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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. Ninth Annual Edition 1870

Madison, Wisconsin: Atwood and Rublee, State Printers, Journal Block, 1870

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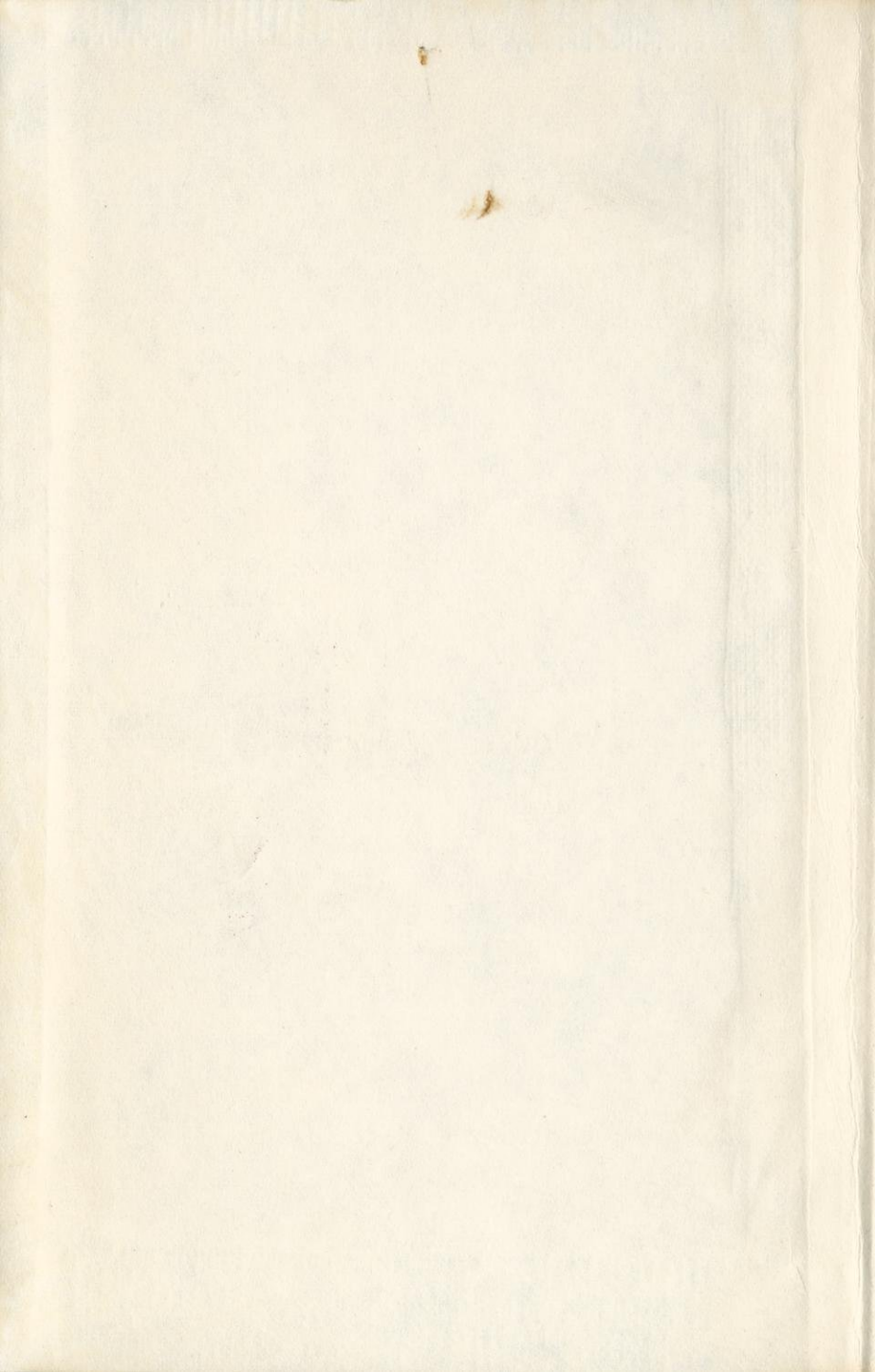
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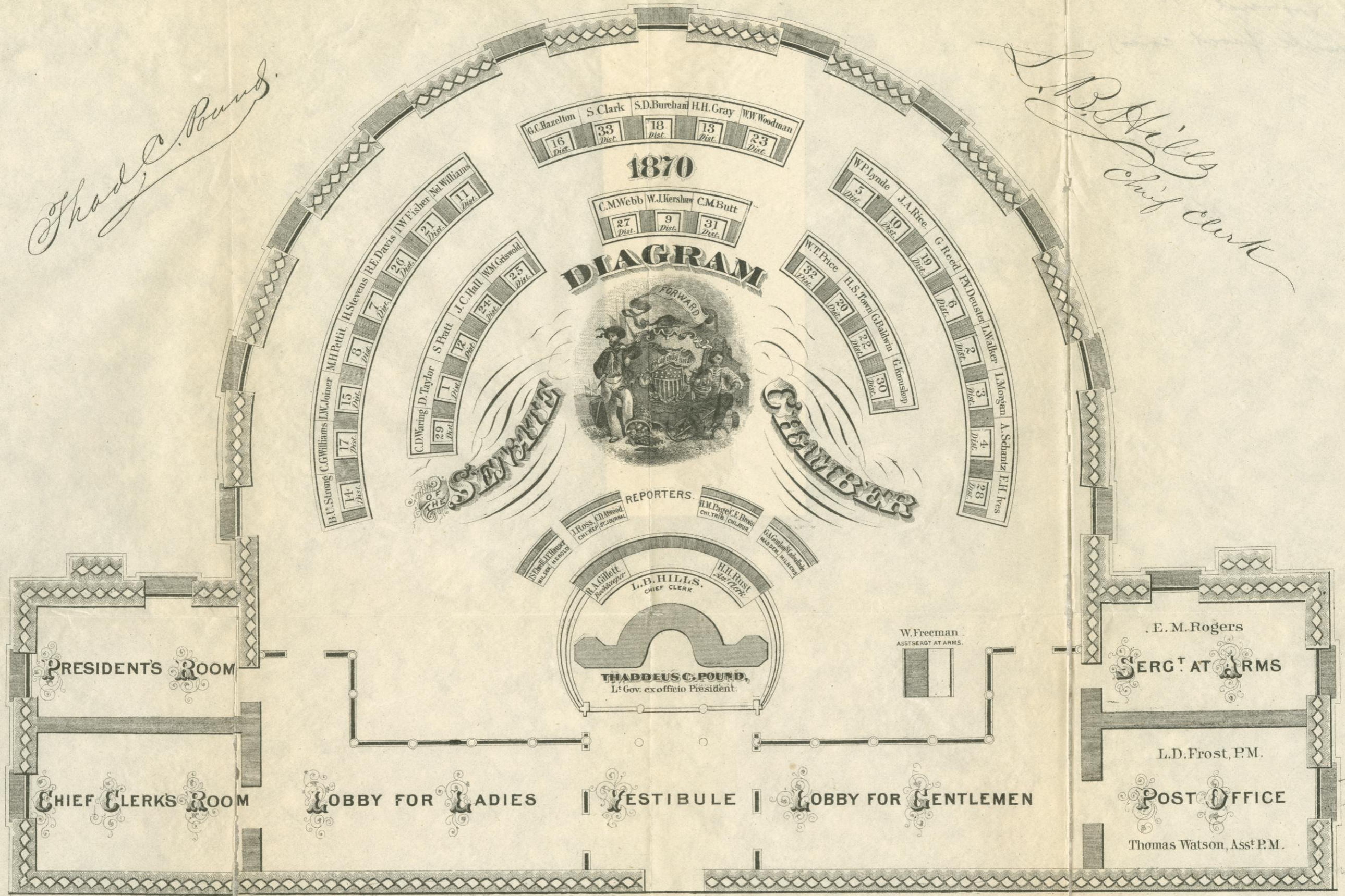






Thad. C. Pound

*L.B. Hills
Chief Clerk*



Fac similes of Autographs of the Members of the Senate of Wisconsin 1870.

THADDEUS C. POUND President.

Thad. C. Pound. Hiram S. Town David Taylor Milton H. Pettit.
Samuel Pratt George Reed Lyman Walker Nelson Williams P. Druett
John A. Rice Adam Schantz Henry Stevens Saml. D. Burchard
J. W. Fishel Wm Pitt Lynde Sas. Clark Chas. G. Williams John C. Hall
William J. Keeshaw Wm W. Woodruff George C. Haggitt A W Butt
William T. Price William M. Grossett ~~Wm. H. Bennett~~ Bennett W. Strong Charles M. Webb.
Romanzo E. Davis Lyman Morgan Geo. Krouskop Samuel W. Joines
Geo. D. Waring E. H. Dues George Baldwin

{L.B. HILLS Chief Clerk.}

J. M. Bingham Speaker

E. W. Young Chief Clerk

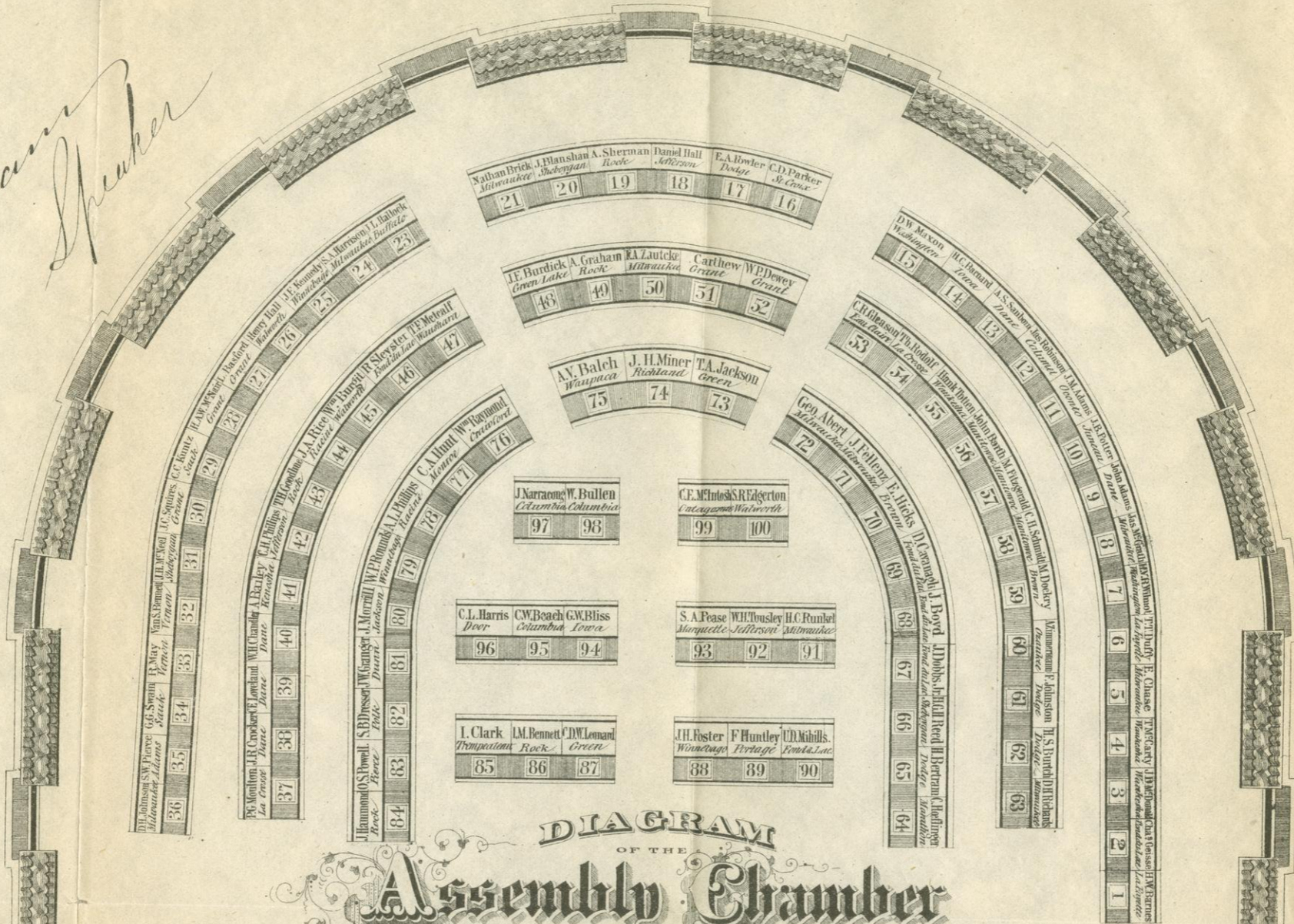
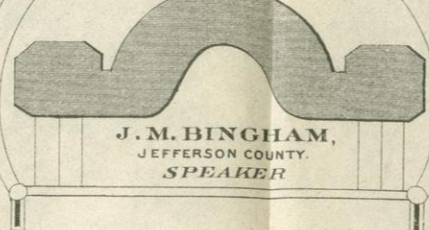
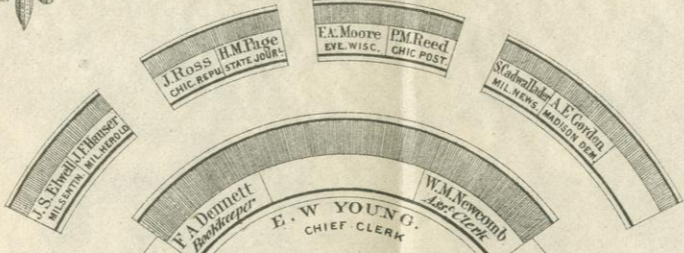
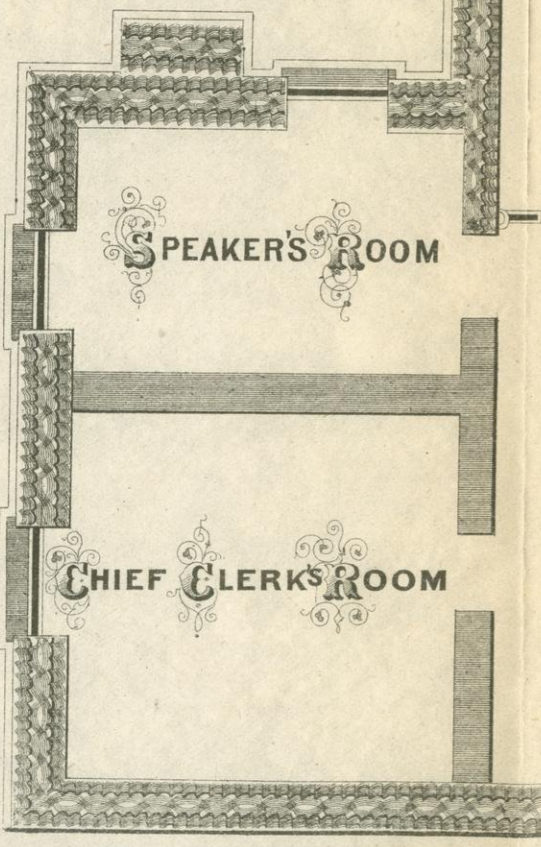


DIAGRAM OF THE Assembly Chamber

REPORTERS



O. C. Bissell, ASST. SERGEANT AT ARMS.

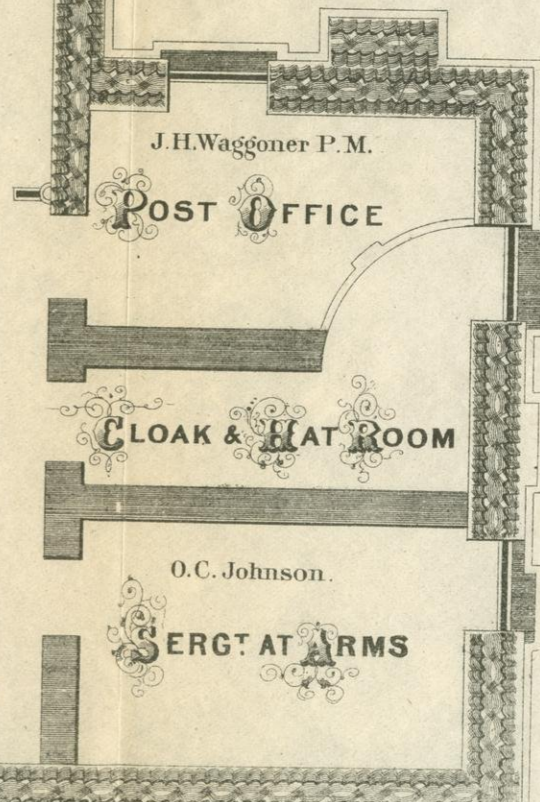


LOBBY FOR LADIES

VESTIBULE

(1870)

LOBBY FOR GENTLEMEN



SERGEANT AT ARMS

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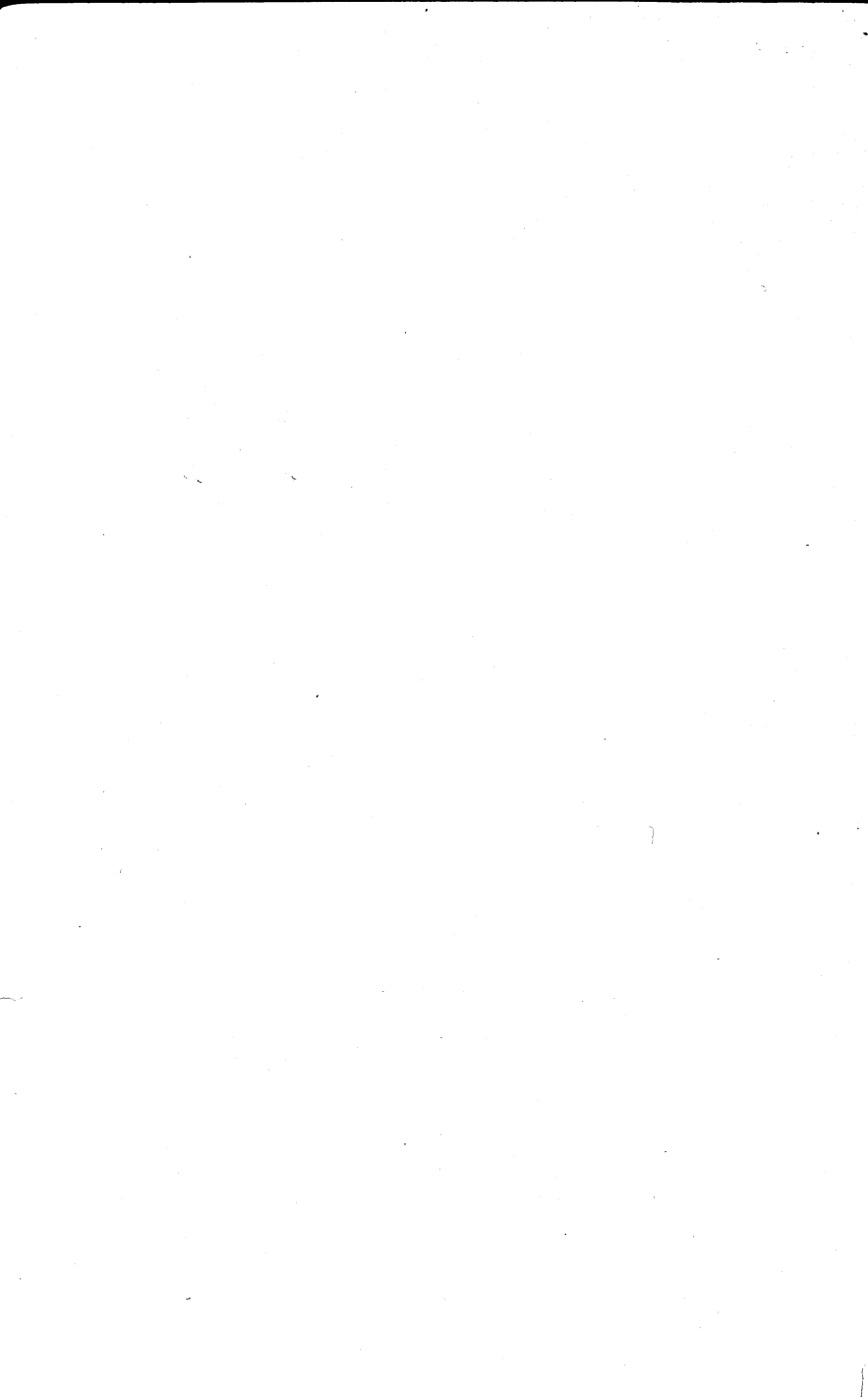
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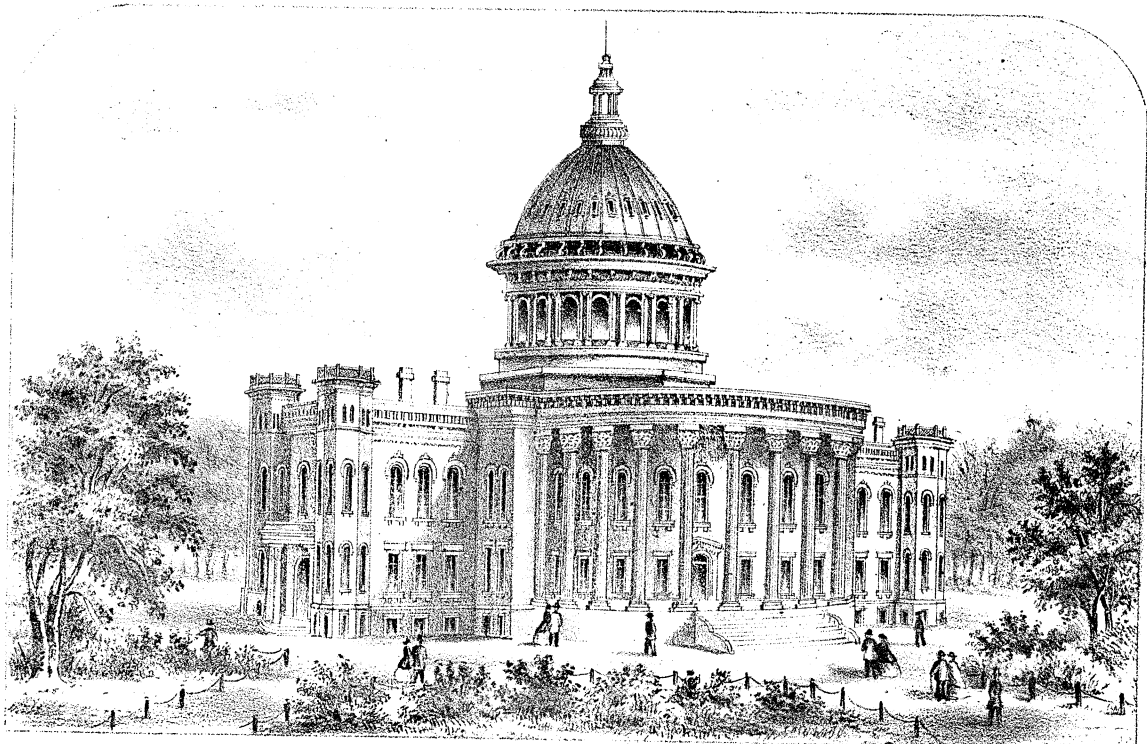
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THE CAPITOL.

SEBERT & LAWTON, Milwaukee.

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 1870.

Ninth Annual Edition.

MADISON, WIS. ;
ATWOOD & RUBLEE, STATE PRINTERS, JOURNAL BLOCK.
1870.

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1870

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. 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 1870.

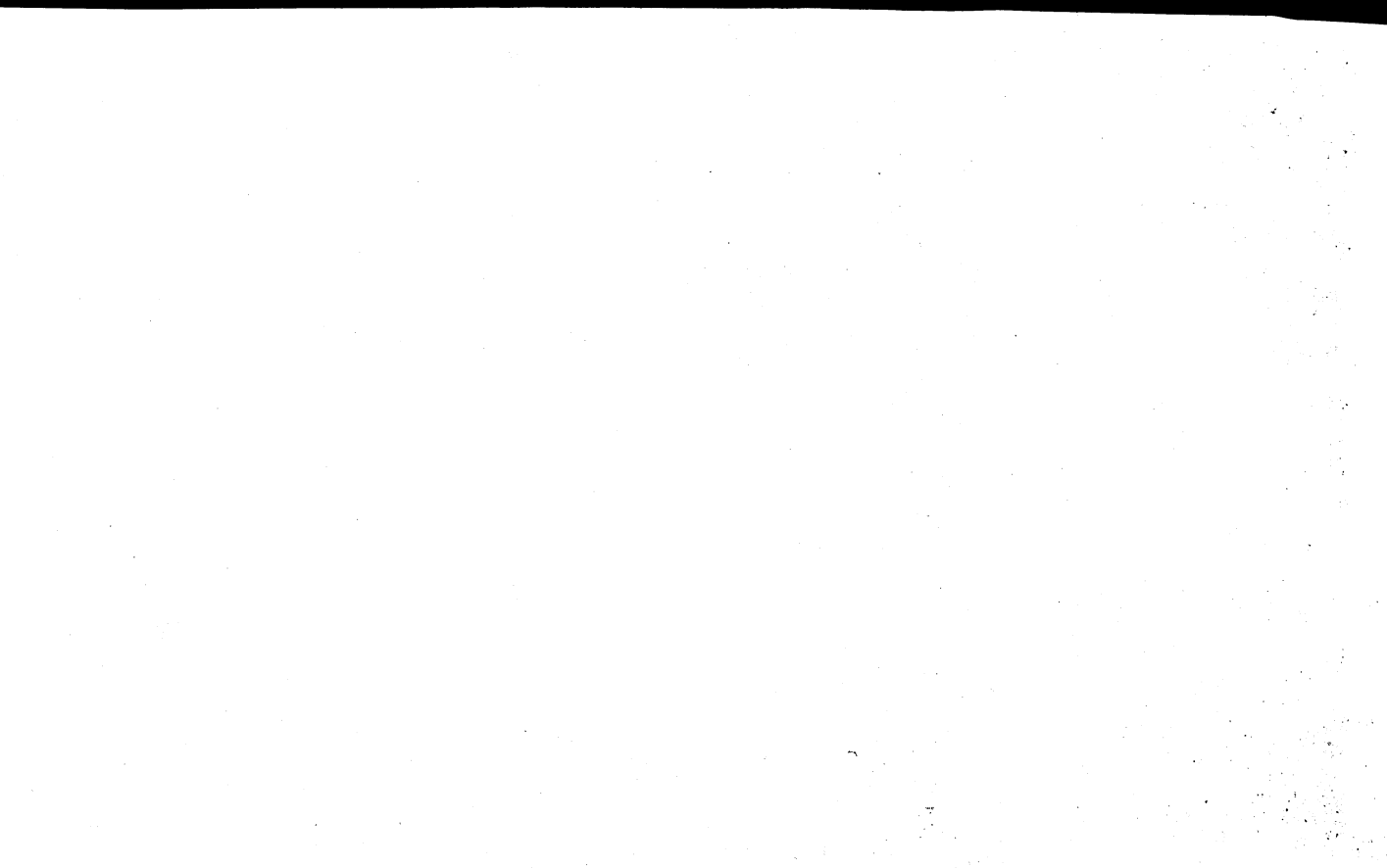
	<i>Sunday.</i>	<i>Monday.</i>	<i>Tuesday.</i>	<i>Wednesday.</i>	<i>Thursday.</i>	<i>Friday.</i>	<i>Saturday.</i>		<i>Sunday.</i>	<i>Monday.</i>	<i>Tuesday.</i>	<i>Wednesday.</i>	<i>Thursday.</i>	<i>Friday.</i>	<i>Saturday.</i>
JAN.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	JULY.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..		31	..	..	..	..	..	..
FEB.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	AUG.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	27	28	..	..	..	..	..		28	29	30	31	..	..	..
MAR.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	SEPT.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..		25	26	27	28	29	30	..
APR.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	OCT.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		30	31	..	..	..	..	..
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NOV.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30	31		27	28	29	30
JUNE.	1	2	3	4	DEC.	1	2	3
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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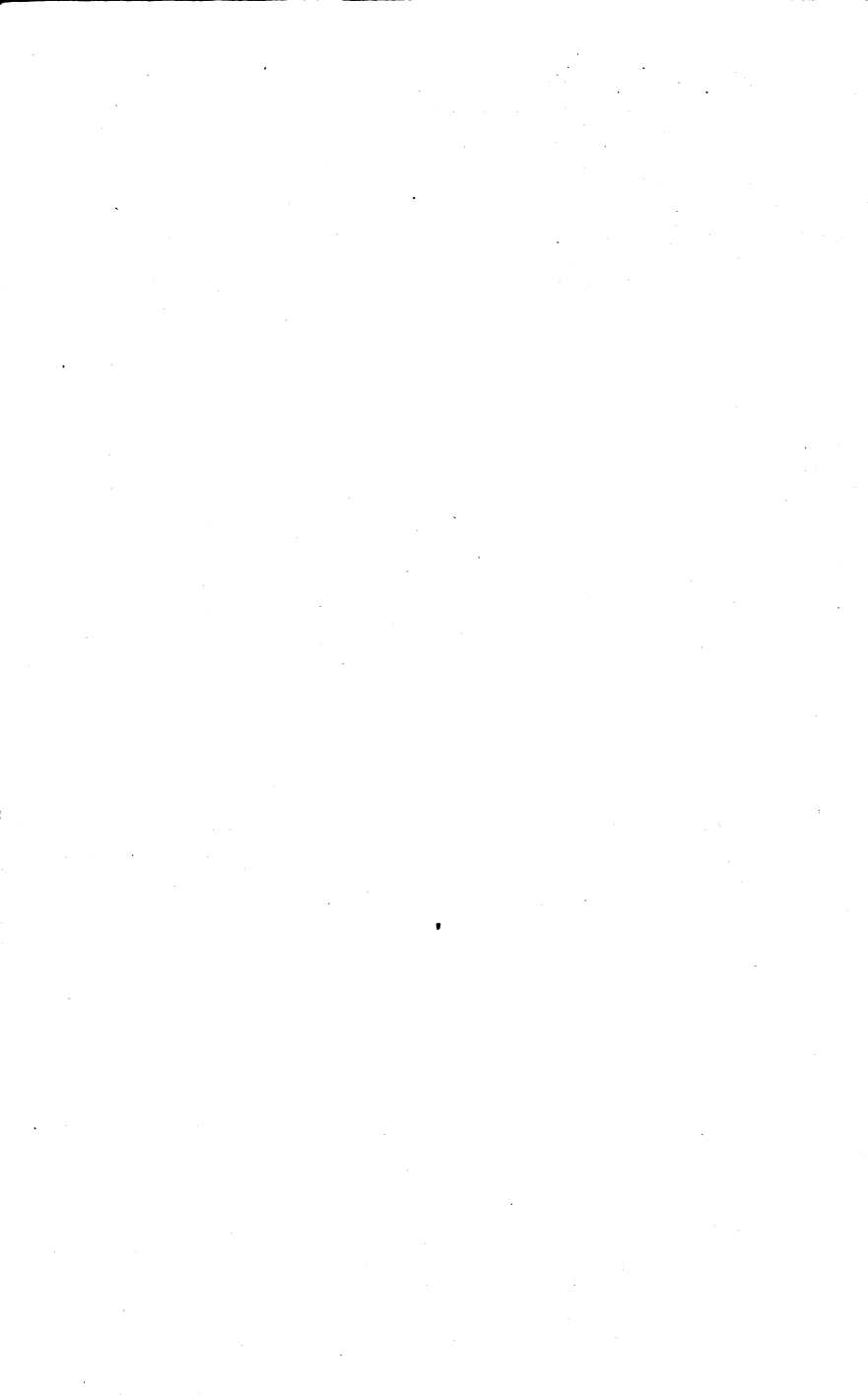
WISCONSIN SENATE.—1870.

[CURTIS, PHO.]

1. L. Walker.
2. J. A. Rice.
3. W. P. Lynde.
4. S. Pratt.
5. C. M. Butt.
6. L. W. Joiner.
7. W. M. Griswold.
8. G. Baldwin.
9. H. S. Town.
10. I. W. Fisher.
11. R. E. Davis.
12. N. Williams.
13. P. V. Deuster.
14. H. Stevens.
15. C. M. Webb.
16. J. C. Hall.
17. G. Krouskop.
18. A. Schantz.
19. Sat. Clark.
20. W. J. Kershaw.
21. W. T. Price.
22. G. Reed.
23. S. D. Burchard.
24. G. D. Waring.
25. W. W. Woodman.
26. M. H. Pettit.
27. C. G. Williams.
28. D. Taylor.
29. L. B. Hills, Chief Clerk.
30. B. U. Strong.
31. L. Morgan.
32. G. C. Hazleton.
33. E. H. Ives.
34. S. S. Barlow, Attorney General.
35. L. Breese, Secretary of State.
36. H. Baetz, State Treasurer.
37. L. Fairchild, Governor.
38. T. C. Pound, Lieut. Governor.
39. G. F. Wheeler, State Pris. Com.
40. L. D. Frost, P. M.
41. E. L. Rogers, Serg't-at Arms.
42. B. Paine, Judge.
43. L. S. Dixon, Judge.
44. O. Cole, Judge.
45. F. Leeland, Clerk Jud. Com.
46. A. J. Craig, Supt. Pub. Ins.



CONSTITUTION
OF THE
UNITED STATES.



CONSTITUTION.

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

ARTICLE I.

SECTION I.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

SECTION III.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION IV.

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

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

SECTION V.

Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be

authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

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

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

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

SECTION VI.

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

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

SECTION VII.

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

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

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

SECTION VIII.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

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

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

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

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

To establish post offices and post roads;

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

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

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

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

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

To provide and maintain a navy;

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

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

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

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the con-

sent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings;—and

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

SECTION IX.

The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

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

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

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

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

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

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

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding 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.

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

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

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

ARTICLE II.

SECTION I.

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

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

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.*

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

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

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide

* This clause of the Constitution has been amended. See 12th article of the amendments, pages 18-19.

for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall 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.

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.

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.

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

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

SECTION III.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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

SECTION III.

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

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

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I.

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.

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

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

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

SECTION III.

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

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

SECTION IV.

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

ARTICLE V.

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

ARTICLE VI.

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

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

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

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the 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.

GEO. WASHINGTON—

Presid't and deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NATHANIEL GORHAM.
RUFUS KING.

CONNECTICUT.

WM. SAML. JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

NEW YORK.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NEW JERSEY.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

B. FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
GEO. CLYMER,
THO. FITZSIMONS,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUV. MORRIS.

DELAWARE.

GEO. READ,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JUN'R,
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACO. BROOM.

MARYLAND.

JAMES MCHENRY,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER,
DANL. CARROLL.

VIRGINIA.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

NORTH CAROLINA.

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

SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. RUTLEDGE,
CHAS. COATESWORTH PINCKNEY,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

GEORGIA.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest:

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS.

[The following amendments were proposed at the first session of the first Congress of the United States, which was 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. 109.) to have an important bearing on the construction of those amendments, they are here inserted. They will be found in the journals of the first session of the first Congress.

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

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

ARTICLE I.

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

ARTICLE II.

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

ARTICLE III.

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

ARTICLE IV.

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

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases

arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence 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 defence.

ARTICLE VII.

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

ARTICLE VIII.

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

ARTICLE IX.

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

ARTICLE X.

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

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

ARTICLE XI.

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

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION I.

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

SECTION II.

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

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION I.

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

SECTION II.

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

SECTION III.

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

SECTION IV.

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

SECTION V.

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

ARTICLE XV.

[Proposed.]

SECTION I.

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

SECTION II.

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

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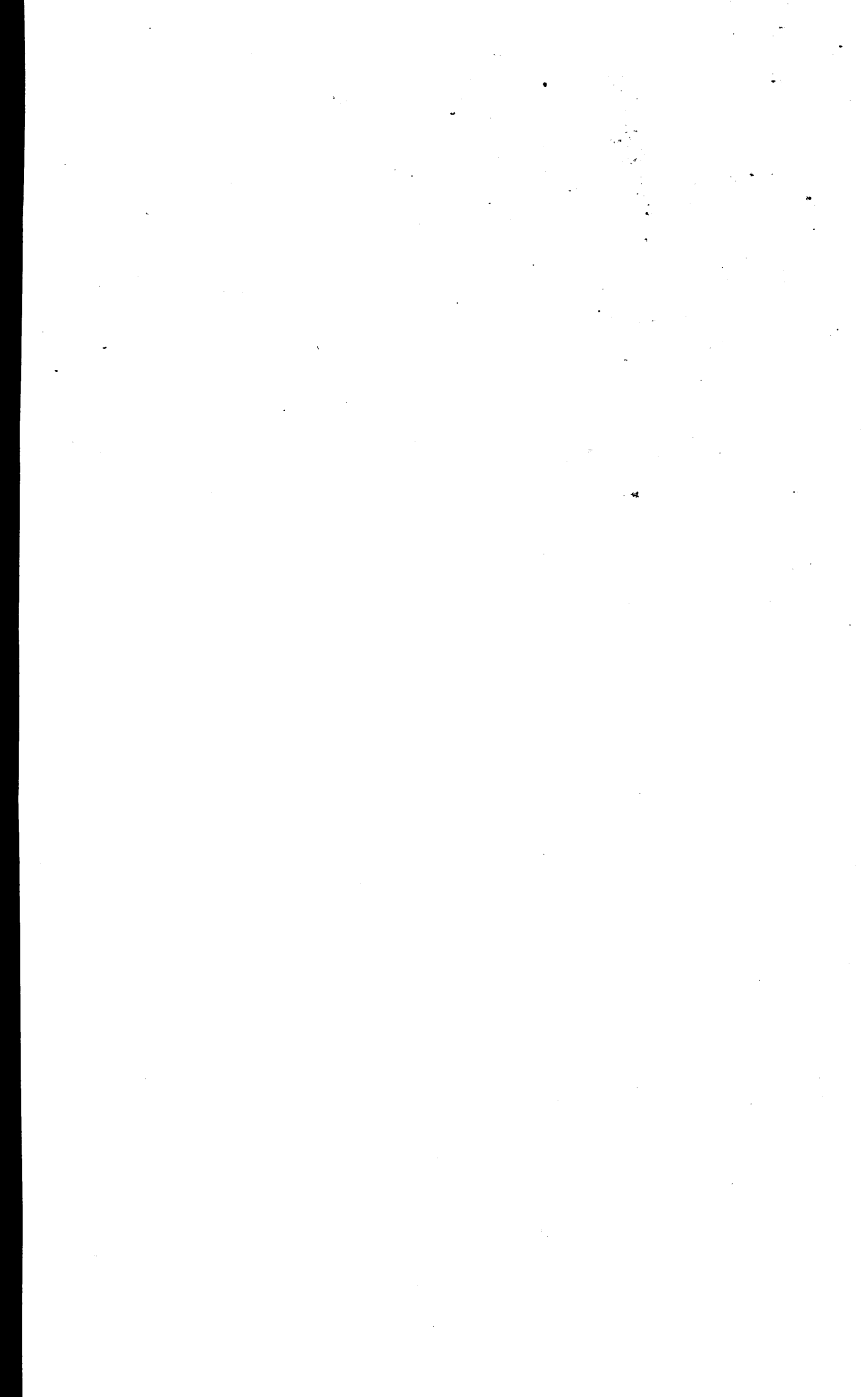
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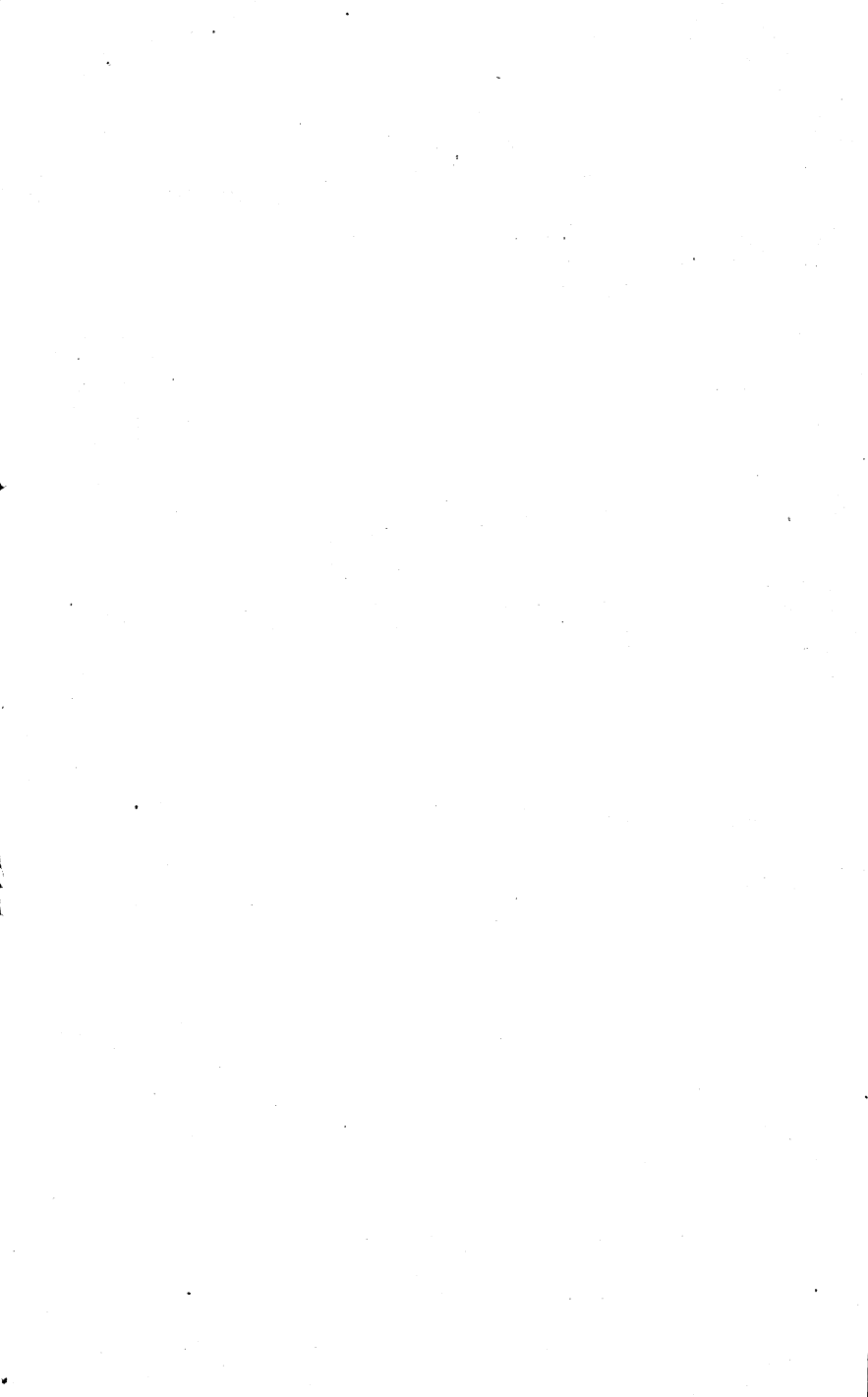
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WISCONSIN ASSEMBLY, 1870.



CONSTITUTION
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN.



CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

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

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 18. The right of every man to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed, nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to

maintain any ministry, against his consent. Nor shall any control of or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments, or mode of worship. Nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE II.

BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the State of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of Congress entitled "an act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union;" approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit:—beginning at the 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 Menomonee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last mentioned river to lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of lake Brule, in a direct line to the 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.]

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

ARTICLE III.

SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every male person, of the age of twenty-one years or 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 election:

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 11. The Legislature shall meet at the seat of Government, at such time as shall be provided by law, once in each year, and not oftener, unless convened by the Governor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor who shall hold his office for two years. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term.

SECTION 2. No person except a citizen of the United States, and a qualified

elector of the State, shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

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

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

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

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

SECTION 7. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor, for the residue of the term, or until the Governor, absent or impeached, shall have returned, or the disability shall cease. But when the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislature, be out of the State in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall continue Commander-in-Chief of the military force of the State.

SECTION 8. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but

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

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

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

ARTICLE VI.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

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

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

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

SECTION 4. Sheriffs, Coroners, Registers of Deeds, and District Attorneys shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years, and as often as vacancies shall happen. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices. They may be required by law to renew their security from time to

time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the County shall never be made responsible for the acts of the Sheriff. The Governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIARY.

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

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

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

SECTION 4. For the term of five years, and thereafter until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, the judges of the several Circuit Courts shall be

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

SECTION 5. The State shall be divided into five judicial circuits, to be composed as follows: The First Circuit shall comprise the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock, and Green. The Second Circuit, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, and Dane. The Third Circuit, the counties of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk, and Portage. The Fourth Circuit, the counties of Brown, Manitowish, 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.

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

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

SECTION 8. The Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction in all mat-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 15. The electors of the several towns, at their annual town meetings, and the electors of cities and villages, at their charter elections, shall, in such manner as the Legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for two years, and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and 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.

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

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

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

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

SECTION 20. Any suitor in any court 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.

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

SECTION 22. The Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to inquire into, revise, and simplify the rules of practice, pleadings, forms, and proceedings, and arrange a system adapted to the courts

of record of this State, and report the same to the Legislature, subject to their modification and adoption; and such commission shall terminate upon the rendering of the report, unless otherwise provided by law.

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

ARTICLE VIII.

FINANCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 8. On the passage in either house of the Legislature, of any law which imposes, continues, or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues, or renews an appropriation of public or trust money, or releases, discharges, or commutes a claim or demand of the State, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the

Journal; and three-fifths of all the members elected to such house, shall in all such cases be required to constitute a quorum therein.

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

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

ARTICLE IX.

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

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

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

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

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

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

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

tion 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 the school lands, shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XII.

AMENDMENTS.

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

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

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

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

the United States, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit, or honor in this State.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XIV.

SCHEDULE.

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

SECTION 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Wisconsin, which are not repugnant to this Constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the Legislature.

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

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

shall remain the same as if this Constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law, and suits in equity, which may be pending in any of the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, at the time of the change from a Territorial to a State government, may be continued and transferred to any court of the State which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

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

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

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

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

holding the annual session of the Legislature," approved October 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Grant shall constitute the Sixth Senate District.

The county of Lafayette shall constitute the Seventh Senate District.

The county of Green shall constitute the Eighth Senate District.

The county of Dane shall constitute the Ninth Senate District.

The county of Dodge shall constitute the Tenth Senate District.

The county of Washington shall constitute the Eleventh Senate District.

The county of Jefferson shall constitute the Twelfth Senate District.

The county of Waukesha shall constitute the Thirteenth Senate District.

The county of Walworth shall constitute the Fourteenth Senate District.

The county of Rock shall constitute the Fifteenth Senate District.

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

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

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

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

The county of Brown shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Calumet shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Manitowoc shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Columbia shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The precincts of Plattville, Head of Platt, Centerville, Muscoda, 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 Percus-

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

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

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

The towns of Lake Mills, Oakland, Koshkonong, 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 Lafayette, 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 Lafayette, 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, 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 Shelbygan, shall constitute an Assembly District.

Precincts number two, four, five, and six, in the county of Shelbygan, 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, Lafayette, 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, Genesee, and Pewaukee, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Winnebago shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

SECTION 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the Territory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this State until altered or suspended by the Legislature.

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

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

RESOLUTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MORGAN L. MARTIN,

President of the Convention and Delegate from Brown county.

THO'S McHUGH, *Secretary.*

CALUMET,
G. W. FEATHERSTONBAUGH.
COLUMBIA,
JAMES T. LEWIS.
CRAWFORD,
DANIEL G. FENTON.
DANE,
WILLIAM H. FOX,
CHARLES M. NICHOLS,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER.
DODGE,
STODDARD JUDD,
CHARLES H. LARRABEE,
SAMUEL W. LYMAN.
FOND DU LAC,
SAMUEL W. BEALL,
WARREN CHASE.
GRANT,
ORSAMUS COLE,
GEORGE W. LAKIN,
ALEXANDER D. RAMSEY,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
JOHN HAWKINS ROUNTREE.
GREEN,
JAMES BIGGS.
IOWA,
CHARLES BISHOP,
STEPHEN HOLLENBECK,
JOSEPH WARD.
JEFFERSON,
JAMES FOLTS,
MILO JONES,
THEODORE PRENTISS,
ABRAHAM VANDERPOOL.
LA FAYETTE,
CHARLES DUNN,
JOHN O'CONNOR,
ALLEN WARDEN.
MILWAUKEE,
JOHN L. DORAN,
GARRET M. FITZGERALD,
ALBERT FOWLER,
BYRON KILBOURN,

MILWAUKEE—(continued.)
RUFUS KING,
CHARLES H. LARKIN,
MORRITZ SCHCEFFLER.
PORTAGE,
WILLIAM H. KENNEDY,
RACINE,
ALBERT G. COLE,
STEPHEN A. DAVENPORT,
ANDREW B. JACKSON,
FREDERICK S. LOVELL,
SAMUEL R. McCLELLAN,
JAMES D. REYMERT,
HORACE T. SANDERS,
THEODORE SECOR.
ROCK,
ALMERIN M. CARTER,
JOSEPH COLLEY,
PAUL CRANDALL,
EZRA A. 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 SCAGEL,
WINNEBAGO,
HARRISON REED.

AMENDMENTS.

[Section 21, Article 4, of the Constitution, was amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 5, 1887, and is 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.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

[Submitted to the people at the General Election held in November, 1869.]

ARTICLE V.

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

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

[Amendment, proposed by the Legislature of 1869.]

ARTICLE 1. SECTION 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person, for the same offense, shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

[Amendment, proposed by the Legislature of 1870.]

ARTICLE 7. SECTION 4. The Supreme Court of this State, with the jurisdiction and powers prescribed in this Constitution, shall consist of five Judges, to be hereafter elected by the qualified electors of the State, at such time and in such manner as the Legislature may provide, and such Court when so organized shall not be changed or discontinued by the Legislature; and the Justices of the Supreme Court now in office shall serve out the remainder of their respective terms of office as Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of said Court shall be so classified that but one of them shall go out of office at the same time, and the Legislature shall at its first session after the

adoption thereof, provide by law for the election of the two additional Judges required hereby and their successors, and for the election of the successors of the Judges now in office, and for classifying the two additional Judges, so that one of them shall go out of office in eight years and the other in ten years. The term of office of each Judge of the Supreme Court hereafter elected, except as herein otherwise provided, shall be ten years, and the Judge of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve shall be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

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MANUAL
OF
PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

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MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

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

IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

SECTION I.

IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

Mr. 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 administration, and those who acted with the majority of the House of Commons, than a neglect of, or departure from, the rules of proceeding: that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority, and that they were, in many instances, a shelter and protection to the minority, against the attempt 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 measures proposed on the part of their opponents, the only weapons by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power, are the forms and rules of proceeding which have been adopted as they were found necessary, from time to time, and are become the law of the House; by a strict adherence to which, the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses which these forms were intended to check, and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities. 2 *Hats.*, 171, 172.

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

SECTION II.

LEGISLATIVE.

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

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

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

SECTION III.

PRIVILEGE.

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

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

* Order of the House of Commons, 1663, July 16.

† *Elsynge*, 217; 1 *Hats.*, 21; *Grey's Deb.*, 133.

necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such law being as yet made, it seems to stand at present on the following ground: 1. The act of arrest is void, *ab initio*.* 2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion, 1 *Bl.* 166; 3 *Str.*, 990; or by habeas corpus under the Federal or State authority, as the case may be; or by a writ of privilege out of the Chancery, 2 *Str.*, 989, in those States which have adopted that part of the laws of England. *Orders of the House of Commons, 1570, February 20.* 3. The arrest being unlawful, is a *tre-pas* 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 arrest. 4. The court before which the process is returnable is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorized proceeding, and liable also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceedings stayed or corrected by the superior courts.]

[The time necessary for going to, and returning from, Congress, not being defined, it will, of course, be judged of in every particular case by those who will have to decide the case.] While privilege was understood in England to extend, as it does here only to exemption from arrest, *eundo, moranda, et redeundo*, the House of Commons themselves decided that "a convenient time was to be understood." (1580,) 1 *Hats.*, 99, 100. Nor is the law so strict in point of time as to require the party to set out immediately on his return, but allows him time to settle his private affairs, and to prepare for his journey; and does not even scan his road very nicely, nor forfeit his protection for a little deviation from that which is most direct: some necessity perhaps constraining him to it. 2 *Str.*, 66, 167.

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

[So far there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the privileges of the two Houses of Congress: but in the following cases it is otherwise. In December, 1795, the House of Representatives committed two persons of the name of Randall and Whitney, for attempting to corrupt the integrity of certain members, which they considered as a contempt and breach of the privileges of the House; and the facts being proved, Whitney was detained in confinement a fortnight, and Randall three weeks, and was reprimanded by the Speaker. In March, 1794, the House of Representatives voted a challenge given to a member of their House to be a breach of the privileges of the House; but satisfactory apologies and acknowledgments being made, no further proceeding was had. The editor of the *Aurora* having, in his paper of February 19, 1800, inserted some paragraphs defamatory of the Senate, and

* *Str.*, 989.

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

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

Privilege from arrest takes place by force of the election; and before a return be made a member elected may be named of a committee, and is to every extent a member, except that he cannot vote until he is sworn. *Memor.*, 107, 108. *D'Erves*, 642, col. 2; 643, col. 1. *Pet. Miscel. Parl.*, 119. *Lex. Parl. c. 23.* 2 *Hats.*, 22, 62.

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

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

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

For any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place. *Const. U.S.*, I, 6; *S. P. protest of the Commons to James I.*, 1631; 2 *Rapin*, No. 54, pp. 211, 212. But this is restrained to things done in the House in a parliamentary course. 1 *Rush.*, 663. For he is not to have privilege contra morem parliamentarium, to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty. *Com. p.*

If an 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.*, 62.

Privilege is in the power of the House, and is a restraint to proceedings of inferior courts, but not of the House itself. 2 *Nelson*, 450; 2 *Grey*, 399. For whatever is spoken in the House is subject to the censure of the House; and offenses of this kind have been severely punished by calling the person to the bar to make submission, committing him to the tower, expelling the House, &c. *Scob.* 72; *L. Parl.*, c. 22.

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

And even in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace, to which privilege does not extend as to substance, yet in Parliament a member is privileged as to the mode of proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the House, that it may judge of the fact and of the grounds of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege; otherwise it would be in the power of other branches of the government, and even of every private man, under pretences of treason, &c, to take any man from his service in the House, and so as many, one after another, as would make the House what he pleaseth. *Dec. of the Com. on the King's declaring Sir John Hotham a traitor.* 4 *Rushw.*, 586. So, when a member stood indicted for felony, it was adjudged that he ought to remain of the House till conviction; for it may be any man's case, who is guiltless, to be accused and indicted of felony, or the like crime. 23 *El.*, 1580; *D' Ewes*, 283, col 1; *Lex. Parl.*, 133.

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

It is highly expedient, says Hatsel, for the due preservation of the privileges of [the separate branches of the Legislature, that neither should encroach on the other, or interfere in any matter depending before them, so as to preclude, or even influence that freedom of debate, which is essential to a free council. They are therefore not to take notice of any bills or other matters depending, or of votes that have been given, or of speeches which have been held, by the members of either of the other branches of the Legislature, until the same have been communicated to them in the usual parliamentary manner. 2 *Hats.*, 252. 4 *Inst.*, 15. *Seld, Jud.*, 53. Thus the king's taking notice of the bill for suppressing soldiers, depending before the House; his proposing a provisional clause for a bill before it was presented to him by the two Houses; his expressing displeasure against some persons for matters moved in parliament during the debate and preparation of a bill, were breaches of privilege; 2 *Nelson*, 743; and in 1783, December 17, it was declared a breach of fundamental privileges, &c., to report any opinion or pretended opinion of the king on any bill or proceeding depending in either House of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members. 2 *Hats.*, 251, 6.

SECTION IV.

ELECTIONS.

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

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

SECTION V.

QUALIFICATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATES.	1787 ¹	1790 ²	1800 ³	1810 ⁴	1820 ⁵	1830 ⁶	1840 ⁷	1850 ⁸	1860 ⁹
10 Maine.....	..	..	..	..	7	8	7	6	5
New Hampshire...	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3
Massachusetts...	8	14	17	20	13	12	10	11	10
Rhode Island.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut.....	4	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4
Vermont.....	..	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3
New York.....	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31
New Jersey.....	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	4	5
Pennsylvania.....	8	13	18	23	23	28	34	25	24
Delaware.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland.....	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5
11 Virginia.....	10	19	22	28	22	21	15	13	8
North Carolina...	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7
South Carolina...	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4
Georgia.....	3	2	4	6	7	7	18	8	7
Kentucky.....	..	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9
12 Tennessee.....	..	..	3	6	9	13	11	10	8
13 Ohio.....	..	..	6	6	14	19	21	21	19
14 Louisiana.....	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	4	5
15 Indiana.....	..	..	..	..	3	7	10	11	11
16 Mississippi.....	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	5	5
17 Illinois.....	..	..	..	..	1	3	7	9	14
18 Alabama.....	..	..	..	..	3	5	7	7	6
19 Missouri.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	7	9
20 Michigan.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	6
21 Arkansas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
22 Florida.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
23 Iowa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
24 Texas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
25 Wisconsin.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
26 California.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
27 Minnesota.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
28 Oregon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
29 Kansas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
30 West Virginia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
31 Nevada.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
32 Nebraska.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	65	106	141	181	212	242	223	273	243

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 14, 1802, one representative for 33,000, second census.

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

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

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

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

8 As per act of May 23, 1850, one representative for 95,702, seventh census.

9 By act of Congress of May 23, 1850, it was enacted that the number of Representatives in Congress should be 233; that the representative population determined by the census of that year and thereafter should be divided by said number 233; and the quotient so found should be the ratio of representation for the several States. The ratio thus ascertained under the census of 1850 was 126,823; and upon this basis the 233 Representatives were apportioned among the several States, one Representative for every district containing that number of persons; giving to each State at least one Representative. Subsequently, by the act of March 4, 1862, the ratio was changed, and the number of Representatives from and after March 3, 1863, was increased from 233 to 241, by allowing one additional Representative to each of the following States, viz: Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; and this number has been increased by the admission of Nevada and Nebraska with one Representative each, to 243.

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

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

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

SECTION VI.

QUORUM.

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

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

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

SECTION VII.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On a call of the House, each person rises up as he is called and answereth; the absentees are then only noted, but no excuse to be made till the House be

the fifteenth of the same month. On the 7th of April, 1859, Maine was declared entitled to seven representatives, to be taken from those of Massachusetts.

11 Divided by action of State Legislatures in 1841 and 1842, and State of West Virginia created therefrom.

12	Admitted under act of Congress of June 1, 1857, with one representative.
13	April 10, 1857, with one "
14	April 10, 1857, with one "
15	February 18, 1857, with three "
16	February 18, 1857, with one "
17	February 18, 1857, with one "
18	February 18, 1857, with three "
19	March 2, 1857, with one "
20	January 15, 1857, with one "
21	January 15, 1857, with one "
22	March 2, 1857, with one "
23	March 2, 1857, with two "
24	Dec. 26, 1856, with two "
25	May 26, 1856, with two "
26	Sept. 1, 1856, with two "
27	May 11, 1856, with two "
28	Feb. 11, 1859, with one "
29	Jan. 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, 1864, with one Representative.

32 Admitted under act of Congress of January, 1867, and proclamation of the President, March 1, 1867, with one Representative.

fully called over. Then the absentees are called a second time, and if still absent, excuses are to be heard. *Ord. House of Commons*, 92.

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

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

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

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

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

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

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

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

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

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

Where the Speaker has been ill, other Speakers pro tempore have been appointed. Instances of this are *1 H.*, 4. Sir John Cheyney, and for Sir Wm.

Sturton, and in 15 *H.*, 6 Sir John Tyrrell, in 1656, January 27; 1658, March 9; 1659, January 13.

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

Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1673, April 15.

Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.

Thorpe in execution, a new Speaker chosen. 61 *Annals Grey*, 11; and March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances. 2 *Hats.*, 161; 4 *Inst.*; 8 *L. Parl.*, 252.

A Speaker may be removed at the will of the House, and a Speaker pro tempore appointed.* 2 *Grey*, 189; 5 *Grey*, 134.

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

SECTION X.

ADDRESS.

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

A joint address of both Houses of Parliament is read by the Speaker of the House of Lords. It may be attended by both Houses in a body, or by a committee from each House, or by the two Speakers only. An address of the House of Commons only, may be presented by the whole House, or by the Speaker, 9 *Grey*, 478; 1 *Chand.*, 288, 311; or by such particular members as are of the privy council. 2 *Hats.*, 378.

SECTION XI.

COMMITTEES.

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

At these committees the members are to speak standing, and not sitting; though there is reason to conjecture it was formerly otherwise. *D'Ewes*, 630, col. 1; 4 *Parl. Hist.*, 449; 2 *Hats.*, 77.

Their proceedings are not to be published, as they are of no force till confirmed by the House. *Rush.*, part 2, vol. 2, 74; 3 *Grey*, 401; *Scob.*, 39. Nor can they receive a petition but through the House. 9 *Grey*, 412.

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

*RULE 23. The Vice President or President of the Senate pro tempore, shall have the right to name a member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

special authority is given to the committee to inquire 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 service of the House. 2 *Nals.*, 319.

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

SECTION XII.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The speech, messages, and other matters of great concernment, are usually referred to a committee of the whole house, (6 *Grey*, 311,) where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended till they get into a shape which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the House, are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills. *Scob.*, 36, 44. Propositions for any charge on the people are especially to be first made in a committee of the whole. 3 *Hats.*, 127. The sense of the whole is better taken in committee, because in all committees every one speaks as often as he pleases. *Scob.*, 49. They generally acquiesce in the chairman named by the Speaker; but, as well as all other committees, have a right to elect one, some member, by consent, putting the question. *Scob.*, 36; 3 *Grey*, 301. The form of going from the House into committee is for the Speaker, on motion, to put the question that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to take 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.*, 36. Their quorum is the same as that of the House, and if a defect happens, the chairman, on a motion and question, rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, and the chairman can make no

***RULE 23.** The following Standing Committees, to consist of five members each, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

- A Committee on Foreign Relations.
- A Committee on Finance.
- A Committee on Commerce.
- A Committee on Manufactures.
- A Committee on Agriculture.
- A Committee on Military Affairs.
- A Committee on the Militia.
- A Committee on Naval Affairs.
- A Committee on Public Lands.
- A Committee on Private Land Claims.
- A Committee on Indian Affairs.
- A Committee of Claims.
- A Committee on the Judiciary.
- A Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.
- A Committee on Pensions.
- A Committee on the District of Columbia.
- A Committee, of three members, whose duty it shall be to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate.
- And 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.

other report than to inform the House of the cause of their dissolution. If a message is announced during a committee, the Speaker takes the chair, and receives it, because the committee cannot. 2 *Hats.*, 125, 126.

In a Committee of the Whole, the tellers, on a division, differing as to numbers, great heats and confusion arose, and danger of a decision by the sword. The Speaker took the chair, the mace was forcibly laid on the table: whereupon the Members retiring to their places, the Speaker told the House "he had taken the chair without an order to bring the House into order." Some excepted against it: but it was generally approved as the only expedient to suppress the disorder. And every member was required, standing up in his place, to engage that he would proceed no further, in consequence of what had happened in the grand committee, which was done. 3 *Grey*, 168.

A Committee of the Whole being broken up in disorder, and the chair resumed by the Speaker without an order, the House was adjourned. The next day the committee was considered as thereby dissolved, and the subject again before the House; and it was decided in the House, without returning into committee. 3 *Grey*, 130.

No previous question can be put in a committee, nor can this committee adjourn as others may; but if their business is unfinished, they rise, on a question, the House is resumed, and the chairman reports that the Committee of the Whole have, according to order, had under their consideration such a matter, and have made progress therein: but not having had time to go through the same, have directed him to ask leave to sit again. Whereupon a question is put upon their having leave, and in the time the House will again resolve itself into a committee. *Scob.*, 68. But if they have gone through the matter referred to them, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report their proceedings to the House; which being resolved, the chairman rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, the chairman informs him that the committee have gone through the business referred to them, and that he is ready to make report when the House shall think proper to receive it. If the House have time to receive it, there is usually a cry of "Now, now," whereupon he makes the report; but if it be late, the cry is, "To-morrow, to-morrow," or "Monday," etc.: or a motion is made to that effect, and a question put, that it be received to-morrow, etc. *Scob.*, 68.

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

SECTION XIII.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Common fame is a good ground for the House to proceed by inquiry, and even to accusation. *Resolution House of Commons*, 1 *Car.*, 1, 1624; *Rush.*, *L. Parl.*, 115: 1 *Grey*, 16-22, 92; 8 *Grey*, 21, 23, 27, 45.

Witnesses are not to be produced but where the House has previously instituted an inquiry, (2 *Hats.*, 102,) nor then are orders for their attendance given blank. 3 *Grey*, 51.

When any person is examined before a committee, or at the bar of the House, any member wishing to ask the person a question, must address it to the Speaker or chairman, who repeats the question to the person, or says to him, "you hear the question—answer it." But if the propriety of the question be objected to, the Speaker directs the witness, counsel, and parties, to withdraw, for no question can be moved or put, or debated while they are there. 2 *Hats.*, 103. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters. *Ib.*, 106, 107; 8 *Grey*, 64. The questions asked must be entered in the journals. 3 *Grey*, 81. But the testimony given in answer before the House is never written down; but before a committee it must be, for the information of the House, who are not present to hear it. 7 *Grey*, 52, 234.

If either house have occasion for the presence of a person in custody of the other, they ask the other their leave that he may be brought up to them in custody. 3 *Hats.*, 52.

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

Either house may request, but not 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 chooses it; waiting first to know from the member himself whether he chooses to attend, till which they do not take the message into consideration. But when the peers are sitting as a court of criminal judgment, they may order attendance, unless where it be a case of impeachment by the Commons. There, it is to be a request. 3 *Hats.*, 17; 9 *Grey*, 306, 406; 10 *Grey*, 133.

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

SECTION XIV.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1. Motions previously submitted.]

[2. Reports of Committees previously made.]

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

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

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

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

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

[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 the other House respecting amendments to bills are taken up as soon as the House is clear of a question, unless they require to be printed, for

better consideration. Orders of the day may be called for, even when another question is before the House.]

SECTION XV.

ORDER.

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

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

SECTION XVI.

ORDER RESPECTING PAPERS.

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

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

A bill being missing, the House resolved that a protestation should be made and subscribed by the Members "before Almighty God, and this honorable House, that neither myself nor any other to my knowledge have taken away, or do at this present conceal a bill entitled," &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 his chair, every Member is to sit in his place. *Scob.*, 6; *Grey*, 403.

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

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

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

[If two or more rise to speak nearly together, the Speaker determines who was first up, and calls him by name; whereupon he proceeds, unless he voluntarily sits down and gives way to the other. But sometimes the House does

not acquiesce in the Speaker's decision, in which case the question is put, "Which Member was first up?" 2 *Hats.*, 76; *Scob.*, 7; *D'Ewes*, 434 col. 1, 2.

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

No man may speak more than once on the same bill on the same day; or even on another day, if the debate be adjourned. But if it be read more than once in the same day, he may speak once at every reading. *Col. 13.* 115; *Hakew.*, 148; *Scob.*, 28; 2 *Hats.*, 75. Even a change of opinion does not give a right to be heard a second time. *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c. 3; *Arcan Parl.*, 17.

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

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

But if the Speaker rise to speak, the Member standing up ought to sit down, that he may be first heard. *Town.* col. 275; *Hale Parl.*, 133; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 30, 31. Nevertheless, though the Speaker may of right speak to matters of order, and be first heard, he is restrained from speaking on any other subject, except where the House have occasion for facts within his knowledge; then he may, with their leave, state the matter of fact. 3 *Grey*, 38.

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

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the House; no prior determination of which is to be reflected on by any Member, unless he means to conclude with a motion to rescind it. 2 *Hats.*, 169, 170; *Rushcut.*, p. 3, v. 1. fol. 42. But while a proposition under consideration is still *in fieri*, though it has even been reported by a committee, reflections on it are no reflections on the House. 3 *Grey*, 38.

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, *see Mem. in Hakew.* 3; *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c. 3; nor to digress from the matter to fall upon the person (*Scob.*, 31; *Hale Parl.*, 133; 2 *Hats.*, 166) by speaking, reviling, nipping, or unmannerly words against a particular member. *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c. 3. The consequences of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms; but to arraign the motives of those who propose to advocate it, is a personality, and against order. *Qui digreditur a materia ad personam*, Mr. Speaker ought to suppress. *Ord. Com.*, 1604, Apr. 19.

[When a member shall be called to order by the President or a Senator, he

shall sit down; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and the President may call for the sense of the Senate on any question of order. *Rule 6.*]

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

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

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

If repeated calls do not produce order, the Speaker may call by his name any member obstinately persisting in irregularity; whereupon the House may require the member to withdraw. He is then to be heard in exculpation, and to withdraw. Then the Speaker states the offense committed, and the House considers the degree of punishment they will inflict. 2 *Hats.*, 167, 7, 8, 172.

For instances of assaults and affrays in the House of Commons, and the proceedings thereon, see 1 *Pet. Misc.*, 82; 3 *Grey*, 128; 4 *Grey*, 328; 5 *Grey*, 382; 6 *Grey*, 254; 10 *Grey*, 8. Whenever warm words or an assault has passed between members, the House, for the protection of their members, requires them to declare in their places not to prosecute any quarrel, (3 *Grey*, 127, 293; 5 *Grey*, 280;) or orders them to attend the Speaker, who is to accommodate their differences, and report to the House, (3 *Grey*, 419;) and they are put under restraint if they refuse, or until they do. 9 *Grey*, 234, 312.

Disorderly words are not to be noticed till the member has finished his speech. 5 *Grey*, 356; 6 *Grey*, 60. Then the person objecting to them, and desiring them to be taken down by the clerk at the table, must repeat them. The Speaker then may direct the clerk to take them down in his minutes; but if he thinks them not disorderly, he delays the direction. If the call becomes pretty general, he orders the clerk to take them down, as stated by the objecting member. They are then part of his minutes, and when read to the offending member, he may deny they were his words, and the House must then decide by a question whether they are his words or not. Then the member may justify them, or explain the sense in which he used them, or apologize. If the House is satisfied, no further proceeding is necessary. But if two members still insist to take the sense of the House, the member must withdraw before that question is stated, and then the sense of the House is to be taken.

2 *Hats.*, 199; 4 *Grey*, 170; 6 *Grey*, 59. When any member has spoken, or other business intervened, after offensive words spoken, they cannot be taken notice of for censure. And this is for the common security of all, and to prevent mistakes which must happen if words are not taken down immediately. Formerly they might be taken down at any time the same day. 2 *Hats.*, 196; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 71; 3 *Grey*, 48; 9 *Grey*, 314.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where the private interests of a member are concerned in a bill or question, he is to withdraw. And where such an interest has appeared, his voice has been disallowed, even after a division. In a case so contrary, not only to the

laws of decency, but to the fundamental principle of the social compact which denies to any man to be a judge in his own cause, it is for the honor of the House that this rule, of immemorial observance, should be strictly adhered to. 2 *Hats.*, 119, 121; 6 *Grey*, 368.

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

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

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

SECTION XVIII.

ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

The only case where a member has a right to insist on anything, is where he calls for the execution of a subsisting order of the House. Here, there having been already a resolution, any person has a right to insist that the Speaker, or any other whose duty it is, shall carry it into execution; and no debate or delay can be had on it. Thus any member has a right to have the House or gallery cleared of strangers, an order existing for that purpose; or to have the House told where there is not a quorum present. 2 *Hats.*, 87, 129. How far an order of the House is binding, see *Habeas.*, 302.

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

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

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

All orders of the House determine with the session; and one taken under such an order may, after the session is ended, be discharged on a habeas

corpus. *Raym.*, 120; *Jacob's L. D. by Ruffhead; Parliament*, 1 *Lev.*, 165 (*Prichard's case*.)

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

PETITION.

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

Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners, (*Scob.*, 87; *L. Parl.*, c. 22; 9 *Grey*, 362,) unless they are attending; (1 *Grey*, 401,) or unable to sign, and averred by a member, (3 *Grey*, 418.) But a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning, was on the question (Mar. 14, 1800) received by the Senate. The averment of a member, or of somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioners, is necessary, if it be questioned. 6 *Grey*, 88. It must be presented by a member, not by the petitioners, and must be opened by him, holding it in his hand. 10 *Grey*, 57.

[Before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the President or a member, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall verbally be made by the introducer. *Rule* 24.]

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

SECTION XX.

MOTIONS.

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

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

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

It might be asked, whether a motion for adjournment or for the orders of the day, can be made by any one member while another is speaking. It cannot. When two members offer to speak, he who rose first is to be heard; and it is a breach of order in another to interrupt him, unless by calling him to order, if he departs from it. And the question of order being decided, he is still to be heard through. A call for adjournment, or for the order of the day, or for the question, by gentlemen from their seats, is not a motion. No motion can be made without arising and addressing the Chair. Such calls are themselves breaches of order, which, though the member who has risen may respect as an expression of impatience of the House, against further debate, yet, if he chooses, he has a right to go on.

SECTION XXI.

RESOLUTIONS.

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

[A resolution for an allowance of money to the clerks being moved, it was objected to as not in order, and so ruled by the Chair; but on an appeal to the Senate, (i. e., a call for their sense by the President, on account of doubt in his mind, according to Rule 16,) the decision was overruled. *Jour. Sen., June 1, 1796.* I presume the doubt was, whether an allowance of money could be made otherwise than by bill.]

SECTION XXII.

BILLS.

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

SECTION XXIII.

BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN.

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

When a member desires to bring in a bill on any subject, he states to the House in general terms the causes for doing it, and concludes by moving for leave to bring in a bill entitled, &c. Leave being given on the question, a committee is appointed to prepare and bring in the bill. The mover and second are always appointed of this committee, and one or more in addition. *Hakew., 132; Scob., 40.*

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

SECTION XXIV.

BILLS, FIRST READING.

When a bill is first presented, the Clerk reads it at the table, and hands it to the Speaker, who, rising, states to the House the title of the bill: that this is the first time of reading it; and the question will be, whether it shall be read a second time? then sitting down to give an opening for objections. If none be made, he rises again, and puts the question, whether it shall be read a second time? *Hobart*, 167, 141. A bill cannot be amended on the first reading. (6 *Grey*, 286;) nor is it usual for it to be opposed then, but it may be done, and rejected. *D'Ewes*, 335, col. 1; 3 *Hats.*, 198.

SECTION XXV.

BILLS, SECOND READING.

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

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

SECTION XXVI.

BILLS, COMMITMENT.

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

Those who take exceptions to some particulars in the bill are to be of the committee, but none who speak directly against the body of the bill; for he that would totally destroy will not amend it, (*Hakew.*, 146; *Town.*, col. 208; *D'Ewes*, 634, col. 2; *Scob.*, 47;) or, as it is said, (5 *Grey*, 145,) the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it, (6 *Grey*, 373.) It is therefore a constant rule "that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared

himself against it." And when any Member who is against the bill hears himself named of its committee, he ought to ask to be excused. Thus (March 7, 1606) Mr. Hadley was, on the question being put, excused from being of a committee, declaring himself to be against the matter itself. *Scob.*, 46.

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

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

The Clerk may deliver the bill to any member of the committee, (*Town.*, col. 133;) but it is usual to deliver it to him who is first named.

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

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

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

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

The paper before a committee, whether select or of the whole, may be a bill, resolutions, draught of an address, &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 *Ilats.*, 276:) but if they relate to the same subject, a question is put on the whole. If it be a bill, draught of an address, or other paper originating with them, they proceed by paragraphs; putting questions for amending either by insertion or striking out, if proposed; but no question on agreeing to the paragraphs separately; this is reserved to the close, when a question is put on the whole for agreeing to it as amended or unamended. But if it be a paper referred to them, they proceed to put questions of amendment, if proposed, but no final question on the whole, because all parts of the paper, having been adopted by the House, stand, of course, unless altered or

struck out by a vote. Even if they are opposed to the whole paper, and think it cannot be made good by amendments, they cannot reject it, but must report it back to the House without amendments, and there make their opposition.

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

To this natural order of beginning at the beginning, there is a single 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 backwards and forwards for the purposes of amendment, not permitting amendments in a subsequent to preclude those in a prior part, or a converse.]

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

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

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

SECTION XXVII.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The chairman of the committee, standing in his place, informs the House that the committee, to whom was referred such a bill, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and have directed him to report the same without any amendment, or with sundry amendments, (as the case may be,) which he is ready to do when the House pleases to receive it. And he or any other may move that it be now received: but the cry of "now, now," from the House, generally dispenses with the formality of a motion and question. He then reads the amendments, with the coherence in the bill, and opens the alterations and the reasons of the committee for such amendments, until he has gone through the whole. He then delivers it at the Clerk's table, where the amendments reported are read by the Clerk without the coherence; whereupon the papers lie upon the table till the House, at its convenience, shall take up the report. *Scob.*, 52; *Hakew.*, 148.

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

SECTION XXVIII.

BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

After a bill has been committed and reported, it ought not in an ordinary course to be recommitted; but in cases of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the same committee. *Hakew.*, 151. If a report be recommitted before agreed to in the House, what has passed in committee is of no validity; the whole question is again before the committee, and a new resolution must be again moved, as if nothing had passed. 3 *Hats.*, 131—*note*.

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

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

SECTION XXIX.

BILL, REPORTS TAKEN UP.

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

ment be admitted, except it be an amendment to an amendment. *Elsynge's Mem.*, 53. When through the amendments of the committee, the Speaker pauses, and gives time for amendments to be proposed in the House to the body of the bill, as he does also if it has been reported without amendments, putting no questions but on amendments proposed: and when through the whole, he puts the question whether the bill shall be read the third time.

SECTION XXX.

QUASI-COMMITTEE.

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

[The 28th rule of the Senate says: "All bills on a second reading shall first be considered by the Senate in the same manner as if the Senate were in Committee of the Whole, before they shall be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered;" (that is to say, unless ordered to be referred to a special committee). And when the Senate shall consider a treaty, bill, or resolution, as in Committee of the Whole, the Vice President or President *pro tempore* may call a member to fill the chair during the time the Senate shall remain in Committee of the Whole: and the chairman (so called) shall, during such time, have the powers of a President *pro tempore*.]

[The proceedings of the Senate, as in a Committee of the Whole, or in Quasi-Committee, is precisely 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 resumes without any motion, question, or resolution to that effect, and the President reports that "The House, acting as in a Committee of the Whole, have had under their consideration the bill entitled, &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 a third time.]

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

[How far does this 28th rule subject the House, when in Quasi-Committee, to the laws which regulate the proceedings of Committees of the Whole?] The particulars in which these differ from proceedings in the House are the following: 1. In a committee every member may speak as often as he pleases. 2. The votes of a committee may be rejected or altered when reported to the

House. 3. A committee, even of the Whole, cannot refer any matter to another committee. 4. In a committee no previous question can be taken: the only means to avoid an improper discussion is to move that the committee rise; and if it be apprehended that the same discussion will be attempted on returning into committee, the House can discharge them, and proceed itself on the business, keeping down the improper 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: 3. It is in the daily habit of referring its business to a special committee. 4. It admits of the previous question; if it did not, it would have no means of preventing an improper discussion, not being able, as a committee is, to avoid it by returning into the House, for the moment it would resume the same subject there, the 28th rule declares it again a Quasi-Committee. 5. It would doubtless exercise its powers as a house on any breach of order. 6. It takes a question by yea and nay, as the House does. 7. It receives messages from the President and the other House. 8. In the midst of a debate it receives a motion to adjourn, and adjourns as a house, not 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 come from the other House; or, if originating with themselves, whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? The Speaker reads sitting, but rises to put questions. The Clerk stands while he reads.

[*But the Senate of the United States is so much in the habit of making many and material amendments at the third reading, that it has become the practice not to engross a bill 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, and that which goes to the other House as the

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

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

act of the Senate has never been seen in Senate. In reducing numerous, difficult, and illegible amendments into the text, the Secretary may with the most innocent intentions, commit errors which can never again be corrected.]

The bill being now as perfect as its friends can make it, this is the proper stage for those fundamentally opposed to make their first attack. All attempts at earlier periods are with disjointed efforts, because many who do not expect to be in favor of the bill ultimately are willing to let it go on to its perfect state, to take time to examine it themselves and to hear what can be said for it, knowing that after all they will have sufficient opportunities of giving it their veto. Its last two stages, therefore, are reserved for this—that is to say, on the question whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and lastly, whether it shall pass? The first of these is usually the most interesting contest, because then the whole subject is new and engaging; and the minds of the members having not yet been declared by any trying vote, the issue is the more doubtful. In this stage, therefore, is the main trial of strength between its friends and opponents, and it behoves every one to make up his mind decisively for this question, or he loses the main battle; and accident and management may, and often do, prevent a successful rallying on the next and last question, whether it shall pass.

When the bill is engrossed, the title is to be indorsed on the back, and not within the bill. *Habeu.*, 259.

SECTION XXXII.

READING PAPERS.

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

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

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

A member has not a right even to read his own speech, committed to writing, without leave. This also is to prevent an abuse of time, and therefore is not refused but where that is intended. 2 *Grey*, 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 titles, unless a member insists they shall be read, and then nobody can oppose it. 2 *Hats.*, 117.

SECTION XXXIII.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

[* While a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, unless for an amendment, for the previous question, or for postponing the main question, or to commit it, or to adjourn. *Rule* 8.]

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.*, 85; *Ord. House of Commons*, 64.

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

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

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

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

It is proper that every parliamentary assembly should have certain forms of questions, so adapted as to enable them fitly to dispose of every proposition which can be made to them. Such are, 1. The previous question. 2. To post-

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

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

pone indefinitely. 3. To adjourn a question to a definite day. 4. To lie on the table. 5. To commit. 6. To amend. The proper occasion for each of these questions should be understood.

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

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

3. When a motion is made which it will be proper to act on, but information is wanted, or something more pressing claims the present time, the question or debate is adjourned to such day within the session as will answer the views of the House. 2 *Hats.*, 81. And those who have spoken before may not speak again when the adjourned debate is resumed. 2 *Hats.*, 73. Sometimes, however, this has been abusedly used by adjourning it to a day beyond the session, to get rid of it altogether, as would be done by an indefinite postponement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the first class, where the previous question is first moved, the effect is peculiar; for it not only prevents the after motion to postpone or commit from being put to question before it, but also from being put after it; for if the previous question be decided affirmatively, to wit, that the main question shall *now* be put, it would of course be against the decision to postpone or commit; and if it be decided negatively, to wit, that the main question shall not now be put, this puts the House out of possession of the main question, and consequently there is nothing before them to postpone or commit. So that neither voting for nor against the previous question will enable the advocates for postponing or committing to get at their object. Whether it may be amended shall be examined hereafter.

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

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

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

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

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

We have hitherto considered the case of two or more of the privileged questions contending for privilege between themselves, when both are moved on

the original or main question; but now let us suppose one of them to be moved, not on the original primary question, but on the secondary one, e. g.

Suppose a motion to postpone, commit, or amend the main question, and that it be moved to suppress that motion by putting a previous question on it. This is not allowed, because it would embarrass questions too much to allow them to be piled on one another several stories high: and the same result may be had in a more simple way, by deciding against the postponement, commitment, or amendment. 2 *Hans.* §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 appendage from its principal; yet it must be postponed separately from its original, if at all, because the eighth rule of Senate says that "When a main question is before the house, no motion shall be received but to commit, amend or pre-question the original question," which is the parliamentary doctrine also; therefore, the motion to postpone the secondary motion for the previous question, or for committing or amending, cannot be received, 2. This is a piling of questions one on another; which, to avoid embarrassment, is not allowed. 3. The same result may be had more simply by voting against the previous question, commitment, or amendment.

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

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

mittee 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 thirteenth rule of the Senate,*] contrary to the rule of Parliament, which privileges the smallest sum and longest time. *5 Grey, 179; 2 Hats., 8, 83; 3 Hats., 132, 133.* And this is considered to be not in the form of an amendment to the question, but as alternative or successive originals. In all cases of time or number, we must consider whether the larger comprehends the lesser, as in a question to what day a postponement shall be, the number of a committee, amount of a fine, term of an imprisonment, term of irredeemability of a loan, or the *terminus in quem* in any other case; then the question must begin *a maximo*. Or whether the lesser includes the greater, as in questions on the limitation of the rate of interest, on what day the session shall be closed by adjournment, on what day the next shall commence, when an act shall commence, or the *terminus a quo* in any other case where the question must begin *a minimo*; the object being not to begin at that extreme which, and more, being within every man's wish, no one could negative it, and yet, if he should vote in the affirmative, every question for more would be precluded; but at that extreme which would unite few, and then to advance or recede till you get a number which will unite a bare majority. *3 Grey, 376, 384, 385.* "The fair question in this case is not that to which, and more, all will agree, whether there shall be addition to the question." *Grey, 355.*

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXIV.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

When any question is before the House, any member may move a previous question, "Whether that question (called the main question) shall now be

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

put?" If it pass in the affirmative, then the main question is to be put immediately, and no man may speak anything further to it, either to add or alter. *Memor. in Hakew., 28; 4 Grey, 27.*

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

This kind of question is understood by Mr. Hatsell to have been introduced in 1604. *2 Hats., 80.* Sir Henry Vane introduced it. *4 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, &c., or the discussion of which may call forth observations which might be of injurious consequences. Then the previous question is proposed; and in the modern usage, the discussion of the main question is suspended, and the debate confined to the previous question. The use of it has been extended abusively to other cases; but in these it has been an embarrassing procedure: its use would be as well answered by other more simple parliamentary forms, and therefore it should not be favored, but restricted within as narrow limits as possible.

Whether a main question may be amended after the previous question on it has been moved and seconded? *2 Hats., 88,* says, if the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the Chair, (by which he means stated by the Speaker for debate,) it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main question. He thinks it may, after the previous question 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 been just suppressed, and therefore may be proposed as a new one. But this proceeding certainly enlarges the main question, by dividing its friends, some of whom may close it unamended, rather than lose it altogether; while others of them may vote, as Hatsell advises, that the main question be not now put with a view to move it again in an amended form. The enemies of the main question, by this manœuvre to the previous question, get the enemies to the amendment added to them on the first vote, and throw the friends of the main question under the embarrassment of rallying again as they can. To support his opinion, too, he makes the deciding 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 amendments, and only cites a few late instances to the contrary. On the whole, I should think it best to decide it *ab inconvenienti*, to wit: which is most inconvenient, to put it in the power of one side of the House to defeat a proposition by hastily moving the previous question, and thus forcing the main question to be put unamended; or to put it in the power of the other side to force on, incidentally at least, a discussion which would be better avoided? Perhaps the last is the least inconvenience; inasmuch as the Speaker, by confining the discussion rigorously to the amendment only, may prevent their going into the main question, and inasmuch also as so great a proportion of the cases in which the previous question is called for, are fair and proper subjects for public discussion, and ought not to be obstructed by a formality introduced for questions of a peculiar character.

SECTION XXXV.

AMENDMENTS.

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

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

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

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

When it is proposed to amend by inserting a paragraph, or part of one, the friends of the paragraph may make it as perfect as they can by amendments before the question is put for inserting it. If it be received, it cannot be amended afterwards, in the same stage, because the House has, on a vote

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

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

A motion is made to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others in their place, which is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words, and to insert others of a tenor entirely different from those first proposed. It is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words and insert nothing, which is agreed to. All this is admissible, because to strike out and insert A is one proposition. To strike out and insert B is a different proposition. And to strike out and insert nothing is still different. And the rejection of one proposition does not preclude the offering a different one. Nor would it change the case were the first motion divided by putting the question first on striking out, and that negatived: for as putting the whole motion to the question at once would not have precluded, the putting the half of it cannot do it.*

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

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

In Senate, January 25, 1788, a motion to postpone until the second Tuesday in February some amendments proposed to the Constitution; the words "until the second Tuesday in February" were struck out by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add "until the first day of June." Objected that it was not in order, as the question should be first put on the longest time; therefore, after a shorter time decided against, a longer cannot be put

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXVI.

DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

If a question contain more parts than one, it may be divided into two or more questions. *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, December 2, 1640, making void the election of the knights for Worcester, on a motion it was resolved to make two questions of it, to wit: one on each knight. 2 *Hats.*, 85, 86. So, wherever there are several names in 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.

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

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

May 31. The same bill being before the Senate. There was a proviso, that the bill should not extend, 1. To any foreign minister; nor, 2. To any person to whom the President should give a passport; nor, 3. To any alien merchant conforming himself to such regulations as the President shall prescribe; and a division of the question into its simplest elements was called for. It was divided into four parts, the 4th taking in the words, "conforming himself," &c. 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 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 affirmative side. But the question is not completely put when the vote has been taken on the first member only. One-half of the question, both affirmative and negative, remains still to be put. See *Execut. Jour.*, June 25, 1795. The same decision by President Adams,

SECTION XXXVII.

CO-EXISTING QUESTIONS.

It may be asked whether the House can be in possession of two motions or propositions at the same time, so that, one of them being decided, the other

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

SECTION XXXVIII.

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

Where questions are perfectly equivalent, so that the negative of the one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and leaves no other alternative, the decision of the one concludes necessarily the other. 4 *Grey*, 157. Thus the negative of striking out amounts to the affirmative of agreeing; and therefore to put a question on agreeing after that on striking out, would be to put the same question in effect twice over. Not so in questions of amendments between the two houses. A motion to recede being negated, 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 negated. Does there result from this a vote of disagreement, or must the question on disagreement be expressly voted? The questions respecting amendments from another house are—1st, to agree; 2d, to disagree; 3d, recede; 4th, insist; 5th, adhere.

1st. To agree. } 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; <i>e. g.</i> , if it be moved to disagree, those who are for the amendment have a right to propose amendments, and to make it as perfect as they can, before the question of disagreeing is put.
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|-----------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 3d. To recede. | } | You may then either insist or adhere. |
| 4th. To insist. | | You may then either recede or adhere. |
| 5th. To adhere. | | You may then either recede or insist. |

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

SECTION XXXIX.

THE QUESTION.

The question is to be put first on the affirmative, and then on the negative side.

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

But in small matters, and which are, of course, such as receiving petitions, reports, withdrawing motions, reading papers, &c., 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.*, 23; 2 *Hats.*, 87. 2. 87; 5 *Gray*, 120; 3 *Gray*, 101.

SECTION XL.

BILLS, THIRD READING.

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

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

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

At the third reading the Clerk reads the bill and delivers it to the Speaker, who states the title, that it is the third time of reading the bill, and that the question will be whether it shall pass. Formerly the Speaker, or those who prepared a bill, prepared also a breviate or summary statement of its contents, which the Speaker read when he declared the state of the bill, at the several readings. Sometimes, however, he read the bill itself, especially on its passage. *Hakew.*, 136, 137, 153; *Coke*, 92. 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," &c., he states that "preamble recites so and so—the 1st section enacts that, &c.; the 2d section enacts," &c.

[But in the Senate of the United States both of these formalities are dis-

pensed with; the breviate presenting but an imperfect view of the bill, and being capable of being made to present a false one; and the full statement being a useless waste of time, immediately after a full reading by the Clerk, and especially as every member has a printed copy in his hand.]

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

When an essential provision has been omitted, rather than erase the bill and render it suspicious, they add a clause on a separate paper, engrossed and called a rider, which is read and put to the question three times. *Elsynge's Memorials*, 59; 6 *Grey.*, 335; 1 *Blackst.*, 183. For examples of riders, see 3 *Hats.*, 121, 122, 124, 126. Every one is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave. 10 *Grey.*, 52.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XLI.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

The affirmative and negative of the question having been both put and answered, the Speaker declares whether the yeas or nays have it by the sound, if he be himself satisfied, and it stands as the judgment of the House. But

if he be not himself satisfied which voice is the greater, or if before any other Member comes into the House, or before any new motion made, (for it is too late after that,) any Member shall rise and declare himself dissatisfied with the Speaker's decision, then the Speaker is to divide the House. *Scob.*, 24; 2 *Hats.*, 140.

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

Petition that it be received*.....	} Ayes.
Read	
Lie on the table.....	} Noes.
Rejected after refusal to lie on the table	
Referred to a committee for further proceeding.....	Ayes.
Bill, that it be brought in	}
Read first or second time.....	
Engrossed or read a third time.....	Ayes.
Proceeding on every other stage.....	}
Committed	
To Committee of the Whole	Noes.
To a select committee.....	Ayes.
Report of bill to lie on table	Noes.
Be now read	} Ayes.
Be taken into consideration three months hence.....	
Amendments be read a second time.....	Noes.
Clause offered on report of bill be read second time	Ayes.
For receiving a clause.....	221
With amendments be engrossed.....	395
That a bill be now read a third time.....	Noes. 398
Receive a rider	} 260
Pass.....	
Be printed.....	Ayes. 259
Committees. That A take the chair.....	}
To agree to the whole or any part of report.....	
That the House do now resolve into committee.....	} Noes. 291
Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into committee.....	
That he issue warrant for a new writ	
Member. That none be absent without leave.....	

*Noes. 9 Grey, 365.

Witness. That he be further examined.....	Ayes. 344
Previous question	Noes.
Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum	} Ayes.
Amendments. That words stand part of.....	
Lords. That their amendment be read a second time.....	Noes.
Messenger be received	} Ayes.
Orders of day to be now read, if before 2 o'clock.....	
If after 2 o'clock	Noes.
Adjournment. Till the next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock.....	Ayes.
If after 4 o'clock	Noes.
Over a sitting day, (unless a previous resolution).....	Ayes.
Over the 30th of January	Noes.
For sitting on Sunday, or any other day not being a sitting day...	Ayes.

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

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

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

[In Senate, if they 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 yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively."]

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

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

[When it is proposed to take the vote by yeas and nays, the President or Speaker states that "the question is whether, *e. g.*, the bill shall pass—that it is proposed that the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal. Those, therefore, who desire it, will rise." If he finds and declares that one-fifth have

risen, he then states that "those who are of opinion that the bill shall pass, are to answer in the affirmative; those of 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 the Senate, if there be an equal division, the Secretary calls on the Vice President and notes his affirmative or negative, which becomes the decision of the House.]

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

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

While the House is telling, no member may speak or move out of his place, for if any mistake be suspected it must be told again. *Mem. in Hakew.* 59; 2 *Hats.*, 143.

If any difficulty arises in point of order during the division, the Speaker is to decide peremptorily, subject to the future censure of the House if irregular. He sometimes permits old experienced members to assist him with their advice, which they do sitting in their seats, covered, to avoid the appearance of debate; but this can only be with the Speaker's leave, else the division might last several hours. 2 *Hats.*, 143.

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

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

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

1606, May 1, on a question whether a member having said yea may afterwards sit and change his opinion, a precedent was remembered by the Speaker, of Mr. Morris, attorney of the wards, in 39 *Eliz.*, who in like case changed his opinion. *Mem. Hakew.*, 27.

SECTION XLII.

TITLES.

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

SECTION XLIII.

RECONSIDERATION.

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

[1798, Jan. A bill on its second reading being amended and on the question whether it shall be read a third time negatived, was restored by a decision to reconsider that 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, it may be recommitted.]

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

In Parliament, a question once carried cannot be questioned again at the same session, but must stand as the judgment of the House. *Towns., col. 67; Mem. in Hakew., 33.* And a bill once rejected, another of the same substance cannot be brought in again the same session. *Hakew., 153; 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

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

† The rule now fixes a limitation.

to the opinion of the House, as open for amendment, either by insertion or omission, though the same amendment has been accepted or rejected in a former stage. So in reports of committees, *e. g.* report of an address, the same question is before the House, and open for free discussion. *Towns.*, col. 26; 2 *Hats.*, 98, 100, 101. So orders of the House, or instructions to committees, may be discharged. So a bill, begun in one house, and sent to the other, and there rejected, may be renewed again in that other, passed and sent back. *Ib.*, 92; 3 *Hats.*, 161. Or if, instead of being rejected, they read it once and lay it aside, or amend it, and put it off a month, they may order in another to the same effect, with the same or a different title. *Habeas.* 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.*, 273, or an act to enforce, and make more effectual an act, &c., or to rectify mistakes in act, &c., or a committee on one bill may be instructed to receive a clause to rectify the mistakes of another. Thus, June 24, 1685, a clause was inserted in a bill for rectifying a mistake committed by a clerk in engrossing a bill of supply. 2 *Hats.*, 194, 6. Or the session may be closed for one, two, three, or more days, and a new one commenced. But then all matters depending must be finished, or they fall, and are to begin *de novo*. 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 in 1762 had been lost by a majority of one, on account of the importance of the question, and smallness of the majority, the same question in substance, though with some words not in the first, and which might change the opinion of some members, was brought on again and carried, as the motives for it were thought to outweigh the objection of form. 2 *Hats.*, 99, 100.

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

SECTION XLIV.

BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

[All bills passed in the Senate shall, before they are sent to the House of Representatives, be examined by a committee, consisting of three members, whose duty shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed; which report shall be entered on the journal. *Rule 33.*]

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

When bills, passed in one house and sent to the other, are grounded on special facts requiring proof, it is usual, either by message or at a conference,

to ask the grounds and evidence; and this evidence, whether arising out of papers, or from the examination of witnesses, is immediately communicated. 3 *Hats.*, 48.

SECTION XLV.

AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

When either house, *e. g.* the House of Commons, send a bill to the other, the other may pass it with amendments. The regular progression in this case is, that the commons disagree to the amendment; the lords insist on it; the commons insist on their disagreement; the lords adhere to their amendment; the commons adhere to their disagreement. The term of insisting may be repeated as often as they choose to keep the question open. But the first adherence by either renders it necessary for the other to recede or adhere also; when the matter is usually suffered to fall. 10 *Grey*, 148. Latterly, however, there are instances of their having gone to a second adherence. There must be an absolute conclusion of the subject somewhere, or otherwise transactions between the houses would become endless. 3 *Hats.*, 268, 270. The term of insisting, we are told by Sir John Trevor, was then (1679) newly introduced into parliamentary usage by the lords. 7 *Grey*, 94. It was certainly a happy innovation, as it multiplies the opportunities of trying modifications which may bring the houses to concurrence. Either house, however, is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance; 10 *Grey*, 146; but it is not respectful to the other. In the ordinary parliamentary course, there are two free conferences, at least, before an adherence. 10 *Grey*, 147.

Either house may recede from its amendment and agree to the bill; or recede from their disagreement to the amendment, and agree to the same absolutely, or with an amendment; for here the disagreement and receding destroy one another, and the subject stands as before the disagreement. *Elsynge*, 23, 27; 9 *Grey*, 476.

But the House cannot recede from, or insist on its own amendment, with an amendment; for the same reason that it cannot send to the other house an amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the other house by ingrafting an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they cannot amend their own amendment, because they have, on the question, passed it in that form. 9 *Grey*, 363; 10 *Grey*, 240. In the Senate, March 29, 1793. Nor where one house has adhered to their amendment, and the other agrees with an amendment, can the first house depart from the form which they have fixed by an adherence.

In the case of a money bill, the lords' proposed amendments become, by delay, confessedly necessary. The commons, however, refused them, as in fringing 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 irremedi-

able in any other way. 3 *Hats.*, 256, 266, 270, 271. But the lords refused, and the bill was lost. 1 *Chand.*, 288. A like case, 1 *Chand.*, 311. So the commons resolved that it is unparliamentary to strike out, at a conference, anything in a bill which hath been agreed and passed by both houses. 6 *Grey*, 274; 1 *Chand.*, 312.

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

A Bill originating in one house is passed by the other with an amendment.

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

SECTION XLVI.

CONFERENCES.

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

Conferences may be either simple or free. At a conference simply, written reasons are prepared by the house asking it, and they are read and delivered, without debate, to the managers of the other house at the conference; but are not then to be answered; 4 *Grey*, 144. The other house then, if satisfied, vote the 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. 9 *Grey*, 220; 3 *Hats.*, 280. This report cannot be amended or altered, as that of a committee may be. *Journal Senate, May 24, 1796.*

A conference may be asked, before the house asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering. 3 *Hats.*, 269, 341. In which case

the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding; for, as was urged by the lords on a particular occasion "it is held vain, and below the wisdom of Parliament, to reason or argue against fixed resolutions, and upon terms of impossibility to persuade." 3 *Hats.*, 226. So the commons say, "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate." 10 *Grey*, 137. And on another occasion the lords made it an objection that the commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the commons, that nothing was more parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering, (3 *Hats.*, 269,) and we do in fact see inferences of conferences, or of free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing, 3 *Hats.*, 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349; of insisting, *Ib.*, 280, 296, 299, 319, 322, 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, &c., the conferees of the house asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber. *Ib.*, 271, 317, 323, 354; 10 *Grey*, 146.

After a free conference, the usage is to proceed with free conferences, and not 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. II. 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 *Chand.*, 304. Or the failure of the other house to present to the King a bill passed by both houses. 8 *Grey*, 302. Or on information received, and relating to the safety of the nation. 10 *Grey*, 171. Or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one house to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon. 10 *Grey*, 148. So when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it, they ask a conference. 3 *Grey*, 155. Formerly an address or 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. 6 *Grey*, 128, 300, 387; 7 *Grey*, 80; 8 *Grey*, 210, 255; 1 *Torbuck's Deb.*, 273; 10 *Grey*, 293; 1 *Chandler*, 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice. 8 *Grey*, 255.

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

SECTION XLVII.

MESSAGES.

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

[In Senate the messengers are introduced in any state of business, except, 1. While a question is putting. 2. While the yeas and nays are calling. 3. While the ballots are counting. *Rule 46.* The first case is short; the second and third are cases where any interruption might occasion errors difficult to be corrected. So arranged June 15, 1793.]

In the House of Representatives, as in Parliament, if the House be in committee when a messenger attends, the Speaker takes the chair to receive the message, and then quits it to return into committee, without any question or interruption. 4 *Grey*, 233.

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

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

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

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

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

A question is never asked by the one house of the other by way of message, but only at a conference; for this is an interrogatory, not a message. 3 *Grey*, 151, 181.

When a bill is sent by one house to the other, and is neglected, they may send a message to remind them of it. 3 *Hats.*, 25; 3 *Grey*, 151. 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, its being sent to one house was not noticed by the other, because the declaration, being original, could not possibly be sent to both houses at the same time. 2 *Hats.*, 260, 261, 262.

The King having sent original letters to the commons, afterwards desires they may be returned, that he may communicate them to the lords. 1 *Chandler*, 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.*, 142. Were the bill to be withheld from being presented to the King, it would be an infringement of the rules of Parliament. *Ib.*

[When a bill has passed both houses of Congress, the house last acting on it notifies its passage to the other, and delivers the bill to the Joint Committee of Enrolment, who see that it is truly enrolled in parchment.] When the bill is enrolled, it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly, and all of a piece, that the blanks between the paragraphs may not give room for forgery. 9 *Grey*, 143. [It is then put into the hands of the Clerk of the House of Representatives to have it signed by the Speaker. The Clerk then brings it by way of message to the Senate to be signed by their President. The Secretary of the Senate returns it to the Committee of Enrolment, who present it to the President of the United States. If he approve, he signs, and deposits it among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, and notifies by message the house in which it originated that he has approved and signed it; of which that house informs the other by message. If the President disapproves, he is to return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated; who are to enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the President's objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. *Const. U. S., I, 7.*]

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

SECTION XLIX.

JOURNALS.

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

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

Where amendments are made to a question, those amendments are not printed in the journals, separated from the question; but only the question as finally agreed to by the House. The rule of entering in the journals only what the House has agreed to, is founded in great prudence and good sense; as there may be many questions proposed, which it may be improper to publish to the world in the form in which they are made. *2 Hats.*, 85.

[In both houses of Congress, all questions whereon the yeas and nays are desired by one-fifth of the members present, whether decided affirmatively or negatively, must be entered in the journals. *Const.*, I, 5.]

The first order for printing the votes of the House of Commons was October 30, 1685. *1 Chandler.* 357.

Some judges have been of opinion that the journals of the House of Commons are no records, but only a memorandum. But this is not law. *Hob.*, 110, 111; *Lex. Parl.*, 114, 115; *Jour. H. C. Mar. 17, 1700; Hats. Parl.*, 105. For the lords in their house have power of judicature, the commons in their house have power of judicature; and both houses together have power of judicature; and the book of the Clerk of the House of Commons is a record, as is affirmed by act of Parl., 6 *H. S.*, c. 10; 4 *Inst.*, 23, 24; and every member of the House of Commons hath a judicial place. 4 *Inst.*, 15. As records they are open to every person, and a printed vote of either house is sufficient ground for the other to notice it. Either may appoint a committee to inspect the journals of the other, and report what has been done by the other in any particular case. *2 Hats.*, 361; 3 *Hats.*, 27—30. Every member has a right to see

the journals, and to take and publish votes from them. Being a record, every one may see and publish them. 6 *Grey*, 118, 119.

On information of a mis-entry or omission of an entry in the journal, a committee may be appointed to examine and rectify it, and report it to the House. 2 *Hats.*, 194, 5.

SECTION L.

ADJOURNMENT.

The two houses of Parliament have the sole, separate, and independent power of adjourning each their respective houses. The King has no authority to adjourn them; he can only signify his desire, and it is in the wisdom and prudence of either house to comply with his requisition, or not, as they see fitting. 2 *Hats.*, 332; 1 *Blackstone*, 186; 5 *Grey*, 122.

[By the Constitution of the United States a smaller number than a majority may adjourn from day to day. I, 5. But "neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting." I, 5. And in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, the President may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. *Const.* II, 3.]

A motion to adjourn, simply, cannot be amended, as by adding "to a particular day;" but must be put simply "that this House do now adjourn?" and if carried in the affirmative, it is adjourned to the next sitting day, unless it has come to a previous resolution, "that at its rising it will adjourn to a particular day," and then the House is adjourned to that day. 2 *Hats.*, 82.

Where it is convenient that the business of the House be suspended for a short time, as for a conference presently to be held, &c., it adjourns during pleasure. 2 *Hats.*, 305; or for a quarter of an hour. 5 *Grey*, 331.

If a question be put for adjournment, it is no adjournment till the Speaker pronounces it. 5 *Grey*, 137. And from courtesy and respect, no member leaves his place till the Speaker has passed on.

SECTION LI.

A SESSION.

Parliament have three modes of separation, to wit: By adjournment, by prorogation or dissolution by the King, or by the efflux of the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session, provided some act has passed. In this case all matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken up de novo, if taken up at all. 1 *Blackst.*, 186. Adjournment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight, a month, &c., ad libitum. All matters depending remain in statu quo, and when they meet again, be the term ever so distant, are resumed, without any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left. 1 *Lev.*, 165; *Lex. Parl.*, c. 2; 1 *Ro. Rep.*, 29; 4 *Inst.*, 7, 27, 28; *Hutt.*, 61; 1 *Mod.* 252;

Rugh. Jac. L. Dict. Parliament; 1 *Blackst.*, 186. Their whole session is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof. *Bro. Abr. Parliament*, 86.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by prorogation. 5 *Grey*, 374; 9 *Grey*, 350; 1 *Chandler*, 59. Neither house can continue any portion of itself in any parliamentary function beyond the end of the session without the consent of the other two branches. When done, it is by a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose.

[Congress separate in two ways only, to wit: by adjournment, or dissolution by the efflux of their time. What, then, constitutes a session with them? A dissolution closes one session, and the meeting of the new Congress begins another. The Constitution authorizes the President, "on extraordinary occasions to convene both houses, or either of them." I, 3. If convened by the President's proclamation, this must begin a new session, and of course determine the preceding one to have been a session. So if it meets under the clause of the Constitution, which says, "the Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day." I, 4. This must begin a new session; for even if the last adjournment was to this day, the act of adjournment is merged in the higher authority of the Constitution, and the meeting will be under that, and not under their adjournment. So far we have fixed landmarks for determining sessions. In other cases it is declared by the joint vote authorizing the President of the Senate and Speaker to close the session on a fixed day, which is usually in the following form: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective houses on the — day of —."]

When it was said above that all matters depending before Parliament were discontinued by the determination of the session, it was not meant for judicial 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.*, 139, 381; *Rugh. Jac. L. D. Parliament*.

[Impeachments stand, in like manner, continued before the Senate of the United States.]

SECTION III.

TREATIES.

The President of the United States has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur. *Const. U. S.*, II, 2.]

[*Resolved*, [that all confidential communications made by the President of the United States to the Senate, shall be by the members thereof kept secret; and that all treaties which may hereafter be laid before the Senate, shall also be kept secret, until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy. *Rule 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 v. Hayton*, 3 *Dallas' Rep.*, 223. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the King of Great Britain cannot by a treaty make a citizen of an alien. *Vattel*, *b.*, 1, *c.* 19, *sec.* 214. An act of Parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1783. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the case of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of Parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles, in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty. 4 *Russel's Hist. Mod. Europe*, 457; 2 *Smollet*, 242, 246.

[By the Constitution of the United States this department of legislation is confided to two branches only of the ordinary legislature; the President originating, and the Senate having a negative. To what subjects this power extends has not been defined in detail by the Constitution; nor are we entirely agreed among ourselves. 1. It is admitted that it must concern the foreign nation party to the contract, or it would be a mere nullity, *res inter alios acta*. 2. By the general power to make treaties, the Constitution must have intended to comprehend only those subjects which are usually regulated by treaty, and cannot be otherwise regulated. 3. It must have meant to except out of these the rights reserved to the States: for surely the President and Senate cannot do by treaty what the whole government is interdicted from doing in any way. 4. And also to except those subjects of legislation in which it gave a participation to the House of Representatives. This last exception is denied by some, on the ground that it would leave very little matter for the treaty power to work on. The less the better, say others. The Constitution thought it wise to restrain the Executive and Senate from entangling and embroiling our affairs with those of Europe. Besides, as the negotiations are carried on by the executive alone, the subjecting to the ratification of the representatives such articles as are within their participation, is no more inconvenient than to the Senate. But the ground of this exception is denied as unfounded. For examine, *e. g.* the treaty of commerce with France, and it will be found that, out of thirty-one articles, there are not more than small portions of two or three of them which would not still remain as subjects of treaties, untouched by these exceptions.]

[Treaties being declared, equally with the laws of the United States, to be the supreme law of the land, it is understood that an act of the legislature alone can declare them infringed and rescinded. This was accordingly the process adopted in the case of France in 1798.]

[It has been the usage for the Executive, when it communicates a treaty to the Senate for their ratification, to communicate also the correspondence of the negotiators. This having been omitted in case of the Prussian treaty,

was asked by a vote of the House, of February 12, 1800, and was obtained. And in December, 1800, the convention of that year between the United States and France, with the report of the negotiations by the envoys, but not their instructions, being laid before the Senate, the instructions were asked for, and communicated by the President.]

[The mode of voting on questions of ratification is by nominal call.]

[Whenever a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time for information only: when no motion to reject, ratify, or modify the whole, or any part, shall be proposed. Its second reading shall be for consideration, and on a subsequent day, when it shall be taken up as in a committee of the whole, and every one shall be free to move a question on any particular article, in this form: "Will the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of this article?" or to propose amendments thereto, either by inserting or by leaving out words, in which last case the question shall be, "shall the words stand part of the article?" And in every of the said cases, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be requisite to decide affirmatively. And when, through the whole, the proceedings shall be stated to the House, and questions be again severally put thereon, for confirmation, or new ones proposed, requiring in like manner a concurrence of two-thirds for whatever is retained or inserted.]

[The votes so confirmed shall, by the House, or a committee thereof, be reduced into the form of a ratification, with or without modifications, as may have been decided, and shall be proposed on a subsequent day, when every one shall again be free to move amendments, either by inserting or leaving out words: in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the resolution?" And in both cases the concurrence of two-thirds shall be requisite to carry the affirmative; as well as on the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to. *Rule 37.*]

[When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who voted on that side which prevailed in the question may be at liberty to move for a reconsideration; and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes. *Rule 44.*]

SECTION LIII.

IMPEACHMENT.

[The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. *Const. U. S., I, 3.*]

[The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States. But the party convicted shall

nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law. *Const.*, I, 3.]

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

[The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury. *Const.*, III, 2.]

These are the provisions of the Constitution of the United States on the subject of impeachments. The following is a sketch of some of the principles and practices of England on the same subject :

Jurisdiction. The Lords cannot impeach any to themselves, nor join in the accusation, because they are the judges. *Seld. Judic. in Parl.*, 12, 63. Nor can they proceed against a Commoner but on complaint of the Commons. *Ib.*, 84. The Lords may not, by the law, try a Commoner for a capital offense, on the information of the King or a private person, because the accused is entitled to a trial by his peers generally ; but on accusation by the House of Commons, they may proceed against the delinquent, of whatsoever degree, and whatsoever be the nature of the offense ; for there they do not assume to themselves trial at common law. The Commons are then instead of a jury, and the judgment is given on their demand, which is instead of a verdict. So the Lords do only judge, but not try the delinquent. *Ib.*, 6, 7. But Wooddeson denies that a Commoner can now be charged capitally before the Lords, even by the Commons ; and cites Fitzbarris's case, 1681, impeached for high treason, where the Lords remitted the prosecution to the inferior court. 8 *Grey's Deb.*, 325-7 ; *Wooddeson*, 601, 576 ; 3 *Seld.*, 1610, 1619, 1641 ; 4 *Blackst.*, 25 ; 73 *Seld.*, 1604, 1618 ; 9, 1656.

Accusation. The Commons, as the grand inquest of the nation, become suitors for penal justice. 2 *Woodd.*, 597 ; 6 *Grey*, 356. The general course is to pass a resolution containing a criminal charge against the supposed delinquent, and then to direct some Member to impeach him by oral accusation, at the bar of the House of Lords, in the name of the Commons. The person signifies that the articles will be exhibited, and desires that the delinquent may be sequestered from his seat, or be committed, or that the peers will take order from his appearance. *Sacher. Trial*, 325 ; 2 *Woodd.*, 602, 605 ; *Lords' Journ.*, 3 *June*, 1701, 101 ; 1 *Wms.*, 616 ; 6 *Grey*, 324.

Process. If the party do not appear, proclamations are to be issued, giving him a day to appear. On their return they are strictly examined. If any error be found in them, a new proclamation issues, giving a short day. If he appear not, his goods may be arrested, and they may proceed. *Seld. Jud.*, 98, 99.

Articles. The accusation (articles) of the Commons is substituted in place of an indictment. Thus, by the usage of Parliament, in impeachment for writing or speaking, the particular words need not be specified. *Sach. Tr.*, 325 ; 2 *Woodd.*, 602, 605 ; *Lords' Journ.*, 3 *June*, 1701 ; 1 *Wms.*, 616.

Appearance. If he appears, and the case be capital, he answers in custody; though not if the accusations be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusations. If it be for a misdemeanor only, he answers, a Lord in his place, a Commoner at the bar, and not in custody, unless, on the answer, the Lords find cause to commit him, till he finds sureties to attend, and lest he should fly. *Seld. Jud.*, 98, 99. A copy of the articles is given him, and a day fixed for his answer. *1 Ray: 1 Easton, 288; North, 242; 1 Chron. Hist. of the Reb.*, 379. On a misdemeanor, his appearance may be in person, or he may answer in writing, or by attorney. *Seld. Jud.*, 100. The usual mode of 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. *Ib.*, 101. If previously committed by the Commons, he answers as a prisoner. But this may be called in some sort *judicium parium suorum*. *Ib.* In misdemeanors the party has a right to counsel by the common law; but not in capital cases. *Seld. Jud.*, 102-5.

Answer. The answer need not observe great strictness of form. He may plead guilty as to part, and defend as to the residue; or, saving all exceptions, deny the whole or give a particular answer to each article separately. *1 Rush.*, 274; *1 Rush.*, 1374; *12 Parl. Hist.*, 442; *3 Lords' Journ.*, 13 Nov., 1643; *2 Woodd.*, 607. But he cannot plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment. *2 Woodd.*, 615; *2 St. Tr.*, 725.

Replication, objection, &c. There may be a replication, *Seld. Jud.*, 101; *3 Gray's Lib.*, 289; *St. Tr.*, 17; *Chron. Hist. of the House of 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 impaneled for her trial before a committee. *Seld. Jud.*, 122. But this was on a complaint, not on impeachment by the commons. *Seld. Jud.*, 123. It must also have been for a misdemeanor only, as the lords spiritual sit in the case, which they do in misdemeanors, but not in capital cases. *Ib.*, 124. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods. *Ib.*, 125. This Selden 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 impaneled, and he adds that it is not on impeachment by the commons; for they are in *loco proprio*, and there no jury ought to be impaneled. *Ib.*, 124. The *Ld. Berkely*, *6 E. 3*, was arraigned for the murder of *L. 2*, on an information on the part of the King, and not on 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. *Ib.*, 125. In *1 H. 7*, the commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given, or hereafter to be given, in Parliament. *Seld. Jud.*, 133. They have been gen-

erally and more justly considered, as is before stated, as the grand jury; for the conceit of Seldon is certainly not accurate, and they are the patria sua of the accused, and that the lords do only judge, but not try. It is undeniable that they do try; for they examine witnesses as to the facts, and acquit or condemn, according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale says "the peers are judges of law as well as of fact;" 2 *Hale, P. C.*, 275; consequently of fact as well as of law.

Presence of commons. The commons are to be present at the examination of witnesses. *Seld. Jud.*, 124. Indeed, they are to attend throughout, either as a committee of the whole House, or otherwise, at discretion, appoint managers to conduct the proofs. *Rushw. Tr. of Straff.*, 37; *Com. Journ.*, 4 Feb., 1709-10; 2 *Woodd.*, 614. And judgment is not to be given till they demand it. *Seld. Jud.*, 124. But they are not to be present on impeachment when the lords consider of the answer of proofs and determine of their judgment. Their presence, however, is necessary at the answer and judgment in cases capital (*Id.*, 58, 159) as well as not capital; 162. The lords debate the judgment among themselves. Then the vote is first taken on the question of guilty or not guilty; and if they convict, the question, or particular sentence, is out of that which seemeth to be most generally agreed on. *Seld. Jud.*, 167; 2 *Woodd.*, 612.

Judgment. Judgments in Parliament, for death, have been strictly guided per legem terræ, which they cannot alter: and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither omit any legal part of the judgment nor add to it. Their sentence must be secundum, non ultra legem. *Seld. Jud.*, 168-171. This trial, though it varies in external ceremony, yet differs not in essentials from criminal prosecutions before inferior courts. The same rules of evidence, the same legal notions of crimes and punishments, prevailed; for impeachments are not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution against 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 judgment in misdemeanors; the lord high steward formerly in cases of life and death. *Seld. Jud.*, 180. But now the steward is deemed not necessary. *Fost.*, 144; 2 *Woodd.*, 613. In misdemeanors the greatest corporal punishment hath been imprisonment. *Seld. Jud.*, 184. The King's assent is necessary in capital judgments. (2 *Woodd.*, 614, contra,) but not in misdemeanors. *Seld. Jud.*, 136.

Continuance. An impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Parliament, but may be resumed by the new Parliament. *T. Ray.*, 383; 4 *Com. Journ.*, 23 Dec., 1709; *Lord's Jour.*, May 15, 1791; 2 *Woodd.*, 618.

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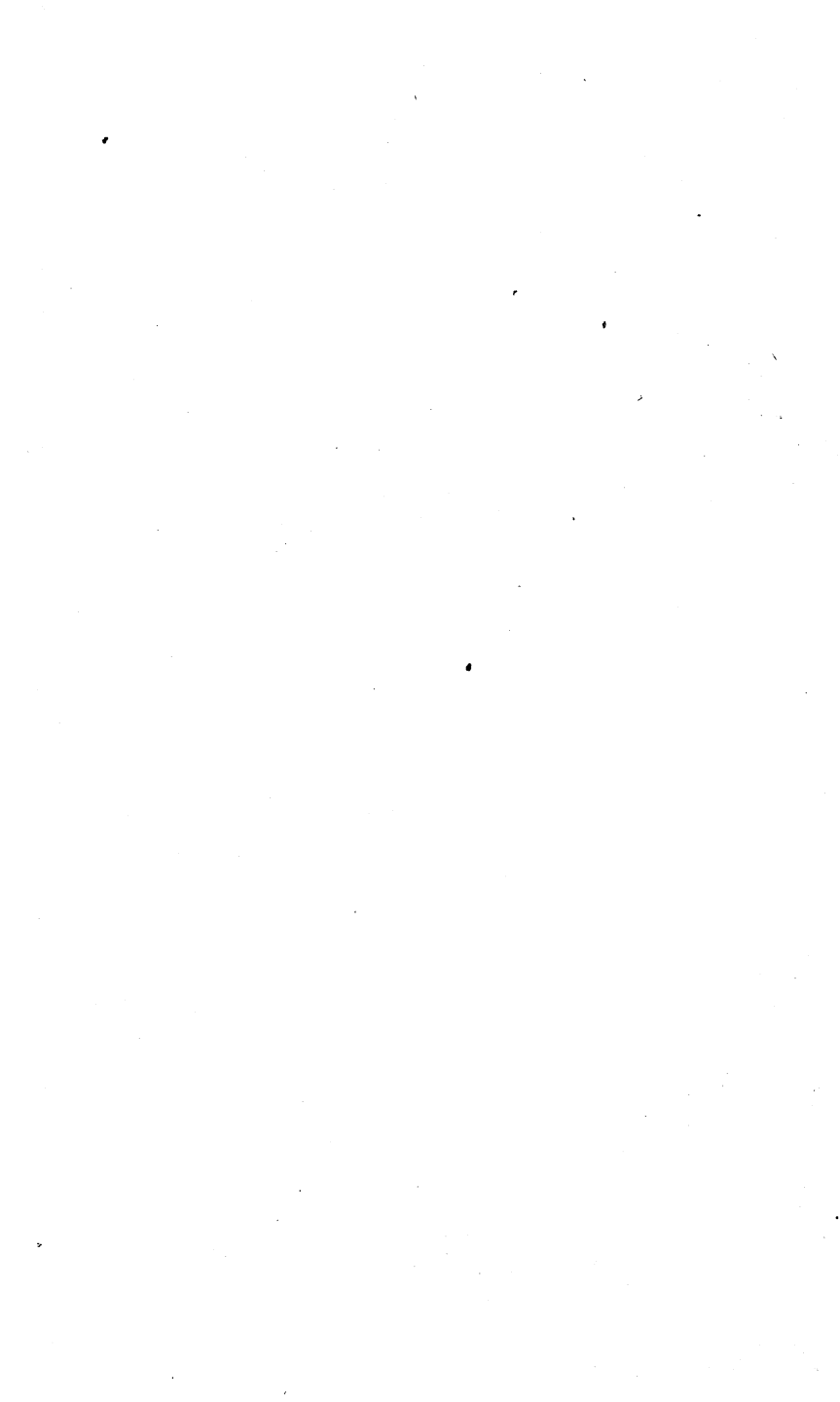
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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT,
COMPRISING
THE RULES AND ORDERS.
CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.



RULES AND ORDERS OF THE SENATE.

CALLING SENATE TO ORDER.

1.—The Lieutenant Governor of the State, who, by the 5th 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 a majority is present, the journal of the preceeding 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 THE LOBBY.

7.—Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall occur in the lobby, the President (or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole) shall have power to cause the same to be cleared of all persons except the Members and Officers of the Senate.

QUESTIONS—HOW STATED AND DECIDED.

8.—Questions may be stated by the President while sitting, but he shall rise to put a question, and shall use this form: "As many as are of the opinion that [as the question may be,] will say aye;" and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of a different opinion, will say no." If the President doubt as to the voice of the majority, or a division be called for, the Senate shall divide—those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise and be counted; or if there still be a doubt, or a *count* be called for, the President shall appoint two tellers, one from each side, to make the count and report the same to the President, who shall declare the same to the Senate.

QUORUMS.

9.—A majority of all the Members elected to the Senate, must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business; three-fifths of 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 of such dissent, which, if decorous in its language, and respectful to the Senate, shall be entered on the journal in connection with the majority and minority reports.

CLERK—ELECTION OF, AND DUTIES.

12.—A Clerk shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Senate; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings of the Senate, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him; he shall superintend the recording of the journal of proceed-

ings, the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing, and copying of bills, resolutions, etc.; shall permit no records nor papers belonging to the Senate to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the President; and generally shall perform, under the direction of the President, all duties pertaining to his office as clerk.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

13.—A Sergeant-at-arms shall be elected at the commencement of each session to hold his office at the pleasure of the Senate. It shall be his duty to execute all orders of the President of the Senate, and to perform all duties they may assign to him, connected with the police and good order of the Senate Chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to and from the Chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed, and the requisite fires are kept up during the appropriate season; and to perform all other services pertaining to the post of Sergeant-at-arms.

COMMITTEES.

14.—The following Standing Committees shall be elected by the Senate at such time as may be designated, unless otherwise directed:

[The joint committee on Local Laws, 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. 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 dis-

course; 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 always be in order, except as restricted by the "previous question." A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, to take a recess, shall be decided without debate.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

29.—"The previous question" shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question 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 pend-

ing 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 fifty copies of every bill, joint resolution, or memorial, of a general nature, shall be printed after the second reading, unless otherwise ordered; and no bill of a private or local nature shall be printed unless ordered; and all bills, resolutions and amendments, after being printed, shall remain at least one day on the files before being considered.

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

42.—The final question upon the second reading of every bill or other paper, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "shall it be engrossed and read a third time?" And upon every such bill or paper originating in the Assembly, "shall it be ordered to a third reading?"

AMENDMENTS ON THIRD READING.

43.—After a bill has been read a third time, no amendment shall be in order, except to fill blanks, without the unanimous consent of the Senate, unless, on commitment, such amendments shall have been reported by a committee, in which case, after amendments so reported shall have been disposed of, the question shall be the same as was pending before the reference, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. A bill, resolution, or memorial, may be committed at any time previous to its passage.

BILLS TO BE ENGROSSED.

44.—Every bill, joint resolution, or memorial, originating in the Senate, shall be carefully engrossed before being transmitted to the Assembly for concurrence.

CLERK TO TRANSMIT BILLS TO ASSEMBLY.

45.—Immediately after the passage of any bill or other paper, to which the concurrence of the Assembly is to be asked, it shall be the duty of the clerk to transmit the same to the Assembly, unless some member of the Senate shall make a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed said bill, or other paper, in which case the clerk shall not transmit said bill or other paper, until the motion to reconsider has been put; and on the concurrence in any bill or other paper of the Assembly by the Senate, or on the concurrence or disagreement in any vote of the Assembly by the Senate, it shall also be the duty of the clerk to notify the Assembly thereof.

MEMORIALS TO CONGRESS.

46.—Memorials to Congress, to the President of the United States, or the head of either of the departments, shall be considered in committee of the whole before being adopted.

COMMITTEES NOT TO BE ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

47.—Committees shall not absent themselves from the Senate by reason of their appointment, unless special leave for that purpose be first obtained.

ENROLLMENT.

48.—It shall be in order for the committee on enrolled bills to report at any time.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

49.—The proceedings of the Senate on Executive business shall be kept in a separate book of record, to be provided by the Chief Clerk of the Senate, and published with the proceedings of the Senate. When an amendment of the Constitution, or any bill requiring the concurrence of more than a majority of the members present, is under consideration, a mere majority may decide all questions arising thereon, except the final question.

AYES AND NOES TO BE CALLED AND CERTIFIED.

50.—The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and 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.

(See Joint Rules—Titles of Bills.)

AMENDMENT BY SUBSTITUTE—HOW MADE.

55.—No bill or resolution shall be amended by substitute, otherwise than by striking out all after the enacting or resolving clause, and inserting the substitute without an enacting or resolving clause. And whenever a bill is amended in a manner that requires a change in the title of the bill, the title shall be amended to correspond with the amended bill at the same time.



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.

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 LIBBY.

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 inadvertence. But no corrections other than such as are authorized by this rule, shall be made at any time by the Clerk or his assistants, unless upon the order of the Assembly. On questions of orthography, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary shall be taken as the standard,

ACTS, ETC., TO BE SIGNED BY 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 mem-

bers 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 printing.
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 education.
17. On school and university lands.
18. On swamp and overflowed lands.
19. On agriculture.
20. On lumber and manufactures.
21. On mining and smelting.
22. On privileges and elections.
23. On legislative expenditures.
24. On contingent expenditures.
25. On engrossed bills.
26. On enrolled bills.

20.—The following committees shall be joint committees, and shall be constituted as follows :

1. *On Claims.**—Five from Assembly ; two from Senate.
2. *On Charitable and Benevolent Institutions.*—Three from the Senate and six from the Assembly—one from each congressional district.
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 REPORT.

22.—In case all the members of any committee required or entitled to report on any subject referred to them cannot agree upon a report, the majority and minority of such committee may each make a separate report ; and any member dissenting, in whole or in part, from the reasoning or conclusions

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

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

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," or "amendment," for any bill, or bills, or resolution, referred to such committee, which substitute or amendment relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose than that of the original bill or resolution for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different than the title of the original bill or resolution; or any substitute bill or resolution so reported shall be rejected whenever the Assembly is advised that the same is in violation of this rule; and this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Assembly, and shall apply to bills or resolutions originating in the Senate, as well as those originating in the Assembly.

30.—No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment, and no bill or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto, or incorporating therewith any other bill or resolution pending before the Assembly.

JOURNAL AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

THE JOURNAL.

31.—The journal of each day's proceedings shall be printed in pamphlet form and laid upon the desks of members the following morning. The journal need not be read unless the Assembly order otherwise. Any member discovering an error in the journal may call the attention of the House to such error, and have the same corrected by the Clerk.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

32.—After an opportunity shall have been given to correct the journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Letters, petitions, memorials, accounts, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and referred.
2. Resolutions may be offered.
3. Resolutions may be considered.
4. Bills may be introduced, and notice of leave to introduce bills may be given.
5. Reports of committees may be made and considered; first, from standing committees, and next, from select committees.
6. Messages and other Executive communications.
7. Messages from the Senate.
8. Bills and resolutions from the Senate on their first and second readings.
9. Senate bills on their third reading.
10. Assembly bills ready for a third reading.
11. Bills reported by a Committee of the Whole.
12. Bills in which a Committee of the Whole has made progress, and obtained leave to sit again.
13. Bills not yet considered in Committee of the Whole.

MORNING HOUR.

33.—After one hour shall have been devoted to the consideration of business under the first, second and third heads, in the preceding rule, the Assembly shall proceed to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table, and the orders of the day.

PETITIONS.

34.—Petitions, memorials, communications, and other papers addressed to the Assembly, shall be presented by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally, and endorsed thereon, together with his name, by the member introducing the same.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

35.—Any member offering a resolution in the Assembly may read the same in his place before sending it to the Chair. It shall then be read by the Clerk, and when so read shall be considered before the House; but it shall not be acted on by the House on the same day on which it is offered, without leave.

36.—All bills and resolutions offered in the Assembly by any member or committee, shall be endorsed by the member or committee offering the same

FIRST AND SECOND READING OF BILLS.

37.—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.

38.—No bill or resolution that requires three readings shall be committed or amended until it shall be twice read; and all joint resolutions which will require the signature of the Governor, shall take the same course as to their reading, as in the case of bills, unless otherwise ordered by the Assembly.

REFERENCE OF BILLS, ETC.

39.—On the second reading, every bill or memorial requiring three readings, shall be referred to the appropriate standing committee, which shall be announced by the Speaker, unless the Assembly, on motion, make a different order in relation thereto. And this rule shall apply as well to bills and memorials originating in the Senate, as to those originating in the Assembly, except bills reported by a joint committee.

PRINTING OF BILLS.

40.—Two hundred and fifty copies of every bill shall be printed after a second reading, unless otherwise ordered. And all bills, resolutions and memorials that shall be printed, shall remain at least one day on the files after being printed, before being considered.

READING OF BILLS.

41.—If the House shall dispense with the printing of any bill or memorial such bill or memorial shall be read at length at least once before its final passage; and this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Assembly.

42.—The second and third reading of all bills appropriating money, shall be at length, and a suspension of this rule shall not be made without the unanimous consent of the Assembly.

43.—Every bill shall receive three several readings previous to its passage, but no bill shall receive its second and third readings on the same day.

GENERAL FILE.

44.—Bills committed to committees and reported back by them, bills originating with and reported by committees, and bills taking no other reference, shall constitute the "general file." Bills in the general file shall be arranged therein by the Clerk in the order in which they are reported, or referred thereto, as aforesaid, and shall be considered in the same order unless the Assembly shall direct otherwise.

BILLS TO BE CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

45.—All bills, resolutions, memorials, etc., requiring the approval of the Governor, shall, after the second reading, be considered by the House in Committee of the Whole before they shall be taken up and considered by the Assembly.

HOW BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

ADDRESSING THE SPEAKER.

46.—When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Assembly, he shall 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.

47.—When any two or more members shall arise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the person who is first to speak.

CALL TO ORDER WHILE SPEAKING.

48.—When a member is called to order, he shall sit down, and shall not speak, except in explanation, until it shall have been determined whether he is in order or not: and if a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptional words shall be taken down in writing, that the Speaker and Assembly may be better able to judge.

SPEAKING TWICE OR OUT OF PLACE PROHIBITED.

49.—No member shall speak except in his place, nor more than twice on any question, except on leave of the Assembly.

ORDER WHILE THE SPEAKER OR A MEMBER IS SPEAKING.

50.—While the Speaker is addressing the Assembly, or putting a question, no member shall cross the floor, or leave the House; nor while a member is speaking, walk between him and the Chair.

MOTIONS.

51.—When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, except—

1. To adjourn;
2. To lay on the table;
3. For the previous question;
4. To postpone to a day certain;
5. To commit to a standing committee;
6. To commit to a select committee;
7. To amend;
8. To postpone indefinitely.

And these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged in this rule.

52.—A motion to strike out the enacting clause of an Assembly bill shall be considered equivalent to a motion to indefinitely postpone.

NO MEMBER TO SPEAK MORE THAN TWICE WITHOUT LEAVE.

53.—If a question depending be lost by adjournment, and revived on the succeeding day, no Member who shall have spoken twice on the preceding day shall be permitted again to speak without leave of the Assembly.

MOTIONS DECIDED WITHOUT DEBATE.

54.—A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, and a call for the previous question, shall be decided without debate. And all incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for either of the questions named in this rule, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

MOTIONS NOT TO BE RENEWED.

55.—A motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall not be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

MOTIONS, HOW STATED, ETC.

56.—When a motion is made, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, previous to debate. If any Member require it, all motions except to adjourn, postpone or commit, shall be reduced to writing. Any motion may be withdrawn, by consent of the Assembly, before division or amendment.

QUESTIONS, HOW PUT.

57.—All questions shall be put in this form: "Those who are of opinion (as the case may be) say *Aye*. Those of contrary opinion say *No*." And in doubtful cases any Member may call for a division.

AYES AND NOES, WHEN TAKEN.

58.—It shall be competent for one-sixth of the Members present, when a question is taken, to order the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded by the Clerk. In recording the votes taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall record the names of those absent or not voting.

MEMBERS TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

59.—Every Member present, when a question is put, or when his name is called, shall vote, unless the Assembly shall, for special cause, excuse him, but it shall not be in order for a Member to be excused after the House has commenced voting.

DIVISION OF A QUESTION.

60.—Any Member may call for the division of a question, which shall be divided, if it comprehend propositions, in substance so distinct, that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the

Assembly. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

COMMITTAL OF PAPERS.

61.—Bills, reports and motions may be committed at the pleasure of the Assembly.

FILLING BLANKS.

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

TIE VOTE.

63.—In all cases, when the Assembly is equally divided, the question shall be lost.

RECONSIDERATION.

64.—When a motion or question shall have been once determined, either in the affirmative or negative, it shall always be in order for any member of the majority, or where the Assembly is equally divided, for any Member who voted in the negative, to move for a reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day. A motion to reconsider being put and lost, shall not be renewed.

NO ONE TO REMAIN BY THE CLERK'S TABLE.

65.—No Member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

66.—Any fifteen Members may make a call of the House and require absent Members to be sent for; but a call of the House cannot be made after the voting has commenced.

67.—On a call of the House being moved, the Speaker shall say: "It requiring fifteen Members to order a call of the House, those in favor of the call will rise;" and if fifteen or more shall rise, the call shall be thereby ordered.

68.—A call of the House being ordered, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall close the doors, and no Member shall be allowed to leave the room.

69.—The Clerk shall immediately call the roll of Members, and note the absentees, whose names shall be read, and entered upon the journal in such manner as to show who are absent *with* leave, and who are absent *without* leave. The Clerk shall furnish the Sergeant-at-Arms with a list of those who are absent without leave; and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall forthwith proceed to find and bring in such absentees.

70.—While the Assembly is under a call, no business shall be transacted, except to receive and act upon the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms; and no other motion shall be in order, except a motion to adjourn and a motion to suspend further proceedings under the call; which motion shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the motion to suspend further proceedings under the call shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect vote in favor thereof.

71.—Upon the Sergeant at-Arms making a report showing that all who were absent without leave, (naming them,) are present, such report shall be entered on the journal, and the call shall be at an end; and thereupon the doors shall be opened, and the business or motion pending at the time the call was made shall be proceeded with.

72.—The Sergeant-at-Arms may make report of his proceedings at any time, which report may be accepted, and further proceedings under the call thereby dispensed with; but the motion to accept such report shall be determined by yeas and nays, and it shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect shall vote in favor thereof. If such report be not accepted, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall proceed to a completion of his duties, as required by rule 68.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

73.—When any bill, memorial or resolution is under consideration, any member being in order and having the floor, may move the "previous question;" but such motion shall not be deemed to be seconded unless fifteen members concur therein.

74.—The previous question being moved, the Speaker shall say, "It requiring fifteen members to second the motion for the previous question, those in favor of sustaining the motion will rise;" and if fifteen or more rise, the previous question shall be thereby seconded; and the question shall then be: "Shall the main question be now put?"—which question shall be determined by yeas and nays. The main question being ordered to be now put, its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the Assembly to a direct vote upon the pending amendments, and then upon the main question.

75.—When, on taking the previous question, the Assembly shall decide that the main question shall *not* now be put, the main question shall remain as the question before House, in the same stage of proceeding as before the previous question was moved.

76.—On motion for the previous question, and prior to the ordering of the main question, one call of the House shall be in order: but after proceedings under such call shall have been once dispensed with, or after a majority shall have ordered the main question, no call shall be in order prior to the decision of such question.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

77.—After the morning hour, any Member may move that the Assembly resolve itself into the committee of the whole on the general file of bills, or upon any particular bill or measure, or upon the special order. If the motion prevail, the Assembly may elect a chairman, or the Speaker may call some Member to the chair.

BILL TO BE READ BY SECTIONS.

78.—Every bill in committee of the whole shall be read and considered by sections, unless the committee shall otherwise order. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments agreed to by the com-

mittee shall be attached to the bill, noting the section line, and so reported to the Assembly.

CLERICAL ERRORS MAY BE CORRECTED.

79.—Mere clerical errors in the bill may be corrected by the Chairman or Clerk, without treating them as amendments.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMORIALS AND REPORTS.

80.—All amendments made to a memorial or report committed to the committee of the whole shall be noted and reported as in the case of bills.

RULES IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

81.—The rules observed in the Assembly shall govern as far as practicable, the proceedings in the committee of the whole; except that a Member may speak more than twice on the same subject, and that a call of the yeas and nays, or for the previous question, cannot be made in committee.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE ORDER.

82.—The Chairman of the committee of the whole shall have the same power to preserve order and decorum as the Speaker of the Assembly.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

83.—After the business upon which the Assembly resolved itself into committee of the whole shall be completed, the committee, without motion, (or at any time previous, upon motion,) shall rise and report.

PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

84.—Amendments made in Committee of the Whole, shall not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the Chair, unless required by one or more of the members.

85.—The final question upon the second reading of every bill or other paper originating in the Assembly, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "shall it be engrossed and read the third time?" And upon every such bill or paper originating in the Senate, "shall it be read a third time?"

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

86.—Every Assembly bill and resolution ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, shall be re-written in a plain hand, with all amendments, before being read a third time, except as is provided for in Rule 26.

NO AMENDMENT ON THIRD READING.

87.—On the third reading of the bill or resolution, no amendment, except to fill blanks, shall be received, except by the unanimous consent of the members present.

RECOMMITMENT PREVIOUS TO PASSAGE.

88.—A bill or a resolution may be recommitted at any time previous to its passage; if any amendment be reported upon such commitment, the question shall be upon concurring in the amendment, and the question for its engrossment and third reading may then be put.

QUESTION ON PASSAGE OF BILLS.

89.—Upon 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.

90.—Each bill which passes its third reading shall be certified by the Clerk, and by him transmitted to the Senate: the day of transmission shall be entered on the bill books of the Clerk.

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS.

91.—A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting; but this rule shall not authorize any member to move an adjournment while another member has the floor.

92.—Any motion or resolution relating to the organization of the Assembly, or to any of its officers, members, or committees, shall be privileged, and need not lie over for consideration under Rule 34.

SUSPENDING AND CHANGING RULES, ETC.

93.—No standing rule or order of the Assembly shall be rescinded or changed, without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, which motion shall embrace the proposed amendment. Nor shall any rule be suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present. Nor shall the order of business as established by the rules of the Assembly be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL THE STANDARD.

94.—The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Assembly in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and the orders of the Assembly, and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly.



JOINT 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 Charitable and Benevolent Institutions.*—Three from the Senate and six from the Assembly—one from each congressional district.
3. *On Local Legislation.*†—Three from Assembly ; two from Senate.

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

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

PRINTING OF REPORTS.

9.—Whenever any report of a joint committee, or other document, shall be presented to both Houses of the Legislature, the first House acting on the same, if it shall be thought necessary to have it printed, shall order a sufficient number of copies for both branches, and shall immediately inform the other House of its action upon the subject.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

10.—In all cases of disagreement between the Senate and Assembly, if either House shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, the other House shall appoint a similar committee. Such committee shall at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their chairman, meet in the conference chamber, and state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses, for or against the disagreement, and confer freely thereon; and they shall be authorized to report for their respective Houses such modifications or amendments as they may think advisable.

11.—After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

ACTS OF A GENERAL NATURE.

TITLES OF BILLS.

12.—The title of every bill of a general nature shall designate the object, purpose or subject of the bill, and when such bill proposes to amend any chapter or act, the title shall read thus:

“A bill relating to — and amendatory of section —, of chapter —, of the —,” filling the blanks with the proper subject, section and chapter of the revised statutes or general laws, designating the same. And every bill shall recite at length every section which it proposes to amend as such section will read if amended as proposed: *provided*, such recitation shall not be required when the proposed amendment shall only *add* to such section, without changing the phraseology of the original.

13.—The title of all bills for repealing any act, chapter, or section, and have no other object, shall be as follows:

“A bill to repeal section —, of chapter —, of the —, relating to —,” filling the blanks with the proper section and chapter of the revised statutes or general laws, designating the same and also the subject, object or purpose of the section or chapter repealed. And in the body of every such bill, the full title of the act repealed shall be recited at length.

EACH HOUSE MAY AMEND.

14.—It shall be in the power of each House to amend any amendment made by the other, to any bill, memorial or resolution; but no standing or

select committee, nor any member thereof, shall report any "substitute," or any "amendment," for any bill, or bills, or resolutions, referred to such committee, which substitute or amendment relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose from that of the original bill or resolution for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different than the title of the original bill or resolution; and any substitute bill or resolution so reported shall be rejected whenever it appears that the same is in violation of this rule, and this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Senate and Assembly.

OF BILLS PASSED.

ENROLLMENT OF BILLS.

15.—After a bill has passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled by or under the direction of the Chief Clerk of the House in which the same originated, before it shall be presented to the Governor for his approval.

EXAMINATION OF ENROLLED BILLS.

16.—When a bill is duly enrolled, it shall be examined by the Committee of the two Houses on Enrolled Bills, acting jointly, who shall carefully compare the enrolled bill with the engrossed bill as passed in the two Houses. Said committee shall correct any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bill, and make their report forthwith to the House in which the bill originated.

SIGNING OF BILLS.

17.—After examination and report, each bill shall be signed in the respective Houses, first by the Speaker of the Assembly, then by the President of the Senate.

PRESENTATION OF BILLS TO THE GOVERNOR.

18.—After a bill shall have been thus signed in each House, it shall be presented by the Committees 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.

19.—All orders, resolutions and votes which are to be presented to the Governor for his approval, shall, also, in the same manner, be previously enrolled, examined and signed, and then presented in the same manner, and by the same committee, as is provided in case of bills.

OF CLAIMS, ETC.

ACCOUNTS TO BE VERIFIED.

20.—No account presented shall be acted on, unless verified by affidavit of the person in whose favor the same may be.

ALL PAPERS CLAIMING MONEY TO BE PRESERVED.

21.—All petitions, claims, bills, accounts or demands asking for an appropriation of money, shall be preserved by the committee to whom the same may be referred; and such committee shall endorse on every such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, whether they report in favor of allowing or disallowing the same; and if in favor of allowing a part thereof, only, then the sum so reported. After such committee shall have reported upon the same, such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, and every one of them, shall be delivered to the Chief Clerk of the House in which the same was first presented, to be filed by such Clerk, and delivered, at the close of the session, to the Secretary of State.

RESOLUTIONS APPROPRIATING MONEY.

22.—Resolutions involving the appropriation of money for printing the Governor's message, or other public documents, shall receive the joint concurrence of the two Houses.

JOINT CONVENTION, ETC.

23.—Whenever there shall be a Joint Convention of the two Houses, the proceedings shall be entered at length upon the journal of each House. The Lieutenant-Governor or President of the Senate shall preside over such Joint Convention, and the Chief Clerk of the Senate shall act as Clerk thereof, assisted by the Chief Clerk of the Assembly: *provided*, that the Lieutenant-Governor shall not act in said Convention except as the presiding officer, and in no case shall have the right to give the casting vote.

ADJOURNMENT.

24.—Neither House shall adjourn during any session thereof, without the consent of the other, for a longer period than three days.

MANUAL OF

CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

ORGANIZATION.

The Legislature convenes at 12 o'clock, M., on the second Wednesday of January in each year.

Custom, so prevalent and so ancient as to have the force of law, has made it the duty of the Chief Clerk of the previous Assembly to call to order, and to conduct the proceedings generally, until a Speaker is chosen.

The Secretary of State furnishes to the Clerk a certified statement of the names of the members elect, which is read. The members then advance to the Clerk's desk, generally the delegation of each county by itself, and subscribe 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 their seats. The Clerk having placed in a box, slips of paper containing the names of the members respectively, a page or messenger draws them therefrom. The Clerk announces each name as it is drawn, and the member named selects his seat, and occupies it until the drawing is completed.

COMPENSATION.

Each Member of the Legislature shall receive for his services three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meetings of the Legislature, on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the Legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly. *Amendment to Constitution, Art. 4, Sec. 21.*

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

It is customary to pay the mileage of members both ways, at the commencement of the session, upon the certificate of the Speaker and Clerk, as to the proper sum to which each member is entitled.

PAY OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to pay the per diem of officers of the Legislature as follows: To the Chief Clerks each six dollars; to the Assistant Clerks and Sergeant-at-Arms each five dollars; to all other clerks, Book-keepers, Clerks of standing committees, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms and Postmasters, each four dollars; to the Assistant Postmasters, Door keepers, Firemen, Porters, Gallery Attendants, and Night Watchmen each three dollars and fifty cents; to all Messengers each two dollars. *Ch. JS. G. L., 1898.*

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SPEAKER.—The duties of this officer are generally as follows:

To open the session, at the time to which the Assembly is adjourned, by taking the chair and calling the Members to order;

To announce the business before the Assembly in the order in which it is to be acted upon;

To receive and submit, in the proper manner, all motions and propositions presented by the Members;

To put to vote all questions which are regularly moved, or which necessarily arise in the course of proceedings, and to announce the result;

To restrain the Members, when engaged in debate, within the rules of order;

To enforce on all occasions the observance of order and decorum among the Members;

To inform the Assembly, when necessary, or when referred to for the purpose, in a point of order or practice;

To authenticate, by his signature, when necessary, all the acts, orders, and proceedings of the Assembly;

To name the Members—when directed to do so in a particular case, or when it is a part of his general duty by the rules—who are to serve on committees; and in general;

To represent and stand for the Assembly, declaring its will, and in all things obeying its commands. Every officer of the House is subordinate to the Speaker, and, in all that relates to the prompt and correct discharge of official duty, is under his supervision.

CHIEF CLERK.—He has the care and custody of all the papers and records, and arranges in its proper order, from day to day, after its inception, all the business of the House. He must, in order to have a proper knowledge of the affairs of his department, apportion, systematize and personally supervise the labor of all his subordinates, and, when not called therefrom by more important duties, should officiate in person at the reading desk. The duties of his subordinates are properly his duties, as all are performed under his direction, and he is responsible for any deficiencies. It is his duty to prepare and furnish to the public printer, an accurate record of each day's proceedings, and a copy of every bill, report and other thing ordered to be printed, "on the same day

such orders are made;" to keep the pay accounts of members and officers. and issue his certificate of per diem to them; to deliver the messages of the Assembly to the Senate; to sign subpoenas; he can "permit no records nor papers belonging to the Assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business;" and shall report any missing papers to the notice of the Speaker.

It is his duty to prepare an index to the journal, at the close of the session, and to be present at the opening of the next session and 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 papers.
2. To distribute to the proper committee, or officers, all bills, petitions and other papers referred.
3. To make out all certificates of per diem and mileage, ready for the signature of the Speaker and Clerk.
4. To prepare the message to be delivered to the other house, and when not otherwise occupied, to help the Assistant Clerk in the performance of his duties.

THE ENGROSSING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

1. To engross all bills ordered to a third reading which the rules require to be engrossed, properly placing all amendments adopted prior to the order for their engrossment.

2. By the direction of the Chief or Assistant Clerk, to perform any necessary service appertaining to the duties of the other deputies.

THE ENROLLING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

To make clear, legible copies of all bills which have been concurred in, without erasures or interlineations.

THE TRANSCRIBING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

To copy the record of the proceedings of the Assembly into a book prepared for that purpose.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Each deputy, when not occupied in the performance of his own special duties, is to render such assistance to the Clerk and to his associate deputies as may be in his power, or as the pressure of duties in a particular department may render necessary.

2. The deputies are expected to notify the Chief Clerk of any interference by members or others with their duties, and of all improper approaches or requests made to them by any person. They are not to exhibit to any person any bill or other document in their possession without leave of the Chief Clerk.

3. Perfect courtesy must at all times be maintained towards members, reporters, associate deputies, and all who have business to transact with the department; and interference with legislation cannot be allowed under any circumstances.

To Members, Officers and Reporters.—It is especially requested that no member, officer or reporter will interrupt the Assistant Clerk while engaged in keeping the journal. "No journal, record, account or paper," of any kind, must be taken from the desk, unless by express permission of the Clerk.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.—This officer is the executive officer of the house. He has charge of the Post Office and other appurtenant conveniences of the Assembly. He controls the police regulations, attends to the warming of the chambers, serves the subpoenas and warrants of the Assembly, announces messages from the Governor and from the Senate, provides rooms for committees, receives from the Superintendent of Public Property all public documents ordered or coming in due course, and distributes the same through the Post Office, or otherwise, to members and officers entitled thereto. He is to organize his department with such system that each of his subordinates shall know his precise duties, and he is to see that each performs his duty promptly thoroughly and courteously. He is required to keep the chamber open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

He should have the printed bills and other documents in his possession so classified and arranged that he can at once answer any call upon him for them.

His assistant assists him generally in the discharge of his duties, and takes his place when he is absent.

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

THE ASSISTANT POSTMASTER brings the mail to and from the Madison Post Office, and assists the Postmaster generally in his duties.

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

THE ASSISTANT DOORKEEPERS, each at their respective stations, are to discharge the same duties as the principal Doorkeeper. They must be in attendance as well during the recess as the sessions of the Assembly, to keep out intruders and maintain order.

THE FIREMEN attend to the warming and ventilation of the Assembly Chamber, and, under direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, make themselves generally useful.

The Postmaster, Doorkeepers and Firemen are appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and are responsible to him. He is to see that they perform their duties faithfully.

The Messengers are appointed by the Speaker, except those in particular attendance upon the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, who are appointed by said officers respectively.

DUTIES OF MESSENGERS.

1. To be in attendance from 8 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M., every day, (Sundays excepted,) whether the Assembly is in session or not.
2. To receive the journals and printed bills from the Sergeant-at-Arms, and arrange them in order on the file of each member.
3. Not to leave the Assembly Chamber during the *morning hour*, or absent themselves from the sessions of the Assembly during an entire day, except upon leave of the Speaker or Clerk.
4. During the morning hour to take the positions assigned to them by the Clerk; and, standing up, so as to see and be seen, hold themselves in readi-

ness to bring all bills, resolutions, etc., from the several members to the Clerk, when presented.

5. 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.

6. To refrain from throwing any paper balls, darts, or other missile, to move lightly across the Assembly Chamber, and demean themselves respectfully towards every member and officer of the Assembly.

STATIONERY.

The Superintendent of Public Property furnishes to each member of the Assembly, and to the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, a uniform outfit of stationery, comprising foolscap, letter and note paper, envelopes, a gold pen and case, a pocket pencil, a good penholder, and several common penholders, a box of steel pens, an inkstand, a mucilage bottle, an eraser, a pocket knife, a ruler, etc., etc., for which a receipt must be given.

Whatever else a member or officer desires, must be ordered, in writing, of the Superintendent, who charges the order to the person making it, and reports the same, when required, either to the Governor or Legislature. But under the law of 1859, as amended in 1873, no member can order more stationery than will amount to \$50.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Secretary of State, at the commencement of each session of the Legislature, furnishes each member with a blank order, upon which the member designates the names of the newspapers, and the number of each, which he wishes to take, as provided for by Chapter 16, General Laws, 1861, which is as follows:

"SECTION 1. Members of the Legislature, the Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly, are hereby authorized, during each session of the Legislature, to take such newspapers as each may choose, at the expense of the State, at a cost not to exceed twenty dollars to each member and officer named, for the session.

"SECTION 2. Members of the Legislature, and the officers named in the preceding section, shall each leave with the Secretary of State a list of such papers as he desires to have ordered in his behalf; and it is made the duty of the Secretary of State to order the papers named in such lists, to be sent to the members or officers desiring the same, to the amount named in the first section."

POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Assembly Post Office is in charge of a Postmaster appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Each member has a separate box; and all mail matter deposited with the Postmaster is sent to the Madison Post Office by the Post Office messenger, at regular hours, corresponding with the hours of closing the mails at the Madison office.

It is the custom for members to prepay all their mail matter, with postage stamps, which the Assembly orders, from time to time, by resolution, from the Superintendent.

PROCESS OF PASSING BILLS.

Some diversity of practice exists herein, but the ordinary method in the Assembly is as follows:

A Member having prepared a bill and endorsed the title thereof, together with his name, upon the back of it, rises to his feet, at such time as the introduction of bills is in order, and says:

“Mr. Speaker:”

If recognized, the Speaker responds:

“The gentleman from ——.”

The Member announces:

“I ask leave to introduce a bill.”

The bill is then sent to the Chief Clerk by a Messenger. The Clerk then reads the title of the bill, and the Speaker announces:

“First reading of the bill.”

If no objection is made the Clerk reads the bill at length, if it is a bill appropriating money; if not, by its title only; when the Speaker announces.

“Second reading of the bill.”

And refers the same to some standing committee, suggested by the Member, or if desired, to a select committee; or to the general file, or, as is usual, the Speaker of his own motion, makes the reference to such committee as seems to him appropriate.

The bill is, in due course, reported back to the Assembly, by the committee, when it is placed in what is called the general file.

Bills in the general file are considered in Committee of the Whole in the exact order in which they are placed upon the file. Proceedings in Committee of the Whole will be elsewhere considered.

After a Committee of the Whole has completed its action upon any bill, and reported the same back to the Assembly, and any 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 errors which they may find. When found correct, or made so, the Committee report them to the House, as correctly engrossed, when the original is filed by the Chief Clerk, and the engrossed bill goes into the order of "bills ready for a third reading."

When, under the order of business, the bill is reached, the bill, (unless it appropriates money) is read by its title, when the Speaker says as follows:

"This bill having been read three several times, the question is, shall the bill pass?"

If the bill passes, it is taken to the Senate, with a message announcing its passage by the Assembly, and desiring the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Going through with a similar process in the Senate, it is returned with a message announcing their action upon it.

If the Senate concurs, the bill is sent to the Enrolling Clerk, who makes a copy thereof, as is elsewhere described. When enrolled, it goes to the *Committee on Enrolled Bills*, who compare it with the engrossed bill; when found or made correct, they report the bill to the Assembly as correctly enrolled; the engrossed bill is filed by the Chief Clerk; the enrolled bill is then endorsed by the Chief Clerk as having originated in the Assembly. (For the information of the Governor, in case he vetoes it, then it is signed by the Speaker, and taken with a message to the Senate, desiring the signature of the President of the Senate thereto. The Committee on Enrolled Bills of the two Houses, acting jointly, then present the bill, duly signed, to the Governor, for his approval, and report that fact to the House. The Governor if he approves the bill, informs the House in which it originated, of that fact, and that he has deposited it with the Secretary of State.

This is the ordinary process of a bill through all its stages until it becomes a law. A bill of great interest or importance, or one which is warmly contested, may, by reason of majority and minority reports, special orders, recommitment, amendments, substitutes, committees of conference, and various other parliamentary appliances, pass through a vast variety of stages not before enumerated.

Senate bills coming into the Assembly, after passing the Senate, are read twice by title, (unless they appropriate money, when they must be read at length), and then referred to the appropriate committee.

After consideration in Committee of the Whole, the recommendation of the Committee is acted upon in the Assembly—the question being, after recommendations are disposed of,

"Shall this bill be ordered to a third reading?"

If it is decided affirmatively, the bill passes into the order of "bills on third reading;" and when reached in that order, the question is,

"Shall this bill be concurred in?"

If concurred in, the bill is returned to the Senate, with the message informing it of that fact.

If it is desired to hasten the passage of the bill, it is done by motion as follows:

“I move to suspend all rules which will interfere with the immediate passage of bill No. —, Assembly, entitled ‘a bill to——.’”

If this motion prevails, which requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members present, the Member who desires the immediate passage of the bill may at once move that the bill do pass; and, if passed, it will go at once to the Senate.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The Committee of the Whole is an expedient to simplify the business of legislative bodies. No record is made of its proceedings, and it has no officers except of its own creation, for temporary purposes. It is liable to instant dissolution in case of disorder, when the Speaker takes the chair to suppress it—in case of lack of quorum, when the Speaker takes the chair for a Call of the House, or an adjournment, and in case of a message from the Senate or Governor, when the Speaker takes the chair to receive it.

The House may resolve itself into a committee of the whole, 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 further consideration must be made under the head of “bills in which the committee of the whole have made progress and obtained leave to sit again;” and in which case the member who presided when the same matter was previously considered in committee of the whole, resumes the chair.

The motion 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 analogous to a motion to adjourn, is not debatable. The Chairman states the matter as follows:

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

"Is the committee ready for the question?"

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

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

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

“ Mr. Speaker.”

The Speaker answers—

“ Mr. Chairman.”

Who reports—

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

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

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

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

“ The committee of the whole have had under consideration the general file of bills, and have made some progress therein. I am directed to report back the following bills, with the amendments and recommendations hereinafter specified, and ask leave for the committee to sit again.” [*Here follows the report of amendments, etc., as above.*]

On the latter report, the question is—

“ Shall leave be granted ?”

When, upon a count, it is ascertained that a quorum is not present, the report is—

“ The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration —, and, after some progress therein, find there is no quorum present ; that fact I herewith report to you.”

In case of confusion or disorder, the Speaker, of his own accord, resumes the Chair temporarily, and without any formality, for the purpose of suppressing it. When order is restored, the Chairman resumes the Chair, and the business proceeds.

Upon the coming in of a report, the recommendations are at once acted on by the Assembly.

When, in Committee of the Whole, any member desires to offer an amendment, it must be reduced to writing and sent to the Chairman, who reads it, and asks—

“ Is the Committee ready for the question upon the amendment ?”

And if no further amendment or debate offer, he puts the question in the usual manner.

After a section is once passed, with an unsuccessful effort to amend it, no further amendments are in order. The strictness of this rule is, however, not always adhered to—an amendment once made, may, however, be reconsidered. Such a motion is—

“That the amendment offered by the gentleman from —, to the —th section, be reconsidered.”

And is stated as follows:

“The gentleman from — moves that the amendment 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 —.

Amending bill:

A bill relating to —, and amendatory of section —, of chapter —, of the —. [*See Joint Rule 12.*]

Repealing bill:

A bill to repeal section —, of chapter —, of the —, relating to —, (filling the blanks with the proper section and chapter of the revised statutes or general laws, designating the same, and also the subject, object or purpose of the section of the chapter repealed; and in the body of every bill, the full title of the act repealed, shall be recited at length.) [*See Joint Rule 13.*]

Appropriation bill:

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

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

No. —, A.

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

MR. GORDEN.

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 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;*” or,

“*and recommend that it be referred to the delegation from —;*” or,

“*to a select committee.*”

Or, if the committee report by bill:

“The committee on —, to 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 Messrs. — —, on the part of the Assembly, a joint committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate and Assembly, to investigate — at the room of said committee —, in the city of Madison, the capital of the State, on the — day of —, A. D. one thousand

and eight hundred and —, at the hour of — in the — noon, then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matters of inquiry before said committee.

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

“Given at the Assembly Chamber, in the city of Madison aforesaid, this — day of —, A. D. 18—.

— —, *Speaker of the Assembly.*

“Attest:

— —, *Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*”

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

“To Hon. — —, *Speaker of the Assembly:*

“I, — —, chairman of the *joint* committee appointed to investigate — —, do hereby certify that — — has been duly subpoenaed to appear before said committee, as will fully appear by the writ served, and affidavit of service accompanying the same, on file with the Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

“I further certify that said — — has failed to appear before said committee according to the exigency or mandate of said writ or subpoena.

“Dated Madison, — —, 18—, at — o’clock P. M.

— —.”

Upon which a warrant, in the following form, may be used:

“*The State of Wisconsin, to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly:*

“It appearing that a writ of subpoena directed to — —, commanding him to personally appear and attend before Messrs. — —, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. — —, on the part of the Assembly, a *joint* committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate and Assembly, to investigate — —, at the room of said committee, in the city of Madison, the capital of the State, the — day of —, A. D. 18—, at the hour of — in the — noon, then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matter of inquiry before said committee, has been issued, and that the said writ of subpoena was duly personally served upon the said — —, on the — day of —, A. D. 18—, and returned as provided in section 1 of an act entitled ‘an act concerning evidence and witnesses,’ approved February 2d. 1857: and it further appearing by the certificate of the chairman of the said *joint* committee, that the said — — has failed or neglected to appear before the said committee in obedience to the mandate of the said subpoena: *therefore*, you are hereby commanded, in the name of the State of Wisconsin, to take the body of him, the said — —, and bring him before the Assembly, so that he may testify and give evidence before the said committee, and answer for his contempt of the Assembly, in not obeying the mandate of said subpoena. Hereof fail not.

“Given at the Assembly Chamber, in the city of Madison aforesaid, this — day of —, A. D. 18—.

— —, *Speaker of the Assembly.*

“— —, *Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*”

To which the return, in ordinary cases, would be :

“By virtue of the within process, I did, on the — day of —, 18—, arrest the body of — —, and took him before the committee within named, and the said — — having refused to answer interrogatories propounded by said committee, I have him, by direction of said committee, now before the Assembly.

“Assembly Chamber, —, 18—.

“— —, *Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly.*”

A resolution, declaring the defaulter to be in contempt, is the next proceeding. The following form for such resolution was used at the session of 1858 :

“*Resolved*, That the neglect or failure of — —, to appear before the joint investigating committee, composed of Messrs. — —, of the Senate, and Messrs. — —, of the Assembly, in compliance with the mandate of the writ of subpoena of this Assembly, served upon him on the — instant, as fully appears by the said writ and the affidavit of the service thereof endorsed thereon, now on file with the Chief Clerk of this House, be, and the said neglect and failure is hereby declared a contempt of this House.”

This is followed by an interrogatory, as follows :

“*Int. 1.*—Why did you not appear before the *joint* investigating committee, as required by the mandate of the subpoena served upon you on the — inst.?”

To which the defaulter pleads before judgment is inflicted.

Another form is as follows :

“*Resolved*, That the refusal of — — to answer the questions put to him by a member of the *joint* investigating committee, on the — instant, and which questions were certified to the House by — —, chairman of said committee ; and are now in writing, on file with the Chief Clerk of the House, be, and the same is hereby declared a contempt of this House.”

Followed by the corresponding interrogatory :

“Why did you not answer the question put or propounded to you on the — instant, by a member of the *joint* investigating committee, of which — — is chairman.”

In case the answer is satisfactory, the offender is discharged ; if otherwise, he is punished by reprimand, fine or imprisonment, or both ; but such imprisonment cannot extend beyond the session of the Legislature.

The report of a Committee on Investigation should consist of three parts :

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

QUORUMS.

Whole number electable.

"Not less than 54 nor more than 100." *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 190.)

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 release, discharges or commutes a claim or demand from the State—

"A majority of three-fifths."—(31,) three-fifths, (60) being present. *Const., Art. VIII, Sec. 8.*

To adjourn from day to day—

"A smaller number" [than a majority.] *Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.*

To compel the attendance of absent Members—

"A smaller number" [than a majority.] *Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.*

To agree to an amendment of the Constitution—51.

"A majority of the Members elected." *Const., Art. XII., Sec. 1.*

To recommend a Constitutional Convention—

"A majority" [present.] *Const., Art. XII., Sec. 2.*

(See table on page 190.)

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 25) of a quorum of (31.)

(See table on page 190.)

To make a Call of the House—15.

"Fifteen Members." *Rule 66, A.*

To order the previous question—(at least 26.)

"A majority present." *Rule 74, A.*

(See table on page 190.)

To suspend the rules—at least 34.

“Two thirds of the Members present.” *Rule 93, A.*
(See table below.)

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

“Two-thirds of the Members present.” *Rule 93, A.*
(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	..	..	..	..

ANNALS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ANNALS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES OF THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

First Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1836,

Convened at Belmont, Iowa County, Oct. 25, and adjourned Dec. 9, 1836.

COUNCIL.

President—HENRY S. BAIRD, of Brown.

Secretary—EDWARD McSHERRY.

BROWN—
Henry S. Baird,
John P. Arndt.

DUBUQUE—
Thomas McCraney,
John Foley,
Thomas McKnight.

MILWAUKEE—
Alanson Sweet,
Gilbert Knapp.

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

CRAWFORD—
[Had no Member of the
Council.*]

DES MOINES—
Jeremiah Smith, Jr.,
Joseph B. Teas,
Arthur B. Ingraham.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—PETER HILL ENGLE, of Dubuque.

Chief Clerk—WARREN LEWIS.

DES MOINES—
Isaac Leffler,
Thomas Blair,
John Box,
George W. Teas,
David R. Chance,
Warren L. Jenkins,
Eli Reynolds.

MILWAUKEE—
William B. Sheldon,
Mathias W. Cornwall,
Charles Durkee.

DUBUQUE—
Loring Wheeler,
Hardin Nowlin,
Hosea T. Camp,
Peter Hill Engle,
Patrick Quigley.

CRAWFORD—
James H. Lockwood,
James B. Dallam.

IOWA—
William Boyles,
George F. Smith,
Daniel M. Parkinson,
Thomas McKnight,
Thomas Stanley,
James P. Cox.

BROWN—
Ebenezer Childs,
Albert G. Ellis,
Alex. J. Irwin.†

* * Thomas P. Burnett claimed a seat, but was rejected by a vote of the Council, as the apportionment of Members belonged exclusively to the Executive of the Territory.

† Seat successfully contested by George McWilliams.

Second Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1837-8,
 Convened at Burlington, Des Moines County, November 6, 1837, and adjourned
 January 20, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President—ARTHUR B. INGRAHAM, of Des Moines.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY.

BROWN—
 John P. Arndt,
 Joseph Dickinson.*

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

MILWAUKEE—
 Alanson Sweet,
 Gilbert Knapp.

DUBUQUE—
 John Foley,
 Thomas McKnight,
 Thomas McCraney.

DES MOINES—
 Jeremiah Smith, Jr.,
 Joseph B. Teas,
 Arthur B. Ingraham.

CRAWFORD—
 [Had no Member of the
 Council.]

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—ISAAC LEFFLER, of Des Moines.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN.

BROWN—
 Ebenezer Childs,
 George McWilliams,
 Charles C. Sholes.

IOWA—
 William Boyles,
 Thomas McKnight,
 Thomas Shanley,
 James P. Cox,
 George F. Smith,
 Daniel M. Parkinson.

CRAWFORD—
 Ira B. Bronson,§
 Jean Brunet.||

DES MOINES—
 Isaac Leffler,
 Thomas Blair,
 John Box,
 George W. Teas,
 David R. Chance,
 Warren L. Jenkins,
 John Reynolds.

DUBUQUE—
 Peter Hill Engle,
 Patrick Quigley,†
 Loring Wheeler,
 Hardin Nowlin,
 Alexander McGregor.‡

MILWAUKEE—
 William B. Sheldon,
 Charles Durkee,
 Madison B. Cornwall.

Special Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1838,

Convened at Burlington, Des Moines County, June 11, 1838, and adjourned
 June 25, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President—ARTHUR B. INGRAHAM, of Des Moines.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY.

[Officers elected by Resolution.]

BROWN—
 Alexander J. Irwin,
 John P. Arndt.

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

MILWAUKEE—
 Gilbert Knapp,
 Alanson Sweet.

DUBUQUE—
 John Foley,
 Thomas McCraney,
 Thomas McKnight.

DES MOINES—
 Arthur B. Ingraham,
 Joseph B. Teas,
 Jeremiah Smith, Jr.

CRAWFORD—
 [Had no Member of the
 Council.]

*In place of H. S. Baird, resigned. Mr. Dickinson's seat was contested and vacated; replaced by Alex. J. Irwin.

†Mr. Quigley resigned his seat on the 17th of January, 1838, for cause arising out of McGregor's case, wherein he felt his dignity as a member overlooked and unsupported by the House.

‡Mr. McGregor was elected in place of H. T. Camp, deceased. Was charged with having accepted a bribe at this session, and resigned his seat while the investigation was pending; but by a resolution of the House, at its June session, he was declared "unworthy of confidence," by a vote of the House.

§In place of James B. Dallam.

¶In place of James H. Lockwood.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—WILLIAM B. SHELDON, of Milwaukee.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.

BROWN — George McWilliams, Charles C. Sholes, Ebenezer Childs.	MILWAUKEE — Wm. B. Sheldon, Charles Durkee, Madison B. Cornwall.	DES MOINES — Isaac Lefler, Warren L. Jenkins, Thomas Blair, John Reynolds, George W. Teas, John Box, David R. Chance.
IOWA — William Boyles, Thomas McKnight, Daniel M. Parkinson, Thomas Shanley, James P. Cox, James Collins.*	DUBUQUE — Peter Hill Engle, Hardin Newlin, Patrick Qualey, Lucius H. Langworthy, Loring Wheeler.	CRAWFORD — Ira B. Brunson, Jean Brunet.

First Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1838,

Convened at Madison, November 26, 1838, and adjourned December 22, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President—WILLIAM BULLEN, of Racine.*Secretary*—GEORGE BEATTY.

IOWA — James Collins, Levi Sterling.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON — Daniel Wells, jr., William A. Prentiss.	RACINE — William Bullen, Marshall M. Strong.
GRANT — James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.	GREEN, JEFFERSON, DANE AND DODGE — Ebenezer Brigham	BROWN — Alexander J. Irwin, Morgan L. Martin.
ROCK AND WALWORTH — James Maxwell.		CRAWFORD — George Wilson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—JOHN W. BLACKSTONE, of Iowa.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.

BROWN — Ebenezer Childs, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford, Jacob W. Conroe.	GRANT — Thomas Conson, Nelson Dewey, Ralph Carver, Joseph H. D. Street.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON — Lucius J. Barber, William Shew, Henry C. Skinner, Ezekiel Churchill, Augustus Story.
RACINE — Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristram C. Hoyt.	GREEN, JEFFERSON, DANE AND DODGE — Daniel S. Sutherland.	IOWA — Russel Baldwin, John W. Blackstone, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins.
CRAWFORD — Alexander McGregor.	ROCK AND WALWORTH — Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton.	

* In place of George S. Smith, resigned.

† In place of A. McGregor resigned.

Second Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1839,

Convened at Madison, January 21, 1839, and adjourned March 11, 1839.

COUNCIL.

President—JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY.

BROWN — Morgan L. Martin, Alexander J. Irwin.	GREEN, DANE, DODGE, AND JEFFERSON — Ebenezer Brigham.	GRANT — James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.
RACINE — William Bullen, Marshall M. Strong.	IOWA — James Collins, Levi Sterling.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON — Daniel Wells, Jr., Wm. A. Prentiss.
ROCK AND WALWORTH — James Maxwell.	CRAWFORD — George Wilson.	

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—JOHN W. BLACKSTONE, of Iowa.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN.

BROWN — Ebenezer Childs, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford, Jacob W. Conroe.	RACINE — Tristram C. Hoyt, Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman.	CRAWFORD — Alexander McGregor, Ira B. Brunson.
MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON — Lucius J. Barber, William Shew, Henry C. Skinner, Ezekiel Churchill, Augustus Story.	GRANT — Thomas Cruson, Nelson Dewey, Ralph Carver, Joseph H. D. Street.	ROCK AND WALWORTH — Edward V. Whiton, Othni Beardsley.
	GREEN, DANE, DODGE, AND JEFFERSON — Daniel S. Sutherland.	IOWA — Russel Baldwin, John W. Blackstone, Thomas Jenkins, Henry M. Billings, Charles Bracken.

Third Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1839-40,

Convened at Madison, December 2, 1839, and adjourned January 13, 1840.

COUNCIL.

President—JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY.

BROWN — Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON — William A. Prentiss, Daniel Wells, Jr.	GREEN, DANE, DODGE, AND JEFFERSON — Ebenezer Brigham.
RACINE — William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.*	GRANT — James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.	IOWA — James Collins, Levi Sterling.
ROCK AND WALWORTH — James Maxwell.		CRAWFORD — Joseph Brisbois.†

* In place of Marshall M. Strong, resigned.

† In place of George Wilson, resigned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—EDWARD V. WHITON, of Rock.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN.

<p>BROWN— Ebenezer Childs, Jacob W. Conroe, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford.</p>	<p>ROCK AND WALWORTH— Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton.</p>	<p>GRANT— Thomas Cruson, Joseph H. D. Street, Nelson Dewey, Jonathan Craig.</p>
<p>MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON— Augustus Story, Adam E. Ray, William R. Longstreet, William Shew, Horatio N. Wells.</p>	<p>GREEN, JEFFERSON, DANE AND DODGE— Daniel S. Sutherland.</p>	<p>CRAWFORD— Ira B. Brunson, Alexander McGregor.</p>
	<p>IOWA— Russel Baldwin, Charles Bracken, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins, John W. Blackstone.</p>	<p>RACINE— Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristram C. Hoyt.</p>

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

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

COUNCIL.

President—WILLIAM A. PRENTISS, of Milwaukee.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY.

<p>BROWN— Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt.</p>	<p>MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON— William A. Prentiss, Daniel Wells, Jr.</p>	<p>GREEN, DANE, JEFFERSON AND DODGE— Ebenezer Brigham.</p>
<p>RACINE— William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.</p>	<p>GRANT— James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.</p>	<p>IOWA— Levi Sterling, James Collins.</p>
<p>ROCK AND WALWORTH— James Maxwell.</p>		<p>CRAWFORD— Charles J. Learned.*</p>

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—NELSON DEWEY, of Grant.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN.

<p>BROWN— Ebenezer Childs, Barlow Shackelford, Charles C. Sholes, Jacob W. Conroe.</p>	<p>ROCK AND WALWORTH— Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton.</p>	<p>GRANT— Thomas Cruson, Joseph H. D. Street, Nelson Dewey, Jonathan Craig.</p>
<p>MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON— Adam E. Ray, William Shew, Horatio N. Wells, Augustus Story, William R. Longstreet.</p>	<p>GREEN, DANE, JEFFERSON AND DODGE— Daniel S. Sutherland.</p>	<p>CRAWFORD— Ira B. Brunson, Alexander McGregor.</p>
	<p>IOWA— Russel Baldwin, Charles Bracken, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins, John W. Blackstone.</p>	<p>RACINE— Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristram C. Hoyt.</p>

*In place of J. Brisbois, resigned.

First Session of the Third Legislative Assembly, 1840-1,

Convened at Madison, December 7, 1840, and adjourned February 19, 1841.

COUNCIL.

President—JAMES MAXWELL, of Walworth.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY.

MANITOWOC, SHEBOYGAN, BROWN AND FOND DU LAC— Charles C. P. Arndt, Morgan L. Martin.	RACINE— William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.	IOWA— Levi Sterling, James Collins.
MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON— Jonathan E. Arnold, Don A. J. Upham.	ROCK AND WALWORTH— James Maxwell.	GRANT— John H. Rountree, James R. Vineyard.
	GREEN, DANE, JEFFERSON AND DODGE— Ebenezer Brigham.	ST. CROIX AND CRAW- FORD— Charles J. Learned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—DAVID NEWLAND, of Iowa.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN.

RACINE— George Batchelder, Thomas E. Parmelee, Reuben H. Deming.	MANITOWOC, SHEBOYGAN, BROWN AND FOND DU LAC— William H. Bruce,* Mason C. Darling, David Giddings.	IOWA— Francis J. Dunn, Ephraim F. Ogden, Daniel M. Parkinson, David Newland.
ROCK AND WALWORTH— John Hackett, Hugh Long, Jesse C. Mills, Edward V. Whiton.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON— Joseph Bond, Jacob Brazelton, Adam E. Ray, John S. Rockwell, William Shephard.	GRANT— Daniel R. Burt, Nelson Dewey, Neely Gray.
GREEN, DANE, JEFFERSON AND DODGE— Lucius J. Barber, James Sutherland.		ST. CROIX AND CRAW- FORD— Alfred Brunson,† Joseph R. Brown.

Second Session of the Third Legislative Assembly, 1841-2,

Convened at Madison, December 6, 1841, and adjourned February 19, 1842.

COUNCIL.

President—JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY.

MANITOWOC, SHEBOYGAN, BROWN, FOND DU LAC AND PORTAGE— Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt.‡	RACINE— William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.	IOWA— James Collins, Moses M. Strong.
MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON— John H. Tweedy,§ Don A. J. Upham.	ROCK AND WALWORTH— James Maxwell.	GRANT— John H. Rountree, James R. Vineyard.¶
	DANE, SAUK, JEFFERSON, DODGE AND GREEN— Ebenezer Brigham.	ST. CROIX AND CRAW- FORD— Charles J. Learned.

* Seat successfully contested by Albert G. Ellis.

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

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

§ In place of Jonathan E. Arnold, resigned.

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

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—DAVID NEWLAND, of Iowa.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.

BROWN, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, PORTAGE AND SHEBOYGAN— Mason C. Darling, Albert G. Ellis, David Giddings.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON— Joseph Bond, Adam E. Ray, William F. Shephard, John S. Rockwell, Jacob Brazelton.	IOWA— Thomas Jenkins,† David Newland, Ephraim F. Ogden, Daniel M. Parkinson.
RACINE— George Batchelder, Jonathan Eastman, Thomas E. Parmelee.*	ROCK AND WALWORTH— John Hackett, Jesse C. Mills, Edward V. Whiton, James Tripp.†	GRANT— Daniel R. Burt, Neely Gray, Nelson Dewey.
ST. CROIX & CRAWFORD— Joseph R. Brown, Alfred Brunson.‡		DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON & SAUK— Lucius J. Barber, James Sutherland.

First Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1842-43.

[The two Houses organized on the 5th of December, 1842, but the Governor (J. D. Doty) refused to communicate with them, as a body legally assembled, according to the act of Congress, as no appropriation for that object had been previously made by Congress. The Houses continued in session until the 10th of December, when they adjourned until the 30th of January, 1843, when they again met, and continued in session until February 6th, 1843, when they adjourned until March 6th, 1843, on which latter day, they again convened, as well in pursuance of their vote of adjournment, as in pursuance of the Governor's Proclamation, calling them together as of a special session, on that day. Of this intention of the Governor, they had been apprised by resolutions referring to his Proclamation, introduced by one of their Members at their first session. The Houses continued in session subsequently until the 25th day of March, when they adjourned without day. Both Houses again assembled on the 27th day of March, as of the second session, and adjourned on the 17th of April, 1843. The session was held at Madison. Officers the same in both sessions.]

COUNCIL.

President—MOSES M. STRONG, of Iowa,
[Until March 18th, resigned.]*President*—MORGAN L. MARTIN, of Brown,
[After the resignation of M. M. Strong]*Secretary*—JOHN V. INGERSOLL,
[Resigned March 31, 1843.]*Secretary*—JOHN P. SHELDON,
[Appointed for balance of session.]

BROWN, MANITOWOC, CAL- UMET, SHEBOYGAN, FOND DU LAC, WIN- NEBAGO, MARQUETTE AND PORTAGE— Morgan L. Martin.	WALWORTH AND ROCK— Charles M. Barber, Edward V. Whiton. JEFFERSON, DANE, GREEN DODGE AND SAUK— Lucius J. Barber.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON— Hans Crocker, Lemuel White, David Newland, IOWA— Moses M. Strong.
RACINE— Consider Heath,|| Peter D. Huginin.||	GRANT— John H. Rountree, Nelson Dewey.	CRAWFORD & ST. CROIX— Theophilus LaChapelle.

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

† In place of Hugh Long, resigned.

‡ In place of P. J. Dunn, resigned.

§ Seat contested and awarded to Theophilus LaChapelle.

|| These Councillors did not take their seats until March 6th, 1863.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—ALBERT G. ELLIS, of Portage.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.

MANITOWOC, SHEBOYGAN, BROWN, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, MAR- QUETTE, WINNEBAGO, AND PORTAGE— Albert G. Ellis, Mason C. Darling, David Agry.	IOWA— Robert M. Long, Moses Meeker, William S. Hamilton.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON— Andrew E. Elmore, Benjamin Hunkins, Thomas H. Olin, Jonathan Parsons, Jared Thompson, George H. Walker.
DANE, GREEN, JEFFERSON SAUK AND DODGE— Isaac H. Palmer, Lyman Crossman, Robert Masters.	CRAWFORD & ST. CROIX— John H. Manahan.	WALWORTH AND ROCK— John Hopkins, James Tripp, John M. Capron, Wm. A. Bartlett.
	RACINE— Philander Judson, John T. Trowbridge, Peter Van Vleet.*	
	GRANT— Franklin Z. Hicks, Alonzo Platt, Glendower M. Price.	

Second Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1843-44,

Convened at Madison, December 4, 1843, and adjourned January 31, 1844.

COUNCIL.

President—MARSHALL M. STRONG, of Racine.*Secretary*—BEN. C. EASTMAN.

MANITOWOC, SHEBOYGAN, BROWN, FOND DU LAC, PORTAGE, WIN- NEBAGO, CALUMET, AND MARQUETTE— Morgan L. Martin.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON— Lemuel White, Hans Crocker, David Newland.	GRANT— John H. Rountree, Nelson Dewey.
ROCK AND WALWORTH— Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton.	DANE, GREEN, JEFFERSON SAUK AND DODGE— Lucius J. Barber.	RACINE— Michael Frank, Marshall M. Strong.
	IOWA— Moses M. Strong.	CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX— Theophilus LaChappelle

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—GEORGE H. WALKER, of Milwaukee.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.

MANITOWOC, SHEBOYGAN, BROWN, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, MAR- QUETTE, WINNEBAGO, AND PORTAGE— Albert G. Ellis, David Agry, Mason C. Darling.	CRAWFORD & ST. CROIX— John H. Manahan.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON— Andrew E. Elmore, Benjamin Hunkins, Thomas H. Olin, Jonathan Parsons, Jared Thompson, George H. Walker.
ROCK AND WALWORTH— John M. Capron, William A. Bartlett, John Hopkins, James Tripp.	IOWA— Moses Meeker, George Messersmith, Robert M. Long.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON, & SAUK— Robert Masters, Lyman Crossman, Isaac H. Palmer.
	GRANT— Alonzo Platt, Glendower M. Price, Franklin Z. Hicks.	
	RACINE— John T. Trowbridge, Levi Grant, Ezra Birchard.	

* Took his seat March 6, 1843.

Third Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1845,

Convened at Madison, January 6, 1845, and adjourned February 24, 1845.

COUNCIL.

President—MOSES M. STRONG, of Iowa.

Secretary—BENJAMIN C. EASTMAN.

MANITOWOC, SHEBOYGAN, BROWN, FOND DU LAC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE, CALUMET AND WIN- NEBAGO— Randall Wilcox.	ROCK AND WALWORTH— Charles M. Baker. Edward V. Whiton. IOWA— Moses M. Strong. MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON— Adam E. Ray, James Kneeland, Jacob Kimball.	ST. CROIX AND CRAW- FORD— Wiram Knowlton. RACINE— Michael Frank. Marshall M. Strong. DANE, SAUK, JEFFERSON, DODGE AND GREEN— John Catlin.
GRANT— Nelson Dewey. John H. Rountree.		

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—GEORGE H. WALKER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG.

MANITOWOC, SHEBOYGAN, BROWN, FOND DU LAC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE, CALUMET AND WIN- NEBAGO— Mason C. Darling, Abraham Brawley, William Fowler.*	ST. CROIX AND CRAW- FORD— James Fisher. RACINE— Robert McClellan. Orson Sheldon. Albert G. Northway. IOWA— James Collins, Robert C. Hoard, Solomon Oliver. GRANT— Thomas P. Burnett, Thomas Cruson, Franklin Z. Hicks.	DANE, SAUK, JEFFERSON, DODGE AND GREEN— Charles S. Bristol. Noah Phelps. George H. Slaughter. MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON— Charles E. Brown, Pitts Ellis, Byron Kilbourn, Benjamin H. Mooers, William Shew, George H. Walker.
ROCK AND WALWORTH— Stephen Field, Jesse C. Mills, Salmon Thomas, Jesse Moore.		

Fourth Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1846.

Convened at Madison, January 5th. and adjourned February 3, 1846.

COUNCIL.

President—NELSON DEWEY, of Grant.

Secretary—BEN. C. EASTMAN.
[Resigned Jan. 10th. and Wm. R. Smith elected.]

MANITOWOC, SHEBOYGAN, BROWN, FOND DULAC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE, CALUMET AND WIN- NEBAGO— Randall Wilcox.	ROCK AND WALWORTH— Charles M. Baker. Edward V. Whiton. RACINE— Michael Frank. Marshall M. Strong.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON— Curtis Reed, James Kimball, James Kneeland. IOWA— Moses M. Strong. GRANT— Nelson Dewey, John H. Rountree.
ST. CROIX, CRAWFORD, CHIPPEWA AND LA POINTE— Wiram Knowlton.	DANE, SAUK, JEFFERSON, DODGE AND GREEN— John Catlin.	

* Stockbridge Indian.
(13-A) MANUAL.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—MASON C. DARLING, of Fond du Lac.*Chief Clerk*—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG.

MANITOWOC, SHEBOYGAN, BROWN, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, MAR- QUETTE, WINNEBAGO, AND PORTAGE— Abraham Brawley, Mason C. Darling, Elisha Morrow.	GRANT— Armstead C. Brown, Thomas P. Burnett, Thomas Cruson.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON— Samuel H. Barstow, John Crawford, James Magone, Benjamin H. Mooers, Luther Parker, William H. Thomas.
DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON & SAUK— Mark R. Clapp, William M. Dennis, Noah Phelps.	WALWORTH— Caleb Crosswell, Warren Earl, Gaylord Graves.	CRAWFORD, CHIPPEWA, LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX— James Fisher.
ROCK— Ira Jones.	RACINE— Andrew B. Jackson, Orson Sheldon, Julius Wooster.	IOWA— Henry M. Billings, Robert C. Hoard, Charles Pole.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1847,

Convened at Madison, January 4, and adjourned February 11, 1847.

COUNCIL.

President—HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.*Secretary*—THOMAS MCHUGH.

MANITOWOC, WINNEBAGO, BROWN, FOND DU LAC, MARQUETTE, COLUM- BIA AND PORTAGE— Mason C. Darling.	WALWORTH— Henry Clark.	GRANT— Orvis McCartney.
MILWAUKEE— Horatio N. Wells.	ROCK— Andrew Palmer.	GREEN, DANE & SAUK— Alexander L. Collins.
RACINE— Frederick S. Lovell, Marshall M. Strong.	IOWA AND RICHLAND— William Singer.	DODGE AND JEFFERSON— John E. Holmes.
	WAUKESHA— Joseph Turner.	WASHINGTON AND SHE- BOYGAN— Chauncey M. Phelps.
	CRAWFORD— Benjamin F. Manahan.	

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—WILLIAM SHEW, of Milwaukee.*Chief Clerk*—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG.

RACINE— Uriah Wood, Elisha Raymond.	GRANT— Armstead C. Brown, William Richardson.	ROCK— Jared G. Winslow, James M. Burgess.
WALWORTH— Charles A. Bronson, Palmer Gardiner.	GREEN, DANE & SAUK— Charles Lum, William A. Wheeler, John W. Stewart.	WAUKESHA— Joseph Bond, Chauncey G. Heath.
MILWAUKEE— William Shew, Andrew Sullivan, William W. Brown.	WASHINGTON AND SHE- BOYGAN— Harrison C. Hobart.	CRAWFORD— Joseph W. Furber.
IOWA AND RICHLAND— Timothy Burns, James D. Jenkins, Thomas Chilton.	DODGE AND JEFFERSON— George W. Green, John T. Haight, James Giddings.	MANITOWOC, WINNEBAGO, BROWN, FOND DU LAC, MARQUETTE, COLUM- BIA AND PORTAGE— Elisha Morrow, Hugh McFarlane.

Special Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1847,
 Convened October 18, and adjourned October 27, 1847.

COUNCIL.

President—HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.
Secretary—THOMAS McHUGH.

RACINE— Frederick S. Lovell, Philo White.	WALWORTH— Henry Clark.	JEFFERSON AND DODGE— John E. Holmes.
ROCK— Andrew Palmer.	GRANT— Orris McCartney.	CRAWFORD, ST. CROIX, CHIPPEWA AND LA POINTE— Benjamin F. Manahan.
IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND RICHLAND— Ninian E. Whiteside.	GREEN, DANE & SAUK— Alexander L. Collins.	BROWN, MANITOWOC, CAL- UMET, WINNEBAGO, FOND DU LAC, MAR- QUETTE, PORTAGE & COLUMBIA— Mason C. Darling.
WASHINGTON AND SHE- BOYGAN— Chauncey M. Phelps.	MILWAUKEE— Horatio N. Wells.	
	WAUKESHA— Joseph Turner.	

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—ISAAC P. WALKER, of Milwaukee.
Chief Clerk—LAFAYETTE KELLOGG.

RACINE— G. F. Newell, Dudley Cass.	GRANT— Neah H. Virgin, Daniel R. Burt.	WASHINGTON AND SHE- BOYGAN— Benjamin H. Mooers.
WALWORTH— Eleazer Wakeley, George Walworth.	GREEN, DANE & SAUK— E. T. Gardner, Alexander Borkin, John W. Stewart.	WAUKESHA— George Reed, L. Martin.
IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND RICHLAND— Timothy Burns, M. M. Cothren, Charles Pole.	JEFFERSON AND DODGE— Levi P. Drake, Horace D. Patch, James Hanrahan.	ROCK— Daniel C. Babcock, George H. Williston.
MILWAUKEE— Isaac P. Walker, James Holliday, Asa Kinney.	CRAWFORD, ST. CROIX, CHIPPEWA AND LA POINTE— Henry Jackson.	BROWN, MANITOWOC, CAL- UMET, WINNEBAGO, FOND DU LAC, MAR- QUETTE, PORTAGE & COLUMBIA— G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Moses Gibson.

Second Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1848,
 Convened February 7, and adjourned March 13, 1848.

COUNCIL.

President—HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.
Secretary—THOMAS McHUGH.

RACINE— Frederick S. Lovell, Philo White.	IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND RICHLAND— Ninian E. Whiteside.	MILWAUKEE— Horatio N. Wells.
WALWORTH— Henry Clark.	WAUKESHA— Joseph Turner.	WASHINGTON AND SHE- BOYGAN— Chauncey M. Phelps.
ROCK— Andrew Palmer.	JEFFERSON AND DODGE— John E. Holmes.	BROWN, MANITOWOC, CAL- UMET, FOND DU LAC, WINNEBAGO, MAR- QUETTE, PORTAGE & COLUMBIA— Mason C. Darling.
GRANT— Orris McCartney.	CRAWFORD, ST. CROIX, CHIPPEWA AND LA POINTE— Benjamin F. Manahan.	
GREEN, DANE & SAUK— Alexander L. Collins.		

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—TIMOTHY BURNS, of Iowa.*Chief Clerk*—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG.

IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND RICHLAND— Timothy Burns, Charles Pole, M. M. Cothren.	BROWN, MANITOWOC, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, PORTAGE, MARQUETTE WINNEBAGO AND CO-LUMBIA— G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Moses Gibson.	MILWAUKEE— Isaac P. Walker, James Holliday, Asa Kinney.
GRANT— Noah H. Virgin, Dan. R. Burt.	RACINE— G. F. Newell, Dudley Cass.	WAUKESHA— George Reed, L. Martin.
WASHINGTON AND SHEBOYGAN— Benj. H. Mooers.*	WALWORTH— Eleazer Wakeley, George Walworth.	JEFFERSON AND DODGE— Levi P. Drake, Horace D. Patch, James Hanrahan.
GREEN, DANE AND SAUK— E. T. Gardner, John W. Stewart, Alexander Botkin.	ROCK— Daniel C. Babcock, George H. Williston.	CRAWFORD, ST. CROIX, CHIPPEWA AND LA POINTE— Henry Jackson.

* Resigned his seat because a bill in relation to Washington County was rejected.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

[The first session of the State Legislature was held at the Capitol at Madison, on Monday, the fifth day of June, A. D. 1848, pursuant to the Constitutional provision which had been adopted by a large majority vote of the people. The appointment of Senators and Representatives was under Constitutional provisions, until otherwise declared by law.]

First Session of the State Legislature, 1848,
Convened June 5, 1848, and adjourned August 21, 1848.

SENATE.

Lt. Governor—JOHN C. HOLMES, President.

Chief Clerk—HENRY G. ABBEY.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	H. C. Hobart....	Sheboygan.	11	Fred. W. Horn..	Cedarburg.
2	Henry Merrell..	Ft. Winnebago	12	M. B. Williams	
3	D. G. Fenton ...		13	Joseph Turner..	Waukesha.
4	Warren Chase..	Ceresco.	14	John W. Boyd..	Geneva.
5	H. M. Billings..	Highland.	15	Otis W. Norton.	Milton.
6	Geo. W. Lakin..	Platteville.	16	C. L. Sholes....	Racine.
7	Thos. R. Gibson.		17	Philo White....	
8	E. T. Gardner...	Monroe.	18	Asa Kinney.....	Green Lake.
9	Simeon Mills ...	Madison.	19	R. N. Messenger	
10	Wm. M. Dennis.	Watertown.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—NINIAN E. WHITESIDE, of La Fayette.

Chief Clerk—DANIEL NOBLE JOHNSON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN — David Agry.....	Green Bay.	DANE — Lorenzo Merrell...	Beaver Dam.
CALUMET — Lemuel Goodell....		Chas. Billingshurst.	Juneau.
COLUMBIA — Joseph Kerr.....	Randolph.	Benjamin Randall.	
CRAWFORD AND CHIPPEWA — William T. Sterling.	Mt. Sterling.	Monroe Thompson.	
DANE — H. M. Warner.....	Cottage Grove.	Stephen Jones.....	
Ebenezer Brigham.	Blue Mounds.	FOND DU LAC — Charles Doty.....	Fond du Lac.
Samuel A. Roys....	Stoughton.	Jonath'n Daugherty	
		GRANT — James Gilmore.....	Patch Grove
		Noah H. Virgin....	Platteville.
		A. C. Brown.....	Potosi.
		Arthur W. Worth..	

FIRST SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—ASSEMBLY—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GREEN— Henry Adams.....	Monticello.	RACINE—(con). Samuel E. Chapman Julius L. Gilbert... Elias Woodworth..	
IOWA & RICHLAND— Thos. Jenkins..... Abner Nichols.....	Dodgeville. Mineral Point.	Rock— G. F. A. Atherton.. Alanson B. Vaughan A. P. Blakeslee... Robert T. Carey... Nathaniel Strong..	Eem'rld Grove Union. Johnstown. Beloit. Beloit.
JEFFERSON— Wales Emmons.... Peter H. Turner... Davenport Rood...		SAUK— Delano Pratt.....	
LA FAYETTE— Elias Slothower.... Ninian E. Whiteside	Belmout.	SHEBOYGAN— Charles E. Morris.. Jedediah Brown..	
MARQUETTE— Archibald Nichols.		WALWORTH— Gaylord Graves.... Prosper Cravath... E. D. Richardson... Hugh Long. Milo Kelsey.....	Whitewater.
MILWAUKEE— Edward Wunderly. Augustus Greulich. Wm. W. Brown... Leonard P. Crary.. Andrew Sullivan... Horace Chase..... Perley J. Shumway	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee.	WAUKESHA— Joseph W. Brackett Dewey K. Warren.. C. G. Heath..... G. M. Humphrey... Joseph Bond.....	
MANITOWOC— Ezra Durgan.....		WASHINGTON— Henry Allen..... B. H. Mooers..... A. Zimmerman.... D. W. Maxon..... William Caldwell..	Cedar Creek..
ST. CROIX AND LA POINTE— Wm. R. Marshall*.	St. Croix Falls.		
PORTAGE— James M. Campbell			
RACINE— David McDonald... Henry B. Roberts..			

Second Session of the State Legislature, 1849,

Convened on the 10th of January, 1849, and adjourned April 2, 1849.

SENATE.

Lt. Governor—JOHN E. HOLMES, President.
Chief Clerk—WILLIAM R. SMITH.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Lemuel Goodell†		11	Fred'k W. Horn.	Cedarburg.
2	Henry Merrell..	Ft. Winnebago	12	My'n B. Williams	Watertown.
3	James Fisher..		13	Frd. A. Sprague.	
4	Warren Chase..	Ceresco.	14	John W. Boyd..	Geneva.
5	M. M. Cothren..	Mineral Point.	15	Otis W. Norton.	Milton.
6	Geo. W. Lakin..	Platteville.	16	C. L. Sholes....	Kenosha.
7	Dennis Murphy†	Shullsburg.	17	Vic. M. Willard.	
8	E. T. Gardner..	Monroe.	18	Asa Kinney....	
9	Alex. Botkin...	Madison.	19	John B. Smith..	Milwaukee.
10	Wm. M. Dennis.	Watertown.			

* Seat contested and vacated, replaced by Joseph Bowron.

† Seat contested by H. Eugene Eastman on the ground of ineligibility; but sustained in his seat by a vote on report made.

‡ Resigned his seat having been a postmaster when elected.

SECOND SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE--(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker--HARRISON C. HOBART, Sheboygan.

Chief Clerk--ROBERT L. REAM.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN-- John F. Meade	Green Bay.	MILWAUKEE--CON. Enoch Chase	Lake Granville.
CALUMET-- A. D. Dick*	Manchester.	MANITOWOC-- Charles Kuehn	Manitowoc.
COLUMBIA-- Joseph Kerr	Randolph.	PORTAGE-- John Delaney	Stevens Point.
CRAWFORD AND CHIP- PEWA-- J. O'Neill	Black River.	RACINE-- Marshall M. Strong Jas. D. Reymert... M. S. Ayres..... Otis Colwell..... H. S. Thorp.....	Racine. Norway. Burlington. Southport. Bristol.
DANE-- Chas. Rickerson... Ira W. Bird..... Samuel H. Roys	Sun Prairie. Madison. Stoughton.	ROCK-- A. W. Pope..... S. G. Colley..... L. H. Page..... Paul Crandall..... J. F. Ward.....	Janesville. Beloit. Fulton. Lima. Janesville.
DODGE-- Paul Juneau..... Hiram Barber..... George C. King..... Jedediah Kimball.. Parker Warren.....	Theresa. Oak Grove. Shields, Portland. Beaver Dam.	SANK-- Cyra Island.....	Sank City.
FOND DU LAC-- M. L. Noble..... J. Daugherty.....	Fond du Lac. Rosendale.	SHEBOYGAN-- H. C. Hobart..... J. Brown.....	Sheboygan. Sheboy. Falls.
GRANT-- Robert Young..... David Gillilan..... Robert M. Briggs... Jas. R. Vineyard..	Wyalusing. Potosi. Beetown. Platteville.	ST. CROIX AND LA POINTE-- Joseph Bowron....	Hudson.
GREEN-- J. C. Crawford.....	Monroe.	WALWORTH-- Samuel Pratt..... E. J. Hazard..... Samuel D. Hastings G. H. Lown..... Milo Kelsey.....	Spring Prairie. La Grange. Geneva. Walworth. Delavan.
IOWA-- Jabez Pierce..... Timothy Burns	Mineral Point. Dodgeville.	WAUKESHA-- Wm. H. Thomas... J. M. Wells..... Albert Aiken..... E. H. Rowell..... Thos. Snyder.....	Lisbon. Prairieville. Delafield. Oconomowoc. North Prairie.
JEFFERSON-- Benjamin Nute.... J. K. Pike..... Wm. H. Johnson	Milford. Cold Spring. Fort Atkinson.	WASHINGTON-- Solon Johnson..... James Fagan..... Peter Turck..... Patrick Toland..... C. M. Phelps.....	Pt. Washing'tn Jackson. Mequon. Erin. Addison.
LA FAYETTE-- Dan. M. Parkinson. Wm. Hill.....	Willow Springs New Diggings.	WINNEBAGO-- T. J. Townsend....	Winnebago.
MARQUETTE-- Satterlee Clark, Jr.	Green Lake.		
MILWAUKEE-- James B. Cross.... Z. A. Cotton..... Julius White..... S. H. Martin..... John Flynn, Jr....	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Oak Creek.		

*Stockbridge Indian.

Third Session of the State Legislature, 1850,

Convened January 9, and adjourned February 11, 1850.

SENATE.

Lt. Governor—SAMUEL W. BEALL, President.*Chief Clerk*—W. M. R. SMITH.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Lemuel Goodell.	Stockbridge.	11	Fred. W. Horn..	Cedarburg.
2	G. D. G. Moore.	Prairie du Sac.	12	P. H. Turner....	Palmyra.
3	James Fisher...	Pr. du Chien.	13	F. A. Sprague...	Eagleville.
4	J. A. Eastman ..	Fond du Lac.	14	George Gale....	Elkhorn.
5	M. M. Cothren..	Mineral Point.	15	Otis W. Norton.	Milton.
6	J. H. Rountree..	Platteville.	16	Elijah Steele...	Pike.
7	Dennis Murphy.	Shullsburg.	17	V. M. Willard..	Waterford.
8	W. Rittenhouse.	Monroe.	18	Duncan C. Reed.	Milwaukee.
9	Alex. Botkin...	Madison.	19	John B. Smith..	Milwaukee.
10	Jas. Giddings...	Chester.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—M. M. STRONG, of Iowa.*Chief Clerk*—ALEX. T. GRAY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN —		IOWA —	
Chas. D. Robinson.	Green Bay.	M. M. Strong.....	Mineral Point.
CALUMET —		T. M. Fullerton...	Dodgeville.
D. E. Wood	Manchester.	JEFFERSON —	
COLUMBIA —		A. Vanderpool....	Waterloo.
Hugh McFarlane..	Portage City.	Austin Kellogg....	Concord.
CRAWFORD & CHIP- PEWA —		Alva Stewart.....	Ft. Atkinson.
Wm. T. Sterling...	Mt. Sterling.	LA FAYETTE —	
DANE —		C. DeLong.....	Belmont.
John Hasey.....	York.	J. K. Williams.....	Shullsburg.
Chauncey Abbott..	Madison.	MARQUETTE —	
O. B. Bryant	Rutland.	B. B. Spaulding...	Arcade.
DODGE —		MILWAUKEE —	
Oscar Hurlburt....	Lomira.	J. B. Cross	Milwaukee.
James Murdock....	Neosho.	C. E. Jenkins.....	Milwaukee.
John Lowth.....	Lowell.	Ed. McGarry.....	Milwaukee.
Wm. T. Ward.....	Hustisford.	J. E. Cameron....	Milwaukee.
Malcom Sellers....	Beaver Dam.	G. M. Fitzgerald...	Franklin.
FOND DU LAC —		Enoch Chase	Lake.
M. L. Noble.....	Fond du Lac.	Samuel Brown.....	Milwaukee.
Bertine Pinckney..	Ripon.	MANITOWOC —	
GRANT —		Samuel Kuehn.....	Manitowoc.
H. D. York.....	Potosi.	PORTAGE —	
Wm. McGonigal...	Lancaster.	W. D. McIndoe....	Wausau.
John B. Turley....	Cassville.	RACINE —	
J. E. Dodge.....	Lancaster.	H. N. Chapman....	Racine.
GREEN —		S. O. Bennett.....	Raymond.
Wm. C. Greene....	York.	C. P. Barnes.....	Burlington.
		Samuel Hale.....	Racine.
		Geo. M. Robinson.	

THIRD SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—ASSEMBLY—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ROCK—			
Wm. F. Tompkins....	Janesville.	WALWORTH—(con.)	
John R. Briggs....	Beloit.	A. S. Palmer.....	Geneva.
Leander Hoskins...	Union.	George Sykes.....	Sharon.
John A. Segar.....	Johnstown.	Wyman Spooner...	Elkhorn.
E. C. Smith.....	Spring Valley.	WAUKESHA—	
SAUK—			
Caleb Crosswell...	Baraboo.	Patrick Higgins....	Menomonee.
SHEBOYGAN—			
Horatio N. Smith..	Sheboygan.	Henry Shantz.....	Greenbush.
F. G. Manney.....	Linden.	Paris Ellis.....	Genesee.
ST. CROIX AND LA			
POINTE—			
J. S. Watrous.....	La Pointe.	John E. Gallagher..	Waukesha.
WALWORTH—			
Alender O. Babcock	East Troy.	Anson H. Taylor...	Muskego.
Rufus Cheney, Jr..	Whitewater.	WASHINGTON—	
WINNEBAGO—			
		Solon Johnson....	Port Wash'n.
		Eugene S. Turner.	Grafton.
		Edward Divin.....	Richfield.
		Henry Weil.....	West Bend.
		C. S. Griffin.....	
		Leonard P. Crary..	Oshkosh.

Fourth Session of the State Legislature, 1851,
 Convened January 8, 1851, and adjourned March 18, 1851.

SENATE.

Lt. Governor—SAMUEL W. BEALL, President.

Chief Clerk—WILLIAM HULL.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Theo. Conkey..	Appleton.	11	H. G. Turner...	Ozaukee.
2	G. De G. Moore.	Prairie du Sac.	12	P. H. Turner....	Madison.
3	H. A. Wright...	Pr. du Chien.	13	George Hyer....	Waukesha.
4	J. A. Eastman..	Fond du Lac.	14	George Gale....	Elkhorn.
5	Levi Sterling..	Mineral Point.	15	Andrew Palmer.	Janesville.
6	J. H. Rountree.	Platteville.	16	O. S. Head.....	Kenosha.
7	S. G. Bugh.....	Shullsburg.	17	S. O. Bennett...	Racine.
8	W. Rittenhouse.	Monroe.	18	Duncan C. Reed.	Milwaukee.
9	E. B. Dean, Jr..	Madison.	19	F. Huebschmann	Milwaukee.
10	James Giddings.	Chester.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—FREDERICK W. HOHN, of Washington.

Chief Clerk—ALEXANDER T. GRAY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN—			
John F. Lessey....	Green Bay.	DANE—	
CALUMET—			
William H. Dick...		Abram A. Boyce...	Lodi.
COLUMBIA—			
William T. Bradley	Leeds.	Augustus A. Bird..	Madison.
CRAWFORD AND CHIP			
PEWA—			
William T. Price...	Bl. River Falls	Gabriel Bjornson..	Perry.
DODGE—			
14 MANUAL.			
		John Muzzy.....	Mayville.
		Asa W. French....	Herman.
		John Lowth.....	Lowell.
		Charles B. Whitton	Ashippun.
		William E. Smith..	Fox Lake.

FOURTH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—ASSEMBLY—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
FOND DU LAC—		PORTAGE AND MARATHON—	
Morris S. Barnett..		T. J. Morman.....	Stevens Point.
Charles L. Julius..		RACINE—	
GRANT—		W. L. Utley.....	Racine.
James B. Johnson.		P. Van Vliet.....	
John N. Jones.....	Platteville.	J. Tinker.....	
Robert M. Briggs..	Bectown.	ROCK—	
W. R. Biddlecome.	Potosi.	E. Vincent.....	Milton.
GREEN—		W. F. Tompkins..	Janesville.
Julius Hurlbut....	Monroe.	J. Bannister.....	Beloit.
IOWA—		J. Kinney.....	Lima.
C. G. Rodolf.....	Highland.	J. D. Seaver.....	Cookville.
R. Tregaskis.....	Mineral Point.	SAUK—	
JEFFERSON—		N. Perkins.....	Sauk City.
A. Wing.....		SHEBOYGAN—	
P. Rogan.....		A. D. La Due.....	Sheboygan.
S. T. Clothier.....	Watertown.	J. D. Murphy.....	
KENOSHA—		WALWORTH—	
O. P. Hale.....	Kenosha.	A. E. Ray.....	Geneva.
H. Johnson.....	Somers.	H. C. Hemmingway	
LA FAYETTE—		E. Estabrook.....	Whitewater.
N. Olmsted.....	Cottage Inn.	E. Easton.....	
S. Cole.....	Gratiot.	W. Spooner.....	Elkorn.
MARQUETTE—		WAUKESHA—	
C. Waldo.....		J. C. Snover.....	Waukesha.
MILWAUKEE—		P. D. Gifford.....	North Prairie.
W. K. Wilson.....	Milwaukee.	A. V. Groot.....	
C. E. Jenkins.....	Milwaukee.	W. A. Cone.....	
J. L. Doran.....	Milwaukee.	H. Fuller, Jr.....	
G. H. Walker.....	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON—	
E. Chase.....	Milwaukee.	F. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
T. G. Osborne.....	Milwaukee.	H. Moore.....	Ozaukee.
P. Carney.....	Milwaukee.	F. Stock.....	
MANITOWOC—		F. Everley.....	
G. C. O. Malmros..		J. D. Tull.....	Cedar Creek.
		WINNEBAGO—	
		E. Eastman.....	

Fifth Session of the State Legislature, 1852,

Convened January 14, 1852, and adjourned April 19, 1852.

SENATE.

Lt. Governor—TIMOTHY BURNS, President.

Chief Clerk—JOHN K. WILLIAMS.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	T. Conkey.....	Appleton.	11	H. G. Turner ...	Ozaukee.
2	J. S. Alban.....	Plover.	12	A. Stewart.....	Ft. Atkinson.
3	H. A. Wright...	Prairie duCh'n	13	E. B. West.....	Waukesha.
4	B. Pinckney....	Rosendale.	14	E. Wakeley.....	Whitewater.
5	L. Sterling.....	Mineral Point.	15	A. Palmer.....	Janesville.
6	J. C. Squires ...	Platteville.	16	J. R. Sharpstein	Milwaukee.
7	S. G. Bugh.....	Shullsburg.	17	S. O. Bennett...	Racine.
8	T. S. Bowen.....		18	D. C. Reed.....	Milwaukee.
9	E. B. Dean, Jr..	Madison.	19	F. Huebschmann	Milwaukee.
10	J. Prentice.....	Watertown.			

FIFTH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—JAMES McMILLAN SHAFTER, of Sheboygan.

Chief Clerk—ALEXANDER T. GRAY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN, DOOR, OCONTO & OUTAGAMIE— Uriah Peak.....	Green Bay	MILWAUKEE—(con.) Joseph A. Phelps..	Milwaukee.
CALUMET— James Cramond....	Manchester.	Wallace W. Graham	Milwaukee.
COLUMBIA— James T. Lewis....	Columbus.	Joseph L. Burham	Milwaukee.
CRAWFORD, CHIPPEWA, BAD AX AND LA CROSSE— Andrew Briggs....		Edward Hesse.....	Milwaukee.
DANE— Alexander Botkin..	Madison.	Valentine Knoell..	Milwaukee.
Hiram H. Giles.....	Stoughton.	William Beck.....	Milwaukee.
William A. Pierce..	Sun Prairie.	MANITOWOC— Ezekiel Ricker....	
DODGE— D. L. Bancroft.....	Waupun.	PORTAGE AND MARATHON— George W. Cate....	Stevens Point.
T. B. Sterling.....	Iron Ridge.	RACINE— William L. Utley..	Racine.
Maxilian Averbeck		Abraham Gordon..	
William H. Green..	Lowell.	James Catton.....	Racine.
Horace D. Patch....	Beaver Dam.	ROCK— Wm. A. Lawrence..	Janesville.
FOND DU LAC— Benjamin F. Moore	Fond du Lac.	Simeon W. Abbott.	Spring Valley.
N. M. Donaldson...	Waupun.	John Hacker.....	Rock.
GRANT— William Richardson	Fairplay.	George B. Ramsey.	Janesville.
Noah C. Johnsons...	Platteville.	Amel Knapp.....	Lincoln Center.
David McKee.....	Potosi.	SABER— Jonathan W. Fyfe.	
Joel Allen Barber..	Lancaster.	SHEBOYGAN— J. McMillan Shafter.	Sheboygan.
GREEN— T. J. Safford.....	Monroe.	David B. Conger...	
IOWA & RICHLAND— John Toay.....	Mineral Point.	ST. CROIX ANN LA POINTE— Otis Hoyt.....	Hudson.
L. M. Strong.....	Highland.	WALWORTH— Stephen S. Barlow—	Elkhorn.
JEFFERSON— Thomas R. Mott...	Watertown.	J. H. Cooper.....	
A. H. VanNorstrand	Jederson.	Timothy H. Fellows	
Jacob Skinner.....	Palmyra.	Zerah Meade.....	
KENOSHA— C. Latham Sholes..	Kenosha.	Lewis N. Wood....	
Lathrop Burgess....		WAUKESHA— John C. Hillard....	Summit.
LA FAYETTE— James H. Earnest..	Shullsburg.	John Washington	North Prairie.
Matthew Murphy.*	New Digging.	Thomas Sargent..	
MARQUETTE & WAUSHARA— Eleazer Root.....		Phillips H. Monroe.	
MILWAUKEE— Charles Cain.....	Milwaukee.	Philly McNaughton	
		WASHINGTON— Simon D. Powers..	Pt. Washing'tn
		Phineas M. Johnson	
		Adam Staats.....	
		Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
		Baruch S. Weil....	West Bend.
		WINNEBAGO & WAUPACA— Dudley C. Blodget...	Oshkosh.

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

Sixth Session of the State Legislature, 1853.

[This Legislature convened on the 12th of January, 1853, and adjourned on the 4th day of April 1853, until the 6th day of June following, for the purpose that the Senate might sit as a Court of Impeachment, and the Assembly be present to prosecute the trial of Levi Hubbell, Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, against whom Articles of Impeachment had been exhibited, charging him with acts of corrupt conduct and malfeasance in office. For this purpose the Legislature again convened on the 6th day of June, and adjourned finally on the 13th of July, 1853.]

SENATE.

Lt. Governor—TIMOTHY BURNS, President.

Chief Clerk—JOHN K. WILLIAMS.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	H. N. Smith....	Sheboygan.	14	Alva Stewart...	Ft. Atkinson.
2	J. S. Alban....	Plover.	15	Levi Sterling...	Mt. Sterling.
3	A. M. Blair	Fond du Lac.	16	J. C. Squires...	Platteville.
4	B. S. Weil.....	West Bend.	17	Ezra Miller.....	Beloit.
5	E. M. Hunter...	Milwaukee.	18	J. R. Briggs, Jr.	Beloit.
6	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.	19	Benjamin Allen.	
7	John W. Cary...	Racine.	20	B. Pinckney	Rosendale.
8	J. R. Sharpstein.	Milwaukee.	21	Coles Bashford.	Oshkosh.
9	G. R. McLane..	Summit.	22	Judson Prentice	Watertown.
10	M. H. Bovee....	Waukesha.	23	D. S. Vittum	Baraboo.
11	T. T. Whittlesey	Madison.	24	T. S. Bowen....	Waupun.
12	E. Wakeley ...	Whitewater.	25	Jas. T. Lewis...	Columbus.
13	Charles Dunn..	Belmont.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—HENRY L. PALMER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—THOMAS McHUGH.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK— Charles Armstrong.	Baraboo.	DODGE— E. N. Foster	Mayville.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD— Hiram A. Wright..	Pr. du Chien.	Whitman Sayles...	Rubicon.
BROWN, KEWAUNEE AND DOOR— Randall Wilcox....	Deperce.	Wm. M. Dennis.....	Watertown.
CALUMET— James Robinson...	Chilton.	Patrick Kelly.....	Elba.
CHIPPEWA AND LA CROSSE— Albert D. Ladue...	La Crosse.	John W. Davis.....	Fox Lake.
COLUMBIA— O. D. Coleman.....	Marcellon.	Edwin Hillyer.....	Waupun.
JOHN Q. ADAMS....	Fall River.	FOND DU LAC— Querin Lehr	
DANE— Mathew Roche ...	Wesport.	I. S. Talmadge....	Fond du Lac.
Harry Barnes.....	Middleton.	Charles D. Gage...	
S. W. Fields.....	Fitchburg.	N. M. Donaldson..	Waupun.
P. C. Burdick.....	Albion.	GRANT— Henry D. York ...	Hazel Green.
H. L. Foster.....	Deerfield.	Hymen E. Block...	Potosi.
		Titus Hayes.....	
		Jeremiah E. Dodge	Lancaster.
		J. A. Barber	Lancaster.
		GREEN— Thomas Fenton....	Monroe.
		IOWA— Henry Madden.....	Dodgeville.
		P. W. Thomas	Mineral Point.

SIXTH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—ASSEMBLY—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
JEFFERSON—		RACINE—	
P. Rogan.....	Watertown.	H. T. Sanders.....	Racine.
J. H. Ostrander....	Aztalan.	W. H. Roe.....	
D. J. Powers.....	Palmyra.	T. West.....	
W. W. Woodman....	Farmington.	P. Belden.....	Burlington.
J. E. Holmes*.....	Jefferson.		
KENOSHA—		RICHLAND—	
J. McKisson.....	Kenosha.	H. Connor.....	
C. L. Sholes.....			
LA FAYETTE—		ROCK—	
P. B. Simpson.....	Shullsburg.	C. Stevens.....	Janesville.
Eli Robinson.....		H. Stebbins.....	Union.
N. Oimsted.....	Cottage Inn.	W. D. Murray.....	Beloit.
		H. Holmes.....	Janesville.
LAPOINTE & ST. CROIX		SHEBOYGAN—	
O. P. Madden.....		D. Taylor.....	Sheboygan.
		C. B. Coleman.....	
MANITOWOC—		WASHINGTON—	
E. Ricker.....		J. W. Porter.....	
		C. E. Chamberlain.	
MARQUETTE & WAU-		W. E. Barnes.....	Barton.
SHARA—		C. Shulties.....	
E. B. Kelsey.....	Mortello.		
E. Wheeler.....	Berlin.	WALWORTH—	
		John Bell.....	
MILWAUKEE—		J. Leander.....	La Grange.
H. Hertel.....	Milwaukee.	J. W. Sawyer.....	
E. McGarry.....	Milwaukee.	T. H. Fellows.....	
J. Mayer.....	Milwaukee.	O. F. Bartlett.....	
H. C. West.....	Milwaukee.	T. W. Hill.....	Springfield.
H. C. Cook.....	Milwaukee.		
H. L. Palmer.....	Milwaukee.	WAUKESHA—	
W. A. Hawkins.....	Milwaukee.	W. D. Bacon.....	Waukesha.
E. Chase.....	Milwaukee.	Edward Lees.....	
J. H. Tweedy.....	Milwaukee.	Orson Reed.....	Summit.
		Elisha Pearl.....	
OUTAGAMIE, OCONTO		WINNEBAGO—	
AND WAUPACA—		Curtis Reed.....	Menasha.
A. Resley.....	Appleton.	L. M. Miller.....	Oshkosh.
PORTAGE AND MARA-			
THON—			
G. W. Cate.....	Stevens Point.		

Seventh Session of the State Legislature, 1851.

Convened January 11, 1854, and adjourned April 3, 1854.

SENATE.

Lt. Governor—JAMES T. LEWIS, President.

Chief Clerk—SAMUEL G. BROWN.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	H. N. Smith.....	Plymouth.	8	Levi Grant.....	Kenosha.
2	Jos. F. Loy.....	Depere.	9	G. R. McLane...	Hartland.
3	A. M. Blair.....	Ozaukee.	10	J. D. Reymert...	Denoon.
4	Baltus Mantz...	Meeker.	11	T. T. Whittlesey	Pleasant Br'ch
5	E. M. Hunter....	Milwaukee.	12	E. Wakeley.....	Whitewater.
6	Edw. McGarry...	Milwaukee.	13	Charles Dunn...	Cottage Inn.
7	J. W. Cary.....	Racine.	14	Daniel Howell...	Jefferson.

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

SEVENTH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—SENATE—(continued.)

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
15	Levi Sterling....	Mineral Point.	21	Coles Bashford.	Oshkosh.
16	Nelson Dewey...	Lancaster.	22	Ezra A. Bowen.	Mayville.
17	Ezra Miller....	Spring Valley.	23	D. S. Vittum ...	Baraboo.
18	L. P. Harvey*...	Shopiere.	24	Francis H. West	Monroe.
19	Benjamin Allen.	Hud-on.	25	John Q. Adams.	Fall River.
20	C. A. Eldredge.	Fond du Lac.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—FREDERICK W. HORN, of Ozaukee.*Chief Clerk*—THOMAS McHUGH.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK— C. C. Remington..	Baraboo.	GRANT—(con.) Lewis Rood.....	Hazel Green.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD— Wm. F. Terhune..	Viroqua.	Miles K. Young....	Cassville.
BROWN, KEWAUNEE AND DOOR— Francis Desnoyer..	Green Bay.	William Jeffrey....	Ellenboro.
CALUMET— Alexander H. Hart.	Lima.	Edward Estabrook.	Platteville.
CHIPPEWA, BUFFALO, JACKSON AND CLARK— William J. Gibson.	Bl. River Falls	GREEN— Abner Mitchell....	Spring Grove.
COLUMBIA— Alfred Topliff.....	East Hampden	IOWA— Lemuel W. Joiner.	Wyoming.
A. C. Ketchum....	Portage City.	John Toay.....	Mineral Point.
DANE— Samuel H. Baker... Henry Barnes..... Harlow S. Orton... Peter W. Matts.... C. R. Head.....	Bristol. Middleton. Madison. Montrose. Albion	JEFFERSON— Charles J. Bell.... David L. Morrison. Darius Reed..... William Eustis.... Theo. Barnhardt..	Johnson's Cr. Fort Atkinson Sullivan. Oakland. Watertown.
DODGE— B. F. Barney..... George Fox..... Francis McCormick. Ruel Parker..... Allen H. Atwater.. John W. Davis....	Mayville. Herman. Ashippun. Portland. Oak Grove. Fox Lake.	KENOSHA— Samuel Hale..... Jesse Hooker.....	Kenosha. Salem.
FOND DU LAC— Major J. Thomas.. N. M. Donaldson.. Isaac S. Tallmadge. Edward Bener....	Fond du Lac. Waupun. Fond du Lac. Ashford.	LA FAYETTE— James H. Knowlton James H. Earnest. Peter Parkinson, Jr.	Shullsburg. New Diggins. Fayette.
GRANT— William Hull.....	Potosi.	LA POINTE, ST. CROIX, PIERCE AND POLK Wm. M. Torbert...	Hudson.
		MANITOWOC— James M. Kyle....	Manitowoc.
		MARQUETTE AND WAU- SHARA— Archibald Nichols. Samuel McCracken	Mackford. Marquette.
		MILWAUKEE— John Crawford.... Jackson Hadley.... Peter Lavis..... Henry Beecroft....	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Greenfield. Milwaukee.

*Seat contested by John R. Briggs, who claimed to hold over on constitutional grounds, but did not prevail.

SEVENTH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—ASSEMBLY—(con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MILWAUKEE—(con.)		Rock—(con.)	
Timothy Hagerty...	Franklin.	David Noggle.....	Janesville.
Edward O'Neill.....	Milwaukee.	Samuel G. Colley...	Beloit.
John Tobin.....	Granville.	Joseph Spaulding..	Harmony.
William Reinhardt.	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN—	
William E. Webster	Milwaukee.	Adolph Rosenthal..	Sheboygan.
OUTAGAMIE, OCONTO		John Mathes.....	Rhine.
AND WAUPACA—		WASHINGTON—	
John B. Jacobs#...		Adam Schantz.....	Addison.
OZAUKEE—		Philip Zimmerman..	Germanatown.
Frederick W. Horn.	Ozaukee.	WALWORTH—	
Milo M. Wheeler...	Ozaukee.	William P. Allen...	Sharon.
PORTAGE AND MARA-		O. F. Bartlett.....	East Troy.
THON—		P. W. Lake.....	Walworth.
Walter D. McIndoe	Wausau.	Simeon W. Spafford	Geneva.
RACINE—		Perry G. Harrington	Sugar Creek.
Nelson R. Norton.	Burlington.	Andrew Whiting...	Richmond.
Charles S. Wright...	Racine.	WAUKESHA—	
John Smith.....	Caledonia.	Edward Lees.....	North Prairie.
Thomas West.....	Raymond.	Jesse Smith.....	Vernon.
RICHLAND—		Den's Worthington	Summit.
Nathaniel Wheeler.	Rich'd Centre.	Chauncey H. Purple	Brookfield C'r.
Rock—		WINNEBAGO—	
J. L. V. Thomas....	Beloit.	Corydon Rich.....	Vinland.
		George Gary.....	Oshkosh.

Eighth Session of the State Legislature, 1855,
 Convened January 10, 1855, and adjourned April 2, 1855.

SENATE.

Lt. Governor—JAMES T. LEWIS, President.
 Chief Clerk—S. G. BUGH.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor...	Sheboygan.	23	John H. Miller.....	Jefferson.
2	Joseph F. Loy...	Green Bay.	24	Amos C. Cook.....	Mineral Point.
3	B. G. Gill.....	Granville.	25	Nathan Dewey...	Lancaster.
4	J. Ralfe.....	Jackson.	26	John Spaulding...	Janesville.
5	J. Hadley.....	Milwaukee.	27	John P. Harvey...	Shoptere.
6	Edw'd McGarry.	Milwaukee.	28	Wm. T. Gibson...	Black R. Falls.
7	Charles Clement	Racine.	29	Wm. A. Eldredge..	Fond du Lac.
8	F. Paddock.....	Salem.	30	Colas Bashford..	Oshkosh.
9	D. Worthington.	Summit.	31	E. B. Bowen.....	Mayville.
10	J. D. Reymert...	Denoon.	32	E. B. Kelsey....	Montello.
11	H. H. Giles.....	Stoughton.	24	F. H. West.....	Monroe.
12	E. Wakeley.....	Whitewater.	25	J. Q. Adams....	Fall River.
13	Charles Dunn...	Cottage Inn.			

* Seat contested successfully by David Scott who obtained it. Post Office, Waupaca.
 † Seat contested by Daniel M. Miller unsuccessfully.

EIGHTH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—C. C. SHOLES, of Kenosha.*Chief Clerk*—DAVID ATWOOD.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK— R. H. Davis.....	Baraboo.	L.APOINTE, PIERCE, & C S. R. Gunn.....	Prescott.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD— James Fisher.....	Pr. du Chien.	MANITOWOC— James Bennett....	Manitowoc.
BROWN, DOOR, AND KEWAUNEE— M. L. Martin.....	Green Bay.	MARQUETTE & WAU- SHARA— H. Grant.....	Tichora.
CALUMET— A. Merrell.....	Charleston.	S. R. Rood.....	Packwaukee.
COLUMBIA— A. Toplif.....	Columbus.	MILWAUKEE— J. B. Cross.....	Milwaukee.
W. T. Wherry.....	Shoneaw.	J. Vleit.....	Milwaukee.
DANE— L. B. Vilas.....	Madison.	Edward O'Neil.....	Milwaukee.
J. Mosher.....	Stoughton.	E. De Wolf.....	Milwaukee.
S. G. Abbott.....	Verona.	J. Ruan.....	Oak Creek.
G. P. Thompson..	Cross Plains.	P. Lavis.....	Greenfield.
DODGE— S. L. Rose.....	Beaver Dam.	R. Chase.....	Wauwatosa.
J. M. Sherman....	Burnett.	F. Muskowitz.....	Milwaukee.
N. M. Juncau....	Theresa.	OUTAGAMIE, & C.— Perry H. Smith...	Appleton.
J. D. Griffin.....	Shields.	PORTAGE AND MARA- THON— Walter D. McIndoe.	Wausau.
Q. B. Ribble.....	Horicon.	RACINE— T. Falvey.....	Racine.
J. Schevel.....	Lebanon.	C. P. Barnes.....	Burlington.
FOND DU LAC— John Boyd.....	Calumet.	A. Filer.....	Racine.
B. R. Harrington..	Byron.	E. Adams.....	Yorkville.
Geo. W. Parker....	Metomen.	RICHLAND— D. L. Downs.....	Richmond.
W. H. Ebbetts....	Fond du Lac.	ROCK— N. B. Howard.....	Magnolia.
GRANT— Allen Taylor.....	Hazel Green.	G. H. Williston....	Janesville.
William Hull.....	Potosi.	S. G. Colley.....	Beloit.
William Cole.....	Beetown.	J. Goodrich.....	Milton.
N. H. Virgin.....	Platteville.	SHEBOYGAN— J. Schrage.....	Sheboygan.
W. W. Field.....	Fennimore.	L. H. Cary.....	Greenbush.
GREEN— A. D. Kirkpatrick..	Dayton.	WASHINGTON— M. L. Delaney.....	Barton.
IOWA— J. Love.....	Mineral Point.	D. Smith.....	Erin.
S. B. Hollenbeck..	Highland.	WALWORTH— George Allen.....	Linn.
JEFFERSON— P. Rogan.....	Watertown.	D. Hooper.....	Troy.
J. Gibbs.....	Ixonia.	S. Wakeley.....	Whitewater.
A. H. Van Norstr'd	Jefferson.	L. Lee.....	Elkhorn.
J. G. Merriam....	Lake Mills.	W. Isham.....	Delavan.
W. Grant.....	Hebron.	S. Pratt.....	Spring Prairie.
KENOSHA— C. C. Sholes.....	Kenosha.	WAUKESHA— Alex. W. Randall..	Waukesha.
P. Judson.....	Bristol.	J. Bond.....	Mukwanago.
LA FAYETTE— J. H. Earnest.....	New Diggings.	S. Warren.....	Delafield.
J. White.....	Cottage Inn.	B. F. Goss.....	Pewaukee.
A. A. Towensnd...	Shullsburg.	WINNEBAGO— E. S. Welch.....	Neenah.
LA CROSSE & CHIP'WA C. A. Stevens.....	La Crosse.	George Gary.....	Oshkosh.

Ninth Session of the State Legislature, 1856,

Convened January 9, 1856, and took a recess from March 31, 1856, to September 3, 1856, and adjourned October 14, 1856.

SENATE.

Lt. Governor—ARTHUR McARTHUR, President.

Chief Clerk—BYRON PAINE.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor...	Sheboygan.	14	S. W. Barnes...	Watertown.
2	P. H. Smith....	Appleton.	15	Amasa Cobb....	Mineral Point.
3	B. G. Gill.....	Grafton.	16	J. A. Barber....	Lancaster.
4	B. S. Weil.....	Schleisigery.	17	J. Sutherland...	Janesville.
5	Jackson Hadley.	Milwaukee.	18	L. P. Harvey....	Shopiere.
6	Edw. O'Neill...	Milwaukee.	19	W. J. Gibson....	Black Riv. F'l's
7	Charles Clement	Racine.	20	E. Pier.....	Fond du Lac.
8	C. L. Sholes....	Kenosha.	21	J. Fitzgerald....	Oshkosh.
9	D. Worthington	Summit.	22	S. L. Rose.....	Beaver Dam.
10	Edw. Gernon...	Genessee.	23	E. B. Kelsey....	Montello.
11	H. H. Giles.....	Stoughton.	24	George Dexter...	Monroe.
12	Jesse C. Mills...	Elkhorn.	25	John Q. Adams.	Fall River.
13	Charles Dunn...	Cottage Inn.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WILLIAM HULL, of Grant.

Chief Clerk—JAMES ARMSTRONG.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK— D. K. Noyes.....	Baraboo.	FOND DU LAC—(con.) G. W. Parker.....	Metomen.
BROWN, DOOR, &C.— John Day.....	Green Bay.	GRANT— Wm. Hull.....	Potosi.
CALUMET— James Cramond...	Manchester.	Horace Catlin.....	Cassville.
CRAWFORD, BAD AX— Andrew Briggs....	Bad Ax.	Allen Taylor.....	Hazel Green.
COLUMBIA— M. M. Davis.....	Portage City.	J. T. Mills.....	Lancaster.
O. C. Howe.....	Lowville.	J. T. Brown....	Clifton.
DANE— A. A. Bird.....	Madison.	GREEN— Martin Flood.....	Brooklyn.
G. P. Thompson...	Cross Plains.	IOWA— Richard Smith....	Mineral Point.
A. A. Huntington...	York.	E. Knowlton.....	Highland.
W. M. Colloday....	Dunn.	JEFFERSON— J. M. Madison....	Koskonong.
DODGE— B. F. Barney.....	Williamstown.	W. C. ...	Watertown.
David Fletcher....	Hustisford.	W. W. ...	Farmington.
Lawrence Connor...	Emmet.	H. ...	Milford.
Chas. Burchard....	Beaver Dam.	D. Reed.....	Sullivan.
H. L. Butterfield...	Waupun.	KENOSHA— H. Johnson.....	Kenosha.
C. Ehinger.....	Clyman.	F. Newell.....	Paris.
FOND DU LAC— Isaac Brown.....	Fond du Lac.	LA CROSSE— D. D. Cameron...	La Crosse.
Peter Johnson.....	Ashford.	LA FAYETTE— J. H. Knowlton...	Shullsburg.
Joseph Wagner....	Marshfield.	Matthew Murphy..	Benton.
		H. H. Gray.....	Darlington.

NINTH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—ASSEMBLY—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MARQUETTE & WAU- SHARA—		ROCK—	
Horatio S. Thomas.	Moundville.	Levi Alden.....	Janesville.
W. F. Chipman....	Warren.	J. Child.....	Lima.
MANITOWOC—		J. M. Evans.....	Union.
C. H. Walker.....	Manitowoc.	H. J. Murray.....	Turtle.
MILWAUKEE—		RICHLAND—	
Joshua Stark.....	Milwaukee.	Robert Aiken.....	Richland.
August Greulich...	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN—	
A. McCormick.....	Milwaukee.	Wm. Wippermann.	Mosel.
John Mitchell.....	Milwaukee.	R. Brazelton.....	Scott.
W. A. Hawkins....	Milwaukee.	ST. CROIX—	
John Tobin.....	Granville.	A. D. Gray.....	Hudson.
Henry Crawford...	Wauwatosa.	WALWORTH—	
P. Lavis.....	Greenfield.	A. W. Farr.....	Geneva.
G. Hahn.....	Milwaukee.	B. F. Seymour....	La Fayette.
OZAUKEE—		S. Thomas.....	Darien.
Charles Beger.....	Port Wash'n.	John F. Potter....	East Troy.
Wm. Vogenitz....	Cedarburg.	J. Lauderdale....	La Grange.
OUTAGAMIE, & C.—		W. D. Chapin.....	Bloomfield.
Louis Bostedo....	Weyauwega.	WAUKESHA—	
PORTAGE AND MARA- THON—		J. James.....	Eagle.
Joseph Wood.....	Grand Rapids.	J. Weaver.....	Lisbon.
RACINE—		C. S. Hawley....	Waukesha.
T. Falvey.....	Racine.	Jeremiah Noon...	Merton.
Eliphalet Cram....	Racine.	WINNEBAGO—	
J. T. Palmer.....	Waterford.	J. Anunson.....	Winchester.
F. G. Cheeves.....	Norway.	L. B. Townsend...	Nepuskin.
		WASHINGTON—	
		G. H. Hayes.....	Richfield.
		John Sell.....	Addison.

Tenth Session of the State Legislature, 1857,
Convened January 14, and adjourned March 9, 1857.

SENATE.

Lt. Governor—ARTHUR McARTHUR, President.

Chief Clerk—WM. HENRY BRISBANE.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	E. Fox Cook....	Sheboygan.	16	J. Allen Barber.	Lancaster.
2	Perry H. Smith.	Appleton.	17	J. Sutherland...	Janesville.
3	H. J. Shulties...	Ozaukee.	18	L. P. Harvey....	Shopiere.
4	B. S. Weil.....	Schlesinger's	19	Temple Clark...	Manitowoc.
5	August Greulich	Milwaukee.	20	E. Pier.....	Fond du Lac.
6	Edward O'Neill.	Milwaukee.	21	Edwin Wheeler.	Oshkosh.
7	C. S. Chase.....	Racine.	22	S. L. Rose.....	Beaver Dam.
8	C. L. Sholes....	Kenosha.	23	S. C. Bean.....	Lake Mills.
9	J. T. Kingston...	Necedah.	24	G. E. Dexter...	Monroe.
10	Edward Gernon.	Genesee.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.
11	H. H. Giles.....	Stoughton.	26	Hiram C. Bull..	Madison.
12	J. C. Mills.....	Elkhorn.	27	Luther Hanchett	Plover.
13	P. B. Simpson...	Shullsburg.	28	William Wilson.	Menominee.
14	S. W. Barnes...	Watertown.	29	M. L. Kimball..	Berlin.
15	L. W. Joiner....	Wyoming.	30	Wm. T. Price...	Bl. River Falls

TENTH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—ASSEMBLY—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
OUTAGAMIE— Theodore Conkey.	Appleton.	SHEBOYGAN—(con.) R. H. Hotchkiss...	Plymouth.
OZAUKEE— S. A. White..... Fred. W. Horn....	Ozaukee. Cedarburg.	Glanville W. Stone.	Winooski.
PORTAGE, MARATHON AND WOOD— Anson Rood.....	Stevens Point.	WASHINGTON— Hopewell Coxe.... James Vollmar.... James Fagan.....	Hartford. West Bend. Cedarburg.
RACINE— L. J. Evans..... Peter C. Lutkin.... Joseph Nelson..... James Catton	Racine. Whitesville. Raymond. Burlington.	WALWORTH— David Williams... S. W. Voorhees.... Solmons Wakeley... Wyman Spooner...	Springfield. Sharon. Whitewater, Elkhorn.
ROCK— L. G. Fisher..... David Noggle..... Ezra A. Foot..... William H. Tripp... George R. Atherton	Beloit. Janesville. Footville. Janesville. Clinton.	WAUKESHA— George Cairncross. James M. Lewis... Thomas Sugden... Elihu Enos, Jr.... Charles S. Hawley.	Pewaukee. Oconomowoc. North Prairie. Waukesha. Waukesha.
RICHLAND— Robert C. Field...	Richland City.	WAUPACA— B. F. Phillips.....	Mukwa.
SAUK— James G. Train... Abram West.....	Merrimack. Reedsburg.	WAUSHARA— George Hawley....	Poysippi.
SHEBOYGAN— Z. P. Mason.....	Sheboygan.	WINNEAGO— Philetus Sawyer... John Anunson... Wm. P. McAllister	Oshkosh. Winchester. Omro.

Eleventh Session of the State Legislature, 1858,
Convened January 13, and adjourned May 17, 1858.

SENATE.

Lt. Governor—L. D. CAMPBELL, President.
Chief Clerk—J. L. V. THOMAS.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	E. Fox Cook...	Sheboygan.	16	N. H. Virgin....	Platteville.
2	M. L. Martin...	Green Bay.	17	J. Sutherland...	Janesville.
3	J. H. Shulties..	Pt Washington	18	A. I. Bennett....	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon...	Cedar Creek.	19	T. Clark.....	Manitowoc.
5	A. Grenlich....	Milwaukee.	20	E. Pier.....	Fond du Lac.
6	P. Walsh.....	Milwaukee.	21	E. Wheeler....	Oshkosh.
7	C. S. Chase....	Racine.	22	Wm. B. Smith..	Fox Lake.
8	S. R. McClellan	Wilmet.	23	S. C. Bean.....	Lake Mills.
9	J. T. Kingston..	Neecedah.	24	J. H. Warren....	Albany.
10	D. Worthington	Summit.	25	M. M. Davis....	Portage City.
11	H. H. Giles, <i>P. p. t.</i>	Stoughton.	26	A. Proudfit....	Madison.
12	J. W. Boyd....	Geneva.	27	L. Hanchett....	Plover.
13	P. B. Simpson..	Shullsburg.	28	Daniel Mears..	Osceola Mills.
14	Wm. Chappell..	Watertown.	29	M. L. Kimball..	Berlin.
15	L. W. Joiner....	Wyoming.	30	Wm. H. Tucker	La Crosse.

ELEVENTH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—F. S. LOVELL, of Kenosha.

Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU— A. P. Ayres.....	Quincy.	GRANT— H. Robbins.....	Platteville.
BAD AX & CRAWFORD J. R. Savage.....	Springville.	Henry Patch.....	Patch Grove.
BROWN— Edgar Conklin.....	Green Bay.	Henry D. York.....	Hazel Green.
BUFFALO, JACKSON AND TREMPLEAU H. E. Pricket.....	Bl. River Falls	A. W. Emory.....	Potosi.
BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND LA POINTE— James B. Gray.....	Hudson.	Charles K. Dean....	Boscobel.
CALUMET— James Robinson..	Chilton.	GREEN— J. E. Vinton.....	Albany.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK, DUNN & PIERCE— Lucius Cannon....	Pepin.	William Brown....	Skinner.
COLUMBLA— Alvin B. Alden....	Portage City.	IOWA— H. M. Billings.....	Constance.
Wm. M. Griswold..	Columbus.	Levi Sterling.....	Mineral Point.
Jonathan W. Earle.	Pardeeville.	JEFFERSON— Miles Holmes.....	Palmyra.
DANE— D. B. Crandall.....	Utica.	George C. Smith..	Oakland.
John W. Sharp.....	Door Creek.	Peter Moran.....	Watertown.
S. W. Field.....	Fitchburg.	John Gibb.....	Oconomowoc.
H. K. Belding.....	Black Earth.	Harlow Pease.....	Waterloo.
Frank Gault.....	Pheas. Branch	KENOSHA— F. S. Lovell.....	Kenosha.
A. A. McDonnell..	Madison.	A. D. Cornwall.....	Salem.
DODGE— John Steiner.....	Woodland.	LA CROSSE & MONROE James D. Condit..	Sparta.
N. M. Juneau.....	Theresa.	LA FAYETTE— H. H. Gray.....	Darlington.
Paul Juneau.....	Juneau.	C. Bracken.....	Mineral Point.
Benj. F. Gibbs.....	Fox Lake.	J. H. Earnest.....	New Diggins.
Fred. H. Kribs.....	Beaver Dam.	MANITOWOC— H. C. Hamilton....	Two Rivers.
E. J. Williams.....	Elba.	James B. Dunn....	Manitowoc.
DOOR, SHAWANO, KE- WAUNEE, OCONTO J. C. Hall.....	Marinette.	MANITOWISH— S. W. Mather.....	Markesan.
FOND DU LAC— E. L. Runals.....	Ripon.	D. Devany.....	Montello.
H. D. Hitt.....	Oakfield.	MILWAUKEE— Dighton Corson...	Milwaukee.
F. D. McCarty.....	Fond du Lac.	Alex. Cotzhausen..	Milwaukee.
Joseph Wagner....	Dotyville.	John Hayden.....	Milwaukee.
Wm. S. Tuttle.....	New Fane.	D. E. Cameron....	Milwaukee.
		M. Steever.....	Milwaukee.
		F. R. Berg.....	Milwaukee.
		Orlando Ellsworth.	Milwaukee.
		Joseph Carney....	Wauwatosa.
		M. Hanrehan.....	Good Hope.

ELEVENTH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—ASSEMBLY—(con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
OUTAGAME— Perry H. Smith....	Appleton.	SHEBOYGAN—(con.) Wm. H. Prentice.. Abrah'm H. Van Wie	Sheboygan F's Cascade.
OZAUKEE— B. O. Zastr'w Kussow Alex. M. Alling....	Cedarburg. Saukville.	WASHINGTON— James Keanealy... Paul A. Hill..... Chas. W. Detmering	Toland's Prai. Richfield. Newburg.
PORTAGE, MARATHON AND WOOD— Burton Millard.....	Wausau.	WALWORTH— Elijah Easton..... B. G. Noble..... John McKibbin.... James Baker.....	Walworth. Whitewater. Geneva. East Troy.
RACINE— Herman Warner... Geo. W. Selden.... Samuel Collins.... Edward P. Dyer..	Racine. Racine. Yorkville. Burlington.	WAUKESHA— Albert Alden..... Oliver P. Hewlett.. D. Roberts..... George McWhorter Chas. S. Hawley...	Delafield. Menomonee F. North Prairie. Waukesha. Waukesha.
ROCK— Kiron W. Bemis... Z. P. Burdick..... Jas. H. Knowlton.. George Irish..... Wm. H. Stark.....	Janesville. Janesville. Janesville. Clinton. Shopiere.	WAUPACA— A. J. Dufur.....	Iola.
RICHLAND— Charles G. Rodolf.	Orion.	WAUSHARA— William C. Webb..	Wautoma.
SAUK— Samu' H. Bassinger Samuel Northrup..	Prairie du Sac. Delloua.	WINNEBAGO— Samuel M. Hay.... William Duchman. Wm. P. McAllister.	Oshkosh. Menasha. Omro.
SHEBOYGAN— Z. P. Mason.....	Sheboygan.		

Twelfth Session of the State Legislature, 1859,
Convened January 12, 1859, and adjourned March 21, 1859.

SENATE.

Lt. Governor—E. D. CAMPBELL, La crosse.

Chief Clerk—HIRAM BOWEN, Janesville.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	R. H. Hotchkiss.	Plymouth.	16	N. H. Virgin....	Platteville.
2	M. L. Martin....	Green Bay.	17	Z. P. Burdick...	Janesville.
3	Lyon Silverman.	Ozaukee.	18	A. I. Bennett...	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon....	Cedar Creek.	19	Sam. H. Thurber	Manitowoc.
5	Cicero Comstock	Milwaukee.	20	Edward Pier....	Fond du Lac.
6	P. Walsh.....	Milwaukee.	21	G. W. Washburn	Oshkosh.
7	Nicholas D. Fratt	Racine.	22	Wm. E. Smith...	Fox Lake.
8	S. R. McClellan.	Wilnot.	23	E. D. Masters...	Jefferson.
9	H. W. Curtis....	Delton.	24	J. H. Warren...	Albany.
10	D. Worthington.	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.
11	W. R. Taylor....	Cottage Grove	26	Andr'w Proudfit	Madison.
12	John W. Boyd...	Geneva.	27	Luther Hanchett	Stanton.
13	B. Simpson.....	Shullsburg.	28	Daniel Mears...	Osceola Mills.
14	Wm. Chappell...	Watertown.	29	M. W. Seely....	Marquette.
15	Chas. D. Rodolf.	Orion.	30	W. H. Tucker...	La Crosse.

TWELFTH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WM. P. LYON, of Racine.

Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE, of Ripon.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU— John Turner.....	Mauston.	GRANT— George Broderick. James W. Seaton..	Hazel Green, Potosi.
BAD AX & CRAWFORD Thomas W. Towers	Towerville.	J. Waldorf..... H. A. W. McNair.. Luther Basford....	Platteville. Fennimore. Glen Haven.
BROWN— William Field, Jr..	Depere.	GREEN— Albert Pierce..... E. A. West.....	Monticello. Monroe.
BUFFALO, JACKSON AND TREMPLEALEU Jesse Bennett.....	Fountain City.	IOWA— G. C. Meigs..... John Toay.....	Arena. Mineral Point.
BURNETT, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE, POLK AND ST. CROIX— M. W. McCracken.	Superior.	JEFFERSON— A. J. Craig..... George C. Smith.. Luther A. Cole.... Martin Stender.... S. J. Conklin.....	Palmyra. Oakland. Watertown. Waterloo.
CALUMET— Harrison C. Hobart	Chilton.	KENOSHA— George Bennett.... James C. McKisson	Kenosha. Wheatland.
CHIPPEWA, &c.— Richard Dewhurst.	Nellisville.	LA CROSSE & MONROE C. W. Marshall....	La Crosse.
COLUMBIA— G. VanSteenwyk.. Wm. M. Griswold.. John O. Jones.....	Kilbourn City. Columbus. Cambria.	LA FAYETTE— James Murphy.... Wm. McGranathan. D. W. Kyle.....	Benton. Fayette. Shullsburg.
DANE— W. W. Blackman.. Adam Smith..... John Keenan..... C. N. Waterbury.. Harlow S. Orton... George B. Smith..	Stoughton. Burke. Fitchburg. Roxbury. Madison. Madison.	MANITOWOC— Wm. Aldrich..... James B. Dunn....	Two Rivers. Manitowoc.
DODGE— Thomas Palmer.... J. C. Bishop..... Waldo Lyon..... C. S. Kneeland.... Lorenzo Merrill.. John Lowth.....	Mayville. Le Roy. Hillsdale. Waupun. Burnett. Lowell.	MARGARET & GREEN LAKE— James Thomas.... James Winsbee..	Green Lake. Oxford.
DOOR, &c.— M. Simon.....	Ahnepee.	MILWAUKEE— E. Palmer..... Chas. J. Kern..... Thos. H. Eviston.. James A. Swain... Wm. S. Cross..... Joseph Walker.... F. Moskowitz.... Jacob Beck..... Edmund Hasse....	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC— A. E. Bovay..... Warren Whiting... John C. Lewis.... S. K. Barnes..... S. C. Mattison....	Ripon. Ladoga. Fond du Lac. (deceased). Waucousta.		

TWELFTH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—ASSEMBLY—(con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
OUTAGAMIE— Perry H. Smith....	Appleton.	SHEBOYGAN—(con.) James Little.....	Sheb. Falls.
OZAUKEE— J. R. Bohan.....	Ozaukee.	S. D. Littlefield....	Sheb. Falls.
F. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.	WASHINGTON— G. Strakewald....	Hartford.
PORTAGE, MARATHON AND WOOD— James Young.....	Stevens Point.	James Vollmar....	West Bend.
RACINE— Wm. P. Lyon.....	Racine.	P. Zimmerman.....	Staatsville.
L. S. Van Vliet....	Caledonia Cen	WALWORTH— Reuben Rockwell..	Springfield.
Wm. Balloch.....	Yorkville.	E. P. Cornick.....	Delavan.
F. E. Hoyt.....	Rochester.	N. S. Murphy.....	Whitewater.
ROCK— E. L. Carpenter....	Beloit.	Daniel Hooper....	Troy.
J. P. Dickson.....	Janesville,	WAUKESHA— Parker Sawyer....	Summit.
Wm. E. Wheeler....	Beloit.	Wm. P. King.....	Merton.
J. K. P. Porter....	Cookville.	A. E. Elmore....	Mukwanago.
Edward Vincent...	Milton.	C. T. Dressner....	Waukesha.
RICHLAND— Wm. Dixon.....	Lone Rock.	Ira Blood.....	Mukwonago.
SAUK— Nelson Wheeler....	Humboldt.	WAUPACA— W. C. Carr.....	Crystal Lake.
E. O. Rudd.....	Reedsburg.	WAUSHARA— Charles White.....	Calona.
SHEBOYGAN— Wm. N. Shafter....	Sheboygan.	WINNEBAGO— R. P. Eighth.....	Oshkosh.
		J. D. Bush.....	
		G. W. Beckwith...	Omro.

Thirteenth Session of State Legislature, 1860,
Convened January 10, 1860, and adjourned April 2, 1860.

SENATE.

Lt. Governor—BUTLER G. NOBLE, President, of Walworth.
Chief Clerk—J. H. WARREN.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	R. H. Hotchkiss.	Plymouth.	16	N. H. Virgin....	Platteville.
2	Edward Decker.	Kewaunee.	17	Z. P. Burdick...	Janesville.
3	Fred. Hilgen....	Cedarburg.	18	A. I. Bennett...	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon....	Cedar Creek.	19	S. H. Thurber...	Manitowoc.
5	Cicero Comstock	Milwaukee.	20	E. L. Phillips...	Fond du Lac.
6	M. J. Egan.....	Franklin.	21	G. W. Washburn	Oshkosh.
7	N. B. Fratt.....	Racine.	22	Ben. Ferguson...	Fox Lake.
8	Geo. Bennett...	Kenosha.	23	E. D. Masters...	Jefferson.
9	H. W. Curtis....	Delton.	24	J. W. Stewart...	Monroe.
10	D. Worthington.	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage.
11	W. R. Taylor....	Cottage Grove.	26	J. B. Sweat....	Black Earth.
12	D. F. Bartlett...	East Troy.	27	Luther Hanchett	Stanton.
13	T. B. Simpson...	Shullsburg.	28	Charles B. Cox...	River Falls.
14	Chas. R. Gill....	Watertown.	29	M. W. Seely....	Marquette.
15	C. G. Rodolf....	Orion.	30	B. E. Hutchinson	Prairie duCh'n

THIRTEENTH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WM. P. LYON, of Racine.

Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU— Albert Wood.....	Quincy.	GRANT— J. R. Spottswood..	Hamel Green.
BAD AX & CRAWFORD W. C. McMichael..	Viroqua.	James W. Seaton	Potosi.
BROWN— John C. Neville....	Green Bay.	J. B. Moore.....	Muscoda.
BUFFALO, & C.— Romanzo Bunn....	Galesville.	S. F. Clise.....	Ellenboro.
BURNETT, & C — Asaph Whittlesey..	Whittlesey.	Geo. Ballantyne...	Patch Grove.
CALUMET— Asaph Green.....	Chilton.	GREEN— W. S. Wescott.....	Monroe.
CHIPPewa, & C.— Wm. P. Bartlett...	Eau Claire.	Martin Mitchell...	Brodhead.
COLUMBIA— H. B. Munn.....	Portage.	GREEN LAKE— Jas. W. Burt.....	Mackford.
Wm. M. Griswold..	Columbus.	IOWA— G. C. Meigs.....	Arena.
Marcus Barden....	Pardeeville.	Amasa Cobb.....	Mineral Point.
DANE— Wm. W. Blackman.	Stoughton.	JEFFERSON— Norman Horton...	Cold Spring.
E. Grover, Jr.....	Madison.	C. G. Hammerquist.	Ft. Atkinson.
John Beath.....	Verona.	Heber Smith.....	Watertown.
Francis Fischer....	Cross Plains.	H. H. Winter.....	Watertown.
L. J. Farwell.....	Madison.	John Sutton.....	Milford.
C. Fairchild.....	Madison.	KENOSHA — M. Howland.....	Kenosha.
DODGE— Elva Simpson.....	Iron Ridge.	Salmon Upton.....	Kenosha.
Max Bachuber.....	Farmersville.	LA CROSSE & MONROE J. J. McKay.....	Sparta.
J. W. Nash.....	Oak Grove.	LA FAYETTE— Samuel Cole.....	Grant.
Stoddard Judd.....	Fox Lake.	T. C. L. Mackey...	Elk Grove.
D. S. Ordway.....	Beaver Dam.	E. C. Townsend...	Shullsburg.
H. C. Griffin.....	Oak Grove.	MANITOWISH— Joseph Rankin....	Mishicott.
DOOR— John Wiley.....	Shawano.	H. Mankowski....	Meeme.
FOND DU LAC— A. E. Bovay.....	Ripon.	MANITOWISH— O. W. Bow.....	Kingston.
B. H. Bettis.....	Ladoga.	MILWAUKEE— H. L. Palmer.....	Milwaukee.
J. C. Lewis.....	Fond du Lac.	L. H. Schmidtner..	Milwaukee.
John Boyd.....	Calumet.	Edward Keogh....	Milwaukee.
Wm. T. Brooks....	Fond du Lac.	E. D. Holton.....	Milwaukee.
15 MANUAL.		E. G. Hayden.....	Milwaukee.
		Matthias Humann.	Milwaukee.
		Patrick Dockry....	Ten Mile H'se.
		John Ruan.....	Oak Creek.
		A. Eble, (deceased).	

THIRTEENTH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—ASSEMBLY—(con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
OUTAGAMIE— Daniel C. Jennie...	Appleton.	SHEBOYGAN—(con.) E. W. Starnard.... Oran Rogers.....	Greenbush. Cascade.
OZAUKEE— Anthony Ahlhauser F. W. Horn.....	Sackville. Cedarburg.	WASHINGTON— George Keifer..... M. Altenhofen.... T. E. Vandercook.	Nenno. Kewaskum. Newburg.
PORTAGE, MARATHON AND WOOD— John Phillips.....	Stevens Point.	WALWORTH— Clarkson Miller.... John De Wolf.... Anderson Whiting. James Child.....	Geneva, Delavan. Richmond. East Troy.
RACINE— Wm. P. Lyon..... L. L. Baldwin. ... Knud Langland.... F. A. Weage.....	Racine. Racine. North Cape. Waterford.	WAUKESHA— Albert Alden..... Wm. R. Hesk..... A. E. Elmore..... B. Hunkins..... R. C. Robertson...	Delafield. Menom'e Falls Mukwonaga. New Berlin. Vernon.
RICHLAND— J. L. Jackson.....	Viola.	WAUPACA— M. B. Patchen....	Fremont.
ROCK— Wm. E. Wheeler... Thos. C. Westby... John P. Dickson... Jeremiah Johnson. George Golden....	Belott. Emerald Gr've Janesville. Evansville. Brodhead.	WAUSHARA— Jacob S. Bugh.....	Wautoma.
SAUK— E. W. Young..... Edwin Sumner....	Prairie du Sac Baraboo.	WINNEBAGO— Gabriel Bouck..... G. B. Goodwin.... G. S. Burnham.....	Oshkosh. Menasha. Waukau.
SHEBOYGAN— J. C. Kingsbury...	Sheboygan.		

Fourteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1861.

Convened January 9, and adjourned May 27, 1861.

SENATE.

Lt. Governor—B. G. NOBLE, President, of Walworth.*Chief Clerk*—J. H. WARREN.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post office.
1	Luther H. Cary.	Greenbush.	16	Noah H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	Ed. Decker...	Kewaunee.	17	Ezra A. Foot...	Footville.
3	Hugh Cuming...	Ozaukee.	18	A. I. Bennett...	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon...	Cedar Creek.	19	B. J. Sweet....	Chilton.
5	C. Quentin ...	Milwaukee.	20	E. L. Phillips...	Fond du Lac.
6	M. J. Eagan....	Milwaukee.	21	H. O. Crane....	Neenah.
7	Wm. L. Utley...	Racine.	22	Benj. Ferguson.	Fox Lake.
8	George Bennett.	Kenosha.	23	E. Montgomery.	Farmington.
9	J. T. Kingston..	Necedah.	24	J. W. Stewart..	Monroe.
10	D. Worthington	Summit.	25	G. W. Hazelton.	Columbus.
11	S. C. Bean.....	Sun Prairie.	26	John B. Sweat..	Black Earth.
12	O. F. Bartlett...	East Troy.	27	E. L. Browne...	Waupaca.
13	Samuel Cole....	Gratiot.	28	Charles B. Cox..	River Falls.
14	Chas. R. Gill....	Watertown.	29	C. S. Kelsey....	Montello.
15	L. W. Joiner....	Wyoming.	30	B. E. Hutchinson	Pr. du Chien.

FOURTEENTH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—AMASA COBB, Iowa.

Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAC— O. B. Lapham.....	Friendship.	GRANT—(cont.) Jared Warner.....	Patch Grove.
BAD AX & CRAWFORD D. H. Johnson.....	Prairie du Ch'n	GREEN— Jas. Campbell..... O. J. White.....	Albany. Monroe.
BROWN— Fred. S. Ellis.....	Green Bay.	GREEN LAKE— A. L. Flint.....	Princeton.
BUFFALO, JACKSON & C C. R. Johnson.....	Black Riv. F'ls	IOWA— F. Z. Hicks..... Amasa Cobb.....	Avoca. Mineral Point.
BURNETT, & C.— John Comstock....	Hudson.	JEFFERSON— J. D. Petrie..... H. B. Willard..... Theo. Prentiss..... Samuel Hayes..... S. M. Cone.....	Concord. Lake Mills. Watertown. Neosho. Waterloo.
CALUMET— Le Roy Graves.....	Gravesville.	KENOSHA— Michael Frank..... Marcus Linsley.....	Kenosha. Kenosha.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK, & C Rodman Palmer....	Chippewa F'ls	LA CROSSE & MONROE I. E. Messmore....	La Crosse.
COLUMBIA— H. W. Emery..... N. Hazen..... Jas. H. Bonney.....	Portage City. Pornette. Belle Fountain	LA FAYETTE— T. C. L. Mackay... L. T. Pullen..... E. C. Townsend...	Elk Grove. Argyle. Shullsburg.
DANE— S. W. Graves..... W. H. Chandler... E. W. Dwight..... F. A. Pfaff..... D. O'Malley..... David Atwood....	Rutland. Windsor. Oregon. Cross Plains. Westport. Madison.	MANITOWOC— J. L. Fobes..... Jos. Stephenson...	Two Rivers. Memece.
DODGE— Peter Peters..... Jacob Bodden..... D. N. Miner..... G. W. Bly..... F. H. Kribs..... J. J. Williams.....	Rubicon. Theresa. Rubicon. Waupun. Beaver Dam. Lowell.	MARQUETTE— E. J. Buck.....	Westfield.
DOOR, KEWAUNEE, & C. Wm. S. Finley.....	Kewaunee.	MILWAUKEE— Robert Hany..... George Albert..... Edward Keorch..... Charles Caverno... John Rieger..... Carl Winkler..... Wm. Dieves..... John Hannahan.... James Riordan....	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Greenfield. Good Hope. Franklin.
FOND DU LAC— C. F. Hammond... B. H. Bettis..... Selim Newton..... J. W. Hall..... H. Stanton.....	Ripon. Ladoga. Fond du Lac. Dotyville. Fond du Lac.	OUTAGAMIE— A. B. Everts.....	Appleton.
GRANT— Joseph Harris..... H. L. Massey..... Hanmer Robbins... John G. Clark.....	Hazel Green. Potosi. Platteville. Lancaster.	OZAUKEE— Wm. H. Ramsey... Wm. F. Opitz.....	Ozaukee. Mequon River.

FOURTEENTH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—ASSEMBLY—(con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
PORTAGE, MARATHON AND WOOD— Orestes Garrison...	Centralia.	WASHINGTON, Nathan Parker....	Hartford.
		L. F. Frisby.....	West Bend.
		V. Schaezel.....	Menomonee F.
RACINE— Gilbert Knapp....	Racine.	WALWORTH— S. W. Benson....	Bloomfield.
Orlando C. Munroe	Racine.	Chester D. Long...	Darien.
Simeon S. Bradford	Union Grove.	Francis Smith....	Millard.
S. B. Chapman....	Waterford.	Wyman Spooner...	Elkhorn.
ROCK— S. S. Northrop....	Ogden.	WAUKESHA— Daniel Cottrell...	Oconomowoc.
Benj. F. Cary....	Johnstown.	Wm. H. Thomas...	Lisbon.
Alexander Graham	Janesville.	Henry A. Youmans	Mukowonago.
Anson W. Pope....	Janesville.	Myron Gilbert....	Prospect Hill.
James Kirkpatrick.	Brodhead.	Isaac Lain.....	Waukesha.
RICHLAND— Elihu Bailey.....	Mill Creek.	WAUPACA— C. D. Combs.....	NorthRoyalton
SAUK— John Bear.....	Plain.	WAUSHARA— H. G. Webb.....	Wautoma.
Marsena Temple...	Newport.	WINNEBAGO— Philetus Sawyer...	Oshkosh.
SHEBOYGAN— John Gee.....	Sheboygan.	Curtis Reed.....	Menasha.
Jno. Bredemeyer...	Edwards.	Armine Pickett....	Weclaunee.
Wm. F. Mitchell...	Gibbsville.		

Fifteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1862,

Convened January 8, 1862, and adjourned April 7, 1862. Reconvened June 3, 1862, and adjourned June 17, 1862. Met in extra session September 10, 1862 and adjourned September 26, 1862.

SENATE.

Lt. Governor—EDWARD SALOMON, Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—J. H. WARREN.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Luther H. Cary.	Greenbush.	18	Joel Rich.....	Juneau.
2	Edward Hicks...	Green Bay	19	Geo. A. Jenkins	Charlestown.
3	Hugh Cumming.	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. W. Mitchell	Ripon.
4	F. O. Thorp.....	West Bend.	21	S. M. Hay.....	Oshkosh.
5	Chs. Quentin...	Milwaukee.	22	Thos. R. Hudd..	Appleton.
6	Edward Keogh...	Milwaukee.	23	E. Montgomery.	Farmington.
7	Wm. L. Utley...	Racine.	24	Edmund A. West	Monroe.
8	Herm'n S. Thorp	Cypress.	25	Ger. W. Hazelton	Columbus.
9	John T. Kingston	Necedah.	26	B. F. Hopkins..	Madison.
10	George C. Pratt	Waukesha.	27	E. L. Browne...	Waupaca.
11	Samuel C. Bean	Sun Prairie.	28	H. L. Humphrey	Hudson.
12	Wyman Spooner	Elkhorn.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey.	Montello.
13	Samuel Cole....	Gratiot.	30	N. S. Cate.....	De Soto.
14	S. S. Wilkinson	Prairie du Sac.	31	Edwin Flint....	La Crosse.
15	L. W. Joiner...	Wyoming.	32	M. D. Bartlett..	Durand.
16	Milas K. Young	Glen Haven.	33	Sat. Clark.....	Horicon.
17	Ezra A. Foot...	Footville.			

FIFTEENTH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—J. W. BEARDSLEY, of Pierce.

Chief Clerk—JOHN S. DEAN.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS— Geo. H. Hall	Dell Prairie.	GREEN LAKE— Archibald Nichols.	Markesan.
BAD AX— Ole Johnson..... J. M. Rusk.....	Breckenridge. Viroqua.	IOWA— Robert Wilson.... John H. Vivian....	Dodgeville. Mineral Point.
BROWN— Fred S. Ellis.....	Green Bay.	JACKSON AND CLARK Carl C. Pope.....	Bl. River Falls
CALUMET— Wm. F. Watrous..	Charlestown.	JEFFERSON— Peter Rogan..... W. S. Green..... W. W. Reed..... J. B. Crosby.....	Watertown. Milford. Jefferson. Palmyra.
COLUMBIA— J. Bowman	Newport.	JUNEAU— D. R. W. Williams.	Werner.
Wm. Dutcher..... R. S. Sanderson... CRAWFORD— O. B. Thomas.....	Columbus. Cambria. Pr. du Chien.	KEWAUNEE— G. W. Elliott.....	Alhnepee.
DANE— B. F. Adams..... W. H. Chandler.... A. S. Sanborn..... N. M. Matts..... Edward Jussen....	Deer Creek. Windsor. Mazomanie. Verona. Madison.	KENOSHA— R. L. Bassett	Wilmot.
DODGE— Q. H. Barron	Fox Lake.	LA CROSSE— Thos. B. Stoddard.	La Crosse.
J. F. McCollum.... H. C. Griffin..... J. G. Meyer	Trenton. Oak Grove. Le Roy.	LA FAYETTE— C. B. Jennings.... J. Wadsworth.....	Benton. Darlington.
D. D. Hoppock... EAU CLAIRE, DUNN AND CHIPPEWA— H. W. Barnes.....	Rubicon. Eau Claire.	LAPOINTE, ASHL'D.&C Geo. R. Stuntz...	Superior City.
FOND DU LAC— C. F. Hammond... W. W. Hatcher.... Campbell McLean. John Boyd..... H. C. Hamilton....	Ripon. Wausau. Fond Du Lac. Calumet. Waubequa.	MANITOWOC— S. Roundsville.... James Cahill..... E. K. Rand	Manitowoc. Franklin. Manitowoc.
GRANT— Wm. Brandon..... Allen Taylor..... Joseph T. Mills.... W. W. Field..... Samuel Newick....	Smeltzer's Gr. Dickeyville. Lancaster. Fennimore. Beetowa.	MANITOWOC— C. H. Stanger..... MANITOWOC— H. F. Thomas.....	Wausau. Briggsville.
GREEN— C. D. W. Leonard. H. T. Moore	Dayton. Spring Grove.	MILWAUKEE— H. L. Palmer..... George Abert..... Geo. K. Gregory... J. V. V. Platto.... J. M. Stowell..... Adam Finger..... H. Kirchloff..... P. J. Schumway... L. Semman	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Ten Mile H'se Wauwatosa. Oak Creek.

FIFTEENTH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—ASSEMBLY—(con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MONROE—		SHEBOYGAN—	
Joseph M. Morrow.	Sparta.	Godfrey Stamm....	Sheboygan.
OCONTO, SHAW'NO, & C		J. E. Thomas.....	Sheb'n Falls.
E. B. Stevens.....	Sturgeon Bay.	S. D. Hubbard.....	Scott.
OUTAGAMIE—		Benj. Dockstader..	Plymouth.
Milo Coles.....	Bovina.	TREMPEALEAU, & C.—	
OZAUKEE—		Orlando Brown....	Gilmanton.
J. A. Scheltz.....	Grafton.	WALWORTH—	
PORTAGE—		F. P. Arnold.....	South Grove.
A. S. McDill.....	Plover.	S. Hanson.....	La Grange.
RACINE—		H. W. Boyce.....	Geneva.
Calvin H. Upham... Thos. Butler..... James Catton.....	Racine. Mt. Pleasant. Burlington.	Hollis Latham.....	Elkhorn.
RICHLAND—		WASHINGTON—	
L. D. Gage.....	Rich'd Centre	Thomas Barry.....	Erin.
ROCK—		Michael Maloy.....	Richfield.
N. B. Howard E. Palmer..... Samuel Miller..... John Bannister.... A. C. Bates..... Orrin Guernsey....	Magnolia. Edgerton. Shopiere. Beloit. Janesville. Janesville.	Robert Salter.....	Newburg.
ST. CROIX & PIERCE		WAUKESHA—	
J. W. Bearesley...	Prescott.	G. W. Brown.....	Br'kf'd Centre
SAUK—		Samuel Thompson..	Hartland.
J. S. Tripp.....	Sauk City.	Peter T. Gifford....	N. Prairie.
A. W. Starks.....	Baraboo.	W. A. Vanderpool..	Vernon.
		WAUPACA—	
		C. D. Combs..... J.	N. Royalton.
		WAUSHARA—	
		Wm. C. Webb.....	Wautoma.
		WINNEBAGO—	
		W. E. Hanson.....	Oshkosh.
		Michael Hogan.....	Menasha.
		D. R. Bean.....	Waukau.

Sixteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1863,

Convened on the 14th of January, 1863, and adjourned April 2, 1863.

SENATE.

Lt. Governor—WYMAN SPOONER, President.*Chief Clerk*—FRANK M. STEWART.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	John E. Thomas	Sheb'n Falls.	18	Joel Rich.....	Juneau.
2	Edward Hicks...	Green Bay.	19	Joseph Vilas, Jr.	Manitowoc.
3	J. R. Bohan....	Ozaukee.	20	G. W. Mitchell.	Ripon.
4	F. O. Thorp....	West Bend.	21	J. B. Hamilton..	Ncenah.
5	Wm. K. Wilson.	Milwaukee.	22	Thos. R. Hudd..	Appleton.
6	Edward Keogh.	Milwaukee.	23	J. D. Clapp.....	Ft. Atkinson.
7	T. D. Morris....	Whitesville.	24	E. A. West.....	Monroe.
8	H. S. Thorp....	Bristol.	25	J. Bowman.....	Kilbourn City.
9	A. M. Kimball..	Pine River.	26	B. F. Hopkins..	Madison.
10	Geo. C. Pratt...	Waukesha.	27	A. S. McDill....	Plover.
11	W. H. Chandler.	Windsor.	28	H. L. Humphrey	Hudson.
12	Wyman Spooner	Elkhorn.	29	C. S. Kelsey....	Montello.
13	Jas. H. Earnest.	Shullsburg.	30	W. S. Purdy....	Viroqua.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.	31	Angus Cameron.	La Crosse.
15	Geo. L. Frost...	Mineral Point.	32	M. D. Bartlett..	Durand.
16	Miles K. Young.	Glen Haven.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence	Janesville.			

SIXTEENTH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—J. ALLEN BARBER, Grant.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN S. DEAN.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS— O. B. Lapham	Friendship.	GREEN LAKE— S. W. Smith	Markesan.
BAD AX— James Layre	Viroqua.	IOWA— D. McFarland	Highland.
D. B. Priest	Viroqua.	J. H. Vivian	Mineral Point.
BROWN— Fred S. Ellis	Green Bay.	JACKSON AND CLARK. Carl C. Pope	Black Riv. F'ls
CALUMET— James Robinson	Chilton.	JEFFERSON— Emil Rothe	Watertown.
COLUMBIA— A. J. Turner	Portage City.	N. S. Green	Milford.
John Q. Adams	Fall River.	L. B. Caswell	Ft. Atkinson.
Yates Ashley	Pardeeville.	J. M. Bingham	Palmyra.
CRAWFORD— James Fisher	Eastman.	JUNEAU— J. B. Frazell	Wonewoc.
DANE— C. R. Head	Arlton.	KEWAUNEE— Matthias Simon	Ahnapee.
W. H. Miller	Door Creek.	KENOSHA— B. T. Hatch	Kenosha.
A. S. Sanborn	Mazomanie.	LA CROSSE— E. M. Phillips	Big Valley.
George Wright	Mt. Horeb.	LA FAYETTE— Joseph White	Cottage Inn.
George Hyer	Madison.	L. T. Pullen	Argyle.
DODGE— Oliver Ashley	Fox Lake.	LA POINTE, ASHLAND. H. D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.
J. F. McCollum	Trenton.	MANITOWOC— Dan'l Shanahan	Newtonboro.
O. F. Jones	Juneau.	James Cahill	Plaquette.
Albert Burtch	Mayville.	E. K. Rand	Manitowoc.
Herford Wagner	Watertown.	MARATHON, WOOD— L. P. Powers	Grand Rapids.
EAU CLAIRE, DUNN AND CHIPPEWA— W. H. Smith	Eau Galle.	MILWAUKEE— H. S. Thomas	Briggsville.
FOND DU LAC— Wm. Starr	Ripon.	MILWAUKEE— J. R. Sharpstein	Milwaukee.
F. M. Wheeler	Nashota.	George Abert	Milwaukee.
E. H. Galloway	Fond du Lac.	J. W. Eviston	Milwaukee.
S. O'Hara	Fond du Lac.	Martin Larkin, Jr.	Milwaukee.
Egbert Foster	Foster.	P. V. Denster	Milwaukee.
GRANT— J. H. Rountree	Platteville.	Adam Poertiver	Milwaukee.
J. F. Chapman	Potosi.	John Hanrehan	Good Hope.
J. A. Barber	Lancaster.	Edward Collins	Root Creek.
W. W. Field	Fennimore.	John Bentley	Milwaukee.
Robert Glenn	Wyalusing.		
GREEN— W. S. Wescott	Farmers Grove		
Ezra Wescott	Skinner.		

SIXTEENTH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—ASSEMBLY—(con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MONROE—		SHEBOYGAN—	
W. W. Jackson....	Tomah.	Carl Ziller.....	Sheboygan.
OCONTO, SHAW'NO & C.		Charles Oetling...	How'rd's Grov.
Geo. C. Ginty.....	Oconto.	Henry Hayes.....	Cascade.
OUTAGAMIE—		Benj. Dockstader..	Plymouth.
Byron Douglass....	Appleton.	TREMPEALEAU, & C—	
OZAUKEE—		A. W. Newman....	Trempealeau.
Robert Power.....	Ozaukee.	WALWORTH—	
PORTAGE—		Samuel Pratt.....	Spring Prairie.
Enoch Webster....	Amherst.	Thos. W. Hill.....	Springfield.
RACINE—		Chas. H. Sturtevant.	Delavan.
H. C. Taylor.....	Racine.	George H. Foster..	Whitewater.
O. C. Monroe.....	Racine.	WASHINGTON—	
H. L. Gilmore.....	North Cape.	Adam Shantz.....	Addison.
RICHLAND—		Henry Hildebrand.	Station.
John Walworth ...	Richland Cen'r	Martin Schottleo..	Staatsville.
ROCK—		WAUKESHA—	
Jonathan Corey....	Footville.	Silas Richardson..	Waukesha.
Joseph Spaulding	Janesville.	E. W. Edgerton....	Waterville.
Jacob Fowle.....	Emerald Grove	D. G. Snover.....	Eagle.
C. M. Treat.....	Ogden.	N. Burroughs.....	Waukesha.
A. C. Bates.....	Janesville.	WAUPACA—	
Dennison Alcott...	Spring Valley.	A. K. Osborn.....	Iola.
ST. CROIX & PIERCE.		WAUSHARA—	
Charles B. Cox....	River Falls.	Wm. C. Webb.....	Wautoma.
SAUK—		WINNEBAGO—	
Alonzo Wilcox....	Spring Green.	Wm. E. Hanson....	Oshkosh.
A. W. Starks.....	Baraboo.	Michael Hogan....	Menasha.
		E. F. Davis.....	Oshkosh.

Seventeenth Session of the State Legislature, 1864,

Convened January 13, 1864, and adjourned April 4, 1864.

SENATE.

Lt. Governor—WYMAN SPOONER, President.*Chief Clerk*—FRANK M. STEWART.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	John E. Thomas	Sheb'n Falls	18	Wm. E. Smith..	Fox Lake.
2	Fred. S. Ellis...	Green Bay.	19	Joseph Vilas, jr.	Manitowoc.
3	J. R. Bohan....	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler	Nanaupa.
4	F. O. Thorp....	West Bend.	21	J. B. Hamilton.	Neenah.
5	W. K. Wilson..	Milwaukee.	22	Joseph Harris..	Sturgeon Bay.
6	H. P. Reynolds.	Milwaukee.	23	J. D. Clapp....	Ft. Atkinson.
7	T. D. Morris....	Whitesville.	24	Walt. S. Wescott	Monroe.
8	Ant'y Van Wyck	Kenosha.	25	Jonat'n Bowman	Kilbourn City.
9	A. M. Kimball..	Pine Rive.	26	Thos. Hood....	Madison.
10	Wm. Blair.....	Waukesha.	27	A. S. McDill....	Plover.
11	W. H. Chandler	Windsor.	28	A. H. Young....	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	C. S. Kelsey....	Montello.
13	Jas. H. Earnest.	Shullsburg	30	Wm. Ketcham..	Richland City.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.	31	Angus Cameron	La Crosse.
15	Geo. L. Frost...	Mineral Point.	32	Carl C. Pope....	Bl'k River Falls
16	Milas K. Young	Glen Haven.	33	Sat. Clark.....	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence	Janesville.			

SEVENTEENTH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—W. W. FIELD, Grant.

Chief Clerk—JOHN S. DEAN.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS— Anson Rood.....	Kilbourn City.	IOWA— W. S. Lincoln.....	Area.
		Francis Little.....	Mineral Point.
BROWN— W. J. Abrams.....	Green Bay.	JACKSON AND CLARK. C. R. Johnson....	Bl'k Riv. Falls.
CALUMET— Thomas McLean...	Stockbridge.	JEFFERSON— Robert Hass.....	Watertown.
COLUMBIA— A. J. Turner.....	Portage.	A. B. Smith.....	Lake Mills.
E. W. McNitt.....	Otsego.	Joseph Powers....	Hebron.
Yates Ashley.....	Pardeeville.	J. M. Bingham.....	Palmyra.
CRAWFORD— Horace Beach.....	Pr. du Chien.	JUNEAU— Lyman Clark.....	Kildare.
DANE— W. W. Blackman..	Stoughton.	KEWAUNEE— Nelson Boutin....	Kewaunee.
W. H. Miller.....	Door Creek.	KENOSHA— A. C. Barry.....	Sylvania.
A. S. Sanborn.....	Mazomanie.	LA CROSSE— S. S. Burton.....	La Crosse.
George Wright....	Mt. Horeb.	LA FAYETTE— Tarleton Dunn....	Elk Grove.
George B. Smith..	Madison.	Samuel Cole.....	Gratiot.
DODGE— G. H. Adams.....	Danville.	LA POINTE, ASHLAND, &c.—	
Wm. T. Green.....	Lowell.	H. D. Barron.....	Falls St. Croix.
O. F. Jones.....	Juneau.	MANITOWOC— P. P. Furszenich...	
Max Bachhuber....	Farmersville.	Thomas Thornton..	Clark Mills.
John G. Daily.....	Hustisford.	David Smoke.....	Two Rivers.
EAU CLAIRE, &c.— Thad. C. Pound....	Chippewa F'ls.	MANITOWOC, WOOD— Barth Bluffe.....	Wausau.
FOND DU LAC— Wm. Starr.....	Ripon.	MARQUETTE— Robert Cochran...	Westfield.
James McElroy....	Waupun.	MILWAUKEE— Levi Hubbell.....	Milwaukee.
E. H. Galloway....	Fond du Lac.	David Knab.....	Milwaukee.
Charles Geisse....	Taycheedah.	J. W. Eviston.....	Milwaukee.
Edgar Wilcox.....	Byron.	N. B. Caswell.....	Milwaukee.
GRANT— Hammer Robbins..	Platteville.	J. C. U. Niedermann.	Milwaukee.
Allen Taylor.....	Dickeyville.	Fred. T. Zettler....	Milwaukee.
J. A. Barber.....	Lancaster.	James Watts.....	Granville.
W. W. Field.....	Fennimore.	Ed. McGarry.....	Milwaukee.
W. R. Beach.....	Beetown.	Anthony Frey....	Franklin.
GREEN— W. W. McLaughlin	Oregon.		
F. B. Rolph.....	Monroe.		
GREEN LAKE— James Field.....	Berlin.		

SEVENTEENTH SESSION STATE LEGISLATURE—ASSEMBLY—(con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MONROE—		SHEBOYGAN—	
C. E. Rice.....	Sparta.	Carl Zillier... ..	Sheboygan.
OCONTO, &c.—		Louis Wolf	Sheb'n Falls.
Hermann Naber...	Shawano.	Michael Winter....	Adell.
OUTAGAMIE—		Mark Martin.....	Onion River.
George Kreiss.....	Appleton.	TREMPEALEAU, &c.—	
OZAUKEE—		Fayette Allen.....	Durand.
W. T. Bonniwell...	Cedarburg.	VERNON—	
PORTAGE—		Wm. H. Officer. . .	Springville.
John Phillips.....	Stevens Point.	Albert Bliss.....	Reedstown.
RACINE—		WALWORTH—	
George C. Northrup	Racine.	John Jeffers.....	Darien,
Henry Stevens.....	Cale'a Centre.	Daniel Smith.....	Richmond.
Philo Belden.....	Rochester.	D. C. Roundy.....	Geneva.
RICHLAND—		Lucius Allen.....	East Troy.
John Walworth....	Rich'd Centre.	WASHINGTON—	
ROCK—		Nicholas Marks... .	Wayne.
Thos. Earle.....	Fulton.	H. Hildebrand. . .	Station.
T. H. Goodhue....	Whitewater.	Martin Shottler. . .	Staatsville.
Guy Wheeler.....	Janesville.	WAUKESHA—	
Perry Bostwick....	Beloit.	Wm. Costigan.....	Marshall.
H. Richardson....	Janesville.	Joel R. Carpenter.	(conomowoc.
Jerome Burbank...	Brodhead.	Norman Shultis...	North Prairie.
ST. CROIX & PIERCE—		John Smith.....	Muskego Cen.
J. S. Elwell.....	Hudson.	WAUPACA—	
SAUK—		A. K. Osborn.....	Iola.
Alonzo Wilcox....	Spring Green.	WAUSHARA—	
A. W. Starks.....	Baraboo.	W. C. Webb.....	Wautoma.
		WINNEBAGO—	
		Richard C. Russell.	Oshkosh.
		Jeremiah Hunt....	Menasha.
		George S. Barnum.	Waukau.

Eighteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1865.

Convened January 11, and adjourned April 10, 1865.

SENATE.*Lt. Governor*—WYMAN SPOONER, President.*Chief Clerk*—FRANK M. STEWART.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	John A. Bentley	Sheboygan.	18	Wm. E. Smith...	Fox Lake.
2	Fred. S. Ellis....	Green Bay.	19	George Reed...	Manitowoc.
3	L. Morgan.....	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. S. Wheeler	Nanaupa.
4	F. O. Thorp.....	West Bend.	21	Geo. S. Barnum.	Waukau.
5	W. K. Wilson...	Milwaukee.	22	Joseph Harris...	Sturgeon Bay.
6	H. P. Reynolds...	Milwaukee.	23	S. W. Budlong..	Waterloo.
7	J. I. Case.....	Racine.	24	W. S. Wescott...	Monroe.
8	A. Van Wyck....	Kenosha.	25	J. Bowman.....	Kilbourn City.
9	Henry G. Webb...	Wautoma.	26	Thos. Hood.....	Madison.
10	William Blair...	Waukesha.	27	M. H. Sessions.	Waupaca.
11	W. H. Chandler.	Windsor.	28	A. H. Young ...	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	G. D. Elwood...	Princeton.
13	Samuel Cole....	Gratiot.	30	Wm. Ketcham...	Richland City.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.	31	J. A. Chandler...	Sparta.
15	W. L. Lincoln...	Avoca.	32	Carl C. Pope ...	Bl. River Falls.
16	M. K. Young...	Glen Haven.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence	Janesville.			

EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—W. W. FIELD, Grant.

Chief Clerk—JOHN S. DEAN.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS— R. K. Fay.....	Rocheaeree.	IOWA— E. B. Goodsell..... Francis Little.....	Highland. Mineral Point.
BROWN— W. J. Abrams.....	Green Bay.	JACKSON AND CLARK— Rich Dewhurst.....	Neilsville.
CALUMET— Hector McLean....	Stockbridge.	JEFFERSON— Jonathan Piper.... Gardner Spoor..... Alanson Pike..... Wm. P. Forsyth....	Ixonia Center. Aztalan. Whitewater. Golden Lake.
COLUMBIA— Levi W. Barden.... J. F. Hand..... Wm. Owen.....	Portage. Rocky Run. Cambria.	JUNEAU— E. S. Miner.....	Necedah.
CRAWFORD— O. B. Thomas.....	Pr. du Chien.	KEWAUNEE— Lyman Walker....	Kewaunee.
DANE— W. M. Colliday.... A. A. Boyce..... David Ford..... John S. Frary..... James Ross.....	Stoughton. Lodi. Leicester. Oregon..... Madison.	KENOSHA— Z. G. Simmons....	Kenosha.
DODGE— Stoddard Judd.*... M. F. Lowth..... O. F. Jones..... Peter Peters..... Ferd. Gnewuch....	Fox Lake. Beaver Dam. Juneau. Rubicon. Hustisford.	LA CROSSE— T. N. Horton.....	West Salem.
EAU CLAIRE, &c..... F. R. Church.....	Menomonee.	LA FAYETTE— James Harker..... S. W. Osborn.....	New Diggings. Darlington.
FOND DU LAC— D. C. Van Ostrand.. J. H. Brinkerhoff.. James Sawyer..... Thomas Boyd..... Jonathan Large....	Fond du Lac. Waupun. Fond du Lac. Calumet. Oakfield.	LA POINTE, &c.— A. C. Stuntz.....	Bayfield.
GRANT— Wm. Brandon..... Allen Taylor..... Henry Utt..... W. W. Field..... Robert Glenn.....	Smelter's Gr. Dickeyville. Platteville. Boscobel. Wyalusing.	MANITOWOC— H. Mulholland..... Michael Murphy.... C. B. Daggett.....	Meeme. Maple Grove. Two Rivers.
GREEN— W. W. McLaughlin D. Dunwiddie.....	Brooklyn. Brodhead.	MARATHON, & WOOD— M. J. McKeith.....	Grand Rapids.
GREEN LAKE— L. J. Brayton.....	Marquette.	MARSHWISSE— S. A. Pass.....	Montello.
		MILWAUKEE— Jackson Hadley... David Knab..... James McGrath.... De Witt Davis.... J. Thompson, Jr.. Jacob Oberman.... Henry Fowler..... John W. Weiler.... Richard White.....	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Root Creek. Lamberton.

* Elected to fill vacancy occasioned by death of J. M. McGuire.

EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—ASSEMBLY—(con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MONROE— Josiah M. Tarr	Tunnel City.	SHEBOYGAN— Joseph Wedig.....	Sheboygan.
OCONTO, &C.— D. A. Reed	Sturgeon Bay.	Cephas Whipple... ..	Sheb. Falls.
OUTAGAMIE— Sam. Ryan, Jr.....	Appleton.	Charles Rogers.....	Hingham.
OZAUKEE— W. T. Bonniwell... ..	Cedarburg.	Edwin Slade.....	Glenbeulah.
PORTAGE— N. H. Emmons	Stevens Point.	TREMPEALEAU, &C.— John Burgess.....	Maxville.
RACINE— John Vaughan.....	Racine.	VERNON— W. H. Officer	Springville.
E. C. Salisbury	Union Grove.	James Berry.....	Springville.
F. A. Weage.....	Waterford.	WALWORTH— H. C. Tilton	Allen's Grove.
RICHLAND— Henry L. Eaton....	Lone Rock.	Thomas Davis	Millard.
ROCK— Daniel Johnson....	Evansville.	B. F. Groesbeck... ..	Tirade.
S. C. Carr.....	West Milton.	H. S. Winsor	Elkhorn.
H. S. Wooster.....	Clinton.	WASHINGTON— G. C. Williams	Hartford.
E. P. King.....	Beloit.	M. L. Delaney	Barton.
J. B. Cassoday.....	Janesville.	A. Franckenburg..	Newberg.
Daniel Mowé	Orfordville.	WAUKESHA— Thomas Weaver... ..	Pewaukee.
ST. CROIX AND PIERCE Marcus A. Fulton..	Hudson.	J. N. Cadby.....	Merton.
SAUK— W. M. Palmer	Logansville.	J. B. Monteith.....	Genesee.
A. W. Starks	Baraboo.	Myron Gilbert.....	Prospect Hill.
		WAUPACA— Reuben Dowd.....	Weyauwega.
		WAUSHARA— Oscar Babcock.....	Dacotah.
		WINNEBAGO— Wm. A. Knapp.....	Oshkosh.
		Nathan Cobb.....	Neenah.
		Wm. Simmons.....	Nekimi.

Nineteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1866,

Convened January 10, and adjourned April 12, 1866.

SENATE.

Lt. Governor—WYMAN SPOONER, President.*Chief Clerk*—FRANK M. STEWART.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	J. A. Bentley...	Sheboygan.	18	Stoddard Judd...	Fox Lake.
2	M. J. Meade	Green Bay.	19	George Reed	Manitowoc.
3	L. Morgan	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler...	Nanaapa.
4	F. O. Thorp	West Bend.	21	G. S. Barnum... ..	Waukau.
5	W. K. Wilson....	Milwaukee.	22	A. L. Smith.....	Appleton.
6	C. H. Larkin....	Milwaukee.	23	S. W. Budlong... ..	Waterloo.
7	J. I. Case.....	Racine.	24	Henry Adams... ..	Monticello.
8	C. C. Sholes....	Keno'sha.	25	Jona. Bowman... ..	Kilbourn City.
9	Henry G. Webb.	Wautoma.	26	Jas. K. Proudfit...	Madison.
10	Orson Reed	Summit.	27	M. H. Sessions...	Waupaca.
11	W. H. Chandler.	Windsor.	28	M. A. Fulton... ..	Hudson.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	G. D. Elwood... ..	Princeton.
13	Samuel Cole....	Gratiot.	30	Benj. Bull.....	Prair. du Chien
14	A. W. Starks....	Baraboo.	31	J. A. Chandler....	Sparta.
15	W. L. Lincoln... ..	Avoca.	32	J. G. Thorp	Eau Claire.
16	J. H. Rountree.	Platteville.	33	Satterlee Clark..	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence	Janesville.			

NINETEENTH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—H. D. BARRON, of Polk.*Chief Clerk*—E. W. YOUNG.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS— T. B. Marsden.....	Friendship.	IOWA— E. B. Goodsel..... James Spensely....	Highland. Mineral Point.
BROWN— W. J. Abrams.....	Green Bay.	JACKSON AND CLARK. L. G. Merrill.....	Bl. River Falls
CALUMET— George Baldwin...	Chilton.	JEFFERSON— Patrick Rogan..... John Mosher..... W. W. Reed..... Henry Harnden....	Watertown. Waterloo. Jefferson. Rome.
COLUMBIA— A. J. Turner..... R. B. Sanderson... Evan O. Jones	Portage. Poynette. Cambria.	JUNEAU— E. S. Miner.....	Necedah.
CRAWFORD— Geo. E. Harrington	Boscobel.	KEWAUNEE— Constant Martin...	Dyckesville.
DANE— W. D. Potter..... J. M. Flint..... Geo. H. Slaughter... Wm. Clark..... B. F. Hopkins.....	Cambridge. Sun Prairie. Mendota. Verona. Madison.	KENOSHA— Franklin Newell...	Kenosha.
DODGE— Oliver Ashley..... Andrew Willard... Hiram Sawyer..... Jacob Bodden..... Wm. M. Morse.....	Westford. Beaver Dam. Burnett. Theresa. Ashippun.	LA CROSSE— Angus Cameron...	La Crosse.
EAU CLAIRE, &c.— Thad. C. Pound....	Chippewa Falls	LA FAYETTE— D. J. Seely..... John Armstrong...	Elk Grove. Wiota.
FOND DU LAC— A. M. Skeels..... George F. Clark... James Coleman.... Joseph Wagner.... A. J. Dieringer....	Ripon. Bugle. Fond du Lac. Moria. Auburn.	LA POINTE, &c — H. D. Barron.....	Falls St. Croix
GRANT— Hanmer Robbins... W. S. Scribner.... A. P. Hammond... Geo. H. Washburn. A. A. Bennett.....	Platteville. Fairplay. Montfort. Millville. Glen Haven.	MANITOWOC— Nicholas Dittmar.. William Estouch... David Smoke.....	Meema. Bant's Mills. Two Rivers.
GREEN— Daniel Smiley.... E. E. Carr.....	Albany. Monroe.	MARATHON & WOOD. B. G. Zander.....	Wausau.
GREEN LAKE— W. A. Bugh.....	Berlin.	MILWAUKEE— S. A. Paine.....	Montello.
		MILWAUKEE— Jackson Hadley... Wm. P. Lynde.... James McGrath... A. R. R. Butler... C. H. Orton..... Joseph Phillips... Edward Daley.... T. H. Curtis.... John H. Deuster...	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Brown Deer. Wauwatosa. Milwaukee.

NINETEENTH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—ASSEMBLY—(con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MONROE—		SHEBOYGAN—(con.)	
D. W. C. Wilson....	Sparta.	Samuel Rounseville	Sheb'gan Falls
OCONTO, SHAWANO & DOOR—		J. P. Carroll.....	Adell.
Isaac Stephenson..	Marinet.	Julius Wolff.....	Rhine.
OUTAGAMIE—		TREMPEALEAU, PEPIN AND BUFFALO—	
Henry Turner.....	Appleton.	W. H. Thomas.....	Sumner.
OZAUKEE—		VERNON—	
James McCarthy.	Pt. Washingt'n	N. F. Carpenter....	De Soto.
PORTAGE—		Alexander Woods..	Hillsboro.
James O. Raymond	Plover.	WALWORTH—	
RACINE—		W. C. Allen.....	Delavan.
James O. Bartlett..	Racine.	Thos. Davis.....	Sugar Creek.
George Q. Erskine.	Racine.	S. O. Raymond.....	Geneva.
Philo Belden.....	Rochester.	Paris Petit.....	East Troy.
RICHLAND—		WASHINGTON—	
H. L. Eaton.....	Lone Rock.	James Kenealy.....	Toland's Prai'e
ROCK—		M. L. Delaney.....	Barton.
A. W. Pope.....	Janesville.	Philip Schneider..	Boston.
B. Burdick.....	Edgerton.	WAUKESHA—	
H. S. Wooster.....	Clinton.	Daniel Brown.....	Elm Grove.
E. P. King.....	Beloit.	Samuel Thompson..	Hartland.
A. C. Bates.....	Janesville.	Peter D. Gifford...	North Prairie.
A. C. Douglass.....	Hanover.	Jesse Smith.....	Dodge's Cor.
ST. CROIX & PIERCE—		WAUPACA—	
Wm. J. Copp.....	Prescott.	A. K. Osborn.....	Iola.
SAUK—		WAUSHARA—	
Wm. Palmer.....	Logansville.	Oscar Babcock.....	Dacotah.
R. M. Strong.....	Reedsburg.	WINNEBAGO—	
SHEBOYGAN—		William H. Doe....	Oshkosh.
Billie Williams....	Sheboygan.	John Proctor.....	Neenah.
		Wm. Simmons.....	Oshkosh.

Twentieth Session of the State Legislature, 1867,
 Convened January 9, 1867, and adjourned April 11, 1867.

SENATE.

*Lt. Governor—*WYMAN SPOONER, President.
*Chief Clerk—*L. B. HILLS.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Van Eps Young.	Sheboygan.	17	S. J. Todd.....	Beloit.
2	M. J. Meade.....	Green Bay.	18	Stoddard Judd..	Fox Lake.
3	L. Morgan.....	Ozaukee.	19	George Reed.....	Manitowoc.
4	F. O. Thorp.....	West Bend.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler	Nanaua.
5	Jackson Hadley	Milwaukee.	21	George Gary....	Oshkosh.
	H. L. Palmer*..	Milwaukee.	22	A. L. Smith.....	Appleton.
6	C. H. Larkin....	Milwaukee.	23	G. T. Thorn.....	Jefferson.
7	Henry Stevens..	CaledoniaCent	24	H. Adams.....	Monticello.
8	C. C. Sholes....	Kenosha.	25	R. B. Sanderson	Poynette.
9	D. W. C. Wilson.	Sparta.	26	J. K. Proudfit ..	Madison.
10	Orson Reed.....	Summit.	27	E. L. Browne....	Waupaca.
11	C. E. Warner....	Windsor.	28	M. A. Fulton....	Hudson.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	H. G. Webb.....	Wautoma.
13	James H. Earnest	Shullsburg.	30	Benj. Bull.....	Pr. du Chien.
14	A. W. Starks....	Baraboo.	31	J. W. Ranney...	West Salem.
15	Joel Whitman..	Dodgeville.	32	J. G. Thorp.....	Eau Claire.
16	J. H. Rountree..	Platteville.	33	Sat. Clark.....	Horicon.

* Elected to fill vacancy occasioned by death of Jackson Hadley.

TWENTIETH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—ANGUS CAMERON, La Crosse.

Chief Clerk—E. W. Young.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS— W. J. Kershaw.....	Big Spring.	Iowa— Joseph Frost.....	Avoca.
BROWN— W. J. Abrams.....	Green Bay.	John Green.....	Moscow.
R. Wilcox.....	Depere.	JACKSON & CLARK— J. A. Watrous.....	Bl. River Falls.
BUFFALO— C. Mosher, Jr.....	Alma.	JEFFERSON— T. Schinnick.....	Watertown.
CALUMET— R. J. Needham....	Stockbridge.	J. H. Bryant.....	Lake Mills.
COLUMBIA— W. S. Schimmerhorn	Lodi.	W. W. Reed.....	Jefferson.
Ira H. Ford.....	Columbus.	J. D. Petrie.....	Concord.
Evan O. Jones.....	Cambria.	JUNEAU— E. C. Sage.....	New Lisbon.
CRAWFORD— G. B. Thomas.....	Pr. du Chien.	KENOSHA— Gideon Truesdale..	Kenosha.
DANE— Isaac Adams.....	Door Creek.	KEWAUNEE & DOOR— David Youngs.....	Ahnapee.
J. M. Flint.....	Sun Prairie.	LA CROSSE— Angus Cameron....	La Crosse.
Frank Gault.....	Mendota.	D. A. Kennedy.....	Stevenstown.
Hugh Cathcart....	Madison.	LA FAYETTE— D. J. Seeley.....	Elk Grove.
E. Wakeley.....	Madison.	W. Monroe.....	Fayette.
DODGE— Miles Burnham....	Danville.	MANITOWOC— N. Dittmar.....	Meeme.
Jas. B. Hays.....	Juneau.	M. Murphy.....	Maple Grove.
W. Marston.....	Lomira.	Thomas Robinson..	Manitowoc.
John Weatherly...	Hustisford.	MARQUETTE— C. S. Kelsey.....	Montello.
DOUGLAS, BAYF'D, & C. H. D. Barron.....	Falls St. Croix.	MARATHON & WOOD— Geo. Hills.....	Dexterville.
DUNN & CHIPPEWA— Thad. C. Pound....	Chippewa F'ls	MONROE— S. B. Johnson.....	Tomah.
FOND DU LAC— A. M. Skells.....	Ripon.	MILWAUKEE— G. W. Olson.....	Milwaukee.
A. C. Whiting.....	Ladoga.	H. C. Hobart.....	Milwaukee.
Jas. Coleman.....	Fond du Lac.	James McGrath....	Milwaukee.
L. H. Carey.....	Fond du Lac.	Edwin Hyde.....	Milwaukee.
C. D. Gage.....	New Falls.	J. H. Judd.....	Milwaukee.
Joseph Wagner....	Meria.	Joseph Phillips... Wm. A. Prentiss... L. Hellberg..... V. Knoell..... H. Fowler.....	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Harrisburg. Milwaukee.
GRANT— Hanmer Robbins..	Platteville.	OCONTO & SHAWANO— D. H. Pulcifer.....	Shawano.
John Carthew.....	Rockville.		
Joseph Allen.....	New California		
H. A. W. McNair..	Fennimore.		
A. A. Bennett.....	Glen Haven.		
GREEN— L. W. Wright.....	Monticello.		
D. Dunwiddie....	Brodhead.		
GREEN LAKE— Charles Kilbourn..	Princeton.		

TWENTIETH SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—ASSEMBLY—(con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
OUTAGAMIE— W. H. P. Bogan....	Appleton,	SHEBOYGAN—(con.) Geo. S. Graves....	Shebo'n Falls.
OZAUKEE— F. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.	ST. CROIX— H. H. Wadsworth..	River Falls.
PEPIN & EAUX CLAIRES— Fayette Allen....	Durand.	TREMPEALEAU— John Nicholls....	Trempealeau.
PIERCE— John D. Trumbull..	Maiden Rock.	VERNON— J. W. Greenman... Albert Bliss.....	Bergen. Readstown.
PORTAGE— T. H. McDill.....	Plover.	WALWORTH— Wm. C. Allen..... F. A. Buckley..... T. D. Weeks.....	Delavan. Springfield. Whitewater.
RACINE— Chas. E. Dyer.... Hiram D. Morse...	Racine. Waterford.	WASHINGTON— Chas. H. Miller.... D. W. Maxon.....	West Bend. Cedar Creek.
RICHLAND— Ira S. Hazeltine....	Rich'd Centre.	WAUPACA— C. P. Perry.....	New London.
ROCK— E. A. Foot..... J. T. Dow..... W. H. Starks..... H. J. Murray..... Pliny Norcross....	Footville. Cookville. Tiffany. Beloit. Janesville.	WAUSHARA— Edgar Sears.....	Pine River.
SAUK— J. I. Waterbury.... S. S. Barlow.....	Prairie du Sac. Delton.	WAUKESHA— Jesse Smith..... Rufus Parks..... James Murray.....	Dodge's Cor. Waterville. New Berlin.
SHEBOYGAN— Joseph Wedig R. B. Van Valkenb'g.	Sheboygan. Greenbush.	WINNEBAGO— H. G. Jewel..... John Proctor..... M. C. Bushnell....	Oshkosh. Neenah. Omro.

Twenty-First Session of the State Legislature, 1868,

Convened January 8, adjourned March 6, 1868.

SENATE.

Lt. Governor—WYMAN SPOONER, President.*Chief Clerk*—L. B. HILLS.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	R. H. Hetckiss..	Plymouth.	18	H. W. Lander...	Beaver Dam.
2	W. J. Abrams...	Green Bay.	19	George Reed...	Manitowisc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Ed S. Bragg....	Fond du Lac.
4	Adam Schantz...	Addison.	21	W. G. Ritch....	Oshkosh.
5	H. L. Palmer...	Milwaukee.	22	William Young.	Medina.
6	C. H. Larkin...	Milwaukee.	23	G. T. Thorn....	Jefferson.
7	Henry Stevens..	Caledonia Ce'r.	24	Henry Adams..	Monticello.
8	A. Van Wyck..	Kenosha.	25	R. B. Sanderson	Poynette.
9	D. W. C. Wilson	Sparta.	26	Carl Habich...	Madison.
10	Curtis Mann....	Oconomowoc.	27	E. L. Browne...	Waupaca.
11	C. E. Warner...	Windsor.	28	W. J. Copp....	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn.	Whitewater.	29	H. G. Webb....	Wautoma.
13	J. H. Earnest...	Shullsburg.	30	Wm. Ketcham..	Richland City.
14	S. S. Barlow...	Delton.	31	J. W. Ranney...	West Salem.
15	Joel Whitman..	Dodgeville.	32	A. W. Newman.	Trempealeau.
16	Geo. C. Hazelton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	S. J. Todd.....	Beloit.			

TWENTY-FIRST SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—A. M. THOMSON, of Rock.*Chief Clerk*—E. W. YOUNG.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS— W. J. Kershaw....	Big Spring.	GREEN LAKE— Ira Manley, Jr.....	Markesan.
BROWN— J. B. Eugene..... D. C. Ayers.....	Green Bay. Ft. Howard.	IOWA— Goodwin Lowry... J. W. Rewey.....	Helena Stat'n. Mifflin.
BUFFALO— C. Moser, Jr.	Alma.	JACKSON AND CLARK. James O'Neal	Neillsville.
CALUMET— C. H. M. Peterson.	New Holstein.	JEFFERSON— H. S. Howell..... C. P. Goodrich..... Jonas Foltz..... F. G. L. Struve....	Watertown. Christiana. Bark River. Helenville.
COLUMBIA— Alanson Holly..... Ira H. Ford..... D. C. Davies.....	Kilbourn City. Columbus. Portage.	JUNEAU— John O'Rourke....	Kildare.
CRAWFORD— James Fisher.....	Eastman.	KENOSHA— Jacob Shibley	Bassett's Sta'n
DANE— Nelson Williams... K. Nelson	Stoughton. Cambridge.	KEWAUNEE AND DOOR. Moses Kilgore.....	Bailey's Harb.
Frank Gault..... G. Tolleison..... Levi B. Vilas.....	Mendota. Mt. Vernon. Madison.	LA CROSSE— Theodore Rodolf... N. P. Waller	La Crosse. West Salem.
DODGE— L. Connor..... L. M. Benson..... Charles Goodwin... G. W. Colamy.....	Fox Lake. Lowell. Mayville. Alderly.	LA FAYETTE— Samuel Cole..... Charles Pole.....	Gratiot. Shullsburg.
DOUGLAS, &c.— H. D. Barron.....	Falls St. Croix.	MANITOWOC— John Bohne	Meeme. Manitowoc. Manitowoc.
DUNN AND CHIPPEWA S. W. Hunt.....	Menomonee.	MARQUETTE— Francis Russell ...	Westfield.
FOND DU LAC— H. C. Bottum	W. Rosendale.	MARATHON & WOOD— W. C. Silverthorn...	Wausau.
R. C. Kelley	Brandon.	MONROE— Charles A. Hunt...	Melvina.
D. B. Conger..... Seth A. Chase..... Nicholas Klotz Joseph Wagner....	Fond du Lac. Fond du Lac. Eden. Moria.	MILWAUKEE— Patrick Drew..... George Abert..... James McGrath.... James Reynolds... John Fellenz..... D. H. Richards.... W. A. Prentiss.... H. C. Runkel	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Hill's Corners. Ten Mile House
GRANT— Hanmer Robbins... Jas. H. Neville... J. E. Dodge..... Math. Burchard... N. W. Kendall....	Platteville. Potosi. Lancaster. Fennimore. Wyalusing.	JOHN SULLIVAN	
GREEN— A. H. Pierce	Monticello.	OCONTO & SHAWANO— I. Stephenson.....	Marinette.
Jacob Mason.....	Monroe.		

TWELNTY-FIRST SESSION STATE LEGISLATURE—ASSEMBLY—(con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
OUTAGAMIE— T. R. Hudd.....	Appleton.	SHEBOYGAN—(con.) John A. Smith....	Glenbeulah.
OZAUKEE— F. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.	George S. Graves..	Sheb. Falls.
PEPIN & EAU CLAIRE H. W. Barnes.....	Eau Claire.	St. CROIX— M. A. Fulton.....	Hudson.
PIERCE— Eleazer Holt.....	Maiden Rock.	TREMPEALEAU— John Nicholls.....	Trempealeau.
PORTAGE— Benjamin Burr....	Stevens Point.	VERNON— Henry Chase.....	Chaseburg.
RACINE— Charles E. Dyer... H. L. Gilmore.....	Racine. North Cape.	D. B. Priest.....	Viroqua.
RICHLAND— W. C. S. Barron...	Lloyd.	WALWORTH— Joseph F. Lyon....	Darien.
ROCK— Burr Sprague..... W. C. Whitford... A. M. Carter..... C. H. Parker..... A. M. Thomson...	Orfordville. Milton. Johnstown. Beloit. Janesville.	John A. Smith.... George A. Ray....	Geneva. La Grange.
SAUK— J. I. Waterbury... John Gillespie.....	Prairie du Sac. Dellona.	WASHINGTON— George H. Kleffler. D. W. Maxon.....	West Bend. Cedar Creek.
SHEBOYGAN— Joseph Wedig.....	Sheboygan.	WAUPACA— J. W. Carter.....	New London.
		WAUSHARA— Edgar Sears.....	Pine River.
		WAUKESHA— Silas Barber..... William Thompson Adam Muchl.....	Waukesha. Oconomowoc. St. Martin.
		WINNEBAGO— Luther Buxton..... G. W. Trask..... M. C. Bushnell....	Oshkosh. Winneconne. Omro.

Twenty-Second Session of State Legislature, 1869,
Convened January 13, and adjourned March 11, 1869.

SENATE.

Lt. Governor—WYMAN SPOONER, President.
Chief Clerk—L. B. HILLS.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor...	Sheboygan.	18	H. W. Lander..	Beaver Dam.
2	W. J. Abrams...	Green Bay.	19	George Reed...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Ed. S. Bragg...	Fond du Lac.
4	Adam Schantz..	Addison.	21	I. W. Fisher...	Menasha.
5	Wm. P. Lynde.	Milwaukee.	22	Wm. Young....	Medina.
6	C. H. Larkin...	Milwaukee.	23	W. W. Woodman	Farmington.
7	Henry Stevens..	Racine.	24	Henry Adams..	Monticello.
8	A. Van Wyck..	Kenosha.	25	W. M. Griswold.	Columbus.
9	W. J. Kershaw.	Big Spring.	26	Carl Habich....	Madison.
10	Curtis Mamm...	Oconomowoc.	27	Chas. M. Webb.	Grand Rapids.
11	Nelson Williams	Stoughton.	28	W. J. Copp....	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Geo. D. Waring	Berlin.
13	H. H. Gray	Darlington.	30	Wm. Ketcham..	Richland City.
14	S. S. Barlow....	Delton.	31	C. M. Butt....	Viroqua.
15	L. W. Joiner..	Wyoming.	32	A. W. Newman.	Trempealeau.
16	G. C. Hazelton.	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	C. G. Williams.	Janesville.			

TWENTY-SECOND SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—A. M. THOMSON, Rock.

Chief Clerk—E. W. Young.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS— O. B. Lapham.....	Friendship.	GREEN LAKE— E. L. Hoyt.....	Manchester.
BROWN— J. S. Curtis... .. R. Wilcox.....	Green Bay. Depere.	IOWA— Abner Powell..... Wm. E. Rowe.....	Mineral Point. Arena.
BUFFALO— Robert Henry.....	Anchorage.	JACKSON AND CLARK J. B. G. Baxter....	Bl. River Falls
CALUMET— C. H. M. Peterson..	New Holstein.	JEFFERSON— John Ruttledge... S. J. Conklin..... J. Winslow..... J. M. Bingham.....	Ixonia Center. Waterloo. Ft. Atkinson. Palmyra.
COLUMBIA— A. J. Turner..... Thorn, Thompson. F. M. Ross.....	Portage City. Rio. Cambria.	JUNEAU— J. B. Potter.....	Sentinel.
CRAWFORD— B. F. Fay.....	Prairie du Ch'n	KENOSHA— S. E. Tarbell.....	Woodworth.
DANE— J. E. Johnson..... Knute Nelson..... John Adams..... Andrew Henry..... Geo. B. Smith.....	Utica. Cambridge. Black Earth. Madison. Madison.	KEWAUNEE & DOOR— J. R. McDonald....	Ahnepee.
DODGE— Cyrus Perry..... Rees Evans..... A. K. Delaney..... E. O'Connor.....	Waterloo. Beaver Dam. Horicon. Watertown.	LA CROSSE— C. C. Palmer..... N. P. Waller.....	West Salem. West Salem.
DUNN AND CHIPPEWA Thad. C. Pound....	Chippewa F'ls	LA FAYETTE— N. B. Richardson.. Charles Pole.....	Warren. Shullsburg.
FOND DU LAC— H. C. Bottum..... B. H. Bettis..... I. K. Hamilton..... W. S. Warner..... A. Dierenger..... Chas. Geisse.....	West Rose'n'e. Lafayette. Fond du Lac. Lamartine. Auburn. Taycheedah.	MANITOWOC— J. H. Bohne..... Richard Donovan.. J. L. Fobes.....	Meeme. Manitowoc. Two Rivers.
GRANT— Joseph Harris..... G. H. Brock..... W. P. Dewey..... Ben. M. Coates... A. R. McCartney..	Fairview. Potosi. Lancaster. Boscobel. Cassville.	MARQUETTE— Wm. Murphy.....	Biggsville.
GREEN— J. F. Wescott..... F. A. Jackson.....	Farmers Gro'e Brodhead.	MARATHON & WOOD Henry Reed.....	Grand Rapids.
		MILWAUKEE— Patrick Drew..... George Abert..... James Hoye..... S. C. West..... John Fellenz..... Joseph Phillips... D. H. Johnson..... H. C. Runkell..... Henry Roethe..... John Scheffel.....	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Panesville. Milwaukee.
		MILWAUKEE— Jesse Bennett.....	Sparta.

TWENTY-SECOND SESSION STATE LEGISLATURE—ASSEMBLY—(con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
OCONTO & SHAWANO— Parlan Semple.....	Shawano.	SHEBOYGAN— Thos. Blackstock..	Sheboygan.
OUTAGAMIE— C. E. McIntosh....	Lime Rock.	S. Calwell.....	Cascade.
OZAUKEE— Job Haskell.....	Saukville.	Geo. S. Graves	Sheboygan F's
PEPIN & EAU CLAIRE. Fayette Allen.....	Durand.	ST. CROIX— Chas. D. Parker...	Pleasant Val'y
PIERCE— E. H. Ives.....	Prescott.	TREMPEALEAU— Douglas Arnold....	Williamsburg.
POLK, DOUGLAS, & C.— H. D. Barron.....	St. Croix Falls.	VERNON— John McLees.....	Harmony.
PORTAGE— Frederick Huntley.	Buena Vista.	Van S. Bennett....	Weister.
RACINE— A. L. Phillips.....	Racine.	WALWORTH— A. G. Kellam	Delavan.
H. L. Gilmore.....	North Cape.	John A. Smith	Geneva.
RICHLAND— J. M. Thomas . . .	Lone Rock.	Daniel Hooper.....	Troy.
ROCK— Seth Fisher.....	Center.	WASHINGTON— John Kastler	Wayne.
D. E. Maxson	Milton.	D. W. Maxon.....	Cedar Creek.
A. Sherman	Janesville.	WAUPACA— M. H. Sessions....	Waupaca.
C. H. Parker	Beloit.	WAUSHARA— J. N. P. Bird	Wautoma.
A. M. Thomson....	Janesville.	WAUKESHA— Vernon Tichenor..	Waukesha.
SAUK— C. C. Kuntz.....	Black Hawk.	Edwin Hurlbut ...	Oconomowoc.
John Gillespie.....	Dellona.	Jas. McDonald....	Sussex.
		WINNEBAGO— Luther Buxton	Oshkosh.
		G. W. Trask	Winneconne.
		J. H. Foster....	Koro.

NOTE.—The name of Erasmus D. Hall, Member of the Assembly from Winnebago County for 1848, was omitted, in its proper place, on page 503, by mistake.

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 20th	December 23d	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 13th	90 days	85
1853	January 12th	April 4th	131 days	107
1853	June 6th	July 13th		
1854	January 11th	April 3d	83 days	107
1855	January 10th	April 3d	85 days	107
1856	January 9th	March 31st	125 days	107
1856	September 3d	October 14th		
1857	January 14th	March 9th	54 days	107
1858	January 13th	May 17th	125 days	127
1859	January 12th	March 21st	69 days	127
1860	January 9th	April 2d	83 days	127
1861	January 8th	April 17th	112 days	127
1861	May 15th	May 27th		
1862	January 8th	April 7th	122 days	133
1862	June 3d	June 17th		
1862	September 10th	September 20th	79 days	133
1863	January 14th	April 2d		
1864	January 13th	April 1st	83 days	133
1865	January 12th	April 1st	90 days	133
1866	January 10th	April 2nd	93 days	133
1867	January 9th	April 1st	93 days	133
1868	January 8th	March 2nd	58 days	133
1869	January 13th	March 1st	58 days	133

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

FIRST CONVENTION.

1846	October 5th	December 16th	73 days	124
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SECOND CONVENTION.

1847	December 15th	February 15th	49 days	58
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TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS.



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 8th, 1845

STATE OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN, FROM ITS ORGANIZATION UNTIL JANUARY 1st, 1850.

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
 *GERRY W. HAZELTON. Columbus.... from Sep. 10, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1862
 *WYMAN SPOONER.... Elkhorn..... from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863
 WYMAN SPOONER.... Elkhorn..... from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1865
 WYMAN SPOONER.... Elkhorn..... from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1867
 WYMAN SPOONER.... Elkhorn..... from Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1869

* Ex-officio, as President of the Senate.

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 Pcnt.	from Jan.	1, 1868,	to Dec. 31,	1869

STATE TREASURERS.

J. C. FAIRCHILD	Madison	from Aug. ...	1848,	to Dec. 31,	1849
J. C. FAIRCHILD	Madison	from Jan.	1, 1850,	to Dec. 31,	1851
E. H. JANSSEN	Cedarburg	from Jan.	1, 1852,	to Dec. 31,	1853
E. H. JANSSEN	Cedarburg	from Jan.	1, 1854,	to Dec. 31,	1855
CHAS. KUEHN	Manitowoc	from Jan.	1, 1856,	to Dec. 31,	1857
S. D. HASTINGS	Trempealeau	from Jan.	1, 1858,	to Dec. 31,	1859
S. D. HASTINGS	Trempealeau	from Jan.	1, 1860,	to Dec. 31,	1861
S. D. HASTINGS	Trempealeau	from Jan.	1, 1862,	to Dec. 31,	1863
S. D. HASTINGS	Trempealeau	from Jan.	1, 1864,	to Dec. 31,	1865
WM. E. SMITH	Fox Lake	from Jan.	1, 1866,	to Dec. 31,	1867
WM. E. SMITH	Fox Lake	from Jan.	1, 1868,	to Dec. 31,	1869

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

JAMES 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
GEORGE B. SMITH	Madison	from Jan.	1, 1854,	to Dec. 31,	1855
WM. R. SMITH	Mineral Point	from Jan.	1, 1856,	to Dec. 31,	1857
GABRIEL BOUCK	Oshkosh	from Jan.	1, 1858,	to Dec. 31,	1859
JAMES H. HOWE	Green Bay	from Jan.	1, 1860,	to Dec. 31,	1861
JAMES H. HOWE	Green Bay	from Jan.	1, 1862,	to Oct. 7,	1862
WINFIELD SMITH	Milwaukee	from Oct.	8, 1862,	to Dec. 31,	1863
WINFIELD SMITH	Milwaukee	from Jan.	1, 1864,	to Dec. 31,	1865
CHARLES R. GILL	Watertown	from Jan.	1, 1866,	to Dec. 31,	1867
CHARLES 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	Prai. 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
JOHN G. McMYNN	Racine	from Oct.	1, 1864,	to Dec. 31,	1865
JOHN G. McMYNN	Racine	from Jan.	1, 1866,	to Dec. 31,	1867
A. J. CRAIG	Madison	from Jan.	1, 1868,	to Dec. 31,	1869

BANK COMPTROLLERS.*

JAS. S. BAKER.....	Green Bay.....	from Nov. 20, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853
WM. M. DENNIS.....	Watertown.....	from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855
WM. M. DENNIS.....	Watertown.....	from Jan. 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857
JOEL C. SQUIRES.....	Mineral Point..	from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859
G. VAN STEENWYK...	Kilbourn City..	from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861
WM. H. RAMSEY.....	Ozaukee.....	from Jan. 1, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863
WM. H. RAMSEY.....	Ozaukee.....	from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1865
JEREMIAH M. RUSK...	Viroqua.....	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1867
JEREMIAH M. RUSK...	Viroqua.....	from Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1869

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

JOHN TAYLOR.....	Waupun.....	from Mar. 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. MACGRAW.....	Sheboygan.....	from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859
HANS C. HEG.....	Racine.....	from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861
ALEX. P. HODGES.....	Oshkosh.....	from Jan. 1, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863
HENRY CORDIER.....	Waupun.....	from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1865
HENRY CORDIER.....	Waupun.....	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1867
HENRY CORDIER.....	Waupun.....	from Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1869

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
Wm. 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 Beatty.....	Nov. 7, 1837	Ben. C. Eastman.....	Dec. 5, 1843
George Beatty.....	June 11, 1838	Ben. C. Eastman.....	Jan. 7, 1845
George Beatty.....	Nov. 28, 1838	Ben. C. Eastman.....	Jan. 5, 1846
George Beatty.....	Jan. 22, 1839	Thos. McHugh.....	Jan. 5, 1847
George Beatty.....	Dec. 8, 1840	Thos. McHugh.....	Oct. 19, 1847
George Beatty.....	Dec. 10, 1841	Thos. McHugh.....	Feb. 8, 1848
John V. Ingersoll....	Dec. 17, 1842		

* The office of Bank Comptroller expired December 31, 1869, by vote of the people, and the duties of the office were transferred to the State Treasurer.

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>When elected.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>When elected.</i>
Wm. Henry.....	Oct. 27, 1836	Chas. E. Brown.....	Dec. 7, 1842
Levi Sterling.....	Nov. 7, 1837	G. C. S. Vail.....	Dec. 5, 1843
George W. Harris.....	June 11, 1838	Chas. 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>
Henry G. Abbey.....	June 5, 1848	J. H. Warren.....	Jan. 11, 1860
Wm. R. Smith.....	Jan. 10, 1849	J. H. Warren.....	Jan. 9, 1861
Wm. R. Smith.....	Jan. 9, 1850	J. H. Warren.....	May 16, 1861
Wm. Hull.....	Jan. 8, 1851	J. H. Warren.....	Jan. 8, 1862
John K. Williams.....	Jan. 14, 1852	J. H. Warren.....	Sep. 10, 1862
John K. Williams.....	Jan. 12, 1853	F. M. Stewart.....	Jan. 14, 1863
Samuel G. Bugh.....	Jan. 11, 1854	F. M. Stewart.....	Jan. 13, 1864
Samuel G. Bugh.....	Jan. 10, 1855	F. M. Stewart.....	Jan. 11, 1865
Byron Paine.....	Jan. 10, 1856	F. M. Stewart.....	Jan. 10, 1866
Wm. H. Brisbane.....	Jan. 15, 1857	L. B. Hills.....	Jan. 9, 1867
J. L. V. Thomas.....	Jan. 14, 1858	L. B. Hills.....	Jan. 8, 1868
Hiram Bowen.....	Jan. 13, 1859	L. B. Hills.....	Jan. 13, 1869

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	J. A. Hadley.....	Jan. 9, 1861
James Hanrahan.....	Jan. 10, 1850	J. A. Hadley.....	May 15, 1861
E. D. Masters.....	Jan. 8, 1851	B. U. Caswell.....	Jan. 8, 1862
Patrick Cosgrove.....	Jan. 14, 1852	B. U. Caswell.....	Sep. 10, 1862
Thomas Hood.....	Jan. 12, 1853	Luther Basford.....	Jan. 14, 1863
J. M. Sherwood.....	Jan. 11, 1854	Nelson Williams.....	Jan. 13, 1864
W. H. Gleason.....	Jan. 11, 1855	Nelson Williams.....	Jan. 11, 1865
Joseph Baker.....	Jan. 11, 1856	Nelson Williams.....	Jan. 10, 1866
Alanson Filer.....	Jan. 15, 1857	Asa Kinney.....	Jan. 9, 1867
N. L. Stout.....	Jan. 14, 1858	W. H. Hamilton.....	Jan. 8, 1868
Asa Kinney.....	Jan. 13, 1859	W. H. Hamilton.....	Jan. 13, 1869
Asa Kinney.....	Jan. 21, 1860		

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	Albert G. Ellis.....	Dec. 7, 1842
Isaac Leffler.....	Nov. 10, 1837	George H. Walker....	Dec. 5, 1843
John W. Blackstone..	Nov. 29, 1838	George H. Walker....	Jan. 7, 1845
John W. Blackstone..	Jan. 23, 1839	Mason C. Darling....	Jan. 5, 1846
E. V. Whiton.....	Dec. 5, 1839	William Shew.....	Jan. 5, 1847
Nelson Dewey.....	Aug. 4, 1840	Isaac P. Walker.....	Oct. 18, 1847
David Newland.....	Dec. 8, 1840	Timothy Burns.....	Feb. 7, 1848
David Newland.....	Dec. 11, 1841		

STATE.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>When elected.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>When elected.</i>
N. E. Whitesides.....	June 6, 1848	William Penn Lyon..	Jan. 11, 1860
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. Beardsley.....	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 Penn Lyon..	Jan. 12, 1859	A. M. Thomson.....	Jan. 15, 1869

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. 7, 1842
John Catlin.....	Nov. 7, 1837	John Catlin.....	Dec. 5, 1843
John Catlin.....	Nov. 29, 1838	LaFayette Kellogg...	Jan. 8, 1845
John Catlin.....	Jan. 22, 1839	LaFayette Kellogg...	Jan. 6, 1846
John Catlin.....	Dec. 3, 1839	LaFayette Kellogg...	Jan. 5, 1847
John Catlin.....	Aug. 4, 1840	LaFayette Kellogg...	Oct. 18, 1847
John Catlin.....	Dec. 8, 1840	LaFayette Kellogg...	Feb. 8, 1848
John Catlin.....	Dec. 11, 1841		

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	E. W. Young.....	Jan. 13, 1869

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, 1844	Thomas J. Moorman..	Dec. 11, 1841
William Morgan.....	Nov. 8, 1847	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 6, 1848	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	R. C. Kelley.....	Jan. 13, 1869

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

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. 22, 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, 1848	Timothy O. Howe....	Jan. 23, 1861
Isaac P. Walker.....	Jan. 17, 1849	James R. Doolittle...	Jan. 22, 1863
Henry Dodge.....	Jan. 20, 1851	Timothy O. Howe....	Jan. 24, 1867
Charles Durkee.....	Feb. 1, 1855	Matt. H. Carpenter...	Jan. 26, 1869

REPRESENTATIVES—BY CONGRESSES

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Thirtieth Congress, 1847-9.

Held two sessions—December 6, 1847, to August 14, 1848; December 4, 1848, to March 3, 1849.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
William Pitt Lynde.*.....	1	Mason C. Darling.*.....	2

* Elected May 8, and took their seats 1848.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

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Thirty-First Congress, 1849-51.

Held two sessions—December 3, 1849, to September 30, 1850; December 2, 1850, to March 3, 1851.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
Charles Durkee..	1	Orsamus Cole....	2	James D. Doty...	3

Thirty-Second Congress, 1851-53.

Held two sessions—December 1, 1851, to August 31, 1852; December 6, 1852, to March 2, 1853.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
Charles Durkee..	1	Ben. C. Eastman..	2	James D. Doty...	3

Thirty-Third Congress, 1853-55.

Held two sessions—December 5, 1853, to August 7, 1854; December 4, 1854, to March 3, 1855.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
Daniel Wells, Jr.	1	Ben. C. Eastman..	2	John B. Macy....	3

Thirty-Fourth Congress, 1855-57.

Held three sessions—December 3, 1855, to August 18, 1856; August 21 to August 30, 1856; December 1, 1856, to March 3, 1857.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
Daniel Wells, Jr.	1	C. C. Washburn..	2	C. Billinghamurst...	3

Thirty-Fifth Congress, 1857-59.

Held two sessions—December 7, 1857, to June 14, 1858; December 6, 1858, to March 3, 1859.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
John F. Potter...	1	C. C. Washburn..	2	C. Billinghamurst...	3

Thirty-Sixth Congress, 1859-61.

Held two sessions—December 5, 1859, to June 25, 1860; December 3, 1860, to March 3, 1861.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
John F. Potter..	1	C. C. Washburn..	2	C. H. Larrabee....	3

Thirty-Seventh Congress, 1861-63.

Held three sessions—July 1, 1861, to August 3, 1861; December 2, 1861, to July 17, 1862; December 1, 1862, to March 3, 1863.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
John F. Potter...	1	L. Hamblett.....	2	A. S. Sloan.....	3

Thirty-Eighth Congress, 1863-65.

Held two sessions—December 3, 1863, to July 4, 1864; December 5, 1864, to March 3, 1865.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
Jas. S. Brown....	1	Amasa Cobb.....	3	Ezra Wheeler....	5
Ithamar C. Sloan.	2	C. A. Eldredge...	4	W. D. McIndoe..	6

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

Thirty-Ninth Congress, 1865-67.

Held two sessions—December 4, 1865, to July 28, 1866: December 3, 1866, to March 4, 1867.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
Halbert E. Paine.	1	Amasa Cobb.....	3	Philetus Sawyer..	5
Ithamar C. Sloan.	2	C. A. Eldredge...	4	W. D. McIndoe..	6

Fortieth Congress, 1867-69.

Held two sessions—commenced its first regular session March 4, 1867; adjourned March 29, to July 3, and again July 20 to November 21. Its second regular session began December 2, 1867; was adjourned July 27 to September 21, and then to October 16, and again to November 10, and then *sine die*. The third regular session began December 7, 1868, and adjourned March 4, 1869.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
Halbert E. Paine.	1	Amasa Cobb.....	3	Philetus Sawyer..	5
B. F. Hopkins...	2	C. A. Eldredge...	4	C. C. Washburn..	6

Forty-First Congress, 1869-71.

Held — sessions—March 4, 1869, to — — —; December 6, 1869 to —.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
Halbert E. Paine.	1	Amasa Cobb.....	3	Philetus Sawyer..	5
B. F. Hopkins....	2	C. A. Eldredge...	4	C. C. Washburn..	6

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

1848. Elected November 7.

At large—Francis Huebschmann.
1st dist.—Wm. Dunwiddie.
2d dist.—David F. Mapes.
3d dist.—Samuel F. Nichols.

1856. Elected November 4.

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

1864. Elected November 8.

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

1852. Elected November 2.

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

1860. Elected November 6.

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

1868. Elected November 3.

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

VOTES OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGES

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

<i>For President.</i>			<i>For Vice President.</i>		
	<i>Wis.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		<i>Wis.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
ZACHARY TAYLOR†..	..	163	MILLARD FILLMORE..	..	163
Lewis Cass.....	5	127	William O. Butler... 5	..	127

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

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

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

<i>For President.</i>			<i>For Vice President.</i>		
	<i>Wis.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		<i>Wis.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
JAMES BUCHANAN....	..	180	J. C. BRECKINRIDGE..	..	180
John C. Fremont....	5	108	William L. Dayton..	5	108
Millard Fillmore....	..	8	Andrew J. Donelson ..	..	8

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

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

Twentieth Term (1865-69), 36 States—234 Votes.

<i>For President.</i>			<i>For Vice President.</i>		
	<i>Wis.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		<i>Wis.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
ABRAHAM LINCOLN‡.	8	215	ANDREW JOHNSON... 8	..	215
George B. McClellan	..	21	George H. Pendleton ..	..	21
Not voting.....	..	80	Not voting.....	..	80

Twenty-First Term (1869-73), 37 States—291 Votes.

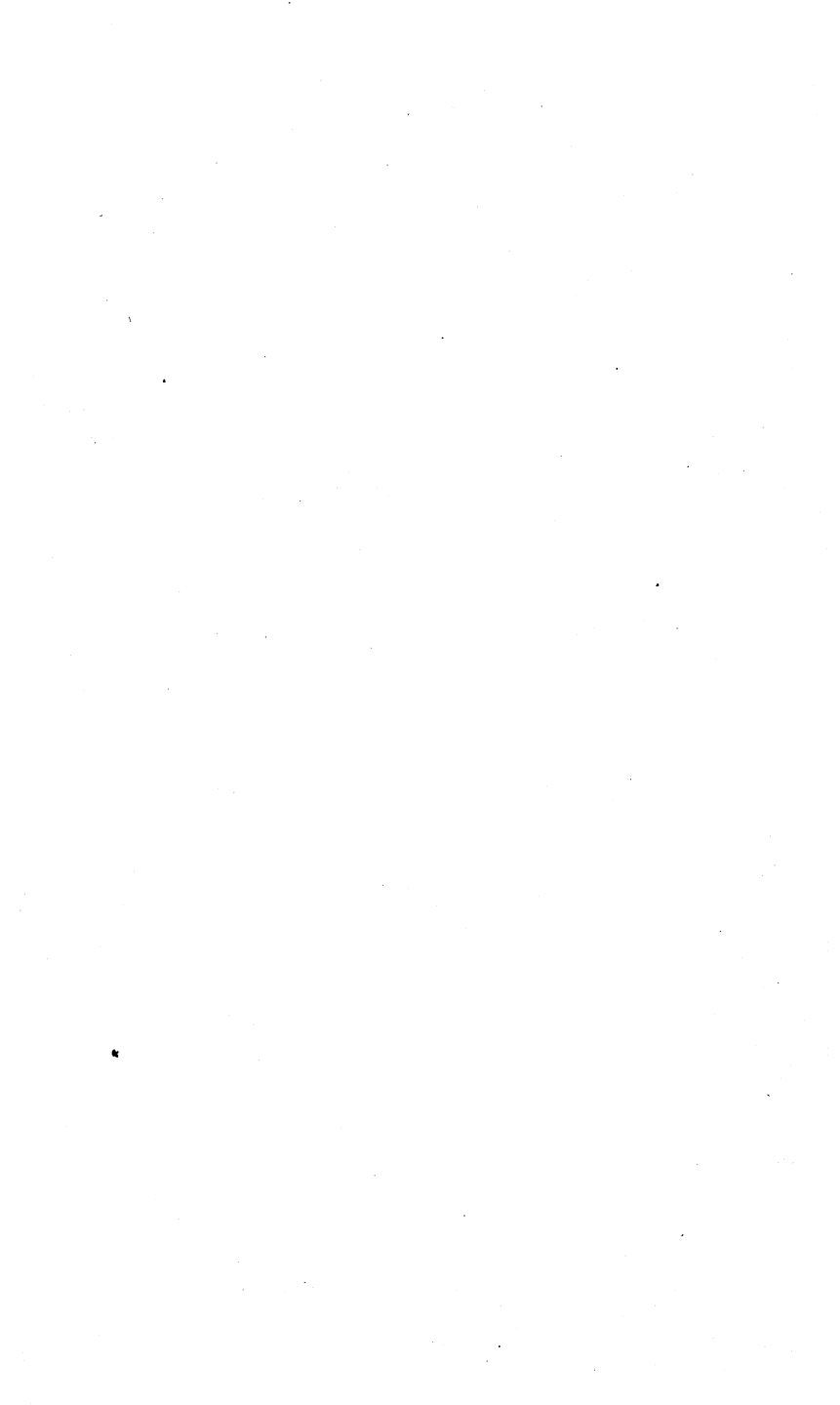
<i>For President.</i>			<i>For Vice President.</i>		
	<i>Wis.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		<i>Wis.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
ULYSSES S. GRANT... 8	..	214	SCHUYLER COLFAX.. 8	..	214
Horatio Seymour....	..	80	Frank P. Blair, Jr... ..	..	80
Not voting.....	..	23	Not voting.....	..	23

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

†Died July 9th, 1850, and succeeded by MILLARD FILLMORE.

‡Died April 15th, 1865, and succeeded by ANDREW JOHNSON.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.



MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

ABSTRACT OF CENSUS OF WISCONSIN,

Taken June, 1855.

[BY COUNTIES AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.]

COUNTIES.	POP.	COUNTIES.	POP.
Adams.....	5,698	La Fayette.....	20,358
Ashland.....	256	Manitowoc.....	26,762
Barron.....	79	Marathon.....	3,678
Bayfield.....	269	Marquette.....	7,327
Brown.....	15,282	Milwaukee.....	72,320
Buñalo.....	2,779	Monroe.....	11,734
Burnett.....	171	Oconto.....	4,858
Calumet.....	8,028	Ontonagon.....	11,242
Chippewa.....	3,273	Ozaukee.....	14,882
Clark.....	1,001	Pepin.....	3,002
Columbia.....	26,504	Pierce.....	6,324
Crawford.....	11,011	Polk.....	1,667
Dane.....	50,192	Portage.....	8,145
Dodge.....	45,745	Racine.....	22,884
Door.....	3,098	Richland.....	12,186
Douglas.....	532	Rock.....	36,033
Dunn.....	5,091	Sauk.....	20,154
Eau Claire.....	5,281	Shawano.....	1,369
Fond du Lac.....	42,029	Sheboygan.....	27,671
Grant.....	33,618	St. Croix.....	7,255
Green.....	20,646	Trempealeau.....	5,199
Green Lake.....	12,596	Vernon.....	13,644
Iowa.....	30,657	Walworth.....	25,773
Jackson.....	5,631	Washington.....	24,019
Jefferson.....	22,597	Waukesha.....	27,029
Juneau.....	12,023	Waushara.....	11,208
Kenosha.....	12,776	Winnebago.....	9,002
Kewaunee.....	7,000	Wood.....	29,767
La Crosse.....	14,824		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.....	143,788		
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	980,223	225,490	1,155,713
Louisiana	376,913	332,520	708,433
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	436,696	791,395
Missouri	1,058,352	114,965	1,173,317
New Hampshire	326,172	.....	326,172
New Jersey	672,631	.....	672,631
New York	3,887,542	.....	3,887,542
North Carolina	661,586	331,081	992,667
Ohio	2,339,599	.....	2,339,599
Oregon	52,464	.....	52,464
Pennsylvania	2,906,370	.....	2,906,370
Rhode Island	174,621	.....	174,621
South Carolina	301,271	402,541	703,812
Tennessee	834,063	275,784	1,109,847
Texas	420,651	180,838	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.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	NAME.	ISSUE.
Alma	Buffalo	Express	Weekly.
Appleton	Outagamie	Crescent	do..
Appleton	Outagamie	Post	do..
Appleton	Outagamie	Collegian	Monthly.
Appleton	Outagamie	Spiritualist	do..
Augusta	Eau Claire	Herald	Weekly.
Baraboo	Sauk	Republic	do..
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Argus	do..
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Citizen	do..
Beloit	Rock	Free Press	do..
Berlin	Green Lake	Courant	do..
Black River Falls	Jackson	Banner	do..
Black River Falls	Jackson	Democrat	do..
Boscobel	Grant	Appeal	do..
Brandon	Fond du Lac	Times	do..
Brodhead	Green	Independent	do..
Buffalo City	Buffalo	Republican (Ger.)	do..
Buffalo City	Buffalo	Express	do..
Burlington	Racine	Standard	do..
Chilton	Calumet	Reflector	do..
Chilton	Calumet	Times	do..
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	Union	do..
Clinton	Rock	Enterprise	do..
Columbus	Columbia	Democrat	do..
Columbus	Columbia	Republican	do..
Darlington	La Fayette	Democrat	do..
Darlington	La Fayette	Republican	do..
Delavan	Walworth	Republican	do..
Dodgeville	Iowa	Chronicle	do..
Durand	Pepin	Times	do..
Durand	Pepin	Lean Wolf	do..
Elkhorn	Walworth	Independent	do..
Ellsworth	Pierce	Herald	do..
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Free Press	do..
Evansville	Rock	Citizen	do..
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Commonwealth	do..
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Courier	do..
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Post	do..
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Republican (Ger.)	do..
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Zeltinger (Ger.)	do..
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Farmer	Monthly.
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	Chief	Weekly.
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	Herald	do..
Fountain City	Buffalo	Republican	do..
Fox Lake	Dodge	Representative	do..
Friendship	Adams	Press	do..
Geneva	Walworth	Independent	do..
Grand Rapids	Wood	Reporter	do..
Green Bay	Brown	Advocate	do..
Green Bay	Brown	Gazette	do..

TOWN.	COUNTY.	NAME.	ISSUE.
Hudson.....	St. Croix.....	Star and Times.....	Weekly.
Hudson.....	St. Croix.....	Democrat.....	do..
Janesville.....	Rock.....	Gazette.....	D. & W.
Janesville.....	Rock.....	Recorder.....	Weekly
Janesville.....	Rock.....	Spiritualist.....	do..
Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	Banner.....	do..
Juneau.....	Dodge.....	Democrat.....	do..
Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	Telegraph.....	do..
Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	Union.....	do..
Kewaunee.....	Kewaunee.....	Enterprise.....	do..
Kilbourn City.....	Columbia.....	Wisconsin Mirror.....	do..
La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	Democrat.....	D. & W.
La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	Republican.....	do..
La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	Leader.....	do..
La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	Emigranten&Fædrelandet (N)	Weekly.
La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	Nordstern (Ger.).....	do..
Lake Mills.....	Jefferson.....	Despatch.....	do..
Lancaster.....	Grant.....	Herald.....	do..
Madison.....	Dane.....	State Journal.....	D. & W.
Madison.....	Dane.....	Democrat.....	do..
Madison.....	Dane.....	Western Farmer.....	Weekly.
Madison.....	Dane.....	Soldiers' Record.....	do..
Madison.....	Dane.....	Botschafter (Ger.).....	do..
Madison.....	Dane.....	Billed Magazin (Nor.).....	do..
Mauston.....	Juneau.....	Star.....	do..
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	Tribune.....	do..
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	Pilot.....	do..
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	Nordwestern (Ger.).....	do..
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	Zeitung (Ger.).....	do..
Menomonee.....	Dunn.....	News.....	do..
Menomonee.....	Dunn.....	People's Press.....	do..
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Sentinel.....	D. & W.
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	News.....	do..
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Wisconsin.....	do..
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	See Bote (Ger.).....	do..
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Herold (Ger.).....	do..
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Banner & Volksfreund (Ger.).....	do..
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Fremad (Scandinavian).....	do..
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Journal of Commerce.....	Weekly.
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	American Churchman.....	do..
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	N. W. Advance.....	do..
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Ch. Worker.....	Semi-M.
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Methodist Index.....	Monthly.
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	School Monthly.....	do..
Mineral Point.....	Iowa.....	Democrat.....	Weekly.
Mineral Point.....	Iowa.....	Tribune.....	do..
Mineral Point.....	Iowa.....	Journal of Education.....	Monthly.
Monroe.....	Monroe.....	Sentinel.....	Weekly.
Montello.....	Marquette.....	Express.....	do..
Neillsville.....	Clark.....	Journal.....	do..
Neillsville.....	Clark.....	Republican.....	do..
New Lisbon.....	Juneau.....	Argus.....	do..
Neenah.....	Winnebago.....	Island City Times.....	do..
Oconto.....	Oconto.....	Lumberman.....	do..
Omro.....	Winnebago.....	Union.....	do..
Oconomowoc.....	Waukesha.....	Badger.....	do..
Oconomowoc.....	Waukesha.....	La Belle Mirror.....	do..
Osceola.....	Polk.....	Press.....	do..
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	North-Western.....	D. & W.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS.

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TOWN.	COUNTY.	NAME.	ISSUE.
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago...	City Times.....	Weekly.
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago...	News.....	do...
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago...	Journal.....	do...
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago...	Telegraph (Ger.).....	do...
Platteville.....	Grant.....	Witness.....	do...
Plover.....	Portage.....	Times.....	do...
Portage.....	Columbia.....	State Register.....	do...
Port Washington.....	Ozaukee.....	Ozaukee Advertiser.....	do...
Port Washington.....	Ozaukee.....	Zeitung (Ger.).....	do...
Prairie du Chien.....	Crawford.....	Courier.....	do...
Prairie du Chien.....	Crawford.....	Union.....	do...
Prescott.....	Pierce.....	Journal.....	do...
Princeton.....	Green Lake.....	Republic.....	do...
Racine.....	Racine.....	Advocate.....	do...
Racine.....	Racine.....	Argus.....	do...
Racine.....	Racine.....	Journal.....	do...
Racine.....	Racine.....	Slavie (Bohemian.).....	do...
Richland Center.....	Richland.....	Republican.....	do...
Richland Center.....	Richland.....	Sentinel.....	do...
Richmond.....	St. Croix.....	Republican.....	do...
Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.....	Commonwealth.....	do...
Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.....	Prairie City Local.....	do...
Sauk City.....	Sauk.....	Pionier am Wisconsin.....	do...
Sharon.....	Walworth.....	Mirror.....	do...
Shawano.....	Shawano.....	Journal.....	do...
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Times.....	do...
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Journal.....	do...
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Herald.....	do...
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Demokrat (Ger.).....	do...
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Zeitung (Ger.).....	do...
Sparta.....	Monroe.....	Eagle.....	do...
Sparta.....	Monroe.....	Democrat.....	do...
Stevens Point.....	Portage.....	Pinery.....	do...
Stevens Point.....	Portage.....	Lumberman.....	do...
Stoughton.....	Dane.....	Reporter.....	do...
Sturgeon Bay.....	Door.....	Advocate.....	do...
Superior.....	Douglas.....	Tribune.....	do...
Tomah.....	Monroe.....	Journal.....	do...
Trempealeau.....	Trempealeau.....	Record.....	do...
Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	Censor.....	do...
Watertown.....	Jefferson.....	Democrat.....	do...
Watertown.....	Jefferson.....	Republican.....	do...
Watertown.....	Jefferson.....	Weirberger (Ger.).....	do...
Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	Freeman.....	do...
Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	Plaindealer.....	do...
Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	Criterion.....	do...
Waupun.....	Fond du Lac.....	Prison City Leader.....	do...
Waupun.....	Fond du Lac.....	Times.....	do...
Wautoma.....	Waushara.....	Argus.....	do...
Wausau.....	Marathon.....	Pilot.....	do...
Wausau.....	Marathon.....	Central Wisconsin.....	do...
Waterloo.....	Jefferson.....	Times.....	do...
West Bend.....	Washington.....	Banner.....	do...
West Bend.....	Washington.....	Democrat.....	do...
West Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	Argus.....	do...
Weyauwega.....	Waupaca.....	Times.....	do...
Whitewater.....	Walworth.....	Register.....	do...

TERMS OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

STATEMENT showing the times for holding circuit courts in the several counties of this State, prepared by the Secretary of State in accordance with chapter 145, General Laws of 1869.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	LAWS.
FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.		
GREEN.....	Tuesday after 1st Monday in Sept. Tuesday after 1st Monday in Feb'y.. Tuesday after 1st Monday in June....	} Ch. 18, G. L. 1869.
WALWORTH.....	3d Monday in September..... 3d Monday in February..... 2d Monday in June.....	} Ch. 18, G. L. 1869.
RACINE.....	2d Monday in October..... 2d Monday in March..... 3d Monday in June.....	} Ch. 18, G. L. 1869.
KENOSHA.....	Wednesday after 1st Monday in Nov. Wednesday after 1st Monday in April. 2d Monday in August.....	} Ch. 18, G. L. 1869.
ROCK.....	4th Monday in November..... 4th Monday in April..... 3d Monday in August.....	} Ch. 18, G. L. 1869.
SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.		
MILWAUKEE.....	2d Monday in January..... 4th Monday in April..... 4th Monday in June..... 3d Monday in September.....	} Ch. 254, G. L. 1864.
WAUKESHA.....	3d Monday in March..... 1st Monday in December..... 2d Monday in June, [Law Term].....	} C. 248, P. & L. 1866.
THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.		
MARQUETTE.....	Tuesday after 1st Monday in Sept... Tuesday after 1st Monday in Feb'y..	} Ch. 118, G. L. 1868.
GREEN LAKE....	2d Monday in September..... 2d Monday in February.....	} Ch. 118, G. L. 1868.
DODGE.....	4th Monday in September..... 4th Monday in February..... Special terms may be called.....	} Ch. 118, G. L. 1868. Ch. 161, 1868.
WASHINGTON....	3d Monday in October..... 3d Monday in March..... Special term 2d Monday in January.	} Ch. 118, G. L. 1868. Ch. 194, 1864.
OZAUKEE.....	1st Monday in November..... 1st Monday in April..... Special term 2d Monday in July.....	} Ch. 118, G. L. 1868. Ch. 194, 1864.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	LAWS.
FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.		
SHEBOYGAN.....	1st Monday in March..... 1st Monday in June..... 4th Monday in November.....	C. 107, G. L. 1869.
CALUMET	3d Monday in June	C. 107, G. L. 1869.
	2d Monday in December	
MANITOWOC.....	4th Tuesday in June..... 3d Tuesday in December.....	C. 107, G. L. 1869.
KEWAUNEE	4th Tuesday in January..... 4th Tuesday in July	C. 107, G. L. 1869.
FOND DU LAC....	1st Monday after 1st day of January. 1st Monday in April..... 1st Monday in October..... Special term 1st Monday in May..... Special term 1st Monday in July.....	C. 107, G. L. 1869.
FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.		
GRANT.....	1st Monday in March	Ch. 6, G. L. 1868.
	2d Monday in September.....	
IOWA	4th Monday in March..... 1st Monday in October.....	Ch. 6, G. L. 1868.
LA FAYETTE.....	4th Monday in April..... 1st Monday in December	Ch. 6, G. L. 1868.
RICHLAND	2d Monday in April..... 4th Monday in October.....	Ch. 6, G. L. 1868.
CRAWFORD	1st Monday in June..... 2d Monday in November	Ch. 6, G. L. 1868.
*SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.		
CLARK.....	1st Tuesday in March..... 1st Tuesday in September	Ch. 2, G. L. 1869.
JACKSON.....	2d Tuesday in March..... 2d Tuesday in September.....	Ch. 2, G. L. 1869.
MONROE.....	4th Tuesday in March	Ch. 2, G. L. 1869.
	4th Tuesday in September.....	
LA CROSSE.....	3d Tuesday in May..... 3d Tuesday in November.....	Ch. 2, G. L. 1869.
VERNON	2d Monday in June..... 1st Monday in December.....	Ch. 2, G. L. 1869.
BUFFALO.....	1st Tuesday in May..... 3d Tuesday in October.....	Ch. 2, G. L. 1869.
TREMPEALEAU ...	4th Tuesday in April..... 2d Tuesday in October	Ch. 2, G. L. 1869.

*Regular terms in the counties of La Crosse, Monroe and Jackson shall be special terms for the whole circuit, (Chap. 93, P. and L. L., 1866.)

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	LAWS.
SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.		
MARATHON	2d Monday in March..... 3d Monday in August.....	Ch. 369, G. L. 1862. Ch. 350, G. L. 1864.
PORTAGE	1st Monday in January	} Ch. 10, G. L. 1869.
	1st Monday in July	
WAUSHARA	2d Monday in April..... 4th Monday in September.....	} Ch. 369, G.L. 1862.
WAUPACA.....	1st Monday in June..... 2d Monday in December.....	
ADAMS.....	4th Monday in April..... 3d Monday in October.....	} Ch. 369, G. L. 1862.
JUNEAU.....	1st Monday in May	
	4th Monday in October.....	} Ch. 369, G. L. 1862.
WOOD	2d Monday in February	
	2d Monday in August.....	} Ch. 98, G. L. 1867.
EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.		
CHIPPEWA	3d Monday in March..... 3d Monday in September.....	} Ch. 34, G. L. 1868.
DUNN & BARRON. }	2d Monday in March..... 2d Monday in September.....	
EAU CLAIRE	4th Monday in March..... 4th Monday in September.....	} Ch. 34, G. L. 1868.
PEPIN	1st Monday in March	
	1st Monday in September.....	} Ch. 34, G. L. 1868.
PIERCE	4th Monday in May.....	
	4th Monday in November.....	} Ch. 116, R. S.
ST. CROIX	2d Monday in May.....	
	2d Monday in November	} Ch. 116, R. S.
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.		
COLUMBIA.....	3d Tuesday in May	} Ch. 149, G.L. 1867.
	1st Tuesday in December	
DANE	Wednesday after 1st Monday in April Wednesday after 1st Monday in Nov. Special term 3d Tuesday in July.	} Ch. 9, G. L. 1869. Ch. 149, G. L. 1867.
JEFFERSON.....	1st Monday in February..... 1st Monday in September..... Special term 4th Tuesday in June ...	
SAUK	Tuesday after 1st Monday in January 2d Tuesday in June.....	} Ch. 180, G. L. 1869. Ch. 149, G. L. 1867.
		} Ch. 556, P. L. 1866. Ch. 149, G. L. 1867.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	LAWS.
* TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.		
OUTAGAMIE	{ 3d Monday in June..... 4th Monday in November.....	{ Ch. 29, G. L. 1869.
OCONTO.....	{ 1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in May 1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in Oct.	{ Ch. 29, G. L. 1869.
WINNEBAGO	{ 2d Monday in March	} Ch. 29, G. L. 1869.
	{ 2d Monday in September	
	{ 2d Monday in December.....	
SHAWANO.....	{ 1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in Feb. Tuesday after 1st Monday in August.	{ Ch. 29, G. L. 1869.
DOOR	{ 1st Tuesday after 3d Monday in July. 1st Tuesday after 3d Monday in Feb.	{ Ch. 29, G. L. 1869.
BROWN	{ 2d Monday in January..... 4th Monday in May..... 4th Monday in October	{ Ch. 29, G. L. 1869.
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.		
BAYFIELD AND ASHLAND	{ 3d Monday in February	} Ch. 26, G. L. 1867.
	{ 3d Monday in August.....	
DOUGLAS.....	{ 1st Monday in February..... 1st Monday in August.....	{ Ch. 26, G. L. 1867.
POLK & BURNETT	{ 2d Monday in April..... 4th Monday in October	{ Ch. 26, G. L. 1867.

* Every term in each county except the counties of Oconto, Shawano and Door are special terms for the whole circuit. (Chap. 39, P. & L., 1866.)

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

Corrected from official records to November 1, 1869.

[COUNTY SEATS IN SMALL CAPITALS.]

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Ada	Sheboygan.	Baraboo	Sauk.
Adams	Walworth.	Bark River	Jefferson.
Addison	Washington.	Barnum	Adams.
Adell	Sheboygan.	Barton	Washington.
Afton	Rock.	BARRON	Barron.
Ahnepee	Kewaunee.	Bassett's Station	Kenosha.
Akan	Richland.	Basswood	Richland.
Albanville	Monroe.	Batavia	Crawford.
Albany	Green,	Barre Mills	La Crosse.
Albion	Dane.	Banner	Fond du Lac.
Alcove	Fond du Lac.	Bay City	Pierce.
Alden	Polk.	BAYFIELD	Bayfield.
Alden's Corners	Dane.	Bay Hill	Walworth.
Alderly	Dodge.	Bay Settlement	Brown.
Alhambra	Trempealeau.	Bear	Richland.
Allegin	Shawano.	Bear Creek	Waupaca.
Allen's Grove	Walworth.	Bear Valley	Sauk.
Alloa	Columbia.	Beaver Dam	Dodge.
Alma	Buffalo.	Beechwood	Sheboygan.
Almond	Portage.	Beetown	Grant.
Amherst	Portage.	Boldensville	Pierce.
Anchorage	Buffalo.	Bell Center	Crawford.
Anderson	Burnett.	Bellfountain	Columbia.
Angelica	Shawano.	Bell Plein	Shawano.
Annaton	Grant.	Belleville	Dane.
APPLETON	Outagamie.	Belmont	La Fayette.
Arkdale	Trempealeau.	Beloit	Rock.
Arena	Iowa.	Berne	Green.
Argyle	La Fayette.	Benicia	Trempealeau.
Arkansas	Pepin.	Benton	Lafayette.
Armenia	Juneau.	Bergen	Vernon.
Armstrong's Corners	Fond du Lac.	Berlin	Green Lake.
Ashford	Fond du Lac.	Berry	Dane.
Ashippun	Dodge.	Big Bend	Waukesha.
Ashton	Dane.	Big Creek	Monroe.
Askeaton	Brown.	Big Flats	Adams.
Athol	Jackson.	Big Patch	Grant.
Attica	Green.	Big River	Pierce.
Atwater	Dodge.	Big Springs	Adams.
Augusta	Eau Claire.	Big Valley	La Crosse.
Aurora	Washington.	Binghampton	Outagamie.
Auroraville	Waushara.	Black Brook	Polk.
Avoca	Iowa.	Black Earth	Dane.
Avon Center	Rock.	Black Hawk	Sauk.
Avondale	Polk.	BLACK RIVER FALLS	Jackson.
Aztalan	Jefferson.	Blanchardville	Lafayette.
Bad Ax	Vernon.	Bloomfield	Walworth.
Badger	Portage.	Bloomington	Vernon.
Bailey's Harbor	Door.	Blue Mounds	Dane.
Bamberg	Sheboygan.	Bluff	Sauk.
Bangor	La Crosse.	Boardman	St. Croix.
		Boaz	Richland.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Bohemia	La Crosse.
Boltonville	Washington.
Bonchea	St. Croix.
Bonduel	Shawano.
Boscobel	Grant.
Bothelle	Fond du Lac.
Bradville	Grant.
Brady's	Richland.
Brandon	Fond du Lac.
Brandt	Calumet.
Breckinridge	Vernon.
Bridgeport	Crawford.
Briggsville	Marquette.
Brighton	Kenosha.
Brillion	Calumet.
Bristol	Kenosha.
British Hollow	Grant.
Brodhead	Green.
Brookfield Center	Waukesha.
Brooklyn	Green.
Brookfield	St. Croix.
Brothertown	Calumet.
Brushville	Waushara.
Buchanan	Outagamie.
Buck Creek	Richland.
Buckhorn	Adams.
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.
Byton	Fond du Lac.
Cadiz	Green.
Calamine	La Fayette.
Caldwell's Prairie	Racine.
Caledonia	Waupaca.
Caledonia Center	Racine.
Calumet	Fond du Lac.
Calvary	Fond du Lac.
Cainville	Rock.
Cambria	Columbia.
Cambridge	Dane.
Campbell	Winnebago.
Carlton	Kewaunee.
Cascade	Sheboygan.
Casco	Kewaunee.
Cassell 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.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Charlotte	Grant.
Chester Station	Dodge.
CHILTON	Calumet.
Chipmonk Cooley	Vernon.
Chippewa City	Chippewa.
CHIPPEWA FALLS	Chippewa.
Christiana	Dane.
Clark's Mills	Manitowoc.
Clay Banks	Door.
Clemansville	Winnebago.
Clifton	Monroe.
Clifton Mills	Pierce.
Clinton	Rock.
Clintonville	Waupaca.
Clontarf	Dane.
Clyman	Dodge.
Cobb	Iowa.
Colebrook	Waushara.
Coloma	Waushara.
Columbus	Columbia.
Concord	Jefferson.
Cookville	Rock.
Coon Prairie	Vernon.
Coon Valley	Vernon.
Cooperstown	Manitowoc.
Corfu	Waushara.
Cottage Grove	Dane.
Cottage Inn	La Fayette.
Cross Plains	Dane.
Crossville	Calumet.
Crowe's Mill	Crawford.
Crystal Lake	Waupaca.
Cuyton	St. Croix.
Cypress	Kenosha.
Dacotah	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.
Denison	Richland.
Denison's Mills	Walworth.
De Soto	Brown.
De Soto	Vernon.
Diamond Bluff	Pierce.
Dickerville	Grant.
Dodge's Corners	Waukesha.
DODGEVILLE	Iowa.
Dover	Iowa.
Door Creek	Dane.
Dorset	Monroe.
Dotyville	Fond du Lac.
Douglas Center	Marquette.
Dousman	Waukesha.
Downsville	Dunn.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Doylestown	Columbia.	Farmer's Corners.....	Green.
Duchateau	Door.	Farmer's Grove	Green.
Dundas	Calumet.	Farmersville	Dodge.
Dundee	Fond du Lac.	Farmington	Jefferson.
Dunkirk	Dane.	Farmington Center... Polk	
Dunnville	Dunn.	Fayette.....	La Fayette.
Duplainville	Waukesha.	Fennimore	Grant.
Dupont	Waupaca.	Ferryville	Crawford.
DURAND	Pepin.	Fillmore	Washington.
Durham Hill.....	Waukesha.	Finlay	Sauk.
Dyckesville.....	Kewaunee.	Fish Creek	Door.
East Gibson	Manitowoc.	Fisk's Corners.....	Winnebago.
Eagle	Waukesha.	Fitchburg	Dane.
East Coloma.....	Waushara.	FOND DU LAC.....	Fond du Lac.
Eastman	Crawford.	Footville	Rock.
Easton	Adams.	Forest	Richland.
East Troy Lake.....	Walworth.	Freeman	Crawford.
EAU CLAIRE	Eau Claire.	Fort Atkinson	Jefferson.
Eau Galle	Dunn.	Fort Howard	Brown.
Eau Pleine.....	Portage.	Forward's Mills	Dunn.
East Wrightstown.....	Brown.	Foster	Fond du Lac.
Eden	Fond du Lac.	Fountain	Adams.
Edgerton	Rock.	Fountain City.....	Buffalo.
Edwards	Sheboygan.	Fowler's Prairie.....	Juneau.
Egg Harbor.....	Door.	Fox Lake	Dodge.
Elo	Winnebago. §	Fox River	Kenosha.
Elk	Manitowoc.	France's Creek.....	Manitowoc.
Elk Creek	Trempealeau.	Frankfort	Pepin.
El Dorado	Fond du Lac.	Fredonia	Ozaukee.
Elk Grove.....	La Fayette.	Freedom	Outagamie.
ELKHORN	Walworth.	Freistadt	Washington.
Ella	Pepin.	Fremont	Waupaca.
Ellisville.....	Kewaunee.	Frenchville	Trempealeau.
Ellenborough	Grant.	FRIENDSHIP	Adams.
ELLSWORTH.....	Pierce.	Fulton	Rock.
Elma	Waushara.	GALESVILLE.....	Trempealeau.
Elmore	Fond du Lac.	Garrison	Sauk.
Ellis	Waukesha.	Genessee	Waukesha.
Elm Grove.....	Portage.	Genessee Depot	Waukesha.
El Paso	Pierce.	Geneva	Walworth.
Elroy	Juneau.	Geneva Bay	Walworth.
Elton	Walworth.	Germantown	Juneau.
Embarrass	Waupaca.	Germania	Marquette.
Emerald Grove.....	Rock.	Gibbsville	Sheboygan.
Emery	Monroe.	Gilmantown	Buffalo.
Empire	Fond du Lac.	Glenbeulah.....	Sheboygan.
Empire Junction.....	Columbia.	Glencoe	Buffalo.
Enterprise.....	Vernon.	Glendale	Monroe.
Eolis	Dane.	Glen Haven	Grant.
Ephraim	Door.	Glenmont	St. Croix.
Erin	St. Croix.	Golden Lake	Jefferson.
Erfurt	Jefferson.	Good Hope	Milwaukee.
Etna	La Fayette	Goole	Vernon.
Etrick	Trempealeau.	Grafton	Ozaukee.
Eureka	Winnebago.	Grand Marsh	Adams.
Evansville	Rock.	Grand Prairie	Green Lake.
Evanswood	Waupaca.	GRAND RAPIDS.....	Wood.
Excelsior	Richland.	Grant	Portage.
Exeter.....	Green.	GRANTSBURG	Burnett.
Fairfield.....	Rock.	Granville	Milwaukee.
Fairplay	Grant.	Gratiot	La Fayette.
Fairview	Grant.	Gravesville	Calumet.
Fairwater	Fond du Lac.	GREEN BAY	Brown.
Fall City	Dunn.	Greenbush.....	Sheboygan.
Fall River.....	Columbia.	Green Lake	Green Lake.
Fancy Creek.....	Richland.	Greenville	Outagamie.
		Grove	Walworth.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Hale.....	Trempealeau.
Hale's Corners.....	Milwaukee.
Half Way Creek.....	La Crosse.
Hamlin.....	Trempealeau.
Hammond.....	St. Croix.
Hancock.....	Waushara.
Hanerville.....	Dane.
Hanover.....	Rock.
Harrisburg.....	Milwaukee.
Harrisville.....	Marquette.
Hartford.....	Washington.
Hartland.....	Waukesha.
Hartland Center.....	Pierce.
Harvey.....	Dane.
Hazel Green.....	Grant.
Heart Prairie.....	Walworth.
Helensville.....	Jefferson.
Henrietta.....	Richland.
Herseyville.....	Monroe.
Herman.....	Dodge.
High Cliff.....	Calumet.
Highland.....	Iowa.
Hika.....	Manitowoc.
Hillsborough.....	Vernon.
Hinesberg.....	Fond du Lac.
Higham.....	Sheboygan.
Hixton.....	Jackson.
Hobart's Mills.....	Sheboygan.
Hockley.....	Vernon.
Holland.....	Brown.
Holy Cross.....	Ozaukee.
Home.....	Trempealeau.
Honey Creek.....	Walworth.
Hooker.....	Trempealeau.
Hoosack.....	Green.
Horicon.....	Dodge.
Horris' Corners.....	Ozaukee.
Hortonville.....	Outagamie.
Howard's Grove.....	Sheboygan.
Howe's Corners.....	Waushara.
Hubbleton.....	Jefferson.
HUDSON.....	St. Croix.
Humberd.....	Clark.
Humboldt.....	Milwaukee.
Huntingdon.....	St. Croix.
Hunt's Station.....	Kenosha.
Hurricane Grove.....	Grant.
Hustisford.....	Dodge.
Hyde's Mills.....	Iowa.
Iola.....	Waupaca.
Iron Ridge.....	Dodge.
Ironton.....	Sauk.
Irving.....	Jackson.
Ithica.....	Richland.
Ives' Grove.....	Racine.
Ixonia.....	Jefferson.
Jamestown.....	Grant.
JANESVILLE.....	Rock.
Jacksonport.....	Door.
Jeddo.....	Marquette.
JEFFERSON.....	Jefferson.
Jenny.....	Marathon.
Jennieton.....	Iowa.
Jewett's Mills.....	St. Croix.
Johnson's Creek.....	Jefferson.
Johnstown.....	Rock.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Johnstown Center....	Rock.
Jordan.....	Green.
Josephine.....	Green.
Juda.....	Green.
JUNEAU.....	Dodge.
Junius.....	Fond du Lac.
Kansasville.....	Racine.
Kasson.....	Manitowoc.
Kaukauna.....	Outagamie.
Kekektagon.....	Marathon.
Kekoskee.....	Dodge.
KENOSHA.....	Kenosha.
Keshena.....	Shawano.
Kewaskum.....	Washington.
KEWAUNEE.....	Kewaunee.
Kickapoo.....	Vernon.
Kiel.....	Manitowoc.
Kilbourn City.....	Columbia.
Kildare.....	Juneau.
Kingston.....	Green Lake.
Kinnic Kinnick.....	St. Croix.
Kirchhain.....	Washington.
Knapp's Creek.....	Crawford.
Knowlton.....	Marathon.
Koro.....	Winnebago.
Koskonong.....	Jefferson.
Kroghville.....	Jefferson.
Lannon Springs.....	Waukesha.
La Cote St. Marie.....	Green Lake.
LA CROSSE.....	La Crosse.
Lagoda.....	Fond du Lac.
La Farge.....	Vernon.
La Fayette.....	Chippewa.
La Grange.....	Walworth.
Lake Five.....	Waukesha.
Lake Maria.....	Green Lake.
Lake Mills.....	Jefferson.
Lake View.....	Dane.
Lamartine.....	Fond du Lac.
Lamberton.....	Milwaukee.
LANCASTER.....	Grant.
Lansing.....	Outagamie.
LA POINTE.....	Ashland.
Larrabee.....	Manitowoc.
La Valle.....	Sauk.
Lawrence.....	Marquette.
Leeds.....	Columbia.
Leeds Center.....	Columbia.
Leicester.....	Dane.
Lemonweir.....	Juneau.
Leon.....	Monroe.
Leroy.....	Dodge.
Lewiston.....	Columbia.
Lexia.....	Rock.
Liberty.....	Vernon.
Liberty Bridge.....	Grant.
Lima Center.....	Rock.
Lime Ridge.....	Sauk.
Lime Rock.....	Outagamie.
Lincoln.....	Kewaunee.
Lincoln Center.....	Polk.
Linsl.....	Waupaca.
Linden.....	Iowa.
Linn Haven.....	Pierce.
Little Chute.....	Outagamie.
Little Grant.....	Grant.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Little Lake	Adams.	Metomen	Fond du Lac.
Little Prairie	Walworth.	Metoma	Monroe.
Little Sturgeon	Door.	Middleton	Dane.
Little Suamico	Oconto.	Midland	Marquette.
Little Wolf	Waupaca.	Mifflin	Iowa.
Lodi	Columbia.	Millford	Jefferson.
Logansville	Sauk.	Millard	Walworth.
Lomira	Dodge.	Mill Creek	Richland.
Lone Rock	Richland.	Mills	Jackson.
Lone Star	Grant.	Mills Center	Brown.
Lone River	Portage.	Millville	Grant.
Louisville	Dunn.	Milton	Rock.
Lowell	Dodge.	MILWAUKEE	Milwaukee.
Lower Lynxville	Crawford.	Mindora	La Crosse.
Lowville	Columbia.	Mineral Point	Iowa.
Loyal	Clark.	Minnesota Junction	Dodge.
Lloyd	Richland.	Mishicot	Manitowoc.
Lucas	Dunn.	Modena	Buffalo.
Lumberman	Clark.	Monches	Waukesha.
Lumberville	Iowa.	Mondovia	Buffalo.
Lynn	Clark.	MONROE	Green.
Lyons	Walworth.	MONTELLO	Marquette.
		Monterey	Waukesha.
		Morftord	Grant.
Madeley	Portage.	Monticello	Green.
MADISON	Dane.	Montpelier	Kewaunee.
Magnolia	Rock.	Morrison	Brown.
Maiden Rock	Pierce.	Morris Creek	Monroe.
Manchester	Green Lake.	Moscow	Iowa.
MANITOWOC	Manitowoc.	Mosel	Sheboygan.
Manitowoc Rapids	Manitowoc.	Mosinee	Marathon.
Mann's Landing	Manitowoc.	Mount Springs	Jackson.
Maple Grove	Manitowoc.	Moundville	Marquette.
Maple Springs	Dunn.	Mountain	Monroe.
Mapleton	Waukesha.	Mount Hope	Grant.
Marble Ridge	Sauk.	Mount Horeb	Dane.
Marble	Waupaca.	Mount Ida	Grant.
Marcellon	Columbia.	Mount Morris	Waushara.
Marcus	Door.	Mount Pisgah	Monroe.
Marcy	Waukesha.	Mount Sterling	Crawford.
Markesan	Green Lake.	Mount Tabor	Vernon.
Marquette	Green Lake.	Mount Zion	Juneau.
Marinette	Oconto.	Mukwonago	Waukesha.
Marshall	Dane.	Muncie	Vernon.
Marietta	Crawford.	Muscoda	Grant.
Martell	Pierce.	Muskego Center	Waukesha.
Martin's Bluff	Clark.	Myra	Washington.
Martinville	Grant.		
Marytown	Fond du Lac.	Namekagean	Burnett.
Mauston	Juneau.	Nanaupa	Fond du Lac.
Maxville	Buffalo.	Napasha	Dodge.
Mayfield	Washington.	Narrow Prairie	Sauk.
Mayville	Dodge.	Naugart	Marathon.
Mazomanie	Dane.	Nasonville	Wood.
Medina	Outagamie.	Necedah	Juneau.
Meeker	Washington.	Neenah	Winnebago.
Meeker's Grove	La Fayette.	NEILLSVILLE	Clark.
Meeme	Manitowoc.	Nekama	Winnebago.
Melrose	Jackson.	Nelson	Buffalo.
Menasha	Winnebago.	Nenno	Washington.
Mendota	Dane.	Neosho	Dodge.
Meene Kaune	Oconto.	Nepeuskin	Winnebago.
MENOMONEE	Dunn.	Neptune	Richland.
Menomonee Falls	Waukesha.	Nero	Manitowoc.
Mequon River	Ozaukee.	Neshkora	Marquette.
Meridan	Monroe.	New Amsterdam	La Crosse.
Merrimack	Sauk.	New Berlin	Waukesha.
Merton	Waukesha.	Newberg	Washington.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
New California.....	Grant.
New Cassel.....	Fond Du Lac.
New Centreville.....	St. Croix.
New Chester.....	Adams.
New Clifton.....	Monroe.
New Coclu.....	Milwaukee.
New Diggings.....	La Fayette.
Newfane.....	Fond Du Lac.
New Franklin.....	Brown.
New Glarus.....	Green.
New Haven.....	Adams.
New Holstein.....	Calumet.
New Hope.....	Portage.
Newkirk.....	Green.
New Lisbon.....	Juneau.
New London.....	Waupaca.
New Prospect.....	Fond Du Lac.
New Richmond.....	St. Croix.
New Rome.....	Adams.
Newry.....	Vernon.
Newton.....	Vernon.
Newtonburg.....	Manitowoc.
Newville.....	Vernon.
Niles.....	Manitowoc.
Nora.....	Dane.
North Bend.....	Jackson.
North Branch.....	Jackson.
North Cape.....	Racine.
North Elk Grove.....	La Fayette.
North La Crosse.....	La Crosse.
North Lake.....	Waukesha.
North Lamartine.....	Fond du Lac.
North Leeds.....	Columbia.
North Port.....	Waupaca.
North Prairie Station.....	Waukesha.
North Taycheedah.....	Fond du Lac.
North Windsor.....	Dane.
Norway.....	Racine.
Oak Creek.....	Milwaukee.
Oakfield.....	Fond du Lac.
Oakfield Center.....	Fond du Lac.
Oak Grove.....	Dodge.
Oak Hill.....	Jefferson.
Oakland.....	Jefferson.
Oakley.....	Green.
Oaks.....	Sauk.
Oasis.....	Waushara.
Oconomowoc.....	Waukesha.
OCONTO.....	Oconto.
Odanah.....	Bayfield.
Odin.....	Vernon.
Ogden.....	Rock.
Ogdensburgh.....	Waupaca.
Okee.....	Columbia.
Olin.....	Adams.
Oliver's Mills.....	Grant.
Omro.....	Winnebago.
Onalaska.....	La Crosse.
Oneida.....	Brown.
Onion River.....	Sheboygan.
Ontario.....	Sheboygan.
Orange.....	Juneau.
Ora Oak.....	Grant.
Ordino.....	Marquette.
Oregon.....	Dane.
Orfordville.....	Rock.
Orihula.....	Winnebago.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Orion.....	Richland.
Osborn.....	Rock.
Oslo.....	Manitowoc.
Osseo.....	Trempealeau.
Osceola.....	Fond du Lac.
OSCEOLA MILLS.....	Polk.
Oshaukuta.....	Columbia.
OSHKOSH.....	Winnebago.
Otsego.....	Columbia.
Ottawa.....	Waukesha.
Otter Creek.....	Eau Claire.
Ourtown.....	Sheboygan.
OZAUKEE.....	Ozaukee.
Pacific.....	Columbia.
Packwaukee.....	Marquette.
Painesville.....	Milwaukee.
Palmyra.....	Jefferson.
Paoli.....	Dane.
Paquette.....	Manitowoc.
Pardeeville.....	Columbia.
Paris.....	Kenosha.
Patch Grove.....	Grant.
Pedee.....	Green.
Pensaukee.....	Oconto.
Pella.....	Shawano.
Pepin.....	Pepin.
Perry.....	Dane.
Peru.....	Dunn.
Peshigo.....	Oconto.
Petroleum Centre.....	Vernon.
Pewaukee.....	Waukesha.
Pheasant Branch.....	Dane.
Pigeon Creek Centre.....	Jackson.
Pilot Knob.....	Adams.
Pine Bluff.....	Dane.
Pine Grove.....	Brown.
Pine Knob.....	Iowa.
Pine Lake.....	Waukesha.
Pine River.....	Waushara.
Plain.....	Sauk.
Plainfield.....	Waushara.
Plainville.....	Adams.
Platteville.....	Grant.
Pleasant Ridge.....	Clark.
Pleasant Valley.....	St. Croix.
POLOVER.....	Portage.
Plymouth.....	Sheboygan.
Point Bluff.....	Adams.
Pole Grove.....	Jackson.
PORTAGE CITY.....	Columbia.
Port Andrew.....	Richland.
Port Edward.....	Wood.
Port Hope.....	Columbia.
Portage.....	Dodge.
Portage.....	Grant.
Portage.....	Winnebago.
Portette.....	Columbia.
Poyissippi.....	Waushara.
Prairie.....	Racine.
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.....	Crawford.
Prag.....	Manitowoc.
Prairie du Sac.....	Sauk.
Preble.....	Brown.
Prescott.....	Pierce.
Primrose.....	Dane.
PRINCETON.....	Green Lake.
Prospect Hill.....	Waukesha.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Quincy	Adams.	Sandusky	Sauk.
RACINE	Racine.	Sandy Bay	Kewaunee.
Randall	Kenosha.	Saratoga	Wood.
Randolph Center	Columbia.	Sauk City	Sauk.
Rathbun	Sheboygan.	Saukville	Washington.
Raymond	Racine.	Saxeville	Waushara.
Readfield	Waupaca.	Scandinavia	Waupaca.
Reedstown	Vernon.	Schiller	Brown.
Reedsburg	Sauk.	Schleisingerville	Washington.
Rowe's	Richland.	Schlesville	Jackson.
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.	Sims	Richland.
Rockbridge	Richland.	Simmes	Iowa.
Rock Elm	Pierce.	Sinsinawa Mound	Grant.
Rock Elm Center	Pierce.	Skinner	Green.
Rock Falls	Dunn.	Sladesburg	Crawford.
Rock Prairie	Rock.	Smeltzer's Grove	Grant.
Rock River	Rock.	Snidersville	Outagamie.
Rockton	Vernon.	Soldier's Grove	Crawford.
Rockville	Grant.	Somerset	St. Croix.
Rocky Run	Columbia.	Somerville	Crawford.
Rolling Prairie	Dodge.	South Bend	Trempealeau.
Romance	Vernon.	South Germantown	Washington.
Rome	Jefferson.	South Osborne	Outagamie.
Root Creek	Milwaukee.	Spafford	La Fayette.
Rosecrans	Manitowoc.	SPARTA	Monroe.
Rosendale	Fond du Lac.	Spring Bluff	Adams.
Roslin	Marquette.	Spring Creek	Adams.
Rousseau	Brown.	Springdale	Dane.
Roxbury	Dane.	Springfield	Walworth.
Royalton	Waupaca.	Spring Green	Sauk.
Rubicon	Dodge.	Spring Lake	Waushara.
Rudd's Mills	Monroe.	Springville	Walworth.
Rural	Waupaca.	Spring Prairie	Vernon.
Rush Lake	Fond du Lac.	Springwater	Waushara.
Russell	Sheboygan.	Staffordville	Clark.
Rutland	Dane.	Staatsville	Washington.
Ryan	Outagamie.	Star	Vernon.
St. Cloud	Fond du Lac.	State Line	Walworth.
St. Croix Falls	Polk.	Station	Washington.
St. Mary's	Monroe.	Stephensville	Outagamie.
St. Martin	Milwaukee.	Stevens Point	Portage.
St. Rose	Grant.	Stevenstown	La Crosse.
St. Lawrence	Washington.	Stettin	Marathon.
St. Anna	Calumet.	Stewart	Green.
St. Francis Station	Milwaukee.	Stiles	Oconto.
Saukville	Ozaukee.	Stockbridge	Calumet.
Salem Station	Kenosha.	Stockholm	Pepin.
		Stockton	Portage.
		Stoddard	Vernon.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Stone Bank.....	Waukesha.	Wagon Landing.....	Polk.
Stone Hill.....	Marquette.	Waitsville.....	Jefferson.
Stoner's Prairie.....	Dane.	Wakefield.....	Outagamie.
Stoughton.....	Dane.	Walworth.....	Walworth.
Strong's Prairie.....	Adams.	Waneka.....	Dunn.
STURGEON BAY.....	Door.	Warner's Landing....	Vernon.
Suamico.....	Brown.	Warren.....	St. Croix.
Sugar Bush.....	Outagamie.	Washburn.....	Grant.
Sugar Creek.....	Jefferson.	Washington Harbor...	Door.
Sullivan.....	Walworth.	Waterford.....	Racine.
Summit.....	Waukesha.	Watertown.....	Jefferson.
Sun Prairie.....	Dane.	Waterville.....	Waukesha.
SUPERIOR.....	Douglas.	Waukegan.....	Pequin.
Surrey.....	Portage.	Wauconda.....	Fond du Lac.
Sussex.....	Waukesha.	Waukau.....	Winnebago.
Syene.....	Dane.	WAUKESHA.....	Waukesha.
Sylvan.....	Richland.	Waumandee.....	Buffalo.
Sylvania.....	Racine.	WAUPACA.....	Waupaca.
Sylvester.....	Green.	Waupun.....	Fond du Lac.
Symco.....	Waupaca.	WAUSAU.....	Marathon.
		WAUTOMA.....	Waushara.
Tafton.....	Grant.	Wauwatosa.....	Milwaukee.
Taycheedah.....	Fond du Lac.	Wauzeka.....	Crawford.
Teller's Corners.....	Crawford.	Wayne.....	Washington.
Ten Mile House.....	Milwaukee.	Weelaunee.....	Winnebago.
Theresa.....	Dodge.	Weister.....	Vernon.
Thompsonville.....	Racine.	Wellington.....	Monroe.
Tiffany.....	Rock.	Wequicoq.....	Brown.
Tirade.....	Walworth.	Wernerville.....	Juneau.
Tustin.....	Waushara.	WEST BEND.....	Washington.
Tess Corners.....	Waukesha.	West Blue Mounds...	Iowa.
Token Creek.....	Dane.	West Branch.....	Richland.
Toshville.....	Outagamie.	West Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.
Toland's Ferry.....	Washington.	Westfield.....	Marquette.
Tomah.....	Monroe.	Westford.....	Dodge.
Towerville.....	Crawford.	West Granville.....	Milwaukee.
Trempealeau.....	Trempealeau.	West Green Lake....	Green Lake.
Trenton.....	Pierce.	West Lima.....	Richland.
Trimbelle.....	Pierce.	West Middleton.....	Dane.
Troy.....	Walworth.	West Milton.....	Rock.
Troy Center.....	Walworth.	Weston.....	Marathon.
Tunnel City.....	Monroe.	West Point.....	Columbia.
Twin Grove.....	Green.	Westport.....	Dane.
Two Creeks.....	Manitowoc.	West Prairie.....	Vernon.
Two Rivers.....	Manitowoc.	West Rosendale.....	Fond du Lac.
		West Salem.....	La Crosse.
Ulva.....	Portage.	Weyauwega.....	Waupaca.
Union.....	Rock.	Wheatland.....	Kenosha.
Union Church.....	Racine.	Wheatville.....	Crawford.
Union Grove.....	Racine.	White Creek.....	Adams.
Unionville.....	Waupaca.	Whitehall.....	Trempealeau.
Utica.....	Dane.	White Mound.....	Sauk.
Union Mills.....	Iowa.	White Oak Springs...	La Fayette.
Union Center.....	Juneau.	White Wolf.....	Walworth.
		Whitefish.....	Green.
Valley.....	Vernon.	Whitefishburg.....	Trempealeau.
Valton.....	Sauk.	Wilmot.....	Kenosha.
Van Dyne.....	Fond du Lac.	Wilson.....	Monroe.
Velp.....	Brown.	Winchester.....	Winnebago.
Vernon.....	Waukesha.	Windsor.....	Dane.
Verona.....	Dane.	Winneconne.....	Winnebago.
Victory.....	Vernon.	Winooski.....	Sheboygan.
Vienna.....	Walworth.	Wiota.....	La Fayette.
Vinland.....	Winnebago.	Wonewoc.....	Juneau.
Viola.....	Richland.	Woodland.....	Dodge.
VIROQUA.....	Vernon.	Woodman.....	Grant.
Vingie.....	Adams.	Wood.....	Wood.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Wood River.....	Burnett.	Woodside.....	St. Croix.
Woodstock.....	Richland.	Yankeetown.....	Crawford.
Woodworth.....	Kenosha.	Yellow Stone.....	La Fayette.
Wrightstown.....	Brown.	York.....	Dane.
Wrightsville.....	.....	Yorkville.....	Racine.
Wyalusing.....	Grant.	Young America.....	Washington.
Wycocena.....	Columbia.	Young Hickory.....	Washington.
Wyoming.....	Iowa.	Yuba.....	Richland.
Wayside.....	Manitowoc.		

MONEY ORDER OFFICES.

[International Money Orders designated by Capital Letters.]

RATES OF COMMISSION CHARGED FOR MONEY ORDERS.

On orders not exceeding \$20, 10 cents; on orders over \$20 and not exceeding \$30, 15 cents; over \$30 and not exceeding \$40, 20 cents; over \$40 and not exceeding \$50, 25 cents.

No single order issued for more than fifty dollars. Parties desiring to remit larger sums must obtain additional money orders.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Appleton.....	Outagamie.	Mazomanie.....	Dane.
Baraboo.....	Sauk.	Menasha.....	Winnebago.
Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.	Menomonee.....	Dunn.
Beloit.....	Rock.	Milton.....	Rock.
Berlin.....	Green Lake.	MILWAUKEE.....	Milwaukee.
Black River Falls.....	Jackson.	MINERAL POINT.....	Iowa.
Boscobel.....	Grant.	MONROE.....	Green.
Brodhead.....	Green.	Neillsville.....	Clark.
Burlington.....	Racine.	New Lisbon.....	Juneau.
Cambria.....	Columbia.	New London.....	Waupaca.
Chilton.....	Calumet.	Oconomowoc.....	Waukesha.
Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.	Oconto.....	Oconto.
Clinton.....	Rock.	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.
Columbus.....	Columbia.	Ozaukee.....	Ozaukee.
Darlington.....	La Fayette.	Palmyra.....	Jefferson.
Dodgeville.....	Iowa.	Peshigo.....	Oconto.
Durand.....	Pepin.	Platteville.....	Grant.
Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.	Portage City.....	Columbia.
Elkhorn.....	Walworth.	Prairie du Chien.....	Crawford.
Evansville.....	Rock.	Prescott.....	Pierce.
FOND DU LAC.....	Fond du Lac.	RACINE.....	Racine.
Fort Atkinson.....	Jefferson.	Reedsburgh.....	Sauk.
Fountain City.....	Buffalo.	Richland Center.....	Richland.
Fox Lake.....	Dodge.	Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.
Grand Rapids.....	Wood.	River Falls.....	Pierce.
Green Bay.....	Brown.	SANK CITY.....	Sauk.
Hillsborough.....	Vernon.	Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.
Horicon.....	Dodge.	Sparta.....	Monroe.
Hudson.....	St. Croix.	Stevens Point.....	Portage.
JANESVILLE.....	Rock.	Stoughton.....	Dane.
Jefferson.....	Jefferson.	Sturgeon Bay.....	Door.
Kenosha.....	Kenosha.	Sun Prairie.....	Dane.
Kilbourn City.....	Columbia.	Tomah.....	Monroe.
Kewaunee.....	Kewaunee.	Viroqua.....	Vernon.
La Crosse.....	La Crosse.	Waterloo.....	Jefferson.
Lake Mills.....	Jefferson.	WATERTOWN.....	Jefferson.
Lancaster.....	Grant.	Waukesha.....	Waukesha.
Lodi.....	Columbia.	Waupaca.....	Waupaca.
MADISON.....	Dane.	Waupun.....	Fond du Lac.
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.	Wantoma.....	Waushara.
Markesan.....	Green Lake.	West Bend.....	Washington.
Mauston.....	Juneau.	Westfield.....	Marquette.
Mayville.....	Dodge.	Whitewater.....	Walworth.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

[By shortest mail routes from the county seats of the several counties of Wisconsin, to WASHINGTON, D. C., and to MADISON. The first column of figures shows the number of miles to WASHINGTON; the second to MADISON.]

Adams	Friendship	1,076	*101
Ashland	La Pointe		
Barron	Barron	1,088	+176
Brown	Green Bay	1,194	219
Buffalo	Alma	1,359	383
Burnett	Grantsburg	1,052	140
Calumet	Chilton	1,202	227
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	1,158	183
Clark	Neillsville	1,023	+109
Columbia	Portage City	1,073	97
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	976	
Dane	MADISON	990	+78
Dodge	Juneau	1,127	225
Door	Sturgeon Bay	†1,449	473
Douglas	Superior	1,215	182
Dunn	Menomonee	1,190	215
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	1,022	+110
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	1,072	96
Grant	Lancaster	970	74
Green	Monroe	1,027	+125
Green Lake	Princeton	1,028	52
Iowa	Dodgeville	1,132	187
Jackson	Black River Falls	962	50
Jefferson	Jefferson	1,058	*3
Juneau	Mauston	897	113
Kenosha	Kenosha	1,124	202
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	1,128	†153
La Crosse	La Crosse	1,006	75
La Fayette	Darlington	†1,504	†528
La Pointe	Bayfield	1,069	187
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	1,125	221
Marathon	Wausau	1,045	+131
Marquette	Montello	931	96
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1,103	128
Monroe	Sparta	1,118	206
Oconto	Oconto	1,059	+147
Outagamie	Appleton	961	126
Ozaukee	Ozaukee	1,219	244
Pepin	Durand	1,293	318
Pierce	Ellsworth	1,229	254
Polk	Osceola Mills	1,083	+183
Portage	Stevens Point	967	112
Racine	Racine	1,037	61
Richland	Richland Center	936	40
Rock	Janesville	1,299	324
Saint Croix	Hudson	1,033	47
Sauk	Baraboo	1,115	203
Shawano	Shawano	1,067	155
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	1,154	179
Trempealeau	Galesville	1,075	99
Vernon	Viroqua	942	72
Walworth	Elkhart	972	137
Washington	West Bend	952	75
Waukesha	Waukesha	1,096	+184
Waupaca	Waupaca	1,048	+144
Waushara	Wautoma	1,089	+12
Winnebago	Oshkosh	1,110	*135
Wood	Grand Rapids		

*Via Kilbourn City and Mazomanie. †Via Watertown and Milton Junction.

‡Via Saint Paul, Minnesota.

§Via Kilbourn City and Mazomanie. 214 miles via Watertown and Milton Junction.

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.....	\$1,559,700 00	
	Normal School Fund.....	473,500 00	
	University Fund.....	111,000 00	
	Agricultural College Fund.....	3,000 00	
			\$2,147,200 00
Bonds due	July 1, 1877.....	\$2,800 00	
	July 1, 1878.....	8,000 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.....	7,000 00	
	July 1, 1884.....	4,000 00	
	July 1, 1885.....	3,000 00	
	July 1, 1886.....	8,000 00	
	July 1, 1887.....	12,000 00	
	July 1, 1888.....	12,000 00	
			\$104,800 00
Currency certificates outstanding.....			57 00
Total indebtedness.....			<u>\$2,252,057 00</u>

GENERAL FUND.

Total receipts for the year ending Sept. 30, 1869..... \$874,995 70

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and permanent appropriations.....		\$72,105 82
Legislative expenses.....		91,742 60
State Prison and charitable institutions—		
State Prison.....	\$40,000 00	
Hospital for Insane.....	106,000 00	
Institute for the Blind.....	58,500 00	
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.....	33,000 00	
Reform School.....	29,273 00	
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	49,038 51	
St. Mary's Hospital.....	500 00	
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.....	500 00	
Protestant Orphan Asylum.....	500 00	
Wisconsin Seamen's Friend Society.....	1,000 00	
Milwaukee Hospital.....	500 00	
Home of the Friendless.....	500 00	
St. Mary's Orphan School.....	500 00	
St. Rose's Orphan Asylum.....	500 00	
St. Amelia's Orphan Asylum.....	500 00	
St. Clara's Academy.....	500 00	
		\$321,311 51
State Capitol.....		83,983 86
Interest on state indebtedness.....		163,114 33
Total disbursements.....		<u>\$874,995 70</u>

GENERAL FUND—continued.

Total receipts.....	\$874,995 70	.....
Total disbursements.....		\$919,372 33
Balance September 30, 1868.....	44,946 38	.....
Balance September 30, 1869.....		569 75
	<u>\$919,942 08</u>	<u>\$919,942 08</u>

The total disbursements for the last fiscal year from the General Fund, as appears above, were \$919,372 33

Of this amount there was paid for the several objects specified, as follows:

For state institutions, buildings, &c.	\$321,311 51	.....
For state capitol	83,983 86	.....
For interest on state debt.....	163,114 33	.....
For special appropriations.....	36,556 77	.....
		<u>604,966 47</u>

Ordinary current expenditures..... \$314,405 86

SCHOOL FUND.

The amount of the productive School Fund, on the 30th days of September, 1868 and 1869, was as follows:

	1868.	1869.
Amount due on certificate of sales	\$520,557 52	\$516,252 85
Amount due on mortgages.....	150,229 31	161,461 52
Certificates of indebtedness.....	1,534,700 00	1,559,700 00
Total productive fund.....	<u>\$2,205,486 83</u>	<u>\$2,237,414 37</u>

Showing an increase of the productive fund of \$31,927.54 during the past year.

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

Receipts	\$178,896 75
Disbursements.....	<u>180,142 20</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 years ending September 30, 1868 and 1869, respectively, was as follows:

	1868.	1869.
Amount due on certificates of sales.....	\$68,341 14	\$66,906 14
Amount due on mortgages.....	6,092 00	5,792 00
Certificates of indebtedness	101,000 00	111,000 00
Dane county bonds.....	24,000 00	19,000 00
Total productive fund.....	<u>\$199,433 14</u>	<u>\$202,698 14</u>

Showing an increase in the productive fund during the last year of \$3,265.

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

Receipts	\$30,013 03
Disbursements.....	<u>28,086 82</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 days of September, 1868 and 1869, respectively, was as follows:

	1868.	1869.
Amount due on certificates of sale.....	\$76,418 11	\$70,686 99
Amount due on mortgages.....	100,376 00	94,755 00
Certificates of indebtedness.....	448,500 00	472,500 00
Total productive fund	<u>\$625,294 11</u>	<u>\$638,941 99</u>

Showing an increase in the productive fund during the past year of \$13,647 88.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

Receipts.....	\$52,212 50
Disbursements	<u>56,520 36</u>

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of 240,000 acres of lands granted by Congress to the State for the support of an institution of learning, where shall be taught the principles of agriculture and the arts. The interest on the productive fund forms the income.

The amount of productive fund, September 30, 1868 and 1869, respectively, was as follows:

	1868.	1869.
Dues on certificates of sale	\$14,488 40	\$72,526 40
Dane county bonds.....	11,000 00	11,000 00
Certificates of indebtedness .....	.....	3,000 00
	<u>\$25,488 40</u>	<u>\$86,526 40</u>

Showing an increase in the productive fund of \$61,038 00.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND INCOME.

Receipts.....	\$3,651 77
Disbursements	<u>2,333 44</u>

DRAINAGE FUND.

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

Receipts.....	\$45,124 93
Disbursements	<u>55,324 69</u>

BALANCES IN THE TREASURY SEPTEMBER 30, 1869.

	<i>Balances.</i>	<i>Overpaym'ts.</i>
General Fund.....	\$569 75	
School Fund.....	15,094 47	
School Fund Income.....		\$1,356 23
University Fund.....	580 18	
University Fund Income.....	4,074 64	
Drainage Fund.....	18,262 32	
Norman School Fund.....	16,705 99	
Normal School Fund Income.....	17,484 64	
Swamp Land Fund.....	29 91	
Swamp Land Fund Income.....		49 00
Agricultural College Fund.....	23,528 84	
Agricultural College Fund Income.....	4,182 92	
Deposit Fund.....	5,856 59	
Commissioners' Contingent Fund.....	497 08	
Delinquent Tax Fund.....	4,301 35	
Platteville Normal School Building Fund.....	4,079 63	
Whitewater Normal School Building Fund.....	1,459 89	
Oshkosh Normal School Building Fund.....	15,586 00	
Military Road Fund.....	1,091 78	
St. Paul and Lake Superior RR. Co. Trespass F'd..	278 00	
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.....	454 25	
Balance in Treasury.....		\$155,935 40
	<u>\$159,840 68</u>	<u>\$159,840 68</u>

VALUE OF FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER COINS.

[Prepared by the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia.]

In the third column the weight is given in fractions of a Troy ounce, carried to thousandths, and in a few cases to ten thousandths of an ounce. The fifth column expresses the value of the coins as compared with our gold coin. At the mint there is a uniform deduction of one-half of one per cent. on the gold coin. The value of silver depends on the condition of demand and supply; the values given are calculated at 122 1-2 cents per ounce for standard silver, the price of 1863.

GOLD COINS.

COUNTRY.	DENOMINATIONS.	Weight.		Value.
		Oz. Dec.	Fine-ness.	
Australia	Pound of 1852	0.281	916.5	\$5.32.4
Australia	Sovereign of 1855-60	0.256.5	916	4.85.7
Austria	Ducat	0.112	986	2.28.3
Austria	Sovereign	0.363	900	6.75.4
Austria	New Union Crown (assumed)	0.357	900	6.64.2
Belgium	25 Francs	0.254	899	4.72.0
Bolivia	Doubloon	0.867	870	15.59.3
Brazil	Twenty Milreis	0.575	917.5	10.90.6
Central America	Two Escudos	0.209	853.5	3.68.8
Central America	Four Reals	0.027	875	0.48.8
Chili	Old Doubloon	0.867	870	15.59.3
Chili	Ten Pesos	0.492	900	9.15.4
Denmark	Ten Thaler	0.427	895	7.90.0
Ecuador	Four Escudos	0.433	844	7.55.5
England	Pound or Sovereign, new	0.256.7	916.5	4.86.3
England	do. do. average	0.256.2	916	4.85.1
France	Twenty Francs, new	0.207.5	899	3.85.8
France	do. do. average	0.207	899	3.84.7
Germany, North	Ten Thaler	0.427	895	7.90.0
Germany, North	do. Prussian	0.427	903	7.97.1
Germany, North	Krone (Crown)	0.357	900	6.64.2
Germany, North	Ducat	0.112	986	2.28.2
Germany, South	Twenty Drachms	0.185	900	3.44.2
Greece	Mohur	0.374	916	7.08.2
Hindustan	Twenty Lire	0.207	898	3.84.3
Italy	Old Cobang	0.362	568	4.44.0
Japan	do	0.289	572	3.57.6
Japan	Doubloon, average	0.867.5	866	15.53.0
Mexico	do. new	0.867.5	870.5	15.61.1
Mexico	Twenty Pisos (Maximilian)	1.086	875	19.64.3
Naples	Six Ducati, new	0.245	996	5.04.4
Netherlands	Ten Guilders	0.215	899	3.99.1
New Granada	Old Doubloon, Bogota	0.868	870	15.61.1
New Granada	do Popayan	0.867	858	15.37.8
New Granada	Ten Pesos	0.525	891.5	9.67.5
Peru	Old Doubloon	0.867	868	15.55.7
Peru	Twenty Soles	1.055	898	19.21.3
Portugal	Gold Crown	0.308	912	5.80.7
Prussia	New Union Crown (assumed)	0.357	900	6.64.2
Rome	2½ Scudi, new	0.140	900	2.60.5
Russia	Five Roubles	0.210	916	3.97.6
Spain	100 Reals	0.268	896	4.96.4
Spain	80 Reals	0.215	869.5	3.86.4
Sweden	Ducat	0.111	875	2.23.7
Tunis	25 Piastres	0.161	900	2.99.5
Turkey	100 Piastres	0.231	915	4.36.9
Tuscany	Seguin	0.112	999	2.31.3

SILVER COINS.

COUNTRY.	DENOMINATIONS.	Weight.		Value.
		Oz. Dec.	Fine-ness.	
Austria	Old Rix Dollar	0.902	833	\$1.02.3
Austria	Old Scudo	0.836	902	1.02.6
Austria	Florin before 1858	0.451	833	51.1
Austria	New Florin	0.397	900	48.6
Austria	New Union Dollar	0.596	660	73.1
Austria	Maria Theresa Dollar, 1780	0.895	838	1.02.1
Belgium	Five Francs	0.803	897	98.0
Bolivia	New Dollar	0.643	903.5	79.1
Bolivia	Half Dollar	0.432	667	39.2
Brazil	Double Milreis	0.820	918.5	1.02.5
Canada	Twenty Cents	0.150	925	18.9
Central America	Dollar	0.866	850	1.00.2
Chili	Old Dollar	0.864	908	1.06.8
Chili	New Dollar	0.801	900.5	98.2
Denmark	Two Rigsdaler	0.927	877	1.10.7
England	Shilling, new	0.182.5	924.5	23.0
England	do do average	0.178	925	22.4
France	Five Franc, average	0.800	900	98.0
Germany, North	Thaler before 1857	0.712	750	72.7
Germany, North	New Thaler	0.595	900	72.9
Germany, South	Florin before 1857	0.340	900	41.7
Germany, South	New Florin (assumed)	0.340	900	41.7
Greece	Five Drachms	9.719	900	88.1
Hindustan	Rupee	0.374	916	46.6
Japan	Itzebu	0.279	991	37.6
Japan	New Itzebu	0.279	890	33.8
Mexico	Dollar, new	0.897.5	993	1.06.6
Mexico	do average	0.896	991	1.06.2
Mexico	Peso of Maximilian	0.861	902.5	1.05.5
Napies	Scudo	0.844	830	95.3
Netherlands	2½ Guilders	0.804	944	1.03.3
Norway	Specie Daler	0.927	877	1.10.7
New Grenada	Dollar of 1857	0.803	896	98.0
Peru	Old Dollar	0.866	901	1.06.2
Peru	Dollar of 1858	0.766	909	94.8
Peru	Half Dollar of 1835 and 1838	0.433	650	38.3
Peru	Sol	0.802	900	98.2
Prussia	Thaler before 1857	0.712	750	72.7
Prussia	New Thaler	0.595	900	72.9
Rome	Scudo	0.864	900	1.05.8
Russia	Rouble	0.667	875	79.4
Sardinia	Five Lire	0.800	900	98.0
Spain	New Pistareen	0.166	860	20.3
Sweden	Rix Dollar	1.032	759	1.11.5
Switzerland	Two Francs	0.922	899	39.5
Tunis	Five Piastres	0.777	888.5	62.5
Turkey	Twenty Piastres	0.779	830	87.0
Tuscany	Florin	0.829	925	27.6

COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

GOLD.			SILVER.		
Name.	Weight.	Value.	Name.	Weight.	Value.
Double Eagle	516 gr.	\$20.00	Dollar	412½ gr.	\$1.00
Eagle	258 gr.	10.00	Half Dollar	206¼ gr.	50
Half Eagle	129 gr.	5.00	Quarter Dollar	103½ gr.	25
Quarter Eagle	64½ gr.	2.50	Dime	41¼ gr.	13
Dollar	25.4-5 gr.	1.00	Half Dime	20¾ gr.	5
			3 Cent Piece	12¾ gr.	0

ELECTION STATISTICS.



ELECTION STATISTICS.

GUBERNATORIAL VOTES OF 1867 AND 1869.

[BY COUNTIES, TOWNS, WARDS AND PRECINCTS.]

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	1867.		1869.	
	FULTON	TAYLOR	FULTON	ROBSON
ADAMS COUNTY—				
Adams.....	30	19	60	19
Big Flats.....	12	12	12	5
Dell Prairie.....	68	8	60	20
Easton.....	46	20	38	9
Jackson.....	49	11	34	1
Leola.....	11	2	11	3
Lincoln.....	50	56	56	7
Monroe.....	41	7	48	8
New Chester.....	26	7	27	28
New Haven.....	81	32	78	10
Preston.....	21	6	21	23
Quincy.....	20	26	12	4
Richfield.....	18	7	18	4
Rome.....	14	10	13	4
Springville.....	45	4	23	4
Strong's Prairie.....	57	21	41	30
White Creek.....	26	14	18	13
Total.....	624	194	575	191
ASHLAND COUNTY—				
La Pointe.....	3	34	1	30
BAYFIELD COUNTY—				
Bayfield.....	12	9	43	19
BROWN COUNTY—				
Belleveu, 1st precinct.....	13	20	11	29
2d precinct.....	21	11	17	14
Depere.....	9	25	7	27
Depere Village.....	51	60	79	126
Eaton.....	13	15	19	23
Fort Howard, 1st ward.....	74	121	64	137
2d ward.....	27	29	37	32
Glenmore.....	25	21	31	22
Green Bay.....	74	17	32	42
city, N. ward.....	121	182	131	268
S. ward.....	67	67	67	143
Holland, East precinct.....	8	8	8	89
West precinct.....	17	17	12	94
Howard.....	23	25	15	32
Humboldt.....	28	53	46	99
Lawrence.....	65	65	2	87
Morrison.....	39	35	8	66
New Denmark.....	30	7	25	12
Pittsfield.....	18	81	20	96
Preble.....	9	47	6	49
Rockland.....	39	60	16	86
Scott.....	26	20	33	36
Suamico.....	57	43	58	60
Wrightstown, 1st ward.....	9	9	9	29
2d ward.....	9	9	9	29
Total.....	815	1,217	783	1,693

*Thrown out for informality in return.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	1867.		1869.	
	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge	Fairchild.	Rob'son
BUFFALO COUNTY—				
Alma	105	35	43	20
village			100	12
Belvidere	42	17	57	17
Buffalo	72	80	72	106
city, 1st ward	6	9	13	1
2d ward	13	4	19	3
Canton	23	27	28	22
Cross	23	33	30	37
Eagle Mills	16	23		
Gilmanton	65	17	106	18
Glencoe	32	45	34	42
Maxville	26	10	34	17
Modena	41	21	50	11
Montana			22	22
Naples	87	8	94	16
Nelson	69	19	92	42
Waumandee	88	40	81	27
Total	708	388	875	413
BARRON COUNTY—*				
Barron			123	.....
BURNETT COUNTY—				
Grantsburg	41	6	74	3
CALUMET COUNTY—				
Brillion	35	32	24	61
Brothertown	105	66	70	103
Charlestown	99	94	94	107
Chilton	111	141	129	165
Harrison	34	100	50	141
New Holstein	87	147	64	120
Rantoul	10	66	19	167
Stockbridge	190	92	201	94
Woodville	16	85	25	116
Total	687	823	675	1,014
CHIPPEWA COUNTY—				
Anson	21	9	33	16
Bloomer	69	35	129	65
Chippewa Falls	113	135	216	231
Eagle Point	25	75	68	180
Edson			14	24
La Fayette	62	57	97	131
Sigel	3	21	14	15
Wheaton	16	20	22	36
Total	309	361	593	698
CLARK COUNTY—				
Grant			35	23
Lewis	12	3	26	3
Loyal	41	6	51	5
Lynn	31	25	6	6
Mentor	20	8	55	28
Pine Valley	98	32	161	55
Weston	31	24	47	11
Total	233	98	381	131
* Changed from Dallas county.				

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	1867.		1869.	
	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge	Fairchild.	Rob'son
COLUMBIA COUNTY—				
Arlington.....	94	34	58	26
Caledonia.....	50	31	65	32
Columbus.....	209	191	292	206
Courtland.....	139	23	106	14
Dekorra.....	107	54	103	54
Fort Winnebago.....	52	60	29	40
Fountain Prairie.....	121	62	127	63
Hampden.....	92	72	65	63
Leeds.....	83	77	53	61
Lewiston.....	77	51	72	26
Lodi.....	216	85	182	57
Lowville.....	76	87	43	82
Marcellon.....	80	26	68	26
Newport.....	157	63	124	60
Otsego.....	140	46	230	47
Pacific.....	30	9	22	12
Portage, 1st ward.....	22	95	19	99
2d ward.....	59	67	43	44
3d ward.....	58	44	45	34
4th ward.....	125	178	64	101
5th ward.....			30	55
Randolph.....	109	53	103	28
Scott.....	75	21	64	13
Springville.....	84	16	74	6
West Point.....	93	67	66	30
Wycocena.....	141	81	138	60
Total.....	2,029	1,096	2,155	1,342
CRAWFORD COUNTY—				
Chapin.....	56	104	92	91
Eastman.....	66	101	71	61
Freeman.....	106	31	84	23
Haney.....	31	27	36	22
Lynxville.....	36	14		
Marietta.....	22	34	30	51
Prairie du Chien.....	237	407	183	342
Prairie du Chien precinct.....			26	16
Scott.....	50	61	60	53
Seneca.....	61	98	62	94
Seneca precinct.....			23	8
Union.....	25	10	24	12
Utica.....	92	46	83	25
Wauzeka.....	63	74	65	76
Total.....	845	1,077	851	874
DANE COUNTY—				
Albion.....	21	21	133	9
Berry.....	11	151	11	125
Black Earth.....	224	31	128	42
Blooming Grove.....	59	119	25	68
Blue Mounds.....	69	56	43	33
Bristol.....	93	80	73	61
Burke.....	88	70	71	48
Christiana.....	149	88	103	51
Cottage Grove.....	80	143	53	90
Cross Plains.....	44	212	32	177
Dane.....	117	70	61	58
Deerfield.....	81	73	57	75
Dunkirk.....	229	128	98	48
Dunn.....	68	84	57	41
Fitchburg.....	88	132	50	75

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	1867.		1869.	
	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge	Fairchild.	Rob'son
DANE COUNTY—continued.				
Madison, town	65	92	68	81
city—1st ward	248	346	260	294
2d ward	215	166	181	147
3d ward	193	306	184	240
4th ward	195	149	168	126
Mazomanie	202	118	193	74
Medina	161	122	126	117
Middleton	101	176	121	160
Montrose	108	65	116	67
Oregon	205	77	159	53
Perry	76	25	67	21
Primrose	122	27	86	28
Pleasant Springs	107	31	72	15
Roxbury	25	192	25	129
Rutland	179	19	174	22
Springdale	63	101	48	79
Springfield	43	203	37	179
Stoughton village			97	41
Sun Prairie	203	77	95	40
village			35	44
Vienna	129	26	92	18
Verona	80	116	52	83
Vermont	90	43	82	46
Westport	64	162	75	108
Windsor	107	44	82	19
York	106	75	89	63
Total	4,530	4,217	3,829	3,295
DODGE COUNTY.—				
Ashippun	111	114	160	142
Burnett	116	62	103	57
Beaver Dam, town	106	137	88	148
city, 1st ward	18	121	9	154
2d ward	45	119	47	125
3d ward	133	45	131	49
4th ward	122	57	160	83
Calamus	97	37	89	43
Chester	102	49	91	62
Clyman	44	158	56	129
Elba	115	105	132	93
Emmett	19	158	11	136
Fox Lake	204	178	189	147
Hubbard	170	383	112	310
Hustisford	85	188	58	210
Herman	4	252		173
Lebanon	23	183	21	142
Leroy	110	135	78	91
Lomira	35	181	25	128
Lowell	179	241	163	207
Oak Grove	186	210	172	222
Portland	72	114	78	119
Rubicon	135	161	100	139
Shields	4	171	6	174
Theresa		405	11	301
Trenton	182	100	167	85
Westford	84	139	59	100
Williamstown	152	252	89	180
Watertown, city—5th ward	7	112	15	87
6th ward	12	199	15	151
Waupun—south ward	127	29	104	33
Total	2,804	4,795	2,419	4,220

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	1867.		1869.	
	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge	Fairchild.	Rob'son
DOOR COUNTY—				
Brussels.....	37	.....	19	18
Bailey's Harbor.....	25	15	21	23
Clay Banks.....	11	3	18	14
Chambers' Island.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Egg Harbor.....	17	6	15	14
Forestville.....	22	26	11	31
Gardner.....	22	2	16	.....
Gibraltar.....	22	2	29	6
Jacksonport.....	.....	.....	29	2
Liberty Grove.....	15	6	14	4
Nasewaupee.....	14	17	.....	18
Sevastopol.....	22	23	28	29
Sturgeon Bay.....	127	7	101	11
Union.....	19	2	6	18
Washington.....	24	6	28	10
Total.....	404	125	390	208
DOUGLAS COUNTY—				
Superior.....	51	64	39	54
DUNN AND DALLAS COUNTIES*—				
Colfax.....	.....	.....	19	6
Dallas.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Dunn.....	73	57	91	47
Eau Galle.....	33	103	43	85
Elk Mound.....	26	2	28	3
Grant.....	24	3	21	3
Lucas.....	22	.....	15	3
Menomonee.....	25	23	22	14
Menomonee precinct.....	20	.....	.....	.....
New Haven.....	19	.....	41	4
Peru.....	25	6	33	5
Red Cedar.....	68	38	43	18
Rock Creek.....	27	1	36	2
Sheridan.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Sherman.....	.....	.....	43	9
Spring Brook.....	63	32	77	20
Weston.....	18	12	16	11
Total.....	679	282	926	240
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY—				
Bridge Creek.....	81	12	103	21
Brunswick.....	33	22	19	7
Eau Claire.....	198	128	147	82
Lincoln.....	29	17	31	61
North Eau Claire.....	23	72	58	59
Oak Grove.....	21	24	27	23
Otter Creek.....	12	29	54	6
Pleasant Valley.....	11	8	29	5
Washington.....	.....	.....	63	7
West Eau Claire.....	187	105	227	120
Total.....	662	467	791	391
FOND DU LAC COUNTY—				
Alto.....	121	82	64	24
Ashford.....	47	161	48	127
Auburn.....	63	156	50	124
Byron.....	121	105	98	105
Calumet.....	20	227	13	186

*The name of Dallas county was changed to Barron, by the legislature of 1869.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	1867.		1869.	
	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge	Fairchild.	Rob'ton
FOND DU LAC COUNTY—continued.				
Eden	68	178	43	112
Eldorado	81	188	57	135
Empire	92	72	73	63
Fond du Lac, town	191	98	109	65
city, 1st ward	272	170	254	208
2d ward	132	247	151	220
3d ward	318	148	295	140
4th ward	201	244	145	244
5th ward	162	90	165	88
Forrest	64	144	37	121
Friendship	54	83	34	94
Lamartine	169	85	121	73
Marshfield, poll No. 1		291	3	200
2			5	73
Metomen	229	78	155	62
Oakfield	206	45	168	32
Osceola	62	106	36	121
Ripon, town	99	68	75	49
city, 1st ward	238	87	218	88
2d ward	149	112	160	107
Rosendale	168	35	112	33
Springvale	122	110	121	60
Taycheedah	56	196	40	195
Waupun, town	181	47	121	67
city, north ward	103	95	100	73
Total	2,871	2,759	3,671	3,289
GRANT COUNTY—				
Beetown	128	99	116	61
Blue River	24	37	18	34
Bloomington	166	11	141	24
Boscobel	217	71	235	72
Cassville	91	55	98	60
Clifton	47	38	49	18
Ellenboro'	47	31	62	21
Fennimore	138	38	166	28
Glen Haven	98	25	102	25
Harrison	64	80	60	51
Hazel Green	165	178	150	116
Hickory Grove	74	15	55	.....
Jamestown	67	80	76	92
Lancaster	248	68	281	61
Liberty	27	31	27	20
Lima	74	32	77	17
Little Grant	55	3	51	2
Marion	48	12	50	11
Millville	31	4	22	1
Mount Hope	88	15	68	3
Muscoda	53	72	78	70
Paris	70	38	69	39
Patch Grove	84	29	77	37
Platteville	442	166	302	220
Pleasant Valley			97	73
Potosi	129	244	90	156
Smelser	126	67	98	52
Waterloo	52	28	50	23
Watertown	51	10	47	13
Wingville	64	59	59	41
Woodman	58	10	66	22
Wyalusing	69	6	71	13
Total	3,095	1,649	3,008	1,476

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	1867.		1869.	
	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge	Fairchild.	Rob'son
GREEN COUNTY—				
Adams.....	51	58	66	47
Albany.....	177	57	114	41
Brooklyn.....	115	28	110	9
Cadiz.....	90	87	83	54
Clarno.....	95	138	75	128
Decatur.....	228	91	278	99
Exeter.....	119	23	101	26
Jefferson.....	141	92	113	57
Jordan.....	8	48	85	47
Monroe.....	189	231	73	217
Mount Pleasant.....	118	33	121	17
New Glarus.....	45	55	52	30
Spring Grove.....	131	40	95	15
Sylvester.....	103	56	86	43
Washington.....	39	66	28	56
York.....	88	26	109	4
Total.....	2,094	1,137	2,002	920
GREEN LAKE COUNTY—				
Berlin, town.....	87	5	78	3
city.....	281	112	308	115
Brooklyn.....	131	41	139	35
Green Lake.....	112	62	101	40
Kingston, town.....	34	46	29	31
village.....	29	35	.....	.....
Mackford.....	118	19	120	29
Manchester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Markesan village.....	42	50	.....	.....
Margnette.....	67	39	59	26
Princeton.....	148	117	93	108
St. Marie.....	41	26	20	21
Seneca.....	21	14	23	8
Total.....	1,197	640	1,020	414
IOWA COUNTY—				
Arena.....	125	130	149	118
Clyde.....	7	71	11	76
Dodgeville.....	368	171	315	193
Highland.....	55	278	69	264
Linden.....	165	82	125	63
Mifflin.....	141	74	69	50
Mineral Point, town.....	133	85	55	31
city, 1st ward.....	132	164	118	109
2d ward.....	133	162	90	99
Moscow.....	88	25	43	17
Pulaski.....	112	199	105	143
Ridgeway.....	133	118	168	100
Waldwick.....	39	60	22	22
Wyoming.....	63	53	62	37
Total.....	1,677	1,604	1,413	1,262
JACKSON COUNTY—				
Albion.....	219	112	247	135
Alma.....	110	56	53	27
Garden Valley.....	.....	.....	66	37
Hixton.....	112	40	106	29
Irving.....	60	38	73	39

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	1867.		1869.	
	Fairchild.	Tailm'dge	Fairchild.	Rob'son
JACKSON COUNTY—continued.				
Manchester.....	59	8	98	4
Melrose.....	115	23	90	43
Northfield.....	13	1	25	3
Springfield.....	48	23	46	19
Total.....	736	301	744	316
JEFFERSON COUNTY—				
Aztalan.....	100	101	86	116
Cold Spring.....	88	42	60	22
Concord.....	94	151	69	129
Farmington.....	121	215	87	150
Hebron.....	142	110	146	104
Ixonia.....	62	182	63	155
Jefferson, 1st poll.....	198	401	162	386
2d poll.....	4	103	3	86
Koshkonong.....	316	195	318	179
Lake Mills.....	337	58	236	62
Milford.....	117	156	88	134
Oakland.....	108	63	87	65
Palmyra.....	234	38	236	37
Sullivan.....	146	148	130	137
Summer.....	45	26	36	23
Waterloo, town.....	61	117	57	88
village.....	63	85	59	84
Watertown, town.....	22	255	13	216
city, 1st ward.....	91	151	108	120
2d ward.....	33	216	43	188
3d ward.....	31	125	48	113
4th ward.....	19	85	31	74
7th ward.....	12	88	17	69
Total.....	2,344	2,112	2,136	2,737
JUNEAU COUNTY—				
Armenia.....	22	8	23	2
Clearfield.....	12	13	10	18
Fountain.....	45	13	26	8
Germantown.....	43	90	21	72
Kildare.....	22	80	32	57
Lemonweir.....	84	45	79	42
Lindina.....	144	28	108	38
Lisbon.....	176	127	149	107
Lyndon.....	25	48	15	31
Marion.....	17	37	18	24
Mauston.....	117	54	139	61
Necedah, 1st district.....	109	126	97	84
2d district.....	1	12	5	15
Orange.....	19	9	19	7
Plymouth.....	60	25	45	36
Seven Mile Creek.....	8	74	11	75
Summit.....	55	47	52	41
Wonowoc.....	80	68	64	54
Total.....	1,030	924	913	772
KENOSHA COUNTY—				
Brighton.....	56	141	46	109
Bristol.....	152	43	141	51
Kenosha, city, 1st ward.....	130	166	125	127
2d ward.....	25	158	34	113
3d ward.....	101	44	81	46
4th ward.....	100	52	81	40

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	1867.		1869.	
	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge	Fairchild.	Rob'son
KENOSHA COUNTY—continued—				
Paris	80	94	75	74
Pleasant Prairie	133	140	129	106
Randall.....	56	34	58	33
Salem.....	152	72	131	67
Somers.....	142	50	147	48
Wheatland	26	94	33	84
Total.....	1,179	1,688	1,484	898
KEWAUNEE COUNTY—				
Alnupce.....	78	74	77	100
Carlton.....	28	60	13	54
Casco.....	4	44	} 25	67
Casco precinct.....	17	34		
Franklin.....	2	39	.....	34
Kewaunee.....	31	155	71	153
Lincoln.....	28	24	49	17
Montpelier.....	10	34	11	42
Pierce.....	8	44	26	46
Red River.....	31	18	} 18	47
Red River precinct.....	31	23		
Total.....	268	549	288	560
LA CROSSE COUNTY—				
Bangor.....	122	29	121	49
Burns.....	26	6	87	11
Campbell.....	82	142	31	27
Farmington.....	78	78	140	83
Greenfield.....	26	63	16	55
Hamilton, 1st district.....	} 271	55	157	48
2d district.....			105	8
Holland.....	46	19	88	30
Jackson.....	94	13	.....	.....
La Crosse, city, 1st ward.....	105	218	127	165
2d ward.....	122	166	171	151
3d ward.....	166	181	202	146
4th ward.....	122	70	128	59
North La Crosse, village.....	.....	.....	95	87
Onalaska.....	141	57	137	60
Shelby.....	41	35	26	42
Washington.....	54	51	47	48
Total.....	1,524	1,182	1,688	1,060
LA FAYETTE COUNTY—				
Argyle.....	153	47	113	39
Belmont.....	64	70	39	56
Benton.....	89	150	69	99
Blanchard.....	.....	.....	15	38
Center.....	266	290	227	246
Elk Grove.....	48	134	37	89
Fayette.....	90	99	97	107
Gratiot.....	125	100	121	91
Kendall.....	38	93	13	90
Monticello.....	44	9	22	18
New Diggings.....	110	162	112	126
Seymour.....	.....	.....	20	43
Shullsburg.....	137	261	136	269
Wayne.....	99	30	82	13

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	1867.		1869.	
	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge	Fairchild.	Rob'son
LA FAYETTE COUNTY—continued.				
White Oak Springs.....	35	42	28	39
Willow Springs.....	47	122	21	95
Wiota.....	181	121	133	105
Total	1,526	1,730	1,285	1,563
MANITOWOC COUNTY—				
Cato.....	117	104	129	117
Centerville.....	111	63	100	89
Cooperstown.....	50	77	45	70
Eaton.....	27	126	27	172
Franklin.....	24	91	72	77
Gibson.....	61	70	61	67
Kossuth.....	90	113	129	86
Liberty.....	108	47	93	67
Manitowoc, town.....	355	334	25	33
village, 1st ward.....			131	84
2d ward.....			59	50
3d ward.....			114	65
4th ward.....			103	64
Manitowoc Rapids.....	71	134	78	93
Maple Grove.....	8	110	15	106
Meeme.....	53	146	56	157
Mishicott.....	15	147	16	160
Newton.....	56	75	79	56
Rockland.....		28	17	32
Schleswig.....	36	127	65	189
Two Creeks.....	11	33	11	43
Two Rivers.....	54	277	77	277
Total	1,247	2,112	1,502	2,154
MARATHON COUNTY—				
Berlin.....		106	1	96
Jenny.....	*	*	27	7
Knowlton.....	11	23	7	17
Maine.....		61	2	56
Marathon.....	2	25	2	61
Mosinee.....	15	61	20	30
Stettin.....		88		57
Texas.....	8	14	5	27
Wausau, town.....	9	34		46
village.....	38	195	51	151
Wein.....				21
Weston.....	7	11	16	25
Total	90	618	131	594
MARQUETTE COUNTY—				
Buffalo.....	39	56	52	57
Crystal Lake.....	16	60	10	69
Douglas.....	39	88	30	80
Harris.....	41	48	44	52
Mecan.....	4	101	3	114
Montello.....	23	134	41	134
Moundville.....	36	15	35	25
Neshkora.....	16	33	19	46
Newton.....	27	37	26	54
Oxford.....	75	12	65	17

*No returns.

GUBERNATORIAL VOTES OF 1867-9.

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COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	1867.		1869.	
	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge.	Fairchild.	Rob'son
MARQUETTE COUNTY—continued.				
Packwaukee	51	39	62	59
Shields	7	71	10	97
Springfield	31	7	31	13
Westfield	40	47	38	47
Total	445	748	406	864
MILWAUKEE COUNTY—				
Franklin	28	166	30	204
Granville	65	331	60	179
Greenfield	58	285	55	276
Lake	123	193	122	196
Milwaukee, town.....	50	231	44	210
city—1st ward, 1st precinct...	207	349	166	305
2d precinct...	98	201	101	180
2d ward, 1st precinct...	179	482	113	347
2d precinct...	42	279	56	258
3d ward, 1st precinct...	138	500	84	306
2d precinct...	42	176	81	286
4th ward, 1st precinct...	253	243	212	225
2d precinct...	337	405	314	304
5th ward, 1st precinct...	152	266	168	262
2d precinct...	207	363	116	238
6th ward, 1st precinct...	119	304	118	233
2d precinct...	65	260	62	184
7th ward, 1st precinct...	314	242	269	167
2d precinct...	224	320	214	233
8th ward, 1st precinct...	152	354	158	152
2d precinct...	83	81	65	136
9th ward, 1st precinct...	132	478	116	301
2d precinct...	167	332	75	260
Oak Creek	181	201	155	162
Wauwatosa	154	290	166	205
Total	3,500	7,176	3,127	5,819
MONROE COUNTY—				
Adrian	49	23	26	2
Angelo	60	17	50	10
Clifton	20	47	30	40
Eaton	21	12	22	5
Glendale	61	14	65	1
Greenfield	20	59	32	40
Jefferson	30	76	45	16
La Fayette	46	29	32	21
Leon	128	87	73	43
Lincoln	62	31	72	11
Little Falls	69	47	60	30
Oakdale	31	51	17	45
Portland	32	27	33	20
Ridgeville	39	73	17	30
Sheldon	41	24	26	5
Sparta	289	246	342	185
Tomah	148	111	111	78
Wellington	29	18	22	16
Wilton	36	78	20	42
Total	1,329	1,061	1,095	640
OCONTO COUNTY—				
Gillett			18	20
Little Suamico	25	10	28	9
Lower Pensauckee	22	2		

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	1867.		1869.	
	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge	Fairchild.	Rob'son
OCONTO COUNTY—continued—				
Marinette.....	110	53	79	36
Oconto, town.....	76	38	.....	.....
village, east ward.....	65	39	.....	.....
west ward.....	94	61	.....	.....
city, east ward.....	.....	.....	44	63
west ward.....	.....	.....	57	112
south ward.....	.....	.....	64	69
Pensaukee.....	.....	.....	65	3
Peshigo.....	100	6	189	33
Styles.....	26	51	16	3
Upper Pensaukee.....	48	2	.....	.....
Total.....	576	262	589	383
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY—				
Appleton, city, 1st ward.....	126	21	94	32
2d ward.....	132	156	136	178
3d ward.....	39	104	26	115
4th ward.....	22	45	16	51
Black Creek.....	22	4	34	9
Bovina.....	45	17	50	22
Buchanan.....	.....	86	1	95
Center.....	21	99	10	101
Dale.....	60	110	66	121
Deer Creek.....	.....	.....	5	6
Ellington.....	95	63	91	81
Freedom.....	35	113	29	106
Grand Chute.....	57	102	51	122
Greenville.....	79	157	61	123
Hortonia.....	91	42	89	71
Kankana.....	41	159	44	162
Liberty.....	13	19	19	18
Main.....	.....	.....	15	2
Maple Creek.....	40	27	24	34
New London, 1st ward.....	.....	.....	15	12
Osborn.....	19	9	34	12
Seymour.....	12	5	22	10
Total.....	949	1,388	923	1,483
OZAUKEE COUNTY—				
Belgium.....	4	266	32	114
Cedarburg.....	8	432	54	309
Fredonia.....	20	189	27	132
Grafton.....	32	243	46	236
Mequon.....	42	369	43	257
Port Washington.....	84	297	95	247
Saukville.....	30	246	32	228
Total.....	220	2,042	330	1,523
PEPIN COUNTY—				
Albany.....	11	4	13	5
Durand.....	92	47	125	45
Frankfort.....	21	7	30	9
Lima.....	33	2	35	6
Pepin.....	51	44	58	43
Stockholm.....	15	6	31	4
Waterville.....	51	20	41	22
Waubeek.....	23	20	19	23
Total.....	302	150	352	157

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	1867.		1869.	
	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge	Fairchild.	Rob'son
PIERCE COUNTY—				
Clifton.....	73	11	59	12
Diamond Bluff.....	42	13	35	5
Ellsworth.....	35	43	76	34
El Paso.....	8	33	11	20
Gilman.....			44	3
Hartland.....	50	16	19	11
Isabelle.....	12	3		
Maiden Rock.....			41	14
Martell.....	51	51	47	34
Oak Grove.....	50	25	32	22
Prescott, 1st ward.....	48	22	45	21
2d ward.....	88	49	100	72
Pleasant Valley.....	38	8		
River Falls.....	151	56	144	66
Rock Elm.....	40	26	47	37
Salem.....	13	1	13	12
Spring Lake.....			14	13
Trenton.....	25	10	22	8
Trimbelle.....	67	16	70	7
Union.....	28	4	18	2
Total.....	829	387	837	393
POLK COUNTY—				
Alden.....	21	17	49	29
Black Brook.....	15	1	29	9
Farmington.....	43	26	52	37
Lincoln.....	23	1	41	12
Oscola.....	72	36	89	49
St. Croix Falls.....	49	33	67	43
Sterling.....	4	3	31	5
Total.....	224	117	359	175
PORTAGE COUNTY—				
Almond.....	45	37	44	28
Amherst.....	105	18	97	19
Belmont.....	58	9	37	10
Buena Vista.....	79	20	71	19
Eau Pleine.....	26	24	14	15
Grant.....	14	23	3	18
Hull.....	26	37	2	28
Lanark.....	55	21	39	12
Linwood.....	30	18	10	13
New Hope.....	77	3	56	
Pine Grove.....	49	6	41	1
Plover.....	205	41	129	30
Sharon.....	15	166	15	43
Stockton.....	71	49	61	8
Stevens Point, town.....	4	10	4	11
city, 1st ward.....	48	130	47	72
2d ward.....	59	113	39	84
3d ward.....	22	37	26	17
Total.....	972	683	736	428
RACINE COUNTY—				
Burlington.....	146	324	121	294
Caledonia.....	158	197	165	146
Dover.....	75	93	75	61
Mount Pleasant.....	207	137	168	83
Norway.....	101	41	72	27

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	1867.		1869.	
	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge	Fairchild.	Rob'son
RACINE COUNTY—continued.				
Racine, city, 1st ward.....	168	81	129	59
2d ward.....	172	50	132	37
3d ward.....	266	191	175	149
4th ward.....	68	141	39	108
5th ward.....	137	67	88	41
Raymond.....	185	58	132	36
Rochester.....	117	80	121	57
Waterford.....	158	129	154	119
Yorkville.....	159	40	177	35
Total.....	2, 117	1, 629	1, 748	1, 252
RICHLAND COUNTY—				
Akan.....	26	56	31	55
Bloom.....	65	63	63	66
Buena Vista.....	119	38	118	54
Dayton.....	43	72	45	70
Eagle.....	71	60	80	49
Forest.....	72	49	72	47
Henrietta.....	56	42	60	39
Ithaca.....	115	66	121	78
Marshall.....	92	21	97	25
Orion.....	48	33	54	27
Richland.....	181	74	202	86
Richwood.....	81	57	103	43
Rockbridge.....	69	58	94	61
Sylvan.....	58	73	45	76
Westford.....	31	69	33	66
Willow.....	29	53	29	48
Total.....	1, 166	884	1, 247	890
ROCK COUNTY—				
Avon.....	67	81	83	30
Beloit, town.....	56	42	25	10
city, 1st ward.....	118	55	95	19
2d ward.....	131	11	101	4
3d ward.....	103	72	75	26
4th ward.....	118	38	71	23
Bradford.....	120	51	64	18
Center.....	120	25	64	10
Clinton.....	219	57	180	52
Fulton.....	225	139	158	122
Harmony.....	169	25	81	10
Janesville, town.....	99	41	58	30
city, 1st ward.....	228	148	230	119
2d ward.....	224	167	163	102
3d ward.....	122	39	159	51
4th ward.....	222	270	214	170
Johnstown.....	129	117	79	73
La Prairie.....	118	19	58	2
Lima.....	159	41	124	18
Magnolia.....	123	41	90	20
Milton.....	294	64	241	73
Newark.....	94	8	79	10
Plymouth.....	113	50	91	47
Porter.....	110	54	82	41
Rock.....	100	67	48	19
Spring Valley.....	180	21	141	11
Turtle.....	159	41	102	19
Union.....	312	46	271	30
Total.....	4, 227	1, 830	3, 227	1, 159

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	1867.		1869.	
	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge	Fairchild.	Rob'son
SAINT CROIX COUNTY—				
Ceylon	17	17	22	11
Eau Galle	34	18	53	29
Emerald	10	24	8	17
Erin Prairie		208		149
Hammond	83	44	101	47
Hudson, town	42	31	43	22
city, 1st ward	47	59	69	41
2d ward	104	54	125	48
3d ward	49	41	41	27
Kinnickinick	76	22	64	15
Pleasant Valley	58	22	66	23
Richmond	82	42	89	37
Rush River	63	28	52	24
St. Joseph	4	17	5	12
Somerset	22	26	23	29
Springfield	27		33	9
Star Prairie	70	61	91	42
Troy	82	48	64	22
Warren	43	10	45	9
Total	884	775	985	613
SAUK COUNTY—				
Baraboo	328	93	264	86
Bear Creek	39	39	42	25
Dellona	41	28	22	21
Excelstor	42	51	79	32
Fairfield	7	11	1	5
Franklin	45	11	52	19
Freedom	56	23	59	24
Greenfield	49	8	50	6
Honey Creek	87	23	64	11
Ironton	106	39	89	36
La Valle	57	36	63	55
Merrimack	104	39	83	33
New Buffalo	133	7	118	5
Prairie du Sac	187	133	213	77
Reedsburg	126	130	108	103
Spring Green	127	36	124	49
Sumpter	113	16	93	6
Troy	80	2	73	7
Washington	69	41	63	24
Westfield	77	167	47	85
Winfield	36	44	36	27
Woodland	42	21	55	21
Total	2,601	960	1,847	752
SHAWANO COUNTY—				
Angelica	11		32	4
Bell Plain	29	59	29	67
Grant			10	15
Hartland	3	24	15	23
Pella	6	32	7	39
Richmond	45	26	51	23
Shawano	25	4	30	26
Waukechon	26	3	38	1
Total	145	148	212	198

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	1867.		1869.	
	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge	Fairchild.	Rob'son
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY—				
Greenbush	224	89	232	84
Herman	90	164	73	156
Holland	182	63	101	37
Lima	148	92	150	66
Lyndon	189	47	172	55
Mitchell	47	103	36	101
Moselle	42	90	43	58
Plymouth	190	194	207	174
Rhine	66	103	38	105
Russell	14	57	3	44
Scott	106	92	118	68
Sheboygan, town	19	133	34	95
city, 1st ward	47	75	35	72
2d ward	76	136	91	119
3d ward	17	45	28	55
4th ward	42	125	44	117
Sheboygan Falls, town	112	197	116	145
village	143	57	137	65
Sherman	42	148	43	92
Wilson	62	69	60	50
Total	1,858	2,079	1,763	1,758
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY—				
Arcadia	64	11	63	17
Burnside	22	5	23	4
Caledonia	55	10	35	5
Ettrick	41	20	60	13
Gale	101	40	128	38
Hale	22	9	30	7
Lincoln	63	3	73	.....
Preston	53	2	62	1
Sumner	23	1	40	12
Trempealeau	175	64	128	42
Total	622	165	642	139
VERNON COUNTY—				
Bergen	30	7	37	11
Christiana	99	7	88	2
Clinton	67	1	51	4
Coon	48	.....	32	5
Forest	50	24	48	22
Franklin	77	31	77	20
Genoa	50	16	67	9
Greenwood	48	13	25	19
Hamburg	94	1	59	15
Harmony	86	12	82	2
Hillsborough	100	11	110	8
Jefferson	116	20	111	17
Kickapoo	60	57	61	51
Liberty	35	10	28	14
Stark	51	29	45	12
Sterling	78	16	62	18
Union	11	24	25	6
Viroqua	200	41	218	32
Webster	55	19	51	10
Wheatland	47	28	82	11
Whitestown	41	17	69	10
Total	1,443	334	1,426	298

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	1867.		1869.	
	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge	Fairchild.	Rob'son
WALWORTH COUNTY—				
Bloomfield	140	32	107	27
Darien	229	32	130	65
Delavan	353	98	221	168
East Troy	200	113	158	59
Elkhorn	130	74	130	64
Geneva	237	122	181	91
La Fayette	128	82	102	65
La Grange	141	33	104	19
Lima	104	29	79	25
Lyons	130	79	120	69
Richmond	54	35	58	34
Sharon	218	35	190	43
Spring Prairie	158	97	130	58
Sugar Creek	110	67	93	57
Troy	120	91	90	72
Walworth	198	43	142	37
Whitewater	519	224	423	192
Total	3,258	1,236	2,472	1,175
WASHINGTON COUNTY—				
Addison	12	227	24	227
Barton	37	144	36	144
Erin	2	162	6	155
Farmington	66	128	89	137
Germantown	26	226	11	262
Hartford	171	259	156	273
Jackson	5	233	25	125
Kewaskum	83	104	70	106
Polk	24	336	37	208
Richfield	14	194	19	198
Schleisingsville, village			12	64
Trenton	42	222	62	226
Wayne	79	90	81	87
West Bend	54	238	36	86
village			26	139
Total	615	2,554	690	2,382
WAUKESHA COUNTY—				
Brookfield	87	274	78	215
Delafield	145	105	163	97
Eagle	104	144	103	140
Genesee	119	169	117	119
Lisbon	123	147	121	155
Menomonee	145	293	127	309
Merton	128	169	128	169
Mukwanago	124	97	122	91
Muskego	80	167	55	164
New Berlin	97	226	98	231
Oconomowoc, town	276	188	119	110
village			136	132
Ottawa	79	86	79	83
Pewaukee	150	115	143	165
Summit	115	98	130	91
Vernon	133	59	120	59
Waukesha	383	319	338	338
Total	2,303	2,656	2,177	2,668

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	1867.		1869.	
	Fairchild.	Talbot &odge	Fairchild.	Rob'son
WAUPACA COUNTY—				
Bear Creek.....	11	23	20	39
Caledonia.....	12	57	5	59
Dayton.....	100	42	125	33
Dupont.....	4	8	16	7
Farmington.....	74	19	89	21
Fremont.....	52	28	73	14
Helvetia.....	16	1	18	2
Iola.....	63	6	68	4
Larrabee.....	17	12	42	7
Lebanon.....	15	64	16	78
Lind.....	84	50	108	55
Little Wolf.....	24	23	48	27
Matteson.....	23	11	42	22
Mukwa.....	162	113	66	40
New London, village.....			120	76
Royalton.....	67	33	85	32
St. Lawrence.....	80	19	100	25
Scandinavia.....	124	6	136	6
Union.....	13	8	29	12
Waupaca.....	245	64	305	60
Weyauwega.....	108	133	110	120
Total.....	1,294	720	1,610	739
WAUSHARA COUNTY—				
Aurora.....	107	21	142	8
Bloomfield.....	43	42	53	50
Coloma.....	38	11	27	3
Dakota.....	42	7	41	2
Deerfield.....	20	1	20	1
Hancock.....	39	22	37	16
Leon.....	103	24	116	23
Marion.....	57	17	77	9
Mount Morris.....	79	11	81	12
Oasis.....	53	10	44	5
Plainfield.....	74	13	103	9
Poysippi.....	49	23	52	17
Richford.....	50	7	57	3
Rose.....	25	4	26	5
Saxville.....	48	19	85	20
Springwater.....	54	9	46	5
Warren.....	30	26	29	18
Wautoma.....	87	46	97	27
Total.....	998	313	1,133	233
WINNEBAGO COUNTY—				
Algoma.....	107	19	116	21
Black Wolf.....	57	88	65	36
Clayton.....	80	72	67	64
Menasha.....	212	300	234	245
Neenah.....	305	180	255	181
Nekimi.....	82	90	98	81
Nepeuskin.....	113	21	131	15
Omro.....	422	74	432	88
Oshkosh, town.....	68	35	52	54
city, 1st ward.....	286	143	333	147
2d ward.....	122	264	162	260
3d ward.....	180	266	257	255
4th ward.....	147	199	227	224
5th ward.....	108	40	146	49
Poygan.....	45	71	43	68
Rushford.....	312	34	272	20

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	1867.		1869.	
	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge	Fairchild.	Rob'son
WINNEBAGO COUNTY--continued.				
Utica	105	33	96	18
Vinland	93	49	80	48
Winchester	84	55	95	59
Winneconne	233	39	243	55
Wolf River		38	3	28
Total	3,161	2,110	3,407	2,016
WOOD COUNTY--				
Centralia	78	89	65	34
Dexter	4	22		
Grand Rapids, town	119	140	24	30
city, 1st ward			14	25
2d ward			46	24
3d ward			20	21
Lincoln			25	8
Remington			5	10
Rudolph	19	44	10	25
Saratoga	12	24	6	8
Seneca, 1st precinct	20	22	13	10
2d precinct			15	
Sigel, 1st precinct	11	6	12	11
2d precinct	19	5		
Total	282	352	256	206

TABULAR STATEMENT

OF THE VOTES POLLED FOR GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, SECRETARY OF STATE, STATE TREASURER, ATTORNEY GENERAL, STATE SUPERINTENDENT, AND STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER, AND ON THE QUESTION OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, AT A GENERAL ELECTION HELD IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN SAID STATE ON THE SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1869.

COUNTIES.	Governor.		Lt. Governor.		Secretary of State.		State Treasurer.		Attorney General.		State Superintendent.		State Prison Commiss'n'r		Constitut'l Am'ndm't.	
	Lucius Fairch'd.	Chas. D. Rob'son.	Thud. C. Pound.	Hamil'n H. Gray.	Llywelyn Breese.	Amasa G Cook.	Henry Dietz.	John Black.	S. S Barlow.	Silas U. Finney.	Alex. J. Craig.	Pierce K. Gannon.	Geo. F. Wheeler.	Carl M. Bordec.	For Am't to the Constit'n.	For Am't to the Constit'n "No"
Adams.....	575	191	577	170	571	190	578	187	577	188	577	188	578	188	165	171
Ashland.....	1	30	1	30	.....	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	.....	.....
Barron.....	123	.....	118	.....	123	.....	124	.....	124	.....	124	.....	124	.....	.....	.....
Bayfield.....	43	19	20	43	18	45	18	45	18	45	18	45	18	45	.....	.....
Brown.....	733	1,698	961	1,488	951	1,523	972	1,508	960	1,521	958	1,518	1,004	1,443	2,018	290
Buffalo.....	875	413	880	405	880	405	884	403	878	408	880	403	881	405	175	226
Burnett.....	74	3	73	.....	74	3	74	3	74	3	74	3	74	3	52	.....
Calumet.....	676	1,014	690	1,004	688	996	691	1,004	688	1,005	689	1,005	692	1,003	518	996
Chippewa.....	593	698	519	707	580	712	579	714	580	711	581	711	580	708	463	276
Clark.....	381	131	386	131	380	130	376	136	381	131	382	130	382	130	177	279
Columbia.....	2,185	1,312	2,191	1,334	2,167	1,353	2,186	1,337	2,183	1,344	2,199	1,332	2,171	1,350	2,175	802
Crawford.....	851	874	853	861	811	873	852	873	855	867	852	869	852	872	624	959
Dane.....	3,829	3,295	3,783	3,331	3,427	3,301	3,787	3,340	3,634	3,502	3,830	3,299	3,738	3,389	2,804	1,433
Dodge.....	2,419	4,220	2,420	4,217	2,337	4,209	2,423	4,220	2,436	4,226	2,445	4,214	2,393	4,258	1,326	1,768
Door.....	390	208	416	185	418	182	417	183	418	182	418	182	416	183	441	142
Douglas.....	39	54	38	55	38	55	38	55	38	55	38	55	38	55	10	.....
Dunn.....	926	240	918	236	930	236	930	236	929	236	930	235	930	236	42	145
Eau Claire.....	791	391	721	428	784	393	780	211	788	217	788	392	788	393	533	193
Fond du Lac.....	3,071	3,289	3,069	3,285	3,018	3,290	3,082	3,274	3,075	3,241	3,082	3,279	3,184	3,145	2,178	794
Grant.....	3,008	1,476	2,995	1,244	2,912	1,497	2,993	1,477	2,993	1,496	2,986	1,489	2,945	1,496	1,104	1,990
Green.....	2,002	920	1,990	929	1,993	928	1,996	927	1,991	921	1,996	928	1,991	931	1,289	946
Green Lake.....	1,020	474	1,023	467	871	439	1,025	468	1,025	467	1,027	465	1,024	466	846	251
Iowa.....	1,413	1,262	1,390	1,283	1,427	1,253	1,416	1,264	1,418	1,262	1,419	1,262	1,396	1,261	879	621
Jackson.....	744	316	742	317	746	314	746	313	746	315	746	313	740	320	525	155
Jefferson.....	2,136	2,737	2,208	2,724	2,232	2,719	2,230	2,730	2,242	2,721	2,249	2,711	2,279	2,633	2,018	2,150

TABULAR STATEMENT.

Juneau	913	772	900	784	900	782	887	795	912	771	900	783	900	784	739	280
Kenosha	1,081	898	1,114	882	1,111	881	1,115	881	1,115	881	1,114	880	1,116	880	139	1,159
Kewaunee	288	560	329	519	324	519	288	560	329	519	326	522	329	519	390	75
La Crosse	1,688	1,060	1,673	898	1,643	1,019	1,679	1,063	1,652	1,094	1,695	1,051	1,684	1,062	1,429	1,246
La Fayette	1,285	1,563	1,220	1,624	1,285	1,562	1,286	1,562	1,284	1,562	1,287	1,561	1,284	1,563	7	332
Manitowoc	1,502	2,154	1,512	2,146	1,511	2,147	1,861	1,793	1,514	2,143	1,514	2,145	1,518	2,141	1,849	1,418
Marathon	131	594	126	594	105	591	63	652	132	590	127	591	127	588	48	100
Marquette	466	864	459	869	462	868	457	872	464	867	464	865	464	867	173	579
Milwaukee	3,127	5,819	3,175	5,767	3,080	5,810	2,762	6,179	3,082	5,864	3,101	5,713	3,183	5,710	2,510	5,308
Monroe	1,095	610	1,091	552	1,047	634	1,091	636	1,081	643	1,088	636	1,091	633	55	958
Oconto	589	333	613	363	609	364	613	361	614	362	613	362	612	362	802	16
Outagamie	923	1,383	869	1,502	926	1,467	926	1,467	926	1,466	926	1,467	929	1,465	978	452
Ozaukee	330	1,423	332	1,390	332	1,322	331	1,521	332	1,521	307	1,525	312	1,520	953	148
Pepin	252	157	353	150	340	156	351	152	353	156	355	151	354	156	2	82
Pierce	327	333	308	303	330	401	330	461	328	403	330	336	328	400	380	262
Polk	339	175	355	179	333	174	313	186	344	190	356	178	351	183	73	183
Portage	736	423	737	429	715	432	731	432	732	433	735	431	738	427	334	64
Racine	1,718	1,252	1,765	1,230	1,428	1,771	1,230	1,770	1,234	1,769	1,230	1,719	1,236	677	1,356	
Richland	1,217	890	1,246	892	1,229	887	1,211	892	1,228	906	1,214	889	1,238	891	40	1,595
Rock	3,224	1,159	3,240	1,142	3,252	1,136	3,260	1,133	3,258	1,134	3,258	1,131	3,181	1,165	2,479	1,775
St. Croix	935	613	985	613	943	613	985	614	985	613	985	613	985	613	69	120
Sauk	1,317	752	1,810	659	1,832	761	1,835	758	1,798	772	1,842	612	1,811	758	1,700	696
Shawano	212	193	227	168	75	188	221	187	227	185	221	185	223	183	275	114
Sheboygan	1,763	1,758	1,781	1,746	1,753	1,744	1,787	1,739	1,779	1,745	1,780	1,739	1,780	1,718	1,348	820
Trempealeau	612	139	612	134	595	138	611	138	644	138	644	138	613	136	315	400
Vernon	1,425	293	1,431	292	1,390	295	1,431	292	1,435	292	1,432	292	1,431	293	6	1,237
Walworth	2,452	1,175	2,538	1,097	2,569	1,094	2,537	1,141	2,592	1,085	2,584	1,089	2,553	1,121	1,417	1,374
Washington	690	2,332	688	2,030	660	2,389	692	2,384	688	2,388	691	2,331	701	2,376	347	192
Waukesha	2,177	2,668	2,186	2,660	2,224	2,609	2,183	2,658	2,185	2,659	2,184	2,652	2,075	2,765	1,787	2,826
Waupaca	1,620	739	1,622	676	1,587	740	1,620	741	1,622	741	1,616	751	1,620	710	1,296	720
Waushara	1,133	232	1,135	232	1,120	231	1,132	235	1,136	232	1,136	232	1,135	232	721	543
Winnebago	3,407	2,016	3,431	2,037	3,403	2,018	3,406	2,023	3,397	2,035	3,395	2,032	3,407	2,010	3,405	632
Wood	256	206	236	205	256	205	253	206	256	202	312	118	255	205	216	65
Totals	69,502	61,229	69,608	59,728	68,205	60,719	69,823	60,672	69,746	60,520	70,120	60,403	69,897	60,675	47,353	41,764

NOTE.—Among the scattering votes, 1,163 were returned for Gilbert L. Park, for Lieutenant Governor, 1,512 for E. A. Spencer, and 125 for Breese E. A. Spencer, for Secretary of State.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION STATISTICS.

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PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION STATISTICS.

COUNTIES.	1848.			1852.			1856.			1860.*		1864.		1868.	
	Taylor, Whig.	Cass, Democrat	VanBuren Free Soil.	Scott, Whig,	Pierce, Democrat.	Hale, Free S ^o	Buchanan, Democrat.	Fremont, Republ'n.	Fillm ^r e Amer'n.	Lincoln, Republ'n.	Douglas, Democrat.	Lincoln, Republ'n.	McClellan Democrat.	Grant, Republ'n.	Seymour, Democrat.
Adams				111	86	.....	625	1,591	9	844	301	581	222	958	320
Ashland										35	32	14	20	9	30
Bayfield†										43	4	15	22	20	24
Brown	238	309		326	515	6	1,004	499		873	1,239	730	1,236	1,806	2,019
Buffalo							163	68		459	189	597	284	1,093	454
Burnett															
Calumet	65	79	10	149	245	.....	408	486	1						
Chippewa										706	605	441	718	985	1,136
Clark										256	241	205	293	677	692
Columbia							37	73		152	89	171	48	411	137
Crawford	303	145	166	1,111	1,233	31	1,212	2,950	7	3,386	1,614	2,652	1,483	3,867	1,893
Dane	109	215	12	131	173	.....	429	521	1	828	832	711	786	1,104	1,186
Dodge	721	757	443	1,104	2,138	287	3,413	3,996	6	4,798	4,174	4,018	3,811	5,731	4,880
Douglas	527	797	637	1,205	2,264	429	2,781	3,455	15	4,308	4,456	3,226	4,698	3,634	5,675
Doer										250	123	256	75	643	165
Dunn										70	66	37	67	73	73
Dunn & Barron†										564	341	505	251	1,133	352
Eau Claire							119	390		490	342	515	363	1,287	707
Fond du Lac										4106	3,001	3,481	3,305	4,734	4,466
Grant	446	483	497	1,065	1,635	408	2,511	3,292	25	3,579	1,922	3,247	1,561	4,634	2,071
Green	1,649	1,148	144	1,341	1,379	129	1,419	2,809	186	2,372	1,334	2,017	1,107	2,791	1,294
Green Lake	479	391	287	659	865	186	1,087	2,004	32	1,957	708	1,441	508	1,803	805
Iowa	884	848	118	895	948	27	1,474	1,497	27	1,909	1,581	1,282	1,424	2,345	1,959
Jackson							144	306	6	654	207	680	207	1,055	376
Jefferson	713	840	562	1,202	1,693	359	2,435	3,290	6	3,077	2,794	2,157	2,742	3,195	3,747
Juneau										1,033	737	776	687	1,444	1,114
Kewaunee				5	23	.....	206	89		326	688	157	753	645	851
Kenosha				483	590	635	831	1,508		1,637	920	1,318	879	1,530	1,194
La Crosse				182	281	10	541	987	25	1,477	765	1,531	904	2,368	1,388
La Fayette	921	1,101	31	850	1,389	16	1,722	1,415	19	1,736	1,898	1,471	1,712	2,221	2,136
Manitowoc	77	159	70	209	874	9	1,907	1,177	.....	2,041	1,947	1,179	2,248	2,605	2,640

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION STATISTICS.

Marathon.....				140	202	207	269	1	219	481	136	527	209	788	
Marquette.....	214	174	174	748	983	1,092	2,518	19	781	882	437	647	666	9,070	
Milwaukee.....	1,189	2,151	626	2,016	3,640	527	7,188	25	4,831	6,726	3,175	6,875	6,101	9,074	
Monroe.....							251	6	1,229	631	1,160	650	1,951	1,218	
Oconto.....									598	286	291	178	842	376	
Outagamie.....				140	411	51	753	1	832	1,082	651	989	1,501	1,801	
Ozaukee.....							2,032		627	1,823	243	2,050	512	2,059	
Pepin.....									326	105	273	119	544	222	
Pierce.....							106	11	637	411	656	326	1,356	533	
Polk.....							51		199	122	176	107	322	144	
Portage.....	216	225		267	377		361	13	944	471	701	311	1,231	740	
Racine.....	907	635	1,931	839	1,308	786	1,689	6	2,634	1,659	2,031	1,644	3,130	1,927	
Richland.....				167	166	16	455	37	1,167	776	1,020	652	1,619	1,101	
Rock.....	1,300	491	1,338	1,509	1,690	923	1,961	10	5,198	1,916	4,363	1,532	5,582	2,135	
St. Croix.....	37	67	1	107	166	2	252		664	597	591	511	1,237	811	
Sauk.....				622	681	156	993	4	2,309	985	2,076	986	3,262	1,366	
Shawano.....							21		163	114	131	97	299	235	
Sheboygan.....	372	412	174	656	1,340	214	1,921	15	2,731	2,179	1,958	2,185	3,062	2,457	
Trempealeau.....							45		190	131	573	130	1,193	268	
Vernon §.....							231	21	1,145	487	1,347	451	2,248	621	
Walworth.....	304	350	1,493	965	1,141	1,432	1,297	4	3,910	1,591	3,453	1,192	4,184	1,568	
Washington.....	355	1,720	324	1,156	2,350	182	2,611	7	939	2,747	661	2,923	1,213	3,073	
Waukesha.....	306	961	1,001	949	1,614	1,075	2,020	8	3,020	2,563	2,010	2,196	2,930	2,970	
Waupaca.....				95	86	1	74		1,340	575	1,139	511	1,994	912	
Waushara.....				147	174	116	215	6	1,534	405	1,053	282	1,741	386	
Winnebago.....	300	222	220	707	949	575	1,415	20	3,225	1,859	2,926	1,772	4,711	2,742	
Wood.....							95		362	301	217	218	401	442	
Soldiers' Vote.....											14,550	3,291			
Total.....	13,635	14,910	10,259	22,258	33,609	8,820	52,846	66,087	579	86,110	65,021	81,453	65,881	108,900	84,703

* Bell received 161, and Brockbridge 883 votes.
 § Changed to Vernon from Bad Ax.

† Changed to Bayfield from La Pointe.
 ¶ Included in Iowa.

‡ Changed from Dallas to Barron.
 ¶ Rejected on account of informality.

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.	McCl'n.	Grant.	Seymour
Alabama.....		9		9		9		*	*	8	
Arkansas.....		4		4		4		*	*	5	
California.....		4		4	4					5	
Connecticut.....	6		6		6			6		6	
Delaware.....		3		3		3					3
Florida.....		3		3		3		*	*		3
Georgia.....		10	10			10		*	*		
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			7			
Michigan.....		6	6		6			12		12	
Minnesota.....					4			8		8	
Mississippi.....		7		7		7		3		4	
Missouri.....		9		9				11		11	
Nebraska.....										3	
Nevada.....								3			
New Hampshire.....		5	5		5			5		5	
New Jersey.....		7		7	4				7		7
New York.....	35		35		35			32			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	*	*	*	*
West Virginia.....										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	12	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.

COUNTY OFFICERS

OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

COUNTIES.	Sheriffs.		Registers of Deeds.	
	Names.	T ^{ms} expire	Names.	T ^{ms} expire
Adams	D. L. Quaw	Jan. 1, '71	G. W. Waterman	Jan. 1, '71
Ashland	A. Denomay	Jan. 1, '71	J. W. Bell	Jan. 1, '71
Barron			W. J. Smith	Jan. 1, '72
Bayfield	N. Drouillard	Jan. 1, '71	W. H. Mower	Jan. 1, '71
Brown	O. J. Brice	Jan. 1, '71	X. Martin	Jan. 1, '71
Buffalo	N. Philippi	Jan. 1, '72	P. Schnug	Jan. 1, '72
Burnett*			W. H. Peck	Jan. 1, '72
Calumet	D. D. Ebert	Jan. 1, '71	A. Connelly	Jan. 1, '71
Chippewa	P. Gayon	Jan. 1, '71	W. B. Liddell	Jan. 1, '71
Clark	W. S. Covill	Jan. 1, '71	W. T. Hutchinson	Jan. 1, '71
Columbia	O. H. Sorrenson	Jan. 1, '71	Thomas Yule	Jan. 1, '71
Crawford	G. E. Harrington	Jan. 1, '71	J. S. Burton	Jan. 1, '71
Dane	B. Hancock	Jan. 1, '71	J. Gibbon	Jan. 1, '71
Dodge	C. E. Goodwin	Jan. 1, '71	W. Oestrich	Jan. 1, '71
Door	J. R. Mann	Jan. 1, '71	P. Zeuners	Jan. 1, '71
Douglas	J. Newton	Jan. 1, '71	D. G. Morrison	Jan. 1, '71
Dunn	W. Winterbotham	Jan. 1, '71	J. Kelley, Jr.	Jan. 1, '71
Eau Claire	A. M. Sherman	Jan. 1, '71	H. C. Putnam	Jan. 1, '71
Fond du Lac	M. B. Pierce	Jan. 1, '72	D. C. Lamb	Jan. 1, '71
Grant	W. H. Clise	Jan. 1, '71	J. Woodhouse	Jan. 1, '71
Green	S. E. Gardner	Jan. 1, '71	S. Lewis	Jan. 1, '71
Green Lake	J. A. Biggert	Jan. 1, '71	H. B. Lowe	Jan. 1, '71
Iowa	W. Sands	Jan. 1, '71	O. P. Ashley	Jan. 1, '71
Jackson	C. V. Hobbs	Jan. 1, '72	F. H. Allen	Jan. 1, '72
Jefferson	A. Kellogg	Jan. 1, '71	A. Sheuber	Jan. 1, '71
Juneau	T. Hyde	Jan. 1, '71	J. T. Hinton	Jan. 1, '71
Kenosha	J. M. Stebbins	Jan. 1, '71	E. G. Timme	Jan. 1, '71
Kewaunee	B. Nadau	Jan. 1, '71	F. Johannis	Jan. 1, '71
La Crosse	H. N. Solberg	Jan. 1, '72	L. Wachenheimer	Jan. 1, '72
La Fayette	F. Campbell	Jan. 1, '71	F. C. L. Mackay	Jan. 1, '71
Manitowoc	P. Mulholland	Jan. 1, '71	J. Franz	Jan. 1, '71
Marathon	J. Bernard	Jan. 1, '71	H. Miller	Jan. 1, '71
Marquette	N. Dimond	Jan. 1, '71	J. Barry	Jan. 1, '71
Milwaukee	G. Brunst	Jan. 1, '71	J. B. Stemper	Jan. 1, '71
Monroe	D. B. Bon	Jan. 1, '71	J. M. Tarr	Jan. 1, '71
Oconto	A. B. Wheelock	Jan. 1, '72	O. W. Bloch	Jan. 1, '71
Outagamie	W. McGuire	Jan. 1, '71	A. Brouillard	Jan. 1, '72
Ozaukee	M. Dreis	Jan. 1, '71	G. Goetze	Jan. 1, '72
Pepin	N. O. Murry	Jan. 1, '71	J. Barry	Jan. 1, '71
Pierce	G. W. Dickerson	Jan. 1, '71	C. W. Brown	Jan. 1, '71
Polk	J. W. Dean	Jan. 1, '72	A. Kimball	Jan. 1, '72
Portage	J. H. Baker	Jan. 1, '71	S. H. Sawyer	Jan. 1, '71
Racine	F. Schneider	Jan. 1, '71	J. Bowen	Jan. 1, '71
Richland	J. B. McGraw	Jan. 1, '71	A. Loveless	Jan. 1, '71
Rock	D. Johnson	Jan. 1, '71	C. W. Stark	Jan. 1, '71
St. Croix	A. A. Kelley	Jan. 1, '72	G. R. Hughes	Jan. 1, '71
Sauk	N. Stewart	Jan. 1, '71	M. Pountin	Jan. 1, '71
Shawano	D. H. Pulcifer	Jan. 1, '71	C. Sumnicht	Jan. 1, '71
Sheboygan	L. Otte	Jan. 1, '71	N. Cole	Jan. 1, '71
Trempealeau	J. C. McCoy	Jan. 1, '71	D. W. Wade	Jan. 1, '71
Vernon	W. W. Lowrie	Jan. 1, '72	H. N. Preus	Jan. 1, '72
Walworth	W. Humphrey	Jan. 1, '71	C. A. Noyes	Jan. 1, '71
Washington	H. Koenen	Jan. 1, '71	V. Detling	Jan. 1, '71
Waukesha	A. F. Pratt	Jan. 1, '71	P. Coyle	Jan. 1, '71
Waupaca	L. S. Townsend	Jan. 1, '71	E. Selleck	Jan. 1, '72
Waushara	A. Nash	Jan. 1, '71	G. Tennant	Jan. 1, '71
Winnebago	J. S. Cavert	Jan. 1, '71	R. McCurdy	Jan. 1, '71
Wood	S. A. Spafford	Jan. 1, '71	L. Kromer	Jan. 1, '71

*Attached to Polk for judicial purposes.

COUNTIES.	County Treasurers.		District Attorneys.	
	Names.	T'ms expire	Names.	T'ms expire
Adams.....	H. H. Phillips....	Jan. 1, '71	W. J. Kershaw....	Jan. 1, '71
Ashland.....	G. A. Stahl.....	Jan. 1, '71	J. W. Bell.....	Jan. 1, '71
Barron.....	J. Queerderer....	Jan. 1, '72	.....	.....
Bayfield.....	A. Tate.....	Jan. 1, '71	.....	.....
Brown.....	A. Klaus.....	Jan. 1, '71	O. B. Graves.....	Jan. 1, '71
Buffalo.....	J. J. Senn.....	Jan. 1, '72	A. Finkelnburg..	Jan. 1, '72
Burnett*.....	W. H. Peck.....	Jan. 1, '72	.....	.....
Calumet.....	M. Hilgers.....	Jan. 1, '71	J. E. McMullen....	Jan. 1, '71
Chippewa.....	A. R. Barrows....	Jan. 1, '71	.....	.....
Clark.....	S. C. Boardman....	Jan. 1, '71	G. W. King.....	Jan. 1, '71
Columbia.....	M. T. Alverson....	Jan. 1, '71	E. Taylor.....	Jan. 1, '71
Crawford.....	B. Dunne.....	Jan. 1, '71	O. B. Thomas.....	Jan. 1, '71
Dane.....	W. Charlton.....	Jan. 1, '71	J. C. McKenney....	Jan. 1, '11
Dodge.....	J. Bodden.....	Jan. 1, '71	E. Elwell.....	Jan. 1, '71
Door.....	J. Coliquon.....	Jan. 1, '71	W. K. Dresser....	Jan. 4, '71
Douglas.....	E. C. Becker.....	Jan. 1, '71	J. S. Ritche.....	Jan. 1, '71
Dunn.....	C. Lucas.....	Jan. 1, '71	R. Macauley.....	Jan. 1, '71
Eau Claire.....	L. Stinglaff.....	Jan. 7, '71	H. Cousins.....	Jan. 1, '72
Fond du Lac..	T. Bryant.....	Jan. 1, '71	G. Perkins.....	Jan. 1, '71
Grant.....	V. F. Kinney.....	Jan. 1, '71	G. Clementson....	Jan. 1, '71
Green.....	W. H. Ball.....	Jan. 1, '71	A. S. Douglas.....	Jan. 1, '71
Green Lake...	H. Thomas.....	Jan. 1, '71	T. C. Ryan.....	Jan. 1, '71
Iowa.....	F. Vivian.....	Jan. 1, '71	J. M. Smith.....	Jan. 1, '71
Jackson.....	Oliver O'Hearn...	Jan. 1, '72	C. R. Johnson.....	Jan. 1, '72
Jefferson.....	J. Malloy.....	Jan. 1, '71	M. B. Williams....	Jan. 1, '71
Juneau.....	J. O'Rourke.....	Jan. 1, '71	R. Smith.....	Jan. 1, '71
Kenosha.....	H. McDermot.....	Jan. 1, '71	J. V. Quarles, jr.	Jan. 1, '71
Kewaunee.....	J. Knipfer.....	Jan. 1, '71	L. Walker.....	Jan. 1, '71
La Crosse.....	N. P. Waller.....	Jan. 1, '72	G. M. Woodward..	Jan. 1, '72
La Fayette.....	A. Waddington...	Jan. 1, '71	G. A. Marshall....	Jan. 1, '71
Manitowoc.....	H. Baetz.....	Jan. 1, '71	E. B. Treat.....	Jan. 1, '71
Marathon.....	C. Heffinger.....	Jan. 1, '71	W. C. Silverthorn.	Jan. 1, '71
Marquette.....	M. Derham.....	Jan. 1, '71	W. H. Peters.....	Jan. 1, '71
Milwaukee.....	W. Kennedy.....	Jan. 1, '71	C. K. Martin.....	Jan. 1, '71
Monroe.....	E. Waste.....	Jan. 1, '71	G. A. Richardson.	Jan. 1, '71
Oconto.....	R. L. Hall.....	Jan. 1, '71	J. B. Fairchild..	Jan. 1, '72
Outagamie.....	N. Welland.....	Jan. 1, '71	J. H. M. Wigman..	Jan. 1, '71
Ozaukee.....	W. H. Landolt....	Jan. 1, '71	H. G. Turner.....	Jan. 1, '71
Pepin.....	T. Burke.....	Jan. 1, '71	H. E. Houghton..	Jan. 1, '71
Pierce.....	M. B. Williams....	Jan. 1, '71	J. C. Button.....	Jan. 1, '71
Polk.....	W. Amery.....	Jan. 1, '72	I. Freeland.....	Jan. 1, '72
Portage.....	J. Stumpf.....	Jan. 1, '71	M. Stroupe.....	Jan. 1, '71
Racine.....	L. D. Coombs.....	Jan. 1, '71	J. T. Fish.....	Jan. 1, '71
Richland.....	W. H. Joslin.....	Jan. 1, '71	O. F. Black.....	Jan. 1, '71
Rock.....	Cyrus Bliss.....	Jan. 1, '71	H. A. Patterson..	Jan. 1, '71
St. Croix.....	M. Herrick.....	Jan. 1, '71	E. P. Hughes.....	Jan. 1, '72
Sauk.....	R. M. Strong.....	Jan. 1, '71	N. W. Wheeler....	Jan. 1, '72
Shawano.....	M. H. McCord....	Jan. 1, '71	D. P. Andrews....	Jan. 1, '71
Sheboygan.....	Julius Wolff.....	Jan. 1, '71	J. H. Jones.....	Jan. 4, '71
Trempealeau..	E. F. Wade.....	Jan. 1, '71	A. W. Newman....	Jan. 1, '71
Vernon.....	J. W. Allen.....	Jan. 1, '72	C. Graham.....	Jan. 4, '71
Walworth.....	D. L. Fairchild..	Jan. 1, '71	R. Harkness.....	Jan. 1, '72
Washington...	A. Semler.....	Jan. 1, '71	G. H. Kleffler....	Jan. 1, '71
Waukesha.....	J. Castenholz...	Jan. 1, '71	R. C. Hathaway..	Jan. 1, '71
Waupaca.....	G. L. Lord.....	Jan. 1, '72	J. B. Strain.....	Jan. 1, '71
Waushara.....	G. H. Gile.....	Jan. 1, '71	R. L. D. Potter...	Jan. 1, '71
Winnebago.....	J. H. Jones.....	Jan. 1, '71	A. A. Austin.....	Jan. 1, '71
Wood.....	E. Dutriut.....	Jan. 1, '71	L. H. Tibbets.....	Jan. 1, '71

* Attached to Polk for judicial purposes.

COUNTIES.	Clerks Boards of Supervisors.		Clerks of Circuit Court.	
	Names.	T'ms expire	Names.	T'ms expire
Adams	A. O. Holm.....	Jan. 1, '71	D. Scofield... ..	Jan. 1, '72
Ashland	R. Morin, Jr	Jan. 1, '71	R. Morin, Jr.....	Jan. 1, '71
Barron	O. Brayton	Jan. 1, '72		
Bayfield	R. D. Pike	Jan. 1, '71	A. C. Hawwood... ..	Jan. 1, '71
Brown	John B. Eugene... ..	Jan. 1, '71	J. B. A. Morse... ..	Jan. 1, '71
Buffalo	J. W. De Groff... ..	Jan. 1, '72	F. Hohmann.....	Jan. 1, '72
Burnett*	O. A. Thoreson... ..	Jan. 1, '71		
Calumet	T. Kerston	Jan. 1, '71	J. P. Hume	Jan. 1, '71
Chippewa	T. J. McBean.....	Jan. 1, '71	J. F. Hall	Jan. 1, '71
Clark	J. Hewitt	Jan. 1, '71	G. Stearns	Jan. 1, '71
Columbia	O. A. Southmayd... ..	Jan. 1, '71	C. A. Dibble	Jan. 1, '71
Crawford	J. Raikauf	Jan. 1, '71	J. E. Campbell	Jan. 1, '71
Dane	H. Borschenius... ..	Jan. 1, '71	G. W. Stoner	Jan. 1, '71
Dodge	J. J. Thornton	Jan. 1, '71	J. Lowth	Jan. 1, '71
Door	J. Garland	Jan. 1, '71	H. Harris	Jan. 1, '71
Douglas	R. Relf	Jan. 1, '71	R. Bardon	Jan. 1, '71
Dunn	S. Black	Jan. 1, '71	J. Kelly, Jr.....	Jan. 1, '71
Eau Claire	M. Daniels	Jan. 1, '71	M. Daniels	Jan. 1, '71
Fond du Lac	C. H. Delmar	Jan. 1, '71	G. W. Carter	Jan. 1, '71
Grant	J. M. Altizer	Jan. 1, '71	D. Schreiner	Jan. 1, '71
Green	J. J. Tschudy	Jan. 1, '71	Wm. W. Wright... ..	Jan. 1, '71
Green Lake	C. L. Sargent	Jan. 1, '71	O. N. Russell... ..	Jan. 1, '71
Iowa	O. Strong	Jan. 1, '71	C. Kessler	Jan. 1, '71
Jackson	W. S. Darrow.....	Jan. 1, '72	E. N. Warren	Jan. 1, '72
Jefferson	J. Jones	Jan. 1, '71	P. N. Waterbury... ..	Jan. 3, '71
Juneau	C. F. Cutler	Jan. 1, '71	C. H. Grote	Jan. 1, '71
Kenosha	E. G. Timme	Jan. 1, '71	L. B. Nichols	Jan. 1, '71
Kewaunee	W. D. Hitchcock... ..	Jan. 1, '71	A. D. Laughlin... ..	Jan. 1, '71
La Crosse	P. S. Elwell	Jan. 1, '72	C. Koenig	Jan. 1, '72
La Fayette	L. E. Johnson	Jan. 1, '71	W. Armstrong	Jan. 1, '71
Manitowoc	P. P. Fuessenich... ..	Jan. 1, '71	Adolph Piening... ..	Jan. 1, '72
Marathon	B. Ringle	Jan. 1, '71	J. W. Chubbuck... ..	Jan. 1, '71
Marquette	R. Drew	Jan. 1, '71	G. W. Robinson... ..	Jan. 1, '71
Milwaukee	H. Hillmantel	Jan. 1, '71	J. Hickox	Jan. 1, '71
Monroe	J. Lowrie	Jan. 1, '71	S. H. Stearns... ..	Jan. 1, '71
Oconto	B. G. Grunert	Jan. 1, '71	J. Hall	Jan. 1, '72
Ontagamie	W. H. Lamphear... ..	Jan. 1, '71	J. F. Parkhurst... ..	Jan. 1, '71
Ozaukee	Peter Jones	Jan. 1, '71	Hugo Boelo	Jan. 1, '72
Pepin	L. D. Baker	Jan. 1, '71	A. G. Coffin	Jan. 1, '71
Pierce	H. B. Warner	Jan. 1, '71	C. W. Brown	Jan. 1, '71
Polk	J. F. Nason	Jan. 1, '72	Asahel Kimball... ..	Jan. 1, '72
Portage	J. B. Carpenter	Jan. 1, '71	W. H. Packard... ..	Jan. 1, '72
Racine	J. C. Gipson	Jan. 1, '71	A. H. Adams	Jan. 1, '71
Richland	W. H. Pier	Jan. 1, '71	J. Lewis	Jan. 1, '71
Rock	E. L. Carpenter... ..	Jan. 1, '71	A. W. Baldwin... ..	Jan. 1, '71
St. Croix	H. S. Clapp	Jan. 1, '71	S. C. Simmde	Jan. 1, '72
Sauk	Anton Fisher	Jan. 1, '71	J. J. Jenkins	Jan. 1, '72
Shawano	M. Wescott	Jan. 1, '71	J. A. Murray	Jan. 1, '71
Sheboygan	G. Thies	Jan. 1, '71	A. Post	Jan. 1, '71
Trempealeau	B. F. Heuston	Jan. 1, '71	B. F. Heuston... ..	Jan. 1, '71
Vernon	J. R. Casson	Jan. 1, '72	P. J. Layne	Jan. 1, '72
Walworth	M. E. Dewing	Jan. 1, '71	J. Simmons	Jan. 1, '71
Washington	M. Bohan	Jan. 1, '71	J. Kenealy, Jr.....	Jan. 1, '71
Waukesha	J. Murray	Jan. 1, '71	W. R. Williams... ..	Jan. 1, '71
Waupaca	W. D. Carr	Jan. 1, '72	C. Churchill	Jan. 1, '72
Waushara	C. H. Stowers	Jan. 1, '71	A. Strong	Jan. 1, '71
Winnebago	O. F. Chase	Jan. 1, '71	H. B. Harshaw... ..	Jan. 1, '71
Wood	L. B. Powers	Jan. 1, '71	C. S. Warren	Jan. 1, '71

* Attached to Polk for judicial purposes.

COUNTIES.	County Surveyors.		County Judges.	
	Names.	T'ms expire	Names.	T'ms expire
Adams	Z. Wise	Jan. 1, '71	A. S. Spencer	Dec. 31, '73
Ashland	C. M. Lowry	Jan. 1, '71	John W. Bell	Dec. 31, '73
Barron	O. Brayton	Jan. 1, '72	Francis Finley	Dec. 31, '73
Bayfield .....	.....	.....	John Banfill	Dec. 31, '73
Brown	S. E. Baldwin	Jan. 1, '71	David Agry	Dec. 31, '73
Buñalo	H. W. Miller	Jan. 1, '72	Ferdinand Felter	Dec. 31, '73
Burnett*	Sam'l Douer	Jan. 1, '72	Magnus Nelson	Dec. 31, '73
Calumet	John Albers	Jan. 1, '71	Chas. Greening	Dec. 31, '73
Chippewa	Jos. Beaudette	Jan. 1, '71	W. F. Thom-son	Dec. 31, '73
Clark	Rich'd Dewhurst	Jan. 1, '71	Rob't J. McBride	Dec. 31, '73
Columbia	Henry Meriton	Jan. 1, '71	Joshua J. Guppey	Dec. 31, '73
Crawford	Wm. Walton	Jan. 1, '71	Ira B. Brunson	Dec. 31, '73
Dane	Levi P. Drake	Jan. 1, '71	Geo. E. Bryant	Dec. 31, '73
Dodge	Wm. M. Morse	Jan. 1, '71	A. Scott Sloan	Dec. 31, '73
Door	Jas. C. Pinney	Jan. 1, '71	R. M. Wright	Dec. 31, '73
Douglas	No election .....	.....	Thomas Clark	Dec. 31, '73
Dunn	Thos. Parker	Jan. 1, '71	P. C. Holmes	Dec. 31, '73
Eau Claire	Henry C. Putnam	Jan. 1, '71	Geo. C. Teall	Dec. 31, '73
Fond du Lac	Horace W. Newton	Jan. 1, '71	J. Mayhem	Dec. 31, '73
Grant	Jos. Allen	Jan. 1, '71	Wm McGonigal	Dec. 31, '73
Green	A. L. Cleveland	Jan. 1, '71	B. Dunwiddie	Dec. 31, '73
Green Lake	Edgar P. Lock	Jan. 1, '71	Abram H. Myers	Dec. 31, '73
Iowa	Henry Madden	Jan. 1, '71	Robert Wilson	Dec. 31, '73
Jackson	I. R. Barnum	Jan. 1, '72	P. A. Gatchell	Dec. 31, '73
Jefferson	K. P. Clark	Jan. 1, '71	Ira W. Bird	Dec. 31, '73
Juneau	J. H. Daniels	Jan. 1, '71	Chas. H. Grote	Dec. 31, '73
Kenosha	J. M. Jones	Jan. 1, '71	Isaac W. Webster	Dec. 31, '73
Kewauuce	Henry Borgman	Jan. 1, '71	Chas. Fish	Dec. 31, '73
La Crosse	H. I. Bliss	Jan. 1, '72	Dan'l Webster	Dec. 31, '73
La Fayette	John Burrell	Jan. 1, '71	P. A. Orton, Jr.	Dec. 31, '73
Manitowoc	Fayette Armsby	Jan. 1, '71	W. W. Waldo	Dec. 31, '73
Marathon	D. L. Plumer	Jan. 1, '71	Barthol. Ringle	Dec. 31, '73
Marquette	Thos. McLaughlin	Jan. 1, '71	Sam'l R. Rood	Dec. 31, '73
Milwaukee	Geo. K. Gregory	Jan. 1, '71	Albert Smith	Dec. 31, '73
Monroe	C. C. Miller	Jan. 1, '71	T. D. Steele	Dec. 31, '73
Oconto	N. L. McCauslin	Jan. 1, '71	R. W. Hubbell	Dec. 31, '73
Outagamie	M. N. Randall	Jan. 1, '71	Samuel Ryan, Jr.	Dec. 31, '73
Ozaukee	L. Towseley	Jan. 1, '71	Ad. Heidkamp	Dec. 31, '73
Pepin	L. G. Wood	Jan. 1, '71	S. L. Plummer	Dec. 31, '73
Pierce	G. W. Cairns	Jan. 1, '71	P. D. Pierce	Dec. 31, '73
Polk	Albert Essen	Jan. 1, '72	Robert Kent	Dec. 31, '73
Portage	J. L. Prentice	Jan. 1, '71	J. R. Kings-bury	Dec. 31, '73
Racine	S. G. Knight	Jan. 1, '71	Elbert O. Hand	Dec. 31, '73
Richland	David Hardenberg	Jan. 1, '71	Henry W. Fries	Dec. 31, '73
Rock	S. D. Locke	Jan. 1, '71	Amos P. Prichard	Dec. 31, '73
St. Croix	Geo. Strong	Jan. 1, '71	Johu S. Moffatt	Dec. 31, '73
Sauk	H. Muehlberg	Jan. 1, '71	C. C. Remington	Dec. 31, '73
Shawano	Jas. Miller	Jan. 1, '71	Henry Klosterman	Dec. 31, '73
Sheboygan	Gustav Marquardt	Jan. 1, '71	Edward Gilman	Dec. 31, '73
Trempealeau	A. P. Ford	Jan. 1, '71	Seth W. Button	Dec. 31, '73
Vernon	Isaac F. Thorp	Jan. 1, '72	Wm. S. Purdy	Dec. 31, '73
Walworth	Jas. L. Tubbs	Jan. 1, '71	Peter Golder	Dec. 31, '73
Washington .....	.....	.....	John Shelley	Dec. 21, '73
Waukesha	William West	Jan. 1, '71	Pat'k H. Carney	Dec. 31, '73
Waupaca	Ira Millard	Jan. 1, '71	C. S. Orden	Dec. 31, '73
Waushara	Ira L. Parker	Jan. 1, '71	David L. Bunn	Dec. 31, '73
Winnebago	C. Palmer	Jan. 1, '71	Geo. Gary	Dec. 31, '73
Wood	Patrick Hurley	Jan. 1, '71	Jerry D. Witter	Dec. 31, '73

*Attached to Polk for judicial purposes.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

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County Superintendents.

ELECTED AT GENERAL ELECTION, 1869, FOR TWO YEARS.

COUNTY.	SUPERINTENDENT.	POST OFFICE.
Adams	Thos. R. Freeman.....	Olin.
Ashland	John W. Bell.....	La Pointe.
Barron	Oliver Demars.....	Barron.
Bayfield	Andrew Tate.....	Bayfield.
Brown	Oscar Gray.....	Fort Howard.
Buffalo	Robert Lees.....	Gilmanton.
Burnett.....	W. H. Peck.....	Grant-burg.
Calumet.....	A. W. Hammond.....	Chilton.
Chippewa.....	John A. McDonald.....	Chippewa Falls.
Clark	S. S. Smith.....	Loyal.
Columbia.....	John J. Lloyd.....	Columbus.
Crawford.....	M. E. Mumford.....	Prairie du Chien.
Dane—1st district.....	T. D. Kanouse.....	Sun Prairie.
Dane—2d district.....	S. C. Coolidge.....	Mendota.
Dodge—east district.....	John A. Barney.....	Mayville.
Dodge—west district.....	L. M. Benson.....	Lowell.
Door	Rufus M. Wright.....	Sturgeon Bay.
Douglas.....	Irvin W. Gates.....	Superior.
Dunn	Carroll Lucas.....	Menomonie.
Eau Claire.....	W. H. Lockwood.....	Eau Claire.
Fond du Lac.....	D. B. Lyon.....	Ripon.
Grant.....	W. H. Holford.....	Bloomington.
Green	Daniel H. Morgan.....	Monroe.
Green Lake	A. A. Spencer.....	Berlin.
Iowa	Samuel Parks.....	Avoca.
Jackson.....	John K. Hoffman.....	Black River Falls.
Jefferson.....	Amos Squire.....	Waterloo.
Juneau	Michael F. Carney.....	New Lisbon.
Kenosha.....	Hosea Barns.....	Kenosha.
Kewaunee.....	John M. Reid.....	Kewaunee.
La Crosse.....	George Paton.....	Hamilton.
La Fayette.....	William Ahern.....	Shullsburg.
Manitowoc.....	Michael Kirwan.....	Manitowoc.
Marathon.....	Thos. Greene.....	Wausau.
Marquette.....	Abraham Boynton.....	Westfield.
Milwaukee—1st district.....	James F. Devine.....	Painsville.
Milwaukee—2d district.....	James L. Foley.....	Butler.
Monroe.....	A. E. Howard.....	Sparta.
Oconto.....	Harding W. Gilkey.....	Oconto.
Outagamie.....	D. J. Brothers.....	Kaukauna.
Ozaukee.....	John T. Whitford.....	Grafton.
Pepin.....	D. F. Reed.....	Pepin.
Pierce.....	Charles Smith.....	Prescott.
Polk.....	Charles E. Mears.....	Osceola.
Portage.....	John Megrar, Jr.....	Stevens Point.
Racine.....	Lyman Earle.....	Honey Creek.
Richland.....	Geo. W. Putnam.....	Forest.
Rock—1st district.....	J. W. Harris.....	Evansville.
Rock—2d district.....	C. M. Treat.....	Clinton.
St. Croix.....	E. S. Reed.....	River Falls, Pierco Co.
Sauk.....	Chas. F. Vreeland.....	Sauk City.
Shawano.....	Z. C. Colborn.....	Shawano.
Sheboygan.....	Wm. E. Cady.....	Sheboygan Falls.
Trempealeau.....	Amos Whiting.....	Trempealeau.
Vernon.....	John N. Wright.....	Bloomington.
Walworth.....	M. Montagne.....	Allen's Grove.
Washington.....	Fred. Regenfuss.....	West Bend.
Waukesha.....	Wm. S. Greene.....	Waukesha.
Waupaca.....	C. W. Packard.....	New London.
Waushara.....	Theodore S. Chipman.....	Berlin, Green Lake Co.
Winnebago.....	Samuel Shaw.....	Omro.
Wood.....	J. Q. Emery.....	Grand Rapids.

LIST OF COUNTY SEATS

OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

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

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 Novemb'r, <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 Novemb'r, <i>bien</i>
Georgia	1st Monday in October, <i>biennially</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 Decemb'r, <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 October	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 Sept'mb'r, <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 Monday in August	December, <i>biennially.</i>
Virginia	1st Tuesday in September	2d Thurs-day in October.
West Virginia	4th Thursday in May	1st Monday in December, <i>bien.</i>
Wisconsin	4th Thursday in October	
	Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov.	2d Wednesday in January.

* Years in which Presidential elections occur, Iowa does not hold her State election until November.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

9

THE EXECUTIVE.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois,

President of the United States..... Salary.
\$25,000

THE CABINET.

Name.	Where from.	Title of Office.	Salary.
HAMILTON FISH.....	New York....	Secretary of State.....	\$8,000
GEO. S. BOUTWELL....	Massachusetts	Secretary of Treasury..	8,000
WM. M. BELKNAP.....	Iowa.....	Secretary of War.....	8,000
GEO. M. ROBESON.....	New Jersey...	Secretary of Navy.....	8,000
JOHN D. COX.....	Ohio.....	Secretary of Interior...	8,000
EBEN R. HCAR.....	Massachusetts	Attorney General.....	8,000
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL	Maryland....	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 mo., 5 d.
1850	Millard Fillmore.....	New York.....	2 yrs., 7 m., 26 d.
1853	Franklin Pierce.....	New Hampshire.....	4 years.
1857	James Buchanan.....	Pennsylvania.....	4 years.
1861	Abraham Lincoln‡.....	Illinois.....	4 yrs, 1 m., 10 d.
1865	Andrew Johnson.....	Tennessee.....	3 yrs., 10 m., 20 d.
1869	Ulysses S. Grant.....	Illinois.....	.....

* 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. Atchison*	Missouri.
1855	Jesse 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.
1869	Schuyler Colfax.....	Indiana.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Circuit.	Name.	Where from.
First.....	GEORGE F. SHEPLEY.....	Maine.
Second.....	LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.....	New York.
Third.....	WILLIAM MCKENNAN.....	Pennsylvania.
Fourth.....	GEORGE A. PEARRE†.....	Maryland.
Fifth.....	WILLIAM B. WOODS.....	Alabama.
Sixth.....	SOLOMON L. WITHEY.....	Michigan.
Seventh.....	THOMAS DRUMMOND.....	Illinois.
Eighth.....	JOHN F. DILLON.....	Iowa.
Ninth.....	LORENZO SAWYER†.....	California.

CIRCUITS.

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

* Ex-officio as President pro tempore of Senate.

† Not yet confirmed

ALLOTMENT, ETC., OF THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,

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

NAME OF JUDGE AND STATE WHENCE COMING.	NUMBER AND TERRITORY OF THE CIRCUIT.	DATE AND AUTHOR OF JUDGE'S COMMISSION.
Chief Justice.	Fourth.	1861.
HON. S. P. CHASE, Ohio.	Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.	December 6th. President Lincoln.
Associates.	Second.	1845.
HON. SAMUEL NELSON, New York.	New York, Vermont and Connecticut.	February 14th. President Tyler.
	Third.	1846.
HON. R. C. GRIER,* Pennsylvania.	Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.	August 4th. President Polk.
	First.	1858.
HON. N. CLIFFORD, Maine.	Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.	January 12th. President Buchanan.
	Fifth.	1869.
HON. EBEN R. HOAR,† Massachusetts.	Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.	December 15th. President Grant.
	Sixth.	1862.
HON. W. H. SWAYNE, Ohio.	Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee.	January 24th. President Lincoln.
	Eighth.	1862.
HON. S. F. MILLER, Iowa.	Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas.	July 16th. President Lincoln.
	Seventh.	1862.
HON. DAVID DAVIS, Illinois.	Indiana, Illinois and Wis- consin.	December 8th. President Lincoln.
	Ninth.	1863.
HON. S. J. FIELD, California.	California, Oregon and Ne- vada.	March 10th. President Lincoln.

DANIEL WESLEY MIDDLETON, of Washington, D. C. Clerk.
 RICHARD C. PARSONS, of Ohio Marshal.
 JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE, of Pennsylvania Reporter.

* Resigned, to take effect February 1, 1870, and Hon. E. M. STANTON of Pennsylvania, appointed to fill vacancy. Mr. STANTON died December 24th, 1869, and no successor has been appointed at the time of putting these pages to press.

† Not yet confirmed.

UNITED STATES ARMY ORGANIZATION.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.....General.
 PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.....Lieutenant General.

MAJOR GENERALS.

HENRY W. HALLECK, GEORGE H. THOMAS,
 GEORGE C. MEADE, WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

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

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

EDWARD D. TOWNSEND.....Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

JOSEPH HOLT.....Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS.....Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

AMOS B. EATON.....Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

SURGEON GENERAL.

JOSEPH K. BARNES.....Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

PAYMASTER GENERAL.

BENJAMIN W. BRICE.....Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

A. A. HUMPHREYS.....Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

ALEXANDER B. DYER.....Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

ALBERT J. MYER.....Brevet Brigadier General.

INSPECTOR MILITARY ACADEMY.

EDMUND SCHRIVER.....Brevet Major General.

**DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES
IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**

	Title.	Where Empl'd.	Salary.
ARGENTINE REP.			
Robert C. Kirk	Minister Resident.....	Buenos Ayres.	\$7,500
AUSTRIA.			
John Jay	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	Vienna.	12,000
BELGIUM.			
J. R. Jones	Minister Resident.....	Brussels	7,500
BRAZIL.			
Henry T. Blow.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary .	Rio de Janeiro	12,000
BOLIVIA.			
Leopold Markbreit	Minister Resident.....	La Paz.....	7,500
CHILE.			
Judson Kilpatrick	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Santiago.....	10,000
CHINA.			
Frederick F. Low.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Pekin	12,000
COSTA RICA.			
Jacob B. Blair	Minister Resident.....	San Jose.....	7,500
DANISH DOMINIONS			
George H. Yeaman....	Minister Resident.....	Copenhagen ..	7,500
ECUADOR.			
David A. Nunn.....	Minister Resident.....	Quito	7,500
FRENCH DOMINION.			
Elihu B. Washburne...	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Paris	17,500
GREAT BRITAIN.			
John Lothrop Motley..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	London	17,500
GREECE.			
C. K. Tuckerman	Minister Resident.....	Athens	7,500
GUATEMALA.			
J. A. Hudson	Minister Resident.....	Guatemala....	7,500
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS			
Henry A. Pierce	Minister Resident.....	Honolulu.....	7,500
HONDURAS.			
Henry Baxter.....	Minister Resident.....	Comayagua...	7,500

	Title.	Where Empl'd.	Salary.
HAYTI.			
E. D. Basset	Minister Resident and Consul General.....	P't au Prince.	\$7,500
ITALY.			
George P. Marsh	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary..	Florence	\$12,000
JAPAN.			
C. E. De Long	Minister Resident	Jeddo	7,500
LIBERIA.			
John Seys.....	Minister Resident and Consul General.....	Monrovia	4,000
MEXICO.			
Thomas H. Nelson	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary..	Mexico	12,000
THE NETHERLANDS			
Hugh Ewing	Minister Resident	The Hague ...	7,500
NICARAUGUA.			
Charles N. Riotte	Minister Resident and Extraordinary	Nicaragua	7,500
PARAGUAY.			
M. S. McMahon	Minister Resident	Asuncion.	7,500
PERU.			
Alvin P. Hovey.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary..	Lima	10,000
PORTUGAL.			
S. Shellabarger.....	Minister Resident	Lisbon.....	.....
PRUSSIA.			
George Bancroft.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary..	Berlin	12,000
RUSSIA.			
A. G. Curtin.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary..	St. Petersburg	12,000
SALVADOR.			
Alfred T. A. Torbert ..	Minister Resident.....	San Salvador.	7,500
SPAIN.			
Daniel E. Sickles.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary..	Madrid	12,000
SWED'N & NORWAY.			
C. C. Andrews.....	Minister Resident.....	Stockholm....	7,500
SWITZERLAND.			
Horace Rublee	Minister Resident.....	Berne.....	7,500
TURKEY.			
Edward Joy Morris....	Minister Resident.....	Constantino'le	7,500
U. S. OF COLUMBIA.			
J. A. Hurlburt.....	Minister Resident	Bogota	7,500
VENEZUELA.			
James R. Partridge....	Minister Resident.....	Caracas.....	7,500

FOREIGN MINISTERS

ACCREDITED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

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

FRANCE.

COMTE DE FAVERNEY, First Secretary and Charge d'Affaires.

RUSSIA.

—— ———, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

NETHERLANDS.

M. A. MAZEL, Minister Resident.

SPAIN.

Senor Don MAURICIO LOPEZ ROBERTS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

AUSTRIA.

Le Baron CHARLES LEDERER, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

PRUSSIA.

Baron von GEROLT, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

ITALY.

Count LUIGI COLOBIANO, Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Baron de WETTERSTEDT, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

DENMARK.

F. E. de BILLE, Charge d'Affaires.

PORTUGAL.

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

BELGIUM.

Mr. MAURICE DELFOSSE, Minister Resident.

GUATEMALA AND SALVADOR.

Senor Don JOSE MARIA VELA, Charge d'Affaires.

NICARAGUA AND HONDURAS.

Senor Don IGNACIO GOMEZ, Minister Plenipotentiary.

COSTA RICA.

Senor Don EZEQUIEL GUTIERREZ, Charge d'Affaires.

BRAZIL.

The Councillor DOMINGOS JOSE GONSALVES DE MAGALHAENS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

CHILL.

Senor Don MARIANO SANCHEZ FONTECILLA, Charge d'Affaires.

VENEZUELA.

Senor Don MANUEL MUNOZ Y CASTRO, Charge d'Affaires.

UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA.

General SANTOS ACOSTA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

PERU.

Senor Don MANUEL FREYRE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

LIBERIA.

HENRY M. SCHIEFFELIN, Esq., Charge d'Affaires.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

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

HAYTI.

EVARISTE LAROCHE, Charge d'Affaires and Consul General.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Senor Don MANUEL R. GARCIA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

GREECE.

Mr. CLEON RIZO RANGABE, Secretary and Charge d'Affaires.

TURKEY.

BLACQUE BEY, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

SWITZERLAND.

Mr. JOHN HITZ, Political Agent and Consul General.

XL1st CONGRESS.

Second Session—Began December 6, 1869.

The Senate.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

ALABAMA.	Term exp's.	MISSOURI.	Term exp's.
Willard Warner	1871	Charles D. Drake.....	1873
George E. Spencer	1873	Carl Schurz.....	1875
ARKANSAS.		NEBRASKA.	
Alex. McDonald.....	1871	John M. Thayer.....	1871
Benjamin F. Rice	1873	Thomas W. Tipton.....	1875
CALIFORNIA.		NEVADA.	
Cornelius Cole	1873	James W. Nye.....	1873
Eugene Casserly	1875	William M. Stewart.....	1875
CONNECTICUT.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
Orris S. Ferry	1873	Aaron H. Cragin.....	1871
Wm. A. Buckingham.....	1875	James W. Patterson.....	1873
DELAWARE.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Willard Saulsbury.....	1871	Alexander G. Cattell.....	1871
Thomas F. Bayard.....	1875	John P. Stockton.....	1875
FLORIDA.		NEW-YORK.	
Thomas W. Osborn.....	1873	Roscoe Conkling.....	1873
Abijah Gilbert	1875	Reuben E. Fenton.....	1875
GEORGIA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
[Vacant]	1871	Joseph C. Abbot.....	1871
[Vacant]	1873	John Pool.....	1873
ILLINOIS.		OHIO.	
Richard Yates	1871	John Sherman.....	1873
Lyman Trumbull.....	1873	John G. Pugh.....	1875
INDIANA.		OREGON.	
Oliver P. Morton.....	1873	Geo. H. Williams.....	1871
Daniel D. Pratt	1875	Henry W. Corbett.....	1873
IOWA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
[Vacant]	1871	Simon Cameron.....	1873
James Harlan	1873	John Scott	1875
KANSAS.		RHODE ISLAND.	
Edmund G. Ross.....	1871	Henry B. Anthony.....	1871
Samuel C. Pomeroy.....	1873	William Sprague.....	1875
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Thos. C. McCreery.....	1871	Thos. J. Robertson.....	1871
Garrett Davis	1873	Fred'k A. Sawyer.....	1873
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John S. Harris.....	1871	Joseph S. Fowler.....	1871
Wm. Pitt Kellogg.....	1873	Wm. G. Brownlow.....	1875
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Lot M. Morrill.....	1871	[Vacant]	187
Hannibal Hamlin.....	1875	[Vacant]	187
MARYLAND.		VERMONT.	
George Vickers.....	1873	Justin S. Morrill.....	1873
Wm. T. Hamilton.....	1875	Geo. F. Edmunds.....	1875
MASSACHUSETTS.		VIRGINIA.	
Henry Wilson.....	1871	*John F. Lewis.....	187
Charles Sumner.....	1875	*John W. Johnston.....	187
MICHIGAN.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
Jacob M. Howard.....	1871	Waitman T. Willey.....	1871
Zachariah Chandler.....	1875	Arthur I. Boreman.....	1875
MINNESOTA.		WISCONSIN.	
Daniel S. Norton.....	1871	Timothy O. Howe.....	1873
Alexander Ramsey.....	1875	Matt. H. Carpenter.....	1875
MISSISSIPPI.			
[Vacant]	187		
[Vacant]	187		

* Not yet admitted.

House of Representatives.

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

ALABAMA.

1. Alfred E. Buck
2. Charles W. Buckley.
3. Robert S. Heflin.
4. Charles Hays.
5. *Peter M. Dor.*
6. *William C. Sherrod.*

ARKANSAS.

1. Logan H. Root.
2. *Anthony A. C. Rogers*
3. Thomas Boles.

CALIFORNIA.

1. *Samuel B. Axtell.*
2. Aaron A. Sargent.
3. *James A. Johnson.*

CONNECTICUT.

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

DELAWARE.

Benjamin T. Biggs.

FLORIDA.

Chas. M. Hamilton.

GEORGIA.

1. [Vacant.]
2. [Vacant.]
3. [Vacant.]
4. [Vacant.]
5. [Vacant.]
6. [Vacant.]
7. [Vacant.]

ILLINOIS.

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

INDIANA.

1. *Wm. E. Niblack.*
2. *Michael C. Kerr.*
3. *William S. Holman.*
4. Geo. W. Julian.
5. John Coburn.
6. *Daniel W. Voorhees.*
7. Godlove S. Orth.
8. Jas. N. Tyner.
9. John P. C. Shanks.
10. Wm. Williams.
11. Jasper Packard.

IOWA.

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

KANSAS.

Sidney Clarke.

KENTUCKY.

1. *L. S. Trimble.*
2. *Wm. M. Sweeney.*
3. *Jacob S. Golladay.*
4. *J. Proctor Knott.*
5. *Boyd Winchester.*
6. *Thomas L. Jones.*
7. *James B. Beck.*
8. *George M. Adams.*
9. *John M. Rice.*

LOUISIANA.

1. *Louis St. Martin.**
2. Lionel A. Sheldon.
3. *Adolphe Bailey.**
4. *Michael Ryan.**
5. *Geo. W. McGranie.**

MAINE.

1. John Lynch.
2. Sam'l P. Morrill.
3. James G. Blaine.
4. John A. Peters.
5. Eugene Hale.

MARYLAND.

1. *Samuel Hambleton.*
2. *Stevenson Archer.*
3. *Thomas Swann.*
4. *Patrick Hamill.*
5. *Frederick Stone.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. James Buffington.
2. Oakes Ames.
3. Ginery Twitchell.
4. Samuel Hooper.
5. Benj. F. Butler.
6. Nathaniel P. Banks.
7. George M. Brooks.
8. George F. Hoar.
9. Wm. B. Washburn.
10. Henry L. Dawes.

MICHIGAN.

1. F. C. Beaman.
2. Wm. L. Stoughton.
3. Austin Blair.
4. Thomas W. Ferry.
5. Omer D. Conger.
6. Randolph Strickland

MINNESOTA.

1. Morton S. Wilkinson
2. *Eugene M. Wilson.*

MISSISSIPPI.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

MISSOURI.

1. *Erastus Wells.*
2. G. A. Finkelnburg.
3. *Jas. R. McCormick.*
4. S. H. Boyd.
5. Samuel S. Burdett.
6. Robert T. Van Horn.
7. Joel F. Asper.
8. John F. Benjamin.
9. David P. Dyer.

NEBRASKA.

John Tafté.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Jacob H. Ela.
2. Aaron F. Stevens.
3. Jacob Benton.

NEW JERSEY.

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

NEVADA.

Thomas Fitch.

NEW YORK.

1. *Henry A. Reeves.*
2. *John G. Schumaker.*
3. *Henry W. Stocum.*
4. *John Fox.*
5. *John Morrissey.*
6. *Samuel S. Cox.*
7. *Hervey O. Calkin.*
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. Mayhem.*
15. A. H. Tanner.
16. Orange Ferriss.
17. Wm. A. Wheeler.
18. Stephen Sanford.
19. Charles Knapp.
20. Addison H. Laffin.
21. Alex. 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, Jr.
29. John Fisher.
30. David S. Bennett.
31. Porter Sheldon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—continued.

- NORTH CAROLINA.
 1. Clinton L. Cobb.
 2. David Heaton.
 3. Oliver H. Dockery.
 4. John T. Deweese.
 5. Israel G. Lash.
 6. *Francis E. Shober.*
 7. Alexander H. Jones.

- OREGON.
 1. *Joseph S. Smith.*
- OHIO.
 1. *Peter W. Strader.*
 2. Job E. Stevenson.
 3. Robert C. Schenck.
 4. William Lawrence.
 5. *William Mungen.*
 6. John A. Smith.
 7. James J. Winans.
 8. John Beatty.
 9. *Edw. F. Dickinson.*
 10. *Truman H. Hoag.*
 11. John T. Wilson.
 12. *Phil. Van Trump.*
 13. *George W. Morgan.*
 14. Martin Welker.
 15. Ellakim H. Moore.
 16. John A. Bingham.
 17. Jacob A. Ambler.
 18. William H. Upson.
 19. James A. Garfield.

- PENNSYLVANIA.
 1. *Samuel J. Randol.*
 2. Charles O'Neill.
 3. *John Moffet.*

- PENNSYLVANIA—cont'd.
 4. William D. Kelley.
 5. *John R. Reading.*
 6. *John D. Stiles.*
 7. Wash. Townsend.
 8. *J. Lawrence Getz.*
 9. Oliver J. Dickey.
 10. Henry L. Cake.
 11. *Daniel M. VanAuken.*
 12. *Geo. W. Woodward.*
 13. Ulysses Mercur.
 14. John B. Packer.
 15. *Richard J. Haldeman.*
 16. John Cessna.
 17. Daniel J. Morrell.
 18. Wm. H. Armstrong.
 19. Glenni W. Scofield.
 20. Calvin W. Gilfillan.
 21. [Contested.]
 22. James S. Negley.
 23. Darwin Phelps.
 24. Joseph B. Donley.

- RHODE ISLAND.
 1. Thomas A. Jenckes.
 2. Nathan F. Dixon.

- SOUTH CAROLINA.
 1. Benj. F. Whittemore.
 2. C. C. Bowen.
 3. Solomon D. Hoge.
 4. *W. D. Simpson.*

- TENNESSEE.
 1. Roderick R. Butler.
 2. Horace Maynard.
 3. William B. Stokes.
 4. Lewis Tillman.

- TENNESSEE—continued.
 5. William F. Prosser.
 6. Samuel M. Arnell.
 7. Isaac R. Hawkins.
 8. William J. Smith.

- TEXAS.
 1.
 2.
 3.
 4.

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

- VIRGINIA.
 1. Richard S. Ayer.
 2. James H. Platt.
 3. Charles H. Porter.
 4. George W. Booker.
 5. Robert Ridgeway.
 6. Wm. Milnes, Jr.
 7. Lewis McKenzie.
 8. J. K. Gibson.

- WEST VIRGINIA.
 1. Isaac H. Duvall.
 2. James C. McGrew.
 3. John S. Witcher.

- WISCONSIN.
 1. Halbert E. Paine.
 2. Benj. F. Hopkins.*
 3. Amasa Cobb.
 4. *Charles A. Eldredge.*
 5. Philetus Sawyer.
 6. Cad. C. Washburn.

Delegates from Territories.

- NEW MEXICO.
 J. Francisco Chaves.
- UTAH.
William H. Hooper.
- WASHINGTON.
 Pelucius Garfiedle.

- COLORADO.
 Allen A. Bradford.
- DAKOTA.
 S. L. Spink.
- ARIZONA.
 Richard C. McCormick.

- IDAHO.
J. K. Shafer.
- MONTANA.
James M. Cavanaugh.
- WYOMING.
Stephen F. Nuckolls.

* Died Jan. 1, 1870.

SPEAKERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FROM 1759 TO 1871.

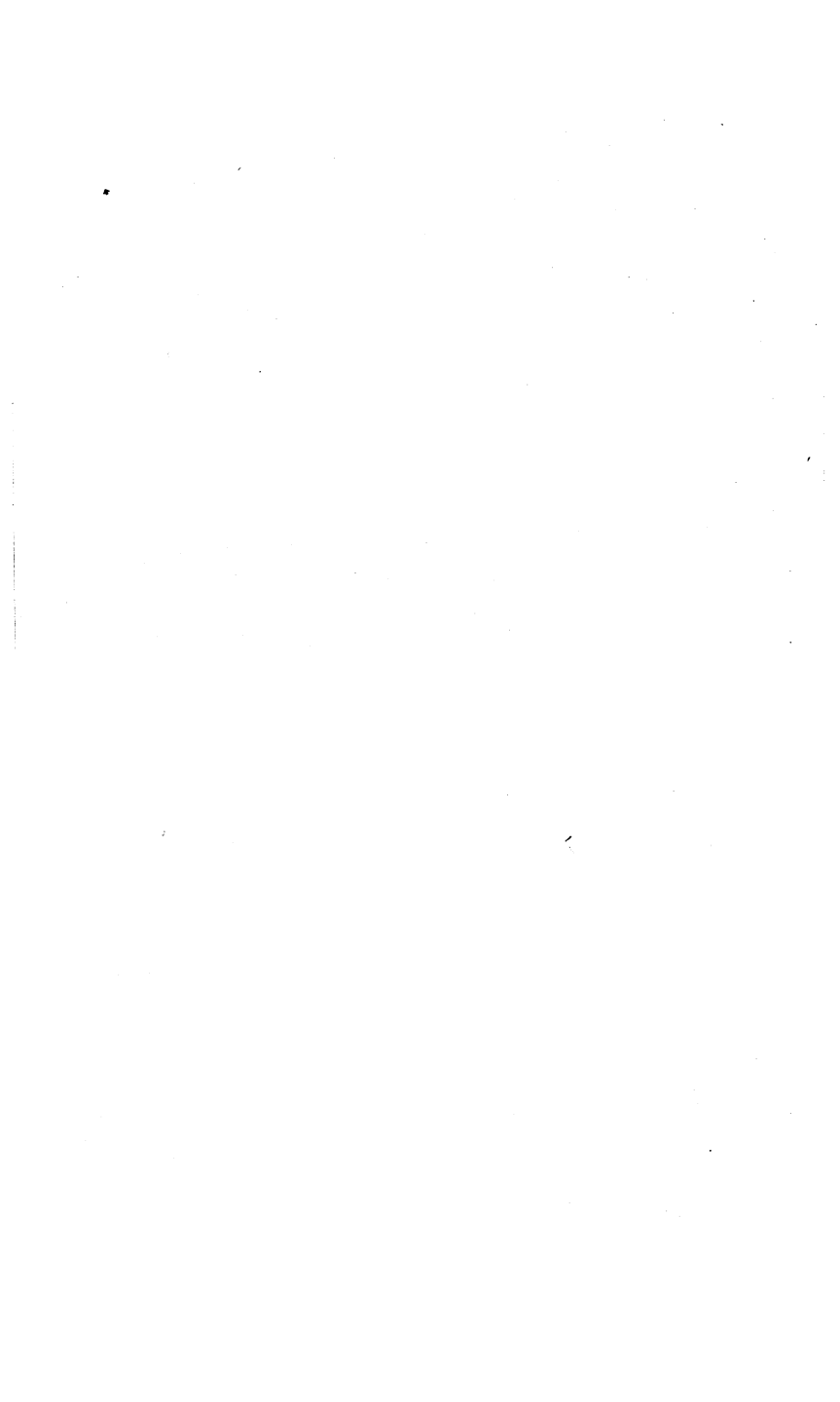
- 1st Congress*—Frederick Augustus Muhlenburg, of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives April 1st, 1789, and served to March 3d, 1791.
- 2d Congress*—Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, was elected Speaker, and served from the 24th of October, 1791, to March 3d, 1793.
- 3d 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*—Philip 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 5th, 1825, to March 3d, 1827.
- 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d Congresses*—Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from December, 3d, 1827, to June 3d, 1834; and John Bell, of Tennessee, was, on the 4th of June, elected to serve out the balance of the 23d Congress, which was ended on March 3d, 1837.
- 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, 1856, 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 served to March 3d, 1869.
- 41st Congress*—James G. Blaine, of Maine, was elected Speaker March 4, 1869, and serves until March 3d, 1871.

WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT

AND

STATE INSTITUTIONS.







W. H. B. & C. N. Y.

Lucius Fairchild

BRIG. GEN. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

GOV. OF WIS. 1866-7

WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT.

STATE OFFICERS.

Name.	Title of Office.	Residence.
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD	Governor	Madison.
THADDEUS C. POUND.....	Lieutenant Governor	Chippewa Falls.
LLYWELYN BREESE.....	Secretary of State.....	Portage.
HENRY BÆTZ.....	State Treasurer	Manitowoc.
STEPHEN S. BARLOW....	Attorney General.....	Kilbourn City.
ALEXANDER J. CRAIG...	State Superintendent.....	Madison.
GEORGE F. WHEELER...	State Prison Commissioner.	Waupun.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT.

Name.	Title of Office.	Salary.	Term expires.
LUTHER S. DIXON.....	Chief Justice.....	\$4,000	May 31, 1875
ORSAMUS COLE.....	Associate Justice.....	3,500	May 31, 1873
BYRON PAINE.....	Associate Justice.....	4,000	May 31, 1871
LA FAYETTE KELLOGG.....	Clerk		

CIRCUIT COURTS.

[For Terms and Counties comprising Circuits, see page 266.]

Dist.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.	Term expires.
1st..	WILLIAM PENN LYON	Racine.....	\$2,500	Dec. 31, 1871
2d ..	DAVID W. SMALL	Oconomowoc.....	2,500	Dec. 31, 1875
3d ..	DAVID J. PULLING	Fox Lake.....	2,500	Dec. 31, 1872
4th..	CAMPBELL McLEAN	Fond du Lac..	2,500	Dec. 31, 1874
5th..	JOSEPH T. MILLS.....	Lancaster.....	2,500	Dec. 31, 1870
6th..	ROMANZO BUNN.....	Sparta.....	2,500	Dec. 31, 1874
7th..	GEORGE W. CATE	Stevens Point.	2,500	Dec. 31, 1872
8th..	H. L. HUMPHREY	Hudson.....	2,500	Dec. 31, 1872
9th..	ALVA STEWART.....	Portage.....	2,500	Dec. 31, 1872
10th..	G. W. WASHBURN.....	Oshkosh.....	2,500	Dec. 31, 1873
11th..	OLON H. CLOUGH.....	Superior.....	2,500	June 30, 1870

ORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS.

Executive Department.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.....	Governor.
THADDEUS C. POUND.....	Lieutenant Governor.
ED. E. BRYANT.....	Private Secretary.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

<i>Adjutant General</i>	ED. E. BRYANT, with rank of Brig. General.
<i>Quartermaster General</i>	JOHN C. SPOONER, with rank of Brig. Gen'l.
<i>Surgeon General</i>	E. B. WOLCOTT, with rank of Brig. General.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i>	JOHN G. CLARK, with rank of Colonel.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i>	JEROME A. WATROUS, with rank of Colonel.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i>	HENRY B. HARSHAW, with rank of Colonel.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i>	JAMES M. BULL, with rank of Colonel.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i>	GEORGE B. GOODWIN, with rank of Colonel.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i>	ROBERT MONTEITH, with rank of Colonel.
<i>Aide-de-Camp to Adjutant Gen'l.</i> ..	ANGUS R. McDONALD, with rank of Captain.
<i>Military Secretary</i>	ED. E. BRYANT.

Secretary of State's Office.

LLYWELYN BREESE.....	Secretary of State.
THOS. S. ALLEN (temporary).....	Assistant Secretary of State.
D. H. TULLIS.....	Bookkeeper.
LEVI ALDEN.....	Printing Clerk.
CHAS. C. DOW.....	Bookkeeper Land Department.
ROBERT MONTEITH.....	General Clerk.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.....	Insurance Clerk.
JOHN T. JONES.....	Recording Clerk.
CHARLES F. LEGATE.....	Platting, &c.
JAMES BENNETT.....	Mail and General.

State Treasurer's Office.

HENRY BÆTZ.....	State Treasurer.
WILLIAM KETCHAM.....	Assistant Treasurer.
GEORGE W. GRIFFIN.....	Bookkeeper.
CHARLES J. MARTIN.....	Corresponding Clerk.
D. LLOYD JONES.....	Bookkeeper in Land Departm't.
A. MENGES.....	Banking and Receiving Clerk.
FRANK ALDERMAN.....	Messenger.

Attorney General's Office.

STEPHEN S. BARLOW.....	Attorney General.
JOHN C. SPOONER.....	Assistant Attorney General.

Office Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A. J. CRAIG..... State Superintendent.
 JOHN B. PRADT..... Assistant Superintendent.

State Prison.

GEORGE F. WHEELER..... Commissioner.
 CHARLES S. KELSEY..... Deputy Warden.
 D. B. PARKHURST..... Clerk.
 HENRY DREW..... Chaplain.

State Library.

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

Superintendent of Public Property.

A. A. MEREDITH..... Superintendent.
 HENRY HIMEBAUGH..... Assistant Superintendent.

Treasury Agent.

D. K. NOYES..... Agent.
 M. T. BAILEY..... Assistant.

State Historical Society.

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

State Armory.

A. R. McDONALD..... State Armorer and Clerk in Adj. Gen. office.

Office Commissioners of School and University Lands.**COMMISSIONERS**

LL. BREESE..... Secretary of State.
 HENRY BÆTZ..... State Treasurer.
 S. S. BARLOW..... Attorney General.

CLERKS.

T. W. GIBBS..... Chief Clerk.
 C. M. FORSEMAN..... Clerk.
 E. S. MCBRIDE..... Clerk.
 B. F. CREAM..... Clerk.
 E. C. DEMOE..... Clerk.
 C. E. W. STRUVE..... Clerk.
 G. H. MEISSNER..... Clerk.
 W. K. BARNEY..... Clerk.
 NILS MICHELET..... Clerk.
 JULIUS LASCHE..... Clerk.
 C. P. JACOBS..... Messenger.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

University of Wisconsin.

[Located at Madison.]

BOARD OF REGENTS.

Terms expire first Monday in February, 1870.

H. D. BARRON.....	St. Croix Falls.
R. B. SANDERSON.....	Burke.
F. O. THORPE.....	Fond du Lac.
JOHN G. McMYNN.....	Racine.
J. C. COVER.....	Lancaster.

Terms expire first Monday in February, 1871.

H. H. GRAY.....	Darlington.
AUG. L. SMITH.....	Appleton.
B. R. HINCKLEY.....	Oconomowoc.
SAM'L FALLOWS.....	Milwaukee.
JACOB S. BUGH.....	Wautoma.

Terms expire first Monday in February, 1872.

ANTHONY VAN WYCK.....	Milwaukee.
ANGUS CAMERON.....	La Crosse.
C. S. HAMILTON.....	Fond du Lac.
J. C. GREGORY.....	Madison.
N. B. VAN SLYKE.....	Madison.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

N. B. VAN SLYKE,	R. B. SANDERSON,	J. C. GREGORY.
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FACULTY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. DANIELLS, M. S.,
Professor of Agriculture and Analytical Chemistry.

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

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

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

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

Hon. BYRON PAINE, LL. D.,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, Professor of Law.

Hon. H. S. ORTON,
Dean of Law Faculty.

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

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

D. B. FRANKENBURGHER, Ph. B.,
Instructor in Preparatory Department.

R. B. ANDERSON, Ph. B.,
Instructor in Languages.

Miss CLARISSA L. WARE,
Preceptress of Female College.

Miss CLARA D. BEWICK, Ph. B.,
Teacher of Latin and History.

Miss LIZZIE S. SPENCER, Ph. B.,
Teacher of English Branches.

Miss FRANCES BROWN,
Teacher of Music.

Miss LOUISA BREWSTER,
Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

Normal Schools.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

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

Terms Expire February 1, 1870.

WM. E. SMITH..... Fox Lake.
J. E. THOMAS..... Sheb. Falls.
HENRY LINES..... Oshkosh.

Terms Expire February 1, 1871.

NELSON WILLIAMS..... Stoughton.
S. A. WHITE..... Whitewater.
A. H. WELD..... River Falls.

Terms Expire February 1, 1872.

W. C. WHITFORD..... Milton.
HANMER ROBBINS..... Platteville.
WM. STARR..... Ripon.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

WM. STARR..... *President.*
HANMER ROBBINS..... *Vice President.*
A. J. CRAIG..... *Secretary.*

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Hospital for the Insane.

[Located near Madison.]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Terms Expire April 5, 1870.

DAVID ATWOOD	Madison.
CHAS. D. ROBINSON	Green Bay.
JOHN C. SHERWOOD	Dartford.
F. S. LAWRENCE	Janesville.
F. J. BLAIR	Milwaukee.

Terms Expire April 5, 1871.

YATES ASHLEY	Pardeeville.
J. T. KINGSTON	Necedah.
EDWARD PIER	Fond du Lac.
W. R. TAYLOR	Cottage Grove.
E. W. YOUNG	Prairie du Sac.

Terms Expire April 5, 1872.

A. P. WATERMAN	Beloit.
H. H. GILES	Stoughton.
S. D. HASTINGS	Madison.
SIMEON MILLS	Madison.
R. Z. MASON	Appleton.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

H. H. GILES	<i>President.</i>
E. W. YOUNG	<i>Vice-President.</i>
F. S. LAWRENCE	<i>Secretary.</i>
SIMEON MILLS	<i>Treasurer.</i>

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS, *Chairman*, W. R. TAYLOR, E. W. YOUNG.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

DAVID ATWOOD, YATES ASHLEY.

RESIDENT OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

Dr. A. S. McDILL	<i>Superintendent.</i>
Dr. JOHN T. WILSON	<i>First Assistant Physician.</i>
Dr. WIGGINGTON	<i>Second Assistant Physician.</i>
S. M. HALLIDAY	<i>Steward.</i>
Mrs. MARY C. HALLIDAY	<i>Matron.</i>

State Reform School.

[Located at Waukesha.]

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Terms Expire first Tuesday in March, 1870.

WM. BLAIR	Waukesha.
EDWARD O'NEILL	Milwaukee.

Terms Expire first Tuesday in March, 1871.

A. E. ELMORE	Green Bay.
CHARLES R. GIBBS	Whitewater.

Term Expires first Tuesday in March, 1872.

EDWIN HURLBUT	Oconomowoc.
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OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

EDWARD O'NEILL	<i>President.</i>
A. E. ELMORE	<i>Vice-President.</i>
A. R. GIBBS	<i>Treasurer.</i>
C. R. GIBBS	<i>Secretary.</i>

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

A. D. HENDRICKSON	<i>Superintendent.</i>
GEORGE W. SMITH	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>
Mrs. OLIVE D. HENDRICKSON	<i>Matron.</i>

Institution for the Education of the Blind.

[Located at Janesville.]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Terms Expire February 1, 1870.

S. W. SMITH	Janesville.
W. H. TRIPP	Janesville.

Terms Expire February 1, 1871.

R. B. TREAT	Janesville.
A. M. THOMSON	Janesville.

Terms Expire February 1, 1872.

ORRIN GUERNSEY	Janesville.
IRA MILTIMORE	Janesville.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

R. B. TREAT, M. D.	<i>President.</i>
S. W. SMITH	<i>Treasurer.</i>
ORRIN GUERNSEY	<i>Secretary.</i>

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

THOMAS H. LITTLE, M. A.	Superintendent.
Mrs. S. C. LITTLE	Governess.
Miss S. A. WATSON	} Teachers.
Miss H. A. DAGGETT	
Miss C. L. BALDWIN	
JOHN W. BISCHOFF	Teacher of Music.
JOSEPH HORTON	Foreman of Shop.
Miss ELIZA MITCHELL	Matron.

Deaf and Dumb Institute.

[Located at Delavan.]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Terms Expire January 1, 1870.

C. D. LONG	Delavan.
A. H. BARNES	Darien.
H. LATHAM	Elkhorn.

Terms Expire January 1, 1871.

H. L. BLOOD	Appleton.
A. L. CHAPIN	Beloit.
SALMON THOMAS	Delavan.

Terms Expire January 1, 1872.

WM. C. ALLEN	Delavan.
J. B. WHITING, M. D.	Janesville.
W. D. BACON	Waukesha

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Hon. WM. C. ALLEN	<i>President.</i>
CHARLES H. STURTEVANT	<i>Secretary.</i>
ALFRED D. THOMAS	<i>Treasurer.</i>

INTELLECTUAL DEPARTMENT.

EDWARD C. STONE, A. M.	Principal.
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Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

[Located at Madison.]

TRUSTEES.

		<i>Terms expire.</i>
A. J. WARD.....	Madison.....	April 11th, 1870.
N. M. LITTLEJOHN.....	Whitewater.....	March 13th, 1871.
HENRY HARNDEN.....	Madison.....	April 11th, 1872.
JAMES BINTLIFF.....	Monroe.....	Nov'ber 3d, 1872.
COLWERT K. PIER.....	Fond du Lac.....	April 11th, 1870.
W. J. ABRAMS.....	Green Bay.....	April 11th, 1872.
W. J. KERSHAW.....	Big Springs.....	April 11th, 1871.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

N. M. LITTLEJOHN,	—————,	HENRY HARNDEN.
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SUPERINTENDENT OF HOME,**W. P. TOWERS.****MATRON,****Mrs. MARY TOWERS.****State Board of Immigration.**

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.....	Governor, <i>ex officio</i> .
LL. BREESE.....	Secretary of State, <i>ex officio</i> .
JOHN A. JOHNSON.....	Madison.
J. A. BECHER.....	Milwaukee.
MARK A. FULTON.....	Hudson.
JOHN B. EUGENE.....	Green Bay.
HUGH W. JONES.....	Dodgeville.
J. W. CARNEY.....	Fond du Lac.

Lumber Inspectors.*Terms expire 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.
Eighth District.....	DAVID T. BOSWELL.....	Barron.

Fish Inspector.

Capt. T. J. WIDVEY.....	Milwaukee.
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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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

With Districts, Home Post Offices and Biographic Sketches.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

	Term expires.
Hon. TIMOTHY O. HOWE.....	March 3, 1873
Hon. MATT. H. CARPENTER.....	March 3, 1875

REPRESENTATIVES.

1st District—HALBERT E. PAINE.....	March 3, 1871
2d do EENJAMIN F. HOPKINS*.....	March 3, 1871
3d do AMASA COBB.....	March 3, 1871
4th do CHARLES A. ELDREDGE.....	March 3, 1871
5th do PHILETUS SAWYER.....	March 3, 1871
6th do CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN.....	March 3, 1871

Senators.

TIMOTHY O. HOWE, of Green Bay, was born at Livermore, Maine, February 24, 1816; received an academic education; studied law and was admitted to the bar; was a member of the legislature of the State of Maine in 1845, in the latter part of which year he removed to Wisconsin; was elected a judge of the circuit and supreme courts in Wisconsin in 1850, and held the office until he resigned in 1855; was elected to the United States Senate as a Union Republican to succeed Charles Durkee, and took his seat in 1861, and was re-elected in 1867. His term of service will expire March 3, 1873.

MATTHEW H. CARPENTER, of Milwaukee, was born at Moretown, Vermont, in 1824; entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1842, and remained there two years; studied law with Rufus Choate and was admitted to the bar; removed to Wisconsin in 1848 and entered upon the practice of his profession; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican in place of James R. Doolittle, and took his seat March 4, 1869. His term of service will expire March 3, 1875.

*Died January 1, 1870.

Representatives.

First District.—City and county of Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, Walworth, and Waukesha counties.

HALBERT E. PAINE, of Milwaukee, was born at Chardon, Ohio, February 4, 1826; graduated at the Western Reserve College, Ohio; studied and practiced law in Cleveland, Ohio; came to Wisconsin in 1857; entered the Union army as colonel of the fourth Wisconsin volunteers in 1861; was promoted to the rank of brigadier general for distinguished services in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and of major general by brevet for gallantry in the assault on Port Hudson, May 27, 1863; was elected to the thirty-ninth and fortieth Congresses, and was re-elected to the forty-first Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,513 votes, against 17,084 votes for Mitchell, Democrat.

Second District.—Columbia, Dane, Jefferson, and Rock counties.

BENJAMIN F. HOPKINS, of Madison, was born in Washington county, New York, April 23, 1829; received a public school education; came to Wisconsin, where he engaged in general business pursuits; was private secretary to the Governor of Wisconsin in 1856 and 1857; was a member of the State house of representatives of Wisconsin in 1865 and of the State senate in 1862 and 1863; was elected to the fortieth Congress and was re-elected to the forty-first Congress as a republican, receiving 18,333 votes, against 12,659 votes for Winans, democrat. Mr. H. died Jan. 1, 1870.

Third District.—Crawford, Grant, Green, Iowa, La Fayette, Richland and Sank counties.

AMASA COBB, of Mineral Point, was born in Crawford county, Illinois, September 27, 1823; received a public school education; came to Wisconsin Territory in 1842; was engaged in lead mining; served in the United States army as a private in the Mexican war, during which he studied law, and afterwards commenced practice; was district attorney from 1850 until 1854; was a member of the State senate of Wisconsin in 1855 and 1856; was adjutant general of Wisconsin from 1855 until 1858; was a member of the State house of representatives in 1860 and 1861, serving the last year as speaker; entered the Union army as colonel of the fifth Wisconsin volunteers, which he had raised, and subsequently, during a recess of Congress, as colonel of the forty-third Wisconsin volunteers, which he had also raised, serving with such gallantry as to receive the brevet rank of Brigadier General; was elected to the thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, and fortieth Congresses, and was re-elected to the forty-first Congress as a republican, receiving 17,903 votes, against 11,162 votes for Passmore, democrat.

Fourth District.—Dodge, Fond du Lac, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, and Washington counties.

CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE, of Fond du Lac, was born at Bridport, Vermont, February 27, 1821; went with his parents to New York; studied and practiced law; settled in Wisconsin in 1848; was a member of the State senate

of Wisconsin in 1854 and 1855; was elected to the thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth Congresses, and was re-elected to the forty-first Congress as a democrat, receiving 17,688 votes, against 12,205 votes for Frisby, republican.

Fifth District.—Brown, Calumet, Door, Green Lake, Kewaunee, Marquette, Manitowoc, Oconto, Outagamie, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago counties.

PHILETUS SAWYER, of Oshkosh, was born in Whiting, Vermont, September 22, 1816; received a public school and business education; came to Wisconsin in 1847 and engaged in the lumber business; was a member of the State legislature of Wisconsin in 1857 and 1861; was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Baltimore in 1864; was Mayor of Oshkosh in 1863 and 1864; was elected to the thirty-ninth and fortieth Congresses, and was re-elected to the forty-first Congress as a republican, receiving 19,423 votes, against 15,234 votes for Vilas, democrat.

Sixth District.—Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Clark, Chippewa, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Marathon, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Portage, St. Croix, Trempealeau, Vernon and Wood counties.

CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN, of La Crosse, was born at Livermore, Maine, April 22, 1818; received an academic education; studied and practiced law; was appointed a Major General in the Union army in the war for the suppression of the rebellion; was a member of the thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, and fortieth Congresses, and was re-elected to the forty-first Congress as a republican, receiving 21,204 votes, against 11,477 votes for Ellis, democrat.

THE STATE OFFICERS.

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

Governor,

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, of Madison, Dane county. He was born in the town of Kent, Portage county, Ohio, December 27, 1831; received a common school education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Madison, with his parents; in 1849 he made an overland trip to California, and remained there until 1855, when he again returned to Wisconsin; was clerk of the circuit court for Dane county in 1859 and 1860; in 1861 entered the military service with the 1st Wisconsin Volunteers, and was commissioned successively as Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Brigadier General of Volunteers, and Captain in the 16th regiment U. S. Regular Army. At the battle of Gettysburg, where he commanded the Second Wisconsin, of the "Iron Brigade," he lost an arm, and while recruiting his health he received and accepted the Republican nomination for Secretary of State, to which position he was elected in 1863; in 1865 was elected Governor, and was re-elected in 1867 and 1869, receiving, at the last election, 69,502 votes to 61,239 for Charles D. Robinson (Dem.).

Lieutenant Governor,

THADDEUS C. POUND, of Chippewa Falls, Chippewa county. He was born in the town of Elk, Warren county, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1832; attended the common schools, and subsequently pursued his studies at Rushford Academy, N. Y., and Milton Academy, Wisconsin; is by occupation a merchant and lumberman. He came to Wisconsin in 1848, and first settled in Rock county; was a member of the Assembly in 1864, 1866, 1867 and 1869—at the latter session was chosen Speaker *pro tem*. In November, 1869, was elected Lieutenant Governor, receiving 69,608 votes to 59,728 for Hamilton H. Gray (dem.).

Secretary of State,

LLYWELYN BREESE, of Portage, Columbia county. He was born in Mallwyd, Merionethshire, North Wales, May 13th, 1833; received an academic education; was formerly engaged in agricultural pursuits, but for several years past has been engaged as a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Randolph, Columbia county; was appointed under-sheriff of the county in 1859, which position he held for two years; in 1860 was elected County Treasurer, and re-elected in 1862 and 1864; in 1869 accepted the nomination as the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, tendered him by the Republican State Committee, and was elected, receiving a vote of 68,205, against 60,719 for A. G. Cook (Dem.) and 1,512 for E. A. Spencer.

State Treasurer,

HENRY BÆTZ, of Manitowoc. He was born in Stockhausen, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, July 27th, 1830; received a common school education; is by profession a real estate and insurance agent. He came to Wisconsin in 1853, and first settled at Two Rivers, subsequently removing to Manitowoc; was elected Town Clerk of Manitowoc in 1857; Register of Deeds for Manitowoc county in 1858, and re-elected in 1860; Trustee and Supervisor of Manitowoc for two years; Treasurer of Manitowoc village one year, from April, 1866; was elected County Treasurer in 1866, and re-elected in 1868, although there was a large adverse political majority on the general ticket at each election; President of the village of Manitowoc for two successive terms from April, 1867, and a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1868, and there supported the nomination of Grant and Colfax for President and Vice President. In 1862 entered the military service as a Captain, in the 26th Wisconsin regiment, and subsequently was promoted to Major; at the battle of Gettysburgh he received a wound which disabled him from further service, and he accordingly resigned. Was elected State Treasurer in 1869, receiving 69,823 votes to 60,672 for John Black, (Dem.)

Attorney General,

STEPHEN STEELE BARLOW—P. O. address, Kilbourn City, Columbia county. He was born in Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, New York, August 17, 1818; graduated at Rochester Seminary, New York, in 1837; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1840, and first settled at Delavan.

Walworth county; was a member of Assembly from Walworth county in 1852; District Attorney in 1853; County Judge of Sauk county from 1858 to 1862; District Attorney from 1863 to 1867; member of the Assembly in 1867, and of the Senate in 1868 and 1869; was a candidate for Presidential elector for the State at large in 1868, on the Republican ticket, which ticket was successful, and he cast his vote for General U. S. Grant for President and Schuyler Colfax for Vice President. He received a vote for Attorney General of 69,746, against 60,520 for S. U. Pinney, (Dem.)

State Prison Commissioner,

GEORGE FOSTER WHEELER—P. O. address at home, Nanaupa, Fond du Lac county; during the term of his office, Waupun. He was born in the town of New Haven, Addison county, Vermont, December 23, 1824; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1834 and settled at Springvale, Fond du Lac county; was elected Chairman of the Town Board in 1859; elected Sheriff of Fond du Lac county in 1860; State Senator for the Twentieth District in 1863, and re-elected in 1865, and at the session of 1867 was unanimously elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate; was appointed Deputy United States Marshal in 1869, and at the November election was elected State Prison Commissioner, by a vote of 69,897, against 60,675 for Carl M. Bordoe (Dem.)

State Superintendent,

ALEXANDER J. CRAIG, of Madison, Dane county. He was born in the town of Walkill, Orange county, New York, November 11th, 1823; received a common school education; is by profession an educator; he came to Wisconsin in 1843 and settled at Palmyra, Jefferson county; was frequently chosen to fill town offices and in 1859 was member of the Assembly, from the 4th district of Jefferson county; in 1860 was appointed Assistant State Superintendent which position he continued to hold for eight years; in 1864 served as Adjutant of the 40th Wis., (a 3 months regiment,) until the expiration of its term of service. In 1867 was elected State Superintendent and re-elected in 1869, receiving a vote of 70,120 to 60,408 for Pierce K. Gannon (Dem.)

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

(The Senate consists of 33 members—those from the odd numbered districts having been elected in November, 1868, and those from the even numbered districts in 1869. Senators hold their offices for two years, and receive a compensation of \$350 per annum. The Lieutenant Governor is, *ex officio*, President of the Senate.)

President of the Senate—THADDEUS C. POUND. For biographic sketch see State Officers, Lieutenant Governor.

Chief Clerk—LEANDER B. HILLS, (Rep.) Post-office address, Madison. He was born in the town of Marshall, Onedia county, New York, October 9th, 1823; received a common school education; was admitted to the practice of law. He came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled at Waupun; was Chief Clerk of the Senate in 1867, 1868, 1869 and re-elected for the session of 1870. Entered the military service during the rebellion as 1st Lieut. of Co. K, 10th Wis. Vols.

First District

Consists of Sheboygan county. Population, in 1865, 27,671. The Senator is

DAVID TAYLOR (Rep.) of Sheboygan. He was born in the town of Carlisle, Schoharie county, New York, March 11, 1818; graduated at Union College, New York, in 1841; is by profession a lawyer. He came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Sheboygan; has filled various town offices; was for one term District Attorney; elected to the Assembly in 1853; to the Senate for two years in 1855; was Judge of the Fourth Circuit from July, 1858, to January 1, 1869; was elected to the Senate in 1868, by 608 majority, receiving 3,056 votes, to 2,448 for Otto Puhlmann (Dem.) His seat was contested by Mr. P., on the ground that he was not eligible to the office of State Senator, he being a Circuit Judge at the time of election, but this view was not sustained by the Senate, and he was confirmed in his seat by a large majority.

Second District

Consists of the counties of Brown, Door and Kewaunee. Population, in 1865, 25,419. The Senator is

LYMAN WALKER (Dem.), of Ahnapee, Kewaunee county. He was born in Tully, Onondaga county,

New York, May 31, 1799, and is the oldest member of the present Senate. He received a common school education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Ahnapee. Was Postmaster at Cochranton, O., under the administration of James K. Polk, and at Milan, O., under the administration of Franklin Pierce; has held the office of District Attorney of Kewaunee county for the past ten years; was a member of the Assembly in 1865, and was elected County Superintendent of Schools in 1866. In 1869 was elected Senator, receiving 2,010 votes, against 1,891 for J. S. Curtis (Rep.), thus obtaining 119 majority.

Third District

Consists of the county of Ozaukee. Population, in 1865, 14,882. The Senator is

LYMAN MORGAN (Dem.) of Ozaukee. He was born in the town of Buttermilk Falls, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1814; received a common school education; is by occupation a manufacturer; he came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled at Port Washington; was chairman of the town board of Supervisors for three years and school director for one term. Was elected to the Senate in 1864 and re-elected in 1866 and again in 1868, receiving 2,090 votes, to 447 for his opponent.

Fourth District

Consists of the county of Washington. Population, in 1865, 24,019. The Senator is

ADAM SCHANTZ (Dem.) of Addison. He was born in Germany, October 9, 1819; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer and merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Hartford; was a member of Assembly from Washington county in 1854, and again in 1863; was elected to the Senate in 1867, and re-elected in 1869, as an independent Democratic candidate, receiving 444 majority over Paul A. Weil, (Dem.)

Fifth District

Consists of the 1st, 2d, 6th and 7th wards of Milwaukee and the towns of Milwaukee and Granville, of Milwaukee county. Population, in 1865, 39,023. The Senator is

WILLIAM PITT LYNDE (Dem.) of Milwaukee. He was born in the town of Sherburne, Chenango county, New York, December 16th, 1817; graduated at Yale College in 1838; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1841 and settled at Milwaukee. In 1844 he was appointed by Gov. Talmadge, Attorney General of the Territory, which position he held until June, 1845, when he was appointed by President Polk, U. S. District Attorney of Wisconsin, which position he held until the admission of the State into the Union. In May, 1848, he was elected a Representative in Congress, for the 1st District, and was an unsuccessful candidate for re-election, Charles Durkee, Free Soil candidate being chosen. In 1859 was an unsuccessful candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, against Byron Paine. In the spring of 1860 was elected Mayor of Milwaukee; was a Member of Assembly from the 2d ward of Milwaukee in 1866 and was elected to the Senate from the 5th district, in 1868.

Sixth District

Consists of the 3d, 4th, 5th and 8th wards and the towns of Wauwatosa, Greenfield, Lake, Oak Creek and Franklin, of Milwaukee county. Population, in 1865, 33,297. The Senator is

PETER V. DEUSTER (Dem.) of Milwaukee. He was born in Dueren, county of Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia, February 13th, 1831; was educated at the college at Dueren, but left too young to graduate; completed his

education afterwards in a printing office; is by profession a printer, publisher and editor; he came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled at Milwaukee. In 1854 was Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court, and Deputy Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Washington county. In 1863 represented the 5th District of Milwaukee in the Assembly. In 1852 he started a literary paper in Milwaukee, called the *Hausfreund*; in 1856 he purchased the *See-Bote* at Milwaukee, which he has continued to publish ever since, and has recently purchased the *Chicago Daily Union*. He received a vote of 2,178 against 1,704 for Charles H. Larkin, (Ind.) thus electing him by 474 majority.

Seventh District

Consists of the county of Racine. Population, in 1865, 22,884. The Senator is

HENRY STEVENS, (Rep.) post-office address, Caledonia Center. He was born in the town of Wilton, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, January 26th, 1818; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Caledonia Center; has been Chairman of the Town Board; was a Member of the Assembly in 1864; elected to the Senate in 1866 and re-elected in 1867, by 1,193 majority, receiving 3,124 votes against 1,931 for William Besnick, (Dem.)

Eighth District

Consists of Kenosha county. Population, in 1865, 12,676. The Senator is

MILTON H. PETTIT (Rep.) of the city of Kenosha. He was born in the town of Fabius, Onondaga county, New York, October 23d, 1825; was educated at Fabius Academy; is by present occupation a maltster and grain dealer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled in Kenosha, Kenosha county; moved to the city of Kenosha in 1854; and in 1859 and again in 1864 represented the 1st ward of the city, in the City Council; was elected Mayor of the city in 1861, 1865 and 1867. In 1869 was elected to the Senate, receiving 1,172 votes to 807 for James M. Wilber, (Dem.)

Ninth District,

Consists of the counties of Adams, Juneau and Monroe. Population, in 1865, 24,713. The Senator is

WILLIAM JOHN KERSHAW, (Rep.), of Adams county, P. O. ad-

dress, Big Springs. He was born in the county of Down, Ireland, October 10th, 1835, and educated himself at home; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled at New Haven, Adams county. In 1855 was appointed Deputy Register of Deeds and Deputy Clerk of Court of Adams county; in November, 1866, appointed Clerk of the Board of Supervisors; in 1857 elected Justice of the Peace; in 1858-'59 was elected Chairman of the Town Board of Supervisors; in 1860 elected District Attorney; in 1861 entered the military service as a private in the 18th Wisconsin; commissioned second Sergeant of company E; promoted to Sergeant Major, to second Lieutenant, and subsequently to Captain of company K, and was engaged with the regiment at the battle of Shiloh; was promoted by Governor Lewis to Major of the thirty-seventh Wisconsin, and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and was in the various engagements around Richmond and Petersburg; was three times wounded, twice severely. Was elected to the Assembly from Adams county in 1866 and 1867. In 1868 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, which nominated General Grant and Schuyler Co fax for President and Vice President; is a trustee of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Madison. In 1868 was elected District Attorney of Adams county, and Senator from the Ninth district by about 1,500 majority.

Tenth District

Consists of the county of Waukesha. Population, in 1865, 27,029. The Senator is

JOHN A. RICE, (Dem.) of Mer-ton. He was born in Ticonderoga, Essex county, New York, March 17th, 1832; graduated at the Western Reserve College, Ohio, 1852; is by profession a physician. He came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled at Mer-ton; was for several years School Superintendent of the town, under the old system, and for one year Chairman of the town. He received a vote of 2,671 against 2,157 for Ver-non Tichenor, (Rep.)

Eleventh District

Consists of the First and Second As-sembly districts of Dane county. Population, in 1865, 20,496. The Sen-ator is

NELSON WILLIAMS, (Rep.) of Stoughton. He was born at Cald-well's Manor, Lower Canada, April

2d, 1825; received a common school education; present occupation "a Senator." He came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Stoughton; was Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate in 1864, '65 and '66; was member of the Assembly in 1868; in November, '68, was elected to the Senate, by 1,030 majority, and in December was ap-pointed by Governor Fairchild a member of the committee to visit the various State institutions, and has been a member of the Board of Regents since 1867.

Twelfth District

Consists of Walworth county. Pop-ulation, in 1865, 25,773. The Sena-tor is

SAMUEL PRATT, (Rep.) of Spring Prairie. He was born in the town of Enfield, Hampshire county, Massa-chusetts, October 6th, 1807; is by oc-cupation a farmer. He has been from early childhood a frontiersman.—When in his eighth year, his parents removed to Geauga county, Ohio, which at that time was but very lit-tle settled, and district schools al-most unknown; in 1829 he left Ohio for Michigan and stopped for a while at White Pigeon. The country was very new, not a grist or saw mill nearer than 100 miles, and only a horse-back mail once a week be-tween Detroit and Chicago, and not a newspaper published nearer than 130 miles. Fort Dearborn, at Chica-go, had not, at that time, been evac-uated. He came to Wisconsin in 1837 and settled at Spring Prairie, but did not move his family until February, 1845. He was a member of the As-sembly from Walworth county in 1849, 1855, and 1863. Was elected Senator in 1869, receiving 2,532 votes against 1,129 for Hollis Latham, (Dem.)

Thirteenth District

Consists of La Fayette county. Popu-lation, in 1865, 20,353. The Sena-tor is

HAMILTON H. GRAY (Dem.) of Darlington. He was born in the village of Madison, Madison county, New York, June 30th, 1827; received a common school education, and attended the academy at Belvidere, Ill., for three months, and private school at Beloit for three months; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1838; held military commissions from Governors Dodge and Barstow; was member of the Assembly in 1856 and 1858; has been chairman of the Town Board of Su-pervisors, Justice of the Peace and

County Supervisor; has been a member of the School District Board for many years and President of the County Agricultural Society, and is now one of the Regents of the State University. In 1869 he was appointed a member of the committee to visit the charitable and benevolent institutions of the state, and was also the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor at the last election; claims to have received no official notice that he was not elected. He was elected Senator by a vote of 2,226 against 2,223 for A. A. Townsend (Rep.) in 1868. His seat was unsuccessfully contested by the latter gentleman.

Fourteenth District

Consists of the county of Sauk. Population, in 1865, 20,154. The Senator is

BENNET U. STRONG (Rep.), of Spring Green. He was born in the town of Woodbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, April 28, 1819; received a common school education; is by occupation a hotel keeper and farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1853, and first settled at Janesville; removed to Sauk county in 1857. He was elected a County Supervisor in 1862 and re-elected in 1864; was chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Spring Green for seven years, and is serving his third term as a Justice of the Peace. He received a vote of 1,833 against 721 for Thomas T. English, (Dem).

Fifteenth District

Consists of the county of Iowa. Population, in 1865, 20,657. The Senator is

LEMUEL WHITING JOINER (Rep.), of Wyoming. He was born in the town of Royalton, Windsor county, Vermont, November 9, 1810; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled where he now resides; has been chairman of the County Board of Supervisors several times; was elected to the Assembly in 1859; to the Senate in 1856; again in 1860, and lastly in 1868, against John J. Ross, the Democratic candidate.

Sixteenth District

Consists of Grant county. Population, in 1865, 33,618. The Senator is

GEORGE C. HAZELTON (Rep.), of Boscobel. He was born in the town of Chester, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, January 3, 1833; he

graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.—class of 1858; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1863, and settled at Boscobel; was elected District Attorney of Grant county in 1864, and re-elected in 1866. In 1867 was elected Senator, and in 1868 was appointed by Governor Fairchild chairman of the committee to visit the charitable and penal institutions of the state; was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate; was re-elected to the Senate in 1869, receiving 2,732 votes against 1,901 votes for Nelson Dewey, (Ind).

Seventeenth District

Consists of Rock county. Population, in 1865, 36,033. The Senator is

CHARLES G. WILLIAMS (Rep.), of Janesville. He was born in the town of Royalton, Niagara County, New York, October 18, 1829; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at Janesville; was the Republican candidate for Presidential elector for the second district in 1863, and at the same election was chosen to the Senate by 3,432 majority, having received 5,569 votes against 2,137 for E. B. Bolens, (Dem).

Eighteenth District

Consists of the 1st and 2d Assembly Districts of the county of Dodge. Population, in 1865, 26,447. The Senator is

SAMUEL D. BURCHARD (Dem.) of Beaver Dam. He was born in Leyden, Lewis county, New York, July 17th, 1836, and is the youngest member of the present Senate; attended Madison University, N. Y., through the third term of Sophomore year, but was prevented by ill health from graduating. Is by profession a manufacturer of woolen goods; he came to Wisconsin in 1845 with his parents and settled at Waukesha. Was 1st Lieut. in Missouri State militia in active service; was appointed Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. Vols., Jan. 24th, 1865, and immediately assigned to duty in the 5th Division Q. M. Dept., stationed at New York, and placed in charge of the purchase of forage for the armies operating on the seaboard; remained in charge of that office until Sept., 1865; was mustered out of the service on the 13th of Oct., 1865, with the rank of Major by brevet. Returned to Wisconsin and was elected Senator in 1869, receiving 2,005 votes against 1,615 for A. J. McCoy, (Rep.) thus electing him by 390 majority.

Nineteenth District.

Consists of Manitowoc county. Population, in 1865, 26,762. The Senator is

GEORGE REED (Dem.) He was born in the town of Middleton, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, Nov. 10th, 1808. Attended the academy at Castleton, Vt., from 1826 to 1830; entered college at Middlebury, Vt., in 1830, and remained for two quarters when he left on account of illness; entered the law office of Selah H. Merrill, at Castleton, in 1831, and remained till Dec., 1834; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1835, and first settled at Milwaukee. He was a member of the last Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, in 1848, from Waukesha county, and a member of the first Constitutional Convention from the same county; in 1851 was elected County Judge of Manitowoc county; was elected to the Senate from the same county in 1866, and re-elected in 1868. For several years past he has given considerable time to the development of the railroad interests of north-eastern Wisconsin, and is now President of the Portage, Winnebago and Lake Superior Railroad Company.

Twentieth District

Consists of the county of Fond du Lac. Population, in 1865, 42,029. The Senator is

HIRAM S. TOWN (Rep.) of Ripon. He was born in Cornwall, Upper Canada, January 16th, 1833; received a common school education, graduating in the first district school house built in the town of Ripon; is by occupation a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1840, and first settled at Milwaukee; was elected Mayor of the city of Ripon in 1859; was Adjutant and Captain of Co.—, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, in 1862, '63, '64, '65; was Sheriff of Fond du Lac county in 1868, '69. Was appointed by Gov. Fairchild a member of the committee to visit the charitable and benevolent institutions of the State in Dec., 1869. He received a vote of 3,289 against 2,996 for James K. Fairbanks, (Dem.) thus electing him by 293 majority.

Twenty-First District

Consists of Winnebago county. Population, in 1865, 29,767. The Senator is

IRA WILLMARTH FISHER (Rep.) of Menasha. He was born in Addison, Addison county, Vermont, October 15th, 1833; received a common

school education; is by occupation a manufacturer; he came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled at Menasha; in 1869 was appointed by Gov. Fairchild chairman of the committee to visit the charitable and benevolent institutions of the State. He was elected to the Senate in 1868, receiving 4,699 votes against 2,743 for John Hancock, (Dem.)

Twenty-Second District

Consists of the counties of Outagamie, Calumet, Oconto and Shawano. Population, in 1865, 26,767. The Senator is

GEORGE BALDWIN (Dem.) of Calumet. He was born in the town St. Johnsbury, Caledonia county, Vermont, January 22, 1831; graduated at New Hampton Institute in 1848; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled at Stockbridge, Calumet county. He was elected District Attorney for Calumet county in 1854, which position he held for ten years; was elected to the Assembly in 1855, and to the Senate in 1869 by 817 majority, the opposing candidate being M. M. Davis, (Rep.)

Twenty-Third District

Consists of the county of Jefferson. Population, in 1865, 30,597. The Senator is

WILLIAM W. WOODMAN, Sr., (Dem.) of Farmington. P. O. address, Johnson's Creek. He was born in the town of Rodman, Jefferson county, New York, March 24, 1818; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he represented the Fourth district of Jefferson county in the Assembly in 1853, and again in 1856; was elected to the Senate in 1868, receiving 3,671 votes, against 3,273 for his republican opponent.

Twenty-Fourth District

Consists of the county of Green. Population, in 1865, 20,646. The Senator is

JOHN C. HALL (Rep.) of Monroe. He was born in the town of Langdon, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, May 21, 1821. After leaving common school he pursued his studies four years at North Yarmouth Academy and at Westbrook Seminary, Maine; graduated at the Medical Department of Harvard University in 1852; came to Wisconsin the same year and settled at Albany, Green county; on August 19, 1862, was commissioned examining surgeon for Green county;

October 21st commissioned Assistant Surgeon of 6th Wis. Vols.; July 26, 1864, appointed Surgeon of 6th Wis. Vols., and in 1868 was appointed an examining Surgeon for Pensions. He received a vote of 1,467 as an independent Peoples' candidate against 1,390 for Walter S. Wescott, (Rep.)

Twenty-Fifth District

Consists of the county of Columbia. Population, in 1865, 26,504. The Senator is

WILLIAM M. GRISWOLD (Rep.) of Columbus. He was born in Salisbury, Herkimer county, New York, February 7, 1823; graduated at Union College, N. Y., in 1844; is by occupation "a Senator;" he came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled at Columbus; has filled various town offices; was Member of the Assembly in 1858, 1859 and 1860, and at the latter session was elected Speaker *pro tem.* of the Assembly; was elected to the Senate in 1868 by 1,953 majority, receiving 3,854 votes to 1,901 for Amlias Chamberlin, (Dem.)

Twenty-Sixth District

Consists of the 3d, 4th and 5th Assembly Districts of Dane county. Population, in 1865, 29,666. The Senator is

ROMANZO E. DAVIS (Rep.) of Middleton. P. O. address, Mendota. He was born at Varysburgh, Wyoming county, New York, April 8, 1831; attended the University at Madison, Wis.; is by present occupation a farmer. He came to Wisconsin in 1846, and first settled at Attica, Green county; was an independent candidate for Assembly in the 3d District of Dane county in 1864, but was defeated by 160 majority, the Democratic majority in the district at the same election being 480. Was elected Senator in 1869, by a vote of 2,256, against 2,146 for Levi B. Vilas, (Dem.)

Twenty-Seventh District

Consists of the counties of Waupaca, Portage, Marathon and Wood. Population, in 1865, 25,995. The Senator is

CHARLES M. WEBB (Rep.) of Grand Rapids, Wood county. He was born in the borough of Towanda, Bradford Co., Pennsylvania, December 30, 1833; received a common school education; is by occupation a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled at Grand Rapids; was elected District Attorney of Wood county in 1858 and re-elected

in 1860, but in 1861 resigned the office to accept an appointment as 1st Lieutenant of Co. G, 12th Wisconsin Volunteers, which latter position he held until May, 1862; in 1864 was elected clerk of the Board of Supervisors and re-elected in 1866; was elected to the Senate in 1868, receiving about 950 majority over W. G. Gumaer, (Dem.)

Twenty-Eighth District

Consists of the counties of Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Pierce, Polk and St. Croix counties. Population, in 1865, 16,563. The Senator is

EDWARD H. IVES (Dem.) of Pierce county. P. O. address, Trimble. He was born in Newton Falls, Trumbull Co., Ohio, December 18, 1820; received a common school education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled at Prescott. He was Sheriff of Des Moines county, Iowa, from 1848 to 1852; was elected to the Assembly from Pierce county in 1868 and to the Senate in 1869, by a vote of 1,966, against 1,658, for John Comstock, (Rep.)

Twenty-Ninth District

Consists of the counties of Green Lake, Waushara and Marquette. Population, in 1865, 28,925. The Senator is

GEORGE D. WARING, (Rep.) of Berlin, Green Lake county. He was born in the town of Masonville, Delaware county, New York, October 14th, 1819; received a common school education; is by profession a lawyer. He came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Berlin; was Mayor of the city for four years from April, 1857; was District Attorney of Green Lake county for four years from January 1st, 1861; elected to the Senate in 1868 by 2,136 majority, having received 4,210 votes against 2,074 for A. D. McIntyre, (Dem.)

Thirtieth District.

Consists of the counties of Richland and Crawford. Population, in 1865, 36,841. The Senator is

GEORGE KROUSKOP, (Dem.) of Richland Center, Richland county. He was born in Bellefontaine, Logan county, Ohio, May 12th, 1832; received a collegiate education; is by occupation a merchant. He came to Wisconsin in 1851, and first settled at Sextonville. He received a vote of 1,984, as a People's candidate, against 1,781 for O. B. Thomas, (Rep.)

Thirty-First District.

Consists of the counties of La Crosse and Vernon. Population, in 1865, 23,878. The Senator is

C. M. BUTT, (Rep.) of Viroqua, Vernon county. He was born in the town of Deerfield, Morgan county, Ohio, September 30th, 1833; received a common school and academic education; is by profession a lawyer and farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1858, and settled at Viroqua; in 1859 was elected District Attorney for the county and re-nominated in 1861, but declined in order to accept the Republican nomination for the Senate in the then Thirtieth district, but was defeated by N. S. Cate, Union Republican, by 87 majority. He entered the military service during the rebellion as First Lieutenant of company A, twenty-fifth regiment Wisconsin volunteers, which position he held until March, 1864; was promoted to Captain and held the position until May 8th, 1865; was then promoted to Major and remained as such until January, 1866, when he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. Has been County Treasurer from June 1st, 1866, until the present time; was village Trustee from 1866 to 1868, and President of the Village Board from March, 1868, to the present time. Was elected to the Senate in 1868 by 2,573 majority, receiving 4,557 votes against 1,984 for James H. Lambert, (Dem.)

Thirty-Second District

Consists of the counties of Jackson, Clark, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Eau Claire, Dunn and Chipewa. Population, in 1865, 35,259. The Senator is

WILLIAM T. PRICE (Rep.), of Black River Falls. He was born in the town of Barre, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1824;

received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled at Black River Falls; was elected to the Assembly in 1850; to the Senate in 1856; to the office of County Judge in 1853; was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the sixth congressional district in 1862 and resigned in 1864; was elected a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1868, and again chosen to the Senate in 1869, in opposition to William Carson (Dem.) by about 1,600 majority.

Thirty-Third District

Consists of the Third and Fourth Assembly districts of Dodge county. Population, in 1865, 19,298. The Senator is

SATTERLEE CLARK * (ultra Dem.), of Horicon. He was born in Washington, D. C., May 22, 1816; was educated at private schools until ten years of age, after which he attended an academy at Utica, N. Y.; is by profession a lawyer. He came to Wisconsin in 1828, and settled at Green Bay; was sutler in the army from 1830 to 1843; was elected to the Assembly from Marquette (now Marquette and Green Lake counties) in 1849; in 1852 was chosen a Presidential elector for the state at large on the Democratic ticket, and voted for Franklin Pierce for President and Wm. R. King for Vice-President: was elected to the Senate from the thirty-third district in 1861, '62, '64, '66, '68, and is now serving his ninth consecutive year in that body; has held numerous town and county offices, and in 1868 was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which nominated Horatio Seymour for President and F. P. Blair for Vice-President. He received a vote of 3,401 against 800 for Hiram Barber, (Rep.)

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans.....	19
Democrats.....	14
Total.....	<u>33</u>

Assembly.

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

Speaker—J. M. BINGHAM. See 4th district of Jefferson county.

Clerk—EPHRAIM WOOD YOUNG, (Rep.) of Prairie du Sac, Sauk county. He was born in the town of Bingham, Somerset county, Maine, October 7th, 1821; graduated at Harvard University in 1848; was admitted to the practice of law in Supreme Court, at Boston, in 1856; is by present occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Prairie du Sac in 1857; represented the 1st District of Sauk county in the Assembly of 1860; was appointed a Trustee of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane in 1860, which position he continues to occupy; was Chief Clerk of the Assembly in 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869, and is re-elected for the session of 1870.

Adams County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 5,698. It has one member,

SOLOMON W. PIERCE, (Rep.) of Adams. P. O. address, Friendship. He was born in the town of Allen, Cattaraugus county, New York, March 7, 1831; was educated at Mendon Academy; is by profession a lawyer and editor, and is one of the proprietors of the *Adams County Press*; he came to Wisconsin in 1854, and first settled at White Creek, Adams county, and subsequently removed to Friendship. He was admitted to the bar in 1858; was Town Superintendent of Schools of Adams in 1858 and 1859; was appointed a Draft Commissioner in 1862; was elected County Judge of Adams county in 1861, without opposition, which position he resigned in 1864, and entered the military service and was commissioned 1st Lieutenant of Company K, 38th Wisconsin, September 18, 1864, and served with the regiment until it was mustered out in 1865; was elected District Attorney of Adams county in 1866, and unanimously renominated in 1868, but declined a re-election. He received a vote of 288, against 161 for O. B. Lapham, thus electing him by 27 majority.

Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas and Polk Counties

Contained a population, in 1865, of 2,984. The member is

SAMUEL B. DRESSER, (Rep.) of Osceola Mills, Polk county. He was born in Standish, Cumberland county, Maine, November 23, 1831; received a common school education; is by occupation, a farmer; he came

to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled at Osceola Mills. He received a vote of 620, against 305 for V. M. Babcock, (Dem.) thus electing him by 315 majority.

Brown County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 15,282. It has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT. (Towns of Green Bay, Scott, Preble, Eaton, Humboldt, Bellevue, New Denmark, Glenmore, Morrison and the city of Green Bay.) The member is **EDWARD HICKS**, (Dem.) of the city of Green Bay. He was born at Conneaut, Ashtabula county, Ohio, October 24, 1818; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1842 and settled at Green Bay; was Postmaster of the city under the administrations of Presidents Polk, Pierce and Buchanan; was State Senator for the 2d District, composed of the counties of Brown and Kewaunee, in 1862 and 1863; has been County Superintendent of Schools and President of the City Board of Education. He received a vote of 731, against 568 for Louis Scheller, (Rep.) thus electing him by 163 majority.

SECOND DISTRICT. (Towns of Pittsfield, Suamico, Howard, Fort Howard, Lawrence, Wrightstown, Holland, Rockland, Depere, and village of Depere.) The member is **MICHAEL DOCKRY, Sr.**, (Dem.) of Holland. P. O. address, Morrison. He was born in the town of Killina, county of Roscommon, Ireland, August 1, 1817; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1848, and first settled at Cedarburgh,

Washington county, where he resided for seven years and then removed to Holland, Brown county, where he has since resided; was School Superintendent of the town under the old system from 1857 until the office was abolished; has been for several years, and is now, a Justice of the Peace and Assessor for the town. He received a vote of 751, against 477 for D. C. Ayres (Rep.) thus electing him by 274 majority.

Buffalo County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 6,776, and has one member,

JAMES L. HALLOCK, (Rep.) of Nelson; P. O. address, Burnside, Buffalo county. He was born in the town of Pittston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the 25th day of January, 1823; he received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled in Buffalo county. He has filled the office of County Supervisor, and also many town offices. He received 615 votes, as an independent candidate, to 621 for O. F. Warren, the regular republican candidate, thus electing him by 24 majority.

Calumet County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 8,638. It has one member,

JAMES ROBINSON, (Dem.) of Chilton. He was born in the city of New York, January 5, 1828; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Chilton; was Member of the Assembly in 1853, 1858, 1863, and was 1st Lt. in Co. K, 4th Wis. Cav., for a short time. He received a vote of 875 against 804 for J. H. Cook, (Rep.), thus electing by 71 majority.

Chippewa and Dunn Counties

Contained a population, in 1865, of 8,369. The member is

JEDEDIAH W. GRANGER, (Rep.) of Menomonie, Dunn county. He was born in Sodus, Wayne county, New York, October 25, 1818; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1805 and settled in Dunn county. He was 1st Lt. of Co. A, 27th Iowa Vols., and was promoted to the Captaincy of the company July 4, 1864; is Supervisor for the first district of Dunn county, and Chairman of the Board. He received a majority of about 400 over John Harrington, Peoples' candidate.

Clark and Jackson Counties

Contained a population, in 1865, of 6,632. The member is

JOHN MORRILL, (Rep.) of Springfield, Jackson county; P. O. address, Hixton. He was born in Hartland, Somerset county, Maine, October 18, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1854 and in 1855 settled at Springfield; in the spring of 1855 was elected Chairman of the Town Board, and was re-elected several times; was elected a County Supervisor under the present system of county government, in 1861; was appointed by Gov. Fairchild to fill the same position for an unexpired term in 1867 and again elected in 1868. He received a vote of 1,082 against 473 for Jacob Spaulding, (Dem.), thus electing him by 609 majority.

Columbia County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 26,504, and has three members.

FIRST DISTRICT. (Towns of Newport, Lewiston, Caledonia, Pacific, Dekorra, Lodi, West Point and the city of Portage.) The member is **JONAS NAERACONG**, (Rep.) of Lodi. He was born in the town of Springport, Cayuga county, New York, August 5th, 1817; received a common school education; is by occupation a miller; he came to Wisconsin in 1837 and settled at Watertown in 1846; subsequently removed to Lodi, Columbia county; was Chairman of the Town Board in 1864 and 1865. He received a vote of 824 against 616 for N. H. Wood, (Dem.) thus electing him by 208 majority.

SECOND DISTRICT. (Towns of Arlington, Columbus, Fountain Prairie, Hampden, Leeds, Lowville and Orisega.) The member is **WINSLOW BULLEN**, (Rep.) of Arlington—P. O. address, Poynette. He was born in the town of Hannibal, Oswego county, New York, April 27th, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1836, and settled at Kenosha; removed to Columbia county, and has for several years been Chairman of the Town Board of Supervisors. At the late election was chosen to represent the district in the Assembly, receiving 698 votes against 618 for John J. Sutton, (Dem.) thus electing him by 80 majority.

THIRD DISTRICT. (Towns of Randolph, Scott, Marcellon, Wycocna,

Springvale, Courtland and Fort Winnebago.) The member is **CARMI W. BEACH**, (Rep.) of Pardeeville. He was born in Hadley, Saratoga county, New York, March 26th, 1841; received a common school education; is by occupation a produce dealer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and first settled at Spring Prairie, Walworth county, and removed to Columbia county in 1847; volunteered as a private in company E, second cavalry, September 7, 1861; commissioned as First Lieutenant of same company, August, 1862, and was promoted to Captain, May, 1863, and served as such during the remainder of the time the regiment was in the service. At the last election he was chosen to represent the district in the Assembly, without opposition, receiving 567 votes. Is the youngest member of the present Assembly.

Crawford County

Contained a population, in 1865 of 11,011. It has one member,

WILLIAM RAYMOND, (Rep.) of Bell Center. He was born in the town of Monroeville, Huron county, Ohio, September 14th, 1832; received a common school education; is by profession a merchant. He came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Bell Center, where he now resides; has filled various town offices and is now Postmaster. He received a vote of 888 against 839 for S. L. Wannemaker, (Dem.)

Dane County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 50,192, and has five members.

FIRST DISTRICT. (Towns of Albion, Dunkirk, Rutland, Dunn, Pleasant Springs, Christiana, Cottage Grove and Blooming Grove.) The member is **CARPUS E. LOVELAND**, (Rep.) of Rutland. He was born in the town of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, December 16th, 1838; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Rutland where he now resides; was Town Clerk of Adams, N. Y., in 1859; Supervisor of Rutland in 1857; Chairman of the town in 1859; elected Justice of the Peace in 1861, and re-elected in 1863; again elected Chairman in 1869. At the late election he was chosen to represent the district in the Assembly, receiving 646 votes against 544 for John M. Estes, (Ind. Rep.) thus electing him by 102 majority.

SECOND DISTRICT. (Towns of Deer-

field, Medina, York, Bristol, Sun Prairie, Burke, Windsor, Vienna and Westport.) The member is **WILLARD H. CHANDLER**, (Rep.) of Sun Prairie. He was born in Brattleboro', Windham county, Vermont, November 18th, 1830; received a common school education, graduating at the age of 14½ years; pursued for a time the avocation of a printer; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and engaged in farming; first settled at Darien, Walworth county, but soon moved to Windsor, Dane county; was elected to the Assembly in 1860, and re-elected in 1861; in 1862 was elected to the Senate, and re-elected in 1864; was President *pro tem.* of the Senate in 1865, and again in 1866; was again elected to the Assembly in 1869, receiving 734 votes to 690 for Knud O. Heimdal, (Dem.) thus electing him by 44 majority.

THIRD DISTRICT. (Towns of Dane, Roxbury, Mazomanie, Black Earth, Berry, Springfield, Middleton, Cross Plains and Vermont.) The member is **JOHN ADAMS**, (Dem.) of Black Earth. He was born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, June 1st, 1819; is by profession a merchant and dealer in real estate and live stock; he came to Wisconsin in 1839 and settled at Dodgeville, and was postmaster, which place he held during 1842-4; was elected a member of the Assembly in 1868, and re-elected in 1869 by a vote of 1,012 to 593 for James M. Bull, (Rep.) thus receiving a majority of 419 votes.

FOURTH DISTRICT. (Towns of Blue Mounds, Springdale, Verona, Fitchburg, Oregon, Montrose, Primrose and Perry.) The member is **JOHN R. CROCKER**, (Rep.) of Montrose—P. O. address, Belleville. He was born in Salem, Washington county, New York, October 23d, 1820; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1842 and settled at Montrose. He received 576 votes against 477 for Norman Edmonds, (Dem.) thus electing him by 99 majority.

FIFTH DISTRICT. (City and Town of Madison.) The member is **ALDEN SPRAGUE SANBORN**, (Dem.) of the city of Madison. He was born in the town of Corinth, Orange county, Vermont, October 21st, 1820; was educated at academies in New England and New York; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Milwaukee; was Treasurer of Milwaukee county in 1849; District Attorney of Brown in

1851 and 1852, and of Outagamie in 1853 and 1854; was member of Assembly for the 3d district of Dane county in 1862, 1863 and 1864; was Mayor of Madison in 1867, and City Attorney in 1869. He received a vote of 910 against 810 for John W. Hudson, (Rep.) thus electing him by 100 majority.

Dodge County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 45,745, and has four members.

FIRST DISTRICT. (Towns of Fox Lake, Trenton, Elba, Westford, Calamus and Portland.) The member is E. ADAMS FOWLER, (Rep.), of Calamus; P. O. address, Columbus, Columbia county. He was born in the town of Bethel, Windsor county, Vermont, July 19, 1830; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1855 and first settled at Milwaukee; was elected to the Assembly in 1869 by 174 majority, having received 734 votes against 560 for John F. McCollum (Dem).

SECOND DISTRICT. (Towns of Chester, Burnett, Oak Grove, Beaver Dam, Lowell, Shields, the south ward of the village of Waupun and the city of Beaver Dam.) The member is FRANCIS JOHNSTON, (Dem.), of Chester; P. O. address, Waupun. He was born in Cumber, county of Down, Ireland, in 1814; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled at Waupun; has been Treasurer of the town of Chester two years; was elected a member of the Assembly at the late election, receiving a majority of 277 over J. C. Brown (Rep.), the opposing candidate.

THIRD DISTRICT. (Towns of Le Roy, Lomira, Theresa, Williamstown, Hubbard and Hermann.) The member is HENRY S. BURTCHE, (Dem.), of Williamstown; P. O. address, Farmersville. He was born in Rossie, St. Lawrence county, New York, April 10, 1837; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled at Mayville. At the last election was chosen to represent the district in the Assembly, without opposition, receiving 1,193 votes.

FOURTH DISTRICT. (Towns of Clyman, Hustisford, Rubicon, Emmett, Lebanon, Ashippun and the fifth and sixth wards of the city of Watertown.) The member is HENRY BERTRAM (Ind.), of the city of Watertown. He was born in Ger-

many, October 5, 1825; is by occupation a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1858 and settled at Watertown; on the breaking out of the rebellion he entered the service and was commissioned by Governor Randall First Lieutenant of Company A, Third Wisconsin Volunteers, May 1, 1861; left the state with the regiment and on July 12, '61, during the occupation of Frederick City, Md., by the Third Wisconsin, assisted in capturing the disloyal Legislature of that state; September 24th was promoted to the captaincy of the company; October 16th, in command of three companies, participated in the engagement at Bolivar Heights; March 23, '62, under Gen. Shields, participated in the engagement at Winchester; May 25, '62, participated in the second engagement at Winchester; July 1, '62, was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel 20th Wisconsin; December 7th commanded a brigade at the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., and was slightly wounded; December 10, '62, promoted to the Colonelcy of the regiment; December 28th assisted in the capture of Van Buren, Ark.; June 13th, 1863, arrived with the brigade before Vicksburg and on July 4th entered the city; July 11th was at the capture of Yazoo City, Miss.; November 4th entered Brownsville, Texas, and was post commandant of the place until its evacuation; took part in the siege and capture of Fort Morgan, Ala.; while in command of the district of South Alabama had several successful engagements with the enemy near Pascagoula, Ala.; April 3, '65, in command of a brigade, took part in the siege and capture of Spanish Fort, Ala.; April 6th, entered Mobile; April 8th was brevetted Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and in August, '65, was discharged with the regiment. Since the close of the war he was for a time postmaster at Watertown, but the appointment was not confirmed. He received a vote of 779 against 712 for William M. Morse (Dem.), thus electing him by 67 majority.

Door and Kewaunee Counties

Contained a population, in 1865, of 10,137. The member is

CHARLES L. HARRIS, (Rep.) of Jacksonport, Door county. He was born in Bridgeton, Cumberland county, New Jersey, August 24th, 1834; received an academic education; came to Wisconsin in March, 1857, and settled at Madison; is by profession a lawyer. During the late

rebellion he was a Lt. Col. of the 1st Wis. Inf., and was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 11th Wis. Inf., and served with his regiment until the close of the war; was made a Brigadier General by Brevet; was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly of Wisconsin in 1868. At the late election he was chosen to represent the district in the Assembly, receiving 720 votes against 717 for G. W. Allen, (Dem.,) thus electing him by 3 majority.

Eau Claire and Pepin Counties

Contained a population, in 1855, of 8,282. The member is

CHARLES R. GLEASON, (Dem.) of Eau Claire. He was born in the town of Caroline, Tompkins county, New York, September 8th, 1831; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1849 and first settled at Kingston, Green Lake county. He was the Democratic candidate for the Assembly in his district in 1867, but was unsuccessful; was elected in 1869 by 125 majority, having received 893 votes against 768 for V. W. Dorwin, (Rep.)

Fond du Lac County.

Contained a population, in 1865, of 42,029, and has six members.

FIRST DISTRICT. (Towns of Ripon, Rosendale, Eldorado and Friendship and the city of Ripon.) The Member is J. DOBBS, Jr., (Dem.) of the city of Ripon. He was born in Saugerties, Ulster county, New York, March 24th, 1832; received a common school education; is by profession a lawyer. He came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Lake Mills, Jefferson county; was appointed District Attorney for Jefferson county in 1850; was an unsuccessful candidate for District Attorney of Fond du Lac county in 1863; was a candidate for Mayor of Ripon in 1865; was elected to the Assembly in 1869 by a vote 672 to 470 for O. J. Clark, (Rep.,) thus electing him by 202 majority. The district had heretofore invariably chosen a Republican to represent it.

SECOND DISTRICT. (Towns of Merton, Alto, Waupun, Springvale and Oakfield, and the North ward of the village of Waupun.) The Member is ROELOF SLEYSER, (Rep.) of Alto. His postoffice address is Waupun. He was born in Lutphen, province of Gelderland, Holland, on the 25th day of December, 1815; he graduated at Arnherm, on the Rhine,

in 1846; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Alto, Fond du Lac county, where he now resides; has been Supervisor of the town for 11 years. He received a vote of 662 against 380 for F. E. Thayer, [Dem.,] thus electing him by 302 majority.

THIRD DISTRICT. (First, Second and Third wards of Fond du Lac.) The Member is JOHN BOYD, (Dem.) He was born in England, May 1st, 1824; graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1843; is by occupation a manufacturer; he came to Wisconsin in 1844 and settled at Calumet, Fond du Lac county; was a Member of the Assembly in 1855, 1860 and 1862; was elected for the fourth term in 1869, by 82 majority, having received 648 votes against 566 for D. W. C. Priest [Rep.]

FOURTH DISTRICT. (Towns of Fond du Lac and Lamartine and the Fourth and Fifth wards of the city of Fond du Lac.) The member is URIAH D. MIHILLS, (Rep.) of the city of Fond du Lac. He was born in the town of Stukeley, Shefferd county, Lower Canada, May 7th, 1818; received a common school education; is by occupation a manufacturer of lumber, shingles, &c.; he came to Wisconsin in 1855, and first settled at Rubicon, Dodge county; was a member of the County Board of Supervisors of Essex county, New York, 1851-52-53, and is now a Supervisor of Fond du Lac county, serving under appointment from Governor Fairchild. He received a vote of 556 against 434 for John Deragon, (Dem.) thus electing him by 122 majority.

FIFTH DISTRICT. (Towns of Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Eden and Osceola.) The member is DANIEL CAVANAGH, (Dem.) of Osceola. He was born in the town of Dingle, Keny county, Ireland, February 3d, 1830; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1843, and first settled at Erin, Washington county; removed to Osceola and was elected Town Treasurer in 1861, and Chairman of the town in 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1869. He received a vote of 581 to 271 for A. Hendricks, (Rep.) thus electing him by 170 majority.

SIXTH DISTRICT. (Towns of Calumet, Marshfield, Taycheedah, Empire and Forest.) The member is CHARLES GEISSE, (Conservative Dem.) of Taycheedah. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 6th, 1813; received an Academic education at Mount Airy Military

School in 1829. Previous to 1846 he was an importer and shipping merchant; was also engaged for a time in the manufacture of chemicals; afterwards pursued the avocation of a merchant and miller; in 1852 and 1853 operated as a fur buyer; is now a special agent and takes out a U. S. license as a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Taycheedah, where he has resided for twenty-three years; he built the first steam grist and flouring mill erected in Fond du Lac county, in 1847, which was totally destroyed by fire a short time later; in 1855 he rebuilt the mill, but it proved a losing operation. Has been Chairman of the town for many years; was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in 1864, and for County Treasurer in 1866. Was elected to the Assembly in 1863 and 1868, and again elected in 1869, receiving 731 votes against 276 for L. D. Leonard, (Rep.) thus electing him by 455 majority.

Grant County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 33,618. It has five members.

FIRST DISTRICT. (Towns of Hazel Green, Smeltzer and Platteville.) The member is JOEL COOK SQUIRES, (Dem.) of Platteville. He was born in the town of Vienna, county of Trumbull, Ohio, December 11th, 1819; received a common school education; is by occupation a miner; he came to Wisconsin in 1838 and settled at Platteville in 1841; was Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Grant county in 1849, 1850 and 1851; was Clerk of the Circuit Court in 1851 and 1852; was State Senator for the Sixteenth district in 1852 and 1853; was Register of the U. S. Land Office at Mineral Point, from 1853 to 1857; was State Bank Comptroller in 1858 and 1859, and an unsuccessful candidate for re-election. He received a vote of 465 against 437 for William E. Carter, (Rep.) thus electing him by 28 majority.

SECOND DISTRICT. (Towns of Jamestown, Paris, Harrison, Potosi and Waterloo.) The Member is JOHN CARTHEW, (Rep.)—P. O. address, Rockville. He was born in Illogon, county of Cornwall, England, February 24, 1838; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1839; removed from the State and again returned in 1850 and settled at Hazel Green; was Member of the Assembly in 1867; again a candidate in 1869 and received 362 votes to 303

for Coons, (Dem.), and 194 for John S. Smead, (Ind.), thus electing him by a plurality of 59 votes.

THIRD DISTRICT. (Towns of Lancaster, Ellenboro, Lima, Clifton, Liberty and Wingville.) The Member is WILLIAM PITT DEWEY, (Rep.) of Lancaster. He was born in the town of Morris, Otsego county, New York, July 30, 1833; received a common school education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1852, and settled at Lancaster. He was elected to the Assembly in 1868, and re-elected in 1869, receiving 515 votes against 206 for W. H. Foster, (Ind.), thus electing him by 309 majority.

FOURTH DISTRICT. (Towns of Blue River, Muscoda, Wattertown, Hickory Grove, Boscobel, Marion, Fennimore, Millville, Woodman and Mount Hope.) The Member is H. A. W. McNAIR, (Rep.) of Fennimore. He was born in Lincoln county, North Carolina, June 28, 1819; received a common school education; is by occupation a surveyor and farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1842 and in 1848 settled at Fennimore; was Member of the Assembly in 1859 and again in 1867; was County Surveyor in 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864; was County Supervisor in 1866 and 1867. He received a vote of 706 against 327 for D. G. Snover, (Dem.), thus electing him by 379 majority.

FIFTH DISTRICT. (Towns of Cassville, Bectown, Glen Haven, Tafton, Little Grant, Wyalusing and Patch Grove.) The Member is LUTHER BASFORD, (Rep.) of Glen Haven. He was born in the town of Chester, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, November 9, 1814; received a common school education; was formerly a mechanic, farmer and merchant, and is now doing a general insurance business; came to Wisconsin in 1836 and settled at Cassville; was Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate in 1863; was a Member of the Assembly in 1855, and was again elected in 1869, without opposition, receiving 688 votes.

Green County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 20,646. It has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT. (Towns of Mount Pleasant, Washington, Adams, York, New Glarus, Exeter, Brooklyn and Albany.) The member is C. D. W. LEONARD, (Rep.) of Exeter—P. O. address, Attica. He was born in the town of Hamilton, Madison county, New York, April 15, 1818; was educated at Hamilton Academy; is by

profession a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Brooklyn. When nineteen years of age held a captain's commission in his native town, and at the age of twenty-two was elected School Superintendent for the town of Hamilton; for several years held the same position in the town of Booklyn, Wis., under the old school system, and for several years was chairman of the town board of Supervisors in Exeter; was elected to the Assembly in 1861, and again in 1869 by 405 majority, receiving a vote of 657, against 252 for Robert Hewitt, (Dem.)

SECOND DISTRICT. (Towns of Spring Grove, Jefferson, Sylvester, Monroe, Clarno, Cadiz, Jordan and Decatur. **THOMAS A. JACKSON**, [Rep.] of Spring Grove. P. O. address, Brodhead. He was born in the town of Wharton, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the 2d day of March, 1829; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and first settled at Beloit; removed to Green county; entered the military service during the late rebellion and was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in Co. B., 18th Wisconsin Regiment, and was promoted to the captaincy of same company Dec. 15, 1862, which position he held till April 5, 1865; was taken prisoner at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and was confined as a prisoner of war for seven months in the military prisons at Montgomery, Macon, Madison and in Libby; was at Lake Providence, La., in 1863, and afterwards participated in the battles of Jackson, Champion Hills, the siege and assault of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, Alatoona and Wise's Forks, besides numerous skirmishes. Returning home he was elected town clerk of Spring Grove in April, 1866, which position he continues to hold; was elected a member of the Assembly in 1868 and re-elected at the late election, receiving 1,285 votes, against 703 for Jacob Adams, [Dem.] thus electing him by 582 majority; was appointed by Gov. Fairchild a member of the State Visiting Committee in December last.

Green Lake County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 12,596. The member is

JOSEPH C. BURDICK, [Rep.] of the town of Berlin, Rensselaer county, New York, the 26th day of January, 1830; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in

October, 1858, and settled at Berlin; has been Justice of the Peace for 12 years, and chairman of the town board of Supervisors for four years. At the late election he was chosen to represent the county in the Assembly, receiving 998 votes, against 474 for Samuel W. Mather [Dem.] thus electing him by 524 majority.

Iowa County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 20,657, and has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT. [Towns of Highland, Dodgeville, Clyde, Ridgeway, Arena, Wyoming, and Pulaski.] The member is **HENRY C. BARNARD**, [Dem.]—P. O. address, Avoca. He was born in the town of Dardenee, St. Charles county, Missouri, January 19, 1837; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1844 and first settled at Platteville, Grant county. He received a vote of 862, against 776 for William E. Rowe, [Rep.] thus electing him by 86 majority.

SECOND DISTRICT. (Towns of Mineral Point, Mifflin, Linden, Moscow, Waldwick and the city of Mineral Point.) The member is **GEORGE W. BLISS**, (Rep.) of Mineral Point. He was born in the town of Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, on the 20th day of September, 1808; received his education in a printing office; came to Wisconsin in 1847, and was engaged till within a few months past as publisher and editor of the "Mineral Point Tribune;" has held a number of minor town and city offices, and has been Deputy U. S. Collector and Deputy U. S. Marshal from 1863 to the present time. He received 473 votes against 461 for John U. Baker, (Dem.) thus electing him by 12 majority.

Jefferson County

Contained a population in 1865 of 30,597. It has four members.

FIRST DISTRICT. (Towns of Ixonia and Watertown, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 7th wards of the city of Watertown.) The member is **DANIEL HALL**, (Rep.) of the city of Watertown. He was born in Greenwich, Washington county, N. Y., Nov. 20th, 1819; graduated at Union college in 1845; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Watertown; was District Attorney of Jefferson county in 1857-'58. He received a vote of 629 as an Independent candidate, against 616 for F. P. Brook, (Dem.) thus electing him by 13 majority.

SECOND DISTRICT. (Towns of Milford, Waterloo, Lake Mills, Oakland and Aztalan.) The member is CHARLES H. PHILLIPS, (Rep.) of Lake Mills. He was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, February 21st, 1824; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Lake Mills; at the late election he was chosen to represent the district in the Assembly, receiving 614 votes against 549 for John D. Waterbury, (Dem.) thus electing him by 65 majority.

THIRD DISTRICT. (Towns of Hebron, Jefferson, Sumner, Koskoning and Cold Spring.) The member is WILBUR H. TOUSLEY, (Dem.) of Jefferson. He was born March 19th, 1841, in the town of Wadsworth, Medina county, Ohio; received a common school education; is by profession an editor and practical printer; he came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1858; in the spring of 1859 removed to Illinois; returned to Wisconsin in 1860, and again removed to Illinois in 1861; entered the service during the war, and was commissioned 1st Lt. Co. K. 69th Ill. Vols. Again settling at Jefferson, he established the "Jefferson Banner," which he continues to publish as sole editor and proprietor. He received a vote of 847 against 704 for ELI P. MAY, (Rep.) thus electing him by 143 majority.

FOURTH DISTRICT. (Towns of Farmington, Concord, Sullivan and Palmyra.) The member is JAMES M. BINGHAM, (Rep.) of Palmyra. He was born in Perry, Wyoming county, New York, February 3d, 1828; received a common school education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Palmyra; was a member of the Assembly in 1863, 1864 and 1869, and was unsuccessful as a candidate for District Attorney of Jefferson county in 1864, by a small minority. Was Major of the 40th Wis. Vols. during its term of service. Was again a candidate for the Assembly in 1869, and received 513 votes to 456 for I. C. Thompson, (Dem.) thus electing him by 57 majority. On the organization of the present Assembly was chosen Speaker of that body.

Juneau County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 10,013, and has one member.

JEROME B. POTTER, (Dem.)—P. O. address, Sentinel. He was born in the town of Western, Oneida

county, New York, on the first day of October, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1845, and first settled at Milwaukee; removed to Juneau county; has filled various town offices and been a County Supervisor; was elected a member of the Assembly in 1868, and re-elected at the late election, receiving a vote of 914 against 762 for E. M. Truell, (Rep.) thus electing him by 152 majority.

Kenosha County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 12,676. The member is

ALEXANDER BAILEY, (Rep.) of Salem. He was born in Lorraine, Jefferson county, New York, June 26th, 1824; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1843 and settled at Brighton, Kenosha county. He received a vote of 1,105 against 791 for E. D. Briggs, (Dem.) thus electing him by 314 majority.

La Crosse County

Contained a population in 1865, of 14,834, and has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT. (Towns of Greenfield, Washington, Barre, Bangor and the city of La Crosse.) The member is THEODORE RODOLF, (Dem.) of La Crosse. He was born in Switzerland, on the 17th day of October, 1815; graduated at the College of Arau and the University of Zurich, Switzerland; came to Wisconsin in April, 1834, and settled near Wiota, on the Pecatonica, but removed to Mineral Point in 1840; is by occupation an insurance agent; was Captain of the Mineral Point Guards in 1848-51, and was Captain of the La Crosse Rifles in 1856-60; was President of the village of Mineral Point in 1851-52: was appointed by President Pierce Receiver of Public Moneys at La Crosse in 1853, to which position he was re-appointed by President Buchanan in 1857, and remained in the office until 1861; was elected Mayor of La Crosse in 1868; was a Democratic candidate for Presidential Elector for the State at large in 1864, and was again a candidate for the Sixth Congressional District in 1868—both times unsuccessful; was elected to the Assembly from the First district of La Crosse county in 1868, and was a member of the committee on Railroads and Lumber and Manufactures; was again a candidate in 1869, receiving 957 votes to 777 for C. C. Palmer, (Rep.) thus electing him by 180 majority.

Was appointed by Gov. Fairchild a member of the State Visiting Committee in December.

SECOND DISTRICT. (Towns of Campbell, Onalaska, Holland, Jackson, Farmington, Burns and Neshonoc. The member is POWERS G. MOULTON, (Rep.) of Onalaska. He was born in Trenton, Oneida county, New York, August 9th, 1829; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; has been Assessor, Treasurer and Justice of the Peace of the town; and was a non-commissioned officer in company K, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and received an honorable discharge. He received a vote of 670 against 267 for Sever Anderson, (Dem.) thus electing him by 403 majority.

La Fayette County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 20,358, and has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT. (Towns of White Oak Springs, Shullsburg, New Diggings, Benton, Elk Grove and Kendall.) The member is THOMAS T. DUFFY, (Dem.) of Benton. He was born in the city of New York, December 6th, 1835; was educated at Sinsinawa Mound College, Grant county, and graduated in 1858; is by profession a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1855; was Town Treasurer and Justice of the Peace in 1863 and 1869; in 1868 was a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of La Fayette county; in 1869 was elected to the Assembly. He received 753 votes against 441 for Thomas Bainbridge, (Rep.) thus electing him by 312 majority.

SECOND DISTRICT. (Towns of Wayne, Gratiot, Monticello, Center, Wiota, Argyle, Fayette and Willow Springs.) The Member is HENRY WINSLOW BARNES, (Dem.) of Wiota. He was born in the town of Bedford, Hillsboro county, New Hampshire, November 2, 1817; received a common school education; is by occupation a *working farmer*; he came to Wisconsin in 1835, and settled at Wiota in 1843; served the town either as Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk, Assessor or Chairman of the Board of Supervisors from 1851 to 1859, several years serving in two capacities; was member of the Assembly in 1857, Clerk of the Circuit Court for La Fayette county in 1859-60, and Sheriff of the county in 1861-2; was elected to the Assembly in 1869 by 146 majority, having received 891 votes against 745 for S. W. Osborn (Rep.)

Manitowoc County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 26,672, and has three members.

FIRST DISTRICT. (Towns of Centerville, Meeme, Schleswig, Eaton, Liberty, Newton and Rockland.) The Member is JOHN BARTH, (Dem.) of Schleswig—P. O. address, Kiel. He was born in the village of Rothenacker, county of Ebingen, Wurtemberg, December 23, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1853 and first settled at Mequon River, Ozaukee county, but removed to Schleswig in 1855. Was elected Town Treasurer in 1856; Supervisor in 1857; Assessor in 1859; Chairman of Town Supervisors in 1860; Assessor in 1862, 1863 and 1864; appointed Chairman in 1866, and again elected in 1867, 1868 and 1869, and was an unsuccessful candidate for County Supervisor in 1868. He received a vote of 787 against 405 for Nicolas Dittmar, [Rep.], thus electing him by 382 majority.

SECOND DISTRICT. [Towns of Manitowoc Rapids, Maple Grove, Cato, Franklin, Kossuth and Cooperstown.] The member is MICHAEL FITZGERALD, [Dem.] of Maple Grove. He was born at Castle Lake, county of Clare, Ireland, January 1, 1821; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer. He came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Maple Grove; has been Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk and Assessor for six years. He received a vote of 521 against 478 for Peter Stoker, [Rep.]

THIRD DISTRICT. [Towns of Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Michicott, Gibson and the village of Manitowoc.] The Member is CARL H. SCHMIDT, [Dem.] of Manitowoc. He was born in Luebbecke, Province of Westphalia, Prussia, on the 30th day of September, 1835; received a city school education; is by profession an editor and printer; came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Manitowoc; entered the army Sept. 6, 1861, as a private; promoted to 2d Lieut., March 15, 1863; 1st Lieut., May, 1864; Captain, August 25, 1864; and was discharged, Dec. 3, 1864. Was elected Trustee of the village of Manitowoc, third ward, in 1867, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the same place in 1868. At the last election he was chosen a Member of the Assembly, receiving 828 votes against 605 for Jabez L. Forbes, [Rep.], thus electing him by 223 majority.

Marquette County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 7,327. The member is

SPENCER A. PEASE, [Dem.] of Montello. He was born in Spafford, Onondaga county, New York, February 23, 1817; received an academic education at Auburn; is by profession a lawyer and editor: he came to Wisconsin in 1837 and first settled in Kenosha county; removed to Marquette county in 1850; was County Treasurer in 1857 and 1858; and Member of the Assembly in 1865 and 1866; in 1868 was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention, at New York, which nominated Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, for President and Vice President; in 1858 became proprietor of the *Marquette Express*, which he published at Oxford; in 1862 the publication of the paper was changed to Montello, and is now under his editorial management. He received a vote of 716 against 593 for Charles S. Kelsey, [Rep.], thus electing him by 123 majority. Was appointed by Governor Fairchild a member of the State Visiting Committee.

Marathon and Wood Counties

Contained a population, in 1865, of 6,643. The member is

CARL HÖEFLINGER (Dem.), of Wausan. He was born in the town of Ogelsbeuren, county of Ehingen, Württemberg, September 13, 1832; graduated at the Colleges of Ehingen and Biberach in 1846, 1847 and 1848; is by occupation a real estate agent; he came to Wisconsin in 1854 and first settled at Fond du Lac county; removed to Marathon county, and was elected County Treasurer in 1858, 1860, 1864, 1866 and 1868; and was elected to the Assembly in 1862 and again at the last election without opposition, receiving 900 votes.

Monroe County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 11,754, and has one member,

CHARLES A. HUNT (Rep.) of Jefferson; P. O. address, Melvina. He was born in Gerry, Chautauqua county, New York, April 17, 1829; received a common school education; is by occupation a miller; he came to Wisconsin in 1845 and first settled at Jamestown, Grant county. He has held every town office from pathmaster up, and was chairman of the County Board of Supervisors of Vernon county for three years; was Postmaster at Bloomingdale, Vernon county, eight years, and Postmaster

at Melvina, Monroe county, three years, both of which offices he procured to be established; when the war broke out he entered the volunteer service as a private in August, 1862, in company K, 25th Regiment, and on the organization of the regiment was promoted to a First Lieutenantancy; in December, 1864, was promoted to the Captaincy, and served with the regiment to the close of the war. In 1867 was elected to the Assembly from Monroe county, and was again elected in 1869, receiving 1,107 votes against 622 for J. L. Anthony [Dem.], thus electing him by 485 majority.

Milwaukee County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 72,320, and has ten members.

FIRST DISTRICT. [First ward.] The member is STEPHEN A. HARRISON, [Rep.] He was born in England on the 18th day of September, 1829; he received a common school education and is by occupation a contractor; he came to Wisconsin and settled at Milwaukee in 1856; at the last municipal election he was elected a member of the Common Council for two years, and at the late election was chosen to represent the district in the Assembly, receiving 393 votes to 350 for Edward Keogh (Dem.), thus electing him by 45 majority.

SECOND DISTRICT. (Second ward.) The member is GEORGE ABERT (Dem.) He was born in Hochweiler, Soultz-Sores-Forets, France, May 10, 1817; he received a common school education; is by occupation a contractor and real estate dealer; he came to Wisconsin in 1836 and settled at Milwaukee; was an Alderman of the city in 1846, the first year of its organization; Railroad Commissioner for the Second Ward in 1857; was the first President of the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company in 1860, and has occupied the same position for the past three years; was member of the Assembly in 1861, '62, '63, '68 and '69, and again elected at the last election without opposition, receiving 647 votes.

THIRD DISTRICT. (Third ward.) The member is JAMES McGRATH, (Dem.) He was born in Ireland in March, 1836; received a common school education; is by occupation a contractor; came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Milwaukee; was elected a member of the Assembly in 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and was re-elected at the late election as an in-

dependent candidate, receiving 374 votes to 143 for Louis Bleyer (Rep.) and 242 for James Hoy (Dem.), thus electing by 132 plurality.

FOURTH DISTRICT. (Fourth ward.) The member is **NATHAN BRICK**, (Rep.) He was born in the town of Gardner, Worcester county, Massachusetts, on the 24th day of December, 1820; received a common school education; is a manufacturer of and dealer in cabinet-ware, etc.; came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled at Milwaukee; was elected an Alderman of his ward in 1866 and 1867, and at the last election was chosen to represent his district in the Assembly, receiving 485 votes to 435 for Samuel J. Hunt, (Dem.) thus electing him by 50 majority.

FIFTH DISTRICT. (Fifth and Eighth wards.) The member is **JOHN FELLENZ**, (Dem.) He was born in Bengel, Prussia, on the 23d day of June, 1833; received a common school education, both in Prussia and Wisconsin; came to Wisconsin in 1847 with his parents, and settled at Farmington, Washington county; removed to Milwaukee in 1851; is by occupation a carpenter and builder; was elected to the Assembly in 1867 by 140 majority; was re-elected in 1868 by 270 majority; was again re-elected in 1869 without opposition, receiving 1,150 votes.

SIXTH DISTRICT. (Sixth ward.) The member is **DANIEL HAMILTON RICHARDS**, (Dem.) He was born in the town of Burlington, Otsego county, New York, February 12th, 1808; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a printer; he came to Wisconsin in 1835, and settled at Milwaukee; represented the 6th district in the Assembly in 1868; again elected in 1869, receiving 416 votes against 169 for Harvey Curtis, (Rep.) thus electing him by 247 majority.

SEVENTH DISTRICT. (Seventh ward.) The member is **DANIEL HARRIS JOHNSON**, (Rep.) He was born near Kingston, Canada West, July 27th, 1825; was educated at the common schools and at Rock River Seminary, Ill.; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846; settled at Prairie du Chien in 1848 and removed to Milwaukee in 1862; represented the counties of Crawford and Bad Ax (now Vernon) in the Assembly in 1861, and was Assistant Attorney General of the State

in 1861 and 1862; elected to represent the Seventh ward of Milwaukee in 1868, and re-elected in 1869, receiving 422 votes against 319 for Charles H. Wheeler, (Dem.) and 146 for Wm. A. Prentiss, (Ind.) thus electing him by 103 plurality.

EIGHTH DISTRICT. (Ninth ward of the city of Milwaukee.) The member is **HENRY C. RUNKEL**, (Dem.) He was born in the town of Mied, county of Hechst, Germany, April 17th, 1834; was educated at the Gymnasium in the city of Mentz; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled at Milwaukee; was Justice of the Peace from May 1st, 1858, to May 1st, 1864; was admitted to the Milwaukee bar in June, 1862; was elected to the Assembly in 1867 and 1868, and again re-elected in 1869, receiving a vote of 546 against 186 for George Seaman, (Rep.) thus electing him by 360 majority.

NINTH DISTRICT. (Towns of Lake, Oak Creek, Greenfield and Franklin.) The member is **ENOCH CHASE**, (Dem.) of Lake—P. O. Address, Milwaukee. He was born in the town of Derby, Orleans county, Vermont, January 16th, 1809; received a common school education and graduated as Doctor of Medicine at Dartmouth College, N. H., in 1831; is now by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1835 and settled at Milwaukee. He has been Chairman of the Board of Supervisors and Town Superintendent of Common Schools; was member of the Wisconsin Assembly in 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1853, and at the last session was a candidate for Speaker, but was defeated by Moses M. Strong; in 1853 was an unsuccessful candidate for Senator against Edward McGarry. At the last election he received 742 votes against 454 for Andrew Douglas, (Rep.) thus electing him by 288 majority.

TENTH DISTRICT. [Towns of Wauwatosa, Milwaukee and Granville.] The member is **FREDERICK A. ZAUTCKE**, [Rep.] of Granville. He was born in Prussia, July 25, 1837; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1839 with his parents, and settled at Granville. He received a vote of 512, against 368 for Fred. Mascowitt, [Dem.] thus electing him by 114 majority. The district has uniformly chosen a Democrat heretofore.

Oconto and Shawano Counties

Contained a population, in 1865, of 6,227. It has one member,

J. M. ADAMS, [Dem.] of Oconto. He was born in Castleton, Rutland county, Vermont, May 4, 1834; received a common school education, and graduated at Rush Medical College, of Illinois; is by profession a physician; he came to Wisconsin in 1852, and first settled at Green Bush, Sheboygan county. He received a vote of 779, against 635 for W. K. Shepherd, [Rep.] thus electing him by 144 majority.

Outagamie County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 11,842. It has one member,

CHARLES E. McINTOSH, [Dem.] of Appleton. He was born in Goderich, Huron county, Canada West, April 13, 1838; was educated at Notre Dame University, St. Joseph county, Indiana; is by occupation a land agent; he came to Wisconsin in 1840 and settled at New Berlin, Waukesha county; entered the service during the late rebellion in 1861 as a private in 7th Wisconsin Battery, Light Artillery, and served three years; re-enlisted February 3, 1865, in Hancock's Veteran Corps, and was mustered out at Elmira, Feb. 3, 1866; was elected to the Assembly from Outagamie county in 1868 and re-elected in 1869 by 668 majority, receiving 1,513 votes, against 845 for H. G. Curtis, [Rep.]

Ozaukee County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 14,882. It has one member.

ADOLPH ZIMMERMANN, (Dem.) of Mequon—P. O. address, Mequon River. He was born in Saxony, February 23d, 1814; received a common school education; is by occupation a beer brewer; he came to Wisconsin in 1839, and settled at Mequon; has been a Justice of the Peace; Postmaster for 12 years; Chairman of Town Board 14 years; Chairman of the County Board 6 years; County Treasurer; and has also filled a number of other local offices. He received a vote of 979 against 853 for A. M. Alling, (Rep.) thus electing him by 126 majority.

Pierce County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 6,324. It has one member.

OLIVER S. POWELL, (Rep.) of River Falls. He was born in Madrid, St. Lawrence county, New York,

June 19th, 1830; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at River Falls. At the late election he was chosen to represent the district in the Assembly, without opposition, receiving 1,164 votes.

Portage County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 8,145. The member is

FREDERICK HUNTLEY, (Rep.) of Buena Vista. He was born in the town of Salina, Onondaga county, New York, October 5th, 1825; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Buena Vista; has filled various town offices; was Commissioner of Swamp Lands in 1868; elected to the Assembly in 1868, and re-elected in 1869, receiving a vote of 734 against 419 for John Eckles [Dem.]

Racine County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 22,884, and has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT. (City of Racine.) The member is **A. L. PHILLIPS**, (Rep.) of Racine. He was born in the town of Adams, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, May 12th, 1824; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1850; was Assessor for three years, and Alderman for two years for the 1st ward; was elected to the Assembly in 1868, and re-elected in 1869 by 156 majority, having received 555 votes against 399 for John R. Davis, (Dem.)

SECOND DISTRICT. (Towns of Calcedonia, Mt. Pleasant, Yorkville, Burlington, Dover, Rochester, Waterford, Norway and Raymond.) The member is **IRA A. RICE**, (Rep.) of Waterford. He was born in the town of New Haven, Oswego county, New York, September 17th, 1812; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1836 and settled at Waterford; has been Justice of the Peace twenty-five years, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the Assembly in 1858. At the last election he ran as an independent candidate, and received 1,031 votes against 949 for Dr. James L. Coffin, (Rep.) thus electing him by 82 majority.

Richland County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 12,186. It has one member.

JAMES HARVEY MINER, (Rep.)

cation; is by occupation a farmer; He was postmaster at Piketon, Ky., from 1846 to 1848, and at Mt. Welcome, Clay county, from 1849 to 1853. In 1853 was a candidate for State Senator in Kentucky, but was unsuccessful. Entered the military service during the late rebellion, and Nov. 13th, 1861, was elected Lt. Col. of the 8th Ky. Regt.; May 9th, 1863, was appointed Col. of the 7th Ky., and was mustered out with the regiment October 4th, 1864. He came to Wisconsin in 1863, and settled in Vernon county. Was elected to the Assembly in 1893, by a vote of 601 against 77 for D. A. Steele, [Dem.]

SECOND DISTRICT. (Towns of Hillsborough, Greenwood, Forrest, Union, Whitestown, Stark, Clinton, Webster, Liberty, Kickapoo, Viroqua and Christiana.) The member is VAN S. BENNETT, (Rep.)—P. O. address, Rockton. He was born in the town of Medina, county of Medina, Ohio, March 15th, 1836; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and first settled at Medina, Dane county. He entered the military service during the late rebellion and was commissioned Lieutenant in the Twelfth Wisconsin regiment October 28th, 1861; May 1st, 1862, was commissioned Captain, which he held to November 7th, 1864. In 1866 was elected County Superintendent of Schools of Richland county; was elected to the Assembly from Vernon county in 1868 and re-elected at the last election without opposition, having received 921 votes.

Walworth County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 25,573. It has three members.

FIRST DISTRICT. (Towns of Sharon, Darien, Richmond, Walworth and Delavan.) The member is HENRY HALL, (Rep.) of Walworth. He was born in Bridgewater, Oneida county, New York, October 25th, 1813; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Walworth. He received a vote of 760 against 302 for J. A. Treat, (Dem.) thus electing him by 358 majority.

SECOND DISTRICT. (Towns of Linn, Geneva, Elkhorn, La Fayette, Bloomfield, Lyons and Spring Prairie.) The member is STEPHEN R. EDGERTON, (Rep.) of Spring Prairie. He was born in Rome, Oneida county, New York, October 24th, 1833; received a common school education;

is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Spring Prairie. He received a vote of 842 against 438 for Mott L. Ayres, (Dem.) thus electing him by 404 majority.

THIRD DISTRICT. [Towns of White-water, La Grange, Sugar Creek, Troy and East Troy.] The member is WILLIAM BURGIT, [Rep.] of East Troy. He was born in the town of Richford, Tioga county, New York, December 6, 1818; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1837, and settled at East Troy; has been chairman of the Town Board and Supervisor for a number of terms; Assessor two or three years, and a member of the School Board the most of the time for the last twelve years. He received a vote of 857, against 411 for J. D. Merrill, [Dem.] thus electing him by 446 majority.

Washington County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 24,019, and has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT. [Towns of Wayne, Addison, Kewaskum, Barton, West Bend, Farmington and Trenton.] The member is HENRY VAN RENSSELAER WILMOT, [Dem.] of Trenton.—P. O. address, Newburgh. He was born in Greenbush, Rensselaer county, New York, November 29, 1801, and is the oldest member of the present Assembly. He received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1865 and settled at Port Washington; he was Deputy Collector of Customs from 1853 to 1861, District of Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence Co., New York, and Postmaster; is now Justice of the Peace and chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Trenton. He was elected to the present Assembly without opposition, receiving 1,382 votes.

SECOND DISTRICT. [Towns of Hartford, Polk, Jackson, Erin, Richfield and Germantown.] The member is DENSMORE W. MAXON, [Dem.] post-office address, Cedar Creek. He was born in the town of Verona, Oneida county, New York, the 30th day of September, 1820; was educated at the Oneida Conference Seminary; is by occupation a farmer. He came to Wisconsin in May, 1843, and settled at Milwaukee, but soon removed to Mequon, and to Cedar Creek in 1846, where he now resides; was appointed Deputy County Surveyor of Washington county in 1843; elected Chair-

man of the town Board of Supervisors of Polk, and Justice of the Peace of the town in 1846, and continued to hold these offices till 1859; was elected Member of the Assembly in June, 1848; and again in 1852, 1867, 1868 and 1869; was elected Senator for the 4th District, [Washington county] in 1857, and was re-elected in 1859. In 1865 he was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket against Wyman Spooner, on the Republican ticket and defeated. In May, 1868, he was appointed by President Johnson a member of the Board of Visitors to attend the annual examination of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. At the election in 1869 he was chosen to again represent his district in the Assembly, without opposition, receiving 1,296 votes. If he believes in anything it is "Free Trade;" if he is in favor of anything it is in the proper maintenance of the charitable institutions of the State and for several years he has been widely known as the introducer and chief advocate of Assembly Bill, No. 1.

Waukesha County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 27,029, and has three members.

FIRST DISTRICT. (Towns of Waukesha, Genessee, Eagle, Mukwonago and Vernon.) The member is HENRY TOTTEN, (Dem.) of Waukesha. He was born in Congress Township, Wayne county, Ohio, September 2, 1824; received a common school and collegiate education; is by occupation a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and first settled at Barton, Washington county. He has not filled many different official positions, but has fifteen times been a candidate for Sealer of Weights and Measures, and in the face of adverse majorities has been successful five times; was elected to the Assembly in 1869 by about 75 majority over F. G. Parks (Rep.).

SECOND DISTRICT. (Towns of Mer-ton, Oconomowoc, Pewaukee, Dela-field, Summit and Ottawa.) The member is JOHN D. McDONALD, (Dem.), of Summit. He was born in Johnstown, Fulton county, New York, August 2, 1816; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1836, and settled on the same farm where he now resides. In 1863 was an unsuccessful candidate for the Assembly; was elected in 1869 in a district usually Republican, receiving 893 votes to 850 for William

M. Jacques (Rep.), thus electing him by 43 majority.

THIRD DISTRICT. (Towns of Lisbon, Menomonee, Brookfield, New Berlin and Muskego.) The member is THOMAS McCARTY, (Dem.), of Menomonee; P. O. address, Lannon's Springs. He was born in Buffalo, New York, October 29, 1838; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1842, and settled at Menomonee; has filled several minor town offices. He received a vote of 977 against 549 for Dr. S. S. Clark (Rep.), thus electing him by 428 majority.

Waupaca County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 11,208. The member is

ALBERT V. BALCH, [Rep.] of Weyauwega. He was born in Plattsburgh, Clinton county, New York, July 21, 1828; received a common school education and attended the Academies at Schuyler Falls, Keeseville and Plattsburgh; is by profession an Insurance agent; he came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled at Weyauwega; was County Surveyor from 1853 to 1858, and Postmaster at Weyauwega from May, 1861, to November, 1867. He received a vote of 1,395, as a Peoples' candidate, to 953 for M. H. Sessions, [Rep.] thus electing him by 442 majority.

Waushara County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 9,002. The member is

THEOPHILUS F. METCALF [Rep.] of Marion—P. O. address, Spring Lake. He was born in Wicklow, Ireland, May 10, 1816; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1849 and first settled in Winnebago county; has been Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the town of Marion for seven years. He received a vote of 951, as an independent candidate, against 403 for C. H. Stowers, the regular Republican nominee, thus electing him by 548 majority.

Winnebago County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 29,767. It has three members.

FIRST DISTRICT. [Towns of Oshkosh, Algoma, Vinland and the city of Oshkosh.] The Member is JAMES EMERY KENNEDY, [Rep.] of the city of Oshkosh. He was born in Caren county, Ireland, May 14, 1833; received a common school education;

of Richland Center. He was born in Lockport, Niagara county, New York, February 4th, 1830; is a graduate of Hillsdale College, Michigan; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled at Richland Center; was District Attorney for Richland county from January 1, 1857, for four years, and was County Judge of the county for four years from January 1, 1866. He received a vote of 1,063 against 923 for Ira S. Hazeltine, (People's Candidate) thus electing him by 140 majority.

Rock County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 36,033, and has five members.

FIRST DISTRICT. (Towns of Union, Magnolia, Center, Spring Valley, Plymouth and Avon.) The member is ISAAC M. BENNETT, (Rep.) of Evansville. He was born in the town of Cobleskill, Schoharie county, New York, December 8th, 1824; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1845 and first settled at Oregon, Dane county; has held the office of County Supervisor three different terms and was Town School Superintendent, under the old system, several times, and was once an unsuccessful candidate for the Assembly. Was elected in 1869, receiving 729 votes against 32 for C. M. Tuttle, (Dem.) thus electing him by 697 majority.

SECOND DISTRICT. [Towns of Porter, Fulton, Milton, Lima and Janesville.] The member is THOMAS H. GOODHUE, [Rep.] of Lima. P. O. address, Whitewater. He was born in Williston, Chittenden county, Vermont, August 21, 1825; received an academic education at Newton, Vermont; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Lima; was elected to the Assembly in 1864, and again in 1869, receiving 646 votes to 79 for Henry J. Wilkinson, [Dem.] thus electing him by 567 majority.

THIRD DISTRICT. [Towns of Harmony, Johnstown, La Prairie, Bradford, Clinton and Rock.] The member is ADELMORN SHERMAN, [Rep.]—P. O. address, Janesville. He was born in the town of Berne, Albany county, New York, January 30, 1820; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled at Janesville; has been Town Superintendent of Schools and chairman of the Town Board; was

elected to the Assembly in 1868 and re-elected in 1869, without opposition, receiving 517 votes.

FOURTH DISTRICT. [Towns of Beloit, Newark, Turtle, and the city of Beloit.] The member is JOHN HAMMOND, [Rep.] of Turtle.—P. O. address, Clinton. He was born in Wheatland, Monroe county, New York, June 14, 1814; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled at Turtle. He received a vote of 540, against 83 for Lewis Clark, [Dem.] thus electing him by 467 majority.

FIFTH DISTRICT. (City of Janesville.) The member is ALEXANDER GRAHAM, (Rep). He was born in Utica, Oneida county, New York, April 6, 1816; received an academic education at Homer, Cortland county, N. Y.; is by profession a banker and real estate agent. He was elected Superintendent of Schools in Chemung county, N. Y., in 1842; was elected to the same position in Tompkins county, in 1844; was Supervisor in the same county in 1845 and 1846; was elected a member of the Assembly from Tompkins county in 1850. He came to Wisconsin in 1858 and settled at Janesville; was elected one of the School Commissioners of the city in 1859, and was elected to the Assembly in 1860; was elected a member of the Common Council of Janesville in 1864 and is still a member of that body, and was twice elected its 1 resident: was an unsuccessful candidate for the Assembly on a people's ticket in 1866; was a second time elected to the Assembly of this state in 1869, receiving 631 votes against 519 for John J. R. Pease (Dem.), thus electing him by 112 majority.

Sauk County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 20,154. It has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT. (Towns of Westfield, Washington, Bear Creek, Franklin, Honey Creek, Sumter, Merrimac, Prairie du Sac, Troy and Spring Green.) The member is CARL C. KUNTZ (Rep.), of Troy; P. O. address, Black Hawk. He was born in the town of Mörzheim, Landau county, Rhenish Palatinate, Germany, January 11, 1832; was educated at the normal schools and the college at Kaiserslautern, Rhenish Palatinate, graduating in 1852; was formerly an editor, but is now by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1853, and first settled at

Sauk City; in 1854 established and edited the "Pionier am Wisconsin," the first German Republican paper in the State; in 1856 was a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia, which nominated JOHN C. FREMONT for President; was Town Clerk and Chairman of Troy from 1860 to 1865; in 1865 was elected a County Supervisor for Sauk county; was member of the Assembly in 1869 and re-elected at the last election by a vote of 802 against 330 for Charles Halasz (Dem.), thus obtaining 472 majority.

SECOND DISTRICT. [Towns of New Buffalo, Dellona, Winfield, La Valle, Woodland, Ironton, Reedsburg, Excelsior, Baraboo, Fairfield, Greenfield and Freedom.] The Member is GEORGE G. SWAIN, [Rep.] of New Buffalo—P. O. address, Kilbourn City, Columbia county. He was born in the town of Halifax, Windham county, Vermont, on the 3d day of January, 1829; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Newport, Sauk county; was Supervisor of the town of New Buffalo from April, 1866, to April, 1869, and was elected County Supervisor in November, 1868, for the term of two years. At the last election he was chosen a Member of the Assembly, receiving 995 votes to 424 for James Dykins, [Dem.], thus electing him by 571 majority.

Sheboygan County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 27,671. It has three members.

FIRST DISTRICT. [Towns of Sheboygan, Wilson, Moselle, Hermann and the city of Sheboygan.] The member is H. G. H. REED, [Dem.] of the city of Sheboygan. He was born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, April 12, 1828; received a common school education; is by profession a civil engineer, and a partner in the firm of Reed & Hinckley, storage, forwarding and commission merchants; was County Surveyor from 1862 to 1866; was Chief Engineer of the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad, to the present time. He received a vote of 741 against 396 for John H. Plath, [Rep.], thus electing him by 345 majority.

SECOND DISTRICT. [Towns of Mitchell, Linden, Plymouth, Rhine, Greenbush and Russel.] The Member is J. HENRY McNEEL, [Rep.] of Greenbush. He was born in Lewis, Essex county, New York, December 7, 1833; received an Academic edu-

cation at Keeseville; is by profession a physician and surgeon; came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Oakfield, Fond du Lac county; has never previously held official position. He received a vote of 703 against 540 for Enoch Eastman, [Dem.] thus electing him by 160 majority.

THIRD DISTRICT. (Towns of Sheboygan Falls, Lima, Abbott, Holland, Scott and the village of Sheboygan Falls.) The member is JACOB BLANSHAN (Rep.) of Scott. He was born in New Paltz, Ulster county, New York, May 11th, 1815; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled at Scott. He received a vote of 597 against 484 for Henry Tidman, (Dem.) thus electing him by 113 majority.

St. Croix County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 7,255. It has one member.

CHARLES D. PARKER, (Rep.) of Pleasant Valley. He was born in the county of Coos, New Hampshire, December 27th, 1827; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1836 and first settled at Muskego, Waukesha county; removed to St. Croix county where he has held many town offices; was Chairman of the town in 1856 and 1869, and County Supervisor in 1864 and 1865. Was elected to the Assembly in 1868 and re-elected in 1869, receiving 869 votes against 690 for George B. Kidder, (Dem.) thus electing him by 179 majority.

Trempealeau County

Contained a population in 1865, of 5,199. It has one member.

ISAAC CLARK, (Rep.) of Galesville. He was born in Salem, Franklin county, Maine, January 1st, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Galesville. He received a vote of 457 against 313 for Wm. M. Young, (Dem.) thus electing him by 144 majority.

Vernon County

Contained a population, in 1865, of 13,644, and has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT (Towns of Hamburg, Bergen, Wheatland, Sterling, Franklin, Genoa, Harmony, Jefferson and Coon.) The member is REUBEN MAY, [Rep.]—P. O. address, Springville. He was born in Pike county, Kentucky, June 23d, 1815; received a common school edu-

is by occupation a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Oshkosh. He received a vote of 1,224 against 1,204 for George Hyer, [Dem.], thus electing him by 20 majority.

SECOND DISTRICT. (Towns of Neenah, Menasha, Clayton, Winneconne, Winchester and Wolf River.) The member is WILLIAM PRENTISS ROUNDS, (Rep.) of Menasha. He was born in Bridgeton, Cumberland county, Maine, August 15th, 1827; received a common school education; is by occupation a flour manufacturer and grain dealer. He came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at Milton, Rock county; removed to Menasha in 1849; has been a member of the Village Board and Village and Town Assessor six or eight years. He received a vote of 885 against 624 for Wm. M. Stewart, (Dem.) thus electing him by 261 majority.

THIRD DISTRICT. (Towns of Poygan, Rushford, Omro, Nepeuskin, Utica, Nekimi and Black Wolf.) The member is JAMES H. FOSTER, (Rep.)—P. O. address, Koro. He was born in the town of Ware, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, August 3d, 1827; received a common school and collegiate education, but never graduated; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at the place where he now resides; was Town Superintendent of Schools, under the old system, for many years, and also filled many other town offices; was Register of Deeds of Winnebago county for four years from January 1st, 1859; was member of the Assembly in 1869 and re-elected at last election, receiving 1,011 votes against 442 for James Liddle, (Ind.) thus obtaining 569 majority.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	60
Democrats	39
Independent	1
Total	<u>100</u>

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE SENATE FOR 1870.

No. of Miles.	Dist.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Yrs in State.	PCST OFFICE ADDRESS.		Politics
							Post Office.	County.	
300	22	Baldwin, George	33	Lawyer	Vermont	16	Chilton	Calumet	Dem.
80	18	Burchard, Samuel D.	33	Manufacturer	New York	24	Beaver Dam	Dodge	Dem.
200	31	Butt, C. M.	36	Lawyer and Farmer	Ohio	11	Viroqua	Vernon	Rep.
300	33	Clark, Satterlee	53	Lawyer	Washington, D. C.	41	Horicon	Dodge	Dem.
16	26	Davis, Romanzo E.	38	Farmer	New York	23	Mendota	Dane	Rep.
200	6	Deuster, Peter V.	38	Editor and Printer	Prussia	22	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem.
360	21	Fisher, Ira W.	36	Manufacturer	Vermont	11	Menasha	Winnebago	Rep.
280	13	Gray, Hamilton H.	42	Farmer	New York	31	Darlington	La Fayette	Dem.
180	25	Griswold, William M.	46	Senator	New York	16	Columbus	Columbia	Rep.
180	24	Hall, John C.	48	Physician	New Hampshire	17	Monroe	Green	Rep.
140	16	Hazelton, George C.	36	Lawyer	New Hampshire	6	Boscobel	Grant	Rep.
800	23	Ives, Edward H.	49	Lawyer	Ohio	11	Trimbelle	Pierce	Dem.
90	15	Joiner, Lemuel W.	59	Farmer	Vermont	24	Wyoming	Iowa	Rep.
450	9	Kershaw, William J.	34	Lawyer	Ireland	17	Big Spring	Adams	Rep.
120	30	Krouskop, George	37	Merchant	Ohio	18	Richland Center	Richland	Dem.
200	5	Lynde, William Pitt.	51	Lawyer	New York	28	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem.
256	3	Morgan, Lyman	55	Manufacturer	Pennsylvania	22	Ozaukee	Ozaukee	Dem.
270	8	Pettit, Milton H.	44	Malster, &c.	New York	23	Kenosha	Kenosha	Rep.
200	12	Pratt, Samuel	62	Farmer	Massachusetts	32	Spring Prairie	Walworth	Rep.
560	32	Price, William T.	45	Lumberman	Pennsylvania	24	Black River Falls	Jackson	Rep.
400	19	Reed, George	61	Lawyer	Massachusetts	34	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Dem.
160	10	Rice, John A.	37	Physician	New York	17	Merton	Waukesha	Dem.
280	4	Schantz, Adam	50	Farmer and Merchant	Germany	23	Addison	Washington	Dem.
270	7	Stevens, Henry	51	Farmer	New Hampshire	14	Caledonia Center	Racine	Rep.
80	14	Strong, Bennet U.	50	Hotel keeper and Farmer	Connecticut	16	Spring Green	Sauk	Rep.
334	1	Taylor, David	51	Lawyer	New York	23	Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Rep.
250	20	Town, Hiram S.	36	Merchant	Upper Canada	29	Ripon	Fond du Lac	Rep.
480	2	Walker, Lyman	70	Lawyer	New York	14	Ahnepee	Kewaunee	Dem.
300	29	Waring, George D.	50	Lawyer	New York	14	Berlin	Green Lake	Rep.
420	27	Webb, Charles M.	36	Lawyer	Pennsylvania	12	Grand Rapids	Wood	Rep.
80	17	Williams, Charles G.	41	Lawyer	New York	13	Janesville	Rock	Rep.
36	11	Williams, Nelson	44	Senator	Lower Canada	14	Stoughton	Dane	Rep.
140	23	Woodman, William W.	51	Farmer	New York	25	Johnson's Creek	Jefferson	Dem.

STATISTICAL LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE FOR 1870.

Name.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Years in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	
						Post Office.	County.
L. B. Hills.....	46	Chief Clerk.....	Chief Clerk.....	New York.....	22	Madison.....	Dane.
H. H. Rust.....	35	Assistant Clerk.....	Mechanic.....	Vermont.....	26	Portage City.....	Columbia.
Robt. A. Gillett.....	35	Book-keeper.....	Book-keeper.....	Ohio.....	21	Tomah.....	Monroe.
J. H. Balch.....	36	Enrolling Clerk.....	do.....	New York.....	12	Janesville.....	Rock.
A. J. High.....	40	Engrossing Clerk.....	Publisher.....	Maryland.....	10	Monroe.....	Green.
Miss Julia A. Hubbard.....	30	Transcribing Clerk.....	Book-keeper.....	Illinois.....	4	Madison.....	Dane.
Earl M. Rogers.....	27	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Merchant.....	Pennsylvania.....	20	Bad Axe.....	Vernon.
Wm. Freeman.....	28	Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Mechanic.....	Maine.....	23	Menasha.....	Winnebago.
L. D. Frost.....	28	Postmaster.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	19	Madison.....	Dane.
T. Watson.....	43	Assistant Postmaster.....	do.....	Ireland.....	19	Martinville.....	Grant.
D. W. Collins.....	49	Doorkeeper.....	do.....	Connecticut.....	18	Caledonia Center.....	Racine.
W. Cook.....	49	do.....	do.....	New York.....	15	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.
Levi Burgett.....	59	Assistant Doorkeeper.....	do.....	do.....	23	Grand Rapids.....	Wood.
F. Chamberlain.....	21	do.....do.....	Mechanic.....	Wisconsin.....	21	Sheboygan Falls.....	Sheboygan.
H. A. Wilcox.....	20	Gallery.....do.....	Student.....	do.....	20	Spring Green.....	Sauk.
F. Bowers.....	31	President's Attendant.....	Painter.....	Pennsylvania.....	6	Chippawa Falls.....	Chippawa.
John Grant, jr.....	28	Night Watch.....	Mechanic.....	England.....	20	Wanewoc.....	Juneau.
A. T. Conger.....	48	Porter.....	Farmer.....	Vermont.....	15	Oxford.....	Marquette.
Eddie Knight.....	11	Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin.....	11	Madison.....	Dane.
Willie Hadley.....	13	do.....	do.....	do.....	13	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Charlie Young.....	14	do.....	do.....	do.....	14	Delton.....	Sauk.
Chas. F. Torgerson.....	15	do.....	do.....	do.....	15	Perry.....	Dane.
Chas. Vedder.....	14	do.....	do.....	do.....	14	Eagle.....	Waukesha.
Max. Roeder.....	12	do.....	do.....	do.....	12	Madison.....	Dane.

SENATE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1870.

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STATISTICAL LIST OF THE ASSEMBLY.

No. of Miles.	No. of Seats.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Yrs. in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.		Politics
							Post Office.	County.	
120	...	BINGHAM, J. M., <i>Speaker</i>	41	Lawyer	New York	15	Palmyra	Jefferson	Rep.
200	72	Abert, George	52	Contractor, &c	France	33	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem.
410	11	Adams, J. M.	35	Physician	Vermont	17	Oconto	Oconto	Dem.
40	9	Adams, John	50	Merchant, &c	Kentucky	30	Black Earth	Dane	Dem.
214	41	Bailey, Alexander	45	Farmer	New York	26	Salem	Kenosha	Rep.
380	75	Balch, Albert V.	41	Insurance agent	New York	18	Weyauwega	Waupaca	Rep.
100	14	Barnard, Henry C.	32	Merchant	Missouri	25	Avoca	Iowa	Dem.
300	1	Barnes, Henry W.	52	Farmer	New Hampshire	34	Wiota	La Fayette	Dem.
320	56	Barth, John	43	Farmer	Wurtemberg	16	Kiel	Manitowoc	Dem.
230	27	Basford, Luther	55	Insurance agent	New Hampshire	30	Glen Haven	Grant	Rep.
162	95	Beach, Carmi W.	28	Produce dealer	New York	23	Pardeeville	Columbia	Rep.
50	86	Bennett, Isaac M.	45	Merchant	New York	24	Evansville	Rock	Rep.
300	32	Bennett, Van S.	33	Lumberman	Ohio	23	Rockton	Vernon	Rep.
84	65	Bertram Henry.	44	Merchant	Germany	11	Watertown	Dodge	Ind.
440	20	Blanshan, Jacob	54	Farmer	New York	21	Scott	Sheboygan	Rep.
124	94	Bliss, George W.	61	Ex-Printer and Editor	Pennsylvania	32	Mineral Point	Iowa	Rep.
250	68	Boyd, John	45	Manufacturer	England	25	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Dem.
200	21	Brick, Nathan	49	Merchant	Massachusetts	18	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Rep.
212	98	Bullen, Winslow	43	Farmer	New York	33	Poynette	Columbia	Rep.
300	48	Burdick, Joseph C.	39	Farmer	New York	11	Berlin	Green Lake	Rep.
140	45	Burgit, William	51	Farmer	New York	32	East Troy	Walworth	Rep.
300	62	Burtch, Henry S.	32	Farmer	New York	24	Farmersville	Dodge	Dem.
220	51	Carthew, John	31	Merchant	England	30	Rockville	Grant	Rep.
276	69	Cavanagh, Daniel	39	Farmer	Ireland	2	Osceola	Fond du Lac	Dem.
24	40	Chandler, Willard H.	39	Ex-Printer and farmer	Vermont	15	Sun Prairie	Dane	Rep.
204	5	Chase, Enoch	60	Farmer	Vermont	34	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem.
610	85	Clark, Isaac	43	Farmer	Maine	15	Galesville	Trempealeau	Rep.
40	38	Crocker, John R.	49	Farmer	New York	15	Belleville	Dane	Rep.
190	52	Dewey, William Pitt.	36	Lawyer	New York	17	Lancaster	Grant	Rep.
250	67	Dobbs, Jerry, Jr.	37	Lawyer	New York	20	Ripon	Fond du Lac	Dem.
364	59	Dockry, Michael	52	Farmer	Ireland	21	Morrison	Brown	Dem.
850	82	Dresser, Samuel B.	38	Farmer	Maine	7	Osceola Mills	Polk	Rep.

362	6	Duffy, Thomas T.	34	Merchant	New York.....	14	Benton.....	La Fayette ...	Dem.
156	100	Edgerton, Stephen R. .	36	Farmer	New York.....	23	Grove	Walworth	Rep.
200	71	Fellenz, John	36	Carpenter and builder	Prussia.....	22	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem.
406	57	Fitzgerald, Michael. .	48	Farmer	Ireland	15	Maple Grove	Manitowoc	Dem.
300	88	Foster, James H.	42	Farmer	Massachusetts	23	Koro	Winnebago	Rep.
420	77	Fowler, E. Edams	39	Farmer	Vermont	14	Columbus	Columbia	Rep.
258	2	Geisse, Charles	56	General Business	Pennsylvania	23	Taycheedah	Fond du Lac..	Dem.
674	53	Gleason, Charles R. .	38	Merchant	New York	20	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Dem.
90	43	Goodhue, Thomas H. .	44	Farmer	Vermont	12	Whitewater	Walworth	Rep.
100	49	Graham, Alexander. .	53	Banker, &c.	New York	11	Janesville	Rock	Rep.
680	81	Granger, Jedediah W. .	51	Farmer	New York	4	Menomonie	Dunn	Rep.
80	18	Hall, Daniel	50	Lawyer	New York	18	Watertown	Jefferson	Rep.
142	26	Hall, Henry	56	Farmer	New York	23	Walworth	Walworth	Rep.
720	23	Hallock, James L.	46	Farmer	Pennsylvania.	14	Burnside	Buffalo	Rep.
120	84	Hammond, John	55	Farmer	New York	22	Clinton	Rock	Rep.
480	96	Harris, Charles L.	35	Lawyer	New Jersey	12	Jacksonport.....	Door	Rep.
200	24	Harrison, Stephen A. .	40	Contractor.....	England	13	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Rep.
364	70	Hicks, Edward	51	Merchant	Ohio	27	Green Bay	Brown	Dem.
560	64	Heflinger, Carl	37	Real Estate Agent.	Wurtemberg ..	15	Wausau	Marathon.....	Dem.
540	77	Hart, Charles A.	40	Miller	New York	24	Melvina	Monroe	Rep.
400	89	Huntloy, Frederick. .	44	Farmer	New York	13	Buena Vista	Portage	Rep.
120	73	Jackson, Thomas A. .	40	Farmer	Pennsylvania.	13	Brodhead	Green	Rep.
200	36	Johnson, Daniel H. .	44	Lawyer	Canada West. .	23	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Rep.
150	61	Johnston, Francis	55	Farmer	Ireland	25	Waupun	Dodge	Dem.
280	25	Kennedy, James E.	36	Merchant	Ireland	12	Oshkosh	Winnebago	Rep.
90	29	Kuntz, C. C.	37	Farmer and ex-Editor	Germany	16	Black Hawk	Sauk	Rep.
52	87	Leonard, C. D. W.	51	Merchant	New York	21	Attica	Green	Rep.
30	39	Loveland, Carpus E. .	41	Farmer	New York	15	Rutland	Dane	Rep.
170	4	McCarty, Thomas	31	Farmer	New York	27	Lannon's Springs	Waukesha	Dem.
140	3	McDonald, John D.	53	Farmer	New York	33	Summit	Waukesha	Dem.
200	8	McGrath, James	33	Contractor.....	Ireland	21	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem.
310	99	McIntosh, Charles E. .	31	Land Agent	Canada West. .	29	Appleton	Outagamie	Dem.
170	28	McNair, H. A. W.	50	Farmer and Surveyor	North Carolina	27	Fennimore	Grant	Rep.
373	31	McNeel, J. Henry	31	Physician.....	New York	15	Greenbush	Sheboygan	Rep.
262	15	Maxon, Densmore W. .	49	Farmer	New York	26	Cedar Creek.....	Washington ..	Dem.
600	23	May, Reuben	54	Farmer	Kentucky	6	Springville	Vernon	Rep.
320	47	Metcalf, Theophilus F. .	52	Farmer	Ireland	20	Spring Lake	Wausara	Rep.
250	90	Mihills, Uriah D.	51	Manufacturer, etc.	Lower Canada .	14	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac..	Rep.
120	74	Miner, James H.	39	Lawyer	New York	17	Richland Center.	Richland	Rep.
592	80	Morrill, John	43	Farmer	Maine	15	Hixton	Jackson	Rep.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1870—continued.

No. of Miles.	No. of Seats.	Name.	Age	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Yrs. in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.		Politics
							Post Office.	County.	
570	37	Moulton, Powers G.	40	Farmer	New York	13	Onalaska	La Crosse	Rep.
50	97	Narracong, Jonas	52	Miller	New York	32	Lodi	Columbia	Rep.
716	16	Parker, Charles D.	42	Farmer	New Hampshire	33	Pleasant Valley	St. Croix	Rep.
270	93	Pease, Spencer A.	52	Lawyer and Editor	New York	32	Montello	Marquette	Dem.
250	78	Phillips, A. L.	45	Merchant	Massachusetts	19	Racine	Racine	Rep.
176	42	Phillips, Charles H.	45	Farmer	New York	20	Lake Mills	Jefferson	Rep.
312	35	Pierce, Solon W.	38	Lawyer and Editor	New York	15	Friendship	Adams	Rep.
320	10	Potter, Jerome B.	43	Farmer	New York	24	Sentinel	Juneau	Dem.
700	83	Powell, Oliver S.	39	Farmer	New York	19	River Falls	Pierce	Rep.
184	76	Raymond, William	37	Merchant	Ohio	14	Bell Center	Crawford	Rep.
412	66	Reed, H. G. H.	41	Civil Engineer	Massachusetts	13	Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Dem.
224	44	Rice, Ira A.	57	Farmer	New York	33	Waterford	Racine	Rep.
206	63	Richards, Daniel H.	61	Printer	New York	34	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem.
300	12	Robinson, James	41	Merchant	New York	21	Chilton	Calumet	Dem.
560	54	Rodolf, Theodore	54	Insurance agent	Switzerland	35	La Crosse	La Crosse	Dem.
320	79	Rounds, William P.	52	Manufacturer, etc.	Maine	24	Menasha	Winnebago	Rep.
200	91	Runkel, Henry C.	35	Lawyer	Germany	17	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem.
.....	13	Saunborn, Alden S.	49	Lawyer	Vermont	23	Madison	Dane	Dem.
380	58	Schmidt, Carl H.	34	Editor and Printer	Prussia	15	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Dem.
92	19	Sherman, Adelmorn	49	Farmer	New York	25	Janesville	Rock	Rep.
224	46	Sleyster, Rælof.	54	Farmer	Holland	23	Waupun	Fond du Lac	Rep.
380	30	Squires, Joel C.	50	Miner	Ohio	31	Platteville	Grant	Dem.
256	34	Swain, George G.	40	Farmer	Vermont	14	Kilbourn City	Columbia	Rep.
160	55	Totten, Henry	45	Merchant	Ohio	23	Waukesha	Waukesha	Dem.
120	92	Tousley, Wilbur H.	28	Editor and Printer	Ohio	11	Jefferson	Jefferson	Dem.
294	7	Wilmot, Henry V. R.	68	Farmer	New York	4	Newburg	Washington	Dem.
210	50	Zautcke, Frederick A.	32	Farmer	Prussia	30	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Rep.
220	60	Zimmermann, Adolph.	55	Brewer	Saxony	30	Mequon River	Ozaukee	Dem.

STATISTICAL LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1870.

Name.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Y'rs in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	
						Post Office.	County.
E. W. Young.....	48	Chief Clerk.....	Farmer.....	Maine.....	13	Prairie du Sac....	Sauk.
W. M. Newcomb.....	42	Assistant Clerk.....	Clerk.....	New York.....	23	Darlington.....	La Fayette.
F. A. Demmett.....	21	Book-Keeper.....	..do.....	Maine.....	19	Sheboygan Falls..	Sheboygan.
S. F. Hammond.....	27	Enrolling Clerk.....	Carpenter.....	New York.....	17	Clinton.....	Rock.
A. H. Reed.....	47	Encrossing Clerk.....	Speculator.....	Vermont.....	26	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.
G. H. Brock.....	30	Transcribing Clerk.....	Teacher.....	Wisconsin.....	30	Potosi.....	Grant.
O. C. Johnson.....	31	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Farmer.....	Norway.....	25	Madison.....	Dane.
O. C. Bissell.....	42	Ass't Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Lumberman.....	Ohio.....	24	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.
S. C. McDonald.....	37	2d ..do.....	Merchant.....	New York.....	15	Muscoda.....	Grant.
J. H. Waggoner.....	26	Postmaster.....	Editor.....	Ohio.....	15	Richland Center..	Richland.
Myron DeWolf.....	30	1st Ass't Postmaster.....	Nurseryman.....	New York.....	16	Delavan.....	Walworth.
Henry Stannard.....	26	2d ..do.....	Merchant.....	New York.....	18	Greenbush.....	Sheboygan.
W. S. Seavey.....	29	1st Doorkeeper.....	Steamboat Clerk.....	Maine.....	12	Osceola Mills....	Polk.
A. B. Finch.....	49	2d ..do.....	Lumber Inspect'r.....	New York.....	27	Racine.....	Racine.
Joseph F. Wigmore.....	38	3d ..do.....	Sailor.....	Ireland.....	15	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
W. W. Dantz.....	30	4th ..do.....	Soldier.....	Wisconsin.....	15	Grand Prairie.....	Green Lake.
Sidney Emmes.....	47	Fireman.....	Painter.....	Ohio.....	26	Itutland.....	Dane.
E. G. Garner.....	21	..do.....	Light'g Rod Ag't.....	New York.....	14	Madison.....	Dane.
George A. Phinney.....	21	Gallery Attendant.....	Farmer.....	..do.....	2	Lodi.....	Columbia.
Joh'n K. Parish.....	40	Night Watchman.....	Student.....	Vermont.....	15	Waupaca.....	Waupaca.
T. D. Powers.....	17	Committee Rooms.....	Painter.....	New York.....	17	Oregon.....	Dane.
Fred. Keud.....	46	..do.....	Farmer.....	Wisconsin.....	19	Palmyra.....	Jefferson.
J. W. Plato.....	46	Porter.....	Officer.....	New York.....	13	Janesville.....	Rock.
Hiram Seffins.....	38	Committee Rooms.....	Plasterer.....	England.....	22	Columbus.....	Columbia.
Geo. Slurzsby.....	24	..do.....	Farmer.....	..do.....	23	Waukau.....	Winnebago.
H. S. Grinde.....	12	Gallery Attendant.....	..do.....	Norway.....	12	N. Windsor.....	Dane.
C. Bingham.....	12	Speaker's Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin.....	12	Palmyra.....	Jefferson.
Frank R. Norton.....	13	Clerk's Messenger.....	..do.....	..do.....	9	Madison.....	Dane.
Emil Hammer.....	13	Messenger.....	..do.....	Illinois.....	13	..do.....	Dane.
Frank Beyler.....	12	..do.....	..do.....	Wisconsin.....	10	..do.....	Dane.
Daniel Fitzpatrick.....	12	..do.....	..do.....	..do.....	12	..do.....	Dane.
Frank Johnson.....	12	..do.....	..do.....	..do.....	12	Black River Falls.	Jackson.

STATISTICAL LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1870—Continued.

Name.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Y'rs in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	
						Post Office.	County.
Henry A. Douglas.....	14	Messenger	Student	Wisconsin.....	14	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Charles S. Parker.....	14	..do.....	..do.....	..do.....	14	Pleasant Valley...	St. Croix.
Marshall Jackson.....		..do.....	..do.....	..do.....		Brodhead.....	Green.
Oscar Green.....		..do.....	..do.....	..do.....		Whitewater.....	Walworth.
Clarence Patch.....	12	..do.....	..do.....	Louisiana.....	5	Rockton.....	Vernon.
Willie Holmes.....	14	..do.....	..do.....	Illinois	10	Janesville	Rock.
Thaddeus W. Sutlif...	19	Messenger General..	Clerk	Wisconsin	19	Emerald Grove...	Rock.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

SENATE.

Judiciary.

Senators Williams of Rock,
Webb of Wood,
Waring of Green Lake,
Lynde of Milwaukee,
Baldwin of Calumet.

Finance.

Senators Butt of Vernon,
Pettit of Kenosha,
Reed of Manitowoc.

Incorporations.

Senators Price of Jackson,
Strong of Sauk,
Morgan of Ozaukee.

Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

Senators Pratt of Walworth,
Stevens of Racine,
Ives of Fierce.

Town and County Organization.

Senators Waring of Green Lake,
Webb of Wood,
Schantz of Washington.

Military Affairs.

Senators Butt of Vernon,
Kershaw of Adams,
Clark of Dodge.

Privileges and Elections.

Senators Hall of Green,
Waring of Green Lake,
Walker of Kewaunee.

Agriculture.

Senators Stevens of Racine,
Joiner of Iowa,
Woodman of Jefferson.

Legislative Expenditures.

Senators Strong of Sauk,
Hall of Green,
Gray of LaFayette.

State Affairs.

Senators Griswold of Columbia,
Hazleton of Grant,
Gray of LaFayette.

Federal Relations.

Senators Hazleton of Grant,
Griswold of Columbia,
Clark of Dodge.

Education.

Senators Williams of Dane,
Davis of Dane,
Lynde of Milwaukee.

Banks and Banking.

Senators Pettit of Kenosha,
Fisher of Winnebago,
Burchard of Dodge.

Internal Improvements.

Senators Webb of Wood,
Joiner of Iowa,
Baldwin of Calumet.

Contingent Expenditures.

Senators Davis of Dane,
Griswold of Columbia,
Ives of Pierce.

Public Lands.

Senators Joiner of Iowa,
Pratt of Walworth,
Schantz of Washington.

State Prison.

Senators Fisher of Winnebago,
Town of Fond du Lac,
Burchard of Dodge.

Railroads.

Senators Kershaw of Adams,
Price of Jackson,
Stevens of Racine,
Williams of Dane,
Deuster of Milwaukee,
Krouskop of Richland,
Ives of Pierce.

Printing.

Senators Town of Fond du Lac,
Pettit of Kenosha,
Deuster of Milwaukee.

Engrossed Bills.

Senators Town of Fond du Lac,
Price of Jackson,
Woodman of Jefferson.

Enrolled Bills.

Senators Kershaw of Adams,
Hall of Green,
Clark of Dodge.

ASSEMBLY.

Judiciary.

Messrs. D. H. Johnson of Milwaukee,
W. P. Dewey of Grant,
Daniel Hall of Jefferson,
J. H. Miner of Richland,
A. S. Sanborn of Dane.

State Affairs.

Messrs. W. P. Dewey of Grant,
R. May of Vernon,
Wm. Burgit of Walworth,
John Morrill of Jackson,
E. G. H. Reed of Sheboygan.

Federal Relations.

Messrs. Daniel Hall of Jefferson,
C. L. Harris of Door,
S. W. Pierce of Adams,
S. R. Edgerton of Walworth,
James Robinson of Calumet.

Militia.

Messrs. S. W. Pierce of Adams,
D. W. C. Leonard of Green,
P. G. Moulton of La Crosse,
C. M. Schmidt, of Manitowoc,
James Robinson of Calumet.

Ways and Means.

Messrs. W. H. Chandler of Dane,
Henry Hall of Wauworth,
John Carthew of Grant,
Henry Bertram of Dodge,
D. W. Maxon of Washington.

Banks and Banking.

Messrs. A. L. Phillips of Racine,
J. E. Kennedy of Winnebago,
A. Graham of Rock,
Geo. Abert of Milwaukee,
J. C. Squires of Grant.

Incorporations.

Messrs. C. L. Harris of Door,
C. D. Parker of St. Croix,
Geo. G. Swain of Sauk,
John Boyd of Fond du Lac,
J. M. Adams of Oconto.

Railroads.

Messrs. A. Graham of Rock,
S. A. Harrison of Milwaukee,
J. W. Granger of Dunn,
A. V. Balch of Waupaca,
O. S. Powell of Pierce,
C. W. Beach of Columbia,
Theo. Rodolf of La Crosse,
S. A. Pease of Marquette,
J. Dobbs, Jr., of Fond du Lac.

State Prison.

Messrs. J. E. Kennedy of Winnebago,
Luther Basford of Grant,
F. A. Zautcke of Milwaukee,
H. Totten of Waukesha,
E. Chase of Milwaukee.

Internal Improvements.

Messrs. Van S. Bennett of Vernon,
John Hammond of Rock,
Henry Hall of Walworth,
H. C. Barnard of Iowa,
C. R. Gleason of Eau Claire.

Printing.

Messrs. G. W. Bliss of Iowa,
C. H. Phillips of Jefferson,
C. C. Kuntz of Sauk,
W. H. Tousley of Jefferson,
D. H. Richards of Milwaukee.

Medical Societies.

Messrs. J. H. McNeel of Sheboygan,
H. A. W. McNair of Grant,
J. H. Miner of Richland,
E. Chase of Milwaukee,
J. M. Adams of Oconto.

Town and County Organization.

Messrs. C. A. Hult of Monroe,
P. G. Moulton of La Crosse,
A. Bailey of Kenosha,
J. Dobbs, Jr., of Fond du Lac,
Edw. Hicks of Brown.

Assessment and Collection of Taxes.

Messrs. C. D. Parker of St. Croix,
A. Sherman of Rock,
J. Narracong of Columbia,
H. C. Runkel of Milwaukee,
C. Hoeflinger of Marathon.

Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

Messrs. H. A. W. McNair of Grant,
W. Raymond of Crawford,
Isaac Clark of Trempealeau,
J. L. Hallock of Buffalo,
A. Zimmerman of Ozaukee.

Education.

Messrs. C. C. Kuntz of Sauk,
J. H. McNeel of Sheboygan,
J. H. Foster of Winnebago,
H. W. Barnes of La Fayette,
C. E. McIntosh of Outagamie.

School and University Lands.

Messrs. I. M. Bennett of Rock,
C. H. Phillips of Jefferson,
J. R. Crocker of Dane,
C. R. Gleason of Eau Claire,
M. Fitzgerald of Manitowoc.

Swamp and Overflowed Lands.

Messrs. W. P. Rounds of Winnebago.
T. F. Metcalf of Wausara.
A. Sherman of Rock.
Jas. McGrath of Milwaukee.
M. Dockry of Brown.

Agriculture.

Messrs. J. H. Foster of Winnebago.
R. Sleyster of Fond du Lac.
J. C. Burdick of Green Lake.
Jno. Morrill of Clark.
Jno. Adams of Dane.

Lumber and Manufactures.

Messrs. U. D. Mihills of Fond du Lac.
S. B. Dresser of Polk.
F. Huntley of Portage.
N. Brick of Milwaukee.
J. B. Potter of Juneau.

Mining and Smelting.

Messrs. W. Raymond of Crawford.
D. W. C. Leonard of Green.
C. A. Hunt of Monroe.
Thos. Duffy of La Fayette.
J. C. Squires of Grant.

Privileges and Elections.

Messrs. S. R. Edgerton of Walworth.
C. E. Loveland of Dane.
J. Blanshan of Sheboygan.

Privileges and Elections—continued.

Messrs. F. Johnston of Dodge.
D. Cavanaugh of Fond du Lac.

Legislative Expenditures.

Messrs. S. B. Dresser of Polk.
J. A. Rice of Racine.
W. Bullen of Columbia.
Jno. Fellenz of Milwaukee.
Jno. Barth of Manitowoc.

Contingent Expenditures.

Messrs. L. Basford of Grant.
J. W. Granger of Dunn.
Isaac Clark of Trempealeau.
H. S. Burch of Dodge.
H. V. R. Wilmot of Wash'n.

Engrossed Bills.

Messrs. C. M. Beach of Columbia.
John Carthew of Grant.
E. A. Fowler of Dodge.
C. Geisse of Fond du Lac.
J. D. McDonald of Waukesha.

Enrolled Bills.

Messrs. T. S. Jackson of Green.
G. W. Bliss of Iowa.
T. Zautcke of Milwaukee.
H. W. Barnes of La Fayette.
G. Abert of Milwaukee.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

ON CLAIMS.

On the part of the Senate.

Senator Joiner of Iowa.
Griswold of Columbia.
Rice of Waukesha.

On the part of the Assembly.

Messrs. Goodhue of Rock.
Chandler of Dane.
Phillips of Racine.
Burgit of Walworth.
McGrath of Milwaukee.

ON CHARITABLE AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

On the part of the Senate.

Senator Fisher of Winnebago.
Town of Fond du Lac.
Gray of La Fayette.

On the part of the Assembly.

Messrs. Brick of Milwaukee.
Hammond of Rock.
Mihills of Fond du Lac.
Jackson of Green.
Pease of Marquette.
Rodolf of La Crosse.

ON LOCAL LEGISLATION.

On the part of the Senate.

Senator Pettit of Kenosha.
Woodman of Jefferson.

On the part of the Assembly.

Messrs. Huntley of Portage.
Fowler of Dodge.
McCarty of Waukesha.

CHEAPER FREIGHTS TO THE SEABOARD.

FOX AND WISCONSIN RIVERS IMPROVEMENT.

(Now Green Bay and Mississippi Canal.)

The subject of cheapening the transportation of heavy freights presents the great problem of the day. Upon its successful solution depends the prosperity of the farmer and consequently the prosperity of the state.

The importance of agriculture is such that all trades, professions and occupations are successful in the success of the farmer. A sense of the importance of this subject and of the appropriateness of a reference to it in this volume, has induced the compiler to present a few statistics in relation to the proposed improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

THE FOX AND WISCONSIN RIVERS IMPROVEMENT.

The Fox and Wisconsin rivers have been an important highway for nearly two hundred years. They were the route by which, in 1673, Marquette and his companions discovered the upper Mississippi, and along which were made, by the French missionaries and traders, the earliest settlements in the West.

It was the wish of the founders of the Republic to preserve this great, natural water route unobstructed and to make it a permanent means of communication between the lakes and the Mississippi. In the ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, adopted July 14th, 1787, it is provided that the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence and the carrying places between the same shall be common highways, and forever free.

The same provision, in substance, is embodied in an act of Congress relating to said territory, passed August 7, 1789, after the adoption of the constitution of the United States: in an act of Congress establishing the territorial government of Wisconsin, approved April 20th, 1836; in an act of Congress relating to the admission of Wisconsin as a state into the Union, approved August 6, 1846, and in the constitution of the state of Wisconsin.

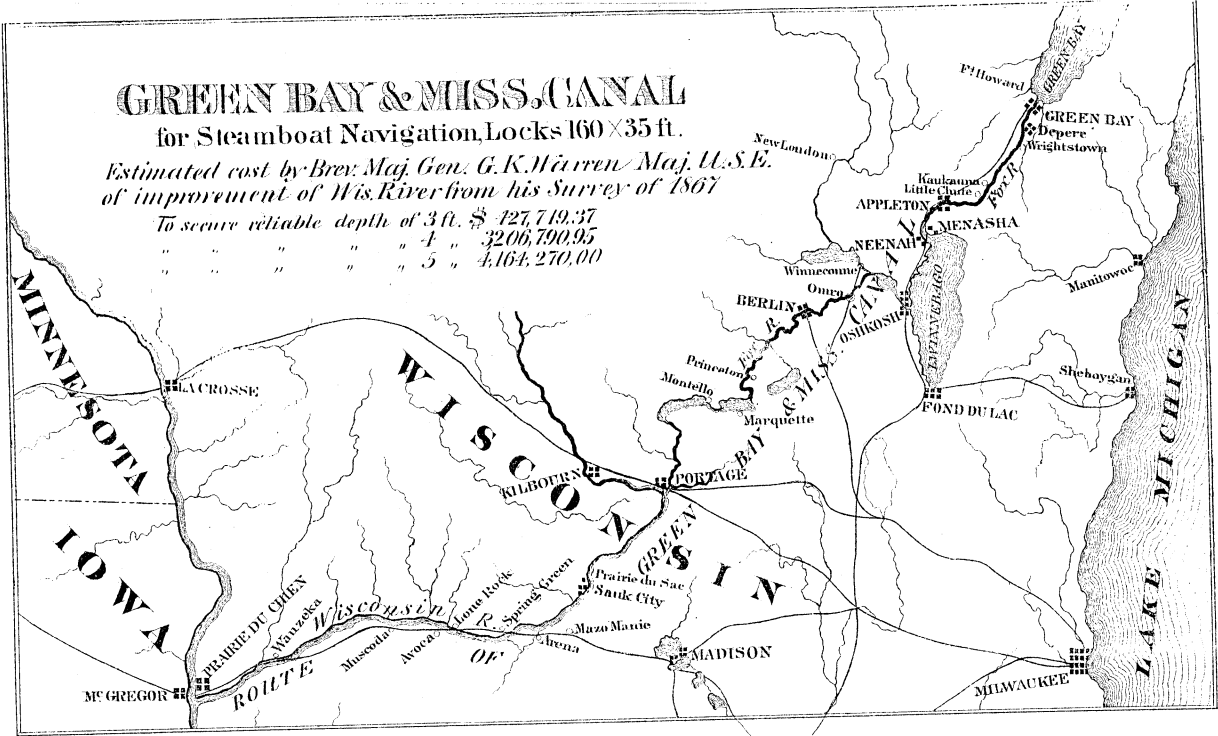
In 1839, under the direction of the war department of the government, a preliminary survey of the rivers, and an estimate of the cost of their improvement, were made by Capt. Cram of the United States Topographical Engineers.

GREEN BAY & MISS. CANAL

for Steamboat Navigation, Locks 160 × 35 ft.

*Estimated cost by Brev. Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren Maj. U.S.E.
of improvement of Wis. River from his Survey of 1867*

To secure reliable depth of 3 ft.	\$	127,719.37
" " " " " 4 "	"	3206,790.95
" " " " " 5 "	"	4,164,270.00



Wm. H. Luntz, Milwaukee

In 1846 by an act of Congress, approved Aug. 8, 1846, a grant of lands was made to the state of Wisconsin, on the admission of such state into the Union, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, in the territory of Wisconsin, and of constructing a canal to unite the said rivers at or near the portage.

In 1854 and 1855 acts of Congress were passed by which the grant of lands to Wisconsin was defined and enlarged.

After the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, by an act of its Legislature, approved August 8, 1848, a Board of Public Works was created, through which the work of improving the said rivers, by the application thereto of the proceeds of the sale of the lands granted by Congress, was undertaken by the State.

It soon became apparent that the moneys realized from the sale of lands were insufficient to meet the obligations of the State issued by its Board of Public Works, as they became due; and in 1853 the work was turned over to the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company, a corporation created under an act of the Legislature of Wisconsin, approved July 6, 1853. In 1856, by an act of the Legislature of Wisconsin, approved October 3, 1856, the lands granted by Congress then unsold were granted by the State, through the said company, to trustees, with power to sell, and the proceeds to hold in trust, for the payment of State indebtedness, the completion of the work, thereafter for the payment of bonds issued by the said company, and the balance, if any, for the company itself.

In February, 1866, the trustees, in execution of the powers contained in the deed of trust made to them, and pursuant to a judgment of the Circuit Court of Fond du Lac county, sold at public sale at Appleton, Wisconsin, the works of Improvement and the balance of lands granted by Congress then unsold, and applied the proceeds to the purposes expressed in the deed of trust.

The proceeds were sufficient to pay in full the expenses of the trust, the then outstanding State indebtedness, and to provide a fund sufficient to complete the work according to the plan specified in the act approved October 3, 1856.

Under an act of the Legislature of Wisconsin, approved April 13, 1861, and the acts amendatory thereof, the purchasers at said sale, on the 15th day of August, 1866, filed their certificate in the office of the Secretary of State and thereby became incorporated as the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, holding, as such Company, the said works of Improvement.

NATURE AND CONDITION OF THE WORK OF IMPROVEMENT.

The Wisconsin River, having its rise in the northern part of the State of Wisconsin, runs southerly until it approaches the Fox River, turns abruptly southwesterly, and running in that course one hundred and eighteen miles, empties into the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien.

The Fox River, having its rise in the southern part of Wisconsin, runs northwesterly until it approaches the Wisconsin River, turns abruptly north-east-

erly, and running in that course one hundred and sixty miles, empties into Lake Michigan at Green Bay.

The course of the two rivers below the portage, the point of nearest approach, is surprisingly straight, and nearly upon a due line, passing through Prairie du Chien and the Straits of Mackinaw.

The divide, or portage, separating the Wisconsin River waters, leading into the Gulf of Mexico, from the Fox River waters leading into the St. Lawrence, is a level sand prairie, without rock, and in width one and one-half miles. The Wisconsin at the portage is at the summit level. It is about seven feet higher than the Fox at the portage, about two hundred feet higher than Lake Michigan at the mouth of the Fox, and one hundred and sixty-nine feet higher than the Mississippi at the mouth of the Wisconsin.

Already a canal at the portage connects the Wisconsin and the Fox, and a slack water communication extending from the portage to Green Bay, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles, overcomes by locks and dams the fall of two hundred feet, and connects the Wisconsin River with Lake Michigan.

The Fox River from its mouth to Oshkosh, on Lake Winnebago, has a low water channel of about four feet, and from Lake Winnebago to the portage of about three feet. At stages of high water, boats of three, four and even five feet draft, have passed from Lake Michigan up the Fox River and down the Wisconsin into the Mississippi River. As late in the season as June, boats of three hundred tons burthen have made the passage. In stages of low water, the Wisconsin cannot be navigated on account of the drifting sand.

It is proposed that the General Government be urged to improve the navigation of the Wisconsin River from its mouth to the portage, so that boats of five feet draft may pass with facility in the lowest stages of water.

The works of improvement now in operation upon said Rivers are owned by the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, and chiefly extend from the Portage to the mouth of the Fox.

This company will make the navigation of the Fox River as good as the Government will make the Wisconsin, so that the project is narrowed down to the improvement of 118 miles of river navigation.

THE COST.

Under instructions from the Engineer Department, issued in July, 1866, Major General G. K. Warren took charge of the surveys of various rivers, including the Fox and Wisconsin. Under date of January, 1867, his report was made to the Department, and was subsequently submitted to Congress.

Estimates were made of the cost of enlarging the Improvement of the Fox River to a uniform low water draught of four feet and to one of six feet, which were for four feet \$444,442, and for six feet \$1,288,515.40. The surveys of the Wisconsin River were not then completed, and estimates of the cost of the Improvement were not then made.

Under date of April, 1868, General Warren made a further report to the Department, and under date of October, 1868, his final and working report,

(published with the report of the Secretary of War for 1869.)—*Message and accompanying documents, Ex. Doc. 1, pt. 2, p. 360.*)

In relation to the Wisconsin River he says:

"For improving the navigation along the Wisconsin River from Portage City to its mouth, I present three plans and estimates.

"*First Plan*—All in river using wing dams and Long's scrapers, distance 118 miles, to secure a depth of three feet low water navigation, \$427,749.37. Improvement to be available the second year, the money all wanted the first year. Annually thereafter \$30,000.

"*Second Plan*—To secure four feet depth for navigation at low water, twenty-seven miles in the river, ninety miles of canal, seventy feet wide at the bottom and eighty feet at the top, twenty-four miles being in wider places of old river bed, lock 160x30 feet; total lock lift 138 feet; sides of canal in cuts paved for use of steamboats—\$3,206,790.95. In order to finish in third year, require \$1,603,385.45 the first year, the remainder the second year, and \$50,000 annually thereafter.

"*Third Plan*—To secure five feet navigation at low water, all to be canal, 118 miles. Canal seventy feet at bottom, eighty feet at top. Locks 160x35. Total lock lift 175 feet. Sides of canal in cuts paved to allow the use of steamboats—\$4,164,270.00. In order to finish in third year, will require \$2,082,130.00 the first year, the remainder the second year and \$60,000 annually thereafter.

"I would urge the adoption of the third plan if means can be raised, providing, however, at first for only a four foot navigation. The second plan if adopted, should be carried out with a view to being changed to the third if ever required. The first plan, three feet navigation, may have too much inconvenience for the great amount of transportation destined for this route."

THE SAVING.

In his message to the Legislature of 1870, the Governor of Wisconsin, on this subject, says:

"There is no point in the United States where the expenditure of \$5,000,000 will contribute so much to the general good. The effect will be to reduce the cost of transportation not only upon the freights carried by water, but also upon those carried by every other means. It is estimated that, with the rates fixed at one cent per ton per mile, about the tariff on the Erie canal, the yearly saving, which will enure equally to the producer and consumer, will amount to at least twice the total cost of the improvement. The shipments east are estimated to be fully 2,500,000 tons annually, and those west at 1,250,000 tons. Should one-fifth of this freight go by way of the Wisconsin river, tolls at the above mentioned rates, would, after allowing for repairs and to the carrier a fair profit, amount to nearly or quite a million of dollars annually. Thus the general government could be reimbursed within six years after the completion of the improvement, should reimbursement be demanded. Then the rate of tolls proper could be reduced nearly 100 per cent."

ERRATA.

In reviewing the foregoing pages, after they came from the press, the compiler has discovered a number of slight errors, which he here wishes to note, for the benefit of the compiler of the next edition of the Manual. In the annals of the Legislature, giving lists of all previous members of the Legislature, which were copied from the journals, a number of slight errors appear in the spelling of names. It was the aim of the compiler to give this department without a single error of any kind, but the proof-sheets not having passed under his inspection, a few mortifying errors have crept in.

Page 256.—Two of the Presidential electors for 1848 should be for the State at large, and two district electors, and on page 257, Wisconsin is given as having five electors; *four* is the correct number.

Page 257.—For the "Twentieth Term" Lincoln and Johnson received 213 votes, instead of 215.

Page 261.—The population of Iowa county, in 1865, was 20,657 instead of 30,657.

Page 285.—The last figure in this page should be 3, instead of "0."

In list of Cabinet officers, page 323, the Christian name of Secretary Cox should be "Jacob," instead of John, as there given.

Page 323.—The initials of the Secretary of War are "W. W." instead of W. M.

On page 324 the list of judges should be corrected by substituting the name of H. H. Emmons, instead of Withey, the latter gentleman having declined.

J. B. Howell has been elected to fill the vacancy in the Iowa Senatorship.

The Secretary of State will regard it as an especial favor if those who discover other errors in this Manual will make a memorandum of them and send them to him, so that the errors may not be repeated in the next volume.

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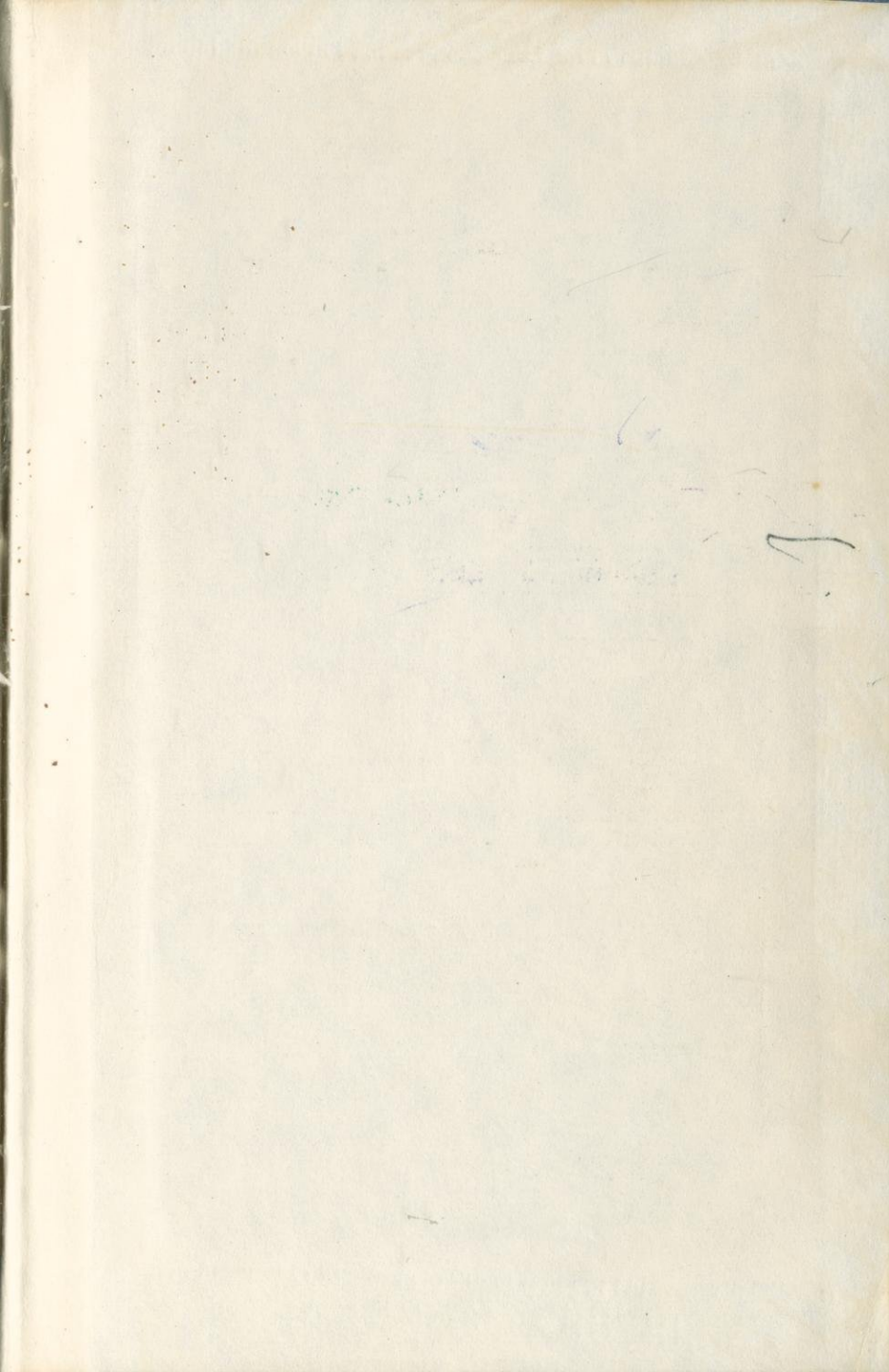
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