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, of particular sentence, is out of that which seemeth to be most generally agreed on.—*Seld. Jud.*, 167—2 *Woodd.*, 612.

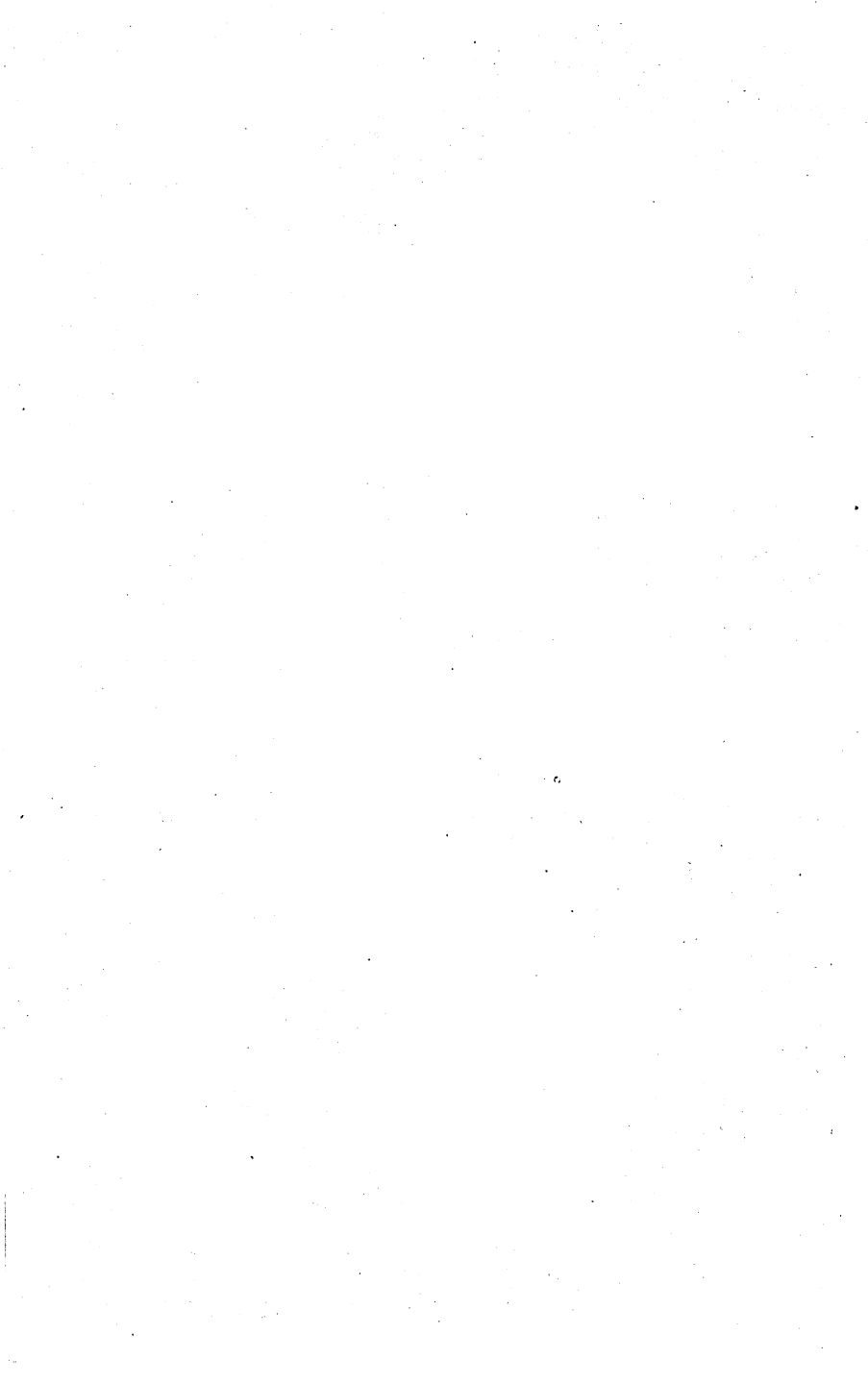
JUDGMENT.

Judgments in parliament for death, have been strictly guided *per legem terræ*, which they cannot alter; and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither remit any part of the legal judgment nor add to it. Their sentence must be *secundum, non ultra, legem*. *Seld. Jud.*, 168, 169, 170, 171. This trial, though it varies in external ceremonies, yet differs not in essentials from criminal prosecutions before inferior courts. The same rules of evidence, the same legal notions of crimes and punishments, prevail. For impeachments were not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution against too 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 judgments in misdemeanor; the lord high steward formerly, in cases of life and death.—*Seld. Jud.*, 180. But now the steward is deemed not necessary.—*Fost.*, 144,—1 *Wood.*, 613. In misdemeanors the greatest corporeal punishment hath been imprisonment. *Seld. Jud.*, 184. The king's assent is necessary in capital judgments, (but 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—5 *Com. Jour.*, 23 *Dec.*, 1790.—*Lord's Jour.*, *May* 16, 1691.—2 *Woodd.*, 618.



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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT:
COMPRISING
THE RULES AND ORDERS, CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS,
TOGETHER WITH
STATISTICAL LISTS OF MEMBERS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.



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 remain 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, 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 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 all 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 conclusions or the reasoning, of both the majority and minority, shall be entitled to present to the senate a brief statement of the reasons for 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 of 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 joint committees on local laws and printing, shall consist, on the part of the senate, of two for each. 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.
2. On finance.
3. On education, school and university lands.
4. On incorporations.
5. Joint committee on claims.
6. On internal improvements.
7. On roads, bridges and ferries.
8. On town and county organizations.
9. On military affairs.
10. On privileges and elections.
11. On agriculture and manufactures.
12. On benevolent institutions.
13. On legislative expenditures.
14. On state affairs.
15. Joint committee on printing.
16. On banks and banking.
17. On engrossed bills.
18. On contingent expenditures.
19. On public lands.
20. On enrolled bills.
21. On state prison.
22. On railroads.
23. On federal relations.
24. Joint committee on local laws.

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 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 desire 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 be always 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 be now put?" It shall only be admitted when sustained by a majority of the 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 endorsed 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 the 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 forty 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 the 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.

TITLE OF LAWS AMENDED TO BE IN BILL.

55. All bills for repealing or amending an act, shall, in the title and body of the bill, designate the true title of the act proposed to be repealed or amended.

AMENDMENT BY SUBSTITUTE HOW MADE.

56. 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.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

MEETING, QUORUM, PRIVILEGES, ETC.

1. The hour for the meeting of the assembly shall be at ten 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: and no one shall be entitled to draw pay while absent more than one entire day, without leave, except he be confined by sickness at the seat of government.

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 sessions 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 of 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 in 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 inadvertance. 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 SPEAKER AND CLERK.

17. All acts, addresses and resolutions shall be signed by the speaker, and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the assembly, shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the clerk.

DUTIES OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

18. A SERGEANT-AT-ARMS shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the assembly. It shall be his duty to execute all orders of the speaker or assembly, and to perform all the duties they may assign to him, connected with the police and good order of the assembly chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to

and from the chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed; that the requisite fires are kept up during the appropriate season; that the hall is properly ventilated, and is open for the use of the members of the assembly from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., and to perform all other services pertaining to the post 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:

1. On the judiciary.
2. On state affairs.
3. On federal relations.
4. On militia.
5. On ways and means.
6. On banks and banking.
7. On incorporations.
8. On railroads.
9. On internal improvements.
10. On state prison.
11. On charitable and benevolent institutions.
12. On medical societies and medical colleges.
13. On town and county organizations.
14. On assessment and collection of taxes.
15. On roads, bridges and ferries.
16. On expiration and re-enactment of laws.
17. On education.
18. On school and university lands.
19. On swamp and overflowed lands.
20. On agriculture.
21. On lumber and manufactures.
22. On mining and smelting.
23. On privileges and elections.
24. On legislative expenditures.
25. On contingent expenditures.
26. On engrossed bills.
27. 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 public printing*—†Three from assembly; two from senate.
3. *On local legislation*—‡Three from assembly; two from senate.

21. Select or special committees may be raised on motion or by resolution, designating the number and object, and, unless otherwise ordered, shall be appointed by the speaker.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS.

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

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

†See secs. 22 and 23 of chap. 114, laws of 1858, (R. S., page 97.)

‡See chap. 370, general laws of 1860, page 381.

a separate report : and any member dissenting, in whole or in part, from the reasoning 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.

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" for any bill or bills referred to such committee, which substitute relates to a different subject or is intended to accomplish a different purpose than that of the original bill for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different from the title of the original bill ; and every substitute bill 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.

JOURNAL AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

30. The journal of each days'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.

31. 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.

32. 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.

33. 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 endorsed thereon, together with his name, by the member introducing the same.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

34. 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.

35. 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 BILLS.

36 The first reading of a bill shall be for information, and if objections 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.

37. 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.

38. 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 a joint committee.

PRINTING OF BILLS.

39. Two hundred 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.

40. 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.

41. 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.

42. 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.

43. 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.

44. 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.

45. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the assembly, he shall arise 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.

46. 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.

47. 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 TWICE OR OUT OF PLACE PROHIBITED.

48. 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.

49. 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.

50. 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.

51. 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.

52. If a question depending is 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.

53. 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.

54. 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.

55. 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.

56. 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.

57. 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.

MEMBERS TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

58. 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.

59. Any member may call for a 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.

60. Bills, reports and motions may be committed at the pleasure of the assembly.

FILLING BLANKS.

61. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall first be put.

TIE VOTE

62. In all cases, when the assembly is equally divided, the question shall be lost.

RECONSIDERATION.

63. 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.

64. 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.

65. 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.

66. 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.

67. 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.

68. 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.

69. 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.

70. 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.

71. 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.

72. 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.

73. 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.

74. 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.

75. 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.

76. 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.

77. 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.

78. Mere clerical errors in the bill may be corrected by the chairman or clerk, without treating them as amendments.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMORIALS AND REPORTS.

79. 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.

80. 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 committee.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE ORDER.

81. 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 THE COMMITTEE.

82. 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.

83. 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.

84. 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.

85. 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 is provided for in rule 26.

NO AMENDMENT ON THIRD READING.

86. 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.

87. A bill or resolution may be re-committed 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.

88. Upon the 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.

89. 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.

90. 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.

91. 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 34.

SUSPENDING AND CHANGING RULES, ETC.

92. 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.

93. 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 RULES AND ORDERS OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

MESSAGES.

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 by whom it may be sent.
2. The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the assembly to the senate.
3. Messages shall be sent by the chief clerk or his assistant in each house.

REJECTED BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

4. When a bill or resolution which has passed in one house shall be rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the house in which the same originated.
5. When a bill or resolution, which has been passed in one house, is rejected in the other, it shall not be again brought in during the same session without a notice of five days, and leave of two-thirds of the house in which it shall be renewed.

PAPERS TO ACCOMPANY BILLS.

6. Each house shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

ORDER REQUESTING CONCURRENCE.

7. When a bill, resolution or memorial, shall have passed either house, and requires the concurrence of the other, it shall be transmitted to said house without entering an order upon the journal of the house in which it passed, requesting the concurrence of the other house.

OF JOINT COMMITTEES.

8. The joint committees required by statute are as follows :

1. *On claims.**—Five from assembly; two from senate.
2. *On public printing.*†—Three from assembly; two from senate.
3. *On local legislation.*‡—Three from assembly; two from senate.

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

†See secs. 22 and 23, of chap. 114, laws of 1858, (R. S., page 97.)

‡See chap. 370, general laws of 1860, 331.

VISITING COMMITTEES.

9. The committees of the two houses on state prison, and on charitable and benevolent institutions, shall act jointly in visiting the state institutions, and in reporting upon the condition of such institutions.

PRINTING OF REPORTS.

10. 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 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.

11. 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.

12. 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.

14. The title of all bills for repealing any act, chapter or section and 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.

15. It shall be in the power of each house to amend any amendment made by the other, to any bill, memorial or resolution.

OF BILLS PASSED.

ENROLLMENT OF BILLS.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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 GOVERNOR.

19. 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 committees 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.

20. 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.

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. 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 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 officers which 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.

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 the 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 each and 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 *per diem* as a member of the assembly."—*R. S., page 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.

Chapter 136, General Laws 1860.

SECTION 1. There is hereby annually 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, five dollars; to the assistant clerks and sergeant-at-arms, each, four dollars; to all other clerks, postmaster and assistant sergeant-at-arms, each, three dollars; to the assistant postmaster, doorkeeper and firemen, each two dollars and fifty cents; to all messengers, each, one dollar and fifty cents.

SEC. 2. The per diem hereby established shall only be allowed from the commencement to the adjournment of the legislature, and each of the officers mentioned in this act is hereby authorized to receive his per diem from the treasury on the certificate of the presiding officer of their respective houses, as to the number of days attendance.

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 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 subordi-

nates 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 things 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 record 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 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 ensure a systematic and correct performance of the duties of their department, 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 while 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 a 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 paper.
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 messages 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 hills and other documents in his possession so classified and arranged that he can at once answer any call upon him for them. His assistant assists him generally in the discharge of his duties, and takes his place when he is absent.

THE POSTMASTER attends to the receipt and delivery of all mail matter coming to members and officers of the assembly. Each member has a box in the assembly post office, in which his mail matter is deposited; and the postmaster must, by himself or assistant, be at his post from 8 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M., and until the adjournment of the assembly for the day. He receives and forwards all mail matter deposited in his office by members or officers, in time to be mailed from the Madison post office. He is to prominently post in the cloak and hat room (which is the members' side of the post office) a notice of the hours of closing the assembly mails. He is entitled to the exclusive use of the post office, and no one ought to be admitted thereto except the sergeant-at-arms and the speaker.

THE ASSISTANT POSTMASTER brings the mail to and from the Madison post office; and assists the postmaster generally in his duties.

THE DOORKEEPER attends to the principal door; opens and closes it for the entry and exit of all persons; maintains order in the lobby and vestibule; sees that visitors are seated and that the regulations of the house, in his department, are strictly enforced. For the proper discharge of this office, both patience, courtesy and firmness are required.

THE ASSISTANT DOORKEEPERS—Each at his respective station, is 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 postmasters, 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.

1st. 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.

2d. To receive the journals and printed bills from the sergeant-at-arms, and arrange them in order on the file of each member.

3d. 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.

4th. 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.

5th. After the expiration of the morning hour, and 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.

6th. 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, and several common penholders, a box of steel pens, an inkstand, a mucilage bottle, an eraser, a pocket knife, a ruler, 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:

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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 recommendations 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 error 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, re-commitment, 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 a 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, upon 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 farther 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 for 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. —, A., 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 analagous to a motion to adjourn, is not debatable. The chairman states the matter as follows:

“It is moved that the committee do now rise and report [*or otherwise as the case may be.*]

“Is the committee ready for the question?”

“GENTLEMEN:—Those who are of opinion that this committee do now [rise and report,] say aye; those of a contrary opinion, say no.”

In case of doubt a division must be had, as the ayes and noes cannot be called in committee of the whole

When the committee rises, the speaker resumes his seat, and the chairman, in his place on the floor, reports as follows:

“Mr. Speaker.”

The speaker answers—

“Mr. Chairman.”

Who reports—

“The committee of the whole have had under consideration bill No. —, A, entitled —, and have instructed me to report the same to the house with amendment,” [*or as the case may be.*]

When the general file has been under consideration, the report is as follows:

“The committee of the whole have had under consideration the general file of bills, have gone through the same, and have directed me to report to the house the bills contained therein, with sundry amendments and recommendations, as follows, to wit:” [*Here follows the title of bills considered, with action taken upon them.*]

In case the file has been left unfinished, the report is—

“The committee of the whole have had under consideration the general file of bills, and have made some progress therein. I am directed to report back

the following bills, with the amendments and recommendations hereinafter specified, and ask leave for the committee to sit again." [*Here follows the reports 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 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 of 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 the 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—

Repealing bill :

“To repeal chapter—of the revised statutes, entitled ‘of—.’”

Appropriation bill :

“To appropriate to—, the sum of—dollars.”

Titles should be written inside the bill, and endorsed upon the outside, as follows :

| |
|--|
| <p>No.—, A.</p> <p><i>A BILL to change the name of Andrew Jackson to James Madison.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;"> <u>MR. GORDON.</u> </p> |
|--|

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 which 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 ;”
 “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 which 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 _____ *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 _____ no. _____ then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matters of inquiry before said committee.

"Hereof fail not, under penalty in such case made and provided.

"Given at the assembly chamber, in the city of Madison aforesaid, this _____ day of _____, A. D. 18—.

"Speaker of the Assembly."

"Attest:

"Chief Clerk of the Assembly."

In case of a refusal to appear, or a refusal to testify, the following form of a certificate has been used:

"To Hon. _____
"Speaker of the Assembly:

"I, _____, chairman of 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 the 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 _____, *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 sub-

poena was duly personally served upon the said —, on the — day of —, A. D. 18—, and returned as provided in section 1 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 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 interrogations 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 — 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 :

"Interrogatory 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 of investigation should consist of three parts:

1. The testimony taken :
2. A statement of the facts proven thereby, or conclusions derived therefrom.
3. Resolutions, or a bill providing for the action which the committee deem proper to be taken in the premises.

QUORUMS.

Whole number electable.

"Not less than 54 nor more than one hundred."—*Const. Art. IV, Sec. 2.*
 "One from each assembly district."—*Chap. 216, Gen. 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 yeas and nays on any question to be entered upon the journal—

"One-sixth of those present."—*Const. Art. IV., Sec. 20.*
 (See table on page 166.)

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, (69) 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 to 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 166.)

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 below.)

To make a call of the house—15.

“Fifteen members.”—*Rule 54.*

To order the previous question—(at least 26)

“A majority present.”—*Rule 61.*
(See table below.)

To suspend the rules—(at least 34.)

“Two-thirds of the members present.”—*Rule 76.*
(See table below.)

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

“Two-thirds of the members present.”—*Rule 76.*
(See table below.)

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

“Two-thirds of the house.”—*J. Rule 5.*

TABLE

Showing the number constituting a majority, one-sixth and two-thirds of a working quorum of any number.

| No. present. | One-sixth. | Two-thirds. | Majority. | No. present. | One-sixth. | Two-thirds. | Majority. | No. present. | One-sixth. | Two-thirds. | Majority. |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 51 | 9 | 34 | 26 | 68 | 12 | 46 | 35 | 85 | 15 | 57 | 43 |
| 52 | 9 | 35 | 27 | 69 | 12 | 46 | 35 | 86 | 15 | 58 | 44 |
| 53 | 9 | 36 | 27 | 70 | 12 | 47 | 36 | 87 | 15 | 58 | 44 |
| 54 | 9 | 36 | 28 | 71 | 12 | 48 | 36 | 88 | 15 | 59 | 45 |
| 55 | 10 | 37 | 28 | 72 | 12 | 48 | 37 | 89 | 15 | 60 | 45 |
| 56 | 10 | 38 | 29 | 73 | 13 | 49 | 37 | 90 | 15 | 60 | 46 |
| 57 | 10 | 38 | 29 | 74 | 13 | 50 | 38 | 91 | 16 | 61 | 46 |
| 58 | 10 | 39 | 30 | 75 | 13 | 50 | 38 | 92 | 16 | 62 | 47 |
| 59 | 10 | 40 | 30 | 76 | 13 | 51 | 39 | 93 | 16 | 62 | 47 |
| 60 | 10 | 40 | 31 | 77 | 13 | 52 | 39 | 94 | 16 | 63 | 48 |
| 61 | 11 | 41 | 31 | 78 | 13 | 52 | 40 | 95 | 16 | 64 | 48 |
| 62 | 11 | 42 | 32 | 79 | 14 | 53 | 40 | 96 | 16 | 64 | 49 |
| 63 | 11 | 42 | 32 | 80 | 14 | 54 | 41 | 97 | 17 | 65 | 49 |
| 64 | 11 | 43 | 33 | 81 | 14 | 54 | 41 | 98 | 17 | 66 | 50 |
| 65 | 11 | 44 | 33 | 82 | 14 | 55 | 42 | 99 | 17 | 66 | 50 |
| 66 | 11 | 44 | 34 | 83 | 14 | 56 | 42 | 100 | 17 | 67 | 51 |
| 67 | 12 | 45 | 34 | 84 | 14 | 56 | 43 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE SENATE FOR 1869.

| Dist. | Name. | Occupation. | Nativity. | Age. | Y's in State. | Y's in Legis. | Post Office. | County. | Boarding Place. | Pol. |
|-------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|------|
| 1. | WYMAN SPOONER. | Lieut. Governor. | Massachusetts | 71 | 26 | 11 | Elkhorn. | Walworth. | Gen. Atwood. | Rep. |
| 2 | David Taylor. | Lawyer. | New York. | 50 | 23 | 3 | Sheboygan. | Sheboygan. | Vilas House. | Rep. |
| 3 | W. J. Abrams. | Agent. | New York. | 39 | 8 | 6 | Brown Bay. | Brown. | Rasdall House. | Dem. |
| 4 | Lyman Morgan. | Machinist. | Pennsylvania. | 51 | 23 | 4 | Ozaukee. | Ozaukee. | Rasdall House. | Dem. |
| 4 | Adam Schantz. | Merchant. | Germany. | 49 | 22 | 3 | Addison. | Washington. | Rasdall House. | Dem. |
| 5 | William P. Lynde. | Lawyer. | New York. | 51 | 28 | 1 | Milwaukee. | Milwaukee. | Vilas House. | Dem. |
| 6 | C. H. Larkin. | Farmer. | Connecticut. | 58 | 33 | 4 | Milwaukee. | Milwaukee. | Vilas House. | Dem. |
| 7 | Henry Stevens. | Farmer. | New Hampshire. | 50 | 13 | 4 | Caledonia Center. | Racine. | Rasdall House. | Rep. |
| 8 | Anthony VanWyck. | Lawyer. | New York. | 46 | 8 | 4 | Kenosha. | Kenosha. | The Misses Bright. | Rep. |
| 9 | W. J. Ker-law. | Lawyer. | Ireland. | 33 | 17 | 2 | Big Spring. | Adams. | Wm. Jones. | Rep. |
| 10 | Curtis Mann. | Farmer. | New York. | 53 | 12 | 1 | Oconomowoc. | Waukesha. | Vilas House. | Dem. |
| 11 | Nelson Williams. | Farmer. | New York. | 43 | 13 | 1 | Stoughton. | Dane. | Rasdall House. | Rep. |
| 12 | N. M. Littlejohn. | Lumber Merchant. | New York. | 45 | 13 | 6 | Whitewater. | Walworth. | Rasdall House. | Rep. |
| 13 | H. H. Gray. | Farmer. | New York. | 42 | 31 | 2 | Darlington. | La Fayette. | Vilas House. | Dem. |
| 14 | S. S. Barlow. | Lawyer. | New York. | 50 | 28 | 3 | Delton. | Sauk. | Rasdall House. | Rep. |
| 15 | L. W. Joiner. | Farmer. | Vermont. | 58 | 23 | 6 | Wyoming. | Iowa. | The Misses Bright. | Rep. |
| 16 | Geo. C. Hazelton. | Lawyer. | New Hampshire. | 36 | 5 | 1 | Boscobel. | Grant. | Vilas House. | Rep. |
| 17 | Chas. G. Williams. | Lawyer. | New York. | 39 | 12 | 1 | Janesville. | Rock. | Vilas House. | Rep. |
| 18 | H. W. Lander. | Lawyer. | Maine. | 41 | 20 | 2 | Beaver Dam. | Dodge. | Rasdall House. | Dem. |
| 19 | George Reed. | Lawyer. | Massachusetts. | 60 | 33 | 6 | Manitowoc. | Manitowoc. | Judge Ainsworth. | Dem. |
| 20 | Ed. S. Bragg. | Lawyer. | New York. | 42 | 18 | 1 | Fond du Lac. | Fond du Lac. | Vilas House. | Dem. |
| 21 | I. W. Fisher. | Manufacturer. | Vermont. | 35 | 11 | 1 | Menasha. | Winnebago. | Mr. Frank. | Rep. |
| 22 | William Young. | Hotel Keeper. | New Jersey. | 47 | 20 | 1 | Medina. | Outagamie. | Rasdall House. | Dem. |
| 23 | W. W. Woodman. | Farmer. | New York. | 51 | 24 | 2 | Farmington. | Jefferson. | Rasdall House. | Dem. |
| 24 | Henry Adams. | Farmer. | Pennsylvania. | 57 | 22 | 5 | Monticello. | Green. | Rasdall House. | Rep. |
| 25 | Wm. M. Griswold. | Senator. | New York. | 45 | 16 | 3 | Columbus. | Columbia. | Vilas House. | Rep. |
| 26 | Carl Habich. | Merchant. | Germany. | 45 | 20 | 1 | Madison. | Dane. | At home. | Dem. |
| 27 | Charles M. Webb. | Lawyer. | Pennsylvania. | 33 | 10 | 1 | Grand Rapids. | Wood. | Mrs. Bright. | Rep. |
| 28 | W. J. Comp. | Farmer. | Georgia. | 57 | 16 | 3 | Prescott. | Pierce. | Vilas House. | Rep. |
| 29 | Geo. D. Waring. | Lawyer. | New York. | 49 | 13 | 1 | Berlin. | Green Lake. | Mrs. Hough. | Rep. |
| 30 | Wm. Ketcham. | Lumber Manufac'r | New York. | 48 | 17 | 4 | Richland City. | Richland. | Col. Hamilton. | Rep. |
| 31 | C. M. Butt. | Lawyer. | Ohio. | 35 | 10 | 1 | Viroqua. | Vernon. | F. Breezece. | Rep. |
| 32 | A. W. Newman. | Lawyer. | New York. | 34 | 11 | 2 | Trempealeau. | Trempealeau. | L. B. Hills. | Rep. |
| 33 | Satterlee Clark. | Lawyer. | Washington. | 51 | 41 | 10 | Dodge. | Dodge. | Vilas House. | Dem. |

LIST OF MEMBERS OF SENATE.

STATISTICAL LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE SENATE FOR 1869.

| Name. | Office. | Occupation. | Nativity. | Age | Post Office. | County. | Boarding Place. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|-----|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| L. B. Hills..... | Chief Clerk..... | Lawyer..... | New York.. | 44 | Madison..... | Dane..... | Home. |
| Maj. J. S. Wilson..... | Assistant Clerk..... | Lawyer..... | Ohio..... | 34 | Richland Center | Richland... | Mrs. Gilbert. |
| H. H. Rust..... | Bookkeeper..... | Clerk..... | Vermont.... | 34 | Portage City... | Columbia... | Meredith House. |
| Capt. W. T. Brayton..... | Enrolling Clerk..... | Bookkeeper... | New York... | 35 | Janesville..... | Rock..... | Meredith House. |
| E. M. Truell..... | Transcribing Clerk..... | Clerk..... | Mass..... | 27 | Mauston..... | Jumcau..... | Mrs. Hough- |
| J. H. Culver..... | Engrossing Clerk..... | Student..... | Ohio..... | 23 | Sheboygan Falls | Sheboygan.. | University. |
| Lt. Col. W. H. Hamilton..... | Sergeant-at-arms..... | Clerk..... | New York.. | 28 | Spring Green... | Sauk..... | Home. |
| Franklin Kelly..... | Ass't sergeant-at-arms.. | Farmer..... | New York.. | 42 | Thompsonville.. | Racine..... | Meredith House. |
| T. L. Terry..... | Postmaster..... | Editor..... | New York.. | 42 | Berlin..... | Green Lake. | Mrs. Hough. |
| George Pietssch..... | Assistant Postmaster..... | Clerk..... | Saxony..... | 22 | Monroe..... | Green..... | Wm. Tell House |
| John McGill..... | Doorkeeper..... | Farmer..... | Pennsylv'a.. | 27 | Kenosha..... | Kenosha... | John Setmore. |
| P. C. Selden..... | Ass't doorkeeper..... | Farmer..... | New York.. | 35 | Oshkosh..... | Winnebago.. | Mrs. Gilbert. |
| J. K. Parish..... | Ass't doorkeeper..... | Student..... | Vermont.... | 20 | Waupaca..... | Waupaca... | University. |
| Mark Shepard..... | Ass't doorkeeper..... | Carpenter..... | Maine..... | 55 | Trempealeau... | Trempealeau | Hawes House. |
| Henry Taylor..... | Gallery doorkeeper..... | Farmer..... | Virginia.... | 45 | Boscobel..... | Grant..... | Meredith House. |
| W. A. Davis..... | Porter..... | Farmer..... | Mass..... | 58 | Madison..... | Dane..... | Hawes House. |
| E. C. Arnold..... | Night watch..... | Student..... | Ohio..... | 30 | Madison..... | Dane..... | University. |
| Martin Mulville..... | Pres. porter and mess.. | Clerk..... | Ireland..... | 26 | Delavan..... | Walworth... | Thomp'n's Hotel |
| Robert McCord..... | Messenger..... | Student..... | New York.. | 17 | Madison..... | Dane..... | George Paine. |
| Charlie S. Vedder..... | Messenger..... | Student..... | Wisconsin.. | 13 | Eagle..... | Waukesha... | Col. Hamilton. |
| George Webster..... | Messenger..... | Student..... | New York.. | 15 | Madison..... | Dane..... | Home. |
| V. Wilson..... | Messenger..... | Student..... | Wisconsin.. | 10 | Madison..... | Dane..... | Home. |
| Wm. Gleason..... | Messenger..... | Student..... | Mass..... | 11 | Madison..... | Dane..... | Home. |
| Edward Knight..... | Messenger..... | Student..... | Ohio..... | 10 | Madison..... | Dane..... | Home. |

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On the Judiciary :

Senators Barlow, Newman, Webb, Reed and Lander.

On Finance :

Senators Ketcham, Butt and Reed.

On Incorporations :

Senators Waring, Taylor and Morgan.

On Roads, Bridges and Ferries :

Senators Adams, Stevens and Young.

On Town and County Organizations :

Senators Copp, C. G. Williams and Schantz.

On Military Affairs :

Senators Butt, Kershaw and Clark.

On Privileges and Elections :

Senators Newman, Waring and Clark.

On Agriculture :

Senators Stevens, Joiner and Woodman.

On Legislative Expenditures :

Senators Nelson Williams, Copp and Gray.

On State Affairs :

Senators Taylor, Griswold and Bragg.

On Federal Relations :

Senators C. G. Williams, Hazelton and Lynde.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

On Education :

Senators Van Wyck, Nelson Williams and Abrams.

On Banks and Banking :

Senators Barlow, Fisher and Bragg.

On Internal Improvements :

Senators Joiner, Waring and Morgan.

On Engrossed Bills :

Senators Kershaw, Ketcham and Lander.

On Enrolled Bills :

Senators Butt, Griswold and Habich.

On Contingent Expenditures :

Senators Griswold, Adams and Habich.

On Public Lands :

Senators Fisher, Newman and Schantz.

On State Prison :

Senators Fisher, Ketcham and Abrams.

On Railroads :

Senators Van Wyck, Kershaw, Adams, Stevens, Larkin, Abrams and Gray.

On Benevolent Institutions :

Senators Hazelton, Nelson Williams and Clark.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Claims :

Senators Littlejohn, Joiner and Mann.

On Public Printing :

Senators Griswold and Habich.

On Local Legislation :

Senators Webb and Woodman.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1869.

| No. of Miles. | No. of Seats | Name. | Age | Occupation. | Place of Nativity. | Year in State. | POST OFFICE ADDRESS. | | Boarding Place. | Politics |
|---------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-----|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------|------------------|----------|
| | | | | | | | Name of P. O. | County. | | |
| 40 | 72 | THOMSON, A. M. | 46 | Editor | Pennsylvania | 20 | Janesville | Rock | Vilas House | Rep. |
| 100 | 72 | <i>Speaker.</i> Abert, George | 46 | Contractor | France | 22 | Milwaukee | Milwaukee | Rheinischer Hoff | Dem. |
| 30 | 7 | Adams, John | 49 | Mercantile bus. | Kentucky | 28 | Black Earth | Dane | Rasdall House | Dem. |
| 380 | 22 | Allen, Fayette | 36 | Mechanic | New York | 18 | Durand | Pepin | Rasdall House | Rep. |
| 325 | 81 | Arnold, Douglas | 35 | Farmer | New York | 12 | Williamsburg | Trempealeau | W. S. Hills | Rep. |
| 450 | 50 | Barron, Henry D. | 35 | Lawyer | New York | 18 | St. Croix Falls | Polk | Vilas House | Rep. |
| 289 | 84 | Baxter, J. B. G. | 43 | Physician | New York | 14 | Black River Falls | Jackson | Rasdall House | Rep. |
| 255 | 98 | Bennett, Jesse | 54 | Physician | Pennsylvania | 11 | Sparta | Monroe | Rasdall House | Rep. |
| 300 | 35 | Bennett, Van S. | 30 | Lumberman | Ohio | 22 | Weister | Vernon | Vilas House | Rep. |
| 112 | 87 | Bettis, B. H. | 47 | Farmer | New York | 21 | Ladoga | Fond du Lac | Rasdall House | Rep. |
| 60 | 52 | Bingham, J. M. | 40 | Lawyer | New York | 14 | Palmyra | Jefferson | Vilas House | Rep. |
| 137 | 24 | Bird, J. N. P. | 34 | Farmer | New York | 32 | Wautoma | Waushara | Mr. Bird | Rep. |
| 206 | 75 | Blackstock, Thos. | 34 | Druggist | Ireland | 20 | Sheboygan | Sheboygan | Vilas House | Rep. |
| 256 | 12 | Bohne, John H. | 58 | Farmer | Germany | 14 | Memece | Manitowoc | F. Smith | Dem. |
| 130 | 76 | Bottum, H. C. | 43 | Farmer | Vermont | 14 | West Rosendale | Fond du Lac | Rasdall House | Rep. |
| 137 | 97 | Brock, G. H. | 29 | Teacher | Wisconsin | 29 | Potosi | Grant | J. L. Marsh | Rep. |
| 143 | 17 | Buxton, Luther | 46 | Lumberman | Vermont | 8 | Oshkosh | Winnebago | Mr. Frank | Rep. |
| 200 | 74 | Calwell, Sylvester | 39 | Farmer | Ohio | 17 | Cascade | Sheboygan | Mrs. Curtiss | Rep. |
| 70 | 19 | Coates, Ben. M. | 49 | Merchant | Indiana | 33 | Boscobel | Grant | Vilas House | Rep. |
| 88 | 49 | Conklin, S. J. | 39 | Lawyer | New York | 12 | Waterloo | Jefferson | Vilas House | Rep. |
| 185 | 1 | Curtis, Joseph S. | 37 | Lawyer | Ohio | 17 | Green Bay | Brown | Col. Hamilton | Rep. |
| 116 | 53 | Delaney, A. K. | 28 | Lawyer | New York | 24 | Horicon | Dodge | E. G. Willis | Dem. |
| 95 | 20 | Dewey, W. P. | 35 | Lawyer | New York | 18 | Lancaster | Grant | Vilas House | Rep. |
| 150 | 4 | Dieringer, Andrew | 46 | Farmer | Prussia | 16 | Manitowoc | Fond du Lac | Mr. Nolden | Dem. |
| 253 | 6 | Donovan, Richard | 44 | Farmer | Ireland | 19 | Manitowoc | Manitowoc | Mr. Schmitz | Dem. |
| 100 | 54 | Drew, Patrick | 38 | Builder | Ireland | 15 | Milwaukee | Milwaukee | Joseph Spencer | Dem. |
| 126 | 65 | Evans, Rees | 40 | Farmer | Wales | 24 | Beaver Dam | Dodge | Rasdall House | Dem. |
| 98 | 15 | Fay, B. F. | 46 | Produce dealer | New York | 24 | Prairie du Chien | Crawford | Vilas House | Dem. |
| 100 | 71 | Fellenz, John | 35 | Builder | Prussia | 21 | Milwaukee | Milwaukee | Joseph Spencer | Dem. |
| 40 | 45 | Fisher, Seth | 45 | Farmer | Ohio | 23 | Center | Rock | Dr. Chittenden | Rep. |

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1869:

| No. of Miles. | No. of Seat. | Name. | Age | Occupation. | Place of Nativity. | Yrs. in State. | POST OFFICE ADDRESS. | | Boarding Place. | Politics |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-----|-------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------|
| | | | | | | | Name of P. O. | County. | | |
| 200 | 86 | Fobes, Jabez L... | 57 | Tanner | Ohio | 23 | Two Rivers | Manitowac | Mrs. Bird | Rep. |
| 185 | 47 | Foster, Jas. H... | 41 | Farmer | Massachusetts | 25 | Koro | Winnebago | A. S. Frank's | Rep. |
| 129 | 5 | Geisse, Charles... | 55 | Agent | Philadelphia | 22 | Taycheedah | Fond du Lac | Dr. Chittenden | Dem. |
| 219 | 80 | Gillespie, John... | 29 | Farmer | Scotland | 12 | Dellona | Sauk | Rasdall House | Rep. |
| 140 | 31 | Gillmore, Hiram L | 42 | Farmer | New York | 28 | North Cape | Racine | Rasdall House | Rep. |
| 200 | 59 | Graves, Geo. S... | 48 | Lawyer | New York | 20 | Sheboygan Falls | Sheboygan | Mrs. Curtis | Rep. |
| 120 | 29 | Hamilton, I. K... | 38 | Lumberman | New Hampshire | 13 | Fond du Lac | Fond du Lac | Vilas House | Rep. |
| 100 | 96 | Harris, Joseph... | 45 | Farmer | England | 25 | Fairview | Grant | Misses Brights | Rep. |
| 350 | 9 | Haskell, Job... | 75 | Teacher | Maine | 22 | Saukville | Ozaukee | Hawes House | Dem. |
| ... | 40 | Henry, Andrew... | 52 | Farmer | New York | 23 | Madison | Dane | Home | Rep. |
| 350 | 61 | Henry, Robert... | 50 | Farmer | Scotland | 25 | Anchorage | Butlalo | Rasdall House | Rep. |
| 80 | 94 | Hooper, Daniel... | 60 | Farmer | New York | 20 | Troy | Walworth | Mrs. Clarke | Rep. |
| 100 | 56 | Hoye, James... | 36 | Sailor | Ireland | 21 | Milwaukee | Milwaukee | Rasdall House | Dem. |
| 125 | 77 | Hoyt, Edwin L... | 31 | Merchant | Maine | 8 | Manchester | Green Lake | Rasdall House | Rep. |
| 225 | 58 | Huntley, Fred'k. | 42 | Farmer | New York | 13 | Buena Vista | Portage | Mr. Hawes | Rep. |
| 106 | 37 | Hurlburt, Edwin... | 51 | Lawyer | Connecticut | 19 | Oconomowoc | Waukesha | Mrs. Wilson | Rep. |
| 350 | 66 | Ives, E. H... | 49 | Farmer | Ohio | 10 | Prescott | Pierce | Hawes House | Dem. |
| 65 | 78 | Jackson, Thos. A | 39 | Farmer | Pennsylvania | 13 | Brodhead | Green | Mrs. Jones | Rep. |
| 100 | 79 | Johnson, D. H... | 43 | Lawyer | Canada West | 22 | Milwaukee | Milwaukee | D. H. Wright | Rep. |
| 20 | 39 | Johnson, John E. | 39 | Farmer | Norway | ... | Utica | Dane | Mr. Borchsenius | Rep. |
| 150 | 92 | Kastler, John... | 39 | Farmer | Germany | 28 | Wayne | Washington | Rheinischer Hoff. | Dem. |
| 80 | 83 | Kellam, A. G... | 31 | Lawyer | New York | 11 | Delavan | Walworth | Rasdall House | Rep. |
| 48 | 38 | Kuntz, C. C... | 37 | Farmer | Bavaria | 14 | Black Hawk | Sauk | Mrs. Kellogg's | Rep. |
| 170 | 89 | Lapham, O. B... | 50 | Lawyer | New York | 29 | Friendship | Adams | Rasdall House | Rep. |
| 140 | 8 | McCartney, A. R. | 31 | Farmer | Wisconsin | 31 | Cassville | Grant | J. L. Marsh | Rep. |
| 95 | 100 | McDonald, Jas... | 40 | Farmer | Scotland | 13 | Sussex | Waukesha | Dr. Chittenden's | Dem. |
| 220 | 33 | McDonald, J. R... | 49 | Agent | Connecticut | 17 | Ahnepee | Kewaunee | Rasdall House | Rep. |
| 205 | 64 | McIntosh, C. E... | 30 | Farmer | Canada West | 27 | Lime Rock | Outagamie | Mr. Smith's | Dem. |
| 300 | 36 | McLees, John M... | 39 | Farmer | Ohio | 16 | Harmony | Vernon | Meredith House | Rep. |
| 33 | 88 | Maxson, D. E... | 46 | Clergyman | New York | 6 | Milton | Rock | Mr. Kellogg | Rep. |
| 131 | 14 | Maxon, D. W... | 48 | Farmer | New York | 26 | Seeley Creek | Washington | Rasdall House | Dem. |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----|---------------------|----|-----------------|-----------------|----|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------|
| 133 | 57 | Murphy, William. | 52 | Merchant..... | Ireland | 15 | Briggsville..... | Marquette .. | Rasdall House.... | Dem. |
| 20 | 68 | Nelson, Knute... | 26 | Lawyer | Norway | 18 | Cambridge..... | Dane..... | Mr. Borchsenius.. | Rep. |
| 85 | 13 | O'Connor, Eugene | 29 | Farmer | Massachusetts.. | 23 | Waterlown..... | Jefferson..... | Rasdall House.... | Dem. |
| 284 | 95 | Palmer, C. C..... | 36 | Hardware dealer | Vermont | 18 | West Salem... | La Crosse..... | Meredith House.. | Rep. |
| 358 | 18 | Parker, Chas. D... | 41 | Farmer | New Hampshire.. | 32 | Pleasant Valley. | St. Croix..... | Mr. Hawes..... | Rep. |
| 47 | 93 | Parker, C. H..... | 54 | Manufacturer... | Massachusetts.. | 20 | Beloit | Rock..... | Vilas House..... | Rep. |
| 80 | 25 | Perry, Cyrus..... | 51 | Farmer | New York | 31 | Waterloo..... | Jefferson..... | Mrs. Curtis..... | Rep. |
| 210 | 3 | Peterson, C. H. M. | 42 | Farmer | Germany | 18 | New Holstein... | Calumet..... | ..... | Dem. |
| 125 | 30 | Phillips, A. L..... | 45 | Merchant | Massachusetts.. | 16 | Racine..... | Racine..... | Rasdall House.... | Rep. |
| 100 | 70 | Phillips, Joseph.. | 43 | Manufacturer... | France | 27 | Milwaukee..... | F. Smith..... | ..... | Dem. |
| 145 | 73 | Pole, Chas..... | 53 | Farmer | Maryland..... | 31 | Shullsburg..... | La Fayette..... | Vilas House..... | Dem. |
| 160 | 10 | Potter, Jerome B. | 42 | Farmer | New York | 23 | Sentinel | Juneau..... | E. S. Kellogg..... | Dem. |
| 300 | 51 | Pound, Thad. C... | 36 | Lumberman | Pennsylvania.. | 20 | Chippewa Falls. | Chippewa..... | Vilas House..... | Rep. |
| 62 | 46 | Powell, Abner.... | 30 | Stationer | Ohio | 14 | Mineral Point.. | Iowa..... | Vilas House..... | Rep. |
| 225 | 62 | Reed, Henry..... | 53 | Lumberman | Maine | 12 | Grand Rapids... | Wood..... | Vilas House..... | Dem. |
| 130 | 63 | Richardson, N. B. | 54 | Farmer | New York | 23 | Warren | Jo. Davies, III | Mrs. Kellogg..... | Rep. |
| 115 | 69 | Roethe, Henry.... | 40 | Carpenter | Germany | 20 | Painesville..... | Milwaukee..... | R. Hoff..... | Dem. |
| 125 | 42 | Ross, Freeman M. | 40 | Farmer | New York | 30 | Cambria..... | Columbia..... | Meredith House.. | Rep. |
| 30 | 26 | Rowe, William E. | 49 | Miller | England | 32 | Arena..... | Iowa..... | John Wiser..... | Rep. |
| 100 | 91 | Runkel, Henry C. | 35 | Lawyer | Germany | 17 | Milwaukee..... | Milwaukee..... | R. Hoff..... | Dem. |
| 204 | 11 | Ruttlege, John.. | 48 | Farmer | Ireland | 21 | Ixonia Center.. | Jefferson..... | Rasdall House.... | Dem. |
| 110 | 55 | Scheffel, John... | 45 | Farmer | Germany | 25 | Milwaukee..... | Milwaukee..... | R. Hoff..... | Dem. |
| 200 | 16 | Sessions, M. H.... | 47 | Lawyer | Vermont | 13 | Waupaca..... | Waupaca..... | Mr. Hawes..... | Rep. |
| 56 | 32 | Sherman, Adelman | 48 | Farmer | New York | 24 | Rock..... | Rock..... | Dr. Chittenden.. | Rep. |
| 231 | 23 | Semple, Parlan... | 36 | Farmer | Canada East... | 15 | Shawano..... | Shawano..... | Vilas House..... | Rep. |
| ... | 99 | Smith, Geo. B.... | 44 | Lawyer | New York | 15 | Dane..... | Home..... | ..... | Dem. |
| 90 | 83 | Smith, John A.... | 25 | Lawyer | New York | 15 | Geneva..... | Walworth..... | Rasdall House.... | Rep. |
| 124 | 44 | Tarbell, S. E..... | 55 | Farmer | Massachusetts.. | 31 | Woodworth..... | Kenosha..... | Mrs. Gilberts.... | Rep. |
| 55 | 27 | Thomas, Joseph M. | 39 | Farmer | New York | 11 | Lone Rock..... | Richland..... | Col. Hamilton... | Rep. |
| 141 | 41 | Thompson, Thorn. | 38 | Farmer | Norway | 20 | Rio..... | Columbia..... | Cross Keys Hotel. | Rep. |
| 80 | 43 | Tichenor, Vernon. | 53 | Lawyer | New York | 30 | Waukesha..... | Waukesha..... | Mr. Frank..... | Rep. |
| 200 | 48 | Trask, G. W..... | 39 | Lumberman | Vermont | 12 | Winneconne... | Winnebago..... | Mr. Frank..... | Rep. |
| 122 | 90 | Turner, A. J..... | 35 | Editor | New York | 13 | Portage City... | Columbia..... | H. M. Lewis..... | Rep. |
| 283 | 85 | Waller, N. P..... | 61 | Farmer | Pennsylvania.. | 10 | West Salem... | La Crosse..... | Meredith House.. | Rep. |
| 125 | 34 | Werner, W. S.... | 47 | Farmer | New York | 23 | Lamartine..... | Fond du Lac... | Meredith House.. | Rep. |
| 80 | 28 | Wescott, Jefferson | 42 | Farmer | New York | 25 | Farmer's Grove. | Green..... | Mrs. Jones..... | Rep. |
| 100 | 21 | West, Samuel C. | 50 | Merchant | Connecticut... | 23 | Milwaukee..... | Milwaukee..... | Mrs. Clarke..... | Rep. |
| 180 | 68 | Wilcox, Randall.. | 75 | Flour Manfr... | Massachusetts.. | 32 | Deperce..... | Brown..... | Rasdall House.... | Dem. |
| 53 | 67 | Winslow, Joseph. | 58 | Physician..... | Vermont | 33 | Fort Atkinson... | Jefferson..... | Rasdall House.... | Dem. |

STATISTICAL LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE ASSEMBLY, FOR 1869.

| Name. | Office. | Occupation. | Nativity. | Age. | Y's in State. | POST OFFICE ADDRESS. | | Boarding Place. |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | Name of P. O. | County. | |
| E. W. Young..... | Chief Clerk..... | Farmer..... | Maine..... | 47 | 12 | Prairie du Sac | Sauk..... | Rasdall House. |
| W. M. Newcomb.. | Assistant Clerk..... | Clerk..... | New York..... | 41 | 22 | Darlington.... | La Fayette... | Mrs. Burgess. |
| F. A. Dennett.... | Book-keeper..... | Clerk..... | Maine..... | 20 | 18 | Sheboygan ⁿ l's | Sheboygan... | Mr. Norton. |
| E. H. Webb..... | Enrolling Clerk..... | Farmer..... | New York..... | 25 | 23 | Lowville..... | Columbia... | Mr. Norton. |
| E. C. Clark..... | Transcribing Clerk..... | Civil Engineer | New York..... | 47 | 14 | Superior..... | Douglas..... | Mrs. Hough. |
| A. H. Reed..... | Engrossing Clerk..... | Speculator.... | Vermont..... | 46 | 25 | Oshkosh..... | Winnebago... | Mr. Frank. |
| R. C. Kelly..... | Sergeant-at-Arms. | Produce deal'r | Vermont.. | 35 | 14 | Brandon..... | Fond du Lac | Rasdall House. |
| Sam. S. Fifield... | 1st Ass't Serg't at-Arms. | Editor..... | Maine..... | 29 | 16 | Oscola Mills. | Polk..... | J. L. Marsh. |
| E. A. Gibbons.... | 2d Ass't Serg't at-Arms. | Farmer..... | N. Brunswick. | 25 | 14 | Sun Prairie... | Dane..... | Mrs. Flewing. |
| C. F. Solberg.... | Postmaster..... | Editor..... | Norway..... | 35 | 13 | La Crosse.... | La Crosse... | Vilas House. |
| Sam. Bartholomew. | 1st Ass't Postmaster..... | Farmer..... | Ohio..... | 34 | 25 | Boscobel..... | Grant..... | Misses Bright. |
| H. C. Warner..... | 2d Ass't Postmaster..... | Farmer..... | Wisconsin... | 31 | 31 | Lind..... | Waupaca... | Mr. Lewis. |
| A. McLaughlin... | Door Keeper..... | Land Agent... | New York... | 30 | 29 | Geneva..... | Walworth... | Rasdall House. |
| T. H. Grist..... | Door Keeper..... | Lumberman... | Pennsylvania. | 28 | 9 | Chippewa ⁿ l's | Chippewa... | Rasdall House. |
| J. Dickinson.... | Door Keeper..... | Carpenter..... | New York... | 55 | 14 | Oshkosh..... | Winnebago... | Miss Gilbert |
| H. Seffens..... | Door Keeper..... | Mason..... | England..... | 45 | 12 | Columbus.... | Columbia... | Meredith House. |
| J. Warren..... | Fireman..... | Agent..... | New York... | 40 | 24 | Fond du Lac. | Fond du Lac | Meredith House. |
| Sam'l Bachman... | Fireman..... | Carpenter.... | Pennsylvania. | 34 | 15 | Madison..... | Dane..... | Mrs. Barrett. |
| Parke I. Graves... | Speaker's Messenger. | Student..... | Wisconsin... | 13 | 13 | Sheboygan ⁿ l's | Sheboygan... | Mr. Curtis. |
| Frank R. Norton.. | Clerk's Messenger. | Student..... | Wisconsin... | 11 | 11 | Madison..... | Dane..... | Home. |
| Thomas McDonald. | Messenger..... | Student..... | Wisconsin... | 12 | 12 | Madison..... | Dane..... | Home. |
| Charles H. Newton. | Messenger..... | Student..... | New York... | 14 | 12 | Friendship... | Adams..... | Mr. Lewis. |
| Henry A. Douglass. | Messenger..... | Student..... | Wisconsin... | 13 | 13 | Milwaukee... | Milwaukee... | Vilas House. |
| Emile Hammer... | Messenger..... | Student..... | Illinois..... | 12 | 8 | Madison..... | Dane..... | Home. |
| George Aiken.... | Messenger..... | Student..... | New York... | 11 | 6 | Kilbourn.... | Columbia... | Rasdall House. |
| Howley Baxter... | Messenger..... | Student..... | Illinois..... | 14 | 13 | Bl'k Riv'r ⁿ l's. | Jackson... | Rasdall House. |
| C. Bingham..... | Messenger..... | Student..... | Wisconsin... | 11 | 11 | Palmyra..... | Jefferson... | Mr. Skinner. |
| G. F. Hibbard.... | Messenger..... | Student..... | Wisconsin... | 15 | 15 | Plover..... | Portage.... | Dr. Van Nostr'd. |
| Wm. Woolnough.. | Gallery Attendant..... | Pensioner... | Wales..... | 50 | 3 | Milwaukee... | Milwaukee... | Mrs. Cameron. |
| W. P. Borroughs.. | Gallery Attendant..... | Farmer..... | N. Hampshire. | 59 | 26 | Janesville... | Rock..... | Meredith House. |
| James Roberts... | Night Watchman..... | Farmer..... | England..... | 52 | 27 | North Cape... | Racine..... | |
| Dan. Fitzpatrick.. | Messenger..... | Student..... | Wisconsin... | 9 | 9 | Madison..... | Dane..... | Home. |

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

On Judiciary :

Messrs. Bingham, Barron, Dewey, J. A. Smith and G. B. Smith.

On State Affairs :

Messrs. Pound, C. H. Parker, Jesse Bennett, Bottum and Drew.

On Federal Relations :

Messrs. Hurlbut, D. H. Johnson, Conklin, Lapham and D. W. Maxon.

On Militia :

Messrs. Nelson, Gillespie, Jackson, Calwell and Evans.

On Ways and Means :

Messrs. Barron, Tichenor, Gilmore, Warner and Fay.

On Banks and Banking :

Messrs. A. L. Phillips, Hoyt, Curtis, J. R. McDonald and Haskell.

On Incorporations :

Messrs. Conklin, Hurlbut, Hooper, Trask and Abert.

On Railroads :

Messrs. West, Sessions, Graves, Coates, Gilmore, C. D. Parker, G. B. Smith, Pole and Fay.

On Internal Improvements :

Messrs. Lapham, Bettis, Robert Henry, Arnold and Reed.

On State Prison :

Messrs. Hooper, Fisher, Thompson, Thomas and Runkel.

On Charitable and Benevolent Institutions :

Messrs. Kellam, Turner, Buxton, Baxter, D. W. Maxon and Pole.

On Medical Societies and Medical Colleges :

Messrs. Jesse Bennett, D. E. Maxson, Powell, Winslow and McIntosh.

On Town and County Organization :

Messrs. Sessions, Harris, Waller, Fellenz and Murphy.

On Assessment and Collection of Taxes :

Messrs. Palmer, Thomas, Coates, Sherman, Giesse and Peterson.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES.

On Roads, Bridges and Ferries :

Messrs. Semple, Fobes, Perry, Andrew Henry and Roethe.

On Expiration and Re-enactment of Laws :

Messrs. Curtis, Nelson, V. S. Bennett, Donovan and Runkel.

On Education :

Messrs. D. H. Johnson, D. E. Maxson, Kuntz, Kellam and Potter.

On School and University Lands :

Messrs. Bottum, Bird, J. E. Johnson, Brock and Ives.

On Swamp and Overflowed Lands :

Messrs. Trask, Tarbell, Jackson, Wilcox and Bohne.

On Agriculture :

Messrs. Wescott, Fisher, Tarbell, Thompson and Adams.

On Mining and Smelting :

Messrs. Richardson, Rowe, McCartney, Hoyer and Kastler.

On Privileges and Elections :

Messrs. Tichenor, Foster, Gillespie, Huntley and Scheffel.

On Legislative Expenditures :

Messrs. Allen, Dewey, Arnold, Blackstock and Peterson.

On Contingent Expenditures :

Messrs. Bettis, Harris, Bingham, James McDonald and Dieringer.

On Engrossed Bills :

Messrs. Powell, Brock, McLees, Semple and Delaney.

On Enrolled Bills :

Messrs. Hoyt, Wescott, Ross, Blackstock and O'Connor.

On Lumber and Manufactures :

Messrs. Buxton, Pound, Hamilton, V. S. Bennett and Reed,

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Claims :

Messrs. Graves, Hamilton, Rowe, C. H. Parker and Joseph Phillips.

On Printing :

Messrs. Turner, Kuntz and Rutledge.

On Local Legislation :

Messrs. J. A. Smith, Allen and Foster.

SENATE DISTRICTS.

WITH NAMES OF SENATORS UNDER THE APPORTIONMENT OF 1866.

13 MARCH

| No. | DISTRICTS. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. |
|-----|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Sheboygan county..... | Van Eps Young. | R. H. Hotchkiss. | David Taylor. |
| 2 | Brown, Kewaunee and Door counties..... | M. J. Mead | Wm. J. Abrams. | Wm. J. Abrams. |
| 3 | Ozaukee county..... | Lyman Morgan.. | Lyman Morgan.. | Lyman Morgan. |
| 4 | Washington county..... | Fred. O. Thorpe. | Adam Schantz.. | Adam Schantz. |
| 5 | The 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th and 9th wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Wauwatosa, Milwaukee and Granville, in the county of Milwaukee. | Jackson Hadley. | H. L. Palmer.... | Wm. Pitt Lynde. |
| 6 | The 3d, 4th, 5th and 8th wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Lake, Oak Creek, Franklin and Greenfield, in the county of Milwaukee | C. H. Larkin... Henry Stevens.. | C. H. Larkin.... Henry Stevens.. | C. H. Larkin. Henry Stevens. |
| 7 | Racine county..... | C. C. Sholes | A. Van Wyck... A. Van Wyck... | A. Van Wyck. A. Van Wyck. |
| 8 | Kenosha county..... | D. W. C. Wilson. | D. W. C. Wilson. | W. J. Kershaw. |
| 9 | Juneau, Monroe and Adams counties..... | Orson Reed..... | Curtis Mann.... | Curtis Mann. |
| 10 | Waukesha county..... | | | |
| 11 | The towns of Albion, Dunkirk, Rutland, Dunn, Pleasant Springs, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Blooming Grove, Deerfield, Medina, York, Bristol, Sun Prairie, Burke, Windsor, Vienna and Westport, in the co. of Dane. | C. E. Warner ... N. M. Littlejohn. | C. E. Warner.... N. M. Littlejohn. | Nelson Williams. N. M. Littlejohn. |
| 12 | Walworth county..... | Jas. H. Earnest. | Jas. H. Earnest. | Hamlt'n H. Gray. |
| 13 | La Fayette county..... | A. W. Starks.... | S. S. Barlow ... | S. S. Barlow. |
| 14 | Sauk county..... | Joel Whitman .. | Joel Whitman .. | Lemu'W. Joiner |
| 15 | Iowa county..... | J. H. Rountree.. | G. C. Hazelton.. | G. C. Hazelton. |
| 16 | Grant county..... | S. J. Todd..... | S. J. Todd..... | C. G. Williams. |
| 17 | Rock county..... | | | |
| 18 | The towns of Fox Lake, Chester, Westford, Beaver Dam, Burnett, Calamus, Oak Grove, Elba, Lowell, Portland, Shields, Trenton, the City of Beaver Dam, and the South Ward of the village of Waupun, in the co. of Dodge. | Stoddard Judd.. | H. W. Lander... George Reed.... | H. W. Lander. George Reed. |
| 19 | Mantowoc county..... | George Reed.... | George Reed.... | George Reed. |
| 20 | Fond du Lac county..... | G. F. Wheeler... Ed. S. Bragg.... | Ed. S. Bragg.... | Ed. S. Bragg. |
| 21 | Winnebago county..... | George Gary.... | W. G. Ritch.... | I. W. Fisher. |
| 22 | The counties of Outagamie, Calumet, Oconto and Shawano..... | A. L. Smith..... Wm. Young..... | Wm. Young..... | Wm. Young. |
| 23 | Jefferson county..... | G. T. Thorne.... | G. T. Thorne.... | W. W. Woodman. |
| 24 | Green county..... | Henry Adams... Henry Adams... | Henry Adams... Henry Adams... | Henry Adams. Henry Adams. |
| 25 | Columbia county..... | R. B. Sanderson. | R. B. Sanderson. | Wm. M. Griswold |

SENATE DISTRICTS.

SENATE DISTRICTS—APPORTIONMENT OF 1866—*continued.*

| No. | DISTRICTS. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. |
|-----|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 26 | The towns of Dane, Roxbury, Mazomanie, Black Earth, Berry, Springfield, Middleton, Cross Plains, Vermont, Blue Mounds, Springdale, Verona, Fitchburg, Oregon, Montrose, Primrose, Perry, Madison, and the city of Madison, in the county of Dane..... | Jas. K. Proudft. E. L. Browne... | Carl Habich.... E. L. Browne... | Carl Habich. Chas. M. Webb. |
| 27 | The counties of Portage, Waupaca, Wood and Marathon..... | | | |
| 28 | The counties of Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Polk, Dallas, Burnett, St. Croix and Pierce..... | M. A. Fulton.... Henry G. Webb. | W. J. Copp..... Henry G. Webb. | W. J. Copp. Geo. D. Waring. |
| 29 | The counties of Waushara, Marquette and Green Lake..... | Benjamin Bull.. | Wm. Ketcham.. | W. Ketcham. |
| 30 | The counties of Richland and Crawford..... | J. W. Ranney... | J. W. Ranney.. | C. M. Butt. |
| 31 | The counties of La Crosse and Vernon..... | J. G. Thorpe.... | A. W. Newman. | A. W. Newman. |
| 32 | The counties of Dunn, Chippewa, Pepin, Eau Claire, Buffalo, Jackson, Clark and Trempeleau..... | Satterlee Clark.. | Satterlee Clark.. | Satterlee Clark. |
| 33 | The towns of Leroy, Lomira, Williamstown, Theresa, Clyman, Hubbard, Herman, Hustisford, Emmett, Rubicon, Lebanon and Ashippun, the 5th and 6th wards in the city of Watertown, and the village of Horicon, in the county of Dodge..... | | | |

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS,

WITH NAMES OF MEMBERS UNDER APPORTIONMENT OF 1866.

| DISTRICTS. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. |
|--|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ADAMS COUNTY..... | W. J. Kershaw.. | W. J. Kershaw.. | O. B. Lapham. |
| BROWN COUNTY-- | | | |
| 1st. Towns of Green Bay, Scott, Preble, Eaton, Humboldt, New Denmark, Glenmore, Morrison and the city of Green Bay..... | Wm. J. Abrams. | John B. Eugene. | Joseph S. Curtis. |
| 2d. Towns of Pittsfield, Suamico, Howard, Fort Howard, Lawrence, Wrightstown, Holland, Rockland, Depere, Bellevue and village of Depere..... | R. Wilcox..... | D. C. Ayres..... | Randal Wilcox. |
| BUFFALO COUNTY..... | C. Moser, Jr.... | C. Moser, Jr.... | Robert Henry. |
| CALUMET COUNTY..... | R. J. Needham.. | C.H.M. Peterson. | C.H.M. Peterson. |
| COLUMBIA COUNTY-- | | | |
| 1st. The towns of Newport, Lewiston, Lodi, Caledonia, Pacific, Dekorra, West Point and the city of Portage..... | W. S. Scherm'm | Alanson Holly.. | A. J. Turner. |
| 2d. The towns of Fountain Prairie, Otsego, Lowville, Arlington, Leeds, Hampden and Columbus..... | Ira H. Ford.... | Ira H. Ford..... | Th. Thompson. |
| 3d. The towns of Randolph, Scott, Marcellon, Fort Winnebago, Wyocena, Springvale and Courtland..... | Evan O. Jones.. | David C. Davies. | Freeman M. Ross |
| CRAWFORD COUNTY..... | O. B. Thomas... | Jas. Fisher..... | B. F. Fay. |
| DANE COUNTY-- | | | |
| 1st. The towns of Albion, Dunkirk, Rutland, Dunn, Pleasant Springs, Christiania, Cottage Grove and Blooming Grove..... | Isaac Adams . | N. Williams.... | John E. Johnson. |
| 2d. The towns of Deerfield, Medina, York, Bristol, Sun Prairie, Burke, Windsor, Vienna and Westport..... | J. M. Flint..... | K. Nelson..... | Knute Nelson. |
| 3d. The towns of Dane, Roxbury, Mazomanie, Black Earth, Berry, Springfield, Middleton, Cross Plains and Vermont..... | Frank Gault.... | Frank Gault.... | John Adams. |
| 4th. The towns of Blue Mounds, Springdale, Verona, Fitchburg, Oregon, Montrose, Primrose and Perry..... | Hugh Cathcart.. | G. Tollefson.... | Andrew Henry. |
| 5th. City and town of Madison..... | E. Wakeley..... | Levi B. Vilas.... | Geo. B. Smith. |
| DOUGE COUNTY-- | | | |
| 1st. The towns of Fox Lake, Trenton, Elba, Westford, Calamus and Portland..... | Miles Burnham. | L. Conner..... | Cyrus Perry. |

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—APPORTIONMENT OF 1866—*continued.*

| DISTRICTS. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| DODGE COUNTY—<i>continued</i>— | | | |
| 2d. The towns of Chester, Burnett, Oak Grove, Beaver Dam, Lowell, Shields, the south ward of the village of Waupun and the city of Beaver Dam..... | Jas. B. Hayes... | L. M. Benson... | Rees Evans. |
| 3d. The towns of Leroy, Lomira, Theresa, Williamstown, Hubbard and Herman..... | W. Marston..... | Chas. Goodwin. | A. K. Delaney. |
| 4th. The towns of Clyman, Hustisford, Rubicon, Emmett, Lebanon, Ashipun, and the 5th and 6th wards of the city of Watertown..... | John Wetherby. | G. W. Colamy. | Eug. O'Connor. |
| The counties of DUNN and CHIPPEWA..... | Thad. C. Pound. | S. W. Hunt..... | Thad. C. Pound. |
| FOND DU LAC COUNTY— | | | |
| 1st. The towns of Ripon, Rosendale, Eldorado and Friendship, and the city of Ripon..... | A. M. Skeels ... | H. C. Bottum... | H. C. Bottum. |
| 2d. The towns of Metomen, Alto, Waupun, Springvale and Oakfield, and the north ward of the village of Waupun..... | A. C. Whiting .. | R. C. Kelly.... | B. H. Pettis. |
| 3d. The 1st, 2d and 3d wards of the city of Fond du Lac..... | Jas. Coleman... | D. B. Conger... | I. K. Hamilton. |
| 4th. The towns of Fond du Lac and Lamartine, and the 4th and 5th wards of the city of Fond du Lac..... | L. H. Cary..... | Seth A. Chase .. | W. S. Warner. |
| 5th. The towns of Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Eden and Osceola..... | Chas. D. Gage .. | Nicolas Klotz.. | A. Deiringer. |
| 6th. The towns of Calumet, Marshfield, Taycheedah, Empire and Forrest.. | Joseph Wagner. | Joseph Wagner. | Charles Giesse. |
| GRANT COUNTY— | | | |
| 1st. The towns of Hazel Green, Smeltzer and Platteville..... | H. Robbins..... | H. Robbins..... | Joseph Harris. |
| 2d. The towns of Jamestown, Paris, Harrison, Potosi and Waterloo..... | John Carthew... | Jas. Neaville... | C. H. Brock. |
| 3d. The towns of Lancaster, Ellenboro, Lima, Clifton, Liberty & Wingville. | Joseph Allen... | J. E. Dodge.... | W. P. Dewey. |
| 4th. The towns of Blue River, Muscoda, Watertown, Hickory Grove, Boscobel, Marion, Fennimore, Millville, Woodman and Mount Hope.. | H. A. W. McNair. | M. Burchard.... | B. M. Coates. |
| 5th. The towns of Cassville, Bectown, Glen Haven, Tafton, Little Grant, Wyalusing and Patch Grove..... | A. A. Bennett.. | N. W. Kendall.. | A. R. McCartney. |
| GREEN COUNTY— | | | |
| 1st. The towns of Mount Pleasant, Washington, Adams, York, New Glarus, Exeter, Brooklyn and Albany..... | L. W. Wright... | A. H. Pierce.... | J. F. Westcott. |
| 2d. The towns of Spring Grove, Jefferson, Sylvester, Monroe, Clarno, Cadiz, Jordan and Decatur..... | D. Dunwiddie .. | Jacob Mason.... | T. A. Jackson. |

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.....

IOWA COUNTY—

1st. The towns of Highland, Dodgeville, Clyde, Ridgeway, Arena, Wyoming and Pultaski.....

2d. The towns of Mineral Point, Mifflin, Linden, Moscow and Waldwick, and the city of Mineral Point.....

JACKSON AND CLARK COUNTIES.....

JEFFERSON COUNTY—

1st. The towns of Ixonia and Watertown, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 7th wards of the city of Watertown.....

2d. The towns of Milford, Waterloo, Lake Mills, Oakland and Aztalan.....

3d. The towns of Hebron, Jefferson, Sunner, Koskonong and Cold Spring.....

4th. The towns of Farmington, Concord, Sullivan and Palmyra.....

JUNEAU COUNTY.....

KENOSHA COUNTY.....

KEWAUNEE AND DOOR COUNTIES.....

LA CROSSE COUNTY—

1st. The towns of Greenfield, Washington, Barre and Bangor, and the city of La Crosse.....

2d. The towns of Campbell, Onalaska, Holland, Jackson, Farmington, Burns and Neshonoc.....

LA FAYETTE COUNTY—

1st. The towns of White Oak Springs, Shullsburg, New Diggins, Benton, Elk Grove, Belmont and Kendall.....

2d. The towns of Wayne, Gratiot, Monticello, Center, Wiota, Argyle, Fayette and Willow Springs.....

MANITOWOC COUNTY—

1st. The towns of Centerville, Meeme, Schleswig, Eaton, Liberty, Newton and Rockland.....

2d. The towns of Manitowoc Rapids, Maple Grove, Cato, Franklin, Kosuth and Cooperstown.....

3d. The towns of Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Two Creeks, Michicott and Gibson, and the village of Manitowoc.....

MARQUETTE COUNTY.....

MARATHON AND WOOD COUNTIES.....

MONROE COUNTY.....

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—

1st. The First Ward of the city of Milwaukee.....

2d. The Second Ward of the city of Milwaukee.....

3d. The Third Ward of the city of Milwaukee.....

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Chas. Kilbourn. | Ira Manley, Jr. | E. L. Hoyt. |
| Joseph Frost... | Goodwin Lowry. | Abner Powell. |
| John Green..... | J. W. Rewey..... | Wm. E. Rowe. |
| J. A. Watrous... | Jas. O'Neal..... | J. B. G. Baxter. |
| Thos. Schinnick. | Henry S. Howell | John Rutledge. |
| J. H. Bryant.... | C. P. Goodrich.. | S. J. Conklin. |
| W. W. Reed..... | Jonas Polts..... | Joseph Winslow |
| J. D. Petre..... | F. G. L. Struve.. | J. M. Bingham. |
| E. C. Sage..... | John O'Rourke.. | Jerome B. Potter |
| G. Truesdell.... | Jacob B. Shibley. | S. E. Tarbell. |
| David Youngs... | Moses Kilgore.. | J. R. McDonald. |
| Angus Cameron. | Theod'r Rodolf. | C. C. Palmer. |
| D. A. Kennedy.. | N. B. Waller.... | N. B. Waller. |
| David J. Seely.. | Samuel Cole.... | N. B. Richardson |
| W. Monroe..... | Charles Pole.... | Chas. Pole. |
| Nichl's Dittmar. | John H. Bohne.. | John H. Bohne. |
| Michael Murphy | Rich'd Donovan. | Rich'd Donevan. |
| Thos. Robinson. | David Smoke... | J. L. Fobes. |
| Chas. S. Kelsey. | Francis Russell. | William Murphy |
| George Hiles... | W. C. Silverthorn | Henry Reed. |
| S. B. Johnson... | Chas. A. Hunt.. | Jesse Bennett. |
| Geo. W. Clason. | Patrick Drew... | Patrick Drew. |
| H. C. Hobart.... | George Abert.... | George Abert. |
| James McGrath. | James McGrath. | James Hoye. |

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—APPORTIONMENT OF 1866—concluded.

| DISTRICTS. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| MILWAUKEE COUNTY—continued— | | | |
| 4th. The Fourth Ward of the city of Milwaukee..... | Edwin Hyde.... | James Reynolds. | Samuel C. West. |
| 5th. The Fifth and Eighth Wards of the city of Milwaukee..... | T. H. Judd..... | John Felenz... D. H. Richards.. | John Felenz. Joseph Phillips. |
| 6th. The Sixth Ward of the city of Milwaukee | Joseph Phillips. | W. A. Prentiss.. | D. H. Johnson. |
| 7th. The Seventh Ward of the city of Milwaukee..... | W. A. Prentiss.. | H. C. Runkel... Patrick Walsh.. | H. C. Runkel. Henry Roethe. |
| 8th. The Ninth Ward of the city of Milwaukee..... | Louis Hellberg.. | John Sullivan.. | John Scheffel. |
| 9th. The Towns of Lake, Oak Creek, Franklin and Greenfield..... | Valentin Knoell. | I. Stephenson... Parlan Simple.. | Parlan Simple. C. E. McIntosh. |
| 10th. The towns of Wauwatosa, Milwaukee and Granville..... | Henry Fowler.. | T. R. Hudd..... | C. E. McIntosh. Job Haskell. |
| OCONTO AND SHAWANO COUNTIES..... | D. H. Pulcifer.. | F. W. Horn..... | F. W. Horn. Fayette Allen. |
| OUTAGAMIE COUNTY..... | W. H. P. Bogan. | F. W. Horn..... | F. W. Horn. Fayette Allen. |
| OZAUKEE COUNTY..... | F. W. Horn..... | John D. Trumble | John D. Trumble |
| PEPIN AND EAU CLAIRE COUNTIES..... | Fayette Allen.. | H. D. Barron... Thos. H. McDill. | H. D. Barron. Benjamin Burr.. |
| PIERCE COUNTY..... | John D. Trumble | Eleazer Holt.... | Eleazer Holt. E. H. Ives. |
| COUNTIES OF POLK, DOUGLAS, BAYFIELD, ASHLAND, DALLAS AND BURNETT..... | H. D. Barron... Thos. H. McDill. | H. D. Barron... Benjamin Burr.. | H. D. Barron. Fred. Huntly. |
| PORTAGE COUNTY..... | Thos. H. McDill. | Benjamin Burr.. | Fred. Huntly. |
| RACINE COUNTY— | | | |
| 1st. The city of Racine..... | Chas. E. Dyer.. | Chas. E. Dyer.. | A. L. Phillips. |
| 2d. The towns of Caledonia, Mt. Pleasant, Yorkville, Burlington, Dover, Rochester, Waterford, Norway and Raymond..... | Hiram D. Morse. | H. L. Gilmore... W. C. S. Barron. | H. L. Gilmore. J. M. Thomas. |
| RICHLAND COUNTY..... | Ira S. Hazeltine. | W. C. S. Barron. | J. M. Thomas. |
| ROCK COUNTY— | | | |
| 1st. The towns of Union, Magnolia, Center, Spring Valley, Plymouth & Avon..... | E. A. Foote..... | Burr Sprague... W. C. Whitford. | Seth Fisher. D. E. Maxon. |
| 2d. The towns of Porter, Fulton, Milton, Lima and Janesville..... | J. T. Dow..... | W. C. Whitford. | D. E. Maxon. |
| 3d. The towns of Harmony, Johnstown, La Prairie, Bradford, Clinton and Rock..... | W. H. Starks.... | A. M. Carter.... | A. Sherman. |
| 4th. The towns of Beloit, Newark and Turtle, and the city of Beloit..... | H. J. Murray.... | C. Parker..... | C. H. Parker. |
| 5th. The city of Janesville..... | Pliny Norcross.. | A. M. Thomson.. | A. M. Thomson. |
| SAUK COUNTY— | | | |
| 1st. The towns of Westfield, Washington, Bear Creek, Franklin, Honey Creek, Sumter, Merrimac, Prairie du Sac, Troy and Spring Green..... | J. I. Waterbury. | J. I. Waterbury. | C. C. Kuntz. |
| 2d. The towns of New Buffalo, Dellona, Winfield, La Valle, Woodland, Ironton, Reedsburg, Excelsior, Baraboo, Fairfield, Greenfield and Freedom..... | S. S. Barlow.... | John Gillespie.. | John Gillespie. |

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY—

- 1st. The towns of Sheboygan, Wilson, Moselle, Herman and the city of Sheboygan.....
- 2d. The towns of Mitchell, Linden, Plymouth, Rhine, Greenbush and Brussell.....
- 3d. The towns of Sheboygan Falls, Lima, Abbott, Holland, Scott and the village of Sheboygan Falls.....

ST. CROIX COUNTY.....

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.....

VERNON COUNTY—

- 1st. The towns of Hamburg, Bergen, Wheatland, Sterling, Franklin, Genoa, Harmony, Jefferson and Coon.....
- 2d. The towns of Hillsborough, Greenwood, Forrest, Union, Whitestown, Stark, Clinton, Webster, Liberty, Kickapoo, Viroqua and Christiana.....

WALWORTH COUNTY—

- 1st. The towns of Sharon, Darien, Richmond, Walworth and Delavan....
- 2d. The towns of Linn, Geneva, Elkhorn, La Fayette, Bloomfield, Lyons and Spring Prairie.....
- 3d. The towns of Whitewater, La Grange, Sugar Creek, Troy and East Troy.....

WASHINGTON COUNTY—

- 1st. The towns of Wayne, Addison, Kewaskum, Barton, West Bend, Farmington and Trenton.....
- 2d. The towns of Hartford, Polk, Jackson, Erin, Richfield and Germantown.....

WAUPACA COUNTY.....

WAUSHARA COUNTY.....

WAUKESHA COUNTY—

- 1st. The towns of Waukesha, Genesee, Eagle, Mukwanago and Vernon..
- 2d. The towns of Merton, Oconomowoc, Pewaukee, Delafield, Summit and Ottawa.....
- 3d. The towns of Lisbon, Menomonee, Brookfield, New Berlin and Muskego.....

WINNEBAGO COUNTY—

- 1st. The towns of Oshkosh, Algoma and Vinland, and the city of Oshkosh
- 2d. The towns of Neenah, Menasha, Clayton, Winneconne, Winchester and Wolf River.....
- 3d. The towns of Poygan, Rushford, Omro, Nepeskin, Utica, Nekimi and Black Wolf.....

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Joseph Wedig.. | Joseph Wedig.. | Thos. Blackstock |
| R. B. Valkenburg | John A. Smith.. | S. Caldwell. |
| Geo. S. Graves.. | Geo. S. Graves.. | Geo. S. Graves. |
| H. L. Wadsworth | M. A. Fulton.. | Chas. D. Parker. |
| John Nicholsl.. | John Nicholls.. | Douglas Arnold. |
| J. W. Greenman | Henry Chase... | John M. McLeese |
| Albert Bliss.... | Daniel B. Priest. | Van S. Bennett. |
| Wm. C. Allen.. | Joseph F. Lyon. | A. G. Kellam. |
| F. A. Buckbee. | John A. Smith.. | John A. Smith. |
| T. D. Weeks.... | George A. Ray.. | Daniel Hooper. |
| Chas. H. Miller. | Geo. H. Klefler. | John Kastler. |
| D. W. Maxon.. | D. W. Maxon... | D. W. Maxon. |
| C. P. Perry.... | J. W. Carter.... | M. H. Sessions. |
| Edgar Sears.... | Edgar Sears.... | J. N. P. Bird. |
| Jesse Smith.... | Silas Barber.... | Vern'n Tichenor |
| Rufus Parks.... | Wm. Thompson | Edwin Hurlbut. |
| James Murray.. | Adam Muehl.... | Jas. McDonald. |
| H. C. Jewell ... | Luther Buxton. | Luther Buxton. |
| John Proctor ... | G. W. Trask.... | G. W. Trask. |
| M. C. Bushnell. | M. C. Bushnell. | J. H. Foster. |

WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT

AND

STATE INSTITUTIONS.



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

APPORTIONED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1861, WITH NAMES OF THE PRESENT MEMBERS.

| NO. | DISTRICT. | MEMBERS. |
|-----|---|----------------|
| 1 | The counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth, Racine and Kenosha,..... | H. E. Paine. |
| 2 | The counties of Rock, Jefferson, Dane and Columbia, | B. F. Hopkins. |
| 3 | The counties of Green, La Fayette, Iowa, Grant, Crawford, Richland and Sauk,..... | Amasa Cobb. |
| 4 | The counties of Ozaukee, Washington, Dodge, Fond du Lac and Sheboygan,..... | C. A. Eldredge |
| 5 | The counties of Manitowoc, Calumet, Winnebago, Green Lake, Marquette, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Oconto, Waushara and Shawano,..... | P. Sawyer. |
| 6 | The counties of Vernon, La Crosse, Monroe, Juneau, Adams, Portage, Wood, Jackson, Trempeleau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Dunn, Eau Claire, Clark, Marathon, Chippewa, Dallas, Polk, Burnett, Douglas, La Pointe and Ashland,..... | C. C. Washburn |

TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS.

GOVERNORS OF TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

BY WHOM AND WHEN 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 21st, 1844
 HENRY DODGE,.....appointed by James K. Polk,April 5th, 1845

STATE OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN,
FROM ITS ORGANIZATION UNTIL JANUARY 1st, 1870.

GOVERNORS.

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| NELSON DEWEY..... | Lancaster..... | from Aug. —, 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 |

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| JOHN E. HOLMES..... | Jefferson..... | from Aug. —, 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 |
| 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 |

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| THOS. McHUGH..... | Delavan..... | from Aug. —, 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 |

STATE TREASURERS.

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| J. C. FAIRCHILD..... | Madison..... | from Aug. —, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1851 |
| E. H. JANSSEN..... | Cedarburg..... | from Jan. 1, 1855, 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 |

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| JAS. S. BROWN..... | Milwaukee | from Aug. —, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1849 |
| S. PARK COON..... | Milwaukee | from Jan. 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851 |
| E. EASTABROOK..... | Geneva | from Jan. 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853 |
| GEG. B. SMITH..... | Madison | from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855 |
| WM. P. 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 |

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| ELEAZER ROOT..... | Waukesha | from Aug. —, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1851 |
| AZEL P. LADD..... | Shullsburg | from Jan. 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853 |
| H. A. WRIGHT..... | P. du 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 |
| JNO. G. McMYNN..... | Racine | from Sep. 22, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1865 |
| JNO. G. McMYNN..... | Racine | from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1867 |
| A. J. CRAIG..... | Madison | from Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1869 |

BANK COMPTROLLERS.

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| JAMES S. BAKER..... | Green Bay | from Nov. 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1852 |
| WM. M. DENNIS..... | Watertown | from Jan. 1, 1853, to Dec. 31, 1855 |
| WM. M. DENNIS..... | Watertown | from Jan. 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857 |
| JOEL C. SQUIRES..... | Mineral Point | from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859 |
| G. VANSTEENWYCK..... | 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. MCGRAW..... | Sheboygan | from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859 |
| H. 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 |

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS.

FROM ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY.

PRESIDENTS OF THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>When Elected.</i> | <i>Names.</i> | <i>When Elected.</i> |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Henry S. Baird..... | Oct. 27, 1836 | Moses M. Strong..... | Dec. 7, 1842 |
| Arthur B. Ingraham... Nov. 7, 1837 | | Morgan L. Martin..... | Mar. 20, 1843 |
| Arthur B. Ingraham... June 11, 1838 | | Marshall M. Strong..... | Dec. 5, 1843 |
| William Bullen..... Nov. 28, 1838 | | Moses M. Strong..... | Jan. 7, 1845 |
| James Collins..... Jan. 22, 1839 | | Nelson Dewey..... | Jan. 5, 1846 |
| Wm. A. Prentiss..... Aug. 4, 1840 | | Mason C. Darling..... | Jan. 5, 1847 |
| James Maxwell..... Dec. 8, 1840 | | H. N. Wells..... | Oct. 18, 1847 |
| James Collins..... Dec. 15, 1841 | | H. N. Wells..... | Feb. 8, 1848 |

SECRETARIES OF THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>When elected.</i> | <i>Names.</i> | <i>When elected.</i> |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Edward McSherry | Oct. 27, 1836 | John P. Sheldon..... | Mar. 31, 1843 |
| George Beaty..... | Nov. 7, 1837 | Ben. C. Eastman..... | Dec. 5, 1843 |
| George Beaty..... | June 11, 1838 | Ben. C. Eastman..... | Jan. 7, 1845 |
| George Beaty..... | Nov. 28, 1838 | Ben. C. Eastman..... | Jan. 5, 1846 |
| George Beaty..... | Jan. 22, 1839 | Thos. McHugh..... | Jan. 5, 1847 |
| George Beaty..... | Dec. 8, 1840 | Thos. McHugh..... | Oct. 19, 1847 |
| George Beaty..... | Dec. 10, 1841 | Thos. McHugh..... | Feb. 8, 1848 |
| John V. Ingersoll..... | Dec. 17, 1842 | | |

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>When elected.</i> | <i>Names.</i> | <i>When elected.</i> |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| William Henry..... | Oct. 27, 1836 | Charles E. Brown..... | Dec. 7, 1842 |
| Levi Sterling..... | Nov. 7, 1837 | G. C. S. Vail..... | Dec. 5, 1843 |
| George W. Harris..... | June 11, 1838 | Charles H. Larkin..... | Jan. 7, 1845 |
| Stephen N. Ives..... | Nov. 28, 1838 | Joseph Brisbois..... | Jan. 6, 1846 |
| Stephen N. Ives..... | Jan. 23, 1839 | John Bevins..... | Jan. 5, 1847 |
| Miles M. Vineyard.... | Dec. 8, 1840 | Edward P. Lockhart.. | Oct. 19, 1847 |
| Ebenezer Childs..... | Dec. 11, 1841 | Edward P. Lockhart.. | Feb. 7, 1848 |

CHIEF CLERKS OF THE SENATE.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>When elected.</i> | <i>Names.</i> | <i>When elected.</i> |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Wm. R. Smith..... | Jan. 10, 1849 | J. H. Warren..... | Jan. 11, 1860 |
| Wm. R. Smith..... | Jan. 9, 1850 | J. H. Warren..... | Jan. 9, 1861 |
| Wm. Hull..... | Jan. 8, 1851 | J. H. Warren..... | May 16, 1861 |
| John K. Williams..... | Jan. 14, 1852 | J. H. Warren..... | Jan. 8, 1862 |
| John K. Williams..... | Jan. 12, 1853 | J. H. Warren..... | Sep. 10, 1862 |
| Samuel G. Bugh..... | Jan. 11, 1854 | F. M. Stewart..... | Jan. 14, 1863 |
| Samuel G. Bugh..... | Jan. 10, 1855 | F. M. Stewart..... | Jan. 13, 1864 |
| Byron Paine..... | Jan. 10, 1856 | F. M. Stewart..... | Jan. 11, 1865 |
| Wm. H. Brisbane..... | Jan. 15, 1857 | F. M. Stewart..... | Jan. 10, 1866 |
| J. L. V. Thomas..... | Jan. 14, 1858 | L. B. Hills..... | Jan. 9, 1867 |
| Hiram Bowen..... | Jan. 13, 1859 | L. B. Hills..... | Jan. 8, 1868 |

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE SENATE.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>When elected.</i> | <i>Names.</i> | <i>When elected.</i> |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| F. W. Shollner..... | Jan. 9, 1849 | Asa Kinney..... | Jan. 21, 1860 |
| James Hanrahan..... | Jan. 10, 1850 | J. A. Hadley..... | Jan. 9, 1861 |
| E. D. Masters..... | Jan. 8, 1851 | J. A. Hadley..... | May 15, 1861 |
| Patrick Cosgrove..... | Jan. 14, 1852 | B. U. Caswell..... | Jan. 8, 1862 |
| Thomas Hood..... | Jan. 12, 1853 | B. U. Caswell..... | Sep. 10, 1862 |
| J. M. Sherwood..... | Jan. 11, 1854 | Luther Basford..... | Jan. 14, 1863 |
| W. H. Gleason..... | Jan. 11, 1855 | Nelson Williams..... | Jan. 13, 1864 |
| Joseph Baker..... | Jan. 11, 1856 | Nelson Williams..... | Jan. 11, 1865 |
| Alanson Filer..... | Jan. 15, 1857 | Nelson Williams..... | Jan. 10, 1866 |
| N. L. Stout..... | Jan. 14, 1858 | Asa Kinney..... | Jan. 9, 1867 |
| Asa Kinney..... | Jan. 13, 1859 | W. H. Hamilton..... | Jan. 8, 1868 |

SPEAKERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

TERRITORY.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>When elected.</i> | <i>Names.</i> | <i>When elected.</i> |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Peter Hill Engle..... | Oct. 26, 1836 | David Newland..... | Dec. 11, 1841 |
| Isaac Liffler..... | Nov. 10, 1837 | Albert G. Ellis..... | Dec. 7, 1842 |
| John W. Blackstone.. | Nov. 29, 1838 | George H. Walker..... | Dec. 5, 1843 |
| Lucius I. Barber..... | Jan. 23, 1839 | George H. Walker..... | Jan. 7, 1845 |
| E. V. Whiton..... | Dec. 5, 1839 | Mason C. Darling..... | Jan. 5, 1846 |
| Nelson Dewey..... | Aug. 4, 1840 | William Show..... | Jan. 5, 1847 |
| David Newland..... | Dec. 8, 1840 | Timothy Burns..... | Feb. 7, 1848 |

STATE.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>When elected.</i> | <i>Names.</i> | <i>When elected.</i> |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| N. E. Whitesides..... | June 6, 1848 | William P. Lyon..... | Jan. 11, 1850 |
| Harrison C. Hobart... | Jan. 11, 1849 | Amasa Cobb..... | Jan. 9, 1861 |
| Moses M. Strong..... | Jan. 9, 1850 | Amasa Cobb..... | May 15, 1861 |
| Frederick W. Horn... | Jan. 9, 1851 | J. W. Beardley..... | Jan. 9, 1862 |
| J. McM. Shafter..... | Jan. 15, 1852 | Henry L. Palmer..... | Sept. 10, 1862 |
| Henry L. Palmer..... | Jan. 13, 1853 | J. Allen Barber..... | Jan. 14, 1863 |
| Frederick W. Horn... | Jan. 12, 1854 | William W. Field..... | Jan. 14, 1864 |
| Charles C. Sholes..... | Jan. 10, 1855 | William W. Field..... | Jan. 11, 1865 |
| William Hull..... | Jan. 10, 1856 | Henry D. Barron..... | Jan. 10, 1866 |
| Wyman Spooner..... | Jan. 15, 1857 | Angus Cameron..... | Jan. 9, 1867 |
| Fred. S. Lovell..... | Jan. 13, 1858 | A. M. Thomson..... | Jan. 8, 1868 |
| William P. Lyon..... | Jan. 12, 1859 | | |

CLERKS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

TERRITORY.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>When elected.</i> | <i>Names.</i> | <i>When elected.</i> |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Warren Lewis..... | Oct. 26, 1836 | John Catlin..... | Dec. 11, 1841 |
| John Catlin..... | Nov. 7, 1837 | John Catlin..... | Dec. 7, 1842 |
| John Catlin..... | Nov. 29, 1838 | John Catlin..... | Dec. 5, 1843 |
| John Catlin..... | Jan. 22, 1839 | LaFayette Kellogg... | Jan. 8, 1845 |
| John Catlin..... | Dec. 3, 1839 | LaFayette Kellogg... | Jan. 6, 1846 |
| John Catlin..... | Aug. 4, 1840 | LaFayette Kellogg... | Jan. 5, 1847 |
| John Catlin..... | Dec. 8, 1840 | LaFayette Kellogg... | Feb. 8, 1848 |

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

STATE.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>When elected.</i> | <i>Names.</i> | <i>When elected.</i> |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Daniel Noble Johnson | June 6, 1848 | L. H. D. Crane | Jan. 11, 1860 |
| Robert L. Ream | Jan. 11, 1849 | L. H. D. Crane | Jan. 9, 1861 |
| Alexander T. Gray | Jan. 9, 1850 | L. H. D. Crane | May 15, 1861 |
| Alexander T. Gray | Jan. 9, 1851 | John S. Dean | Jan. 9, 1862 |
| Alexander T. Gray | Jan. 15, 1852 | John S. Dean | Sept. 10, 1862 |
| Thomas McHugh | Jan. 13, 1853 | John S. Dean | Jan. 14, 1863 |
| Thomas McHugh | Jan. 12, 1854 | John S. Dean | Jan. 14, 1864 |
| David Atwood | Jan. 10, 1855 | John S. Dean | Jan. 11, 1865 |
| James Armstrong | Jan. 10, 1856 | E. W. Young | Jan. 10, 1866 |
| William C. Webb | Jan. 15, 1857 | E. W. Young | Jan. 9, 1867 |
| L. H. D. Crane | Jan. 14, 1858 | E. W. Young | Jan. 8, 1868 |
| L. H. D. Crane | Jan. 12, 1859 | | |

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

TERRITORY.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>When elected.</i> | <i>Names.</i> | <i>When elected.</i> |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Jesse M. Harrison | Oct. 26, 1836 | Thomas J. Moorman | Dec. 11, 1841 |
| William Morgan | Nov. 8, 1837 | Wm. S. Anderson | Dec. 7, 1842 |
| William Morgan | Nov. 29, 1838 | J. W. Trowbridge | Dec. 5, 1843 |
| Thomas J. Moorman | Jan. 23, 1839 | Chauncey Davis | Jan. 8, 1845 |
| James Durley | Dec. 3, 1839 | David Bonham | Jan. 6, 1846 |
| D. M. Whitney | Aug. 4, 1840 | E. R. Hugunin | Jan. 5, 1847 |
| Francis M. Rublee | Dec. 8, 1840 | John Mullanphy | Feb. 8, 1848 |

STATE.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>When elected.</i> | <i>Names.</i> | <i>When elected.</i> |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| John Mullanphy | June 5, 1843 | Joseph Gates | Jan. 11, 1860 |
| Felix McLinden | Jan. 11, 1849 | Craig B. Beebe | Jan. 9, 1861 |
| E. R. Hugunin | Jan. 9, 1850 | Craig B. Beebe | May 15, 1861 |
| Chas. M. Kingsbury | Jan. 9, 1851 | A. A. Huntington | Jan. 9, 1862 |
| Elisha Starr | Jan. 15, 1852 | Fred. Mohr | Sept. 10, 1862 |
| Richard F. Wilson | Jan. 13, 1853 | A. M. Thomson | Jan. 14, 1863 |
| William H. Gleason | Jan. 12, 1854 | A. M. Thomson | Jan. 14, 1864 |
| William Blake | Jan. 10, 1855 | Alonzo Wilcox | Jan. 11, 1865 |
| Egbert Moseley | Jan. 10, 1856 | L. M. Hammond | Jan. 10, 1866 |
| William C. Rogers | Jan. 15, 1857 | Daniel Webster | Jan. 9, 1867 |
| Frank Massing | Jan. 14, 1858 | C. L. Harris | Jan. 8, 1868 |
| Emanuel Munk | Jan. 12, 1859 | | |

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS;

FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>When elected.</i> | <i>Names.</i> | <i>When elected.</i> |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| George W. Jones | Oct. 10, 1836 | Henry Dodge | Sept. ..., 1843 |
| James D. Doty | Sept. 10, 1838 | Morgan L. Martin | Sept. 23, 1845 |
| James D. Doty | Sept. ..., 1839 | John H. Tweedy | Sept. ..., 1847 |
| Henry Dodge | Sept. ..., 1841 | | |

UNITED STATES SENATORS;

FROM WISCONSIN, SINCE ORGANIZATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>When elected.</i> | <i>Names.</i> | <i>When elected.</i> |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Isaac P. Walker..... | June 8, 1848 | James R. Doolittle.... | Jan. 23, 1857 |
| Henry Dodge..... | June 8, 1849 | Timothy O. Howe..... | Jan. 23, 1861 |
| Isaac P. Walker..... | Jan. 17, 1850 | James R. Doolittle.... | Jan. 23, 1863 |
| Henry Dodge..... | Jan. 24, 1851 | Timothy O. Howe..... | Jan. 24, 1867 |
| Charles Durkee..... | Feb. 1, 1855 | | |

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS;

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Dist.</i> | <i>When elected.</i> | <i>Names.</i> | <i>Dist.</i> | <i>When elected.</i> |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Wm. P. Lynde...1st.. | May 8, | 1848 | I. C. Sloan.....2d.. | Nov. 4, | 1862 |
| Mason C. Darling.2d.. | May 8, | 1848 | Amasa Cobb.....3d.. | Nov. 4, | 1862 |
| Charles Durkee...1st.. | Nov. 7, | 1848 | C. A. Eldredge...4th.. | Nov. 4, | 1862 |
| Orsamus Cole....2d.. | Nov. 7, | 1848 | Ezra Wheeler....5th.. | Nov. 4, | 1862 |
| James D. Doty...3d.. | Nov. 7, | 1848 | W. D. McIndoe...6th.. | Nov. 4, | 1862 |
| Charles Durkee...1st.. | Nov. 5, | 1850 | H. E. Paine.....1st.. | Nov. 8, | 1864 |
| Ben. C. Eastman.2d.. | Nov. 5, | 1850 | I. C. Sloan.....2d.. | Nov. 8, | 1864 |
| James D. Doty...3d.. | Nov. 5, | 1850 | Amasa Cobb.....3d.. | Nov. 8, | 1864 |
| Daniel Wells...4th.. | Nov. 2, | 1852 | C. A. Eldredge...4th.. | Nov. 8, | 1864 |
| Ben. C. Eastman.2d.. | Nov. 2, | 1852 | Philetus Sawyer.5th.. | Nov. 8, | 1864 |
| John B. May.....3d.. | Nov. 2, | 1852 | W. D. McIndoe...6th.. | Nov. 8, | 1864 |
| Daniel Wells...4th.. | Nov. 2, | 1852 | H. E. Paine.....1st.. | Nov. 6, | 1866 |
| C. C. Washburn...2d.. | Nov. 2, | 1854 | Philetus Sawyer...2d.. | Nov. 6, | 1866 |
| C. Billingshurst...3d.. | Nov. 2, | 1854 | Amasa Cobb.....3d.. | Nov. 6, | 1866 |
| John F. Potter...1st.. | Nov. 4, | 1856 | C. A. Eldredge...4th.. | Nov. 6, | 1866 |
| C. C. Washburn...2d.. | Nov. 4, | 1856 | Philetus Sawyer...5th.. | Nov. 6, | 1866 |
| C. Billingshurst...3d.. | Nov. 4, | 1856 | C. C. Washburn...6th.. | Nov. 6, | 1866 |
| John F. Potter...1st.. | Nov. 2, | 1858 | H. E. Paine.....1st.. | Nov. 3, | 1868 |
| C. C. Washburn...2d.. | Nov. 2, | 1858 | Ben. F. Hopkins.2d.. | Nov. 3, | 1868 |
| C. H. Larabee...3d.. | Nov. 2, | 1858 | Amasa Cobb.....3d.. | Nov. 3, | 1868 |
| John F. Potter...1st.. | Nov. 6, | 1860 | C. A. Eldredge...4th.. | Nov. 3, | 1868 |
| Luther Hanchett.2d.. | Nov. 6, | 1860 | Philetus Sawyer...5th.. | Nov. 3, | 1868 |
| A. Scott Sloan...3d.. | Nov. 6, | 1860 | C. C. Washburn...6th.. | Nov. 3, | 1868 |
| Jas. S. Brown....1st.. | Nov. 4, | 1862 | | | |

TABLE

SHOWING THE LENGTH OF THE SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE AND THE NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES IN EACH YEAR SINCE 1836.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

| <i>Year.</i> | <i>Time of Meeting.</i> | <i>Adjournment.</i> | <i>Length Session.</i> | <i>No. Reps.</i> |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 1836 | October 25th..... | December 9th..... | 46 days | 39 |
| 1837 | November 6th..... | January 20th, 1838..... | 76 days | 39 |
| 1838 | June 11th..... | June 25th..... | 15 days | 38 |
| 1838 | November 26th..... | December 22d..... | 27 days | 37 |
| 1839 | January 21st..... | March 11th..... | 50 days | 39 |
| 1839 | December 2d..... | January 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..... | 30 days | 39 |
| 1847 | January 4th..... | February 11th..... | 39 days | 39 |
| 1847 | October 18th..... | October 27th..... | 10 days | 39 |
| 1848 | February 7th..... | March 13th..... | 36 days | 39 |

STATE ORGANIZATION.

| | | | | |
|------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|-----|
| 1848 | June 5th..... | August 21st..... | 78 days | 85 |
| 1849 | January 10th..... | April 2d..... | 83 days | 85 |
| 1850 | January 9th..... | February 11th..... | 34 days | 85 |
| 1851 | January 8th..... | March 18th..... | 70 days | 85 |
| 1852 | January 14th..... | April 19th..... | 96 days | 85 |
| 1853 | January 12th..... | April 4th..... | 83 days | 107 |
| 1853 | June 6th..... | July 13th..... | 38 days | 107 |
| 1854 | January 11th..... | April 2d..... | 83 days | 107 |
| 1855 | January 10th..... | April 3d..... | 83 days | 107 |
| 1856 | January 9th..... | March 31st..... | 83 days | 107 |
| 1856 | September 3d..... | October 14th..... | 42 days | 107 |
| 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..... | 99 days | 127 |
| 1861 | May 15th..... | May 27th..... | 13 days | 127 |
| 1862 | January 8th..... | April 7th..... | 105 days | 133 |
| 1862 | June 3d..... | June 17th..... | | |
| 1862 | September 10th..... | September 26th..... | 17 days | 133 |
| 1863 | January 14th..... | April 2d..... | 79 days | 133 |
| 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 |

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

FIRST CONVENTION.

| | | | | |
|------|------------------|--------------------|---------|-----|
| 1846 | October 5th..... | December 16th..... | 73 days | 124 |
|------|------------------|--------------------|---------|-----|

SECOND CONVENTION.

| | | | | |
|------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|----|
| 1847 | December 15th..... | February 15th..... | 49 days | 68 |
|------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|----|

STATE OFFICERS.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, *of Madison,*
GOVERNOR.

WYMAN SPOONER, *of Elkhorn,*
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

THOMAS S. ALLEN, *of Mineral Point,*
SECRETARY OF STATE.

WILLIAM E. SMITH, *of Fox Lake,*
STATE TREASURER.

CHARLES R. GILL, *of Watertown,*
ATTORNEY GENERAL.

A. J. CRAIG, *of Madison,*
SUP'T OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JEREMIAH M. RUSK, *of Viroqua,*
BANK COMPTROLLER.

HENRY CORDIER, *of Waupun,*
STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER.

ORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| LUCIUS FAIRCHILD..... | Governor. |
| Ed. E. Bryant..... | } Private Secretary, and Military Secretary. |

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Gen. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD..... | Commander in Chief. |
| Ed. E. Bryant, Adjutant General..... | } With rank of Brigadier General. |
| John C. Spooner, Quartermaster General.. | |
| E. B. Wolcott, Surgeon General..... | |
| John G. Clarke, A. D. C..... | } With rank of Colonel. |
| Jerome A. Watrous, A. D. C..... | |
| H. B. Harshaw, A. D. C..... | |
| Jas. M. Bull, A. D. C..... | |
| Angus R. McDonald, A. D. C, to Adj. Gen., with rank of Capt. | |

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| THOMAS S. ALLEN..... | Secretary of State. |
| E. A. Spencer..... | Assistant Secretary of State. |
| D. H. Tullis..... | Book-Keeper. |
| Levi Alden..... | Printing Clerk |
| James M. Bull..... | Book-Keeper, Land Department. |
| Richard Lester..... | Recording Clerk. |
| Wm. H. Williams..... | Recording Clerk. |
| Charles F. Legate..... | Recorder of Maps, Plats. |
| N. T. Martin..... | Insurance Clerk. |
| James Bennett..... | Messenger. |

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| WM. E. SMITH..... | State Treasurer. |
| William Ketcham..... | Chief Clerk. |
| Thomas Raines..... | Book-Keeper. |
| Charles J. Martin..... | Corresponding Clerk. |
| L. B. Hills..... | General Clerk. |
| D. Lloyd Jones..... | Bookkeeper, in Land Dep'tmt. |
| W. S. Noland..... | Messenger. |

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| CHARLES R. GILL..... | Attorney General. |
| John C. Spooner..... | Assistant Attorney General. |

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| A. J. CRAIG..... | State Superintendent |
| John B. Pradt..... | Assistant Superintendent. |

BANK COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

| | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| J. M. RUSK..... | Bank Comptroller. |
| R. J. Chase..... | Deputy Comptroller. |

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER.

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| HENRY CORDIER..... | State Prison Commissioner. |
| George H. Bryant..... | Deputy Warden. |
| John Wingender..... | Clerk. |
| Henry Drew..... | Chaplain. |
| H. L. Butterfield..... | Physician. |
| Miss Harrington..... | Matron. |

STATE LIBRARY.

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

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

A. A. MEREDITH,.....Superintendent.
Henry Himebaugh,.....Assistant Superintendent.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

D. S. DURRIE.....Librarian.
Lyman C. Draper,.....Corresponding Secretary.

STATE ARMORY.

A. R. McDONALD,.....State Armorer.

OFFICE COM'RS OF SCHOOL AND UNVRSITY LANDS.

COMMISSIONERS.

T. S. ALLEN.....Secretary of State.
WM. E. SMITH,.....State Treasurer.
CHARLES R. GILL,.....Attorney General.

CLERKS.

T. W. GIBBS.....Chief Clerk.
C. M. Forsman.....Clerk.
E. S. McBride.....Clerk.
O. C. Johnson.....Clerk.
B. F. Cram.....Clerk.
E. C. DeMoe.....Clerk.
D. L. Noggle.....Clerk.
C. E. W. Struve.....Clerk.
G. H. Meissner.....Clerk.
W. H. Barney,.....Clerk.

SUPREME COURT.

| <i>Name.</i> | <i>Title.</i> | <i>Salary.</i> | <i>Term expires.</i> |
|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Luther S. Dixon..... | Chief Justice..... | \$4,000..... | May 31, 1869 |
| Orsamus Cole..... | Associate Justice..... | 3,500..... | May 31, 1873 |
| Byron Paine..... | Associate Justice..... | 4,000..... | May 31, 1871 |

CIRCUIT COURTS.

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name.</i> | <i>Residence.</i> | <i>Salary.</i> | <i>Term expires.</i> |
|------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1st— | William P. Lyon.... | Racine..... | \$2,500.... | December 31, 1871 |
| 2d— | Arthur McArthur.... | Milwaukee..... | 2,500.... | December 31, 1869 |
| 3d— | David J. Pulling.... | Fox Lake..... | 2,500.... | December 31, 1872 |
| 4th— | Campbell McLean.... | Fond du Lac..... | 2,500.... | December 31, 1874 |
| 5th— | Joseph T. Mills.... | Lancaster..... | 2,500.... | December 31, 1874 |
| 6th— | Romanzo Bunn..... | Sparta..... | 2,500.... | December 31, 1874 |
| 7th— | Geo. W. Cate..... | Stevens Point..... | 2,500.... | December 31, 1872 |
| 8th— | H. L. Humphrey.... | Hudson..... | 2,500.... | December 31, 1872 |
| 9th— | Alva Stewart..... | Portage City..... | 2,500.... | December 31, 1872 |
| 10th— | G. W. Washburn.... | Oshkosh..... | 2,500.... | December 31, 1873 |
| 11th— | Solon H. Clough.... | Osceola Mills..... | 2,500.... | June 30, 1870 |

COUNTIES COMPOSING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Names of Counties.</i> |
|------------|---|
| 1st | Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock and Green. |
| 2d | Milwaukee and Waukesha. |
| 3d | Marquette, Green Lake, Dodge, Washington and Ozaukee. |
| 4th | Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Calumet and Kewaunee. |
| 5th | Iowa, Grant, La Fayette, Crawford and Richland. |
| 6th | Clark, Jackson, La Crosse, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Monroe and Vernon. |
| 7th | Marathon, Portage, Waupaca, Waushara, Adams, Juneau and Wood. |
| 8th | Chippewa, Dallas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix. |
| 9th | Columbia, Sauk, Dane and Jefferson. |
| 10th | Brown, Outagamie, Oconto, Winnebago, Shawano and Door. |
| 11th | Ashland, Burnett, Douglas, Bayfield and Polk. |

TIME OF HOLDING CIRCUIT COURTS.

FIRST CIRCUIT.

| <i>Counties.</i> | <i>Jury Terms.</i> | <i>Law Terms.</i> | <i>Special Terms.</i> |
|------------------|---|--|-----------------------|
| GREEN..... | Tuesday next after 1st Monday in March and September. | ..... | ..... |
| WALWORTH... | 3d Monday in March and September. | 2d Mon. in Jan. and 3d Mon. in June. | ..... |
| RACINE..... | 2d Monday in April and October. | 3d Mon. in Jan. and 4th Mon. in June. | ..... |
| KENOSHA..... | 1st Monday in May and 2d Monday in Nov. | 1st Mons. in Feb- ruary and July. | ..... |
| ROCK..... | 3d Monday in May and 1st Monday in Dec. | 3d Mons. in Feb. and August. | 3d Tuesday in Jan. |

SECOND CIRCUIT.

| | | | |
|--------------|--|------------------|-------|
| MILWAUKEE .. | 2d Monday in Feb., 3d Mon. in April, 4th Mon. in June, 3d Mon. in Sept. and 4th Mon. in Dec. | ..... | ..... |
| WAUKESHA ... | 3d Mon. in March and 1st Mon. in Dec. | 2d Mon. in June. | ..... |

THIRD CIRCUIT.

| | | | |
|--------------|---|-------|---------------------------------------|
| MARQUETTE .. | 1st Monday in Sept. and 1st Mon. in Feb. | ..... | ..... |
| GREEN LAKE.. | 2d Mondays in Sept. and February. | ..... | ..... |
| DODGE..... | 4th Mondays in Sept. and February. | ..... | ..... |
| WASHINGTON.. | 3d Mondays in Octo- ber and March. | ..... | } 2d Monday in Jan- uary and July. |
| OZAUKEE..... | 1st Mondays in Nov. and April. | ..... |  |

FOURTH CIRCUIT.

| | | | |
|--------------|--|---------------------|--|
| SHEBOYGAN .. | 1st Monday in June and 4th Mon. in Nov. | | } Two special terms to be held each year. Time and place to be des- ignated by cir- cuit judge. |
| CALUMET..... | 3d Monday in June and 2d Mon. in Dec. | ..... |  |
| MANITOWOC .. | 4th Monday in June and 3d Mon. in Dec. | ..... |  |
| KEWAUNEE ... | 4th Monday in Janu- ary. | 4th Monday in July. | |
| FOND DU LAC. | 1st Monday in Feb. and 2d Mon. in Oct. | 2d Monday in May. | |

FIFTH CIRCUIT.

| <i>Counties.</i> | <i>Jury Terms.</i> | <i>Law Terms.</i> | <i>Special Terms.</i> |
|------------------|--|-------------------|---|
| GRANT..... | 1st Monday in March and 2d Mon. in Sept. | | } To be held at the order of circuit judge. |
| IOWA..... | 4th Monday in March and 1st Mon. in Oct. | | |
| LA FAYETTE.. | 2d Mon. in April and 1st Mon. in Dec. | | |
| RICHLAND.... | 4th Mondays in April and October. | | |
| CRAWFORD... | 2d Mondays in May and November. | | |

SIXTH CIRCUIT.

| | | | |
|---------------|--|--|---------------------|
| CLARK..... | 1st Mondays in March and September. | | |
| JACKSON..... | 2d Mondays in March and September. | | |
| MONROE..... | 4th Mondays in March and September. | | 1st Tuesday in Jan. |
| LA CROSSE.... | 4th Mondays in April and November. | | 2d Tuesday in July. |
| VERNON..... | 2d Monday in June and 1st Mon. in Dec. | | |
| BUFFALO..... | 2d Mondays in May and October. | | |
| TREMPEALEAU | 3d Mondays in May and October. | | |

SEVENTH CIRCUIT.

| | | | |
|--------------|--|--|--|
| MARATHON... | 2d Monday in March and last Mon. in Aug. | | |
| PORTAGE..... | 4th Monday in March and 2d Mon. in Sept. | | |
| WAUSHARA... | 2d Monday in April and 4th Mon. in Sept. | | |
| WAUPACA..... | 2d Monday in April and 1st Mon. in Oct. | | |
| ADAMS..... | 4th Monday in April and 2d Mon. in Oct. | | |
| JUNEAU..... | 1st Monday in May and 4th Mon. in Oct. | | |
| WOOD..... | 4th Monday in May and 2d Mon. in Nov. | | |

EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| CHIPPEWA... | 1st Mondays in March and September. | | |
| DUNN..... | 3d Mondays in March and September. | | |
| EAU CLAIRE.. | 2d Mondays in March and September. | | |
| PEPIN..... | 4th Mondays in March and September. | | |
| PIERCE..... | 4th Mondays in May and November. | | |
| ST. CROIX.... | 2d Mondays in May and November. | | |
| DALLAS..... | 4th Mondays in April and November. | | |

NINTH CIRCUIT.

| | | | |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------|
| COLUMBIA... | 3d Tuesday in May and 1st Tues. in Dec. | | |
| DANE..... | 1st Tuesday in October and 1st Mon. in April. | | 2d Tuesday in July. |
| JEFFERSON... | 4th Tuesday in June and 4th Mon. in Sept. | | |
| SAUK..... | 2d Tuesday in June and Tuesday succeeding 1st Monday in Jan. | | |

TENTH CIRCUIT.

| <i>Counties.</i> | <i>Jury Terms.</i> | <i>Law Terms.</i> | <i>Special Terms.</i> |
|------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| OUTAGAMIE ... | 3d Monday in June and 4th Monday in Nov. | 2d Monday in Jan. | } Every term in each county except the counties of Oconto, Shawano and Door are special terms for whole circuit. |
| OCONTO..... | 1st Tuesdays after 1st Mondays in May and October. | | |
| WINNEBAGO .. | 2d Mondays in March and September. | 2d Monday in Dec. | |
| SHAWANO..... | 1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in Feb. | 1st Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Aug. | |
| DOOR..... | 1st Tuesday after 1st Mon. in July. | 3d 1st Tue-day after 3d Mon. in Feb. | |
| BROWN..... | 4th Mondays in May and October. | 4th Monday in Jan. | |

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT.

| | | |
|---------------|---|--------------------|
| ASHLAND..... | 2d Monday in May and 1st Monday in Oct. | |
| BAYFIELD | 3d Monday in August. | 3d Monday in Feb. |
| BURNETT..... | 3d Mondays in April and November. | |
| DOUGLAS..... | 1st Mondays in February and August. | |
| POLK..... | 2d Monday in April. | 4th Monday in Oct. |

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. P. Waterman..... | Beloit..... | } Terms expire April 5, 1869. |
| H. H. Giles..... | Stoughton..... | |
| S. D. Hastings..... | Madison..... | |
| R. Z. Mason..... | Appleton..... | |
| Simeon Mills..... | Madison..... | |
| W. D. Bacon..... | Waukesha..... | } Terms expire April 5, 1870. |
| David Atwood..... | Madison..... | |
| J. C. Sherwood..... | Dartford..... | |
| C. D. Robinson..... | Green Bay..... | |
| Frank S. Lawrence..... | Janesville..... | |
| Yates Ashley..... | Pardeeville..... | } Terms expire April 5, 1871. |
| J. T. Kingston..... | Neceda..... | |
| Edward Pier..... | Fond du Lac..... | |
| W. R. Taylor..... | Cottage Grove..... | |
| E. W. Young..... | Prairie du Sac..... | |

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| H. H. Giles..... | President. |
| E. W. Young..... | Vice President. |
| F. S. Lawrence..... | Secretary. |
| Simeon Mills..... | Treasurer. |

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Simeon Mills, Chairman. | E. W. Young, | W. R. Taylor. |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| David Atwood, | Yates Ashley. |
|---------------|---------------|

CHAIRMAN OF VISITING COMMITTEE.

J. J. Brown, M. D.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Dr. A. S. McDill.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

Dr. J. T. Wilson.

STEWARD.

S. M. Halliday.

MATRON.

Mrs. Mary C. Halliday.

WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Edward Salomon..... | Milwaukee | } Terms expire 1st Monday in February, 1869. |
| Angus Cameron..... | La Crosse..... | |
| C. S. Hamilton..... | Fond du Lac..... | |
| Harrison C. Hobart..... | Milwaukee | |
| N. B. Van Slyke..... | Madison..... | } Terms expire 1st Monday in February, 1870. |
| H. D. Barron..... | St. Croix Falls | |
| R. B. Sanderson..... | Burke..... | |
| F. O. Thorpe..... | West Bend..... | |
| John G. McMyra..... | Racine..... | } Terms expire 1st Monday in February, 1871. |
| J. C. Cover..... | Lancaster..... | |
| John Lawler..... | Prairie du Chien.. | |
| Aug. L. Smith..... | Appleton..... | |
| B. R. Hinkley..... | Oconomowoc..... | } Terms expire 1st Monday in February, 1871. |
| Samuel Fallows..... | Milwaukee..... | |
| Jacob S. Bugh..... | Wautoma..... | |

Thos. S. Allen, Secretary of State, *ex officio*..... Secretary.
W. E. Smith, State Treasurer, *ex officio*..... Treasurer.

FACULTY.

PAUL A. CHADBOURNE, M. D., LL. D.,
President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

JOHN W. STERLING, LL. D.,
Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

JOHN E. DAVIES, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

S. H. CARPENTER, A. M.,
Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN, A. M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages and History.

J. B. FEULING, Ph. D.,
Professor of Modern Languages and Comparative Philology.

JOHN B. PARKINSON, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

W. W. DANIELS, M. S.,
Professor of Agriculture.

Lt. Col. W. R. PEASE, U. S. A.,
Professor of Military Tactics and Engineering.

ADDISON E. VERRILL, A. M.,
Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Entomology.

AMOS H. THOMPSON, A. B.,
Tutor.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

PAUL A. CHADBOURNE, M. D., LL. D.,
President.

JOHN B. PARKINSON, A. M.,
Principal and Professor of Mathematics.

AMOS H. THOMPSON, A. B.,
Tutor.

ISAAC S. LEAVITT, Ph. B.,
Instructor in English branches.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

PAUL A. CHADBOURNE, LL. D.,
President.

Hon. L. DIXON, Chief Justice,
Professor of Law.

Hon. ORSAMUS COLE, Associate Justice,
Professor and Lecturer on Domestic Relations.

Hon. BYRON PAINE, Associate Justice,
Professor and Lecturer on Practice.

WM. F. VILAS, LL. B.,
Professor and Instructor in Evidence and Pleading.

J. H. CARPENTER, Esq., Dean of Faculty,
Professor and Instructor on Contracts, Criminal Law, Personal and Real Prop-
erty, Wills and Equity Jurisprudence..

FEMALE COLLEGE.

PAUL A. CHADBOURNE, M. D.,
President.

S. H. CARPENTER, A. M.,
Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

J. B. FEULING, Ph. D.,
Professor of Modern Languages.

Miss ELIZABETH EARLE,
Preceptress.

Miss CLARISSA L. WARE,
Associate Preceptress.

Miss FRANCES BROWN,
Teacher of Music.

Miss LOUISA BREWSTER,
Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

REGENTS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

His Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, *ex officio*..... Madison.
Hon. A. J. CRAIG, *ex officio*..... Madison.

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Wm. E. Smith..... | Madison..... | } Terms expire January 1, 1870. |
| J. E. Thomas..... | Sheboygan..... | |
| Henry Lines..... | Oshkosh..... | |

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| Nelson Williams..... | Stoughton..... | } Terms expire January 1, 1871. |
| S. A. White..... | Whitewater..... | |
| A. H. Weld..... | Fall River..... | |

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| W. C. Whitford..... | Milton..... | } Terms expire January 1, 1872. |
| Hanmer Robbins..... | Platteville..... | |
| Wm. Starr..... | Ripon..... | |

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Wm. Starr.....President.
 Hamner Robbins.....Vice-President.
 John G. McMynn.....Secretary.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---|
| John Hodgson..... | Waukesha..... | } Term expires 1st Tuesday in March, 1869. |
| Wm. Blair..... | Waukau..... | |
| Edward O'Niel..... | Milwaukee..... | } Terms expire 1st Tuesday in March, 1870. |
| A. E. Elmore..... | Muckwonago..... | |
| Charles R. Gibbs..... | Whitewater..... | } Terms expire 1st Tuesday in March, 1871. |

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

E. O'Niel.....President.
 John Hodgson.....Vice-President.
 A. E. Elmore.....Treasurer.
 C. R. Gibbs.....Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENT.

A. D. Hendrickson.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

Geo. W. Smith.

MATRON.

Mrs. Olive D. Hendrickson.

INTTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| Orrin Guernsey..... | Janesville..... | } Terms expire February 1, 1869. |
| Ira Miltimore..... | Janesville..... | |
| Wm. H. Tripp..... | Janesville..... | } Terms expire February 1, 1870. |
| Shubal W. Smith..... | Janesville..... | |
| A. B. Thompson..... | Janesville..... | } Terms expire February 1, 1871. |
| S. B. Treat..... | Janesville..... | |

OFFICERS.

R. M. Treat, M. D.President.
 R. W. Smith.....Treasurer.
 Orrin Guernsey.....Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENT,
 Thomas H. Little, A. M.

GOVERNESS,
 Mrs. S. C. Little.

TEACHERS,
 Misses S. A. Watson, H. A. Daggett, and C. L. Baldwin.

TEACHER OF MUSIC,
 John W. Bischoff.

FOREMAN OF SHOP,
 Joseph Horton.

MATRON,
 Miss I. H. Phelps.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| W. Isham..... | Delavan..... | } Terms expire January 1, 1869. |
| N. M. Harrington..... | Delavan..... | |
| W. C. Allen..... | Delavan..... | |
| C. D. Long..... | Delavan..... | } Terms expire January 1, 1870. |
| A. H. Barnes..... | Darien..... | |
| H. Latham..... | Elkhorn..... | |
| H. L. Blood..... | Appleton..... | } Terms expire January 1, 1871. |
| A. L. Chapin..... | Beloit..... | |
| Salmon Thomas..... | Delavan..... | |

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

| | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Hon. Wm. C. Allen..... | President. |
| Charles H. Sturtevant..... | Secretary. |
| Alfred Thomas..... | Treasurer. |

INTELLECTUAL DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Edward C. Stone, A. M.,..... | Principal. |
| H. Phillips..... | } Instructors. |
| Z. G. McCoy..... | |
| Geo. F. Shelling..... | |
| J. A. McWhorter, A. M..... | |
| A. M. Cochrane, A. B..... | |
| Miss E. Eddy..... | |

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| J. B. Hemmingway, M. D..... | Physician. |
| Edward C. Stone..... | Steward. |
| S. M. Parish..... | Assistant Steward. |
| Miss M. J. Adams..... | Matron and Housekeeper. |
| Miss M. J. Sturtevant..... | Asst. Mat. and Housekeeper. |

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Emanuel Young..... | Master Cabinet Shop. |
| Thomas K. Middleton..... | Master Shoe Shop. |

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN'S HOME.

TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Gen. Henry Harnden.... | Madison..... | } Terms Expire April 11, 1869. |
| Col. R. M. Strong..... | Baraboo..... | |
| Hon. B. F. Hopkins..... | Madison..... | } Terms expire April 11, 1870. |
| Col. Ed. Colman..... | Fond du Lac..... | |
| Hon. W. J. Abrams..... | Green Bay..... | |
| Col. W. J. Kershaw..... | Friendship..... | } Terms expire April 11, 1871. |
| Hon. N. M. Littlejohn.... | Whitewater..... | |

OFFICERS OF BOARD.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| N. M. Littlejohn..... | President. |
| W. J. Abrams..... | Vice-President. |
| R. M. Strong..... | Secretary. |
| Wm. E. Smith..... | Treasurer. |

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

N. M. Littlejohn, B. F. Hopkins, Henry Harnden,

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Rev. I. N. Cundall | Superintendent. |
| Mrs. I. N. Cundall | Matron. |
| Gen. Henry Harnden..... | Financial Agent. |
| John Faville, M. D..... | Physician. |

BUILDING COMMISSIONERS,

FOR COMPLETION OF CAPITOL, (CHAPTER 59, G. L. 1866.)

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Lucius Fairchild | Governor. |
| Thomas S. Allen..... | Secretary of State. |
| William E. Smith..... | State Treasurer. |
| Charles R. Gill..... | Attorney General. |
| Jeremiah M. Rusk..... | Bank Comptroller. |

STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Lucius Fairchild..... | Governor, <i>ex officio</i> . |
| Thomas S. Allen..... | Secretary of State, <i>ex officio</i> . |
| John A. Johnson..... | Madison. |
| Bernard Domscke..... | Milwaukee. |
| Mark A. Fulton..... | Hudson. |
| John B. Eugene..... | Green Bay. |
| Hugh W. Jones..... | Dodgeville. |
| J. W. Carney | Fond du Lac. |

LUMBER INSPECTORS.

Terms expires first Monday in April, 1870.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| First District—E. Lavigne | Grand Rapids. |
| Second District—Tim. Atkinson..... | La Crosse. |
| Third District—George W. Deming..... | West Eau Claire. |
| Fourth District—William J. Vincent..... | St. Croix Falls. |
| Fifth District—C. B. Wheelock..... | Green Bay. |
| Sixth District—H. L. Gates | Chippewa Falls. |
| Seventh District—J. G. Callahan | Eau Claire. |

FISH INSPECTOR.

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Edward Ferguson..... | Milwaukee. |
|----------------------|------------|



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE.

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, President of the U. S. *Salary.*
\$25,000

THE CABINET.

Salary.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York, Secretary of State \$8,000
HUGH McCULLOCH, of Indiana, Secretary of the Treasury 8,000
JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War 8,000
GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy 8,000
O. H. BROWNING, of Illinois, Secretary of the Interior 8,000
WM. M. EVARTS, of New York, Attorney General 8,000
ALEX. W. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, Postmaster General 8,000

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. |
| 1824 | 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 m. 5 d. |
| 1850 | Millard Fillmore | New York | 2 yr. 7 m. 26 d. |
| 1853 | Franklin Pierce | New Hampshire | 4 years. |
| 1857 | James Buchanan | Pennsylvania | 4 years. |
| 1861 | Abraham Lincoln † | Illinois | 4 years. |
| 1865 | Andrew Johnson | Tennessee | 4 years. |

*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.

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. Atchinson* | Missouri. |
| 1855 | Jessie D. Bright* | Indiana. |
| 1857 | John C. Breckinridge | Kentucky. |
| 1861 | Hannibal Hamlin | Maine. |
| 1865 | Andrew Johnson | Tennessee. |
| 1865 | LaFayette S. Foster* | Connecticut. |
| 1866 | Benjamin F. Wade* | Ohio. |

**Ex-officio* as President *pro tempore* of Senate.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

| App. | Chief Justice. | Residence. | Circuit. |
|------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1863 | SALMON P. CHASE, | Ohio, | 4th. |
| | <i>Associate Justices.</i> | | |
| 1845 | SAMUEL NELSON, | Cooperstown, N. Y. | 2d. |
| 1846 | ROBERT C. GRIER, | Philadelphia, Pa. | 3d. |
| 1858 | NATHAN CLIFFORD | Portland, Me. | 1st. |
| 1862 | NOAH M. SWAYNE, | Columbus, Ohio. | 6th. |
| 1862 | DAVID DAVIS, | Bloomington, Illinois. | 7th. |
| 1862 | SAMUEL F. MILLER, | Keokuk, Iowa. | 8th. |
| 1863 | STEPHEN J. FIELD, | California. | 9th. |
| .... | ..... | ..... | 5th. |

CIRCUITS.

- First.* Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
Second. New York, Vermont and Connecticut.
Third. Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.
Fourth. Maryland, West Virginia, 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 and Arkansas.
Ninth. California, Oregon and Nevada.

The Court holds one general term, annually, at Washington, D. C., commencing on the first Monday in December.

D. WESLEY MIDDLETON, of Washington, *Clerk.*
 JOHN M. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, *Reporter.*

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

For the Seventh Circuit, including the States of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, SAMUEL F. MILLER, Justice.

TERMS OF CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Milwaukee, Second Monday in April and second Monday of September in each year.

Madison, first Monday in January of each year.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

SENATE.

[*Republicans in Roman ; Democrats in Italic.*]

| <i>Name.</i> | <i>Residence.</i> | <i>Term Expires.</i> |
|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| ALABAMA. | | |
| Willard Warner | Montgomery | March 3, 1871 |
| George E. Spencer | Decatur | March 3, 1873 |
| ARKANSAS. | | |
| Alex. McDonald | Little Rock | March 3, 1871 |
| Benjamin F. Rice | Little Rock | March 3, 1873 |
| CALIFORNIA. | | |
| John Conness | Georgetown | March 3, 1869 |
| Cornelius Cole | San Francisco | March 3, 1873 |
| CONNECTICUT. | | |
| <i>James Dixon</i> | Hartford | March 3, 1869 |
| Orris S. Ferry | Norwalk | March 3, 1873 |
| DELAWARE. | | |
| <i>J. A. Bayard</i> | Wilmington | March 3, 1869 |
| Willard Saulsbury | Georgetown | March 3, 1871 |
| FLORIDA. | | |
| A. S. Welch | Jacksonville | March 3, 1869 |
| T. W. Osborn | Tallahassee | March 3, 1873 |
| GEORGIA. | | |
| (Unrepresented.) | | |
| ILLINOIS. | | |
| Richard Yates | Jacksonville | March 3, 1871 |
| Lyman Trumbull | Chicago | March 3, 1873 |

SENATE—continued.

| INDIANA. | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Name.</i> | <i>Residence.</i> | <i>Term Expires.</i> |
| Thomas A. Hendricks | Indianapolis | March 3, 1869 |
| Oliver P. Morton | Indianapolis | March 3, 1873 |
| IOWA. | | |
| James W. Grimes | Burlington | March 3, 1871 |
| James Harlan | Mt. Pleasant | March 3, 1873 |
| KANSAS. | | |
| Edmund G. Ross | Lawrence | March 3, 1871 |
| Samuel C. Pomeroy | Atchinson | March 3, 1873 |
| KENTUCKY. | | |
| Thomas C. McCreery | Owensboro | March 3, 1871 |
| Garrett Davis | Paris | March 3, 1873 |
| LOUISIANA. | | |
| John S. Harris | Vidalia | March 3, 1871 |
| W. P. Kellogg | New Orleans | March 3, 1873 |
| MAINE. | | |
| Lot M. Morrill | Augusta | March 3, 1869 |
| Wm. P. Fessenden | Portland | March 3, 1871 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | | |
| Charles Sumner | Boston | March 3, 1869 |
| Henry Wilson | Natick | March 3, 1871 |
| MARYLAND. | | |
| W. P. Whyte | Baltimore | March 3, 1869 |
| George Vickers | Chestertown | March 3, 1873 |
| MICHIGAN. | | |
| Zachariah Chandler | Detroit | March 3, 1869 |
| Jacob M. Howard | Detroit | March 3, 1871 |
| MINNESOTA. | | |
| Alexander Ramsey | St. Paul | March 3, 1869 |
| Daniel S. Norton | Winona | March 3, 1871 |
| MISSOURI. | | |
| John B. Henderson | Louisiana | March 3, 1869 |
| Charles D. Drake | St. Louis | March 3, 1873 |
| MISSISSIPPI. | | |
| (Unrepresented.) | | |
| NEBRASKA. | | |
| Thomas W. Tipton | Brownsville | March 3, 1869 |
| John M. Thayer | Omaha | March 3, 1871 |
| NEVADA. | | |
| Wm. M. Stewart | Virginia City | March 3, 1869 |
| James W. Nye | Carson City | March 3, 1871 |

SENATE—concluded.

| NEW HAMPSHIRE. | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Name.</i> | <i>Residence.</i> | <i>Term Expires.</i> |
| Aaron H. Cragin..... | Lebanon..... | March 3, 1871 |
| James W. Patterson..... | Hanover..... | March 3, 1873 |
| NEW JERSEY. | | |
| Fred'k T. Frelinghuysen..... | Newark..... | March 3, 1869 |
| Alexander G. Cattell..... | Camden..... | March 3, 1871 |
| NEW YORK. | | |
| Edwin D. Morgan..... | New York..... | March 3, 1869 |
| Roscoe Conkling..... | Utica..... | March 3, 1873 |
| NORTH CAROLINA. | | |
| J. C. Abbott..... | Wilmington..... | March 3, 1871 |
| John Pool..... | Raleigh..... | March 3, 1873 |
| OHIO. | | |
| Benjamin F. Wade..... | Jefferson..... | March 3, 1869 |
| John Sherman..... | Mansfield..... | March 3, 1873 |
| OREGON. | | |
| George H. Williams..... | Portland..... | March 3, 1871 |
| Henry W. Corbett..... | Portland..... | March 3, 1873 |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | | |
| <i>Charles R. Buckleer</i> | Bloomsburg..... | March 3, 1869 |
| Simon Cameron..... | Harrisburg..... | March 3, 1873 |
| RHODE ISLAND. | | |
| William Sprague..... | Providence..... | March 3, 1869 |
| Henry B. Anthony..... | Providence..... | March 3, 1871 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA. | | |
| T. J. Robertson..... | Columbia..... | March 3, 1871 |
| F. A. Sawyer..... | Charleston..... | March 3, 1873 |
| TENNESSEE. | | |
| <i>David T. Patterson</i> | Greenville..... | March 3, 1869 |
| Joseph S. Fowler..... | Nashville..... | March 3, 1871 |
| TEXAS. | | |
| (Unrepresented.) | | |
| VERMONT. | | |
| George F. Edmunds..... | Burlington..... | March 3, 1869 |
| Justin S. Morrill..... | Strafford..... | March 3, 1873 |
| VIRGINIA. | | |
| (Unrepresented.) | | |
| WEST VIRGINIA. | | |
| P. G. Van Winkle..... | Parkersburg..... | March 3, 1869 |
| Waitman T. Willey..... | Morgantown..... | March 3, 1871 |
| WISCONSIN. | | |
| <i>James R. Doolittle</i> | Racine..... | March 3, 1869 |
| Timothy O. Howe..... | Green Bay..... | March 3, 1873 |

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ALABAMA.

1. F. W. Kellogg.. Mobile.
2. C. W. Buckley.. Montgomery.
3. Ben. W. Norris. Montgomery.
4. C. W. Pierce.... Demopolis.
5. John B. Callis... Huntsville.
6. Thos. Haughey... Decatur.

ARKANSAS.

1. L. H. Roots..... Duvalls Bluff.
2. _____
3. Thomas Bales.... Dardanelle.

CALIFORNIA.

1. Sam. B. Axtell.. San Francisco.
2. Wm. Higby..... Calaveras.
3. J. A. Johnson... Downieville.

CONNECTICUT.

1. R. D. Hubbard.. Hartford.
2. Julius Hotchkiss Middletown.
3. H. Starkweather. Norwich.
4. W. H. Barnum.. Lakeville.

DELAWARE.

1. J. A. Nicholson. Dover.

FLORIDA.

1. C. M. Hamilton. Marianna.

GEORGIA.

1. J. W. Chitt... Savannah.
2. Nelson Tift... _____
3. W. P. Edwards. Butler.
4. S. F. Grove..... Griswoldville.
5. C. H. Prince.... Augusta.
6. _____
7. P. M. B. Young. _____

ILLINOIS.

1. N. B. Judd..... Chicago.
2. J. F. Farnsworth. St. Charles.
3. E. B. Washburne Galena.
4. A. C. Harding.. Monmouth.
5. E. C. Ingersoll.. Peoria.
6. B. C. Cook..... Ottawa.
7. H. P. H. Bromwell Charleston.
8. S. M. Cullom... Springfield.
9. L. W. Ross..... Lewiston.
10. A. G. Burr.... Winchester.
11. S. S. Marshall... McLeansboro.
12. Jehu Baker.... Belleville.
13. G. B. Raum.... Harrisburg.
- (At large) J. A. Logan Carbondale.

INDIANA.

1. Wm. E. Niblack. Vincennes.
2. M. C. Kerr..... New Albany.
3. M. C. Hunter... Bloomington.
4. W. S. Holman... Aurora.
5. G. W. Julian... Centerville.
6. John Coburn.... Indianapolis.

INDIANA—concluded.

7. H. D. Washburn. Clinton.
8. G. S. Orah..... La Fayette.
9. Schuyler Colfax. South Bend.
10. Wm. Williams.. Warsaw.
11. J. P. C. Shanks. Jay Court House

IOWA.

1. J. F. Wilson.... Fairfield.
2. Hiram Paine.... Des Moines.
3. W. B. Allison... Dubuque.
4. W. Louis Gibbs.. Oskaloosa.
5. G. M. Dodge.... Council Bluffs.
6. A. W. Hubbard. Sioux City.

KANSAS.

1. Sidney Clarke... Lawrence.

KENTUCKY.

1. L. S. Trimble.... Paducah.
2. _____
3. J. S. Golladay... Allensville.
4. J. P. Knott..... Lebanon.
5. A. P. Grover... Owenton.
6. T. S. Jones.... Newport.
7. J. B. Beck..... Lexington.
8. G. M. Adams... Barbourville.
9. Sam. McKee.... Mt. Sterling.

LOUISIANA.

1. J. H. Snyper.... New Orleans.
2. _____
3. J. P. Newsham.. Francisville.
4. Michael Vidal.. Napoleonville.
5. W. J. Blackburn Homer.

MAINE.

1. John Lynch.... Portland.
2. Sidney Perham.. Paris.
3. J. G. Blaine.... Augusta.
4. J. A. Peters.... Bangor.
5. F. A. Pike..... Calais.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Thos. D. Elliott New Bedford.
2. Oakes Ames.... North Easton.
3. Ginery Twitchell Brookline.
4. Samuel Hooper. Boston.
5. Ben. F. Butler.. Lowell.
6. N. P. Banks.... Waltham.
7. Geo. S. Boutwell Groton.
8. J. D. Baldwin.. Worcester.
9. W. B. Washburn Greenfield.
10. Henry L. Dawes. Pittsfield.

MARYLAND.

1. H. McCullough. Elkton.
2. Stevenson Archer Belair.
3. C. E. Phelps... Baltimore.
4. Francis Thomas. Frankville.
5. Fred'k Stone.... Port Tobacco.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—continued.

MICHIGAN.

1. F. C. Beaman.. Adrian.
2. Charles Upson.. Coldwater.
3. Austin Blair.... Jackson.
4. Thos. W. Ferry Grand Haven.
5. R. E. Frowbridge Birmingham.
6. J. F. Driggs.... East Saginaw.

MINNESOTA.

1. Wm. Windom.. Winona.
2. I. Donnelly..... Hastings.

MISSOURI.

1. Wm. A. Pile... St. Louis.
2. C. A. Newcomb. Tunnel.
3. J. R. McCormick Ironton.
4. J. J. Gravelly ... Stockton.
5. J. H. Stover Linn Creek.
6. R. T. Van Horn. Kansas City.
7. B. F. Loan..... St. Joseph.
8. J. F. Benjamin. Shelbyville.
9. G. W. Anderson Louisiana.

NEVADA.

1. Delos R. Ashley. Virginia City.

NEBRASKA.

1. John Taffé Omaha.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Jacob H. Elliott... Nashua.
2. A. F. Stevens... Nashua.
3. Jacob Benton... Lancaster.

NEW JERSEY.

1. Wm. Moore..... May's Landinn.
2. Chas. Haight.... Frehold.
3. Chas. Stigreeves Philipsburg.
4. John Hill..... Boonton.
5. G. A. Halsey.... Newark.

NEW YORK.

1. Stephen Taber.. Roslyn.
2. Demas Barnes.. Brooklyn.
3. W. E. Robinson Brooklyn.
4. John Fox..... New York.
5. John Morrissey. New York.
6. T. E. Stewart... New York.
7. J. W. Chanler... New York.
8. James Brooks.. New York.
9. F. Wood..... New York.
10. W. H. Robertson Bedford.
11. C. H. Van Wyck Middletown.
12. J. H. Ketcham.. Dover.
13. Thos. Cornell... Rondout.
14. J. V. L. Pruyn.. Albany.
15. J. A. Griswold. Troy.
16. Orange Ferris.. Glenn's Falls.
17. C. T. Hulburd.. Brasher Falls.
18. J. M. Marvin.... Saratoga Sp'ngs
19. W. C. Fields.... Laurens.
20. A. H. Laffin.... Herkimer.

NEW YORK—concluded.

21. A. H. Bailey.... Rome.
22. J. C. Churchill. Oswego.
23. D. McCarthy.... Syracuse.
24. T. M. Pomeroy. Auburn.
25. W. H. Kelsey... Geneseo.
26. W. S. Lincoln.. Owego.
27. H. Ward..... Belmont.
28. Lewis Selye.... Rochester.
29. Burt Van Horn.. Lockport.
30. J. M. Humphrey Buffalo.
31. H. Van Aernam. Franklinville.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. J. R. French ... Edenton.
2. David Heaton... Newbern.
3. O. H. Dockery.. Mangum.
4. J. T. Deweese.. Raleigh.
5. L. G. Lash..... Salem.
6. N. Boyden..... Salisbury.
7. A. H. Jones.... Ashville.

OHIO.

1. B. Eggleston.... Cincinnati.
2. S. F. Cary Cincinnati.
3. R. C. Schenck.. Dayton.
4. Wm. Lawrence. Bellefontaine.
5. Wm. Mungen.... Findlay.
6. R. W. Clark.... Batavia.
7. S. Shellbarger. Springfield.
8. John Beatty.... Cardington.
9. R. P. Buckland. Fremont.
10. J. M. Ashley... Toledo.
11. J. T. Wilson... Tiffin.
12. P. T. Thompson. Lima.
13. C. Deane..... Marysville.
14. Edwin Webster. Weston.
15. T. A. Parris... Pomeroy.
16. J. A. Bingham.. Cadiz.
17. E. R. Eckley... Carrollton.
18. R. P. Spalding.. Cleveland.
19. J. A. Garfield.. Hiram.

OREGON.

1. Rufus Mallory... Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. S. J. Randall... Philadelphia.
2. Chas. O'Neill... Philadelphia.
3. Leonard Myers.. Philadelphia.
4. W. D. Kelley ... Philadelphia.
5. C. N. Taylor.... Bristol.
6. B. M. Boyer.... Norristown.
7. J. M. Broomall. Media.
8. J. L. Getz.... Reading.
9. O. J. Dickey.... Lancaster.
10. H. L. Cake Tamqua.
11. D. M. Van Auken Milford.
12. G. W. Woodward Wilkes-Barre.
13. Ulysses Mercur. Towanda.
14. G. F. Miller.... Lewisburg.
15. A. J. Glossbrenner York.
16. W. H. Koontz.. Somerset.
17. D. J. Morrill.... Johnstown.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—concluded.

PENNSYLVANIA—concluded.

18. S. F. Wilson.... Wellsboro'
19. G. W. Scofield.. Warren.
20. S. N. Pettis..... Meadville.
21. John Covode.... Lockport.
22. J. K. Moorhead. Pittsburg.
23. Thos. Williams. Pittsburg.
24. G. V. Lawrence. Monongahela.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. T. A. Jenckes.. Providence.
2. N. F. Dixon.... Westerly.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. B. F. Whittemore Darlington.
2. C. C. Bowen.... Charleston.
3. Simeon Corley.. _____.
- 4 J. H. Gross..... Union C. H.

TENNESSEE.

1. R. R. Butler.... Taylorsville.
2. H. Maynard..... Knoxville.
3. W. B. Stokes.... Liberty.
4. James Mullins.. Shelbyville.

TENNESSEE—concluded.

5. John Trimble... Nashville.
6. S. M. Arnell..... Columbia.
7. I. R. Hawkins.. Huntingdon.
- S. D. A. Nunn Brownsville.

VERMONT.

1. F. E. Woodridge Vergennes.
2. L. P. Poland.... St. Johnsburg.
3. W. C. Smith.... St. Albans.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. C. D. Hubbard.. Wheeling.
2. B. M. Kitchen.. Martinsburg.
3. Dan'l Polsley.... Point Pleasant.

WISCONSIN.

1. Halbert E. Paine Milwaukee.
2. B. F. Hopkins.. Madison.
3. Amasa Cobb.... Mineral Point.
4. C. A. Eldredge.. Fond du Lac.
5. P. Sawyer..... Oshkosh.
6. C. C. Washburn La Crosse.

DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES.

NEW MEXICO.

1. C. P. Clever.... Santa Fe.

UTAH.

1. Wm. H. Hooper. Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON.

1. A. Flanders..... Walla-Walla.

COLORADO.

1. G. M. Chilcott .. Excelsior.

DAKOTA.

1. W. A. Burleigh. Yankton.

ARIZONA.

1. Coles Bashford.. Tucson.

IDAHO.

1. E. D. Holbrook. Idaho City.

MONTANA.

1. J. M. Cavanaugh Helena.

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

[*Republicans in Roman ; Democrats in Italic.*]

| <i>Name.</i> | ALABAMA. | <i>Term Expires.</i> |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | <i>Residence.</i> | |
| Willard Warner..... | Montgomery..... | March 3, 1871 |
| George E. Spencer..... | Decatur..... | March 3, 1873 |
| | ARKANSAS. | |
| Alex. McDonald..... | Little Rock..... | March 3, 1871 |
| Benjamin F. Rice..... | Little Rock..... | March 3, 1873 |

SENATE—continued.

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| CALIFORNIA. | | |
| Cornelius Cole..... | San Francisco..... | March 3, 1873 |
| *_____ | | |
| CONNECTICUT. | | |
| Orris S. Ferry..... | Norwalk..... | March 3, 1873 |
| *_____ | | |
| DELAWARE. | | |
| Willard Saulsbury..... | Georgetown..... | March 3, 1871 |
| *_____ | | |
| FLORIDA. | | |
| F. W. Osborn..... | Tallahasse..... | March 3, 1873 |
| *_____ | | |
| GEORGIA. | | |
| H. V. M. Miller..... | ..... | March 3, 1875 |
| Joshua Hill..... | ..... | March 3, 1875 |
| ILLINOIS. | | |
| Richard Yates..... | Jacksonville..... | March 3, 1871 |
| Lyman Trumbull..... | Chicago..... | March 3, 1873 |
| INDIANA. | | |
| Oliver P. Morton..... | Indianapolis..... | March 3, 1873 |
| *_____ | | |
| IOWA. | | |
| James W. Grimes..... | Burlington..... | March 3, 1871 |
| James Harlan..... | Mt. Pleasant..... | March 3, 1873 |
| KANSAS. | | |
| Edmund G. Ross..... | Lawrence..... | March 3, 1871 |
| Samuel C. Pomeroy..... | Topeka..... | March 3, 1873 |
| KENTUCKY. | | |
| Thomas C. McCreery..... | Owensboro..... | March 3, 1871 |
| Garrett Davis..... | Paris..... | March 3, 1873 |
| LOUISIANA. | | |
| John S. Harris..... | Vidalia..... | March 3, 1871 |
| W. P. Kellogg..... | New Orleans..... | March 3, 1873 |
| MAINE. | | |
| Wm. P. Fessenden..... | Portland..... | March 3, 1871 |
| *_____ | | |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | | |
| Henry Wilson..... | Natick..... | March 3, 1871 |
| *_____ | | |
| MARYLAND. | | |
| George Vickers..... | Chestertown..... | March 3, 1873 |
| Wm. T. Hamilton..... | ..... | March 3, 1875 |
| MICHIGAN. | | |
| Jacob M. Howard..... | Detroit..... | March 3, 1871 |
| *_____ | | |
| MINNESOTA. | | |
| Daniel S. Norton..... | Winona..... | March 3, 1873 |
| *_____ | | |

* To be elected by the legislatures of their respective States in January, 1869.

SENATE—concluded.

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| MISSOURI. | | |
| Charles D. Drake..... | St. Louis..... | March 3, 1873 |
| *..... | | |
| NEBRASKA. | | |
| John M. Thayer..... | Omaha..... | March 3, 1871 |
| *..... | | |
| NEVADA. | | |
| James W. Nye..... | Carson City..... | March 3, 1871 |
| *..... | | |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE. | | |
| Aaron H. Cragin..... | Lebanon..... | March 3, 1871 |
| James W. Patterson..... | Hanover..... | March 3, 1873 |
| NEW JERSEY. | | |
| Alexander G. Cottrell..... | Camden..... | March 3, 1871 |
| *..... | | |
| NEW YORK. | | |
| Roscoe Conklin..... | Utica..... | March 3, 1873 |
| *..... | | |
| NORTH CAROLINA. | | |
| J. C. Abbott..... | Wilmington..... | March 3, 1871 |
| John Pool..... | Raleigh..... | March 3, 1873 |
| OHIO. | | |
| John Sherman..... | Mansfield..... | March 3, 1873 |
| Allen G. Thurman..... | Columbus..... | March 3, 1875 |
| OREGON. | | |
| George H. Williams..... | Portland..... | March 3, 187 ¹ |
| Henry W. Corbett..... | Portland..... | March 3, 1873 |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | | |
| Simon Cameron..... | Harrisburg..... | March 3, 1873 |
| *..... | | |
| RHODE ISLAND. | | |
| Henry B. Anthony..... | Providence..... | March 3, 1871 |
| William Sprague..... | Providence..... | March 3, 1875 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA. | | |
| T. J. Robertson..... | Columbia..... | March 3, 1871 |
| F. A. Sawyer..... | Charleston..... | March 3, 1873 |
| TENNESSEE. | | |
| Joseph S. Fowler..... | Nashville..... | March 3, 1871 |
| *..... | | |
| VERMONT. | | |
| Justin S. Morrill..... | Strafford..... | March 3, 1873 |
| Geo. F. Edmunds..... | Burlington..... | March 3, 1875 |
| WEST VIRGINIA. | | |
| Waitman T. Willey..... | Morgantown..... | March 3, 1871 |
| *..... | | |
| WISCONSIN. | | |
| Timothy O. Howe..... | Green Bay..... | March 3, 1873 |
| *..... | | |

* To be elected by the legislatures of their respective States in January, 1869.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.

1. F. W. Kellogg.
2. Chas. W. Buckley.
3. Ben. W. Norris.
4. Charles W. Pierce.
5. John B. Ellis.
6. Thos. Haughey.

ARKANSAS.

1. Logan H. Roots.
2. A. A. C. Rogers.
3. L. B. Nash.

CALIFORNIA.

1. Saml. B. Axtell.
2. A. A. Sargent.
3. Chancellor Hartson.

CONNECTICUT.

Elected in April, 1869.

DELAWARE.

1. Benj. F. Biggs.

FLORIDA.

1. Chas. M. Hamilton.

GEORGIA.

1. J. W. Chaney.
2. Nelson Hill.
3. Wm. P. Edwards.
4. Samuel F. Grove.
5. C. H. Prince.
6. Contested.
7. P. M. B. Young.

ILLINOIS.

1. Norman B. Judd.
 2. J. F. Farnsworth.
 3. E. B. Washburne.
 4. J. B. Hawley.
 5. E. P. Ingersoll.
 6. Burton C. Cook.
 7. Jesse H. Moore.
 8. Shelby M. Cullom.
 9. T. W. McNeely.
 10. A. G. Burr.
 11. S. S. Marshall.
 12. John B. Hay.
 13. John M. Crebs.
- At large, J. A. Logan,

INDIANA.

1. W. C. Niblack.
2. M. C. Kerr.
3. W. S. Holman.
4. Geo. W. Julian.
5. John Coburn.
6. D. W. Voorhees.
7. Goodlove S. Orth.
8. D. D. Pratt.

INDIANA—concluded.

9. J. P. C. Shanks.
10. Wm. Williams.
11. Jasper Packard.

IOWA.

1. Geo. W. McCrary.
2. Wm. Smyth.
3. Wm. B. Allison.
4. Wm. Loughridge.
5. Francis W. Palmer.
6. Chas. Pomeroy.

KANSAS.

1. Sidney Clark.

KENTUCKY.

1. L. S. Trimble.
2. W. N. Sweeney.
3. J. S. Golladay.
4. J. P. Knott.
5. Boyd Winchester.
6. Thos. L. Jones.
7. James B. Beck.
8. Geo. M. Adams.
9. John M. Rice.

LOUISIANA.

1. Louis St. Martin.
2. L. A. Sheldon.
3. Robert Bailey.
4. James H. Bayne.
5. G. W. McWhorter.

MAINE.

1. John Lynch.
2. S. P. Morrill.
3. Jas. G. Blaine.
4. John A. Peters.
5. Eugene Hale.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Jas. Buffington.
2. Oakes Ames.
3. Ginery Twitchell.
4. Samuel Hooper.
5. Ben. F. Butler.
6. N. P. Banks.
7. George S. Boutwell.
8. Geo. F. Hoar.
9. Wm. B. Washburn.
10. Henry L. Dawes.

MARYLAND.

1. Samuel Hambleton.
2. Stevenson Archer.
3. Thos. Swann.
4. Patrick Hammel.
5. Frederick Stone.

MICHIGAN.

1. F. C. Beaman.

MICHIGAN—concluded.

2. Wm. L. Stoughton.
3. Austin Blair.
4. Thos. W. Ferry.
5. Omar D. Conger.
6. R. Strickland.

MINNESOTA.

1. M. S. Wilkinson.
2. E. M. Wilson.

MISSOURI.

1. Erastus Wells.
2. C. A. Finkelnburg.
3. Jas. P. McCormick.
4. S. H. Bond.
5. S. S. Burdett.
6. James Shields.
7. John F. Asper.
8. J. F. Benjamin.
9. Wm. F. Switzer.

NEVADA.

1. Thos. Fitch.

NEBRASKA.

1. John Taffe.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Jacob H. Ela.
2. Anna F. Stevens.
3. James Beaman.

NEW JERSEY.

1. Wm. Moore.
2. Charles Haight.
3. John T. Bird.
4. John Hill.
5. Orestes Cleveland.

NEW YORK.

1. Henry A. Reeves.
2. John J. Schumaker.
3. Henry W. Stocum.
4. John Fox.
5. John Morrissey.
6. Samuel S. Coa.
7. Harvey C. Calkins.
8. James Brooks.
9. Fernando Wood.
10. Clarkson N. Potter.
11. George W. Greene.
12. John H. Ketcham.
13. John A. Griswold.
14. Stephen L. Mayham.
15. Adolphus H. Tammer.
16. Orange Ferris.
17. William A. Wheeler.
18. Stephen Sanford.
19. Charles Knapp.
20. Addison H. Lullin.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Concluded.

NEW YORK—concluded.

21. Alexander H. Bailey,
22. John C. Churchill,
23. Dennis McCarthy,
24. George W. Cowles,
25. William H. Kelsey,
26. Giles W. Hotchkiss,
27. Hamilton Ward,
28. Noah Davis,
29. John Fisher,
30. David S. Bennett,
31. Porter Sheldon.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. *David A. Barnes,*
2. David Heaton,
3. O. H. Dockery,
4. John T. Deweese,
5. *Livingston Brown,*
6. Nathaniel Boyden,
7. *Francis E. Shober,*

OHIO.

1. *P. W. Strader,*
2. Job E. Stevenson,
3. Robert E. Schenck,
4. William Lawrence,
5. *William Munger,*
6. John A. Smith,
7. James J. Winans,
8. John Beatty,
9. *Ed. B. Dickinson,*
10. *Truman H. Hoag,*
11. John T. Wilson,
12. *Phila. Van Trump,*
13. *George W. Morgan,*
14. Martin Welker,

OHIO—concluded.

15. Eliakim H. Moore,
16. John A. Bingham,
17. Jacob A. Ambler,
18. William H. Upson,
19. James A. Garfield.

OREGON—

1. *J. S. Smith.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. Samuel J. Randall,
2. Charles O'Neill,
3. *John Moffatt,*
4. William D. Kelley,
5. *John E. Reading,*
6. John D. Stiles,
7. Wash'n Townsend,
8. *J. Lawrence Getz,*
9. Oliver J. Dickey,
10. Henry L. Cake,
11. *D. M. VanAuken,*
12. *Geo. W. Woodward,*
13. Ulysses Mercur,
14. John B. Packer,
15. Rich'd J. Haldeman,
16. John Cessna,
17. Dan'l J. Morrell,
18. Wm. H. Armstrong,
19. Glenn W. Scofield,
20. Calvin W. Gillfillan,
21. * John Covode or
Henry D. Foster.
22. James S. Negley,
23. Darwin Phelps,
24. James B. Donley.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Thomas A. Jenckes,
2. Nathan F. Dixon.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. B. F. Whittemore,
2. — Bowen,
3. *James P. Reed,*
4. *Wm. D. Simpson.*

TENNESSEE.

1. Roderick R. Butler,
2. Horace Maynard,
3. W. B. Stokes,
4. † C. A. Sheafe,
5. W. F. Prosser,
6. Samuel M. Arnell,
7. Isaac R. Hawkins,
8. † *J. W. Leftwich,*

VERMONT.

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

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. J. H. Duval,
2. J. C. McGrew,
3. J. S. Wilcher.

WISCONSIN.

1. Halbert E. Paine,
2. Ben. F. Hopkins,
3. Amasa Cobb,
4. *Charles A. Eldredge.*
5. Philetus Sawyer,
6. C. C. Washburn.

* Contested. † Contested by Lewis Tillman. ‡ Contested by W. J. Smith.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The house of representatives of the United States is composed of members elected by districts, with a term of two years. The number apportioned to the States has varied at each decennial census, as shown by the following table :

| Census. | By whom. | When apportioned. | N. Y. Rep. | W. No. Rep. | Ratio one to |
|------------|---------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | By constit'on | 6 | 65 ..... | ..... |
| 1790 | N. Y. L. | April 14, 1792 | 10 | 105 | 33, 000 |
| 1800 | do. | Jan. 14, 1802 | 17 | 141 | 23, 000 |
| 1810 | do. | Dec. 21, 1811 | 27 | 181 | 35, 000 |
| 1820 | do. | Mar. 7, 1822 | 34 | 212 | 40, 000 |
| 1830 | do. | May 22, 1832 | 40 | 240 | 46, 700 |
| 1840 | do. | June 25, 1842 | 34 | 223 | 70, 680 |
| 1850 | do. | July 30, 1852 | 33 | 233 | 93, 423 |
| 1860 | do. | April .., 1861 | 31 | 242 | 127, 000 |

The constitution of the United State provides that two senators shall be chosen by the legislature of each state, who shall hold their office six years.

SPEAKERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FROM 1789 TO 1869.

- 1st Congress*—Frederick Augustus Muhlenburg, of Pennsylvania, was elected speaker of the house of representatives April 1st, 1789, and served to March 3d, 1791.
- 2d Congress*—Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, was elected speaker, and served from the 24th of October, 1791, to March 3d, 1793.
- 3d Congress*—Frederick Augustus Muhlenburg, of Pennsylvania, was elected speaker, and served from December 2d, 1793, to March 3d, 1795.
- 4th and 5th Congresses*—Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, was elected speaker, and served from December 7th, 1795, to March 3d, 1799.
- 6th Congress*—Theodore Sedgwick, of Massachusetts, was elected speaker, and served from December 2d, 1799, to March 3d, 1801.
- 7th, 8th and 9th Congresses*—Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, was elected speaker, and served from December 7th, 1801, to March 3d, 1807.
- 10th and 11th Congresses*—Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts, was elected speaker, and served from October 26th, 1807, to March 3d, 1811.
- 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Congresses*—Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was elected speaker, and served from November 4th, 1811, to March 3d, 1821.
- 17th Congress*—Phillip P. Barbour, of Virginia, was elected speaker, and served from December 3d, 1821, to March 3d, 1823.
- 18th Congress*—Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was elected speaker, and served from December 1st, 1823, to March 3d, 1825.
- 19th Congress*—John W. Taylor, of New York, was elected speaker, and served from December 3d, 1825, to March 3d, 1827.
- 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23d Congresses*—Andrew Stephenson, of Virginia, was elected speaker, and served from December 2d, 1827, to June 3d, 1831; and John Bell, of Tennessee, was, on the 4th of June, elected to serve out the balance of the 23d Congress, which was on the 3d of March, 1831.
- 24th and 25th Congresses*—James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was elected speaker, and served from December 7th, 1835, to March 3d, 1839.
- 26th Congress*—Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, was elected speaker, and served from December 16th, 1839, to March 3d, 1841.
- 27th Congress*—John White, of Kentucky, was elected speaker, and served from May 31st, 1841, to March 3d, 1843.
- 28th Congress*—John W. Jones, of Virginia, was elected speaker, and served from December 4th, 1843, to March 3d, 1845.
- 29th Congress*—John W. Davis, of Indiana, was elected speaker, and served from December 1st, 1845, to March 3d, 1847.
- 30th Congress*—Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, was elected speaker, and served from December 16th, 1847, to March 3d, 1849.
- 31st Congress*—Howell Cobb, of Georgia, was elected speaker, and served from December 24th, 1849, to March 3d, 1851.
- 32d and 33d Congresses*—Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, was elected speaker, and served from December 4th, 1851, to March 3d, 1855.
- 34th Congress*—Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., of Massachusetts, was elected speaker, and served from February 2d, 1855, to March 3d, 1857.
- 35th Congress*—James L. Orr, of South Carolina, was elected speaker, and served from December 7th, 1857, to March 3d, 1859.
- 36th Congress*—William Pennington, of New Jersey, was elected speaker February 1st, 1860, and served to March 3d, 1861.
- 37th Congress*—Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, was elected speaker July 4th, 1861, and served to March 3d, 1863.
- 38th, 39th and 40th Congresses*—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, was elected speaker December 7th, 1863, and serves until March 3d, 1869.

TABLE;

EXHIBITING THE TIMES OF ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS, AND MEETING OF LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

| STATES. | TIME OF HOLDING ELECTIONS. | TIME MEETING OF LEGISLATURE. |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Alabama..... | 1st Monday in August..... | 2d Monday in November, <i>bien.</i> |
| Arkansas..... | 1st Monday in August..... | 1st Monday in November, <i>bien.</i> |
| California..... | Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Sept. | 1st Monday in January. |
| Connecticut..... | 1st Monday in April..... | 1st Wednesday in May. |
| Delaware..... | 1st Tuesday in November..... | 1st Tuesday in January, <i>bien.</i> |
| Florida..... | 1st Monday in October..... | 4th Monday in November, <i>bien.</i> |
| Georgia..... | 1st Monday in October, <i>bien/ly</i> | 1st Monday in November. |
| Illinois..... | Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov. | 2d Monday in January, <i>bien.</i> |
| Indiana..... | 2d Tuesday in October..... | Thurs. after 1st Mon. in Jan., <i>bi.</i> |
| Iowa..... | 2d Tuesday in October..... | 2d Monday in January, <i>bien.</i> |
| Kansas..... | 1st Tuesday in November..... | 2d Thursday in January. |
| Kentucky..... | 1st Monday in August..... | 1st Monday in December, <i>bien.</i> |
| Louisiana..... | 1st Monday in November..... | 3d Monday in January. |
| Maine..... | 2d Monday in September..... | 1st Wednesday in January. |
| Maryland..... | 1st Tuesday in November..... | 1st Wednesday in January, <i>bi.</i> |
| Massachusetts..... | Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov. | 1st Wednesday in January. |
| Michigan..... | Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov. | 1st Wednesday in January, <i>bi.</i> |
| Minnesota..... | 1st Tuesday in November..... | 1st Tues. after 1st Mon. in Jan. |
| Mississippi..... | 1st Monday in Octsber..... | 1st Monday in November, <i>bien.</i> |
| Missouri..... | 1st Tuesday in November..... | Last Monday in December, <i>bi.</i> |
| Nebraska..... | 2d Tuesday in October..... | 1st Thurs. after 1st Mon. in Jan. |
| Nevada..... | Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov. | 1st Monday in January, <i>bien.</i> |
| New Hampshire..... | 2d Tuesday in March..... | 1st Wednesday in June. |
| New Jersey..... | Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov. | 2d Tuesday in January. |
| New York..... | Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov. | 1st Tuesday in January. |
| North Carolina..... | 1st Thursday in August..... | 3d Monday in November, <i>bien.</i> |
| Ohio..... | 2d Tuesday in October..... | 1st Monday in January, <i>bien.</i> |
| Oregon..... | 1st Monday in June..... | 2d Monday in September, <i>bien.</i> |
| Pennsylvania..... | 2d Tuesday in October..... | 1st Tuesday in January. |
| Rhode Island.. | { 1st Wednesday in April.... } | Last Tuesday in May. |
| South Carolina..... | 1st Monday in November..... | By adjourning from Newport. |
| Tennessee..... | 2d Thursday in August..... | 4th Monday in November. |
| Texas..... | 1st Monday in August..... | 1st Monday in October, <i>bien.</i> |
| Vermont..... | 1st Tuesday in September..... | December, <i>biennially.</i> |
| Virginia..... | 4th Thursday in May..... | 2d Thursday in October. |
| West Virginia.. | 4th Thursday in October..... | 1st Monday in December, <i>bien.</i> |
| Wisconsin..... | Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov. | 2d Wednesday in January. |

UNITED STATES LEGATIONS ABROAD.

| | Title. | Where empl'd. | Salary. |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------|
| ARGENTINE REP. | | | |
| H. G. Worthington..... | Minister Resident..... | Buenos Ayres. | 7,500 |
| ..... | Secretary of Legation..... | Buenos Ayres. | 1,500 |
| AUSTRIA. | | | |
| H. M. Watts..... | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.. | Vienna..... | 12,000 |
| H. S. Watts..... | | Secretary of Legation..... | Vienna..... | 1,800 |
| BELGIUM. | | | |
| Henry S. Sanford..... | Minister Resident..... | Brussels..... | 7,500 |
| Aaron Goodrich..... | Secretary of Legation..... | Brussels..... | 1,500 |
| BRAZIL. | | | |
| James Watson Webb..... | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.. | Riode Janiero | 12,000 |
| | | Secretary of Legation..... | Rio de Janiero | 1,800 |
| BOLIVIA. | | | |
| John W. Caldwell..... | Minister Resident..... | La Paz..... | 7,500 |
| ..... | Secretary of Legation..... | La Paz..... | 1,500 |
| CHILL. | | | |
| Judson Kilpatrick..... | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.. | Santiago..... | 10,000 |
| | | Secretary of Legation..... | Santiago..... | 1,500 |
| CHINA. | | | |
| J. Ross Browne..... | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.. | Pekin..... | 12,000 |
| S. Wells Williams..... | | Sec. of Legation and Int..... | Pekin..... | 5,000 |
| COSTA RICA. | | | |
| Jacob B. Blair..... | Minister Resident..... | San Jose..... | 7,500 |
| DANISH DOMINIONS | | | |
| Geo. H. Yeaman..... | Minister Resident..... | Copenhagen.. | \$7,500 |
| ..... | Secretary of Legation..... | Copenhagen.. | 1,500 |
| ECUADOR. | | | |
| ..... | Minister Resident..... | Quito..... | 7,500 |
| FRENCH DOMINION. | | | |
| John A. Dix..... | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.. | Paris..... | 17,500 |
| Wickham Hoffman..... | | Secretary of Legation..... | Paris..... | 2,625 |
| GREAT BRITAIN. | | | |
| Reverdy Johnson..... | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.. | London..... | 17,500 |
| Benjamin Moran..... | | Secretary of legation..... | London..... | 2,625 |
| GREECE. | | | |
| C. K. Tuckerman..... | Minister Resident..... | Athens..... | 7,500 |
| ..... | Secretary of Legation..... | Athens..... | 1,500 |
| GUATEMALA. | | | |
| Fitz Henry Warren.... | Minister Resident..... | Guatemala.... | 7,500 |

UNITED STATES LEGATIONS ABROAD.

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| | Title. | Where Empl'd. | Salary. |
|--------------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------|
| HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. | | | |
| Edward M. McCook... | Minister Resident..... | Honolulu..... | 7,500 |
| HONDURAS. | | | |
| Richard H. Rousseau.. | Minister Resident..... | Comayagua... | 7,500 |
| HAYTI. | | | |
| Gideon H. Hollister.. | Minister Resident and Consul General..... | P't au Prince | 7,500 |
| ITALLY. | | | |
| George P. Marsh..... | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.. | Florence.... | 12,000 |
| Henry P. Hay ..... |  |  |  | Secretary of Legation.... | Florence..... | 1,800 |
| JAPAN. | | | |
| R. Van Valkenburg .. | Minister Resident | Yedo..... | 7,500 |
| A. L. C. Portman | Interpreter..... | Yedo..... | 2,500 |
| LIBERIA. | | | |
| John Segs | Minister Resident and Consul General..... | Monrovia.... | 4,000 |
| MEXICO. | | | |
| Wm. S. Rosecrans...} | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.. | Mexico..... | 12,000 |
| Edward L. Plumb.... |  |  |  | Secretary of Legation.... | Mexico..... | 1,800 |
| THE NETHERLANDS | | | |
| Hugh Ewing..... | Minister Resident..... | The Hague.... | 7,500 |
| ..... | Secretary of Legation..... | The Hague.... | 1,500 |
| NICARAGUA. | | | |
| Andrew B. Dickinson.. | Minister Resident and Extraordinary Secretary of Legation..... | Nicaragua.... | 7,500 |
| | | Secretary of Legation..... | Nicaragua.... | 1,500 |
| PARAGUAY. | | | |
| M. S. McMahon..... | Minister Resident | Asuncion.... | 7,500 |
| PERU. | | | |
| Alvin P. Hovey.....} | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.. | Lima | 10,000 |
| H. M. Brent..... |  |  |  | Secretary of Legation..... | Lima ..... | 1,500 |
| PORTUGAL. | | | |
| James E. Harvey..... | Minister Resident | Lisbon..... | 7,500 |
| ..... | Secretary of Legation..... | Lisbon..... | 1,500 |
| PRUSSIA. | | | |
| George Bancroft.....} | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.. | Berlin..... | 12,000 |
| Alex. Bliss ..... |  |  |  | Secretary of Legation..... | Berlin..... | 1,800 |
| RUSSIA. | | | |
| Cassius M. Clay.....} | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.. | St Petersburg | 12,000 |
| Jeremiah Curtin..... |  |  |  | Secretary of Legation..... | St. Petersburg | 1,800 |
| SALVADOR. | | | |
| Alpheus S. Williams.. | Minister Resident | San Salvador... | 7,500 |
| SPAIN. | | | |
| John P. Hale | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.. | Madrid | 12,000 |
| Horatio J. Perry..... |  |  |  | Secretary of Legation... | Madrid..... | 1,800 |

| | Title. | Where Empl'd. | Salary. |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------|---------|
| SWEDEN & NORWAY | | | |
| Joseph J. Bartlett | Minister Resident..... | Stockholm.... | 7,500 |
| SWITZERLAND. | | | |
| George Harrington.... | Minister Resident..... | Berne | 7,500 |
| TURKEY. | | | |
| Edward Joy Morris | Minister Resident | Constantino'le | 7,500 |
| John P. Brown | Secretary of Legation and Dragoman | Constanti'ple | 3,000 |
| UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA. | | | |
| P. J. Sullivan | Minister Resident | Bogota | 7,500 |
| ..... | Secretary of Legation..... | Bogota | 1,500 |
| URUGUAY. | | | |
| H. G. Worthington.... | Minister Resident ..... | ..... | ..... |
| VENEZUELA. | | | |
| ..... | Minister Resident | Caracas..... | 7,500 |

LIST OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

ACCREDITED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

DON BARTHOLOME MITRE y VEDIA, Secretary of Legation, charge d'affaires
ad interim.

AUSTRIA.

LE BARON DE FRANCKENSTEIN, charge d'affaires *ad interim.*

BELGIUM.

Mr. MAURICE DELFOSSE, Minister Resident.

BRAZIL.

The Councillor DOMINGOS JOSE GONSALVES DE MAGALHAENS, Envoy Extraor-
dinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

CHILL.

Senor MARIANNO SANCHEZ FONTECILLA, charge d'affaires.

COSTA RICA.

DON EZEQUIEL GUTTERREZ, charge d'affaires.

DENMARK.

F. E. BILLE, charge d'affaires.

FRANCE.

M. J. BARTHEMY, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EDWARD THORNTON, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

GREECE.

Mr. ALEXANDRE RIZO RANGABE, Envoy Extraordinary, (absent.)

GUATAMALA AND SALVADOR.

DON J. M. VELA, charge d'affaires.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

CHARLES C. HARRIS, Esq, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

HAYTI.

GEORGE RACSTER, charge d'affaires and Consul General.

ITALY.

The Chevalier MARCELLO CERRUTI, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

LIBERIA.

HENRY M. SHIEFFEIN, Esq., charge d'affaires.

MEXICO.

———, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. SENOR CAYETANO ROMERO, attache.

NETHERLANDS.

M. A. MAZEL, Minister Resident.

NICARAGUA AND HONDURAS.

DON IGNACIO GOMEZ, Minister Resident.

PERU.

SEÑOR DON JOSE GARCIA y GARCIA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

PORTUGAL.

Mr. MIGUEL MARTINS D'ANTAS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

PRUSSIA.

BARON VON GEROLT, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

RUSSIA.

Mr. EDWARD DE STOECKL, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

SPAIN.

SEÑOR DON FACUNDO GONI, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

BARON DE WETTERSTEDT, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

TURKEY.

BLACQUE BEY, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

DON SANTOS ACOSTA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.



MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.



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 | \$1,534,700 00 | ..... |
| Normal school fund..... | 448,500 00 | ..... |
| University fund..... | 101,000 00 | ..... |
| | | <u>\$2,084,200 00</u> |
| Bonds due July 1, 1877..... | | |
| July 1, 1878..... | 15,000 00 | ..... |
| July 1, 1879..... | 3,000 00 | ..... |
| July 1, 1880..... | 13,000 00 | ..... |
| July 1, 1881..... | 2,000 00 | ..... |
| July 1, 1882..... | 30,000 00 | ..... |
| July 1, 1883..... | 26,000 00 | ..... |
| July 1, 1884..... | 9,000 00 | ..... |
| July 1, 1885..... | 18,000 00 | ..... |
| July 1, 1886..... | 8,000 00 | ..... |
| July 1, 1887..... | 22,000 00 | ..... |
| July 1, 1888..... | 19,000 00 | ..... |
| | | <u>167,800 00</u> |
| Currency certificates outstanding..... | | 57 00 |
| Total indebtedness..... | | <u>\$2,252,057 00</u> |

GENERAL FUND.

Total receipts for the year ending September 30, 1888..... \$982,870 90

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|--|-------------|---------------------|
| Salaries and permanent appropriations..... | | \$73,678 23 |
| Legislative expenses..... | | 81,423 76 |
| State Prison and Charitable Institutions— | | |
| State Prison..... | \$59,796 00 | ..... |
| Hospital for the Insane..... | 103,500 00 | ..... |
| Institute for the Blind..... | 41,000 00 | ..... |
| Institute for the Deaf and Dumb..... | 56,947 16 | ..... |
| Reform School..... | 39,730 50 | ..... |
| Soldiers' Orphans' Home..... | 43,985 49 | ..... |
| St. Armidus Orphan Asylum..... | 500 00 | ..... |
| St. Mary's Orphan School..... | 1,500 00 | ..... |
| St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum..... | 500 00 | ..... |
| St. Rose's Orphan Asylum..... | 500 00 | ..... |
| Protestant Orphan Asylum..... | 500 00 | ..... |
| Milwaukee Hospital..... | 1,000 00 | ..... |
| St. Mary's Hospital..... | 4,100 00 | ..... |
| Home of the Friendless..... | 3,000 00 | ..... |
| | | <u>\$356,559 15</u> |
| State Capitol..... | | 60,801 47 |
| Interest on State indebtedness..... | | 167,719 76 |
| Miscellaneous expenses..... | | 206,336 28 |
| Total disbursements..... | | <u>\$946,518 65</u> |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Total receipts..... | \$982,870 90 | |
| Total disbursements..... | | \$946,518 65 |
| Balance, September 30, 1867..... | 8,594 13 | |
| Balance, September 30, 1868..... | | 44,946 38 |
| | <u>\$991,465 03</u> | <u>\$991,465 03</u> |

The total disbursements for the year were..... \$946,518 65

Of this amount the following were in the nature of extraordinary appropriations:

| | | |
|---|--------------|---------------------|
| Public institutions, including State Capitol..... | \$417,360 62 | |
| Interest on State debt..... | 167,719 76 | |
| Special appropriations..... | 35,252 68 | |
| Miscellaneous appropriations..... | 9,260 65 | |
| Wolf and wild cat bounties—repealed..... | 16,660 00 | |
| | | <u>\$646,253 71</u> |

Ordinary current expenses..... \$300,264 94

SCHOOL FUND.

The amount of the productive School Fund on the 30th days of September, 1867, and 1868, was as follows:

| | 1867. | 1868. |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Amount due on certificates of sales..... | \$535,015 56 | \$520,557 52 |
| Amount due on mortgages..... | 166,392 04 | 150,229 31 |
| Certificates of indebtedness..... | 1,394,900 00 | 1,534,700 00 |
| Total productive fund..... | <u>\$2,096,307 60</u> | <u>\$2,205,486 83</u> |

Showing an increase of the productive fund of \$109,179.23, during the past year.

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Receipts..... | \$178,127 95 |
| Disbursements..... | <u>176,276 04</u> |

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, 1867, and 1868, respectively, was as follows:

| | 1867. | 1868. |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Amount due on certificates of sales..... | \$69,192 83 | \$68,341 14 |
| Amount due on mortgages..... | 6,892 00 | 6,092 00 |
| Certificates of indebtedness..... | 101,000 00 | 101,000 00 |
| Dane county bonds..... | 16,800 00 | 24,000 00 |
| Total productive fund..... | <u>\$193,884 83</u> | <u>\$199,433 14</u> |

Showing an increase in the productive fund during the last year, of \$5,548.26.

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Receipts..... | \$27,658 38 |
| Disbursements..... | <u>31,129 49</u> |

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

This fund is composed of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart for the support of Normal Schools, by chapter 537, laws of 1865.

Twenty-five per cent. of the income of this fund is annually transferred to the School Fund Income.

The amount of productive fund on the 30th day of September, 1867, and 1868, respectively, was as follows:

| | 1867. | 1868. |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Amount due on certificates of sale. | \$110,032 42 | \$76,418 11 |
| Amount due on mortgages..... | 111,269 50 | 100,376 00 |
| Certificates of indebtedness..... | 381,500 00 | 448,500 00 |
| Total productive fund..... | <u>\$602,791 92</u> | <u>\$625,294 11</u> |

Showing an increase in the productive fund during the past year of \$22,502.19.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Receipts..... | \$47,776 20 |
| Disbursements..... | <u>49,837 54</u> |

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales 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, 1867, and 1868, respectively, was as follows:

| | 1867. | 1868. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Dues on certificates of sale..... | \$12,417 00 | \$14,488 40 |
| Dane county bonds..... | 6,000 00 | 11,000 00 |
| | <u>\$18,417 00</u> | <u>\$25,488 40</u> |

Showing an increase of the productive fund of \$7,071.40.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND INCOME.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Receipts..... | \$1,817 89 |
| Disbursements..... | <u>43 38</u> |

DRAINAGE FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart as Drainage lands, by virtue of chapter 537, laws of 1865, the amount of which is to be annually apportioned to the several counties in which such lands lie, in proportion to the amount of sales in each county, respectively.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Amount due on certificates..... | <u>\$36,998 62</u> | <u>\$30,480 93</u> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|

BALANCES IN TREASURY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1868.

| | <i>Balances.</i> | <i>Overpaym'ts</i> |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| General Fund..... | \$44,946 85 | |
| School Fund..... | 1,418 32 | |
| School Fund Income..... | | \$110 83 |
| University Fund..... | 1,498 14 | |
| University Fund Income..... | 2,148 43 | |
| Drainage Fund..... | 28,462 08 | |
| Normal School Fund..... | 5,416 28 | |
| Normal School Fund Income..... | 21,792 50 | |
| Swamp Land Fund..... | 29 91 | |
| Swamp Land Fund Income..... | | 49 00 |
| Agricultural College Fund..... | 513 83 | |
| Agricultural College Fund Income..... | 2,864 59 | |
| Experimental Farm Fund..... | 4,460 67 | |
| Deposit Fund..... | 5,656 98 | |
| Commissioners Contingent Fund..... | 356 83 | |
| Delinquent Tax Fund..... | 5,898 10 | |
| Platteville Normal School Building Fund..... | 2,175 62 | |
| Whitewater Normal School Building Fund..... | 968 68 | |
| Military Road Fund..... | 1,460 67 | |
| Sturgeon Bay Canal Fund..... | | 2,500 00 |
| Allotment Fund..... | 1,951 30 | |
| Fox and Wisconsin River Imp. Co. Dept. Fund.... | 23,971 15 | |
| Special Drainage Fund..... | 500 00 | |
| Balance in Treasury..... | | 153,830 63 |
| | <u>\$156,490 46</u> | <u>\$156,490 46</u> |

LIST OF SHERIFFS

OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

| Counties. | Names. | T'ms expire |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Adams..... | D. L. Quaw..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Ashland..... | D. J. Cooper..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Bayfield..... | B. F. Davison..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Brown..... | O. J. Brice..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Buñalo..... | Wm. R. Turnbull..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Burnett..... | Perry D. Hickerson..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Calumet..... | David D. Ebert..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Chippewa..... | Paul Guyon..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Clark..... | W. S. Covill..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Columbia..... | Oliver H. Sorrenson..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Crawford..... | Geo. E. Harrington..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Dane..... | Bradford Hancock..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Dallas..... | | |
| Dodge..... | Chas. E. Goodwin..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Door..... | James R. Mann..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Douglas..... | James Newton..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Dunn..... | W. W. Winterbotham..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Eau Claire..... | Arthur M. Sherman..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Fond du Lac..... | Hiram S. Town..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Grant..... | Wm. H. Clise..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Green..... | Silas E. Gardner..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Green Lake..... | James A. Biggert..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Iowa..... | Wm. Sands..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Jackson..... | Samuel D. Blake..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Jefferson..... | Austin K. Borg..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Juneau..... | Thomas H. ... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Kewaunee..... | Barnes N. ... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Kenosha..... | James M. ... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| La Crosse..... | James W. Polleys..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| La Fayette..... | Frank Campbell..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Manitowoc..... | Peter Mulholland..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Marathon..... | Joseph Barnard..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Marquette..... | Neil Dimond..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Milwaukee..... | Gustav Brunst..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Monroe..... | David B. Bon..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Oconto..... | Peter W. Geekie..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Outagamie..... | William McGuire..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Ozaukee..... | Michael Dreis..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Pepin..... | N. O. Murry..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Pierce..... | Geo. W. Dickerson..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Polk..... | C. C. Fisk..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Portage..... | John H. Baker..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Racine..... | Frank Schneider..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Richland..... | Joseph B. McGrew..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Rock..... | Daniel Johnson..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| St. Croix..... | Roland C. Libby..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Sauk..... | Norman Stewart..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Shawano..... | D. H. Pulcifer..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Sheboygan..... | Luis Otte..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Trempealeau..... | John C. McCoy..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Vernon..... | Thos. B. Brown..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Walworth..... | Wm. Humphrey..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Washington..... | Hugo Koenen..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Waukesha..... | Alexander F. Pratt..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Waupaca..... | L. S. Townsend..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Waushara..... | A. Nash..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Winnebago..... | J. S. Cavert..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Wood..... | No return..... | |

REGISTERS OF DEEDS.

| Counties. | Names, | T'ns expire. |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Adams..... | G. W. Waterman..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Ashland..... | John W. Bell..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Bayfield..... | Wm. H. Mower..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Brown..... | Xavier Martin..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Buffalo..... | Otis F. Warren..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Burnett..... | G. W. Forsell..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Calumet..... | Arthur Connelly..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Chippewa..... | Wm. Siddell..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Clark..... | W. T. Hutchinson..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Columbia..... | Thomas Yule..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Crawford..... | James S. Burton..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Dane..... | John Gibbon..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Dallas..... | James G. Neville..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Dodge..... | Wm. Oestrich..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Door..... | Peter Zeuners..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Douglas..... | D. George Morrison..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Dunn..... | Francis R. Lockwood..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Eau Claire..... | Henry C. Putnam..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Fond du Lac..... | Dana C. Lamb..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Grant..... | James Woodhouse..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Green..... | Samuel Lewis..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Green Lake..... | Henry B. Lowe..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Iowa..... | O. P. Ashley..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Jackson..... | F. H. Allen..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Jefferson..... | A. Sheuber..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Juneau..... | Jeff T. Hinton..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Kewaunee..... | Frederick Johannis..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Kenosha..... | Charles Frantz..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| La Crosse..... | Augustus Steinlein..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| La Fayette..... | F. C. L. Mackay..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Manitowoc..... | John Franz..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Marathon..... | Herman Miller..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Marquette..... | John Barry..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Milwaukee..... | John B. Stemper..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Monroe..... | Josiah M. Farr..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Oconto..... | Otto W. Bloch..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Outagamie..... | C. A. Hamer..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Ozaukee..... | J. C. Schweling..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Pepin..... | James Barry..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Pierce..... | C. W. Brown..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Polk..... | Asahel Kimball..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Portage..... | S. H. Sawyer..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Racine..... | John Bowen..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Richland..... | Alfred Loveless..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Rock..... | Chas. W. Stark..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| St. Croix..... | George R. Hughes..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Sauk..... | Mair Pointon..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Shawano..... | Charles Sunnicht..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Sheboygan..... | Nathan Cole..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Trempealeau..... | David W. Wade..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Vernon..... | George W. Griffin..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Walworth..... | Chas. A. Noyes..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Washington..... | Valentine Detling..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Waukesha..... | Peter Coyle..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Waupaca..... | C. Caldwell..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Waushara..... | G. Tennant..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Winnebago..... | Robert McCurdy..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Wood..... | No return..... | ..... |

COUNTY TREASURERS.

| Counties. | Names. | T'ns expire |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Adams..... | H. H. Phillips..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Ashland..... | Geo. A. Stahl..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Bayfield..... | Andrew Tate..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Brown..... | Anton Klaus..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Buffalo..... | John Beely..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Burnett..... | Wm. H. Peck..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Calumet..... | Mathias Hilgers..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Chippewa..... | Herman Baumgrath..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Clark..... | S. C. Boardman..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Columbia..... | Miles T. Alverson..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Crawford..... | Barnaby Dunne..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Dane..... | Wm. Charleton..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Dallas..... | James Bracklen..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Dodge..... | Jacob Bockten..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Door..... | Joseph Coliquon..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Douglas..... | E. C. Becker..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Dunn..... | Carroll Lucas..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Eau Claire..... | Levi Slinglaff..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Fond du Lac..... | Thomas Bryant..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Grant..... | V. F. Kinney..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Green..... | William H. Ball..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Green Lake..... | Henry Thomas..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Iowa..... | Francis Vivian..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Jackson..... | Oliver O. Hearn..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Jefferson..... | John Malloy..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Juneau..... | John O'Rourke..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Kewaunee..... | Joseph Knipper..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Kenosha..... | Hugh McDermott..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| La Crosse..... | C. C. Palmer..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| La Fayette..... | A. Waddington..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Manitowoc..... | Henry Baetz..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Marathon..... | C. Heffinger..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Marquette..... | Mark Dernam..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Milwaukee..... | William Kennedy..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Monroe..... | Eli Waste..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Oconto..... | Richard L. Hall..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Outagamie..... | Nicholas Weiland..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Ozaukee..... | Wm. H. Landolt..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Pepin..... | Thales Burke..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Pierce..... | M. B. Williams..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Polk..... | A. A. Heald..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Portage..... | John Stumpf..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Racine..... | L. D. Coombs..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Richland..... | Wm. H. Joslin..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Rock..... | Cyrus Bliss..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| St. Croix..... | Merton Herrick..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Sauk..... | R. M. Strong..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Shawano..... | Myron H. McCord..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Sheboygan..... | Julius Wolf..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Trempealeau..... | Edward F. Wade..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Vernon..... | C. M. Butt..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Walworth..... | David L. Fairchild..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Washington..... | Albert Semler..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Waukesha..... | John Castenholz..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Waupaca..... | Evan Coolidge..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Waushara..... | G. H. Gile..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Winnebago..... | James H. Jones..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Wood..... | No Return..... | |

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

| Counties. | Names. | T'ms expire |
|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Adams | W. J. Kershaw | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Ashland | John W. Bell | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Bayfield | | |
| Brown | Orlo B. Graves | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Buffalo | Edward Lee | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Burnett | G. W. Forsell | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Calumet | John E. McMullen | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Chippewa | A. K. Gregg, Jr. | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Clark | G. W. King | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Columbia | Emmons Taylor | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Crawford | O. B. Thomas | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Dane | F. Q. Ball | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Dallas | | |
| Dodge | Edward Elwell | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Door | Wm. K. Dresser | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Douglas | James S. Ritchie | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Dunn | Robert Macauley | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Eau Claire | George Perkins | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Fond du Lac | George Clemenston | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Grant | | |
| Green | A. S. Douglas | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Green Lake | Thomas C. Ryan | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Iowa | J. M. Smith | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Jackson | Calvin R. Johnson | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Jefferson | M. B. Williams | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Juneau | N. J. Dow | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Kewaunee | Lyman Walker | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Kenosha | J. V. Inarles, Jr. | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| La Crosse | G. M. Woodward | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| La Fayette | G. A. Marshall | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Maitowoc | E. B. Treat | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Marathon | W. C. Silverthorn | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Marquette | William H. Peters | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Milwaukee | Cornelius K. Martin | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Monroe | George A. Richardson | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Oconto | John B. Fairchild | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Outagamie | J. H. M. Wigman | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Ozaukee | Wm. A. Pors | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Pepin | H. E. Haughton | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Pierce | J. C. Button | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Polk | H. D. Barron | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Portage | Miner Strobe | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Racine | John T. Fish | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Richland | Oscar F. Black | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Rock | H. A. Patterson | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| St. Croix | H. A. Wilson | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Sauk | Nelson W. Wheeler | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Shawano | D. P. Andrews | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Sheboygan | J. H. Jones | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Trempealeau | A. W. Newman | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Vernon | James E. Newell | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Walworth | Robert Harkness | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Washington | George H. Kleffler | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Waukesha | David W. Small | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Waupaca | J. B. Strain | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Waushara | R. L. D. Potter | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Winnebago | A. A. Austin | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Wood | No return ..... | ..... |

CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

| Counties. | Names. | T'ms expire |
|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Adams | Frank O. Wisner | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Ashland | Robert Morin | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Bayfield | A. C. Haywood | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Brown | John B. A. Masse | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Buffalo | Frederick Hohmann | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Burnett | Ole A. Thoreson | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Calumet | John P. Hume | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Chippewa | John F. Hall | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Clark | G. Sterns | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Columbia | Charles A. Dibble | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Crawford | James E. Campbell | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Dane | George W. Stoner | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Dallas | | |
| Dodge | John Lowth | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Door | Henry Harris | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Douglas | Richard Bardon | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Dunn | Francis R. Lockwood | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Eau Claire | Martin Daniels | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Fond du Lac | George W. Carter | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Grant | David Schreiner | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Green | Wm. W. Wright | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Green Lake | Oliver N. Russell | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Iowa | Christian Kessler | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Jackson | B. G. Anderson | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Jefferson | P. N. Waterbury | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Juneau | Charles H. Grote | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Kewaunee | A. D. Laughlin | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Kenosha | L. B. Nichols | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| La Crosse | Harvey J. Peck | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| La Fayette | Wm. Armstrong | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Manitowoc | Joseph Francl | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Marathon | J. W. Chubbuck | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Marquette | George W. Robinson | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Milwaukee | James Hickox | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Monroe | S. H. Stearns | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Oconto | Joseph Hall | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Outagamie | Jas. F. Parkhurst | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Ozaukee | J. R. Bohan | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Pepin | A. G. Coffin | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Pierce | C. W. Brown | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Polk | Asahel Kimball | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Portage | W. H. Packard | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Racine | A. H. Adams | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Richland | Joseph Lewis | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Rock | A. W. Baldwin | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| St. Croix | George Thone | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Sauk | John J. Jenkins | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Shawano | Julius A. Murray | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Sheboygan | August Pott | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Trempealeuu | B. F. Heuston | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Vernon | H. N. Preus | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Walworth | James Simmons | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Washington | James Kenealy, Jr. | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Waukesha | Wm. R. Williams | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Waupaca | L. J. Perry | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Waushara | A. Strong | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Winnebago | H. B. Harshaw | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Wood | No Return | |

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

| Counties. | Names. | T'ns expire |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Adams..... | Z. Wise..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Ashland..... | C. M. Lowry..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Bayfield..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brown..... | S. E. Baldwin..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Buffalo..... | Lawrence Kessinger..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Burnett..... | N. H. Hickerson..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Calumet..... | John Albers..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Chippewa..... | Joseph Beaudette..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Clark..... | Richard Dewhurst..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Columbia..... | Ebenezer Corning..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Crawford..... | William Walton..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Dane..... | Levi P. Drake..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Dallas..... | S. P. Barker..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Dodge..... | Wm. M. Morse..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Door..... | James C. Pinney..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Douglas..... | No election..... | ..... |
| Dunn..... | Thomas Parker..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Eau Claire..... | Henry C. Putnam..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Fond du Lac..... | Horace W. Newton..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Grant..... | James Allen..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Green..... | A. S. Cleveland..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Green Lake..... | Edgar P. Lock..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Iowa..... | Henry Madden..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Jackson..... | John Love..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Jefferson..... | K. P. Clark..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Juneau..... | J. H. Daniels..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Kewaunee..... | Henry Bergman..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Kenosha..... | J. M. Jones..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| La Crosse..... | H. I. Bess..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| La Fayette..... | John Burrell..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Manitowoc..... | Fayette Armsby..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Marathon..... | D. L. Plumer..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Marquette..... | Thomas McLaughlin..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Milwaukee..... | George K. Gregory..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Monroe..... | C. C. Miller..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Oconto..... | N. L. McCauslin..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Outagamie..... | M. N. Randall..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Ozaukee..... | L. Towsley..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Pepin..... | L. G. Wood..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Pierce..... | G. W. Cairns..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Polk..... | Albert Essen..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Portage..... | J. L. Prentice..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Racine..... | S. G. Knight..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Richland..... | David Hardenberg..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Rock..... | L. D. Locke..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| St. Croix..... | George Strong..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Sauk..... | H. Muehlberg..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Shawano..... | James Miller..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Sheboygan..... | Gustav Marquardt..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Trempealeau..... | A. P. Ford..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Vernon..... | Harrison C. Joseph..... | Jan. 1, 1870 |
| Walworth..... | James L. Tubbs..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Washington..... | ..... | ..... |
| Waukesha..... | William West..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Waupaca..... | Ira Millard..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Waushara..... | Ira L. Parker..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Winnebago..... | C. Palmer..... | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Wood..... | No returns..... | ..... |

COUNTY JUDGES.

| Counties. | Names. | Terms Expire |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Adams | A. S. Spencer | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Ashland | John W. Bell | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Bayfield | Elisha Pike | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Brown | David Agry | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Buffalo | August Finkelnburg | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Burnett | Magnus Nelson | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Calumet | Charles Greening | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Chippewa | Arthur Gough | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Clark | No Election | |
| Columbia | Joshua J. Guppey | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Crawford | Ira B. Brunson | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Dane | George E. Bryant | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Dallas | Francis Finley | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Dodge | A. Scott Sloan | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Door | Wm. K. Dresser | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Douglas | Thomas Clark | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Dunn | P. C. Holmes | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Eau Claire | Geo. C. Teall | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Fond du Lac | Wm. D. Conklin | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Grant | Wm. McGonigal | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Green | Brooks Dunwiddie | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Green Lake | Franklin B. Hawes | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Iowa | Alexander Wilson | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Jackson | Oliver O. Hearn | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Jefferson | Ira W. Bird | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Juneau | D. Schemerhorn | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Kewaunee | Charles G. Boalt | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Kenosha | James J. Pettit | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| La Crosse | Hugh Cameron | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| La Fayette | John W. Blackstone, Jr. | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Manitowoc | Geo. W. Barker | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Marathon | Bartholomew Ringle | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Marquette | Samuel R. Rood | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Milwaukee | Albert Smith | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Monroe | Luther B. Noyes | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Oconto | Joseph Hall | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Outagamie | Samuel Ryan, Jr. | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Ozaukee | Gustave Gortze | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Pepin | | |
| Pierce | William Howes | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Polk | Robert Kent | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Portage | Wm. R. Alban | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Racine | Elbert O. Hand | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Richland | James H. Miner | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Rock | Amos P. Prichard | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| St. Croix | Cyrus L. Hall | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Sauk | J. B. Quimby | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Shawano | Joseph Maurer | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Sheboygan | Edward Gilman | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Trempealeau | L. W. Button | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Vernon | Carson Graham | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Walworth | Peter Golder | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Washington | John Shelby | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Waukesha | Samuel A. Randles | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Waupaca | C. S. Ogden | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Waushara | | |
| Winnebago | J. B. Hamilton | Dec. 31, 1869 |
| Wood | Levi P. Powers | Dec. 31, 1869 |

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

ELECTED AT GENERAL ELECTION, 1867, FOR TWO YEARS.

| County. | Superintendent. | Residence. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Adams..... | Thomas R. Freeman..... | Olin. |
| Ashland..... | John W. Bell..... | La Pointe. |
| Bayfield..... | Andrew Tate..... | Bayfield. |
| Brown..... | Oscar Gray..... | Fort Howard. |
| Buffalo..... | James Imrie..... | Maxville. |
| Burnett..... | W. H. Peck..... | Grantsburg. |
| Cabernet..... | A. W. Hammond..... | Chilton. |
| Chippewa..... | Theodore Coleman..... | Chippewa Falls. |
| Clark..... | John S. Dore..... | Neillsville. |
| Columbia..... | Levi Bath..... | Columbus. |
| Crawford..... | C. W. Clinton..... | Prairie du Chien. |
| Dallas..... | Alfred Finley..... | Barron. |
| Dane—1st Dist..... | J. Q. Emery..... | Stoughton. |
| Dane—2d Dist..... | Isaac Hierstead..... | Oregon. |
| Dodge—1st. Dist..... | Charles Allen..... | Mayville. |
| Dodge—2d Dist..... | Lorenzo Merrill..... | Burnett. |
| Door..... | Rufus M. Wright..... | Sturgeon Bay. |
| Douglas..... | Irwin W. Gates..... | Superior. |
| Dunn..... | | Menomonie. |
| Eau Claire..... | Rev. W. H. Lockwood..... | Eau Claire. |
| Fond du Lac..... | Rev. D. B. Lyon..... | Ripon. |
| Grant..... | Joseph P. Hubbard..... | British Hollow. |
| Green..... | Daniel H. Morgan..... | Monroe. |
| Green Lake..... | A. A. Spencer..... | Berlin. |
| Iowa..... | Samuel Parks..... | Avoca. |
| Jackson..... | J. R. Mosher..... | Hixton. |
| Jefferson..... | George W. Bird..... | Jefferson. |
| Juneau..... | George P. Kenyon..... | New Lisbon. |
| Kenosha..... | James Hannan..... | Kenosha. |
| Kewaunee..... | Constant Martin..... | Dyckesville. |
| La Crosse..... | G. S. Patton..... | Hamilton. |
| La Fayette..... | Charles B. Jennings..... | Darlington. |
| Manitowoc..... | Jere Crowley..... | Manitowoc. |
| Marathon..... | Rev. Thos. Green..... | Wausau. |
| Marquette..... | Abraham Boynton..... | Westfield. |
| Milwaukee—1st Dist..... | James F. Devine..... | Painesville. |
| Milwaukee—2d Dist..... | Anson W. Buttles..... | Good Hope. |
| Monroe..... | Charles W. Kellogg..... | Tomah. |
| Oconto..... | Rev. John Fairchild..... | Marinette. |
| Outagamie..... | D. J. Brothers..... | Kaukauma. |
| Ozaukee..... | P. K. Gannon..... | Cedarburg. |
| Pepin..... | George Van Waters..... | Durand. |
| Pierce..... | R. L. Reed..... | Prescott. |
| Polk..... | R. H. Clark..... | Black Brook. |
| Portage..... | John Megrn Jr..... | Stevens Point. |
| Racine..... | L. M. Hawes..... | Rochester. |
| Richland..... | Geo. W. Putnam..... | Fancy Creek. |
| Rock—1st Dist..... | C. M. Treat..... | Clinton. |
| Rock—2d Dist..... | Rev. J. I. Foot..... | Evansville. |
| St. Croix..... | A. H. Weld..... | River F'ls, Pierce Co |
| Sauk..... | R. B. Crandall..... | Baraboo. |
| Shawano..... | Z. C. Colborn..... | Shawano. |
| Sheboygan..... | John E. Thomas..... | Sheboygan Falls. |
| Trempealeau..... | S. S. Luce..... | Galesville. |
| Vernon..... | Thos. J. Shear..... | Hillsborough. |
| Walworth..... | Elon N. Lee..... | Elkhorn. |
| Washington..... | Fred. Regenfuss..... | West Bend. |
| Waukesha..... | Wm. S. Green..... | Waukesha. |
| Waupaca..... | J. Burnham..... | Waupaca. |
| Waushara..... | Theodore S. Chipman..... | Berlin. |
| Winnebago..... | Samuel Shaw..... | Omro. |
| Wood..... | Geo. F. Witter..... | Grand Rapids. |

LIST OF COUNTY SEATS,

OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

| Counties. | County Seats. |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Adams | Friendship. |
| Ashland | La Pointe. |
| Bayfield | Bayfield. |
| Brown | Green Bay. |
| Buffalo | Alma. |
| Burnett | Grantsburg. |
| Calumet..... | Chilton. |
| Chippewa | Chippewa Falls. |
| Clark..... | Neillsville. |
| Columbia | Portage. |
| Crawford | Prairie du Chien. |
| Dane | Madison. |
| Dallas | Barron. |
| Dodge..... | Juneau. |
| Door | Sturgeon Bay. |
| Douglas | Superior City. |
| Dunn..... | Menomonee. |
| Eau Claire | Eau Claire. |
| Fond du Lac | Fond du Lac. |
| Grant..... | Lancaster. |
| Green | Monroe. |
| Green Lake | Princeton. |
| Iowa | Dodgeville. |
| Jackson | Black River Falls. |
| Jefferson | Jeflerson. |
| Juneau | Mauston. |
| Kewaunee | Kewaunee. |
| Kenosha | Kenosha. |
| La Crosse | La Crosse. |
| La Fayette | Darlington. |
| Manitowoc | Manitowoc. |
| Marathon | Wausau. |
| Marquette | Montello. |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee. |
| Monroe..... | Sparta. |
| Oconto | Oconto. |
| Outagamie | Appleton. |
| Ozaukee | Port Washington. |
| Pepin | Durand. |
| Pierce..... | Ellsworth. |
| Polk..... | Osceola Mills. |
| Portage..... | Plover. |
| Racine | Racine. |
| Richland | Richland Center. |
| Rock | Janesville. |
| St. Croix | Hudson. |
| Sauk | Baraboo. |
| Shawano | Shawano. |
| Sheboygan | Sheboygan. |
| Trempealeau | Galesville. |
| Vernon..... | Viroqua. |
| Walworth | Elkhorn. |
| Washington..... | West Bend. |
| Waukesha | Waukesha. |
| Waupaca | Waupaca. |
| Waushara | Wautoma. |
| Winnebago..... | Oshkosh. |
| Wood | Grand Rapids. |

NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

| County. | Name of Paper. | Where published. |
|------------------|---|--------------------|
| Adams..... | Press..... | Friendship. |
| Brown..... | Advocate, Gazette..... | Green Bay. |
| Buflalo..... | Express..... | Alma. |
| Calumet..... | Republicaner..... | Buffalo City. |
| Chippewa..... | Times, Reflector..... | Chilton. |
| Clark..... | Union and Times..... | Chippewa Falls. |
| | Journal, Republican..... | Neillsville. |
| Columbia..... | State Register..... | Portage. |
| | Republican, Democrat..... | Columbus. |
| | Mirror..... | Kilbourn City. |
| Crawford..... | Union, Courier..... | Prairie du Chien. |
| | State Journal, Democrat, Western Farmer, Soldier's Record..... | Madison. |
| Dane..... | Reporter..... | Stoughton. |
| | Ledger..... | Sun Prairie. |
| Dodge..... | Citizen, Argus..... | Beaver Dam. |
| | Prison City Leader..... | Waupun. |
| | Representative..... | Fox Lake. |
| Door..... | Advocate..... | Sturgeon Bay. |
| Douglas..... | Gazette..... | Superior City. |
| Dunn..... | News..... | Menomonee. |
| Eau Claire..... | Free Press..... | Eau Claire. |
| | Argus..... | West Eau Claire. |
| | Commonwealth, Reporter, Zeitung Journal, Northern Farmer..... | Fond du Lac. |
| Fond du Lac..... | Commonwealth, Representative..... | Ripon. |
| | Times..... | Wausau. |
| | Times..... | Brandon. |
| | Herald..... | Lancaster. |
| Grant..... | Witness..... | Platteville. |
| | Appeal..... | Boscobel. |
| Green..... | Sentinel..... | Monroe. |
| | Independent..... | Brodhead. |
| Green Lake..... | Republic..... | Princeton. |
| | Courant..... | Berlin. |
| Iowa..... | Tribune, National Democrat..... | Mineral Point. |
| | Chronicle..... | Dodgeville. |
| Jackson..... | Banner, Democrat..... | Black River Falls. |
| | Republican, Democrat, Weltburger, Chief, Herald..... | Watertown. |
| Jefferson..... | Banner, Institute..... | Fort Atkinson. |
| | Dispatch..... | Jefferson. |
| | Star..... | Lake Mills. |
| Juneau..... | Argus..... | Mauston. |
| Kewaunee..... | Enterprise..... | New Lisbon. |
| Kenosha..... | Telegraph, Union..... | Kewaunee. |
| La Crosse..... | Republican, Democrat, Nord Stern, Faderlandet and Emigranten..... | Kenosha. |
| | Union..... | La Crosse. |
| La Fayette..... | Democrat..... | Darlington. |
| Manitowoc..... | Tribune, Pilot, Der Nord Western. | Shullsburg. |
| Marathon..... | Central Wisconsin, Pilot..... | Manitowoc. |
| Marquette..... | Express..... | Wausau. |
| | Sentinel, News, Wisconsin, North- western Advance, School Monthly, Christian Worker, Herold, Sec Bote, Banner and Volksfreund..... | Montello. |
| Milwaukee..... | | Milwaukee. |

| County. | Name of Paper. | Where Published. |
|------------------|---|------------------|
| Monroe..... | Democrat, Eagle..... | Sparta. |
| Oconto..... | Lumberman..... | Oconto. |
| Outagamie..... | Crescent, Post, Lawrence Collegian | Appleton. |
| Ouzaukee..... | Advertiser, Zeitung..... | Ozaukee. |
| Pepin..... | Times..... | Durand. |
| Pierce..... | Journal..... | Prescott. |
| | Herald..... | Ellsworth. |
| Polk..... | Press..... | Osceola Mills. |
| | Wisconsin Pinery, Lumberman..... | Stevens Point. |
| Portage..... | Times..... | Plover. |
| | Journal, Advocate, Argus, Slavic.. | Racine. |
| Racine..... | Standard..... | Burlington. |
| Richland..... | Republican, Sentinel..... | Richland Center. |
| | Gazette, Democrat..... | Janesville. |
| Rock..... | Journal and Press, College Monthly | Beloit. |
| | Citizen..... | Evansville. |
| | Enterprise..... | Clinton. |
| St. Croix..... | Star and Times..... | Hudson. |
| | Republic, Independent..... | Baraboo. |
| Sauk..... | Pioneer..... | Sauk City. |
| Shawano..... | Journal..... | Shawano. |
| | Evergreen City Times, Journal, } Volksfreund, Zeitung..... | Sheboygan. |
| Sheboygan..... | Herald..... | Sheboygan Falls. |
| | Sentinel..... | Plymouth. |
| Trempealeau..... | Record..... | Trempealeau. |
| Vernon..... | Censor..... | Viroqua. |
| | Independent..... | Elkhorn. |
| Walworth..... | Register..... | Whitewater. |
| | Republican..... | Delavan. |
| Washington..... | Democrat, Post..... | West Bend. |
| Waukesha..... | Freeman, Plaindealer..... | Waukesha. |
| | Badger..... | Oconomowoc. |
| Waupaca..... | Criterion..... | Waupaca. |
| Waushara..... | Argus..... | Wautoma. |
| | Northwestern, Journal, Times, } Telegraph..... | Oshkosh. |
| Winnebago..... | Island City Times..... | Neenah. |
| | Union..... | Omro. |
| Wood..... | Reporter..... | Grand Rapids. |

NATIONAL BANKS IN WISCONSIN.

There are thirty-five National Banking Associations, organized under the act of Congress, and doing business in Wisconsin, having an aggregate capital of \$2,720,000, as follows:

| Name of Bank. | Location. | Amount of Capital. |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| First National Bank of Berlin | Berlin | \$60,000 |
| National Bank of Beaver Dam | Beaver Dam | 50,000 |
| Beloit National Bank | Beloit | 50,000 |
| First National Bank of Columbus | Columbus | 50,000 |
| National Bank of Delavan | Delavan | 50,000 |
| First National Bank of Elkhorn | Elkhorn | 50,000 |
| First National Bank of Fond du Lac | Fond du Lac | 100,000 |
| First National Bank of Fort Atkinson | Fort Atkinson | 75,000 |
| First National Bank of Fox Lake | Fox Lake | 50,000 |
| First National Bank of Green Bay | Green Bay | 50,000 |
| City National Bank of Green Bay | Green Bay | 50,000 |
| First National Bank of Hudson | Hudson | 50,000 |
| First National Bank of Janesville | Janesville | 125,000 |
| Rock County National Bank of Janesville | Janesville | 100,000 |
| National Bank of Jefferson | Jefferson | 60,000 |
| First National Bank of Kenosha | Kenosha | 50,000 |
| First National Bank of La Crosse | La Crosse | 50,000 |
| First National Bank of Madison | Madison | 50,000 |
| First National Bank of Milwaukee | Milwaukee | 200,000 |
| National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee | Milwaukee | 20,000 |
| Milwaukee National Bank of Milwaukee | Milwaukee | 250,000 |
| Merchants' National | Milwaukee | 100,000 |
| National City | Milwaukee | 100,000 |
| First National | Monroe | 90,000 |
| First National | Manitowoc | 50,000 |
| National Bank of Neenah | Neenah | 50,000 |
| First National | Oshkosh | 50,000 |
| Commercial National Bank of Oshkosh | Oshkosh | 100,000 |
| First National | Racine | 100,000 |
| First National | Ripon | 50,000 |
| First National | Sparta | 50,000 |
| Wisconsin National | Watertown | 60,000 |
| Waukesha National | Waukesha | 50,000 |
| First National | Whitewater | 50,000 |
| Appleton National Bank | Appleton | 50,000 |

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF 1868.

BY COUNTIES, TOWNS, WARDS AND PRECINCTS.

| | Grant. | Seym'r. | | Grant. | Seym'r. |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|--------------------|--------|---------|
| ADAMS— | | | BUFFALO— | | |
| Adams..... | 62 | 29 | Alma..... | 132 | 23 |
| Big Flats..... | 12 | .. | Belvidere..... | 73 | 8 |
| Dell Prairie..... | 108 | 15 | Buffalo..... | 121 | 99 |
| Easton..... | 51 | 22 | City, 1st wd | 9 | 4 |
| Jackson..... | 83 | 16 | 2d wd | 18 | 2 |
| Lincoln..... | 68 | 13 | Canton..... | 52 | 44 |
| Leola..... | 26 | 1 | Cross..... | 58 | 43 |
| Monroe..... | 73 | 11 | Gilmanton..... | 105 | 14 |
| New Chester..... | 47 | 10 | Glencoe..... | 38 | 63 |
| New Haven..... | 124 | 48 | Maxville..... | 50. | 15 |
| Preston..... | 26 | 12 | Modena..... | 60 | 16 |
| Quincy..... | 34 | 29 | Montana..... | 37 | 22 |
| Rome..... | 21 | 7 | Naples..... | 122 | 26 |
| Richfield..... | 34 | 13 | Nelson..... | 111 | 35 |
| Strong's Prairie..... | 96 | 54 | Waumandee..... | 107 | 39 |
| Springville..... | 63 | 20 | | | |
| White Creek..... | 30 | 20 | Tota..... | 1,093 | 454 |
| Total..... | 958 | 320 | BURNETT— | | |
| ASHLAND— |  |  | ..... | 73 | 5 |
| La Pointe..... | 9 | 30 | CALUMET— | | |
| BAYFIELD— | | | Brothertown..... | 136 | 110 |
| Bayfield..... | 20 | 24 | Brillion..... | 51 | 61 |
| BROWN— | | | Charlestown..... | 131 | 109 |
| Bellevieu—1st prec | 26 | 44 | Chilton..... | 160 | 175 |
| 2d prec | 36 | 20 | Harrison..... | 59 | 176 |
| Depere—town | 25 | 39 | New Holstein..... | 138 | 187 |
| village..... | 111 | 118 | Rantoul..... | 34 | 85 |
| Eaton..... | 19 | 39 | Stockbridge..... | 249 | 106 |
| Ft Howard, 1st w'd. | 132 | 134 | Woodville..... | 27 | 127 |
| 2d w'd. | 95 | 41 | Total..... | 985 | 1,136 |
| Glenmore..... | 28 | 41 | CHIPPEWA— | | |
| Green Bay town.... | 147 | 22 | Anson..... | 46 | 26 |
| Green Bay city, n w | 296 | 296 | Bloomer..... | 173 | 58 |
| city, s w | 140 | 126 | Chippewa Falls.... | 218 | 258 |
| Holland, east prec. | .. | 126 | Eagle Point..... | 53 | 150 |
| west prec. | .. | 91 | Jim's Falls..... | 26 | 35 |
| Howard..... | 67 | 132 | La Fayette..... | 83 | 82 |
| Humboldt, 1st dis. | 37 | 46 | Sigel..... | 31 | 40 |
| 2d dis. | 36 | 2 | Wheaton..... | 46 | 43 |
| Lawrence..... f. | 96 | 123 | Total..... | 677 | 692 |
| Morrison..... | 43 | 112 | CLARK— | | |
| New Denmark..... | 51 | 54 | Grant..... | 40 | 22 |
| Pittsfield..... | 64 | 13 | Lewis..... | 40 | 8 |
| Preble..... | 63 | 99 | Loyal..... | 60 | 13 |
| Rockland..... | 22 | 71 | Lynn..... | 7 | 13 |
| Scott..... | 71 | 99 | | | |
| Suamico..... | 83 | 43 | | | |
| Wrightstown..... | 118 | 88 | | | |
| Total..... | 1806 | 2019 | | | |

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE—1868.

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| | Grant. | Seym'r. | | Grant. | Seym'r. |
|----------------------------|--------|---------|------------------------|--------|---------|
| CLARK—continued. | | | DANE—continued. | | |
| Mentor | 44 | 18 | Dane..... | 119 | 104 |
| Pine Valley..... | 163 | 48 | Deerfield..... | 118 | 91 |
| Weston..... | 57 | 15 | Dunkirk..... | 141 | 95 |
| Total..... | 411 | 137 | Dunn..... | 86 | 87 |
| COLUMBIA— | | | Fitchburg..... | 96 | 147 |
| Arlington..... | 112 | 51 | Madison, town..... | 93 | 91 |
| Caledonia..... | 119 | 63 | city, 1st w'd..... | 295 | 390 |
| Columbus..... | 393 | 225 | 2d w'd..... | 235 | 164 |
| Courtland..... | 282 | 37 | 3d w'd..... | 227 | 345 |
| Dekorra..... | 194 | 84 | 4th w'd..... | 202 | 202 |
| Fountain Prairie..... | 190 | 83 | Mazomanie..... | 244 | 120 |
| Fort Winnebago..... | 65 | 83 | Medina..... | 185 | 152 |
| Hampden..... | 105 | 93 | Middleton..... | 147 | 206 |
| Leeds..... | 120 | 93 | Montrose..... | 142 | 86 |
| Lewiston..... | 131 | 49 | Oregon..... | 226 | 90 |
| Lodi..... | 276 | 76 | Perry..... | 104 | 50 |
| Lowville..... | 87 | 95 | Primrose..... | 149 | 32 |
| Marcellon..... | 136 | 50 | Pleasant Spring..... | 141 | 35 |
| Newport..... | 252 | 77 | Roxbury..... | 44 | 191 |
| Otsego..... | 249 | 58 | Rutland..... | 221 | 20 |
| Pacific..... | 31 | 15 | Springdale..... | 74 | 107 |
| Portage City, 1st w'd..... | 34 | 118 | Springfield..... | 56 | 230 |
| 2d w'd..... | 79 | 68 | Stoughton Village..... | 151 | 59 |
| 3d w'd..... | 63 | 37 | Sun Prairie..... | 144 | 78 |
| 4th w'd..... | 108 | 112 | Village..... | 110 | 30 |
| 5th w'd..... | 58 | 99 | Vienna..... | 162 | 38 |
| Randolph..... | 168 | 55 | Verona..... | 109 | 127 |
| Scott..... | 114 | 25 | Vermont..... | 140 | 68 |
| Springvale..... | 133 | 15 | Westport..... | 68 | 173 |
| West Point..... | 126 | 65 | Windsor..... | 162 | 43 |
| Wyocena..... | 213 | 67 | York..... | 129 | 94 |
| Total..... | 3,867 | 1,893 | Total..... | 5,731 | 4,880 |
| CRAWFORD— | | | DODGE— | | |
| Clayton..... | 108 | 124 | Ashippun..... | 142 | 159 |
| Eastman..... | 86 | 105 | Burnett..... | 130 | 73 |
| Freeman..... | 152 | 48 | Beaver Dam, town..... | 132 | 150 |
| Haney..... | 50 | 31 | City, 1st w'd..... | 18 | 146 |
| Marietta..... | 33 | 45 | 2d w'd..... | 58 | 133 |
| Prairie du Chien..... | 267 | 489 | 3d w'd..... | 158 | 56 |
| Precinct of Pr. du C..... | 31 | 29 | 4th w'd..... | 127 | 75 |
| Seneca..... | 119 | 125 | Calamus..... | 152 | 65 |
| Scott—no return..... | | | Chester..... | 118 | 54 |
| Union..... | 40 | 8 | Clyman..... | 87 | 206 |
| Utica..... | 153 | 83 | Elba..... | 146 | 134 |
| Wauzeka..... | 65 | 99 | Emmett..... | 32 | 236 |
| Total..... | 1,104 | 1,186 | Fox Lake..... | 234 | 174 |
| DANE— | | | Hubbard..... | 214 | 421 |
| Albion..... | 230 | 25 | Hustisford..... | 83 | 248 |
| Berry..... | 31 | 180 | Herman..... | 24 | 305 |
| Black Earth..... | 164 | 51 | Lebanon..... | 33 | 265 |
| Blooming Grove..... | 54 | 155 | Leroy..... | 198 | 100 |
| Blue Mounds..... | 97 | 44 | Lomira..... | 97 | 218 |
| Bristol..... | 139 | 101 | Lowell..... | 239 | 247 |
| Burke..... | 129 | 84 | Oak Grove..... | 215 | 239 |
| Christiana..... | 219 | 83 | Portland..... | 99 | 158 |
| Cottage Grove..... | 90 | 157 | Rubicon..... | 168 | 190 |
| Cross Plains..... | 58 | 251 | Shields..... | 6 | 206 |
| | | | Trenton..... | 217 | 115 |
| | | | Theresa..... | 2 | 506 |
| | | | Westford..... | 107 | 147 |
| | | | Williamstown..... | 210 | 265 |

| | Grant. | Seym'r. | | Grant. | Seym'r. |
|---------------------------|--------|----------|-----------------------|--------|---------|
| DODGE—continued. | | | FOND DU LAC— | | |
| Watert'n city, 5th w | 14 | 127 | Alto | 183 | 57 |
| 6th w | 33 | 214 | Ashford | 95 | 208 |
| Waupun, south ward | 151 | 38 | Auburn | 91 | 195 |
| Total | 3,634 | 5,675 | Byron | 148 | 131 |
| | | | Calumet | 25 | 250 |
| | | | Eden | 90 | 180 |
| | | | Eldorado | 130 | 172 |
| DOOR— | | | Empire | 94 | 98 |
| Brussels | 81 | ..... | Friendship | 72 | 124 |
| Bailey's Harbor | 54 | 30 | Fond du Lac, town. | 220 | 128 |
| Clay Banks | 31 | 14 | city, 1st w'd. | 331 | 217 |
| Chambers Island | No | returns. | 2d w'd. | 192 | 268 |
| Egg Harbor | 15 | 13 | 3d w'd. | 401 | 176 |
| Forestville | 16 | 35 | 4th w'd. | 245 | 314 |
| Gardner | 63 | 5 | 5th w'd. | 189 | 114 |
| Gibraltar | 54 | 10 | Forrest | 77 | 179 |
| Liberty Grove | 20 | 4 | Lamartine | 217 | 95 |
| Nasewaukee | 34 | 16 | Marshfield | 1 | 385 |
| Sevastopol | 38 | 26 | Metomen | 268 | 106 |
| Sturgeon Bay | 155 | 5 | Oakfield | 240 | 59 |
| Union | 34 | 4 | Osceola | 81 | 130 |
| Washington | 48 | 3 | Rosendale | 224 | 52 |
| Total | 643 | 165 | Ripon, town | 127 | 91 |
| | | | city, 1st w'd. | 268 | 118 |
| | | | 2d w'd. | 181 | 128 |
| | | | Springvale | 156 | 125 |
| DOUGLAS— | | | Taycheedah, N. P'l | ..... | 135 |
| Superior | 73 | 73 | S. Poll. | 62 | 92 |
| | | | Waupun, town | 204 | 50 |
| | | | city, N w'd. | 122 | 89 |
| DUNN & DALLAS— | | | Total | 4,734 | 4,466 |
| Dallas | 30 | 2 | | | |
| Dunn | 100 | 62 | GRANT— | | |
| Eau Galle | 58 | 119 | Beetown | 209 | 115 |
| Elk Mound | 47 | 5 | Blue River | 29 | 50 |
| Grant | 70 | 7 | Boscobel | 253 | 84 |
| Lucas | 42 | 3 | Bloomington | 220 | 40 |
| Menomonee | 311 | 20 | Clifton | 105 | 66 |
| New Haven | 40 | 3 | Cassville | 133 | 57 |
| Peru | 33 | 5 | Ellenboro | 110 | 36 |
| Rock Creek | 55 | 4 | Fennimore | 274 | 65 |
| Red Cedar | 111 | 47 | Glen Haven | 148 | 44 |
| Spring Brook | 141 | 41 | Harrison | 114 | 77 |
| Sherman | 46 | 9 | Hazel Green | 237 | 179 |
| Sheridan | 19 | ..... | Hickory Grove | 97 | 20 |
| Weston | 35 | 25 | Jamestown | 113 | 106 |
| Total | 1,138 | 352 | Lancaster | 365 | 93 |
| | | | Liberty | 74 | 40 |
| EAU CLAIRE— | | | Lima | 136 | 37 |
| Bridge Creek | 229 | 21 | Little Grant | 106 | 9 |
| Brunswick | 57 | 39 | Marion | 80 | 18 |
| Eau Claire | 214 | 129 | Muscoda | 67 | 87 |
| Lincoln | 57 | 67 | Millville | 45 | 3 |
| North Eau Claire | 96 | 127 | Mt. Hope | 107 | 26 |
| Otter Creek | 111 | 27 | Paris | 109 | 41 |
| Pleasant Valley | 47 | 15 | Platteville | 500 | 194 |
| West Eau Claire | 314 | 203 | Pleasant Valley | 102 | 75 |
| Oak Grove | 65 | 54 | Potosi | 120 | 196 |
| Washington | 97 | 25 | Patch Grove | 132 | 50 |
| Total | 1,287 | 707 | Smelser | 174 | 73 |
| | | | Waterloo | 101 | 40 |

| | Grant. | Seym'r. | | Grant. | Seym'r. |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| GRANT—continued. | | | JACKSON— | | |
| Watterstown | 72 | 27 | Albion | 285 | 144 |
| Wyalusing | 122 | 25 | Alma | 82 | 20 |
| Wingville | 96 | 71 | Hixton | 175 | 27 |
| Woodman | 79 | 27 | Irving | 96 | 61 |
| Total | 4,634 | 2,071 | Melrose | 143 | 33 |
| GREEN— | | | Manchester | 64 | 8 |
| Adams | 73 | 63 | Northfield | 46 | ..... |
| Albany | 185 | 80 | Garden Valley | 87 | 54 |
| Brooklyn | 173 | 40 | Springfield | 77 | 24 |
| Cadiz | 134 | 81 | Total | 1,055 | 376 |
| Clarno | 134 | 160 | JEFFERSON— | | |
| Decatur | 320 | 113 | Aztalan | 134 | 118 |
| Exeter | 148 | 40 | Cold Spring | 117 | 42 |
| Jefferson | 187 | 98 | Concord | 133 | 174 |
| Jordan | 111 | 53 | Farmington | 167 | 264 |
| Monroe | 611 | 248 | Hebron | 173 | 118 |
| Mt. Pleasant | 162 | 49 | Ixonia | 108 | 231 |
| New Glarus | 62 | 71 | Jefferson, 1st poll.. | 255 | 519 |
| Spring Grove | 183 | 57 | 2d poll.. | 8 | 106 |
| Sylvester | 121 | 63 | Koshkonong | 441 | 250 |
| Washington | 57 | 62 | Lake Mills | 295 | 58 |
| York | 130 | 15 | Milford | 144 | 199 |
| Total | 2,791 | 1,294 | Oakland | 126 | 93 |
| GREEN LAKE— | | | Palmyra | 308 | 33 |
| Berlin city | 482 | 116 | Sullivan | 173 | 163 |
| town | 154 | 18 | Summer | 58 | 35 |
| Brooklyn | 115 | 63 | Waterloo | 75 | 151 |
| Green Lake | 167 | 59 | village.... | 80 | 110 |
| Kingston | 82 | 50 | Watertown | 63 | 355 |
| village.... | 39 | 23 | city, 1st ward.. | 133 | 169 |
| Mackford | 240 | 101 | 2d ward.. | 67 | 233 |
| Manchester | 72 | 50 | 3d ward.. | 57 | 152 |
| Marquette | 99 | 56 | 4th ward.. | 26 | 95 |
| Princeton | 174 | 155 | 7th ward.. | 44 | 99 |
| St. Marie | 53 | 55 | Total | 3,195 | 3,747 |
| Seneca | 46 | 19 | JUNEAU— | | |
| Total | 1,803 | 805 | Armenia | 30 | 8 |
| IOWA— | | | Clearfield | 26 | 18 |
| Arena | 204 | 174 | Fountain | 85 | 25 |
| Clyde | 19 | 91 | Germantown | 44 | 88 |
| Dodgeville | 475 | 231 | Kildare | 50 | 91 |
| Highland | 123 | 370 | Lemonweir | 121 | 74 |
| Linden | 246 | 92 | Lindina | 169 | 62 |
| Mifflin | 178 | 66 | Lisbon | 256 | 154 |
| Moscow | 108 | 31 | Lyndon | 37 | 55 |
| Mineral Point | 152 | 101 | Marion | 26 | 32 |
| city, 1st ward. | 161 | 169 | Mauston village | 150 | 75 |
| 2d ward.. | 158 | 172 | Necedah | 96 | 94 |
| Pulaski | 136 | 166 | Orange | 29 | 20 |
| Ridgeway | 237 | 151 | Plymouth | 102 | 56 |
| Waldwick | 62 | 87 | Seven Mile Creek.. | 26 | 112 |
| Wyoming | 83 | 58 | Summit | 89 | 58 |
| Total | 2,345 | 1,959 | Wonewooc | 108 | 92 |
| | | | Total | 1,444 | 1,114 |
| | | | KENOSHA— | | |
| | | | Brighton | 78 | 155 |
| | | | Bristol | 206 | 54 |

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF 1868.

| | Grant. | Seym'r. | | Grant. | Seym'r. |
|----------------------|--------|---------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| KENOSHA—con. | | | LA FAYETTE— | | |
| Kenosha City, 1st w | 164 | 166 | Willow Springs.... | 63 | 165 |
| 2d w | 39 | 155 | Wayne..... | 142 | 39 |
| 3d w | 114 | 51 | Wiota..... | 209 | 128 |
| 4thw | 98 | 57 | | | |
| Pleasant Prairie... | 176 | 146 | Total | 2,221 | 2,136 |
| Paris | 134 | 97 | | | |
| Randall..... | 78 | 47 | MANITOWOC— | | |
| Salem..... | 179 | 96 | Cato | 160 | 146 |
| Somers | 204 | 73 | Centreville | 179 | 84 |
| Wheatland..... | 60 | 97 | Cooperstown..... | 135 | 86 |
| Total | 1,530 | 1,194 | Eaton..... | 97 | 185 |
| | | | Franklin..... | 96 | 118 |
| KEWAUNEE— | | | Gibson | 144 | 100 |
| Ahn'pee..... | 84 | 163 | Kossuth..... | 202 | 141 |
| Carlton..... | 46 | 95 | Liberty..... | 160 | 88 |
| Casco..... | 62 | 147 | Man'woc, town | 77 | 53 |
| Franklin..... | 15 | 120 | vil. 1st w | 181 | 93 |
| Kewaunee..... | 144 | 149 | 2d w | 96 | 63 |
| Lincoln..... | 78 | 8 | 3d w | 141 | 74 |
| Montpelier..... | 30 | 78 | 4th w | 142 | 54 |
| Pierce..... | 54 | 70 | Manitowoc Rapids. | 163 | 146 |
| Red River..... | 132 | 21 | Maple Grove..... | 35 | 140 |
| Total | 645 | 851 | Mecme..... | 85 | 187 |
| | | | Mishicott..... | 38 | 184 |
| LA CROSSE— | | | Newton..... | 156 | 120 |
| Bangor..... | 163 | 62 | Rockland..... | 53 | 43 |
| Burns..... | 152 | 16 | Schleswig..... | 103 | 161 |
| Campbell..... | 44 | 46 | Two Creeks..... | 21 | 33 |
| Farmington..... | 182 | 121 | Two Rivers..... | 141 | 228 |
| Greenfield..... | 49 | 82 | Total | 2,695 | 2,640 |
| Hamilton..... | 373 | 64 | | | |
| Holland..... | 137 | 14 | MARATHON— | | |
| La Cr'se city 1st w. | 179 | 243 | Berlin..... | .. | 146 |
| 2d w. | 215 | 193 | Jenny..... | 22 | 19 |
| 3d w. | 287 | 173 | Knowlton..... | 8 | 23 |
| 4th w. | 154 | 65 | Marathon..... | 7 | 45 |
| N. La Crosse village | 104 | 134 | Maine..... | 28 | 62 |
| Onalaska..... | 193 | 73 | Mosinee..... | 19 | 52 |
| Shelby..... | 58 | 38 | Stettin..... | .. | 110 |
| Washington..... | 78 | 63 | Texas..... | 17 | 22 |
| Total | 2,368 | 1,888 | Wausau, town..... | 8 | 47 |
| | | | village, .. | 80 | 206 |
| LA FAYETTE— | | | Weston..... | 20 | 35 |
| Argyle..... | 204 | 87 | Wien..... | .. | 20 |
| Belmont..... | 110 | 87 | Total | 209 | 788 |
| Benton..... | 148 | 185 | | | |
| Center..... | 327 | 351 | MARQUETTE— | | |
| Elk Grove..... | 111 | 156 | Buffalo..... | 73 | 73 |
| Fayette..... | 123 | 114 | Crystal Lake..... | 25 | 69 |
| Gratiot..... | 193 | 109 | Douglas..... | 51 | 90 |
| Kendall..... | 65 | 147 | Harris..... | 61 | 53 |
| Monticello..... | 54 | 21 | Montello..... | 38 | 150 |
| New Diggings..... | 177 | 182 | Mecan..... | 5 | 127 |
| Shullsburg..... | 243 | 316 | Moundville..... | 55 | 20 |
| White Oak Springs | 52 | 49 | Newton..... | 37 | 57 |
| | | | Neshkora..... | 32 | 58 |
| | | | Oxford..... | 92 | 18 |
| | | | Packwaukee..... | 70 | 52 |

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE—1868.

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| | Grant. | Seym'r. | | Grant. | Seym'r. |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|--------------------------|--------|---------|
| MARQUETTE—con'd. | | | OCONTO—continued. | | |
| Shields | 13 | 86 | Oconto, vil. east w'd | 103 | 81 |
| Springfield | 40 | 15 | west w'd | 129 | 103 |
| Westfield | 74 | 52 | Peshtigo | 150 | 20 |
| Total | 666 | 920 | Pensaukee, 1st p'ct | 38 | 2 |
| | | | 2d p'ct | 64 | 3 |
| | | | Stiles | 26 | 20 |
| MILWAUKEE— | | | Total | | |
| Franklin | 80 | 290 | | 842 | 376 |
| Granville | 88 | 312 | OUTAGAMIE— | | |
| Greenfield | 133 | 344 | Appleton city, 1st w | 133 | 26 |
| Lake | 199 | 265 | 2d w | 176 | 208 |
| Milwaukee, town.. | 108 | 351 | 3d w | 62 | 137 |
| City, 1st w 1st p'ct | 301 | 417 | 4th w | 32 | 63 |
| 1st w 2d p'ct | 181 | 281 | Buchanan | 4 | 120 |
| 2d w 1st p'ct | 313 | 535 | Black Creek | 57 | 8 |
| 2d w 2d p'ct | 167 | 389 | Bovina | 89 | 16 |
| 3d w 1st p'ct | 184 | 472 | Centre | 52 | 158 |
| 3d w 2d p'ct | 138 | 431 | Dale | 86 | 114 |
| 4th w 1st p'ct | 366 | 286 | Deer Creek | 8 | 9 |
| 4th w 2d p'ct | 463 | 435 | Ellington | 147 | 85 |
| 5th w 1st p'ct | 335 | 248 | Freedom | 94 | 144 |
| 5th w 2d p'ct | 373 | 535 | Grand Chute | 102 | 180 |
| 6th w 1st p'ct | 268 | 385 | Greenville | 96 | 181 |
| 6th w 2d p'ct | 171 | 324 | Hortonia | 116 | 97 |
| 7th w 1st p'ct | 430 | 243 | Kaukama | 55 | 55 |
| 7th w 2d p'ct | 373 | 358 | Little Chute Poll | 12 | 120 |
| 8th w 1st p'ct | 287 | 335 | Liberty | 38 | 23 |
| 8th w 2d p'ct | 195 | 101 | Maple Creek | 55 | 42 |
| 9th w 1st p'ct | 273 | 713 | Osborn | 56 | 6 |
| 9th w 2d p'ct | 287 | 484 | Seymour | 31 | 9 |
| Oak Creek | 292 | 252 | Total | | |
| Waubesa | 286 | 348 | | 1,501 | 1,891 |
| Total | 6,290 | 9,074 | OZAUKEE— | | |
| | | | Baldwin | 50 | 289 |
| MONROE— | | | Cedarburg | 72 | 383 |
| Adrian | 63 | 37 | Fredonia | 48 | 204 |
| Angelo | 77 | 23 | Grafton | 64 | 262 |
| Clifton | 33 | 61 | Mequon | 106 | 385 |
| Eaton | 40 | 7 | Port Washington.. | 146 | 266 |
| Glendale | 95 | 20 | Saukville | 66 | 270 |
| Greenfield | 58 | 51 | Total | | |
| Jefferson | 44 | 90 | | 512 | 2,059 |
| La Fayette | 64 | 34 | PEPIN— | | |
| Leon | 173 | 85 | Albany | 32 | 9 |
| Lincoln | 194 | 43 | Durand | 129 | 52 |
| Little Falls | 92 | 44 | Frankfort | 41 | 12 |
| Oak Dale | 40 | 6 | Lima | 64 | 3 |
| Portland | 50 | 32 | Pepin | 96 | 64 |
| Ridgeville | 58 | 68 | Stockholm | 71 | 4 |
| Sheldon | 66 | 21 | Waterville | 74 | 47 |
| Sparta | 492 | 278 | Waubeck | 37 | 31 |
| Tomah | 193 | 137 | Total | | |
| Wellington | 66 | 27 | | 544 | 222 |
| Wilton | 50 | 114 | PIERCE— | | |
| Total | 1,951 | 1,248 | Clifton | 100 | 16 |
| | | | Diamond Bluff | 62 | 22 |
| OCONTO— | | | Ellsworth | 72 | 46 |
| Gillett | 28 | 11 | El Paso | 21 | 39 |
| Little Suamico | 82 | 20 | Hartland | 48 | 40 |
| Marinett | 125 | 62 | | | |
| Oconto, town | 97 | 54 | | | |

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF 1868.

| | Grant. | Seym'r. | | Grant. | Seym'r. |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| PIERCE—con | | | RACINE—con. | | |
| Isabelle..... | 18 | 3 | Raymond..... | 262 | 59 |
| Martell..... | 201 | 48 | Rochester..... | 137 | 77 |
| Oak Grove..... | 76 | 68 | Waterford..... | 205 | 131 |
| Prescott, vil. 1st w. | 58 | 23 | Yorkville..... | 235 | 63 |
| 2d w. | 126 | 53 | | | |
| Pleasant Valley... | 71 | 20 | Total..... | 3,130 | 1,927 |
| Rock Elm..... | 61 | 34 | | | |
| River Falls..... | 223 | 63 | RICHLAND— | | |
| Salem..... | 25 | 21 | Akan..... | 36 | 63 |
| Trimbelle..... | 106 | 17 | Bloom..... | 97 | 74 |
| Trenton..... | 43 | 16 | Buena Vista..... | 150 | 75 |
| Union..... | 39 | 4 | Dayton..... | 72 | 87 |
| Total..... | 1,356 | 533 | Eagle..... | 84 | 83 |
| | | | Forest..... | 106 | 50 |
| POLK— | | | Henrietta..... | 78 | 51 |
| Alden..... | 24 | 21 | Ithaca..... | 157 | 80 |
| Black Brook..... | 23 | 5 | Marshall..... | 112 | 30 |
| Farmington..... | 55 | 33 | Orion..... | 76 | 40 |
| Lincoln..... | 39 | 9 | Richland..... | 247 | 77 |
| Osceola..... | 90 | 41 | Richwood..... | 139 | 72 |
| St. Croix Falls.... | 74 | 33 | Rockbridge..... | 87 | 74 |
| Sterling..... | 17 | 2 | Sylvan..... | 67 | 98 |
| Total..... | 322 | 144 | Westford..... | 49 | 85 |
| | | | Willow..... | 62 | 62 |
| | | | Total..... | 1,619 | 1,101 |
| PORTAGE— | | | ROCK— | | |
| Almond..... | 89 | 42 | Avon..... | 133 | 57 |
| Amherst..... | 149 | 35 | Beloit, town..... | 97 | 53 |
| Belmont..... | 76 | 13 | city, 1st w | 194 | 57 |
| Buena Vista..... | 88 | 24 | 2d w | 186 | 20 |
| Eau Plaine..... | 27 | 24 | 3d w | 151 | 70 |
| Grant..... | 16 | 31 | 4th w | 145 | 57 |
| Hull..... | 33 | 53 | Bradford..... | 152 | 53 |
| Lanark..... | 72 | 29 | Center..... | 173 | 40 |
| Linwood..... | 21 | 26 | Clinton..... | 295 | 83 |
| New Hope..... | 127 | 5 | Fulton..... | 257 | 182 |
| Pine Grove..... | 56 | 5 | Harmony..... | 186 | 39 |
| Plover..... | 205 | 22 | Janesville, town.. | 115 | 59 |
| Stockton..... | 103 | 34 | city 1st w | 332 | 140 |
| Sharon..... | 34 | 158 | 2d w | 268 | 163 |
| Stevens Point town | 9 | 14 | 3d w | 121 | 45 |
| city, 1st w'd | 52 | 105 | 4th w | 279 | 274 |
| 2d w'd | 47 | 87 | Johnstown..... | 142 | 121 |
| 3d w'd | 28 | 33 | La Prairie..... | 152 | 10 |
| Total..... | 1,231 | 740 | Lima..... | 208 | 41 |
| | | | Magnolia..... | 159 | 71 |
| RACINE— | | | Milton..... | 389 | 89 |
| Burlington..... | 197 | 387 | Newark..... | 147 | 37 |
| Caledonia..... | 302 | 243 | Plymouth..... | 160 | 87 |
| Dover..... | 120 | 110 | Porter..... | 158 | 76 |
| Mt. Pleasant..... | 374 | 196 | Rock..... | 125 | 79 |
| Norway..... | 134 | 59 | Spring Valley..... | 246 | 24 |
| Racine city, 1st wd | 221 | 89 | Turtle..... | 208 | 64 |
| 2d wd | 209 | 57 | Union..... | 404 | 44 |
| 3d wd | 402 | 200 | | | |
| 4th wd | 120 | 173 | Total..... | 5,582 | 2,135 |
| 5th wd | 212 | 83 | | | |

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF 1868.

255

| | Grant. | Seym'r. | | Grant. | Seym'r. |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| ST. CROIX— | | | SHEBOYGAN—con. | | |
| Ceylon | 33 | 18 | Holland, vil., 1st w'd | 6 | 40 |
| Eau Galle | 70 | 28 | 2d w'd | 90 | 4 |
| Emerald | 14 | 22 | Lima | 242 | 98 |
| Erin Prairie | 1 | 208 | Lyndon | 238 | 65 |
| Hudson, town | 64 | 27 | Mitchell | 63 | 145 |
| city, 1st ward | 74 | 56 | Moselle | 112 | 61 |
| 2d ward | 126 | 56 | Plymouth | 249 | 211 |
| 3d ward | 41 | 37 | Rhein | 113 | 157 |
| Hammond | 109 | 58 | Russell | 114 | 86 |
| Kinnickinnick | 88 | 23 | Scott | 162 | 89 |
| Pleasant Valley | 63 | 15 | Sheboygan, town .. | 84 | 151 |
| Richmond | 115 | 46 | city, 1st ward .. | 89 | 83 |
| Rush River | 73 | 33 | 2d ward .. | 179 | 136 |
| St. Joseph | 10 | 24 | 3d ward .. | 79 | 43 |
| Somerset | 33 | 26 | 4th ward .. | 108 | 148 |
| Springfield | 46 | 10 | Sheboygan Falls, t'n | 168 | 215 |
| Star Prairie | 107 | 54 | village | 209 | 67 |
| Troy | 107 | 55 | Sherman | 81 | 210 |
| Warren | 63 | 15 | Wilson | 138 | 82 |
| Total | 1,237 | 811 | Total | 3,062 | 2,457 |
| SAUK— | | | TREMPEALEAU— | | |
| Baraboo | 491 | 147 | Arcadia | 149 | 39 |
| Bear Creek | 83 | 65 | Burnside | 38 | 6 |
| Dellona | 68 | 59 | Caledonia | 74 | 19 |
| Excelsior | 123 | 58 | Ettrick | 117 | 40 |
| Fairfield | 131 | 22 | Gale | 180 | 59 |
| Franklin | 71 | 25 | Hale | 37 | 10 |
| Freedom | 102 | 33 | Lincoln | 117 | 3 |
| Greenfield | 84 | 39 | Preston | 127 | 2 |
| Honey Creek | 145 | 32 | Summer | 68 | 25 |
| Ironton | 105 | 61 | Trempealeau | 286 | 65 |
| La Valle | 96 | 70 | Total | 1,193 | 268 |
| Merrimack | 132 | 39 | | | |
| New Buffalo | 182 | 15 | VERNON— | | |
| Prairie du Sac | 274 | 132 | Bergen | 61 | 32 |
| Reedsburg | 196 | 183 | Christiana | 157 | 7 |
| Lpring Green | 161 | 163 | Coon | 73 | 8 |
| Sumpter | 174 | 19 | Clinton | 99 | 23 |
| Troy | 154 | 15 | Forest | 86 | 27 |
| Washington | 144 | 55 | Franklin | 126 | 49 |
| Westfield | 97 | 119 | Genoa | 74 | 35 |
| Winfield | 80 | 81 | Greenwood | 59 | 47 |
| Woodland | 108 | 33 | Harmony | 132 | 11 |
| Total | 3,262 | 1,366 | Hamburgh | 114 | 28 |
| SHAWANO— | | | Hillsborough | 154 | 29 |
| Angelica | 25 | 9 | Jefferson | 153 | 34 |
| Belle Plaine | 46 | 76 | Kickapoo | 89 | 65 |
| Hartland | 39 | 27 | Liberty | 57 | 13 |
| Pella | 22 | 54 | Stark | 80 | 38 |
| Richmond | 100 | 43 | Sterling | 137 | 31 |
| Shawano | 28 | 17 | Union | 44 | 7 |
| Waukechon | 39 | 9 | Viroqua | 267 | 53 |
| Total | 299 | 235 | Webster | 81 | 29 |
| SHEBOYGAN— | | | Wheatland | 111 | 29 |
| Greenbush | 272 | 111 | Whitestown | 106 | 26 |
| Herman | 134 | 207 | Total | 2,248 | 621 |
| Holland, town | 232 | 48 | | | |

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF 1868.

| | Grant. | Seym'r. | | Grant. | Seym'r. |
|---------------------|--------|---------|--------------------------|--------|---------|
| WALWORTH— | | | WAUPACA—contin'd. | | |
| Bloomfield..... | 189 | 46 | Caledonia..... | 18 | 75 |
| Darien..... | 273 | 70 | Dayton..... | 150 | 40 |
| Delavan..... | 434 | 144 | Dupont..... | No re- | turns. |
| East Troy..... | 255 | 106 | Farmington..... | 125 | 23 |
| Elkhorn..... | 172 | 89 | Fremont..... | 72 | 39 |
| Geneva..... | 285 | 125 | Helvetia..... | 20 | 2 |
| La Fayette..... | 139 | 98 | Iola..... | 104 | 5 |
| La Grange..... | 210 | 39 | Larrabee..... | 40 | 11 |
| Linn..... | 136 | 51 | Lebanon..... | 21 | 102 |
| Lyons..... | 193 | 116 | Lind..... | 146 | 63 |
| Richmond..... | 121 | 70 | Little Wolf..... | 59 | 36 |
| Sharon..... | 370 | 37 | Matteson..... | 37 | 15 |
| Sugar Creek..... | 154 | 88 | Mukwa..... | 243 | 161 |
| Spring Prairie..... | 219 | 85 | Royalton..... | 116 | 48 |
| Troy..... | 160 | 101 | Scandinavia..... | 155 | 8 |
| Walworth..... | 250 | 59 | St. Lawrence..... | 116 | 24 |
| Whitewater..... | 644 | 244 | Union..... | 31 | 10 |
| | | | Waupaca..... | 365 | 61 |
| Total..... | 4,184 | 1,508 | Weyauwega..... | 143 | 151 |
| | | | Total..... | 1,994 | 912 |
| WASHINGTON— | | | WAUSHARA— | | |
| Addison..... | 47 | 318 | Aurora..... | 170 | 27 |
| Barton..... | 87 | 162 | Bloomfield..... | 76 | 87 |
| Erin..... | 10 | 237 | Coloma..... | 57 | 9 |
| Farmington..... | 118 | 174 | Dakota..... | 87 | 6 |
| Germanatown..... | 73 | 260 | Deerfield..... | 40 | 2 |
| Hartford..... | 258 | 288 | Hancock..... | 78 | 29 |
| Jackson..... | 51 | 228 | Leon..... | 147 | 20 |
| Kewaskum..... | 129 | 124 | Marion..... | 101 | 15 |
| Polk..... | 80 | 364 | Mt. Morris..... | 107 | 9 |
| Richfield..... | 36 | 280 | Oasis..... | 109 | 14 |
| Trenton..... | 88 | 248 | Plainfield..... | 164 | 23 |
| Wayne..... | 119 | 126 | Poysippi..... | 83 | 21 |
| West Bend..... | 63 | 110 | Richford..... | 82 | 5 |
| village.. | 54 | 154 | Rose..... | 56 | 5 |
| Total..... | 1,213 | 3,073 | Saxville..... | 91 | 33 |
| | | | Springwater..... | 90 | 11 |
| | | | Warren..... | 63 | 34 |
| | | | Wautoma..... | 140 | 36 |
| | | | Total..... | 1,741 | 386 |
| WAUSHEKA— | | | WINNEBAGO— | | |
| Brookfield..... | 121 | 352 | Algoma..... | 135 | 28 |
| Delafield..... | 186 | 120 | Black Wolf..... | 89 | 94 |
| Eagle..... | 148 | 151 | Clayton..... | 120 | 92 |
| Genesee..... | 197 | 149 | Menasha..... | 297 | 374 |
| Lisbon..... | 151 | 142 | Neenah..... | 396 | 236 |
| Menomonee..... | 162 | 346 | Nekimi..... | 168 | 115 |
| Merton..... | 169 | 181 | Nepeuskin..... | 169 | 36 |
| Mukwonago..... | 170 | 104 | Oshkosh..... | 99 | 60 |
| Muskego..... | 108 | 192 | city, 1st w. | 404 | 194 |
| New Berlin..... | 133 | 259 | 2d w. | 213 | 327 |
| Oconomowoc..... | 310 | 247 | 3d w. | 324 | 337 |
| Ottawa..... | 94 | 96 | 4th w. | 248 | 270 |
| Pewaukee..... | 186 | 143 | 5th w. | 161 | 55 |
| Summit..... | 177 | 95 | Omro..... | 621 | 93 |
| Vernon..... | 170 | 69 | Poygan..... | 70 | 83 |
| Waukesha..... | 148 | 324 | Rushford..... | 428 | 44 |
| Total..... | 2,980 | 2,970 | | | |
| | | | | | |
| WAUPACA— | | | | | |
| Bear Creek..... | 33 | 38 | | | |

| | Grant. | Seym'r. | | Grant. | Seym'r. |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|------------------------|--------|---------|
| WINNEBAGO—con. | | | WOOD—continued. | | |
| Utica | 167 | 37 | Dexter..... | | 51 |
| Vinland | 156 | 63 | Grand Rapids..... | 147 | 131 |
| Wolf River | 6 | 50 | Lincoln | 26 | 8 |
| Winchester | 139 | 86 | Remmington..... | 7 | 14 |
| Winneconne..... | 301 | 68 | Rudolph..... | 26 | 37 |
| Total..... | 4,711 | 2,742 | Saratoga..... | 31 | 21 |
| | | | Seneca, Poll No. 1. | 25 | 25 |
| | | | Poll No. 2. | 20 | 5 |
| WOOD— | | | Sigel..... | 20 | 28 |
| Centralia | 99 | 72 | Total | 401 | 442 |

SUMMARY OF PRESIDENTIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL VOTE OF 1868,

BY DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| Counties. | PRESIDENTIAL. | | CONGRESSIONAL. | |
|----------------|---------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| | Grant. | Seymour. | Paine. | Mitchell. |
| Kenosha..... | 1,559 | 1,194 | 1,525 | 1,195 |
| Milwaukee..... | 6,101 | 9,074 | 5,785 | 9,385 |
| Racine..... | 3,130 | 1,927 | 3,124 | 1,931 |
| Walworth..... | 4,184 | 1,568 | 4,192 | 1,569 |
| Waukesha..... | 2,930 | 2,970 | 2,884 | 3,004 |
| Total..... | 17,875 | 16,733 | 17,513 | 17,084 |

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| Counties. | PRESIDENTIAL. | | CONGRESSIONAL. | |
|----------------|---------------|----------|----------------|---------|
| | Grant. | Seymour. | Hopkins. | Winans. |
| Columbia | 3,867 | 1,893 | 3,852 | 1,898 |
| Dane | 5,731 | 4,830 | 5,736 | 4,856 |
| Jefferson..... | 3,195 | 3,747 | 3,189 | 3,756 |
| Rock | 5,582 | 2,135 | 5,556 | 2,149 |
| Total | 18,375 | 12,655 | 18,333 | 12,659 |

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | PRESIDENTIAL. | | CONGRESSIONAL. | |
|------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| | Grant. | Seymour. | Cobb. | Passmore |
| Crawford | 1,104 | 1,186 | 1,099 | 1,187 |
| Grant | 4,634 | 2,071 | 4,630 | 2,069 |
| Green | 2,791 | 1,294 | 2,777 | 1,302 |
| Iowa | 2,345 | 1,959 | 2,328 | 1,975 |
| La Fayette | 2,221 | 2,136 | 2,198 | 2,157 |
| Richland | 1,619 | 1,101 | 1,618 | 1,103 |
| Sauk | 3,262 | 1,366 | 3,253 | 1,369 |
| Total | 17,976 | 11,113 | 17,903 | 11,162 |

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | PRESIDENTIAL. | | CONGRESSIONAL. | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| | Grant. | Seymour. | Frisby. | Eldridge. |
| Dodge | 3,634 | 5,675 | 3,644 | 5,696 |
| Fond du Lac | 4,734 | 4,466 | 4,712 | 4,486 |
| Ozaukee | 512 | 2,059 | 575 | 1,991 |
| Sheboygan | 3,062 | 2,457 | 3,038 | 2,478 |
| Washington | 1,213 | 3,073 | 1,236 | 3,037 |
| Total | 13,155 | 17,730 | 13,205 | 17,688 |

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | PRESIDENTIAL. | | CONGRESSIONAL. | |
|------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|--------|
| | Grant. | Seymour. | Sawyer. | Vilas. |
| Brown | 1,806 | 2,019 | 1,839 | 1,947 |
| Calumet | 985 | 1,136 | 978 | 1,147 |
| Door | 643 | 165 | 645 | 161 |
| Green Lake | 1,803 | 805 | 1,823 | 786 |
| Kewaunee | 645 | 851 | 623 | 875 |
| Manitowoc | 2,605 | 2,640 | 2,043 | 3,204 |
| Marquette | 666 | 920 | 635 | 952 |
| Oconto | 842 | 376 | 766 | 450 |
| Outagamie | 1,501 | 1,801 | 1,490 | 1,795 |
| Shawano | 299 | 235 | 327 | 205 |
| Waupaca | 1,994 | 912 | 1,980 | 918 |
| Waushara | 1,741 | 386 | 1,780 | 349 |
| Winnebago | 4,711 | 2,742 | 4,693 | 2,745 |
| Total | 20,241 | 14,988 | 19,622 | 15,534 |

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| Counties. | PRESIDENTIAL. | | CONGRESSIONAL. | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|--------|
| | Grant. | Seymour. | Washb'rn. | Ellis. |
| Adams..... | 958 | 320 | 952 | 327 |
| Ashland..... | 9 | 30 | 8 | 31 |
| Bayfield..... | 20 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Buffalo..... | 1,093 | 454 | 1,092 | 454 |
| Burnett..... | 73 | 5 | 74 | 4 |
| Chippewa..... | 677 | 692 | 674 | 644 |
| Clark..... | 411 | 187 | 410 | 140 |
| Douglas..... | 73 | 73 | 72 | 74 |
| Dunn and Dallas..... | 1,138 | 352 | 1,131 | 349 |
| Eau Claire..... | 1,287 | 707 | 1,280 | 714 |
| Jackson..... | 1,055 | 376 | 1,062 | 369 |
| Juneau..... | 1,444 | 1,114 | 1,439 | 1,123 |
| La Crosse..... | 2,368 | 1,388 | 2,367 | 1,389 |
| Marathon..... | 209 | 788 | 208 | 788 |
| Monroe..... | 1,951 | 1,248 | 1,947 | 1,255 |
| Pepin..... | 544 | 222 | 535 | 220 |
| Pierce..... | 1,356 | 533 | 1,352 | 530 |
| Polk..... | 322 | 144 | 323 | 141 |
| Portage..... | 1,231 | 740 | 1,229 | 743 |
| St. Croix..... | 1,237 | 811 | 1,230 | 820 |
| Trempealeau..... | 1,193 | 268 | 1,193 | 267 |
| Vernon..... | 2,248 | 621 | 2,240 | 625 |
| Wood..... | 401 | 442 | 400 | 450 |
| Total..... | 21,298 | 11,489 | 21,238 | 11,481 |

RECAPITULATION.

| Congressional Districts. | PRESIDENTIAL. | | CONGRESSIONAL. | |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|--------|
| | Grant. | Seymour. | Rep. | Dem. |
| First..... | 17,875 | 16,733 | 17,513 | 17,084 |
| Second..... | 13,375 | 12,655 | 13,333 | 12,659 |
| Third..... | 17,976 | 11,113 | 17,903 | 11,162 |
| Fourth..... | 13,155 | 17,730 | 13,205 | 17,688 |
| Fifth..... | 20,241 | 14,988 | 19,622 | 15,534 |
| Sixth..... | 21,298 | 11,489 | 21,238 | 11,481 |
| Total..... | 103,920 | 84,703 | 107,740 | 85,604 |

THE ELECTORAL VOTE FROM 1852.

| STATES. | 1852. | | 1856. | | 1860. | | | 1864. | | 1868. | |
|---------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|----------|--------|-------|----------|--------|--------|---------|
| | WH'G | DEM. | REP. | DEM. | REP. | DEM. | UN'N | REP. | DEM. | REP. | DEM. |
| | Scott. | Pierce. | Fremont | Buchan. | Lincoln. | Breck. | Bell. | Lincoln. | McC'n. | Grant. | Seymour |
| 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 | | 8 | |
| Kansas..... | | | | | | | | 3 | | 3 | |
| Kentucky..... | | | | 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 | | | 3 | | 4 | |
| Mississippi..... | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | * | * | | | |
| Missouri..... | | 9 | | 9 | | | | 11 | | 11 | |
| Nebraska..... | | | | | | | | 3 | | 3 | |
| Nevada..... | | | | | | | | 3 | | | |
| New Hampshire..... | | 5 | 5 | | 5 | | | 5 | | 5 | |
| New Jersey..... | | 7 | | 7 | 4 | | | | 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..... | | 3 | | 4 | | 4 | * | * | | 4 | |
| Vermont..... | | 5 | | 5 | | 5 | | 5 | | 5 | |
| Virginia..... | | | | 15 | | | 15 | * | * | 5 | * |
| West Virginia..... | | | | | | | | 5 | * | 5 | * |
| Wisconsin..... | | 5 | 5 | | 5 | | | 8 | | 8 | |
| Total..... | 42 | 253 | 114 | 174 | 180 | 72 | 39 | 213 | 21 | 214 | 80 |
| Per cent..... | 14 | 86 | 40 | 60 | 59 | 24 | 13 | 91 | 9 | 72 | 28 |

MAJORITIES.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Pierce..... | 211 |
| Buchanan..... | 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 Fillmore. In 1860, Missouri gave her votes for Douglas, and New Jersey gave him 3 of hers, making 12 in all. 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 GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

LATEST STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT,

December, 1868, compared with 1867.

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

| | <i>Dec. 1, 1867.</i> | <i>Dec. 1, 1868.</i> |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Five per cent. bonds..... | \$205,532,850 | \$221,588,400 |
| Six per cent. bonds, 1867-8..... | 14,690,941 | |
| Six per cent. bonds of 1881..... | 282,731,560 | 283,677,300 |
| Six per cent. 5-20 bonds..... | 1,324,412,550 | 1,602,570,400 |
| Navy pension fund..... | 13,000,050 | |
| Total bearing coin interest..... | <u>\$1,840,467,891</u> | <u>\$2,107,836,100</u> |

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

| | | |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|
| Six per cent. bonds..... | \$18,601,000 | |
| Three per cent. certificates..... | 12,855,000 | \$58,140,000 |
| Three year compound interest notes..... | 62,249,360 | |
| Three year 7-30 notes..... | 285,587,100 | |
| Navy pension fund, 3 per cent..... | | 14,000,000 |
| Total bearing currency interest..... | <u>\$379,292,460</u> | <u>\$72,140,000</u> |
| Matured, not paid..... | 14,178,363 | 8,245,883 |

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| United States notes..... | \$356,212,473 | \$356,621,073 |
| Fractional currency..... | 30,929,984 | 33,875,268 |
| Gold certificates..... | 18,401,400 | 23,255,840 |
| Total bearing no interest..... | <u>\$405,543,857</u> | <u>\$413,752,181</u> |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Debt bearing coin interest..... | \$1,840,367,891 | \$2,107,836,100 |
| Debt bearing currency interest..... | 379,292,400 | 72,140,000 |
| Debt bearing no interest..... | 405,543,857 | 413,752,181 |
| Matured debt not paid..... | 14,178,363 | 8,245,883 |
| Total..... | <u>\$2,639,382,512</u> | <u>\$2,601,974,164</u> |
| Bonds issued to Pacific R. R. Co..... | | 44,337,000 |
| Grand total..... | | <u>\$2,645,711,164</u> |

AMOUNT IN TREASURY.

| | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Coin..... | \$100,690,645 | \$88,425,374 |
| Currency..... | 37,486,175 | 13,253,946 |
| Total in treasury..... | <u>\$138,176,820</u> | <u>\$106,679,320</u> |
| Debt less cash in treasury..... | 2,501,205,751 | 2,539,031,844 |
| Increase of national debt since Dec. 1, 1867..... | | 37,826,093 |

VARIATIONS FROM 1867.

| | <i>Increase.</i> | <i>Decrease.</i> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Debt bearing coin interest..... | \$267,468,209 | |
| Debt bearing currency interest..... | | \$307,152,460 |
| Debt bearing no interest..... | 7,608,324 | |
| Matured debt not paid..... | | 5,932,480 |

ABSTRACT OF CENSUS OF WISCONSIN,

TAKEN JUNE, 1865.

[By Counties and Congressional Districts.]

| Counties. | Populat'n | Counties. | Pop. |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|
| Adams..... | 5,698 | La Fayette..... | 20,358 |
| Ashland..... | 256 | Manitowoc..... | 26,762 |
| Bayfield..... | 269 | Marathon..... | 3,678 |
| Brown..... | 15,282 | Marquette..... | 7,327 |
| Buffalo..... | 6,776 | Milwaukee..... | 72,320 |
| Burnett..... | 171 | Monroe..... | 11,754 |
| Calumet..... | 8,638 | Oconto..... | 4,858 |
| Chippewa..... | 3,278 | Outagamie..... | 11,842 |
| Clark..... | 1,001 | Ozaukee..... | 14,882 |
| Columbia..... | 26,504 | Pepin..... | 3,002 |
| Crawford..... | 11,011 | Pierce..... | 6,324 |
| Dallas..... | 79 | Polk..... | 1,667 |
| Dane..... | 50,192 | Portage..... | 8,145 |
| Dodge..... | 45,745 | Racine..... | 22,834 |
| Door..... | 3,098 | Richland..... | 12,186 |
| Douglas..... | 532 | Rock..... | 36,053 |
| Dunn..... | 5,091 | Sauk..... | 20,154 |
| Eau Claire..... | 5,281 | Shawano..... | 1,369 |
| Fond du Lac..... | 42,029 | Sheboygan..... | 27,671 |
| Grant..... | 23,618 | St. Croix..... | 7,255 |
| Green..... | 20,646 | Trempeleau..... | 5,199 |
| Green Lake..... | 12,596 | Vernon..... | 13,644 |
| Iowa..... | 20,657 | Walworth..... | 25,773 |
| Jackson..... | 5,631 | Washington..... | 24,019 |
| Jefferson..... | 30,597 | Waukesha..... | 27,029 |
| Juneau..... | 10,013 | Waupaca..... | 11,208 |
| Kenosha..... | 12,676 | Waushara..... | 9,002 |
| Kewaunee..... | 7,039 | Winnebago..... | 20,767 |
| La Crosse..... | 14,834 | Wood..... | 2,965 |
| 1st Congressional District..... | | | 160,682 |
| 2d.....do.....do..... | | | 143,326 |
| 3d.....do.....do..... | | | 138,630 |
| 4th.....do.....do..... | | | 154,346 |
| 5th.....do.....do..... | | | 148,788 |
| 6th.....do.....do..... | | | 122,553 |
| Total population of the State..... | | | 868,325 |

UNITED STATES CENSUS OF 1860.

| STATES. | Free. | Slave. | Total. |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Alabama | 529,164 | 435,132 | 964,296 |
| Arkansas..... | 324,323 | 111,104 | 435,427 |
| California..... | 380,015 | ..... | 380,015 |
| Connecticut..... | 460,151 | ..... | 460,151 |
| Delaware..... | 110,420 | 1,798 | 112,218 |
| Florida..... | 78,686 | 61,753 | 140,439 |
| Georgia..... | 595,097 | 462,230 | 1,057,327 |
| Illinois..... | 1,711,753 | ..... | 1,711,753 |
| Indiana..... | 1,350,479 | ..... | 1,350,479 |
| Iowa..... | 674,948 | ..... | 674,948 |
| Kansas..... | 107,110 | ..... | 107,110 |
| Kentucky..... | 930,223 | 225,490 | 1,155,713 |
| Louisiana..... | 376,913 | 332,520 | 709,433 |
| Maine..... | 628,276 | ..... | 628,276 |
| Maryland..... | 569,846 | 87,188 | 657,034 |
| Massachusetts..... | 1,231,065 | ..... | 1,231,065 |
| Michigan..... | 749,112 | ..... | 749,112 |
| Minnesota..... | 162,022 | ..... | 162,022 |
| Mississippi..... | 354,699 | 426,696 | 791,395 |
| Missouri..... | 1,058,352 | 114,965 | 1,173,317 |
| New Hampshire..... | 326,172 | ..... | 326,172 |
| New Jersey..... | 672,031 | ..... | 672,031 |
| New York..... | 3,887,542 | ..... | 3,887,542 |
| North Carolina..... | 661,586 | 331,031 | 992,617 |
| Ohio..... | 2,229,529 | ..... | 2,229,529 |
| Oregon..... | 52,464 | ..... | 52,464 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 2,965,370 | ..... | 2,965,370 |
| Rhode Island..... | 174,621 | ..... | 174,621 |
| South Carolina..... | 291,271 | 402,541 | 703,812 |
| Tennessee..... | 834,063 | 275,784 | 1,109,847 |
| Texas..... | 420,651 | 180,389 | 601,039 |
| Vermont..... | 315,116 | ..... | 315,116 |
| Virginia..... | 1,105,196 | 490,887 | 1,596,083 |
| Wisconsin..... | 775,873 | ..... | 775,873 |
| | 27,185,109 | 3,949,557 | 31,134,666 |
| TERRITORIES. | | | |
| Colorado..... | 34,197 | ..... | 34,197 |
| Dacotah..... | 4,839 | ..... | 4,839 |
| Nebraska..... | 28,832 | 10 | 28,842 |
| Nevada..... | 6,857 | ..... | 6,857 |
| New Mexico..... | 93,517 | 24 | 93,541 |
| Utah..... | 40,266 | 29 | 40,295 |
| Washington..... | 11,578 | ..... | 11,578 |
| District of Columbia..... | 71,895 | 3,181 | 75,076 |
| | 27,477,090 | 3,952,801 | 31,429,891 |

The ratio for a member of congress is 127,316. Under the old apportionment it was less than 100,000. The number of representatives being fixed at two hundred and thirty-three, requires a new apportionment for every new census, which is taken every ten years. In the next census (1870) it will probably require 160,000 population for a representative.

AMERICAN STATES AND POSSESSIONS.

I.—GOVERNMENTS OF NORTH AMERICA.

| States, etc. | Area Eng. S.M. | Poplat'n. | Capitals. | Governors, etc. |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Greenland or Dan. A. | 380,000 | 10,000 | Lichtenfels.. | C. S. M. Olrick, Ins. |
| Russian America.... | 394,000 | 70,000 | N. Arch'gl.. | —, Gov. |
| French Pos. (St. P're) | 120 | 2,250 | St. Pierre... | E. de la Ronciere, Co. |
| BRITISH AMERICA. | | | | |
| N. Britain or H.B.C. | 1,800,060 | 200,000 | York Factory | —, Manager. |
| British Columbia.... | 230,000 | 30,000 | N. Westm'sr. | Sir J. Douglas, Gov. |
| Arctic Lands..... | 600,000 | Esquim'x | | |
| Canada West..... | 180,000 | 1,396,091 | Ottawa Cit' } | Visc'nt Monck, Gov. |
| Canada East..... | 210,000 | 1,110,664 | Quebec ... } | Gen'l Brit. N. Am. |
| New Brunswick..... | 27,720 | 252,000 | Frederick'tn | A. H. Gordon, Lt. G. |
| Novia Scotia, etc.... | 19,650 | 330,000 | Halifax..... | Earl Mulgrave, Lt. G. |
| Prince Edward's Isl'd | 2,130 | 80,500 | Charlotte Tn | Geo. Dundas, Lt. G. |
| Newfoundland..... | 37,000 | 122,638 | St. John.... | Sir Bannerman, Gov. |
| Bermuda..... | 46 | 12,000 | Hamilton.... | L. C. St. G. Ord, Gov. |
| U. S. OF AMERICA.... | 3,250,000 | 31,143,331 | WASHINGTON | A. JOHNSON, Pres. |
| U. S. of Mexico..... | 1,000,000 | 7,800,000 | City of Mex.. | Benito Juarez, Pres. |
| CENTRAL AMERICA. | | | | |
| Guatemala..... | 50,000 | 1,100,000 | Guatemala.. | Don R. Carrera, Pres. |
| San Salvador..... | 9,500 | 1,450,000 | Cojutupeque | —, President. |
| Nicaragua..... | 40,000 | 400,000 | Granada.... | Gen. T. Martinez, Pr. |
| Honduras..... | 35,000 | 380,000 | Comayagua.. | Gen. Montes, Pres. |
| Costa Rica..... | 20,000 | 210,000 | San Jose.... | J. M. Montealgre, Pr. |
| Mosquito..... | 26,000 | 16,000 | Blewfields.. | Jamaso (Indian) King |
| Honduras (British).. | 20,000 | 25,000 | Balize..... | Fr. Seymour, Supt. |
| Total..... | 8,331,166 | 45,246,674 | | |

Note.—Indians in North America, and Esquimaux, not enumerated, supposed to be 1,000,000.

II.—GOVERNMENTS, ETC., OF SOUTH AMERICA.

| States, etc. | Area Eng. S.M. | Poplat'n. | Capitals. | Governors, etc. |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Venezuela, Republic. | 416,000 | 1,356,000 | Caraccas.... | Gen. Falcon, Pres. |
| Ecuador.....do.... | 325,000 | 653,000 | Quito..... | Garcia Moreno, Pres. |
| Bolivia.....do.... | 374,480 | 1,650,000 | Chuquisaca.. | Gen. Acha, Pres. |
| Peru.....do.... | 580,000 | 2,400,000 | Lima..... | Gen. Peret, Pres. |
| Chili.....do.... | 170,000 | 1,439,120 | Santiago.... | Jose Joaqr. Pare, Pr. |
| N. Granada.....do.. | 330,000 | 2,363,000 | S' taFedeBog | Gen. Mosquera, Pr. |
| Argentina.....do.. | 927,000 | 874,000 | Parana..... | S. Derqui, Pres. |
| Buenos Ayres, do.... | 60,000 | 350,000 | Buen. Ayres. | B. Mitre, Governor. |
| Uruguay, Ori'tl Re. of | 120,000 | 250,000 | Montevideo.. | B. P. Berro Pres. |
| Paraguay, Republic.. | 74,000 | 600,000 | Ascencion... | Gen. Lopez, Pres. |
| Brazil, Empire of.... | 2,500,000 | 7,677,800 | Rio Janerio.. | *Pedro II., Emperor. |
| Guiana (British).... | 76,000 | 127,695 | Georgetown.. | Fran. Hincks, Gov. |
| Guiana (Dutch)..... | 38,500 | 64,270 | Paramaribo.. | R. E. VanLansberge. |
| Guiana (French).... | 21,500 | 30,000 | Cayenne..... | Tardy de Montravell. |
| Patagonia (estimated) | 380,000 | 140,000 | ..... | (Native Chiefs.) |
| Falkland Isl'ds (Brit) | 16,000 | 500 | Port Louis.. | T. E. L. Moore |
| Total..... | 6,459,080 | 19,987,385 | | |
| Grand total..... | 14,790,246 | 65,234,059 | | |

Grand total inhabitants on the continent of America, including the West India Islands, 69,770,964.
*Born December 2, 1825; ascended the throne April 7, 1831.

III.—WEST INDIA GOVERNMENTS AND POSSESSIONS.

| Governments. | Area Eng. Sq. Miles. | Popula- tion. | Capitals. | Governors, etc. |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------|---|
| Hayti. <i>Empire</i> | 11,000 | 800,000 | Cape Haytien | Tabre Geffard, Emperor |
| San Domingo..... | 14,000 | 450,000 | San Domingo | Gen. Bargas, Capt. Gen. |
| SPANISH POSS'NS. | | | | |
| Cuba..... | 43,385 | 1,500,000 | Havana..... | Lt. Gen. Manreano, C. G. |
| Porto Rico..... | 3,895 | 500,000 | San Juan..... | R. Echaque, Capt. Gen. |
| BRITISH POSS'NS. | | | | |
| Jamaica..... | 5,468 | 441,264 | Spanish Town | E. Eyre, Esq., Gov. Gen. |
| Trinidad..... | 2,000 | 84,438 | Port Espana. | Robert W. Keate, Gov. |
| <i>Windward Islands.</i> | | | | |
| Barbadoes..... | 166 | 152,737 | Bridgetown.. | Jas. Walker, Esq., Gov. of Barb's and W. Isl's. |
| Grenada..... | 155 | 31,990 | St. George... | C. H. Kortwright, L. G. |
| St. Vincent..... | 131 | 31,756 | Kingston.... | A. Musgrave, Esq., L. G. |
| Tobago..... | 187 | 15,410 | Scarboro..... | Jas. V. Drysdale, L. G. |
| St. Lucia..... | 225 | 26,705 | Castries..... | James M. Grant, L. G. |
| <i>Leeward Islands.</i> | | | | |
| Antigua..... | 168 | 37,125 | St. John's... | Col. S. J. Hill, C. B., Gov. of Antigua and L. Isl's |
| Montserrat..... | 49 | 7,645 | Plymouth.... | W. Robison, Esq., Pres. |
| St. Christopher and Anguilla..... | 103 | 30,000 | Basse Terre.. | Sir B. G. C. Pine, L. G. |
| Nevis..... | 30 | 9,822 | Charlestown. | G. Webb, Esq., Pres't. |
| Virgin Island..... | 137 | 5,000 | Road Town.. | J. R. Langdon, Pres't |
| Dominica..... | 291 | 25,065 | Rosseau..... | Thomas Price, Lt. Gov. |
| Turk's I-land..... | 400 | 4,372 | Grand Turk.. | Alex. W. Moir, Pres't. |
| Bahama Islands..... | 5,432 | 35,287 | Nassau..... | Chas. J. Bayley, Gov. |
| FRENCH POSS'NS. | | | | |
| Guadaloupe..... | 534 | 134,544 | Basse Terre.. | ..... |
| Martinique..... | 322 | 121,135 | Port Royal.. | ..... |
| St. Martin's, N. Side. | 21 | 2,260 | ..... | ..... |
| DUTCH POSS'NS. | | | | |
| St. Martin's, S. Side.. | 11 | 3,500 | ..... | ..... |
| Curacoa..... | 580 | 30,000 | Williamstadt. | ..... |
| DANISH POSS'NS. | | | | |
| Santa Cruz, etc..... | 81 | 35,000 | Christianst'dt | ..... |
| St. Thomas..... | 37 | 9,000 | ..... | ..... |
| St. John's..... | 72 | 3,000 | ..... | ..... |
| SWEDISH POSS'NS. | | | | |
| St. Bartholomew's... | 25 | 10,000 | Gustavia..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 92,893 | 4,536,905 | | |

STATISTICS OF THE GLOBE.

The earth is inhabited by about thirteen hundred millions of inhabitants, viz:

360,000,000 of the Caucasian race;
550,000,000 of the Mongolian;
190,000,000 of the Ethiopian;
200,000,000 of the Malay races;
1,000,000 of the American Indians.

All these respectively speak 3,064 languages, and possess 1,000 different religions.

The amount of deaths per annum is 33,333,333, or 91,954 per day, 3,730 per hour, 60 per minute, or one per second. This loss is compensated by an equal number of births.

The average duration of life throughout the globe is thirty-three years. One-fourth of its population dies before the seventh year, and one-half before the seventeenth. Out of 10,000 persons only one reaches his hundredth year; only one in 500 his eightieth; and only one in one hundred his sixty-fifth.

Married people live longer than unmarried ones, and a tall man is likely to live longer than a short one. Until the fiftieth year, women have a better chance of life than men; but beyond that period the chances are equal.

Sixty-five persons out of one thousand marry. The months of June and December are those in which marriages are most frequent.

Children born in spring are generally stronger than those born in other seasons. Births and deaths chiefly occur at night.

The number of men able to bear arms is only one-eighth of the population.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE OLD AND NEW WORLD.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Europe | 280,000,000 |
| Asia, including Islands | 750,000,000 |
| Africa, estimated from | 100 to 200,000,000 |
| America | 69,000,000 |
| Australia and Islands | 2,000,000 |
| Polynesia, estimate | 1,500,000 |
| Total | 1,302,500,000 |

NEGROES IN AMERICA.

It is estimated that there are some 14,000,000 persons of African descent on this continent, viz:

| | |
|--|------------|
| United States | 4,500,000 |
| Brazil | 4,000,000 |
| Cuba and Porto Rico | 1,500,000 |
| South and Central American Republics | 1,200,000 |
| Hayti | 1,350,000 |
| British Possessions | 800,000 |
| French | 250,000 |
| Dutch and Mexican | 400,000 |
| Total | 14,000,000 |

LIST OF REIGNING MONARCHS

IN THE WORLD, 1863.

| States. | Names of Monarch. | Title. | Year of access'n | Religion. |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|
| Anhalt Desseau Cothen. | Leopold | Duke. | 1817 | Evangelical. |
| Anhalt Bernberg..... | Alexander | Duke. | 1834 | Evangelical. |
| Austria | Francis Joseph I. | Emperor.. | 1848 | R. Catholic. |
| Baden..... | Frederick | Gr'd Duke | 1856 | Evangelical. |
| Bavaria | Maximilian II. | King..... | 1848 | R. Catholic. |
| Belgium..... | Leopold II. | King..... | 1865 | Lutheran. |
| Brunswick..... | William | Duke..... | 1831 | Lutheran. |
| Church, States of the... | Pius IX. | Pope..... | 1846 | R. Catholic. |
| Denmark..... | Christian IX. | King..... | 1863 | Lutheran. |
| France..... | Napoleon III. | Emperor.. | 1851 | R. Catholic. |
| Greece..... | George..... | King..... | 1863 | Greek Ch'ch |
| Great Britain and Ireland | Victoria I. | Queen.... | 1837 | P. Episcopal |
| Hanover..... | George V. | King..... | 1851 | Evangelical. |
| Hesse-Cassel..... | Fredr'k William I. | Electo'r .. | 1847 | Reformed. |
| Hesse-Darmstadt..... | Louis III. | Gr'd Duke | 1848 | Lutheran. |
| Hesse-Homburg..... | Ferdinand | Landgrave | 1848 | Reformed. |
| Italy..... | Victor Emanuel II | King..... | 1849 | R. Catholic. |
| Litthenstein..... | John..... | Prince.... | 1858 | R. Catholic. |
| Lippe..... | Leopold..... | Prince.... | 1851 | Reformed. |
| Mecklenburg Schwerin.. | Frederick Francis. | Gr'd Duke | 1842 | Lutheran. |
| Mecklenburg Strelitz.. | Frederik William. | Gr'd Duke | 1869 | Lutheran. |
| Monaco..... | Charles III. | Prince.... | 1856 | R. Catholic. |
| Nassau..... | Adolph..... | Duke..... | 1829 | Evangelical. |
| Netherlands..... | William III. | King..... | 1849 | Reformed. |
| Oldenburg..... | Peter..... | Gr'd Duke | 1853 | Lutheran. |
| Portugal..... | Luis I. | King..... | 1861 | R. Catholic. |
| Prussia..... | William I. | King..... | 1861 | Evangelical. |
| Reuss Greitz..... | Henry XXII. | Prince.... | 1859 | Lutheran. |
| Reuss Schleitz..... | Henry LXVII. | Prince.... | 1854 | Lutheran. |
| Russia..... | Alexander II. | Emperor.. | 1855 | Greek Ch'ch |
| Saxe-Weimar Eisenach. | Charles Alexander | Gr'd Duke | 1853 | Lutheran. |
| Saxe-Meiningen..... | Bernard..... | Duke..... | 1803 | Lutheran. |
| Saxe-Altenburg..... | Ernest..... | Duke..... | 1853 | Lutheran. |
| Saxe-Coburg Gotha..... | Ernest II. | Duke..... | 1844 | Lutheran. |
| Saxony..... | John..... | King..... | 1854 | R. Catholic. |
| Schaumburg Lippe..... | Adolph..... | Prince.... | 1860 | Reformed. |
| Schwartzburg Roudolst't | Gunther..... | Prince.... | 1807 | Lutheran. |
| Schwartzburg Sondersh.. | Gunther..... | Prince.... | 1835 | Lutheran. |
| Sweden and Norway..... | Charles XV. | King..... | 1859 | Lutheran. |
| Spain..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Turkey..... | Abdul Aziz Khan. | Sultan.... | 1861 | Mohammad'n |
| Waldeck..... | George Victor.... | Prince.... | 1845 | Evangelical. |
| Wurtemberg..... | William I. | King..... | 1816 | Lutheran. |
| Brazil..... | Pedro II. | Emperor.. | 1841 | R. Catholic. |
| China..... | Hein Fung..... | Emperor.. | 1850 | Confucian. |
| Egypt..... | Said Pasha*..... | Viceroy.. | 1854 | Mohammad'n |
| Japan..... | Mina Motto I. | Tycoon... | 1861 | Buddhic. |
| Madagascar..... | Radama II†..... | King..... | 1861 | Idolatrous. |
| Persia..... | Nassared Dini.... | Shah..... | 1845 | Mohammad'n |
| Sandwich Islands..... | Kamehamaha IV. . | King..... | 1854 | Protestant. |

*Died in 1863.

†Killed, April, 1863.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

RATES OF POSTAGE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The standard single-rate to Great Britain is 1-2 oz. avoirdupois; to France and the Continent (by French mails) it is 15 grammes, or 1-4 oz. avoirdupois.
The asterisk (*) indicates that prepayment of the rate to which it is affixed is optional; in all other cases prepayment is required.

| | Letters not exceeding ¼ ounce. | Letters not exceeding ½ ounce. | Newspap'rs. |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales..... | ..... | 12 | 2 |
| [By the new postal convention, <i>printed matter</i> may now be transmitted in the mails between the United States and Great Britain at the following charges: | | | |
| Newspapers and circulars, under 2 oz., in weight, each 2 cts. | | | |
| Books, per single rate of 4 oz., 6 cents. | | | |
| Pamphlets and other printed matter over 2 oz., per single rate of 4 oz., 4 cents. | | | |
| Samples of merchandise, seeds, &c., per single rate of 4 oz., 8 cents. No packet is allowed to exceed 24 inches in length by 12 inches in breadth and 12 inches in thickness. These rates must be <i>fully prepaid in stamps</i> , or the package will not be forwarded. Letters and packets may be <i>registered</i> at an extra fee of 8 cents—to be prepaid.] | | | |
| German States and Free Cities, including Austria, Bavaria, Baden, Bremen, Brunswick, Frankfort, Hamburg, Hanover, Lubec, Luxemburg, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxe-Altenburg, Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, Weimar, Saxony and Wurtemberg. | | | |
| By Prussian closed mail..... | | *30 | 6 |
| “ “ except Baden, if prepaid..... | | 28 | ..... |
| French mail..... | | *42 | ..... |
| Bremen mail..... | *21 | *15 | ..... |
| <i>Exceptions.</i> Bremen by Bremen steamer..... | | | |
| Hamburg by Hamburg steamer..... | | *10 | 2 |
| Luxemburg by Bremen steamer..... | | *15 | 3 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton..... | | 33 | 6 |
| “ “ via Marseilles..... | 39 | 45 | 8 |
| “ “ ship mail, from New York or Boston..... | | 5 | 2 |
| “ French mail (<i>South Australia compulsory</i>)..... | *30 | 60 | ..... |
| “ Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez..... | | 37 | ..... |
| “ Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste..... | | 55 | ..... |
| Azores, British mail, via Portugal..... | 29 | *37 | 8 |
| Belgium, French mail..... | *21 | *42 | ..... |
| “ closed mail, via England..... | | *27 | 5 |
| “ open mail, via London, American packet..... | | 21 | 2 |
| “ “ “ British packet..... | | 5 | 2 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton..... | | 45 | 6 |
| “ “ “ via Marseilles..... | | 53 | 8 |
| “ “ “ by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste..... | | 55 | ..... |
| “ Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez..... | | 37 | ..... |
| “ French mail..... | 30 | 60 | 2 |
| “ San Francisco mail, thence by ship..... | | 3 | ..... |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail..... | | *35 | 6 |
| “ French mail..... | *30 | *60 | 2 |

POSTAL INFORMATION.

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| | Letters not exceeding ¼ ounce. | Letters not exceeding ½ ounce. | Newspap'rs. |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Constantinople. Bremen or Hamburg mail..... | | *32 | 2 |
| “ open mail, via London, American packet..... | | 21 | 2 |
| “ “ “ British packet..... | | 5 | 3 |
| Cuba..... | | 10 | 6 |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, American packet..... | | 21 | 6 |
| “ “ “ British mail..... | | 6 | 3 |
| “ “ Prussian closed mail, via Trieste..... | | 80 | 10 |
| “ “ “ Eng. posses'ns..... | | 38 | 3 |
| “ “ Bremen or Hamb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez..... | | 37 | 10 |
| “ “ “ Trieste..... | | 55 | 3 |
| “ “ French mail..... | 30 | 60 | 6 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria), British mail, via Southampton..... | | 33 | 8 |
| “ “ “ Marseilles..... | 33 | 45 | 6 |
| “ “ “ Prussian closed mail..... | | 33 | 6 |
| “ “ “ Bremen or Hamburg mail..... | | 30 | 2 |
| “ “ “ French mail..... | 30 | 60 | 10 |
| “ to Alexandria, Prussian closed mail..... | | *35 | 2 |
| “ “ “ prepaid..... | | 30 | 2 |
| “ “ “ Bremen or Hamburg mail..... | | 30 | 2 |
| “ “ “ French mail..... | *30 | *60 | 4 |
| “ “ “ open mail, via England, Am. packet..... | | 20 | 4 |
| “ “ “ Brit'h packet..... | | 20 | 2 |
| France..... | *15 | *30 | 4 |
| Greece, open mail, via London, American Packet..... | | 20 | 4 |
| “ “ “ British packet..... | | 20 | 4 |
| “ “ French mail..... | *30 | *50 | 8 |
| “ “ Bremen or Hamburg mail..... | | *95 | 6 |
| Hong Kong, British mail, via Marseilles..... | | 33 | 8 |
| “ “ “ Southampton..... | | 45 | 6 |
| “ “ “ French mail..... | 30 | 60 | 2 |
| “ “ “ Bremen or Hamburg mail..... | | 30 | 10 |
| “ “ “ Prussian closed mail..... | | 38 | 6 |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton..... | | 45 | 8 |
| “ “ “ Marseilles..... | | 53 | 8 |
| “ “ “ French mail..... | 30 | 60 | 4 |
| Jerusalem, British mail..... | | 30 | 2 |
| “ “ French mail..... | *30 | *60 | 6 |
| Mexico..... | | 20 | 2 |
| Naples, (Kingdom of), Prussian closed mail..... | | 20 | 6 |
| “ “ “ French mail..... | *21 | *42 | 2 |
| “ “ “ Bremen or Hamburg mail..... | | 22 | 8 |
| Portugal, British mail, via England..... | | 45 | 2 |
| “ “ Bremen or Hamburg mail..... | | 25 | 2 |
| “ “ French mail, via Behobia..... | 24 | 42 | 2 |
| “ “ “ Bordeaux and Lisbon..... | 30 | 60 | 6 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail..... | | 46 | 2 |
| “ “ “ French mail..... | *27 | *54 | 6 |
| “ “ “ Bremen or Hamburg mail..... | | *28 | 6 |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail..... | | *37 | 2 |
| “ “ “ prepaid..... | | 35 | 2 |
| “ “ “ Bremen or Hamburg mail..... | | *20 | 2 |
| “ “ “ French mail..... | *30 | *60 | 2 |
| Sandwich Islands, via San Francisco..... | | 25 | 2 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail..... | | *42 | 6 |
| “ “ “ prepaid..... | | 40 | 2 |
| “ “ “ Bremen or Hamburg mail..... | | 23 | 2 |
| “ “ “ French mail..... | *21 | *42 | 4 |
| South American States, Atlantic coast, via England..... | | 4 | 2 |
| “ “ “ for Brazil alone, from New York..... | | *10 | 2 |
| “ “ “ for Argentine Republic and Uruguay, via Bordeaux..... | 30 | 60 | 2 |

POSTAL INFORMATION.

| | Letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. | Letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. | Newspap'rs. |
|---|--|--|-------------|
| South American States, Pacific coast. Peru..... | cts. 23 | cts. 23 | cts. 6 |
| “ Ecuador, Bolivia and Chili..... | 21 | 34 | 6 |
| Spain, French mail..... | 21 | 43 | 6 |
| “ Bremen or Hamburg mail..... | | 25 | 2 |
| “ British mail, American packet..... | | 21 | 2 |
| “ “ British packet..... | | 5 | 6 |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail..... | | *38 | 6 |
| “ “ prepaid..... | | 34 | 2 |
| “ Bremen or Hamburg mail..... | | *21 | 2 |
| “ French mail..... | *33 | *66 | 6 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail..... | | *35 | 6 |
| “ “ prepaid..... | | 36 | 2 |
| “ French mail..... | *21 | *42 | 2 |
| “ Bremen or Hamburg mail..... | | 10 | 2 |
| West Indies, British..... | | | 2 |

RATES OF DOMESTIC POSTAGE.

LETTERS.

The standard single-rate weight is $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. avoirdupois.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Single-rate letter, throughout the United States..... | 3 cents. |
| For each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction..... | 3 “ |
| Drop-letters, for local delivery, single rate..... | 1 “ |
| where there is no local delivery, single rate..... | 1 “ |
| Advertised letters are charged extra..... | 1 “ |

These postages must be prepaid by stamps. When letters are insufficiently stamped, the balance will be collected on delivery. Letters are to be forwarded without additional charge, if the person to whom they are addressed has changed his residence, and has left proper directions to such effect. Letters uncalled for will be returned to the sender, if a request to that effect be written upon the envelope. Properly certified letters of soldiers and sailors will be forwarded without prepayment. No extra charge is made for the service of carriers taking letters to or from post-offices.

NEWSPAPERS.

The standard single-rate is 4 oz. avoirdupois.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Daily (seven times a week)..... | 35 cents per quarter. |
| (six “ “)..... | 30 “ “ |
| Tri-weekly..... | 15 “ “ |
| Semi-weekly..... | 10 “ “ |
| Weekly..... | 5 “ “ |

These rates must be prepaid quarterly or yearly; for full security they should be paid at the office where the paper is received. One copy of a weekly newspaper may be sent free by the publisher to each subscriber who resides in the county where the paper is published.

PERIODICALS.

The standard single rate is 4 oz. avoirdupois.

| | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| Semi-weekly..... | 6 cents per quarter. |
| Monthly..... | 3 “ “ |
| Quarterly..... | 1 “ “ |

These rates are to be paid quarterly or yearly. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals which do not exceed 16 oz. in weight may exchange, free of postage, one copy of each publication. Bills and receipts for remittances may be enclosed to actual subscribers, and the date when a subscription expires may also be recorded on the subscribers' copies. Newsdealers may receive their packages of periodicals and newspapers at the same rates as subscribers.

TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER.

Books, for each single rate of 4 oz. avoirdupois.....4 cents.
 Circulars not exceeding 3 in one envelope constituting a single rate...2 "
 Miscellaneous, mailable matter (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet-music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions), on one package to one address, for each single rate of 4 oz. avoirdupois.....2 cents.

[By a decision of the Postoffice Department, manuscripts and proofs passing between authors and editors of magazines and newspapers are not regarded as passing "between authors and publishers," and must pay letter postage.]

Prepayment by stamps is required for all postage on transient printed matter. If letters or other mail matter that should be prepaid happen to reach the office of delivery unpaid, double rates must be charged.

The maximum weight of any package of printed or miscellaneous matter is 4 lbs. avoirdupois.

Franking.—This privilege is restricted to the President (by himself or his Private Secretary); the Vice-President; the chiefs of the several Executive Departments; such heads of bureaus or chief clerks as the Postmaster General shall prescribe, for official communications only; members of Congress, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of Congress—from the beginning of their term of office to the first Monday of the December following the end of such term, and covering only correspondence to and from them, printed matter issued by authority of Congress, and printed matter sent to them. Postmasters may write to each other on post-office business under frank. Petitions to Congress go free. No package except of Congressional publications, is to weigh more than 4 oz. avoirdupois.

Registration.—Letters may be registered on payment of a fee of twenty cents, but the Government takes no responsibility for safe carriage or compensation in case of loss.

Money orders.—All principal post-offices now receive small sums of money and issue drafts for the same upon other post-offices, subject to the following charges and regulations:

On orders not exceeding \$20.....10 cents.
 Over \$20 and not exceeding \$50.....25 "

No fractions of cents to be introduced in an order. United States treasury notes or national bank notes only received or paid.

The order is only payable at the office upon which it is drawn. The order should be collected within one year from its date. After once paying an order, by whomsoever presented, the Department will be liable to no further claim.

RATES OF POSTAGE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

LETTERS.

The standard single rate is ½ oz. avoirdupois.

To or from Canada and New Brunswick, irrespective of distance.....10 cents.
 To and from other British North American Provinces, for a distance not over 3,000 miles.....10 "
 For any distance over 3,000 miles.....15 "

Prepayment is optional except to Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

PRINTED MATTER.

The regular United States rates must be prepaid, but these only pay for transportation to the boundary line; a second fee is charged on delivery by the provincial post-office.

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

(COUNTY SEATS IN SMALL CAPITALS.)

| <i>Post Office.</i> | <i>County.</i> | <i>Post Office.</i> | <i>County.</i> |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Adams..... | Walworth. | BARRON..... | Dallas. |
| Angelica..... | Shawano. | Bassett's Station..... | Kenosha. |
| Addison..... | Washington. | Batavia..... | Crawford. |
| Alhambra..... | Trempeleau. | Bay City..... | Pierce. |
| Adell..... | Sheboygan. | Barre Mills..... | La Crosse. |
| Avon Centre..... | Rock. | Brady's..... | Richland. |
| Afton..... | Rock. | Banner..... | Fond du Lac. |
| Ahnepee..... | Kewaunee. | BAYFIELD..... | Bayfield. |
| Aiken..... | Richland. | Bay Hill..... | Walworth. |
| Albanville..... | Monroe. | Bear..... | Richland. |
| Albany..... | Green. | Bear Creek..... | Waupaca. |
| Albion..... | Dane. | Bear Valley..... | Sauk. |
| Alcove..... | Fond du Lac. | Beaver Dam..... | Dodge. |
| Alden's Corners..... | Dane. | Beechwood..... | Sheboygan. |
| Alderly..... | Dodge. | Beetown..... | Grant. |
| Allegan..... | Shawano. | Beldensville..... | Pierce. |
| Allen's Grove..... | Walworth. | Bell Center..... | Crawford. |
| Alloa..... | Columbia. | Bellfontaine..... | Columbia. |
| Alma..... | Buffalo. | Bell Plaine..... | Shawano. |
| Almond..... | Portage. | Belleville..... | Dane. |
| Amherst..... | Portage. | Belmont..... | La Fayette. |
| Anderson..... | Burnett. | Beloit..... | Rock. |
| Annaton..... | Grant. | Berne..... | Green. |
| APPLETON..... | Outagamie. | Benicia..... | Trempeleau. |
| Arcabe..... | Adams. | Benton..... | La Fayette. |
| Arkdale..... | Trempeleau. | Bergen..... | Vernon. |
| Arena..... | Iowa. | Berlin..... | Green Lake. |
| Argyle..... | La Fayette. | Berry..... | Dane. |
| Arkansas..... | Pepin. | Big Bend..... | Wausheka. |
| Armenia..... | Juneau. | Big Creek..... | Monroe. |
| Armstrong's Corners..... | Fond du Lac. | Big Flats..... | Adams. |
| Ashford..... | Fond du Lac. | Big Patch..... | Grant. |
| Ashippun..... | Dodge. | Big Springs..... | Adams. |
| Ashton..... | Dane. | Big Valley..... | La Crosse. |
| Askeaton..... | Brown. | Binghampton..... | Outagamie. |
| Attica..... | Green. | Black Brook..... | Polk. |
| Atwater..... | Dodge. | Black Earth..... | Dane. |
| Auburn..... | Fond du Lac. | Black Hawk..... | Sauk. |
| Augusta..... | Eau Claire. | BLACK RIVER FALLS..... | Jackson. |
| Aurora..... | Washington. | Blanchardville..... | La Fayette. |
| Auroraville..... | Waushara. | Bloomfield..... | Walworth. |
| Avoca..... | Iowa. | Bloomington..... | Vernon. |
| Avondale..... | Polk. | Boaz..... | St. Croix. |
| Aztalan..... | Jefferson. | Boltonville..... | Richland. |
| Bad Ax..... | Vernon. | Bouchea..... | Washington. |
| Badger..... | Portage. | Bondule..... | St. Croix. |
| Bailey's Harbor..... | Door. | Boscobel..... | Shawano. |
| Bangor..... | La Crosse. | Bothelle..... | Grant. |
| Bamberg..... | Sheboygan. | Branch..... | Fond du Lac. |
| Baraboo..... | Sauk. | Brandon..... | Manitowoc. |
| Bark River..... | Jefferson. | Brandt..... | Fond du Lac. |
| Barnum..... | Adams. | Breckenridge..... | Calumet. |
| Barton..... | Washington. | Bridgeport..... | Vernon. |
| | | | Crawford. |

| <i>Post office.</i> | <i>County.</i> |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Briggsville | Marquette. |
| Brighton | Kenosha. |
| Brillion | Calumet. |
| Bristol | Kenosha. |
| British Hollow | Grant. |
| Brodttville | Grant. |
| Brodhead | Green. |
| Brookfield Center | Waukesha. |
| Brooklyn | Green. |
| Brookfield | St. Croix. |
| Brothertown | Calumet. |
| Buchanan | Outagamie. |
| Buena Vista | Portage. |
| Buffalo | Buffalo. |
| Bunker Hill | Grant. |
| Burke | Dane. |
| Burlington | Racine. |
| Burnett | Dodge. |
| Burnett Station | Dodge. |
| Burns | La Crosse. |
| Burnside | Buffalo. |
| Burr Oak | La Crosse. |
| Busseyville | Jefferson. |
| Buter | Milwaukee. |
| Butte des Morts | Winnebago. |
| Byron | Fond du Lac. |

| | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Cadiz | Green. |
| Calamine | La Fayette. |
| Caldwell's Prairie | Racine. |
| Caledonia | Waupaca. |
| Caledonia Center | Racine. |
| Calumet | Fond du Lac. |
| Cainsville | Rock. |
| Cambria | Columbia. |
| Cambridge | Dane. |
| Campbell | Winnebago. |
| Carltown | Kewaunee. |
| Cascade | Sheboygan. |
| Casco | Kewaunee. |
| Cassel Prairie | Sauk. |
| Cassville | Grant. |
| Castle Rock | Grant. |
| Cataract | Monroe. |
| Cazenovia | Richland. |
| Cedarburg | Ozaukee. |
| Cedar Creek | Washington. |
| Cedar Grove | Sheboygan. |
| Cedar Lake | Waushara. |
| Center | Rock. |
| Centralia | Wood. |
| Chamber's Island | Door. |
| Charleston | Calumet. |
| Charlotte | Grant. |
| Chester Station | Dodge. |
| CHILTON | Calumet. |
| Chippewa City | Chippewa. |
| Chippewa Falls | Chippewa. |
| Christiana | Dane. |
| Clark's Mills | Manitowoc. |
| Clay Banks | Door. |
| Cleamensville | Winnebago. |
| Clifton | Monroe. |
| Clifton Mills | Pierce. |
| Clinton | Rock. |

| <i>Post office.</i> | <i>County.</i> |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Clintonville | Waupaca. |
| Clyman | Dodge. |
| Cobb | Iowa. |
| Colebrook | Waushara. |
| Clantorf | Dane. |
| Coloma | Waushara. |
| Columbus | Columbia. |
| Concord | Jefferson. |
| Cookville | Rock. |
| Coon Prairie | Vernon. |
| Coon Valley | Vernon. |
| Cooperstown | Manitowoc. |
| Corfu | Waushara. |
| Coreyville | Kewaunee. |
| Cottage Grove | Dane. |
| Cottage Inn | La Fayette. |
| Cross Plains | Dane. |
| Crossville | Calumet. |
| Crowe's Mill | Crawford. |
| Crystal Lake | Waupaca. |
| Ceylon | St. Croix. |
| Cypress | Kenosha. |

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Dacota | Waushara. |
| Dane | 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. |
| Dennison | Richland. |
| Densmore's Mills | Walworth. |
| Depere | Brown. |
| De Soto | Vernon. |
| Dexterville | Wood. |
| Diamond Bluff | Pierce. |
| Dickeyville | Grant. |
| Dodge's Corners | Waushara. |
| DODGEVILLE | Iowa. |
| Dover | Iowa. |
| Door Creek | Dane. |
| Dorset | Monroe. |
| Dotyville | Fond du Lac. |
| Douglas Center | Marquette. |
| Dousman | Waukesha. |
| Downsville | Dunn. |
| Doyleston | Columbia. |
| Duchateau | Door. |
| Dundas | Calumet. |
| Dundee | Fond du Lac. |
| Dunkirk | Dane. |
| Dunnville | Dunn. |
| Duplainville | Waukesha. |
| Dupont | Waupaca. |
| DURAND | Pepin. |

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

| <i>Post office.</i> | <i>County.</i> | <i>Post office.</i> | <i>County.</i> |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Durham Hill | Waukesha. | Fillmore | Washington. |
| Dyckesville | Kewaunee. | Finlay | Sauk. |
| East Gibson | Manitowoc. | Fish Creek | Door. |
| Eagle | Waukesha. | Fisk's Corners | Winnebago. |
| East Coloma | Waukhara. | Fitchburg | Dane. |
| Eastman | Crawford. | FOND DU LAC | Fond du Lac. |
| East Randolph | Columbia. | Footville | Rock. |
| Easton | Adams. | Forest | Richland. |
| East Troy Lake | Walworth. | Freeman | Crawford. |
| EAU CLAIRE | Eau Claire. | Forestville | Door. |
| Eau Galle | Dunn. | Fort Atkinson | Jefferson. |
| Eau Plaine | Portage. | Fort Howard | Brown. |
| East Wrightstown | Brown. | Foster | Fond du Lac. |
| Eden | Fond du Lac. | Fountain | Adams. |
| Egerton | Rock. | Fountain City | Buffalo. |
| Edwards | Sheboygan. | Fowler's Prairie | Juneau. |
| Egg Harbor | Door. | Fox Lake | Dodge. |
| Elk Creek | Trempealeau. | Fox River | Kenosha. |
| El Dorado | Fond du Lac. | Francis Creek | Manitowoc. |
| Elk Grove | La Fayette. | Frankfort | Pepin. |
| ELKHORN | Walworth. | Fredonia | Ozaukee. |
| Ellisville | Kewaunee. | Freedom | Outagamie. |
| Ellenborough | Grant. | Freistadt | Washington. |
| ELLSWORTH | Pierce. | Fremont | Waupaca. |
| Elma | Waukhara. | Frenchville | Trempealeau. |
| Elmore | Fond du Lac. | FRIENDSHIP | Adams. |
| Eldridge | Manitowoc. | Fulton | Rock. |
| Ellis | Waukesha. | GALESVILLE | Trempealeau. |
| Elm Grove | Portage. | Garden Valley | Jackson. |
| El Paso | Pierce. | Garrison | Sauk. |
| Elroy | Juneau. | Genessee | Waukesha. |
| Elton | Walworth. | Genessee Depot | Waukesha. |
| Embarrass | Waupaca. | Geneva | Walworth. |
| Emerald Grove | Rock. | Geneva Bay | Walworth. |
| Empire | Fond du Lac. | Georgetown | La Fayette. |
| Empire Junction | Columbia. | Germantown | Juneau. |
| Enterprise | Vernon. | Germany | La Crosse. |
| Erin | St. Croix. | Germania | Marquette. |
| Eolis | Dane. | Gibbsville | Sheboygan. |
| Ephraim | Door. | Gilmantown | Buffalo. |
| Erlurt | Jefferson. | Glenbeulah | Sheboygan. |
| Esolea | Vernon. | Glenco | Buffalo. |
| Etna | La Fayette. | Glendale | Monroe. |
| Etridge | Trempealeau. | Glen Haven | Grant. |
| Eureka | Winnebago. | Glenmont | St. Croix. |
| Evansville | Rock. | Golden Lake | Jefferson. |
| Evanswood | Waupaca. | Good Hope | Milwaukee. |
| Excelsior | Richland. | Goole | Vernon. |
| Exeter | Green. | Grafton | Ozaukee. |
| Fairfield | Rock. | Grand Marsh | Adams. |
| Fairplay | Grant. | Grand Prairie | Green Lake. |
| Fairview | Grant. | GRAND RAPIDS | Wood. |
| Fairwater | Fond du Lac. | Grant | Portage. |
| Fall City | Dunn. | Grantsburg | Burnett. |
| Fall River | Columbia. | Granville | Milwaukee. |
| Fancy Creek | Richland. | Gratiot | La Fayette. |
| Farmer's Corners | Green. | Gravesville | Calumet. |
| Farmer's Grove | Green. | GREEN BAY | Brown. |
| Farmersville | Dodge. | Greenbush | Sheboygan. |
| Farmington | Jefferson. | Green Lake | Green Lake. |
| Farmington Center | Polk. | Greenville | Outagamie. |
| Fayette | La Fayette. | Grove | Walworth. |
| Fennimore | Grant. | Hale's Corners | Milwaukee. |
| Perryville | Crawford. | Half Way Creek | La Crosse. |

| <i>Post office.</i> | <i>County.</i> | <i>Post office.</i> | <i>County.</i> |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Hamlin | Trempealeau. | Joppa | Marathon. |
| Hammond | St. Croix. | Johnston's Creek | Jefferson. |
| Hampden | Columbia. | Johnstown | Rock. |
| Hancock | Waushara. | Johnstown Center | Rock. |
| Hanover | Dane. | Jordan | Green. |
| Hanover | Rock. | Josephine | Green. |
| Harrisburg | Milwaukee. | Juda | Green. |
| Harrisville | Marquette. | JUNEAU | Dodge. |
| Hartford | Washington. | Junius | Fond du Lac. |
| Hartland | Waukesha. | | |
| Hartland Center | Pierce. | Kansasville | Racine. |
| Harvey | Dane. | Kasson | Manitowoc. |
| Hazel Green | Grant. | Kaukama | Outagamie. |
| Heart Prairie | Walworth. | Kekektagon | Marathon. |
| Helena | Iowa. | Kekoskee | Dodge. |
| Helensville | Jefferson. | KENOSHA | Kenosha. |
| Henrietta | Richland. | Keshena | Shawano. |
| Herseyville | Monroe. | Kewaskum | Washington. |
| Herman | Dodge. | KEWAUNEE | Kewaunee. |
| High Cliff | Calumet. | Kickapoo | Vernon. |
| Highland | Iowa. | Kiel | Manitowoc. |
| Hika | Manitowoc. | Kilbourn City | Columbia. |
| Hillsborough | Vernon. | Kildare | Juneau. |
| Hinesburg | Fond du Lac. | Kingston | Green Lake. |
| Higham | Sheboygan. | Kinnickinick | St. Croix. |
| Hixton | Jackson. | Kircheim | Washington. |
| Hobart's Mills | Waupaca. | Koro | Winnebago. |
| Hockley | Vernon. | Koskonong | Jefferson. |
| Holland | Brown. | Kroghville | Jefferson. |
| Holy Cross | Ozaukee. | | |
| Home | Trempealeau. | Lannon Springs | Waukesha. |
| Homer | Grant. | La Cote St. Mari | Green Lake. |
| Honey Creek | Walworth. | LA CROSSE | La Crosse. |
| Hooker | Trempealeau. | Lagoda | Fond du Lac. |
| Hoosack | Green. | La Farge | Vernon. |
| Horicon | Dodge. | La Fayette | Chippewa. |
| Horris' Corners | Ozaukee. | La Grange | Walworth. |
| Hortonville | Outagamie. | Lake Five | Waukesha. |
| Howard's Grove | Sheboygan. | Lake Maria | Green Lake. |
| Howe's Corners | Waushara. | Lake Mills | Jefferson. |
| Humboldt | Milwaukee. | Lake Side | Walworth. |
| Hubbletown | Jefferson. | Lake View | Dane. |
| HUDSON | St. Croix. | Lamartine | Fond du Lac. |
| Huntingdon | St. Croix. | Lamberton | Milwaukee. |
| Hunt's Station | Kenosha. | LANCASTER | Grant. |
| Hurricane Grove | Grant. | Lansing | Outagamie. |
| Hustisford | Dodge. | LA POINTE | Ashland. |
| Hyde's Mills | Iowa. | Larabee | Manitowoc. |
| | | La Valle | Sauk. |
| Iola | Waupaca. | Leeds | Columbia. |
| Iola | Portage. | Leeds Center | Columbia. |
| Iron Ridge | Dodge. | Leicester | Dane. |
| Ironton | Sauk. | Lemonweir | Juneau. |
| Irving | Jackson. | Leon | Monroe. |
| Ithica | Richland. | Leroy | Dodge. |
| Ives' Grove | Racine. | Lewiston | Columbia. |
| Ixonia | Jefferson. | Leyden | Rock. |
| | | Liberty | Vernon. |
| Jamestown | Grant. | Lima Center | Rock. |
| JANESVILLE | Rock. | Lime Ridge | Sauk. |
| Jacksonport | Door. | Lime Rock | Outagamie. |
| Jeddo | Marquette. | Lincoln | Kewaunee. |
| Jefferson | Jefferson. | Lincoln Center | Polk. |
| Jenny | Marathon. | Little Falls | Monroe. |
| Jennetown | Iowa. | Lind | Waupaca. |
| Jewett's Mills | St. Croix. | Linden | Iowa. |
| | | Linn Haven | Pierce. |

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

| <i>Post offices.</i> | <i>County.</i> | <i>Post office.</i> | <i>County.</i> |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Little Chute | Outagamie. | Midland | Marquette. |
| Little Grant | Grant. | Mifflin | Iowa. |
| Little Lake | Adams. | Mifflin | Grant. |
| Little Prairie | Walworth. | Millford | Jefferson. |
| Little Sturgeon | Door. | Millard | Walworth. |
| Little Suamico | Oconto. | Mill Creek | Richland. |
| Little Wolf | Waupaca. | Mill Haven | Juneau. |
| Lodi | Columbia. | Mills Centre | Brown. |
| Logansville | Sauk. | Millville | Grant. |
| Lomira | Dodge. | Milton | Rock. |
| Lone Rock | Richland. | MILWAUKEE | Milwaukee- |
| Lone Star | Grant. | Mindora | La Crosse. |
| Lone River | Portage. | Mineral Point | Iowa. |
| Louisville | Dunn. | Minnesota Junction | Dodge. |
| Lowell | Dodge. | Mishicot | Manitowoc. |
| Lower Lynxville | Crawford. | Modena | Buffalo. |
| Lowville | Columbia. | Monches | Waukesha. |
| Lloyd | Richland. | Mondovia | Buffalo. |
| Lumberville | Iowa. | MONROE | Green. |
| Lyons | Walworth. | MONTELLO | Marquette. |
| | | Monterey | Waukesha. |
| Madeley | Portage. | Montford | Grant. |
| MADISON | Dane. | Monticello | Green. |
| Magnolia | Rock. | Montpelier | Kewaunee. |
| Maiden Rock | Pierce. | Moore's Creek | Monroe. |
| Manchester | Green Lake. | Moria | Fond du Lac. |
| MANITOWOC | Manitowoc. | Morrison | Brown. |
| Manitowoc Rapids | Manitowoc. | Moscow | Iowa. |
| Mann's Landing | Manitowoc. | Mosinee | Marathon. |
| Maple Grove | Manitowoc. | Mound Springs | Jackson. |
| Maple Springs | Dunn. | Moundville | Marquette. |
| Mapleton | Waukesha. | Mountain | Monroe. |
| Marble Ridge | Sauk. | Mt. Hope | Grant. |
| Marble | Waupaca. | Mt. Horeb | Dane. |
| Marcellon | Columbia. | Mt. Ida | Grant. |
| Marcus | Door. | Mt. Morris | Waushara. |
| Marcy | Waukesha. | Mt. Pisgah | Monroe. |
| Markesan | Green Lake. | Mt. Sterling | Crawford. |
| Marquette | Green Lake. | Mt. Tabor | Vernon. |
| Marinette | Oconto. | Mukwonago | Waukesha. |
| Marshall | Dane. | Muncie | Vernon. |
| Marietta | Crawford. | Murone | Fond du Lac. |
| Martell | Pierce. | Muscoda | Grant. |
| Martinville | Grant. | Muskego Center | Waukesha. |
| Marytown | Fond du Lac. | Myra | Washington. |
| Mauston | Juneau. | Namekagean | Burnett. |
| Maxville | Buffalo. | | |
| Mayfield | Washington. | Napasha | Dodge. |
| Mayville | Dodge. | Narrow Prairie | Sauk. |
| Mazomanie | Dane. | Naugart | Marathon. |
| Medina | Outagamie. | Nasonville | Wood. |
| Meeker | Washington. | National Mil. Academy | Milwaukee. |
| Meeker's Grove | La Fayette. | Necedah | Juneau. |
| Meeme | Manitowoc. | Neenah | Winnebago. |
| Melrose | Jackson. | NEILSVILLE | Clark. |
| Menasha | Winnebago. | Nekama | Winnebago. |
| Mendota | Dane. | Nelson | Buffalo. |
| Meene Kaune | Oconto. | Nenno | Washington. |
| MENOMONEE | Dunn. | Neosho | Dodge. |
| Menomonee Falls | Waukesha. | Nepeuskin | Winnebago. |
| Mequon River | Ozaukee. | Neptune | Richland. |
| Meridan | Monroe. | Nero | Manitowoc. |
| Merrimack | Sauk. | Neshkora | Marquette. |
| Merton | Waukesha. | Neshoto | Manitowoc. |
| Metomen | Fond du Lac. | New Amsterdam | La Crosse. |
| Metoma | Monroe. | New Berlin | Waukesha. |
| Middleton | Dane. | Newberg | Washington. |
| | | New California | Grant. |

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

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| <i>Post office.</i> | <i>County.</i> | <i>Post office.</i> | <i>County.</i> |
|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| New Centreville..... | St. Croix. | Otsego | Columbia. |
| New Chester..... | Adams. | Ottawa | Waukesha. |
| New Diggings..... | La Fayette, | Otter Creek..... | Eau Claire. |
| Newfane..... | Fond du Lac. | Ourtown..... | Sheboygan. |
| New Franklin..... | Brown. | OZAUKEE..... | Ozaukee. |
| New Glarus..... | Green. | Pacific..... | Columbia. |
| New Haven..... | Adams. | Packwaukee..... | Marquette. |
| New Holstein..... | Calumet. | Palmyra | Jefferson. |
| New Hope..... | Portage. | Paoli | Dane. |
| Newkirk..... | Green. | Paquette..... | Monitowoc. |
| New Lisbon..... | Juneau. | Pardeeville..... | Columbia. |
| New London..... | Waupaca. | Paris..... | Kenosha. |
| Newport..... | Sauk. | Patch Grove..... | Grant. |
| New Prospect..... | Fond du Lac. | Pedee..... | Green. |
| New Richmond..... | St. Croix. | Pensaukee..... | Oconto. |
| New Rome..... | Adams. | Pella..... | Shawano. |
| Newton..... | Vernon. | Pepin..... | Pepin. |
| Newtonburg..... | Manitowoc. | Perry..... | Dane. |
| Newville..... | Vernon. | Peru..... | Dunn. |
| Niles..... | Manitowoc. | Peshtigo..... | Oconto. |
| North Andover..... | Grant. | Petroleum Center..... | Vernon. |
| North Bend..... | Jackson. | Pewaukee..... | Waukesha. |
| North Cape..... | Racine. | Pheasant Branch..... | Dane. |
| North Elk Grove..... | La Fayette. | Pilot Knob..... | Adams. |
| North La Crosse..... | La Crosse. | Pine Bluff..... | Dane. |
| North Lake..... | Waukesha. | Pine Knob..... | Iowa. |
| North Lamartine..... | Fond du Lac. | Pine Lake..... | Waukesha. |
| North Leeds..... | Columbia. | Rine River..... | Waushara. |
| North Port..... | Waupaca. | Pinery..... | Juneau. |
| North Prairie Station..... | Waukesha. | Plain..... | Sauk. |
| North Windsor..... | Dane, | Plainfield..... | Waushara. |
| Norway..... | Racine. | Plainville..... | Adams. |
| Oak Creek..... | Milwaukee. | Platteville..... | Grant. |
| Oakfield..... | Fond du Lac. | Pleasant Ridge..... | Clark. |
| Oakfield Center..... | Fond du Lac. | Pleasant Valley..... | St. Croix. |
| Oak Grove..... | Dodge. | POVER..... | Portage. |
| Oak Hill..... | Jefferson. | Plymouth..... | Sheboygan. |
| Oakland..... | Jefferson. | Point Bluff..... | Adams. |
| Oakley..... | Green. | Pole Grove..... | Jackson. |
| Oaks..... | Sauk. | PORTAGE CITY..... | Columbia. |
| Oasis..... | Waushara. | Port Andrew..... | Richland. |
| Oconomowoc..... | Waukesha. | Port Edward..... | Wood. |
| OCONTO..... | Oconto. | Port Hope..... | Columbia. |
| Odanah..... | Bayfield. | Portland..... | Dodge. |
| Ogden..... | Rock. | Potosi..... | Grant. |
| Ogdensburg..... | Waupaca. | Poygan..... | Winnebago. |
| Okee..... | Columbia. | Poynette..... | Columbia. |
| Olin..... | Adams. | Poysippi..... | Waushara. |
| Oliver's Mills..... | Grant. | Prairie..... | Racine. |
| Omro..... | Winnebago. | PRAIRIE DU CHIEN..... | Crawford. |
| Onalaska..... | La Crosse. | Prag..... | Manitowoc. |
| Oneida..... | Brown. | Prairie du Sac..... | Sauk. |
| Onehula..... | Winnebago. | Preble..... | Brown. |
| Onion River..... | Sheboygan. | Prescott..... | Pierce. |
| Ontario..... | Sheboygan. | Primrose..... | Dane. |
| Orange..... | Juneau. | PRINCETON..... | Green Lake. |
| Ora Oak..... | Grant. | Prospect Hill..... | Waukesha. |
| Ordino..... | Marquette. | Quincy..... | Adams. |
| Oregon..... | Dane. | Quincy..... | Calumet. |
| Orfordville..... | Rock. | RACINE..... | Racine. |
| Orion..... | Richland. | Randall..... | Portage. |
| Osborn..... | Rock. | Randall..... | Kenosha. |
| Osseo..... | Trempealeau. | Randolph Center..... | Columbia. |
| Osceola..... | Fond du Lac. | | |
| OSCEOLA MILLS..... | Polk. | | |
| Oshaukuta..... | Columbia. | | |
| OSHKOSH..... | Winnebago. | | |

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

| <i>Post offices.</i> | <i>County.</i> | <i>Post office.</i> | <i>County.</i> |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Rathburn | Sheboygan. | Sauk City | Sauk. |
| Raymond | Racine. | Saukville | Washington. |
| Readfield | Waupaca. | Saxeville | Waushara. |
| Reedstown | Vernon. | Scandinavia | Waupaca. |
| Reedsburg | Sauk. | Schiller | Brown. |
| Rowe's | Richland. | Schleisingerville | Washington. |
| Reedsville | Manitowoc. | Scotia | Trempealeau. |
| Reeseville | Dodge. | Scott | Sheboygan. |
| Retreat | Vernon. | Seneca | Crawford. |
| Richfield | Washington. | Sentinel | Juneau. |
| Richford | Waushara. | Sextonville | Richland. |
| RICHLAND CENTER | Richland. | Sharon | Walworth. |
| Richland City | Richland. | SHAWANO | Shawano. |
| Richmond | Walworth. | SHEBOYGAN | Sheboygan. |
| Ridgeville | Monroe. | Sheboygan Falls | Sheboygan. |
| Ridgeway | Iowa. | Shelby | La Crosse. |
| Rheinsburg | Richland. | Sheldon | Monroe. |
| Rio | Columbia. | Sheridan | Waupaca. |
| Ripon | Fond du Lac. | Sherman | Marathon. |
| Rising Sun | Crawford. | Sherwood | Calumet. |
| River Falls | Pierce. | Shiocton | Outagamie. |
| River | Dane. | Shopiere | Rock. |
| Roaring Creek | Jackson. | Shuey's Mills | Green. |
| Robinson | Brown. | Shullsburg | La Fayette. |
| Roche-a-cris | Adams. | Sierra | Vernon. |
| Rochester | Racine. | Simmes | Iowa. |
| Rockbridge | Richland. | Sims | Richland. |
| Rock Elm | Pierce. | Sisecoette | Jackson. |
| Rock Elm Center | Pierce. | Skinner | Green. |
| Rock Falls | Dunn. | Sladesburg | Crawford. |
| Rock Prairie | Rock. | Smeltzer's Grove | Grant. |
| Rockville | Grant. | Sniderville | Outagamie. |
| Rocky Run | Columbia. | Somerses | St. Croix. |
| Rolling Ground | Crawford. | Somerville | Crawford. |
| Rolling Prairie | Dodge. | South Bend | Trempealeau. |
| Romance | Vernon. | South Bristol | Kenosha. |
| Rome | Jefferson. | South Germantown | Washington. |
| Root Creek | Milwaukee. | South Osborne | Outagamie. |
| Rosecrans | Manitowoc. | South Springvale | Columbia. |
| Rosendale | Fond du Lac. | Spafford | La Fayette. |
| Roslin | Marquette. | SPARTA | Monroe. |
| Rosseau | Brown. | Spring Bluff | Adams. |
| Roxbury | Dane. | Spring Creek | Adams. |
| Royalton | Waupaca. | Springdale | Dane. |
| Rubicon | Dodge. | Springfield | Walworth. |
| Rural | Waupaca. | Spring Green | Sauk. |
| Rush Lake | Fond du Lac. | Spring Grove | Green. |
| Russell | Sheboygan. | Spring Lake | Waushara. |
| Russell's Corner's | Sauk. | Spring Lake | Walworth. |
| Rutland | Dane. | Spring Prairie | Vernon. |
| Ryan | Outagamie. | Springwater | Waushara. |
| St. Croix Falls | Polk. | Staatsville | Washington. |
| St. Mary's | Monroe. | Starr | Vernon. |
| St. Martin | Milwaukee. | State Line | Walworth. |
| St. Rose | Grant. | Station | Washington. |
| St. Lawrence | Washington. | Stephensville | Outagamie. |
| St. Anna | Calumet. | Stevens' Point | Portage. |
| St. Francis Station | Milwaukee. | Stevestown | La Crosse. |
| Sackville | Ozaukee. | Stettin | Marathon. |
| Salem Station | Kenosha. | Stewart | Green. |
| Sandusky | Sauk. | Stiles | Oconto. |
| Sandy Bay | Kewaunee. | Stockbridge | Calumet. |
| Saratoga | Wood. | Stockholm | Pepin. |
| | | Stockton | Portage. |
| | | Stoddard | Vernon. |

| <i>Post office.</i> | <i>County.</i> |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Stone Bank..... | Waukesha. |
| Stone Hill..... | Marquette. |
| Stoner's Prairie..... | Dane. |
| Stoughton..... | Dane. |
| Strong's Prairie..... | Adams. |
| STURGEON BAY..... | Door. |
| Suamico..... | Brown. |
| Sugar Bush..... | Outagamie. |
| Sugar Creek..... | Jefferson. |
| Sullivan..... | Walworth. |
| Summit..... | Waukesha. |
| Sun Prairie..... | Dane. |
| SUPERIOR..... | Douglas. |
| Surrey..... | Portage. |
| Sussex..... | Waukesha. |
| Syene..... | Dane. |
| Sylvan..... | Richland. |
| Sylvania..... | Racine. |
| Sylvester..... | Green. |
| Symcoe..... | Waupaca. |
| | |
| Tafton..... | Grant. |
| Taycheedah..... | Fond du Lac. |
| Teller's Corners..... | Crawford. |
| Ten Mile House..... | Milwaukee. |
| Theresa..... | Dodge. |
| Thompsonville..... | Racine. |
| Tiffany..... | Rock. |
| Tyrade..... | Walworth. |
| Tustin..... | Waushara. |
| Tess Corners..... | Waukesha. |
| Toshville..... | Outagamie. |
| Toland's Prairie..... | Washington. |
| Tomah..... | Monroe. |
| Towerville..... | Crawford. |
| Trempealeau..... | Trempealeau. |
| Trenton..... | Pierce. |
| Trimbell..... | Pierce. |
| Troy..... | Walworth. |
| Troy Center..... | Walworth. |
| Tunnel City..... | Monroe. |
| Two Creeks..... | Manitowoc. |
| Two Rivers..... | Manitowoc. |
| | |
| Union..... | Rock. |
| Union Church..... | Racine. |
| Union Farm..... | Pepin. |
| Union Grove..... | Racine. |
| Unionville..... | Waupaca. |
| Utica..... | Dane. |
| Union Mills..... | Iowa. |
| Union Center..... | Juneau. |
| | |
| Valley..... | Vernon. |
| Valton..... | Sauk. |
| Van Dyne..... | Fond du Lac. |
| Velp..... | Brown. |
| Vernon..... | Waukesha. |
| Verona..... | Dane. |
| Victory..... | Vernon. |
| Vienna..... | Walworth. |
| Vinland..... | Winnebago. |
| Viola..... | Richland. |
| VIROQUA..... | Vernon. |

| <i>Post office.</i> | <i>County.</i> |
|------------------------|----------------|
| Vermont..... | Dane. |
| Vingie..... | Adams. |
| | |
| Wagon Landing..... | Polk. |
| Waitsville..... | Jefferson. |
| Wakefield..... | Outagamie. |
| Walhain..... | Kewaunee. |
| Walnut Springs..... | Green. |
| Walworth..... | Walworth. |
| Waneka..... | Dunn. |
| Warner's Landing..... | Vernon. |
| Warren..... | St. Croix. |
| Washburn..... | Grant. |
| Washington Harbor..... | Lake. |
| Waterford..... | Racine. |
| Waterville..... | Waushara. |
| Waterville..... | Pepin. |
| Waubeck..... | Pepin. |
| Waucousta..... | Fond du Lac. |
| Waukau..... | Winnebago. |
| WAUKESHA..... | Waukesha. |
| Waumandee..... | Buffalo. |
| WAUPACA..... | Waupaca. |
| Waupun..... | Fond du Lac. |
| WAUSAU..... | Marathon. |
| WAUTOMA..... | Waushara. |
| Wauwatosa..... | Milwaukee. |
| Wauzeka..... | Crawford. |
| Wayne..... | Washington. |
| Welaunee..... | Winnebago. |
| Weister..... | Vernon. |
| Wellington..... | Monroe. |
| Wequiock..... | Brown. |
| Wernerville..... | 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 Middleton..... | Dane. |
| West Milton..... | Rock. |
| Weston..... | Marathon. |
| Weston's Rapids..... | Clark. |
| West Point..... | Columbia. |
| Westport..... | Dane. |
| West Prairie..... | Vernon. |
| West Rosendale..... | Fond du Lac. |
| West Salem..... | La Crosse. |
| Weyauwega..... | Waupaca. |
| Wheatland..... | Kenosha. |
| White Creek..... | Adams. |
| Whitehall..... | Trempealeau. |
| White Mound..... | Sauk. |
| White Oak Springs..... | La Fayette. |
| Whitewater..... | Walworth. |
| Willet..... | Green. |
| Williamsburg..... | Trempealeau. |
| Wilnot..... | Kenosha. |
| Wilton..... | Monroe. |
| Winchester..... | Winnebago. |
| Windsor..... | Dane. |
| Winneconne..... | Winnebago. |
| Winooski..... | Sheboygan. |

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

| <i>Post office.</i> | <i>County.</i> | <i>Post office.</i> | <i>County.</i> |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Wiota | La Fayette. | Wayside..... | Manitowoc. |
| Wonewoc..... | Juneau. | Woodside..... | St. Croix. |
| Woodland | Dodge. | Wood Dale | Pierce. |
| Woodman | Grant. | | |
| Wood..... | Wood. | | |
| Wood River | Burnett. | Yankeetown..... | Crawford. |
| Woodstock | Richland. | Yellowstone | La Fayette. |
| Woodworth..... | Kenosha. | York | Dane. |
| Wrightstown | Brown. | Yorkville | Racine. |
| Wyalusing..... | Grant. | Young America..... | Washington. |
| Wycocena | Columbia. | Young Hickory..... | Washington. |
| Wyoming..... | Iowa. | Yuba | Richland. |

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MAP OF WISCONSIN

Prepared for the
Legislative Manual
by
L.A. LAPHAM

1869

L A K E S U P E R I O R

220 miles long, 160 miles wide,
600 feet above the Ocean.



■ Cities over 3000 Inhabitants
○ County Seats
Scale 36 miles to an inch
Rail Roads Completed
Rail Roads Projected

STEAM SHIP LINE FROM SARNIA
84 miles wide, 57.8 feet above the Ocean
320 miles

Longitude West from Greenwich

Chicago



STATE OF WISCONSIN

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Geological and Mineral Resources of Wisconsin

1888

Scale of Miles

0 10 20 30 40 50

Scale of Feet

0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

Scale of Rods

0 100 200 300 400 500

Scale of Chains

0 10 20 30 40 50

Scale of Links

0 100 200 300 400 500

Scale of Furlongs

0 10 20 30 40 50

Scale of Miles

0 10 20 30 40 50

Scale of Feet

0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

Scale of Rods

0 100 200 300 400 500

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0 10 20 30 40 50

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Scale of Furlongs

0 10 20 30 40 50

Scale of Miles

0 10 20 30 40 50

Scale of Miles
Scale of Feet
Scale of Rods
Scale of Chains
Scale of Links
Scale of Furlongs

