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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. Tenth Annual Edition 1871

Madison, Wisconsin: Atwood and Culver, State Printers, Journal Block, 1871

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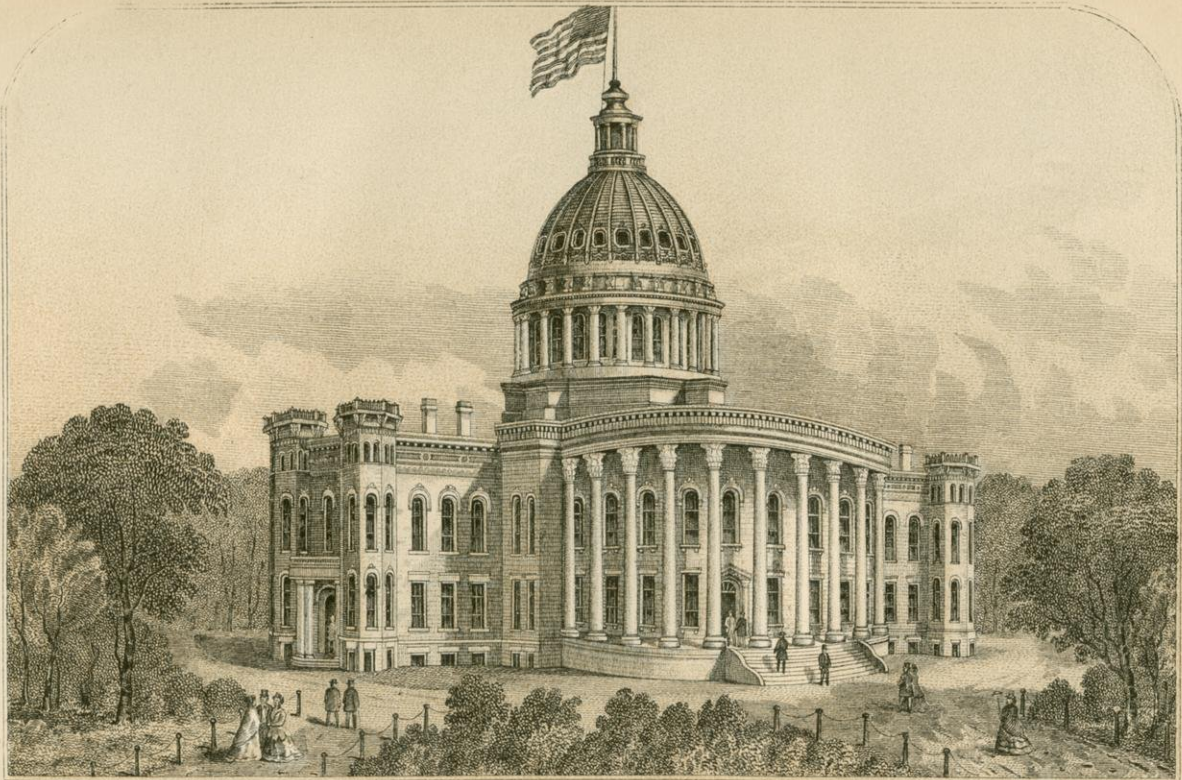
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Seifert & Lawton, Lith. Milwaukee.

WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL.

THE
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN;

COMPRISING

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL, RULES, FORMS AND LAWS FOR THE
REGULATION OF BUSINESS; ALSO, LISTS AND
TABLES FOR REFERENCE.

Compiled by the Secretary of State for the year 1871.

Tenth Annual Edition.

MADISON, WIS.:
ATWOOD & CULVER, STATE PRINTERS, JOURNAL BLOCK.
1871.



AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF A LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

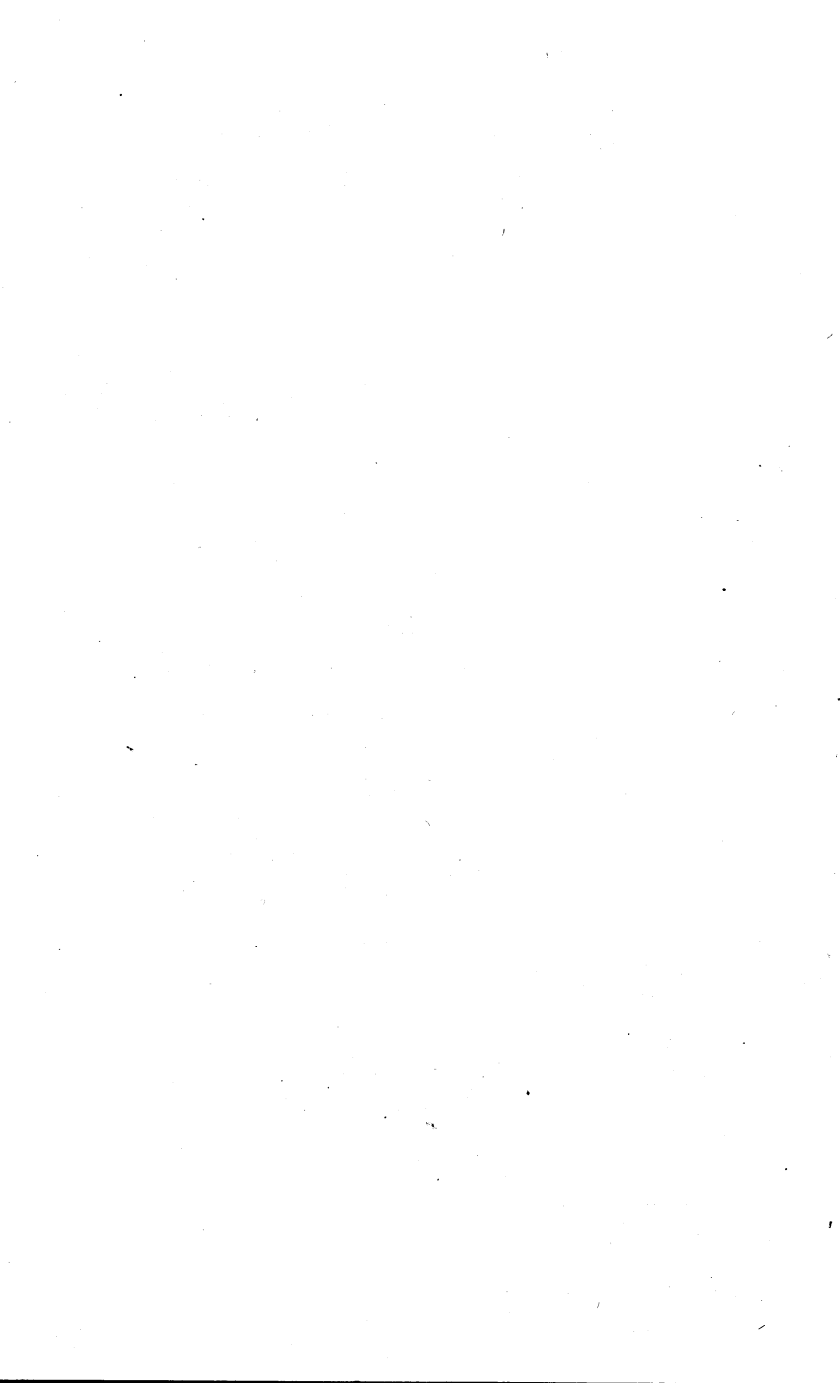
The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state to cause to be prepared and printed by the state printer, annually hereafter, for the use of the senate and assembly, a book to be denominated a "manual," which shall contain the constitution of the United States and of this state, Jefferson's Manual, rules and orders of the senate and assembly, joint rules of the senate and assembly, lists of senators and assemblymen, and employees of each house, diagrams of the senate and assembly chambers, statistical and other information of the same description with that contained in the books heretofore procured by clerks of the two houses, respectively, with such other matter as may be deemed useful.

SECTION 2. The secretary of state shall cause to be printed one thousand copies of such manual annually, one copy of which shall be distributed to each senator and assemblyman within two weeks after the commencement of each session. The remainder of each edition shall be distributed as follows: four copies to each member of the senate and assembly, one copy to each of the officers thereof, one copy to each of the state officers, and one hundred and fifty copies shall be deposited with the superintendent of public property, for the use of the succeeding legislature.

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

Approved March 21, 1836.



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

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors 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 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

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

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

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

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

To establish post offices and post roads;

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

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

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

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

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

To provide and maintain a navy;

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE II.

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

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

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them President;

and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* This clause of the Constitution has been amended. See 12th article of the amendments, pp. 13-14

by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they may think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

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

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

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

ARTICLE III.

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

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

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

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

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and com-

fort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

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

ARTICLE IV.

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

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

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

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

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or part of States, without the consent of the 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 4. The United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

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

ARTICLE VI.

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

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

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

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the 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. SAM'L 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,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUV. MORRIS.

DELAWARE.
GEO. READ,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JUN'R,
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACO. BROOM.
MARYLAND.
JAMES MCHENRY,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER,
DAN'L CARROLL.
VIRGINIA.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.
NORTH CAROLINA.
WM. BLOUNT,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HU. WILLIAMSON.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHAS. COATES WORTH 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 of March, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of States.—1 vol. Laws of U. S., p. 72.]

[The preamble and resolution following, preceded the original proposition of the amendments, and, as they have been supposed by a high equity judge, (8 Wendell's reports, p. 100,) to have an important bearing on the construction of those amendments, they are here inserted. They will be found in the journals of the first session of the first Congress.

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

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

ARTICLE I.

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

ARTICLE II.

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

ARTICLE III.

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

ARTICLE IV.

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

ARTICLE V.

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

arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

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

ARTICLE VII.

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

ARTICLE VIII.

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

ARTICLE IX.

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

ARTICLE X.

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

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

ARTICLE XI.

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

ARTICLE XII.

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

President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each; which 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 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

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

ARTICLE XIV.

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

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of

the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

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

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

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

ARTICLE XV.

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

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

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CONSTITUTION 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 for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

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

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

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

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

SECTION 7. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and 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 center of lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence, running with the boundary of the State of Michigan, through lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menomonee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river: thence up said last mentioned river to lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of lake Brule, in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands; in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of lake Superior; thence through the center of lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the river St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the State of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the State of Illinois, to the place of beginning, as established by "an act to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved April 18th, 1818. [* *Provided, however,* That the following alteration of the aforesaid boundary be, and hereby is, proposed to the Congress of the United States as the preference of the State of Wisconsin, and if the same shall be assented and agreed to by the Congress of the United States, then the same shall be and forever remain obligatory on the

* Not assented to by Congress.

State of Wisconsin, viz: leaving the aforesaid boundary line at the foot of the rapids of the St. Louis river; thence, in a direct line bearing southwesterly, to the mouth of the Iskodewabo, or Rum river, where the same empties into the Mississippi river; thence, down the main channel of the said Mississippi river, as prescribed in the aforesaid boundary.]

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

ARTICLE III.

SUFFRAGE.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 5. No soldier, seaman, or marine, in the army or navy of the United

States, shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed within the same.

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

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 8. Each House may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of

two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 19. Any bill may originate in either House of the Legislature; and 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 Gov-

ernor. The returns of election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 10. Every bill which shall have passed the Legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House

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

ARTICLE VI.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

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

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

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

SECTION 4. Sheriffs, Coroners, Registers of Deeds, and District Attorneys shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years, and as often as vacancies shall happen. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices. They may be required by law to renew their security from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the Sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The House of Representatives shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this State, for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial

officer shall exercise his office after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment, according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust, under the State; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 10. Each of the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts shall receive a salary, payable quarterly, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other com-

compensation than their salaries; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them, for any office except a judicial office, given by the Legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of Judge, who shall not, at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States, and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

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

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

SECTION 13. Any Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court may be removed from office by address of both Houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elect to each House concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section, unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 22. The Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to inquire into, revise, and simplify the rules of practice, pleading, forms, and proceedings, and arrange a system adapted to the courts of record of this State, and report the same to the Legislature, subject to their modification and adoption; and such commission shall terminate upon the rendering of the report, unless otherwise provided by law.

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

ARTICLE VIII.

FINANCE.

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

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

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

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

SECTION 5. The Legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the State for each year; and whenever the

expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the Legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

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

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

SECTION 8. On the passage in either house of the Legislature, of any law which imposes, continues, or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues, or renews an appropriation of public or trust money, or releases, discharges, or commutes a claim or demand of the State, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journal; and three-fifths of all the members elected to such house, shall in all such cases be required to constitute a quorum therein.

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

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

ARTICLE IX.

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

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

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

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

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

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

SECTION 2. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state, for educational purposes, (except the lands heretofore granted for the purposes of a University,) and all moneys, and the clear proceeds of all property, that may accrue to the State by forfeiture or escheat, and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the State where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the State is entitled by the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the 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 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 powers of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations.

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

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

ARTICLE XII.

AMENDMENTS.

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed as the Legislature may direct.

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

ARTICLE XIV.

SCHEDULE.

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

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

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

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

SECTION 5. All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices under the authority of the United States, or of the Territory of Wisconsin, shall con-

tinue 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, Dane, Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix, and La Pointe

shall constitute the Second Congressional District, and shall elect one member.

SECTION 11. The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the Territory. *Provided*, That no elector shall be entitled to vote, except in the town, ward, or precinct where he resides. The returns of election, for Senators and Members of Assembly, shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors, or county commissioners, as the case may be, and the votes shall be canvassed, and certificates of election issued, as now provided by law. In the First Senatorial District, the returns of election for senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the Second Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the county of Columbia; in the Third Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the county of Crawford; in the Fourth Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the Fifth Senatorial District to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for State officers and Members of Congress, shall be certified and transmitted to the Speaker of the Assembly at the seat of government, in the same manner as the votes for delegates to Congress are required to be certified and returned, by the laws of the Territory of Wisconsin, to the Secretary of said Territory, and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday 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 Saak shall constitute the Second Senate District.

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

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

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

The county of Grant shall constitute the Sixth Senate District.

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

The county of Green shall constitute the Eighth Senate District.

The county of Dane shall constitute the Ninth Senate District.

The county of Dodge shall constitute the Tenth Senate District.

The county of Washington shall constitute the Eleventh Senate District.

The county of Jefferson shall constitute the Twelfth Senate District.

The county of Waukesha shall constitute the Thirteenth Senate District.

The county of Walworth shall constitute the Fourteenth Senate District.

The County of Rock shall constitute the Fifteenth Senate District.

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

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

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

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

The county of Brown shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Calumet shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Manitowoc shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Columbia shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The precincts of Platteville, Head of Platte, Centreville, Muscoda, and 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'son, 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, Sullivau, Hebron, Cold Spring, and Palmyra, in the county of Jefferson, shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

The county of Marquette shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Portage shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Sauk shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The towns of Lisbon, Menomonee, and Brockfield, 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 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 Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Winnebago shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTIONS

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

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

Resolved, That in case the odd numbered sections shall be ceded to the State as aforesaid, the same shall be sold by the State in the same manner as other school lands. *Provided*, That the same rights of pre-emption as are now granted by the laws of the United States shall be secured to persons who may be actually settled upon such lands at the time of the adoption of this Constitution; *And provided, further*, That the excess price over and above one

dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, absolutely or conditionally contracted to be paid by the purchasers of any part of said sections which shall have been sold by the Territory of Wisconsin, shall be remitted to such purchasers, their representatives, or assigns.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MORGAN L. MARTIN,

President of the Convention and Delegate from Brown county.

THO'S McHUGH, *Secretary.*

CALUMET,

G. W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH.

COLUMBIA,

JAMES T. LEWIS.

CRAWFORD,

DANIEL G. FENTON.

DANE,

WILLIAM H. FOX,

CHARLES M. NICHOLS,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

DODGE,

STODDARD JUDD,

CHARLES H. LARRABEE,

SAMUEL W. LYMAN.

FOND DU LAC,

SAMUEL W. BEALL,

WARREN CHASE.

GRANT,

ORSAMUS COLE,

GEORGE W. LAKIN,

ALEXANDER D. RAMSEY,

WILLIAM RICHARDSON,

JOHN HAWKINS ROUNTREE.

GREEN,

JAMES BIGGS.

IOWA,

CHARLES BISHOP,

STEPHEN 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 SCHÖEFFLER.

PORTAGE,

WILLIAM H. KENNEDY.

RACINE,

ALBERT G. COLE,

STEPHEN A. DAVENPORT,

ANDREW B. JACKSON,

FREDERICK S. LOVELL,

SAMUEL R. McCLELLAN,

JAMES D. REYMERT,

HORACE T. SANDERS,

THEODORE SECOR.

ROCK,

ALMERIN M. CARTER,

JOSEPH COLLEY,

PAUL CRANDALL,

EZRA A. FOOT,

LOUIS P. HARVEY,

EDWARD V. WHITON.

SHEBOYGAN,

SILAS STEADMAN.

WALWORTH,

EXPERIENCE ESTABROOK,

GEORGE GALE,

JAMES HARRINGTON,

AUGUSTUS C. KINNE,

HOLLIS LATHAM,

EZRA A. MULFORD.

WASHINGTON,

JAMES FAGAN,

PATRICK PENTONY,

HARVEY G. TURNER.

WAUKESHA,

SQUIRE S. CASE,

ALFRED L. CASTLEMAN,

PETER D. GIFFORD,

ELEAZER ROOF,

GEORGE SCAGEL,

WINNEBAGO,

HARRISON REED.

AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE IV.

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

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

ARTICLE V.

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

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

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

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

[Submitted to the people at the General Election, held November 8, 1870.]

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

ARTICLE IV.

[Amendment, proposed by the Legislature of 1870.]

SECTION 31. The Legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases: 1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another. 2d. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of State roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which, lands may be granted by Congress. 3d. For authorizing persons to keep fer-

ries across streams, at points wholly within this State. 4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability. 5th. For locating or changing any county seat. 6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof. 7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities. 8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund. 9th. For incorporating any town or village, or to amend the charter thereof.

SECTION 33. The Legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the State.

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MANUAL
OF
PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

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MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

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

IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

SECTION I.

IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

Mr. 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 attempts of power." So far the maxim is certainly true, and it is founded in good sense, that as it is always in the power of the majority, by their numbers, to stop any improper measures proposed on the part of their opponents, the only weapons by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power, are the forms and rules of proceeding which have been adopted as they were found necessary, from time to time, and are become the law of the House; by a strict adherence to which, the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses which these forms were intended to check, and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities. 2 *Hats.*, 171, 172.

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

SECTION II.

LEGISLATIVE.

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

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

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

SECTION III.

PRIVILEGE.

The privileges of Members of Parliament, from small and obscure beginnings, have been advancing for centuries with a firm and never yielding pace. Claims seem to have been brought forward from time to time, and repeated, till some example of their admission enabled them to build law on that example. We can only, therefore, state the points of progression at which they now are. It is now acknowledged, 1st. That they are at all times exempted from question elsewhere for anything said in their own House; that during the time of privilege, 2d. Neither a Member himself, his* wife, nor his servants, (familiales 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 trauced. 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 necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such law being as yet made, it seems to stand at present on the following grounds: 1. The act of arrest is void, ab initio ‡ 2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion, 1 *Bl.* 166; 3 *Stra.*, 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 *Stra.*, 989, in those States which have adopted that part of the laws of England. *Orders of the House of Commons, 1550, February 20.* 3. The arrest being unlawful, is a trespass for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action or indictment in the ordinary courts of justice,

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

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

‡ *Stra.*, 989.

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, *en dno*, *moranda*, *et redeundo*, the House of Commons themselves decided that "a convenient time was to be understood." (1580,) 1 *Hats.*, 99, 100. Nor is the law so strict in point of time as to require the party to set out immediately on his return, but allows him time to settle his private affairs, and to prepare for his journey; and does not even scan his road very nicely, nor forfeit his protection for a little deviation from that which is most direct; some necessity perhaps constraining him to it. 2 *Str.*, 986, 987.

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

[So far there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the privileges of the two Houses of Congress; but in the following cases it is otherwise. In December, 1795, the House of Representatives committed two persons of the name of Randall and Whitney, for attempting to corrupt the integrity of certain members, which they considered as a contempt and breach of the privileges of the House; and the facts being proved, Whitney was detained in confinement a fortnight, and Randall three weeks, and was reprimanded by the Speaker. In March, 1796, the House of Representatives voted a challenge given to a member of their House to be a breach of the privileges of the House; but satisfactory apologies and acknowledgments being made, no further proceeding was had. The editor of the *Aurora* having, in his paper of February 19, 1800, inserted some paragraphs defamatory of the Senate, and 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 contempt, of affrays or tumult in their presence, etc., but, till the law be made, it does not exist; and does not exist, from their own neglect; that in the mean time, however, 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'Ewes*, 642, col. 2; 643, col. 1. *Pet. Miscel. Parl.*, 119. *Lex Parl.*, c. 23. 2. *Hats.*, 22, 62.

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is a breach of order for the Speaker to refuse to put a question which is in order. 2 *Hats.*, 175-6; 3 *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 pretenses of treason, etc., to take any man from his service in the House, and so as many, one after another, as would make the House what he pleaseth. *Dec. of Com. on the King's declaring Sir John Hotham a traitor.* 4. *Rushw.*, 586. So when a member stood indicted for felony, it was adjudged that he ought to remain of the House till conviction; for it may be any man's case who is guiltless, to be accused and indicted of felony or the like crime. 23 *El.*, 1580; *D'Ewes*, 283, col. 1; *Lex Parl.*, 133.

When it is found necessary for the public service to put a member under arrest, or when on any public inquiry, matter comes out which may lead to affect the person of a member, it is the practice immediately to acquaint the House, that they may know the reasons for such a proceeding, and take such steps as they think proper. 2 *Hats.*, 259. Of which see many examples. *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, etc., to report any opinion or pretended opinion of the King on any bill or proceeding depending in either House of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members. 2 *Hats.*, 251, 6.

SECTION IV.

ELECTIONS.

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

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

SECTION V.

QUALIFICATIONS.

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

[Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of 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	1792	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860
10 Maine.....	..	..	..	..	7	8	7	6	5
New Hampshire...	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3
Massachusetts.....	8	14	17	20	13	12	10	11	10
Rhode Island.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut.....	4	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4
Vermont.....	..	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3
New York.....	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31
New Jersey.....	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	4	5
Pennsylvania.....	8	13	18	23	26	28	34	25	24
Delaware.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland.....	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5
11 Virginia.....	10	19	22	28	22	21	15	13	8
North Carolina...	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7
South Carolina...	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4
Georgia.....	3	2	4	6	7	9	18	8	7
Kentucky.....	..	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9
12 Tennessee.....	..	..	3	6	9	13	11	10	8
13 Ohio.....	..	..	..	6	14	19	21	21	19
14 Louisiana.....	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	4	5
15 Indiana.....	..	..	..	..	3	7	10	11	11
16 Mississippi.....	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	5	5
17 Illinois.....	..	..	..	..	1	3	7	9	14
18 Alabama.....	..	..	..	..	3	5	7	7	6
19 Missouri.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	7	9
20 Michigan.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	6
21 Arkansas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
22 Florida.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
23 Iowa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
24 Texas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
25 Wisconsin.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
26 California.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
27 Minnesota.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
28 Oregon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
29 Kansas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
30 West Virginia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
31 Nevada.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
32 Nebraska.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	65	106	141	181	213	242	223	273	243

¹ As per Constitution.

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

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

SECTION VI.

QUORUM.

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

In general, the chair is not to be taken till a quorum for business is present; unless, after due waiting, such a quorum be despaired of, when the chair may be taken and the House adjourned. And whenever, during business, it is observed that a quorum is not present, any member may call for the House to be counted; and being found deficient, business is suspended. 2 *Hats.*, 125, 123.

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 70,680, sixth census.

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

9 By act of Congress of May 23, 1850, it was enacted that the number of Representatives in Congress should be 233; that the representative population determined by the census of that year and hereafter should be divided by said number 233; and the quotient so found should be the ratio of representation for the several States. The ratio thus ascertained under the census of 1860 was 126,823 and upon this basis the 233 Representatives were apportioned among the several States, one Representative for every district containing that number of persons; giving to each State at least one Representative. Subsequently, by the act of March 4, 1862, the ratio was changed, and the number of Representatives from and after March 3, 1863, was increased from 233 to 241, by allowing one additional Representative to each of the following States, viz: Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; and this number has been increased by the admission of Nevada and Nebraska with one Representative each, to 243.

10 Previous to the 3d of March, 1820, Maine formed part 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 March 3, 1820, was admitted into the Union as such; the admission to take place on the fifteenth of the same month. On the 7th of April, 1820, Maine was declared entitled to seven Representatives, to be taken from those of Massachusetts.

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

12 Admitted under act of Congress of June 1, 1796, with one representative.

13 " " " April 30, 1802, with one " "

14 " " " April 8, 1812, with one " "

15 " " " Dec. 11, 1816, with three " "

16 " " " Dec. 10, 1817, with one " "

17 " " " Dec. 3, 1818, with one " "

18 " " " Dec. 14, 1819, with three " "

19 " " " Mar. 2, 1821, with one " "

20 " " " Jan. 26, 1837, with one " "

21 " " " Jan. 15, 1836, with one " "

22 " " " Mar. 8, 1845, with one " "

23 " " " Mar. 3, 1845, with two " "

24 " " " Dec. 29, 1848, with two " "

25 " " " May 29, 1848, with two " "

26 " " " Sep. 8, 1848, with two " "

27 " " " May 11, 1858, with two " "

28 " " " Feb. 14, 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.

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

SECTION VII.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On a call of the House, each person rises up as he is called and answereth; the absentees are then only noted, but no excuse to be made till the House be fully called over. Then the absentees are called a second time, and if still absent, excuses are to be heard. *Ord. House of Commons, 92.*

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

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

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

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

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

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

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

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

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

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

Where the Speaker has been ill, other Speakers pro tempore have been appointed. Instances of this are 1 *H.*, 4. Sir John Cheyney, and for Sir Wm. Sturton, and in 15 *H.*, 6 Sir John Tyrrell, in 1656, January 27; 1658, March 9; 1659, January 13.

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

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

Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.

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

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

A Speaker may be removed at the will of the House, and a Speaker pro tempore appointed.* 2 *Grey*, 186; 5 *Grey*, 134.

SECTION X.

ADDRESS.

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

A joint address of both Houses of Parliament is read by the Speaker of the House of Lords. It may be attended by both Houses in a body, or by a committee from each House, or by the two Speakers only. An address of the House of Commons only may be presented by the whole House, or by the Speaker, 9 *Grey*, 473; 1 *Chandler*, 298, 301; or by such particular members as are of the privy council. 2 *Hats.*, 278.

SECTION XI.

COMMITTEES.

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

At these committees the members are to speak standing, and not sitting; though there is reason to conjecture it was formerly otherwise. *D'Ewes*, 620, col. 1; 4 *Parl. Hist.*, 440; 2 *Hots.*, 77.

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

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

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

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

in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the service of the House. 2 *Hats.*, 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, 311.*

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

In a Committee of the Whole, the tellers, on a division, differing as to numbers, great heats and confusion arose, and danger of a decision by the sword. The Speaker took the chair, the mace was forcibly laid on the table: whereupon the Members retiring to their places, the Speaker told the House "he

* RULE 33. 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 on Claims.
- A Committee on 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.

had taken the chair without an order to bring the House into order." Some excepted against it; but it was generally approved, as the only expedient to suppress the disorder. And every member was required, standing up in his place, to engage that he would proceed no further, in consequence of what had happened in the grand committee, which was done. 3 *Grey*, 128.

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

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

In other things the rules of proceedings are to be the same as in the House. *Scob.*, 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.*, 108. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters. *Ib.*, 106, 107; 8 *Grey*, 64. The questions asked must be entered in the journals, 3 *Grey*, 81. But the testimony given in answer before the House is never written down; but before a committee it

must be, for the information of the House, who are not present to hear it. 7 *Grey*, 52, 334.

If either house have occasion for the presence of a person in custody of the other, they ask the other their leave that he may be brought up to them in custody. 3 *Hats.*, 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 judicature, they may order attendance, unless where it be a case of impeachment by the Commons. There, it is to be a request. 3 *Hats.*, 17; 9 *Grey*, 306, 406; 10 *Grey*, 133.

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

SECTION XIV.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1. Motions previously submitted.]

[2. Reports of Committees previously made.]

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

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

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

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

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

[Arrangement, however, can only take hold of matters in possession of 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*, 53.

SECTION XVI.

ORDER RESPECTING PAPERS.

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

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

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

After a bill is engrossed, it is put into the Speaker's hands, and he is not to let any one have it to look into. *Town.*, col. 209.

SECTION XVII.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

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

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and to address himself, not to the House, or any particular member, but to the Speaker, who calls him by his name, that the House may take notice who it is that speaks. *Scob.*, 6; *D'Ewes*, 487, col. 1; 2 *Hats.*, 77; 4 *Grey*, 66; 8 *Grey*, 108. But members who are indisposed may be indulged to speak sitting. 2 *Hats.*, 75, 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. *Co.*, 12, 115; *Hakew.*, 148; *Scob.*, 58; 2 *Hats.*, 75. Even a change of opinion does not give a right to be heard a second time. *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c. 3; *Arca Parl.*, 17.

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

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

But if the Speaker rise to speak, the member standing up ought to sit down, that he may be first heard. *Town.* col. 205; *Hale Parl.*, 133; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 30, 31. Nevertheless, though the Speaker may of right speak to matters of order, and be first heard, he is restrained from speaking on any other subject,

except where the House have occasion for facts within his knowledge; then he may with their leave, state the matter of fact. 3 *Grey*, 38.

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

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

No person in speaking, is to mention a member then present by his name, but to describe him by his seat in the House, or who spoke last, or on the other side of the question, &c., *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 push between the Speaker and the speaking member, nor to go across the House, (*Scob.*, 6) or to walk up and down it, or to take books or papers from the table, or write there. (2 *Hats.*, 171.)

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

If repeated calls do not produce order, the Speaker may call by his name any member obstinately persisting in irregularity; whereupon the House may require the member to withdraw. He is then to be heard in exculpation, and to withdraw. Then the Speaker states the offense committed, and the House considers the degree of punishment they will inflict. 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 have passed between members, the House, for the protection of their members, requires them to declare in their places not to prosecute any quarrel, (3 *Grey*, 127, 299; 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*, 224, 312.

Disorderly words are not to be noticed till the member has finished his speech. 5 *Grey*, 353; 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 farther 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*, 52. 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*, 514.

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

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

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

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

Neither house can exercise any authority over a member or officer of the other, but should complain to the house of which he is, and leave the punishment to them. Where the complaint is of words disrespectfully spoken by a member of another house, it is difficult to obtain punishment, because of the rules supposed necessary to be observed (as to the immediate noting down of words) for the security of members. Therefore it is the duty of the House, and more particularly of the Speaker, to interfere immediately, and not to

permit expressions to go unnoticed which may give a ground of complaint to the other house, and introduce proceedings and mutual accusations between the two houses, which can hardly be terminated without difficulty and disorder. 3 *Hats.*, 51.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XVIII.

ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

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

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

[No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person or persons 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 *Hakew.*, 392.

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

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

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

All orders of the House determine with the session; and one taken under such an order may, after the session is ended, be discharged on a habeas corpus. *Raym.*, 120; *Jacob's L. D. by Rufthead; 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.

PETITIONS.

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

Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners, (*Scob*, 87; *L. Parl.*, c. 22; 9 *Grey*, 362,) unless they are attending; (1 *Grey*, 401,) or unable to sign, and averred by a member. (3 *Grey*, 418.) But a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning, was on the question (Mar. 14, 1800) received by the Senate. The averment of a member, or of somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioners, is necessary, if it be questioned. 6 *Grey*, 36. It must be presented by a member, not by the petitioners, and must be opened by him, holding it in his hand. 10 *Grey*, 57.

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

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

SECTION XX.

MOTIONS.

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

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

It is then, and not till then, in possession of the House, and cannot be withdrawn but by leave of the House. It is to be put into writing, if the House or Speaker require it, and must be read to the House by the Speaker as often as any member desires it for his information. 2 *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 facts, principles, and their own opinions and purposes, are expressed in the form of resolutions.

[A resolution for an allowance of money to the clerks being moved, it was objected to as not in order, and so ruled by the Chair ; but on an appeal to the Senate, (i. e., a call for their sense by the President, on account of doubt in his mind, according to Rule 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 seconder are always appointed of this committee, and one or more in addition. *Hakew.*, 132; *Scob.*, 40.

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

SECTION XXIV.

BILLS, FIRST READING.

When a bill is first presented, the Clerk reads it at the table, and hands it to the Speaker, who, rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this is the first time of reading it; and the question will be, whether it shall be read a second time? then sitting down to give an opening for objections. If none be made, he rises again, and puts the question, whether it shall be read a second time? *Hakew.*, 137, 141. A bill cannot be amended on the first reading, (6 *Grey*, 286;) nor is it usual for it to be opposed then, but it may be done, and rejected. *D'Ewes*, 335; *col.* 1; 3 *Hats.*, 193.

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. 138;) 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 *Hats.*, 276;) but if they relate to the same subject, a question is put on the whole. If it be a bill, draught of an address, or other paper originating with them, they proceed by paragraphs; putting questions for amending either by insertion or striking out, if proposed; but no question on agreeing to the paragraphs separately; this is reserved to the close, when a question is put on the whole for agreeing to it as amended or unamended. But if it be a paper referred to them, they proceed to put questions of amendment, if proposed, but no final question on the whole, because all parts of the paper, having been adopted by the House, stand, of course, unless altered or struck out by a vote. Even if they are opposed to the whole paper, and think it cannot be made good by amendments, they cannot reject it, but must report it back to the House without amendments and there make their opposition.

The natural order in considering and amending any paper is, to begin at the

beginning, and proceed through it by paragraphs, and this order is so strictly adhered to in Parliament, that when a latter part has been amended, you cannot recur back and make any alteration in a former part. 2 *Hats.*, 90. In numerous assemblies this restraint is doubtless important. [But in the Senate of the United States, though in the main we consider and amend the paragraphs in their natural order, yet recurrences are indulged; and they seem, on the whole, in that small body, to produce advantages 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 corresponding amendment in the body of the resolution. It was objected that a preamble could not be taken up till the body of the resolution is done with; but the preamble was received, because we are in fact through the body of the resolution; we have amended that as far as amendments have been offered, and, indeed, till little of the original is left. It is the proper time, therefore, to consider a preamble; and whether the one offered be consistent with the resolution is for the House to determine. The mover, indeed, has intimated that he shall offer a subsequent proposition for the body of the resolution; but the House is not in possession of it; it remains in his breast, and may be withheld. The rules of the House can only operate on what is before them. [The practice of the Senate, too, allows recurrences backwards and forwards for the purposes of amendment, not permitting amendments in a subsequent to preclude those in a prior part, or *e converso*.]

When the committee is through the whole, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report the paper to the House, with or without amendments, as the case may be. 2 *Hats.*, 289, 292; *Scob.*, 53; 2 *Hats.*, 290; 8 *Scob.*, 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. 2 *Hats.*, 131—*note*.

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

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

SECTION XXIX.

BILL, REPORTS TAKEN UP.

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

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

SECTION XXX.

QUASI-COMMITTEE.

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

[The 23th rule of the Senate says: "All bills on a second reading shall first be considered by the Senate in the same manner as if the Senate were in Committee of the Whole, before they shall be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered;" (that is to say, unless ordered to be referred to a special committee.) And when the Senate shall consider a treaty, bill, or resolution, as in Committee of the Whole, the Vice President or President *pro tempore* may call a member to fill the chair during the time the Senate shall remain in Committee of the Whole; and the chairman (so called) shall, during such time, have the powers of a President *pro tempore*.]

[The proceedings of the Senate as in a Committee of the Whole, or in Quasi-Committee are precisely as in a real Committee of the Whole, taking no 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, etc., and have made sundry amendments, which he will now report to the House." The bill is then before them, as it would have been if reported from a committee, and the questions are regularly to be put again on every amendment; which being gone through, the President pauses to give time to the House to propose amendments to the body of the bill, and when through, puts the question whether it shall be read a third time.]

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

[How far does this 23th 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 23th rule meant to subject them; for it continues to be a House, and therefore, though it acts in some respects as a committee, in others it preserves its character as a House. Thus: 3. It is in the daily habit of referring its business to a special committee. 4. It admits of the previous question; if it did not, it would have no means of preventing an

improper discussion, not being able as a committee is, to avoid it by returning into the House, for the moment it would resume the same subject there, the 28th rule declares it again a Quasi-Committee. 5. It would doubtless exercise its powers as a House on any breach of order. 6. It takes a question by yea and nay as the House does. 7. It receives messages from the President and the other House. 8. In the midst of a debate it receives a motion to adjourn, and adjourns as a House, not a committee.]

SECTION XXXI.

[BILLS, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

*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.]

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

SECTION XXXII.

READING PAPERS.

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXIII.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

[* While a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, unless for an amendment, for the previous question, or for postponing the main question, or to commit it, or to adjourn. *Rule* 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's Mem.*, 85; *Ord. House of Commons*, 64.

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

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

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

privileged questions; and the privileged questions are of different grades among themselves.

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

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

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

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

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

2. But as the previous question gets rid of it only for that day, and the same proposition may recur the next day, if they wish to suppress it for the whole of that session, they postpone it indefinitely. 3 *Hats.*, 183. This quashes the proposition for that session, as an indefinite adjournment is a dissolution, or the continuance of a suit *sine die* is a discontinuance of it.

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

4. When the House has something else which claims its present attention, but would be willing to reserve 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,				
Lying on the table.	<table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <tr> <td style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td>Postponement indefinite,</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td>Lying on the table.</td> </tr> </table>	}	Postponement indefinite,	}	Lying on the table.
}	Postponement indefinite,				
}	Lying on the table.				

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

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

1. Previous question and postpone	}	In the first, second, and third classes, and the first member of the
commit.....		
amend.....		
2. Postpone and previous question	}	fourth class, the rule "first moved first put" takes place.
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 *Hals.*, 81, 2, 2, 4.

Suppose a motion for the previous question, or commitment or amendment of the main question, and that it be then moved to postpone the motion for the previous question, or for commitment or amendment of the main question. 1. It would be absurd to postpone the previous question, commitment or amendment alone, and thus separate the appendage from its principal; yet it must be postponed separately from its original, if at all, because the eighth rule of the Senate says that "When a main question is before the House, no motion shall be received but to commit, amend or pre-question the original question," which is the parliamentary doctrine also; therefore, the motion to postpone the secondary motion for the previous question, or for committing or amending, cannot be received. 2. This is a piling of questions one on another; which to avoid embarrassment, is not allowed. 3. The same result may be had more simply by voting against the previous question, commitment, or amendment.

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

Suppose an amendment moved to a motion for the previous question. Answer: the previous question cannot be amended. Parliamentary usage, as well as the ninth rule of the Senate, has fixed its form to be, "Shall the main question be now put?"—*i. e.*, at this instant; and as the present instant is but one, it can admit of no modification. To change it to to-morrow, or any other moment, is without example and without utility. But suppose a motion to

amend a motion for postponement, as to one day instead of another, or to a special instead of an indefinite time. The useful character of amendment gives it a privilege of attaching itself to a secondary and privileged motion; that is, we may amend a postponement of a main question. So, we may amend a commitment of a main question, as by adding, for example, "with instructions to inquire," &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 wished to be amended. In this form it becomes only an amendment to an amendment.

[When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee and to a standing committee, the question on reference to the standing committee shall be first put. *Rule 35.*]

[In filling a blank with a sum, the largest sum shall be first put to the question, by the 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, 89; 3 *Hats.*, 192, 193. 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.

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

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

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

SECTION XXXIV.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

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

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

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

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

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

Whether a main question may be amended after the previous question on it has been moved and seconded? 2 *Hats.*, 88, says, if the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the chair, (by which he means stated by the Speaker for debate,) it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main question. He thinks it may, after the previous question is moved and seconded; but not after it has been proposed from the chair. In this case he thinks the friends to the amendment must vote that the main question be not now put; and then move their amended question, which being made new by the amendment, is no longer the same which has just been suppressed, and therefore may be proposed as a new one. But this proceeding certainly endangers the main question, by dividing its friends, some of whom may choose it unamended, rather than lose it altogether; while others of them may vote, as Hatsell advises, that the

main question be not now put with a view to move it again in an amended form. The enemies of the main question, by this manœuvre to the previous question, get the enemies to the amendment added to them on the first vote, and throw the friends of the main question under the embarrassment of rallying again as they can. To support his opinion, too, he makes the deciding circumstances, whether an amendment may or may not be made, to be, that the previous question has been proposed from the Chair. But, as the rule is that the House is in possession of a question as soon as it is moved and seconded, it cannot be more than possessed of it by its being also proposed from the Chair. It may be said, indeed, that the object of the previous question being to get rid of a question, which it is not expedient should be discussed, this object may be defeated by moving to amend, and, in the discussion of that motion, involving the subject of the main question. But so may the object of the previous question be defeated, by moving the amended question, as Mr. Hatsell proposes, after the decision against putting the original question. He acknowledges, too, that the practice has been to admit previous amendments, and only cites a few late instances to the contrary. On the whole, I should think it best to decide it *ab inconvenienti*, to wit: which is most inconvenient, to put it in the power of one side of the House to defeat a proposition by hastily moving the previous question, and thus forcing the main question to be put unamended; or to put it in the power of the other side to force on, incidentally at least, a discussion which would be better avoided? Perhaps the last is the least inconvenience; inasmuch as the Speaker, by confining the discussion rigorously to the amendment only, may prevent their going into the main question, and inasmuch also as so great a proportion of the cases in which the previous question is called for, are fair and proper subjects for public discussion, and ought not to be obstructed by a formality introduced for questions of a peculiar character.

SECTION XXXV.

AMENDMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

When it is moved to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others, the manner of stating the question is first to read the whole passage to be amended as it stands at present, then the words proposed to be struck out, next those to be inserted, and lastly the whole passage as it will be when amended. And the question, if desired, is then to be divided, and put first on striking out. If carried, it is next on inserting the words proposed. If that be lost, it may be moved to insert others. 2 *Hats.*, §0. 7.

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

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

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

In Senate, January 25, 1798, a motion to postpone until the second Tuesday in February some amendments proposed to the Constitution; the words "until the second Tuesday in February" were struck out by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add, "Until the first day of June." Objected that it was not in order, as the question should be first put on the longest

* 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.

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

When the matter contained in two bills might 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 fourth taking in the words "conforming himself," etc. It was objected that the words "any alien merchant" could not be separated from their modifying words, "conforming," etc., because these words, if left by themselves contain no substantive idea—will make no sense. But admitting that the divisions of a paragraph into separate questions must be so made that each part may stand by itself, yet the House having on the question, retained the two first divisions, the words "any alien merchant" may be struck out, and their modifying words will then attach themselves to the preceding description of persons, and become a modification of that description.

When a question is divided, after the question on the first member, the second is open to debate and amendment; because it is a known rule that a person may rise and speak at any time before the question has been completely decided, by putting the negative as well as the affirmative side. But the question is not completely put when the vote has been taken on the first member only. One-half of the question, both affirmative and negative, remains still to be put. See *Execut. 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 negatived, does not amount to a positive vote to insist, because there is another alternative, to wit: to adhere.

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

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

3d. To recede. }	You may then either insist or adhere.
4th. To insist. }	You may then either recede or adhere.
5th. To adhere. }	You may then either recede or insist.

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

SECTION XXXIX.

THE QUESTION.

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

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

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

SECTION XL.

BILLS, THIRD READING.

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

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

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

At the third reading the Clerk reads the bill and delivers it to the Speaker, who states the title, that it is the third time of reading the bill, and that the question will be whether it shall pass? Formerly the Speaker or those who prepared a bill, prepared also a brieve or summary statement of its contents, which the Speaker read when he declared the state of the bill, at the several readings. Sometimes, however, he read the bill itself, especially on its passage. *Hakew.*, 136, 137, 153; *Coke*, 22, 115. Latterly instead of this, he, at the third reading, states the whole contents of the bill, verbatim, only, instead of reading the formal parts "Be it enacted," etc., he states that "preamble recites so and so—the 1st section enacts that, etc., the 2d section enacts," etc.

[But in the Senate of the United States both of these formalities are dispensed with; the brieve 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. *Elsyage's Memorials*, 59; 6 *Grey*, 335; 1 *Blackst.*, 183. For examples of riders, see 3

Hats., 121, 122, 124, 126. Every one is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave. 10 *Grey*, 52.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XLI.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

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

When the House of Commons is divided, the one party goes forth, and the other remains in the House. This has made it important which go forth and which remain; because the latter gain all the indolent, the inefficient, 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'Erves*, 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		
Rejected after refusal to lie on the table	}	Noes.
Referred to a committee for further proceeding		
Bill, that it be brought in	}	Ayes.
Read first or second time		
Engrossed or read a third time		
Proceeding on every other stage		
Committed		
To Committee of the Whole		Noes.
To a select committee		Ayes.
Report of bill to lie on table		Noes.
Be now read	}	Ayes.
Be taken into consideration three months hence		
Amendments to be read a second time		30, P. J. 251
Clause offered on report of bill be read second time	}	Noes.
For receiving a clause		
With amendments be engrossed		334
That a bill be now read a third time	}	Noes.
Receive a rider		
Pass		395
Be printed	}	Ayes.
Be printed		
Committees. That A take the chair		259
To agree to the whole or any part of report	}	Noes.
That the House do now resolve into committee		
Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into committee		
That he issue warrant for a new writ		291
Member. That none be absent without leave	}	Noes.
Witness. That he be farther examined		
Previous question		Ayes. 344
Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum	}	Noes.
Amendments. That words stand part of		
Lords. That their amendment be read a second time		Ayes.
Messenger be received	}	Noes.
Orders of day to be now read, if before 2 o'clock		
If after 2 o'clock		Ayes.
Adjournment. Till the next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock ..		Noes.
If after 4 o'clock		Ayes.
Over a sitting day, (unless a previous resolution)		Noes.
Over the 30th of January		Ayes.
For sitting on Sunday, or any other day not being a sitting day.		Noes.

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

* Noes. 9 Grey, 365.

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.*, 25.

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 eyes 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^s 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 withdraw who is in the House when the question is put, nor is any one to be told in the division who was not in when the question was put. *2 Hats.*, 140.

This last position is always true when the vote is by yeas and nays; where the negative as well as affirmative of the question is stated by the President at the same time, and the vote of both sides begins and proceeds *pari passu*. It is true also when the question is put in the usual way, if the negative has also been put; but if it has not, the member entering, or any other member, may speak, and even propose amendments, by which the debate may be opened again, and the question be greatly deferred. And as some who have answered aye may have been changed by the new arguments, the affirmative

must be put over again. If, then, the member entering may, by speaking a few words, occasion a repetition of a question, it would be useless to deny it on his simple call for it.

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

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

The voice of the majority decides; for the *lex majoris partis* is the law of all councils, election, &c., where not otherwise expressly provided, *Hakew.*, 33. But if the House be equally divided, "*semper presumatur pro negante*;" that is, the former law is not to be changed but by a majority. *Towns.*, col. 134.

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

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

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

SECTION XLII.

TITLES.

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

SECTION XLIII.

RECONSIDERATION.

[When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate announcing their decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the two next days of actual session of the Senate thereafter.* *Rule 29.*]

[1798, Jan. A bill on its second reading being amended and on the question whether it shall be read a third time negatived, was restored by a decision to reconsider that question. Here the votes of negative and reconsideration, like positive and negative quantities in an equation, destroy one another, and are as if they were expunged from the journals. Consequently the bill is open for amendment, just so far as it was the moment preceding

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

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

Divers expedients are used to correct the effects of this rule; as by passing an explanatory act, if anything has been omitted or ill expressed, 3 *Hats.*, 278, or an act to enforce, and make more effectual an act, &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. 3 *Hats.*, 94, 98. Or a part of the subject may be taken up by another bill, or taken up in a different way. 6 *Grey*, 304, 316.

And in cases of the last magnitude, this rule has not been so strictly and verbally observed as to stop indispensible proceedings altogether. 2 *Hats.*, 92, 98. Thus when the address on the preliminaries of peace in 1782 had been lost by a majority of one, on account of the importance of the question, and smallness of the majority, the same question in substance, though with some words not in the first, and which might change the opinion of some members,

* The rule now fixes a limitation.

was brought on again and carried, as the motives for it were thought to outweigh the objection of form. 2 *Hats.*, 99, 100.

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

SECTION XLIV.

BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

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

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

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

SECTION XLV.

AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

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

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

But the House cannot recede from, or insist on its own amendment, with an amendment; for the same reason that it cannot send to the other house an

amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the other house by ingrafting an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they cannot amend their own amendment, because they have, on the question, passed it in that form. 9 *Grey*, 333; 10 *Grey*, 240. In the Senate, March 29, 1798. Nor where one house has adhered to their amendment, and the other agrees with an amendment, can the first house depart from the form which they have fixed by an adherence.

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

SECTION XLVI.

CONFERENCES.

It is on the occasion of amendments between the houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two houses on matters depending between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be by the House which is possessed of the papers. 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 of Senate, May 24, 1796.*

A conference may be asked, before the House asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering. 3 *Hats.*, 269, 341. In which case the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding; for, as was urged by the lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain, and below the wisdom of Parliament, to reason or argue against fixed resolutions, and upon terms of impossibility to persuade." 3 *Hats.*, 226. So the commons say, "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate." 10 *Grey*, 137. And on another occasion the lords made it an objection that the commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the commons, that nothing was more parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering, (3 *Hats.*, 269,) and we do in fact see instances of conferences, or of free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing, 3 *Hats.*, 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349; of insisting, *Id.*, 280, 296, 299, 319, 322, 355; of adhering, 269, 270, 283, 300; and even of a second or final adherence. 3 *Hats.*, 270. And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the house asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber. *Id.*, 271, 317, 323, 354; 10 *Grey*, 146.

After a free conference, the usage is to proceed with free conferences, and not return again to a conference. 3 *Hats.*, 270; 9 *Grey*, 229.

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

When a conference is asked, the subject of it must be expressed, or the conference not agreed to. *Ord. H. Com.*, 89; 1 *Grey*, 425; 7 *Grey*, 31. They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offense or default of a member of the other House. 6 *Grey*, 181; 1 *Chand.*, 304. Or the failure of the other House to present to the King a bill passed by both Houses. 8 *Grey*, 302. Or on information received, and relating to the safety of the nation. 10 *Grey*, 171. Or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one House to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon. 10 *Grey*, 148. So when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it, they ask a conference. 3 *Grey*, 155. Formerly an address or article of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the House, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the King, were sometimes communicated by way of conference. 6 *Grey*, 123, 300, 387; 7 *Grey*, 80; 8 *Grey*, 210, 255; 1 *Torbuck's Deb.*, 278; 10 *Grey*, 293; 1 *Chandler*, 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice. 8 *Grey*, 255.

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

SECTION XLVII.

MESSAGES.

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

[In Senate the messengers are introduced in any state of business, except, 1. While a question is putting 2. While the yeas and nays are calling. 3. While the ballots are counting. *Rule* 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, 1798.]

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

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

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

As soon as the messenger, who has brought 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. *Haker.*, 178.

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

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

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

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

Where the subject of a message is of a nature that it can properly be com-

municated 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. *Id.*

[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 its adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. *Const. U. S.*, I, 7.]

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

SECTION XLIX.

JOURNALS.

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

[The proceedings of the Senate, when not acting as in a Committee of the Whole, shall be entered on the journals as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true account of the proceedings. Every vote of the Senate shall be entered on the journals, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper presented to the Senate, be also inserted on the journal. *Rule 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*, 387.

Some judges have been of opinion that the journals of the House of Commons are no records, but only remembrances. But this is not law. *Hob.*, 110, 111; *Lex. Parl.*, 114, 115; *Jour. H. C. Mar.* 17, 1592; *Hale, Parl.*, 105. For the lords in their house have power of judicature, the commons in their house have power of judicature: and both houses together have power of judicature; and the book of the Clerk of the House of Commons is a record, as is affirmed by act of Parl., 6, *H. 8 c.* 16; 4 *Inst.*, 23, 24; and every member of the House of Commons hath a judicial place. 4 *Inst.*, 15. As records they are open to every person, and a printed vote of either house is sufficient ground for the other to notice it. Either may appoint a committee to inspect the journals of the other, and report what has been done by the other in any particular case. 2 *Hats.*, 361; 3 *Hats.*, 27-30. Every member has a right to see the journals, and to take and publish votes from them. Being a record, every one may see and publish them. 6 *Grey*, 118, 119.

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

SECTION L.

ADJOURNMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION LI.

A SESSION.

Parliament have three modes of separation, to wit: By adjournment, by prorogation or dissolution by the King, or by the efflux of the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session, provided some act has passed. In this case all matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken up de novo, if taken up at all. 1 *Blackst.*, 186. Adjournment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight, a month, etc., ad libitum. All matters depending remain in statu quo, and when they meet again, be the term ever so distant, are resumed, without any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left. 1 *Lev.* 165; *Lex Parl.*, c. 2; 1 *Ro. Rep.*, 29; 4 *Inst.*, 7, 27, 28; *Hutt.*, 61; 1 *Mod.*, 252; *Ruffh. Jac. L. Dict. Parliament*; 1 *Blackst.*, 186. Their whole session is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof. *Bro. Abr. Parliament*, 86.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by prorogation. 5 *Grey*, 374; 9 *Grey*, 250; 1 *Chandler*, 50. Neither house can continue any portion of itself in any parliamentary function beyond the

end of the session without the consent of the other two branches. When done, it is by a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose.

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

When it was said above that all matters depending before Parliament were discontinued by the determination of the session, it was not meant for 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.*, 120, 381; *Ruffh. Jac. L. D. Parliament.*

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

SECTION LII.

TREATIES.

The President of the United States has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur. *Const. U. S.*, 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 33.*]

Treaties are legislative acts. A treaty is the law of the land. It differs from other laws only as it must have the consent of a foreign nation, being but a contract with respect to that nation. In all countries, I believe, except England, treaties are made by the legislative power; and there also, if they touch the laws of the land, they must be approved by Parliament. *Ware v. Hayton*, 3 *Dallas' Rep.*, 223. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the King of Great Britain cannot by a treaty make a citizen of an alien. *Vattel*, b., 1, c. 19, sec. 214. An act of Parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1783. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the

case of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of Parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles, in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty. *4 Russel's Hist. Mod. Europe*, 457; *2 Smollet*, 242, 246.

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

Treaties being declared, equally with the laws of the United States, to be the supreme law of the land, it is understood that an act of the legislature alone can declare them infringed and rescinded. This was accordingly the process adopted in the case of France in 1793.

[It has been the usage for the Executive, when it communicates a treaty to the Senate for their ratification, to communicate also the correspondence of the negotiators. This having been omitted in case of the Prussian treaty, was asked by a vote of the House, of February 12, 1800, and was obtained. And in December, 1800, the convention of that year between the United States and France, with the report of the negotiations by the envoys, but not their instructions, being laid before the Senate, the instructions were asked for, and communicated by the President.]

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

[Whenever a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time for information only; when no motion to reject, ratify, or modify the whole, or any part, shall be received. Its second reading shall be for consideration, and on a subsequent day, when it shall be taken up as in a committee of the whole, and every one shall be free to move a question on any particular article, in this form: "Will the Senate advise and consent to the

ratification of this article?" or to propose amendments thereto, either by inserting or by leaving out words, in which last case the question shall be, "shall the words stand part of the article?" And in every of the said cases, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be requisite to decide affirmatively. And when, through the whole, the proceedings shall be stated to the House, and questions be again severally put thereon, for confirmation, or new ones proposed, requiring in like manner a concurrence of two-thirds for whatever is retained or inserted.]

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

[When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who voted on that side which prevailed in the question may be at liberty to move for a reconsideration, and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes. *Rule 37.*]

SECTION LIII.

IMPEACHMENT.

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

[The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States. But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law. *Const., I, 3.*]

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

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

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

Jurisdiction. The Lords cannot impeach any to themselves, nor join in the accusation, because they are the judges. *Seld. Judic. in Parl.*, 12, 63. Nor can they proceed against a commoner but on complaint of the commons. *Ib.*, 84. The Lords may not, by the law, try a commoner for a capital offense, on the information of the King or a private person, because the accused is

entitled to a trial by his peers generally; but on accusation by the House of Commons, they may proceed against the delinquent, of whatsoever degree, and whatsoever be the nature of the offense; for there they do not assume to themselves trial at common law. The commons are then instead of a jury, and the judgment is given on their demand, which is instead of a verdict. So the Lords do only judge, but not try the delinquent. *Ib.*, 6, 7. But Wooddeson denies that a commoner can now be charged capitally before the Lords, even by the commons; and cites Fitzharris's case, 1681, impeached for high treason, where the Lords remitted the prosecution to the inferior court. 8 *Greys's Deb.*, 325-7; *Wooddeson*, 601, 576; 3 *Seld.*, 1610, 1619, 1641; 4 *Blackst.*, 25; 73 *Seld.*, 1604, 1618; 9, 1656.

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

Process. If the party do not appear, proclamations are to be issued, giving him a day to appear. On their return they are strictly examined. If any error be found in them, a new proclamation issues, giving a short day. If he appear not, his goods may be arrested, and they may proceed. *Seld. 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. *T. Ray*; 1 *Rushw.*, 268; *Fost.*, 232; 1 *Clar. Hist. of the Reb.*, 379. On a misdemeanor, his appearance may be in person, or he may answer in writing, or by attorney. *Seld. Jud.*, 100. The general rule on 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 *Rushw.*, 274; 1 *Rushw.*, 1374; 12 *Parl. Hist.*, 442; 3 *Lords' Journ.*, 13 *Nov.*, 1643;

Woodd., 607. But he cannot plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment. 2 *Woodd.*, 615; 2 *St. Tr.*, 735.

Replication, rejoinder, &c. There may be a replication, rejoinder, &c. *Seld. Jud.*, 114; 8 *Grey's Deb.* 233; *Such. Tr.*, 15; *Journ. H. of Commons*, 6 March 1640, 1.

Witnesses. The practice is to swear the witnesses in open House, and then examine them there; or a committee may be named, who shall examine them in committee, either on interrogatories agreed on in the House, or such as the committee in their discretion shall demand. *Seld. Jud.*, 120, 123.

Jury. In the case of Alice Pierce, 1 *R.* 2, a jury was empaneled for her trial before a committee. *Seld. Jud.*, 123. But this was on a complaint, not on impeachment by the commons. *Seld. Jud.*, 163. It must also have been for a misdemeanor only, as the lords spiritual sat in the case, which they do on misdemeanors, but not in capital cases. *Id.*, 143. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods. *Id.*, 188. This, Seldon says, is the only jury he finds recorded in Parliament for misdemeanor; but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on trial of his country a jury ought to be impaneled, and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the commons; for they are in loco proprio, and there no jury ought to be empaneled. *Id.* 124. The *Ld. Berkely*, 6 *E.* 3, was arraigned for the murder of *L.* 2, on an information on the part of the King, and not impeachment of the commons; for then they had been patria sua. He waived his peerage, and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire. *Id.*, 125. In 1 *H.* 7, the commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given, or hereafter to be given, in Parliament. *Seld. Jud.*, 133. They have been generally and more justly considered, as is before stated, as the grand jury; for the conceit of 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.*, 189. 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.*, 186.

Continuance. An impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Parliament, but may be resumed by the new Parliament. *T. Ray.*, 383; 4 *Com. Journ.*, 23 Dec., 1790; *Lord's Jour.*, May 15, 1791; 2 *Woodd.*, 618.

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT;

COMPRISING THE

RULES AND ORDERS, CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

THE RULES AND ORDERS.

OF THE SENATE.

CALLING SENATE TO ORDER.

1.—The Lieutenant Governor of the State, who, by the 8th section of the 5th article of the Constitution, is constituted ex-officio President of the Senate, shall, when present, take the chair at the hour fixed for the meeting of the Senate, when he shall immediately call the members to order, who shall thereupon take their seats, and continue with their heads uncovered, while the Senate remains in session; the Clerk shall call the roll of members, and as soon as a majority is present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected.

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

2.—The President shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide points of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any member.

TEMPORARY PRESIDENT.

3.—The President shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair temporarily, who shall be invested, during such time, with all the powers of the President: but no member shall be excused from voting on any question by reason of his occupying the Chair; nor shall such substitute's authority, as presiding officer, extend beyond a day's adjournment of the Senate.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

4.—In the absence or inability of the President, except as provided in rule three, the Senate shall appoint a President pro tempore, who shall possess all the powers and prerogatives of the President of the Senate for the time being.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

5.—Whenever the Senate determines to go into Committee of the Whole, the President shall name one of the members as Chairman, who shall, for the time being, be invested with all the authority of the presiding officer of the Senate.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

6.—The President shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise directed; he shall sign all acts, memorials, addresses and resolutions; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas that may be issued by the Senate, shall be signed by him, and attested by the Clerk.

DISTURBANCES IN THE LOBBY.

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

QUESTIONS—HOW STATED AND DECIDED.

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

QUORUMS.

9.—A majority of all the members elected to the Senate, must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business; three-fifths of the members elected to the Senate, must be present to constitute a quorum for the passage of appropriation bills, as provided by the Constitution of the State; a smaller number, however, can adjourn from time to time, and have power to compel the attendance of absent members.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

10.—No member or officer of the Senate, unless from illness or other cause he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the sessions of the Senate during an entire day, without first having obtained leave of absence.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

11.—Any committee required or entitled to report upon a subject referred to them, may make a majority and minority report; any member of such committee dissenting in whole or in part, from either the conclusion or the reasoning, of both the majority and minority, shall be entitled to present to the Senate a brief statement of the reasons of such dissent, which, if decorous in its language, and respectful to the Senate, shall be entered on the journal in connection with the majority and minority reports.

CLERK—ELECTION OF, AND DUTIES.

12.—A Clerk shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Senate; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings of the Senate, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him; he shall superintend the recording of the journal proceedings, the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing, and copying of bills, resolutions, etc.; shall permit no records nor papers belonging to the Senate to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the President; and generally shall perform, under the direction of the President, all duties pertaining to his office as Clerk.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

13.—A Sergeant-at-Arms shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Senate. It shall be his duty

to execute all orders of the President of the Senate, and to perform all duties they may assign to him, connected with the police and good order of the Senate Chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to and from the Chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed, and the requisite fires are kept up during the appropriate season; and to perform all other services pertaining to the post of Sergeant-at-Arms.

COMMITTEES.

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

[The committees on the Judiciary and Railroads shall consist of five members each, and all other committees of three members each.]

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|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. On the Judiciary. | 11. On Benevolent Institutions. |
| 2. On Finance. | 12. On Legislative Expenditures. |
| 3. On Education, School and University Lands. | 13. On State Affairs. |
| 4. On Incorporations. | 14. On Printing. |
| 5. On Internal Improvements. | 15. On Banks and Banking. |
| 6. On Roads, Bridges and Ferries. | 16. On Engrossed Bills. |
| 7. On Town and County Organizations. | 17. On Contingent Expenditures. |
| 8. On Military Affairs. | 18. On Public Lands. |
| 9. On Privileges and Elections. | 19. On Enrolled Bills. |
| 10. On Agriculture and Manufactures. | 20. On State Prison. |
| | 21. On Railroads. |
| | 22. On Federal Relations. |

The following shall be joint committees and shall be constituted as follows:

1. *On Claims*.*—Five from Assembly; two from Senate.
2. *On Local Legislation*.†—Three from Assembly; two from Senate.
3. *On Charitable and Benevolent Institutions*.—Three from the Senate and six from the Assembly—one from each Congressional District.

REPORTERS. PERSONS PERMITTED 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.

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

† See chap. 370, general laws of 1860, page 321.

4. Messages and other Executive communications.
5. Messages from the Assembly, and amendments proposed by the Assembly to bills from the Senate.
6. Bills and resolutions from the Assembly on their first and second reading.
7. Bills on their third reading.
8. Bills ready for a third reading.
9. Bills reported by a Committee of the Whole.
10. Bills in which a Committee of the Whole has made progress, and obtained leave to sit again.
11. Bills not yet considered in Committee of the Whole.

CALL TO ORDER.

17.—When any member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and shall confine himself to the question under consideration, and avoid personalities.

18.—When any member is called to order, he shall sit down until it shall be determined whether he is in order or not, except he be permitted to explain; and if a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the exceptionable words shall be taken down in writing immediately.

19.—When two or more members happen to rise at the same time, the President shall name the member who is first to speak.

20.—No member shall speak more than twice on the same question during the same day, nor more than once on a motion for commitment without leave of the Senate.

21.—While the President is putting any question or addressing the Senate, no member shall walk out of or across the room, nor entertain private discourse; nor whilst a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the Chair. No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the ayes and noes are being called, or the ballots counted.

22.—No member shall vote on any question in any case where he was not in the Chamber of the Senate when the question was put, unless by leave of the Senate; nor shall any member be counted, upon a division and count of the Senate, who shall be without the Chamber at the time.

EVERY SENATOR TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

23.—Every member who may be within the Senate Chamber when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the Senate shall excuse him from voting. When a question is being taken, or about to be taken, it shall be competent for any member to call for the ayes and noes, which shall be entered on the journal. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the call of ayes and noes is commenced; and any Senator wishing to be excused from voting, may briefly and pertinently explain his reasons therefor before the call of the ayes and noes is commenced; but when the ayes and noes are being taken, the call shall not be interrupted for any purpose whatever.

24.—When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the President, or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud before debate.

25.—Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President, or any member desires it.

26.—After a motion is stated by the President, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the Senate, but may be withdrawn or altered at any time before a decision or amendment, on leave of the Senate.

27.—When a question is under debate, no question shall be in order, except to adjourn, to send for papers for reconsideration, to reconsider, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to amend, to strike out the enacting clause, or postpone indefinitely; and these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they herein stand arranged. But a motion to postpone to a day certain, to strike out the enacting clause, or postpone indefinitely, shall not again be in order on the same day or at the same stage of the proposition.

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

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

29.—"The previous question" shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question now be put?" It shall only be admitted when sustained by a majority of members present, and shall preclude amendments and further debate, until the main question shall have been disposed of. The "main question" shall be the original proposition and pending amendments. When the Senate shall have determined that the main question shall not now be put, the pending subject shall be considered as remaining under debate, and may be proceeded with and determined upon in the same manner as though the previous question had not been moved. When the Senate shall have determined that the main question shall now be put, its effect shall be to bring the Senate to a direct vote—first on pending amendments in their order, and then on the main question, without debate or further amendment. But after the previous question has been sustained, and prior to the Senate having determined that the main question shall now be put, a motion to adjourn, and a call of the Senate, shall each be once in order; but no further motion or call shall be in order, except to receive the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms, or dispense with proceedings under the call; and all motions and proceedings authorized by this rule, shall be decided without debate whether on appeal or otherwise.

RECONSIDERATION.

30.—It shall be in order for any member who voted in the majority on any question, for any member who voted in the negative, when the Senate was equally divided, to move a reconsideration of such vote, on the same or next succeeding day that the Senate shall be in session; and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to adjourn. A motion to reconsider having been put and lost shall not again be in order.

DIVISION OF QUESTION.

31.—Any member may call for a division of the question, when the same shall admit of it. A motion to strike out being lost, shall not preclude an amendment, nor a motion to strike out and insert.

32.—In presenting a petition, memorial, remonstrance or other communication, addressed to the Senate or Assembly, the member shall only state the general purport of it.

PAPERS TO BE READ BEFORE PRESENTED.

33.—A member offering a resolution or an amendment to a bill, resolution or memorial, shall first read the same in his place, before presenting it to the President; and every petition, memorial, remonstrance, resolution, bill and report of committee, shall be 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 a call of the Senate being ordered, the doors shall be closed and the absentees noted, and no member permitted to leave the room until the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings in the call be suspended, or the Senate adjourn. Previous to the reception of such report, further proceedings in the call shall not be suspended, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

35.—The rules observed by the Senate shall govern, as far as practicable, the proceedings in Committee of the Whole, except that a member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, and that a call of the ayes and noes, or for the previous question cannot be made in committee.

36.—Amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be entered on a separate piece of paper, and reported to the Senate by the chairman, standing in his place on the floor of the Senate. All amendments and other propositions reported by Committee of the Whole, shall be disposed of in the same manner as if proposed in the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

37.—All bills and resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or after one day's previous notice, or upon report of committees. And all bills, when introduced, shall be endorsed with the name of the member or committee.

38.—Every bill, memorial, or joint resolution requiring the signature of the Governor shall receive three several readings previous to its passage. But no such bill or memorial, or joint resolution, shall receive a second and third reading on the same day.

COMMITMENTS.

39.—No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it has been twice read. If objections are raised to the bill on its first reading, the question shall be, "shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER ALL BILLS.

40.—All bills and joint resolutions, requiring the approval of the Governor, shall on a second reading, be considered in Committee of the Whole before they shall be acted upon by the Senate, and those originating in the Senate, except resolutions not requiring the approval of the Governor, and except appropriations or local bills, before being considered in Committee of the Whole, shall be printed unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

COPIES TO BE PRINTED.

41.—Two hundred and fifty copies of every bill, joint resolution, or me-

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.

ENGIOSSEMENT 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 ENGIOSSEED.

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.

AMENDMENT BY SUBSTITUTE—HOW MADE.

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

OF THE ASSEMBLY.

MEETING, QUORUM, PRIVILEGES, ETC.

1.—The hour for the meeting of the Assembly shall be at 10 o'clock A. M., unless a different hour shall be prescribed by resolution.

2.—Before proceeding to business, the roll of the members elected to the Assembly shall be called, and the names of those present and absent shall be entered on the Journal. A majority of all the members elected must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; a smaller number, however, can adjourn from time to time, and shall have power to compel the attendance of the absent members.

3.—No member or officer of the Assembly, unless from illness or other cause he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the sessions of the Assembly during an entire day, without first having obtained leave of absence.

4.—Contestants for seats shall have the privileges of the House until their respective cases are disposed of; the privileges to extend only so far as access to the Assembly Chamber, during the time occupied in settling the contest.

WHO MAY BE ADMITTED TO THE FLOOR.

5.—Persons of the following classes, and no others, shall be admitted to the floor of the House during the session thereof, viz: The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor; Members of the Senate; the State officers; the Regents of the University; Members of Congress; Judges of the Supreme and other courts; ex-Members of the Wisconsin Legislature; all editors of newspapers within the State, and reporters for the press; such other persons as the Speaker may invite.

DISTURBANCE IN LOBBY.

6.—Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall occur in the lobby or gallery, the Speaker (or the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole) shall have power to cause the same to be cleared of all persons, except members and officers of the Assembly.

READING NEWSPAPERS AND SMOKING PROHIBITED.

7.—No member or officer of the Assembly shall be permitted to read newspapers within the bar of the House while the Assembly is in session; nor shall any person be permitted to smoke in the Assembly room at any time.

OF THE OFFICERS.

8.—The Assembly shall elect, viva voce, one of its members as presiding officer, who shall be styled **SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY**, and he shall hold his office during one session.

DUTIES OF SPEAKER.

9.—It shall be the general duty of the Speaker—
To open the session, at the time to which the Assembly is adjourned, by taking the chair and calling the members to order;

To announce the business before the Assembly in the order in which it is to be acted upon ;

To receive and submit, in the proper manner, all motions and propositions presented by the members :

To put to vote all questions which are regularly moved, or which necessarily arise in the course of proceedings, and to announce the result ;

To restrain the members, when engaged in debate, within the rules of order ;

To enforce on all occasions the observance of order and decorum among the members ;

To inform the Assembly, when necessary, or when referred to for the purpose, in a point of order or practice ;

To authenticate, by his signature, when necessary, all the acts, orders, and proceedings of the Assembly ;

To name the members when directed to do so in a particular case, or when it is a part of his general duty by these rules—who are to serve on committees ; and in general

To represent and stand for the Assembly, declaring its will, and in all things obeying its commands.

10.—The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum ; may speak to points of order in preference to others, rising from his seat for that purpose ; and he shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Assembly by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the Assembly. On an appeal being taken, the question shall be : “ Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Assembly ? ”—which question, and the action of the Assembly thereon, shall be entered on the journal .

11.—The Speaker may call a member to the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

12.—In the absence of the Speaker, the Assembly shall elect a Speaker pro tempore, whose office shall cease on the return of the Speaker.

13.—The Speaker shall vote on a call 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 for numbering the sections and references thereto, whether such errors occur in the original bill, or are caused by amendments made thereto. It shall also be competent for the Chief Clerk at any time before the passage of any Assembly bill to insert therein an "enacting clause," when such clause has evidently been omitted through mistake or inadvertence. But no corrections, other than such as are authorized by this rule, shall be made at any time by the Clerk or his assistants, unless upon the order of the Assembly. On questions of orthography, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary shall be taken as the standard.

ACTS, ETC., TO BE SIGNED BY THE SPEAKER AND CLERK.

17.—All acts, addresses and resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker, and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the Assembly, shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk.

DUTIES OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

18.—A Sergeant-at-Arms shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Assembly. It shall be his duty to execute all orders of the Speaker or Assembly, and to perform all the duties they may assign to him connected with the police and good order of the Assembly Chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress and egress of all the persons to and from the chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed; that the requisite fires are kept up during the appropriate season; that the hall is properly ventilated, and is open for the use of the members of the Assembly from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., and to perform all other service pertaining to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms.

COMMITTEES.

19.—The standing committees of the Assembly shall consist of five members each, except the committee on railroads which shall consist of nine members, and shall be as follows:

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| 1. On Judiciary. | 14. On Assessment and Collection of taxes. |
| 2. On State Affairs. | 15. On Roads, Bridges and Ferries. |
| 3. On Federal Relations. | 16. On Education. |
| 4. On Militia. | 17. On School and University Lands |
| 5. On Ways and Means. | 18. On Swamp and Overflowed Lands |
| 6. On Banks and Banking. | 19. On Agriculture. |
| 7. On Incorporations. | 20. On Lumber and Manufactures. |
| 8. On Railroads. | 21. On Mining and Smelting. |
| 9. On Internal Improvements. | 22. On Privileges and Elections. |
| 10. On State Prison. | 23. On Legislative Expenditures. |
| 11. On Printing. | 24. On Contingent Expenditures. |
| 12. On Medical Societies and Colleges. | 25. On Engrossed Bills. |
| 13. On Town and County Organizations. | 26. On Enrolled Bills. |

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

1. *On Claims.**—Five from Assembly; two from Senate.
2. *On Local Legislation.*†—Three from Assembly; two from Senate.
3. *On Charitable and Benevolent Institutions.*—Three from the Senate and six from the Assembly—one from each Congressional District.

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

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORT.

22.—In case all the members of any committee required or entitled to report on any subject referred to them cannot agree upon a report, the majority and minority of such committee may each make a separate report; and any member dissenting in whole or in part, from the reasonings or conclusions of both the majority and minority, may also present to the Assembly a statement of his reasoning and conclusion; and all reports, if decorous in language and respectful to the Assembly, shall be entered at length on the journal.

PAPERS TO LIE ON THE TABLE UNTIL REPORTS ARE PRINTED.

23.—In all cases where there shall be both majority and minority reports submitted to the Assembly, the bill, memorial, resolution or other matter reported upon, shall lie upon the table until the reports thereon shall have been printed in the journal and laid upon the desks of members.

TITLE OF BILL TO BE RECITED.

24.—Every committee, in reporting upon any bill or memorial, shall recite at length, in their report, the *title* of such bill or memorial, as well as the number thereof.

ABSENCE OF COMMITTEES.

25.—No committee shall absent themselves by reason of their appointment, during the sitting of the Assembly, without special leave, except a Committee of Conference.

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

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

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

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 THE BILLS.

37.—The first reading of a bill shall be for information, and if objection be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading without further question.

BILLS NOT COMMITTED UNTIL TWICE READ.

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

REFERENCE OF BILLS, ETC.

39.—On the second reading, every bill or memorial requiring three readings, shall be referred to the appropriate standing committee, which shall be announced by the Speaker, unless the Assembly, on motion, make a different order in relation thereto. And this rule shall apply as well to bills and memorials originating in the Senate, as to those originating in the Assembly, except bills reported by 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 rise from his seat and respectfully address the Chair, thus: "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

SPEAKER TO DECIDE WHO HAS THE FLOOR.

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

CALL TO ORDER WHILE SPEAKING.

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

SPEAKING 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 the House, in the same stage of proceeding as before the previous question was moved.

76.—On motion for the previous question, and prior to the ordering of the main question, one call of the House shall be in order; but after proceedings under such call shall have been once dispensed with, or after a majority shall have ordered the main question, no call shall be in order prior to the decision of such question.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

77.—After the morning hour, any member may move that the Assembly resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole, on the general file of bills, or upon any particular bill or measure, or upon the special order. If the motion prevail, the Assembly may elect a Chairman, or the Speaker may call some member to the Chair.

BILL TO BE READ BY SECTIONS.

78.—Every bill in Committee of the Whole shall be read and considered by sections, unless the committee shall otherwise order. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments agreed to by the committee shall be attached to the bill, noting the section line, and so reported to the Assembly.

CLERICAL ERRORS MAY BE CORRECTED.

79.—Mere clerical errors in the bill may be corrected by the Chairman or Clerk, without treating them as amendments.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMORIALS AND REPORTS.

80.—All amendments made to a memorial or report committed to the Committee of the Whole, shall be noted and reported as in the case of bills.

RULES IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

81.—The rules observed in the Assembly shall govern as far as practicable the proceedings in the Committee of the Whole; except that a member may speak more than twice on the same subject, and that a call of the yeas and nays, or for the previous question, cannot be made in a committee.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE ORDER.

82.—The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole shall have the same power to preserve order and decorum as the Speaker of the Assembly.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

83.—After the business upon which the Assembly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole shall be completed, the committee, without motion, (or at any time previous, upon motion,) shall rise and report.

PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

84.—Amendments made in Committee of the Whole, shall not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the Chair, unless required by one or more of the members.

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

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

86.—Every Assembly bill and resolution ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, shall be re-written in a plain hand, with all amendments, before being read a third time, except as provided for in Rule 85.

NO AMENDMENT ON THIRD READING.

87.—On the third reading of the bill or resolution, no amendment, except to fill blanks, shall be received, except by the unanimous consent of the members present.

RECOMMITMENT PREVIOUS TO PASSAGE.

88.—A bill or resolution may be recommitted at any time previous to its passage; if any amendment be reported upon such recommitment, the question shall be upon concurring in the amendment, and the question for its engrossment and third reading may then be put.

QUESTION ON PASSAGE OF BILLS.

89.—Upon a third reading of an Assembly bill, the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is, 'shall the bill pass?'" Upon the third reading of Senate bills, the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is, 'shall the bill be concurred in?'"

BILLS TO BE TRANSMITTED TO SENATE.

90.—Each bill which passes its third reading shall be certified by the Clerk, and by him transmitted to the Senate; the day of transmission shall be entered on the bill books of the Clerk.

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS.

91.—A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting; but this rule shall not authorize any member to move an adjournment while another member has the floor.

92.—Any motion or resolution relating to the organization of the Assembly, or to any of its officers, members, or committees, shall be privileged, and need not lie over for consideration under Rule 85.

SUSPENDING AND CHANGING RULES, ETC.

93.—No standing rule or order of the Assembly shall be rescinded or changed, without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, which motion shall embrace the proposed amendment. Nor shall any rule be suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present. Nor shall the order of business as established by the rules of the Assembly be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL THE STANDARD.

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

JOINT—SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

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 the statute are as follows:

1. *On Claims*.*—Five from Assembly; two from Senate.
2. *On Local Legislation* †—Three from the Assembly; two from Senate.
3. *On Charitable and Benevolent Institutions*.—Three from the Senate and six from the Assembly—one from each Congressional District.

PRINTING OF REPORTS.

9.—Whenever any report of a joint committee or other document, shall be presented to both Houses of the Legislature, the first House acting on the 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

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

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

shall at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their chairman, meet in the conference chamber, and state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for or against the disagreement, and confer freely thereon; and they shall be authorized to report for their respective Houses such modifications or amendments as they may think advisable.

11.—After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

ACTS OF A GENERAL NATURE.

TITLES OF BILLS.

12.—The title of every bill of a general nature shall designate the object, purpose or subject of the bill, and when such bill proposes to amend any chapter or act, the title shall read thus:

“A bill relating to — and amendatory of section —, of chapter —, of the —,” filling the blanks with the proper subject, section and chapter of the revised statutes or general laws, designating the same. And every bill shall recite at length every section which it proposes to amend as such section will read if amended as proposed: *provided*, such recitation shall not be required when the proposed amendment shall only *add* to such section, without changing the phraseology of the original.

13.—The title of all bills for repealing any act, chapter, or section, and which have no other object, shall be as follows:

“A bill to repeal section —, of chapter —, of the —, relating to —,” filling the blanks with the proper section and chapter of the revised statutes or general laws, designating the same and also the subject, object or purpose of the section or chapter repealed. And in the body of every such bill, the full title of the act repealed shall be recited at length.

EACH HOUSE MAY AMEND.

14.—It shall be in the power of each House to amend any amendment made by the other, to any bill, memorial or resolution: but no standing or select committee, nor any member thereof, 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 com-

pare 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 to the oath of office.

It often happens, that by neglect of the proper county officer, to return the proceedings of the county canvassers, some members find their election not to be on record in the Secretary's office. In such case, the certificate held by the member himself, should be produced to the Clerk. This answers every purpose, and should always be secured by members elect, from the clerk of their county.

The oath of office is then administered to the members elect. It may be administered by the Speaker, the President of the Senate, the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court. It has been administered in this State usually, by one of the judges. Members coming in after the first day of the session are sworn in by the Speaker.

After all are sworn, the roll is called, when, if a quorum is found present, the Clerk declares the House to be qualified and competent to proceed to business.

If the parties in the Assembly have determined their choice for officers, the election proceeds forthwith; if not, an adjournment is had until the next day.

The election for Speaker, Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms is required to be *viva voce*, and these are the only offices the Assembly can fill.

The roll is called, and each member announces audibly the name of the candidate of his choice.

The Clerk announces the result, and names a committee to conduct the Speaker elect to the chair. The other elections proceed in the same manner, except that when the result is announced by the Speaker, the officer elect advances to the Clerk's desk and is sworn in by the Speaker.

A committee is then appointed to wait on the Senate, and inform them that the Assembly is organized; or the Clerk is directed, by resolution, to inform the Senate of the fact.

A joint committee of both Houses is then appointed to convey a like message to the Governor, and inform him that the Houses are in readiness to receive any communication from him.

The Senate and Assembly have usually assembled in joint convention, in the Assembly Chamber, upon some day and hour, suggested by the Governor, during the first week of the session, to hear his annual message.

The message has been read sometimes by his Private Secretary, and sometimes by the Clerk of one of the Houses.

At the first opportunity after hearing the message read, the various recommendations therein contained are referred, by resolution, to appropriate standing committees or select committees.

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

DRAWING OF SEATS.

The drawing of seats by lot has been observed since the Assembly first took possession of the new Assembly Chamber.

The method heretofore pursued is as follows:

The members leave their seats, and take places in the open area behind their seats. The Clerk having placed in a box, slips of paper containing the names of the members respectively, a page or messenger draws them therefrom. The Clerk announces each name as it is drawn, and the member named selects his seat, and occupies it until the drawing is completed.

COMPENSATION.

Each member of the Legislature shall receive for his services three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meetings of the Legislature, on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the Legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly. *Amendment to Constitution, Art. 4, Sec. 21.*

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

It is customary to pay the mileage of members both ways, at the commencement of the session, upon the certificate of the Speaker and Clerk, as to the proper sum to which each member is entitled.

PAY OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to pay the per diem of officers of the Legislature as follows: to the Chief Clerks, each six dollars; to the Assistant Clerks, Book-keepers and Sergeant-at-Arms each, five dollars; to all other Clerks, Clerks of Standing Committees, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms and Postmasters each, four dollars; to the Assistant Postmasters, Door-Keepers, Firemen, Porters, Gallery Attendants and Night Watchmen

each, three dollars and fifty cents; to all Messengers each, two dollars. *Chapter 46, General Laws 1870.*

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SPEAKER.—The duties of this officer are generally as follows:

To open the session, at the time to which the Assembly is adjourned, by taking the chair and calling the members to order;

To announce the business before the Assembly in the order in which it is to be acted upon:

To receive and submit, in the proper manner, all motions and propositions presented by the members;

To put to vote all questions which are regularly moved, or which necessarily arise in the course of proceedings, and to announce the result;

To restrain the members, when engaged in debate, within the rules of order;

To enforce on all occasions the observance of order and decorum among the members;

To inform the Assembly, when necessary, or when referred to for the purpose, in a point of order or practice;

To authenticate, by his signature, when necessary, all the acts, orders and proceedings of the Assembly;

To name the members—when directed to do so in a particular case, or when it is a part of his general duty by the rules—who are to serve on committees; and in general;

To represent and stand for the Assembly, declaring its will, and in all things obeying its commands. Every officer of the House is subordinate to the Speaker, and, in all that relates to the prompt and correct discharge of official duty, is under his supervision.

CHIEF CLERK.—He has the care and custody of all the papers and records and arranges in its proper order, from day to day, after its inception, all the business of the House. He must, in order to have a proper knowledge of the affairs of his department, apportion, systematize and personally supervise the labor of all his subordinates, and, when not called therefrom by more important duties, should officiate in person at the reading desk. The duties of his subordinates are properly his duties, as all are performed under his direction, and he is responsible for any deficiencies. It is his duty to prepare and furnish to the public printer, an accurate record of each day's proceedings, and a copy of every bill, report and other thing ordered to be printed, "on the same day such orders are made;" to keep the pay accounts of members and officers and issue his certificate of per diem to them; to deliver the messages of the Assembly to the Senate; to sign subpoenas; he can "permit no records nor papers belonging to the Assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business;" and shall report any missing papers to the notice of the Speaker.

It is his duty to prepare an index to the journal, at the close of the session, and to be present at the opening of the next session and 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 docu-

ments in possession of the Assembly, and for the proper registry of all proceedings; and is required at the close of the session, to deposit all papers in his possession as Chief Clerk, properly classified and labelled, with the Secretary of State.

A more detailed description of the labors connected with the clerkship will be found under the next head.

REGULATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK.

To insure a systematic and correct performance of the duties of their 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 being printed.
2. To officiate at the reading desk when required by the Clerk; and in case of his absence to perform his duties generally.
3. To label and file in their appropriate places all papers presented, with proper dates and references.
4. To select each day all papers ordered to be printed, make the list thereof in a book provided for that purpose, and send them to the State Printer, taking his receipt therefor.
5. To keep a list of all absentees on leave, etc.

THE BOOK-KEEPER.—It is his special duty:

1. To keep the register of bills, resolutions, memorials, etc., showing therein, and opposite to each title, all action taken and proceedings had, with regard to such papers.
2. To distribute to the proper committee, or officers, all bills, petitions and other papers referred.
3. To make out all certificates of per diem and mileage, ready for the signature of the Speaker and Clerk.
4. To prepare the message to be delivered to the other House, and when not otherwise occupied, to help the Assistant Clerk in the performance of his duties.

THE ENGROSSING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

1. To engross all bills ordered to a third reading which the rules require to be engrossed, properly placing all amendments adopted prior to the order for their engrossment.
2. By the direction of the Chief or Assistant Clerk, to perform any necessary service appertaining to the duties of the other deputies.

THE ENROLLING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

To make clear, legible copies of all bills which have been concurred in, without erasures or interlineations.

THE TRANSCRIBING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

To copy the record of the proceedings of the Assembly into a book prepared for that purpose.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Each deputy, when not occupied in the performance of his own special

duties, is to render such assistance to the Clerk and to his associate deputies as may be in his power, or as the pressure of duties in a particular department may render necessary.

2. The deputies are expected to notify the Chief Clerk of any interference by members or others with their duties, and of all improper approaches or requests made to them by any person. They are not to exhibit to any person any bill or other document in their possession without leave of the Chief Clerk.

3. Perfect courtesy must at all times be maintained towards members, reporters, associate deputies, and all who have business to transact with the department; and interference with legislation cannot be allowed under any circumstances.

To Members, Officers and Reporters.—It is especially requested that no member, officer or reporter will interrupt the Assistant Clerk while engaged in keeping the journal. "No journal, record, account or paper," of any kind, must be taken from the desk, unless by express permission of the Clerk.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.—This officer is the executive officer of the house. He has charge of the Post Office and other appurtenant conveniences of the Assembly. He controls the police regulations, attends to the warming of the chambers, serves the subpoenas and warrants of the Assembly, announces messages from the Governor and from the Senate, provides rooms for committees, receives from the Superintendent of Public Property all public documents ordered or coming in due course, and distributes the same through the Post Office, or otherwise, to members and officers entitled thereto. He is to organize his department with such system that each of his subordinates shall know his precise duties, and he is to see that each performs his duty promptly, thoroughly and courteously. He is required to keep the chamber open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

He should have the printed bills and other documents in his possession so classified and arranged that he can at once answer any call upon him for them. His assistant assists him generally in the discharge of his duties, and takes his place when he is absent.

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

THE ASSISTANT POSTMASTER brings the mail to and from the Madison Post Office, and assists the Postmaster generally in his duties.

THE DOORKEEPER attends to the principal door; opens and closes it for the entry and exit of all persons; maintains order in the lobby and vestibule; sees

that visitors are seated, and that the regulations of the House, in his department, are strictly enforced. For the proper discharge of his office, both patience, courtesy and firmness are required.

THE ASSISTANT DOORKEEPERS, each at their respective stations, are to discharge the same duties as the principal Doorkeeper. They must be in attendance as well during the recess as the sessions of the Assembly, to keep out intruders and maintain order.

THE FIREMEN attend to the warming and ventilation of the Assembly Chamber, and under direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, make themselves generally useful.

The Postmaster, Doorkeepers and Firemen are appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and are responsible to him. He is to see that they perform their duties faithfully.

The Messengers are appointed by the Speaker, except those in particular attendance upon the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, who are appointed by said officers respectively.

DUTIES OF MESSENGERS.

1. To be in attendance from 8 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M., every day, (Sundays excepted,) whether the Assembly is in session or not.
2. To receive the journals and printed bills from the Sergeant-at-Arms, and arrange them in order on the file of each member.
3. Not to leave the Assembly Chamber during the *morning hour*, or absent themselves from the sessions of the Assembly during an entire day, except upon leave of the Speaker or Clerk.
4. During the morning hour to take the positions assigned to them by the Clerk; and, standing up, so as to see and be seen, hold themselves in readiness to bring all bills, resolutions, etc., from the several members to the Clerk, when presented.
5. After the expiration of the morning hour, 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 1865, no member can order more stationery than will amount to \$30.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Secretary of State, at the commencement of each session of the Legislature, furnishes each member with a blank order, upon which the member designates the names of the newspapers, and the number of each, which he wishes to take, as provided for by Chapter 16, General Laws, 1861, which is as follows:

“SECTION 1. Members of the Legislature, the Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly, are hereby authorized, during each session of the Legislature, to take such newspapers as each may choose, at the expense of the State, at a cost not to exceed twenty dollars to each member and officer named, for the session.

“SECTION 2. Members of the Legislature, and the officers named in the preceding section, shall each leave with the Secretary of State a list of such papers as he desires to have ordered in his behalf; and it is made the duty of the Secretary of State to order the papers named in such lists, to be sent to the members or officers desiring the same, to the amount named in the first section.”

POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Assembly Post Office is in charge of a Postmaster appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Each member has a separate box; and all mail matter deposited with the Postmaster is sent to the Madison Post Office by the Post Office messenger, at regular hours, corresponding with the hours of closing the mails at the Madison office.

It is the custom for members to prepay all their mail matter, with postage stamps, which the Assembly orders, from time to time, by resolution, from the Superintendent.

PROCESS OF PASSING BILLS.

Some diversity of practice exists herein, but the ordinary method in the Assembly is as follows:

A member having prepared a bill and endorsed the title thereof, together with his name, upon the back of it, rises to his feet, at such time as the introduction of bills is in order, and says:

“Mr. Speaker:”

If recognized, the Speaker responds:

“The gentleman from ——.”

The member announces:

“I ask leave to introduce a bill.”

The bill is then sent to the Chief Clerk by a Messenger. The Clerk then reads the title of the bill, and the Speaker announces:

“First reading of the bill.”

If no objection is made the Clerk reads the bill at length, if it is a bill appropriating money; if not, by its title only; when the Speaker announces:

“Second reading of the bill,”

And refers the same to some standing committee, suggested by the member, or if desired, to a select committee; or to the general file, or, as is usual, the Speaker of his own motion, makes the reference to such committee as seems to him appropriate,

The bill is, in due course, reported back to the Assembly, by the committee, when it is placed in what is called the general file.

Bills in the general file are considered in Committee of the Whole in the exact order in which they are placed upon the file. Proceedings in Committee of the Whole will be elsewhere considered.

After a Committee of the Whole has completed its action upon any bill, and reported the same back to the Assembly, and any 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 of the Committee of the Whole upon the general file, must be made under the order of “bills not yet considered in Committee of the Whole.”

When the Assembly resolves itself into Committee of the Whole, the Speaker selects a Chairman as follows :

“The gentleman from —, Mr. —, will take the Chair.”

The appointed Chairman advances to the Speaker's desk, and having taken the Chair, receives from the Clerk the papers indicated by the motion for the committee, when the Chairman announces:

"GENTLEMEN:—The committee have under consideration, bill No. — entitled —, (*reading the title from the back of the bill. Or in case of consideration of the general file,*) the committee have under consideration the general file of bills; the first in order is bill No. —, A., entitled —.

"The first section is as follows: "

The Chairman then reads the first section, and asks—

"Are there any amendments proposed to the first section?"

If none are offered, the Chairman says:

"No amendments being offered to the first section, the second section will be read."

This process is continued through the whole bill, when at the close of the reading the Chairman says:

"The —th section and the whole bill have now been read, and are open to amendment."

At this point, after the friends of the bill have perfected it, it is customary for the opponents of the bill to open their attack.

After the discussion of the bill to such an extent as may be desired, if no amendments are made, the final vote is generally upon a motion—

"That the bill be reported back to the House without amendment."

If any other bills are before the committee, they are proceeded with in the same manner. If it is desired to have further consideration of any matter before the committee, or if the general file has not been gone through with, the motion is,

"That the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again."

If the committee has completed its duties, the motion is,

"That the committee rise and report."

Which being analagous to a motion to adjourn, is not debatable. The Chairman states the matter as follows:

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

"Is the committee ready for the question?"

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

In case of doubt a division must be had, as the ayes and noes cannot be called in Committee of the Whole.

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

"Mr. Speaker."

The Speaker answers--

"Mr. Chairman."

Who reports--

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration bill No. —, A., entitled —, and have instructed me to report the same to the House with amendment," [*or as the case may be.*]

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

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

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

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration the general file of bills, and have made some progress therein. I am directed to report back the following bills, with the amendments and recommendations herein-after 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 motion 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 a contrary opinion, say no."

In case the amendment is reconsidered, the Speaker says:

"The motion is carried. The amendment is reconsidered. The question now recurs upon the adoption of the amendment. Is the committee ready for the question?" etc.

FORMS.

OF TITLES :

No. —, a bill to —.

Amending bill :

A bill relating to —, and amendatory of section —, of chapter —, of the —. [See *Joint Rule 12.*]

Repealing bill :

A bill to repeal section —, of chapter —, of the —, relating to —, (filling the blanks with the proper section and chapter of the revised statutes or general laws, designating the same, and also the subject, object or purpose of the section of the chapter repealed; and in the body of every bill, the full title of the act repealed, shall be recited at length.) [See *Joint Rule 13.*]

Appropriation Bill :

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

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

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

RESOLUTIONS should not be entitled, but should have the name of the mover endorsed upon them. The same rule applies to amendments.

Resolutions are of no special form; the following may serve as a general guide in such matters :

Res. No. —, A.

“Resolved, That three thousand copies of the Governor’s message be furnished by the public printer to the Sergeant-at-Arms, for the use of the Assembly.

“MR. TUCKER.”

FOR REPORTS the following form is used :

“The committee on —, to whom was referred bill No. —, A, a bill to —, respectfully report the same back to the House with an amendment and recommend its passage when amended; or,

“and recommend that it do pass;” or,

“and recommend that it be indefinitely postponed;” or,

“and recommend that it be referred to the delegation from —;” or,

“to a select committee.”

Or, if the committee report by bill :

“The committee on —, to whom was referred —, respectfully report by bill No. —, A., a bill to —;

“And recommend its passage.”

AN ENACTING CLAUSE must precede the body of the bill—

It must invariably be in the following form :

*The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :—*Const., Art, IV, Sec. 17.

INVESTIGATIONS.

When an investigation is required into any matter, the person most interested in having the inquiry made, should move the appointment of a committee to take the subject in charge. This is done by resolution. The resolution should be so drawn as to state the precise subject to be investigated, and to give the committee all the power which the mover may deem necessary to a thorough examination into the subject matter to be laid before them; this should be done to prevent any misapprehension as to the intention and extent of the inquiry to be made. In case of the adoption of the resolution, the mover, together with other members, will be appointed a committee. They have power to send for persons and papers. The form of a subpoena is as follows :

“THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

“To ————: You are hereby commanded, that, laying aside all business and excuse, you personally appear and attend before Messrs. ————, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. ————, on the part of the Assembly, a *joint* committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate and Assembly, to investigate ———— at the room of said committee ————, in the city of Madison, the capital of the State, on the ———— day of ————, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ————, at the hour of ———— in the ———— noon, then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matters of inquiry before said committee.

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

“Given at the Assembly Chamber, in the city of Madison aforesaid, this ———— day of ————, A. D. 18—.

“—————, *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 one of an act entitled 'an act concerning evidence and witnesses,' approved February 3, 1857; and it further appearing by the certificate of the chairman of the said joint committee, that the said ——— has failed or neglected to appear before the said committee in obedience to the mandate of the said subpoena; *therefore*, you are hereby commanded, in the name of the State of Wisconsin, to take the body of him, the said ———, and bring him before the Assembly, so that he may testify and give evidence before the said committee, and answer for his contempt of the Assembly, in not obeying the mandate of said subpoena. Hereof fail not.

"Given at the Assembly Chamber, in the city of Madison aforesaid, this — day of —, A. D. 18—.

"———, *Speaker of the Assembly.*

"———, *Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*"

To which the return, in ordinary cases, would be:

"By virtue of the within process, I did, on the — day of —, 18—, arrest the body of ———, and took him before the committee within named, and the said ——— having refused to answer interrogatories propounded by said committee, I have him, by direction of said committee, now before the Assembly.

"Assembly Chamber, ———, 18.

"———, *Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly.*"

A resolution, declaring the defaulter to be in contempt, is the next proceeding.

The following form for such resolution was used at the session of 1858:

"*Resolved*, That the neglect or failure of ———, to appear before the joint investigating committee, composed of Messrs. ———, of the Senate, and Messrs. ———, of the Assembly, in compliance with the mandate of the writ of subpoena of this Assembly, served upon him on the — instant, as fully appears by the said writ and the affidavit of the service thereof endorsed thereon, now on file with the Chief Clerk of this House, be, and the said neglect and failure is hereby declared a contempt of this House."

This is followed by an interrogatory, as follows:

"*Int. 1.*—Why did you not appear before the *joint* investigating committee, as required by the mandate of the subpoena served upon you on the — inst.?"

To which the defaulter pleads before judgment is inflicted.

Another form is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the refusal of ——— to answer the questions put to him by a member of the *joint* investigating committee, on the — instant, and which questions were certified to the House by ———, Chairman of said committee; and are now in writing, on file with the Chief Clerk of the House, be, and the same is hereby declared a contempt of this House."

Followed by the corresponding interrogatory:

"Why did you not answer the question put or propounded to you on the — instant, by a member of the *joint* investigating committee, of which ——— is Chairman."

In case the answer is satisfactory, the offender is discharged; if otherwise, he is punished by reprimand, fine or imprisonment, or both; but such imprisonment cannot extend beyond the session of the Legislature.

The report of a Committee on Investigation should consist of three parts:

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

QUORUMS.

Whole number electable.

"Not less than 54 nor more than one hundred." *Const., Art., IV., Sec., 2.*

"One from each Assembly District," *Chap., 216, General Laws 1861*—(which provides for 100 Assembly Districts.)

To expel a member—67.

"Two-thirds of all the members elected." *Const., Art. IV., Sec. 8.*

To do any business except to adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members—51.

"A majority." *Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.*

To cause the ayes and nays on any question to be entered upon the journal—

"One sixth of those present." *Const., Art. IV., Sec. 20.*

(See table on page 168.)

To pass any bill which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews any appropriation of public trust money, or releases discharges or commutes a claim or demand from the State—

"A majority of three-fifths."—(31.) three-fifths, (60) being present. *Const., Art. VIII., Sec. 8.*

To adjourn from day to day—

"A smaller number" [than a majority.] *Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.*

To compel the attendance of absent members—

"A smaller number" [than a majority.] *Const., Art. IV, Sec. 7.*

To agree to an amendment of the Constitution—51.

"A majority of the members elected." *Const., Art. XII., Sec. 1.*

To recommend a Constitutional Convention—

"A majority" [present.] *Const., Art. XII., Sec. 2.*

(See table on page 168.)

To contract a public debt—51 affirmative votes.

"A majority of all the members elected." *Const., Art. VIII., Sec. 6.*

To pass any bill, resolution or motion—

"A majority," (at least 26) of a quorum of 51,

(See table on page 168.)

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 168.)

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 ;

COMPRISING THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES OF THE TERRITORY AND STATE.



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

First Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1836,
Convened at Belmont, Iowa County, Oct. 25, and adjourned Dec. 9, 1836.

COUNCIL.

President—HENRY S. BAIRD, of Brown.

Secretary—EDWARD MCSHERRY. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM HENRY.

<i>Brown</i> — Henry S. Baird, John P. Aradt.	<i>Dubuque</i> — Thomas McCraney, John Foley, Thomas McKnight.	<i>Milwaukee</i> — Alanson Sweet, Gilbert Knapp.
<i>Iowa</i> — Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard.	<i>Crawford</i> — [Had no Member of the Council*]	<i>Des Moines</i> — Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingraham.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—PETER HILL ENGLE, of Dubuque.

Chief Clerk—WARREN LEWIS. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JESSE M. HARRISON.

<i>Des Moines</i> — Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, John Box, George W. Teas, David R. Chance, Warren L. Jenkins, Eli Reynolds.	<i>Milwaukee</i> — William B. Sheldon, Madison W. Cornwall, Charles Darkee.	<i>Dubuque</i> — Loring Wheeler, Harlan Nowlin, Robert T. Camp, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley.
<i>Crawford</i> — James H. Lockwood, James B. Dallon.	<i>Iowa</i> — William Boyles, George F. Smith, Daniel M. Parkinson, Thomas McKnight, Thomas Stanley, James P. Cox.	<i>Brown</i> — Ebenezer Childs, Albert G. Ellis, Alex. J. Irwin.†

Second Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1837-8,
Convened at Burlington, Des Moines County, Nov. 6, 1837, and adjourned
Jan. 20, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President—ARTHUR B. INGRAHAM, of Des Moines.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—LEVI STERLING.

<i>Brown</i> — John P. Aradt, Joseph Dickinson,‡	<i>Milwaukee</i> — Alanson Sweet, Gilbert Knapp.	<i>Des Moines</i> — Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingraham.
<i>Iowa</i> — Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard.	<i>Dubuque</i> — John Foley, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCraney.	<i>Crawford</i> — [Had no Member of the Council.]

* 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.

‡ In place of H. S. Baird, resigned. Mr. Dickinson's seat was contested and vacated; replaced by Alex. J. Irwin.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—ISAAC LEFFLER, of Des Moines.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM MORGAN.

<i>Brown</i> — Ebenezer Childs, George McWilliams, Charles C. Sholes.	<i>Crawford</i> — Ira B. Brunson,* Jean Brunet.†	<i>Dubuque</i> — Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley.‡ Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlin, Alexander McGregor.§
<i>Iowa</i> — William Boyles, Thomas McKnight, Thomas Shanley, James P. Cox, George F. Smith, Daniel M. Parkinson.	<i>Des Moines</i> — Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, John Box, George W. Teas, David R. Chance, Warren L. Jenkins, John Reynolds.	<i>Milwaukee</i> — William B. Sheldon, Charles Durkee, Madison B. Cornwall.

Special Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1838,

Convened at Burlington, Des Moines County, June 11, 1838, and adjourned June 25, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President—ARTHUR B. INGRAHAM, of Des Moines.*Secretary*—GEORGE BEATTY. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—GEORGE W. HARRIS.

<i>Brown</i> — Alexander J. Irwin, John P. Arndt.	[Officers elected by Resolution.] <i>Milwaukee</i> — Gilbert Knapp, Alanson Sweet.	<i>Des Moines</i> — Arthur B. Ingraham, Joseph B. Teas, Jeremiah Smith, Jr.
<i>Iowa</i> — Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard.	<i>Dubuque</i> — John Foley, Thomas McCraney, Thomas McKnight.	<i>Crawford</i> — [Had no Member of the Council.]

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—WILLIAM B. SHELDON, of Milwaukee.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM MORGAN.

<i>Brown</i> — George McWilliams, Charles C. Sholes, Ebenezer Childs.	<i>Milwaukee</i> — Wm. B. Sheldon, Charles Durkee, Madison B. Cornwall.	<i>Des Moines</i> — Isaac Leffler, Warren L. Jenkins, Thomas Blair, John Reynolds, John Box, David R. Chance.
<i>Iowa</i> — William Boyles, Thomas McKnight, Daniel M. Parkinson, Thomas Shanley, James P. Cox, James Collins.¶	<i>Dubuque</i> — Peter Hill Engle, Hardin Nowlin, Patrick Quigley, Lucius H. Langworthy¶ Loring Wheeler.	<i>Crawford</i> — Ira B. Brunson, Jean Brunet.

*In place of James B. Dallam.

†In place of James H. Lockwood.

‡Mr. Quigley resigned his seat on the 17th of January, 1838, for cause arising out of McGregor's case wherein he felt his dignity as a member overlooked and unsupported by the House.

§Mr. McGregor was elected in place of H. T. Camp, deceased. Was charged with having accepted a bribe at this session, and resigned his seat while the investigation was pending; but by a resolution of the House, at its June session, he was declared "unworthy of confidence," by a vote of the House.

¶In place of George S. Smith, resigned.

• ¶In place of A. McGregor, resigned.

First Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1838,

Convened at Madison, November 26, 1838, and adjourned December 22, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President—WILLIAM BULLEN, of Racine.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—STEPHEN N. IVES.

<p><i>Iowa</i>— James Collins, Levi Sterling.</p> <p><i>Grant</i>— James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.</p> <p><i>Rock and Walworth</i>— James Maxwell.</p>	<p><i>Milwaukee and Wash- ington</i>— Daniel Wells, Jr., William A. Prentiss.</p> <p><i>Green, Jefferson, Dane and Dodge</i>— Ebenezer Brigham.</p>	<p><i>Racine</i>— William Bullen, Marshall M. Strong.</p> <p><i>Brown</i>— Alexander J. Irwin, Morgan L. Martin.</p> <p><i>Crawford</i>— George Wilson.</p>
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REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—JOHN W. BLACKSTONE, of Iowa.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS MORGAN.

<p><i>Brown</i>— Ebenezer Childs, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford, Jacob W. Conroe.</p> <p><i>Racine</i>— Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristram C. Hoyt.</p> <p><i>Crawford</i>— Alexander McGregor.</p>	<p><i>Grant</i>— Thomas Cruson, Nelson Dewey, Ralph Carver, Joseph H. D. Street.</p> <p><i>Green, Jefferson, Dane and Dodge</i>— Daniel S. Sutherland.</p> <p><i>Rock and Walworth</i>— Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton.</p>	<p><i>Milwaukee and Wash- ington</i>— Lucius J. Barber, William Shew, Henry C. Skinner, Ezekiel Churchill, Augustus Story.</p> <p><i>Iowa</i>— Russel Baldwin, John W. Blackstone, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins.</p>
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Second Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1839,

Convened at Madison, January 21, 1839, and adjourned March 11, 1839.

COUNCIL.

President—JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—STEPHEN N. IVES.

<p><i>Brown</i>— Morzan L. Martin, Alexander J. Irwin.</p> <p><i>Racine</i>— William Bullen, Marshall M. Strong.</p> <p><i>Rock and Walworth</i>— James Maxwell.</p>	<p><i>Grant</i>— James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.</p> <p><i>Milwaukee and Wash- ington</i>— Daniel Wells, Jr., Wm. A. Prentiss.</p>	<p><i>Green, Dane, Dodge and Jefferson</i>— Ebenezer Brigham.</p> <p><i>Iowa</i>— James Collins, Levi Sterling.</p> <p><i>Crawford</i>— George Wilson.</p>
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REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—LUCIUS I. BARBER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS J. MOORMAN.

<p><i>Brown</i>— Ebenezer Childs, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford, Jacob W. Conroe.</p> <p><i>Milwaukee and Wash- ington</i>— Lucius I. Barber, William Shew, Henry C. Skinner, Ezekiel Churchill, Augustus Story.</p>	<p><i>Racine</i>— Tristram C. Hoyt, Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman.</p> <p><i>Grant</i>— Thomas Cruson, Nelson Dewey, Ralph Carver, Joseph H. D. Street.</p> <p><i>Green, Dane, Dodge and Jefferson</i>— Daniel S. Sutherland.</p>	<p><i>Crawford</i>— Alexander McGregor, Ira B. Brunson.</p> <p><i>Rock and Walworth</i>— Edward V. Whiton, Othni Beardsley.</p> <p><i>Iowa</i>— Russel Baldwin, John W. Blackstone, Thomas Jenkins, Henry M. Billings, Charles Bracken.</p>
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Third Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1839-40,
Convened at Madison, December 2, 1839, and adjourned January 13, 1840.

COUNCIL.

President—JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. Sergeant-at-Arms—THOMAS J. NOYES.

<i>Brown—</i> Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt.	<i>Milwaukee and Wash- ington—</i> William A. Prentiss, Daniel Wells, Jr.	<i>Green, Dane, Dodge and Jefferson—</i> Ebenezer Brigham.
<i>Racine—</i> William Bullen, Lorenzo James.*	<i>Grant—</i> James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.	<i>Iowa—</i> James Collins, Levi Sterling.
<i>Rock and Walworth—</i> James Maxwell.		<i>Crawford—</i> Joseph Brisbois.†

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—EDWARD V. WHITON, of Rock.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. Sergeant-at-Arms—JAMES DURLEY.

<i>Brown—</i> Ebenezer Childs, Jacob W. Conroe, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford,	<i>Rock and Walworth—</i> Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton, <i>Green, Jefferson, Dane and Dodge—</i> Daniel S. Sutherland,	<i>Grant—</i> Thomas Cruson, Joseph H. D. Street, Nelson Dewey, Jonathan Craig.
<i>Milwaukee and Wash- ington—</i> Augustus Story, Adam E. Ray, William R. Longstreet William Shew, Horatio N. Wells,	<i>Iowa—</i> Russel Baldwin, Charles Bracken, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins, John W. Blackstore.	<i>Crawford.</i> Ira B. Brunson, Alexander McGregor. <i>Racine—</i> Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristram C. Hoyt.

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

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

COUNCIL.

President—WILLIAM A. PRENTISS, of Milwaukee.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. Sergeant-at-Arms—GILBERT KNAPP.

<i>Brown—</i> Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt.	<i>Milwaukee and Wash- ington—</i> William A. Prentiss, Daniel Wells, Jr.	<i>Green, Dane, Jefferson and Dodge—</i> Ebenezer Brigham.
<i>Racine—</i> William Bullen, Lorenzo James.	<i>Grant—</i> James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.	<i>Iowa—</i> Levi Sterling, James Collins.
<i>Rock and Walworth—</i> James Maxwell.		<i>Crawford—</i> Charles J. Learned.‡

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—NELSON DEWEY, of Grant.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. Sergeant-at-Arms—D. M. WHITNEY.

<i>Brown—</i> Ebenezer Childs, Barlow Shackelford, Charles C. Sholes, Jacob W. Conroe.	<i>Rock and Walworth—</i> Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton.	<i>Grant—</i> Thomas Cruson, Joseph H. D. Street, Nelson Dewey, Jonathan Craig,
<i>Milwaukee and Wash- ington—</i> Adam E. Ray, William Shew, Horatio N. Wells, Augustus Story, William R. Longstreet	<i>Green, Dane, Jefferson and Dodge—</i> Daniel S. Sutherland. <i>Iowa—</i> Russell Baldwin, Charles Bracken, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins, John W. Blackstone.	<i>Crawford—</i> Ira B. Brunson, Alexander McGregor. <i>Racine—</i> Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristram C. Hoyt.

* In place of Marshall M. Strong, resigned.

† In place of George Wilson, resigned.

‡ In place of J. Brisbois, resigned.

First Session of the Third Legislative Assembly, 1840-1.

Convened at Madison, December 7, 1840, and adjourned February 19, 1841.

COUNCIL.

President—JAMES MAXWELL, of Walworth.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—MILES M. VINEYARD.

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

Speaker—DAVID NEWLAND, of Iowa.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—FRANCIS M. RUBLEE.

<p><i>Racine</i>— George Batchelder, Thomas E. Parmelee, Reuben H. Deming.</p> <p><i>Rock and Walworth</i>— John Hackett, Hugh Long, Jesse C. Mills, Edward V. Whiton.</p> <p><i>Green, Dane, Jefferson and Dodge</i>— Lucius J. Barber, James Sutherland.</p>	<p><i>Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Brown and Fond du Lac</i>— William H. Bruce.* Mason C. Darling, David Giddings.</p> <p><i>Milwaukee and Wash- ington</i>— Joseph Bond, Jacob Brazelton, Adam E. Ray, John S. Rockwell, William Shephard.</p>	<p><i>Iowa</i>— Francis J. Dunn, Ephraim F. Ogden, Daniel M. Parkinson, David Newland.</p> <p><i>Grant</i>— Daniel R. Burt, Nelson Dewey, Necly Gray.</p> <p><i>St. Croix and Craw- ford</i>— Alfred Brunson,† Joseph R. Brown.</p>
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Second Session of the Third Legislative Assembly, 1841-2,

Convened at Madison, December 6, 1841, and adjourned February 19, 1842.

COUNCIL.

President—JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EBENEZER CHILDS.

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

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

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

§ In place of Jonathan E. Arnold, resigned.

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

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—DAVID NEWLAND, of Iowa.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS J. MOORMAN.

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

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, 1843, when they adjourned until March 6, 1843, on which latter day, they again convened, as well in pursuance of their vote of adjournment, as in pursuance of the Governor's Proclamation, calling them together as of a special session, on that day. Of this intention of the Governor, they had been apprised by resolutions referring to his Proclamation, introduced by one of their members at their first session. The Houses continued in session subsequently until the 25th day of March, when they adjourned without day. Both Houses again assembled on the 27th day of March, as of the second session, and adjourned on the 17th of April, 1843. The session was held at Madison. Officers the same in both sessions.]

COUNCIL.

President—MOSES M. STRONG, of Iowa.

[Resigned March 18th, and Morgan L. Martin of Brown, elected to fill the vacancy.]

Secretary—JOHN V. INGERSOL. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—CHARLES C. BROWN.

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

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

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

† Seat contested and awarded to Theophilus La Chappelle.

‡ In place of Hugh Long, resigned.

§ In place of F. J. Dunn, resigned.

|| These Councillors did not take their seats until March 6th, 1853.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—ALBERT G. ELLIS, of Portage.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM S. ANDERSON.

<p><i>Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Winnebago, and Portage</i>— Albert G. Ellis, Mason C. Darling, David Agry.</p> <p><i>Valworth and Rock</i>— John Hopkins, James Tripp, John M. Capron, Wm. A. Bartlett.</p>	<p><i>Dane, Green, Jefferson, Sauk and Dodge</i>— Isaac H. Palmer, Lyman Crossman, Robert Masters.</p> <p><i>Racine</i>— Philander Judson, John T. Trowbridge, Peter Van Vleet.*</p> <p><i>Grant</i>— Franklin Z. Hicks, Alonzo Platt, Glendower M. Price.</p>	<p><i>Milwaukee and Washington</i>— Andrew E. Elmore, Benjamin Hunkins, Thomas H. Olin, Jonathan Parsons, Jared Thompson, George H. Walker.</p> <p><i>Iowa</i>— Robert M. Long, Moses Meeker. William S. Hamilton.</p> <p><i>Crawford and St. Croix</i>— John H. Manahan.</p>
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Second Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1843—4,

Convened at Madison, December 4, 1843, and adjourned January 31, 1844.

COUNCIL.

President—MARSHALL M. STRONG, of Racine.

Secretary—BEN. C. EASTMAN. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—G. C. S. VAIL.

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

Speaker—GEORGE H. WALKER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—J. W. TROWBRIDGE.

<p><i>Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Winnebago and Portage</i>— Albert G. Ellis, David Agry, Mason C. Darling.</p> <p><i>Rock and Walworth</i>— John M. Capron, William A. Bartlett, John Hopkins, James Tripp.</p>	<p><i>Crawford & St. Croix</i>— John H. Manahan.</p> <p><i>Iowa</i>— Moses Meeker, George Messersmith, Robert M. Long.</p> <p><i>Grant</i>— Alonzo Platt, Glendower M. Price, Franklin Z. Hicks.</p> <p><i>Racine</i>— John T. Trowbridge, Levi Grant, Ezra Birchard.</p>	<p><i>Milwaukee and Washington</i>— Andrew E. Elmore, Benjamin Hunkins, Thomas H. Olin, Jonathan Parsons, Jared Thompson, George H. Walker.</p> <p><i>Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk</i>— Robert Masters, Lyman Crossman, Isaac H. Palmer.</p>
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* Took his seat March 6, 1843.

Third Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1845,
Convened at Madison, January 6, 1845, and adjourned February 24, 1845.

COUNCIL.

President—MOSES M. STRONG, of Iowa.

Secretary—BEN. C. EASTMAN. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—CHARLES H. LARKIN.

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

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—GEORGE H. WALKER, of Milwaukee.

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

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

Fourth Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1846,
Convened at Madison, January 5th, and adjourned February 3, 1846.

COUNCIL.

President—NELSON DEWEY, of Grant.

Secretary—BEN. C. EASTMAN. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOSEPH BRISBOIS.

[Mr. EASTMAN resigned Jan. 19th, and WM. R. SMITH elected.]

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

* Brother town Indian.

REPRESENTATIVES.

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

<i>Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Winnebago, and Portage</i> — Abraham Brawley, Mason C. Darling, Elisha Morrow.	<i>Grant</i> — Armstead C. Brown, Thomas P. Burnett, Thomas Cruson.	<i>Milwaukee and Washington</i> — Samuel H. Barstow, John Crawford, James Magone, Benjamin H. Mooers, Luther Parker, William H. Thomas.
<i>Racine</i> — Andrew B. Jackson, Orson Sheldon, Julius Wooster.	<i>Walworth</i> — Caleb Crosswell, Warren Earl, Gaylord Graves.	<i>Iowa</i> — Henry M. Billings, Robert C. Hoard, Charles Pole.
<i>Crawford, Chippewa, La Pointe and St. Croix</i> — James Fisher.	<i>Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk</i> — Mark R. Clapp, William M. Dennis, Noah Phelps.	<i>Rock</i> — Ira Jones.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1847,

Convened at Madison, January 4, and adjourned February 11, 1847.

COUNCIL.

President—HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.*Secretary*—THOMAS McHUGH. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOHN BEVINS.

<i>Manitowoc, Winnebago, Brown, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Columbia and Portage</i> — Mason C. Darling.	<i>Walworth</i> — Henry Clark.	<i>Grant</i> — Orvis McCartney.
<i>Milwaukee</i> — Horatio N. Wells.	<i>Rock</i> — Andrew Palmer.	<i>Green, Dane and Sauk</i> — Alexander L. Collins.
<i>Racine</i> — Frederick S. Lovell, Marshall M. Strong.	<i>Iowa and Richland</i> — William Singer.	<i>Dodge and Jefferson</i> — John E. Hoimes.
	<i>Waukesha</i> — Joseph Turner.	<i>Washington and Sheboygan</i> — Chauncey M. Phelps.
	<i>Crawford</i> — Benjamin F. Manahan.	

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—WILLIAM SHEW, of Milwaukee.*Chief Clerk*—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. R. HUGUNIN.

<i>Racine</i> — Uriah Wood, Elisha Raymond.	<i>Grant</i> — Armstead C. Brown, William Richardson.	<i>Rock</i> — Jared G. Winslow, James M. Baggess.
<i>Walworth</i> — Charles A. Bronson, Palmer Gardiner.	<i>Green, Dane and Sauk</i> — Charles Lum, William A. Wheeler, John W. Stewart.	<i>Waukesha</i> — Joseph Bond, Chauncey G. Heath.
<i>Milwaukee</i> — William Shew, Andrew Sullivan, William W. Brown.	<i>Washington and Sheboygan</i> — Harrison C. Hobart.	<i>Crawford</i> — Joseph W. Farber.
<i>Iowa and Richland</i> — Timothy Burns, James D. Jenkins, Thomas Chilton.	<i>Dodge and Jefferson</i> — George W. Green, John T. Haight, James Giddings.	<i>Manitowoc, Winnebago, Brown, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Columbia and Portage</i> — Elisha Morrow, Hugh McFarlane.

Special Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1847,

Convened October 17, and adjourned October 27, 1847.

COUNCIL.*President*—HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.*Secretary*—THOMAS MCHUGH. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EDWARD P. LOCKHART.

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

REPRESENTATIVES.*Speaker*—ISAAC P. WALKER, of Milwaukee.*Chief Clerk*—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. R. HUGUNIN.

<i>Racine</i> — G. F. Newell, Dudley Cass.	<i>Grant</i> — Noah H. Virgin, Daniel R. Burt.	<i>Washington and Sheboy- gan</i> — Benjamin H. Mooers.
<i>Walworth</i> — Eleazer Wakeley, George Walworth.	<i>Green, Dane and Sauk</i> — E. T. Gardner, Alexander Botkin, John W. Stewart.	<i>Waukesha</i> — George Reed, L. Martin.
<i>Iowa, La Fayette and Richland</i> — Timothy Burns, M. M. Cothren, Charles Pole.	<i>Jefferson and Dodge</i> — Levi P. Drake, Horce D. Patch, James Hanratan.	<i>Rock</i> — Daniel C. Babcock, George H. Williston.
<i>Milwaukee</i> — Isaac P. Walker, James Holliday, Asa Kinney.	<i>Crawford, St. Croix, Chippewa and La Pointe</i> — Henry Jackson.	<i>Brown, Manitowoc, Cal- umet, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Mar- quette, Portage and Columbia</i> — G. W. Featherstonh'gh, 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. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EDWARD P. LOCKHART.

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

REPRESENTATIVES.

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

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

*Resigned his seat because a bill in relation to Washington County was rejected.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

First Convention.

The first Constitutional Convention assembled at Madison on the 5th day of October, 1846, and adjourned on the 16th day of December, 1846, having framed a Constitution, which was submitted to a vote of the people on the first Tuesday in April, 1847, and the same was rejected.

The Convention was composed of the following gentlemen:

President—DON A. J. UPHAM, of Milwaukee.

Secretary—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG.

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

* This gentleman never took his seat.

† Seat unsuccessfully contested by Matthias J. Boyce.

Second Convention.

This Convention assembled at Madison, on the 15th of December, 1847, and adjourned on the 1st of February, 1848, having framed a Constitution which was submitted to a vote of the people on the second Monday in March following, and the same was adopted. The Convention was constituted as follows: Messrs. Samuel W. Beall, Warren Chase, Stoddard Judd, Theodore Prentiss, Garret M. Fitzgerald, and Frederick S. Lovell, being the only members of the first Convention who were elected to the second; the members of the first, in almost every county, declining a re-election.

President—MORGAN L. MARTIN, of BROWN.

Secretary—THOMAS McHUGH.

Brown—
Morgan L. Martin.

Calumet—
G. W. Featherstonh'gh,

Crawford & Chippewa—
Daniel G. Fenton.

Columbia—
James T. Lewis.

Dane—
Chas. M. Nichols,
William A. Wheeler,
William H. Fox.

Dodge—
Stoddard Judd,
Samuel W. Lyman,
Charles H. Larrabee.

Fond du Lac—
Samuel W. Beall,
Warren Chase.

Grant—
George W. Lakin,
John H. Rountree,
Alex. D. Ramsey,
Orsamus Cole,
William Richardson.

Green—
James Biggs,
William McDowell.

Iowa—
S. P. Hollenbeck,

Iowa—continued.

Charles Bishop,
Joseph Ward.

Jefferson—

Theodore Prentiss,
Milo Jones,
Abram Vanderpool,
Jonas Folts.

La Fayette—

Charles Dunn,
Allen Warden,
John O'Connor.

Marquette & Winnebago
Harrison Reed.

Milwaukee—

Byron Kilbourn,
Rufus King,
Charles H. Larkin,
John L. Doran,
Garret M. Fitzgerald,
Morritz Scheffler,
Albert Fowler.

Portage—

William H. Kennedy.

Racine—

Theodore Secor,
S. R. McClellan,
Horace T. Sanders,
Frederick S. Lovell,
S. A. Davenport,
A. B. Jackson,
Albert G. Cole,

Racine—continued.

James D. Reymert.

Rock—

A. M. Carter,
Ezra A. Foot,
Edward V. Whiton,
Paul Crandall,
Joseph Colley,
Louis P. Havey.

St. Croix—

Geo. W. Brownell.

Sheboygan and Manitowoc—

Silas Steadman.

Walworth—

James Harrington,
Augustus C. Kinne,
George Gale,
Experience Estabrook,
Hollis Latham,
Ezra Mulford.

Washington—

Parish Portony,
James Fagan,
Harvey G. Turner.

Waukesha—

Peter L. Gifford,
George Scagel,
Squire S. Case,
A. L. Castleman,
Emulous P. Cotton,
Eleazer Root.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

[The first session of the State Legislature was held at the Capitol at Madison, on Monday, the fifth day of June, A. D. 1848, pursuant to the Constitution, which had been adopted by a large majority vote of the people. The apportionment of Senators and Representatives was under Constitutional provisions, until otherwise declared by law.]

First Session of the State Legislature, 1848,
Convened June 5, 1848, and adjourned August 21, 1848.

SENATE.

President—JOHN E. HOLMES, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—HENRY G. ABBEY. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—LYMAN H. SEAVER.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	H. C. Hobart ...	Sheboygan.	11	Fred. W. Horn.	Cedarburg.
2	Henry Merrill ...	Ft. Winnebago	12	M. B. Williams.	Watertown.
3	D. G. Fenton ...	Pra. du Chien.	13	Joseph Turner..	Prairieville.
4	Warren Chase..	Ceresco.	14	John W. Boyd..	Geneva.
5	H. M. Billings..	Highland.	15	Otis W. Norton.	Milton.
6	Geo. W. Lakin..	Platteville.	16	C. L. Sholes ...	Racine.
7	Thos. R. Gibson.		17	Philo White ...	
8	E. T. Gardner .	Monroe.	18	Asa Kinney.....	Milwaukee.
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. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOHN MULLANPHY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Brown</i> — David Agry.....	Green Bay.	<i>Grant</i> — James Gilmore....	Patch Grove.
<i>Calumet</i> — Lemuel Goodell...	Stockbridge.	Noah H. Virgin....	Platteville.
<i>Columbia</i> — Joseph Kerr.....	Randolph.	Armisted C. Brown	Potosi.
<i>Chippewa and Crawford</i> — Wm. T. Sterling...	Mt. Sterling.	Arthur W. Worth..	
<i>Dane</i> — Henry M. Warner..	Cottage Grove	<i>Green</i> — Henry Adams.....	Monticello.
Ebenezer Brigham.	Blue Mounds.	<i>Iowa and Richland</i> — Thos. Jenkins....	Dodgeville.
Samuel A. Roys...	Stoughton.	Abner Nichols....	Mineral Point.
<i>Dodge</i> — Lorenzo Merrill...	Beaver Dam.	<i>Jefferson</i> — Wales Emmons....	
Chas. Billingshurst.	Juneau.	Peter H. Turner...	
Benjamin Randall.		Davenport Rood...	
Monroe Thompson.		<i>La Fayette</i> — Elias Slothower....	Belmont.
Stephen Jones.....		Ninian E. Whiteside	
<i>Fond du Lac</i> — Charles Doty.....	Fond du Lac.	<i>La Pointe and St. Croix</i> — Wm. R. Marshall*.	St. Croix Falls.
Jonat'n Daugherty.			

* Seat contested successfully by Joseph Bowron, of Hudson.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Manitowoc</i> — Ezra Durgin		<i>Sauk</i> — Delano Pratt	
<i>Marquette</i> — Archibald Nichols.		<i>Sheboygan</i> — Charles E. Morris . Jedediah Brown...	
<i>Milwaukee</i> — Edward Wunderly. Augustus Greulich. Wm. W. Brown.... Leonard P. Crary.. Andrew Sullivan.. Horace Chase..... Perley J. Shumway	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Wauwatosa.	<i>Walworth</i> — Gaylord Graves.... Prosper Cravath... E. D. Richardson . Hugh Long..... Milo Kelsey	Whitewater.
<i>Portage</i> — James M. Campbell		<i>Washington</i> — Henry Allen..... R. H. Mooers	
<i>Racine</i> — David McDona'd .. Henry B. Rober's .. Sam'l E. Chapman. Julius L. Gilbert .. Elias Woodworth..		A. Zimmerman D. W. Maxon..... William Caldwell..	Cedar Creek.
<i>Rock</i> — G. F. A. Atherton. Alans'n B. Vaughan A. P. Blakeslee.... Robert T. Carey... Nathaniel Strong..	Emer'ld Grove Union. Johnstown. Beloit. Beloit.	<i>Waukesha</i> — Joseph W. Brackett Dewey K. Warr n. C. G. Heath..... Geo. M. Humphrey. Joseph Bond	
		<i>Winnebago</i> — Erasmus D. Hall. .	

Second Session of the State Legislature, 1849,

Convened on the 10th of January, 1849, and adjourned April 2, 1849.

SENATE.

President—JOHN E. HOLMES, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—WILLIAM R. SMITH. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—F. W. SHOLLNER.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Lemu'l Goodell*	Stockbridge.	11	Fred. W. Horn .	Cedarburg.
2	Henry Merrill ..	Ft. Winnebago	12	M. B. Williams .	Watertown.
3	James Fisher..	Eastman.	13	Fred. A. Sprague	Eagleville.
4	Warren Chase..	Ceresco.	14	John W. Boyd..	Geneva.
5	M. M. Cothren..	Mineral Point.	15	Otis W. No ton.	Milton.
6	Geo. W. Lakin..	Patteville.	16	C. L. Sholes ...	Kenosha.
7	Dennis Murphy†	Shullsburg.	17	Vic. M. Willard.	Waterford.
8	E. T. Gardner ..	Mouroe.	18	Asa Kinney	Milwaukee.
9	Alex. Botkin ...	Madison.	19	John B. Smith..	Milwaukee.
10	Wm. M. Dennis.	Watertown.			

* 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. Sergeant-at-Arms—FELIX McLINDON.

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

* Brothertown Indian.

Third Session of the State Legislature, 1850.
 Convened January 9, and adjourned February 11, 1850.

SENATE.

President—SAMUEL W. BEALL, Lt. Governor.
 Chief Clerk—WM. R. SMITH. Sergeant-at-Arms—JAMES HANNAHAN.

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	Peter H. Turner.	Palmyra.
3	James Fisher...	Pr. du Chien.	13	F. A. Sprague ..	Eagleville.
4	J. A. Eastman ..	Fond du Lac.	14	George Gale ...	Elkhorn.
5	M. M. Cothren..	Mineral Point.	15	Otis W. Norton .	Milton.
6	J. H. Rountree .	Platteville.	16	Elijah Steele...	Pike.
7	Dennis Murphy.	Shullsburg.	17	V. M. Willard ..	Waterford.
8	W. Rittehouse.	Monroe.	18	Duncan C. Reed .	Milwaukee.
9	Alex. Botkin....	Madison.	19	John B. Smith..	Milwaukee.
10	Jas. Giddings...	Chester.			

ASSEMBLY.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Brown—</i> Chas. D. Robinson.	Green Bay.	<i>Jefferson—con.</i> Alva Stewart	Fort Atkinson.
<i>Calumet—</i> David E. Wood....	Manchester.	<i>La Fayette—</i> Cornelius DeLong .	Belmont.
<i>Columbia—</i> Hugh McFarlane ..	Portage City	John K. Williams..	Shullsburg.
<i>Chippewa and Cross- ford—</i> Wm. T. Sterling ...	Mt. Sterling.	<i>La Pointe and St. Croix—</i> J. S. Watrous.....	La Pointe.
<i>Dane—</i> John Hasey.....	York.	<i>Manitowoc—</i> Samuel Kuehn.	Manitowoc.
Chauncey Abbott..	Madison.	<i>Marquette and Wau- shara—</i> B. B. Spaulding ...	Arcade.
Oliver B. Bryant...	Rutland.	<i>Milwaukee—</i> James B. Cross ...	Milwaukee.
<i>Dodge—</i> Oscar Harlburt....	Lomira.	Charles E. Jenkins.	Milwaukee.
James Murdock ..	Noesho.	Ed. McGarry	Milwaukee.
John Lowth	Lowell.	John E. Cameron..	Milwaukee.
Wm. T. Ward.....	Hustisford.	G. M. Fitzgerald...	Franklin.
Malcom Sellers....	Beaver Dam.	Enoch Chase.....	Lake.
<i>Fond du Lac—</i> Morgan L. Noble ..	Fond du Lac.	Samuel Brown....	Milwaukee.
Bertine Pinckney..	Ripon.	<i>Portage—</i> Walter D. McIndoe	Wausau.
<i>Grant—</i> H. D. York	Potosi.	<i>Racine—</i> H. N. Chapman....	Racine.
Wm. McGonigal...	Lancaster.	Stephen O. Bennett	Raymond.
John B. Turley	Cassville.	C. P. Barnes	Burlington.
Jere. E. Dodge	Lancaster.	Samuel Hale.....	Racine.
<i>Green—</i> Wm. C. Greene	York.	Geo. M. Robinson .	
<i>Iowa and Richland—</i> Moses M. Strong...	Mineral Point.	<i>Rock—</i> Wm. F. Tompkins.	Janesville.
Thos. N. Fullerton.	Dodgeville.	John E. Briggs	Beloit.
<i>Jefferson—</i> A. Vanderpool.....	Waterloo.	Leander Hoskins ..	Union.
Austin Kellogg....	Concord.	John A. Segar	Johnstown.
		E. C. Smith.....	Spring Valley.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Sauk—</i> Caleb Croswell....	Baraboo.	<i>Washington—con.</i> Eugene S. Turner..	Grafton.
<i>Sheboygan—</i> Horatio N. Smith..	Sheboygan.	Edward Divine....	Richfield.
F. G. Manney.....	Linden.	Henry Weil.....	West Bend.
<i>Walworth—</i> Alex. O. Babcock...	East Troy.	Cornelius S. Griffin	
Rufus Cheney, Jr.,	Whitewater.	<i>Waukesha—</i> Patrick Higgins...	Menomonee.
Alex. S. Palmer...	Geneva.	Henry Shears.....	Oconomowoc.
George Sykes....	Sharon.	Pitts Ellis.....	Genee.
Wyman Spooner...	Elkhorn.	John E. Gallagher.	Waukesha.
<i>Washington—</i> Solon Johnson.....	Port Wash'n.	Anson H. Taylor...	Muskego.
		<i>Winnebago—</i> Leonard P. Crary..	Oshkosh.

Fourth Session of the State Legislature, 1851.

Convened January 8, 1851, and adjourned March 18, 1851.

SENATE.

*President—SAMUEL W. BEALL, L. Governor.**Chief Clerk—WILLIAM HULL. Sergeant-at-Arms—E. D. MASTERS.*

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Theo. Conkey..	Appleton.	11	H. G. Turner...	Ozaukee.
2	G. De G. Moore..	Prairie du Sac.	12	P. H. Turner...	Palmyra.
3	Henry A. Wright	Pr. du Chien.	13	George Hyer....	Waukesha.
4	J. A. Eastman..	Fond du Lac.	14	George Gale...	Elkhorn.
5	Levi Sterling..	Mineral Point.	15	Andrew Palmer.	Janeville.
6	J. H. Rountree.	Platteville.	16	O. S. Head.....	Kenosha.
7	S. G. Bugh.....	Shullsburgh.	17	S. O. Bennett...	Racine.
8	W. Rittenhouse.	Monroe.	18	Duncan C. Reed.	Milwaukee.
9	E. B. Dean, Jr..	Madison.	19	F Hueschmann.	Milwaukee.
10	James Giddings.	Chester.			

ASSEMBLY.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Brown—</i> John F. Lessey... ..	Green Bay.	<i>Dodge—con.</i> John Lowth.....	Lowell.
<i>Calumet—</i> William H. Dick*..		Chas. B. Whitton..	Ashippun.
<i>Columbia—</i> William T. Bradley	Leeds.	William E. Smith..	Fox Lake.
<i>Chippewa and Crawford—</i> William T. Price..	Bl. River Falls	<i>Fond du Lac—</i> Morris S. Barnett..	
<i>Dane—</i> Abram A. Boyce...	Lodi.	Charles L. Julius..	
Augustus A. Bird..	Madison.	<i>Grant—</i> James B. Johnson.	Platteville.
Gabriel Bjornson..	Perry.	John N. Jenes....	Beetown.
<i>Dodge—</i> John Muzzy.....	Mayville.	Robert M. Briggs..	Potosi.
Asa W. French....	Herman.	W. R. Biddlecome.	
		<i>Green—</i> Julius Hurlbut....	Monroe.
		<i>Iowa and Richland—</i> Chas. G. Rodolf...	Highland.
		Richard Tregaskia.	Mineral Point.

* Brothertown Indian.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Jefferson—</i>		<i>Rock—</i>	
Alonzo Wirg.....	Watertown.	Edward Vincent...	Milton.
Patrick Rogan.....		W. F. Tompkins...	Janesville.
Samuel T. Clothier.		John Bannister....	Beloit.
<i>Kenosha—</i>		Joseph Kinney.....	Lima.
Obed P. Bale.....	Kenosha.	J. D. Seaver	Cookville.
Henry Johnson.....	Somers.	<i>Sauk—</i>	
<i>La Fayette—</i>		Nathaniel Perkins.	Sauk City.
Nathan Olmsted...	Cottage Inn.	<i>Sheboygan—</i>	
Samuel Cole.....	Gratiot.	A. D. La Due.....	Sheboygan.
<i>La Pointe and St. Croix—</i>		John D. Murphy...	
John O. Henning..	Hudson.	<i>Walworth—</i>	
<i>Manitowoc—</i>		Adam E. Ray.....	Geneya.
G. C. O. Malmros..		H. C. Hemingway..	Whitewater.
<i>Marathon and Portage—</i>		E. Estabrook.....	Elkhorn.
T. J. Morman.....	Stevens Point.	Elijah Easten.....	
<i>Marquette and Washara—</i>		Wyman Spooner...	
Charles Waldo.....	Briggsville.	<i>Washington—</i>	
<i>Milwaukee—</i>		Fred. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
William K. Wilson	Milwaukee.	Harvey Moore.....	Ozaukee.
Charles E. Jenkins	Milwaukee.	Frederick Stock...	
John L. Doran....	Milwaukee.	Francis Everley...	Cedar Creek.
George H. Walker...	Milwaukee.	John D. Tohl.....	
Enoch Chase.....	Milwaukee.	<i>Waukesha—</i>	
Tobias G. Osborne.	Milwaukee.	John C. Snover....	Waukesha.
Patrick Carney....	Milwaukee.	Peter D. Gifford....	North Prairie.
<i>Racine—</i>		Aaron V. Groot.....	
Wm. L. Utley.....	Racine.	Wm. A. Ccne.....	
Peter Van Vleet....		Hosea Fulier, Jr...	
James Tinker.....		<i>Wisconsin—</i>	
		Edward Eastman...	

Fifth Session of the State Legislature, 1852,
 Convened January 14, 1852, and adjourned April 19, 1852.

SENATE.

President—TIMOTHY BURNS, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—JOHN K. WILLIAMS. Sergeant-at-Arms—PATRICK COSGROVE.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Theo. Conkey...	Appleton.	11	H. G. Turner ...	Ozaukee.
2	Jas. S. Aloan..	Plover.	12	Alva Stewart...	Fr. Atkinson.
3	Hiram A. Wright	Pra. du Chien.	13	E. B. West.....	Waukesha.
4	Bert. Pinckney.	Rosendale.	14	E. Wakeley....	Whitewater.
5	Levi Sterling...	Mineral Point.	15	A. Palmer	Janesville.
6	Joel C. Squires.	Platteville.	16	J. R. Sharpstein.	Milwaukee.
7	Samuel G. Bugh	Shullsburg.	17	S. O. Bennett...	Racine.
8	T. S. Bowen....	Waupun.	18	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.
9	E. B. Dean, Jr..	Madison.	19	F. Huebschmann	Milwaukee.
10	Judson Prentice	Watertown.			

Fifth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—JAMES McMILLAN SHAFTER, of Sheboygan.

Chief Clerk—ALEXANDER T. GREY. Sergeant-at-Arms—ELISHA STARR.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Bad Ax, Chippewa, Crawford and La Crosse—</i>		<i>Marathon and Or- tage—</i>	
Andrew Briggs....		George Cate.....	Stevens Point.
<i>Brown, Door, Oconto and Outagamie—</i>		<i>Marquette and Wau- kesha—</i>	
Urial Peak.....	Green Bay.	Eleazer Root.....	
<i>Catunet—</i>		<i>Milwaukee—</i>	
James Cramond..	Manchester.	Charles Cain.....	Milwaukee.
<i>Columbia—</i>		Joseph A. Phelps..	Milwaukee.
James T. Lewis....	Columbus.	Wallace W. Graham	Milwaukee.
<i>Dane—</i>		Jonat'n L. Burnham	Milwaukee.
Alexander Botkin.	Madison.	Edward Hasse.....	Milwaukee.
Hiram H. Giles....	Stoughton.	Valentine Kuoell..	Milwaukee.
William A. Peirce..	Sun Prairie.	William Beck.....	Milwaukee.
<i>Dodge—</i>		<i>Racine—</i>	
D. L. Bancroft....	Waupun.	William L. Ujley..	Racine.
T. B. Sterling.....	Iron Ridge.	Abraham Gordon..	
Maxilian Averbeck	Emmet.	James Catton.....	Racine.
William H. Green..	Lowell.	<i>Rock—</i>	
Horace D. Patch...	Beaver Dam.	Wm. A. Lawrence.	Janesville.
<i>Fond du Lac—</i>		Simeon W. Abbott.	Spring Valley.
Benjamin F. Moore	Fond du Lac.	John Hackett.....	Beloit.
N. M. Donaldson..	Waupun.	George R. Ramsay.	Janesville.
<i>Grant—</i>		Azel Kinney.....	Lima Center.
William Richards..	Fairplay.	<i>Sauk—</i>	
Noah Clemmons...	Platteville.	Jonathan W. Fyffe.	
David McKee.....	Potosi.	<i>Sheboygan—</i>	
J. Allen Barber....	Lancaster.	J. McMillan Shafter.	Sheboygan.
<i>Green—</i>		David B. Conger..	
T. J. Safford.....	Monroe.	<i>Walworth—</i>	
<i>Iowa and Richland—</i>		Stephen S. Barlow.	Elkhorn.
John Toay.....	Mineral Point.	J. H. Cooper.....	
Luman M. Strong.	Highland.	Timothy H. Fellows	
<i>Jefferson—</i>		Zerah Meade.....	
Thomas R. Mott...	Watertown.	Lewis N. Wood....	
A. H. Van Norstrand	Jefferson.	<i>Washington—</i>	
Jacob Skinner....	Palmyra.	Simon D. Powers.	Pt. Washing'tn
<i>Kenosha—</i>		Phineas M. Johnson	
C. Latham Sho'es..	Kenosha.	Adam Staats.....	
Lathrop Burgess...		Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
<i>La Fayette—</i>		Baruch S. Weil....	West Bend.
James H. Earnest..	Shullsburg.	<i>Waukesha—</i>	
Matthew Murphy*.	New Diggings.	John U. Hillard...	
<i>La Pointe and St. Croix—</i>		Denn. Worthington	Summit.
Otis Hoyt.....	Hudson.	Thomas Sugen...	North Prairie.
<i>Manitowoc—</i>		Publius V. Monroe.	
Ezekiel Ricker....		Fin'ly McNaughton	
		<i>Waupaca and Win- nebago—</i>	
		Dudley C. Blodget.	Oshkosh.

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

Sixth Session of the State Legislature, 1853.

[This Legislature convened on the 12th of January, 1853, and adjourned on the 4th day of April, 1853, until the 6th day of June following, for the purpose that the Senate might sit as a Court of Impeachment, and the Assembly be present to prosecute the trial of Levi Hubbell, Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, against whom Articles of Impeachment had been exhibited, charging him with acts of corrupt conduct and malfeasance in office. For this purpose the Legislature again convened on the 6th day of June, and adjourned finally on the 13th of July, 1853.]

SENATE.

President—TIMOTHY BURNS, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—JOHN K. WILLIAMS. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS HOOD.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Horatio N. Smith	Sheboygan.	14	Alva Stewart ...	Ft. Atkinson.
2	James S. Alban.	Plover.	15	Levi Sterling ...	Mt. Sterling.
3	A. M. Blair	Fond du Lac.	16	Joel C. Squires*	Platteville.
4	Baruch M. Weil.	West Bend.	17	Ezra Miller	Beloit.
5	Ed. M. Hunter . .	Milwaukee.	18	J. R. Briggs, Jr.	Beloit.
6	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.	19	Benjamin Allen	
7	John W. Cary . .	Racine.	20	Bertine Pinckn'y	Rosendale.
8	J. R. Sharpstein.	Milwaukee.	21	Coles Bashford .	Oshkosh.
9	G. R. McLane . .	Summit.	22	Judson Prentice	Watertown.
10	Marvin H. Bovee	Waukesha.	23	Daniel S. Vittum	Baraboo.
11	T. T. Whittlesey	Madison.	24	T. S. Bowen . . .	Waupun.
12	Eleazer Wakeley	Whitewater.	25	James T. Lewis	Columbus.
13	Charles Dunn . .	Belmont.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—HENRY L. PALMER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—THOMAS MCHUGH. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—RICHARD F. WILSON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams and Sawk</i> —		<i>Doige</i> —con.	
Charles Armstrong	Baraboo.	John W. Davis . . .	Fox Lake.
<i>Bad Ax & Crawford</i>		Edwin Hillyer . . .	Waupun.
Hiram A. Wright . .	Pr. du Chien.	<i>Fond du Lac</i> —	
<i>Brown, Door and Kes-</i>		Querin Loehr	
<i>watunee</i> —		I. S. Talmadge . . .	Fond du Lac.
Randall Wilcox . . .	Depere.	Charles D. Gage . .	
<i>Cabernet</i> —		N. M. Donaldson . .	Waupun.
James Robinson . . .	Chilton.	<i>Grant</i> —	
<i>Chippewa & LaCrosse</i>		Henry D. York . . .	Hazel Green.
Albert D. Ladue . . .	La Crosse.	Hyman E. Block . . .	Potosi.
<i>Columbia</i> —		Titus Hayes	
O. D. Coleman . . .	Marcellon.	Jeremiah E. Dodge	Lancaster.
John Q. Adams . . .	Fall River.	J. Allen Barber . . .	Lancaster.
<i>Dane</i> —		<i>Green</i> —	
Matthew Roche . . .	Westport.	Thomas Fenton . . .	Monroe.
Harry Barnes	Middleton.	<i>Iowd</i> —	
S. W. Fields	Fitchburg.	Henry Madden . . .	Dodgeville.
Percy C. Burdick . .	Albion.	Philip W. Thomas . .	Mineral Point.
H. L. Foster	Deerfield.	<i>Jefferson</i> —	
<i>Dodge</i> —		Patrick Rogan	Watertown.
E. N. Foster	Mayville.	James H. Ostrander	Aztalan.
Whitman Sayles . . .	Rubicon.	David J. Powers . . .	Palmyra.
Wm. M. Dennis	Watertown.	Wm. W. Woodman	Farmington.
Patrick Kelley	Elba.	John E. Holmes† . .	Jefferson.

* Resigned May 1st, and James W. Seaton, of Potosi, elected to fill the balance of the term.
† Seat contested by Benjamin F. Adams, but sustained by a vote of the House.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Kenosha—</i>		<i>Racine—(con.)</i>	
James McKisson ..	Kenosha.	Thomas West.....	Burlington.
C. Latham Sholes..				Philo Belden .....
<i>La Fayette—</i>		<i>Richland—</i>	
P. B. Simpson	Shullsburg.	Henry Conner.....	
Eli Robinson	Cottage Inn.	<i>Rock—</i>	
Nathan Olmstead..			Charles Stevens ...	Janesville.
<i>La Pointe, & St. Croix</i>		Harrison Stebbins.	Union.
Orrin P. Madden ..		Wm. D. Murray....	Beloit.
<i>Manitowoc—</i>		Harvey Holmes....	Janesville.
Ezekiel Ricker		<i>Sheboygan—</i>	
<i>Marathon and Port-</i>		David Taylor	Sheboygan.
<i>age—</i>		Chas. B. Coleman..	
Geo. W. Cate.....	Stevens Point.	<i>Watworth—</i>	
<i>Marquette and Wau-</i>		John Bell.....	La Grange.
<i>shara—</i>		James Lauderdale.	
Edwin B. Kelsey ..	Montello.	Joseph W. Seaver.	
Edwin Wheeler....	Berlin.	T. H. Fellows.....	
<i>Milwaukee—</i>		Oscar F. Bartlett ..	Springfield.
Hermann H. Hærtel	Milwaukee.	Thomas W. Hill ...	
Edward McGarry..	Milwaukee.	<i>Washington—</i>	
Joseph Meyer	Milwaukee.	James W. Porter ..	
H. C. West.....	Milwaukee.	C. E. Chamberlain.	
Richard Carlisle...	Milwaukee.	Wm. P. Barnes	Barton.
Henry L. Palmer...	Milwaukee.	Charles Schute....	
Wm. A. Hawkins...	Milwaukee.	<i>Waukesha—</i>	
Enoch Chase	Milwaukee.	Winchel D. Bacon.	Waukesha.
John H. Tweedy... ..	Milwaukee.	Edward Lees.....	
<i>Oconto, Outagamie &</i>		Orson Reed	Summit.
<i>Waupaca—</i>		Elisha Pearl.....	
Arthur Resley.....	Appleton.	<i>Winnebago—</i>	
<i>Racine—</i>		Curtis Reed.....	Menasha.
Horace T. Sanders.	Racine.	Lucas M. Miller ...	Oshkosh.
William H. Roe....			

Seventh Session of the State Legislature, 1854;
 Convened January 11, 1854, and adjourned April 3, 1854.

SENATE.

*Lt. Governor—*JAMES T. LEWIS, President.

*Chief Clerk—*SAMUEL G. BUGH. *Sergeant-at-Arms—*J. M. SHERWOOD.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Horatio N. Smith	Plymouth.	14	Daniel Howell..	Jefferson.
2	Jos. F. Loy	Depere.	15	Levi Sterling ...	Mireral Point.
3	A. M. Blair	Ozaukee.	16	Nelson Dewey..	Lancaster.
4	Baltus Mantz....	Meecker.	17	Ezra Miller.....	Spring Valley.
5	Ed. M. Hunter..	Milwaukee.	18	Louis P. Harvey*	Shopiere.
6	Edw. McGarry..	Milwaukee.	19	Benjamin Allen.	Hudson.
7	John W. Cary... ..	Racine.	20	Chas. A. Eldredge	Fond du Lac.
8	Levi Grant.....	Kenosha.	21	Coles Bashford.	Oshkosh.
9	G. R. McLane....	Hartland.	22	Ezra A. Bowen..	Mayville.
10	Jas. D. Reymert.	Denoon.	23	Daniel S. Vittum	Baraboo.
11	T. T. Whittlesey.	Pleasant Br ^{ch}	24	Francis H. West	Monroe.
12	Eleazer Wakeley	Whitewater.	25	John Q. Adams.	Fall River.
13	Charles Dunn... ..	Cottage Inn.			

* Seat contested by John R. Briggs, who claimed to hold over on constitutional grounds, but did not prevail.

Seventh Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—FREDERICK W. HORN, of Ozaukee.

Chief Clerk—THOMAS McHUGH. Sergeant at-Arms—WILLIAM H. GLEASON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams and Sauk—</i> C. C. Remington...	Baraboo.	<i>LaPointe, Pierce, Polk</i> <i>and St. Croix—</i> Wm. M. Torbert...	Hudson.
<i>Bad Axe & Crawford—</i> Wm. F. Terhune...	Viroqua.	<i>Manitowoc—</i> James M. Kyle....	Manitowoc.
<i>Brown, Door and Kewaunee—</i> Francis De noyer...	Green Bay.	<i>Marathon & Portage—</i> Walter D. McIndoe	Wausau.
<i>Buffalo, Chippewa,</i> <i>Clark, Jackson</i> <i>and La Crosse—</i> William J. Gibson.	Blk. Riv. Falls.	<i>Marquette & W'shara</i> Archibald Nichols.	Mackford.
<i>Calumet—</i> Alexander H. Hart.	Lima.	Samuel McCracken	Marquette.
<i>Columbia—</i> Alfred Topliff.....	East Hampden	<i>Milwaukee—</i> John Crawford.....	Milwaukee.
Asa C. Ketchum...	Portage City.	Jackson Hadley...	Milwaukee.
<i>Dane—</i> Samuel H. Baker...	Bristol.	Peter Lavis.....	Greenfield.
Henry Barnes.....	Middleton.	Henry Beecroft...	Milwaukee.
Harlow S. Orton...	Madison.	Timothy Hagerty...	Franklin.
Peter W. Matts....	Montrose.	Edward O'Neill....	Milwaukee.
C. R. Head.....	A. Lion.	John Tobin.....	Granville.
<i>Dodge—</i> B. F. Barney.....	Mayville.	William Reinhardt.	Milwaukee.
George Fox.....	Herman.	William E. Webster	Milwaukee.
Francis McCormick	Ashippun.	<i>Outagamie, Oconto</i> <i>and Waupaca—</i> John B. Jacobs*...	
Ruel Parker.....	Portland.	<i>Ozaukee—</i> Frederick W. Horn.	Ozaukee.
Allen H. Atwater...	Oak Grove.	Milo M. Whedon†	Ozaukee.
John W. Davis.....	Fox Lake.	<i>Racine—</i> Nelson R. Norton..	Burlington.
<i>Fond du Lac—</i> Major J. Thomas...	Fond du Lac.	Charles S. Wright..	Racine.
N. M. Donaldson...	Waupun.	John Smith.....	Caladonia.
Isaac S. Talmadge.	Fond du Lac.	Thomas West.....	Raymond.
Edward Baener.....	Ashford.	<i>Richland—</i> Nathaniel Wheeler,	Rich'd Centra.
<i>Grant—</i> William Hull.....	Potosi.	<i>Rock—</i> John L. V. Thomas.	Beloit.
Lewis Rood.....	Hazel Green.	David Noggle.....	Janesville.
Milas K. Young....	Cassville.	Samuel G. Colley..	Beloit.
William Jeffrey....	Ellenboro.	Joseph Spaulding..	Harmony.
Edward Estabrook.	Platteville.	<i>Sheboygan—</i> Adolph Rosenthal.	Sheboygan.
<i>Green—</i> Abner Mitchell....	Spring Grove.	John Mathes.....	Rhine.
<i>Iowa—</i> Lemuel W. Joiner..	Wyoming.	<i>Walworth—</i> William P. Allen..	Sharon.
John Toay.....	Mineral Point.	Oscar F. Bartlett..	East Troy.
<i>Jefferson—</i> Charles J. Bell....	Johnson's Cr.	P. W. Lake.....	Walworth.
David L. Morrison.	Fort Atkinson.	Simeon W. Spafford	Geneva.
Darius Reed.....	Sullivan.	Per y G. Harrington	Sugar Creek.
William Eustis.....	Oakland.	Anderson Whiting.	Richmond.
Theo. Barnhardt..	Waterown.	<i>Washington—</i> Adam Schantz.....	Addison.
<i>Kenosha—</i> Samuel Hale.....	Kenosha.	Philip Zimmermann	German town.
Jesse Hooker.....	Salem.	<i>Waukesha—</i> Edward Lees.....	North Prairie.
<i>La Fayette—</i> James H. Krowlton	Shullsburg.	Jesse Smith.....	Vernon.
James H. Earnest..	New Diggins.	Dennis Worthingt'n	Summit.
Peter Parkinson, Jr.	Fayette.	Chauncey H. Purple	Brookfield Cr.
		<i>Winnebago—</i> Corydon Rich.....	Vinland.
		George Gary.....	Oshkosh.

* Seat contested successfully by David Scott. Post Office, Waupaca.

† Seat contested by Daniel M. Miller unsuccessfully.

Eighth Session of the State Legislature, 1855,
Convened January 10, 1855, and adjourned April 2, 1855.

SENATE.

President—JAMES T. LEWIS, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—S. G. BUGH. Sergeant-at-Arms—WILLIAM H. GLEASON.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor...	Sheboygan.	14	Dan el Howell...	Jefferson.
2	Joseph F. Loy...	Green Bay.	15	Amasa Cobb....	Mineral Point.
3	Bolivar G. Gill..	Grafton.	16	Nelson Dewey..	Lancaster.
4	J. Ralfe.....	Jackson.	17	Jas. Sutherland.	Janesville.
5	Jackson Hadley	Milwaukee.	18	Louis P. Harvey	Shopiere.
6	Edw'd McGarry	Milwaukee.	19	Wm. T. Gibson..	Black R. Falls
7	Charles Clement	Racine.	20	C. A. Eldredge.	Fond du Lac..
8	F. Paddock.....	Salem.	21	Coles Bashford..	Oshkosh.
9	D. Worthington	Summit.	22	Ezra A. Bowen..	Mayville.
10	Jas. D. Roymert.	Denoon.	23	Edwin B. Kelsey	Montello.
11	Hiram H. Giles.	Stoughton.	24	Francis H. West.	Monroe.
12	Eleazer Wakeley	Whitewater.	25	John Q. Adams.	Fall River.
13	Charles Dunn...	Cottage Inn.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—C. C. SHOLES, of Kenosha.

Chief Clerk—DAVID ATWOOD. Sergeant-at-Arms—WILLIAM BLAKE.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams and Sauk—</i> Richard H. Davis..	Baraboo.	<i>Fond du Lac—</i> John Boyd.....	Calumet—
<i>Bad Ax and Crawford—</i> James Fisher.....	Pr. du Chien.	P. R. Harrington..	Byron.
<i>Brown, Door, and Kewarnee—</i> Morgan L. Martin..	Green Bay.	Geo. W. Parker....	Metomen.
<i>Calumet—</i> A. Merrill.....	Charleston.	W. H. Ebbetts.....	Fond du Lac.
<i>Chippewa and La Crosse—</i> Charles A. Stevens.	La Crosse.	<i>Grant—</i> Allen Taylor.....	Hazel Green.
<i>Columbia—</i> Alfred Toplif.....	Columbus.	William Hull.....	Potosi.
William T. Whirry.	Shoneaw.	William Cole....	Beetown.
<i>Dane—</i> Levi B. Vilas.....	Madison.	Noah H. Virgin....	Platteville.
J. Mosher.....	Stoughton.	William W. Field..	Fennimore.
S. G. Abbott.....	Verona.	<i>Green—</i> A. D. Kilpatrick...	Dayton.
Geo. P. Thompson.	Cross Plains.	<i>Iowa—</i> J. Love.....	Mineral Point.
William R. Taylor.	Cottage Grove	S. B. Hollenback..	Highland.
<i>Dodge—</i> Solomon L. Rose..	Bever Dam.	<i>Jefferson—</i> P. Rogan.....	Watertown.
J. M. Sherman....	Burnett.	John Gibb.....	Ixonia.
Narcisse M. Juneau	Theresa.	A. H. Van Norstr'd	Jefferson.
J. D. Griffin.....	Shields.	G. Merriam.....	Lake Mills.
J. Ribble.....	Horicon.	W. Grant.....	Hebron.
F. F. Schwefel....	Lebanon.	<i>Kenosha—</i> Charles C. Sholes..	Kenosha.
		P. Judson.....	Bristol.
		<i>La Fayette—</i> James H. Farnest..	New Diggings.
		J. White.	Cottage Inn.
		A. A. Townsend...	Shullsburg.
		<i>LaPointe, Pierce, Polk and St. Croix—</i> Smith R. Gunn....	Prescott.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Manitowoc—</i>		<i>Richland—</i>	
James Bennett....	Manitowoc.	Daniel L. Downs.	Richmond.
<i>Marathon and Portage—</i>		<i>Rock—</i>	
Walter D. McIndoe	Wausau.	N. B. Howard.....	Magnolia.
<i>Marquette and Wausshara—</i>		George H. Williston	Janesville.
H. Grant.....	Tichora.	Samuel G. Colley..	Beloit.
Samuel R. Rood...	Packwaukeee.	Joseph Goodrich..	Milton.
<i>Milwaukee—</i>		<i>Sheboygan—</i>	
James B. Cross....	Milwaukeee.	Joseph Schrage....	Sheboygan.
Jasper Vliet.....	Milwaukeee.	L. H. Cary.....	Greenbush.
Edward O'Neill....	Milwaukeee.	<i>Walworth—</i>	
E. De Wolf.....	Milwaukeee.	George Allen.....	Linn.
John Ruan.....	Oak Creek.	Daniel Hooper....	Troy.
Peter Lavis.....	Greenfield.	Solmouss Wakeley.	Whitewater.
R. Chase.....	Wauwatosa.	Levi Lee.....	Elkhorn.
FredrickMascowitt	Milwaukeee.	Willard Isham.....	Delavan.
<i>Ozaukee—</i>		Samuel Pratt.....	SpringPrairie.
William H Ramsay	Ozaukee.	<i>Washington—</i>	
Henry Blazer.....		Mitchell L. Delaney	Barton.
<i>Oconto, Outagamie and Waupaca—</i>		Byron Smith.....	Erin.
Perry H. Smith....	Appleton.	<i>Waukesha—</i>	
<i>Racine—</i>		Alex. W. Randall..	Waukesha.
Thomas Falvey....	Racine.	Joseph Bond.....	Mukwanago.
C. P. Barnes.....	Burlington.	S. Warren.....	Delafield.
Alanson Filer.....	Racine.	B. F. Goss.....	Pewaukee.
E. Adams.....	Yorkville.	<i>Winnebago—</i>	
		E. S. Welch.....	Neenah.
		George Gary.....	Oshkosh.

Ninth Session of the State Legislature, 1856.

Convened January 9, 1856, and took a recess from March 31, 1856, to September 3, 1856, and adjourned October 14, 1856.

SENATE.

President—ARTHUR McARTHUR, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—BYRON PAINE. Sergeant-at-Arms—JOSEPH BAKER.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor...	Sheboygan.	14	S. W. Barnes...	Waterloo.
2	Perry H. Smith	Appleton.	15	Amasa Cobb....	Mineral Point.
3	Bolivar G. Gill.	Grafton.	16	J. Allen Barber.	Lancaster.
4	Baruch S. Weil.	Schleisiergerv.	17	J. Sa therland..	Janesville.
5	Jackson Hadley.	Milwaukeee.	18	Louis P. Harvey	Shopiere.
6	Edward O'Neill.	Milwaukeee.	19	Wm. J. Gibson.	Black Riv. F ^{rs} ls
7	Charles Clement	Racine.	20	Edwin Pier....	Fond du Lac.
8	C. L. Snoles ...	Kenosha.	21	John Fitzgerald	Oshkosh.
9	D. Worthington	Summit.	22	SolomonL. Rose	Beaver Dam.
10	Edw. Gernon...	Genessee.	23	Edwin B. Kelsey	Montello.
11	Hiram H. Giles.	Stoughton.	24	George Dexter.	Monroe.
12	Jesse C. Mills..	Klkhorn.	25	John Q. Adams.	Fall River.
13	Charles Dunn..	Cottage Inn.			

Ninth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WILLIAM HULL, of Grant.

Chief Clerk—JAMES ARMSTRONG. Sergeant-at-Arms—EGBERT MOSELEY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams and Sauk</i> — D. K. Noyes.....	Baraboo.	<i>Manitowoc</i> — C. H. Walker.....	Manitowoc.
<i>Bad Ax. Crawford</i> — Andrew Briggs....	Bad Ax.	<i>Marathon and Portage</i> — Joseph Wood.....	Grand Rapids.
<i>Brown, Door and Kewaunee</i> — John Day.....	Green Bay.	<i>Marquette and Wauskara</i> — Horatio S. Thomas.	Moundville.
<i>Calumet</i> — James Cramond ...	Manchester.	W. F. Chipman....	Warren.
<i>Chippewa, La Crosse</i> — Dugald D. Cameron	La Crosse.	<i>Milwaukee</i> — Joshua Stark.....	Milwaukee.
<i>Columbia</i> — Moses M. Davis....	Portage City.	Argut Greulich ..	Milwaukee.
Oliver C. Howe....	Lowville.	A. McCormick.....	Milwaukee.
<i>Dane</i> — Augustus A. Bird..	Madison.	John Mitchell.....	Milwaukee.
Geo. P. Thompson.	Cross Plains.	Wm. A. Hawkins..	Milwaukee.
A. A. Huntington..	York.	John Tobin.....	Granville.
Wm. M. Coladay..	Dunn.	Henry Crawford..	Wauwatosa.
Charles R. Head ...	Albion.	Peter Lavis.....	Greenfield.
<i>Dodge</i> — B. F. Barney.....	Williamstown	G. Hahn.....	Milwaukee.
Daniel Fletcher....	Hustisford.	<i>Ozaukee</i> — Charles Beyer.....	Pt. Washing'n.
Laurence Connor..	Emmet.	Wm. Vogenitz....	Cedarburg.
Charles Burchard..	Beaver Dam.	<i>Outagamie, Oconto and Waupaca</i> — Wm. Blumquest*..	Waupaca.
H. L. Butterfield..	Waupun.	<i>Racine</i> — Thomas Falvey...	Racine.
Fred. H. Ehinger..	Clyman.	Eliphallet Gram....	Racine.
<i>Fond du Lac</i> — Isaac Brown.....	Fond du Lac.	J. T. Palmer.....	Watertford.
Peter Johnson....	Ashtford.	Patrick G. Cheeves.	Norway.
Joseph Wagner....	Marshfield.	<i>Richland</i> — Robert Aken.....	Richland.
George W. Parker..	Metomen.	<i>Rock</i> — Levi Alden.....	Janesville.
<i>Grant</i> — William Hull.....	Potosi.	J. Child.....	Lima.
Horace Catlin.....	Cassville.	John M. Evans.....	Union.
Allen Taylor.....	Hazel Green.	H. J. Murray.....	Turtle.
Joseph T. Mills....	Lancaster.	<i>Sheboygan</i> — W. M. Wippermann	Mosel.
James T. Brown....	Clinton.	R. C. Brazelton....	Scott.
<i>Green</i> — Martin Flood.....	Brooklyn.	<i>Walworth</i> — A. W. Farr.....	Geneva.
<i>Iowa</i> — Richard M. Smith	Mineral Point.	Robert T. Seymour	La Fayette.
E. Knowlton.....	Highland.	S. Thomas.....	Darien.
<i>Jefferson</i> — D. L. Morrison....	Koskonong.	John F. Potter....	East Troy.
Wm. Chanpell....	Watertown.	James Lauderdale.	La Grange.
Wm. W. Woodman..	Farmington.	Winchel D. Chapin	Bloomfield.
Henry C. Drake....	Milford.	<i>Washington</i> — G. H. Hayes.....	Richfield.
Darius Reed.....	Sullivan.	John Sell.....	Addison.
<i>Kenosha</i> — Henry Johnson....	Kenosha.	<i>Waukesha</i> — John James.....	Eagle.
Franklin Newell..	Paris.	James Weaver....	Lisbon.
<i>La Fayette</i> — James H. Knowlton	Shullsburg.	Charles S. Hawley.	Waukesha.
Matthew Murphy..	Benton.	Jeremiah Noon....	Merton.
Hamilton H. Gray.	Darlington.	<i>Winnebago</i> — John Anunsen.....	Winchester.
<i>La Pointe, Pierce, Polk and St. Croix</i> — Almon D. Gray ...	Hudson.	L. B. Townsend ...	Nepeuskun.

* Seat successfully contested by Louis Bostedo, Weyauwega.

Tenth Session of the State Legislature, 1857,
 Convened January 14, and adjourned March 9, 1857.

SENATE.

President—ARTHUR McARTHUR, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—WM. HENRY BRISBANE. Sergeant-at-Arms—ALANSON FILER.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	D's.	Names.	Post Office.
1	E. Fox Cook...	Sheboygan.	16	J. Allen Barber.	Lancaster.
2	Perry H. Smith.	Appleton.	17	Jas. Sutherland.	Janesville.
3	H. J. Schulteis.	Ozaukee.	18	Louis P. Harvey	Shopiere.
4	Baruch S. Weil.	Schleiss'ville.	19	Temple Clark ..	Manitowoc.
5	Aug. Grenlich..	Milwaukee.	20	Edwin Pier.....	Fond du Lac.
6	Edward O'Neill.	Milwaukee.	21	Edwin Wheeler.	Oshkosh.
7	C. S. Chase.....	Racine.	22	S. L. Rose	Beaver Dam.
8	C. L. Shales	Kenosha.	23	Samuel C. Bean	Lake Mills.
9	J. T. Kingston.	Necedah.	24	Geo. E. Dexter ..	Monroe.
10	Edward Gernon.	Genesee.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.
11	Hiram H. Giles.	Stoughton.	26	Hiram C. Bull..	Madison.
12	Jesse C. Mills ..	Elkhorn.	27	Luther Hanchett	Plover.
13	P. B. Simpson...	Shullsburg.	28	William Wilson	Menomonee.
14	S. W. Barnes ...	Watertown.	29	M. L. Kimball ..	Berlin.
15	L. W. Joiner ...	Wyoming.	30	Wm. T. Price...	Black R. Falls.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WYMAN SPOONER, of Walworth.

Chief Clerk—WM. C. WEBB. Sergeant-at-Arms—WILLIAM C. ROGERS.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams and Juncau—</i>		<i>Dodge—</i>	
Jos. Langworthy ..	Mauston.	E. N. Foster.....	Mayville.
<i>Ashland. Barrett.</i>		Peter Potter.....	Leroy.
<i>Douglas, La Pointe.</i>		R. B. Wentworth ..	Juneau.
<i>Polk & St. Clair—</i>		Quartus H. Barron.	Fox Lake.
George Strong.....	Hudson.	A. Scott Sloan....	Beaver Dam.
<i>Bad Ax & Crawford—</i>		John J. Williams ..	Springfield.
Buel E. Hutchinson.	Pra. du Chien.	<i>Door, Kewaunee,</i>	
<i>Brown—</i>		<i>Oconto and Sha-</i>	
Edgar Conklin ...	Green Bay.	<i>wano—</i>	
<i>Buffalo, Jackson and</i>		Ezra B. Stevens ...	Sturgeon Bay.
<i>Trempealeau—</i>		<i>Fond du Lac—</i>	
Sam'l D. Hastings.	Trempealeau.	E. L. Runals.....	Ripon.
<i>Calumet—</i>		M. S. Barnett.....	Rosendale.
Geo. A. Jenkins...	Charlestown.	John B. Wilbor....	Fond du Lac.
<i>Chippewa, Clark,</i>		Major J. Thomas...	Fond du Lac.
<i>Dunn and Pierce—</i>		Aaron Walters.....	Fond du Lac.
O. T. Maxson.....	Prescott.	<i>Grant—</i>	
<i>Columbia—</i>		Allen Taylor.....	Hazel Green.
G. M. Bartholomew	Lodi.	A. W. Emery....	Potosi.
Oliver C. Howe....	Lowville.	Hanmer Robbias..	Platteville.
Henry Converse...	Wycocna.	Joseph T. Mills...	Lancaster.
<i>Dane—</i>		Joachim Gulick ...	Ora Oak.
John A. Johnson..	Stoughton.	<i>Green—</i>	
R. W. Davison....	Beverly.	C. F. Thompson...	Monticello.
Robert P. Main....	Oregon.	T. W. Hall.....	Monroe.
John B. Sweat....	Black Earth.	<i>Iowa—</i>	
Horace A. Tenney.	Madison.	E. Knowlton	Highland.
Nathaniel W. Dean	Madison.	Thos. S. Allen.....	Mineral Point.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Jefferson</i> —*		<i>Racine</i> —con.	
D. M. Aspinwall...	Farmington.	Peter C. Lutkin....	Whitesville.
J. F. Ostrander....	Aztalan.	Joseph Nelson.....	Raymond.
Wm. Chappell....	Watertown.	James Catton.....	Burlington.
Wm. M. Morse.....	Alderly.	<i>Richland</i> —	
Kendall P. Clark..	Portland.	Robert C. Field....	Richland City.
<i>Kenosha</i> —		<i>Rock</i> —	
Fred. S. Lovell....	Kenosha.	L. G. Fisher.....	Beloit.
Lathrop Burgess...	Salem.	David Noggle.....	Janesville.
<i>La Crosse and Monroe</i> —		Ezra A. Foot.....	Footville.
D. D. Cameron....	La Crosse.	William H. Tripp..	Janesville.
<i>La Fayette</i> —		George R. Atherton.	Clinton.
Joseph White....	Cottage Inn.	<i>Sauk</i> —	
Henry W. Barnes..	Wiotia.	James G. Train....	Merrimack.
James H. Earnest..	New Diggings.	Abram West.....	Reedsburg.
<i>Manitowoc</i> —		<i>Sheboygan</i> —	
Charles H. Walker	Manitowoc.	Zebulon P. Mason..	Seboygan.
T. Cunningham...	Clark's Mills.	R. H. Hotchkiss...	Plymouth.
<i>Marathon, Portage and Wood</i> —		Glenville W. Stone.	Winooski.
Anson Rood.....	Stevens Point.	<i>Walworth</i> —	
<i>Marquette</i> —		David Williams....	Springfield.
Davis H. Waite....	Princeton.	S. W. Voorhees...	Sharon.
Paul D. Hayward..	Kingston.	Solmous Wakeley..	Whitewater.
<i>Milwaukee</i> —		Wyman Spooner...	Elkhorn.
Fred. K. Barlett..	Milwaukee.	<i>Washington</i> —	
Moses M. Strong..	Milwaukee.	Hopewell Coxé....	Hartford.
A. McCormick.....	Milwaukee.	James Vollmar....	West Bend.
Jonathan Taylor..	Milwaukee.	James Fagan.....	Cedarburg.
Jasper Humphrey..	Milwaukee.	<i>Washington</i> —	
Herman Hærtel....	Milwaukee.	George Cairncross.	Pewaukee.
Fred. Mascowitt...	Milwaukee.	James M. Lewis...	Oconomowoc.
Jas. Reynolds.....	Milwaukee.	Thomas Sugden...	North Prairie.
James D. Reymert.	Milwaukee.	Elihu Enos Jr.....	Waukesha.
<i>Outagamie</i> —		Charles S. Hawley.	Waukesha.
Theodore Conkey..	Appleton.	<i>Waupaca</i> —	
<i>Ozaukee</i> —		B. F. Phillips.....	Mukwa.
S. A. White.....	Ozaukee.	<i>Waushara</i> —	
Fred. W. Horn....	Cedarburg.	George Hawley....	Poyssippi.
<i>Racine</i> —		<i>Winnebago</i> —	
Lewelyn J. Evans..	Racine.	Philetus Sawyer...	Oshkosh.
		John Anunsen.....	Winchester.
		Wm. P. McAllister.	Omro.

* In 1857, '58 and '59 the towns of Ashippun, Lebanon, Emmett, Shields, Portland, and the 5th and 6th wards of Watertown were attached to Jefferson, which was declared unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Court.

Eleventh Session of the State Legislature, 1858,
 Convened January 13, and adjourned May 17, 1858.

SENATE.

President—L. D. CAMPBELL, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—JOHN L. V. THOMAS. Sergeant-at-Arms—NATHAN L. STOUT.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	E. Fox Cook ...	Sheboygan.	16	Noah H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	Morg. L. Martin.	Green Bay.	17	Jas. Sutherland.	Janesville.
3	H. J. Schulteis .	Pt Washingtn	18	A. I. Bennett...	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon....	Cedar Creek.	19	Temple Clark ..	Manitowoc.
5	August Greulich	Milwaukee.	20	Edward Pier....	Fond du Lac.
6	Patrick Walsh..	Milwaukee.	21	Edwin Wheeler.	Oshkosh.
7	C. S. Chase.....	Racine.	22	Wm. E. Smith..	Fox Lake.
8	S. R. McClellan.	Wilmot	23	Samuel C. Bean.	Lake Mills.
9	J. T. Kingstn... .	Necedah.	24	John H. Warren	Albany.
10	D. Worthington.	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.
11	Hiram H. Giles.	Stoughton.	26	Andrew Proudft.	Madi-on.
12	John W. Boyd..	Geneva.	27	Luther Hanchett	Plover.
13	P. B. Simpson ..	Shullsburg.	28	Daniel Mears...	Osceola Mills.
14	Wm. Chappell..	Waterown.	29	M. L. Kimball ..	Berlin.
15	L. W. Joiner...	Wyoming.	30	Wm. H. Tucker.	La Crosse.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—FRED. S. LOVEILL of Kenosha.

Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE. Sergeant-at-Arms—FRANCIS MASSING.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams and Juneau—</i>		<i>Dodge—con.</i>	
A. P. Ayers.....	Quincy.	Paul Johnson.....	Juneau.
<i>Ashland. Burnett.</i>		Benj. F. Gibbs.....	Fox Lake.
<i>Douglas, LaPointe.</i>		Fred. H. Krebs. ...	Beaver Dam.
<i>Polk and St. Croix.</i>		E. J. Williams.....	Elba.
James B. Gray....	Hudson.	<i>Door. Kewaunee.</i>	
<i>Bad Axe and Crawford</i>		<i>Oconto & Shawano.</i>	
J. R. Savage.....	Springville.	J. C. Hall.....	Marinette.
<i>Brown—</i>		<i>Fond du Lac—</i>	
Edgar Conklin ...	Green Bay.	E. L. Runals.....	Ripon.
<i>Buffalo, Jackson and</i>		H. D. Hitt.....	Oakfield.
<i>Trempealeau—</i>		F. D. McCarty.....	Fond du Lac.
Harlow E. Prickett	Bl. River Falls	Joseph Wagner....	Dotyville.
<i>Calumet—</i>		Wm. S. Tuttle.....	New Fane.
James Robinson... .	Chilton.	<i>Grant—</i>	
<i>Chippewa, Clark,</i>		Hanmer Robbins..	Platteville.
<i>Dunn and Pierce</i>		Henry Patch.....	Patch Grove.
Lucius Cannon....	Pepin.	Henry D. York ...	Hazel Green.
<i>Columbia—</i>		A. W. Emery.....	Potosi.
Alvin B. Alden ...	Portage City.	Charles K. Dean... .	Boscobel.
Wm. M. Griswold..	Columbus.	<i>Green—</i>	
Jonathan W. Earle.	Pardeeville.	J. E. Vinton.....	Albany.
<i>Dane—</i>		William Brown....	Skinner.
D. B. Crandall....	Utica.	<i>Iowa—</i>	
John W. Sharp.....	Door Creek.	Henry M. Billings.	Constance.
S. W. Field	Fitchburg.	Levi Sterling	Mineral Point.
H. K. Belding....	Black Earth.	<i>Jefferson—</i>	
Frank Gault.....	Pheas. Branch	Miles Holmes.....	Palmyra.
A. A. McDonell... .	Madison.	George C. Smith....	Oakland.
<i>Dodge—</i>		Peter Rogan.....	Watertown.
John Steiner	Woodland.	John Gibb.....	Oconomowoc.
Narcisse M. Juneau	Theresa.	Harlow Pease.....	Waterloo.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Kenosha—</i>		<i>Richland—</i>	
Fred. S. Lovell....	Kenosha.	Charles G. Rodolf..	Orion.
A. D. Cernwell....	Salem.	<i>Rock—</i>	
<i>LaCrosse and Monroe</i>		Kiron W. Bemis...	Janesville.
James D. Condit...	Sparta.	Z. P. Burdick.....	Janesville.
<i>La Fayette—</i>		Jas. H. Knowlton..	Janesville.
Hamilton H. Gray..	Darlington...	George Irish.....	Clinton.
Charles Bracken...	Mineral Point.	Wm. H. Stark.....	Shopleere.
James H. Earnest..	New Diggins.	<i>Sauk—</i>	
<i>Manitowoc—</i>		Samuel H. Bassinger	Prairie du Sac.
H. C. Hamilt n....	Two Rivers.	Samuel Northrup..	DeLona.
James B. Dunn....	Manitowoc.	<i>Sheboygan—</i>	
<i>Marathon, Portage &</i>		Zebulon P. Mason..	Sheboygan.
<i>Wood—</i>		Wm. H. Prentice...	Sheboygan F's
Burton Millard...	Wausau.	Abrah'm H. Van Wie	Cascade.
<i>Marquette—</i>		<i>Walworth—</i>	
Samuel W. Mather..	Markesan.	Eljah Easton.....	Walworth.
Dominick Devany..	Montello.	Butler G. Noble...	Whitewater.
<i>Milwaukee—</i>		John McKibbin...	Geneva.
Dighton Cerson...	Milwaukee.	James Baker.....	East Troy.
Alex. Cotzhausen..	Milwaukee.	<i>Washington—</i>	
John Hayden.....	Milwaukee.	James Kenealy....	Toland's Pr.
D. E. Cameron.....	Milwaukee.	Paul A. Weil.....	Richfield.
Michell Stee'er....	Milwaukee.	Chas. W. Detmering	Newburg.
F. R. Berg.....	Milwaukee.	<i>Waukesha—</i>	
Orlando Ellsworth.	Milwaukee.	Albert Alden.....	Delafield.
Joseph Carney....	Wauwatosa.	Oliver P. Hulet...	Menominee F.
Michael Hanrehan..	Good Hope.	David Roberts....	North Prairie.
<i>Outagamie—</i>		Geo. McWhorter..	Waukesha.
Perry H. Smith...	Appleton.	Chas S. Hawley....	Waukesha.
<i>Ozaukee—</i>		<i>Waupaca—</i>	
B O. Zastr'w Kussow	Cedarburg.	Andrew J. Dufur..	Iola.
Alex. M. Alling....	Saukville.	<i>Waushara—</i>	
<i>Racine—</i>		William C. Webb*..	Wautoma.
Herman Warner...	Racine.	<i>Winnebago—</i>	
Geo. W. Selden....	Racine.	Samue. M. May....	Oshkosh.
Samuel Collins....	Yorkville.	William Duchman.	Mena-ha.
Edward P. Dyer...	Burlington.	Wm. P. McAllister.	Omro.

* Resigned during the Session.

Twelfth Session of the State Legislature, 1859,
 Convened January 12, 1859, and adjourned March 21, 1859.

SENATE.

President—E. D. CAMPBELL, of La Crosse, Lt. Governor.
Chief Clerk—HIRAM BOWEN. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—ASA KINNEY.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	R. H. Hotchkiss.	Plymouth.	16	Noah H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	M. L. Martin. . .	Green Bay.	17	Z. P. Burdick. . .	Janesville.
3	Lion Siverman.	Ozaukee.	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Mason. . .	Cedar Creek.	19	Sam. H. Thurber	Manitowoc.
5	C. Comstock. . .	Milwaukee.	20	Edward Pier. . .	Fond du Lac.
6	Patrick Walsh. .	Milwaukee.	21	G. W. Washburn	Oshkosh.
7	N. D. Pratt. . . .	Racine.	22	Wm. E. Smith. . .	Fox Lake.
8	S. R. McClellan.	Wilmot.	23	E. D. Masters. . .	Jefferson.
9	H. W. Curtis. . .	Delton.	24	John H. Warren	Albany.
10	D. Worthington.	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.
11	Wm. R. Taylor. .	Cottage Grove	26	Andr'w Proudfit	Madison.
12	John W. Boyd	Geneva.	27	Luther Hanchett	Stanton.
13	P. B. Simpson. . .	Shullsburg.	28	Daniel Mears. . .	Osceola Mills.
14	Wm. Chappell. . .	Watertown.	29	M. W. See'y. . . .	Marquette.
15	Chas. G. Rowolf.	Orion.	30	Wm. H. Tucker.	La Crosse.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WM. P. LYON, of Racine.
Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EMANUEL MUNK.

Names.	Post Office	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams and Juneau</i> — John Turner.	Mauston.	<i>Dodge</i> — Thomas Palmer.	Mayville.
<i>Ashland, Burnett,</i> <i>Douglas, La Crosse,</i> <i>Pike & St. Croix,</i> Moore & J. Gibson. . .	Hudson.	J. C. Bishop.	Le Roy.
<i>Bedford & Crawford</i> Thomas W. Tower.	Towerville.	Waldo Lyon.	Hustisford.
<i>Brown</i> — William Field, Jr. . .	Depere.	C. S. Kneeland. . . .	Waupun.
<i>Buffalo, Jackson, and</i> <i>Trempealeau</i> — Jesse Bennett.	Fountain City.	Lorenzo Merrill. . . .	Burnett.
<i>Calumet</i> — Harrison C. Hobart	Chilton.	John Lowth.	Lowell.
<i>Chippewa, Clark,</i> <i>Dunn and Pierce</i> — Richard Dewherst.	Neillsville.	<i>Door, Oconto and</i> <i>Shawano</i> — Matthias Simon.	Ahnepee.
<i>Columbia</i> — G. Van Steenwyk. . .	Kilbourn City.	<i>Fond du Lac</i> — Alvan E. Bovay.	Ripon.
Wm. M. Griswold. . .	Columbus.	Warren Whiting. . . .	Ladoga.
John O. Jones.	Cambria.	John C. Lewis.	Fond du Lac.
<i>Dane</i> — W. W. Blackman. . . .	Stoughton.	O. Hugo Peterst. . . .	Waucousta.
Adam Smith.	Burke.	S. C. Matteson.	
John Keenan.	Fitchburg.	<i>Grant</i> — George Broderick. . . .	Hazel Green.
C. N. Waterbury. . . .	Roxbury.	James W. Seaton. . . .	Potosi.
Harlow S. Orton. . . .	Madison.	J. Waldorf.	Platteville.
George B. Smith. . . .	Madison.	H. A. W. McNair. . . .	Fennimore.
		Luther Basford.	Glen Haven.
		<i>Green</i> — Albert H. Pierce.	Monticello.
		E. A. West.	Monroe.
		<i>Iowa</i> — Gardner C. Meigs. . . .	Arena.
		John Toay.	Mineral Point.

*Seat successfully contested by M. W. McCracken, of Superior.
 †Elected in place of S. K. Barnes, who died before taking his seat.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post office.
<i>Jefferson</i> —		<i>Racine</i> —con.	
Alex. J. Craig.....	Palmyra.	L. S. Van Vliet...	Caledonia C'r.
George C. Smith...	Oakland.	Wm. Ballach.....	Yorkville.
Luther A. Cole....	Watertown.	F. E. Hoyt.....	Rochester.
Fred. Wagner.....		<i>Richland</i> —	
S. J. Conklin.....	Waterloo.	Wm. Dixon.....	Lone Rock. ..
<i>Kenosha</i> —		<i>Rock</i> —	
George Bennett....	Kenosha.	E. L. Carpenter....	Beloit.
James C. McKisson..	Wheatland.	J. P. Dickson.....	Janesville.
<i>La Crosse and Mon-</i>		Wm. E. Wheeler...	Beloit.
<i>roe</i> —		J. K. P. Porter....	Cookville.
C. W. Marshal...	La Crosse.	Edward Vincent...	Milton.
<i>La Fayette</i> —		<i>Sauk</i> —	
James S. Murphy..	Benton.	Nelson Wheeler...	Humboldt.
Wm. McGranahan..	Fayette.	Eli O. Rudd.....	Reedsburg.
D. W. Kyle.....	Shullsburg.	<i>Sheboygan</i> —	
<i>Manitowoc</i> —		Wm. N. Shafter....	Sheboygan.
Wm. Aldrich.....	Two Rivers.	James Little.....	Sheboygan F'ls
James B. Dunn....	Manitowoc.	S. D. Littlefield...	Sheboygan F'ls
<i>Marathon, Portage</i>		<i>Walworth</i> —	
<i>and Wood</i> —		Reuben Rockwell.	Springfield.
James S. Young...	Stevens Point.	E. P. Conrick.....	Delavan.
<i>Marquette and Green</i>		Newton S. Murphy.	Whitewater.
<i>Lake</i> —		Daniel Hooper....	Troy.
Jesse Thomas.....	Green Lake.	<i>Washington</i> —	
James B. Ormsby..	Oxford.	Gustav Strickewald	Hartford.
<i>Milwaukee</i> —		James Vallmar....	West Bend.
Edwin Palmer.....	Milwaukee.	P. Zimmerman....	Staatsville.
Charles J. Kern....	Milwaukee.	<i>Waukesha</i> —	
Thos. H. Eviston...	Milwaukee.	Farker Saywer....	Summit.
James A. Swain...	Milwaukee.	Wm. P. King.....	Merton.
Wm. S. Cross.....	Milwaukee.	A. E. Elmore.....	Mukwonago.
Joseph Walker ...	Milwaukee.	C. T. Deissner....	Waukesha.
Fredrik Mascowitz	Milwaukee.	Ira Blood.....	Mukwonago.
Jacob Beck.....	Milwaukee.	<i>Waupaca</i> —	
Edmund Hasse....	Milwaukee.	Warner C. Carr....	Crystal Lake.
<i>Outagamie</i> —		<i>Waushara</i> —	
Perry H. Smith....	Appleton.	Charles White....	Caloma.
<i>Ozaukee</i> —		<i>Winnebago</i> —	
John R. Bohan....	Ozaukee.	R. P. Eighme.	Oshkosh.
Fred. W. Horn....	Cedarburg.	J. D. Rush.....	
<i>Racine</i> —		G. W. Beckwith...	Omro.
Wm. P. Lyon.....	Racine.		

Thirteenth Session of State Legislature, 1860,
 Convened January 10, 1860, and adjourned April 2, 1860.

SENATE.

President—BUTLER G. NOBLE, L. G. WEINER.
 Chief Clerk—J. H. WARREN.—Sergeant-at-Arms—ASA KINNEY.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	R. H. Hitchkiss.	Plymouth.	16	N. H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	Edward Decker.	Kewaunee.	17	Z. P. Bardick...	Janesville.
3	Fred. Hilgen...	Cedarburg.	18	Wm. I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon...	Cedar Creek.	19	Sam. H. Thurber	Manitowoc.
5	Cicero Comstock	Milwaukee.	20	E. L. Phillips...	Fond du Lac.
6	Michael J. Egan	Franklin.	21	G. W. Washburn	Oshkosh.
7	N. B. Fratt.....	Racine.	22	Ben. Ferguson..	Fox Lake.
8	George Bennett.	Kenosha.	23	E. D. Masters...	Jefferson.
9	Henry W. Curtis	Delton.	24	John W. Stewart	Monroe.
10	D. Worthington	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage.
11	Wm. R. Taylor.	Cottage Grove.	26	John B. Sweet..	Black Earth.
12	Oscar F. Bartlett	East Troy.	27	Luther Hanchett	Stanton.
13	P. B. Simpson...	Shullsburg.	28	Charles B. Cox..	River Falls.
14	Chas. R. Gill...	Watertown.	29	M. W. Seely....	Marquette.
15	C. G. Rodolf....	Orion.	30	E. E. Hutchinson	Prairie du Ch'n.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WILLIAM P. LYON, of Racine.
 Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE. Sergeant-at-Arms—JOSEPH GATES.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams and Junsau—</i>		<i>Dodge—</i>	
Albert Wood.....	Quincy.	Elva Simpson.....	Iron Ridge.
<i>Ashland, Burnett,</i>		Max Bachhuber....	Farmersville.
<i>Douglas, La Pointe,</i>		John W. Nash.....	Oak Grove.
<i>Pole & St. Croix—</i>		Stoddard Judd....	Fox Lake.
Asaph Whittlesey...	Bayfield.	David S. Ordway..	Beaver Dam.
<i>Bad Axe & Crawford—</i>		Harvey C. Griffin..	Oak Grove.
Wm. C. McMichael	Viroqua.	<i>Door, Oconto and</i>	
<i>Brown—</i>		<i>Shawano—</i>	
John C. Neville....	Green Bay.	John Wiley.....	Shawano.
<i>Buffalo, Jackson and</i>		<i>Fond du Lac—</i>	
<i>Trempealeau—</i>		Alvan E. Bovay...	Ripon.
Romanzo Bunn....	Galesville.	B. H. Bettis.....	Ladoga.
<i>Calumet—</i>		John C. Lewis.....	Fond du Lac.
Asaph Green.....	Chilten.	John Boyd.....	Calumet.
<i>Chippewa, Clark,</i>		Wm. T. Brooks....	Fond du Lac.
<i>Dunn and Pierce—</i>		<i>Grant—</i>	
Wm. P. Bartlett...	Eau Claire.	J. K. Spottswood..	Hazel Green.
<i>Columbia—</i>		Jas. W. Seaton....	Potosi.
Henry B. Munn....	Portage.	John B. Moore....	Muscoda.
Wm. M. Griswold..	Columbus.	Samuel F. Clise...	Ellenboro.
Marcus Barden....	Pardeeville.	Geo. Ba lantine....	Patch Grove.
<i>Dane—</i>		<i>Green—</i>	
Wm. W. Blackman.	Stoughton.	Walter S. Wescott.	Monroe.
Eleazer Grover, Jr.	Madison.	Martin Mitchell....	Brodhead.
John Beath.....	Verona.		
Francis Fischer....	Cross Plains.	<i>Green Lake—</i>	
Leonard J. Farwell.	Madison.	Jas. W. Burt.....	Mackford.
Cassius Fairchild..	Madison.		

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Iowa—</i>		<i>Racine—con.</i>	
Gardner C. Meigs..	Arena.	L. L. Baldwin	Racine.
Amasa Cobb.....	Mineral Point.	Knufl Langland ...	North Cape.
<i>Jefferson—</i>		F. A. Weage.....	Waterford.
Norman Horton ...	Cold Spring.	<i>Richland—</i>	
C. G. Hammarquist	Ft. Atkinson.	J. L. Jackson	Viola.
Heber Smith.....	Watertown.	<i>Rock—</i>	
H. H. Winter.....	Watertown.	Wm. E. Wheeler ..	Beloit.
John Sutton.....	Millford.	Thos. C. Westby ..	Emer'ld Grove
<i>Kenosha—</i>		John P. Dickson..	Janesville.
Meredith Howland.	Kenosha.	Jeremiah Johnson.	Evansville.
Salmon Upson....	Kenosha.	George Golden....	Brodhead.
<i>LaCross & Monroe—</i>		<i>Sauk—</i>	
John J. McKay....	Sparta.	E. W. Young.....	Prairie du Sac.
<i>La Fayette—</i>		Edward Sumner....	Baraboo.
Samuel Cole.....	Gratiot.	<i>Sheboygan—</i>	
Thos. C. L. Mackay	Elk Grove.	J. T. Kingsbury ...	Sheboygan.
E. C. Townsend ...	Sauksburg.	E. W. Stannard....	Greenbush.
<i>Manitowoc—</i>		Oran Rogers.....	Cascade.
Joseph Rankin	Mishicott.	<i>Walworth—</i>	
H. Mulholland.....	Meeme.	Clarkson Miller....	Geneva.
<i>Marathon, Portage</i>		John De Wolf	Delavan.
<i>and Wood—</i>		Anderson Whiting.	Richmond.
John Phillips.....	Stevens Point.	James Child.....	East Troy.
<i>Marquette—</i>		<i>Washington—</i>	
Orrin W. Bow	Kingston.	George Keifer.....	Nenno.
<i>Milwaukee—</i>		M. Altenhofer	Kewaskum.
Henry L. Palmer..	Milwaukee.	T. E. Vander Cook.	Newburg.
L. H. Schmidtner..	Milwaukee.	<i>Waukesha—</i>	
Edward Keech	Milwaukee.	Albert Alden.....	Delafield.
E. D. Holton	Milwaukee.	Wm. R. Hesk.....	Menom'ie Falls
E. G. Hayden.	Milwaukee.	Andrew E. Elmore.	Mukwonago.
Matthias Humann.	Milwaukee.	B. Hunkins.....	New Berlin.
Patrick Dockry....	Ten M. House.	R. C. Robertson...	Vernon.
John Ruan.....	Oak Creek.	<i>Waupaca—</i>	
A. Eble*.....		M. B. Patchin	Fremont.
<i>Outagamie—</i>		<i>Waushara—</i>	
Daniel C. Jennet..	Appleton.	Jacob S. Bugh.....	Wautoma.
<i>Ozaukee—</i>		<i>Winnebago—</i>	
Anthony Ahlhauser	Saukville.	Gabriel Bouck.....	Oshkosh.
Fred. W. Horn	Cedarburg.	George B. Goodwin.	Menasha.
<i>Racine—</i>		George S. Barnum.	Waukau.
Wm. P. Lyon.....	Racine.		

* Died during the session, and Theodore Hartung elected to fill the vacancy.

† Seat successfully contested by Milo Coles.

Fourteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1861,

Convened January 9, and adjourned May 27, 1861.

SENATE.

President—BUTLER G. NOBLE, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—J. H. WARREN. Sergeant-at-Arms—J. A. HADLEY.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Luther H. Cary.	Greenbush.	16	Noah H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	Edward Decker.	Kewaunee.	17	Ezra A. Foot...	Footville.
3	Hugh Cuning.	Ozaukee.	18	Aiden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon...	Cedar Creek.	19	Benj. J. Sweet...	Chilton.
5	Charles Quentin	Milwaukee.	20	E. L. Phillips...	Fond du Lac.
6	Michael J. Egan	Milwaukee.	21	H. O. Crane ...	Neenah.
7	Wm. L. Utley...	Racine.	22	Benj. Ferguson.	Fox Lake.
8	George Bennett.	Kenosha.	23	E. Montgomery.	Farmington.
9	Jno. T. Kingston	Necedah.	24	Jno. W. Stewart	Monroe.
10	D. Worthington	Summit.	25	G. W. Hazelton	Columbus.
11	Samuel C. Bean.	Sun Prairie.	26	John B. Sweat...	Black Earth.
12	Oscar F. Bartlett	East Troy.	27	E. L. Browne...	Waupaca.
13	Samuel Cole...	Gratiot.	28	Charles B. Cox.	River Falls.
14	Charles R. Gill..	Watertown.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey.	Montello.
15	L. W. Joiner....	Wyoming.	30	B. E. Hutchinson	Pr. du Chien.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—AMASA COBB, of Iowa.

Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE. Sergeant-at-Arms—CRAIG B. BEEBE.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams and Janesau—</i>		<i>Deerp—</i>	
Ot. B. Lapointe...	Friendship.	Peter Peters	Rubicon.
<i>Ashland, Burnett,</i>		Jacob Badden ...	Theresa.
<i>Douglas, LaPointe,</i>		D. N. Merner	Rubicon.
<i>Park & St. Croix—</i>		George W. Bly	Waupun.
John Comstock...	Hudson.	F. H. Kribs	Beaver Dam.
<i>Bad Axe & Crawford—</i>		John J. Williams..	Lowell.
Daniel H. Johnson.	Pr. du Chien.	<i>Door, Kewaunee, &c.</i>	
<i>Brown—</i>		Wm. S. Finley.....	Kewaunee.
Fred. S. Ellis...	Green Bay.	<i>Fond du Lac—</i>	
<i>Buffalo, Jackson and</i>		C. F. Hammond ...	Ripon.
<i>Trempealeau—</i>		B. H. Bettis	Ladoga.
Calvin R. Johnson.	Bl'k Riv. Falls	Selim Newton	Fond du Lac.
<i>Calumet—</i>		J. W. Hall	Dotyville.
Le Roy Graves ...	Gravesville.	H. Stanton	Fond du Lac.
<i>Chippewa, Clark,</i>		<i>Grant—</i>	
<i>Dunn and Pierce—</i>		Joseph Haries	Hazel Green.
Rodman Palmer ..	Chippewa F'ls.	H. L. Massey	Potosi.
<i>Columbia—</i>		Hanmer Robbins...	Platteville.
Harvey W. Emery.	Portage City.	John G. Clark.....	Lancaster.
Nathan Hazen....	Poynette.	Jared Warner	Patch Grove.
James H. Bonney..	Bellefontaine.	<i>Green—</i>	
<i>Dane—</i>		Jas. Campbell	Albany.
S. W. Graves	Rutland.	O. J. White.....	Monroe.
W. H. Chandler ...	Windsor.	<i>Green Lake—</i>	
E. W. Dwight	Oregon.	A. L. Faint.....	Princeton.
Fred. A. Pfaff	Cross Plains.	<i>Iowa—</i>	
Dominick O'Malley	Westport.	Franklin Z. Hicks ..	Avoca.
David Atwood.....	Madison.	Amasa Cobb	Mineral Point.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Jefferson—</i>		<i>Racine—con.</i>	
J. E. Petrie	Concord.	Simeon S. Bradford	Union Grove.
H. B. Willard.....	Lake Mills.	S. E. Chapman	Waterford.
Theo. Prentiss.....	Watertown.	<i>Richland—</i>	
Samuel Hayes.....	Neosho.	Elihu Bailey.....	Mill Creek.
S. M. Cone.....	Waterloo.	<i>Rock—</i>	
<i>Kenosha—</i>		S. S. Northrop.....	Ogden.
Michael Frank.....	Kenosha.	Benj. F. Cary.....	Johnstown.
Marcus Linsley....	Kenosha.	Alexander Graham	Janesville.
<i>La Crosse and Mon-</i>		Anson W. Pope....	Janesville.
<i>roe—</i>		James Kirkpatrick.	Brodhead.
Isaac E. Messmore.	La Crosse.	<i>Sauk—</i>	
<i>La Fayette—</i>		John Bear.....	Plain.
Thos. C. L. Mackay	Elk Grove.	Marsena Temple...	Newpctr.
Lloyd T. Pullen ...	Argyle.	<i>Sheboygan—</i>	
E. C. Townsend ...	Shullsburg.	John Gee.....	Sheboygan.
<i>Manitowoc—</i>		Jno. Bredemeyer..	Edwards.
Jabez L. Fobes	Two Rivers.	C. W. Humphrey *	
Jos. Stephenson ...	Memec.	<i>Walworth—</i>	
<i>Marathon, Portage</i>		S. W. Benson	Bloomfield.
<i>and Wood—</i>		Chester D. Long ..	Darien.
Orestes Garrison ..	Centralia.	Francis Smith . . .	Millard.
<i>Marquette—</i>		Wyman Spooner...	Elkhorn.
E. J. Buck.....	Westfield.	<i>Washington—</i>	
<i>Milwaukee—</i>		Nathan Parker.....	Hartford.
Robert Haney	Milwaukee.	Leander F. Frisby.	West Bend.
George Abert.....	Milwaukee.	Valentine Schætzcl	Menomonsee F.
Edward Keogh.....	Milwaukee.	<i>Waukesha—</i>	
Charles Caverno...	Milwaukee.	Daniel Cottrell ...	Oconomowoc.
John Ruger	Milwaukee.	Wm. H. Thomas...	Lisbon.
Carl Winkler	Milwaukee.	Henry A. Youmans	Mukwonago.
Wm. Dieves.....	Greenfield.	Myron Gilbert...	Prospect Hill.
John Hanrahan....	Good Hope.	Isaac Linn	Waukesha.
John Riordan	Franklin.	<i>Waupaca—</i>	
<i>Outagamie—</i>		Chester D. Combs .	NorthRoyal't'n
Almeron B. Everts.	Appleton.	<i>Waushara—</i>	
<i>Ozaukee—</i>		Henry G. Webb....	Wautoma.
Wm. H. Ramsey...	Ozaukee.	<i>Winnebago—</i>	
Wm. F. Opitz.....	Mequon River	Philetus Sawyer...	Oshkosh.
<i>Racine—</i>		Curtis Reed	Menasha.
Gilbert Knapp.....	Racine.	Armine Pickett....	Weelaunee.
Orlando C. Munroe	Racine.		

* Seat successfully contested by W. F. Mitchell, of Gibbsville.

Fifteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1862,

Convened January 8, 1862, and adjourned April 7, 1862. Re-convened June 3, 1862, and adjourned June 17, 1862. Met in extra session September 10, 1862* and adjourned September 26, 1862.

SENATE.

President—EDWARD SALOMON, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—J. H. WARREN. Sergeant-at-Arms—B. U. CASWELL.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Luther H. Cary.	Greenbush.	18	Joel Rich.....	Juneau.
2	Edward Hicks..	Green Bay.	19	Geo. A. Jenkins.	Charlestown.
3	Hugh Cunnings..	Ozaukee.	20	G. W. Mitchell.	Ripon.
4	Fred. O. Thorp.	West Bend.	21	Samuel M. Hay.	Oshkosh.
5	Chas. Quentin..	Milwaukee.	22	Thos. R. Hudd..	Appleton.
6	Edward Keogh.	Milwaukee.	23	E. Montgomery.	Farmington.
7	Wm. L. Utiey..	Racine.	24	E. A. West.....	Monroe.
8	Herm'n Thorp..	Cypress.	25	G. W. Hazelton.	Columbus.
9	John T Kingston	Necedah.	26	B. F. Hopkins..	Madison.
10	George C. Pratt.	Waukesha.	27	E. L. Browne...	Waupaca.
11	Samuel C. Bean.	Sun Prairie.	28	H. L. Humphrey	Hudson.
12	Wyman Spooner	Elkhorn.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey.	Montello.
13	Samuel Cole....	Grat'ot.	30	N. S. Cate.....	DeSoto.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.	31	Edwin Flint....	La Crosse.
15	L. W. Joiner....	Wyoming.	32	M. D. Bartlett..	Durand.
16	Milas K. Young.	Glen Haven.	33	Sat. Clark.....	Horicon.
17	Ezra A. Foot....	Footville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—J. W. BEARDSLEY, of Pierce.

Chief Clerk—JOHN S. DEAN. Sergeant-at-Arms—A. A. HUNTINGTON.

[At the September session, FRED. MOHR was elected Sergeant-at-Arms.]

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams—</i>		<i>Done—</i>	
Geo. H. Hall.....	Deer Prairie.	Beri F. Adams....	Door Creek.
<i>Ashland. Burnett.</i>		W. H. Chandler..	Windsor.
<i>Dallas. Douglas.</i>		Alden S. Sanborn..	Mazomanie.
<i>La Pointe and</i>		N. M. Matts.....	Verona.
<i>Polk—</i>		Edmund Jussen..	Madison.
Geo. R. Stuntz....	Superior City.	<i>Dodge—</i>	
<i>Bad Ax—</i>		Quartus H. Barron.	Fox Lake.
Ole Johnson.....	Breckinridge.	Jno. F. McCollum.	Trenton.
Jeremiah M. Rusk.	Viroqua.	H. C. Griffin.....	Oak Grove.
<i>Brown—</i>		J. G. Mayer.....	Le Roy.
Fred S. Ellis.....	Green Bay.	D. D. Hoppock....	Rubicon.
<i>Buffalo, Pepin and</i>		<i>Door, Oconto and</i>	
<i>Trempealeau—</i>		<i>Shawano—</i>	
Orlando Brown....	Gilmantown.	E. B. Stevens.....	Sturgeon Bay.
<i>Calumet—</i>		<i>Fond du Lac—</i>	
Wm. F. Watrous...	Charlestown.	C. F. Hammond...	Ripon.
<i>Chippewa, Dunn and</i>		W. W. Hatcher....	Waupun.
<i>Eau Claire—</i>		Campbell McLean.	Fond du Lac.
Henry W. Barnes..	Eau Claire.	John Boyd.....	Calumet.
<i>Columbia—</i>		H. C. Hamilton....	Waucousta.
Jonathan Bowman	Newport.	<i>Grant—</i>	
Wm. Dutcher.....	Columbus.	Wm. Brandon....	Smeltzer's Gr.
Robt. B. Sanderson	Cambria.	Allen Taylor.....	Dickeyville.
<i>Clark and Jackson—</i>		Joseph T. Mills..	Lancaster.
Carl C. Pope.....	Bl. River Falls	Wm. W. Field....	Fennimore.
<i>Crawford—</i>		Samuel Newick...	Beetown.
O. B. Thomas.....	Pr. du Chien.		

* Senator GERRY W. HAZELTON, President pro tempore.

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

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

* Seat successfully contested by Robert Wilson, of Dodgeville.

† In place of Cyrus Woodman, who was elected and refused to qualify.

‡ Bled, and Joseph M. Morrow, of Sparta, elected to supply the vacancy.

Sixteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1863,

Convened on the 14th of January 1863, and adjourned April 2, 1863.

SENATE.

President—Senator WYMAN SPOONER, *pro tempore*.

Chief Clerk—FRANK M. STEWART. Sergeant-at-Arms—LUTHER BASFORD.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	John E. Thomas	Sheb'n Falls.	18	Joel Rich.....	Juneau.
2	Edward Hicks..	Green Bay.	19	Joseph Vilas, Jr.	Manitowoc.
3	John R. Bonan.	Ozaukee.	20	G. W. Mitchell..	Ripon.
4	Fred. O. Thorp.	West B. d.	21	J. B. Hamilton..	Neenah.
5	Wm. K. Wilson.	Mi waukee.	22	Thos. R. Hudd..	Appleton.
6	Edward Keoh. h.	Milwaukee.	23	J. D. Clapp.....	Ft. Atkinson.
7	T. D. Morris ..	Whitesville.	24	Edwin A. West.	Monroe.
8	H. S. Thorp....	Br st ol.	25	Jona. Bowman..	Kilbourn City.
9	A. M. Kimball..	Pine River.	26	Benj. F. Hopkins.	Madison.
10	Geo. C. Pratt...	Waukesha.	27	Alex. S. McDill.	Plover.
11	W. H. Chandler.	Windsor.	28	H. L. Humphrey	Hudson.
12	Wyman Spooner.	Elkhorn.	29	Charles S. Kelsey	Montello.
13	Jas. H. Earl est.	Shullsburg.	30	Walter S. Parry	Viroqua.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.	31	Angus Cameron	La Crosse.
15	Geo. L. Frost...	Mineral Point.	32	M. D. Bartlett..	Durand.
16	Milas K. Young.	Glen Haven...	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.

Chief Clerk—JOHN S. DEAN. Sergeant at-Arms—A. M. THOMSON.

Names	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams—</i> Ot s B. Lapham..	Friendship.	<i>Dane—con.</i> Wm H. Miller....	Door Creek.
<i>Ashland, Barrett.</i> Dallas, Douglas.		Alden S. Sanborn..	Mazomanie.
<i>LaPointe and Pott.</i> Henry D. Barton..	St. Croix Falls.	George Wright....	Mt. Horeb.
<i>Brown—</i> Fred. S. Ellis.....	Green Bay.	George Hyer.....	Madison.
<i>Buffalo, Pepin and</i> <i>Trempealeau—</i> A. W. Newman...	Frempealeau.	<i>Dodge—</i> Oliver Ashley.....	Fox Lake.
<i>Calumet—</i> James Robinson...	Chilton.	John F. McCollum	Trenton.
<i>Chippewa, Dunn and</i> <i>Eau Claire—</i> Wm. H. Smith.....	Eau Galle.	Oscar F. Jones....	Juneau.
<i>Columbia—</i> A. J. Turner.....	Portage City.	A bert B rich....	Mayville.
John Q. Adams....	Fall River.	Ferdinand Wagner.	Watertown.
Yates Ashley....	Pardeeville.	<i>Door, Oconto and</i> <i>Shawano—</i> Geo. C. Ginty.....	Oconto.
<i>Clark and Jackson—</i> Carl C. Pope.....	Br'k Riv. Falls.	<i>Fond du Lac—</i> Wm. Starr.....	Ripon.
<i>Crawford—</i> James Fisher.....	Eastman.	F. M. Wheeler... ..	Nanaupa.
<i>Dane—</i> Charles R. Head...	Albion.	Edw n H. Galloway	Fond u Lac.
		S O'Hara.....	ond du Lac.
		Erbebt Foster....	Foster.
		<i>Grant—</i> John Harms*.....	Platteville.
		James F Chapman	Potosi.
		J. Allen Barber....	Lancaster.
		Wm W. Field.....	Fennimore.
		Robert Glenn.....	Wyalusing.

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

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

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

Seventeenth Session of the State Legislature, 1864,

Convened Jan. 13, and adjourned April 4, 1864.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—FRANK M. STEWART. Sergeant-at-Arms—NELSON WILLIAMS.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	John E. Thomas	Sheb'gn Falls.	18	Wm. E. Smith..	Fox Lake.
2	Fred. S. Ellis...	Green Bay.	19	Joseph Vilas, jr.	Manitowoc.
3	John R. B. Han.	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler	Nanaupa.
4	Fred. O. Thorp.	West Bend.	21	J. B. Hamilton..	Sturgeon Bay.
5	Wm. K. Wilson.	Milwaukee.	22	Joseph Harris..	Neenah.
6	H. P. Reynolds.	Milwaukee.	23	J. D. Clapp.....	Ft. Atkinson.
7	T. D. Morris....	Whitesville.	24	Walt. S. Wescott	Monroe.
8	Ant'y Van Wyck	Kenosha.	25	Jonat'n Bowman	Kilbourn City.
9	A. M. Kimball..	Pine River.	26	Thomas Hood ..	Madison.
10	Wm. Blair.....	Waukesha.	27	Alex. S. McDill.	Plover.
11	W. H. Chandler.	Windsor.	28	Austin H. Young	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey.	Montello.
13	Jas. H. Earnest.	Shullsburg.	30	Wm. Ketcham.	Richland City.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.	31	Angus Cameron	La Crosse.
15	George L. Frost	Mineral Point.	32	Carl C. Pope....	Bl'k Riv. Falls
16	Milas K. Young.	Glen Haven.	33	Sat. Clark	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WM. W. FIELD, of Grant.

Chief Clerk—JOHN S. DEAN. Sergeant-at-Arms—A. M. THOMSON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams—</i>		<i>Dane—(con.)</i>	
Anson Rood.....	Kilbourn City	George B. Smith ..	Madison.
<i>Ashland. Burnett.</i>		<i>Dodge—</i>	
Dallas. Douglas.		G. H. Adams	Danville.
La Pointe & Polk		Wm. H. Green.....	Lowell.
Henry D. Barroze...	Falls St. Croix	Oscar F. Jones	Juneau.
<i>Brown—</i>		Max Bachhuber ...	Farmersville.
Wm. J. Abrams ...	Green Bay.	John G. Daily	Hustisford.
<i>Buffalo, Pepin and</i>		<i>Door, Oconto and</i>	
<i>Trempealeau—</i>		<i>Shawano—</i>	
Fayette Allen	Durand.	Hermann Naber ...	Shawano.
<i>Calumet—</i>		<i>Fond du Lac—</i>	
Thomas McLean...	Stockbridge.	William Starr	Ripon.
<i>Chippewa, Dunn and</i>		James McElroy....	Waupun.
<i>Eru Claire—</i>		Edwin H. Galloway	Fond du Lac.
Thad. C. Pound....	Chippewa F'ls	Charles Geisse	Taycheedah.
<i>Columbia—</i>		Edgar Wilcox	Byron.
A. J. Turner.....	Portage City.	<i>Grant—</i>	
Edwin W. McNitt..	Otsego.	Hanmer Robbins ...	Platteville.
Yates Ashley.....	Pardeeville.	Allen Taylor.....	Dickeyville.
<i>Clark and Jackson—</i>		J. Allen Barber....	Lancaster.
Calvin R. Johnson.	Bl'k Riv. Falls	Wm. W. Field.....	Fennimore.
<i>Crawford—</i>		Wood R. Beach....	Beetown.
Horace Beach	Pr. du Chien.	<i>Green—</i>	
<i>Dane—</i>		W. W. McLaughlin	Oregon.
W. W. Blackman..	Stoughton.	F. B. Rolph.....	Monroe.
Wm. H. Miller.....	Door Creek.	<i>Green Lake—</i>	
Alden S. Sanborn..	Mazomanie.	James Field.....	Berlin.
George Wright	Mt. Horeb.		

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Iowa—</i>		<i>Racine—</i>	
W. S. Lincoln	Avoca.	George C. Northrop	Racine.
Francis Little	Mineral Point.	Henry Stevens	Caledonia C.
<i>Jefferson—</i>		Philo Belden	Rochester.
Robert Hass	Watertown.	<i>Richland—</i>	
A. B. Smith	Lake Mills.	John Walworth ...	Rich'd Centre.
Joseph Powers	Hebron.	<i>Rock—</i>	
James M. Bingham	Palmyra.	Thos. Earle	Fulton.
<i>Juneau—</i>		Thos. H. Goodhue.	Whitewater.
Lyman Clark	Kildare.	Guy Wheeler	Janesville.
<i>Kenoshc—</i>		Perry Bestwick ...	Beloit.
A. C. Barry	Sylvania.	Ham. Richardson..	Janesville.
<i>Kewaunee—</i>		Jerome Burbank ..	Brodhead.
Nelson Boutin	Kewaunee.	<i>Sauk—</i>	
<i>La Crosse—</i>		Alonzo Wilcox	Spring Green.
Samuel S. Burton .	La Crosse.	A. W. Starcks	Baraboo.
<i>La Fayette—</i>		<i>Sheboygan—</i>	
Tarleton Dunn ...	Elk Grove.	Carl Zillier	Sheboygan.
Samuel Cole	Gratiot.	Louis Wolf	Sheb'n Falls.
<i>Manitowoc—</i>		Michael Winter ...	Adell.
P. P. Fuessenich ..	Clark Mills.	Mark Martin	Onion River.
Thomas Thornton ..	Two Rivers.	<i>Vernon—</i>	
David Smoke		Wm. H. Officer	Springville.
<i>Marathon and Wood-</i>		Albert Bliss.	Reedstown.
Barth. Ringle	Wausau.	<i>Walworth—</i>	
<i>Marquette—</i>		John Jeffers	Darien.
Robert Cochran ...	Westfield.	Daniel Smith	Richmond.
<i>Milwaukee—</i>		D. C. Roundy	Geneva.
Levi Hubbell	Milwaukee.	Lucius Allen	East Troy.
David Knab	Milwaukee.	<i>Washington—</i>	
J. W. Eviston	Milwaukee.	Nicolaus Marx	Wayne.
N. B. Caswell	Milwaukee.	H Hildebrandt ...	Station.
J. C. U. Niedermann	Milwaukee.	Martin Schnottler ..	Staatsville.
Fred. T. Zetcler ..	Milwaukee.	<i>Waukesha—</i>	
James Watts	Granville.	Wm. Costigan	Marshall.
Ed. McGarry	Milwaukee.	Joel R. Carpenter ..	Oconomowoc.
Anthony Frey	Franklin.	Norman Shultzis ...	No th Prairie.
<i>Monroe—</i>		John Smith	Muksego Cen.
C. E. Rice	Sparta.	<i>Waupaca—</i>	
<i>Outagamie—</i>		A. K. Osborn	Iola.
George Kreiss	Appleton.	<i>Waukara—</i>	
<i>Ozaukee—</i>		Wm. C. Webb ...	Wautoma.
W. T. Bonniwell, Jr.	Cedarburg.	<i>Winnnebago—</i>	
<i>Pierce and St. Croix-</i>		Richard C. Russell	Oshkosh.
Joseph S. Elwell ..	Hudson.	Jeremiah Hunt ...	Menasha.
<i>Portage—</i>		George S. Barnum.	Waukau.
John Phillips	Stevens Point.		

Eighteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1865,

Convened January 11, and adjourned April 10, 1865.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—FRANK M. STEWART. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—NELSON WILLIAMS.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	John A. Bentley	Sheboygan.	18	Wm. E. Smith..	Fox Lake.
2	Fred. S. Ellis...	Green Bay.	19	George Reed ...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. S. Wheeler	Nanaua.
4	F. O. Thorp	West Bend.	21	Geo. S. Barnum	Waukau.
5	Wm. K. Wilson.	Milwaukee.	22	Joseph Harris..	Sturgeon Bay.
6	H. P. Reynolds.	Milwaukee.	23	S. W. Budlong..	Waterloo.
7	Jerome I. Case..	Racine.	24	W. S. Wescott..	Monroe.
8	A. Van Wyck...	Kenosha.	25	Jona. Bowman..	Kilbourn City.
9	Henry G. Webb.	Wautoma.	26	Thos. Hood.....	Madison.
10	William Blair...	Waukesha.	27	M. H. Sessions..	Waupaca.
11	W. H. Chandler.	Windsor.	28	Austin H. Young	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	G. D. Elwood ..	Princeton.
13	Samuel Cole....	Gratiot.	30	Wm. Ketcham..	Richland City.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.	31	J. A. Chandler ..	Sparta.
15	W. L. Lincoln ..	Avoca.	32	Carl C. Pope....	Black R. Falls.
16	Milas K. Young.	Glen Haven.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WM. W. FIELD, of Grant.

Chief Clerk—JOHN S. DEAN. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—ALONZO WILCOX.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams</i> —		<i>Dane</i> —con.	
R. K. Fay	Roche-a-Cris.	A. A. Boyce	Lodi.
<i>Ashland, Burnett, Del-</i>		David Ford.....	Leicester.
<i>tas, Douglas, La</i>		John S. Frary	Oregon.
<i>Pointe and Polk</i> —		James Ross.....	Madison.
A. S. Gray*.....	Hudson.	<i>Dodge</i> —	
<i>Brown</i> —		Jas. M. McGuire†..	Beaver Dam.
Wm. J. Abrams..	Green Bay.	M. F. Lowth.....	Juneau.
<i>Buffalo, Pepin and</i>		Oscar F. Jones.....	Rubicon.
<i>Trempealeau</i> —		Peter Peters.....	Hustisford.
John Burgess.....	Maxville.	Ferd. Gnewush....	
<i>Calumet</i> —		<i>Door, Oconto and</i>	
Hector McLean...	Stockbridge.	<i>Shawano</i> —	
<i>Chippewa, Dunn and</i>		Dennis A. Reed...	Sturgeon Bay.
<i>Eau Claire</i> —		<i>Fond du Lac</i> —	
F. R. Church	Menomonee.	D. C. Van Ostrand.	Fond du Lac.
<i>Columbia</i> —		J. H. Bunkerhoff.	Waupun.
Levi W. Barden ...	Portage City.	James Sawyer....	Fond du Lac.
Jesse F. Hand.....	Rocky Run.	Thomas Byrd	Calumet.
Wm. Owen	Cambria.	Jonathan Large ...	Oakfield.
<i>Clark and Jackson</i> —		<i>Grant</i> —	
Richard Dewhurst.	Neillsville.	Wm. Brandon.....	Smeltzer's Gr.
<i>Crawford</i> —		Allen Taylor	Dickeyville.
Ormsby B. Thomas	Pra. du Chien.	Henry Ult.....	Platteville.
<i>Dane</i> —		Wm. W. Field.....	Boscobel.
Wm. M. Colladay..	Stoughton.	Robert Glenn	Wyalusing.

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

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

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

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

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

Nineteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1866.
 Convened January 10, and adjourned April 12, 1866.

SENATE.

Pr. sident—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—FRANK M STEWART. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—NELSON WILLIAMS.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	John A. Bentley	Sheboygan.	18	Stoddard Judd..	Fox Lake.
2	Matt. J. Meade.	Green Bay.	19	George Reed ...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan..	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler	Nanaupa.
4	Fred. O. Thorp.	West Bend.	21	Geo. S. Barnum..	Waukau.
5	Wm. K. Wilson.	Milwaukee.	22	Aug. L. Smith..	Appleton.
6	Chas. H. Larkin.	Milwaukee.	23	S. W. Budlong..	Waterloo.
7	Jerome I. Case..	Racine.	24	Henry Adams...	Monticello.
8	C. C. Sholes.....	Kenosha.	25	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	Marcus A. Fulton	Hudson.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	G. D. Elwood...	Princeton.
13	Samuel Cole....	Grafiot.	30	Benj. Bull.....	Prair. du Chien.
14	A. W. Starks....	Baraboo.	31	John A. Chandler	Sparta.
15	W. L. Lincoln ..	Avoca.	32	J. G. Thorpe ...	Eau Claire.
16	J. H. Rountree.	Platteville.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—HENRY D. BARRON, of Polk.

Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—L. M. HAMMOND.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams</i> —		<i>Dane</i> —(con.)	
Thos. B. Marsden..	Friendship.	J. M. Flint.....	Sun Prairie.
<i>Ashland</i> . Burnett.		Geo. H. Slaughter.	Mendota.
Dallas. Douglas.		Wm. Charlton....	Verona.
<i>LaPointe & Polk</i> —		Benj. F. Hopkins..	Madison.
Henry D. Barron ..	Falls St. Croix	<i>Dodge</i> —	
<i>Brown</i> —		Oliver Ashley....	Westford.
Wm. J. Abrams...	Green Bay.	Andrew Willard..	Beaver Dam.
<i>Buffalo, Pepin and</i>		Hiram Sawyer....	Burnett.
<i>Trempealeau</i> —		Jacob Bodden....	Theresa.
W. H. Thomas.....	Sumner.	Wm. M. Morse....	Ash ppun.
<i>Calumet</i> —		<i>Door, Oconto and</i>	
George Baldwin...	Chilton.	<i>Shawano</i> —	
<i>Chippewa, Dunn and</i>		Isaac Stephenson..	Marinette.
<i>Eau Claire</i> —		<i>Fond du Lac</i> —	
Thad. C. Pound....	Chippewa F'ls	A. M. Skeels	Ripon.
<i>Columbia</i> —		George F. Clark...	Bugle.
A. J. Turner.....	Portage.	James Coleman...	Fond du Lac.
Robt. B. Sanderson	Poynette.	Joseph Wagner....	Moria.
Evan O. Jones....	Cambria.	A. J. Dieringer....	Auburn.
<i>Clark and Jackson</i> —		<i>Grant</i> —	
Lorenzo G. Merrill.	Bl. River Falls.	Hanmer Robbins..	Platteville.
<i>Crawford</i> —		Wiley S. Scribner..	Fairplay.
Geo. E. Harrington	Boscobel.	A. P. Hammon....	Montfort.
<i>Dane</i> —		Geo. H. Washburn.	Millville.
W. D. Potter.....	Cambridge.	A. A. Bennett.....	Glen Haven.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Green—</i>		<i>Pierce and St. Croix—</i>	
Daniel Smiley.....	Albany.	Wm. J. Copp.....	Prescott.
Edgbert E. Carr...	Monroe.	<i>Portage—</i>	
<i>Green Lake—</i>		James O. Raymond	Plover.
Wm. A. Bugh.....	Berlin.	<i>Racine—</i>	
<i>Iowa—</i>		James O. Bartlett.	Racine.
E. B. Goodsell....	Highland.	George Q. Erkskine	Racine.
James Spensley...	Mineral Point.	Philo Belten.....	Rochester.
<i>Jefferson—</i>		<i>Richland—</i>	
Patrick Rogan.....	Watertown.	Henry L. Eaton....	Lone Rock.
John Mosher.....	Waterloo.	<i>Rock—</i>	
W. W. Reed.....	Jefferson.	A. W. Pope.....	Janesville.
Henry Harnden....	Rcme.	B. Burdick.....	Edgerton.
<i>Juneau—</i>		H. S. Wooster....	Clinton.
Elizhalet S. Miner.	Necedah.	E. P. King.....	Beloit.
<i>Kenosha—</i>		Allen C. Bates....	Janesville.
Franklin Newell...	Kenosha.	A. C. Douglas....	Hanover.
<i>Kewaunee—</i>		<i>Sauk—</i>	
Constant Martin...	Dyckesville.	William Palmer...	Logansville.
<i>La Crosse—</i>		Ro'lin M. Strong..	Reedsburg.
Angus Cameron...	La Crosse.	<i>Sheboygan—</i>	
<i>La Fayette—</i>		Bile Williams....	Sheboygan.
David J. Seely....	Elk Grove.	Samuel Rounseville	Sheb'gan Falls
John Armstrong...	Wiotia.	J. P. Carroll.....	Adell.
<i>Manitowoc—</i>		Julius Wolff.....	Rhine.
Nicholas Dittmar..	Meeme.	<i>Vernon—</i>	
William Eatough..	Brant's Mills.	N. F. Carpenter...	DeSoto.
David Smoke.....	Two Rivers.	Alexander Woods..	Hillsboro.
<i>Marathon and Wood—</i>		<i>Walworth—</i>	
B. G. Plumer.....	Wausau.	Wm. C. Allen.....	Delavan.
<i>Marquette—</i>		Thos. Davis.....	Sugar Creek.
Spencer A. Pease..	Montello.	S. O. Raymond....	Geneva.
<i>Milwaukee—</i>		Paris Petat.....	East Troy.
Jackson Hadley...	Milwaukee.	<i>Washington—</i>	
Wm. Pitt Lynde...	Milwaukee.	James Kenealy....	Toland's Prairie
James McGrath....	Milwaukee.	Mitchell L. Delaney	Barton.
A. R. R. Butler....	Milwaukee.	Phillip Schneider..	Boston.
C. H. Orton.....	Milwaukee.	<i>Waukesha—</i>	
Joseph Phi lips....	Milwaukee.	Daniel Brown....	Elm Grove.
Edward Daley....	Brown Deer.	Samuel Thompson.	Hartland.
Truman H. Curtis..	Wauwatosa.	Peter D. Gifford...	North Prairie.
John H. Deuster...	Milwaukee.	Jesse Smith.....	Dodge's Cor.
<i>Monroe—</i>		<i>Waupaca—</i>	
De W. C. Wilson..	Sparta.	A. K. Osborne.....	Iola.
<i>Outagamie—</i>		<i>Waushara—</i>	
*Henry Turner....	Appelton.	Oscar Babcock..	Dacotah.
<i>Ozaukee—</i>		<i>Winnebago—</i>	
James McCarthy..	Pt. Washing'tn	William H. Doe...	Oshkosh
		John Proctor.....	Neenah.
		Wm. Simmons....	Oshkosh.

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

Twentieth Session of the State Legislature, 1867,
 Convened January 9, 1867, and adjourned April 11, 1867.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—L. B. HILL. Sergeant-at-Arms—ASA KINNEY.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Van Eps Young.	Sheboygan.	18	Stoddard Judd..	Fox Lake.
2	M. J. Meade. . .	Green Bay.	19	George Reed...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler	Nausauqua.
4	Fred. O. Therp.	West Bend.	21	George Gary....	Oskosh.
5	Jackson Hadley*	Milwaukee.	22	Aug. L. Smith..	Appleton.
6	Chas. H. Larkin.	Milwaukee.	23	Gerrit T. Thorn.	Jefferson.
7	Henry Stevens..	Caledonia Cen.	24	Henry Adams...	Monticello.
8	C. C. Sholes ...	Kenosha.	25	R. B. SanCerson	Poynette.
9	DeW. C. Wilson.	Sparta.	26	J. K. Proudfit...	Madison.
10	Orson Reed	Summit.	27	E. L. Browne...	Waupaca.
11	C. E. Warner ...	Windsor.	28	Marcus A. Fulton	Hudson.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Henry G. Webb.	Wautoma.
13	Jas. H. Earnest.	Shullsburg.	30	Benj. Bull.	Pra. du Chien.
14	A. W. Starks....	Baraboo.	31	Joel W. Ranney	West Salem.
15	Joel Whitman..	Dodgeville.	32	J. G. Thorpe.....	Eau Claire.
16	J. H. Roantree..	Platteville.	33	Sat. Clark	Horicon.
17	S. J. Todd.....	Beloit.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—ANGUS CAMERON, of La Crosse.

Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG. Sergeant-at-Arms—DANIEL WEBSTER.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams—</i>		<i>Dane—</i>	
Wm. J. Kershaw ..	Big Spring.	Isaac Adams.....	Door Creek.
<i>Ashland. Bayfield.</i>		J. M. Flint	Sun Prairie.
Burnett, Dallas,		Frank Gault.....	Mendota.
Douglas & Polk..		Hugh Cathcart ...	Madison.
Henry D. Barron...	Falls St. Croix.	Eleazer Wakeley ..	Madison.
<i>Brown—</i>		<i>Dodge—</i>	
Wm. J. Abrams ...	Green Bay.	Miles Burnham....	Danville.
Randall Wilcox ...	Depe e.	Jas. B. Hays.....	Juneau.
<i>Buffalo—</i>		Warren Marston ...	Lomira.
Conrad Moser, Jr..	Alma.	John Weatherby ..	Hustisford.
<i>Calumet—</i>		<i>Door and Kewaunee—</i>	
R. J. Needham	Stockbridge.	David Youngs.....	Ahnepee.
<i>Chippewa and Dunn—</i>		<i>Eau Claire & Pepin—</i>	
Thad. C. Pound....	Chippewa F'ls.	Fayette Allen.....	Durand.
<i>Clark and Jackson—</i>		<i>Fond du Lac—</i>	
Jerome A. Watrous	Black R. Falls.	A. M. Skeels.....	Ripon.
<i>Columbia—</i>		A. C. Whiting.....	Ladoga.
W. S. Schermerhorn	Lodi.	Jas. Coleman.....	Fond du Lac.
Ira H. Ford.....	Columbus.	Luther H. Cary....	Fond du Lac.
Evan O. Jones.....	Cambria.	C. D. Gage	New Fane.
<i>Crawford—</i>		Joseph Wagner....	Moria.
Ormsby B. Thomas	Pra. du Chien.		

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

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Grant—</i>		<i>Outagamie—</i>	
Hanmer Robbins..	Platteville.	W. H. P. Bogan....	Appleton.
John Carthew.....	Rockville.	<i>Ozaukee—</i>	
Joseph Allen.....	New Califor'ia	Fred. W. Horn....	Cedarburg.
H. A. W. McNair...	Fennimore.	<i>Pierce—</i>	
A. A. Bennett....	Glen Haven.	John D. Trumble..	Maiden Rock.
<i>Green—</i>		<i>Portage—</i>	
L. W. Wright.....	Monticello.	Thos. H. McDill..	Plover.
D. Dunwiddie.....	Brodhead.	<i>Racine—</i>	
<i>Green Lake—</i>		Chas. E. Dyer.....	Racine.
Charles Kilbourn..	Princeton.	Hiram B. Morse ...	Waterford.
<i>Iowa—</i>		<i>Richland—</i>	
Joseph Frost.....	Avoca.	Ira S. Haseltine....	Rich'd Center.
John Green.....	Moscow.	<i>Rock—</i>	
<i>Jefferson—</i>		Ezra A. Foot.....	Footville.
T. Shinink.....	Watertown.	J. T. Dow.....	Cookville.
G. H. Bryant.....	Lake Mills.	W. H. Stark.....	Tiffany.
W. W. Reed.....	Jefferson.	H. J. Murray.....	Beloit.
J. D. Petrie.....	Concord.	Pliny Nercross....	Janesville.
<i>Juneau—</i>		<i>Sauk—</i>	
E. C. Sage.....	New Lisbon.	J. I. Waterbury....	Prairie du Sac.
<i>Kenosha—</i>		Stephen S. Barlow.	Delton.
Gideon Truesdell..	Kenosha.	<i>Sheboygan—</i>	
<i>La Crosse—</i>		Joseph Wedig....	Sheboygan.
Angus Cameron....	La Crosse.	R. B. Van Valkenb'g	Greenbush.
D. A. Kennedy....	Stevenstown.	Geo. S. Graves....	Shebo'n Falls.
<i>La Fayette—</i>		<i>St. Croix—</i>	
David J. Seely....	Elk Grove.	H. L. Wadsworth..	River Falls.
W. Monroe.....	Fayette.	<i>Trempealeau—</i>	
<i>Manitowoc—</i>		John Nicholls....	Trempealeau
Nich. Dittmar....	Meeme.	<i>Vernon—</i>	
M. Murphy.....	Maple Grove.	J. W. Greenman..	Bergen.
Thomas Robinson..	Manitowoc.	Albert Bliss.....	Reedstown.
<i>Marquette—</i>		<i>Valwaith—</i>	
Charles S. Kelsey..	Montello.	Wm. C. Allen.....	Delavan.
<i>Marathon and Wood—</i>		F. A. Buckbee....	Springfield.
Geo. Hiles.....	Dexterville.	T D Weeks.....	Whitewater.
<i>Monroe—</i>		<i>Washington—</i>	
J. B. Johnson.....	Tomah.	Chas. H. Miller....	West Bend.
<i>Milwaukee—</i>		D. W. Maxon....	Cedar Creek.
George W. Clason..	Milwaukee.	<i>Waupaca—</i>	
H. C. Hobart.....	Milwaukee.	E. P. Perry.....	New London.
James McGrath....	Milwaukee.	<i>Waushara—</i>	
Edwin Hyde.....	Milwaukee.	Edgar Sears.....	Pine River.
T. H. Judd.....	Milwaukee.	<i>Waukesha—</i>	
Joseph Phillips....	Milwaukee.	Jesse Smith.....	Dodge's Cor.
Wm. A. Prentiss....	Milwaukee.	Rufus Parks.....	Waterville.
Louis Hellberg....	Milwaukee.	James Murray....	New Berlen.
Valentine Knoell..	Harrisburg.	<i>Winnebago—</i>	
H. Fowler.....	Milwaukee.	H. G. Jewell.....	Oshkosh.
<i>Oconto and Shawano—</i>		John Proctor.....	Neenah.
D. H. Pulcifer....	Shawano.	Milo C. Bushnell..	Omro.

Twenty-First Session of the State Legislature, 1868,
 Convened January 8, adjourned March 6, 1868.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—L. B. HILLS. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—W. H. HAMILTON.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	R. H. Hotchkiss .	Plymouth.	18	H. W. Lander...	Beaver Dam.
2	Wm. J. Abrams.	Green Bay.	19	George Reed ...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	E. S. Bragg ...	Fond du Lac.
4	Adam Schantz...	Addison.	21	Wm. G. Ritch ..	Oshkosh.
5	Henry L. Palmer	Milwaukee.	22	William Young.	Medina.
6	Chas. H. Larkin	Milwaukee.	23	Gerrit T. Thorn.	Jefferson.
7	Henry Stevens..	Caledonia Ce'r.	24	Henry Adams ..	Monticello.
8	A. Van Wyck...	Kenosha.	25	R. B. Sanderson	Poynette.
9	De W. C. Wilson	Sparta.	26	Carl Habich ...	Madison.
10	Curtis Mann....	Oconomowoc.	27	E. L. Browne...	Waupaca.
11	C. E. Warner...	Windsor.	28	Wm. J. Copp... .	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Henry G. Webb.	Wautoma.
13	Jas. H. Earnest.	Shullsburg.	30	Wm. Ketcham..	Richland City.
14	S. S. Barlow ...	Delton.	31	Joel W. Ranney	West Salem.
15	Joel Whitman ..	Dodgeville.	32	A. W. Newman.	Trempealeau.
16	Geo. C. Hazelton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark .	Horicon.
17	S. J. Todd....	Beloit.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—A. M. THOMSON, of Rock.

Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—C. L. HARRIS.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams</i> —		<i>Dane</i> —	
Wm. J. Ker-shaw...	Big Spring.	Nelson Williams...	Stoughton.
<i>Ashland, Bayfield,</i>		Knute Nelson	Cambridge.
<i>Burnett, Dullas,</i>		Frank Gault	Mendota.
<i>Douglas & Polk—</i>		Gunnuf Tollefson .	Mt. Vernon.
Henry D. Barron ..	Falls St. Croix.	Levi B. Vilas	Madison.
<i>Brown</i> —		<i>Dodge</i> —	
John B. Eugene...	Green Bay.	Laurence Conner..	Fox Lake.
D. Cooper Ayres ..	Ft. Howard.	L. M. Benson.....	Lowell.
<i>Buffalo</i> —		Charles Goodwin..	Mayville.
Conrad Moser, Jr..	Alma.	G. W. Colomy....	Alderly.
<i>Cabernet</i> —		<i>Door and Kewaunee—</i>	
C. H. M. Peterson .	New Holstein.	Moses Kilgore.....	Bailey's Harb.
<i>Chippewa and Dunn—</i>		<i>Eau Claire and Pepin</i>	
S. W. Hunt	Menomonee.	Henry W. Barnes...	Eau Claire.
<i>Clark and Jackson...</i>		<i>Fond du Lac—</i>	
James O'Neill	Neillsville.	H. C. Bottum.....	W. Rosendale.
<i>Columbia</i> —		K. C. Kelly	Brandon.
Alanson Holly.....	Kilbourn City.	D. B. Conger	Fond du Lac.
Ira H. Ferd.....	Columbus.	Seth A. Chase	Fond du Lac.
David C. Davies...	Cambria.	Nicholas Klotz	Eden.
<i>Crawford</i> —		Joseph Wagner ...	Moria.
James Fisher.....	Eastman.		

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

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

Twenty-Second Session of the State Legislature, 1869,
 Convened January 13, and adjourned March 11, 1869.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—L. B. HILLS. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—W. H. HAMILTON.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor*..	Sheboygan.	18	H. W. Lander ..	Beaver Dam.
2	Wm. J. Abrams.	Green Bay.	19	George Reed...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Ed. S. Bragg ...	Fond du Lac.
4	Adam Schantz..	Addison.	21	Ira W. Fisher ..	Menasha.
5	Wm. P. Lynde..	Milwaukee.	22	Wm Young ...	Med'na.
6	Chas. H. Larkiu	Milwaukee.	23	W.W. Woodman	Farmington.
7	Henry Stevens .	Racine.	24	Henry Adams ..	Monticello.
8	A. Van Wyck...	Kenosha.	25	W. M. Grisvold	Columbus.
9	Wm. J. Kershaw	Big Spring.	26	Carl Habich....	Madison.
10	Curtis Mann....	Oconomowoc.	27	Chas. M. Webb.	Grand Rapids.
11	Nelson Williams	Stough'on.	28	Wm. J. Copp ...	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Geo. D. Waring.	Berlin.
13	H. H. Gray†...	Darlington.	30	Wm. Ketcham..	Richland City.
14	S. S. Barlow....	Delton.	31	Cyrus M. Butt..	Viroqua.
15	L. W. Joiner ...	Woruing.	32	A. W. Newman.	Trempealeau.
16	Geo. C. Hazelton	Woscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	C. G. Williams..	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—A. M. THOMSON, of Rock.

Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—R. C. KELLY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams</i> —		<i>Dane</i> —	
Otis B. Lapham....	Friendship.	John E. Johnson ..	Utica.
<i>Ash'd, Bay, Bl. Bur-</i>		Knute Nelson.....	Cambridge.
<i>net, D. H. S. Doug-</i>		John Adams.....	Black Earth.
<i>las and Park</i> —		Andrew Henry.....	Madison.
Henry D. Barron ..	St. Croix Falls.	Geo. B. Smith.....	Madison.
<i>Brown</i> —		<i>Dodge</i> —	
Joseph S. Curtis...	Green Bay.	Cyrus Perry	Waterloo.
Randall Wilcox....	Depere.	Rees Evans.....	Beaver Dam.
<i>Buffalo</i> —		A. K. Delaney....	Horicon.
Robert Henry	Anchorage.	Eugene O'Connor..	Watertown.
<i>Calumet</i> —		<i>Door and Kewaunee</i> —	
C. H. M. Peterson..	New Holstein.	J. R. McDonald....	Ahnepee.
<i>Chippewa and Dunn</i> —		<i>Eau Claire and Pepin</i> —	
Thad. C. Pound....	Chippewa F'ls.	Fayette Allen.....	Durand.
<i>Clark and Jackson</i> —		<i>Fond du Lac</i>	
J. B. G. Baxter....	Black R. Falls.	H. C. Bottum.....	W. Rosendale.
<i>Columbia</i> —		B. H. Bettis.....	Ladoga.
A. J. Turner.....	Portage City.	I. K. Hamilton....	Fond du Lac.
Thorn. Thompson.	Rio.	W. S. Warner.....	Lamartine.
Freeman M. Ross..	Cambria.	A. Diering.....	Auburn.
<i>Crawford</i> —		Chas. Geisse.....	Taycheedah.
Benj. F. Fay.	Pra. du Chien.		

* Seat unsuccessfully contested by Otto Puhlmann.

† Seat unsuccessfully contested by A. A. Townsend.

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

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

Twenty-Third Session of the State Legislature 1870,
 Convened January 12, and adjourned March 17, 1870.

SENATE.

President—THAD. C. POUND, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—L. B. HILLS. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. M. ROGERS.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor...	Sheboygan.	18	S. D. Burchard.	Beaver Dam.
2	Lyman Walker.	Annepee.	19	George Reed...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Hiram S. Town.	Ripon.
4	Adam Schantz...	Addison.	21	Ira W. Fisher..	Menasha.
5	Wm. Pitt Lynde.	Milwaukee.	22	George Baldwin	Calumet.
6	Peter V. Deuster	Milwaukee.	23	W. W. Woodman	Farmington.
7	Henry Stevens.	Caledonia Cen.	24	Joha C. Hall....	Monroe.
8	Milton H. Pettit.	Kenosha.	25	W. M. Griswold.	Columbus.
9	Wm. J. Kershaw	Big Springs.	26	Romazo E. Davis	Middleton.
10	John A. Rice...	Merton.	27	Chas. M. Webb.	Grand Rapids.
11	Nelson Williams	Stoughton.	28	Edward H. Ives.	Prescott.
12	Samuel Pratt...	Spring Prairie.	29	Geo D. Waring	Berlin.
13	H. H. Gray.....	Darlington.	30	Geo. Krouskop.	Richland Cen.
14	Ben't U. Strong.	Spring Green.	31	Cyrus M. Butt..	Viroqua.
15	L. W. Joiner...	Wyoming.	32	Wm. T. Price...	Black R. Falls
16	Geo. C. Hazelton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	Chas G. Williams	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—JAMES M. BINGHAM, of Jefferson.

Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—OLE C. JOHNSON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
<i>Adams</i> — Soion W. Pierce*..	Friendship.	<i>Dane</i> — Carpus E. Loveland	Rutland.
<i>Ashtland</i> . <i>Barron</i> . <i>Bayfield</i> , <i>Burnett</i> . <i>Douglas & Polk</i> — Samuel B. Dresser.	Osceola Mills.	W. H. Chandler...	Sun Prairie.
<i>Brown</i> — Edward Hicks....	Green Bay.	John Adams.....	Black Earth.
Michael Dockry, Sr.	Morrison.	John R. Crocker..	Beleville.
<i>Buffalo</i> — James L. Hallock..	Burnside.	Alden S. Sanborn.	Madison.
<i>Calumet</i> — James Robinson...	Chilton.	<i>Dodge</i> — E. Adams Fowler..	Columbus.
<i>Chippewa and Dunn</i> — Jedediah W Granger	Menominee.	Francis Johnston.	Waupun.
<i>Clark and Jackson</i> — John Morrill.....	Hixton.	Henry S. Barch... Henry Bertram....	Farmersville. Watertown.
<i>Columbia</i> — Jonas Narracong..	Lodi.	<i>Door and Kewaunee</i> — Charles L. Harris..	Jacksonport.
Winslow Bullen... Carmi W. Beach...	Poynette. Pardeeville.	<i>Eau Claire and</i> <i>Pepin</i> — Charles R. Gleason.	Eau Claire.
<i>Crawford</i> — William Raymond.	Bell Center.	<i>Fond du Lac</i> — Jerry Dobbs, Jr... Roelof Sleyster.... John Boyd..... Uriah D. Mihills.. Daniel Cavanagh.. Charles Geisse.....	Ripon. Waupun. Fond du Lac. Fond du Lac. Osceola. Taycheedah.

*Seat unsuccessfully contested by O. B. Lapham.

Twenty-third Session of State Legislature—Assembly—[continued.]

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

TABLE

Showing the length of the Sessions of the Legislature and the number of Representatives in each year since 1836.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length of Session	No. Reps
1836	October 25th.	December 9th.	46 days	39
1837	November 6th.	January 20, 1838.	76 days	39
1838	June 11th.	June 25th.	15 days	38
1838	November 26th.	December 22d.	27 days	37
1839	January 21st.	March 11th.	50 days	39
1839	December 2d.	January 13th, 1840.	43 days	39
1840	August 3d.	August 13th.	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 21st, 1844.	59 days	39
1845	January 6th.	February 25th.	50 days	39
1846	January 5th.	February 3d.	31 days	39
1847	January 4th.	February 11th.	39 days	30
1847	October 18th.	October 27th.	10 days	39
1848	February 7th.	March 13th.	36 days	39

STATE ORGANIZATION.

1848	June 5th.	August 21st.	78 days	85
1849	January 10th.	April 2d.	83 days	85
1850	January 9th.	February 11th.	34 days	85
1851	January 8th.	March 18th.	70 days	85
1852	January 14th.	April 19th.	95 days	85
1853	January 12th.	April 8th.	87 days	107
1853	June 6th.	July 13th.	38 days	107
1854	January 11th.	April 3d.	83 days	107
1855	January 19th.	April 3d.	83 days	107
1856	January 9th.	March 31st.	125 days	107
1856	September 2d.	October 14th.	43 days	107
1857	January 14th.	March 9th.	54 days	107
1858	January 13th.	March 17th.	125 days	127
1859	January 12th.	March 21st.	69 days	127
1860	January 9th.	April 2d.	82 days	127
1861	January 8th.	April 17th.	101 days	127
1861	May 15th.	May 27th.	12 days	127
1862	January 8th.	April 7th.	90 days	127
1862	June 3d.	June 17th.	14 days	127
1862	September 10th.	September 26th.	16 days	127
1863	January 14th.	April 2d.	79 days	133
1864	January 13th.	April 4th.	83 days	133
1865	January 11th.	April 10th.	90 days	132
1866	January 10th.	April 12th.	93 days	133
1867	January 9th.	April 11th.	93 days	133
1868	January 8th.	March 6th.	58 days	133
1869	January 13th.	March 11th.	58 days	133
1870	January 12th.	March 17th.	65 days	133

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

FIRST CONVENTION.

1846	October 5th.	December 16th.	73 days	124
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SECOND CONVENTION.

1847	December 15th.	February 1st.	48 days	58
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TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS;

TOGETHER WITH

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, Etc.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS, &C.

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..... Sep. 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, 1871.

GOVERNORS.

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

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

JOHN E. HOLMES..... Jefferson.... from June 5, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1849
SAMUEL W. BEALL.... Teycheedah.. from Jan. 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851
TIMOTHY BURNS..... La Crosse.... from Jan. 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853
JAMES T. LEWIS..... Columbus... from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855
ARTHUR McARTHUR... Milwaukee... from Jan. 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857
E. D. CAMPBELL..... La Crosse.... from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859
BUTLER G. NOBLE.... Whitewater.. from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861
EDWARD SALOMON.... Milwaukee... from Jan. 1, 1862, to Apr. 19, 1862
GERRY W. HAZELTON.* Columbus... from Sep. 10, 1862, to Sep. 26, 1862
WYMAN SPOONER*.... Elkhorn..... from Jan. 14, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863
WYMAN SPOONER..... Elkhorn..... from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1865
WYMAN SPOONER..... Elkhorn..... from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1867
WYMAN SPOONER..... Elkhorn..... from Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1869
THAD. C. POUND..... Chippewa Fl's from Jan. 1, 1870, to

* Ex-officio, as President of the Senate.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

THOS. McHUGH	Delavan	from June 5, 1848,	to Dec. 31, 1849
WM. A. BARSTOW	Waukesha	from Jan. 1, 1850,	to Dec. 31, 1851
CHAS. D. ROBINSON.....	Green Bay....	from Jan. 1, 1852,	to Dec. 31, 1853
ALEX. T. GRAY.....	Janesville....	from Jan. 1, 1854,	to Dec. 31, 1855
DAVID W. JONES.....	Belmont	from Jan. 1, 1856,	to Dec. 31, 1857
DAVID W. JONES.....	Belmont	from Jan. 1, 1858,	to Dec. 31, 1859
LOUIS P. HARVEY.....	Shopiere.....	from Jan. 1, 1860,	to Dec. 31, 1861
JAMES. T. LEWIS.....	Columbus	from Jan. 1, 1862,	to Dec. 31, 1863
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.....	Madison	from Jan. 1, 1864,	to Dec. 31, 1865
THOS. S. ALLEN	Mineral Point.	from Jan. 1, 1866,	to Dec. 31, 1867
THOS. S. ALLEN	Mineral Point.	from Jan. 1, 1868,	to Dec. 31, 1869
ELLYWELYN BREESE....	Portage.....	from Jan. 1, 1870,	to

STATE TREASURERS.

J. C. FAIRCHILD.....	Madison	from June 5, 1848,	to Dec. 31, 1849
J. C. FAIRCHILD.....	Madison	from Jan. 1, 1850,	to Dec. 31, 1851
E. H. JANSSEN.....	Cedarburg....	from Jan. 1, 1852,	to Dec. 31, 1853
E. H. JANSSEN.....	Cedarburg....	from Jan. 1, 1854,	to Dec. 31, 1855
CHAS. KUEHN	Manitowoc....	from Jan. 1, 1856,	to Dec. 31, 1857
S. D. HASTINGS.....	Trempealeau .	from Jan. 1, 1858,	to Dec. 31, 1859
S. D. HASTINGS.....	Trempealeau .	from Jan. 1, 1860,	to Dec. 31, 1861
S. D. HASTINGS.....	Trempealeau .	from Jan. 1, 1862,	to Dec. 31, 1863
S. D. HASTINGS.....	Trempealeau .	from Jan. 1, 1864,	to Dec. 31, 1865
WM. E. SMITH.....	Fox Lake.....	from Jan. 1, 1866,	to Dec. 31, 1867
WM. E. SMITH.....	Fox Lake.....	from Jan. 1, 1868,	to Dec. 31, 1869
HENRY BÄTZ	Manitowoc....	from Jan. 1, 1870,	to

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

JAMES S. BROWN	Milwaukee ...	from June 5, 1848,	to Dec. 31, 1849
S. PARK COON.....	Milwaukee ...	from Jan. 1, 1850,	to Dec. 31, 1851
E. ESTABROOK	Geneva	from Jan. 1, 1852,	to Dec. 31, 1853
GEO. B. SMITH.....	Madison	from Jan. 1, 1854,	to Dec. 31, 1855
WM. R. SMITH	Mineral Point.	from Jan. 1, 1856,	to Dec. 31, 1857
GABRIEL BOUCK.....	Oshkosh.....	from Jan. 1, 1858,	to Dec. 31, 1859
JAMES H. HOWE	Green Bay....	from Jan. 1, 1860,	to Dec. 31, 1861
JAMES H. HOWE	Green Bay....	from Jan. 1, 1862,	to Oct. 7, 1862
WINFIELD SMITH.....	Milwaukee ...	from Oct. 8, 1862,	to Dec. 31, 1863
WINFIELD SMITH.....	Milwaukee ...	from Jan. 1, 1864,	to Dec. 31, 1865
CHAS. R. GILL.....	Watertown...	from Jan. 1, 1866,	to Dec. 31, 1867
CHAS. R. GILL.....	Watertown...	from Jan. 1, 1868,	to Dec. 31, 1869
STEPHEN S. BARLOW...	Deiltona	from Jan. 1, 1870,	to

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ELEAZER ROOT.....	Waukesha....	from June 5, 1848,	to Dec. 31, 1851
AZEL P. LADD	Shullsburg ..	from Jan. 1, 1852,	to Dec. 31, 1853
H. A. WRIGHT.....	Pra. 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
A. J. CRAIG	Madison	from Jan. 1, 1870,	to July 3, 1870
SAMUEL FALLOWS.....	Milwaukee ...	from July 1, 1870,	to

BANK COMPTROLLERS.*

JAS. S. BAKER.....	Green Bay....	from Nov. 20, 1852,	to Dec. 31, 1853
WM. M. DENNIS.....	Watertown....	from Jan. 1, 1854,	to Dec. 31, 1855
WM. M. DENNIS.....	Watertown....	from Jan. 1, 1856,	to Dec. 31, 1857
JOEL C. SQUIRES... ..	Mineral Point.	from Jan. 1, 1858,	to Dec. 31, 1859
G. VAN STEENWYK.....	Kilbourn City.	from Jan. 1, 1860,	to Dec. 31, 1861
WM. H. RAMSEY.....	Ozaukee.....	from Jan. 1, 1862,	to Dec. 31, 1863
WM. H. RAMSEY.....	Ozaukee.....	from Jan. 1, 1864,	to Dec. 31, 1865
JEREMIAH M. RUSK....	Viroqua.....	from Jan. 1, 1866,	to Dec. 31, 1867
JEREMIAH M. RUSK....	Viroqua.....	from Jan. 1, 1868,	to Dec. 31, 1869

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

JOHN TAYLOR.....	Waupun.....	from Mar. 23, 1853,	to Apr. 2, 1853
HENRY BROWN.....	Fond du Lac..	from Apr. 2, 1853,	to Dec. 31, 1853
A. W. STARKS.....	Baraboo.....	from Jan. 1, 1854,	to Dec. 31, 1855
ED. MCGARRY.....	Milwaukee....	from Jan. 1, 1856,	to Dec. 31, 1857
E. M. MACGRAW.....	Sheboygan....	from Jan. 1, 1858,	to Dec. 31, 1859
HANS C. HEG.....	Racine.....	from Jan. 1, 1860,	to Dec. 31, 1861
ALEX. P. HODGES.....	Oshkosh.....	from Jan. 1, 1862,	to Dec. 31, 1863
HENRY CORDIER.....	Waupun.....	from Jan. 1, 1864,	to Dec. 31, 1865
HENRY CORDIER.....	Waupun.....	from Jan. 1, 1866,	to Dec. 31, 1867
HENRY CORDIER.....	Waupun.....	from Jan. 1, 1868,	to Dec. 31, 1869
GEORGE F. WHEELER..	Nanauapa.....	from Jan. 1, 1870,	to

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS

FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

Names.	When elected.	Names.	When elected.
George W. Jones.....	Oct. 10, 1836	Henry Dodge.....	Sep. 25, 1843
James D. Doty.....	Sep. 10, 1837	Morgan L. Martin....	Sep. 22, 1845
James D. Doty.....	Aug. 5, 1839	John H. Tweedy.....	Sep. 6, 1847
Henry Dodge.....	Sep. 27, 1841		

UNITED STATES SENATORS

FROM WISCONSIN, SINCE ORGANIZATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

Names.	When elected.	Names.	When elected.
Isaac P. Walker.....	June 8, 1848	James R. Doolittle ...	Jan. 23, 1857
Henry Dodge.....	June 8, 1848	Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 23, 1861
Isaac P. Walker.....	Jan. 17, 1849	James R. Doolittle ...	Jan. 23, 1863
Henry Dodge.....	Jan. 20, 1851	Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 21, 1867
Charles Durkee.....	Feb. 1, 1855	Matt. H. Carpenter...	Jan. 26, 1869

* 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.

REPRESENTATIVES,

(By Congresses.)

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

XXXth Congress, 1847-49.

- 1st Dist.—William Pitt Lynde.*
2d Dist.—Mason C. Darling.*

XXXIst Congress, 1849-51.

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

XXXIId Congress, 1851-53.

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

XXXIIIrd Congress, 1853-55.

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

XXXIVth Congress, 1855-57.

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

XXXVth Congress, 1857-59.

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

XXXVIth Congress, 1859-61.

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

XXXVIIth Congress, 1861-63.

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

XXXVIIIth Congress, 1863-65.

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

XXXIXth Congress, 1865-67.

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

XLth Congress, 1867-69.

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

XLIst Congress, 1869-71.

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

* Elected May 8th, and took their seats in —, 1848.

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

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

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

1848. Elected November 7.

At large—Francis Huebschmann.
—Wm. Durwiddie.
1st Dist.—David F. Mapes.
2d Dist.—Samuel F. Nichols.

1856. Elected November 4.

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

1864. Elected November 8.

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

1852. Elected November 2.

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

1860. Elected November 6.

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

1868. Elected November 3.

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

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.



MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

Corrected from Official Records to October 1, 1870.

[COUNTY SEATS IN SMALL CAPITALS.]

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

Post Office.	County	Post Office.	County.
Branch	Manitowoc.	Cleman-ville	Winnebago.
Breckin ridge	Vernon.	Clifton	Monroe.
Bridgeport	Crawford.	Clifton Mills	Pierce.
Briggsville	Marquette.	Clinton	Rock.
Brighton	Kenosha.	Clintonville	Waupaca.
Brillion	Calumet.	Cloutarf	Dane.
Bristol	Kenosha.	Clyman	Dodge.
British Hollow	Grant.	Cobb	Iowa.
Brodhead	Green.	Cold Spring	Jefferson.
Brookfield Center ...	Waukesha.	Colfax	Dunn.
Brooklyn	Green.	Coloma	Wauwaha.
Brookville	St. Croix.	Columbus	Columbia.
Brothertown	Calumet.	Concord	Jefferson.
Brushville	Wauwaha.	Cooks Valley	Chippewa.
Brussels	Dorr.	Cooksville	Rock.
Buchanan	Outagamie.	Coon Prairie	Vernon.
Buck Creek	Richland.	Coon Valley	Vernon.
Buckhorn	Adams.	Cooperstown	Manitowoc.
Buena Vista	Portage.	Coral City	Trempealeau.
Burr	Vernon.	Cottage Grove	Dane.
Buffalo	Buffalo.	Cottage Inn	La Fayette.
Bunker Hill	Grant.	Cross Plains	Dane.
Burke	Dane.	Crystal Lake	Waupaca.
Burlington	Racine.	Cushing	Polk.
Burnett	Dodge.	Cylon	St. Croix.
Burnett Station	Dodge.	Cypress	Kenosha.
Burns	La Crosse.	Dacada	Sheboygan.
Burnside	Buffalo.	Dakotah	Wauwaha.
Burr Oak	La Crosse.	Dane	Dane.
Bu-seyville	Jefferson.	Danville	Dodge.
Butler	Milwaukee.	Darien	Walworth.
Butte des Morts	Winnebago.	DARLINGTON	La Fayette.
Byron	Fond du Lac.	Dartford	Green Lake.
Cadiz	Green.	Davis Corners	Adams
Calamine	La Fayette.	Dayton	Green.
Cadwell's Prairie	Racine.	Deansville	Dane.
Cainville	Rock.	Debello	Vernon.
Caledonia Center	Racine	Deerfield	Dane.
Calumet Village	Fond du Lac.	Dekorra	Columbia.
Calvary	Fond du Lac.	Delafield	Waukesha.
Cambria	Columbia.	Delavan	Walworth.
Cambridge	Dane.	Dellona	Sauk.
Carlton	Kewaunee.	Dell Prairie	Adams.
Cascade	Sheboygan.	Delton	Sauk.
Casco	Kewaunee.	Denmark	Brown.
Cassell Prairie	Sauk.	De Pere	Brown.
Cassville	Grant.	De Soto	Vernon.
Castle Rock	Grant.	Diamond Bluff	Pierce.
Cate	Manitowoc.	Dickeysville	Grant.
Cataract	Monroe.	Dodge's Corners	Waukesha.
Cazenovia	Richland.	DODGEVILLE	Iowa.
Cedarburg	Ozaukee.	Dover	Iowa.
Cedar Creek	Washington.	Door Creek	Dane.
Cedar Falls	Dunn.	Dorset	Monroe.
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan.	Dotyville	Fond du Lac.
Cedar Lake	Wauwaha.	Douglas Center	Marquette.
Center	Rock.	Dousman	Waukesha.
Centralia	Jackson.	Downsville	Dunn.
Charleston	Calumet.	Doylestown	Columbia.
Chaseburgh	Vernon.	Duchateau	Door.
Chester Station	Dodge.	Dundas	Calumet.
CHILTON	Calumet.	Dundee	Fond du Lac.
Chipmonk Cooley	Vernon.	Dunkirk	Dane.
Chippewa City	Chippewa.	Dunnville	Dunn.
CHIPPWA FALLS	Chippewa.	Duplainville	Waukesha.
Christiana	Dane.	Dupont	Waupaca.
Clarno	Green.	DURAND	Pepin.
Clark's Mills	Manitowac.	Durham Hill	Waukesha.
Clay Banks	Dorr.	Dyckesville	Kewaunee.

Post Office.	County.
Eagle	Waukesha.
Eagle Corners	Richland.
East Delavan	Walworth.
East Gibson	Manitowoc.
East Oasis	Wausnara.
East Troy	Walworth.
East Troy Lake	Walworth.
East WRIGHTSTOWN	Brown.
Eastman	Crawford.
Easton	Acams.
Eaton	Manitowoc.
EAU CLAIRE	Eau Claire.
Eau Galle	Dunn.
Eau Pleine	Portage.
Eden	Fond du Lac.
Edgerton	Rock.
Edward	Sheboygan.
Egg Harbor	Door.
El Dorado	Fond du Lac.
El Dorado Mills	Fond du Lac.
Elo	Winnebago.
Elk	Manitowoc.
Elk Creek	Trempealeau.
Elk Grove	La Fayette.
ELKHORN	Walworth.
Ella	Pepin.
Ellenborough	Grant.
Ellis	Waukesha.
Ellisville	Kewaunee.
ELLSWORTH	Pierce.
Elmore	Fond du Lac.
Elm Grove	Portage.
El Paso	Pierce.
Elroy	Juneau.
Elton	Walworth.
Embarrass	Waupaca.
Emerald Grove	Rock.
Emery	Monroe.
Empire	Fond du Lac.
Empire Junction	Columbia.
Enterprise	Vernon.
Ephraim	Door.
Erin	St. Croix.
Erfurt	Jefferson.
Esota	Vernon.
Etna	La Fayette.
Etrick	Trempealeau.
Enreka	Winnebago.
Evansville	Rock.
Evanswood	Waupaca.
Excelsior	Richland.
Exeter	Green.
Fairchild	Eau Claire.
Fairfield	Rock.
Fairplay	Grant.
Fairview	Grant.
Fairwater	Fond du Lac.
Fall City	Dunn.
Fall River	Columbia.
Fancy Creek	Richland.
Farmer's Grove	Green.
Farmer's Valley	Monroe.
Farmersville	Dodge.
Farmington	Jefferson.
Farmington Center	Polk.
Fayette	La Fayette.
Fennimore	Grant.
Ferryville	Crawford.
Fillmore	Washington.
Fish Creek	Door.

Post Office.	County.
Fisk's Corners	Winnebago.
Fitchburg	Dane.
Five Mile House	Milwaukee.
Flintville	Brown.
FOND DU LAC	Fond du Lac.
Fontenoy	Brown.
Footville	Rock.
Forest	Richland.
Forestville	Door.
Forward's Mills	Barron.
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson.
Fort Howard	Brown.
Foster	Fond du Lac.
Fountain	Adams.
Fountain City	Buffalo.
Fox Lake	Dodge.
Fox River	Kenosha.
France's Creek	Manitowoc.
Frankfort	Pepin.
Franklin	Sheboygan.
Frankville	Clark.
Fredonia	Ozaukee.
Freeman	Crawford.
Freedom	Outagamie.
Freistadt	Washington.
Fremont	Waupaca.
Frenchville	Trempealeau.
FRIENDSHIP	Adams.
Fulton	Rock.
GALESVILLE	Trempealeau.
Genessee	Waukesha.
Genessee Depot	Waukesha.
Geneva	Walworth.
Genoa	Vernon.
Georgetown	Grant.
Germanatown	Juneau.
Germania	Marquette.
Gibbville	Sheboygan.
Gilmantown	Buffalo.
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan.
Glencoe	Buffalo.
Glendale	Monroe.
Glen Haven	Grant.
Golden Lake	Jefferson.
Good Hope	Milwaukee.
Goole	Vernon.
Grafton	Ozaukee.
Grand Marsh	Adams.
Grand Prairie	Green Lake.
GRAND RAPIDS	Wood.
Grant	Portage.
GRANTSBURG	Burnett.
Granville	Milwaukee.
Gratiot	La Fayette.
Gravesville	Calumet.
GREEN BAY	Brown.
Greenbush	Sheboygan.
Greenfield	Milwaukee.
Green Lake	Green Lake.
Greenville	Outagamie.
Grove	Walworth.
Hale	Trempealeau.
Hale's Corners	Milwaukee.
Half Way Creek	La Crosse.
Hamlin	Trempealeau.
Hammond	St. Croix.
Hancock	Wausnara.
Hanerville	Dane.
Hanover	Rock.

Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
Harmony.....	Vernon.	Junneys	Richland.
Harrisville.....	Marquette.	Kasson	Manitowoc.
Hartford.....	Washington.	Kaukauna	Outagamie.
Hartland	Waukesha.	Kekoskee.....	Dodge.
Harvey.....	Dane.	KENOSHA.....	Kenosha.
Hazel Green.....	Grant.	Keshena	Shawano.
Heart Prairie.....	Walworth.	Kewaskum.....	Washington.
Hebron.....	Jefferson.	KEWAUNEE.....	Kewaunee.
Helena Station.....	Iowa.	Kickapoo	Vernon.
Helensville	Jefferson.	Kiel.....	Manitowoc.
Helvetia.....	Waupaca.	Kilbourn City.....	Columbia.
Henrietta.....	Richland.	Kilare.....	Juneau.
Herseyville.....	Monroe.	King's Bridge.....	Manitowoc.
Herman.....	Dodge.	Kingston.....	Green Lake.
Highland.....	Iowa.	Kinnic Kinnick.....	St. Croix.
Hika.....	Manitowoc.	Kirchhain.....	Washington.
Hillsborough.....	Vernon.	Knapp's Creek.....	Crawford.
Hinesberg.....	Fond du Lac.	Knowlton.....	Marathon.
Higham.....	Sheboygan.	Kohlsville.....	Washington.
Hixton.....	Jackson.	Koro.....	Winnebago.
Hobart's Mills.....	Sheboygan.	Koskonong.....	Jefferson.
Hockley.....	Vernon.	Kroghville.....	Jefferson.
Holland.....	Brown.	Ladoga.....	Fond du Lac.
Holy Cross.....	Ozaukee.	Laney.....	Sheboygan.
Home.....	Trempealeau.	Lannon Springs.....	Waukesha.
Homeward.....	Monroe.	LA CROSSE.....	La Crosse.
Honey Creek.....	Walworth.	La Farge.....	Vernon.
Hooker.....	Trempealeau.	La Fayette.....	Chippewa.
Hoosack.....	Green.	La Grange.....	Walworth.
Horicon.....	Dodge.	Lake Five.....	Waukesha.
Horris' Corners.....	Ozaukee.	Lake Maria.....	Green Lake.
Hortonville.....	Outagamie.	Lake Mills.....	Jefferson.
Howard's Grove.....	Sheboygan.	Lamartine.....	Fond du Lac.
Howe's Corners.....	Waushara.	Lamberton.....	Milwaukee.
Hubleton.....	Jefferson.	LANCASTER.....	Grant.
HUESON.....	St. Croix.	Lansing.....	Outagamie.
Humburd.....	Clark.	LA POINTE.....	Ashland.
Humboldt.....	Milwaukee.	Larrabee.....	Manitowoc.
Huntingdon.....	St. Croix.	La Valle.....	Sauk.
Hunt's Station.....	Kenosha.	Lawrence.....	Marquette.
Hurlbut's Corners.....	Crawford.	Leeds.....	Columbia.
Hurricane Grove.....	Grant.	Leeds Center.....	Columbia.
Hustisford.....	Dodge.	Leicester.....	Dane.
Hyde's Mills.....	Iowa.	Lemonweir.....	Juneau.
Indian Ford.....	Rock.	Leon.....	Monroe.
Iola.....	Waupaca.	Leroy.....	Dodge.
Iron Ridge.....	Dodge.	Leroy Station.....	Monroe.
Ironton.....	Sauk.	Lewiston.....	Columbia.
Irving.....	Jackson.	Lewiston Station.....	Columbia.
Ithaca.....	Richland.	Leyden.....	Rock.
Ives' Grove.....	Racine.	Liberty Pole.....	Vernon.
Ixonia Center.....	Jefferson.	Lima Center.....	Rock.
Jackson.....	Washington.	Lime Ridge.....	Sauk.
Jacksonport.....	Door.	Lime Rock.....	Outagamie.
Jamestown.....	Grant.	Lincoln.....	Kewaunee.
JANESVILLE.....	Rock.	Lincoln.....	Polk.
Jeddo.....	Marquette.	Lind.....	Waupaca.
JEFFERSON.....	Jefferson.	Linden.....	Iowa.
Jenny.....	Marathon.	Little Chute.....	Outagamie.
Jennieton.....	Iowa.	Little Grant.....	Grant.
Jewett Mills.....	St. Croix.	Little Lake.....	Adams.
Johnson's Creek.....	Jefferson.	Little Prairie.....	Walworth.
Johnstown.....	Rock.	Little Sturgeon.....	Door.
Johnstown Center.....	Rock.	Little Suamico.....	Oconto.
Jordan.....	Green.	Little Wolf.....	Waupaca.
Josephine.....	Green.	Lodi.....	Columbia.
Juda.....	Green.	Logansville.....	Sauk.
JUNEAU.....	Dodge.	Lomira.....	Dodge.
Junction.....	Dane.	Lone Pine.....	Portage.

Post Office.	County.
Lincoln Center.....	Polk.
Lone Rock.....	Richland.
Louisville.....	Dunn.
Lowell.....	Dodge.
Lower Lynxville.....	Crawford.
Lowville.....	Columbia.
Loyal.....	Clark.
Lloyd.....	Richland.
Luck.....	Polk.
Lumberman.....	Clark.
Lumberville.....	Iowa.
Lynn.....	Clark.
Lyens.....	Walworth.
Mackville.....	Outagamie.
Madeley.....	Portage.
MADISON.....	Dane.
Magnolia.....	Rock.
Maiden Rock.....	Pierce.
Manchester.....	Green Lake.
MANITWOC.....	Manitowoc.
Manitowoc Rapids...	Manitowoc.
Maple Grove.....	Manitowoc.
Maple Springs.....	Dunn.
Mapleton.....	Waukesha.
Maple Works.....	Clark.
Marathon City.....	Marathon.
Marble Ridge.....	Sauk.
Marble.....	Waupaca.
Marcellon.....	Columbia.
Marcy.....	Waukesha.
Markesan.....	Green Lake.
Marquette.....	Green Lake.
Marinette.....	Oconto.
Marshall.....	Dane.
Marietta.....	Crawford.
Martell.....	Pierce.
Martin.....	Green.
Martinville.....	Grant.
Marytown.....	Fond du Lac.
MASTON.....	Juneau.
Maxville.....	Buffalo.
Mayville.....	Dodge.
Mazomanie.....	Dane.
McFarland.....	Dane.
Medina.....	Outagamie.
Meeker.....	Washington.
Meeker's Grove.....	La Fayette.
Meeme.....	Manitowoc.
Melrose.....	Jackson.
Melvina.....	Monroe.
Menasha.....	Winnebago.
Mendota.....	Dane.
Meene Kaune.....	Oconto.
MENOMONEE.....	Dunn.
Menomonee Falls...	Waukesha.
Mequon River.....	Ozaukee.
Merrimack.....	Sauk.
Merton.....	Waukesha.
Metomen.....	Fond du Lac.
Middlebury.....	Iowa.
Midland.....	Marquette.
Millin.....	Iowa.
Millford.....	Jefferson.
Millard.....	Walworth.
Mill Creek.....	Richland.
Mills.....	Jackson.
Mills Center.....	Brown.
Millville.....	Grant.
Milton.....	Rock.
Milton Junction.....	Rock.

Post Office.	County.
MILWAUKEE.....	Milwaukee.
Mindora.....	La Crosse.
Mineral Point.....	Iowa.
Minnesota Junction..	Dodge.
Mishicot.....	Manitowoc.
Modena.....	Buffalo.
Monches.....	Waukesha.
Mondovia.....	Buffalo.
MONROE.....	Green.
MONTELLO.....	Marquette.
Monterey.....	Waukesha.
Montfort.....	Grant.
Monticello.....	Green.
Montpelier.....	Kewaunee.
More's Creek.....	Morroe.
Morrison.....	Brown.
Moscow.....	Iowa.
Mosel.....	Sheboygan.
Mosinee.....	Marathon.
Mound Springs.....	Jackson.
Moundville.....	Marquette.
Mountain.....	Monroe.
Mount Hope.....	Grant.
Mount Horeb.....	Dane.
Mount Ida.....	Grant.
Mount Morris.....	Waushara.
Mount Pisgah.....	Monroe.
Mount Sterling.....	Crawford.
Mount Tabor.....	Vernon.
Mount Vernon.....	Dane.
Mount Zion.....	Juneau.
Mukwanago.....	Waukesha.
Muncie.....	Vernon.
Muscoda.....	Grant.
Mukego Center.....	Waukesha.
Myra.....	Washington.
Nanaupa.....	Fond du Lac.
Nashotah Mission...	Waukesha.
Nashonville.....	Wood.
National Mil. Asylum	Milwaukee.
Necedah.....	Juneau.
Neenah.....	Winnebago.
NELLSVILLE.....	Clark.
Nekama.....	Winnebago.
Nelson.....	Buffalo.
Nenno.....	Washington.
Neosho.....	Dodge.
Nepeuskum.....	Winnebago.
Neptune.....	Richland.
Nero.....	Manitowoc.
Neshkoro.....	Marquette.
New Amsterdam.....	La Crosse.
New Berlin.....	Waukesha.
Newburg.....	Washington.
New California.....	Grant.
New Cassel.....	Fond du Lac.
New Centreville.....	St. Croix.
New Chester.....	Adams.
New Coeln.....	Milwaukee.
New Diggings.....	La Fayette.
Newfane.....	Fond du Lac.
New Glarus.....	Green.
New Haven.....	Adams.
New Holstein.....	Calumet.
New Hope.....	Portage.
New Lisbon.....	Juneau.
New London.....	Waupaca.
New Mollis.....	Outagamie.
New Prospect.....	Fond du Lac.
New Richmond.....	St. Croix.

Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
New Rome	Adams.	Pardeeville	Columbia.
Newry	Vernon.	Paris	Kenosha.
Newton	Vernon.	Patch Grove	Grant.
Newtonburg	Mazitowoc.	Pedee	Green.
Newville	Vernon.	Pensaukee	Oconto.
Niles	Manitowoc.	Pella	Shawano.
Nora	Dane.	Pepin	Pepin.
Norheim	Manitowoc.	Perry	Dane.
North Bay	Door.	Peru	Dunn.
North Bend	Jackson.	Peshtigo	Oconto.
North Branch	Jackson.	Petroleum	Vernon.
North Cape	Racine.	Pewaukee	Waukesha.
North Clayton	Crawford.	Pierce	Kewaunee.
North Elk Grove	La Fayette.	Pigeon Creek Centre	Jackson.
North La Crosse	La Crosse.	Pilot Knob	Adams.
North Lake	Waukesha.	Pine Bluff	Dane.
North Leeds	Columbia.	Pine Grove	Brown.
North Port	Waupaca.	Yine Hill	Jackson.
North Prairie Station	Waukesha.	Pine Knob	Iowa.
North Star	Crawford.	Pine River	Waushara.
North Taycheedah	Fond du Lac.	Pipersville	Jefferson.
North Windsor	Dane.	Plain	Sauk.
Norway	Racine.	Plainfield	Waushara.
Oak Creek	Milwaukee.	Plainville	Adams.
Oakfield	Fond du Lac.	Platteville	Grant.
Oakfield Center	Fond du Lac.	Pleasant Branch	Dane.
Oak Grove	Dodge.	Pleasant Prairie	Kenosha.
Oak Hill	Jefferson.	Pleasant Ridge	Clark.
Oakland	Jefferson.	Pleasant Valley	St. Croix.
Oakley	Green.	Plover	Portage.
Oaks	Sauk.	Plumb City	Pierce.
Oasis	Waushara.	Plymouth	Sheboygan.
Oconomowoc	Waukesha.	Point Bluff	Adams.
Oconto	Oconto.	Pole Grove	Jackson.
Odanah	Bayfield.	PORTAGE CITY	Columbia.
Odin	Vernon.	Port Andrew	Richland.
Ogdensburgh	Waupaca.	Port Edwaad	Wood.
Okee	Columbia.	Port Hope	Columbia.
Olin	Adams.	Potosi	Grant.
Omro	Winnebago.	Potter's Mills	Calumet.
Onalaska	La Crosse.	Poygan	Winnebago.
Ond	Pierce.	Poynette	Columbia.
Oneida	Brown.	Poysippi	Waushara.
Onion River	Sheboygan.	Prag	Manitowoc.
Ontario	Sheboygan.	PRAIRIE DU CHIEN	Crawford.
Orange	Juneau.	Prairie Farm	Barron.
Ora Oak	Grant.	Prairie du Sac	Sauk.
Ordino	Marquette.	Prescott	Pierce.
Oregon	Dane.	Primrose	Dane.
Orfordville	Rock.	Princeton	Green Lake.
Orihula	Winnebago.	Prospect Hill	Waukesha.
Orion	Richland.	Quincy	Adams.
Osceola	Fond du Lac.	Quincy	Calumet.
OSCEOLA MILLS	Polk.	RACINE	Racine.
Oslo	Manitowoc.	Randolph Center	Columbia.
Osseo	Trempealeau.	Rantoul	Calumet.
Ostburg	Sheboygan.	Rathbun	Sheboygan.
Oshaukuta	Columbia.	Raymond	Racine.
OSHKOSH	Winnebago.	Readfield	Waupaca.
Otsego	Columbia.	Red River	Kewaunee.
Ottawa	Waukesha.	Reedstown	Vernon.
Otter Creek	Eau Claire.	Reedsburg	Sauk.
Ourtown	Sheboygan.	Reedsville	Manitowoc.
Owego	Shawano.	Reeseville	Dodge.
Oxford	Marquette.	Retreat	Vernon.
OZAUKEE	Ozaukee.	Rhine	Sheboygan.
Pacific	Columbia.	Richfield	Washington.
Packwaukee	Marquette.	Richland	Waushara.
Palmyra	Jefferson.	RICHLAND CENTER	Richland.
Paoli	Dane.		

Post Office.	County.
Richland City.....	Richland.
Richmond.....	Walworth.
Richwood.....	Jefferson.
Ridgeville.....	Monroe.
Ridgeway.....	Iowa.
Ring.....	Winnebago.
Rio.....	Columbia.
Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.
Rising Sun.....	Crawford.
River Falls.....	Pierce.
River.....	Dane.
Roaring Creek.....	Jackson.
Robinson.....	Brown.
Roch-a-Cris.....	Adams.
Rochester.....	Racine.
Rockbridge.....	Richland.
Rock Elm.....	Pierce.
Rock Elm Center.....	Pierce.
Rock Falls.....	Dunn.
Rock Prairie.....	Rock.
Rock River.....	Rock.
Rocky Run.....	Columbia.
Rockville.....	Grant.
Rolling Prairie.....	Dodge.
Romance.....	Vernon.
Rome.....	Jefferson.
Root Creek.....	Milwaukee.
Rosecrans.....	Manitowoc.
Rosendale.....	Fond du Lac.
Rousseau.....	Brown.
Rowe's.....	Crawford.
Roxbury.....	Dane.
Royalton.....	Waupaca.
Rubicon.....	Dodge.
Rudd's Mills.....	Monroe.
Rural.....	Waupaca.
Russell.....	Sheboygan.
Rutland.....	Dane.
Ryan.....	Outagamie.
Saint Anna.....	Calumet.
Saint Cloud.....	Fond du Lac.
Saint Croix Falls.....	Polk.
Saint Mary's.....	Monroe.
Saint Martin's.....	Milwaukee.
Saint Rose.....	Grant.
Saint Lawrence.....	Washington.
Saint Francis Station.....	Milwaukee.
Saint Nazianz.....	Manitowoc.
Salem.....	Kenosha.
Sandusky.....	Sauk.
Sauk City.....	Sauk.
Saukville.....	Ozaukee.
Saxeville.....	Waushara.
Scandinavia.....	Waupaca.
Schiller.....	Brown.
Schleisigerville.....	Washington.
Schlesville.....	Jackson.
Scotia.....	Trempealeau.
Scott.....	Sheboygan.
Seneca.....	Crawford.
Sentinel.....	Juneau.
Sextonville.....	Richland.
Seymour.....	Outagamie.
Sharon.....	Walworth.
SHAWANAW.....	Shawano.
Shaw Hill.....	Crawford.
SHEBOYGAN.....	Sheboygan.
Sheboygan Falls.....	Sheboygan.
Shelby.....	La Crosse.
Sheldon.....	Monroe.

Post Office.	County.
Sheridan.....	Waupaca.
Sherman.....	Marathon.
Sherwood.....	Calumet.
Shiocton.....	Outagamie.
Shopiere.....	Rock.
Shuey's Mills.....	Green.
Shullsburg.....	La Fayette.
Sierra.....	Vernon.
Sinsinawa Mound.....	Grant.
Skinner.....	Green.
Sladesburg.....	Crawford.
Smeltzer's Grove.....	Grant.
Snidersville.....	Outagamie.
Soldier's Grove.....	Crawford.
Somers.....	Kenosha.
Somerset.....	St. Croix.
South Bend.....	Trempealeau.
South Germantown.....	Washington.
South Osborne.....	Outagamie.
Spafford.....	La Fayette.
SPARTA.....	Monroe.
Spring Bluff.....	Adams.
Spring Creek.....	Adams.
Springdale.....	Dane.
Springfield.....	Walworth.
Spring Green.....	Sauk.
Spring Lake.....	Waushara.
Spring Prairie.....	Vernon.
Springville.....	Walworth.
Spring Valley.....	Pierce.
Springwater.....	Waushara.
Staffordville.....	Clark.
Staatsville.....	Washington.
Star.....	Vernon.
Star Prairie.....	St. Croix.
Stephensville.....	Outagamie.
STEVEN'S POINT.....	Portage.
Stevenstown.....	La Crosse.
Stettin.....	Marathon.
Stewart.....	Green.
Stiles.....	Oconto.
Stimson.....	Outagamie.
Stockbridge.....	Calumet.
Stockholm.....	Pepin.
Stockton.....	Portage.
Stoddard.....	Vernon.
Stone Bank.....	Waukesha.
Stoner's Prairie.....	Dane.
Stoughton.....	Dane.
Strong's Prairie.....	Adams.
STURGEON BAY.....	Door.
Suamico.....	Brown.
Sugar Bush.....	Outagamie.
Sugar Creek.....	Jefferson.
Sugar Grove.....	Vernon.
Sullivan.....	Walworth.
Summit.....	Waukesha.
Sun Prairie.....	Dane.
SUPERIOR.....	Douglas.
Surrey.....	Portage.
Sussex.....	Waukesha.
Syene.....	Dane.
Sylvan.....	Richland.
Sylvania.....	Racine.
Sylvester.....	Green.
Symco.....	Waupaca.
Taycheedah.....	Fond du Lac.
Teller's Corners.....	Crawford.
Ten Mile House.....	Milwaukee.
Theresa.....	Dodge.

Post Office.	County.	Post Office	County.
Thompsonville	Racine.	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee.
Thomson	Washington.	Wauzeka	Crawford.
Tiffany	Rock.	Wayne	Washington.
Tirade	Walworth.	Wayside	Manitowoc.
Tess Corners	Waukesha.	Weelaunce	Winnebago.
Token Creek	Dane.	Weister	Vernon.
Toland Prairie	Washington.	Wellington	Mcroe.
Tomah	Monroe.	Wequock	Brown.
Towerville	Crawford.	Werner	Juneau.
Trade Lake	Burnett.	WEST BEND	Washington.
Trempealeau	Trempealeau.	West Blue Mounds ..	Iowa.
Trenton	Pierce.	West Branch	Richland.
Trimbelie	Pierce.	West Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
Troy	Walworth.	Westfield	Marquette.
Troy Center	Walworth.	Westford	Dodge.
Tunnell City	Monroe.	West Granville	Milwaukee.
Twin Grove	Green.	West Green Lake	Green Lake.
Two Rivers	Manitowoc.	West Lima	Richland.
Ulva	Portage.	West Magnolia	Rock.
Union	Rock.	West Middleton	Dane.
Union Church	Racine.	West Pensaukee	Oconto.
Union Grove	Racine.	West Point	Columbia.
Utica	Dane.	Westport	Dane.
Union Mills	Iowa.	West Prairie	Vernon.
Union Center	Juneau.	West Rosendale	Fond du Lac.
Valley	Vernon.	West Salem	La Crosse.
Valton	Sauk.	Weyauwega	Waupaca.
Van Dyne	Fond du Lac.	Wheatland	Kenosha.
Vanville	Chippewa.	Wheatville	Crawford.
Velp	Brown.	White Creek	Adams.
Vernon	Waukesha.	White Mond	Sauk.
Verona	Dane.	White Oak Spring ..	La Fayette.
Victory	Vernon.	Whitewater	Walworth.
Vienna	Walworth.	Willett	Green.
Vinland	Winnebago.	Williamsburg	Trempealeau.
Viola	Richland.	Wilmot	Kenosha.
VIROQUA	Vernon.	Wilton	Monroe.
Wagon Landing	Polk.	Winchester	Winnebago.
Waitsville	Jefferson.	Windsor	Dane.
Waltham	Kewaunee.	Winnecorney	Winnebago.
Wakefield	Outagamie.	Winoski	Sheboygan.
Walworth	Walworth.	Wiot	La Fayette.
Waneka	Dunn.	Wonewoc	Juneau.
Warner's Landing ..	Vernon.	Woodhull	Fond du Lac.
Warren	St. Croix.	Woodland	Dodge.
Washburn	Grant.	Woodman	Grant.
Washington Harbor ..	Door.	Wood	Wood.
Waterford	Racine.	Wood River	Burnett.
Waterloo	Jefferson.	Woodstock	Richland.
Watertown	Jefferson.	Woodside	St. Croix.
Waterville	Waukesha.	Woodworth	Kenosha.
Waubeek	Pepin.	Wrights Ferry	Crawford.
Waucousta	Fond du Lac.	Wrightstown	Brown.
Waukau	Winnebago.	Wrightsyle .....	.....
Waukecheon	Shawano.	Wyalusing	Grant.
WAUKESHA	Waukesha.	Wyocena	Columbia.
Waumandee	Buffalo.	Wyoming	Iowa.
WAUPACA	Waupaca.	Yankeetown	Crawford.
Waupun	Fond du Lac.	Yellow Stone	La Fayette.
WATSAU	Marathon.	York	Dane.
WAUTOMA	Waushara.	Yorkville	Racine.
		Young America	Washington.
		Young Hickory	Washington.
		Yuba	Richland.

MONEY ORDER OFFICES.

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.

Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
Appleton	Outagamie.	Milton	Rock.
Baraboo	Sauk.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Beaver Dam	Dodge.	Miral Point	Iowa.
Beloit	Rock.	Monroe	Green.
Berlin	Green Lake.	Montello	Marquette.
Black River Falls	Jackson.	Necedah	Juneau.
Boscobel	Grant.	Neillsville	Clark.
Brodhead	Green.	New Lisbon	Juneau.
Burlington	Racine.	New London	Waupaca.
Cambria	Columbia.	Oconomowoc	Waukesha.
Chilton	Calumet.	Oconto	Oconto.
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa.	Omro	Winnebago.
Clinton	Rock.	Oshkosh	Rock.
Columbus	Columbia.	Ozaukee	Ozaukee.
Darlington	La Fayette.	Palmyra	Jefferson.
De.avan	Walworth.	Peshigo	Oconto.
Depere	Brown.	Platteville	Grant.
Dodgeville	Iowa.	Portage City	Columbia.
Duraud	Pepin.	Prairie du Chien	Crawford.
East Troy	Walworth.	Prescott	Pierce.
Eau Claire	Eau Claire.	Racine	Racine.
Elkhorn	Walworth.	Reedsburg	Sauk.
Evansville	Rock.	Richland Center	Richland.
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac.	Ripon	Fond du Lac.
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson.	River Falls	Pierce.
Fountain City	Buffalo.	Rochester	Racine.
Fox Lake	Dodge.	Sauk City	Sauk.
Grand Rapids	Wood.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan.
Green Bay	Brown.	Sparta	Monroe.
Hillsborough	Vernon.	Stevens Point	Portage.
Horicon	Dodge.	Stoughton	Dane.
Hudson	St. Croix.	Sturgeon Bay	Door.
Janesville	Rock.	Sun Prairie	Dane.
Jefferson	Jefferson.	Tomah	Monroe.
Juneau	Dodge.	Trempealeau	Trempealeau.
Kenosha	Kenosha.	Union Grove	Racine.
Kewaunee	Kewaunee.	Viroqua	Vernon.
Kilbourn City	Columbia.	Waterloo	Jefferson.
La Crosse	La Crosse.	Watertown	Jefferson.
Lake Mills	Jefferson.	Waukesha	Waukesha.
Lancaster	Grant.	Waupaca	Waupaca.
Lodi	Columbia.	Waupun	Fond du Lac.
Madison	Dane.	Wausau	Marathon.
Manitowoc	Manitowoc.	Wautoma	Wauzara.
Markesan	Green Lake.	West Bend	Washington.
Mauston	Juneau.	West Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
Mayville	Dodge.	Westfield	Marquette.
Mazomanie	Dane.	Weyauwega	Waupaca.
Menasha	Winnebago.	Whitewater	Walworth.
Menomonee	Dunn.		

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
Asnland	La Pointe		
Barron	Barron		
Bayfield	Bayfield	†1,504	‡528
Brown	Green Bay	1,088	†176
Buffalo	Alma	1,193	219
Barnett	Grantsburg	1,359	383
Calumet	Chilton	1,052	140
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	1,202	227
Clark	Neillsville	1,158	183
Columbia	Portage City	1,023	†109
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	1,073	97
Dane	MADISON	976	
Dodge	Juneau	990	†78
Door	Sturgeon Bay	1,137	225
Douglas	Superior	†1,449	473
Dunn	Menomonie	1,215	182
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	1,190	215
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	1,022	†110
Grant	Lancaster	1,072	96
Green	Monroe	970	74
Green Lake	Dartford	1,027	†125
Iowa	Dodgeville	1,028	52
Jackson	Black River Falls	1,132	157
Jefferson	Jefferson	962	50
Juneau	Mauston	1,058	*83
Kenosha	Kenosha	897	113
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	1,120	202
La Crosse	La Crosse	1,128	§153
La Fayette	Darlington	1,006	75
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	1,030	187
Marathon	Wausau	1,125	221
Marquette	Montello	1,045	†131
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	931	96
Monroe	Sparta	1,103	128
Oconto	Oconto	1,118	206
Outagamie	Appleton	1,059	†147
Ozaukee	Ozaukee	961	126
Pepin	Durand	1,219	244
Pierce	Ellsworth	1,293	318
Polk	Osceola Mills	1,322	354
Portage	Stevens Point	1,083	†183
Racine	Racine	907	112
Richland	Richland Center	1,037	61
Rock	Janesville	936	40
St. Croix	Hudson	1,299	324
Sauk	Baraboo	1,023	47
Shawano	Shawano	1,115	203
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	1,067	155
Trempealeau	Galesville	1,154	179
Vernon	Viroqua	1,075	99
Walworth	Elkhorn	942	72
Washington	West Bend	972	137
Waukesha	Waukesha	952	75
Waupaca	Waupaca	1,096	†184
Waushara	Wautoma	1,048	†144
Winnebago	Oshkosh	1,039	†127
Wood	Grand Rapids	1,110	*135

* Via Kilbourn City and Mazomanie. † Via Watertown and Milton Junction.

‡ Via Saint Paul, Minnesota.

§ Via Kilbourn City and Mazomanie. †14 miles via Watertown and Milton Junction.

TERMS OF CIRCUIT COURT.

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

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
First Circuit.			
<i>Judge</i> —WILLIAM PENN LYON.			
Green*	4th Monday in February. 4th Monday in September 2d Monday in July.....	Monroe	Ch. 89, G. L. 1870.
Walworth	3d Monday in September 3d Monday in February 2d Monday in June.....	Elkhorn	Ch. 18, G. L. 1869.
Racine	2d Monday in October... 2d Monday in March 3d Monday in June.....	Racine	Ch. 18, G. L. 1869.
Kenosha	Wednesday after 1st Monday in November Wednesday after 1st Monday in April..... 2d Monday in August....	Kenosha.....	Ch. 18, G. L. 1869.
Rock*	4th Monday in November 4th Monday in April 3d Monday in August....	Janesville	Ch. 18, G. L. 1869.
Second Circuit.			
<i>Judge</i> —DAVID W. SMALL.			
Milwaukee	2d Monday in January.. 4th Monday in April..... 4th Monday in June..... 3d Monday in September	Milwaukee	Ch. 254, G. L. 1864.
Waukesha	2d Monday in March.... 1st Monday in December 2d Monday in June, (L. T.)	Waukesha	Ch. 248, P. & L. 1866.
Third Circuit.			
<i>Judge</i> —DAVID J. PULLING.			
Marquette	Tues. af. 4th Mon. in May Tues. af. 4th Mon. in Nov.	Montello	Ch. 22, G. L. 1870.
Green Lake....	2d Monday in January.. 1st Monday in June.....	Dartford	Ch. 22, G. L. 1870.
Dodge	4th Monday in September 4th Monday in February. Spec. term may be called	Juneau	Ch. 22, G. L. 1870. Ch. 161, G. L. 1863.
West Bend	3d Monday in March.... 3d Monday in October... Sp. term 2d Mon. in Jan.	West Bend	Ch. 22, G. L. 1870 Ch. 194, G. L. 1864

* By chapter 89 general laws of 1870, on and after the first day of January, 1871, the counties of Green, Rock and Jefferson are to constitute a new circuit, to be known as the twelfth judicial circuit.

Times and Places for holding Circuit Courts—(continued.)

Counties.	Terms.	Where Held.	Laws.
THIRD CIRCUIT—(continued.)			
Ozaukee.....	1st Monday in April 1st Monday in November. Special term 2d Mon. July	Port Washington } }	Ch. 22, G. L. 1870. Ch. 194, '64
Winnebago....	3d Monday in April 1st Monday in September 2d Monday in December.	Oshkosh..... }	Ch. 22, G. L. 1870.
Fourth Circuit.			
<i>Judge—CAMPBELL McLEAN.</i>			
Sheboygan....	1st Monday in March..... 1st Monday in June..... 1st Monday in November	Sheboygan..... }	Ch. 107, G. L. 1869.
Calumet.....	3d Monday in June..... 2d Monday in December	Chilton..... }	Ch. 107, G. L. 1869.
Manitowoc....	4th Tuesday in June..... 3d Tuesday in December	Manitowoc..... }	Ch. 107, G. L. 1869.
Kewaunee....	4th Tuesday in January.. 4th Tuesday in July.....	Kewaunee..... }	Ch. 107, G. L. 1869.
Fond du Lac...	1st Monday after 1st Jan. 1st Monday in April..... 1st Monday in October... Special term 1st Mon. May Special term 1st Mon. July	Fond du Lac..... }	Ch. 107, G. L. 1869.
Fifth Circuit.			
<i>Judge—JOSEPH T. MILLS.</i>			
Grant.....	1st Monday in March ... 2d Monday in September	Lancaster..... }	Ch. 42, G. L. 1870.
Icwa.....	4th Monday in March..... 1st Monday in October...	Dodgeville..... }	Ch. 42, G. L. 1870.
La Fayette....	4th Monday in June 1st Monday in December.	Darlington..... }	Ch. 42, G. L. 1870.
Richland.....	2d Monday in April 4th Monday in October...	Rice and Center. }	Ch. 42, G. L. 1870.
Crawford.....	1st Monday in June..... 2d Monday in November.	Prairie du Chien. }	Ch. 42, G. L. 1870.
Sixth Circuit.			
<i>Judge—ROMANZO BUNN.</i>			
Clark.....	1st Tuesday in March 1st Tuesday in September	Neillsville..... }	Ch. 2, G. L. 1869.
Jackson*.....	2d Tuesday in March.... 2d Tuesday in September	Black River Falls }	Ch. 2, G. L. 1869.
Monroe*.....	4th Tuesday in March.... 4th Tuesday in September	Sioux Falls..... }	Ch. 2, G. L. 1869.
La Crosse*....	2d Tuesday in May 2d Tuesday in November	La Crosse..... }	

* 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.)

Times and Places for holding Circuit Courts—continued.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
SIXTH CIRCUIT—continued.			
Vernon	2d Monday in June..... 1st Monday in December.	Vircoqua.....	Ch. 2, G. L. 1869.
Buffalo	1st Tuesday in May..... 3d Tuesday in October..	Alma	Ch. 2, G. L. 1869.
Trempealeau ..	4th Tuesday in April. 2d Tuesday in October..	Galesville.....	Ch. 2, G. L. 1869.
Seventh Circuit.*			
<i>Judge—GEORGE W. CATE.</i>			
Marathon.....	2d Monday in March. 3d Monday in August....	Wausau.....	C. 369, '62. C. 350, '64.
Portage.....	1st Monday in January.... 1st Monday in July.....	Stevens Point....	Ch. 10, G. L. 1869.
Waushara.....	4th Monday in March 2d Monday in September	Wautoma	Ch. 41, G. L. 1870.
Waupaca	1st Monday in June..... 2d Monday in December.	Waupaca.....	Ch. 48, G. L. 1867.
Adamst.....	4th Monday in April 3d Monday in October..	Friendship.....	Ch. 369, G. L. 1862.
Juneau	1st Monday in May 4th Monday in October..	Mauston	Ch. 369, G. L. 1862.
Wood.....	2d Monday in February.. 2d Monday in August....	Grand Rapids....	Ch. 93, G. L. 1867.
Eighth Circuit.			
<i>Judge—H. L. HUMPHREY.</i>			
Chippewa.....	3d Monday in March..... 3d Monday in September.	Chippewa Falls..	Ch. 34, G. L. 1868.
Dunn & Dallas.	2d Monday in March..... 2d Monday in September.	Menomonee	Ch. 34, G. L. 1868.
Eau Claire.....	4th Monday in March..... 4th Monday in September.	Eau Claire.....	Ch. 34, G. L. 1868.
Pepin.....	1st Monday in March..... 1st Monday in September.	Durand.....	Ch. 34, G. L. 1868.
Pierce	4th Monday in May..... 4th Monday in November.	Ellsworth.....	Ch. 116, R. S.
St. Croix.....	2d Monday in May..... 2d Monday in November.	Hudson.....	Ch. 116, R. S.
Ninth Circuit.			
<i>Judge—ALVA STEWART.</i>			
Columbia.....	3d Tuesday in May..... 1st Monday in December.	Portage	Ch. 149, G. L. 1867.

* Regular terms are made special terms for the whole circuit.—(Chap. 36, G. L. 1870.)

† From and after the first day of July, 1870, the general terms of the circuit court for Adams county are to be held on the third Monday in October and the third Monday in March, in each year. Chapter 143, general laws of 1870.

Times and Places for holding Circuit Courts—(continued.)

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
NINTH CIRCUIT—continued.			
Dane	Wednesday after 1st Monday in April.....	Madison.....	Ch. 9, G. L. 1869. Ch. 149, G. L. 1867.
	Wednesday after 1st Monday in November.....		
	Special term 2d Tuesday in July.....		
Sauk.....	Tuesday after 1st Monday in January.....	Baraboo.....	Ch. 556, P. L. 1866. Ch. 145, G. L. 1867.
	2d Tuesday in June.....		
Tenth Circuit.*			
<i>Judge—E. T. SPRAGUE.</i>			
Outagamie	3d Monday in June.....	Appleton	Ch. 29, G. L. 1869.
	4th Monday in November		
Oconto	1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in May.....	Oconto.....	Ch. 29, G. L. 1869.
	1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in October.....		
Shawano.....	1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in February.....	Shawano	Ch. 29, G. L. 1869.
	Tuesday after 1st Monday in August.....		
Door	1st Tuesday after 3d Monday in July.....	Sturgeon Bay....	Ch. 29, G. L. 1869.
	1st Tuesday after 3d Monday in February.....		
Brown.....	3d Monday in January...	Green Bay.....	Ch. 127, G. L. 1870.
	4th Monday in May.....		
	4th Monday in October..		
Eleventh Circuit.			
<i>Judge—SOLON H. CLOUGH.</i>			
Bayfield and Ashland.	3d Monday in February.	Bayfield	Ch. 26, G. L. 1867.
	3d Monday in August....		
Douglas	1st Monday in February.	Superior City....	Ch. 26, G. L. 1867.
	1st Monday in August...		
Polk and Burnett.....	2d Monday in April.....	Osceola Mills...	Ch. 26, G. L. 1867.
	4th Monday in October. .		
Twelfth Circuit.			
<i>Judge—H. S. CONGER.</i>			
Rock	4th Monday in November	Janesville	Ch. 18, G. L. 1869.
	4th Monday in April.....		
	3d Monday in August....		
Green	4th Monday of February.	Monroe.....	Ch. 89, G. L. 1870.
	4th Monday of September		
	2d Monday of July		
Jefferson	1st Monday in February.	Jefferson	Ch. 180, G. L. 1869. Ch. 149, G. L. 1867.
	1st Monday in September		
	Special term 4th Tuesday in June.....		

* 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.)

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS.

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

Wisconsin Newspapers—continued.

Town.	County.	Name.	Issue.
Juneau	Dodge	Democrat.....	Weekly.
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.....	Emigr'ten & Fædrelandet(N)	Weekly.
La Crosse	La Crosse.....	Nordstern (Ger).....	do ..
Lake Mills.....	Jefferson.....	Union	do ..
Lancaster.....	Grant.....	Herald.....	do ..
Lancaster.....	Grant.....	Democrat.....	do ..
Lodi	Columbia.....	Journal.....	do ..
Madison	Dane.....	State Journal.....	D. & W.
Madison	Dane.....	Democrat.....	do ..
Madison	Dane.....	Western Farmer.....	Weekly.
Madi-on	Dane.....	Soldier's Record.....	do ..
Madison	Dane.....	Botschafter (G.r.).....	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.....	Journal of Commerce.....	Weekly.
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	American Churchman.....	do ..
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	N. W. Advance.....	do ..
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Ch. Worker.....	Semi-M.
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Methoïst Index.....	Monthly
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Nord westliche Acker und Gartenbau Zeitung.....	Weekly.
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Star of Bethlehem.....	do ..
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Daily Guide.....	do ..
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Railway Advertiser.....	do ..
Milton.....	Rock.....	Messenger.....	do ..
Mineral Point.....	Iowa.....	Democrat.....	do ..
Mineral Point.....	Iowa.....	Tribune.....	do ..
Mineral Point.....	Iowa.....	Journal of Education.....	Monthly
Monroe.....	Green.....	Republican.....	Weekly.
Monroe.....	Green.....	Sentinel.....	do ..
Montello.....	Marquette.....	Express.....	do ..
Neenah & Menasha.	Winnebago.....	Winnebago County Press.....	do ..
Neillsville.....	Clark.....	Journal.....	do ..
Neillsville.....	Clark.....	Republican.....	do ..
New Lisbon.....	Juneau.....	Argus.....	do ..
New London.....	Waupaca.....	Times.....	do ..
Oconto.....	Oconto.....	Lumberman.....	do ..
Omro.....	Winnebago.....	Union.....	do ..
Oconomowoc.....	Waukesha.....	Times.....	do ..
Osceola.....	Polk.....	Press.....	do ..
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	North-Western.....	D. & W.
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	City Times.....	Weekly.

Wisconsin Newspapers—continued.

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

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

GENERAL FUND.

Total receipts for the year ending Sept. 30, 1870..... \$886,656 12

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and permanent appropriations.....		\$77,826 05
Legislative expenses		95,838 94
State Prison and charitable institutions—		
State Prison	\$40,000 00	.....
Hospital for the Insane, Madison.....	101,200 00	.....
Hospital for the Insane, Oshkosh	3,061 46	.....
Institute for the Blind	48,300 00	.....
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb	34,176 00	.....
Reform School	41,437 00	.....
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	60,723 99	.....
	<hr/>	\$328,908 36
State Capitol		45,238 90
Interest on State debt		159,952 28
Miscellaneous		198,565 05
	<hr/>	\$906,329 58
Total disbursements		<hr/>
Total receipts.....	\$886,656 12	.....
Total disbursements.....		\$906,329 58
Balance, Sept. 30, 1869.....	569 75	.....
Overpayment, Sept. 30, 1870	19,663 71	.....
	<hr/>	\$906,329 58
		<hr/>
		\$906,329 58

The total disbursements for the last fiscal year from the general fund, as appears above, were		\$906,329 58
Of this amount there was paid for the several objects specified, as follows—		
For State institutions, buildings, &c.	\$958,908 26	.....
For State Capitol.....	25,238 90	.....
For interest on State debt.....	159,952 28	.....
For special appropriations	29,669 50	.....
		<u>564,160 04</u>
Ordinary current expenditures.....		<u>\$342,169 54</u>

SCHOOL FUND.

The amount of the productive School Fund, on the 30th days of September, 1868, 1869 and 1870, was as follows:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Amount due on certificate of sales	\$520,557 52	\$516,252 85	\$526,542 49
Amount due on mortgages.....	150,229 31	161,461 52	204,385 02
Certificates of indebtedness.....	1,534,700 00	1,559,700 00	1,559,700 00
Total productive fund.....	<u>\$2,205,486 83</u>	<u>\$2,237,414 37</u>	<u>\$2,290,627 51</u>

Showing an increase of the productive fund of \$33,213.14 during the past year.

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

Receipts	\$170,711 21
Disbursements	<u>161,843 75</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, 1869 and 1870, respectively, was as follows:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Amount due on certificate of sales..	\$68,311 14	\$66,506 14	\$67,074 14
Amount due on mortgages.....	6,092 00	5,792 00	6,792 00
Dane county bonds.....	24,000 00	19,000 00	19,000 00
Certificates of indebtedness.....	101,000 00	111,000 00	111,000 00
Total productive fund	<u>\$199,433 14</u>	<u>\$202,698 14</u>	<u>\$203,866 14</u>

Showing an increase in the productive fund during the last year of \$1,168.

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

Receipts.....	\$29,936 52
Disbursements	<u>34,011 16</u>

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

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

The amount of productive fund on the 30th days of September, 1868, 1869 and 1870, respectively, was as follows:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Amount due on certificate of sales....	\$76,418 11	\$70,686 99	\$66,300 99
Amount due on mortgages.....	100,376 00	94,755 00	126,001 50
Certificates of indebtedness.....	448,500 00	473,500 00	479,500 00
Total productive fund	<u>\$625,294 11</u>	<u>\$638,941 99</u>	<u>\$671,802 49</u>

Showing an increase in the productive fund during the past year of \$32,860.50.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

Receipts	\$52,121 91
Disbursements.....	<u>52,018 46</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, 1869 and 1870, respectively, was as follows:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Dues on certificates of sale	\$14,488 40	\$72,526 40	113,646 20
Due on mortgages.....			6,100 00
Dane county bonds.....	11,000 00	11,000 00	33,600 00
Certificates of indebtedness		3,000 00	6,000 00
Total productive fund	<u>\$25,488 40</u>	<u>\$86,526 40</u>	<u>\$159,346 20</u>

Showing an increase in the productive fund of \$72,819 80.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND INCOME.

Receipts	\$11,377 01
Disbursements.....	<u>15,559 93</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	\$98,948 33
Disbursements	<u>39,135 63</u>

BALANCES IN THE TREASURY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1870.

	Balances.	Over payments-
General Fund		\$19,063 71
School Fund	\$18,797 42	
School Fund Income.....	7,511 18	
University Fund	1,935 97	
Drainage Fund.....	18,075 02	
Normal School Fund	8,402 70	
Normal School Fund Income.....	17,588 09	
Swamp Land Fund	29 91	
Swamp Land Fund Income.....		22 87
Agricultural College Fund.....	8,923 07	
Deposit Fund.....	6,287 56	
Commissioners Contingent Fund	673 88	
Delinquent Tax Fund	4,314 18	
Platteville Normal School Building Fund.....	122 57	
Whitewater Normal School Building Fund.....	1,090 58	
Oshkosh Normal School Building Fund	6,817 98	
Military Road Fund	162 53	
St. Croix and Superior Railroad Trespass Fund.....	37,841 60	
Sturgeon Bay Canal Fund.....		2,500 00
Allotment Fund.....	1,843 30	
Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Compa- ny Deposit Fund	13,971 15	
Sturgeon Bay Canal Trespass Fund.....	825 00	
Balance in Treasury.....		133,627 11
	<u>\$155,213 69</u>	<u>\$155,213 69</u>

ABSTRACT FROM ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

[Filed in the office of Secretary of State,]

COUNTIES.	HORSES.			NEAT CATTLE.		
	No.	Value.	Av. Val.	No.	Value.	Av. Val.
Adams	1,719	\$73,582	\$42,81	6,420	\$85,489	\$13 32
Ashland*						
Barron	61	4,820	79 02	390	12,176	31 22
Bayfield	16	1,475	92 19	38	1,570	41 32
Brown	3,323	92,786	27 88	8,818	85,676	9 72
Buffalo	3,016	138,541	45 94	12,059	131,533	10 91
Burnett	41	2,160	52 68	508	7,180	14 13
Calumet	3,047	82,756	27 16	8,884	84,015	9 46
Chippewa	1,016	59,155	58 22	3,390	56,011	16 52
Clark	371	28,293	76 26	1,938	49,948	25 77
Columbia	10,492	567,807	54 12	20,055	289,477	14 43
Crawford	3,420	147,515	43 13	10,223	130,718	12 79
Dane	20,695	1,266,452	61 20	38,420	569,195	14 82
Dodge	14,456	766,481	53 02	29,975	438,292	14 62
Door	292	15,744	52 91	1,426	26,165	18 35
Douglas	50	3,400	68 00	81	2,685	33 15
Dunn	1,889	142,774	75 58	8,256	151,964	18 41
Eau Claire	1,959	134,692	68 76	4,711	71,971	15 28
Fond du Lac	10,873	539,827	49 65	23,851	361,994	15 18
Grant	15,446	913,010	59 11	36,788	567,163	15 42
Green	10,299	533,640	51 81	25,661	386,435	15 06
Green Lake*						
Iowa	9,281	479,728	51 69	27,177	386,401	14 22
Jackson	2,113	119,474	56 54	6,256	141,922	22 69
Jefferson	8,920	441,284	49 47	22,326	354,119	15 86
Juneau	2,336	147,779	63 26	7,832	127,177	16 24
Kenosh	4,990	261,401	52 38	14,024	300,025	21 19
Kewaunee	818	7,238	8 85	5,074	28,689	5 65
La Crosse	4,297	291,930	67 94	10,993	160,241	14 58
La Fayette	10,686	435,613	40 76	28,102	242,856	12 20
Manitowoc	3,986	66,776	16 75	9,687	65,638	7 22
Marathon	534	23,686	25 36	4,708	49,163	10 44
Marquette	2,271	97,605	42 55	9,355	113,020	12 08
Milwaukee	7,430	470,133	62 02	19,151	209,643	20 64
Monroe	2,729	202,282	54 51	12,134	187,560	15 46
Oconto	784	43,921	56 02	1,410	30,235	21 44
Outagamie	3,299	132,500	40 16	10,105	128,221	12 69
Ozaukee	3,986	118,337	29 69	9,894	116,110	11 81
Peplin	1,035	78,682	76 02	3,827	68,085	17 79
Pierce	2,288	169,808	74 22	8,701	151,446	17 41
Polk	536	30,022	56 01	2,426	38,110	15 64
Portage	1,685	99,630	59 13	8,418	136,353	16 20
Racine	6,178	352,298	57 02	13,401	215,043	16 04
Richland†	3,617	163,998	45 34	10,631	137,134	12 90
Rock	16,057	1,013,798	63 14	29,654	521,622	17 59
St. Croix	3,053	233,981	76 63	7,010	109,523	15 62
Sauk	7,275	365,179	50 19	18,422	239,814	13 02
Shawano	302	9,664	32 00	1,542	13,057	8 47
Sheboygan	7,063	344,585	48 79	22,096	345,139	15 63
Trempealeau	2,789	212,334	76 09	10,562	185,263	17 54
Vernon	5,087	297,650	58 49	16,796	258,009	15 31
Walworth	11,038	797,972	65 95	21,256	482,864	22 71
Washington	7,120	317,939	44 65	15,035	204,053	13 57
Waukesha	9,806	633,604	64 61	18,282	398,962	21 82
Waupaca	2,420	131,473	54 10	9,430	146,548	15 54
Wausau	2,67	116,905	43 67	10,560	141,618	13 41
Winnebago	7,621	475,692	62 42	17,213	284,692	16 53
Wood	447	22,994	51 44	1,620	26,706	16 33
Totals	270,083	\$14,654,005	\$54 26	677,363	\$10,354,721	\$15 29

*No report.

†No report from the towns of Bloom and Forest.

Abstract from Assessment Rolls—continued.

COUNTIES.	MULES AND ASSES.			SHEEP AND LAMBS.		
	No.	Value.	Av. Val.	No.	Value.	Av. Val.
Adams	28	\$1,467	\$52 39	7,605	\$8,570	\$1,12
Ashland						
Barron	6	600	100 00	20	59	2 80
Bayfield						
Brown	26	946	36 38	4,142	2,562	62
Buffalo	87	4,543	52 28	6,043	7,649	1 26
Burnett				132	198	1 50
Calumet	34	952	28 00	9,653	7,268	74
Chippewa	40	2,983	74 57	930	1,536	1 71
Clark	57	5,935	104 12	617	1,057	1 71
Columbia	153	8,801	57 52	45,997	54,326	1 18
Crawford	65	3,639	55 98	8,688	9,789	1 13
Dane	343	20,979	61 16	65,351	95,431	1 46
Dodge	154	10,250	66 56	55,620	67,116	1 21
Door	24	1,860	77 50	238	421	1 76
Douglas				12	45	3 75
Durn	146	13,117	89 84	4,734	8,229	1 73
Eau Claire	75	5,600	74 67	2,228	2,693	1 21
Fond du Lac	121	6,366	52 61	55,158	72,229	1 31
Grant	382	26,461	69 27	27,592	36,446	1 32
Green	129	7,715	55 50	37,275	47,551	1 26
Green Lake*						
Iowa	164	10,945	66 74	15,669	19,621	1 25
Jackson	85	5,463	64 27	3,741	4,065	1 09
Jefferson	187	12,227	65 39	47,884	50,730	1 06
Juneau	47	2,755	58 61	9,394	11,613	1 23
Keno-sha	51	2,175	42 65	46,989	86,126	1 83
Kewaunee	14	192	13 71	688	575	1 84
La Crosse	114	8,735	76 62	9,706	13,789	1 42
La Fayette	410	18,526	45 18	20,717	21,411	1 03
Manitowoc	32	556	17 38	7,519	4,622	61
Marathon	8	430	53 75	1,473	1,488	1 01
Marquette	17	990	58 23	16,688	16,354	98
Milwaukee	74	4,255	57 50	7,368	9,870	1 33
Monroe	142	8,907	62 73	13,693	17,214	1 31
Oconto	35	1,970	56 29	317	454	1 43
Outagamie	42	1,865	44 40	10,219	11,558	1 13
Ozaukee	23	830	36 08	6,003	5,352	89
Pepin	32	2,620	82 50	1,995	3,872	1 94
Pierce	56	5,295	94 55	4,713	7,006	1 49
Polk	24	1,733	72 21	785	875	1 11
Portage	54	3,695	68 43	8,228	10,101	4 23
Racine	61	4,380	71 80	36,008	55,883	1 55
Richland†	105	5,237	49 88	17,688	17,426	2 27
Rock	256	18,930	73 94	59,979	94,034	1 56
St. Croix	94	6,744	71 74	1,940	2,527	1 30
Sauk	170	10,106	59 44	20,698	26,150	1 27
Shawano	3	125	41 66	801	613	76
Sheboygan	99	5,142	51 94	32,752	35,930	1 00
Trempealeau	76	7,715	101 51	9,186	14,591	1 58
Vernon	88	5,503	62 53	22,693	30,632	1 35
Walworth	167	12,200	73 05	94,392	192,145	2 04
Washington	69	3,955	57 31	20,078	25,312	1 26
Waukesha	122	9,561	78 36	66,953	121,115	1 81
Waupaca	50	3,225	64 50	11,608	12,801	1 10
Wausara	78	4,265	54 68	14,585	14,556	1 00
Winnebago	84	5,078	60 45	37,490	48,169	1 28
Wood	20	1,225	61 25	339	405	1 04
Totals	5,033	\$319,784	\$63 53	1,012,376	\$1,412,087	\$1 39

* No report.

† No report from the towns of Bloom and Forest.

Abstract from Assessment Rolls—continued.

COUNTIES.	SWINE.			WAGONS, CAR- RIAGES & SLEIGHS.		WATCHES.	
	No.	Value.	Aver. Val.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Adams.....	3,043	\$8,187	\$2 69	1,005	\$18,673	109	\$1,151
Ashland*							
Barron.....	170	594	3 49	189	4,629	32	512
Bayfield.....	2	24	8 00	16	445	30	1,805
Brown.....	3,968	5,384	1 36	3,020	45,154	322	19,807
Buffalo.....	7,163	12,314	1 72	1,612	26,564	66	807
Burnett.....	172	328	1 91	31	645	6	70
Calumet.....	5,135	7,532	1 46	2,541	24,471	165	676
Chippewa.....	1,767	2,798	2 15	777	15,222	77	1,071
Clark.....	460	2,069	4 59	500	12,909	193	2,262
Columbia.....	9,975	45,782	4 59	4,726	131,092	657	11,715
Crawford.....	9,174	21,977	2 39	1,507	34,397	306	1,896
Dane.....	26,914	122,812	4 56	8,443	277,009	1,296	33,556
Dodge.....	16,978	64,526	3 80	8,129	191,144	620	13,701
Door.....	770	2,652	3 44	265	7,511	40	652
Douglas.....	7	65	9 29	54	1,485	55	1,533
Dunn.....	4,425	15,345	3 47	1,631	47,718	191	3,430
Eau Claire.....	2,056	9,031	4 39	1,026	33,174	155	3,320
Fond du Lac.....	10,562	31,900	3 02	5,514	140,206	678	15,020
Grant.....	48,144	174,055	3 62	6,199	292,833	785	14,252
Green.....	28,819	115,165	4 00	3,965	107,244	448	7,592
Green Lake*							
Iowa.....	23,845	71,225	2 99	4,230	19,071	308	5,686
Jackson.....	2,216	7,600	3 43	1,212	29,420	172	3,725
Jefferson.....	12,728	52,590	3 83	4,162	114,786	526	8,525
Juneau.....	5,056	14,284	2 82	1,788	41,956	262	5,036
Kenosha.....	5,462	31,265	5 72	2,179	65,890	355	9,262
Kewannee.....	1,492	1,739	1 17	673	5,229	22	168
La Crosse.....	5,461	17,770	3 25	2,166	68,976	394	9,591
La Fayette.....	31,305	94,828	3 02	4,062	92,536	319	5,432
Manitowoc.....	4,125	3,593	94	2,310	20,200	55	998
Marathon.....	1,267	2,459	1 79	634	9,736	24	1,958
Marquette.....	4,782	11,614	2 41	1,521	24,579	68	622
Milwaukee.....	5,725	23,555	4 11	6,121	261,709	1,492	59,526
Monroe.....	7,078	22,624	3 20	2,563	66,488	392	8,889
Oconto.....	512	2,126	4 14	675	24,292	105	2,640
Outagamie.....	5,549	11,863	2 14	2,078	42,058	259	4,465
Ozaukee.....	5,482	14,049	2 56	2,659	34,855	69	709
Pepin.....	2,205	7,537	3 42	770	24,719	126	2,295
Pierce.....	4,001	14,947	3 74	1,678	44,808	262	3,394
Polk.....	852	2,817	3 21	421	11,071	45	414
Portage.....	3,832	12,673	3 26	1,859	36,813	215	4,137
Racine.....	6,112	23,368	3 28	3,211	90,588	357	12,662
Richland†	11,501	24,268	2 11	1,390	39,614	245	2,682
Rock.....	24,156	143,825	5 95	7,172	266,883	1,678	43,468
St. Croix.....	3,057	12,609	4 12	1,959	52,325	255	4,564
Sauk.....	14,816	42,516	2 87	4,078	100,686	624	9,683
Shawano.....	1,026	906	88	296	2,562	25	254
Sheboygan.....	9,334	25,741	2 76	4,998	83,674	342	4,053
Trempealeau.....	2,911	14,870	5 11	1,657	46,597	126	2,025
Wernon.....	14,635	35,726	2 44	2,589	59,419	325	3,632
Walworth.....	18,422	119,741	6 50	5,429	197,584	998	22,660
Washington.....	12,706	31,029	2 44	5,004	76,942	160	2,302
Waukesha.....	14,280	76,424	5 35	6,048	169,485	511	11,768
Waupaca.....	3,947	11,695	2 96	2,053	41,482	220	4,182
Waushara.....	5,151	13,051	2 53	1,688	33,690	141	1,507
Winnebago.....	7,217	27,917	3 74	4,954	147,947	857	22,632
Wood.....	525	1,239	2 36	656	15,865	48	1,059
Totals.....	463,649	\$1,669,053	\$3 60	148,004	\$3,689,512	18,642	\$14,318

* No report.

† No report from the towns of Bloom and Forest.

Abstract from Assessment Rolls—continued.

COUNTIES.	PIANOS AND MELODEONS.		SHARES OF BANK STOCK.		Value mer- chants and man'factu- rers' stock.	Val. other personal property.	Total val. all persn'l property aforesaid.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			
Adams.....	23	\$799	.....	\$2,587	\$10,324	\$40,904	\$251,733
Ashland*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barron.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,800	35,475	68,663
Bayfield.....	10	1,700	.....	.....	12,360	7,429	26,808
Brown.....	146	17,908	803	67,591	397,138	218,336	944,988
Buffalo.....	17	476	4	1,400	39,718	75,743	439,328
Burnett.....	1	15	.....	.....	2,500	2,100	15,196
Calumet.....	33	1,079	.....	.....	18,535	49,445	276,669
Chippewa.....	11	1,100	.....	.....	55,533	35,054	231,518
Clark.....	19	1,600	.....	.....	26,853	42,400	173,327
Columbia.....	286	28,545	751	55,075	392,309	733,953	2,319,792
Crawford.....	68	4,164	.....	10,460	63,729	109,111	542,395
Dane.....	451	49,634	1,250	125,625	728,277	1,804,004	5,092,974
Dodge.....	386	36,552	1,135	115,870	256,096	1,191,089	3,251,117
Door.....	3	140	.....	.....	42,915	51,880	149,941
Douglas.....	11	915	.....	.....	21,615	5,306	37,049
Dunn.....	28	3,094	.....	.....	396,378	162,387	944,436
Eau Claire.....	66	6,645	.....	.....	251,450	151,580	670,156
Fond du Lac.....	403	40,123	1,421	91,258	653,589	689,499	2,642,011
Grant.....	254	23,147	.....	55	441,468	849,382	3,248,278
Green.....	146	15,148	900	72,000	275,250	699,978	2,267,718
Green Lake*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	113	9,504	.....	.....	231,521	340,500	1,674,202
Jackson.....	38	2,595	.....	950	116,798	106,918	538,930
Jefferson.....	299	24,388	2,074	142,306	452,919	493,958	2,147,832
Juneau.....	73	5,620	40	4,035	151,984	178,637	690,870
Kenosha.....	178	21,348	500	30,635	163,179	433,979	1,405,285
Kewaunee.....	8	169	.....	86,203	86,203	3,548	133,750
La Crosse.....	150	17,735	500	42,500	429,313	511,897	1,572,931
La Fayette.....	153	10,229	.....	10,182	160,585	299,308	1,492,506
Manitowoc.....	44	2,683	5	20,175	299,466	221,436	706,633
Marathon.....	12	840	10	500	86,635	47,976	224,869
Marquette.....	22	1,260	.....	.....	14,110	27,481	307,936
Milwaukee.....	1,025	173,498	13,638	879,860	8,341,538	4,141,809	14,574,728
Monroe.....	86	8,577	500	52,180	234,416	197,805	997,942
Oconto.....	23	1,690	1	50	118,896	43,794	260,063
Outagamie.....	70	6,930	.....	.....	94,975	123,132	567,567
Ozaukee.....	28	2,327	.....	.....	51,384	104,065	453,018
Pepin.....	16	1,080	2	29	39,228	60,170	283,927
Pierce.....	61	4,225	.....	.....	81,379	170,077	652,925
Polk.....	11	630	.....	.....	20,691	19,967	126,330
Portage.....	62	5,965	2	100	83,001	98,998	491,466
Racine.....	288	32,140	1,250	118,750	746,893	632,682	2,284,687
Richland†.....	66	2,485	.....	370	52,769	86,396	523,379
Rock.....	693	70,773	210	275,500	915,638	1,820,043	5,184,514
St. Croix.....	77	7,379	500	46,250	83,233	262,641	821,776
Sauk.....	183	13,167	250	20,000	197,910	408,456	1,433,667
Sawano.....	4	120	.....	.....	4,671	4,230	36,202
Sheboygan.....	168	13,269	.....	10,000	226,326	377,435	1,472,194
Trempealeau.....	44	4,095	.....	.....	41,742	182,960	712,452
Vernon.....	40	2,325	2	11	59,963	234,364	987,284
Walworth.....	457	46,407	1,811	90,667	378,836	1,280,172	3,551,248
Washington.....	56	4,845	.....	.....	127,017	363,043	1,156,437
Waukesha.....	298	28,191	752	75,800	264,715	1,132,232	2,921,857
Waupaca.....	95	5,472	14	1,650	137,191	133,881	629,600
Waushara.....	20	801	7	450	32,058	64,094	422,995
Winnebago.....	384	43,839	2,008	218,850	882,764	1,839,116	3,995,726
Wood.....	30	2,560	.....	.....	71,435	43,865	187,403
Totals ...	7,737	\$11,997	20,940	2,583,661	19,673,274	23,456,120	79,218,533

* No report.

† No report from the towns of Bloom and Forest.

Abstract from Assessment Rolls—continued.

COUNTIES.	LAND.			Val. of city and village lots.	Total val. of all real estate.	Total val. of all property.
	No. of Acres.	Value.	Av. val.			
Adams	285,343	\$663,549	\$2 33	\$17,753	\$681,302	\$933,035
Ashland*						
Barron	124,491	257,098	2 07		257,098	325,761
Bayfield	66,773	205,149	3 07	119,152	324,301	351,109
Brown	288,772	941,845	3 26	2,180,121	3,121,966	4,066,254
Buffalo	220,219	610,018	2 77	122,469	732,487	1,171,815
Burnett	90,880	151,499	1 67		151,499	166,695
Calumet	198,676	1,064,921	5 36	40,751	1,105,672	1,382,341
Chippewa	1,060,157	2,716,527	2 60	154,531	2,871,108	3,102,626
Clark	542,545	1,514,218	2 79	49,700	1,563,918	1,737,245
Columbia	485,115	6,224,566	12 83	1,390,454	7,615,020	9,934,812
Crawford	337,680	1,244,233	3 68	309,299	1,553,532	2,095,927
Dane	760,575	12,051,677	15 85	3,423,355	15,475,032	20,568,006
Dodge	544,525	11,527,873	21 17	1,971,332	13,499,205	16,750,322
Door	208,974	527,272	2 52	40,644	567,916	717,857
Douglas	140,598	250,767	1 78	370,414	621,181	658,230
Dunn	252,377	1,268,698	5 03	208,396	1,477,094	2,421,530
Eau Claire	199,407	878,727	4 41	818,865	1,697,592	2,367,748
Fond du Lac	406,560	6,787,221	16 69	3,898,601	10,685,822	13,327,833
Grant	731,156	6,623,508	9 06	1,434,360	8,057,868	11,306,146
Green	366,259	5,493,271	15 00	1,238,501	6,731,672	8,999,490
Green Lake*						
Iowa	479,277	3,892,296	8 12	892,197	4,784,493	6,458,635
Jackson	292,947	678,305	2 32	224,471	902,776	1,441,706
Jefferson	333,797	6,501,723	19.48	1,997,647	8,499,370	10,647,202
Juneau	289,351	1,034,686	3 58	487,024	1,521,710	2,212,580
Kenosha	169,475	3,642,049	21 49	777,997	4,420,046	5,225,331
Kewaunee	201,844	391,345	1 94	31,795	426,140	559,890
La Crosse	246,859	1,783,635	7 23	1,613,782	3,397,417	4,970,248
La Fayette	398,295	4,673,336	11 73	447,233	5,120,569	6,613,075
Manitowoc	365,861	1,250,955	3 42	1,299,900	2,550,855	3,257,488
Marathon	816,314	1,072,054	1 31	110,322	1,182,376	1,407,245
Marquette	257,979	656,131	2 54	68,799	724,934	1,032,866
Milwaukee	141,787	6,279,324	44 29	30,420,960	36,700,284	51,275,012
Monroe	492,071	1,783,542	4 44	853,659	2,637,201	3,635,143
Oconto	730,535	1,299,850	1 78	59,991	1,359,841	1,619,909
Outagamie	313,097	1,889,317	6 03	756,061	2,645,378	3,212,945
Ozaukee	146,889	2,562,679	17 51	253,412	2,826,091	3,279,109
Pepin	106,054	445,013	4 23	86,940	535,953	819,880
Pierce	293,712	1,665,128	5 67	348,872	2,014,000	2,666,925
Polk	290,325	721,537	2 49	83,968	805,505	931,825
Portage	396,064	1,003,132	2 53	240,190	1,243,322	1,734,788
Racine	207,410	4,698,133	23 65	2,560,411	7,258,544	9,543,231
Richland†	308,787	1,420,637	4 61	170,083	1,590,720	2,114,099
Rock	450,660	12,150,685	26 96	4,058,740	16,209,425	21,393,939
St. Croix	383,726	2,214,424	5 77	514,615	2,729,039	3,550,815
Sauk	518,990	3,403,930	6 56	714,109	4,118,039	5,551,706
Shawano	373,598	303,093	81	9,034	312,127	348,329
Sheboygan	323,773	5,016,748	15 52	1,419,423	6,436,171	7,908,365
Trempealeau	196,924	984,724	5 00	169,179	1,153,903	1,866,375
Vernon	443,852	2,052,551	4 62	121,723	2,174,274	3,161,558
Walworth	351,022	9,618,355	27 40	1,703,632	11,321,987	14,873,235
Washington	270,667	4,537,411	16 76	516,316	5,053,727	6,210,164
Waukesha	348,722	10,279,179	29.48	1,592,166	11,871,345	14,793,202
Waupaca	399,317	1,393,786	3 49	476,184	1,869,970	2,499,570
Waushara	364,748	1,122,613	3 07	76,261	1,198,874	1,621,869
Winnebago	267,214	5,689,475	21 29	4,754,078	10,443,553	14,439,279
Wood	312,076	532,898	1 71	182,467	715,365	902,768
Totals.....	19,504,521	169,661,316	8 70	77,885,389	247,546,705	326,765,238

* No report.

† No report from the towns of Bloom and Forest.

COMPARATIVE TABLE

Showing the Area, Population, Public Debt, Revenue, Expenditures, Railroads and Telegraphs of the United States and European Countries.

COUNTRIES.	Area in English square miles.	Population, approximate.	PUBLIC DEBT.		Debt per capita.	Revenue in millions of dollars.	Expenditures in millions of dollars.	Railroads, length in English miles.	Telegraphs, in English miles.
			Year.	Amount.					
United States.....	3,543,000	40,300,000	1870	\$2,369,324,476	\$59	408	292	48,000	75,000
Great Britain.....	120,000	30,500,000	1868	2,985,159,250	133	450	360	10,952	12,831
German Zollverein, excluding Luxembourg.....	200,000	38,514,000	1869	565,229,903	15	187	188	6,724	11,952
France.....	212,000	38,300,000	1868	2,833,400,285	74	410	325	5,334	14,868
Netherlands.....	11,000	3,592,000	.....	408,953,995	112	45	39	524	991
Belgium.....	11,000	4,984,000	.....	125,350,105	25	33	30	1,236	1,191
Portugal.....	37,000	4,350,000	1865	214,652,360	50	17	20	278	1,204
Spain.....	183,000	16,732,000	1870	819,637,355	50	140	143	2,097	4,343
Italy.....	110,000	25,527,000	1868	1,057,516,490	41	180	211	2,092	6,951
Switzerland.....	25,000	2,510,000	.....	.....	.....	4.3	4.0	526	1,673
Austria.....	245,000	36,000,000	1868	1,513,637,918	42	150	152	3,019	5,479
Turkey, (European).....	207,000	10,725,000	.....	345,711,350	31	76	78.5	113	.....
Greece.....	30,000	1,400,000	.....	70,000,000	50	6	5.8	4	.....
Russia, (European).....	1,890,000	68,390,000	1866	1,372,723,850	19	355	365	2,764	15,000
Sweden and Norway.....	290,000	5,895,000	1868	29,845,135	5	18	16.3	836	1,516
Denmark.....	14,000	1,750,000	.....	74,312,325	46	15	14.2	186	599
The German Zollverein, excluding Luxembourg, comprises: North German Union, or Prussia, Saxony, Ducal Hesse, (north of the Main,) Thuringia, Oldenburg, Brunswick, the Mecklenburgs, Reuss, (senior and junior,) Bremen, Hamburg, and Lubeck, the Rudolstadt and Lippe principalities.									
The South German States:	101,384	29,900,092	1867	335,430,325	11.5	129.5	133.3	.....	.....
Bavaria.....	29,498	4,830,778	1866	148,316,380	30	23.3	23.3	.....	.....
Wurtemberg.....	7,585	1,778,390	.....	35,169,555	20	12.0	11.8	.....	.....
Baden.....	4,953	1,433,525	.....	46,283,043	33	9.0	9.0	.....	.....
Ducal Hesse, (south of the Main).....	2,989	564,971	.....	Inc. in N. Ger.	.....	13.1	10.8	.....	.....

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 1868.

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	Souverain	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	Port 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	814	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, South	Ducat	0.112	986	2.28.2
Greece	Twenty Drachms	0.185	900	3.44.2
Hindustan	Mchur	0.374	916	7.08.2
Italy	Twenty Lire	0.207	898	3.84.3
Japan	Old Cobang	0.362	568	4.44.0
Japan	do	0.289	572	3.57.6
Mexico	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
Mexico	Six Ducati, new	0.245	996	5.04.4
Naples	Ten Guilders	0.215	899	3.99.1
Netherlands	Old Doubloon, Bogota	0.868	870	15.61.1
New Granada	do Popayan	0.867	888	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	160 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	Sequin	0.112	999	2.31.3

SILVER COINS.

COUNTRY.	DENOMINATIONS.	Weight.	Fine-ness.	Value.
Austria	Old Rix Dollar	Oz. Dec.	Thous.	
Austria	Old Scudo	0.902	833	\$1.02.3
Austria	Florin before 1858	0.834	902	1.02.6
Austria	New Florin	0.451	833	51.1
Austria	New Union Dollar	0.397	900	48.6
Austria	Maria Theresa Dollar, 1780	0.596	920	73.1
Belgium	Five Francs	0.895	838	1.02.1
Bolivia	New Dollar	0.803	827	98.0
Bolivia	Half Dollar	0.643	903.5	79.1
Brazil	Double Milreis	0.432	667	39.2
Canada	Twenty Cents	0.820	918.5	1.02.5
Central America	Dollar	0.150	925	18.9
Chili	Old Dollar	0.866	850	1.00.2
Chili	New Dollar	0.864	908	1.06.8
Denmark	Two Rigsdaler	0.801	900.5	98.2
England	Shilling, new	0.927	877	1.10.7
England	do. average	0.182.5	924.5	23.0
France	Five Franc, average	0.178	925	22.4
Germany, North	Thaler before 1857	0.800	900	98.0
Germany, North	New Thaler	0.712	750	72.7
Germany, South	Florin before 1857	0.595	900	72.9
Germany, South	New Florin (assumed)	0.340	900	41.7
Greece	Five Drachms	0.340	900	41.7
Hindustan	Rupee	0.719	900	88.1
Japan	Itzebu	0.374	916	46.6
Japan	New Itzebu	0.279	991	37.6
Mexico	Dollar, new	0.279	890	33.8
Mexico	do. average	0.867.5	963	1.06.6
Mexico	Peso of Maximilian	0.866	901	1.06.2
Naples	Scudo	0.861	902.5	1.05.5
Netherlands	2½ Guilders	0.844	830	95.3
Norway	Specie Daler	0.804	944	1.03.3
New Grenada	Dollar of 1857	0.927	877	1.10.7
Peru	Old Dollar	0.803	896	98.0
Peru	Dollar of 1858	0.866	901	1.06.2
Peru	Half Dollar of 1835 and 1838	0.766	909	94.8
Peru	Sol	0.433	650	38.3
Prussia	Thaler before 1857	0.802	900	98.2
Prussia	New Thaler	0.712	750	72.7
Rome	Scudo	0.595	900	72.9
Russia	Rouble	0.864	900	1.05.8
Sardinia	Five Lire	0.667	875	79.4
Spain	New Pistarcen	0.800	960	98.0
Sweden	Rix Dollar	.166	809	20.3
Switzerland	Two Francs	1.092	750	1.11.5
Tunis	Five Piastres	0.323	899	39.5
Turkey	Twenty Piastres	0.511	898.5	62.5
Tuscany	Florin	0.770	830	87.0
		0.220	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	10
Dollar	25 4-5 gr	1 00	Half Dime	20¾ gr	5
			3 Cent Piece	12¾ gr	3

POPULATION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

BY TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES,

According to the United States Census, for 1870.

Towns.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Towns.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
ADAMS.				BARRON.			
Adams.....	218	217	435	Barron.....	342	196	538
Big Flats.....	46	43	89	BURNETT.			
Dell Prairie...	271	263	534	Grantsburg...	380	326	706
Easton.....	176	162	338	BROWN.			
Jackson.....	253	228	481	Bellevue.....	436	386	822
Leola.....	102	83	185	Depere, town...	313	241	554
Lincoln.....	221	212	433	village...	695	687	1,382
Motroe.....	203	214	417	West Depere.	457	418	875
New Chester...	176	154	330	Eaton.....	199	159	358
New Haven...	465	429	894	Ft. Howard—			
Preston.....	87	74	161	1st ward....	572	533	1,105
Quincy.....	145	127	272	2d ward....	331	361	742
Richfield.....	141	125	266	3d ward....	107	100	207
Rome.....	74	69	143	4th ward....	222	185	407
Springville...	200	186	386	Glenmore.....	404	326	730
Strong's Prai.	563	580	1,143	Green Bay—			
White Creek..	101	105	206	town.....	550	523	1,073
Total.....	3,442	3,271	6,713	city, 1st w'd.	811	947	1,758
ASHLAND.				2d w'd.	1,029	943	1,972
La Pointe.....	126	95	221	3d w'd.	505	431	936
BAYFIELD.				Holland.....	677	602	1,279
Bayfield.....	196	148	344	Howard.....	629	529	1,158
BUFFALO.				Humboldt...	397	338	735
Alma.....	254	220	484	Lawrence....	379	371	750
village..	295	270	565	Morrison....	615	554	1,169
Belvidere....	341	291	632	New Denmark	429	387	816
Buffalo.....	258	201	459	Pittsfield...	325	261	586
city...	136	132	268	Preble.....	585	523	1,108
Canton.....	335	313	648	Rockland....	400	354	754
Cross.....	301	263	564	Scot.....	735	650	1,385
Fountain City.	438	429	867	Suamico.....	610	463	1,073
Gilman town..	346	349	715	Wrightstown.	786	660	1,446
Glencoe.....	352	324	676	Total.....	13,248	11,932	25,180
Maxville.....	223	211	434	CALUMET.			
Milton.....	119	125	244	Brillen.....	266	306	672
Modena.....	351	270	621	Brothertown.	936	669	1,605
Montana.....	269	239	508	Charlestown.	619	631	1,250
Naples.....	526	433	1,009	Cniltton.....	785	732	1,517
Nelson.....	716	575	1,291	Harrison.....	827	735	1,562
Waumandee..	614	524	1,138	New Holstein.	934	878	1,812
Total.....	5,894	5,229	11,123	Rantoul.....	476	439	915
				Stockbridge..	999	979	1,978
				Woodville....	566	457	1,023
				Total.....	6,508	5,826	12,334

Towns.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Towns.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
CHIPPEWA.*				CRAWFORD.			
Anson.....	218	102	320	Clayton.....	746	710	1,456
Bloomer.....	371	356	727	Eastman.....	619	595	1,214
Chippewa F—				Freeman.....	642	637	1,279
1st ward..	603	346	949	Haney.....	238	252	490
2d ward..	646	423	1,069	Marietta.....	241	210	451
Eagle Point..	505	346	851	Prairie duChn	1,840	1,821	3,661
Edson.....	126	105	231	Scott.....	420	381	801
La Fayette....	451	235	686	Seneca.....	608	625	1,233
Sigel.....	65	58	123	Union.....	186	163	349
Wheaton.....	369	310	679	Utica.....	664	596	1,260
				Wauzeka.....	458	465	923
Total.....	3,354	2,281	5,635	Total.....	6,662	6,455	13,117
CLARK.				DANE.			
Eaton.....	200	115	315	Albion.....	593	549	1,142
Grant.....	221	166	387	Berry.....	604	552	1,156
Lewis.....	121	82	203	Black Earth..	482	484	966
Loyal.....	291	248	539	Blooming Gro	515	495	1,010
Lynn.....	64	44	108	Blue Mounds.	596	569	1,165
Mentor.....	236	205	441	Bristol.....	645	630	1,275
Pine Valley..	534	419	953	Burke.....	588	539	1,127
Weston.....	276	224	500	Christiana....	666	676	1,342
Total.....	1,943	1,503	3,446	Cottage Grove	493	462	955
COLUMBIA.				Cross Plains..			
Arlington....	434	389	823	Dane.....	754	752	1,506
Caledonia....	618	563	-1,181	Dane.....	532	511	1,043
Cambria, vill.	254	248	502	Deerfield....	548	492	1,040
Columbus, t'n.	503	450	953	Duakirk.....	638	553	1,194
vill.	908	980	1,888	Dunn.....	605	567	1,172
Courtland..	492	466	958	Fitchburg....	622	530	1,152
Dekorra.....	741	556	1,297	Madison, tow.	434	423	857
Fall River...	129	130	259	city, 1st ward	1,515	1,748	3,263
F. Winnebago	373	333	706	2d ward....	825	866	1,691
Fountain Pra.	529	499	1,028	3d ward....	1,226	1,192	2,418
Hampden....	517	485	1,002	4th ward....	906	895	1,801
Leeds.....	587	514	1,101	Mazomanie, t'n	305	264	569
Lewiston....	553	478	1,031	village....	567	577	1,144
Lodi.....	797	768	1,565	Medina.....	797	728	1,525
Lowville....	454	426	880	Middleton....	808	731	1,539
Marcellon...	469	451	920	Station, vill.	137	149	286
Newport....	301	287	588	Montrose....	593	564	1,157
Kilbourn City,				Oregon.....	746	752	1,498
village.....	541	573	1,114	Perry.....	561	490	1,051
Otsego.....	892	827	1,719	Primrose....	514	501	1,015
Pacific.....	128	119	247	Pleasant Sp'gs	573	492	1,065
Portage—				Roxbury.....	621	536	1,207
1st ward..	362	323	685	Rutland.....	613	526	1,139
2d ward..	350	360	710	Springdale...	572	561	1,133
3d ward..	244	229	473	Springfield..	756	687	1,443
4th ward..	585	567	1,152	Stoughton, vill	467	522	989
5th ward..	469	496	965	Sun Prairie—			
Randolph, t'n.	589	497	1,086	town.....	529	455	984
vill.....	27	34	61	village....	306	320	626
Scott.....	440	392	832	Vienna.....	601	576	1,177
Springvale...	429	370	799	Verona.....	606	518	1,124
West Point...	506	443	949	Vermont.....	595	649	1,244
Wycocena....	652	643	1,295	Westport....	817	772	1,589
				Windsor.....	665	591	1,256
Total.....	14,873	13,896	28,769	York.....	568	501	1,069
				Total.....	27,104	26,005	53,109

* SUPPLEMENTAL CENSUS taken since the above returns were received resulted in finding 2,634 additional names in the towns as follows: Eagle Point, 316; Bloomer Prairie, 832; Wheaton, 120; Anson, 140; La Fayette, 284; city of Chippewa Falls, 492.

Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
DODGE.				DUNN.			
Ashippun.....	845	778	1,623	Colfax.....	129	104	233
Burnet.....	518	464	982	Dunn.....	556	431	987
Beav. Dam, t'n	739	724	1,463	Fau Galle.....	546	432	978
B'r Dam, city—				Elk Mound....	266	167	433
1st ward...	261	276	537	Grant.....	289	299	588
2d ward...	411	425	836	Lucas.....	178	139	317
3d ward...	465	527	992	Menomonie..	1,333	889	2,222
4th ward...	432	467	899	New Haven..	322	232	554
Calamus.....	623	517	1,140	Peru.....	128	114	242
Ches. er.....	446	420	866	Red Cedar....	336	313	649
C'vman.....	758	768	1,526	Rock Creek...	155	112	267
Elba.....	758	738	1,496	Sheridan.....	58	59	117
Emmett.....	722	652	1,374	Sherman.....	173	132	305
Fox Lake, t'n	444	386	830	Spring Brook.	571	490	1,061
village.....	497	589	1,086	Tainter.....	119	87	206
Hubbard.....	1,536	1,472	3,008	Weston.....	173	166	339
*Horicon, vil	43	37	80				
Hastisford....	931	765	1,696	Total.....	5,322	4,169	9,491
Herman.....	1,011	924	1,935				
Lebanon.....	812	810	1,622	EAU CLAIRE.			
Leroy.....	632	894	1,526	Augusta.....	412	353	765
Lomira.....	965	940	1,905	Bridge Creek.	459	318	777
Lowell.....	1,229	1,186	2,415	Brunswick...	327	249	576
Oak Grove....	917	807	1,724	Eau Claire....	826	653	1,479
Juneau, vill'g.	147	153	300	Lincoln.....	481	428	909
Portland.....	649	637	1,286	N. Eau Claire	669	458	1,127
Rubicon.....	1,023	972	1,995	Oak Grove....	510	325	835
Shields.....	576	543	1,119	Orter Creek...	481	440	921
Theresa.....	1,148	1,100	2,248	Pleas'nt Val'y	180	163	343
Trenton.....	920	815	1,735	Washington...	291	226	517
Westland.....	635	636	1,341	W. Eau Claire	1,333	1,073	2,406
Williamstown	1,180	1,125	2,305				
Watert'n, c'y—				Total.....	6,019	4,763	10,782
5th ward....	414	397	811				
6th ward....	637	650	1,287	F'D DU LAC.			
Waupun, s.w'd	569	443	1,012	Alto.....	745	705	1,450
Total.....	24,053	23,087	47,140	Ashford.....	940	861	1,801
				Auburn.....	868	758	1,626
DOOR.				Byron.....	738	703	1,441
Brussels.....	207	199	406	Calumet.....	783	676	1,459
Bailey's Harb.	151	132	283	Eden.....	747	702	1,449
Clay Banks...	196	123	319	Eldorado.....	889	785	1,674
Egg Harbor...	87	72	159	Empire.....	547	508	1,055
Forrestville..	186	165	351	F'd du Lac, t'n	667	604	1,271
Gardner.....	222	182	404	F. du Lac, city			
Gibraltar.....	265	201	466	1st ward....	1,498	1,530	3,028
Jacksonport..	83	56	139	2d ward....	971	1,006	1,977
Liberty Grove	184	147	331	3d ward....	1,530	1,605	3,135
Nasewauppee..	194	152	346	4th ward....	1,472	1,542	3,014
Sevastopol....	181	145	326	5th ward....	821	790	1,611
Sturgeon Bay.	347	314	661	Forest.....	760	657	1,417
Union.....	150	144	294	Friendship...	594	507	1,101
Washington...	108	186	284	Lamartine....	730	636	1,366
				Marshfield...	836	758	1,594
Total.....	2,651	2,218	4,869	Metomen.....	969	930	1,899
				Oakfield.....	718	644	1,362
DOUGLAS.				Osceola.....	605	604	1,209
Superior.....	675	457	1,132	Ripon, town.	583	560	1,143
				Ripon, city—			
				1st ward....	801	889	1,690
				2d ward....	635	652	1,287

*Remainder of village in town of Hubbard.

Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
F. DU L.—con.				GREEN —CON.			
Rosendale	646	652	1,298	Monroe, vil... 1,645	1,759	3,404	
Springvale ...	652	602	1,254	Mt. Pleasant... 590	574	1,164	
Taycheedah ..	812	708	1,520	New Glarus... 512	446	958	
Waupun, town	619	618	1,237	Spring Grove... 645	591	1,236	
Waupun, city, north ward.	474	450	924	Sylvester..... 535	499	1,034	
				Washington... 499	402	901	
				York	561	1,088	
Total	23,650	22,642	46,292	Total	12,064	11,545	
GRANT.				GREEN LAKE			
Beetown, vill.	248	257	505	Berlin, town.. 641	383	1,024	
Beetown, town	578	537	1,115	city, 1st w'd. 537	656	1,193	
Blue River ...	331	329	660	2d w'd. 318	333	651	
Bloomington .	443	432	880	3d w'd. 462	472	934	
village.....	172	193	365	Brooklyn..... 684	655	1,339	
Boscobel	80	61	141	Green Lake... 611	569	1,180	
village.....	774	735	1,509	Kingston, to'n 416	391	807	
Cassville	386	381	767	village*.....			
village.....	268	283	551	Mackford..... 640	611	1,251	
Clifton	549	527	1,076	Manchester... 589	561	1,150	
Ellenboro	394	409	803	Markesan, vil.†			
Fennimore	956	838	1,794	Marquette.... 468	459	927	
Glen Haven... 535	479	1,014	Princeton..... 507	499	1,006		
village..... 86	77	163	village..... 364	341	705		
Harrison..... 557	488	1,045	St. Marie..... 367	338	705		
Hazel Green.. 767	671	1,438	Seneca..... 214	201	415		
village..... 331	392	723					
Hickory Grove 472	435	907	Total	6,818	6,469	13,287	
Jamestown... 588	526	1,114	IOWA.				
Lancaster .. 1,401	1,313	2,714	Arena..... 1,116	1,015	2,131		
Liberty..... 451	456	907	Avo'a..... 231	197	418		
Lima..... 545	540	1,085	Clyde..... 359	347	706		
Little Grant.. 421	392	813	Dodgeville... 1,152	1,149	2,301		
Marion..... 325	350	675	village..... 680	727	1,407		
Millville..... 119	104	223	Highland..... 1,300	1,234	2,534		
Mount Hope.. 399	359	758	village..... 244	238	482		
Muscoda..... 462	449	911	Linden..... 1,062	992	2,054		
Paris..... 488	419	907	Mifflin..... 810	680	1,490		
Patch Grove.. 337	314	651	Mineral Point. 822	728	1,550		
village..... 84	93	177	city, 1st w'd. 816	871	1,687		
Platteville... 575	571	1,146	2d w'd. 781	808	1,589		
village..... 1,277	1,260	2,537	Moscow..... 482	473	955		
Potosi..... 1,400	1,286	2,686	Pulaski..... 584	498	1,082		
Smelzer..... 679	615	1,294	Ridgeway.... 1,301	1,194	2,495		
Waterloo..... 471	480	951	Wadwick..... 483	452	935		
Waterstown.. 308	272	580	Wyoming.... 359	380	739		
Wingville.... 545	486	1,031					
Woodman..... 286	273	559	Total	12,572	11,983		
Wyalusing... 419	381	800	JACKSON.				
Total	19,512	18,463	37,975	Albion..... 1,110	882	1,992	
GREEN.				Alma..... 391	347	738	
Adams..... 522	485	1,007	† Dexter.....				
Albany..... 694	680	1,374	Garden Valley 370	310	680		
Brodhead, vil. 743	805	1,548	Hixton..... 486	414	900		
Brooklyn..... 568	543	1,111	Irving..... 423	407	830		
Cadiz..... 727	677	1,404	Manchester... 224	203	427		
Clarno..... 827	810	1,637	Melrose..... 487	446	933		
Decatur..... 460	451	911	Northfield... 271	229	500		
Exeter..... 498	451	949	Springfield... 375	337	712		
Jefferson.... 860	813	1,673					
Jordan..... 569	513	1,082	Total	4,137	3,575		
Monroe..... 609	519	1,128					

* Included in town.

† Taken with town of Mackford.

‡ Transferred from Wood County, 1870.

Towns.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
JEFFERSON.				KENOSHA—con.			
Aztalan.....	635	617	1,252	Salem.....	712	674	1,383
Cold Spring..	372	370	742	Somers.....	703	656	1,359
Concord.....	839	738	1,627	Wheatland...	437	434	871
Farmington..	1,208	1,209	2,417	Total.....	6,803	6,369	13,172
Hebron.....	704	669	1,373	KEWAUNEE.			
Ixonia.....	915	864	1,779	Ahnepee.....	772	772	1,544
Jefferson.....	1,148	1,086	2,234	Carlton.....	592	593	1,185
village.....	1,116	1,061	2,177	Casco.....	426	368	794
Koshkonong..	643	550	1,193	†Coryville.....			
Ft. Atkinson,v	972	1,037	2,009	Franklin....	679	601	1,280
L. Mills,town.	474	445	919	Kewaunee....	944	896	1,840
village.....	297	293	590	Lincoln.....	380	300	680
Milford.....	838	771	1,609	Montpelier...	462	415	877
Oakland.....	576	496	1,072	Pierce.....	606	527	1,133
Palmyra,town.	490	435	925	Red River....	508	440	948
Sullivan.....	354	349	703	Total.....	5,369	4,912	10,281
Sullivan.....	800	756	1,556	LA CROSSE.			
Summer.....	225	243	468	Barre.....	709	682	1,391
Waterloo,t'n.	543	548	1,091	Bangor.....	605	546	1,151
village.....	345	382	727	Burns.....	514	427	941
Watertown,t'n	1,112	1,110	2,222	Campbell....	393	257	650
*city,1st w'd.	775	804	1,583	Farmington..	789	733	1,522
2d w'd.....	724	756	1,480	Greenfield...	375	301	676
3d w'd.....	442	494	936	Holland.....	442	377	819
4th w'd.....	239	275	514	La Crosse, city			
7th w'd.....	433	419	852	1st ward.....	1,185	1,106	2,291
Total.....	17,223	16,826	34,050	2d ward....	806	656	1,462
JUNEAU.				3d ward....	1,331	1,405	2,736
Armenia.....	199	114	313	4th ward....	587	710	1,297
Clearfield...	103	100	203	N. LaCrosse,v.	797	697	1,494
Fountain.....	307	292	599	Neshonoc....	449	420	869
Germantown..	306	259	565	Onalaska....	813	719	1,532
Kildare.....	259	256	515	Shelby.....	362	292	654
Lemonweir...	505	490	995	Washington..	456	414	870
Lindina.....	537	538	1,075	Total.....	10,553	9,742	20,295
Lisbon.....	240	209	449	LA FAYETTE.			
N. Lisbon,vil..	584	636	1,220	Argyle.....	609	570	1,179
Lyndon.....	236	243	479	Belmont.....	701	602	1,303
Marion.....	154	180	334	Benton.....	911	813	1,724
Mauston, vil..	474	488	962	Blanchard....	241	218	459
Necedah.....	127	115	242	Darlington,vil.			
village.....	481	463	944	lage and town	1,381	1,391	2,772
Orange.....	126	109	235	Elk Grove....	720	658	1,378
Plymouth.....	427	368	795	Fayette.....	592	600	1,192
Seven M. Creek	422	403	825	Gratiot.....	874	844	1,718
Summit.....	382	381	763	Kendall.....	606	525	1,131
Wonowoc.....	475	458	933	Monticello...	231	249	480
Total.....	6,324	6,072	12,396	New Diggings	915	879	1,794
KENOSHA.				Seymour.....	240	179	419
Brighton.....	681	506	1,187	Shullsburg...	1,394	1,369	2,763
Bristol.....	589	551	1,140	Wayne.....	561	495	1,056
Kenosha, city				W. Oak Springs	282	258	540
1st ward....	779	783	1,562	Willow Sp'ngs	587	532	1,119
2d ward....	506	495	1,001	Wiota.....	866	834	1,700
3d ward....	447	497	944	Total.....	11,651	11,016	22,667
4th ward....	393	408	801				
Paris.....	542	474	1,016				
Pleasant Prai.	732	645	1,377				
Randall.....	287	246	533				

* For 5th and 6th wards, see Dodge county.

† Included in town of Kewaunee.

Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
MANITOWOC.				MILWAUKEE.			
Cato.....	819	850	1,669	Franklin.....	1,065	1,027	2,092
Centerville....	835	815	1,650	Granville.....	1,211	1,186	2,397
Cooperstown..	780	787	1,567	Greenfield....	1,165	1,101	2,266
Eaton.....	738	730	1,468	Lake.....	1,673	1,301	2,974
Franklin.....	804	793	1,597	Milwaukee, t'n	1,563	1,533	3,096
Gibson.....	837	801	1,638	city—1st w'd.	3,780	4,225	8,006
Kossuth.....	1,092	1,095	2,187	2d w'd.	4,215	4,146	8,361
Liberty.....	733	697	1,430	3d w'd.	3,109	3,048	6,157
Manitowoc, t'n	492	524	1,016	4th w'd.	3,682	3,958	7,640
vil., 1st ward	772	761	1,533	5th w'd.	4,420	4,305	8,725
2d ward	443	512	955	6th w'd.	3,682	3,694	7,376
3d ward	771	770	1,541	7th w'd.	3,248	3,785	7,033
4th ward	558	581	1,139	8th w'd.	3,341	3,283	6,624
Manitowoc R.	944	919	1,863	9th w'd.	5,829	5,710	11,539
Maple Grove.	586	564	1,150	Oak Creek.....	998	961	1,959
Meeme.....	813	766	1,579	Wauwatosa...	2,031	1,660	3,691
Mishicott....	819	732	1,551				
Newton.....	1,030	962	1,992	Total.....	45,012	44,924	89,936
Rockland....	458	431	889				
Schleswig....	892	826	1,718	MONROE.			
Two Creeks..	245	227	472	Adrian.....	334	269	603
Two Rivers...	692	708	1,400	Angelo.....	233	223	461
vil., 1st ward	410	433	843	Clifton.....	258	243	501
2d ward	263	259	522	Eaton.....	212	180	392
Total.....	16,826	16,543	33,369	Glendale.....	351	328	679
MARATHON.				Greenfield....	219	240	519
Bergen.....	48	38	86	Jefferson.....	417	348	765
Berlin.....	453	426	879	Lafayette....	259	233	492
Jenny.....	137	78	215	Leon.....	662	550	1,242
Knowlton....	94	72	166	Lincoln.....	616	521	1,137
Maine.....	350	344	694	Little Falls...	333	339	721
Marathon....	177	167	344	Oakdale.....	320	299	619
Mosinee....	189	145	334	Portland....	349	281	630
Stettin.....	375	337	712	Ridgeville....	442	337	829
Texas.....	145	139	284	Shelton.....	324	291	615
Wausau, town	234	214	448	Sparta.....	585	561	1,146
village.....	762	587	1,349	village.....	1,104	1,211	2,315
Wein.....	60	49	109	Tomah.....	444	385	829
Weston.....	127	138	265	village.....	417	420	837
Total.....	3,151	2,734	5,885	Wellington...	271	231	502
MARQUETTE				Wilton.....	434	384	818
Buffalo.....	418	396	814	Total.....	8,643	8,009	16,652
Crystal Lake.	277	273	550				
Douglas.....	322	294	616	OCONTO.			
Harris.....	252	246	498	Gillett.....	142	126	268
Mecan.....	359	353	712	Little Suamico	332	210	542
Montello....	429	405	834	Marinette....	840	494	1,334
Moundville...	217	191	408	Oconto.....	365	258	623
Neshkoro....	221	215	436	city—e. ward	428	319	747
Newton.....	312	296	608	w. ward	593	419	1,012
Oxford.....	296	312	608	s. ward	501	395	896
Packwaukee..	319	293	612	Pensaukee....	453	319	777
Shields.....	310	256	566	Peshigo.....	1,025	725	1,750
Springfield..	136	125	261	Stiles.....	230	143	373
Westfield....	271	263	534	Total.....	4,914	3,408	8,322
Total.....	4,139	3,918	8,057				

Towns.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
OUTAGAMIE				PIERCE—con.			
Appleton, city				Salem	131	111	242
1st ward	369	420	789	Spring Lake..	219	173	391
2d ward	966	1,015	1,981	Trenton	154	151	305
3d ward	584	635	1,219	Trimbecke....	332	304	636
4th ward	269	293	562	Union	151	117	268
Black Creek..	278	256	534	Total	5,257	4,746	10,003
Bovina	213	234	447	POLK.			
Buchanan	424	339	763	Alden	209	181	390
Center	642	533	1,175	Balsam Lake..	89	103	192
Dale	523	463	986	Black Brook..	167	156	323
Deer Creek..	77	57	134	Farmington...	311	282	593
Ellington	615	633	1,248	Lincoln	165	122	287
Freedom	713	617	1,330	Luck	38	30	68
Grand Chute .	735	639	1,374	Osceola	403	301	710
Greenville	764	696	1,460	Milktown	37	29	66
Hortonia	565	515	1,080	St. Croix Falls	293	250	543
Kaukauna	772	657	1,429	Sterling	142	108	250
Liberty	293	233	526	Total	1,860	1,562	3,422
Maine	53	48	101	PORTAGE.			
Maple Creek..	337	294	631	Almond	345	306	651
Osborn	220	159	379	Arbherst	509	474	983
Seymour	137	118	255	Belmont	253	256	509
Total	9,492	8,943	18,435	Buena Vista..	333	291	624
OZAUKEE.				Eau Claire....	213	120	333
Belgium	1,002	979	1,981	Grant	121	119	240
Cedarburg	1,316	1,241	2,557	Hull	256	205	461
Fredonia	897	792	1,689	Lunark	220	142	362
Grafton	935	929	1,864	Lynwood	207	182	389
Mequon	1,628	1,529	3,157	New Hope	337	363	700
Port Wash'or	1,236	1,178	2,414	Pine Grove...	163	155	318
Saukville	1,006	921	1,927	Plover	462	420	882
Total	8,020	7,559	15,579	Sharon	492	456	948
PEPIN.				Stockton	539	486	1,025
Albany	144	130	274	Stevens Point			
Durand	489	428	917	town	45	40	85
Frankfort	174	166	340	city, 1st ward.	361	336	697
Lima	252	225	477	2d ward	386	402	788
Pepin	504	452	956	3d ward	170	161	331
Stockholm...	258	243	501	Total	5,572	5,068	10,640
Waterville	443	391	834	RACINE.			
Waubeek	204	156	360	Burlington....	1,390	1,373	2,763
Total	2,468	2,191	4,659	Caledonia	1,464	1,326	2,800
PIERCE.				Dover	567	480	1,047
Clifton	351	268	619	Mcunt Pleas't.	1,945	1,615	3,560
Diamond Bluff	246	234	480	Norway	556	484	1,040
Ellsworth	460	349	809	Racine, city—			
El Paso	132	114	246	1st ward	725	642	1,367
Gilman	270	233	503	2d ward	584	762	1,346
Hartland	323	258	581	3d ward	1,066	1,232	2,298
Maiden Rock.	252	254	506	4th ward...	943	930	1,873
Martell	374	343	717	5th ward...	855	870	1,725
Oak Grove	464	385	849	6th ward...	641	631	1,272
Prescott—				Raymond	872	736	1,608
1st ward	189	180	369	Rochester	444	432	876
2d ward	175	182	357	Waterford	812	768	1,580
3d ward	206	204	410	Yorkville	865	722	1,587
River Falls	607	613	1,220	Total	13,729	13,013	26,742
Rock Elm	291	265	556				

Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
RICHLAND.				ST. CROIX—con.			
Akan	339	336	675	Somerset	290	203	493
Bloom	616	555	1,171	Springfield ...	208	166	374
Buena Vista..	546	498	1,044	Star Prairie...	408	365	773
Dayton	514	454	968	Troy	449	363	812
Eagle	531	555	1,086	Warren	253	214	467
Forest	496	431	927				
Henrietta	386	368	754	Total	5,816	5,223	11,039
Itasca	654	612	1,266				
Marshall	430	415	845	SAUK.			
Orion	357	340	697	Baraboo	1,379	1,386	2,765
Richland	789	783	1,572	Bear Creek ...	425	433	858
Richwood ...	728	653	1,381	Dellona	285	251	536
Rockbridge...	527	467	994	Excelsior	455	419	874
Sylvan	455	433	888	Fairfield	369	321	690
Westford	415	386	801	Franklin	393	391	784
Willow	335	332	667	Freedom	417	361	778
				Greenfield ...	388	358	746
Total	8,118	7,618	15,736	Honey Creek .	612	568	1,180
				Ironton	657	586	1,243
ROCK.				La Valle	462	419	881
Avon	459	428	887	Merrimack ...	387	378	765
Beloit, town...	410	332	742	New Buffalo ..	499	459	958
city, 1st w'd.	602	592	1,194	Prairie du Sac	1,123	1,135	2,258
2d w'd	510	541	1,051	Reedsburg, t'n	556	529	1,085
3d w'd	582	577	1,159	village	292	255	547
4th w'd	477	517	994	Sp'g Green, t'n	362	372	734
Bradford	541	465	1,006	village	205	217	422
Center	558	506	1,064	Sumpter	444	404	848
Clinton	993	951	1,944	Troy	529	466	995
Fulton	1,124	1,046	2,170	Washington ...	538	504	1,042
Harmony ...	612	602	1,214	Westfield	635	595	1,230
Janesville, t'n	502	424	926	Winfield	388	370	758
city, 1-t w'd.	1,176	1,193	2,369	Woodland ...	474	417	891
2d w'd	778	826	1,604				
3d w'd	729	783	1,512	Total	12,274	11,594	23,868
4th w'd	1,643	1,661	3,304				
Johnstown ...	666	633	1,299	SHAWANO.			
La Prairie ...	464	403	867	Angelica ...	123	110	233
Lima	601	535	1,136	Bell Plain ...	276	300	576
Magnolia	592	564	1,156	Grant	121	105	226
Milton	1,032	980	2,012	Hartland	284	255	539
Newark	546	528	1,074	Keshena	27	22	49
Plymouth ...	710	686	1,396	Pell's	173	145	318
Porter	641	582	1,223	Richmond ...	284	256	540
Rock	553	509	1,062	Shawano	132	166	298
Spring Valley.	648	606	1,254	Waukecheon ..	167	148	315
Turtle	666	609	1,275	Washington ...	32	39	71
Union	1,074	1,071	2,145				
				Total	1,619	1,546	3,165
Total	19,889	19,150	39,039				
ST. CROIX.				SHEBOYGAN.			
Ceylon	173	175	348	Greenbush ...	972	967	1,939
Eau Galle ...	298	237	535	Herman	1,144	1,108	2,252
Emerald	115	91	206	Holland	1,385	1,332	2,717
Erin Prairie ...	514	510	1,024	Lima	1,130	1,066	2,196
Hammond ...	468	427	895	Lyndon	803	750	1,553
Hudson, town.	234	221	455	Mitchell	573	552	1,125
city	852	896	1,748	Moselle	555	533	1,088
Kinnickinnick	324	304	628	Plymouth ...	1,165	1,115	2,280
Pleasant Val'y	335	257	592	Rhine	869	803	1,672
Richmond ...	467	408	875	Russell	338	285	623
Rush River ...	294	255	549	Scott	780	668	1,448
St. Joseph ...	134	131	265				

Towns.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Towns.	Males.	Fem.	Total
SHEB'N—con.				WALTH—con.			
Sheb'gn., town	745	658	1,403	La Grange....	537	502	1,039
city, 1st w'd.	448	468	916	Linn.....	461	434	895
2d w'd.	971	1,081	2,002	(Lyons Head)	706	606	1,312
3d w'd.	511	399	910	Richmond....	518	499	1,017
4th w'd.	721	761	1,482	Sharon.....	573	892	1,865
Sheb. Falls—				Spring Prairie	618	592	1,210
town.....	1,062	987	2,049	Sugar Creek..	527	467	994
village.....	594	581	1,175	Troy.....	638	538	1,176
Sherman.....	871	795	1,666	Walworth.....	612	652	1,264
Wilson.....	631	646	1,277	Watewater..	2,912	2,254	4,296
Total.....	16,268	15,505	31,773	Total.....	13,122	12,870	25,992
TREMPELEU.				WASHINGTON.			
Arcadia.....	855	796	1,651	Addison.....	933	901	1,834
Burnside.....	295	247	542	Barton.....	675	701	1,376
Caladonia....	271	235	506	Erin.....	673	593	1,266
Etrick.....	622	591	1,213	Farmington..	985	899	1,884
Gale.....	741	703	1,449	Germantown..	1,013	941	1,954
Hale.....	333	283	616	Hartford.....	1,400	1,285	2,685
Lincoln.....	424	398	822	Jack-on.....	1,016	962	1,978
Preston.....	507	448	955	Kewaskum..	664	645	1,309
Summer.....	475	414	889	Polk.....	1,177	1,043	2,220
Trempealeau.	1,099	986	2,085	Richfield....	870	784	1,654
Total.....	5,622	5,106	10,728	Trenton.....	1,085	1,000	2,085
VERNON.				Wayne.....	844	867	1,711
Borgen.....	409	386	795	West Bend...	503	453	956
Christiana....	593	540	1,133	village.....	532	510	1,042
Clinton.....	421	399	820	Total.....	12,321	11,584	23,905
Coon.....	365	312	708	WAUKESHA.			
Forest.....	334	228	662	Brookfield....	1,157	1,124	2,281
Franklin.....	618	585	1,201	Delafield....	713	646	1,364
Genoa.....	351	322	674	Earle.....	656	600	1,256
Greenwood....	370	404	774	Genesee.....	767	695	1,462
Hamburg.....	645	563	1,208	Lisbon.....	712	673	1,385
Harmony.....	424	357	781	Menomonee..	1,202	1,145	2,347
Hillsborough.	569	476	985	Merton.....	827	785	1,612
Jefferson.....	595	513	1,108	Mukwanago..	610	651	1,261
Kickapoo....	444	468	912	Muskego.....	745	664	1,409
Liberty.....	233	181	414	New Berlin..	916	893	1,809
Stark.....	405	351	756	Oconomowoc			
town.....	574	485	1,059	village.....	813	711	1,524
Sterling....	271	235	507	Ottawa.....	470	452	922
Union.....	986	1,001	1,987	Pewaukee....	908	910	1,818
Viroqua....	426	386	812	Summit.....	694	655	1,349
Webster....	341	356	697	Vernon.....	614	566	1,180
Wheatland..	326	297	627	Waukesha—			
Whi estown.				vil. and t'wn	1,976	1,902	3,878
Total.....	9,676	8,997	18,673	Total.....	14,414	13,842	28,258
WALWORTH.				WAUPACA.			
Bloomfield...	565	526	1,091	Bear Creek...	232	230	462
Darien.....	804	779	1,583	Caledonia....	345	316	661
Delavan, vil..	798	860	1,658	Dayton.....	471	402	873
Delavan.....	430	391	821	Dupont.....	88	62	150
East Troy...	729	702	1,431	Farmington..	402	332	734
Elkhorn....	589	618	1,207	Fremont.....	357	294	651
Geneva, vil..	437	561	998	Helvetia....	76	72	148
Geneva.....	561	481	1,042				
La Fayette..	547	486	1,033				

Towns.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Towns.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
WAUPA—con.				WINNEBAGO.			
Iola.....	379	350	729	Algoma.....	412	396	808
Larrabee.....	188	164	352	ButtedesMorts village.....	94	72	166
Lebanon.....	352	305	657	Black Wolf...	435	412	847
Lind.....	541	476	1,017	Clayton.....	691	649	1,340
Little Wolf...	368	348	716	Eureka.....	149	169	318
Matteson.....	153	136	289	Menasha.....	334	290	624
Mukwa.....	421	383	804	village.....	1,225	1,259	2,484
New London . village.....	505	571	1,076	Ncenah.....	240	228	468
Royalton.....	494	459	953	village.....	1,330	1,324	2,654
St. Lawrence .	418	341	759	Nekimi.....	686	593	1,279
Scandinavia..	564	503	1,067	Nepeskun...	590	540	1,130
Union.....	116	95	211	Omro, village..	909	943	1,852
Waupaca.....	1,001	1,040	2,041	Omro.....	744	641	1,385
Weyauwega .. town.....	246	236	482	Oshkosh, town city, 1st w'd.	374	356	730
village.....	374	387	761	city, 2d w'd.	1,352	1,395	2,747
Total.....	8,091	7,442	15,533	2d w'd.	1,268	1,293	2,561
				2d w'd.	1,905	1,588	3,493
				4th w'd.	1,314	1,462	2,776
				5th w'd.	584	549	1,132
				Poygan.....	459	385	844
				Rushford.....	973	840	1,710
				Utica.....	562	477	1,039
				Winland.....	518	522	1,040
				Winchester... Winneconne..	758	681	1,439
				village.....	602	557	1,160
				Winneconne..	426	404	830
				Wolf River... Total.....	268	237	505
					19,063	18,262	37,325
				WOOD.			
				Centralia.....	496	397	893
				Grand Rapids. village.....	281	265	546
				city, 1st w'd.	194	143	337
				2d w'd.	198	203	401
				3d w'd.	211	165	376
				Lincoln.....	133	96	229
				Rudolph.....	165	152	317
				Saratoga.....	149	151	300
				Seneca.....	156	137	293
				Sigel.....	122	97	219
				Total.....	2,105	1,806	3,911
WAUSHARA.							
Aurora.....	472	496	967				
Bloomfield...	558	565	1,123				
Coloma.....	153	157	310				
Dakota.....	253	224	477				
Deerfield.....	117	117	234				
Hancock.....	212	226	438				
Leon.....	445	423	868				
Marion.....	290	275	565				
Mount Morris.	306	278	584				
Oasis.....	337	297	634				
Plainfield.....	529	467	996				
Poysippi.....	331	281	612				
Richford.....	214	215	429				
Rose.....	196	201	397				
Saxville.....	396	350	746				
Springwater..	236	230	466				
Warren.....	326	306	632				
Wautoma.....	394	507	901				
Total.....	5,764	5,615	11,379				

POPULATION OF CITIES AND VILLAGES.

Cities and Villages.	Popu- lation.	Cities and Villages.	Popu- lation.
Appleton	4,521	Madison	9,173
Alma	565	Mazomanie	1,144
Beloit	4,338	Middleton	286
Buffalo	268	Monroe	3,404
Beaver Dam	2,264	Mineral Point	2,276
Boscobel	1,509	Marston	962
Brodhead	1,548	Manitowoc	5,168
Berlin	2,778	Milwaukee	71,461
Chippewa Falls	2,618	Menasha	2,484
Additional returns	492	Neenah	2,654
	2,510		5,198
Cambria	502	New London	1,016
Colombus	1,888	New Lisbon	1,220
Cassville	551	Necedah	944
Delavan	1,658	Oconto	2,655
Depere	1,332	Oconomowoc	1,401
Dodgeville	1,407	Omro	1,852
Eau Claire	1,479	Oshkosh	12,672
North	2,456	Prescott	1,146
West	1,127	Portage	3,935
	5,062	Prairie du Chi n.	3,661
Fountain City	837	Platteville	2,537
Fox Lake	1,086	Princeton	705
Fond du Lac	12,765	Palmyra	705
Fort Atkinson	2,009	Ripon	2,977
Fort Howard	2,461	Racine	9,882
Green Bay	4,656	Reedsburg	547
	7,127	Sparta	2,215
Geneva	938	Sauk City	1,045
Grand Rapids	1,114	Stevens Point	1,810
Glen Haven	13	Spring Green	422
Hudson	1,748	Sheboygan, city	5,316
Horicon	2,688	Sheboygan Falls	1,173
Hazel Green	723	Stoughton	939
Highland	482	Sun Prairie	626
Janesville	8,789	Two Rivers	1,365
Juncos	300	Tomah	837
Jefferson	2,177	West Bend	1,043
Kilbourn City	1,114	Weyauwega	761
Kenosha	4,308	Watertown	7,553
Lake Mills	590	Waupun	1,936
La Crosse	7,786	Waterloo	727
North Village	1,494	Wausau	1,349
	9,280		

* Including town of Hubbard.

POPULATION OF THE STATE BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	WHITE		COLORED.		Blind.	Insane.	D. & D.	Idiotic.	TOTALS.		Gain since 1860.
	M.	F.	M.	F.					1870.	1860.	
Adams	3,440	3,270	2	1	1	1	...	1	6,713	6,492	221
Ashland	126	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	515	*294
Barron	339	199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	538	13	525
Bayfield	196	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	344	35	*9
Brown	13,201	11,877	47	65	6	1	5	1	25,180	11,795	13,385
Buffalo	5,892	5,228	2	1	1	2	3	4	11,123	3,864	7,259
Burnett	375	319	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	706	12	694
Calumet	6,223	5,492	285	334	2	2	1	4	12,334	7,895	4,439
Chippewat	3,242	2,263	12	18	.....	1	3	.....	8,319	1,895	6,424
Clark	1,942	1,503	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,446	789	2,657
Columbia	14,855	13,887	18	9	6	18	6	11	28,760	24,441	4,323
Crawford	6,648	6,445	14	10	5	4	3	.....	13,117	8,068	5,049
Dane	27,049	25,969	55	36	8	391	7	20	53,109	43,922	9,187
Dodge	24,008	23,067	45	20	6	17	15	13	47,140	42,818	4,322
Door	2,651	2,218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,869	2,948	1,921
Douglas	671	455	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,132	812	320
Dunn	5,321	4,169	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,491	2,704	6,787
Eau Claire	6,006	4,754	13	9	3	4	7	5	10,782	3,162	7,620
Fond du Lac	23,528	22,546	122	96	13	15	10	7	46,292	34,154	12,138
Grant	19,462	18,429	50	34	4	10	1	3	37,975	31,189	6,786
Green	12,049	11,535	15	10	.....	10	.....	5	23,609	19,808	3,801
Green Lake	6,811	6,462	7	7	.....	5	2	10	13,287	12,663	624
Iowa	12,543	11,968	29	15	.....	13	6	11	24,555	18,967	5,588
Jackson	4,126	3,575	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7,712	4,170	3,542
Jefferson	17,209	16,811	23	16	13	14	9	5	34,050	30,438	3,612
Juneau	6,322	6,072	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,396	8,770	3,626
Kenosha	6,794	6,359	14	10	.....	9	.....	3	13,177	13,900	*723
Kewaunee	5,369	4,912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,281	5,530	4,751
La Crosse	10,505	9,697	48	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,295	12,186	8,109
La Fayette	11,646	11,007	5	9	5	10	5	6	22,667	18,134	4,533
Manitowoc	16,822	16,543	4	.....	5	2	3	6	33,369	22,416	10,953
Marathon	3,149	2,721	2	13	1	.....	9	.....	5,885	2,892	2,993
Marquette	4,137	3,918	2	.....	5	3	6	3	8,057	8,233	*176
Milwaukee	44,959	44,833	53	41	13	43	28	15	89,936	62,518	27,418
Monroe	8,630	7,894	13	15	1	5	1	5	16,552	8,410	8,142
Oconto	4,887	3,372	27	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,322	3,592	4,730
Outagamie	9,464	8,921	28	27	1	2	.....	3	18,440	9,587	8,853
Ozaukee	8,030	7,559	.....	.....	2	6	2	3	15,579	15,682	*103
Pepin	2,468	2,191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,659	2,392	2,267
Pierce	5,228	4,722	29	24	.....	2	.....	.....	10,003	4,672	5,331
Polk	1,835	1,532	25	30	.....	5	.....	.....	3,422	1,400	2,022
Portage	5,562	5,061	10	7	.....	2	2	.....	10,640	7,507	3,133
Racine	13,625	12,925	104	88	2	11	8	2	26,742	21,360	5,382
Richland	8,109	7,614	9	4	3	4	10	6	15,736	9,732	6,004
Rock	19,781	19,067	108	83	58	8	7	11	39,034	36,690	2,349
St. Croix	5,809	5,223	7	.....	.....	.....	2	4	11,039	5,392	5,647
Sauk	12,238	11,577	36	17	5	9	4	.....	23,868	18,963	4,905
Shawano	1,579	1,502	40	44	1	3	1	.....	3,165	829	2,336
Sheboygan	16,266	15,504	2	1	5	7	10	27	31,772	26,875	4,898
Trempealeau	5,622	5,106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,728	2,660	8,168
Vernon	9,639	8,966	37	31	2	3	5	2	18,673	11,007	7,666
Walworth	13,113	12,856	9	14	6	20	109	14	25,992	26,496	*504
Washington	12,317	11,582	4	2	4	7	5	8	23,905	23,622	283
Waukesha	14,400	13,835	16	7	6	10	8	18	28,235	26,831	1,427
Waupaca	8,072	7,431	19	11	5	5	3	10	15,503	8,851	6,682
Wausara	5,755	5,605	9	10	3	1	4	4	11,379	8,770	2,609
Winnebago	18,994	18,203	69	59	.....	4	2	5	37,325	23,770	13,555
Wood	2,093	1,798	12	8	.....	1	2	.....	3,911	2,425	1,486
Totals	541,223	508,832	1,494	1,326	201	691	314	255	1,055,559	775,881	279,678

*Loss. †Including 2,684, supplemental returns, not yet classified.

AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING PRODUCTIONS

Of the State by Counties, during the year ending June 1, 1870, compiled from U. S. census for 1870.

COUNTIES.	IMPROVED LANDS.	WHEAT.	RYE.	CORN.	CATS.
	No Acres	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Adams	42,913	121,010	52,952	129,469	80,276
Ashland	175				350
Barron	384	1,655	699	965	10,130
Bayfield	5				
Brown	51,192	156,783	16,819	14,967	155,301
Buffalo	58,016	565,625	11,544	194,292	307,183
Burnett	1,164	2,493		545	1,249
Calumet	62,058	332,107	2,162	41,222	167,786
Chippewa	16,423	81,092	1,792	9,930	126,693
Clark	8,143	8,159	559	11,067	33,019
Columbia	251,260	1,529,562	42,176	530,767	693,465
Crawford	55,684	182,420	1,004	265,045	161,268
Dane	395,703	2,730,130	18,398	931,264	1,465,759
Dodge	318,255	2,267,718	25,082	620,375	911,492
Door	12,420	34,608	4,326	1,792	22,377
Douglas	238	10			690
Dunn	41,434	208,679	9,971	72,883	262,033
Eau Claire	34,973	208,241	4,238	67,277	286,534
Fond du Lac	287,707	1,610,362	13,742	284,535	976,669
Grant	288,691	897,635	5,833	1,822,286	1,509,025
Green	257,394	525,190	25,568	937,696	731,180
Green Lake	96,994	536,185	15,057	252,916	297,611
Iowa	170,147	767,875	4,336	689,211	829,470
Jackson	35,217	218,922	8,427	74,866	250,069
Jefferson	232,284	676,825	32,254	571,530	473,161
Juneau	51,592	194,048	15,373	120,820	196,263
Kenosha	141,730	205,746	13,325	272,919	332,198
Kewaunee	31,607	122,149	21,151	839	75,146
La Crosse	77,288	573,826	22,269	197,423	290,668
La Fayette	204,883	523,985	45,617	1,317,510	1,318,116
Manitowoc	128,649	519,931	93,742	4,903	378,840
Marathon	11,766	36,027	1,478	100	76,609
Marquette	60,885	143,599	77,436	116,787	78,510
Milwaukee	89,127	238,630	48,125	172,190	311,839
Monroe	74,734	468,531	14,746	183,666	292,682
Oconto	10,649	23,992	2,826	2,780	27,241
Outagamie	75,935	353,187	2,978	56,331	199,956
Ozaukee	84,311	311,903	70,229	28,006	247,117
Pepin	20,923	97,905	4,774	109,485	80,118
Pierce	44,858	325,978	2,560	81,638	175,198
Polk	9,715	40,778	378	11,117	50,631
Portage	61,079	210,139	59,309	64,622	152,143
Racine*	83,163	166,246	3,570	145,816	234,749
Richland	70,974	188,676	8,204	342,717	182,199
Rock	318,261	882,851	120,741	1,121,529	1,159,246
St. Croix	161,369	796,908	1,634	59,344	414,085
Sauk	137,082	487,001	24,374	419,752	499,576
Shawano	7,877	27,012	3,252	8,006	27,746
Sheboygan	158,914	570,065	90,824	126,651	325,374
Trempealeau	66,674	516,664	10,130	147,550	246,196
Vernon	94,967	526,098	2,759	272,424	436,136
Waiworth	212,975	611,809	40,763	735,700	702,145
Washington	147,549	714,094	76,192	208,761	398,507
Waukesha	220,172	646,244	72,716	521,529	501,095
Waupaca	58,753	194,745	24,393	102,915	111,775
Waushara	59,099	142,673	61,480	143,247	72,263
Winnebago	152,937	791,803	8,190	189,845	407,212
Wood	6,516	6,518	7,448	14,526	15,390
Totals	5,795,538	25,223,647	1,856,736	14,875,968	19,878,794

*No returns from the towns of Dover, Burlington, Norway, Rochester and Waterford.

Agricultural and Manufacturing Productions—continued.

COUNTIES.	BARLEY.	WOOL.	POTATO'S.	BUTTER.	CHEESE.
	Bushels.	Pounds.	Bushels.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Adams.....	2,479	28,193	62,960	268,150	8,719
Ashland.....			530	295	
Barron.....	100	160	1,980	4,975	
Bayfield.....			550	50	
Brown.....	4,753	12,341	68,479	328,622	
Buffalo.....	45,711	28,264	65,640	263,435	19,320
Burnett.....	86	273	1,928	5,995	
Calumet.....	12,557	31,415	40,038	297,513	2,600
Chippewa.....	8,872	3,857	26,654	28,754	
Clark.....	880	1,664	15,403	65,051	
Columbia.....	49,504	230,771	204,426	702,985	30,232
Crawford.....	7,193	23,892	80,333	239,939	
Dane.....	148,003	251,947	345,852	1,229,226	37,938
Dodge.....	102,309	234,836	354,298	1,181,564	15,643
Door.....	1,647	589	43,013	56,292	
Douglas.....	140		1,601		
Dunn.....	25,935	8,562	55,098	204,155	730
Eau Claire.....	22,185	5,015	28,779	124,285	100
Fond du Lac.....	59,493	270,590	251,425	1,118,361	60,793
Grant.....	51,933	76,326	290,013	955,947	4,870
Green.....	17,102	141,309	280,393	907,295	330,135
Green Lake.....	16,731	119,423	89,659	351,456	83,560
Iowa.....	37,216	48,668	143,732	555,181	3,892
Jackson.....	16,728	6,736	38,753	140,724	350
Jefferson.....	50,193	199,915	296,498	914,693	74,502
Juneau.....	4,586	27,025	105,264	220,200	3,420
Kenosha.....	46,870	243,852	135,356	456,407	290,280
Kewaunee.....	5,920	5,193	56,215	120,644	270
La Crosse.....	18,291	27,199	68,690	240,637	18,165
La Fayette.....	64,712	66,254	192,358	681,591	22,260
Manitowoc.....	30,155	51,963	109,018	578,106	4,412
Marathon.....	3,273	4,328	22,096		53
Marquette.....	233	49,974	68,217	227,458	1,290
Milwaukee.....	54,433	13,261	214,533	622,573	13,006
Monroe.....	10,451	38,753	103,449	391,518	8,920
Oconto.....	177	605	35,625	43,620	
Outagamie.....	3,066	34,799	66,725	282,704	17,610
Ozaukee.....	37,533	15,892	83,486	395,379	17,019
Pepin.....	7,409	7,950	26,917	127,535	1,400
Pierce.....	25,221	10,078	46,879	120,160	800
Polk.....	1,217	1,926	16,138	70,059	
Portage.....	6,197	25,987	115,976	199,517	7,692
Racine*.....	17,426	81,566	94,868	358,878	625
Richland.....	2,631	67,476	108,505	322,140	17,244
Rock.....	206,204	261,705	450,442	1,039,492	65,975
St. Croix.....	26,971	3,331	62,220	262,712	900
Sauk.....	22,443	59,994	209,699	506,171	14,299
Sauwano.....		1,943	20,256	21,345	100
Sheboygan.....	56,427	134,240	139,057	710,088	85,565
Trempealeau.....	16,957	38,523	47,653	341,068	7,613
Vernon.....	23,542	61,600	74,504	482,423	1,835
Walworth.....	114,590	419,873	278,750	599,595	81,325
Washington.....	64,549	57,165	186,692	638,304	3,980
Waukesha.....	57,417	297,269	407,638	859,827	63,035
Waupaca.....	3,770	35,702	97,458	276,191	5,043
Wausara.....	733	45,532	90,213	319,297	8,814
Winnebago.....	11,442	170,059	91,510	749,187	57,811
Wood.....	493	875	23,418	47,243	
Totals.....	1,627,569	4,086,638	6,642,845	22,257,117	1,494,145

*No returns from the towns of Dover, Burlington, Norway, Rochester and Waterford.

Agricultural and Manufacturing Productions—continued.

COUNTIES.	HAY.	HOPS.	Estimated value of all farm productions.	Value of manufactures produced.
	Tons.	Pounds.		
Adams	10,160	204,629	\$607,068	\$158,149
Ashland	37		2,150	
Barron	401		22,715	
Bayfield	15		725	21,000
Brown	19,283	2,123	\$20,692	2,159,392
Buffalo	16,409	150	1,374,010	466,045
Burnett	1,671		22,125	
Calumet	12,367	14,700	734,703	130,684
Chippewa	6,936	200	161,966	1,345,113
Clark	3,435	4	207,042	109,048
Columbia	44,129	229,215	3,637,692	586,026
Crawford	11,961	13,932	822,551	240,548
Dane	74,369	51,915	5,432,047	1,125,563
Dodge	71,001	68,644	4,650,389	2,064,848
Door	1,910		183,092	428,969
Douglas	77		510	118,370
Dunn	11,921	7,900	661,235	1,027,593
Eau Claire	5,721	4,600	4,646,620	1,439,365
Fond du Lac	76,637	50,132	3,572,433	3,359,876
Grant	39,379	41,265	3,515,049	1,039,841
Green	42,859	11,150	2,557,789	1,081,300
Green Lake	29,392	22,780	1,481,132	723,265
Iowa	37,485	72,541	2,294,373	1,069,629
Jackson	6,957	3,950	461,465	365,650
Jefferson	48,848	298,027	2,793,724	2,298,027
Juneau	15,271	535,281	684,610	818,828
Kenosh	43,956	6,640	1,460,336	1,266,413
Kewaunee	5,065	165	433,302	361,057
La Crosse	18,338	180,622	835,261	1,149,501
La Fayette	40,433	6,340	2,758,935	677,513
Manitowoc	26,744	1,200	1,450,271	1,561,579
Marathon	2,791		149,581	672,960
Marquette	20,213	24,390	697,162	15,878
Milwaukee	24,757	12,115	1,654,863	18,838,783
Monroe	20,627	442,938	1,358,992	867,279
Oconto	3,547		225,854	2,085,901
Outagamie	18,962	4,800	1,788,224	2,529,222
Ozaukee	14,357	8,400	953,900	765,933
Pepin	6,549	7,410	273,354	185,515
Pierce	7,257		583,631	299,375
Polk	3,218		173,072	54,890
Portage	9,642	70,074	643,757	522,942
Racine	26,383	9,300	906,668	3,174,825
Richland	17,327	341,467	1,002,166	310,866
Rock	51,878	12,335	4,124,627	3,395,781
St. Croix	7,223	9,400	1,003,132	796,518
Sauk	29,784	1,274,563	1,828,277	779,025
Shawano	1,673	1,100	152,953	290,785
Sheboygan	29,424	39,039	2,086,651	1,748,339
Trempealeau	18,823	24,250	822,178	170,748
Vernon	19,879	97,200	1,405,562	470,765
Walworth	50,488	125,555	2,677,556	1,074,278
Washington	22,492	10,633	1,926,503	1,061,824
Waukesha	58,840	74,209	2,755,538	774,142
Waupaca	14,814	104,674	734,049	464,929
Waushara	13,646	40,247	787,101	260,897
Winnebago	51,794	175,180	2,377,234	6,312,754
Wood	3,798	1,100	147,734	370,890
Totals	1,280,432	4,738,222	77,507,261	\$85,624,966

SOCIAL STATISTICS.

COUNTIES.	Public debt of Counties, Towns and Cities.	Total Taxes levied in each County.	PAUPERS.		Criminals convicted.
			Number supported during yr.	Cost of support.	
Adams		\$23,948	2	\$500	
Ashland		1,437			
Barron		417			
Bayfield		5,501	1	30	2
Brown	\$67,600	53,515	50	11,232	6
Buffalo		37,968			
Barnett		2,616	2	188	
Calumet	7,300	56,451	11	689	2
Chippewa	30,060	23,519	36	6,200	
Clark	25,000	30,157	3	1,500	1
Columbia	53,000	135,649	80	2,737	84
Crawford	25,090	51,428	20	2,000	4
Dane	175,000	237,072	101	6,000	20
Dodge		156,531	89	6,900	9
Door	6,090	26,826	3	157	
Douglas	2,000	28,970	15	1,200	12
Dunn		40,573	6	1,200	2
Eau Claire	20,360	77,592	5	1,900	23
Fond du Lac	240,423	96,998	63	3,800	24
Grant		105,802	31	2,800	15
Green		49,216	52	2,900	
Green Lake	21,000	65,635	3	1,200	
Iowa	170,000	109,351	38	3,000	2
Jackson	35,000	35,346	1	200	
Jefferson	467,000	163,295	64	5,491	51
Juneau	2,000	29,336	9	1,300	2
Kenosha	404,000	58,967	8	499	
Kewaunee		23,079	1	700	
La Crosse	34,560	70,170	15	1,500	6
La Fayette	29,000	144,181	63	5,500	2
Manitowoc	1,000	70,593	46	4,000	3
Marathon	41,500	28,611	4	600	
Marquette	3,800	16,163	1	140	
Milwaukee	618,000	1,100,072	200	27,000	415
Monroe		26,000	11	2,216	4
Oconto	15,500	55,540	43	4,000	2
Outagamie	3,600	81,678	10	1,000	1
Ozaukee	16,000	39,060	16	1,600	
Pepin		6,478	1	224	1
Pierce		69,114	7	2,000	2
Polk		31,831	6	156	
Portage		25,451			
Racine	450,000	83,571	25	5,000	6
Richland	*122,489				2
Rock	150,000	267,937	92	7,000	24
St. Croix	12,600	75,851	20	2,500	
Sauk	20,703	77,003	13	1,486	1
Shawano	9,000	7,042			14
Sheboygan	282,250	125,205			
Trempealeau		26,456	5	600	
Vernon		36,129	15	800	1
Walworth	160,000	140,471	41	5,000	11
Washington		54,932	35	3,500	18
Waukesha	1,000	63,707	58	3,240	5
Waupaca		46,188	13	750	2
Waushara		27,370	6	1,200	
Winnebago		125,716	76	2,324	56
Wood	18,000	33,990	22	1,200	1
Total	\$3,738,965	\$4,753,815	1,538	\$147,879	836

* Probably it should be "total taxes levied in County."

ELECTION STATISTICS;

COMPRISING THE

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE OF 1870, COUNTY OFFICERS, ETC.



ELECTION STATISTICS.

THE CONGRESSIONAL VOTE OF 1870.

[By Districts, Counties, Towns, Wards and Precincts.]

First District.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Lyon.	Mitch.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Lyon.	Mitch.
KENOSHA.			RACINE.		
Brighton	71	127	Berlington	176	328
Bristol	159	47	Caledonia	211	180
Kenosha city—			Dover	75	99
1st ward.....	138	129	Mount Pleasant.....	279	173
2d ward.....	56	109	Norway	122	40
3d ward.....	79	50	Racine, city—		
4th ward.....	87	47	1st ward.....	212	93
	369	323	2d ward.....	168	65
Paris	105	92	3d ward.....	232	152
Pleasant Prairie.....	91	93	4th w'rd.	93	177
Randall	44	32	5th w'rd.	162	107
Salem	110	67	6th w'rd.	89	117
Somers.....	145	58			
Wheatland	29	89	Raymond	956	711
			Rochester.....	88	86
Total.....	1,104	928	Waterford.....	168	135
MILWAUKEE.			Yorkville.....	177	111
Franklin	47	221	Total.....	2,403	1,934
Granville	66	267	WALWORTH.		
Greenfield	61	387	Bloomfield	158	18
Lake	115	272	Darien	230	55
Milwaukee, town.....	95	203	Delavan	352	153
city—			East Troy.....	204	108
1st w., 1st pr	164	470	Elkhorn.....	159	106
2d pr	97	317	Geneva.....	270	87
2d w., 1st pr	122	505	La Fayette.....	124	88
2d pr	76	470	La Grange.....	166	31
3d w., 1st pr	66	411	Linn	99	30
2d pr	62	355	Lyons.....	152	92
4th w., 1st pr	196	348	Richmond	98	41
2d pr	250	589	Sharon	268	38
5th w., 1st pr	144	443	Spring Prairie.....	172	81
2d pr	99	478	Sugar Creek.....	123	78
6th w., 1st pr	116	327	Troy	123	123
2d pr	42	269	Walworth.....	172	45
7th w., 1st pr	219	288	Whitewater.....	355	291
2d pr	151	393			
8th w., 1st pr	166	310	Total.....	3,225	1,465
2d pr	96	366	WAUKESHA.		
9th w., 1st pr	129	634	Brookfield	88	292
2d pr	96	541	Delafield	136	107
	2,291	7,644			
Oak Creek.....	128	211			
Wauwatosa	264	305			
Total.....	3,087	9,511			

Congressional Vote of 1870—First District—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Lyon.	Mitch.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Lyon.	Mitch.
WAUKESHA—con.			WAUKESHA—con.		
Eagle	121	156	Oconomowoc, village....	137	102
Genessee	130	170	Ottawa	63	124
Lisbon	135	151	Pewaukee	189	180
Menomonee.....	144	255	Summit.....	120	106
Merton.....	150	149	Vernon.....	154	59
Mukwanago	140	120	Waukesha	372	295
Muskego	104	165			
New Berlin	123	234	Total.....	2,431	2,720
Oconomowoc, town.....	125	115			

Second District.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Hazelton.	Cook.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Hazelton.	Cook.
COLUMBIA.			DANE—con.		
Arlington.....	46	34	Bristol.....	63	85
Caledonia.....	102	40	Burke.....	73	61
Columbus.....	223	268	Christiana	133	83
Courtland.....	162	22	Cottage Grove	74	100
Dekorra.....	101	53	Cross Plains	41	220
Fort Winnebago.....	30	40	Dane.....	48	84
Fountain Prairie.....	124	90	Deerfield.....	74	86
Hampden.....	65	75	Dunkirk.....	87	59
Leeds*.....	77	62	Dunn.....	98	58
Lewiston.....	76	29	Fitchburg.....	60	102
Lodi.....	115	31	Madison, town.....	73	65
Lowville.....	49	74	city, 1st ward. 239 305		
Marcellon.....	55	30	2d ward. 165 156		
Newport.....	118	61	3d ward. 139 270		
Otsego.....	115	56	4th ward. 180 116		
Pacific.....	26	9		723	847
Percentage—			Mazomanie	205	64
1st ward.....	24	89	Medina.....	132	127
2d ward.....	43	52	Middleton.....	103	162
3d ward.....	43	27	Montrose†.....		
4th ward.....	70	117	Oregon.....	201	88
5th ward.....	44	77	Perry.....	85	32
	224	362	Primrose.....	121	31
Randolph.....	113	41	Pleasant Springs.....	97	19
village, west ward	13	2	Roxbury.....	22	117
Scott.....	62	15	Rutland.....	136	12
Springvale.....	82	8	Springdale	58	96
West Point.....	40	15	Springfield.....	45	215
Wycocena.....	121	62	Stoughton, village.....	70	45
			Sun Prairie	85	61
Total.....	2,062	1,417	village.....	73	54
			Vermont.....	77	35
DANE.			Verona.....	62	104
Albion.....	156	11	Vienna.....	74	14
Berry.....	8	150	Westport.....	55	209
Black Earth.....	130	21	Windsor.....	77	63
Blooming Grove.....	67	117	York.....	92	69
Blue Mounds.....	72	52			
			Total.....	3,850	3,818

* The vote of Leeds was rejected by County canvassers. The figures here given are not included in totals below.

† Rejected by canvassers.

Congressional Vote of 1870—Second District—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Hazelton.	Cook.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Hazelton.	Cook.
JEFFERSON.			ROCK—con.		
Aztalan	66	132	Beloit, city—		
Cold Spring	74	34	1st ward	128	35
Concord	93	127	2d ward	132	
Farmington	76	271	3d ward	108	27
Hebron	115	96	4th ward	87	13
Ixonia	67	180		455	75
Jefferson—			Bradford	68	16
1st poll	185	433	Center	75	15
2d poll	3	98	Clinton	175	61
	188	531	Fulton	163	127
Koskonong	329	172	Harmory	70	16
Lake Mills	221	52	Janesville, town	70	33
Milford	77	213	city, 1st ward	232	121
Oakland	106	71	2d ward	151	114
Palmyra	221	40	3d ward	162	52
Sullivan	144	125	4th ward	208	165
Sumner	37	21		753	452
Waterloo, town	46	114	Johnstown	99	75
village	47	106	La Prairie	76	1
Watertown, town	37	266	Lima	112	19
city, 1st ward	105	138	Magnolia	81	27
2d ward	49	202	Milton	214	53
3d ward	54	115	Newark	86	8
4th ward	28	72	Plymouth	127	15
7th ward	15	80	Porter	86	52
			Rock	35	29
Total	4,195	3,158	Spring Valley	124	11
			Turtle	152	10
			Union	226	40
ROCK.				3,300	1,175
Avon	76	26	Total		
Beloit, town	37	14			

Third District.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Barber.	Strachan.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Barber.	Strachan.
CRAWFORD.			GRANT—con.		
Clayton	72	68	Ellenboro	48	35
Eastman	61	76	Fennimore	189	52
Freeman	89	16	Glen Haven	68	23
Haney	33	24	Harrison	56	50
Marrietta	23	43	Hazel Green	141	111
Prairie du Chien	245	379	Hickory Grove	51	9
Scott	56	42	Jamestown	52	65
Seneca	98	97	Lancaster	278	30
Union	28	5	Liberty	31	22
Utica	75	28	Lima	71	22
Wauzeka	70	58	Little Grant	49	10
			Marion	41	16
Total	850	834	Millville	27	3
			Mount Hope	87	
GRANT.			Muscoda	83	58
Beetown	145	99	Paris	58	33
Blue River	25	23	Patch Grove	71	44
Bloomington	128	34	Platteville	304	138
Bo-cobel	157	102	Potosi	140	208
Cassville	90	58	Smelser	101	49
Clifton	53	45	Waterloo	55	26
			Watertowns	48	36

Congressional Vote of 1870—Third District—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Barber.	Strachan.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Barber.	Strachan.
GRANT—CON.			LA FAYETTE—CON.		
Wingville	64	45	New Diggins.....	146	181
Woodman.....	46	19	Seymour.....	31	54
Wyalusing.....	61	10	Shullsburg.....	232	225
Total.....	2,818	1,480	Wayne.....	100	29
GREEN.			White Oak Springs	54	3*
Adams.....	35	55	Willow Springs.....	37	123
Albany.....	107	34	Wota.....	196	124
Brooklyn.....	90	7	Total.....	1,943	1,888
Cadiz.....	69	38	RICHLAND.		
Clarno.....	82	59	Akan.....	28	37
Decatur.....	269	80	Bloom.....	64	65
Exeter.....	82	15	Buena Vista.....	95	69
Jefferson.....	112	76	Dayton.....	33	66
Jordan.....	71	42	Eagle.....	49	41
Monroe.....	412	211	Forest.....	52	43
Mount Pleasant.....	99	22	Henrietta.....	56	45
New Glarus.....	65	40	Ithaca.....	93	53
Spring Grove.....	90	18	Marshall.....	73	31
Sylvester.....	82	46	Orion.....	52	24
Washington.....	27	77	Richland.....	217	66
York.....	105	3	Richwood.....	79	44
Total.....	1,797	823	Rockbridge.....	64	72
IOWA.			Sylvan.....	81	67
Arena.....	145	141	Westford.....	38	56
Clyde.....	17	76	Willow.....	40	31
Dodgeville.....	393	268	Total.....	1,064	810
Highland.....	58	338	SAUK.		
London.....	130	163	Baraboo.....	172	28
Mifflin.....	116	81	Bear Creek.....	34	3
Mineral Point, town	90	105	Dollona.....	26	.....
city, 1st ward. 111	149	.....	Excelsior.....	61	.....
2d ward. 99	158	.....	Fairfield.....	43	6
Moscow.....	93	307	Franklin.....	38	3
Pulaski.....	116	36	Freedom.....	56	.....
Ridgeway.....	199	178	Greenfield.....	29	.....
Waldwick.....	40	71	Honey Creek.....	54	.....
Wyoming.....	66	56	Ironton.....	103	18
Total.....	1,679	1,962	La Valle.....	57	47
LA FAYETTE.			Merrimack.....	50	20
Argyle.....	170	52	New Buffalo.....	89	1
Belmont.....	91	111	Prairie du Sac.....	128	45
Benton.....	123	159	Reedsburgh.....	85	63
Blanchard.....	45	42	Spring Green.....	108	25
Darlington.....	293	237	Sampter.....	74	.....
Elk Grove.....	79	155	Troy*.....	.....	.....
Fayette.....	110	704	Washington.....	49	.....
Gratiot.....	148	118	Westfield.....	36	58
Kendall.....	36	110	Winfield.....	18	26
Monticello.....	52	24	Woodland.....	42	17
			Total.....	1,352	360

* No returns.

Congressional Vote of 1870—continued.

Fourth District.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Watr's	Eld'ge.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Watr's	Eld'ge
DODGE.			FOND DU LAC—con.		
Ashippun	95	123	Ripon city—		
Burnett	110	52	1st ward.....	247	97
Beaver Dam, town	93	137	2d ward.....	176	118
city, 1st ward 10 111	...	...		423	215
2d ward 49 101	...	...	Rosendale.....	150	46
3d ward 139 39	...	...	Springvale.....	94	81
4th ward 99 77	...	...	Taycheedah.....	36	190
	297	328	Waupun, town	141	40
Calamus.....	84	43	village, north ward	99	73
Chester.....	91	45	Total.....	3,240	3,794
Clyman.....	62	160			
Elba.....	112	100	OZAUKEE.		
Emmett.....	9	157	Belgium.....	5	231
Fox Lake.....	173	172	Cedarburg.....	40	283
Hubbard.....	84	338	Fredonia.....	7	223
Hustisford.....	55	243	Grafton.....	22	237
Herman.....	3	212	Mequon.....	22	281
Lebanon.....	8	177	Port Washington.....	34	337
Le Roy.....	95	115	Saukville.....	18	263
Lomira.....	35	151	Total.....	148	1,855
Lowell.....	190	232			
Oak Grove.....	179	217	SHEBOYGAN.		
Portland.....	68	126	Greenbush.....	233	104
Randolph, vill., east ward	41	8	Herman.....	121	190
Rubicon.....	93	177	Holland.....	278	62
Shields.....	5	184	Lima.....	202	107
Theresa.....	...	316	Lynden.....	204	71
Trenton.....	172	83	Mitchell.....	46	118
Watertown, city—			Mosel.....	82	66
5th ward.....	2	56	Plymouth.....	229	201
6th ward.....	13	172	Rhein.....	71	239
Waupun, south ward.....	129	29	Russell.....	17	69
Westford.....	35	168	Scott.....	135	63
Williamstown.....	104	237	Sheboygan, town	54	164
			city, 1st ward 53 112		
Total.....	2,428	4,538	2d ward 148 174		
			3d ward 79 73		
			4th ward 78 179		
				358	538
FOND DU LAC.			Sheboygan Falls, town	144	171
Alto.....	75	43	village.....	167	78
Ashford.....	85	141	Sherman.....	67	152
Auburn.....	100	140	Wilson.....	103	72
Byron.....	103	123	Total.....	2,521	2,365
Calamet.....	14	197			
Eden.....	51	143	WASHINGTON.		
Elderado.....	58	197	Addison.....	22	181
Empire.....	61	65	Barton.....	43	170
Fond du Lac, town	112	75	Er'n.....	10	169
city, 1st ward 268 234	...	...	Farmington.....	100	133
2d ward 134 235	...	...	Germanatown.....	27	204
3d ward 245 165	...	...	Hartford.....	161	255
4th ward 150 267	...	...	Jackson.....	21	161
5th ward 150 111	...	...	Kewaskum.....	93	117
	947	1,012	Polk.....	25	193
Forest.....	45	164	Richfield.....	12	212
Friendship.....	37	59	Schleisigerville.....	10	71
Lamartine.....	131	96	Trenton.....	47	239
Marshfield.....	2	313	Wayne.....	82	131
Metomen.....	170	81	West Bend, town	33	90
Oakfield.....	167	44	village.....	30	141
Osceola.....	39	123	Total.....	719	2,467
Ripon, town.....	100	88			

Congressional Vote of 1870—continued.

Fifth District.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Sawyer	Str'g'm.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Sawyer	Str'g'm.
BROWN.			DOOR—continued.		
Bellevien—			Forestville.....	28	33
1-t dist.....	37	36	Gardner.....	57	4
2d dist.....	46	3	Gibraltar.....	48	8
			Jacksonport.....	24	2
Depere, town.....		83	Liberty Grove.....	14	3
village.....		23	Nasewaupce.....	51	14
Depere, West.....	35	67	Sevastopol.....	62	14
Eaton.....	29	27	Sturgeon Bay.....	159	2
Fort Howard—			Union.....	44	3
1st ward.....	132	29	Washington.....	34	8
2d ward.....	77	24			
3d ward.....	23	14	Total.....	686	167
4th ward.....	64	2			
			GREEN LAKE.		
	296	69	Berlin, city.....	315	159
Glenmore.....	34	43	town.....	88	20
Green Bay, town.....	136	16	Brooklyn.....	143	42
city, 1st ward.....	134	126	Green Lake.....	120	44
2d ward.....	193	177	Kingston.....		
3d ward.....	69	55	Mackford.....	119	53
			Manchester.....		
Holland—		396	Maquette.....	95	44
east precinct.....	2	88	Princeton.....	136	132
west precinct.....	3	87	St. Marie.....	46	22
			Seneca.....	37	14
Howard.....	5	175			
Humboldt.....	86	46	Total.....	1,242	639
Lawrence.....	46	30			
Morrison.....	17	75	KEWAUNEE.		
New Denmark.....	30	49	Ahnepee.....	208	27
Pittsfield.....	29	19	Carlton.....	37	66
Preble.....	80	76	Casco.....	40	68
Rockland.....	8	71	Franklin.....	1	81
Scott.....	67	110	Kewaunee.....	111	194
Suamico.....	66	43	Lincoln.....	77	9
Wrightstown—			Montpelier.....	31	41
1st prec net..	92	68	Pierce.....	68	83
2d precinct..	16	35	Red River.....	82	11
	108	103	Total.....	655	580
Total.....	1,760	1,644			
CALUMET.			MANITOWOC.		
Brillion.....	23	50	Cato.....	152	100
Brobertown.....	75	121	Centerville.....	148	70
Charlestown.....	91	106	Cooperstown.....	132	47
Chilton.....	117	190	Eaton.....	138	108
Harrison.....	39	144	Franklin.....	140	70
New Holstein.....	67	154	Gibson.....	141	*65
Ranoul.....	22	120	Kosuth.....	242	81
Stockbridge.....	161	105	Liberty.....	154	50
Woodville.....	17	127	Manitowoc, town.....	75	35
			city, 1st w'd.....	191	58
Total.....	612	1,157	2d w'd.....	116	25
			3d w'd.....	222	63
DOOR.			4th w'd.....	144	41
Bailey's Harbor.....	32	29		673	187
Brussels.....	77	12	Manitowoc Rapids.....	112	112
Clay Banks.....	39	20			
Egg Harbor.....	17	15			

* Returned for John Stringham, and not included in total.

Congressional Vote of 1870—Fifth District—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Sawyer	String'm	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Sawyer	String'm
MANITOWOC—con.			OUTLAGAMIE—con.		
Maple Grove.....	81	58	Freedom.....	51	84
Meeme.....	65	143	Grand Chute.....	70	137
Mishicott.....	124	104	Greenville.....	93	130
Newton.....	96	92	Huron.....	86	88
Rockland.....	35	41	Kaukauna.....	68	98
Schleswig.....	56	170	Liberty.....	28	23
Two Creeks.....	59	23	Maine.....	16	3
Two Rivers.....	377	36	Maple Creek.....	32	34
Total.....	3,000	1,527	New London, 1st w'd *.....	.....	.....
MARQUETTE.			Osborn.....	41	17
Buffalo.....	54	80	Seymour.....	20	18
Crystal Lake.....	12	76	Total.....	1,185	1,564
Douglas.....	44	103	SHAWANO.		
Harris.....	43	61	Angelica.....	29	6
Montello.....	25	164	Bell Pleine.....	25	74
Mecan.....	5	145	Grant.....	22	13
Moundville.....	22	56	Hartland.....	64	21
Newton.....	34	60	Pella.....	23	16
Neshkoro.....	32	57	Richmond.....	81	29
Oxford.....	76	22	Shawano.....	59	20
Packwaukee.....	59	63	Waukecheon.....	47	5
Shields.....	10	109	Washington.....	12	11
Springfield.....	44	11	Total.....	292	195
Westfield.....	48	53	WAUPACA.		
Total.....	513	1,060	Bear Creek.....	47	12
OCONTO.			Caledonia.....	6	70
Gillett.....	5	14	Dayton.....	132	31
Little Suamico.....	18	15	Dupont.....	20	7
Marinette.....	149	27	Farmington.....	87	15
Oconto town.....	12	49	Fremont.....	64	16
city, E. w'd. 22 78	.....	.....	Helvetia.....	21	2
S. w'd. 43 56	.....	.....	Iola.....	83	4
W. w'd. 74 95	.....	.....	Larrabee.....	43	16
Pensaukee.....	149	229	Lebanon.....	6	55
Peshigo.....	55	2	Lind.....	97	57
Styles—	192	49	Little Wolf.....	24	71
1st precinct. 5 13	.....	.....	Matteson.....	33	27
2d precinct. 3 10	.....	.....	Mukwa.....	68	50
Total.....	13	23	New London—	.....	.....
OUTAGAMIE.			1st ward.... 53 35	.....	.....
Appleton, city—	.....	.....	2d ward.... 54 42	.....	.....
1st ward..... 110 46	.....	.....	Royalton.....	107	77
2d ward..... 190 196	.....	.....	St. Lawrence.....	86	41
3d ward..... 37 175	.....	.....	Scandinavia.....	95	15
4thward..... 23 66	.....	.....	Union.....	119	7
Black Creek.....	360	483	Waupaca.....	13	22
Bovina.....	48	4	Wauwauwega.....	311	46
Buchanan.....	53	12	Weyauwega.....	105	114
Center.....	9	103	Total.....	1,557	759
Dale.....	21	127	WAUSHARA.		
Deer Creek.....	73	107	Aurora.....	120	12
Ellington.....	15	7	Bloomfield.....	77	52
	95	84	Coloma.....	49	1

* No returns.

Congressional Vote of 1870—Fifth District—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Sawyer	String'm	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Sawyer	Str'g'm
WAUSHARA—con.			WINNEBAGO—con.		
Dakota.....	77	4	Clayton.....	78	53
Deerfield.....	32	3	Menasha.....	267	195
Hancock.....	68	24	Neenah.....	321	165
Leon.....	142	21	Nekimi.....	70	70
Marion.....	111	10	Nepeskuun.....	127	27
Mount Morris.....	102	15	Omro.....	430	77
Oasis.....	95	9	Oshkosh, town.....	84	34
Plainfield.....	148	9	city, 1st ward 306	126	.....
Poyssippi.....	89	8	2d ward 193	191	.....
Richford.....	75	1	3d ward 208	350	.....
Roze.....	62	.....	4th ward 258	134	.....
Saxville.....	98	11	5th ward 183	32	.....
Springwater.....	68	7		1,148	833
Warren.....	67	18	Poygan.....	42	82
Wautoma.....	133	41	Rushford.....	256	18
			Utica.....	114	29
Total.....	1,613	246	Vinland.....	96	61
			Winchester.....	104	45
WINNEBAGO.			Winneconne.....	225	61
Algoma.....	113	17	Wolf River.....	2	37
Black Wolf.....	43	72	Total.....	3,520	1,876

Sixth District

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Rusk.	Meggett.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Rusk.	Meggett.
ADAMS.			BUFFALO.		
Adams.....	68	15	Alma, town.....	18	4
Big Flats.....	12	.....	village.....	60	14
Dell Prairie.....	68	2	Eelville.....	32	12
Easton.....	45	10	Buffalo, town.....	26	7
Jackson.....	66	.....	city, 1st ward 9	5	.....
Leola.....	12	.....	2d ward 21	1	.....
Lincoln.....	61	10		30	6
Monroe.....	37	2	Canton.....	28	.....
New Chester.....	41	12	Cross.....	26	23
New Haven.....	87	28	Fountain City.....	53	60
Preston.....	15	9	Gilmanon.....	56	11
Quincy.....	21	28	Glencoe.....	26	34
Richfield.....	26	9	Maxville.....	30	14
Rome.....	17	8	Milton.....	13	5
Springville.....	51	.....	Modera.....	39	17
Strong's Prairie.....	54	26	Mortana.....	13	8
White Creek.....	31	7	Naples.....	76	.....
			Nelson.....	56	44
Total.....	706	166	Waumundee.....	47	3
			Total.....	629	262
ASHLAND.			BURNETT.		
La Pointe.....	34	.....	Grantsburg.....	42	1
BARRON.			CHIPPEWA.		
Barron.....	40	17	Anson.....	41	11
BAYFIELD.			Bloomer.....	113	79
Bayfield.....	66	38			

SKETCHES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

The State of Wisconsin is situated between lat. 42 deg. 30 min. and 47 deg. north of equator, and long. 87 deg. 30 min. and 92 deg. 30 min. west of Greenwich, near London, England. For its northern border, Wisconsin has the largest body of fresh water in the world, Lake Superior; Lake Michigan, a body of fresh water, almost equal in size, forms its eastern border, and the Mississippi river, the largest river in the world, but one, flows on its western boundary. The State of Michigan lies on the east, Illinois on the south, and Iowa and Minnesota on the west of Wisconsin. It has an average length of about 260 miles, breadth 215 miles, and an area of 56,000 square miles. Deducting from this the surface occupied by lakes, rivers, etc., there remains 53,924 square miles or 34,511,360 acres of land.

Though there are no mountains in Wisconsin, there are many prominent "mounds," so called, among them the Blue Mounds in Iowa and Dane counties, 1,729 feet above the sea; the Platte Mounds 1,351 feet, and the Sinsinewa Mound 1,169 feet, in Grant county. There is a prominent ridge or elevation of land along the sources of the tributaries of Lake Superior, which, near the Montreal river, is 1,760 or 1,800 feet above the sea level, gradually diminishing to about 1,100 feet at the west line of the State. The calcareous cliffs along the east shore of Green Bay and of Lake Winnebago, extend south through Dodge county, and form in many places bold escarpments; some of the higher points are 1,400 feet above the sea. A series of still more prominent "bluffs" extend along the banks of the Mississippi river, forming some of the grandest and most picturesque scenery in the country. With the exceptions above named, nearly the whole surface of the State may be regarded as one vast, slightly undulated plain, having an elevation of from 600 to 1,500 feet above the ocean. This great plain is cut in every direction by the currents of rivers and streams, that have made for themselves often deep and narrow valleys in the yielding soil and rocks. The dividing grounds, between these valleys (watersheds) usually attain but a slight elevation above the surrounding country, the waters of a lake or marsh, being often drained in opposite directions to reach the ocean at widely different points. Canoes often pass from the head of one stream to another without difficulty. At Portage City the Fox and Wisconsin rivers approach so nearly that their waters are commingled; they are connected by a short canal, from which there is a descent of 195 feet to Green Bay, and 171 feet to the Mississippi, at Prairie du Chien.

The name Wisconsin, first of our Territory, and since of our State, was derived from its principal river, which the Chippewas, residing on its head

streams, denominated *Wees-kon-san* which signifies "the gathering of the waters." They gave it this name, as an Indian trader informed the venerable Rev. Dr. ALFRED BRUNSON, on account of the numerous branches above Plover concentrating into one stream, which thence flows onward so great a distance with but comparatively few accessions to swell its current, till it loses itself in the mighty Father of Waters—the Mississippi.

The enterprising French missionaries and traders were the first to plant the standard of the cross, and the germs of civilization, in the region west of Lake Michigan, making their advent as early as 1639. In this year, as is believed, Sieur JEAN NICOLET, the Huron and Algonquin interpreter for the Canadian government, visited Green Bay. As early as 1660, Father RENE MENARD, tottering, as it were, on the verge of the grave, left Canada, and founded the mission at Keweenaw, on the southern shore of Lake Superior, and the following spring met death at the hands of the Huron Indians whom he sought to benefit, on the first rap d of the Monomonee.

There is something grand and sublime in the heroism of these early missionaries; for nothing daunted, Father CLAUDIUS ALLOUEZ pushed on in 1665, to Sault St. Marys, and thence to the beautiful bay of Chegoimegon; and, in 1669, we find this intrepid missionary abandoning La Pointe, on account of the obstinacy and ridicule of his heathen parishioners, wending his way to Green Bay, and founding a mission at Depere. In September of this year he was joined by Father JAMES MARQUETTE—who in 1673, pioneered his way up the Fox and down the Wisconsin, and was the first white man to discover the Upper Mississippi. The mission was continued at Depere with various success, for several years.

In 1692 a military post was established at Chegoimegon Point—now better known as La Pointe; and thenceforward that point was occupied by white traders, and most of the time as a military post. When CHARLEVOIX, the historian of New France, visited Wisconsin, in 1721, he found Father CHARDON at the Fort at Green Bay, about a mile and a half from the mouth of Fox River.

Space will not permit of anything more than a passing notice of the several French expeditions into the Valley of the Fox River against the intrepid and war-like Sauks and Foxes, led on by DE LOUVIGNY in 1716; DE LIENERY in 1728; MARIN in March, 1730, and Sieur DE VILLIERS in September of the same year.

By these repeated sanguinary forays, the intractable Sauks and Foxes were severely punished, and the beautiful valley they occupied was brought prominently to the notice of Canadian French adventurers. This led to the first permanent settlement of the country, at Green Bay, about 1745, by Sieur AUGUSTIN DE LANGLADE, at the head of a small colony. The country remained under the dominion of France, and furnished a band of warriors headed by CHARLES DE LANGLADE, who fought gallantly under the *Fleur de Lis*—the flag of France—during the old French war of 1755 to the surrender of Canada in 1760, when Canada and its dependencies were surrendered to Great Britain. The British post at Green Bay, under Lieut. GORBELL, was abandoned during the temporary Indian out-break of 1763. The laws of Canada governed the territory until its transfer to the United States in 1796; and thenceforward for

several years, though forming successively a part of the territory northwest of the Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, there was little civil or other authority exercised in the country beyond a show of the administration of justice at Prairie du Chien, and the burlesque court of CHARLES REAUME at Green Bay.

During the war of 1812-'15, Prairie du Chien was the theater of several important military operations. In 1816 military posts were established at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien; and, in 1818, when Illinois became a State, and the jurisdiction of the frontier settlements of Wisconsin was transferred to the Territory of Michigan, the counties of Brown and Crawford, embracing the whole territory of what now constitutes Wisconsin, were established and organized. And in 1823, a farther step in the civil government of the country was taken, by the formation of a U. S. judicial district west of Lake Michigan, with the appointment of JAMES D. DOTY as Judge.

The early, adventurous explorer, NICHOLAS PERROT, interpreter and commandant on the Upper Mississippi, in 1689, has the credit of first discovering lead on the River Des Moines, in Iowa, which mines long bore his name; and LE SUEUR, in his voyage up the Mississippi, in 1700, describes lead mines, apparently at the points now known as Galena and Dubuque. CARVER, in 1766, speaks of lead abounding at the Blue Mounds. But these mines attracted little attention until the period 1822-'27. During the years 1822, '27 and '28, large numbers of miners and adventurers came to the country; and the brief Black Hawk war of 1832, brought many of the Illinois soldiers to Wisconsin, who charmed with the appearance of the country, subsequently returned and became permanent settlers.

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

An act establishing the Territorial government of Wisconsin was accordingly passed, and approved April 20th, 1836, and the Territory fully organized July 4th, 1836, with HENRY DODGE for its first Governor; and on the 9th of September following, Gov. DODGE, by proclamation, designated the 25th of October in that year for convening the Legislature at Belmont, now in La Fayette county. The second session convened at Burlington, in the now State of Iowa, Nov. 6, 1837, during which session the seat of government was permanently located at Madison, where the first session of the second Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin met Nov. 26, 1838. On the 12th of June preceding, the Territory had been divided by act of Congress, and that part west of the Mississippi established as a separate government, under the name of Iowa.

A convention assembled at Madison, October 5, 1846, for the purpose of drafting a State Constitution, which was completed December 16, 1846, but rejected by the people at the election held on the first Tuesday in April, 1847. A second Convention assembled December 16, 1847, and agreed to a Constitution on the first of February following, which was approved by the people at the election held in April, 1848, and Wisconsin was admitted into

the Union, on an equal footing with the other States, on the 29th day of May, 1848; and has since acted well her part as a member of the American Republic.

The following table shows the population of the several counties of the Territory, as disclosed by the census taken in the several years specified:

Territorial Population.

COUNTIES.	1820.	1830.	1834.	1836.	1838.	1840.	1842.	1846.	1847.
Brown	952	964	1,957	2,706	3,048	2,140	2,146	2,662	2,974
Calumet						275	407	836	1,060
Columbia								1,969	3,791
Crawford	492	692	810	1,220	850	1,503	1,449	1,444	1,409
Dane					172	314	776	8,289	10,935
Dodge					18	67	149	7,787	14,905
Fond du Lac						139	295	3,544	7,459
Grant					2,763	3,926	5,937	12,024	11,720
Green					494	933	1,594	4,758	6,487
Iowa		1,589	2,633	3,218	5,234	3,078	5,029	14,906	7,963
Jefferson					463	914	1,628	8,860	11,464
Lafayette									6,325
La Pointe									367
Manitowoc						235	263	629	1,285
Marquette						18	59	986	2,261
Milwaukee				2,893	3,131	5,605	9,565	15,922	22,791
Portage						1,623	646	931	1,504
Racine					2,054	3,475	6,318	17,983	19,538
Rock						1,701	2,867	12,405	14,720
Saint Croix								1,419	1,674
Sauk						102	393	1,003	2,178
Sheboygan						133	227	1,637	5,580
Walworth					1,019	2,611	4,618	13,439	15,059
Washington					64	343	965	7,473	15,447
Waukesha								13,793	15,866
Winnebago						135	143	732	2,748
Total	1,444	3,245	5,400	11,683	18,130	30,945	44,478	155,277	305,566

When the population of a county is lessened by a succeeding census, it is referable to the prevalent custom in new countries of dividing the counties, originally sparsely settled over a large territory, and forming new ones for the better convenience of the people.

*Summary of Congressional Vote—continued.***Third Congressional District.**

COUNTIES.	1868.		1870.	
	Cobb.	Passmore.	Barber.	Strachan
Crawford.....	1,099	1,187	850	834
Grant.....	4,630	2,069	2,818	1,480
Green.....	2,777	1,302	1,797	823
Iowa.....	2,328	1,975	1,679	1,962
La Fayette.....	2,198	2,157	1,943	1,888
Richland.....	1,618	1,103	1,064	810
Sauk.....	3,253	1,369	1,352	360
Total.....	17,903	11,162	11,503	8,157
Majority for Cobb in 1868.....				6,741
Majority for Barber in 1870.....				3,346

Fourth Congressional District.

COUNTIES.	1868.		1870.	
	Frisby.	Eldredge.	Watrous.	Eldridge.
Dodge.....	3,614	5,696	2,428	4,538
Fond du Lac.....	4,712	4,486	3,240	3,794
Ozaukee.....	575	1,991	148	1,855
Sheboygan.....	3,038	2,478	2,521	2,365
Washington.....	1,236	3,037	719	2,467
Total.....	13,205	17,688	9,056	15,019
Majority for Eldredge in 1868.....				4,463
Majority for Eldredge in 1870.....				5,963

*Summary of Congressional Vote—continued.***Fifth Congressional District.**

COUNTIES.	1868.		1870.	
	Sawyer.	Vilas.	Sawyer.	String'm
Brown.....	1,839	1,947	1,760	1,644
Calumet.....	978	1,147	612	1,157
Door.....	645	161	686	167
Green Lake.....	1,823	786	1,242	639
Kewaunee.....	623	875	655	580
Manitowoc.....	2,643	3,204	3,000	1,527
Marquette.....	635	952	513	1,060
Oconto.....	766	450	553	408
Outagamie.....	1,490	1,795	1,185	1,564
Shawano.....	327	205	362	195
Waupaca.....	1,980	918	1,557	759
Waushara.....	1,780	349	1,613	246
Winnebago.....	4,693	2,745	3,520	1,876
Total.....	19,622	15,534	17,258	11,822
Majority for Sawyer in 1868.....				4,088
Majority for Sawyer in 1870.....				5,436

*Summary of Congressional Vote—continued.***Sixth Congressional District.**

COUNTIES.	1868.		1870.	
	Washburn.	Ellis.	Rusk.	Meggett.
Adams.....	552	327	706	166
Ashland.....	8	31	34	.....
Barron.....	.....	.....	40	17
Bayfield.....	30	24	66	33
Buffalo.....	1,002	454	629	262
Burnett.....	71	4	42	1
Chippewa.....	674	644	540	671
Clark.....	410	149	613	105
Douglas.....	72	74	122	66
Dunn.....	1,131	349	639	353
Eau Claire.....	1,280	714	757	604
Jackson.....	1,062	369	403	220
Juneau.....	1,437	1,123	1,075	978
La Crosse.....	2,367	1,339	1,404	833
Marathon.....	208	788	229	1,081
Monroe.....	1,947	1,255	1,536	1,040
Pepin.....	535	220	357	44
Pierce.....	1,352	530	850	479
Polk.....	323	141	301	118
Portage.....	1,229	743	1,033	702
St. Croix.....	1,230	826	986	712
Trempealeau.....	1,193	267	964	259
Vernon.....	2,240	625	1,347	215
Wood.....	400	450	319	545
Total.....	21,258	11,481	15,042	9,514
Majority for Washburn in 1868.....				9,757
Majority for Rusk in 1870.....				5,528

COMPARATIVE VOTE OF WISCONSIN

For State Superintendent and on the Constitutional Amendment in 1870, together with the vote for President, in 1868, and Governor, in 1869.

COUNTIES.	1870.				1869.		1868.	
	STATE	SUPT.	G'D JURY SYS.		GOVERNOR.		PRESIDENT.	
	Fallows.	Date.	Against.	For.	Fairchild.	Robinson.	Grant.	Seym'r.
Adams.....	761	133	657	132	575	191	958	320
Ashland.....	34	.....	.....	.....	1	30	9	30
Barron.....	40	17	.....	.....	123	.....	.....	.....
Bayfield.....	104	.....	53	19	43	19	20	24
Brown.....	1,499	1,863	1,442	331	783	1,698	1,806	2,019
Buffalo.....	630	261	559	75	875	413	1,093	454
Burnett.....	42	1	36	8	74	3	.....	.....
Calumet.....	632	1,146	732	56	676	1,014	985	1,136
Chippewa..	504	631	310	70	593	698	677	692
Clark.....	640	90	228	2	381	131	411	137
Columbia..	2,291	1,347	1,854	107	2,185	1,342	3,867	1,893
Crawford..	874	820	981	5	851	874	1,104	1,186
Dane.....	4,039	3,816	1,122	815	3,829	3,295	5,731	4,880
Dodge.....	2,445	4,516	1,311	1,169	2,419	4,220	3,634	5,675
Door.....	663	188	250	13	390	208	643	165
Douglas...	5	96	149	4	39	54	73	73
Dunn.....	733	334	228	1	926	240	1,138	352
Eau Claire..	858	510	258	92	791	391	1,287	707
Fond du Lac	3,268	3,783	2,982	782	3,071	3,289	4,734	4,466
Grant.....	2,979	1,473	1,196	1,526	3,008	1,476	4,634	2,071
Green.....	1,815	822	1,784	124	2,002	920	2,491	1,294
Green Lake..	1,229	540	971	132	1,020	474	1,803	805
Iowa.....	1,859	1,823	48	1,674	1,413	1,962	2,345	1,959
Jackson....	581	209	611	67	744	316	1,055	376
Jefferson..	2,398	3,113	656	687	2,136	2,737	3,195	3,747
Juneau....	1,101	960	1,211	113	913	772	1,444	1,114
Kenosha...	1,089	944	562	860	1,081	898	645	851
Kewaunee...	497	739	871	48	288	560	1,530	1,194
La Crosse..	1,452	817	1,358	86	1,688	1,060	2,368	1,388
La Fayette..	1,945	1,919	66	658	1,285	1,563	2,221	2,136
Manitowoc..	2,144	2,432	2,140	87	1,502	2,154	2,605	2,640
Marathon...	224	1,090	67	4	131	594	209	788
Marquette..	499	852	679	194	466	864	666	920
Milwaukee..	4,130	8,276	264	2,920	3,127	5,819	6,101	9,074
Monroe....	1,551	1,043	995	49	1,095	640	1,951	1,248
Oconto.....	516	2	331	1	589	383	842	376
Outagamie..	1,189	1,546	840	482	923	1,483	1,501	1,801
Ozaukee....	187	1,816	875	283	330	1,523	512	2,059
Pepin.....	341	16	192	14	352	157	544	222
Pierce.....	938	399	1,075	39	837	393	1,356	533
Polk.....	305	119	341	15	359	175	332	144
Portage....	1,041	696	1,027	13	736	428	1,231	740
Racine.....	2,496	1,818	1,508	33	1,748	1,552	3,130	1,927
Richland...	1,065	807	1,009	218	1,247	890	1,619	1,101
Rock.....	3,400	1,154	2,674	370	3,227	1,159	5,582	2,135
St. Croix...	990	708	1,225	149	985	613	1,237	811
Sauk.....	1,352	333	872	536	1,847	752	3,262	1,366
Shawano...	276	300	476	92	212	198	299	235
Sheboygan..	2,550	2,334	957	414	1,763	1,758	3,062	2,457
Trempleau..	1,201	27	803	21	642	139	1,193	268
Vernon....	1,329	234	1,303	77	1,426	298	2,248	621
Walworth...	3,249	1,401	1,332	214	2,472	1,175	4,184	1,568
Washington	737	2,455	293	1,094	696	2,382	1,213	3,073
Waukesha..	2,404	2,548	1,263	932	2,177	2,668	2,930	2,970
Waupaca...	1,599	725	907	261	1,620	739	1,994	912
Waushara..	1,592	271	1,363	153	1,133	233	1,741	386
Winnebago..	3,312	2,138	1,612	227	3,407	2,016	4,711	2,742
Wood.....	333	535	94	18	256	206	401	442
Totals.....	77,927	68,981	48,894	18,606	69,502	61,239	108,900	84,703

COUNTY OFFICERS

OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

COUNTIES.	County Seats.	County Judges.	Registers.
Adams	Friendship	A. S. Spencer	C. A. Capron.
Ashland	La Pointe	John W. Bell	John W. Bell.
Barron	Barron	Francis Finley	W. J. Smith.
Bayfield	Bayfield	John Banfill	J. D. Cruttenden.
Brown	Green Bay	David Agry	G. W. Watson.
Buffalo	Alma	Ferdinand Felter	Peter Schnug.
Burnett	Grantsburg	Magnus Nelson	W. H. Peck.
Calumet	Chilton	Charles Greening	Arthur Connelly.
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Wm. R. Hoyt	Fred. C. Dahl.
Clark	Neillsville	Robert J. MacBride	W. T. Hutchinson.
Columbia	Portage	Joshua J. Guppey	Thomas Yule.
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Ira B. Brunson	J. M. Calloway.
Dane	Madison	George E. Bryant	John H. Clark.
Dodge	Juneau	A. Scott Sloan	Wm. Oestrich.
Door	Sturgeon Bay	R. M. Wright	Peter Zenner.
Douglas	Superior	Thomas Clark	D. Geo. Morrison.
Dunn	Menomonee	P. C. Holmes	John Kelly, Jr.
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	George C. Teall	Sam'l C. Putnam.
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Jay Mayham	J. L. D. Eycleshimer.
Grant	Lancaster	Wm. McGonigal	Jas. Woodhouse.
Green	Monroe	Brooks Dunwiddie	Samuel Lewis.
Green Lake	Dartford	Abram H. Myers	Henry B. Lowe.
Iowa	Dodgeville	Robert Wilson	Richard Durstian.
Jackson	Black Riv. Falls	P. A. Gatchell	Frank H. Allen.
Jefferson	Jefferson	Ira W. Bird	Henry Colonus.
Juneau	Mauston	Charles H. Grote	T. J. Hinton.
Kenosha	Kenosha	Isaac W. Webster	D. B. Benedict.
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Charles Tisch	Fred'k Johanness.
La Crosse	La Crosse	Benj. F. Bryant	L. Wachenheimer.
La Fayette	Darlington	P. A. Orton, Jr.	T. C. L. Mackay.
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	W. W. Waldo	John Franz.
Marathon	Wausau	B. Ringle	John Patger.
Marquette	Montello	S. R. Rood	John Barry.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Alpha C. May	Fred'k Chas. Best.
Monroe	Sparta	T. D. Steele	J. W. Tarr.
Oconto	Oconto	R. W. Hubbell	Huff Jones.
Outagamie	Appleton	Sam. Ryan, Jr.	A. Bronillard.
Ozaukee	Pt. Washington	A. Heidkamp	Gustav Getze.
Pepin	Durand	S. L. Plummer	A. R. Humphrey.
Pierce	Ellsworth	Wm. Howes	C. W. Brown.
Polk	Osceola	Robert Kent	Asahel Kimball.
Portage	Stevens Point	J. R. Kingsbury	Wm. H. Packard.
Racine	Racine	Elbert O. Hand	John Bowen.
Richland	Richland Center	H. W. Fries	J. D. Funston.
Rock	Janesville	A. P. Prichard	Chas. W. Stark.
St. Croix	Hudson	John S. Moffatt	Geo. R. Hughes.
Sauk	Baraboo	C. C. Remington	Mair Pointon.
Shawano	Shawano	H. Klostermann	Chas. Simnicht.
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Edw. Gilman	Ernst Clarenbach.
Trempealeau	Galesville	Seth W. Button	Henry L. Bunn.
Vernon	Viroqua	Wm. S. Purdy	H. N. Preus.
Walworth	Elkhorn	Peter Golder	Chas. A. Noyes.
Washington	West Bend	John Shelley	Fraucis A. Noll.
Waukesha	Waukesha	P. H. Carney	John E. Sebold.
Waupaca	Waupaca	C. S. Ogden	Edwin Sellick.
Waushara	Wautoma	David L. Bunn	B. S. Williams.
Winnebago	Oshkosh	George Gary	Rob't McCurdy.
Wood	Grand Rapids	J. D. Witter	Lemuel Kromer.

County Officers—continued.

COUNTIES.	Sheriffs.	District Attorneys.	Clerks of Circuit Court.
Adams	David N. Bacon.	S. W. Pierce.....	B. Scofield.
Ashland	John Morrison ..	.....	Joseph Riel.
Barron .....	.....	.....	.....
Bayfield	Nels. Drouillard	.....	R. W. Smith.
Brown	Geo. N. Langton	Van B. Bromley.....	John B. A. Masse.
Buffalo	Nic'las Phillippi	August's Finkelburg	Fred. Hohmann.
Burnett*.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet.....	Henry Siegr'st..	John E. McMullen ..	John P. Hume.
Chippewa.....	Michael Hall ..	A. K. Gregg	John F. Hall.
Clark	F. D. Linsey ..	I. B. Pope	E. H. Markey.
Columbia	Phidelus Pool ..	Emmons Taylor ..	C. A. Cibble.
Crawford	H. H. Whaley ..	O. B. Thomas	Jas. M. Campbell.
Dane	Andrew Sexton.	J. C. McKenney.....	Lewis D. Frost.
Dodge	Henry Bertram.	Amos J. Rising ..	John Lowth.
Door	J. P. Simon	G. W. Allen	H. Harris.
Douglas	Lais Leeroat ..	Hiram Hayes	James Bardon.
Dunn	E. L. Doolittle ..	Robert Macauley ..	John Kelley, Jr.
Eau Claire	D. C. Whippie..	Henry Cousins	Martin Daniels.
Fond du Lac...	M. B. Pierce	George P. Knowles ..	Maurice McKenna
Grant	Wm. E. Sloat ..	George Clementson ..	David Schreiner.
Green	Alfred Wood ..	A. S. Douglas	Wm. W. Wright.
Green Lake	Fred. W. Cooke.	Thomas C. Ryan.....	Albert P. Caanan.
Iowa	James Ryan	J. M. Smith	Christian Kessler.
Jackson	Caleb V. Hobbs.	C. R. Johnson	E. N. Warren.
Jefferson	E. Schwelienbach	M. B. Williams	P. N. Waterbury.
Juneau	Geo. R. Nichols.	Richard Smith	C. W. Fobinder.
Kenosha	John Lucas	Myron A. Baker	L. B. Nichols.
Kewaunee	John Wrabbitz.	J. K. McDonald	J. E. Darbeley.
La Crosse	H. N. Solberg ..	G. M. Woodward ..	C. Kenig.
La Fayette	R. H. Williams ..	Joseph H. Clary ..	W. H. Armstrong.
Manitowoc	Al. Wittenberg.	E. B. Treat	Adolph Piening.
Marathon	Wm. Hamrick ..	J. P. West	J. W. Chubbuck.
Marquette	John Stimson ..	W. H. Peters	G. W. Robinson.
Milwaukee	Wm. G. Parsons.	Cornelius K. Martin.	James Hickcox.
Monroe	L. Johnson	G. A. Richardson ..	J. Rood.
Oconto	A. B. Wheelock.	J. B. Fairchild	Joseph Hall.
Outagamie	A. B. Everts	Humphrey Pierce ..	Dan'l Clune.
Ozaukee	Peter Bucholtz.	H. G. Turner	Hugo Bockl.
Pepin	S. P. Crosby	H. E. Houghton ..	Alex. G. Coffin.
Pierce	E. Burnett	Geo. C. Hough	C. W. Brown.
Polk	James W. Dean.	Issac Freeland	Asael Kimball.
Portage	A. R. Gray	O. H. Lamoreux	Wm. H. Packard.
Racine	F. P. Lawrence.	John T. Fish	C. S. Chipman.
Richland	W. C. S. Barron.	O. F. Black	James Lewis.
Rock	R. T. Pember ..	Pliny Norcross	A. W. Baldwin.
St. Croix	A. A. Kelley ..	E. P. Hughes	S. C. Simmde.
Sauk	B. G. Paddock ..	N. W. Wheeler	P. Cheek, Jr.
Shawano	J. M. Robinson.	D. P. Andrews.....	August Koeppe.
Sheboygan	Wilbur M. Root.	Conrad Krez	Alex. Edwards.
Trempealeau ..	D. W. Wade ..	J. E. Robinson	C. E. Perkins.
Vernon	Nathan Coe	Carson Graham	P. J. Layne.
Walworth	Chas. G. Fay ..	Robert Harkness ..	J. T. Wentworth.
Washington ..	George L. Arnet	George H. Kleffler ..	James Kenealy, Jr
Waukesha	John Graham ..	R. C. Hathaway	Wm. R. Williams.
Waupaca	John Gordinear.	J. Wakefield	Charles Churchill.
Waushara	F. B. Cogswell.	L. L. Soule	William Jeffers.
Winnebago	Jos. Woodworth	A. A. Austin	H. B. Harshaw.
Wood	H. H. Compton.	C. O. Baker	F. W. Burt.

* Attached to Polk for judicial purposes.

County Officers—continued.

COUNTIES.	County Treasurers.	Clerks of Boards of Supervisors.	Chairmen of Boards of Supervisors.
Adams	H. H. Phillips ..	A. O. Holm	A. Rood.
Ashland	George A. Stahl.	Joseph Riel.	
Barron	J. Queerderer ..	O. Brayton	
Bayfield	Andrew Tate .. .	N. La Boute .. .	J. Banfill.
Brown	F. Van Stratten.	Mat. J. Meade .. .	Fred. S. Ellis.
Buffalo	John J. Senn.	John W. DeGroff ..	George Cowie.
Burnett	W. H. Peck.	Ole A. Thoreson ..	Peter Anderson.
Calumet	Mathias Hilgers	Theodore Kersten..	Nicholas Faust.
Chippewa	A. R. Barrows. .	Levi Martin.	Wm. Hanneman.
Clark	S. C. Boardman.	R. Dewhurst.	R. Dewhurst.
Columbia	M. T. Alverson .	O. A. Southmayd. .	A. J. Turner.
Crawford	Aaron Denio.	Charles Kahler .. .	John McHarg.
Dane	Francis B. Ames	Hans Borchsenius ..	Jas. P. McPherson.
Dodge	E. C. McFetridge	James Higgins.	Amos J. Rising.
Door	Jos. Collignon. .	C. A. Masse.	C. L. Harris.
Douglas	Thomp'n Ritchie	Richard Relf.	Wm. R. Smith.
Dunn	Carroll Lucas. .	Samuel Black .. .	J. W. Granger.
Eau Claire	B. J. Churchill. .	Martin Daniels .. .	G. A. Buffington.
Fond du Lac. .	Edward Beeson. .	W. H. F. Smith. . .	U. D. Mihills.
Grant	A. R. McCartney	John M. Altizer .. .	Wm. P. Dewey.
Green	F. R. Melvin.	I. Jacob Tschudy. .	E. R. Allen.
Green Lake. .	Clark A. Millard	Oscar F. Silver.	W. S. Flint.
Iowa	Francis Vivian. .	Orville Strong .. .	James Spensley.
Jackson	Ojiver O'Hearne	W. S. Darrow.	D. J. Spaulding.
Jefferson	W. A. Green.	P. C. Kelly.	W. H. Rohr.
Juneau	N. Fisk.	Charles F. Cutler. .	Theodore Secor.
Kenosha	H. McDermott. .	E. G. Timms.	D. Head.
Kewannee	Joseph Kimpfer.	R. L. Wing.	Henry Brumer.
La Crosse. .	N. P. Waller.	P. S. Elwell.	A. McMillan.
La Fayette. .	L. B. Waddington	Lars E. Johnson .. .	Mat. Murphy.
Manitowoc ..	Querin Erven. .	P. P. Fuessenich ..	
Marathon	C. Hoeflinger .. .	Jacob Paff.	Jacob Paff.
Marquette	Mark Derbam. .	C. H. Pierce .. .	S. A. Pease.
Milwaukee	Wm. Kennedy. .	John Saar .. .	John Bently.
Monroe	Eli Waste.	L. E. Amidon.	S. Holmes.
Oconto	R. L. Hall.	Robert Ellis.	Wm. Brunquest.
Outagamie	N. Weiland.	W. H. Lamphear. .	R. R. Bateman.
Ozaukee	Wm. H. Landolt	Joseph Albrecht. .	H. G. Turner.
Pepin	Thales Burke. .	L. D. Baker.	V. W. Dorwin.
Pierce	M. J. Paine.	H. B. Warner.	Wm. Barker.
Polk	Wm. Amery.	Joel F. Nason.	Wm. J. Vincent.
Portage	Wm. Albertie. .	J. B. Carpenter. .	Benjamin Burr.
Racine	L. D. Coombs .. .	E. F. Gottchald. .	
Richland	Wm. H. Joslin. .	Wm. H. Pier.	G. L. Laws.
Rock	B. F. Cary.	E. L. Carpenter ..	C. F. G. Collins.
St. Croix.	Merton Herrick.	Harvey S. Clapp. .	
Sauk	R. M. Strong.	A. Fischer.	George Mertens.
Shawano	M. H. McCord. .	Marion Wescott. .	C. H. Upham.
Sheboygan	Wm. Schwarz. .	Carl Zillier.	G. W. Weeden.
Trempealeau ..	Douglas Arnold.	A. R. Wyman.	B. B. Healy.
Vernon	J. W. Allen.	J. R. Carson.	
Walworth	D. L. Fairchild.	Myron E. Dewing. .	E. D. Richardson.
Washington ..	Albert Semler. .	George Ott.	Mitchel L. Delany.
Waukesha	Eph. Beaumont.	John C. Schuett. .	Wm. McArthur.
Waupaca	George L. Lord. .	W. D. Carr.	M. H. Sessions.
Waushara	J. B. Mitchell. .	George Sexton.	
Winnebago. .	R. D. Torrey.	Otis F. Chase.	E. M. Danforth.
Wood	Eman'l Dutruit.	L. P. Powers.	R. C. Lyon.

County Officers—continued.

COUNTIES.	County Superin'ts.	Coroners.	Surveyors.
Adams	Thos. R. Freeman	A. J. Hill	J. Williams.
Ashland	John W. Bell .....	.....	.....
Barron	Oliver Demars .....	.....	O. Brayton.
Bayfield	Andrew Tate	Nicholas Grow .....	.....
Brown	Oscar Grey	D. C. Brown	John V. Suydam .
Buffalo	Robert Lees	J. S. De Groff	A. W. Miller.
Burnett	W. H. Peck	S. D. Rice .....	.....
Calumet	A. W. Hammond	W. M. Mahoney	Herman Geysso.
Chippewa	J. A. McDonald	Ezra F. Martin	D. W. Cambell.
Clark	S. S. Smith	D. L. Safford	G. C. Herriman.
Columbia	John J. Lloyd	Z. J. D. Swift	F. A. Brown.
Crawford	M. Mumford	Horace Beach	J. R. Haribart.
Dane, 1st Dist..	Theo. D. Kanouse	{ P. R. Tierney .. .	S. W. Graves.
Dane, 2d Dist..	S. C. Coolidge .....	.....	.....
Dodge, 1st dist.	L. M. Benson	{ Daniel Breyer	Judson Prentice.
Dodge, 2d Dist.	John A. Barney .....	.....	.....
Door	Rufus M. Wright	Wm. Darling	J. C. Pinney.
Douglas	Irvin W. Gates	Leonard F. Wheelock	Thomas Clark.
Dunn	Carroll Lucas	J. P. Woods	C. M. Bonnell.
Eau Claire	W. H. Lockwood	G. A. Buffington	Henry C. Putnam.
Fond du Lac..	D. B. Lyon	S. B. Taylor	Jacob Haessley.
Grant	Wm. H. Holford	Charles Dickey	Geo. McFall.
Green	D. H. Moragn	John Hattery	A. L. Cleveland.
Green Lake ..	A. A. Spencer	Clark S. Walker	Riley G. Chase.
Iowa	Samuel Parks	Charles Hope	Henry Maddin.
Jackson	John K. Hoffman .....	.....	J. R. Barnum.
Jefferson	Amos Squire	A. Boyington	K. P. Clark.
Juneau	M. F. Carney	Joseph Hewitt	J. H. Daniels.
Kenosha	H. Barnes	A. B. Truesdell	Jason Lathrop.
Kewaunee	J. M. Read	Joseph Pateritzueg	Henry Borgmann.
La Crosse	Geo. Paton .....	.....	H. I. Bliss.
La Fayette ..	William Ahern	John C. Rood	H. H. Eosign.
Manitowoc ..	Michael Kirwan	Francis Simon	Fayette Armsby.
Marathon	Thomas Green	James Barnard	D. L. Plummer.
Marquette	Abraham Boynton	Samuel Crockett	Thos. McLaughlin.
Mil. 1st Dist.	James F. Devine	{ Charles Osthelder.	Geo. K. Gregory.
Mil. 2d Dist..	James L. Foley .....	.....	.....
Monroe	A. E. Howard	David Bon	G. Spurrier.
Oconto	H. W. Gilkey	Charles Bentz	P. B. Wood.
Outagamie	D. J. Brothers	G. H. Marston	M. N. Randall.
Ozaukee	John T. Whitford	Mathias Adam	Lafayette Towsley
Pepin	D. F. Reid	Erastus Reed	N. Plummer.
Pierce	Charles Smith	Geo. W. Cairns	Z. Lampion.
Polk	Charles E. Mears	Emil Floorsheets	Albert Essen.
Portage	J. H. Felch	Geo. McMulkin	E. H. Vaughan.
Racine	Lyman Earle	J. Loomis	D. Montgomery.
Richland	G. W. Putnam	H. Collins	James Appleby.
Rock, 1st Dist.	J. W. Harris	{ John E. Young	Edward Ruger.
Rock, 2d Dist.	C. M. Treat .....	.....	.....
St. Croix	E. S. Reed .....	.....	.....
Sauk	Charles F. Viebahn	A. West	George Strong.
Shawano	Z. C. Colborn	August Conder	H. Muhlberg.
Sheboygan	W. E. Cady	James Berry	James Miller.
Trempealeau ..	Amos Whiting	C. C. Crane	Gustav Marquardt
Vernon	John N. Wright .....	.....	A. P. Ford.
Walworth	M. Montague	A. G. Leland	Isaac F. Thorp.
Washington ..	Fred. Regenfuss	Charles F. Haas	Warren Beckwith.
Waukesha	W. S. Greer	Leonard Martin	John Brosius.
Waupaca	C. W. Packard	Norman Baker	Wm. West.
Waushara	Theo. S. Chipman	Phillip Miller	D. D. Hewitt.
Winnebago	Samuel Shaw	C. R. Hamlin	Ira L. Parker.
Wood	J. Q. Emery	D. W. Compton	C. Palmer.
			H. W. Jackson.

VOTES OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

Sixteenth Term (1849-53), 30 States—250 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.....	4	127	William O. Butler....	4	127

Seventeenth Term (1853-57), 31 States—286 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—314 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	213	ANDREW JOHNSON....	8	213
George B. McClellan..	..	21	George H. Pendleton..	..	21
Not Voting.....	..	80	Not Voting.....	..	80

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

<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.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE FROM 1852.

STATES.	1852.		1856.		1860.				1864.		1868.	
	WH'G.	DEM.	REP.	DEM.	REP.	DEM.	UN'N	DEM.	REP.	DEM.	REP.	DEM.
	Scott.	Pierce.	Fremont	Buchan.	Lincoln.	Breck.	Bell.	Douglas.	Lincoln.	McCl'n.	Grant.	Seymour
Alabama . . .	2	9	9	9	9	9		*	*	8		
Arkansas . . .		4	4	4	4	4		*	*	5		
California . . .		4	4	4	4			5		5		
Connecticut . . .		6	6	6	6			6		7		
Delaware . . .		3	3	3	3	3		*	3		3	
Florida . . .		3	3	3	3	3		*	*	3		
Georgia . . .		10	10	10	10	10		*	*		9	
Illinois . . .		11	11	11	11			16		16		
Indiana . . .		13	13	13	13			13		13		
Iowa . . .		4	4	4	4			8		8		
Kansas . . .								3		3		
Kentucky . . .			12			12			11		11	
Louisiana . . .		6	6	6	6	6		*	*		7	
Maine . . .		8	8	8	8			*	*	7		
Maryland . . .		8	8	8	8	8		7			7	
Massachus'ts . . .	13		13		13			12		12		
Michigan . . .		6	6	6	6			8		8		
Minnesota . . .				4	4			4		4		
Mississippi . . .		7	7	7	7	7		*	*	*	*	
Missouri . . .		9	9	9	9		9	11		11		
N-braska . . .										3		
Nevada . . .								3		3		
N. Hampshire . . .		5	5	5	5			5		5		
New Jersey . . .		7	7	7	7		3		7		7	
New York . . .	35	35	35	35	35			33			33	
N'th Carolina . . .		10	10	10	10	10		*		9		
Ohio . . .		23	23	23	23			21		21		
Oregon . . .				3	3			3			3	
Pennsylvania . . .		27	27	27	27			26		26		
Rhode Island . . .		4	4	4	4			4		4		
S'th Carolina . . .		8	8	8	8	8		*	*	6		
Tennessec. . .	12		12		12		12	*	*	10		
Texas . . .		4	4	4	4	4		*	*	*	*	
Vermont . . .		5	5	5	5	5		5		5		
Virginia . . .		15	15	15	15	15		*	*	*	*	
West Virginia . . .								5		5		
Wisconsin . . .		5	5	5	5			8		8		
Total	42	254	114	174	180	72	39	12	213	21	214	80
Per cent.	14	86	40	60	59	24	13	4	91	9	72	28

MAJORITIES.

Fierce	212
Buchanan (over all)	52
Lincoln (over all)	67
Lincoln	192
Grant	124

* States marked with a star did not vote in 1864 and 1868. In 1856 Maryland gave 8 votes for Fillmore. Lincoln's vote in 1864 is one short, in consequence of the death of one of the electors of Nevada. We put in the full number, 213.

WISCONSIN AND HER INSTITUTIONS.





SKETCHES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

The State of Wisconsin is situated between lat. 42 deg. 30 min. and 47 deg. north of equator, and long. 87 deg. 30 min. and 92 deg. 30 min. west of Greenwich, near London, England. For its northern border, Wisconsin has the largest body of fresh water in the world, Lake Superior; Lake Michigan, a body of fresh water, almost equal in size, forms its eastern border, and the Mississippi river, the largest river in the world, but one, flows on its western boundary. The State of Michigan lies on the east, Illinois on the south, and Iowa and Minnesota on the west of Wisconsin. It has an average length of about 260 miles, breadth 215 miles, and an area of 56,000 square miles. Deducting from this the surface occupied by lakes, rivers, etc., there remains 53,924 square miles or 34,511,360 acres of land.

Though there are no mountains in Wisconsin, there are many prominent "mounds," so called, among them the Blue Mounds in Iowa and Dane counties, 1,729 feet above the sea; the Platte Mounds 1,281 feet, and the Sinsiniwa Mound 1,169 feet, in Grant county. There is a prominent ridge or elevation of land along the sources of the tributaries of Lake Superior, which, near the Montreal river, is 1,700 or 1,800 feet above the sea level, gradually diminishing to about 1,100 feet at the west line of the State. The calcareous cliffs along the east shore of Green Bay and of Lake Winnebago, extend south through Dodge county, and form in many places bold escarpments; some of the higher points are 1,400 feet above the sea. A series of still more prominent "bluffs" extend along the banks of the Mississippi river forming some of the grandest and most picturesque scenery in the country. With the exceptions above named, nearly the whole surface of the State may be regarded as one vast, slightly undulated plain, having an elevation of from 600 to 1,500 feet above the ocean. This great plain is cut in every direction by the currents of rivers and streams, that have made for themselves often deep and narrow valleys in the yielding soil and rocks. The dividing grounds, between these valleys (watersheds) usually attain but a slight elevation above the surrounding country, the waters of a lake or marsh, being often drained in opposite directions to reach the ocean at widely different points. Canoes often pass from the head of one stream to another without difficulty. At Portage City the Fox and Wisconsin rivers approach so nearly that their waters are commingled; they are connected by a short canal, from which there is a descent of 195 feet to Green Bay, and 171 feet to the Mississippi, at Prairie du Chien.

The name Wisconsin, first of our Territory, and since of our State, was derived from its principal river, which the Chippewas, residing on its head

streams, denominated *Wees-kon-san* which signifies "the gathering of the waters." They gave it this name, as an Indian trader informed the venerable Rev. Dr. ALFRED BRUNSON, on account of the numerous branches above Plover concentrating into one stream, which thence flows onward so great a distance with but comparatively few accessions to swell its current, till it loses itself in the mighty Father of Waters—the Mississippi.

The enterprising French missionaries and traders were the first to plant the standard of the cross, and the germs of civilization, in the region west of Lake Michigan, making their advent as early as 1639. In this year, as is believed, Sieur JEAN NICOLET, the Huron and Algonquin interpreter for the Canadian government, visited Green Bay. As early as 1660, Father RENE MENARD, tottering, as it were, on the verge of the grave, left Canada, and founded the mission at Keweenaw, on the southern shore of Lake Superior, and the following spring met death at the hands of the Huron Indians whom he sought to benefit, on the first rapd of the Monomonee.

There is something grand and sublime in the heroism of these early missionaries; for nothing daunted, Father CLAUDIUS ALLOUEZ pushed on in 1665, to Sault St. Marys, and thence to the beautiful bay of Chegoimegon; and, in 1669, we find this intrepid missionary abandoning La Pointe, on account of the obstinancy and ridicule of his heathen parishioners, wending his way to Green Bay, and founding a mission at Depere. In September of this year he was joined by Father JAMES MARQUETTE—who in 1673, pioneered his way up the Fox and down the Wisconsin, and was the first white man to discover the Upper Mississippi. The mission was continued at Depere with various success, for several years.

In 1692 a military post was established at Chegoimegon Point—now better known as La Pointe; and thenceforward that point was occupied by white traders, and most of the time as a military post. When CHARLEVOIX, the historian of New France, visited Wisconsin, in 1721, he found Father CHARDON at the Fort at Green Bay, about a mile and a half from the mouth of Fox River.

Space will not permit of anything more than a passing notice of the several French expeditions into the Valley of the Fox River against the intrepid and war-like Sauks and Foxes, led on by DE LOUVIGNY in 1716; DE LIGNERY in 1728; MARIN in March, 1730, and Sieur DE VILLIERS in September of the same year.

By these repeated sanguinary forays, the intractable Sauks and Foxes were severely punished, and the beautiful valley they occupied was brought prominently to the notice of Canadian French adventurers. This led to the first permanent settlement of the country, at Green Bay, about 1745, by Sieur AUGUSTIN DE LANGLADE, at the head of a small colony. The country remained under the dominion of France, and furnished a band of warriors headed by CHARLES DE LANGLADE, who fought gallantly under the *Fleur de Lis*—the flag of France—during the old French war of 1755 to the surrender of Canada in 1760, when Canada and its dependencies were surrendered to Great Britain. The British post at Green Bay, under Lieut. GORRELL, was abandoned during the temporary Indian out-break of 1763. The laws of Canada governed the territory until its transfer to the United States in 1796; and thenceforward for

several years, though forming successively a part of the territory northwest of the Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, there was little civil or other authority exercised in the country beyond a show of the administration of justice at Prairie du Chien, and the burlesque court of CHARLES REAUME at Green Bay.

During the war of 1812-'15, Prairie du Chien was the theater of several important military operations. In 1816 military posts were established at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien; and, in 1818, when Illinois became a State, and the jurisdiction of the frontier settlements of Wisconsin was transferred to the Territory of Michigan, the counties of Brown and Crawford, embracing the whole territory of what now constitutes Wisconsin, were established and organized. And in 1823, a further step in the civil government of the country was taken, by the formation of a U. S. judicial district west of Lake Michigan, with the appointment of JAMES D. DOTY as Judge.

The early, adventurous explorer, NICHOLAS PERROT, interpreter and commandant on the Upper Mississippi, in 1689, has the credit of first discovering lead on the River Des Moines, in Iowa, which mines long bore his name; and LE SUEUR, in his voyage up the Mississippi, in 1700, describes lead mines, apparently at the points now known as Galena and Dubuque. CARVER, in 1766, speaks of lead abounding at the Blue Mounds. But these mines attracted little attention until the period 1822-'27. During the years 1825, '27 and '28, large numbers of miners and adventurers came to the country; and the brief Black Hawk war of 1832, brought many of the Illinois soldiers to Wisconsin, who charmed with the appearance of the country, subsequently returned and became permanent settlers.

In 1825, Michigan, having assumed a State government, JOHN S. HORNER, Secretary and Acting-Governor, convened a session of the Legislature at Green Bay, from the remainder of said Territory west of Lake Michigan. No business, however, was transacted, except the passage of several memorials to Congress, among which was one asking for the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin, with the seat of government at Cassville, on the Mississippi.

An act establishing the Territorial government of Wisconsin was accordingly passed, and approved April 20th, 1836, and the Territory fully organized July 4th, 1836, with HENRY DODGE for its first Governor; and on the 9th of September following, Gov. DODGE, by proclamation, designated the 25th of October in that year for convening the Legislature at Belmont, now in La Fayette county. The second session convened at Burlington, in the now State of Iowa, Nov. 6, 1837, during which session the seat of government was permanently located at Madison, where the first session of the second Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin met Nov. 26, 1838. On the 12th of June preceding, the Territory had been divided by act of Congress, and that part west of the Mississippi established as a separate government, under the name of Iowa.

A convention assembled at Madison, October 5, 1846, for the purpose of drafting a State Constitution, which was completed December 16, 1846, but rejected by the people at the election held on the first Tuesday in April, 1847. A second Convention assembled December 16, 1847, and agreed to a Constitution on the first of February following, which was approved by the people at the election held in April, 1848, and Wisconsin was admitted into

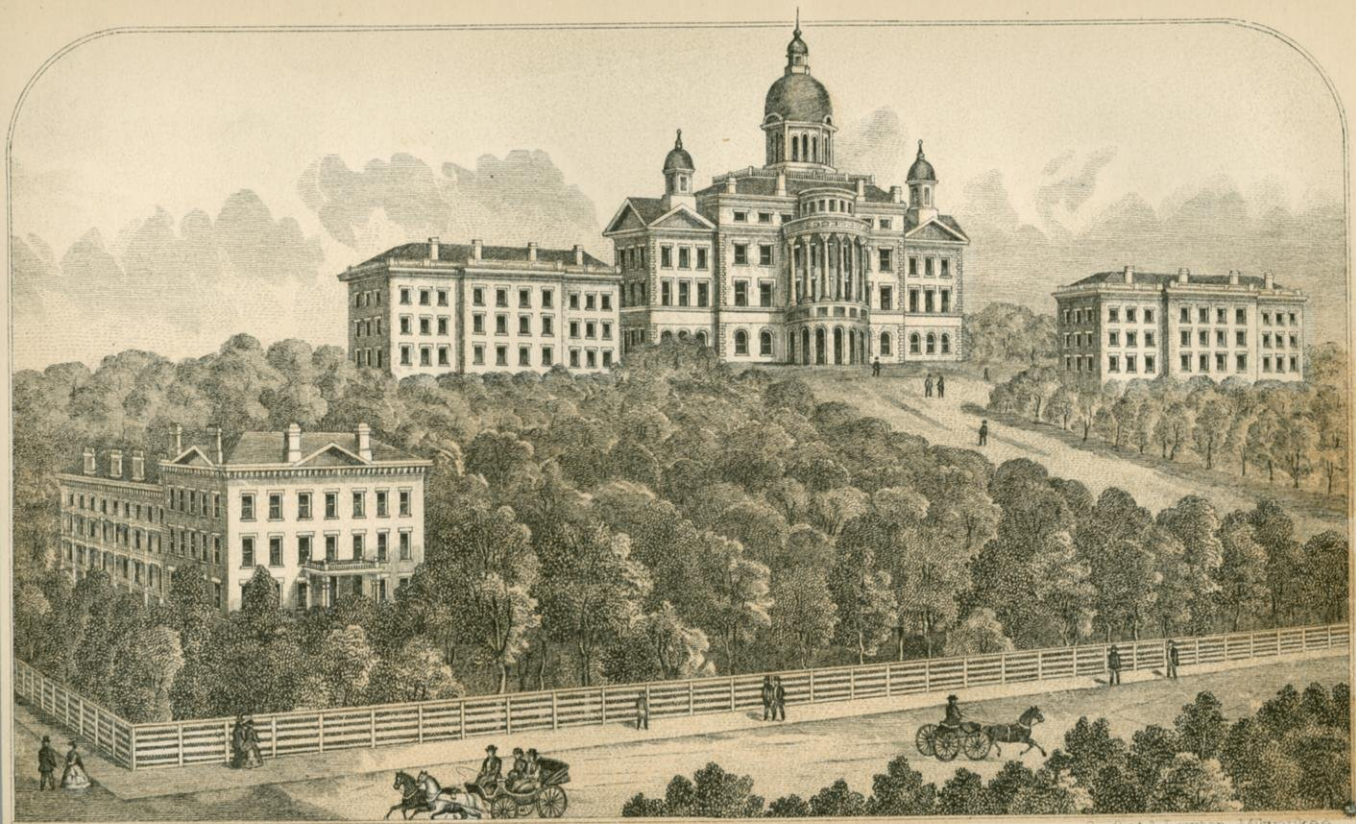
the Union, on an equal footing with the other States, on the 29th day of May, 1848; and has since acted well her part as a member of the American Republic.

The following table shows the population of the several counties of the Territory, as disclosed by the census taken in the several years specified :

Territorial Population.

COUNTIES.	1820.	1830.	1834.	1836.	1838.	1840.	1842.	1846.	1847.
Brown	952	964	1,957	2,706	3,048	2,140	2,146	2,662	2,914
Calumet						275	407	836	1,060
Columbia								1,969	3,791
Crawford	492	692	810	1,220	850	1,503	1,449	1,444	1,409
Dane					172	314	776	8,289	10,935
Dodge					18	67	149	7,787	14,905
Fond du Lac						139	295	3,544	7,459
Grant					2,763	3,926	5,937	12,074	11,720
Green					494	933	1,594	4,758	6,487
Iowa		1,589	2,633	3,218	5,234	3,078	5,029	14,906	7,963
Jefferson					463	914	1,628	8,860	11,464
Lafayette									6,335
La Pointe									367
Manitowoc						235	263	629	1,285
Marquette						18	59	986	2,261
Milwaukee				2,893	3,131	5,605	9,565	15,922	22,791
Portage						1,623	646	931	1,504
Racine					2,054	3,475	6,318	17,983	19,538
Rock						1,701	2,867	12,405	14,720
Saint Croix								1,419	1,674
Sauk						102	393	1,003	2,178
Sheboygan						133	227	1,637	5,580
Walworth					1,019	2,611	4,618	13,439	15,059
Washington					64	343	965	7,473	15,447
Waukesha								13,793	15,866
Winnebago						135	143	732	2,748
Total	1,444	3,245	5,400	11,683	18,130	30,945	44,478	155,277	305,566

When the population of a county is lessened by a succeeding census, it is referable to the prevalent custom in new countries of dividing the counties, originally sparsely settled over a large territory, and forming new ones for the better convenience of the people.



THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

[BY PROF. S. H. CARPENTER, A. M.]

Faculty and Instructors.

*HON. PAUL 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

*COL. WALTER S. FRANKLIN, U. S. ARMY,
Professor of Military Science and Engineering.

W. W. DANIELS, M. S.,
Professor of Agriculture and Analytical Chemistry.

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

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

R. D. IRVING, A. M.,
Professor of Geology, Mining and Metallurgy.

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, LL. D.,
Dean of Law Faculty.

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

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

D. B. FRANKENBURGER, PH. B.,
Instructor in Preparatory Department.

* Resigned.

R. B. ANDERSON, Ph. B.,
Instructor in Languages.

A. C. PARKINSON, A. B.,
Instructor.

R. M. BASHFORD, A. B.,
Instructor.

Miss CLARISSA L. WARE,
Preceptress of Female College.

*Miss CLARA D. BEWICK, Ph. B.,
Assistant.

Miss LIZZIE S. SPENCER, Ph. B.,
Assistant.

Miss LOUISA BREWSTER,
Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

History.

The State University was founded upon a grant of seventy-two sections of land made by Congress to the Territory of Wisconsin. Chapter 110 U. S. Laws of 1838, entitled:

"An Act concerning a Seminary of Learning in the Territory of Wisconsin.
"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Wisconsin, to which the Indian title has been, or may be, extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships, for the use and support of a University within the said Territory, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever; to be located in tracts of land of not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the legal divisions into which the public lands are authorized to be surveyed.

"Approved June 12, 1833."

A law was passed by the Territorial Legislature organizing the University of the Territory of Wisconsin, but no further steps were taken until the admission of the State and the adoption of the State Constitution. Section 6 of Article 10 of that instrument provided that "provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a State University at or near the seat of government. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the State for the support of a University, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, to be called the 'University Fund,' the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University."

Immediately upon the inauguration of the State Government a Board of Regents was appointed, who at once organized the University by the election of JOHN H. LATHROP, LL. D., as Chancellor and JOHN W. STERLING, as Professor. The first Board of Regents consisted of the following gentlemen:—A. L. COLLINS, E. V. WHITON, J. H. ROUNTREE, J. T. CLARK, ELEAZER ROOT, SIMON MILLS, HENRY BRYAN, RUFUS KING, THOS. W. SUTHERLAND, CYRUS WOODMAN, HIRAM BARBER and JOHN BANNISTER.

In 1849 the Regents purchased nearly two hundred acres of land, comprising what is now known as the "University Addition to the City of Madison," and the old "University grounds." In 1850 the north dormitory was completed, and in 1854 the south dormitory was erected.

* Resigned.

The rapid settlement of the State at this period, induced a heavy speculation in lands as well as heavy purchases for actual occupancy, so that the income of the University was comparatively large, amounting in 1861 to \$18,397.70.

In 1854, a further grant of seventy-two sections of land was made by Congress to the State, for the use of the University. The act granting such lands is chapter 5, U. S. Laws of 1854, and is entitled,

“AN ACT to relinquish to the State of Wisconsin the Lands reserved for Salt Springs therein.”

“*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in lieu of the ‘twelve salt springs with six sections of land adjoining to each,’ heretofore granted to the State of Wisconsin for its use by the fourth clause of the seventh section of the act entitled ‘an act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union,’ approved the sixth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, there be and hereby is granted to the said State of Wisconsin, to be selected by the legislature of said State out of any public land subject to private entry, and to be sold in such manner as the legislature may direct, for the benefit and in aid of the University of said State, and for no other purpose whatever, seventy-two sections of land: *provided,* that any selections of land heretofore made under the act, entitled ‘an act to extend the time for selecting land granted to the State of Wisconsin for saline purposes,’ approved the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and which shall not have been sold by the United States, and is not legally claimed by pre-emption or otherwise, shall be, and hereby are granted and confirmed to said State for the use of the University of said State, as a part of the seventy-two sections hereby granted.

“Approved December 15, 1854.”

These lands were located and offered for sale upon the same terms as the previous grant. The lands granted by Congress up to this date amounted to 92,160 acres, of which there had been sold prior to September 30, 1866, 74,178 acres, for the net sum of \$394,570.13, of which sum there was taken by chapter 268, general laws of 1862, the sum of \$101,339.43 to pay for the buildings, the State having previously allowed the University to anticipate its income to that amount. This reduction of the University Fund so reduced the income of the University that it became seriously embarrassed, and a reorganization became imperative. The institution had failed to secure public confidence, and the project was at one time seriously entertained by the Regents of abandoning the attempt to maintain a State University.

The following extract from the Annual Report of the Secretary of State for 1866, graphically sets forth the condition of things at the time when the present management took charge of the Institution:

“Although the fact may seem startling and contrary to general impression, yet it is no less true, that the State of Wisconsin has never made an appropriation of one dollar towards the support of its own University. But it has nevertheless charged the University Fund Income with the expenses of taking care of its lands, and keeping an account of its funds. By reference to the disbursements of this fund, which may be found in the several reports of the Secretary of State for years past, it will be seen that a sum amounting to over ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) has thus been withdrawn from a fund too small to meet the necessary expense of sustaining the Institution as the credit and good name of the State demands that it should be sustained. But in addition to this, under the provisions of chapter 268, laws of 1862, one-half the University Fund itself, upon the interest of which the support of the University depended, was sunk into oblivion; thus reducing the income from \$18,397.70 in 1861, to \$13,005.56 in 1862, and to \$11,530.90 in 1863, which has since been about

the average. The amount of University Fund Income on hand September 30, 1866, was \$5,501.47. This, with \$144.93 belonging to the Income of the Agricultural College Fund, constitutes the whole amount at the disposal of the Regents for defraying the current expenses of the University for the year commencing October 1, 1866, and ending June 30, 1867."

Reorganization.

In 1862 Congress passed what is known as the Agricultural College Act, of which the following is the text:

"AN ACT donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be granted to the several states for the purposes hereinafter mentioned an amount of public land to be apportioned to each state, a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each senator and representative in congress to which the states are respectively entitled by the apportionment, under the census of eighteen hundred and sixty: *provided,* that no mineral lands shall be selected or purchased under the provisions of this act.

"SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the land aforesaid after being surveyed, shall be apportioned to the several states in sections or subdivisions of sections not less than one quarter of a section, and whenever there are public lands in a state subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the quantity to which said state shall be entitled shall be selected from such lands within the limits of such state, and the secretary of interior is hereby directed to issue to each of the states in which there is not the quantity of public lands subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre to which said state may be entitled under the provisions of this act, land scrip to the amount in acres for the deficiency of its distribution share; said scrip to be sold by said state and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever; *provided,* that in no case shall any state to which land scrip may thus be issued be allowed to locate the same within the limits of any other state or of any territory of the United States, but their assignees may thus locate said land scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States, subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents or less per acre: *and provided further,* that not more than one million acres shall be located by such assignees in any one of the states; *and provided further,* that no such location shall be made before one year from the passage of this act.

"SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all the expenses of management, superintendence and taxes from date of selection of said lands previous to their sales, and all expenses incident to the management and disbursement of the moneys which may be received therefrom shall be paid by the states to which they may belong, out of the treasury of said states, so that the entire proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be applied without any diminution whatever to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

"SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid by the states to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sales of land scrip herein before provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States or of the states or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks, and that the money so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished, (except so far as may be provided in section fifth of this act,) and the interest of which shall be involuntarily appropriated by each state which may take and claim the benefit of this act to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts in such manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

"SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made, on the following conditions to which as well as to the provisions hereinafter contained, the previous assent of the several states shall be signified by legislative acts: *First*—if any portion of

the fund invested as provided by the foregoing section or any portion of the interest thereon shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the state to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished, and the annual interest shall be regularly applied without diminution, to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any state under the provisions of this act may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms whenever authorized by the respective legislatures of said states. *Second*—no portion of said fund nor the interest thereon shall be applied directly or indirectly under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings. *Third*—any state which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act shall provide within five years at least, not less than one college, as described in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such state shall cease, and said state shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received for any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the state shall be valid. *Fourth*—an annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their costs and results, and such other matters, including state, industrial and economical statistics as may be supposed useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all the other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior. *Fifth*—when lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be computed to the states at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionally diminished. *Sixth*—no state while in condition of rebellion or insurrection against the government of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act. *Seventh*—no state shall be entitled to the benefit of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its legislature, within two years from the date of its approval by the president.

"SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That land scrip issued under the provisions of this act shall not be subject to location until after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

"SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the land officers shall receive the same fees for locating land scrip issued under the provisions of this act as is now allowed for the location of military bounty land warrants under existing laws: *provided*, their maximum compensation shall not be thereby increased.

"SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted*. That the governors of the several states to which scrip shall be issued under this act shall be required to report annually to congress, all sales made of such scrip until the whole shall be disposed of, the amount received for the same, and what appropriation has been made of the proceeds.

"Approved July 2d, 1862."

In 1866 the University was completely reorganized, so as to meet the requirements of the law of Congress granting these lands; and there were appropriated for the endowment and support of the University, the following funds: 1st. "The income of the University Fund; 2d. The income of a fund to be derived from the sales of the 240,000 acres of land granted by Congress to the State of Wisconsin," &c.

In pursuance of chapter 114, G. L. 1866, Dane county issued bonds to the amount of \$40,000 for the purchase of about 200 acres of land lying contiguous to the University grounds for an Experimental Farm; and for the erection of suitable buildings, &c., thereon.

Up to this date the State of Wisconsin had not donated directly or indirectly a single dollar to the State University. Its Fund, its grounds, and its buildings, were all the gift of the General Government. Its professors had been paid, not by the State, but from the income of the grant made by the general government. The Experimental Farm was the gift of Dane county.

The management of the University is entrusted to a Board of Regents, appointed by the Governor of the State, together with the State Superintendent

of Public Instruction, who is *ex-officio* a regent. To prevent any local preponderance, the Regents are appointed two from each congressional district. (Chapter 80, G. L. 1870.) The services of the Regents are rendered gratuitously, care being taken to select men who will feel amply repaid by the success of the institution entrusted to their charge. It will thus be seen that the management of the University is a service performed gratuitously to the State.

Immediately upon the reorganization, the increased confidence of the public in the success of the University, was shown in the adoption of a more liberal policy by the Legislature. The sum taken from the University fund by the law of 1862, was virtually restored by the passage of chapter 82, G. L., of 1867, which appropriates annually for ten years to the income of the University Fund the sum of \$7,303 76, being the interest upon the sum taken from the fund by the law of 1862. This appropriation will doubtless be continued. The same liberal policy was still further pursued by the Legislature of 1870, which appropriated \$50,000.00 for the erection of a Female College. This is the first donation made by the State to the University.

The University Fund, September 30, 1869, amounted to.....	\$202,698 14
The Agricultural College Fund, same date	86,526 40
Total.....	\$289,224 54

The University lands remaining unsold, September 30, 1869, were as follows:

	Acres.	
University lands.....	11,733	.....
Agricultural College Grant	152,387	.....
Total	164,120	.....
Of which the appraised value is.....		\$218,749 35
Total University fund after sale of all lauds.....		\$505,749 15
7 per cent will be.....		\$35,402 44

The University of Wisconsin, as now organized, consists of the following Colleges and Departments:

I.—THE COLLEGE OF ARTS.

The course of study in this College has special reference to fitting young men for scientific pursuits, and for preparing them for the Agricultural Department. The College of Arts embraces the Department of Agriculture and the Departments of Military Science and Engineering.

1—*Department of Agriculture.*

In this Department the student is taught Agriculture as a science, which instruction can only be profitably given after the student has familiarized himself with the Natural Sciences. The professor in charge of this Department also conducts the experiments, and students are thus taught practically as well as theoretically.

The Experimental Farm is platted into acre lots, each lot being designated by a letter and number to facilitate recording experiments. The farm is cul-

tivated neither for show, nor for profit, but is wholly restricted to the conduct of experiments calculated to determine facts which will be of benefit to the farmers of the State—determining with scientific accuracy the best methods of tilling the soil; the effects of draining, subsoiling and manuring; the varieties of grains and fruits adapted to our climate, and to every variety of soil and exposure, and the most profitable methods of culture. Students are thus taught to acquire habits of close and accurate observation, and the proper method of conducting experiments, and receive the benefit of witnessing an actual demonstration of the principles taught in the class room.

2.—*Department of Mining and Metallurgy.*

The object of the State University is to furnish the citizens of the State an opportunity to secure an education which shall be of practical benefit to them. The importance of conducting all the operations of manual industry in accordance with scientific principles, is beginning to be recognized by the people. The Mining interest of our State ranks next to Agriculture in importance. Recognizing this important interest, the Regents, at their last annual meeting, elected Prof. R. D. Irving, a graduate of the New York School of Mines, and at present engaged upon the Geological survey of Ohio, to the chair of Geology, Mining, and Metallurgy. It is the object of this department to thoroughly acquaint the student with the principles of Geology, with especial reference to the science of mining and the reduction of ores. A spacious and finely appointed Metallurgical Laboratory has been fitted up; and all students who desire it will have the opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge, practical as well as theoretical, of the best methods of conducting this important branch of industry.

3.—*Departments of Military Science and Engineering.*

The Department of Engineering was established by the Regents at their last annual meeting. It embraces a full course of study, and is intended to fit the student for the practice of the profession of Civil Engineer.

II.—THE COLLEGE OF LETTERS.

The course of study in this College embraces a full course in Classics, Mathematics, Science and Literature, and is intended to be equal to that pursued by the best colleges in the country.

The Law Department.

Was organized in 1868, and has graduated two classes. The Faculty is composed of the Judges of the Supreme Court and other gentlemen of high legal attainments. No law school in the country possesses superior advantages. The U. S. District and Circuit Courts hold sessions annually at Madison; while all the State Courts—Supreme, Circuit, County and Municipal—hold their regular sessions here, affording the student almost uninterrupted opportunity to familiarize himself with practice, pleading and the conduct of cases. The law library of the State is the best in the Northwest, and is open every day for the use of students. The miscellaneous library of the State

Historical Society—numbering over 35,000 volumes, is also accessible at all times. The young men of the Northwest can find no better facilities for fitting themselves for the profession of the law.

III.—THE FEMALE COLLEGE.

The course of study in this College is intended to be fully equal to that in the others, requiring the same time for its completion, and conferring the same degrees upon graduation. Provision is also made for ample instruction in Music, Drawing and Painting, and a wide range of optional studies is allowed. The Legislature of 1870 appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of a building especially designed for this College. It is already under contract and will be completed and ready for occupancy in the fall of 1871. The building will afford ample accommodations for 100 pupils, furnishing them with large, well-ventilated private study rooms, spacious music and recitation rooms, chapel and society rooms and a commodious refectory.

CONCLUSION.

The great need of the University is an Observatory. Without the proper instruments it is impossible to teach practical astronomy. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will continue the liberal policy which it has lately inaugurated and place our State University in the van of all similar institutions.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

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

History.

Among the provisions for education in the constitution of the State, as adopted in 1848, it was provided—

“That the revenues of the School Fund should be exclusively applied to the following objects:

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

“2d. That the residue of the income of the School Fund should be appropriated to the support of Academies and Normal Schools, and suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor.”

Thus early was the need of Normal Schools recognized, but nothing was done to make any provision for them until 1857, when an act was passed, providing, “That the income of twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds arising from the sale of swamp and overflowed lands, should be appropriated to Normal Institutes and Academies, under the supervision and direction of a Board of Regents of Normal Schools,” who were to be appointed in pursuance of the provisions of that act.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL WHITEWATER.

FACULTY.

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

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

T. C. CHAMBERLAIN, A. M.,
Professor of Natural Sciences.

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

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

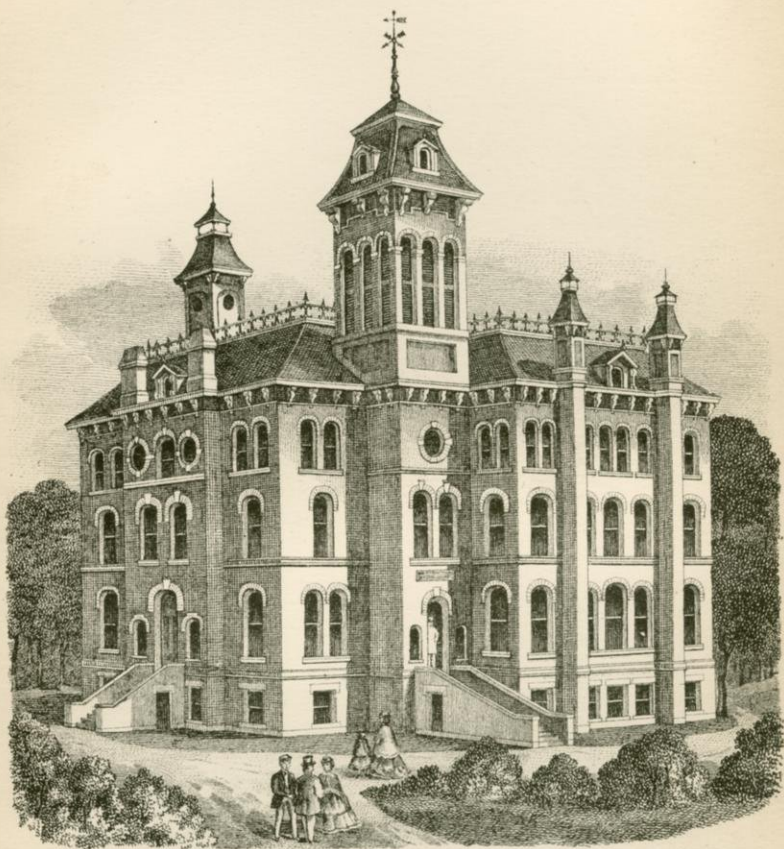
SAMUEL R. ALDEN,
Teacher of Grammar and History.

Miss ANNA W. MOODY,
Teacher and Critic in Academic Department.

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

Miss VIRGINIA DEICHMAN,
Teacher of Instrumental Music.





STATE NORMAL SCHOOL OSHKOSH.

Under this law, the income placed at the disposal of the Regents was distributed for several years to such colleges, academies and high schools as maintained a normal class, and in proportion to the number of pupils in the class who passed a satisfactory examination, conducted by an agent of the Board. This phase of normal work received a fresh impetus under the efforts of Dr. HENRY BARNARD, who was agent of the Board while he continued Chancellor of the University, and who inaugurated a system of Teachers' Institutes, as a branch of normal work. Considerable good was accomplished in this way, but the educational sentiment of the State demanded the establishment of Normal Schools proper.

In 1865 the Legislature divided the swamp lands and swamp land fund into two equal parts—one set apart for drainage purposes, the other to constitute a Normal School Fund—the increase of which should be applied to establishing, supporting and maintaining Normal Schools, under the direction and management of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, with a proviso, that one-fourth of such income should be transferred to the common school fund, until the annual income of the school shall reach \$200,000.

During the same year, proposals were invited for extending aid in the establishment of a normal school, in money, land or buildings. Propositions were received from various places, and their merits examined and reported upon by a committee.

In 1866 the Board of Regents was incorporated by the legislature. In February, Platteville was conditionally selected as the site of a school, and as it had become apparent that a productive fund of about \$600,000 with a net income of over \$30,000, was already in hand, with a prospect of a steady increase as fast as lands were sold, the Board, after a careful investigation and consideration of different methods, decided upon the policy of establishing several schools, and of locating them in various parts of the State.

At a meeting held on the 2d day of May in the same year, the Board designated Whitewater as the site of a school for the southeastern section of the State, and where a building was subsequently erected; and on the 16th permanently located a school at Platteville, the academy building having been donated for that purpose. Oshkosh, Stoughton and Sheboygan were also designated as suitable places at which to locate schools.

The school at Platteville was opened October 9, 1866, under Prof. CHAS. H. ALLEN, previously agent of the Board, and professor in charge of the Normal Department of the State University. Prof. ALLEN resigned at the close of four years service, and the school is now in charge of Prof. E. A. CHARLTON, from Lockport, N. Y.

The school at Whitewater was opened on the 21st of April, 1868, under Prof. OLIVER AREY, formerly connected with the Normal Schools at Albany and Brockport, N. Y., and the building, (erected after designs furnished by G. P. RANDALL, Esq., of Chicago,) was, on the same day, dedicated to its uses with appropriate ceremonies.

A building was completed during the year 1870 for a third school, at Oshkosh, the designs for which were furnished by WM. WALTER, Esq., of that city, but the opening of the school will probably be delayed until September next.

W. J. J. J.

Regulations for Admission.

1. Each Assembly District in the State shall be entitled to six representatives in the Normal School, and in case vacancies exist in the representation to which any Assembly District is entitled, such vacancies may be filled by the President and Secretary of the Board of Regents.

2. Candidates for admission shall be nominated by the Superintendent of the county, (or if the county Superintendent has not jurisdiction, then the nomination shall be made by the city superintendent,) in which such candidate may reside, and shall be at least sixteen years of age, of sound bodily health, and good moral character. Each person so nominated, shall receive a certificate setting forth his name, age, health and character, and a duplicate of such certificate shall be immediately sent by mail, by the Superintendent, to the Secretary of the Board.

3. Upon the presentation of such certificate to the President of a Normal School, the candidate shall be examined under the direction of said President, in the branches required by law for a third grade certificate, except history and theory and practice of teaching, and if found qualified to enter the Normal School in respect to learning, he may be admitted, after furnishing such evidence as the President may require, of good health and good moral character, and after subscribing the following declaration :

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

4. No person shall be entitled to a diploma who has not been a member of the school in which such diploma is granted at least one year, nor who is less than nineteen years of age ; a certificate of attendance may be granted by the President of a Normal School to any person who shall have been a member of such school for one term, provided, that in his judgment such certificate is deserved.

THE PLATTEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.

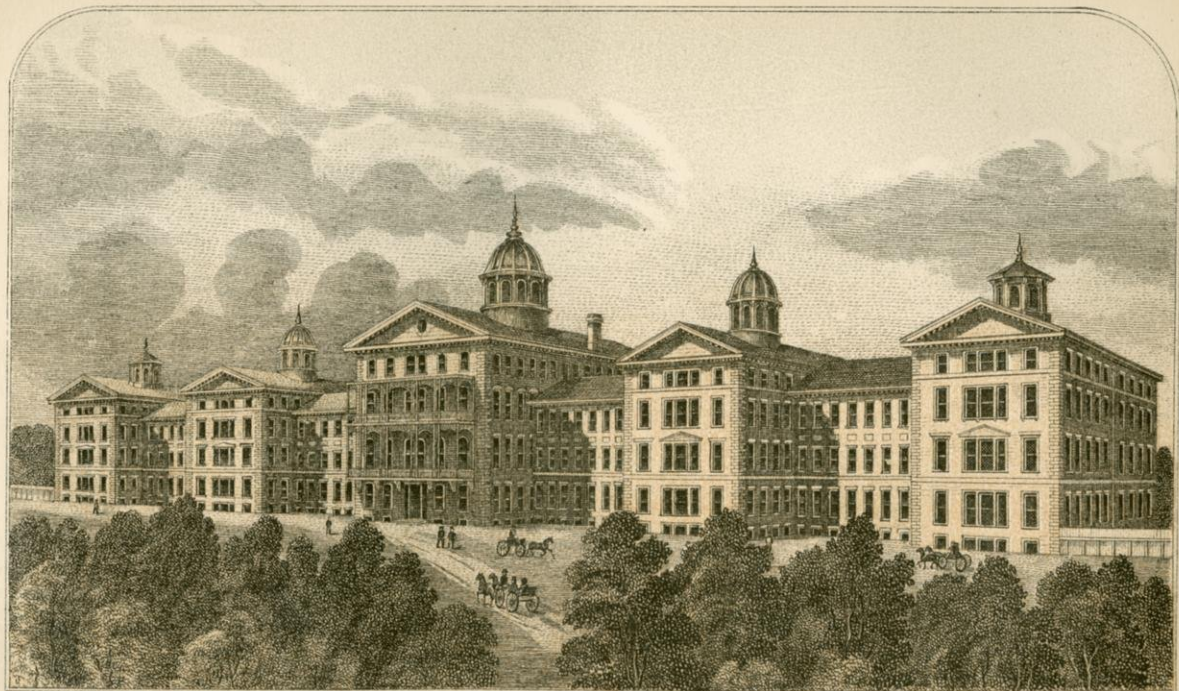
History of Organization.

This School was established by the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, by virtue of power conferred by chapter 216, general laws of 1866. On the 28th of February, 1866, the Board, after considering the several proposals for the establishment of Normal Schools, by ballot selected Platteville as the location of one of them. In May following the transfer to the State of the title to the building and grounds of the Platteville Academy was accepted, and the school finally located there.

Suitable repairs having been made, the first term of the school opened October 9, 1866.

The new building was completed and formally dedicated on Wednesday, September 9th, 1868.





Seifert & Lawton, Lith. Milwaukee.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Faculty—1870-71.

EDWIN A. CHARLTON, A. M.,
President.

DUNCAN MCGREGOR, A. M.,
Mathematics.

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

GEORGE BECK, M. S.,
Natural Science.

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

ANDREW J. HUTTON,
Principal of Academic Department.

EURETTA A. GRAHAM
Principal of Model School.

A. M. SANFORD,
Vocal Music.

AUG. MICHAELIS,
German.

THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

[BY HON. JAMES ROSS.]

Resident Officers.

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

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

R. M. WIGGINTON, M. D.,
Second Assistant Physician.

S. M. HALLIDAY,
Steward.

Mrs. MARY C. HALLIDAY,
Matron.

History.

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

cester Hospital for the Insane, and with power to make alterations without materially changing the plan or increasing the expense. The site, consisting of 104 80-100 acres, was purchased in 1854 from ex-Governor FARWELL, for \$1,500. Through a disagreement with the contractor, the law of 1854 was repealed in 1855, and nothing more was done towards building an asylum—although an amount of \$27,102.26 had been expended—until 1857, when another bill to provide a State Hospital for the Insane was passed, and the erection of the present building began in earnest. Of the amount expended, \$1,500 was for the site upon the north shore of Lake Mendota, and six miles from the Capitol Square.

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

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

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

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

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

The entire length of the hospital building is 569 feet; the center building being 65x120 feet. The first longitudinal wing on each side the center is 132 feet, and the last on each extremity is 119 feet. The transverse wings are 87 feet long. The elegant and commodious buildings are surrounded by ornamental grounds, wood and farming land to the extent of 293 acres, and when some contemplated improvements are added, a complete institution, creditable to the enterprise of the people of Wisconsin, and their philanthropy will suitably accommodate the unfortunates needing its protection. One of these needed improvements, is the passage of the Madison and Baraboo railroad through the northeast corner of the hospital farm, which gives the institution the railroad connexion, the absence of which has heretofore been a serious drawback to the locality.

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

1855-56.	Expended for site and first efforts to build.....	\$27,102 25	
1857.	To commence present building	35,000 00	
1858.	To continue work on same.....	18,000 00	
1859.	.....do.....do.....	\$31,710 00	
	For engine house and laundry.....	23,500 00	
	Furniture, fencing and improving grounds.....	8,000 00	
		<u>63,210 00</u>	
1860.	To pay debts against building.....	\$45,000 00	
	Change heating apparatus.....	5,000 00	
	For current expense.....	5,000 00	
		<u>55,000 00</u>	
1861.	For building west wing.....	\$40,000 00	
	For paying debts against first building.....	5,000 00	
	For fencing.....	1,000 00	
	For current expenses.....	20,000 00	
		<u>66,000 00</u>	
1862.	.....do.....do.....	\$35,000 00	
	For new boilers.....	2,500 00	
		<u>37,500 00</u>	
1863.	To build barn.....	\$1,000 00	
	For current expenses.....	30,000 00	
		<u>31,000 00</u>	
1864.	.....do.....do.....	35,000 00	
1865.	.....do.....do.....	\$50,000 00	
	To purchase 100 acres of land.....	2,500 00	
		<u>52,500 00</u>	
1866.	To build two new wings.....	\$98,500 00	
	For fencing and root cellar.....	1,500 00	
	For current expenses.....	40,000 00	
		<u>140,000 00</u>	
1867.	.....do.....do.....	\$40,000 00	
	For heating apparatus furnishing for new wings.....	25,000 00	
		<u>65,000 00</u>	
1868.	For current expenses and pay debts on new wings built and for furniture and bedding for the same.....	80,000 00	
1869.	Current expenses, repairs on old buildings, and furnishing new wings.....	100,000 00	
1870.	Current expenses.....	83,000 00	
	Deficiency last year.....	5,000 30	
	To purchase land.....	8,200 00	
	For new boiler.....	1,450 00	
	Addition to library, and improvements.....	1,800 00	
	Turkish bath.....	1,000 00	
		<u>100,450 00</u>	
	Total appropriations.....	\$905,762 26	

TABLE showing the whole number of patients each year, the average number, the number at the end of each year, the current expenses for each year, and the annual expense of each patient per week for each year the hospital has been in operation.

YEAR.	Whole No.	Average No.	No. at end of year.	Current expenses each year.	Annual expense per patient.	Expen. pr. w'k per pati'nt.
1860.....	45	7	41	\$3,875 89	.....	.....
1861.....	147	90	103	21,602 18	\$240 03	\$4 61
1862.....	192	117	131	22,038 49	196 90	3 75
1863.....	254	162	183	31,716 36	195 75	3 75
1864.....	300	187	170	35,311 12	188 83	3 63
1865.....	257	179	177	47,309 78	264 30	5 08
1866.....	272	181	180	40,495 60	223 73	4 30
1867.....	294	185	180	44,118 87	236 28	4 50
1868.....	355	203	246	46,818 10	230 62	4 43
1869.....	455	310	364	71,320 08	230 06	4 42
1870.....	532	362	360	80,518 37	223 66	4 30
		1,983		\$445,124 74		

TABLE showing the number of cases admitted from each county from the opening of the hospital, and the number from each county remaining September 30, 1870.

COUNTIES.	Admit'd.	Rem.	COUNTIES.	Admit'd.	Rem.
Adams.....	5	2	Marathon.....	1	1
Ashland.....			Marquette.....	7	3
Bayfield.....			Milwaukee.....	108	30
Brown.....	18	7	Monroe.....	9	4
Buffalo.....	8	2	Oconto.....	9	2
Burnett.....	2	2	Outagamie.....	13	5
Calumet.....	12	3	Ozaukee.....	16	5
Chippewa.....	5	2	Pepin.....	3	1
Clark.....	2	1	Pierce.....	7	1
Columbia.....	57	9	Polk.....	3	3
Crawford.....	13	3	Portage.....	11	3
Dallas.....			Racine.....	46	9
Dane.....	122	24	Richland.....	10	1
Dodge.....	57	15	Rock.....	74	15
Door.....	2	1	Sauk.....	32	9
Douglas.....	1	1	Shawano.....	3	3
Dunn.....	5	1	Sheboygan.....	24	9
Eau Claire.....	7	2	St. Croix.....	11	3
Fond du Lac.....	67	16	Trempealeau.....	7	2
Grant.....	46	15	Vernon.....	13	5
Green.....	31	7	Walworth.....	63	10
Green Lake.....	17	6	Washington.....	27	9
Iowa.....	39	11	Waukesha.....	50	14
Jackson.....	4	2	Waupaca.....	15	5
Jefferson.....	53	15	Waushara.....	6	1
Juneau.....	17	4	Winnebago.....	34	14
Kenosa.....	23	8	Wood.....	3	3
Kewaunee.....	2	2	State at large.....	20	8
La Crosse.....	22	4	Minnesota.....	1	...
La Fayette.....	28	7			
Manitowoc.....	27	10	Total.....	1,323	360



THE WISCONSIN UNION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, JAMESVILLE.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

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

*Resident Officers of Institution.*THOMAS H. LITTLE, M. A.,
Superintendent.MRS. S. C. LITTLE,
Governess.MISS H. A. DAGGETT, Miss S. A. WATSON,
Teachers. Miss C. L. BALDWIN,MAURICE D. JONES, Miss FLORA F. WINSLOW,
Teachers of Music.JOSEPH HORTON,
Foreman of Shop.Miss ELIZA MITCHELL,
Matron.*History.*

This Institution was the first established by the State for the benefit of the unfortunate. A school for the blind had previously been supported during the latter part of the year 1849, at Janesville, by the citizens of that place and vicinity. Its operations having been brought to the notice of the legislature, it was, by act approved February 9, 1850, adopted by the State, which has since entirely supported it.

It is under the charge of six Trustees, appointed by the Governor. They serve for three years, and their terms of office are so arranged that two are to be appointed each year. It is their duty to employ a Superintendent, teachers and other persons necessary for the conduct of the school, and to direct the management of it. They are severally responsible for the proper application of all money received. They meet monthly or oftener. No per diem is received, and no compensation made to officers of the Board, except the Secretary, to whom the sum of \$300, in all, has been paid within the last dozen years.

The object of the Institution is declared by law to be "to qualify, as far as may be," the blind "for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, obtaining the means of subsistence, and the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens." The Institution is therefore neither a hospital nor an asylum, but a school, into which blind persons, residing in Wisconsin, "of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction," are admitted for education. For the purposes of the Institution, those persons are regarded as blind who are shut out from the benefits of the common schools by deficiency of sight. Pupils are regularly received who are between the ages of 8 and 21 years. In occasional instances others have been received

Like almost all schools of the kind in this country, it is open free of charge. Twice in its history the experiment has been tried of requiring the payment of tuition, or the presentation of official certificates of inability to pay. The result in each case was so disastrous to the usefulness of the school that the original policy was speedily resumed.

The funds for the support of the Institution were for the first year derived from a tax of 1-15 of a mill on each dollar of taxable property. It has since been supported by annual appropriation.

The amount appropriated in each year of the existence of the Institution, is shown by the following table :

1850.	By tax, for current expenses.....	\$1,368 62
1851.	Current expenses.....	2,000 00
	Building.....	3,000 00
1852.	Current expenses.....	2,000 00
	Building, &c.....	2,500 00
1853.	Current expenses.....	2,500 00
1854.	....do.....do.....	3,500 00
	Building.....	12,000 00
1855.	Current expenses.....	4,000 00
	Building.....	5,000 00
1856.	Current expenses.....	5,000 00
	Building.....	10,000 00
1857.	Current expenses.....	7,000 00
	Building.....	15,000 00
1858.	Current expenses.....	5,000 00
	Debt, building.....	7,530 79
1859.	Current expenses.....	9,600 00
	Building, &c.....	5,575 00
	Apparatus.....	1,000 00
1860.	Current expenses.....	9,000 00
	Building.....	3,200 00
	Furniture.....	500 00
1861.	Current expenses.....	9,000 00
	Improvements.....	1,000 00
1862.	Current expenses.....	8,800 00
1863.	....do.....do.....	12,000 00
	Repairing steam works.....	2,000 00
1864.	Current expenses.....	15,000 00
	Building shop.....	5,000 00
1865.	Current expenses.....	19,500 00
	Building shop.....	6,500 00
1866.	Current expenses.....	16,000 00
1867.	....do.....do.....	16,000 00
	Pasture.....	1,000 00
1863.	Current expenses.....	18,000 00
	Building.....	60,000 00
1869.	Current expenses.....	18,000 00
	Furniture.....	2,000 00
	Building and improvements.....	27,700 00

The Institution was first opened for the reception of pupils on the 7th October, 1850. It occupied a rented building until June 1, 1852, when it was removed into a new edifice, erected at the cost of about \$3,000, on the site now occupied by the Institution. The lot of 10 acres had been donated by the owners. The new building was so arranged as to admit of becoming a wing of a larger one, which was begun in 1854 and so far completed in 1857 as to be partially occupied. It was finished in 1859. A small wooden building was for a long time used as a workshop, but in 1864-5 an excellent brick building 40 by 60 feet was erected for that purpose and others. The foundation of the wing that had been at first erected proving extremely defective, and that portion of the house being consequently in great danger of falling, it was taken

den in 1867, and the pupils who had rooms in it were removed to the shop building. In 1868, work was commenced upon an extension which should not only replace the demolished portion, but afford room for the future growth of the school. This has just been completed. It constitutes the west wing of a structure of which the existing old house will be the central portion. A corresponding wing will doubtless be needed at some future day. The amount of appropriations for buildings, repairs, and improvements since the Institution was founded, is \$155,655.00.

The following table shows the number of pupils reported for each year of the existence of the Institution :

NUMBER.	IN ATTENDANCE.		NUMBER.	IN ATTENDANCE.	
	From	To		From	To
8	Oct. 1, 1850	Jan. 11, 1851	42	Oct. 1, 1860	Oct. 1, 1861
9	Jan. 11, 1851	Dec. 18, 1851	50	Oct. 1, 1861	Oct. 1, 1862
9	Dec. 18, 1851	Dec. 30, 1852	54	Oct. 1, 1862	Oct. 1, 1863
13	Dec. 30, 1852	Dec. 31, 1853	59	Oct. 1, 1863	Oct. 1, 1874
16	Dec. 31, 1853	Dec. 31, 1854	58	Oct. 1, 1864	Oct. 1, 1865
14	Dec. 31, 1854	Dec. 31, 1855	54	Oct. 1, 1865	Oct. 1, 1866
19	Dec. 31, 1855	Dec. 31, 1856	54	Oct. 1, 1866	Oct. 1, 1867
20	Dec. 31, 1856	Oct. 1, 1857	60	Oct. 1, 1867	Oct. 8, 1868
25	Oct. 1, 1857	Oct. 1, 1858	69	Oct. 8, 1868	Oct. 12, 1869
27	Oct. 1, 1858	Oct. 6, 1859	61	Oct. 12, 1869	Oct. 12, 1870
34	Oct. 6, 1859	Oct. 1, 1860			

The table given below, from the report of the Institution for 1865, shows that upon the basis of the census of 1860, and of the most recent reports of the various Institutions for the Blind, that the Wisconsin Institution reached a larger per centage of the persons for whom it was designed, than that of any State except that of Iowa, the per centage of which could not be accurately computed on account of its making biennial reports. In the following year the table was copied into the report of the Iowa Institution, and corrected so as to concede the superiority in this respect of the Wisconsin Institution :

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

It is supposed by the officers of the Institution that many children still fail to receive the advantages of the Institution.

The following is a list of the Superintendents of the Institution, with the year during which they have severally served :

- J. T. AXTELL, March 1850, to August 1851.
 A. McDONALD, December 1851, to November 1852.
 HENRY DUTTON, December 1852, to March 1853.
 C. B. WOODRUFF, 1853 to October 1855.
 F. LANE, October 1855, to March 1856.
 W. H. CHURCHMAN, August 1856, to October 1861.
 T. H. LITTLE, October 1861, and present Superintendent.

The operations of the school fall naturally into three departments. In one, instruction is given in the subjects usually taught in our ordinary schools. Some use is made of books printed in raised letters ; but instruction is mostly given orally. In another department, musical training, vocal, instrumental and theoretical, is imparted to an extent sufficient to furnish to most an important source of enjoyment, and to some the means of procuring subsistence. These two departments were opened at the commencement of the school, and have been ever since maintained. A little later, the third department was opened. In this the object is to teach a trade by which the male graduates of the school may earn their living. Brush making was formerly taught in this department, but it is now abandoned, and the only trade now taught is that of making corn brooms.

The Institution is located at Janesville, and has a beautiful position in the southwestern part of the city, on a bluff overlooking Rock river, which here flows westerly, at about sixty rods distance. No more healthful location could be found in the State. The building is of cut stone, presenting an appearance that comports well with the dignity of the State. It is of ample size to meet the requirements of the school for a considerable length of time.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

[BY HON. JAMES ROSS.]

Officers of the Institute.

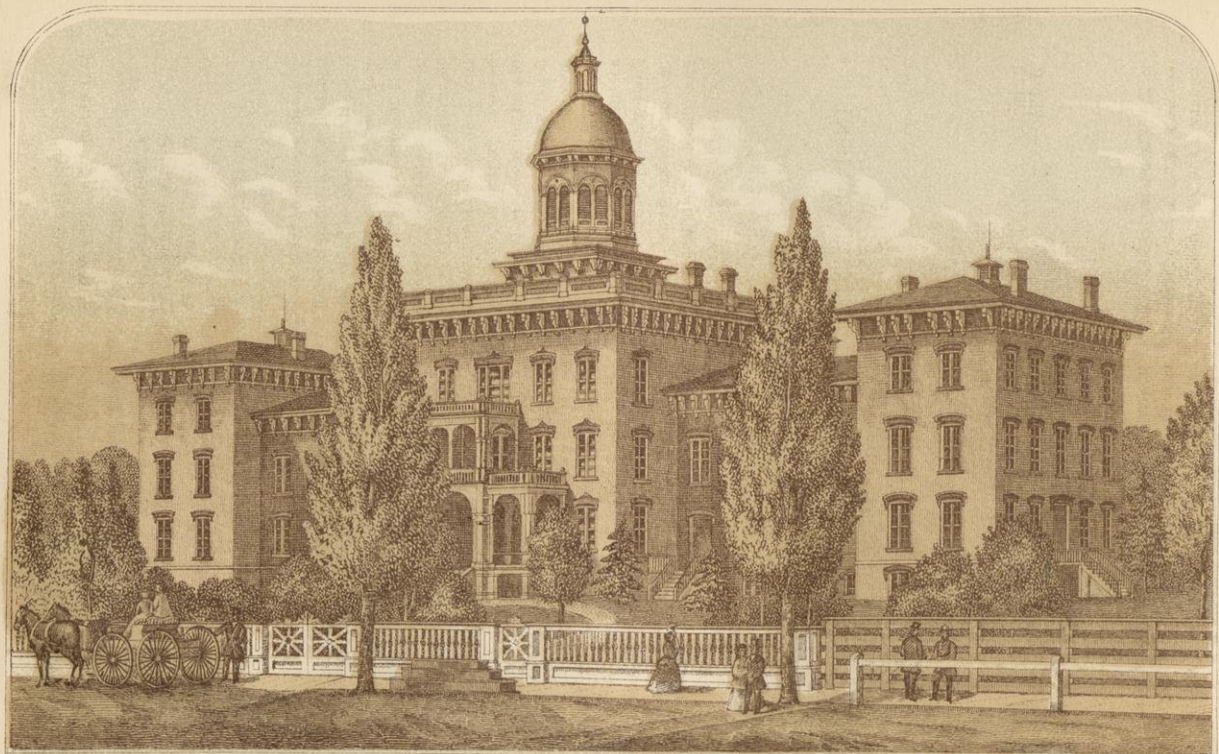
EDWARD C. STONE, A. M.,
Principal.

L. EDDY, A. M.	W. A. COCHRANE, A. M.	Z. G. MCCOY.
H. PHILLIPS.	E. G. VALENTINE, A. B.	G. F. SCHILLING, A. B.
Miss E. EDDY.	Miss J. NORTHROP,	

Instructors.

History.

The Wisconsin Institute for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, is located on a valuable and eligible site, near the village of Delavan, in Walworth county. The original site of 11 64-100 acres, was donated to the State by Mr.



INSTITUTE FOR DEAF & DUMB, DELAWARE.

Seibert & Lawton, Lith. Milwaukee.

F. K. PHOENIX, a member of the Board of Trustees, and in 1857 the trustees purchased twenty-two acres of land, lying on three sides of the original site, for \$2,000.

The Legislature legalized the Institution on April 19th, 1852, and in June, 1852, an organization was effected. J. R. BRADWAY was the first principal of the school, and JOHN A. MILLS the first teacher, himself a deaf mute and a graduate of the New York institution. An appropriation of \$1,000 per year for buildings, for three years, had been made. Plans and specifications by S. C. KELSEY, architect, were adopted, and a contract made for a building of brick 34x44, of two stories, besides the basement and attic; to be completed at earliest by June, 1854. Up to 1857, \$23,800 had been appropriated by the Legislature for buildings, repairs and support of the school, and in 1857, \$34,500 were appropriated for erecting main building, shop, barn and for other expenditures. In 1860, \$95,000 had been appropriated for buildings and the support of the Institution. In 1862, there had been appropriated for all purposes, since 1852, \$143,100, and in 1867, after a further expenditure, the west wings were completed, making a substantial and elegant building that would favorably compare with any public building in the State.

At the organization of the Institution, the number of deaf mutes in the State was estimated at 175. Eight scholars were then in attendance, who were temporarily cared for in a rented house. The census returns of 1860 show 312 deaf mutes in the State, and those of 1870, 314, or about 1 to every 3,000 of the population. In the years 1853, '54, '55, '56, '58, '59, '64, '67, '69 and 1870, there were respectively 14, 31, 34, 49, 80, 73, 80, 85, 95 and 122 scholars in attendance. A law of 1858, requiring pay from a certain class of pupils, was repealed in 1859, much to the utility of the Institution and the benefit of those for whom it was designed.

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

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

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

September, 1863, Mr. Mulligan resigned and Edward C. Stone, of Hartford, Connecticut, the present Principal, was elected in his place.

For years before the war some of the pupils of this Institution gave interesting exhibitions before the Legislature, but during the years of strife, these were discontinued. At the session of 1870, an exhibition was again given, much to the satisfaction of the legislators and the general public.

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

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

[BY HON. JAMES ROSS.]

Resident Officers.

W. P. TOWERS,
Superintendent.

MARY TOWERS,
Matron.

History.

The first bill for a Soldiers' Orphans' Home was introduced in the Assembly in 1865; but the law authorizing the present establishment was enacted by the Legislature of 1866, although the Home was opened January 1, 1865; the necessary means being contributed by private subscription. The amount received from this source was \$12,834.69. The building, on the bank of Lake Monona, not quite a mile from the Capitol Square, was erected for a residence by Governor FARWELL, in 1856. During the war, it was purchased by the U. S. Government and converted into the widely known "Harvey Hospital," for the care and treatment of sick and wounded soldiers. The property was purchased by the State for \$10,000, and the Home became a State Institution, March 31, 1866. Prior to the purchase of the property by the State, the Institution had been opened by Mrs. HARVEY, and a temporary Board of Trustees. Under their direction, the building was thoroughly refitted and furnished, and at the time the State took possession, there were eighty-four orphans duly admitted and properly cared for. Mrs. C. A. P. HARVEY, the widow of Governor HARVEY, was the first Superintendent. On the first of May, 1867, Mrs. HARVEY resigned as Superintendent, and General HARNDEN as Financial Agent. Mr. F. B. BREWER succeeded Mrs. HARVEY as Superintendent, and Mrs. BREWER was appointed Matron. Mr. BREWER resigned the 1st of January, 1868, and Rev. I. N. CUNDALL was elected to the position. After filling it



SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

NEAR MADISON.



STATE REFORM SCHOOL WAUKESHA.

Seifert & Lawton Lith. Milwaukee.

over a year, he resigned, and was succeeded by W. P. TOWERS, the present Superintendent. MARY TOWERS, his wife, is the Matron.

On the 30th of September, 1870, there were 252 orphans in the Home, and the accepted applications on file amounted to thirteen.

The orphans are not only maintained, but educated, and are brought up to habits of industry, although the limited ground surrounding the Institution prevents much being done in this way, that otherwise should and would be done.

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

The President of the United States offered to appoint one of the boys of the Home to the naval school at Annapolis, and a class was examined for this purpose by a committee of three educated gentlemen. Although the boys stood a creditable examination, not one, in the opinion of the committee, could pass the rigid examination at the naval school, and therefore the President's patriotic consideration could not be taken advantage of.

Under a law of 1870, six of the pupils of the Home have been sent to the Normal School at Whitewater, to be educated at the expense of the State for two years. The expense of doing this shall not exceed \$200 per year for each pupil.

By a law of 1870, \$200 per year for three years, were appropriated for purchasing and maintaining a library for the use of the pupils of the Home.

The establishment of the Home is based on the idea that the orphans when fifteen years of age, will not longer need its protection; and considering this, the prospect is that the institution, in a few more years, will have served its purpose, and will then be closed. But it will always be remembered as a proud memento of the tender regard of the people of Wisconsin for the sons and daughters of the gallant Badgers who fell during the late war.

Hon. B. F. HOPKINS, the deceased M. C. from the 2d district, was active in authorizing and organizing this institution, and his efforts in its behalf were from first to last, unremitting and successful.

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Officers of the School.

A. D. HENDRICKSON,
Superintendent.

H. L. GRANT,
Assistant Superintendent.

Mrs. O. D. HENDRICKSON,
Matron.

The State Reform School is situated about three-fourths of one mile from the railroad depot in the village of Waukesha, the county seat of Waukesha county, Wisconsin. The buildings are located on the southern bank of Fox river, on an elevation above any danger of encroachments by high water, and in full view of the cars as they pass to and from Milwaukee and Madison.

The principal buildings consist of one main building, used for school room, seating 175 pupils, and chapel, office of superintendent and managers, residence of superintendent's family, lodging of female employes, eating rooms for all persons connected with the institution except the inmates proper, and storage of supplies. Three family buildings, uniform in style and material with the main building, intended for the accommodation of thirty-five boys each, with dormitory for boys and overseers' offices and rooms, dining hall, bath room, library room, large warming room in basement for general resort and store room.

The main building is three stories high above the cellar. The three family buildings are two stories high above the basement. The main and family buildings here spoken of are all newly built, of Waukesha stone, with slate roofs, and intended to be substantially fire proof. They are tastefully built, the main building occupying a central position, somewhat elevated above the others, and when another family building shall be erected on the east, the whole front of the buildings and grounds will present an appearance gratifying to every citizen of Wisconsin who may have an opportunity to look over the State Reform School. This building was erected before the burning of the old school building, and like those remaining to be described, is not embraced in the plans adopted under the change of system from the congregated to the family. This building accommodates about forty-five inmates, with their overseers, in all respects, including bath room, dining hall and knitting class.

There is another building of wood, with stone basement, two stories above basement, intended for shops, but the managers have been compelled to use a part for a family of twenty-five boys, temporarily, until another family building shall be erected. It is used at present for shoemaker and tailor shops, which embrace one portion of the wooden structure; the remaining portion furnishes for the twenty-five boys and overseers, lodging room, dining hall, and room for general resort. The basement includes laundry, bakery and store room, where all the washing, ironing and baking for the whole institution is done, and all the cooking for the inmates.

In connection with the School is a good barn, with cellar, granary, brick-lined stables for horses and cattle attached, all in good condition and conveniently arranged. On the farm is a good farmhouse, newly built, and a good barn. In addition to these buildings, there are some out-buildings such as are needed and fit for permanent use, but the willow and broom shops are such as only necessity will justify the use of, and are especially unfit for cold weather, when most needed.

The farm consists of about 182 acres of land—about 140 acres of farming land proper. The balance is pasture or woodland, and is included in the river, roads, walks, yards and lawns, contiguous to the buildings.

Section 1 of chapter 66 of the general laws of 1870, defines the class of children who may be admitted to the School, as follows: "The State Reform



NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

School at Waukesha shall be the place of confinement and instruction of all male children between the ages of eight and sixteen years, who shall be legally committed to the state reform schools as vagrants, or on the conviction of any criminal offense, or for incorrigible or vicious conduct, by any court having competent authority to make said commitment."

NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

[BY S. CADWALLADER, ESQ.]

The National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers was incorporated by act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865, and amended by act of Congress, March 21st, 1866.

The Board of Managers consists of the following persons:

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.....	} <i>ex-officio.</i>
CHIEF JUSTICE OF UNITED STATES.....	
SECRETARY OF WAR OF UNITED STATES.....	

Maj. Gen. BEN. F. BUTLER....	Lowell, Massachusetts ..	President.
Maj. Gen. J. H. MARTINDALE.	Rochester, New York... ..	1st Vice President.
JAY COOKE, Esq	Philadelphia, Pa	2d Vice President.
Hon. LEWIS B. GUNCKEL	Dayton, Ohio.....	Secretary.
Gov. FRED. SMYTH, Manchester, N. H.	B. Gen. J. S. CAVENDER	St. Louis, Mo.
Dr. E. B. WOLCOTT, Milwaukee, Wis.	Hon. HUGH L. BOND ..	Baltimore, Md.
	Gen. THOS. O. OSBORN,	Chicago, Illinois.

The Northwestern Branch of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, was located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in May, 1867. Its officers are:

BRIG. GEN. JOHN WOOLLEY,
Deputy Governor.

COL. O. H. CRANDALL,
Acting Treasurer.

S. R. TOWLE, M. D.,
Surgeon.

COL. E. A. LUDWICK,
Chaplain.

Volunteer soldiers are admitted upon application, by letter, to either of the Managers, or the Commanding Officer at the branch Asylum nearest to their place of residence, whereupon blank applications will be sent to the applicant, and if duly qualified, transportation will be furnished him.

The requirements are:

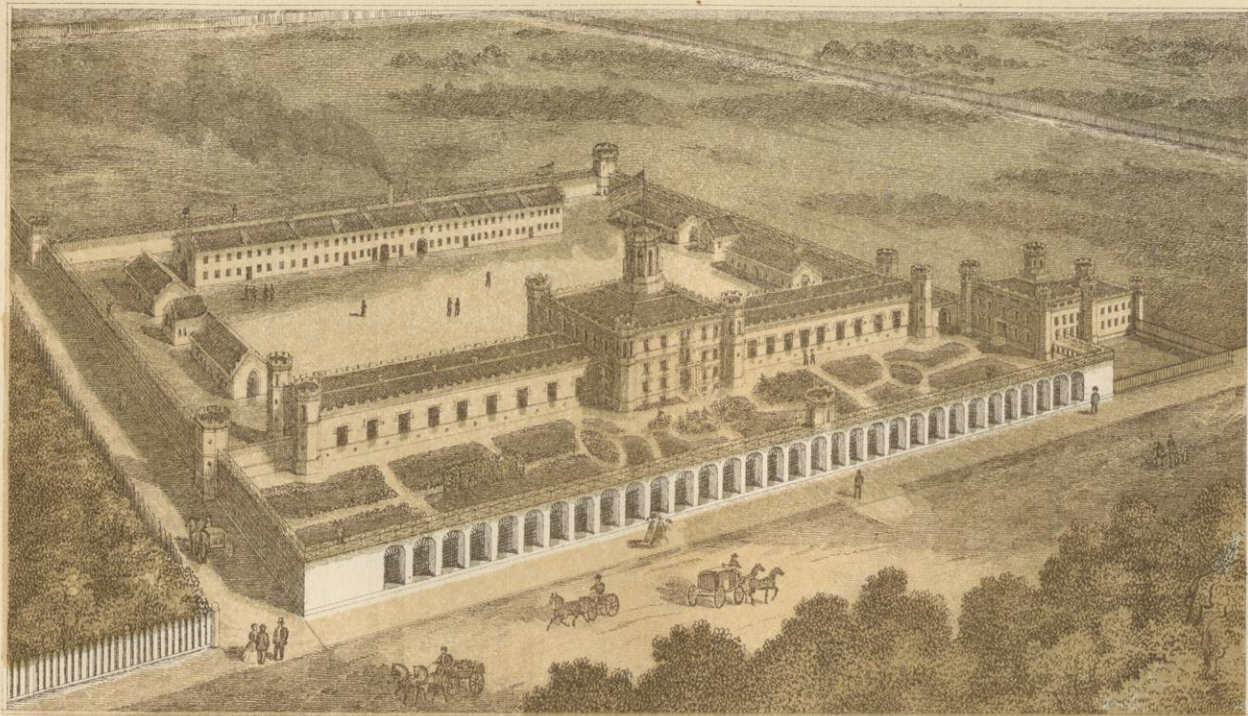
- 1st. An honorable discharge from the volunteer service.
- 2d. Disability, by wounds received, or sickness contracted in the line of duty.
- 3d. Out-door relief is given to any man who is so disabled by sickness as to be unable to be carried to one of the branches of the Asylum.

The overseers of all alms-houses and charity hospitals, having disabled soldiers subsisting upon private beneficence, are respectfully urged to report

such cases to either of the Managers, as it is not fit that meritorious disabled soldiers of the Nation should be supported by private or public charity. Soldiers are especially informed that the Asylums are neither hospitals nor alms-houses, but homes, where subsistence, care, education, religious instruction and employment are provided for disabled soldiers, by the Congress of the United States, to be paid for from the forfeitures and fines of deserters from the army. The provision is not a charity. It is a contribution by the bounty-jumpers and bad soldiers to the brave and deserving, and is their right.

On being admitted to the Asylum, the soldier is required to deposit his pension and other papers with the Treasurer, who collects his pension and pays it over to the soldier or his family, conformably to the rules and by-laws of the Institution.

The Asylum is built on a knoll in the center of a tract of four hundred and twenty-five acres, lying on the line of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, less than two miles west of the city limits, is one of the finest buildings in the State, and contains at present over five hundred inmates. It is furnished with bath rooms, smoking room, reading room, billiard room, card room, ten-pin alley, and store room, in addition to the necessary offices, dining room, dormitories, and a chapel and concert room well fitted up with seats for six hundred. The library contains over one thousand volumes.



WISCONSIN STATE PRISON, WAUPUN.

Seifert & Lawton, Lith. Milwaukee.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois,

President of the United States ^{Salary.} \$25,000

SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana,

Vice President of the United States \$5,000

THE CABINET.

Name.	Where from.	Title of Office.	Salary.
HAMILTON FISH.....	New York....	Secretary of State.....	\$8,000
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL	Massachusetts	Secretary of Treasury..	8,000
WILLIAM W. BELKNAP	Iowa.....	Secretary of War.....	8,000
GEORGE M. ROBESON.	New Jersey...	Secretary of Navy.....	8,000
COLUMBUS DELANO....	Ohio.....	Secretary of Interior...	8,000
AMOS T. AKERMAN....	Georgia.....	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.
1825	John Quincy Adams.....	Massachusetts.....	4 years.
1829	Andrew Jackson.....	Tennessee.....	8 years.
1837	Martin Van Buren.....	New York.....	4 years.
1841	William Henry Harrison*....	Ohio.....	1 month.
1841	John Tyler.....	Virginia.....	2 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, 1865, 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.....	HUGH L. BOND.....	Maryland.
Fifth.....	WILLIAM B. WOODS.....	Alabama.
Sixth.....	H. H. EMMONS.....	Michigan.
Seventh.....	THOMAS DRUMMOND.....	Illinois.
Eighth.....	JOHN F. DILLON.....	Iowa.
Ninth.....	LORENZO SAWYER.....	California.

Circuits.

First.....	Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
Second....	New York, Vermont and Connecticut.
Third.....	Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.
Fourth....	Maryland, 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.

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, 1857.

NAME OF JUDGE AND STATE WHENCE COMING.	NUMBER AND TERRITORY OF THE CIRCUIT.	DATE AND AUTHOR OF JUDGE'S COMMISSION.
Chief Justice. Hon. S. P. CHASE, Ohio.	Fourth. Maryland, W. Virginia, Virginia, North Caro- lina and S. Carolina.	1864. December 6th. President Lincoln.
Associates. Hon. SAMUEL NELSON, New York.	Second. New York, Vermont and Connecticut.	1845. February 14th. President Tyler.
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, Pennsylvania.	Third. Pennsylvania, N. Jersey and Delaware.	1846. President Polk.
Hon. N. CLIFFORD, Maine.	First. Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.	1858. January 12th. President Buchanan.
Hon. JOS. P. BRADLEY, New Jersey.	Fifth. Georgia, Florida, Ala- bama, Mississippi, Louis- iana and Texas.	1869. President Grant.
Hon. W. H. SWAYNE, Ohio.	Sixth. Ohio, Michigan, Ken- tucky and Tennessee.	1862. January 24th. President Lincoln.
Hon. S. F. MILLER, Iowa.	Eighth. Minnesota, Iowa, Missou- ri, Kansas & Arkansas.	1862. July 16th. President Lincoln.
Hon. DAVID DAVIS, Illinois.	Seventh. Indiana, Illinois & Wis- consin.	1862. December 8th. President Lincoln.
Hon. S. J. FIELD, California.	Ninth. California, Oregon and Nevada.	1863. March 10th. President Lincoln.

DANIEL WESLEY MIDDLETON, of Washington, D. C..... *Clerk.*
 RICHARD C. PARSONS, of Ohio *Marshal.*
 JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE, of Pennsylvania..... *Reporter.*

UNITED STATES ARMY ORGANIZATION.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN General.
 PHILIP H. SHERIDAN Lieutenant General.

MAJOR GENERALS.

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

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

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

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

EDWARD D. TOWNSEND Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

JOSEPH HOLT Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

AMOS B. EATON Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

SURGEON GENERAL.

JOSEPH K. BARNES Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

PAYMASTER GENERAL.

BENJAMIN W. BRICE Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

A. A. HUMPHREYS Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

ALEXANDER B. DYER Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

ALBERT J. MYER Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General.

INSPECTOR MILITARY ACADEMY.

EDMUND SCHRIVER Colonel and 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. Russell 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
CHILL.			
Joseph P. Root	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Santiago ...	10,000
CHINA.			
Frederick F. Low.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Pekin	12,000
COLUMBIA.			
S. A. Hurlbut.....	Minister Resident	Bogota.....	7,500
COSTA RICA.			
Jacob B. Blair	Minister Resident	San Jose.....	7,500
DANISH DOMINIONS			
M. J. Cramer	Minister Resident	Copenhagen ..	7,500
ECUADOR.			
E. Rumsey Wing	Minister Resident	Quito.....	7,500
FRENCH DOMINION.			
Elihu B. Washburne...	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Paris.....	17,500
GREAT BRITAIN.			
Robert C. Schenck	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	London.....	17,500
GREECE.			
C. K. Tuckerman	Minister Resident	Athens.....	7,500
GUATEMALA.			
Silas A. Hudson	Minister Resident	Guatemala....	7,500
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS			
Henry A. Peirce.....	Minister Resident	Honolulu	7,500
HONDURAS.			
Henry Baxter.....	Minister Resident	Tegucigalpa..	7,500

Diplomatic Officers—continued.

	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.			
J. W. Mason	Minister Resident and Consul General	Monrovia	4,000
MEXICO.			
Thomas H. Nelson.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Mex'co	12,000
NETHERLANDS.			
Charles T. Gorham	Minister Resident	The Hague....	7,500
NICARAUGUA.			
Charles N. Riotte	Minister Resident and Extraordinary.....	Nicaragua	7,500
PARAGUAY.			
John L. Stevens	Minister Resident	Asuncion	7,500
PERU.			
Alvin P. Hovey	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Lima.....	10,000
PORTUGAL.			
Charles H. Lewis	Minister Resident	Lisbon.....	.....
PRUSSIA. (North German Union.)			
George Bancroft	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Berlin	12,000
RUSSIA.			
Andrew 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. Andrews.	Minister Resident	Stockholm....	7,500
SWITZERLAND.			
Horace Rublee	Minister Resident	Berne.....	7,500
TURKEY.			
Wayne MacVeagh.....	Minister Resident	Constantino'le	7,500
VENEZUELA.			
James R. Partridge...	Minister Resident	Caracas	7,500

XLlSt CONGRESS.

Third Session—Began December 5, 1870.

The Senate.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

	Term exp's.		Term exp's.
ALABAMA.			
Willard Warner	1871	T. D. Jewett†	1873
George E. Spencer	1873	Carl Schurz	1875
ARKANSAS.			
Alex. McDonald	1871	NEBRASKA.	
Benjamin F. Rice	1873	John M. Thayer	1871
CALIFORNIA.			
Cornelius Cole	1873	Thomas W. Tipton	1875
<i>Eugene Casserty</i>	1875	NEVADA.	
CONNECTICUT.			
Orris S. Ferry	1873	James W. Nye	1873
Wm. A. Buckingham	1875	William M. Stewart	1875
DELAWARE.			
<i>Willard Saulsbury</i>	1871	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
<i>Thomas F. Bayard</i>	1875	Aaron H. Cragin	1871
FLORIDA.			
Thomas W. Osborn	1873	James W. Patterson	1873
Abijah Gilbert	1875	NEW-JERSEY.	
GEORGIA.			
Richard H. Whitely*	1871	Alexander G. Cattell	1871
Henry P. Farrow*	1873	<i>John P. Stockton</i>	1875
ILLINOIS.			
Richard Yates	1871	Roscoe Conklin	1873
Lyman Trumbull	1873	Reuben E. Fenton	1873
INDIANA.			
Oliver P. Morton	1873	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Daniel D. Pratt	1875	Joseph C. Abbett	1871
IOWA.			
J. M. Howell	1871	John Pool	1873
James Harlan	1873	OHIO.	
KANSAS.			
Edmund G. Ross	1871	John Sherman	1873
Samuel C. Pomeroy	1873	<i>Allen G. Thurman</i>	1875
KENTUCKY.			
<i>Thos. C. McCreery</i>	1875	OREGON.	
<i>Garrett Davis</i>	1873	Geo. H. Williams	1871
LOUISIANA.			
John S. Harris	1871	Henry W. Corbett	1873
Wm. Pitt Kellogg	1873	PENNSYLVANIA.	
MAINE.			
Lot M. Morrill	1871	Simon Cameron	1873
Hannibal Hamlin	1875	John Scott	1875
MARYLAND.			
<i>George Vickers</i>	1873	RHODE ISLAND.	
<i>Wm. T. Hamilton</i>	1875	Henry B. Anthony	1871
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Henry Wilson	1871	William Sprague	1875
Charles Sumner	1875	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
MICHIGAN.			
Jacob M. Howard	1871	Thos. J. Robertson	1871
Zachariah Chandler	1873	Fred. A. Sawyer	1873
MINNESOTA.			
William Windom†	1871	TENNESSEE.	
Alexander Ramsey	1875	Joseph S. Fowler	1871
MISSISSIPPI.			
Hiram R. Revels	1871	W. G. Brownlow	1875
Adelbert Ames	1875	TEXAS.	
MISSOURI.			
NEBRASKA.			
NEVADA.			
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
NEW-JERSEY.			
NEW-YORK.			
NORTH CAROLINA.			
OHIO.			
OREGON.			
PENNSYLVANIA.			
RHODE ISLAND.			
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
TENNESSEE.			
TEXAS.			
VERMONT.			
VIRGINIA.			
WEST VIRGINIA.			
WISCONSIN.			

* Not yet admitted.

† By appointment of State executive.

Democrats in italic.

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. Dox.*
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. *A. J. McIntyre.*
2. R. H. Whitely.
3. *Wm. F. Wright.*
4. Jefferson F. Long.
5. *D. M. Dubase.*
6. *William P. Price.*
7. *Pierce M. B. Young.*

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 P. Wolf.
3. Wm. B. Allison.
4. Wm. Loughridge.
5. Francis W. Palmer.
6. Charles Fomeroy.

KANSAS.

Sidney Clarke.

KENTUCKY.

1. *L. S. Trimble.*
2. *Wm. M. Sweeney.*
3. *Joseph H. Lewis.*
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. J. Hale Sypher.
2. Lionel A. Sheldon.
3. C. B. Darrell.
4. J. P. Newsham.
5. Frank Morsey.

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 Buffinton.
2. Oakes Ames.
3. Ginery Twichell.
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. Omar D. Conger.
6. Randolph Strickland

MINNESOTA.

1. Morton S. Wilkinson
2. *Eugene M. Wilson.*

MISSISSIPPI.

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

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 Taffe.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Jacob H. Eia.
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 C. Calkin.*
8. *James Brooks.*
9. *Fernando Wood.*
10. *Clarkson N. Potter.*
11. Chas. H. VanWyck.
12. John H. Ketcham.
13. *John A. Griswold.*
14. *Stephen L. Mayham.*
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. Charles H. Holmes.
29. John Fisher.
30. David S. Bennett.
31. Porter Sheldon.

House of Representatives—continued.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Clinton L. Cobb.
2. Joseph Dixon.
3. Oliver H. Dockery.
4. *John Manning, Jr.*
5. Israel G. Lash.
6. *Francis E. Shober.*
7. Alex. 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. *E. F. Dickinson.*
10. Erasmus D. Peck.
11. John T. Wilson.
12. *Phil. Van Trump,*
13. *Geo. W. Morgan.*
14. Martin Welker.
15. Eliakim H. Mocre.
16. John A. Bingham.
17. Jacob A. Ambler.
18. William H. Upson.
19. James A. Garfield.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. *Samuel J. Randall.*
2. Charles O'Neill.
3. Leonard Myers.

PENNSYLVANIA—CON.

4. William D. Kelley.
5. Caleb N. Taylor.
6. *John D. Stiles.*
7. Wash. Townsend.
8. *J. Lawrence Getz.*
9. Oliver J. Dickey.
10. Henry L. Cake.
11. *Dan'l M. VanAuken.*
12. *G. W. Woodward.*
13. Ulysses Mercur.
14. John B. Packer.
15. *R. J. Haldeman.*
16. John Cessna.
17. Daniel J. Morrell.
18. Wm. H. Armstrong.
19. Glenni W. Scofield.
20. Calvin W. Gilfillan.
21. John Covode.
22. James S. Negley.
23. Darwin Phelps.
24. Joseph B. Donley.

RHODE ISLAND.

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

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. J. H. Rainey.
2. C. C. Bowen.
3. Solomon D. Hoge.
4. A. S. Wallace.

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. Geo. W. Whitmore.
2. *J. C. Conner.*
3. Wm. T. Clark.
4. Edward Degener.

VERMONT.

1. Charles W. Willard.
2. Luke P. Po'and.
3. Worth'on C. Smith.

VIRGINIA.

1. Richard S. Ayer.
2. James H. Platt.
3. Charles H. Porter.
4. George W. Eooker.
5. *R. T. W. Duke.*
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. David Atwood.
3. Amasa Cobb.
4. *Chas. A. Eldredge.*
5. Philetus Sawyer.
6. Cad. C. Washburn.

Delegates from Territories.

NEW MEXICO.

J. Francisco Chaves.

UTAH.

William H. Hooper.

WASHINGTON.

Selucius Garfielde.

COLORADO.

Allen A. Bradford.

DAKOTA.

S. L. Spink.

ARIZONA.

Richard C. McCormick.

IDAHO.

J. K. Shafer.

MONTANA.

James M. Cavanaugh.

WYOMING.

Stephen F. Auckolls.

* Appointed minister to England.

XLII^d CONGRESS.

[AS FAR AS CHOSEN.]

First Session commences March 4, 1871.

The Senate.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

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

* Not yet admitted.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.

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

ARKANSAS.

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

CALIFORNIA.

Three members to elect in September, 1871.

CONNECTICUT.

Four members to elect in April, 1871.

DELAWARE.

B. T. Biggs.

FLORIDA.

S. L. Niblack. (Ind.)

GEORGIA.

1. *W. W. Payne.*
2. Richard H. Whitely.
3. *Wm. F. Wright.*
4. Thomas J. Speer.
5. *S. H. Corker.*
6. *William P. Price.*
7. *Pierce M. B. Young.*

ILLINOIS.

At large—John A. Logan

1. Charles B. Farwell.
2. John F. Farnsworth.
3. Horatio C. Burchard.
4. John B. Hawley.
5. *B. N. Stevens.*
6. Burton C. Cook.
7. Jesse H. Moore.
8. *J. C. Robinson.*
9. *T. W. McNeely.*
10. *Edward Y. Rice.*
11. *Samuel S. Marshall.*
12. John B. Hay.
13. *John M. Krebs.*

INDIANA.

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

IOWA.

1. Geo. W. McCrary.
2. A. R. Cotton.
3. W. G. Donnan.

IOWA—con.

4. Madison M. Walden.
5. Frank W. Palmer.
6. Jackson Orr.

KANSAS.

David P. Lowe.

KENTUCKY.

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

LOUISIANA.

1. James H. Sypher.
2. Lionel A. Sheldon.
3. C. B. Darrell.
4. James McCleary.
5. Frank Morey.

MAINE.

1. John Lynch.
2. William P. Frye.
3. James G. Blaine.
4. John A. Peters.
5. Eugene Hale.

MARYLAND.

1. *Samuel Hambleton.*
2. *Stevenson Archer.*
3. *Thomas Swann.*
4. *John Ritchie.*
5. *William M. Merrick.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. James Buffinton.
2. Oakes Ames.
3. Ginery Twichell.
4. Samuel Hooper.
5. Benj. F. Butler.
6. N. P. Banks.
7. Geo. M. Brooks.
8. Geo. F. Hoar.
9. Wm. B. Washburn.
10. Henry L. Dawes.

MICHIGAN.

1. Henry Waldron.
2. Wm. L. Stoughton.
3. Austin Blair.
4. Thomas W. Ferry.
5. Omar D. Conger.
6. *J. G. Sutherland.*

MINNESOTA.

1. Mark H. Dunnell.
2. John T. Averell.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. G. E. Harris.
2. J. L. Morphis.
3. H. W. Barry.
4. G. C. McKee.
5. Legrand W. Perce.

MISSOURI.

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

NEBRASKA.

1. John Taffe.

NEVADA.

1. *C. W. Kendall.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Three members to be elected in March, 1871.

NEW JERSEY.

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

NEW YORK.

1. *D. Townsend.*
2. *Thos. Kinsella.*
3. *H. W. Stocum.*
4. *R. B. Roosevelt.*
5. *Wm. R. Roberts.*
6. *Samuel S. Cox.*
7. *Smith Ely, Jr.*
8. *James Brooks.*
9. *Fernando Wood.*
10. *C. N. Potter.*
11. C. St. John.
12. J. H. Ketcham.
13. *J. H. Tuthill.*
14. *Eli Perry.*
15. *J. M. Warren.*
16. *John Rogers.*
17. Wm. A. Wheeler.
18. *J. M. Carroll.*
19. Elizur H. Prindle.
20. Clinton L. Merriam.
21. Ellis H. Roberts.
22. Wm. E. Lansing.
23. Robt. H. Duell.
24. John E. Seeley.
25. Wm. H. Lamport.
26. Milo Goodrich.
27. Horace B. Smith.
28. Freeman Clarke.
29. Seth Wakeman.
30. *Wm. Williams.*
31. W. L. Sessions.

House of Representatives—continued.

NORTH CAROLINA.

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

OHIO.

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

OREGON.

1. Joseph H. Stater.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. Samuel J. Randall.
2. J. V. Creely.
3. Leonard Myers.
4. William D. Kelley.

PENNSYLVANIA—CON.

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

RHODE ISLAND.

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

SOUTH CAROLINA.

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

TENNESSEE.

1. R. R. Butler.
2. Horace Maynard.
3. A. E. Garrett.
4. J. W. Bright.

TENNESSEE—CON.

5. F. I. Golladay.
6. W. C. Whitthorne.
7. R. P. Caldwell.
8. W. W. Vaughan.

TEXAS.

Four members to elect next year.

VERMONT.

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

VIRGINIA.

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

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. J. J. Davis.
2. J. C. McGrew.
3. F. Hereford.

WISCONSIN.

1. Alex. Mitchell.
2. G. W. Hazelton.
3. J. A. Barber.
4. C. A. Eldredge.
5. Philetus Sawyer.
6. Jeremiah M. Rusk.

WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT.



WESTERN ENGRAVING CO. CHICAGO.

Lucius Fairchild

BRIG. GEN. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

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>	ROBERT MONTEITH, with rank of Brig. Gen.
<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>	FRANK W. OAKLEY, with rank of Colonel.
<i>Aide-de-Camp to Adjutant Gen.</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.
JOHN S. DEAN	Assistant Secretary of State.
D. H. TULLIS.....	Bookkeeper.
LEVI ALDEN.....	Printing Clerk.
CHAS. C. DOW	Bookkeeper Land Departm't.
ROBERT MONTEITH	General Clerk.
WM. H. WILLIAMS	Insurance Clerk.
JOHN T. JONES.....	Recording Clerk.
CHARLES F. LEGATE	Platting, etc.
JAMES BENNETT	Mail and General.

State Treasurer's Office.

HENRY BÄTZ	State Treasurer.
WILLIAM KETCHAM.....	Assistant Treasurer.
L. B. HILLS	General Clerk.
CHARLES J. MARTIN	Corresponding Clerk.
D. LLOYD JONES.....	Bookkeeper Land Departm't.
A. MENGES	Banking and Receiving Clerk.
GUIDO LINDEMANN	Messenger.

Attorney General's Office.

STEPHEN S. BARLOW	Attorney General.
F. L. SPOONER.....	Assistant Attorney General.

State Superintendent's Office.

SAMUEL FALLOWS.....	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 H. 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. McDCNALD..... State Armorer and Clerk in Adjt. Gen. Office.

Office Commissioners of School and University Lands.

COMMISSIONERS.

LL. BREESE..... Secretary of State.
 HENRY BÄTZ..... State Treasurer.
 S. S. BARLOW..... Attorney General.
 T. W. GIBBS..... Chief Clerk.

CLERKS.

C. M. FORESMAN..... Bookkeeper.
 E. S. McBRIDE..... Entry Clerk.
 E. C. DEMOE..... Patent Clerk.
 C. E. W. STRUVE..... General Clerk.
 GEO. H. MEISSNER..... General Clerk.
 B. F. CRAM..... Recording Clerk.
 W. K. BARNEY..... General Clerk.
 NELS MICHELET..... General Clerk.
 JULIUS LASCHE..... Abstract Clerk.
 C. P. JACOBS..... Messenger.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

University of Wisconsin.

[Located at Madison.]

BOARD OF REGENTS.

Terms expire first Monday in February, 1871.

H. H. GRAY	Darlington.
AUG. L. SMITH	Appleton.
B. R. HINKLEY	Oconomowoc.
SAM'L FALLOWS	Milwaukee.
JACOB S. BUGH	Wautoma.

Terms expire first Monday in February, 1872.

HAYDEN K. SMITH	Milwaukee.
ANGUS CAMERON	La Crosse.
C. S. HAMILTON	Fond du Lac.
J. C. GREGORY	Madison.
N. B. VAN SLYKE	Madison.

Terms expire first Monday in February, 1873.

H. D. BARRON	St. Croix Falls.
R. B. SANDERSON	Burke.
F. O. THORPE	Fond du Lac.
J. R. BRIGHAM	Milwaukee.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

BOARD OF REGENTS.

His Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, <i>ex officio</i>	Madison.
HON. SAMUEL FALLOWS, <i>ex officio</i>	Madison.

Terms expire February 1, 1871.

WILLARD H. CHANDLER	Sun Prairie.
T. D. WEEKS	Whitewater.
A. H. WELD	River Falls.

Terms expire February 1, 1872.

W. C. WHITFORD	Milton.
HANMER ROBBINS	Platteville.
WM. STARR	Ripon.

Terms expire February 1, 1873.

WM. E. SMITH	Fox Lake.
SAMUEL P. GARY	Oshkosh.
JAMES I. LYNDE	La Crosse.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

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

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Hospital for the Insane.

[Located near Madison.]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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	Madison.
S. D. HASTINGS	Madison.
SIMEON MILLS	Madison.
R. Z. MASON	Appleton.

Terms Expire April 5, 1873.

DAVID ATWOOD	Madison.
CHAS. D. ROBINSON	Green Bay.
JOHN C. SHERWOOD	Dartford.
F. S. LAWRENCE	Janesville.
F. J. BLAIR	Milwaukee.

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.

State Reform School.

[Located at Waukesha.]

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Term Expires 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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Term Expires first Tuesday in March, 1873.

WM. BLAIR	Waukesha.
EDWARD O'NEILL	Milwaukee.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

EDWARD O'NEILL	<i>President.</i>
WM. BLAIR	<i>Vice President.</i>
A. E. ELMORE	<i>Treasurer.</i>
C. R. GIBBS	<i>Secretary.</i>

Institution for the Education of the Blind.

[Located at Janesville.]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

<i>Terms Expire February 1, 1871.</i>	
R. B. TREAT.....	Janesville.
A. M. THOMSON.....	Milwaukee.
<i>Terms Expire February 1, 1872.</i>	
ORRIN GUERNSEY.....	Janesville.
IRA MILTIMORE.....	Janesville.
<i>Terms Expire February 1, 1873.</i>	
J. D. REXFORD.....	Janesville.
W. H. TRIPP.....	Janesville.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

R. B. TREAT, M. D.....	<i>President.</i>
J. D. REXFORD.....	<i>Treasurer.</i>
ORRIN GUERNSEY.....	<i>Secretary.</i>

Deaf and Dumb Institute.

[Located at Delavan.]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

<i>Terms Expire January 1, 1872.</i>	
WM. C. ALLEN.....	Delavan.
J. B. WHITING, M. D.....	Janesville.
W. D. BACON.....	Waukesha.
<i>Terms Expire January 1, 1873.</i>	
C. D. LONG.....	Delavan.
A. H. BARNES.....	Darien.
H. LATHAM.....	Elkhorn.
<i>Terms Expire January 1, 1874.</i>	
H. L. BLOOD.....	Appleton.
A. L. CHAPIN.....	Beloit.
SALMON THOMAS.....	Delavan.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

HON. WM. C. ALLEN.....	<i>President.</i>
CHARLES H. STURTEVANT.....	<i>Secretary.</i>
ALFRED D. THOMAS.....	<i>Treasurer.</i>

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

[Located at Madison.]

TRUSTEES.

N. M. LITTLEJOHN.....	Whitewater.....	M'rch 13th, 1871.
W. J. KERSHAW.....	Big Springs.....	April 11th, 1871.
HENRY HARNDEN.....	Madison.....	April 11th, 1872.
JAMES BENTLIFF.....	Janesville.....	Nov. 3d, 1872.
W. J. ABRAMS.....	Green Bay.....	April 11th, 1872.
A. J. WARD.....	Madison.....	April 11th, 1873.
COLWERT K. PIER.....	Fond du Lac.....	April 11th, 1873.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

N. M. LITTLEJOHN,	JAMES BENTLIFF,	HENRY HARNDEN.
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State Board of Immigration.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.....	Governor, <i>ex officio</i> .
LL. BREESE.....	Secretary of State, <i>ex officio</i> .
K. J. FLEISCHER.....	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.....	GEO. ATKINSON.....	La Crosse.
Third District.....	JAMES S. MOORE.....	West Eau Claire.
Fourth District.....	PHILIP JEWELL.....	Hudson.
Fifth District.....	C. B. WHELOCK.....	Green Bay.
Sixth District.....	ED. P. HASTINGS.....	Chippewa Falls.
Seventh District.....	J. G. CALLAHAN.....	Eau Claire.
Eighth District.....	DAVID T. BOSWELL.....	Barron.
Ninth District.....	JOHN F. HAUSER.....	Alma.

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 Office 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 DAVID ATWOOD.....	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.

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, 1836; graduated at the Western Reserve College, Ohio; studied and

practiced law in Cleveland, Ohio; came to Wisconsin in 1837; 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 thirtieth 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.

DAVID ATWOOD, of Madison, Wis., was born at Bedford, New Hampshire, December 15, 1815; received a common school education, and became an apprentice to the printing business in Hamilton, New York, in 1832. From 1839 till after the election, in November, 1844, in connection with a brother, he published a Whig paper entitled the "Hamilton Palladium." In the winter of 1845, he removed permanently to the west, and first settled on a farm, near Freeport, Illinois. In 1847, he took up his residence in Madison, and ever since that time, has been editor and publisher of the "State Journal" at the Capital of Wisconsin. He was a member of the Legislature in 1861; United States Assessor for four years, commencing with the organization of the Internal Revenue Department, in 1862, and Mayor of the city of Madison in 1868. On the 15th of February, 1870, he was elected a member of the forty-first Congress, as a republican, without organized opposition, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. B. F. Hopkins, which occurred on the 1st day of January, 1870.

Third District.—Crawford, Grant, Green, Iowa, LaFayette, Richland and Sauk 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 Assembly 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. ELDREDGE, 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. Re-elected.

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 19,422 votes, against 15,234 votes for Vilas, democrat. Re-elected.

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 23, 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 21,164 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 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 2d 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 against 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 against 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 13, 1833; received an academic education; was formerly engaged in agricultural pursuits, but for several years past has been engaged as a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Randolph, Columbia county: was appointed under-sheriff of the county in 1859, which position he held for two years; in 1860 was elected County Treasurer, and re-elected in 1862 and 1864; in 1869 accepted a 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 27, 1830; received a common school education; is by profession a real estate and insurance agent. He came to Wisconsin in 1853, and first settled at Two Rivers, subsequently removing to Manitowoc; was elected Town Clerk of Manitowoc in 1857; Register of Deeds for Manitowoc county in 1858, and re-elected in 1860; Trustee and Supervisor of Manitowoc for two years; Treasurer of Manitowoc village one year, from April, 1866; was elected County Treasurer in 1866, and re-elected in 1868, 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 against 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, 18'8; 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 1851; 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, of Springvale, Fond du Lac county. P. O. address, during the term of his office, Waupun. He was born in the town of New Haven, Addison county, Vermont, December 23, 1824; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1854 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 U. S. 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.

SAMUEL FALLOWS, of Milwaukee. He was born in Manchester, England, December 13, 1822: is by profession a clergyman and educator; he came to Wisconsin in 1848, and first settled at Marshall, Dane county; has since resided at Galesville, Appleton, Oshkosh and Milwaukee; has officiated as assistant tutor in State University; was elected professor in Lawrence University in 1863, and was elected Professor of Rhetoric in the State University in 1867, both of which positions were declined. Has been a Regent of the State University for the past five years. Entered the military service during the late rebellion, and was commissioned chaplain of the 32d Wis. Vols., Sept. 1862; was appointed Lieut. Col. of the 40th Wis. Vols., and in 1865 was appointed Col. of the 49th Wis. Vols., and brevetted Brigadier General in October of same year for meritorious service. Was appointed State Superintendent July 5th, 1870, by Governor FAIRCHILD, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. A. J. CRAIG. In November was elected to fill the balance of the unexpired term, receiving 77,928 votes, against 68,903 for H. B. Dale, (Dem.)

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

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

FIRST DISTRICT

Consists of Sheboygan county. Population in 1870, 31,773. The Senator is

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

SECOND DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Brown, Door and Kewaunee. Population in 1870, 41,330. The Senator is

LYMAN WALKER, Dem., of Ahnapee, Kewaunee county. He was born in Tully, Onondaga county, N. Y., 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 deputy sheriff of Onondaga county, N. Y., from 1828 to 1834; supervisor of Tully in 1834, 1835 and 1836; postmaster under James K. Polk, at Cochranton, O., and at Milan, O., under Franklin Pierce; has held the office of district attorney of Kewaunee county for the past eleven years; was a member of the assembly in 1865; elected county superintendent of schools, in 1866, and senator in 1869, receiving 2,010 votes, against 1,891 for J. S. Curtis, Rep.

THIRD DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Ozaukee. Population in 1870, 15,579. The Senator is

LYMAN MORGAN, Dem., of Ozaukee. He was born in the town of

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

FOURTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Washington. Population in 1870, 23,905. The Senator is

ADAM SCHANTZ, Dem., of Addison. He was born in Bavaria, 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; register of deeds in 1853 and 1854; chairman of the town board for ten or twelve years; was elected to the senate in 1867, and re-elected in 1869, as an independent Democratic candidate, receiving 1,738 votes, against 1,314 for Paul A. Weil, Dem.

FIFTH DISTRICT

Consists of the 1st, 2d, 6th and 7th wards of Milwaukee and the towns of Milwaukee, Wauwatosa and Granville, of Milwaukee county. Population in 1870, 39,960. The Senator is

FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN, Dem.—P. O. address, 527 Chestnut street. He was born in Reithnordhausen, Grand Duchy of Weimar, April 19, 1817; was educated at the colleges of Erfurt and Weimar, receiving his



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Thad. C. Pounds.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN.

professional education at the University of Tena, from whence he graduated March 10, 1841; is by profession a physician; he came to the United States in 1842 and settled at Milwaukee, where he has continued to reside until the present time; was school commissioner from 1843 to 1851; member of the first Constitutional Convention in 1846; presidential elector for the State at large in 1848; member of the city council and county supervisor from 1848 to 1867; State senator in 1851 and 1852, and in 1862, having been elected the latter year to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Charles Quentin; was superintendent of Indian affairs of the north superintendency under Franklin Pierce, from 1853 to 1857; entered the military service during the rebellion and was mustered in as surgeon of the 26th Wisconsin Volunteers, in 1862; was surgeon in charge of division at the battle of Chancellorsville; surgeon in charge of ninth army corps at the battle of Gettysburgh and with 500 wounded and nine assistants was in the hands of the rebels for three days; at the battle of Chattanooga; in charge of the corps hospital in Lookout Valley in January and February, 1864; was brigade surgeon at the front at the battles of Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek, and at Atlanta was honorably discharged Oct. 1st, 1864. On returning home was connected with the U. S. General Hospital, at Milwaukee, until several months after peace was declared. He received 4,313 votes, against 2,236 for O. J. Hale, Rep.

SIXTH DISTRICT

Consists of the 3d, 4th, 5th and 8th wards and the towns of Greenfield, Lake, Oak Creek and Milwaukee county. Population, in 1870, 49,976. The Senator is

PETER V. DEUSTER, Dem., of Milwaukee. He was born in Duren, county of Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia, February 13, 1831; was educated at the college at Duren, 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 postmaster, at Port Washington, Ozaukee county. In 1863 represented the 5th and 8th wards of Milwaukee in the Assembly. He received a vote of 2,178

against 1,704 for Charles H. Larkin, Ind.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Racine. Population, in 1870, 26,742. The Senator is

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

EIGHTH DISTRICT

Consists of Kenosha county. Population 1870, 13,177. 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 22, 1825; is by occupation a grain dealer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled Somers, Kenosha county; moved to the city of Kenosha in 1854; in 1859 and again in 1854 represented the 1st ward of the city in the city council; was elected mayor of the city in 1861, 1865, 1867 and 1870. Was appointed by Gov. Fairchild, in 1870, chairman of the committee to visit the various state institutions. Was elected to the senate in 1869, receiving 1,173 votes, against 807 for James M. Wilber, Dem.

NINTH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Adams, Juneau and Monroe. Population, in 1870, 35,661. The Senator is

ELIPHALET S. MINER, Rep., of Necedah, Juneau county. He was born in Madison, New York, March 20, 1818; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant and lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1828 and settled at Green Bay; removed to Necedah in 1850; has been postmaster at that place from 1843 until the present time; was elected to the Assembly in 1864 and re-elected in 1865; has been supervisor, justice of the peace and judge of probate; was appointed by Gov. Fairchild, in 1870, as one of the committee to visit the several State institutions. He received about 3,440 votes, against 1,903 for V. E. Smith, Dem.

TENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Waukesha. Population, in 1870, 28,258. The Senator is

JOHN A. RICE, Dem., of Merton. He was born in Ticonderoga, Essex county, New York, March 17, 1832; graduated at the Western Reserve College, Ohio, 1852; is by profession a physician; he came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled at Merton; was for several years school superintendent of the town, under the old system, and for one year chairman of the town. He received 2,671 votes, against 2,157 for Vernon Tichener, Rep.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the towns of Albion, Dunkirk, Rutland, Dunn, Pleasant Springs, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Blooming Grove, Deerfield, Medina, York, Bristol, Sun Prairie, Burke, Windsor, Vienna, Westport and the village of Stoughton. Population, in 1870, 21,676. The Senator is

WILLIAM M. COLLADAY, Rep., of Dunn—P. O. address, Stoughton. He was born in Germantown (now 22d ward of Philadelphia), Pa., April 12, 1809; received a common school education; is by occupation a carpenter and joiner, but at present engaged in farming; he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled in the town of Dunn, where he has continued to reside until the present time; has filled various town offices, and in 1862 was elected a county supervisor from the first district and was re-elected in 1869; was elected to the Assembly in 1855 and again in 1864. He received 1,679 votes, against 1,347 for Jerome Yates, Dem.

TWELFTH DISTRICT

Consists of Walworth county. Population, in 1870, 25,992. The Senator is

SAMUEL PRATT, Rep., of Spring Prairie. He was born in the town of Enfield, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, October 6th, 1807; is by occupation a farmer. He has been from early childhood a frontiersman. When in his eighth year, his parents removed to Geauga county, Ohio, which at the time was but very little settled, and district schools almost 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 between Detroit and Chicago, and not a newspaper published nearer than 130 miles. Fort Dearborn, at Chicago, had not, at that time, been evacuated. He came to Wisconsin in 1837, and settled at Spring Prairie, but did not move his family until February, 1845. He was a member of the Assembly from Walworth county in 1849, 1855 and 1863. Was elected Senator in 1869, receiving 2,532 votes, against 1,129 for Hollis Latham, Dem.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT

Consists of La Fayette county, Population in 1870, 22,667. The Senator is

HENRY S. MAGOON, Rep., of Darlington. He was born in the town of Monticello, La Fayette county, Wis., January 31, 1832. Is by profession a lawyer. He prepared for college during the years 1848-49-50-51, at Rock River Seminary, Mt. Morris, Ill.; entered the junior class of the Western Military College, at Drennon, Kentucky, Nov. 21, 1851, and graduated with the highest honors of the college June 23, 1853; attended the Mentrose Law School, at Frankfort, Ky., and graduated with its highest honors, July 27, 1854. In 1855 was appointed adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of Nashville, Tenn.; and in 1856 was advanced to the chair of Professor of Ancient History, and Belles Lettres in the same University; resigned in March, 1857, and in June of the same year, began the practice of law in Shullsburgh, Wis., where he resided till November, 1864, when he removed to Darlington, where he has since resided. He was elected District Attorney of La Fayette county, in 1858, and filled the position one term, since which time he has declined political nominations in order that he might devote his entire time to his profession; notwithstanding his well-known purpose to abstain from active, political life, his name was presented to the Republican State Convention in 1867, for Attorney General, and he received some 50 votes; at the La Fayette County Republican Nominating Convention, in 1870 he was unanimously nominated for Senator, and compelled to accept. Notwithstanding the fact that the county is generally democratic, he was elected, after a spirited canvass, receiving 2,099 votes, against 1,839 for Charles Dunn, Dem.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Sauk. Population, in 1870, 23,863. The Senator is

BENNET U. STRONG, Rep., of Spring Green. He was born in the town of Woodbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, April 23, 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 of Spring Green for seven years, and is serving his third term as a justice of the peace. He received 1,833 votes, against 721 for Thomas T. English, Dem.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Iowa. Population in 1870, 24,555. The Senator is

FRANCIS LITTLE, Rep., of Linden—P. O. address, Mineral Point. He was born in Ireland, Feb. 22, 1822; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer. He came to Wisconsin in 1844 and settled at New Diggings; removed to Linden in 1844; he has been chairman of the town board four years; a member of the county board of supervisors for three years; superintendent of the poor for six years, and was a member of the Assembly during the years 1864 and 1865. He received 1,865 votes, against 1,890 for Benjamin Evans, Dem.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT

Consists of Grant county. Population in 1870, 37,975. 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 in 1869; was re-elected to the Senate in 1869, receiving 2,732 votes, against 1,901 for Nelson Dewey, Ind.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT

Consists of Rock county. Population in 1870, 39,039. 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 1868; at the same election was chosen to the Senate, and was re-elected in 1870, receiving 3,402 votes, against 1,131 for E. P. King, People's candidate.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the 1st and 2d Assembly Districts of the county of Dodge. Population in 1870, 21,759. The Senator is

SAMUEL D. BURCHARD, Dem., of Beaver Dam. He was born in Leyden, Lewis county, New York, July 17, 1836; attended Madison University, N. Y., through the third term of sophomore year, but was prevented by ill health from graduating. Is by profession a manufacturer of woolen goods; he came to Wisconsin in 1845 with his parents and settled at Waukesha. Was 1st Lieut. in Missouri State Militia in active service; was appointed Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. Vols., Jan. 24th, 1865, and immediately assigned to duty in the 5th Division, Q. 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. Was appointed by Governor Fairchild, in 1870, a member of the committee to visit the various State Institutions.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT

Consists of Manitowoc county. Population, in 1870, 33,369. The Senator is

CARI H. SCHMIDT, Dem., of Manitowoc. He was born in Luebtsche, 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 1854 and settled at Manitowoc; entered the army Sept. 6, 1861, in the 9th

Wis. Vols., and was with the regiment in its campaigns through Kansas, Indian Territory, Missouri and Arkansas, participating in the battle of Benton, Mo., and in the attack on Van Buren, Ark.; entered the service as private and was promoted to 2d Lieut., March 15, 1863; 1st Lieut., May, 1864; Captain, August 23, 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 Mayor of the city in the spring of 1870; was elected to the Assembly from Manitowoc county in 1869, and Senator in 1870, having received 2,141 votes, against 1,411 for John Carey, Rep., and 1,011 for William Bach, Peoples' candidate.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Fond du Lac. Population, in 1870, 46,292. The Senator is

HIRAM S. TOWN, Rep., of Ripon. He was born in Cornwall, Upper Canada, January 10, 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 1869. He received a vote of 3,289 against 2,996 for James K. Fairbanks, Dem. He was appointed postmaster of the city of Ripon, in 1870.

His seat in the Senate is contested by **JOHN BOYD**, Dem., on the ground that his acceptance of said office vacated his seat in the Senate, Mr. Boyd having been voted for the office by the Democracy of the county, in 1870, on the assumption that there was a vacancy to be filled.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT

Consists of Winnebago county. Population, in 1870, 37,325. The Senator is

JAMES H. FOSTER, Rep.,—P. O. address, Koro. He was born in the town of Ware, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, August 3, 1827; received a common school and college education, but never graduated; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at the place where he now resides; was

town superintendent of schools, under the old system, for many years, and also filled many town offices; was register of deeds of Winnebago county for four years from January 1, 1859; was elected to the assembly in 1868 and re-elected in 1869, and elected to the Senate in 1870, receiving 3,348 votes, against 2,075 for Charles A. Weisbrod, Dem.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Ontonagon, Calumet, Oconto and Shawano. Population, in 1870, 42,261. The Senator is

GEORGE BALDWIN, Dem., of Chilton, Calumet county. He was born in the town of 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 1865, 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 1870, 34,050. The Senator is

WILLIAM WALLACE WOODMAN, Dem., of Farmington—P. O. address, Johnson's Creek. He was born in the town of Rodman, Jefferson county, New York, March 24, 1818; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled at Farmington; has filled town offices in some capacity ever since his residence in the town, and for 20 years was chairman of the town board of supervisors; he represented the fourth district of Jefferson county in the Assembly in 1853, and again in 1856; was elected to the Senate in 1863, and re-elected in 1870, having received 2,789 votes, against 2,096 for James K. Ruder, People's candidate.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Green. Population, in 1870, 23,609. 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 August 19, 1862, was commissioned examining surgeon for Green county; October 21, commissioned Assistant Surgeon of 6th Wis. Vols.; July 26, 1864, appointed Surgeon of the 6th Wis. Vols., and in 1868 was appointed an examining Surgeon for pensions. He received of 1,467 votes as an independent people's candidate, against 1,390 for Walter S. Wescott, Rep.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Columbia. Population, in 1870, 28,769. 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; 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 1863, and re-elected in 1870, having received 2,291 votes, against 1,239 for Frederick C. Curtis, Dem.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT

Consists of the 3d, 4th and 5th Assembly districts of Dane county. Population, in 1870, 31,422. The Senator is

ROMANZO E. DAVIS, Rep., of Middleton. He was born at Varysburg, Wyoming county, New York, April 8, 1831; attended the University at Madison, Wis., for three years; is by present occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, and first settled at Attica, Green county; was an independent candidate for the Assembly in the third district of Dane county in 1864; was elected Senator in 1869, by a vote of 2,256, against 2,146 for Levi B. Vilas, Dem.

His seat is contested by L. B. VI-LAS, who was voted for at the election in 1870, by the Democracy, on the assumption that there was a vacancy in the office, Mr. Davis having been a postmaster.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Waupaca, Portage, Marathon and Wood. Population, in 1870, 25,969. The Senator is

MYRON REED, Dem., of Waupaca. He was born in the town of

Massena, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1836; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1859, and settled at Waupaca; was appointed by the Governor, in 1866, district attorney of Waupaca county, to fill a vacancy; has hitherto held no other official position. He received 3,461 votes, against 2,744 for M. H. Sessions, Rep.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Pierce, Polk and St. Croix counties. Population, in 1870, 23,599. The Senator is

EDWARD H. IVES, Dem., of Pierce county—P. O. address, Trim-belle. He was born in Newton Falls, Trumbull county, Ohio, December 18, 1820; received a common school education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1858, 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 1862 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 1870, 32,723. The Senator is

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

THIRTIETH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Richland and Crawford. Population in 1870, 23,853. 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 profession a merchant. He came to Wisconsin in 1851, and first settled at Sextonville. He received 1,984 votes, as a People's candidate, against 1,732 for O. B. Thomas, Rep.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Consists of the counties of La Crosse and Vernon. Population in 1870, 88,968. The Senator is

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

THIRTY SECOND DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Jackson, Clark, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Eau Claire, Pepin, Dunn and Chippewa. Population, in 1870, 66,260. The Senator is

WILLIAM THOMPSON 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, for a one year term; 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 as a pres-

idential elector on the Republican ticket in 1868, and again chosen to the senate in 1869, receiving 2,919 votes, against 1,373 for W. E. Carson, Dem., as officially declared, there being no returns from the counties of Clark, Chippewa and Dunn.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Consists of the Third and Fourth Assembly districts of Dodge county. Population, in 1870, 25,381. The Senator is

SATTERLEE CLARK, ultra Dem., of Horicon. He was born in Washington, D. C., May 22, 1816; was educated at private schools until ten years of age, after which he attended an academy at Utica, N. Y.; is by profession a lawyer. He came to Wisconsin in 1828, and settled at Green Bay; was sutler in the army from 1830 to 1843; was elected to the assembly from Marquette (now Marquette and Green Lake counties) in 1849; in 1852 was chosen a Presidential elector for the State at large on the Democratic ticket, and voted for Franklin Pierce for President and Wm. R. King for Vice-President; was elected to the senate from the thirty-third district in 1861, '62, '64, '66, '68, '70, and is now serving his tenth consecutive year in that body; has held numerous town and county offices, and in 1868 was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which nominated Horatio Seymour for President and F. P. Blair for Vice President. He was elected without opposition, having received 3,660 votes.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans.....	19
Democrats.....	14
Total.....	33

Fac similes of Autographs of the Members of the Senate of Wisconsin 1871

THADDEUS C. POUND President.

Thad. C. Pound. Lieut. Governor. Levee Levee Wm. Rice Wm. Keed John A. Rice
A. S. Town R. R. Davis Henry S. Magoon Geo. Haynes Sam. Clark
Wm. Colladay M. A. Pettit P. Y. Duster August Grew Geo. Baldwin Geo. Kowkoff
Francis Kiebschmann E. S. Miner Wm. Cairnold J. Jones Francis Little
Chas. J. Williams John C. Hall Adam Schantz Wm. Woodman
Sam. D. Rurchard Lyman Morgan Wald. S. Flint Philo Belden
Lyman Walker E. H. Jones Samuel Pratt B. Strong James H. Foster

{O.R. SMITH Chief Clerk.}

ASSEMBLY.

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

Speaker—WM. E. SMITH.

ADAMS COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 6,713. It has one member,

ANSON ROND, Rep., of Dell Prairie—P. O. address, Kilbourn City, Columbia county. He was born in Jericho, Chittenden county, Vermont, Sept. 23, 1827; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer; has resided at Chicago and Joliet, Ill., and Madison, Stevens Point and Kilbourn City, Wis.; came to Wisconsin in 1842 and settled at Madison; was member of the Assembly from the district composed of Marathon, Portage and Wood counties in 1857; and from Adams county in 1864; was member of the city council of Stevens' Point for 3 years; member of the county board of Portage county 3 years; chairman of the town board of Dell Prairie in 1870, and elected chairman of county board same year. Entered the service during the late rebellion, and was commissioned Q. M. 33d Wis. Vols.; promoted to Capt. A. Q. M. 1st Brig., 1 Div. 9th A. C.; to Q. M. Dist. Head Quarters, Maj. Gen. Park, Com., at Alexandria, Va.; mustered out in fall of 1865. He received 438 votes, as a People's candidate, against 420 for S. W. Pierce, Rep.

ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK COUNTIES

Contained a population in 1870 of 6,365. The member is

SAMUEL STEWART VAUGHN, Republican, of Bayfield. He was born in the town of Berrea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1830; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant and lumberman, and forwarding and commission merchant; went to Lake Superior in 1849 and settled at Eagle River, Mich.; removed to La Pointe, Wis., in 1852, and to Bayfield in 1856; has been postmaster at Bayfield for the last four years. He received a majority of 398 over Isaac I. Moore, democrat.

BROWN COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 25,180. It has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT. (Towns of Green Bay, Scott, Preble, Eaton, Hum-

boldt, Bellevue, New Denmark, Glenmore, Morrison and the city of Green Bay.) The member is JOSEPH SEAVER CURTIS, Republican, of the city of Green Bay. He was born in the town of Warren, Ohio, June 8, 1831; graduated at Williams College, Mass., in 1852; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled at Green Bay, where he has continued to reside until the present time; was member of the Assembly in 1869, and the republican candidate for Senator in the 2d district in the fall of that year. During the late rebellion he entered the military service as a private, January 7, 1862, in the 12th Wisconsin Volunteers and served in that capacity and as a non-commissioned officer, passing through the Vicksburg and Atlanta campaigns; in August, 1864, received a commission in the 42d regiment, and thereafter remained as adjutant and U. S. mustering officer at the post of Cairo till the close of the war. He received 916 votes against 879 for William J. Abrams, Democrat.

SECOND DISTRICT. Towns of Pittsfield, Suamico, Howard, Lawrence, Wrightstown, Holland, Rockland, Depere, and the village of Depere and Fort Howard. The member is DAVID COOPER AYRES, of Fort Howard. Defines his political sentiments as "Republican, Protection to all American industries, Universal Suffrage, (Female inclusive) and one term for all State and County officers." He was born in Dayton, Ohio, January 25, 1820; received a common school education, and is a graduate of the medical department of the University of New York; is by profession a physician; came to Wisconsin in 1849 and first settled at Neenah; moved to Green Bay in 1856; was candidate for the Assembly of 1858, and elected to the Assembly of 1863. Was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1868. Entered the military service during the war with the 7th Wisconsin volunteers, as surgeon and returned with them, at the expiration of the term of service; participated in all of the skirmishes and battles in which the Iron Brigade was engaged, Gainesville, Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Brandy Station, Gettysburg, Culpepper, Mine Run,

Wilderness 40 days, Petersburg, Yellow House. 3 battles on Hatcher's Run, Five Forks, Appomattox Court House and others; during the service he reported 1,123 casualties in his regiment, and was never off duty at any battle or on any march. He received 816 votes against 756 for Michael Dockry, Sr., democrat.

BUFFALO COUNTY

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

At the annual election in November, PETER POLIN, Rep., of Alma, received 444 votes, against 370 for JOHN BURT, Dem., and 50 for A. Finkelburg, Rep. He was born in Zillis, Switzerland, March 25, 1832; received an academic education; was by occupation a merchant. On coming to this country, he first settled at Dubuque, Iowa, and moved to Buffalo county, Wis., in 1857; was postmaster at Alma for a number of years, and elected County Treasurer of Buffalo county in 1862-'64. Having died the day before election,

JOHN BURT, Dem., receiving a majority of all the votes cast for a living person, claims to have been legally elected. His residence is in the town of Cross—P. O. address, Fountain City. He was born in Airdrie, Scotland, August 29, 1830; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to this country in 1850, and first settled in Waukesha county; removed to Buffalo county in 1855; has been town clerk, justice of the peace, member of the county board of supervisors, and chairman of town board for the past three years.

Assuming that there was no choice of a Member of the Assembly from Buffalo county, in November, Acting Governor POUND ordered a special election for December 31, for the election of a member. At this election,

A. F. ALLEN, Rep., of Gilman-town, was elected. He was born in New York January 6th, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1855, and first settled in Sheboygan county; removed to Buffalo county in 1862. He received 539 votes, against 431 for John Burt, Dem., and 172 for James L. Hallock, Ind.

CALUMET COUNTY

Contained a population in 1870, of 12,234. The member is

WILLIAM H. DICK, Dem., of Brothertown. He was born in Oneida county, N. Y., January 7,

1815; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1831 and settled in Calumet county; was elected to the assembly from that county, in 1850. His seat was unsuccessfully contested on the ground that he was a "Brothertown Indian." He received 1,055 votes, against 562, for George Montgomery, Rep., and 75 for Hector McLean, Ind.

CHIPPEWA AND DENN COUNTIES

Contained a population, in 1870, of 17,780. The member is

JAMES AUGUSTUS BATE, Rep., of Chippewa Falls. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., June 7, 1833; received a common school education, and graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard College, in 1854; is by profession a civil engineer—present occupation, assistant secretary of Union Lumbering Company. He came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Janesville; moved to Albany, in Green county, in 1856; to Madison in January, 1858; to Chippewa Falls in 1868; was chief clerk of the State Land Office from January, 1860, to April, 1863. He received 1,084 votes against 1,012 for Jean Brunette, Dem.

CLARK AND JACKSON COUNTIES

Contained a population, in 1870, of 11,158. The member is

GEORGE W. KING, Rep., of Clark county—P. O. address, Humbird. He was born in Hinckley, Leicestershire, England, January 1, 1822; received a common and high school education; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Hazel Green, Grant county; moved to Clark county in 1855; filled various town offices, and has been county surveyor, clerk of the board, sheriff, district attorney and court commissioner. He received a vote of about 700 against about 550 for Chauncey Bakeslee, Dem.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 23,769, and has three members.

FIRST DISTRICT. (Towns of Newport, Lewiston, Caledonia, Pacific, Dekorra, Lodi, West Point and the city of Portage.) The member is STILLMAN E. DANA, Rep., of Portage. He was born in Warren, Washington county, Vt., May 6, 1827. Entered Norwich University in 1847, but left in 1849, and went to California; returned in 1852, and settled at Thetford, Vt., and engaged in farming; came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at Portage; was elected a member of the city council in 1858,

and same year was member of the county board of supervisors; was appointed postmaster at Portage in April, 1861, and remained such until August, 1870. He was elected to the Assembly without opposition, receiving 1,331 votes.

SECOND DISTRICT. (Towns of Arlington, Columbus, Fountain Prairie, Hampden, Leeds, Lowville and Orsego.) The member is THOMAS SANDERSON, Rep., of Leeds. He was born in Slaidburn, county of York, England, Sept. 13, 1827; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled in Leeds in 1862; was elected town treasurer of Springvale in 1859, and chairman of the town board of Leeds in 1864-'65. He received 639 votes, against 651 for Silas Axtell, Dem.

THIRD DISTRICT. (Towns of Randolph, Scott, Marcellon, Wyocena, Springvale, Courtland, Fort Winnebago and the west ward of the village of Randolph.) The member is GEORGE GRIFFIN MARVIN, Rep., of Randolph—P. O. address, Westford. He was born in the town of Lyme, Conn., Feb. 18, 1824; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled at Beaver Dam; removed to Randolph in 1851; has held various official positions in the town. He was elected to the Assembly without opposition, receiving 850 votes.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 13,177. It has one member,

DARIUS WOOD BRIGGS, Rep., of Utica—P. O. address, Mount Sterling. He was born in Rodman, Jefferson county, N. Y., January 28, 1820; received a limited common school education; is a carpenter and joiner by occupation, but is engaged in farming, at present. First came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled at Elba, Dodge county, but returned to Ohio in 1849; again returned to Wisconsin in 1863, and permanently settled at Mount Sterling. He received 891 votes against 773 for Michael O'Donnell, Dem.

DANE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 53,109, and has five members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Albion, Dunkirk, Rutland, Dunn, Pleasant Springs, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Blooming Grove and the village of Stoughton.) The member is

LEMUEL OSCAR HUMPHREY, Rep., of Albion. He was born in Stephentown, N. Y., September 25, 1827; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1841 and settled at Albion; was chairman of town board of supervisors in 1860-'61-'70. He received 852 votes against 532 for C. H. Spur, Ind.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Deerfield, Medina, York, Bristol, Sun Prairie, Burke, Windsor, Vienna and Westport.) The member is KNUDT OLSON HEIMDAL, Dem., of Deerfield. He was born in Norway, October 18, 1829; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1844, first settling at Christiana, Dane Co., removing to Deerfield in 1846 where he has continued to reside until the present time; was elected town clerk of Deerfield in 1854, 1857, 1858 and 1859; town treasurer in 1856; chairman of the town board in 1862-'63-'64-'65-'67-'69, and in 1869 was a candidate for the Assembly on the Democratic ticket. At the late election he received 858 votes against 751 for Robert B. Sanderson, Rep.

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Dane, Roxbury, Mazomanie, Black Earth, Bery, Springfield, Middleton, Cross Plains and Vermont.) The member is MATTHEW ANDERSON, Dem., of Cross Plains. He was born in the County of Londonderry, Ireland, March 9, 1832; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1860 and settled at Cross Plains; was mayor of Bellefontaine, Ohio, in 1851 and member of the city council in 1857, '58, '59; chairman of the town of Cross Plains in 1861 and '67, and postmaster at Pine Bluff from 1865 to 1868. He received 1,223 votes against 518 for E. W. Cornes, Rep.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Blue Mounds, Springdale, Verona, Fitchburg, Oregon, Montrose, Primrose and Perry.) The member is OLE TORGERSON, Rep., of Perry. He was born in the city of Bergen, Norway, March 4, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1844 and settled at Madison, and removed to Perry in 1861; in 1860 was appointed turnkey, at Waupun, by Commissioner Heg, which place he held for nine months; was a member of the town board in 1867 and 1868. He received 767 votes, against 614 for Isaac Howe, Dem.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—(City and town of Madison.) The member is HAR-

LOW S. ORTON. In political sentiment he was a Whig until 1836, since which time he has been "a conservative democrat, or democratic-whig, or independent, and believes in a strong government of the people." He was born in Royalton, Niagara county, N. Y., November 23, 1817; attended Hamilton Academy, N. Y., two years, and Madison University three years; is by profession a lawyer; went from Kentucky to Laporte, Indiana, in 1837; to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1847, and to Madison in 1851; was district attorney in 1838; judge of probate in 1842; private secretary to Gov. Farwell in 1851; member of the Assembly in 1854 and 1859; judge of the 9th judicial circuit from '59 to '65, and is now Dean of law faculty State University. He was elected to the Assembly of 1871 as a People's candidate, without opposition, receiving 1,835 votes.

DODGE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 47,140, and has four members.

FIRST DISTRICT. (Towns of Fox Lake, Trenton, Elba, Westford, Calamus and Portland, and the east ward of the village of Randolph. The member is **WILLIAM E. SMITH**, Rep., of Fox Lake. He was born in Scotland, June 18, 1824, and came to the United States in early childhood; received a common school education; is by profession a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Fox Lake. Was a member of the assembly in 1851, and of the senate in 1858, 1859, 1864 and 1865; State Treasurer during the years 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869; has been a member of the board of regents of normal schools for the past twelve years. He received 736 votes, against 572 for Ebenezer B. Jones, Dem. On the organization of the present Assembly, he was elected its Speaker.

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 **ALLEN H. ATWATER**, Rep., of Oak Grove. He was born in the town of Riga, Monroe county, New York, September 1, 1817; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1842, and settled at Oak Grove; was member of the assembly in 1854, and elected county treasurer in 1856 and re-elected in 1858. He received 1,215 votes, against 1,135 for Madison E. Babcock, Dem.

THIRD DISTRICT. (Towns of Leroy, Lomira, Theresa, Williamstown, Hubbard and Herman). The member is **WILLIAM RUSCH**, Dem., of Herman. He was born in Cortentin, Prussia, February 14, 1838; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1852, and settled at Herman; has been justice of the peace and town clerk, and in 1899 was appointed general agent for the Herman Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. Was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 1,351 votes.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Clyman, Hustisford, Rubicon, Emmett, Lebanon, Ashippun, and the 5th and 6th wards of the city of Watertown.) The member is **MARCUS TRUMER**, Dem., of Rubicon. He was born in Stubau, near Linz, Austria, April 25, 1842; received a common school education; is by occupation a hotel keeper; came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at Erin, Washington county, and removed to Rubicon in 1867; was elected town clerk in 1867, and justice of the peace in 1869; entered the military service, as sergeant, in the 34th regiment Wis. Vol., in 1862, and was discharged August 8, 1863, by expiration of term of service; re-enlisted as sergeant in Co. K, 35th Wis. Vols., in January, 1864, and was discharged April 11th, 1866; participated in the siege of Spanish Fort and Fort Blackley, but was on detached duty much of his term of service; was appointed recruiting officer by Gov. Solomon in 1863. He received 1,114 votes, against 526 for C. P. Lovell, Rep.

DCOR AND KEWAUNEE COUNTIES

Contained a population, in 1870, of 15,150. The member is

JOSEPH McCORMICK, Dem., of Ahnepeez. He was born in the town of Wyoming, Penn., April 18, 1787, and is the oldest member of the present assembly, and is also believed to be the oldest member of any legislative body in the world. He received a common school education, and is by occupation a farmer. From Wyoming he went with his parents to Steuben county, N. Y., in 1789; to Lawrenceville, Tioga county, Penn., in 1813; to Louisville, Ky., in 1829; to Covington, Ind., in 1832; to St. Louis, Mo., temporarily, in 1841, and to Rob Roy, Warren county, Ill., in 1844; to Manitowoc, Wis., in 1848. For several years he was operating backwards and forwards between Indiana and Texas, and was elected a member of the convention to form a constitution for Texas, but his fami-

ly residing in Indiana, and having been elected a member of the assembly from that State in the same year, he did not take a seat as a member of the Texas convention. He was member of the assembly from Fountain county, Ind., in 1830, 1840, 1841 and 1842, and elected to the assembly of Wisconsin in 1870, in the 8th year of his age; was postmaster at Rob Roy, Fountain county, Ind., under Gen. Jackson; he entered the military service of the U. S. during the war of 1812, and was commissioned as captain, and promoted to major; participated in the engagements at Tippecanoe, Queenstown Heights, Lundy's Lane, and the blowing up of Fort Erie; abandoned the army in 1816. He received 1,083 votes, against 999 for De Wayne Stebbins, Rep.

EAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN COUNTIES.

Contained a population, in 1870, of 25,441. The member is

HENRY COUSINS, Rep., of Eau Claire. He was born in Mayville, Chataqua county, New York, on the 7th day of February, 1827; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; removed from Mayville to Dover, O.; read law in Elyria, and was admitted to practice in the supreme court in 1848; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at East Troy, Walworth county; was elected clerk of the circuit court of that county in 1854, and twice re-elected; removed to Eau Claire in 1866, and in 1867 was elected district attorney for the county, and re-elected in 1869. Was elected to the Assembly without opposition, receiving 1,543 votes.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Contained a population, in 1870, of 46,292, and has six members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Ripon, Rosendale, Eldorado and Friendship, and the city of Ripon.) The member is **JEHDEIAH BOWEN, Rep.**, of Ripon. He was born in Llanely, Breconshire, Wales, July 19, 1817; received a common school education; is by profession a merchant; came to the United States with his parents, and settled at Carbondale, Pa., in 1830; removed to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Ripon; was a candidate for the legislature of Pennsylvania on the Free Soil ticket in 1848; mayor of Ripon in 1858, and again in 1868. He received 710 votes against 697 for Jerry Dobbs, Dem.

SECOND DISTRICT. (Towns of Metomen, Alto, Waupun, Springvale and Oakfield, and the north ward of

the village of Waupun.) The member is **JOHN A. BAKER, Rep.**, of the village of Waupun. He was born in Stephenson county, Illinois, March 25, 1830; received an academic education and entered Lawrence University in 1850, but abandoned it to go into the military service in 1861; after returning from the army, entered the Albany, N. Y., Law School, and graduated in 1868. At an early age he removed with his mother (his father being dead) to Evansville, Rock county, Wis., where he remained till 1853, when he removed to Portage county, and to Marathon county in 1859, where he remained till his army service began; returned to Portage county in 1865, and remained till 1868, when he took up his residence at Waupun; was town superintendent of schools in Wausau in 1860, and town clerk of Stockton in 1865. Enlisted as a private soldier in Co. B, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry in August, 1861, and served as such with his regiment in Missouri till the spring of 1863, when he was appointed corporal, and soon after Q. M. sergeant, during which time the regiment was engaged in fighting guerrillas and bushwhackers; in June, 1863, the regiment was sent to Tennessee and joined the Army of the Cumberland in time to move out with Rosecranz from Murfreesboro, and took an active part in that campaign, being engaged in the battles of Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and many others; during the fall of that year the regiment was sent into East Tennessee and saw much severe service during the winter under Burnside, Foster and Granger; was appointed sergeant-major of his regiment in February, 1864; joined Sherman's army near Chattahoochee about May 1, 1864, and was with him all the time and participated in all the battles of the campaign which resulted in the capture of Atlanta, when the regiment was sent with Gen. Thomas back to Nashville to look after Hood, and although not in the last battle of Nashville the regiment was fighting a raiding party in Kentucky the same days; was appointed first lieutenant of Co. I, April 13, 1864, and captain of Co. D, January 25, 1865; was with his regiment all the time after enlisting till mustered out in March, 1865, (3 years and 7 months), never having a furlough or leave of absence, and participated in all the fights in which the regiment was engaged; commanded a company all of the time after being commissioned first lieutenant of Co. I. He received 691 votes, against 497 for James K. Fairbanks, Dem.

THIRD DISTRICT. (First, Second and Third Wards of Fond du Lac.) The member is GERRIT T. THORN, Dem. He was born in the town of La Fayette, Onondaga county N. Y., July 20th, 1832; received an academic education; is by occupation a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1854, and first settled in Dodge county; was a democratic candidate for presidential elector for the second district in 1864, and was elected to the Senate from Jefferson county in 1866; he entered the military service during the late war and was commissioned Lieut. Col. of the 29th Wis. Vols., which served in the army of the southwest. He received 64 majority, the opposing candidate being Charles Olmstead, Rep.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Fond du Lac and Lorraine 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; was appointed county supervisor by Gov. Fairchild in 1869; was elected alderman and supervisor for the fifth ward of Fond du Lac, in 1870, and was chosen chairman of the county board of supervisors of Fond du Lac county in 1870; was elected to the assembly in 1869 and was appointed by the Governor a member of the committee to visit the charitable and benevolent institutions of the State, and in October last was appointed by Gov. Fairchild a delegate to the commercial convention at Cincinnati. He received 621 votes against 452 for F. F. Wilde, Dem.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Eden and Osceola.) The member is MICHAEL LONERGAN, Dem., of Byron—P. O. address, Eden. He was born near the city of Cashel, county of Tipperary, Ireland, Nov. 18, 1820; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1842 and first settled in Lisbon, Waukesha county; removed to Addison, Washington county, in 1846, and to Byron, Fond du Lac county, in 1864; has held several town offices. He received 554 votes, against 491 for N. Senn, Rep.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Cal-

umet, Marshfield, Taycheedah, Empire and Forest.) The member is JOSEPH WAGNER, Dem., of Marshfield—P. O. address, Calvary. He was born in Meckenbeuren, Wurtemberg, Germany, October 13, 1809; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer; came to the United States and settled at Troy, N. Y., in 1832 and remained until 1846, during which year he came to Wisconsin and settled at Marshfield, where he has continued to reside to this time; has been chairman of the town and county boards of supervisors, from 1848 to 1870—22 years; from 1848 to 1861, when the system was changed, was town superintendent of schools; was member of the assembly in 1856, 1858, 1866, 1867, 1868. At the last election he received 918 votes against 161 for J. R. Talmadge, Rep.

GRANT COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 37,975. It has five members.

FIRST DISTRICT. (Towns of Hazel Green, Smeltzer and Platteville.) The member is JOSEPH HARRIS, Rep., of Hazel Green—P. O. address Fairview. He was born in England March 6, 1823; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; was a member of assembly in 1861 and in 1869. He received 567 votes against 295 for Joel C. Squires, Dem.

SECOND DISTRICT. (Towns of Jamestown, Paris, Harrison, Potosi, and Waterloo.) The member is HENRY BRADBURY COONS, Dem., of Potosi. He was born in Gratiot Grove, La Fayette county, Wisconsin, January 30, 1820; received a common school education; is by occupation a butcher and live stock dealer. Removed with his parents to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1833, from thence to Belmont in 1835; to Potosi in 1837; subsequently removed to Lake Superior, where he remained one year; resided in La Crosse from 1856 to 1859 and was at the Rocky Mountains from 1864 to 1866; he has filled at various times nearly all the different town offices in Potosi and for 7 years was town clerk; was the democratic candidate for register of deeds in Grant county in 1868, and a democratic candidate for the assembly in 1869; again a candidate in 1870, he received 391 votes, against 369 for Wm. G. Wilcox, Rep.

THIRD DISTRICT. (Towns of Lancaster, Ellenboro, Lima, Clifton, Liberty and Wingville.) The member is JOHN CHANDLER HOLLOWAY,

Rep., of Lancaster. He was born in York, Livingston county, New York, July 7, 1826; received a common education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1835 and settled at Lancaster. He received 571 votes, against 189 for G. S. Whitcher, Dem.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Blue River, Muscoda, Waterstown, Hickory Grove, Boscobel, Marlon, Fennimore, Millville, Woodman and Mount Hope.) The member is WILLIAM W. FIELD, Rep., of Boscobel. He was born in the town of Lancaster, Coos county, New Hampshire, October 31, 1824; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1852, and settled at Fennimore; removed to Boscobel in 1866, where he has since resided; was postmaster at Fennimore, from 1853 to 1855; member of the Assembly in 1855, 1862-'63-'64-'65, and Speaker of the Assembly for the two last terms, Presidential elector for the State at large in 1864, casting his vote for Abraham Lincoln for President. He received 606 votes against 410 for J. McLaughlin, Dem., and 117 for E. P. Hackney, Temperance.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Cassville, Beetown, Glen Haven, Tafton, Little Grant, Wyalusing and Patch Grove.) The member is GEORGE H. CHAMBERS, Rep.—P. O. address, Bloomington. He was born Broadalbin, Fulton county, N. Y., April 18th, 1830; graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1857; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1860, and settled at Bloomington; has been justice of the peace since 1861, town clerk two terms, and is now chairman of the town board. He received 496 votes, against 406 for Philander Stephens, Dem.

GREEN COUNTY.

Contained a population, in 1870, of 23,609. It has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Mount Pleasant, Washington, Adams, York, New Glarus, Exeter, Brooklyn and Albany.) The member is ORRIN BACON, Rep.—P. O. address, Monticello. He was born in Barnstable, Mass., Oct. 4, 1821; received a common school education; is by occupation a miller; he came to Wisconsin in 1843, and first settled at Janesville. He received a vote of 611 votes, against 235 for Elijah Roby, Dem.

SECOND DISTRICT. (Towns of Spring Grove, Jefferson, Sylvester, Monroe, Clarno, Cadiz, Jordan and Decatur.) The member is MARSHAL H. PENGRA, Rep., of Sylvester—P. O. address, Juda. He was born in Darien, Genesee county, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1819; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Sylvester; has been chairman of the town board, justice of the peace and town clerk, and member of the county board for one year. He received 1,086 votes, against 655 for I. N. Bridge.

GREEN LAKE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 12,257. It has one member,

ARCHIBALD NICHOLS, Rep., of Markesan. He was born in Norway, Herkimer county, N. Y., May 12, 1819; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Lake Marie, then in Marquette county; has been many years a member of the county board of supervisors of Green Lake county; was a member of the first Assembly of the State, in 1848, from Marquette county, embracing Marquette and the present county of Green Lake, and again in 1851 and 1862. He received 1,211 votes, against 615 for Rudolph Grant, Dem.

IOWA COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 24,555, 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 Dardenne, 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 was the Democratic candidate for the Assembly in his district in 1868, and defeated by four votes; was again a candidate in 1869, and elected, and was re-elected in 1870, receiving 1,185 votes, against 1,027 for R. L. Telfair, Rep.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Mineral Point, Mifflin, Linden, Moscow, Waldwick and the city of Mineral Point.) The member is JOHN JENKIN DAVIS, Rep., of Linden—P. O. address, Mifflin. He was born in Brigend, Wales, March 31, 1811; not enjoying any school privileges, he was 32 years of age before learning

the English alphabet; is by occupation a farmer; he came to the U. S. in 1842, and first settled at Scranton, Pa., but removed to Wisconsin in 1850 and settled at Linden, where he now resides; was for 12 years a justice of the peace and for 2 years a town supervisor. He received 754 votes, against 700 for John U. Baker, Dem.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Contained a population in 1870 of 34,050. 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. 20, 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, and member of the assembly in 1870, and re-elected to the assembly of 1871, receiving as an independent candidate, 848 votes against 559 for Francis Smith, Dem.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Milford, Waterloo, Lake Mills, Oakland, and Aztalan.) The member is WM. LAWRENCE HOSKINS, Dem., of Lake Mills. He was born in the town of North-East, Eric Co., Penn., Dec. 24, 1829; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1858 and settled at Lake Mills. He received 848 votes, against 397 for Wm. H. Raynor, Rep.

THIRD DISTRICT. (Towns of Hebron, Jefferson, Sumner, Koskonong and Cold Spring.) The member is NELSON FRYER, Dem., of Cold Spring.—P. O. address, Whitewater. He was born in the town of Princeton, Schenectady county, New York, February, 1816; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1843 and settled at Cold Spring; has filled all the various town offices on different occasions, and was elected county treasurer in 1854; supervisor for the third district in 1868, and is at present chairman of the town and justice of the peace. He received 803 votes, against 797 for Eli P. May, Rep.

FOURTH DISTRICT. (Town of Farmington, Concord, Sullivan and Palmyra.) The member is HIRAM J. BALL, Dem.—P. O. address, Palmyra. He was born in Chataqua county, New York, November 9, 1832; received a common school ed-

ucation; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1846; went to California in 1859 and returned to Jefferson county in 1862. He received 546 votes, against 518 for Geo. Riddell, Rep.

JUNEAU COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 13,396. The member is

PERRY R. BRIGGS, Rep., of Mauston. He was born in Yates county, New York, November 21, 1825; received a common school education; is by profession a banker; came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at Mauston; was admitted to the bar in 1860, and was elected district attorney for Juneau county in 1861 and served one term; was president of the village of Mauston from spring of 1863 to '64; entered the military service during the rebellion and was commissioned 1st Lieut. of Co. E., 41st Wis. Vols.—a 100 day regiment—and was stationed at Memphis; commissioned Capt. of Co. C., 47th Wis. Vols., Feb. 18, 1865, and served until the regiment was discharged, Sept. 14th, following; was appointed postmaster at Mauston in 1866, and served until Nov. 1, 1870. He received 1,124 votes, against 916 for Dempster Darrow, Dem.

KENOSHA COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 13,177. The member is,

JONAS W. RHODES, Ind., of Somers. P. O. address, Kenosha. He was born in New Jersey, June 20, 1821; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer and cattle dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1841, and settled at Somers, where he now resides; has been for the past six years chairman of the town board. He received 1,014 votes, as an independent candidate against 1,003 for John Hartnell, Jr., Rep.

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Contained a population, in 1870, of 20,295, and has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Greenfield, Washington, Barre, Bangor and the city of La Crosse.) The member is GIDEON C. HIXON, Rep., of La Crosse. He was born in Roxbury, Vt., March 28, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at La Crosse; was alderman of the city from 1863 to 1866. He received 1,005 votes, against 501 for John J. Cole, Dem.

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 9, 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 was stationed at Fort Lyon, near Alexandria, Va., and remained there until the close of the rebellion. He was elected to the Assembly in 1869, and re-elected in 1870, receiving 454 votes, against 284 for William Hartley, Dem.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 22,667, and has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of White Oak Springs, Shullsburg, New Diggings, Benton, Elk Grove and Kendall.) The member is **PATRICK GALAGAN**, Dem., of Elk Grove—P. O. address, Darlington. He was born in the city of New York, October 28, 1837; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; removed from New York to Schuylkill, Pa., and from thence to Elk Grove, Wis., in 1847; has been assessor and town treasurer, and was chairman of the board in 1870. He received 952 votes against 756 for Theodore E. Blackstone, Rep.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Wayne, Gratiot, Monticello, Center, Wiota, Argyle, Fayette Blanchard 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 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 of La Fayette county in 1859-60, and sheriff of the county in 1861-2; was elected to the Assembly in 1869 and re-elected in 1870, receiving 1,064 votes, against 1,042 for D. S. Hawley, Rep.

MANITOWOC COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 33,369, and has three members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Cen-

terville, Meeme, Schleswig, Eaton, Liberty, Newton and Rockland.) The member is **SVEND SAMUELSON**, Rep., of Liberty—P. O. address, Eaton. He was born in Christiana, Norway, January 24, 1823; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled in Manitowoc county; has been town clerk of Liberty every year since 1858 excepting 1862-3; entered the military service during the rebellion and was commissioned second lieutenant in Co. F., 15th Wis. Vols., and participated in the engagements at Perrysville and Chattanooga. He received 907 votes against 427 for Henry Kolwey, Dem.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Manitowoc Rapids, Maple Grove, Cato, Franklin, Kossuth and Cooperstown.) The member is **MICHAEL FITZGERALD**, Dem., of Maple Grove—P. O. address, Cato. 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 peace, town clerk and assessor for one year. Was elected to the assembly in 1869, and re-elected in 1870, receiving 591 votes, against 548 for Peter Stoker, Rep.

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Mishicot, Gibson and the city of Manitowoc.) The member is **JOSEPH RANKIN**, Dem., of the city of Manitowoc. He was born in Passaic, N. J., Sept. 25, 1833; received an academic education; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at Mishicot; was member of the assembly in 1860, and has filled various other minor offices, at different times; entered the military service during the late rebellion, and was commissioned as captain in the 27th Wis. Vols., and served three years—one year and a half as assistant inspector general; when ordered mustered out was assistant inspector general of northern division of Louisiana. He received 118 majority over Fred. Schultz, Rep.

MARQUETTE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 8,057. The member is

SPENCER A. PEASE, Dem., of Montello. He was born in Spafford, Onondaga county, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1817; received an academic education at Auburn; is by profession a lawyer and editor; he came to Wisconsin in 1837, and first settled in Keokosh county; removed to Mar-

quette county in 1850; was county treasurer in 1857 and 1858, and member of the assembly in 1863, 1866 and 1870; 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 1853 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 893 votes, against 649 for H. S. Thomas, Tax-Payers' candidate.

MARATHON AND WOOD COUNTIES

Contained a population, in 1870, of 9 796. The member is

RUFUS P. MANSON, Dem., of Wausau, Marathon county. He was born in the town of Jackson, New Hampshire, Feb. 15, 1830; received an academic education; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Wausau; was elected clerk of the circuit court in 1858 and re-elected in 1860, and clerk of the board of supervisors in 1858, and re-elected in 1860 and 1862. He received 1,152 votes, as an independent candidate, against 1,031 for L. P. Powers, Dem.

MONROE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 16,552. It has one member,

DAVID D. CHENEY, Rep., of Sparta. He was born in Sciota, O., July 23, 1822; received a limited common school education; is by occupation a produce dealer; he came to Wisconsin in 1836 and first settled at Franklin, Milwaukee Co.; went to Monroe county in 1862; has filled various town offices. He received 1,511 votes, against 1,050 for Geo. Runkel, Dem.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Contained a population, in 1870, of 89,936, and has ten members.

FIRST DISTRICT—(First ward.) The member is **JAMES STEPHEN WHITE**, Dem. He was born in Detroit, Mich., Dec. 6, 1838; received a common school education and attended Sinsinawa Mound College, three sessions; is by profession a real estate broker; came to Wisconsin in 1843 and settled at Milwaukee, where he has continued to reside ever since, excepting an absence of 18 months in Colorado; entered the military service during the late rebellion, and was commissioned 2d Lieut., Co. B., 1st Wis. Vels., August, 1861; resign-

ed September, 1862, on account of ill health; was deputy treasurer of the city of Milwaukee from 1863 to 1868, and is at present a member of the board of health of the city. He received 603 votes, as an independent candidate, against 438 for Patrick Drew, Dem.

SECOND DISTRICT. (Second Ward.) The member is **AUGUST RICHTER**, Dem. He was born in Ganzenhausen, Bavaria, August 9, 1831; was educated at the Hehere Buerger-schule; is by profession, a real estate agent; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Milwaukee. He received 597 votes, against 517 for John Orth, Ind.

THIRD DISTRICT. (Third Ward.) The member is **JAMES HOYE**, Dem. He was born in Kells, county of Meath, Ireland, August 20, 1831; received a common school education; is by occupation a railroad passenger agent; came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled at Milwaukee; was a member of the Assembly in 1868. At the late election he received 639 votes, against 183 for Peter Yates, Rep.

FOURTH DISTRICT. (Fourth Ward.) The member is **CHARLES M. HOYT**, Dem. He was born in Rush, Monroe county, New York, August 27, 1827; received an academic education; is by occupation a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled at Milwaukee; was sheriff of the county in 1864-'65, and elected councilor for the fourth ward of the city in 1868. He received 739 votes, against 624 for Nathan Brick, Rep.

FIFTH DISTRICT. (Fifth and Eighth wards.) The member is **CHARLES FISHER FREEMAN**, Dem. He was born in Corydon, McKean county, Penn., June 20, 1832; received a common school education; is by occupation a commission merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled at Milwaukee. He received 1,505 votes, against 591 for G. C. Markham, Rep.

SIXTH DISTRICT. (Sixth ward.) The member is **DANIEL HAMILTON RICHARDS**, Dem. He was born in the town of Burlington, Otsego county, New York, February 12, 1808; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a printer; came to Wisconsin in 1835, and settled at Milwaukee; represented the 6th district in the Assembly in 1868 and 1870; re-elected to the Assembly of 1871 without opposition, receiving 595 votes.

SEVENTH DISTRICT. (Seventh ward.) The member is **MATTHEW**

KEENAN, Dem. He was born in Manlius, New York, January 5, 1825; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1837, and settled at Milwaukee; was clerk of the circuit court from January 1, 1853, to January 1, 1861; city assessor in 1863-'64-'66, tax commissioner in 1869-'70, member of the common council for the seventh ward in 1868; vice-president of chamber of commerce, 1869-'70. He received 639 votes, against 405 for William A. Prentiss, Rep., and was appointed by Governor Fairchild a member of the State visiting committee for 1870.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—(Ninth Ward of the city of Milwaukee.) The member is **JOHN LIBORIUS SEMMANN, Dem.**,—P. O. address, 1372 Fond du Lac avenue. He was born at Muelhausen at Thuringen, Prussia, March 18, 1820; attended the College at Muelhausen in 1839; is by profession a merchant; came to the United States in 1850, and first settled at Quincy, Ill., and removed to Milwaukee in 1855. Was justice of the peace from 1857 to 1866; member of the board of supervisors in 1862, and at the same time member of the Assembly from the county of Milwaukee. He received 959 votes, against 416 for G. Keye, Rep.

NINTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Lake, Oak Creek, Greenfield and Franklin.) The member is **VALENTIN KNOLL, Dem.**, of Franklin—P. O. address, Painesville. He was born in Darmstadt, Germany, May 3, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1837 and settled at Franklin; was a member of the Assembly in 1852 and 1857, and chairman of the town board for seven or eight years. He received 1,032 votes, against 403 for Henry Bauer, Rep.

TENTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Wauwatosa, Milwaukee and Granville.) The member is **JAMES WATTS, Dem.**, of Granville. He was born in the city of Londonderry, Ireland, in 1811; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1839 and settled at Granville; was a member of the Assembly in 1864. He received 636 votes, against 579 for Frederick A. Zautcke, Rep.

OCONTO AND SHAWANO COUNTIES

Contained a population, in 1870, of 11,487. The member is

PARLAN SEMPLE, Rep., of Waukechon. He was born in the town of

Granby, Canada East, Jan. 8, 1833; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he removed to Montreal in 1846, and to Lowell, Mass., in 1848, and came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled at Waukechon, Shawano county; has been town and county supervisor; elected town treasurer in 1858 and remained such until the present time; justice of the peace, and was a candidate for county treasurer in 1858; was elected to the assembly in 1868, and was appointed one of the commissioners to locate a second insane asylum, by Gov. Fairchild, in 1870. He received 1,054 votes, against 330 for J. W. Coullard, Dem.

OUTAGAME COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 18,440. It has one member,

CHARLES EDWARD 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; removed to Alderly, Dodge county, in 1844; resided at Oshkosh in 1855 and 1856; was at Notre Dame University 1857, 1858 and 1859; settled in Outagamie county in 1860; was elected superintendent of schools in Ashippun, Dodge county, in 1861, but resigned to enter the army in June of that year; went into the service in 7th light battery Wis. Artillery, Oct. 3, 1861; was ordered to New Madrid, Missouri, in March 1862. Participated in the siege and capture of Island No. 10; did garrison duty with battery at Island No. 10 until ordered to Union City, Tenn., June 1862, and participated in the campaigns of 1862 in west Tennessee and northern Mississippi, under Gens. Grant and Rosecranz; was engaged with his battery in the campaign against Gen. Forrest during the famous raid of the latter on the Mobile and Ohio railroad and Gen. Grant's communications, in December, 1862. Passed winter of 1862 and 1863 at Jackson, Tenn., and was ordered to Corinth, Miss. in May, and to Memphis, Tenn. in June of same year, and was detailed for special duty as clerk of the general court martial convened at Memphis in February, 1864, and was continued at that duty until expiration of term of enlistment, October 3, 1864. Was mustered out of service and returned to Wisconsin, and re-enlisted February 3, 1865 in 2d regiment, 1st army corps, under Gen.

Hancock, and was ordered to join the army then advancing up the Shenandoah Valley, and was with regiment and corps at Winchester, Va., at the time of the surrender of Gen. Lee; was ordered back to Washington by way of Ashby's Gap and Fairfax Court House, and remained at that city till July 18, 1865; was on duty with his regiment at the execution of Mrs. Surratt and the conspirators; was ordered on duty at Elmira, N. Y., in July, 1865, as acting ordnance sergeant, and was mustered out of service at that place on Feb. 3, 1866. Was elected to the assembly in 1868 and 1869, and re-elected in 1870, receiving 1,387 votes, against 1,368 for Geo. H. Myers, Rep.

OZAUKEE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 15,579. The member is

CHARLES G. MEYER, Dem., of Fredonia. He was born in the city of Doebeln, Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, Feb. 3, 1827; received a common school education; is by profession a book-keeper—at present a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1843 and settled at Mequon; moved to Fredonia in 1847, where he followed farming; occupied, at various times, all the different town offices; was postmaster at Fredonia for seven years; clerk of the board of supervisors one term; book-keeper for Hon. Wm. H. Ramey, bank controller, for three years and after that assistant register of deeds of Dane county. He received 1,263 votes, as independent candidate, against 715 for Adolph Zimmermann, Dem.

PIERCE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 10,003. It has one member,

OLIVER S. POWELL, Rep., of River Falls. He was born in Madrid, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., June 19, 1830; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at River Falls; elected to the assembly in 1869 and re-elected in 1870, received 902 votes against 413 for Joel Foster, Dem.

PORTAGE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 10,640. The member is

THOMAS H. McDILL, Rep., of Plover. He was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, July 18th, 1815; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1840

and settled at Plover, where he has continued to reside ever since; held the office of sheriff by appointment of territorial governor in 1847; elected sheriff in 1848; county treasurer in 1856; member of assembly in 1867, and for 10 years chairman of the board of supervisors. He received 905 votes, against 813 for N. H. Emmons, People's candidate.

RACINE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 26,742, and has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT. (City of Racine.) The member is **LUCIUS S. BLAKE**, Rep. He was born in Burlington, Vt., March 14, 1816; received a common school education; is by occupation a manufacturer; came to Wisconsin in 1835 and settled at Racine, where he has continued to reside ever since; was elected county treasurer of Racine county, in 1845; candidate for mayor of the city of Racine in 1862; provost marshal for Racine county in 1863 and '64, and is at present a member of the city council. He received 874 votes against 711 for Herman Warner, Dem.

SECOND DISTRICT. (Towns of Caladonia, Mt. Pleasant, Yorkville, Burlington, Dover, Rochester, Watertown, Norway and Raymond.) The member is **GEORGE BREMNER**, Ind., of Dover—P. O. address, Union Grove. He was born in Scotland, July 21, 1834; received a common school education; is by occupation a contractor and builder; came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Dover; resided there one year when he removed to Buffalo, Marquette county, where he remained for five years, and then returned to Racine county, where he has continued to reside until the present time. He was elected as an independent candidate, irrespective of party issues, without opposition, receiving 2,463 votes.

RICHLAND COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 15,736. It has one member,

ELIHU BAILEY, of Marshall—P. O. address, Mill Creek. In political sentiment he was an original Liberty man, and is now a republican. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, December 15, 1817; received a limited common school education; learned the blacksmith trade, but is at present engaged in farming; has been for a number of years, a local Methodist preacher. He came to Wisconsin in 1836 and settled at Marshall; was several times a candidate for the

legislature on the Liberty ticket in Ohio, but shared the fate of a minority candidate; in 1858 was the republican candidate for clerk of the board in Richland county; in 1860 was elected to the assembly from Richland county, and has been chairman of the town board, and is now a justice of the peace. He received 956 votes, against 890 for L. G. Thomas, the opposing candidate.

ROCK COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 29,039, and has five members.

FIRST DISTRICT. (Towns of Union, Magnolia, Center, Spring Valley, Plymouth and Avon.) The member is HALVOR H. PETERSON, Rep., of Spring Valley—P. O. address, Orfordville. He was born in Norway, March 21, 1831; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to the United States in 1839 and settled at Clinton; removed to Spring Valley in 1844; was elected a town supervisor in 1865 and chairman of the board in 1870. He received, as an independent candidate, 457 votes, against 378 for Henry Austin, Rep.

SECOND DISTRICT. (Towns of Porter, Fulton, Milton, Lima and Janesville.) The member is ROBERT TOWNSHEND POWELL, Rep., of Fulton—P. O. address, Indian Ford. He was born in Kings county, Long Island, New York, October 8, 1819; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1842 and settled at Fulton, Rock county; was repeatedly elected town clerk, and a member of the county board of supervisors for the county at large in 1863-'67-'69. He received 579 votes, against 321 for Robert Stone, Dem.

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 20, 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, 1869 and 1870, receiving at the last election 524 votes against 184 for H. S. Wooster.

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, N. Y., June 14, 1814; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled at Turtle. Has been chairman of the town board and was elected to the assembly in 1869, and re-elected in 1870, receiving 566 votes against 194 for David Merrill, Ind.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—(City of Janesville.) The member is WILLARD MERRILL, Rep. He was born in Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., January 16, 1831; graduated at Amherst College, Mass., in 1854; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1856 and first settled at Prairie du Chien; removed to Janesville in 1860. He received 709 votes, against 505 for John J. R. Pease, Dem.

SAUK COUNTY.

Contained a population, in 1870, of 23,868. It has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Westfield, Washington, Bear Creek, Franklin, Honey Creek, Sumter, Merrimack, 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 Merzheim, Landau county, Rhenish Palatinate, Germany, January 11, 1833; was educated at the normal schools and the college at Kaiserslautern, Rhenish Palatinate, graduating in 1852; was formerly an editor, but is now engaged in farming; 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 1870, was re-elected at the last election without opposition, receiving 570 votes.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of New Buffalo, Dellona, Winfield, La Valle, Woodland, Ironton, Reedsburg, Excelsior, Baraboo, Fairfield, Greenfield and Freedom.) The member is GEORGE GILBERT 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; was elected to the assembly in 1869, and re-elected at the last election without opposition, receiving 805 votes. Was appointed by Gov. Fairchild, under his last election, a member of the committee to visit the charitable and benevolent institutions of the State.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 31,773. It has three members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Sheboygan, Wilson, Moselle, Herman and the city of Sheboygan.) The member is CHARLES GETLING, Dem., of Herman—P. O. address, Howard's Grove. He was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, Sept. 11, 1810; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to the United States in 1844, and settled in the city of New York; removed to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled at Herman; was enrolling officer for the town during the late rebellion, and for the past 18 years has been a justice of the peace. He received 986 votes, against 756 for Julius Bodenstab, Rep.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Mitchell, Linden, Plymouth, Rhein, Greenbush and Russell.) The member is ENOS EASTMAN, Dem., of Plymouth. He was born in Ellisburgh, Jefferson county, New York, October 27, 1821; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Plymouth; has filled various town offices, and was a candidate for the Assembly in 1869. Again a candidate at the recent election, he received 787 votes, against 716 for J. Henry McNeel, Rep.

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Sheboygan Falls, Lima, Abbott, Holland, Scott and the village of Sheboygan Falls.) The member is HIRAM SMITH, Rep., of Sheboygan Falls. He was born in Tinticum township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1817; received a common school education; is by occupation a dairy farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled at Sheboygan Falls; was supervisor of the town in 1850. He received 815 votes against 785 for Charles Mueller, Dem.

ST. CROIX COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 11,039. The member is

REUEL KEITH FAY, Rep., of Star Prairie. He was born in Troupsburgh, Steuben county, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1824; was educated at the common schools of his native town, and at Alford college, taking a professorship's degree in 1846; is by profession a teacher; he came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled at Princeton, from whence he removed to Rochecris, in Adams county, in 1858, and to St. Croix county in 1868; has filled numerous town offices, and was county superintendent of schools in Adams county, in 1862-'3, and member of the assembly from the same county in 1865. He received 876 votes, against 798 for E. B. Holmes, People's candidate.

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 10,723. It has one member,

ALEX. A. ARNOLD, Rep., of Galesville. He was born in the town of Rainebeck, Dutchess county, N. Y., October 20th, 1833; received an academic education at the Poland, Ohio, law school, in 1856; is by profession a lawyer, but is now engaged in farming; he came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Galesville; was district attorney for Trempealeau county one term, by appointment; was elected county superintendent of schools in 1861, but resigned in 1862; entered the service as captain of Co. E, 30th Wis. Vols. He received 516 votes, against 459 for G. W. Follett, and 204 for D. C. Van Slyke, Ind.

VERNON COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 18,673, and has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Hamburg, Bergen, Wheatland, Sterling, Franklin, Genoa, Harmony, Jefferson and Coon.) The member is JOSEPH W. HOYT, Rep.—P. O. address, Chaseburg. He was born in Craftsbury, Vt., May 18, 1839; educated at the high school of his native town; is by profession a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1863 and settled at Chaseburg; has been postmaster for the past five years, and is at present chairman of the town board; entered the military service during the rebellion, in the 1st Wis. Cav., but was discharged for sickness before seeing service in the field. He received 365

votes, against 325 for Reuben May, Ind. Rep., and 173 for John T. Brinkermann, Dem.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Hillsborough, Greenwood, Forrest, Union, Whitestowa, Stark, Clinton, Webster, Liberty, Kickapoo, Viroqua and Christiana. The member is HENRY A. CHASE, Rep.—P. O. address, Viroqua. He was born in Royalton, Vermont, March 18th, 1841; received a common school and academic education, and graduated at Rush Medical College; is by profession a physician and surgeon; came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Fond du Lac; was elected to the Assembly without opposition, receiving 706 votes, and was appointed by Governor Fairchild a member of the State visiting committee for 1870.

WALWORTH COUNTY

Contained a population in 1870 of 25,992. It has three members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Sharon, Darien, Richmond, Walworth and Delavan.) The member is JOHN JEFFERS, Rep., of Darien. He was born in the village of Lisburn, county of Antrim, Ireland, May 3, 1832; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to the U. S. with his parents in 1824, and settled in Oneida county, N. Y.; came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled near Darien; was elected to the Assembly in 1863 and again in 1870, receiving 961 votes, against 458 for A. G. Cole, Dem.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Linn, Geneva, Elkhorn, La Fayette, Bloomfield, Lyons and Spring Prairie.) The member is AMZY MERRIAM, Rep., of Linn—P. O. address, Geneva. He was born in Roxbury, Delaware county, New York, July 3, 1827; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1843 and settled at Linn, Walworth county. He received 990 votes against 620 for Hollis Latham, Dem.

THIRD DISTRICT. (Towns of Whitewater, La Grange, Sugar Creek, Troy and East Troy.) The member is SAMUEL AUSTIN WHITE, Dem., of Whitewater. He was born in Franklin, Delaware county, New York, August 10, 1823; graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in 1841; came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled at Port Washington; was elected to the Assembly from Ozaukee county in 1856, and county judge of same county in 1861; was assistant bank controller in 1864-'65. He re-

ceived 807 votes, against 783 for N. M. Bunker, Rep.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 23,905. It has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT. (Towns of Wayne, Addison, Kewaskum, Barton, West Bend, Farmington, Trenton and the village of Schleisingerville.) The member is BARUCH SCHLEISINGER WEL, Dem., of Schleisingerville. He was born in Strasbourg, France June 29, 1802; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer and real estate broker. On arriving in the United States he first settled at New Orleans, La.; removed to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled at Schleisingerville, and removed from thence to Cedar Lake, in West Bend, where he still resides; was member of the Assembly from Washington county in 1852, of the State Senate in 1853, 1856 and 1857, and candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket for the State at large in 1856. He received 657 votes, against 515 for Mitchell Delaney, Ind. Dem., and 465 for Dr. G. F. Hunt, Rep.

SECOND DISTRICT. (Towns of Hartford, Polk, Jackson, Erin, Richfield and Germantown.) The member is DENSMORE W. MAXON, Dem.—P. O. 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 chairman of the town board of supervisors of Polk, and justice of the peace of the town in 1846, and continued to hold those offices till 1859; was elected member of the Assembly in June, 1848; and again in 1852, 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870; was elected Senator for the Fourth 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, 1863, he was appointed by President Johnson a member of the board of visitors to attend the annual examination of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He received 1,279 votes, against 248 for Lorenz Guth, Rep.

WAUKESHA COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 28,355, and has three members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Waukesha, Genessee, Eagle, Mukwonago and Vernon.) The member is LEONARD DANIEL HINKLEY, Dem., of Eagle. He was born in the township of Eagle, Wisconsin, February 3, 1839; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a produce dealer; entered the military service during the rebellion as a private in Co. A, 24th Wisconsin Volunteers, August 5, 1862; was engaged in 13 different battles and skirmishes with the regiment, in the armies of the Ohio and the Cumberland; was town clerk of Eagle in 1867, treasurer in 1868-'69, and chairman of the board in 1870. He received 887 votes, against 821 for Vernon Tichenor, Rep.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Merton, Oconomowoc, Pewaukee, Delafield, 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 to the Assembly in 1869, and was chosen chairman of the town board in 1870. He received 923 votes, against 858 for Warham Parks, Rep.

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Lisbon, Menomonee, Brookfield, New Berlin and Muskego.) The member is WILLIAM OCKLER, Dem., of Muskego Center. He was born in Gessidz, Prussia, March 26, 1843; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Muskego; was town treasurer three years and justice of the peace two years; he entered the military service during the rebellion as a private in Co. E, 19th Wisconsin Volunteers, and was wounded at Drury's Bluff. He received 1,057 votes, against 500 for John Fuss, Rep.

WAUPACA COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 15,533. The member is

GEORGE E. MORE, Rep., of Royalton. He was born in Putnam, Washington county, N. Y., August 12, 1822; received a common school education; is by occupation a lum-

berman; came to Wisconsin in 1843, and settled at Grand Rapids, where he remained till 1847; resided at Little Bull Falls from 1847 to 1849, when he removed to Royalton; was elected chairman of town board of Royalton in 1853, and chairman of county board same year. He received 1,388 votes, against 1,025 for Albert V. Balch, People's candidate.

WAUSHARA COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 11,379. The member is

EDWIN MONTGOMERY, Rep., of Hancock. He was born in Harpersfield, Ashtabula county, Ohio, May 27, 1817; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled at Farmington, Jefferson county; went to Fayette county, Iowa, in 1851, and elected to the Assembly for two years in 1852; returned to Wisconsin in 1855, and was elected to the Senate from Jefferson county in 1860. He received 923 votes, against 873 for T. H. Metcalf, People's candidate.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 37,235. It has three members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Oshkosh, Algoma, Vinland and the city of Oshkosh.) The member is RUSSELL JESSE JUDD, Rep., of Algoma—P. O. address, Oshkosh. He was born in Cairo, Greene county, New York, December 7, 1812; was educated at the High School, Troy, N. Y., Homer Academy, Oneida Institute, and at Cincinnati, O.; is by occupation a farmer; in 1832 taught a select school at Jordan, N. Y.; in 1834 he and his wife taught the public school at Canton, O.; in 1836-'37 had charge of the academy at Ravenna, O.; afterwards resided in Paterson, N. J., and Brooklyn, N. Y., and in 1846 settled at Lancaster, Pa., as a bookseller; came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled in Algoma, near Oshkosh. He received 1,204 votes, against 1,161 for R. P. Eighme, Dem.

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 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; was elected to the Assembly in 1869, and re-elected in 1870, receiving 997 votes against 591 for L. L. Doton, Dem.

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Poygan, Rushford, Omro, Nepeuskin, Utica, Nekimi and Black Wolf.) The member is FREDERIC ARTHUR MORGAN, Rep., of Black Wolf—P. O. address, Oshkosh. He was born in the town of Pewaukee, Waukesha

county, Wisconsin, May 15th, 1846; received a common school education, and attended the high school at Fond du Lac for a period; is by occupation a farmer; settled at Black Wolf in 1851; was a private in the 39th regiment Wis. Vols., and was chairman of town board of supervisors in 1868 and re-elected in 1869. Is the youngest member of the present Assembly. He received 1,142 votes, against 69 scattering, there being no regular Democratic candidate.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans.....	57
Democrats.....	40
Independents.....	3
	100

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE SENATE FOR 1871.

No. of Miles.	Dist.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Years in State	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.		Politics
							Post Office.	County.	
300	22	Baldwin, George.....	39	Lawyer.....	Vermont.....	17	Chilton.....	Calumet.....	Dem.
170	7	Belden, Philo.....	55	Farmer.....	Connecticut.....	31	Rochester.....	Racine.....	Rep.
300	18	Burchard, Samuel D.....	34	Manufacturer.....	New York.....	25	Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.....	Dem.
136	31	Cameron, Angus.....	44	Lawyer.....	New York.....	13	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	Rep.
300	33	Clark, Satterlee.....	54	Lawyer.....	Washington, D. C.....	42	Horicon.....	Dodge.....	Dem.
14	11	Colladay, William M.....	61	Farmer.....	Pennsylvania.....	24	Stoughton.....	Dane.....	Rep.
2	26	Davis, Romanzo E.....	39	Farmer.....	New York.....	24	Middleton.....	Dane.....	Rep.
200	6	Deuster, Peter V.....	39	Editor and publisher.....	Prussia.....	23	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Dem.
282	29	Flint, Waldo S.....	50	Farmer and nurseryman.....	Vermont.....	28	Princeton.....	Green Lake.....	Rep.
300	21	Foster, James H.....	43	General business and farmer.....	Massachusetts.....	24	Koro.....	Winnebago.....	Rep.
180	25	Griswold, William M.....	47	"Senator".....	New York.....	17	Columbus.....	Columbia.....	Rep.
180	24	Hall, John C.....	49	Physician.....	New Hampshire.....	18	Monroe.....	Green.....	Rep.
140	16	Hazelton, George C.....	37	Lawyer.....	New Hampshire.....	7	Boscobel.....	Grant.....	Rep.
200	5	Huebschmann, Francis.....	53	Physician.....	Germany.....	28	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Dem.
700	28	Ives, Edward H.....	50	Lawyer.....	Ohio.....	12	Trimbelle.....	Pierce.....	Dem.
334	1	Jones, John H.....	34	Lawyer.....	New York.....	13	Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Rep.
120	30	Kronskop, George.....	38	Merchant.....	Ohio.....	19	Richland Center.....	Richland.....	Dem.
132	15	Little, Francis.....	48	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	23	Mineral Point.....	Iowa.....	Rep.
125	13	Magoon, Henry S.....	38	Lawyer.....	Wisconsin.....	38	Darlington.....	La Fayette.....	Rep.
180	9	Miner, Eliphalet S.....	52	Merchant and lumberman.....	New York.....	42	Necedah.....	Juneau.....	Rep.
256	3	Morgan, Lyman.....	56	Manufacturer.....	Pennsylvania.....	23	Ozaukee.....	Ozaukee.....	Dem.
270	8	Pettit, Milton H.....	45	Grain dealer.....	New York.....	24	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	Rep.
160	12	Pratt, Samuel.....	63	Farmer.....	Massachusetts.....	33	Spring Prairie.....	Walworth.....	Rep.
262	32	Price, William T.....	46	Lumberman.....	Pennsylvania.....	25	Black River Falls.....	Jackson.....	Rep.
388	27	Reed, Myron.....	34	Lawyer.....	New York.....	11	Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	Dem.
80	10	Rice, John A.....	38	Physician.....	New York.....	18	Merton.....	Waukesha.....	Dem.
280	4	Schantz, Adam.....	51	Farmer.....	Germany.....	24	Addison.....	Washington.....	Dem.
380	19	Schmidt, Carl H.....	35	Editor and printer.....	Prussia.....	16	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	Dem.
80	14	Strong, Bennet U.....	51	Hotel keeper and farmer.....	Connecticut.....	17	Spring Green.....	Sauk.....	Rep.
250	20	Town, Hiram S.....	37	Merchant.....	Canada.....	30	Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.....	Rep.
480	2	Walker, Lyman.....	71	Lawyer.....	New York.....	18	Ahnepee.....	Kewaunee.....	Dem.
80	17	Williams, Charles G.....	41	Lawyer.....	New York.....	14	Janesville.....	Rock.....	Rep.
140	23	Woodman, William W.....	52	Farmer.....	New York.....	26	Johnson's Creek.....	Jefferson.....	Dem.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE, 1871.

Name.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Yrs. in State	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	
						Post Office.	County.
O. R. Smith	33	Chief Clerk	Teacher	Georgia.....	8	Janesville	Rock.
J. H. Wagroner	28	Assistant Clerk.....	Editor	Ohio.....	16	Richland Center.....	Richland.
Sid. A. Foster	23	Bookkeeper	Publisher	New York	6	Durand	Pepin.
H. L. Hyde	40	Enrolling Clerk.....	Produce Dealer.....	Vermont	20	Middleton	Dane.
A. J. High	40	Engrossing Clerk.....	Publisher.....	Maryland.....	11	Monroe.....	Green.
Richard Parry	34	Transcribing Clerk.....	Farmer	Wales	15	Dodgeville	Iowa.
W. W. Baker	45	Sergeant-at-Arms	Sheriff	New York	24	Kenosha	Kenosha.
W. W. Dantz	24	Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Clerk	Wisconsin	24	Princeton	Green Lake.
C. E. Weeks	51	Postmaster	Farmer	New York	21	Columbus	Dane.
Hiram Seffens	47	Assistant Postmaster.....	Mason	England	14	do	Columbia.
W. G. Hyde	26	Doorkeeper	Farmer	New York	12	Raymond.....	Racine.
H. E. Seaver	38	do	do	do	30	Darien.....	Walworth.
J. Dixon	57	Assistant Doorkeeper	Mechanic.....	do	16	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
C. W. Watrous	25	do	Printer	Wisconsin	25	Ozaukee	Ozaukee.
H. A. Wilcox	21	do	Student	do	21	Spring Green.....	Sauk.
A. A. Petty	45	Gallery	Mechanic	Ohio	27	Boscobel	Grant.
John Grant, Jr.	29	Night Watch	do	England	21	Wonewoc	Juneau.
F. H. Bates	36	Porter	Millwright.....	New York.....	15	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
C. H. Stone	20	Governor's Attendant	Clerk	do	5	Madison	Dane.
Willie Hadley	14	General Messenger.....	Student	Wisconsin.....	14	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Willie Dennison.....	14	Messenger	do	do	12	Madison	Dane.
Frank Roe	11	do	do	do	11	Boscobel	Grant.
Charles Young	15	do	do	do	15	Delton	Sauk.
Willie Bowen	13	Clerk's Messenger.....	do	do	13	Janesville	Rock.
Chas. H. Newton	16	Messenger	Clerk	do	16	Friendship	Adams.
Patrick Tierney	12	do	Student	do	12	Madison	Dane.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1871.

Miles Travel.	No. of Seat.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Years in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.		Politics
							Post Office.	County.	
100	....	SMITH, Wm. E. Speaker....	46	Merchant.....	Scotland.....	21	Fox Lake.....	Dodge.....	Rep.
225	94	Allen, Ahaz F'.....	44	Farmer.....	New York.....	15	Gilmantown.....	Buffalo.....	Rep.
15	14	Anderson, Matthew.....	48	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	10	Cross Plains.....	Dane.....	Dem
300	75	Arnold, Alex. A.....	37	Farmer.....	New York.....	13	Galesville.....	Trempealeau.....	Rep.
50	27	Atwater, Allen H.....	53	Farmer.....	New York.....	28	Oak Grove.....	Dodge.....	Rep.
190	21	Ayres, D. Cooper.....	50	Physician.....	Ohio.....	21	Fort Howard.....	Brown.....	Rep.
30	38	Bacon, Orrin.....	49	Miller.....	Massachusetts.....	27	Monticello.....	Green.....	Rep.
80	39	Bailey, El hu.....	53	Farmer.....	Ohio.....	14	Mill Creek.....	Richland.....	Rep.
110	39	Baker, John A.....	31	Lawyer.....	Illinois.....	28	Waupun.....	Fond du Lac.....	Rep.
65	62	Ball, H ram J.....	38	Farmer.....	New York.....	24	Palmyra.....	Jefferson.....	Dem
50	15	Barzard, Henry C.....	33	Merchant.....	Missouri.....	26	Avoca.....	Iowa.....	Dem
150	1	Barnes, Henry W.....	53	Farmer.....	New Hampshire.....	35	Wiota.....	Lafayette.....	Dem
203	41	Bate, James A.....	37	Sec'y Union Lumbering Co.	Massachusetts.....	15	Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.....	Rep.
125	19	Blake, Lucius L.....	54	Manufacturer.....	Vermont.....	35	Racine.....	Racine.....	Rep.
125	41	Bowen, Jehdeiah.....	53	Merchant.....	Wales.....	20	Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.....	Rep.
94	18	Bremner, George.....	36	Contractor and Builfer.....	Scotland.....	24	Union Grove.....	Racine.....	Ind.
125	33	Briggs, Darius W.....	50	Farmer.....	New York.....	7	Mount Sterling.....	Crawford.....	Rep.
80	76	Briggs, Perry R.....	45	Banker.....	New York.....	14	Mauston.....	Janeau.....	Rep.
103	43	Chambers, Geo. H.....	36	Lawyer.....	New York.....	10	Bloomington.....	Grant.....	Rep.
200	95	Chase, Henry A.....	29	Physician.....	Vermont.....	22	Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	Rep.
128	74	Chenev, David D.....	48	Produce Dealer.....	Ohio.....	34	Sparta.....	Monroe.....	Rep.
109	13	Coons, Henry B.....	41	Stock Dealer.....	Wisconsin.....	41	Potosi.....	Grant.....	Dem
215	73	Cousias, Henry.....	43	Lawyer.....	New York.....	20	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	Rep.
185	11	Curtis, Joseph S.....	39	Lawyer.....	Ohio.....	18	Green Bay.....	Brown.....	Rep.
40	85	Dana, Stillman E.....	53	Not engaged.....	Vermont.....	14	Portage City.....	Columbia.....	Rep.
80	78	Davis, John J.....	59	Farmer.....	Wales.....	20	Mifflin.....	Iowa.....	Rep.
150	5	D ck, William H.....	55	Farmer.....	New York.....	29	Brothertown.....	Calumet.....	Dem
133	9	Eastman, Enos.....	49	Farmer.....	New York.....	21	Plymouth.....	Sheboygan.....	Dem
375	87	Fay, Reuel K.....	46	Teacher.....	New York.....	21	Star Prairie.....	St. Croix.....	Rep.
70	79	Field Wm. W.....	46	Farmer.....	New Hampshire.....	28	Boscobel.....	Grant.....	Rep.
203	59	Fitzgerald, Michael.....	50	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	16	Cato.....	Manitowoc.....	Dem
100	58	Freeman, Chas. F.....	33	Commission Merchant.....	Pennsylvania.....	13	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Dem

52	65	Fryer, Nelson	54	Farmer	New York	27	Whitewater	Walworth	Dem
150	2	Galagan, Patrick	33	Farmer	New York	23	Darlington	La Fayette	Dem
40	52	Hall, Daniel	51	Lawyer	New York	19	Watertown	Jefferson	Rep.
60	34	Hammond, John	56	Farmer	New York	23	Clinton	Rock	Rep.
140	80	Harris, Joseph	47	Farmer	England	26	Fairview	Grant	Rep.
18	66	He mdal, Knudt O	40	Farmer	Norway	26	Deerfield	Jane	Dem
65	97	Hinkley, Leonard D	31	Produce Dealer	Wisconsin	31	Eagle	Wauke-ha	Dem
140	23	Hixon, Gideon C	44	Lumberman	Vermont	16	La Cro-se	La Crosse	Rep.
95	28	Holloway, John C	44	Farmer	New York	15	Lancaster	Grant	Rep.
85	53	Hoskins, William L	41	Merchant	Pennsylvania	12	Lake Mills	Jefferson	Dem
100	55	Hoye, James	49	R. R. Passenger Agent	Ireland	21	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem
100	92	Hoyt, Charles M	43	Merchant	New York	21	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem
200	20	Hoyt, Joseph W	31	Merchant	Vermont	7	Chaseburg	Vernon	Rep.
34	40	Humphrey, Lemuel O	43	Farmer	New York	26	Albion	Dane	Rep.
71	31	Jeffers, John	48	Farmer	Ireland	26	Darien	Walwor'h	Rep.
150	84	Judd, Russell J	58	Farmer	New York	9	Oshkosh	Winnebago	Rep.
100	71	Keenan, Matthew	45	Merchant	New York	33	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem
154	77	King, George W	48	Lumberman	England	24	Humbird	Clark	Rep.
112	12	Knöell, Valentin	44	Farmer	Germany	33	Painesville	Milwaukee	Dem
48	36	Kuntz, Carl C	38	Farmer and ex-Editor	Germany	17	Black Hawk	Sauk	Rep.
131	3	Loneragan, Michael	50	Farmer	Ireland	28	Eden	Fond du Lac	Dem
250	10	Manson, Rufus P	40	Lumberman	New Hampshire	29	Wausau	Marathon	Dem
100	35	Marvin, George G	46	Farmer	Connecticut	23	Westford	Dodge	Rep.
131	16	Maxon, Densmore W	50	Farmer	New York	27	Cedar Creek	Washington	Dem
235	90	McCormick, Joseph	83	Farmer	Pennsylvania	22	Ahnepee	Kewaunee	Dem
200	24	McDill, Thomas H	55	Lamberman	Pennsylvania	30	Plover	Portage	Rep.
70	67	McDonald, John D	54	Farmer	New York	34	Surmit	Waukesha	Dem
160	91	McIntosh, Charles E	32	Land Agent	Canada	30	Appleton	Outagamie	Dem
90	30	Merriam, Amzy	43	Farmer	New York	37	Geneva	Walworth	Rep.
40	51	Merrill, Willard	39	Lawyer	New York	14	Janesville	Rock	Rep.
130	64	Meyer, Charles G	43	Merchant	Germany	27	Fredonia	Ozaukee	Dem
125	69	Mihills, Urian D	52	Manufacturer, &c	Canada	15	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Rep.
150	98	Montgomery, Edwin	53	Farmer	Ohio	22	Hancock	Waushara	Rep.
150	57	Morgan, Frederic A	24	Farmer	Wisconsin	24	Oshkosh	Winnebago	Rep.
200	25	More, George E	48	Lumberman	New York	27	Royalton	Waupaca	Rep.
140	32	Moulton, Powers G	41	Farmer	New York	13	Onal ska	La Crosse	Rep.
90	86	Nichols, Archibald	51	Farmer	New York	24	Markesan	Green Lake	Rep.
94	6	Ockler, William	27	Farmer	Prussia	13	Muskego Center	Waukesha	Dem
120	4	Oetting, Charles	60	Farmer	Germany	23	Howard's Grove	Sheboygan	Dem
70	70	Orton, Harlow S	53	Lawyer	New York	23	Madison	Dane	Ind.

Statistical List of Assembly for 1871—continued.

Miles Trav.	No. of Seat.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Yrs in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.		Politics
							Post Office. *	County.	
62	17	Pease, Spencer A.	53	Lawyer and Editor	New York.....	34	Montello	Marquette...	Dem.
70	83	Pengra, Marshal H.	51	Farmer	New York.....	21	Juda	Green	Rep.
48	37	Peterson, Halvor H.	39	Farmer	Norway.....	26	Orfordville	Rock	Rep.
350	46	Powell, Oliver S.	39	Farmer	New York.....	20	River Falls.....	Pierce	Rep.
35	81	Powell, Robert T.	51	Farmer	New York.....	28	Indian Ford.....	Rock	Rep.
190	56	Rankin, Joseph	37	Lumberman	New Jersey	14	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Dem.
115	29	Rhodes, Jonas W.	49	Farmer, etc	New Jersey	29	Kenosha	Kenosha	Ind.
103	63	Richards, Daniel H.	62	Ex-Printer	New York.....	35	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem.
100	100	Richter, August	39	Land Agent	Germany	14	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem.
180	49	Rood, Anson	43	Farmer	Vermont	28	Kilbourn City	Columbia	Rep.
160	48	Rounds, William P.	43	Produce Dealer	Maine	25	Menasha	Wilnebago	Rep.
155	7	Rusch, William	32	Farmer	Prussia	18	Herman	Dodge	Dem.
204	60	Samuelson, Svend	45	Farmer	Norway.....	16	Eaton	Manitowoc	Rep.
18	82	Sanderson, Thomas	43	Farmer	England	19	Leeds	Columbia	Rep.
100	93	Semmann, John L.	50	Merchant	Prussia	15	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem.
226	26	Semple, Parlan	37	Farmer	Canada	17	Waukechon	Shawano	Rep.
46	50	Sherman, Adelmorn	50	Farmer	New York.....	26	Janesville	Rock	Rep.
147	96	Smith, Hiram	53	Dairy Farmer	Pennsylvania	23	Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	Rep.
75	45	Swain, George G.	41	Farmer	Vermont	15	Kilbourn City	Columbia	Rep.
125	68	Thorn, Gerrit T.	38	Lawyer	New York.....	16	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Dem.
26	42	Torgerson, Ole	44	Farmer	Norway.....	26	Perry	Dane	Rep.
150	8	Trumer, Marcus	28	Hotel Keeper	Austria	14	Rubicon	Dodge	Dem.
571	47	Vaughn, Samuel S.	40	Merchant and Lumberman	Ohio	18	Bayfield	Bayfield	Rep.
141	61	Wagner, Joseph	61	Farmer	Germany	21	Calvary	Fond du Lac	Dem.
116	54	Watts, James	59	Farmer	Ireland	31	Granville	Milwaukee	Dem.
150	88	Weil, Baruch S.	68	Farmer, etc	France	25	Schleisingerville	Washington	Dem.
100	99	White, James S.	82	Real Estate Broker	Michigan	27	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem.
50	72	White, Samuel A.	47	Not engaged	New York.....	25	Whitewater	Walworth	Dem.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1871.

Name.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Yrs in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	
						Post Office.	County.
E. W. Young.....	49	Chief Clerk.....	Farmer.....	Maine.....	14	Prairie du Sac.....	Sauk.
Wm. M. Newcomb.	43	Assistant Clerk.....	Clerk.....	New York.....	24	Darlington.....	La Fayette.
Fred. A. Dennett..	28	Book-keeper.....	do.....	Maine.....	20	Sheboygan Falls.....	Sheboygan.
Jacob Fuss.....	22	Enrolling Clerk.....	do.....	Germany.....	12	Green Bay.....	Brown.
C. D. Purple.....	20	Engrossing Clerk.....	do.....	Wisconsin.....	20	Watertown.....	Jefferson.
Miss Linda Harris	19	Transcribing Clerk.....	Teacher.....	New Ycrk.....	17	Janesville.....	Rock.
Sam. S. Fifield....	33	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Editor.....	Maine.....	18	Osceola Mills.....	Polk.
O. C. Bissell.....	43	1st Ass't Sergeant-at-Arms.	Lumberman.....	Ohio.....	25	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.
D. L. Quaw.....	34	2d do.....do.....	Carpenter.....	New York.....	14	Friendship.....	Adams.
Myron DeWolf.....	31	Postmaster.....	Nurseryman.....	do.....	17	Delavan.....	Walworth.
J. F. Cleghorn.....	35	1st Ass't Postmaster.....	Lawyer.....	Canada.....	11	Clinton.....	Rock.
Albert Emonson....	28	2d do.....do.....	Merchant.....	Norway.....	22	Rio.....	Columbia.
E. S. Blake.....	54	1st Doorkeeper.....	Attorney.....	New York.....	35	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Thos. Watson.....	44	2d do.....do.....	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	20	Martinville.....	Grant.
John Stansmore....	38	3d do.....do.....	Druggist.....	England.....	17	Mineral Point.....	Iowa.
O. R. Jones.....	24	4th do.....do.....	Farmer.....	Wales.....	23	Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.
D. B. Crandall....	42	Fireman.....	do.....	New York.....	19	Utica.....	Dane.
Richard Prichard..	28	do.....	Book-keeper.....	Wales.....	24	Manchester.....	Green Lake.
Peter Williams....	29	1st Gallery.....	Insurance Agent.	do.....	21	Cambria.....	Columbia.
A. J. Sutherland....	53	2d do.....do.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	33	Monroe.....	Green.
W. A. Fay.....	23	Night watch.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	20	Star Prairie.....	St. Croix.
R. S. Warner.....	28	Porter.....	Nurseryman.....	Connecticut.....	21	Baraboo.....	Sauk.
J. W. Brackett....	40	1st Committee Room.	Farmer.....	Ohio.....	28	Bloomington.....	Grant.
L. M. Taylor.....	46	2d do.....do.....	Mechanic.....	New York.....	23	Menasha.....	Winnebago.
Wm. W. Maxwell....	52	3d do.....do.....	Farmer.....	do.....	25	Somerset.....	St. Croix.
Geo. Slingsby.....	39	4th do.....do.....	do.....	England.....	24	Waukau.....	Winnebago.
S. D. Hanchett....	26	Wash Room.....	Painter.....	New York.....	13	Sheboygan Falls.....	Sheboygan.
Willie Holmes....	15	Speaker's Messenger	Student.....	Illinois.....	12	Janesville.....	Rock.
Frank R. Norton... 13	13	Clerk's do.....do.....	do.....	Wisconsin.....	13	Madison.....	Dane.
Willie Potter.....	16	Ser't-at-Arms' do.....	do.....	do.....	16	Cambridge.....	Dane.
Frank Beyler.....	14	Messenger.....	do.....	do.....	14	Madison.....	Dane.
Daniel Fitzpatrick.	11	do.....do.....	do.....	do.....	11	do.....do.....	Dane.

List of Officers and Employes of the Assembly—continued.

Name.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Years in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	
						Post Office.	County.
Geo. E. McDill....	14	Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin.....	14	Plover.....	Portage.
Geo. Sherman	12	do.....	do.....	do.....	12	Janesville	Rock.
Freddie Blake.....		do.....	do.....				Walworth.
Ballard P. Barnett.	14	do.....	do.....	Wisconsin.....	14	Boscobel.....	Grant.
Eugene Kuntz	12	do.....	do.....	Illinois	11	Black Hawk.....	Sauk.
S. G. Huntington..	11	do.....	do.....	Wisconsin.....	11	West Waterloo.....	Dane.
Chas. F. Dana.....	13	do.....	do.....	do.....	13	Portage City.....	Columbia.
Adolph Hastreiter.	14	do.....	do.....	do.....	14	Madison.....	Dane.
Emcal Hammer....	14	do.....	do.....	Illinois.....	10	Madison.....	Dane.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

SENATE.

On Judiciary.

Senators Geo. C. Hazelton,
Angus Cameron,
H. S. Magoon,
Myron Reed,
Geo. H. Baldwin.

On Finance.

Senators M. H. Pettit,
Philo Belden,
Carl H. Schmidt.

On Incorporations.

Senators B. U. Strong,
John H. Jones,
Lyman Morgan.

On Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

Senators Samuel Pratt,
W. S. Flint,
E. H. Ives.

On Town and County Organization.

Senators J. H. Foster,
Wm. M. Colladay,
A. Schantz.

On Military Affairs.

Senators H. S. Town,
B. U. Strong,
Lyman Walker.

On Privileges and Elections.

Senators J. C. Hall,
Francis Little,
Saittee Clark.

On Agriculture.

Senators Philo Belden,
R. E. Davis,
W. W. Woodman.

On Legislative Expenditures.

Senators W. S. Flint,
Philo Belden,
Myron Reed.

On State Affairs.

Senators Wm. M. Griswold,
W. T. Price,
Geo. Krouskop.

On Federal Relations.

Senators Angus Cameron,
Wm. M. Griswold,
Satterlee Clark.

On Education.

Senators R. E. Davis,
H. S. Magoon,
Francis Huebschmann.

On Banks and Banking.

Senators Wm. M. Colladay,
E. S. Miner,
Lyman Walker.

On Internal Improvements.

Senators H. S. Magoon,
J. H. Foster,
George Baldwin.

On Contingent Expenditures.

Senators H. S. Town,
M. H. Pettit,
C. H. Schmidt.

On Public Lands.

Senators Francis Little,
Samuel Pratt,
Adam Schantz.

On State Prison.

Senators M. H. Pettit,
E. S. Miner,
S. D. Burchard.

On Railroads.

Senators W. T. Price,
Wm. M. Griswold,
Angus Cameron,
W. S. Flint,
B. U. Strong,
H. S. Town,
P. V. Deuster,
Geo. Krouskop,
E. H. Ives.

On Printing.

Senators E. S. Miner,
Wm. M. Colladay,
P. V. Deuster.

On Engrossed Bills.

Senators J. H. Jones,
M. H. Pettit,
W. W. Woodman.

On Enrolled Bills.

Senators J. C. Hall,
J. H. Foster,
S. D. Burchard.

ASSEMBLY.

On the Judiciary.

- Messrs. Daniel Hall of Jefferson,
W. Merrill of Rock,
H. Cousins of Eau Claire,
H. S. Orton of Dane,
G. T. Thorn of Fond du Lac.

On State Affairs.

- Messrs. W. W. Field of Grant,
R. T. Powell of Rock,
O. Bacon of Green,
M. Keenan of Milwaukee,
H. S. Orton of Dane.

On Federal Relations.

- Messrs. H. Cousins of Eau Claire,
A. A. Arnold of Trempleau,
G. H. Chambers of Grant,
D. W. Maxon of Washington,
E. Eastman of Sheboygan.

On Militia.

- Messrs. P. G. Moulton of La Crosse,
F. A. Morgan of Winnebago,
J. W. Hoyt of Vernon,
J. McCormick of Kewaunee,
M. Trumer of Dodge.

On Ways and Means.

- Messrs. L. S. Blake of Racine,
J. C. Holloway of Grant,
A. Merriam of Walworth,
C. H. Hoyt of Milwaukee,
J. Rankin of Manitowoc.

On Banks and Banking.

- Messrs. P. R. Briggs of Juneau,
J. C. Holloway of Grant,
G. C. Hixon of La Crosse,
J. S. White of Milwaukee,
W. L. Hoskins of Jefferson.

On Incorporations.

- Messrs. J. A. Baker of Fond du Lac,
A. A. Arnold of Trempleau,
H. Smith of Sheboygan,
H. C. Barnard of Iowa,
A. Richter of Milwaukee.

On Railroads.

- Messrs. J. S. Curtis of Brown,
G. G. Swain of Sauk,
W. P. Rounds of Winnebago,
D. D. Cheney of Monroe,
S. E. Dana of Columbia,
S. S. Vaughn of Bayfield,
L. S. Blake of Racine,
S. A. Pease of Marquette,
D. H. Richards of Milwaukee

On State Prison.

- Messrs. G. G. Swain of Sauk,
E. Bailey of Richland,
J. W. Rodes of Kenosha,
H. B. Coons of Grant,
Ole Torgerson of Dane.

On Internal Improvements.

- Messrs. G. C. Hixon of La Crosse,
I. O. Hamhrey of Dane,
D. W. Briggs of Crawford,
W. H. Dick of Calumet,
C. Etting of Sheboygan.

On Printing.

- Messrs. R. K. Fay of St. Croix,
C. C. Kuntz of Sauk,
Ole Torgerson of Dane,
S. A. Pease of Marquette,
D. H. Richards of Milwaukee

On Medical Societies.

- Messrs. D. C. Ayres of Brown,
H. A. Chase of Vernon,
S. A. Pease of Marquette,
R. J. Judd of Winnebago,
M. H. Pengra of Green.

On Town and County Organization.

- Messrs. T. H. McDill of Portage,
E. Montgomery of Waushara,
H. H. Peterson of Rock,
B. S. Weil of Washington,
V. Kneell of Milwaukee.

On Assessment and Collection of Taxes.

- Messrs. J. Bowen of Fond du Lac,
J. A. Bate of Chippewa,
A. H. Atwater of Dodge,
E. Eastman of Sheboygan,
K. O. Keimdal of Dane.

On Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

- Messrs. P. Semple of Shawano,
D. C. Ayres of Brown,
J. Hammond of Rock,
J. McCormick of Kewaunee,
J. Hoye of Milwaukee.

On Education.

- Messrs. C. C. Kuntz of Sauk,
R. K. Fay of St. Croix,
R. J. Judd of Winnebago,
S. A. White of Walworth,
C. E. McIntosh of Outagamie

On School and University Lands.

Messrs. J. A. Bate of Chippewa,
S. Samuelson of Manitowoc.
J. J. Davis of Iowa.
R. P. Manson of Marathon.
J. D. McDonald of Waukesha

On Swamp and Overflowed Lands.

Messrs. W. P. Rounds of Winnebago
O. S. Powell of Pierce.
P. G. Moulton of La Crosse.
A. F. Allen of Buffalo.
Wm. Rusch of Dodge.

On Agriculture.

Messrs. A. Sherman of Rock.
A. H. Atwater of Dodge.
A. Rood of Adams.
H. J. Ball of Jefferson.
M. Anderson of Dané.

On Lumber and Manufactures.

Messrs. U. D. Mihills of Fond du Lac.
P. Semple of Shawano.
G. W. King of Clark.
C. F. Freeman of Milwaukee
R. P. Manson of Marathon.

On Mining and Smelting.

Messrs. J. Harris of Grant.
S. S. Vaughn of Bayfield.
J. Bowen of Fond du Lac.
S. A. White of Walworth.
P. Galagan of La Fayette.

On Privileges and Elections.

Messrs. O. S. Powell of Pierce.
A. A. Arnold of Trempleau.
J. W. Rhodes of Kenosha.
M. Trumer of Dodge.
D. W. Maxon of Washington

On Legislative Expenditures.

Messrs. H. A. Chase of Vernon.
G. G. Marvin of Columbia.
M. H. Pengra of Green.
W. Ockler of Waukesha.
N. Fryer of Jefferson.

On Contingent Expenditures.

Messrs. E. Montgomery of Waushara
F. A. Morgan of Winnebago.
Geo. Bremner of Racine.
J. L. Semmann of Milwaukee
L. D. Hinkley of Waukesha.

On Engrossed Bills.

Messrs. A. Rood of Adams.
G. W. King of Clark.
G. G. Marvin of Columbia.
M. Lonergan of Fond du Lac
C. G. Meyer of Ozaukee.

On Enrolled Bills.

Messrs. T. Sanderson of Columbia.
J. W. Hoyt of Vernon.
A. Sherman of Rock.
Geo. E. More of Waupaca.
J. Watts of Milwaukee.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

ON THE PART OF THE SENATE.

ON THE PART OF THE ASSEMBLY.

On Claims.

Senators E. S. Miner of Juneau.
W. M. Gaiswold of Columbia
J. A. Rice of Waukesha.

Messrs. A. Nichols of Green Lake.
J. Jeffers of Walworth.
Geo. E. More of Waupaca.
H. W. Barnes of La Fayette.
J. Wagner of Fond du Lac.

On Charitable and Benevolent Institutions.

Senators M. H. Pettit of Kenosha.
E. S. Miner of Juneau.
S. D. Burchard of Dodge.

Messrs. W. Merrill of Rock.
H. A. Chase of Vernon.
G. G. Swain of Sauk.
W. P. Rounds of Winnebago.
G. T. Thorn of Fond du Lac.
M. Keenan of Milwaukee.

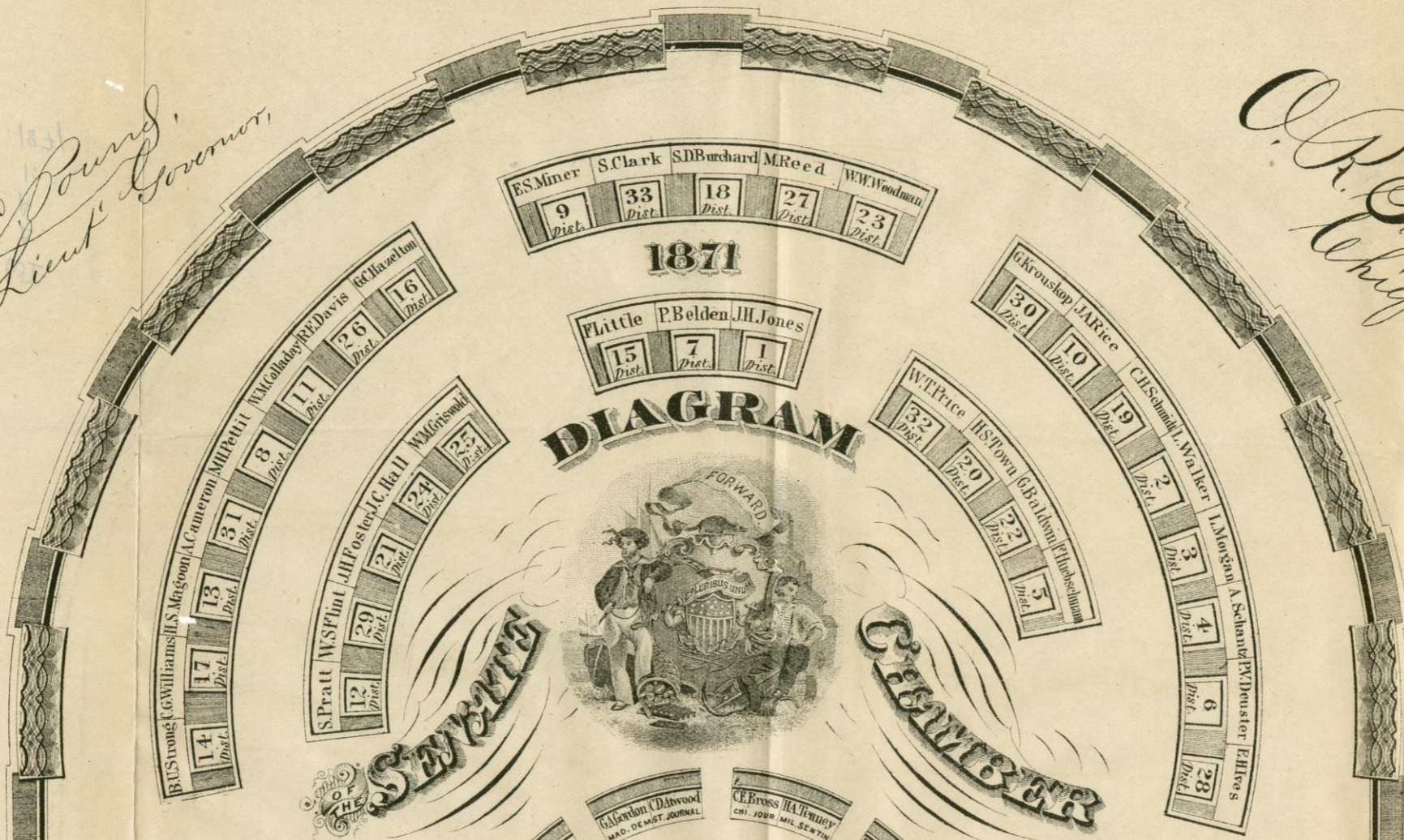
On Local Legislation.

Senators Sam'l Pratt of Walworth.
Francis Huebschmann of
Milwaukee.

Messrs. D. D. Cheney of Monroe.
G. H. Chambers of Grant.
M. Fitzgerald of Manitowoc.

*Thaddeus C. Pound,
Lieut. Governor*

*O.R. Smith,
Chief Clerk*



THADDEUS C. POUND,
Lieut. Gov. ex officio President.

O. R. SMITH,
Chief Clerk.

W. W. Dantz,
Asst. Serjt. at Arms.

PRESIDENT'S ROOM

CHIEF CLERK'S ROOM

LOBBY FOR LADIES

VESTIBULE

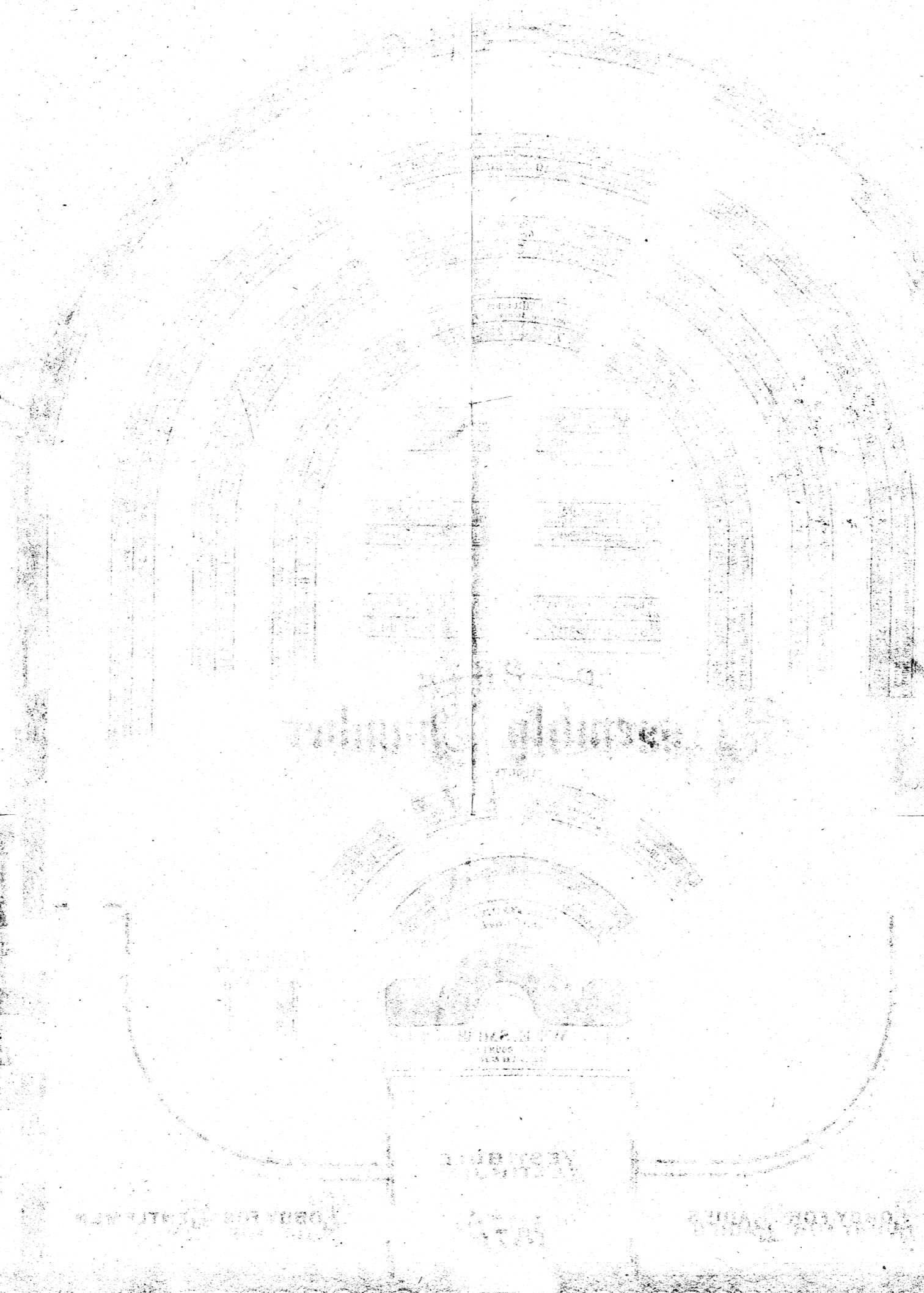
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Wm W. Baker,
SERGT. AT ARMS

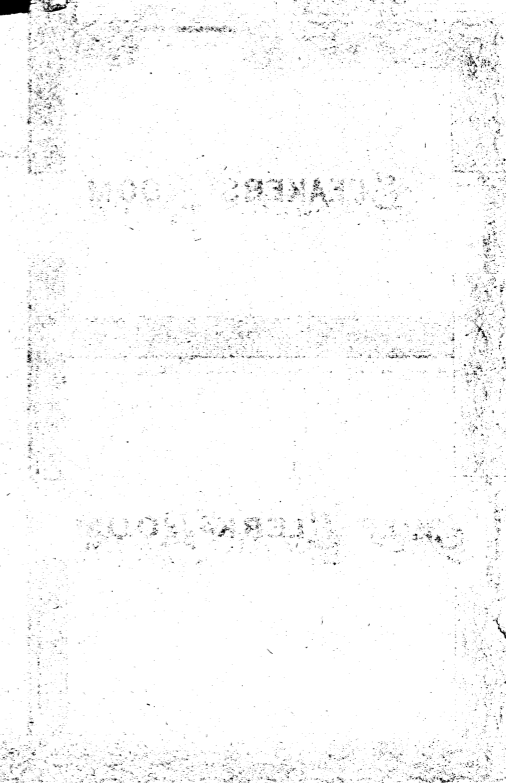
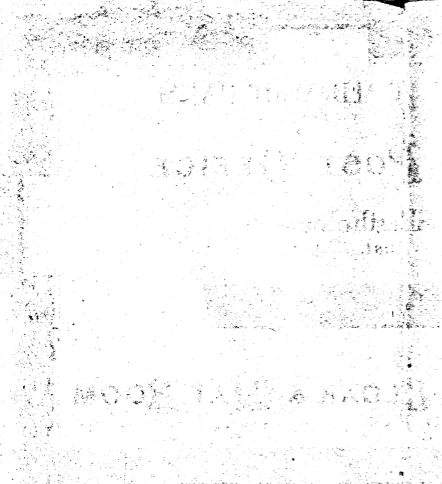
C.E. Weeks, P.M.

POST OFFICE

H. S. Effens, Asst. P.M.



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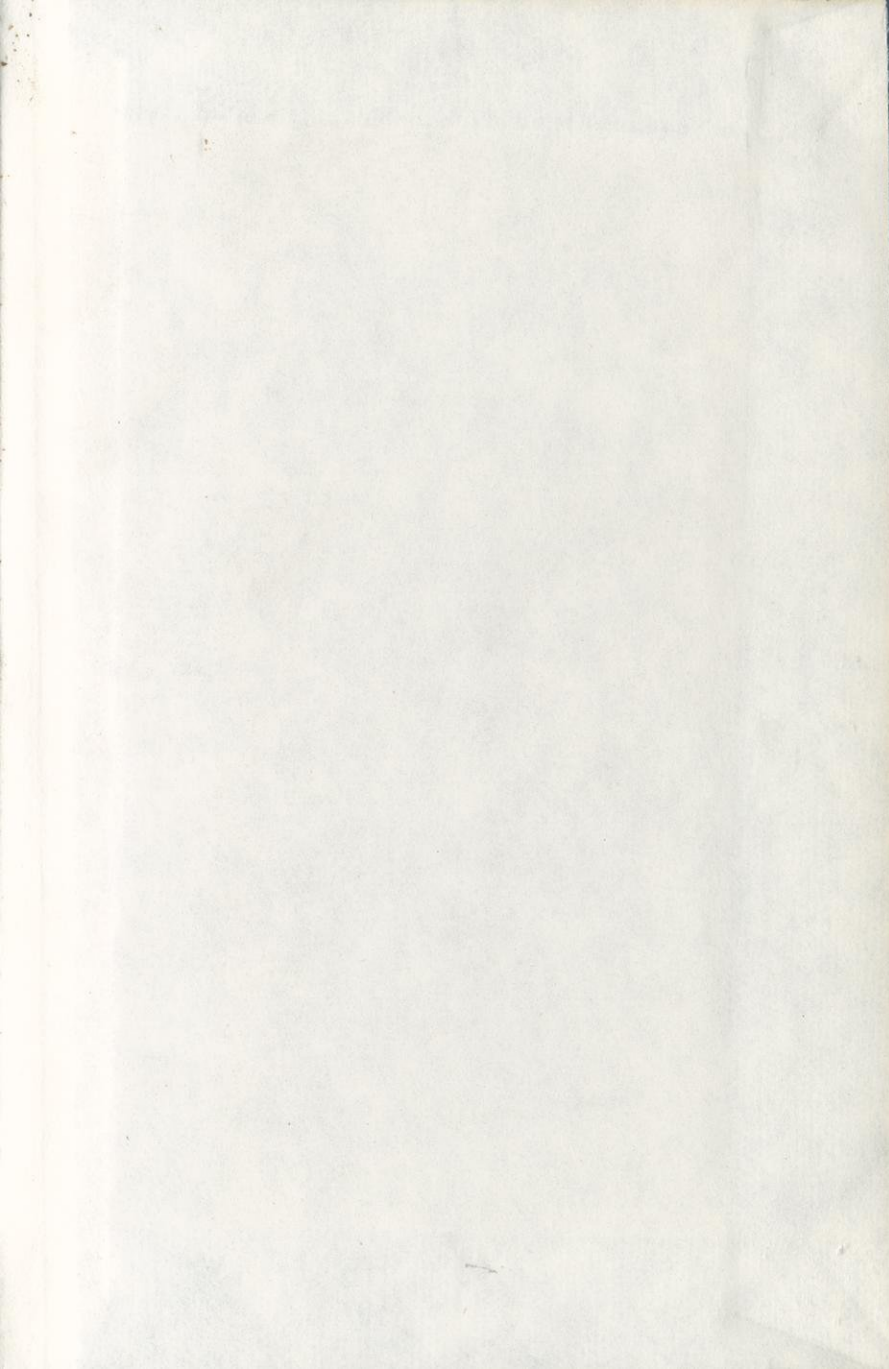
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