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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. Seventh Annual Edition 18...

Madison, Wisconsin: Atwood and Rublee, State Printers, 1868

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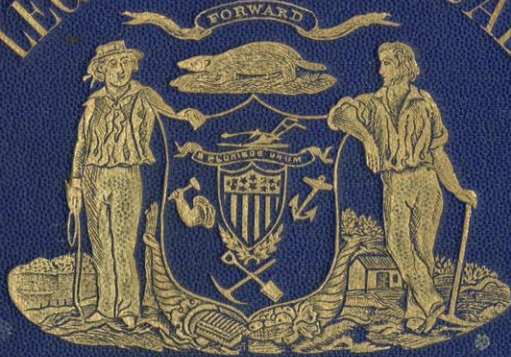
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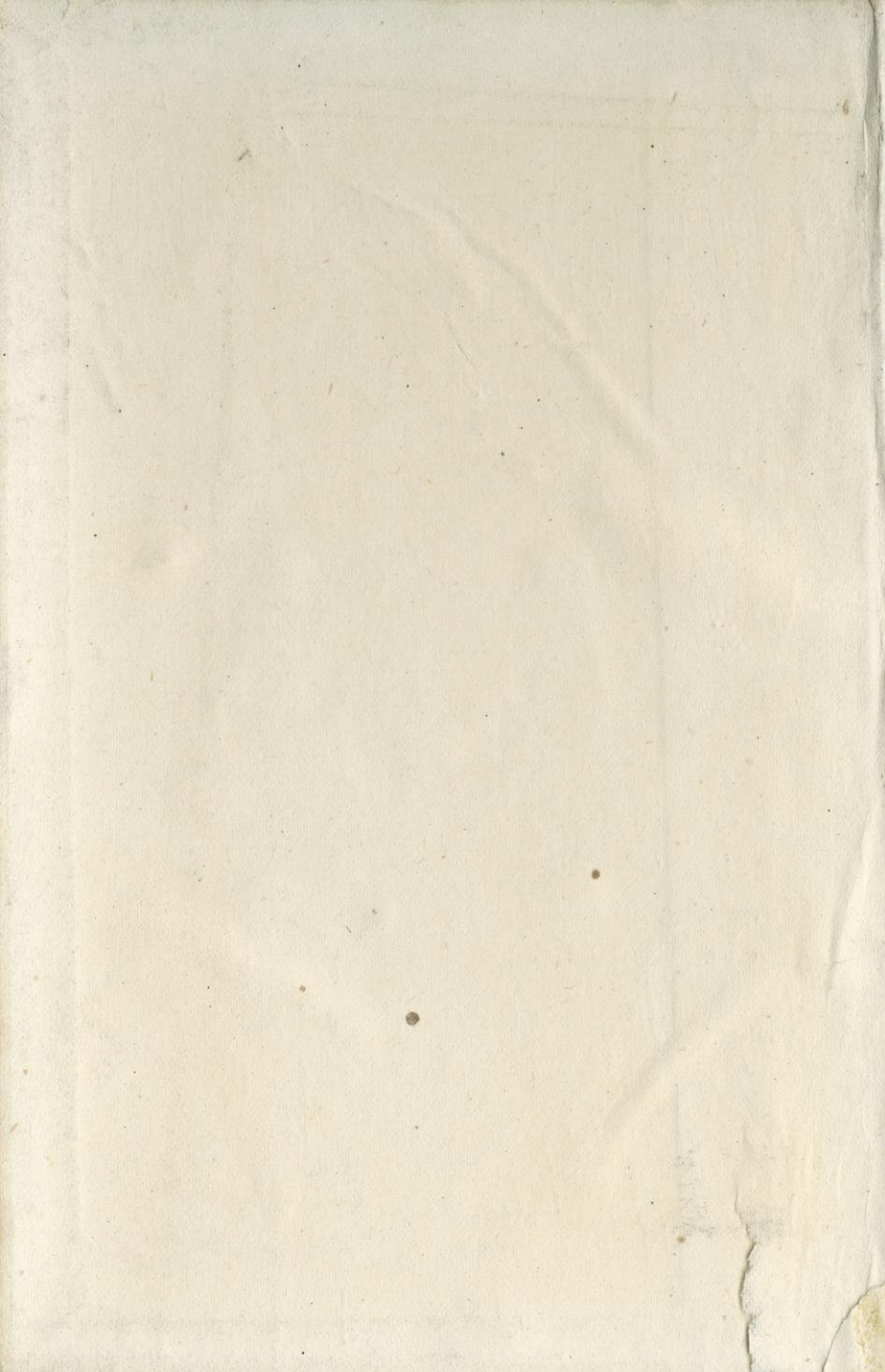
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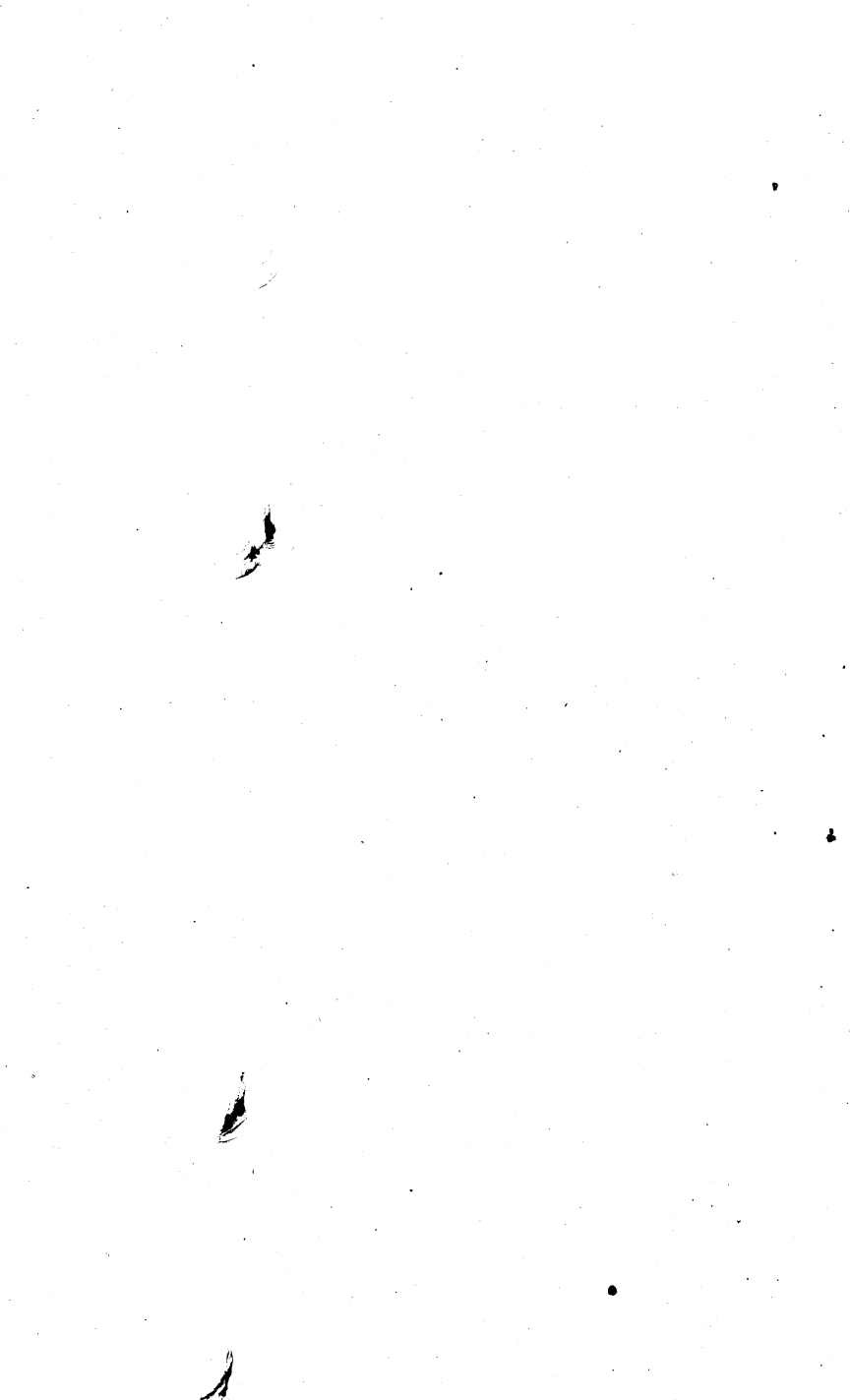
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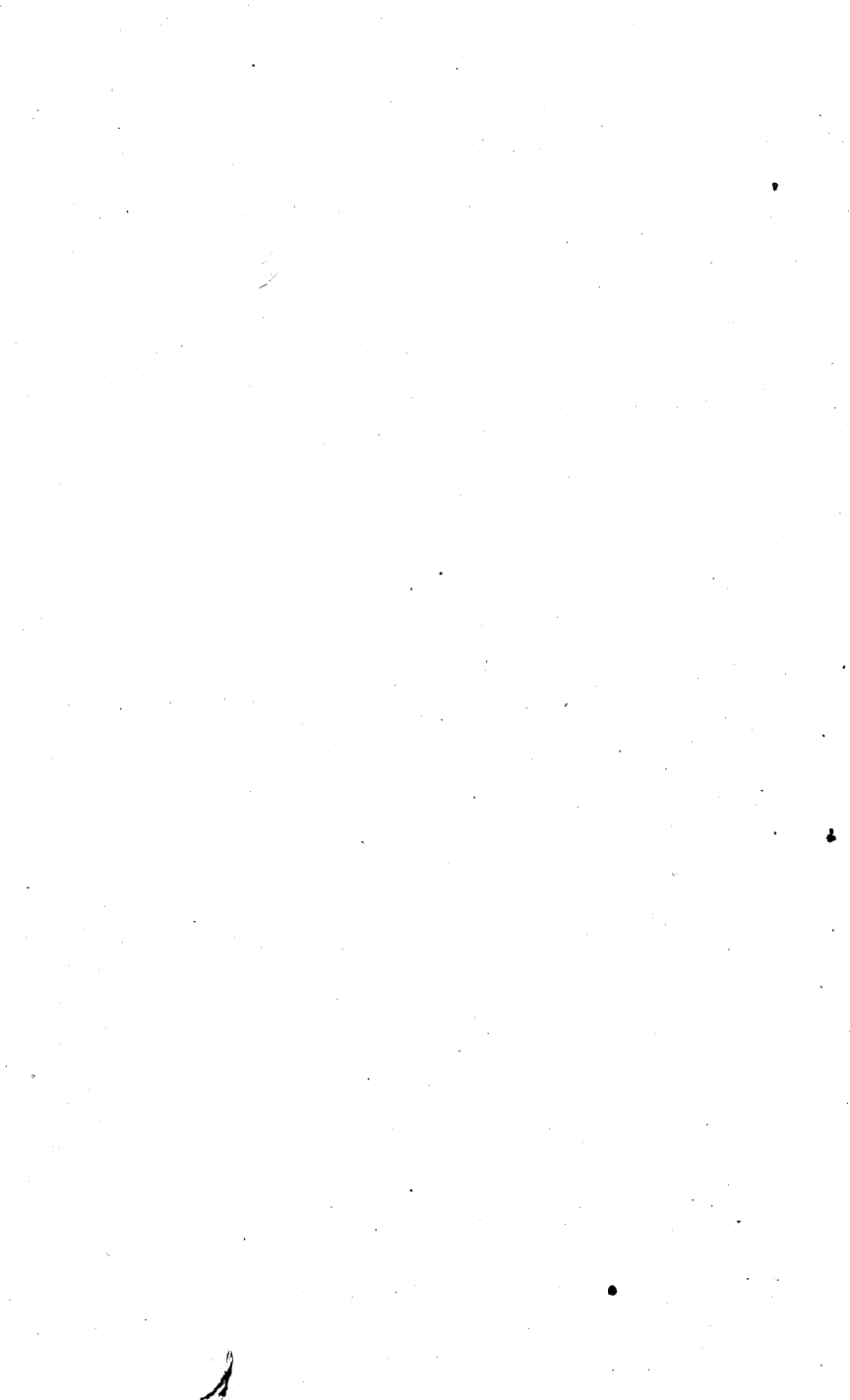
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL



WISCONSIN 1868.







THE
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL,

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN;

COMPRISING

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL, RULES, FORMS AND LAWS,

FOR THE REGULATION OF BUSINESS;

ALSO,

LISTS AND TABLES FOR REFERENCE.

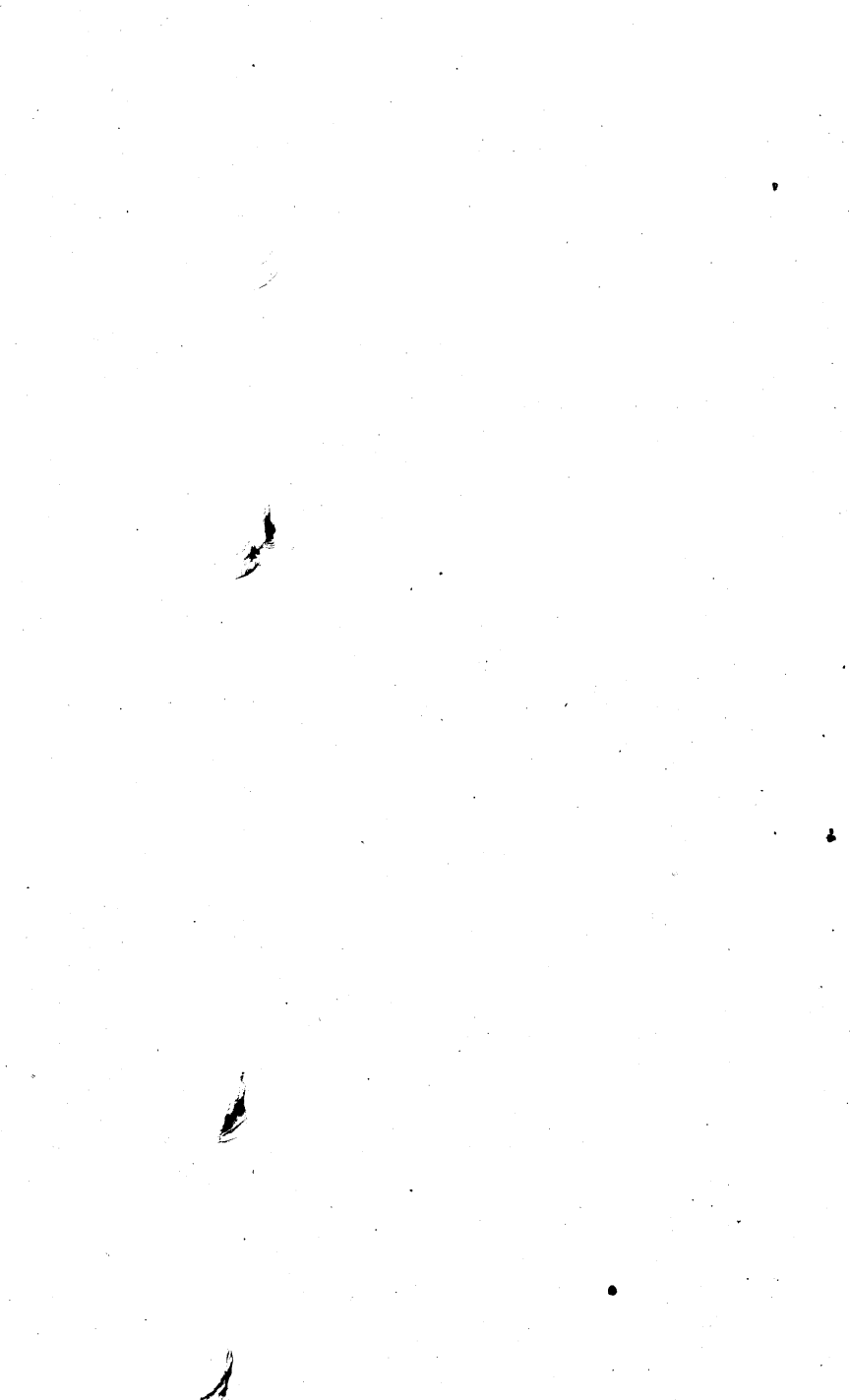
COMPILED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE, IN THE YEAR 1868.

SEVENTH ANNUAL EDITION.

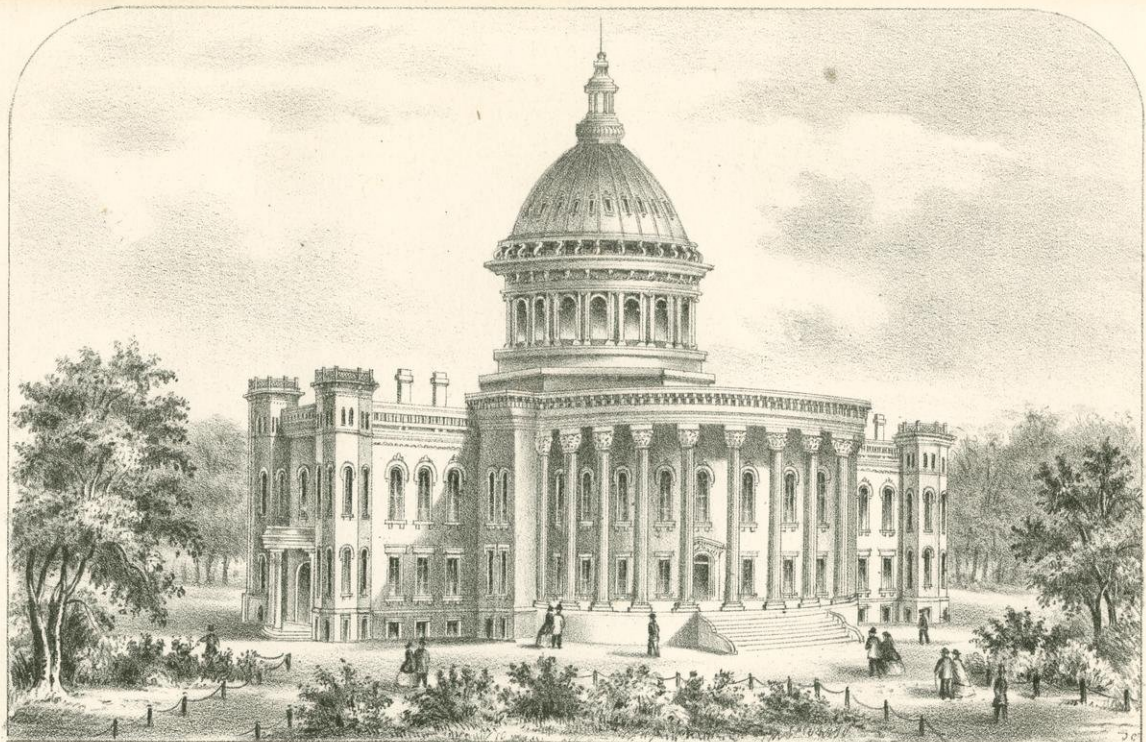
MADISON, WIS.:

ATWOOD & RUBLEE, STATE PRINTERS.

1868.







THE CAPITOL.

SEIFERT & LAWTON, Milwaukee.

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF A LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

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

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

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

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

Approved March 21, 1866.

CALENDAR FOR 1868.

1868.		SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.	1868.		SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JAN.		5	6	7	1	2	3	4	JULY.		5	6	7	1	2	3	4
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18			12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25			19	20	21	22	23	24	25
		26	27	28	29	30	31				26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEB.		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	AUG.		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15			9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22			16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29			23	24	25	26	27	28	29
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	SEPT.		30	31	1	2	3	4	5
		8	9	10	11	12	13	14			6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21			13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		22	23	24	25	26	27	28			20	21	22	23	24	25	26
APR.		29	30	31	1	2	3	4	OCT.		27	28	29	30	1	2	3
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11			4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18			11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25			18	19	20	21	22	23	24
MAY.		26	27	28	29	30	1	2	Nov.		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16			8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23			15	16	17	18	19	20	21
JUNE.		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	DEC.		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		31									29	30					
		7	8	9	10	11	12	13			6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20			13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
	28	29	30						27	28	29	30	31				

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

ARTICLE I.

SECTION I.

1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SECTION II.

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

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

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

to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

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

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

SECTION III.

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

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

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

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

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

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

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

SECTION IV.

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

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

SECTION V.

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

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

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

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

SECTION VI.

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

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

SECTION VII.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such

reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

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

SECTION VIII.

The congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States:

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes:

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

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads:

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

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations:

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

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

12. To provide and maintain a navy:

13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of

the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions :

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

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

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

SECTION IX.

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

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

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

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

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another ; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

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

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

SECTION X.

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

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

2. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION I.

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

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

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

*Annulled.—See amendments, Art. XII.

choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president.]

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

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

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

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

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

“I do solemnly swear [or affirm] that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States.”

SECTION II.

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

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties; provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior offi-

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

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

SECTION III.

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

SECTION IV.

1. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I.

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

SECTION II.

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

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers,

and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

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

SECTION III.

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

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

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I.

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

SECTION II.

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

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

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

SECTION III.

1. New states may be admitted by the congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction

of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress.

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

SECTION IV.

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

ARTICLE V.

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

ARTICLE VI.

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

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

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

ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

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

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President, and deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts.

Nathaniel Gorham,
Rufus King.

Connecticut.

William Samuel Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

New York.

Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey.

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

Virginia.

John Blair,
James Madison, jun.

Georgia.

William Few,
Abraham Baldwin.

Attest,

Pennsylvania.

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

Delaware.

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

Maryland.

James M'Henry.

South Carolina.

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

North Carolina.

William Blount,
Richard Dobbs Spaight,
Hugh Williamson.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary,

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

at the city^d of New York, on the 4th March, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of states.—1 *vol. Laws of U. S.*, p. 72.]

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

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

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

AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

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

ARTICLE II.

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

ARTICLE III.

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

ARTICLE IV.

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

ARTICLE V.

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

ARTICLE VI.

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

ARTICLE VII.

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

ARTICLE VIII.

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

ARTICLE IX.

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

ARTICLE X.

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

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

ARTICLE XI.

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

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

ARTICLE XII.

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

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as

a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

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

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

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

To all to whom these presents may come, greeting :

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

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

"*Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled (two-thirds of both houses concurring,)* That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said constitution, namely :

ARTICLE XIII.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

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

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN.

PREAMBLE.

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

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 18. The right of every man to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed, nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent. Nor shall any control of or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments, or mode of worship. Nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE II.

BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the state of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of congress entitled "an act to enable the people of Wisconsin territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union," approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to-wit:—beginning at the north-east corner of the state of Illinois, that is to say, at a point in the centre of lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence, running with the boundary line of the state of Michigan, through lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menominee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last mentioned river to lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of lake Brule, in a direct line to the centre of the channel between Middle and South islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by captain Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of lake Superior; thence through the centre of lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis

river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the river St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the centre of the main channel of that river to the north-west corner of the state of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the state of Illinois, to the place of beginning, as established by "an act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the original states," approved April 18th, 1818. [**Provided, however,* That the following alteration of the aforesaid boundary be, and hereby is, proposed to the congress of the United States as the preference of the state of Wisconsin, and if the same shall be assented and agreed to by the congress of the United States, then the same shall be and forever remain obligatory on the state of Wisconsin, viz.: leaving the aforesaid boundary line at the foot of the rapids of the St. Louis river; thence, in a direct line bearing south-westerly, to the mouth of the Iskodewabo, or Rum river, where the same empties into the Mississippi river; thence, down the main channel of the said Mississippi river, as prescribed in the aforesaid boundary.]

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

ARTICLE III.

SUFFRAGE.

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

1. White citizens of the United States.
2. White persons of foreign birth, who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the United States, on the subject of naturalization.

*Not assented to by Congress.

3. Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. Civilized persons of Indian descent, not members of any tribe: *provided*, that the legislature may, at any time, extend by law the right of suffrage to the persons not herein enumerated: but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election.*

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

SECTION 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly.

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

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

* Under this proviso—at the general election of 1849—the right of suffrage was extended to colored persons. (See decision of supreme court of Wisconsin, March 28, 1853. Gillespie vs. Palmer.)

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 9. Each house shall choose its own officers, and the senate shall choose a temporary president, when the lieutenant-governor shall not attend as president, or shall act as governor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 17. The style of the laws of the state shall be, "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:" and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

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

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

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

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

SEC. 22. The legislature may confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state, such powers, of a local, legislative, and administrative character, as they shall from time to time prescribe.

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 28. Members of the legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offi-

ces, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices to the best of their ability.

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

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

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

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

SEC. 2. No person, except a citizen of the United States, and a qualified elector of the state, shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor.

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

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

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

SEC. 6. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with

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

SEC. 7. In case of the impeachment of the governor, or his removal from office, death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation, or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor, for the residue of the term, or until the governor, absent or impeached, shall have returned, or the disability shall cease. But when the governor shall, with the consent of the legislature, be out of the state in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall continue commander-in-chief of the military force of the state.

SEC. 8. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If during a vacancy in the office of governor, the lieutenant governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or from mental or physical disease become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the state, the secretary of state shall act as governor until the vacancy shall be filled, or the disability shall cease.

SEC. 9. The lieutenant governor shall receive double the *per diem* allowance of members of the senate, for every day's attendance as president of the senate, and the same mileage as shall be allowed to members of the legislature.

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

ARTICLE VI.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

SECTION 1. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, at the times and places of choosing the members of the legislature, a secretary of state, treasurer and an attorney general, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

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

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

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

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIARY.

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

SEC. 2. The judicial power of this state, both as to matters of

law and equity, shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of probate, and in justices of the peace. The legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in municipal courts, and shall have power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction: *provided*, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in municipal courts shall not exceed, in their respective municipalities, that of circuit courts in their respective circuits, as prescribed in this constitution; and that the legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the municipal courts as of the judges of inferior courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the circuit courts.

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

SEC. 4. For the term of five years, and thereafter until the legislature shall otherwise provide, the judges of the several circuit courts shall be judges of the supreme court, four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of a majority of the judges present shall be necessary to a decision. The legislature shall have power, if they should think it expedient and necessary, to provide by law for the organization of a separate supreme court, with the jurisdiction and powers prescribed in this constitution, to consist of one chief justice and two associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the state, at such time and in such manner as the legislature may provide. The separate supreme court, when so organized, shall not be changed or discontinued by the legislature; the judges thereof shall be so classified that but one of them shall go out of office at the same time, and their term of office shall be the same as is provided for the judges of the circuit court. And whenever the legislature may consider it necessary to establish a separate supreme court they shall have power to reduce the number of circuit judges to four, and subdivide the judicial circuits, but no such subdivision or reduction shall take effect until after the expiration of the term of some one of the said judges, or until a vacancy occur by some other means.

SEC. 5. The state shall be divided into five judicial circuits, to be composed as follows: The first circuit shall comprise the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green. The second circuit, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson and Dane. The third circuit, the counties of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk and Portage. The fourth circuit, the counties of Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago and Calumet. And the fifth circuit shall comprise the counties of Iowa, Lafayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix; and the county of Richland shall be attached

to Iowa, the county of Chippewa to the county of Crawford, and the county of La Pointe to the county of St. Croix, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided by the legislature.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 13. Any judge of the supreme or circuit court may be removed from office by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section, unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE VIII.

FINANCE.

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 6. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures,

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IX.

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

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

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

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

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

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

SEC. 2. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state, for educational purposes, (except the lands heretofore granted for the purposes of a university,) and all moneys, and the clear proceeds of all property, that may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat, and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the state is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and also the five *per centum* of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the state shall become entitled on her admission into the union, (if congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned,) shall be set apart as a separate fund, to be called the school fund, the interest of which, and all other revenues derived from school lands, shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 7. The secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general shall constitute a board of commissioners for the sale of the school and university lands, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

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

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by

special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the corporation can not be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XII.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election. And if in the legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner and at such time as the legislature shall prescribe, and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall

become part of the constitution: *provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately.

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

ARTICLE XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

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

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

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

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide a great seal for the state, which shall be kept by the secretary of state; and all the official acts of the governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XIV.

SCHEDULE.

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

SEC. 2. All laws now in force in the territory of Wisconsin, which are not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

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

SEC. 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from a territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to, and may be prosecuted in the name of the state, and all bonds executed to the governor of the territory, or to any other officer or court, in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the governor or state authority, and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate or property, real, personal, or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action, and claims or debts of whatsoever description, of the territory of Wisconsin, shall inure to and vest in the state of Wisconsin, and may be sued for and recovered

in the same manner and to the same extent, by the state of Wisconsin, as the same could have been by the territory of Wisconsin. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions, which may have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state. All offences committed against the laws of the territory of Wisconsin, before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the state of Wisconsin, with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law, and suits in equity, which may be pending in any of the courts of the territory of Wisconsin, at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government, may be continued and transferred to any court of the state which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

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

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

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

SEC. 8. The president of this convention shall, immediately after its adjournment, cause a fair copy of this constitution, together with a copy of the act of the legislature of this territory, entitled "an act in relation to the formation of a state government in Wisconsin, and to change the time of holding the annual session of the legislature," approved October 27th, 1847, providing for the calling of this convention, and also a copy of so much of the last census of this territory as exhibits the number of its inhabitants, to be forwarded to the president of the United States, to be laid before the congress of the United States at its present session.

SEC. 9. This constitution shall be submitted at an election to be held on the second Monday in March next, for ratification or rejection, to all white male persons of the age of twenty-one years, or upward, who shall then be residents of this territory and citizens of the United States, or shall have declared their intention to become such in conformity with the laws of congress on the subject of naturalization; and all persons having such qualifications shall be entitled to vote for or against the adoption of this constitution, and for all officers first elected under it. And if the constitution be ratified by said electors, it shall become the constitution of the state of Wisconsin. On such of the ballots as are for the constitution shall be written or printed the word "yes;" and on such as

are against the constitution, the word "no." The election shall be conducted in the manner now prescribed by law, and the returns made by the clerks of the boards of supervisors or county commissioners (as the case may be) to the governor of the territory, at any time before the tenth of April next. And in the event of the ratification of this constitution, by a majority of all the votes given, it shall be the duty of the governor of this territory to make proclamation of the same, and to transmit a digest of the returns to the senate and assembly of the state, on the first day of their session. An election shall be held for governor, and lieutenant-governor, treasurer, attorney general, members of the state legislature, and members of congress, on the second Monday of May next, and no other or further notice of such election shall be required.

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

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

SEC. 12. Until there shall be a new apportionment, the senators and members of the assembly shall be apportioned among the several districts as hereinafter mentioned, and each district shall be en-

titled to elect one senator or member of the assembly, as the case may be.

The counties of Brown, Calumet, Manitowoc, and Sheboygan shall constitute the first senate district.

The counties of Columbia, Marquette, Portage, and Sauk shall constitute the second senate district.

The counties of Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe shall constitute the third senate district.

The counties of Fond du Lac and Winnebago shall constitute the fourth senate district.

The counties of Iowa and Richland shall constitute the fifth senate district.

The county of Grant shall constitute the sixth senate district.

The county of La Fayette shall constitute the seventh senate district.

The county of Green shall constitute the eighth senate district.

The county of Dane shall constitute the ninth senate district.

The county of Dodge shall constitute the tenth senate district.

The county of Washington shall constitute the eleventh senate district.

The county of Jefferson shall constitute the twelfth senate district.

The county of Waukesha shall constitute the thirteenth senate district.

The county of Walworth shall constitute the fourteenth senate district.

The county of Rock shall constitute the fifteenth senate district.

The towns of Southport, Pike, Pleasant Prairie, Paris, Bristol, Brighton, Salem, and Wheatland in the county of Racine, shall constitute the sixteenth senate district.

The towns of Racine, Caledonia, Mount Pleasant, Raymond, Norway, Rochester, Yorkville, and Burlington, in the county of Racine, shall constitute the seventeenth senate district.

The third, fourth, and fifth wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Lake, Oak Creek, Franklin, and Greenfield, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute the eighteenth senate district.

The first and second wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Milwaukee, Wauwatosa, and Granville, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute the nineteenth senate district.

The county of Brown shall constitute an assembly district.

The county of Calumet shall constitute an assembly district.

The county of Manitowoc shall constitute an assembly district.

The county of Columbia shall constitute an assembly district.

The counties of Crawford and Chippewa shall constitute an assembly district.

The counties of St. Croix and La Pointe shall constitute an assembly district.

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

The towns of Madison, Cross Plains, Clarkson, Springfield, Vero

na, Montrose, Oregon, and Greenfield, in the county of Dane, shall constitute an assembly district.

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

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

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

The towns of Hustisford, Ashippan, Lebanon, and Emmet, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an assembly district.

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

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

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

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

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

The precincts of Plattville, Head of Platte, Centreville, Muscoday, and Fennimore, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an assembly district.

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

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

The county of Green shall constitute an assembly district.

The precincts of Dallas, Peddlar's Creek, Mineral Point, and Yellow Stone, in the county of Iowa, shall constitute an assembly district.

The precincts of Franklin, Dodgeville, Porter's Grove, Arena, and Percussion, in the county of Iowa, and the county of Richland, shall constitute an assembly district.

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

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

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

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

The precincts of Wiota, Wayne, Gratiot, White Oak Springs, Fever River, and that part of Shullsburgh precinct south of town

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

The county of Marquette shall constitute an assembly district.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Portage shall constitute an assembly district.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Sauk shall constitute an assembly district.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Winnebago shall constitute an assembly district.

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

SEC. 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the territory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this state until altered or suspended by the legislature.

SEC. 14. The senators first elected in the even numbered senate districts, the governor, lieutenant governor, and other state officers first elected under this constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office for one year from the first Monday of January next. The senators first elected in the odd numbered senate districts, and the members of the assembly first elected, shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

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

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the congress of the United States be, and is hereby requested, upon the application of Wisconsin for admission into the Union, so to alter the provisions of an act of congress entitled "an act to grant a quantity of land to the territory of Wisconsin for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters

of Lake Michigan with those of Rock river," approved June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and so to alter the terms and conditions of the grant made therein, that the odd numbered sections thereby granted, and remaining unsold, may be held and disposed of by the state of Wisconsin, as part of the five hundred thousand acres of land to which said state is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one; and further that the even numbered sections reserved by congress may be offered for sale by the United States for the same minimum price, and subject to the same rights of pre-emption as other public lands of the United States.

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

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

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

Resolved, That the congress of the United States be, and hereby is requested, upon the admission of this state into the union, so to alter the provisions of the act of congress entitled "an act to grant a certain quantity of land to aid in the improvement of the Fox

and Wisconsin rivers, and to connect the same by a canal in the territory of Wisconsin," that the price of the lands reserved to the United States shall be reduced to the minimum price of the public lands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rock.

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

Sheboygan.

Silas Steadman.
Walworth.

Experience Estabrook,
George Gale,
James Harrington,

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

Washington.

James Fagan,
Patrick Pentony,
Harvey G. Turner.

Waukesha.

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

Winnebago.

Harrison Reed.

AMENDMENT.

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

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

MANUAL
OF
PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

SECTION I.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

MR. ONSLOW, the ablest among the speakers of the house of commons, used to say, "It was a maxim he had often heard when he was a young man, from old and experienced members, that nothing tended more to throw power into the hands of the administration, and those who acted with the majority in the house of commons, than a neglect of or a departure from, the rules of proceeding; that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority; and that they were in many instances, a shelter and protection to the minority, against the attempts of power.

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

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

SECTION II.

LEGISLATURE.

All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.—*Constitution of the United States, Article 1, Section 1.*

The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States.—*Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 6.*

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

SECTION III.

PRIVILEGED.

The privileges of the members of parliament, from small and obscure beginnings, have been advancing for centuries with a firm and never-yielding pace. Claims seem to have been brought forward from time to time, and repeated until some example of their admission enabled them to build law on that example. We can only, therefore, state the point of progression at which they now are. It is now acknowledged: 1st, that they are at all times exempted from question elsewhere, for anything said in their own house; 2d, that during the time of privilege, neither a member himself, his wife,* or his servants, [*familiares sui*,] for any matter of their own, may be † arrested on mesne process, in any civil suit; 3d, nor be detained under execution, though levied before the time of privilege; 4th, nor impleaded, cited or subpoenaed in any court; 5th, nor summoned as a witness or juror; 6th, nor may their lands or goods be distrained; 7th, nor their persons assaulted, or characters traduced. And the period of time, covered by privilege, before and after the session, with the practice of short prorogations under the connivance of the crown, amounts, in fact, to a perpetual protection against the course of justice. In one instance, indeed it has been relaxed by 10 G. 3, c. 50, which permits judiciary proceedings to go on against them. That these privileges must be continuously progressive, seems to result from their rejecting all definition of them, the doctrine being, that "their dignity and independence are preserved by keeping their privileges indefi-

*Elsygne, 217—*Hat.*, 31—1 Grey's Deb., 133.

†Order of the House of Commons, 1663, July 10.

nite;" and that "the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rests entirely in their own breast; and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated law."—1 *Blackstone* 163, 164.

It was probably from this view of the encroaching character of privilege, that the framers of our constitution, in their care to provide that the laws shall bind equally on all, and especially that those who make them shall not exempt themselves from their operation, have only privileged "senators and representatives" themselves from the single act of "arrest in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and from being questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either house."—*Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 6.* Under the general authority "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers given them," *Const. U. S., Art. II, Sec. 8,* they may provide by law the details which may be necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such law being as yet made, it seems to stand at the present on the following ground: 1. The act of arrest is void *ab initio*, 2 *Stra.*, 989. 2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion, 1 *Bl.*, 166, 2 *Stra.*, 989; or by habeas corpus under the federal or state authority, as the case may be; or a writ of privilege out of the chancery, 2 *Stra.*, 989, in those states which have adopted that part of the laws of England.—Orders of the House of Com. 1550, Feb. 20. 3. The arrest, being unlawful, is a trespass, for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action or indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unauthorized arrests. 4. The court before which the process is returnable, is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorized proceeding, and liable, also, as in other cases, to have their proceedings stayed or corrected by the superior courts.

The time necessary in going to and returning from congress not being defined, it will, of course, be judged of in every particular case by those who will have to decide the case.

While privilege was understood in England to extend, as it does here, only to exemption from arrest, *eundo, morando et re deundo*, the house of commons themselves decided that "a convenient time was to be understood."—1580—1 *Hats.*, 99, 100. Nor is the law so strict in point of time as to require the party to set out immediately on his return, but allows him time to settle his private affairs and to prepare for his journey; and does not even scan his road very nicely, nor forfeit his protection for a little deviation from that which is most direct; some necessity perhaps constraining him to it.—2 *Stra.*, 986, 987.

This privilege from arrest, privileges of course against all process, the disobedience to which is punishable by an attachment of the person; as a subpoena and respondendum, or, testicandum, or a summons on a jury; and with reason, because a member has superior duty to perform in another place.

When a representative is withdrawn from his seat by summons, the 47,700 people whom he represents, lose their voice in debate and vote, as they do in his voluntary absence; when a senator is withdrawn by summons, his state loses half its voice in debate and vote, as it does in his voluntary absence. The enormous disparity of evil admits no comparison.

So far there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the privileges of the two houses of congress; but in the following cases it is otherwise: In Dec., 1795, the house of representatives committed two persons of the names of Randall and Whitney, for attempting to corrupt the integrity of certain members, which they considered as a contempt and breach of the privileges of the house; and the acts being proved, Whitney was detained in confinement a fortnight, and Randall three weeks, and was reprimanded by the speaker. In March, 1796, the house of representatives voted a challenge given to a member of their

house, to be a breach of the privileges of the house; but satisfactory apologies and acknowledgments being made, no further proceedings were had. The editor of the *Aurora*, having, in his paper of Feb. 19, 1800, inserted some paragraph defamatory of the senate, and failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of the order, it was insisted in support of it, that every man, by the law of nature, and every body of men, possess the right of self defense: that all public functionaries are essentially invested with the powers of self-preservation; that they have an inherent right to do all acts necessary to keep themselves in a condition to discharge the trusts confided to them: that whenever authorities are given, the means of carrying them into execution are given by right of punishing contempts; all the state legislatures exercise the same power, and every court does the same; that if we have it not, we sit at the mercy of every intruder who may enter our doors or gallery, and by noise and tumult, render proceeding in business impracticable; that if our tranquillity is to be perpetually disturbed by newspaper defamation, it will not be possible to exercise our functions with the requisite coolness and deliberation; and that we must, therefore, have a power to punish those disturbers of our peace and proceedings. To this it was answered, that the parliament and courts of England have cognizance of contempts by express provisions of their law; that the state legislatures have equal authority, because their powers are plenary; they represent their constituents completely, and possess all their powers, except such as their constitutions have expressly denied them; that the courts of the several states have the same powers by the laws of their states, and those of the federal government by the same state laws, adopted in each state by a law of congress; that none of these bodies, therefore, derive those powers from natural or necessary right, but from express law; that congress have no such natural or necessary power, nor any powers but such as are given them by the constitution; that that has given them directly exemption from personal arrest, exemptions from questions elsewhere for what is said in the house, and power over their own members and proceedings; for these no further law is necessary, the constitution being the law; that, moreover, by that article of the constitution which authorizes them "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the constitution in them," they may provide by law for an undisturbed exercise of their functions, *e. g.*, for the punishment of contempts, of affrays or tumults in their presence, etc., but till the law be made it does not exist; and does not exist, from their own neglect; that in the meantime, however, they are not unprotected, the ordinary magistrates and courts of law being open and competent to punish all unjustifiable disturbances or defamations and even their own sergeant, who may appoint deputies ad libitum to aid him, 3 *Grey*, 59, 147, 255, is equal to the smallest disturbances; that in requiring a previous law, the constitution had regard to the inviolability of the citizen as well as the member; as, should one house, in regular form of a bill, aim at too broad privileges, it may be checked by the other, and both by the president: and also as, the law being promulgated, the citizen will know how to avoid offense. But if one branch may assume its own privileges without control; if it may do it on the spur of the occasion, conceal the law in his own breast, and after the fact committed, make its sentence both the law and the judgment on that fact; if the offense is to be kept undefined, and to be declared only *ex re nata*, and according to the passions of the moment, and there be no limitation either in the manner or measure of the punishment, the condition of the citizen would be perilous indeed. Where there is no fixed law, the judgment on any particular case, is the law of that single case only, and dies with it. When a new and even similar case arises, the judgment which is to make, and at the same time apply, the law, is open to question and consideration, as are all new laws. Perhaps congress, in the mean time, in their care for the safety of the citizen as well as that for their own protection, may declare by law what is necessary and proper to enable them to carry into execution the powers vested in them, and thereby hang up a rule for the inspection of all, which may direct the conduct of the citizens, and at the same time test the judgments they shall themselves pronounce in their own case.

Privilege from arrest takes place by force of the election; and before a return be made, a member elected may be named of a committee, and is to every intent a member, except that he cannot vote until he is sworn.—*Memor.*, 107, 108.—*D'Ewes*, 642, col. 2. 653, 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 seargent.—1 *Grey*, 88. 95.

The privilege of a member is the privilege of the house. If the member waive it without leave, it is a ground for punishing him, but cannot in effect waive the privilege of the house.—3 *Grey*, 140, 322.

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

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

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

It is a breach of order for the speaker to refuse to put a question which is in order.—2 *Hats.*, 175, 276—*Grey*, 133.

And even in case of treason, felony and breach of the peace, to which privilege does not extend as to substance; yet in parliament, a member is privileged as to the mode of proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the house, that it may judge of the fact, and of the ground of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege. Otherwise it would be in the power of other branches of the government, and even of every private man, under pretenses of treason, etc., to take any man from his service in the house; and so as many, one after another, as would make the house what he pleaseth.—*Decision of the commons on the King's declaring Sir John Hotham a traitor*, 4 *Rushw.*, 586. So when a member stood indicted of felony, it was adjudged that he ought to remain of the house till conviction. For it may be any man's case, who is guiltless, to be accused and indicted of felony, or the like crime.—23 *El.*, 1850—*D' Ewes* 283, vol. 1.—*Lex. Parl.*, 133.

When it is found necessary for the public service to put a member under arrest, or when, on any public inquiry, matter comes out which may lead to affect the person of a member, it is the practice immediately to acquaint the house, that they may know the reasons for such a proceeding, and take such steps as they think proper—2 *Hats.*, 239. Of which see many examples.—2 *Hats.*, 256, 257, 258. But the communication is subsequent to the arrest.—1 *Blackst.*, 167.

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

SECTION IV.

ELECTIONS.

The times, places and manner of holding election for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing senators.—*Const. U. S.*, Art. I, Sec. 4.

Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members.—*Const. U. S.*, Art. I, Sec. 5.

SECTION V.

QUALIFICATIONS.

The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

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

No person shall be a senator, who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.—*Const. U. S.*, Art. I, Sec. 3.

The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors of each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

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

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states, which may be included within the union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand; but each state shall have at least one representative.—*Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 2.*

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

STATES.	1787 ¹	1790 ²	1800 ³	1810 ⁴	1820 ⁵	1830 ⁶	1840 ⁷	1850 ⁸	1860 ⁹
10 Maine,	0	0	0	0	2	8	7	6	5
New Hampshire,	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3
Massachusetts,	8	14	17	20	13	12	10	11	10
Rhode Island,	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut,	4	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4
Vermont,	0	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3
New York,	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31
New Jersey,	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	4	5
Pennsylvania,	8	13	18	23	26	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,	0	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9
12 Tennessee,	0	0	3	5	9	13	11	10	8
13 Ohio,	0	0	0	6	14	19	21	21	19
14 Louisiana,	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	4	5
15 Indiana,	0	0	0	0	3	7	10	11	11
16 Mississippi,	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	5	5
17 Illinois,	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	9	14
18 Alabama,	0	0	0	0	3	5	7	7	6
19 Missouri,	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7	9
20 Michigan,	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	6
21 Arkansas,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
22 Florida,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
23 Iowa,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
24 Texas,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
25 Wisconsin,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
26 California,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
27 Minnesota,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
28 Oregon,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
29 Kansas,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
30 West Virginia,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
31 Nevada,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	65	106	141	181	212	242	223	273	241

1 As per Constitution.

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

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

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

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

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

7 As per act of June 25, 1842, one representative for 70,680, sixth census.

8 As per act of July 30, 1853, one representative for 98,702, seventh census.

10 Previous to the 3d of March, 1820, Maine formed part of Massachusetts, and was called the *District of Maine*, and its representatives are numbered with those of Massachusetts. By compact between Maine and Massachusetts, Maine became a separate and independent state, and by act of congress of 3d March, 1820, was admitted into the union as such; the admission to take place on the 15th of the same month. On the 7th of April, 1820, Maine was declared entitled to seven representatives, to be taken from those of Massachusetts.

11 Divided by action of state legislature and congress in 1861 and 1862, and state of West Virginia created therefrom.

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

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

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

15 " " " December 11, 1816, with three " "

16 " " " December 10, 1817, with one " "

17 " " " December 3, 1818, with one " "

18 " " " December 14, 1819, with three " "

19 " " " March 2, 1821, with one " "

20 " " " January 26, 1837, with one " "

21 " " " January 15, 1836, with one " "

22 " " " March 8, 1845, with one " "

23 " " " March 3, 1845, with two " "

24 " " " December 29, 1848, with two " "

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

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

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

28 " " " Feb. 14, 1859, with one " "

29 " " " January 29, 1861, with one " "

30 Previous to December 31, 1862, West Virginia was a part of the state of Virginia, which state was entitled to eleven members of the house of representatives.

31 Admitted under act of congress of October 31, with one representative.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 1.*

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person, holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 6.*

SECTION VI.

QUORUM.

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

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

The president having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected that shall have been made in the entries.—*Rules of the Senate*, 1.

SECTION VII.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

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

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.—*Const. U. S.*, *Art. 1, Sec. 3.*

The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.—*Const. U. S.*, *Art. 1, Sec. 3.*

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers.—*Const. U. S.*, *Art. 1, Sec. 2.*

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

In the senate, a president pro tempore, in the absence of the vice-president, is proposed and chosen by ballot. His office is understood to be determined on the vice-president appearing and taking the chair, or at the meeting of the senate after the first recess.—*Vide Rule 23.*

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

<p>Sir Job Charlton ill, Seymour chosen, 1673, Feb. 18, Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1678, April 15. Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.</p>	<p>} Not merely pro tempore, <i>Chand.</i>, 169, 276, 277.</p>
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Thorp in execution, a new speaker chosen—31 *H.* VI.—3 *Grey*, 11: and March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances.—*Hats.*, 161.—4 *Inst.*—8 *Lex Parl.*, 263.

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

SECTION X.

ADDRESS.

The president shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.—*Const. U. S.*, *Art. 2, Sec. 3.*

A joint address from both houses of parliament is read by the speaker of the house of lords. It may be attended by both houses in a body, or by a committee from each house, or by the two speakers only. An address of the house of commons only may be presented by the whole house, or by the speaker,—9 *Grey*, 473; 1 *Chandler*, 298, 301, or by such particular members as are of the privy council.—2 *Hats*, 276.

SECTION XI.

COMMITTEES.*

Standing committees, as of privileges and elections, etc., are usually appointed at the first meeting, to continue through the session. The person first named is generally permitted to act as chairman. But this is a matter of courtesy; every committee having a right to elect their own chairman, who presides over them, puts questions, and reports their proceedings to the house.—*Inst.*, 11, 12.—*Scob.*, 7.—1 *Grey*, 112.

At these committees the members are to speak standing, and not sitting; though there is reason to conjecture it was formerly otherwise.—*D' Ewes*, 630, *col. 1*—4 *Parl. Hist.*, 443—2 *Hats.*, 77.

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

* Mode of appointing committees.—*Vide Senate Rules. 33, 34, Rules H. R.*, 7.

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

So soon as the house sits, and a committee is notified of it, the chairman is in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the services of the house.—2 *Nals.*, 319. *Vide Rules H. R.*, 192.

It appears that on joint committee of the lords and commons, each committee acted integrally, in the following instances.—7 *Grey*, 261, 278, 285, 338—1 *Chandler*, 357, 462. In the following instances it does not appear whether they did or not.—9 *Grey*, 129, 7 *Grey*, 123, 229, 321.

SECTION XII.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The speech, message, and other matters of great concernment, are usually referred to a committee of the whole house—6 *Grey*, 311, where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended until they get to a shape which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the house, are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills—*Scob.*, 36, 44. Propositions for any charge upon the people are especially to be made first in a committee of the whole.—3 *Hats.*—*Vide Rules H. R.* 423, 124. The sense of the whole is better taken in committee, because in all committees every one speaks as often as he pleases—*Scob.*, 49—*Vide Rules H. R.*, 125. They generally acquiesce in the chairman named by the speaker; but as well as all other committees, have a right to elect one, some member, by consent, putting the question.—*Scob.*, 36—3 *Grey*, 301.—*Vide Rules H. R.*, 118. The form of going from the house into committee, is for the speaker, on motion, to put the question that the house do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take under consideration such a matter, naming it. If determined in the affirmative, he leaves the chair, and takes a seat elsewhere, as any other member; and the person appointed chairman seats himself at the clerk's table.—*Scob.*, 37—*Vide Rules H. R.*, 118. Their quorum is the same as that of the house; and if a defect happens, the chairman, on a motion and question rises; the Speaker resumes the chair, and the chairman can make no other report than to inform the house of the cause of their dissolution. If a message is announced during a committee, the speaker takes the chair and receives it, because the committee cannot.—2 *Hats.*, 125, 126.

In a committee of the whole, the tellers, on a division, differing as to number, great heats and confusion arose, and danger of a decision by the sword. The speaker took the chair, the mace was forcibly laid on the table: whereupon the members retiring to their

places, the speaker told the house "he had taken the chair without an order to bring the house into order." Some excepted against it; but it was generally approved as the only expedient to suppress disorder. And every member was required, standing up in his place, to engage that he would proceed no further, in consequence of what had happened in the grand committee, which was done.—3 *Grey*, 139.

A committee of the whole being broken up in disorder, and the chair resumed by the speaker without an order, the house was adjourned. The next day the committee was considered as thereby dissolved, and the subject again before the house; and it was decided in the house, without returning into committee.—3 *Grey*, 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 time to go through the same, have directed him to ask leave to sit again. Whereupon, a question is put on their having leave, and on the time when the house will again resolve itself into a committee.—*Scob.*, 38. But if they have gone through the matter referred to them, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report their proceedings to the house, which being resolved, the chairman rises, the speaker resumes the chair, the chairman informs him that the committee have gone through the business referred to them, and that he is ready to make report when the house shall think proper to receive it. If the house have time to receive it, there is usually a cry of "now, now," whereupon he makes the report; but if it be late, the cry is, "to-morrow, to-morrow," or "on Monday," etc.; or a motion is made to that effect, and a question put, that it be received to-morrow, etc.—*Scob.*, 38.

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

SECTION XIII.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

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

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

When any person is examined before a committee, or at the bar of the house, any member wishing to ask the person a question, must address it to the speaker or chairman, who repeats the question to the person, or says to him, "you hear the question, answer

it." But if the propriety of the question be objected to, the speaker directs the witness, counsel and parties to withdraw; for no question can be moved or put, or debated while they are there—*Hats.*, 108. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters.—2 *Hats.*, 106, 107—8 *Grey*, 64. The question asked must be entered in the journals.—3 *Grey*, 81. But the testimony given in answer before the house, is never written down; but before a committee it must be, for the information of the House, who are not present to hear it.—7 *Grey*, 52, 334.

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

A member in his place gives information to the house of what he knows of any matter under hearing of the bar.—*Jour. H. of C.*, Jan. 22, 1744, 5.

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

Counsel are to be heard only on private, not on public bills; and on such points of law only as the house shall direct.—19 *Grey*, 61.

SECTION XIV.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The arrangement of the business of the senate is as follows :

1. Motions previously submitted.
2. Reports of committees previously made.
3. Bills from the house of representatives, and those introduced on leave, which have been read the first time, are read the second time, and if not referred to committee, are considered in committee of the whole, and proceeded with as in other cases.
4. After twelve o'clock, engrossed bills of the senate, and bills of the house of representatives, on the third reading are put on their passage.
5. If the above are finished before one o'clock, the general file of bills, consisting of those reported from committees on the second reading and those reported from committees after having been referred, are taken up in the order in which they are reported to the senate by the respective committees.
6. At one o'clock, if no business be pending, or if no motion be made to proceed to other business, the special orders are called, at the head of which stands the unfinished business of the preceding day.—*Vide Rules H. R., 19 to 24, inclusive.*

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

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

SECTION XV.

ORDER.

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

In parliament, "instances make order," *per speaker Onslow, 2 Hats., 144*; but what is done only by one parliament, cannot be called custom of parliament: *by Prynne, 1 Grey, 52.*

SECTION XVI.

ORDERS RESPECTING PAPERS.

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

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

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

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

SECTION XVII.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No man can speak more than once to the same bill, on the same day; or even on another day, if the debate be adjourned. But if it be read more than once in the same day, he may speak once at every reading. *Co.* 12, 116—*Hakew.*, 148—*Scob.*, 58—2 *Hats.*, 75. Even a change of opinion does not give a right to be heard a second time.—*Smyth Comw. L.* 2, c. 3—*Arcan. Pari.* 17.

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

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

But he may be permitted to speak again to a clear matter of fact. 3 *Grey*, 327, 416. Or merely to explain himself, 3 *Hats.*, 73, in some material part of his speech, *ib.* 75; or to the manner or words of the question, keeping himself to that only, and not traveling into the merits of it, *Memorials in Hakew*, 29; or to the orders of the house, if they were transgressed, keeping within that line, and falling into the matter itself.—*Mem. Hakew*, 30, 31.

But if the speaker rise to speak, the member standing up ought to sit down, that he may be first heard.—*Town. col.*, 205—*Hale, Parl.*, 133—*Mem. in Hakew*, 30, 31. Nevertheless, though the speaker may of right speak to matters of order, and be the first heard, he is restrained from speaking on any other subject, except where the house have occasion for facts within his knowledge; then he may, with their leave, state the matter of fact.—3 *Grey*, 38.

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

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the house, no prior determination of which is to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with the motion to rescind it.—2 *Hats.*, 169, 170—*Rushw. p. 3, v. 1, fol. 42*. But while a proposition is under consideration, it is still in fieri, though it has even been reported by a committee, reflections on it are no reflections on the house.—9 *Grey*, 308.

No person, in speaking, is to mention a member then present by his name; but to describe him by his seat in the house, or who spoke last, or on the other side of the question, etc.—*Mem. in Hakew*.—3 *Smyth's Com.*, L. 2, c. 3; not to digress from the matter to fall upon the person.—*Scob.*, 41—*Hale. Parl.*, 133—2 *Hats.*, 166, by speaking, reviling, nipping, or unmannerly words against a particular member.—*Smyth's Com.*, L. 2, c. 3. The consequence of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms, but to arraign the motives of those who propose or advocate it, is a personality, and against order. Qui digreditur a materia ad personam, Mr. Speaker ought to suppress. *Ord. Com.*, 1604, *Apr. 19*.

When a member shall be called to order by the president, or a senator, he shall sit down, and every question out of order shall be decided by the president without debate, subject to an appeal to the senate, and the president may call for the sense of the senate on any question of order.—*Rule 6*.

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

No one is to disturb another in his speech, by hissing, coughing, spitting, 6 *Grey*, 332—*Scob.*, 8—*D'Eves*, 332, col. 1; nor stand up to interrupt him, *Town. col.*, 205—*Mem. in Hakew*, 31; nor to pass between the speaker and the speaking member; nor to go across the house, *Scob.*, 6; or to walk up and down it; or to take books or paper from the table, or write there.—2 *Hats.*, 177.

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

endeavor to drown his voice, it is the most prudent way to submit to the pleasure of the house and sit down; for it scarcely ever happens that they are guilty of this piece of ill-manners without sufficient reason, or inattentive to a member who says anything worth their hearing.—2 *Hats.*, 77, 78.

If repeated calls do not produce order, the speaker may call by his name any member obstinately persisting in irregularity; whereupon the house may require the member to withdraw. Then the speaker states the offence committed, and the house considers the punishment they will inflict.—2 *Hats.*, 176, 7, 8, 172.

For instance of assaults and affrays in the house of commons, and the proceedings there, see 1 *Pet. Misc.*, 82—3 *Grey*, 8, 128—*Grey*, 328—5 *Grey*, 38—26 *Grey*, 204—10 *Grey*, 8. Whenever warm words or an assault have passed between members, the house for the protection of their members, requires them to declare in their places not to prosecute any quarrel, *Grey*, 128, 263—5 *Grey*, 289; or orders them to attend the speaker, who is to accommodate their differences, and to report to the house, 3 *Grey*, 419; and they are put under restraint, if they refuse, or until they do.—9 *Grey*, 234, 312.

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

Disorderly words spoken in a committee, must be written down as in the house; but the committee can only report them to the house for animadversion.—6 *Grey*, 47.

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

In parliament, to speak irreverently or seditiously against the king, is against order.—*Smyth's Com.*, L. 2, c. 3—2 *Hats.*, 170.

It is a breach of order in debate to notice what has been said on the same subject in the other house, or the particular votes or ma-

juries on it there; because the opinion of each house should be left to its own independency, not to be influenced by the proceedings of the other; and the quoting them might beget reflections leading to misunderstanding between the two houses.—8 *Grey*, 22.

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

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

Where the private interests of a member are concerned in a bill or question, he is to withdraw. And where such an interest has appeared, his voice has been disallowed, even after a division. In a case so contrary, not only to the laws of decency, but to the fundamental principles of the social compact, which denies to any man to be a judge of his own case, it is for the honor of the house that this rule of immemorial observance should be strictly adhered to.—2 *Hats.*, 119, 121—3 *Grey*, 368.

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

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

§ In the senate of the United States every question of order is to be decided by the president without debate; but if there be a doubt in his mind, he may call for the sense of the senate.—*Rule 6*.

If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the house, the speaker shall, or any member may, call to order; in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the house shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed, in case any member object, without leave of the house; and if the case require it he shall be liable to the censure of the house.—*Rule H. R.*, 29.

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

SECTION XVII.

ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

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

By the rule of the senate, on motion made and seconded, to shut the doors of the senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a member, require secrecy, the president shall direct the gallery to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the door shall remain shut.—*Rule 18*.

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

The only case where a member has a right to insist on any thing is, where he calls for the execution of a subsisting order of the house. Here, there having been already a resolution, any member has a right to insist that the speaker, or any other whose duty it is, shall carry it into execution; and no debate or delay can be had on it. Thus any member has a right to have the house or gallery cleared of strangers, an order existing for that purpose; or to have the house told when there is not a quorum present.—2 *Hats.*, 87, 129. How far an order of the house is binding, see *Hakev*, 392.

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

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

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

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

Where the constitution authorizes each house to determine the rule of its proceedings, it must mean in those cases, legislative, executive, or judiciary, submitted to them by the constitution, or in something relating to these, and entered in the journals, having no relation to these, such as acceptances of invitations, to attend orations, to take part in processions, etc. These must be understood to be merely conventional among those who are willing to participate in the ceremony, and are therefore perhaps improperly placed among the records of the house.

SECTION XIX.

PETITIONS.

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

Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners, *Scob., 87—L. Parl., c. 22—9 Grey, 362*, unless they are attending, *1 Grey, 401*, or unable to sign and averred by a member, *3 Grey, 418*. But a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning was on the question, (March 14, 1800,) received by the senate. The averment of a member or somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioners, is necessary, if it be questioned.—*5 Grey, 36*. It must be presented by a member, not by the petitioners, and must be opened by him, holding it in his hand.—*10 Grey, 57*.

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

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

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

SECTION XX.

MOTIONS.

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

The senate say, no motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded.—*Rule 9*.

It is then, and not till then, in possession of the house. It is to be put in writing, if the house or speaker require it, and must be read to the house by the speaker as often as any member desire it for his information.—*2 Hats., 82*.

The rule of the senate, is when a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the president or any member, delivered in at the table, and read by the president, before the same shall be debated.—*Rule 10*.

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXI.

RESOLUTIONS.

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

A resolution for an allowance of money to the clerks being moved, it was objected to as not in order, and so ruled by the chair. But on appeal to the senate, (i. e., a call for their sense by the president, on account of doubt in his mind, according to rule 16), the decision was overruled.—*Jour. Sen., June 1, 1786.* I presume the doubt was, whether an allowance of money could be made otherwise than by bill.

SECTION XXII

BILLS.

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

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

SECTION XXIII.

BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN.

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

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

It is to be presented fairly written, without any erasure or interlineation, or the speaker may refuse it.—*Scob.*, 31, *Grey*, 82, 84.

SECTION XXIV.

BILLS, FIRST READING.

When a bill is first presented, the clerk reads it at the table, and hands it to the speaker, who, rising, states to the house the title of the bill; that this is the first time of reading it; and the question will be, whether it shall be read the second time. Then sitting down, to give an opening for objections: if none be made, he rises again and puts the question, whether it shall be read a second time. *Hakew*, 137, 141. A bill cannot be amended at the first reading.—6 *Grey*, 236; nor is it usual for it to be opposed then, but it may be done and rejected.—*D'Ewes*, 335, col. 1.—3 *Hats.*, 198. [*Vide Rules H. R.* 109.]

SECTION XXV.

BILLS, SECOND READING.

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

In the senate of the United States, the president reports the title of the bill, that this is the second time of reading it, that it is to be considered as in a committee of the whole, and that the question will be, whether it shall be read a third time? or that it may be referred to a special committee.—*Vide Rule* 27.

SECTION XXVI.

BILLS, COMMITMENT.

If, on motion and question, it be decided that the bill shall be committed, it may then be moved to be referred to a committee of

the whole house, or to a special committee. If the latter, the speaker proceeds to name the committee. Any member also may name a single person, and the clerk is to write him down as of the committee. But the house have a controlling power over the names and number, if a question be moved against any one; and may in any case put in and put out whom they please.

Those who take exceptions to some particulars in the bill, are to be of the committee. But none who speak directly against the body of the bill. For he that would totally destroy would not amend it.—*Hakew*, 146—*Town col.*, 208—208—*D' Ewes*, 634, col. 2—*Scob.*, 47; or, as is said, 5 *Grey*, 145, the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it—6 *Grey*, 673. It is therefore a constant rule, "that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it."—*Grey*, 228.

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

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

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

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

The clerk may deliver the bill to any member of the committee.—*Town col.*, 138. But it is usual to deliver it to him who is first named.

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

A committee meets when and where they please, if the house has not ordered time and place for them.—6 *Grey*, 370. But they can only act when together, and not by separate consultation and consent, nothing being the report of the committee, but what has been agreed in committee actually assembled.

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

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

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

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

The natural order in considering and amending any paper, is, to begin at the beginning, and proceed through it by paragraphs; and this order is so strictly adhered to in parliament, that when a latter part has been amended, you cannot recur back and make any alteration in a former part.—2 *Hats.*, 90. In numerous assemblies, this restraint is, doubtless, important.

But in the senate of the United States, though in the main we consider and amend the paragraphs in their natural order, yet recurrences are indulged; and they seem on the whole, in that small body, to produce advantages outweighing their inconveniences.

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

On this head, the following case occurred in the senate, March 6, 1800: A resolution which had no preamble, having been already amended by the house, so that a few words only of the original remained in it, a motion was made to prefix a preamble, which, having an aspect very different from the resolution, the mover intimated that he should afterwards propose a correspondent amendment in the body of the resolution. It was objected that a preamble could not be taken up till the body of the resolution is done with. But the preamble was received; because we are in fact through the body of the resolution we have amended, that as far as amendments have been offered, and indeed till little of the original is left, it is the proper time, therefore, to consider a preamble; and whether

the one offered be consistent with the resolution, is for the house to determine. The mover, indeed, has intimated that he shall offer a subsequent proposition for the body of the resolution; but the house is not in possession of it; it remains in his breast, and may be withheld. The rules of the house can only operate on what is before them. The practice of the senate, too, allows recurrences backward and forward for the purpose of amendments, not permitting amendments in a subsequent, to preclude those in a prior part, or *e converso*.

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

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

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

SECTION XXVII.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

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

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

SECTION XXVIII.

BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

After a bill has been committed and reported, it ought not, in an ordinary course to be recommitted. But in cases of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the

same committee.—*Hakew*, 151. If a report be committed before agreed to in the house, what has passed in the committee is of no validity; the whole question is again before the committee, and a new resolution must be again moved, as if nothing had passed.—3 *Hats.*, 131, *note*.

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

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

SECTION XXIX.

BILL, REPORT TAKEN UP.

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

On taking up a bill reported with amendments, the amendments only are read by the clerk. The speaker then reads the first, and puts it to the question; and so on till the whole are adopted or rejected, before any other amendment be admitted, except it be an amendment to an amendment.—*Elsynge's Mem.*, 23. When through the amendments of the committee, the speaker pauses, and gives time for amendments to be proposed in the house to the body of the bill; as he does also if it has been reported without amendments; putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question, whether the bill shall be read the third time.

SECTION XXX.

QUASI-COMMITTEE.

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

The 23th rule of the senate says, "all the bills, on a second reading, shall first be considered by the senate in the same manner as if the senate were in committee of the whole before they shall be taken up and proceeded on by the senate agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered; that is to say, unless ordered to be referred to a special committee. And when the senate shall consider a treaty, bill or resolution, as in committee of the whole, the vice-president, or president pro tempore, may call a member to fill the chair, during the time the senate shall remain in committee of the whole; and the chairman so called, shall, during such time, have the power of a president pro tempore.

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

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

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

How far does this 28th rule subject the house, when in quasi-committee, to the laws which regulate proceedings of committees of the whole? The particulars in which these differ from proceedings in the house, are the following: 1. In a committee every member may speak as often as he pleases. 2. The votes of a committee may be rejected or altered when reported to the house. 3. A committee, even of the whole, cannot refer any matter to another committee. 4. In a committee, no previous question can be taken; the only means to avoid an improper discussion, is to move that the committee rise; and if it be apprehended that the same discussion will be attempted in returning into committee, the house can discharge them and proceed itself on the business, keeping down the improper discussion by the previous question. 5. A committee cannot punish a breach of order in the house or in the gallery. 9 *Grey*, 113; it can only rise and report it to the house, who may proceed to punish.

The first and second of these peculiarities attach to the quasi-committee of the senate, as every day's practice proves; and seem to be the only ones to which the 28th rule meant to subject them; for it continues to be a house, and therefore, though it acts in some respects as a committee, in others it preserves its character as a house. Thus, 3d. It is in the daily habit of referring its business to a special committee. 4th. It admits the previous question; if it did not, it would have no means of preventing an improper discussion; but being able, as the committee is, to void it by returning into the house; for the moment it would resume the same subject there, the 20th rule declares it again a quasi-committee. 5th. It would doubtless exercise its powers as a house on any breach of order. 6th. It takes a question by yea and nay as the house does. 7th. It receives messages from the president, and the other house. 8th. In the midst of a debate, it receives a motion to adjourn, and adjourns as a house, not as a committee.

SECTION XXXI.

BILLS, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

In parliament, after the bill has been read a second time, if on the motion and question, it be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, the speaker reads it by paragraphs, pausing between each, but putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question, whether

it shall be read a third time, if it came from the other house. Or, if originating with themselves, whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time. The speaker reads sitting, but rises to put a question. The clerk stands while he reads.

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

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

SECTION XXXII.

READING PAPERS.

Where papers are laid before the house, or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them read once at the table, before he can be compelled to vote on them. But it is a great, though common error, to suppose that he has a right, *toties quoties*, to have acts, journals, accounts or papers, on the table, read independently of the will of the house. The delay and interruption

*This difficulty has since been obviated by the following rule of the senate:

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

which this might be made to produce, evince the impossibility of the existence of such a right. There is, indeed, so manifest a propriety of permitting every member to have as much information as possible on every question on which he is to vote, that when he desires the reading, if it be seen that it is really for information, and not for delay, the speaker directs it to be read without putting a question, if no one objects. But if objected to, a question must be put.—*Hats.*, 117, 118.

It is equally an error to suppose that any member has a right, without a question put, to lay a book or paper on the table, and have it read, on suggesting that it contains matter infringing on the privileges of the house.—2 *Hats.*, 117, 118.

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

A member has not a right even to read his own speech, committed to writing, without leave. This, also, is to prevent an abuse of time; and therefore is not refused but where that is intended.—2 *Grey*, 227.

A report of a committee of the senate on a bill from the house of representatives being under consideration, on motion that the report of the committee of the house of representatives on the same bill be read in the senate, it passed in the negative.—*Feb.* 28, 1793.

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

SECTION XXXIII.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged, and the motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.—*Rule* 11.

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

It is no possession of a bill unless it be delivered to the clerk to be read, or the speaker reads the title —*Lex. Parl.*, 274—*Elstynge Mem.*, 65—*Ord. house of commons*, 64.

It is a general rule that the question first moved and seconded, shall be first put.—*Scob.*, 21, 22—2 *Hats.*, 81. But this rule gives way to what may be called privileged questions; and the privileged questions are of different grade among themselves.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the parliamentary,	The senate uses,
Postponed indefinitely,	—Postm't to a day beyond the session.
Adjournment,	—Postm't to a day within the session.
Lying on the table.	{ Postponement indefinite.
	{ Lying on the table.

In their 11th rule, therefore, which declares, that while a question is before the senate, no motion shall be received, unless it be for the previous question, or to postpone, commit or amend the main question, the term postponement must be understood according to their broad use of it, and not in parliamentary sense. Their rule then establishes as privileged questions, the previous question, postponement, commitment and amendment.

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

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

In the 1st class, where the previous question is first moved, the effect is peculiar. For it not only prevents the after motion to postpone or commit from being put to question before it, but also from being put after it. For if the previous question be decided affirmatively, to wit, that the main question shall *now* be put, it would of course be against the decision to postpone or commit. And if it be decided negatively, to wit, that the main question shall not now be put, this puts the house out of possession of the main question, and consequently there is nothing before them to postpone or commit. So that neither voting for nor against the previous question will enable the advocates for postponing or committing to get at their object. Whether it may be amended shall be examined hereafter.

2d class. If postponement be decided affirmatively, the proposition is removed from before the house, and consequently there is no ground for the previous question, commitment or amendment. But if decided negatively, that it shall not be postponed, the main question may then be suppressed by the previous question, or may be committed or amended.

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

The 4th class. Amendment of the main question first moved, and afterwards the previous question, the question of amendment shall be first put.

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

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

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

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

Suppose a motion for the previous question, or commitment or amendment of the main question, and that it be then moved to postpone the motion for the previous question, or for commitment, or amendment of the main question: 1. It would be absurd to postpone the previous question, commitment, or amendment alone, and thus separate the appendix from its principal; yet it must be postponed separately from its original, if at all; because the 8th rule of the senate says, that when a main question is before the house, no motion shall be received but to commit, amend, or pre-question the original question; which is the parliamentary doctrine; therefore the motion to postpone the secondary motion for previous question, or for committing or amending cannot be received. 2. This is piling of questions one on another, which, to avoid embarrassment, is not allowed: 3. The same result may be had more simply, by voting against the previous question, commitment, or amendment.

Suppose a commitment moved of a motion for the previous question, or to postpone or amend.

The 1st, 2d and 3d reasons before stated, all hold good against this.

Suppose an amendment moved to a motion for the previous question. Answer: The previous question cannot be amended. Par-

liamentary usage, as well as the 9th rule of the senate has fixed its form to be, "Shall the main question be now put?" *i. e.* at this instant. And as the present instant is but one, it can admit of no modification. To change it to to-morrow, or any other moment, is without example and without utility. But suppose a motion to amend a motion for postponement, as to one day instead of another, or to a special instead of an indefinite time. The useful character of amendment gives it a privilege of attaching itself to a secondary and privileged motion. That is, we may amend a postponement of a main question. So we may amend a commitment of a main question, as by adding, for example, "with instructions to inquire," etc. In like manner, if an amendment be moved to an amendment, it is admitted. But it would not be admitted in another degree; to wit, to amend an amendment to an amendment of a main question. This would lead to too much embarrassment. The line must be drawn somewhere; and usage has drawn it after an amendment to the amendment. The same result may be sought by deciding against the amendment to the amendment, and then moving it again, as it was wished to be amended. In this form it becomes only an amendment to an amendment.

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

*In filling a blank with a sum, the largest sum shall be first put to the question, by the 13th rule of the senate,** contrary to the rule of parliament, which privileges the smallest sum and longest time.—5 *Grey*, 179—2 *Hats.*, 8, 83—3 *Hats*, 132, 133. And this is considered to be not in the form of an amendment to the question; but as alternate or successive originals. In all cases of time or number we must consider whether the larger comprehends the lesser, as in a question to what day a postponement shall be, the number of a committee, amount of a fine, term of imprisonment, *term* of irredeemability of a loan, or the *terminus in quem* in any other case. Then the question must begin *a maximo*. Or whether the lesser includes the greater, as in questions on the limitation of the rate of interest, on what day the session shall be closed by adjournment, on what day the next shall commence, when an act shall commence or the *terminus a quo* in any other case where the question must begin *a minimo*. The object being not to begin at that extreme which, and more, being within every man's wish, no one could negative it, and yet if we should vote in the affirmative, every question for more would be precluded; but at that extreme which would unite few, and then to advance or recede till you get to a number which will unite a bare majority. 3 *Grey*, 376, 384, 385. "The fair question in this case is not that to which, and more, all will agree, whether there shall be addition to the question.—1 *Grey*, 365.

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

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

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

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

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

Reading papers relative to the question before the house. This question must be put before the original.—2 *Hats.*, 88.

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

SECTION XXXIV.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

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

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

This kind of question is understood by Mr. Hatsell to have been introduced in 1664.—2 *Hats.*, 80. Sir Henry Vane introduced it.—2 *Grey*, 113, 114—3 *Grey*, 384. When the question was put in this form: "shall the main question be put?" a determination in the negative suppressed the main question during the session; but since the words "now put" are used, they exclude it for the present only. Formerly, indeed, only till the present debate was over; 4 *Grey*, 43; but now for that day and no longer.—2 *Grey*, 113, 114.

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

The proper occasion for the previous question is, when a subject is brought forward of a delicate nature as to high personages, etc., or the discussion of which may call forth observations, which might be of injurious consequences. Then the previous question is proposed, and in the modern usage, the discussion of the main question, is suspended, and the debate confined to the previous question.

The use of it has been extended abusively to other cases; but in these, it is an embarrassing procedure; its uses would be as well answered by other more simple parliamentary forms, and therefore it should not be favored, but restricted within as narrow limits as possible.

Whether a main question may be amended after the previous question on it has been moved and seconded,—2 *Hatsell*, 88, says: If the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the chair, (by which he means stated by the speaker for debate,) it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main question. He thinks it may, after the previous question moved and seconded; but not after it has been proposed from the chair.

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

SECTION XXXV.

AMENDMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And to strike out and insert nothing, is still different. And the rejection of one proposition does not preclude the offering of a different one. Not would it change the case were the first motion divided by putting the question first on striking out, and that negatived. For as putting the whole motion to the question at once would not have precluded, the putting the half of it cannot do it.* But if it had been carried affirmatively to strike out the words and to insert A, it could not afterwards be permitted to strike out A and to insert B. The mover B should have notified, while the insertion A was under debate, and that he would move to insert B. In which case, those who preferred it would join in rejecting A.

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

In senate, January 25, 1798, a motion to postpone, until the second Tuesday in February some amendment proposed to the constitution. The words, "until the second Tuesday in February," were struck out by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add "until the first day of June." Objected that it was not in order, as the question should first be put on the longest time; therefore a shorter time decided against, a longer cannot be put to question.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXVI.

DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

If a question contain more parts than one, it may be divided into two or more questions.—*Mem. in Hakew*, 29. But not as the right of an individual member, but with the consent of the house. For who is to decide whether a question is complicated or not? where it is complicated? into how many propositions it may be divided? The fact is, that the only mode of separating a complicated question is by moving amendments to it; and these must be decided by the house on a question, unless the house orders it to be divided; as on the question, Dec. 2, 1640, making void the election of the knights for Worcester, on a motion it was resolved to make two questions of it, to-wit: one on each knight.—2 *Hats.*, 85, 86. So whenever there are several names in a question they may be divided and put one by one.—9 *Grey*, 444. So 1729, April 17, on an objection that a question was complicated, it was separated by amendment.—2 *Hats.*, 79, 5.

The soundness of these observations will be evident from the embarrassments produced by the 13th rule of the senate, which says, "if the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided; but on a motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert."

1798, May 30, the alien bill in quasi-committee. To a section and proviso in the original, had been added two new provisos by way of amendment. On a motion to strike out the section as amended, the question was desired to be divided. To do this, it must be put first on striking out either the former proviso, or some distinct member of the section. But when nothing remains but the last member of the section, and the proviso, they cannot be divided so as to put the last member to question by itself; for the provisos might thus be left standing alone as exceptions to a rule when the rule is taken away; or the new provisos might be left to a second question, after having been decided on once before at the same

reading, which is contrary to rule. But the question must be on striking out the last member of the section as amended. This sweeps away the exceptions with the rule, and relieves from inconsistency. A question to be divisible, must comprehend points so distinct and entire, that one of them being taken away the other may stand entire. But a proviso or exception, with an enacting clause, does not contain an entire point or proposition.

May 31. The same bill being before the senate. There was a proviso, that the bill should not extend, 1, to any foreign minister; nor 2, to any person to whom the president should give a passport; nor 3, to any alien merchant, conforming himself to such regulations as the president shall prescribe; and division of the question into its simplest elements was called for. It was divided into four parts, the 4th taking in the words, "conforming himself," etc. It was objected that the words "any alien merchant" could not be separated from their modifying words, "conforming," &c., because these words, if left by themselves, contain no substantive idea, will make no sense. But admitting that the divisions of a paragraph into separate questions must be so made as that each part may stand by itself, yet the house having, on the question, retained the two first divisions, the words, "any alien merchant," may be struck out, and their modifying words will then attach themselves to the preceding description of persons, and become a modification of that description.

When a question is divided, after the question on the 1st member, the 2d is open to debate and amendment; because it is a known rule, that a person may rise and speak at any time before the question has been completely decided by putting the negative as well as the affirmative side. But the question is not completely put when the vote has been taken on the first member only. One half the question, both affirmative and negative, still remains to be put.—See *Executive Jour.*, June 25, 1795. The same decision by president Adams.

SECTION XXXVII.

CO-EXISTING QUESTIONS.

It may be asked, whether the house can be in possession of two motions or proposition at the same time? so that, one of them being decided, the other goes to question without being moved anew? The answer must be special. When a question is interrupted by a vote of adjournment, it is thereby removed from before the house; and does not stand *ipso facto* before them at their next meeting, but must come forward in the usual way; so, when it is interrupted by the order of the day. Such other privileged questions also as dispose of the main question, (*e. g.*, the previous question, postponement or commitment,) remove it from before the house. But it is only suspended by a motion to amend, to withdraw, to read papers, or by a question of order or privilege, and stands again before the house when these are decided. None but

the class of privileged questions can be brought forward while there is another question before the house; the rule being, that when a motion has been made and seconded, no other can be received, except it be a privileged one.

SECTION XXXVIII.

EQUIVALENT QUESTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXIX.

THE QUESTION.

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

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

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

SECTION XL.

BILLS, THIRD READING.

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

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

A bill reported and passed to the third reading, cannot on that day be read the third time and pass. Because this would be to pass on two readings on the same day. At the third reading the clerk reads the bill and delivers it to the speaker, who states the title, that it is the third time of reading the bill, and that the question will be, whether it shall pass. Formerly, the speaker, or those who prepared a bill, prepared also a breviate or summary statement of its contents, which the speaker read when he declared the state of the bill at the several readings. Sometimes, however, he reads the bill itself, especially on its passage.—*Hakew.*, 136, 137, 153—*Coke*, 22, 115. Latterly, instead of this, he, at the third reading, states the whole contents of the bill, verbatim; only instead of reading the formal parts, "be it enacted, etc.," he states that "the preamble cites so and so; the first section enacts that, etc., the second section enacts, etc."

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

A bill on the third reading, is not to be committed for the mat-

ter or body thereof; but to receive some particular clause or proviso, it hath been sometimes suffered, but as a thing very unusual. *Haker.*, 156; thus 27 *El.*, 1584, a bill was committed on the third reading, having been formerly committed on the second; but is declared not usual.—*D' Ewes*, 127, col. 2, 414, col., 2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

After the bill has passed there can be no further alteration of it in any point.—*Haker.*, 159.

SECTION XLI.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

The affirmative and negative of the question having been both put and answered, the speaker declares whether the yeas or nays have it by the sound, if he be himself satisfied, and it stands as the judgment of the house. But if he be not himself satisfied which voice is the greater, or if, before any other member comes into the house, or before any new motion is made, (for it is too late

after that,) any member shall rise and declare himself dissatisfied with the speaker's decision, then the speaker is to divide the house. *Scob.*, 24—2 *Hats.*, 140.

When the house of commons is divided, the one party goes forth and the other remains in the house. This has made it important which go forth, and which remain; because the latter gain all the indolent, the indifferent, and inattentive. Their general rule, therefore, is, that those who give their vote for the preservation of the orders of the house, shall stay in, and those who are for introducing any new matter, or alteration, or proceeding, contrary to the established course are to go out. But this rule is subject to many exceptions and modifications.—2 *Rush.*, p. 3, fol. 72—*Scob.*, 43, 52—*Co.*; 12, 116—*D'Ewes*, 105, col. 1—*Mem. in Hakew.*, 25, 29, as will appear by the following statement of who go forth:

Petition that it be received,*.....		
Read.....	Ayes.	
Lie on the table.....	Noes.	
Rejected after refusal to lie on the table.....	Ayes.	
Referred to a committee for further proceeding.....		
Bill, that it be brought in.....		
Read first or second time.....	Ayes.	
Engrossed or read a third time.....		
Proceeding on every other stage.....		
Committed.....	Noes.	
To a committee of the whole.....	Ayes.	
To a select committee.....	Noes.	
Report of a bill to lie on the table.....	Ayes.	
Be <i>now</i> read.....	50 P. J.	
Be taken into consideration three months hence.....	251	
Amendments to be read a second time.....	Noes.	
Clause offered on report of bill be read second time.....		
For receiving a clause.....	Ayes.	334
With amendments to be engrossed.....		
That a bill be now read a third time.....	Noes.	398
Receive a rider.....		260
Pass.....	Ayes.	159
Be printed.....		
Committees. That A. take the chair.....		
To agree to a whole or any part of the report.....		
That the house do <i>now</i> resolve itself into a committee.....		201
Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into committee.....	Noes.	
That he issue warrant for a new visit.....		
Member. That none be absent without leave.....		
Witness. That he be further examined.....	Ayes.	344
Previous questions.....	Noes.	
Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum.....	Ayes.	
Amendments. That words stand part of.....		
Lords. That their amendments be read a second time.....	Ayes.	
Messengers be received.....		
Orders of the day to be now read, if before two o'clock.....	Ayes.	
If after two o'clock.....	Noes.	
Adjournment till next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock.....	Ayes.	
If after four o'clock.....	Noes.	
Over a sitting day, (unless a previous resolution).....	Ayes.	
Over the 30th January.....	Noes.	
For sitting day on Sunday, or any other day, not being sitting day.....	Ayes.	

The one party being gone forth, the speaker names two tellers from the affirmative, and two from the negative side, who first count

*Notes. 9 Gray, 365.

those sitting in the house, and report the number to the speaker. Then they place themselves within the door, two on each side, and count those who went forth, as they come in, and report the number to the speaker.—*Mem. in Hakew*, 26.

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

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

In senate, if they be equally divided, the vice-president announces his opinion, which decides.

The constitution, however, has directed that the "yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." And, again, that in all cases of reconsidering a bill disapproved by the president, and returned with his objections, "the votes of both houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journals of each house, respectively."

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

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

When it is proposed to take a vote by yeas and nays, the president or speaker states, that "the question is whether, *e. g.*, the bill shall pass. That it is proposed that the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal. Those, therefore, who desire it will rise." If he finds and declares that one-fifth have risen, he then states, that "those who are of opinion that the bill shall pass are 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 senate, if there be an equal decision, the secretary calls on the vice-president, and notes affirmative or negative, which becomes the decision of the house.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XLII.

TITLE.

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

SECTION XLIII.

RECONSIDERATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XLIV.

BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

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

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

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

SECTION XLV.

AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

When either house, *e. g.* the house of commons, sends a bill to the other, the other may pass it with amendments. The regular progression in this case is, that the commons disagree to the amendment; the lords insist on it; the commons insist on their disagreement; the lords adhere to their amendment; the commons adhere to their disagreement. The term of insisting may be repeated as often as they choose to keep the question open. But the first adherence by either, renders it necessary for the other side to recede or adhere also; when the matter is usually suffered to fall.—10 *Grey*, 148. Latterly, however, there are instances of their having gone to a second adherence. There must be an absolute conclusion of the subject somewhere, or otherwise transactions between the houses would be endless.—2 *Hats.*, 268, 270. The term of insisting, we are told by Sir John Trevor, was then [1679] newly introduced into parliamentary usage, by the lords.—7 *Grey*, 94. It was certainly a happy innovation, as it multiplies the opportunities of trying modifications, which may bring the house to a concurrence. Either house, however, is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance.—10 *Grey*, 146. But it is not respectful to the other. In the ordinary parliamentary course, there are two free conferences, at least, before adherence.—10 *Grey*, 147.

Either house may recede from its amendment, and agree to the bill; or recede from their disagreement to the amendment, and agree to the same absolutely, or with an amendment. For here the

disagreement and receding destroy one another, and the subject stands as before the disagreement. *Elsynge*, 23, 27—9 *Grey*, 476.

But the house cannot recede from, or insist on, its own amendment with an amendment, for the same reason that it cannot send to the other house an amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the other house by engrafting an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they cannot amend their own amendment, because they have, on the question, passed it in that form.—9 *Grey*, 353—10 *Grey*, 240. In senate, March 29, 1798. Nor where one house has adhered to their amendment, and the other agrees with an amendment, can the first house depart from the form which they have fixed by an adherence.

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

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

A bill originating in one house is passed by the other with an amendment,

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

SECTION XLVI.

CONFERENCES.

It is on the occasion of amendments between the houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two houses on matters depending

between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be by the house which is possessed of the papers.—*Hats.*, 71.—1 *Grey*, 425.

Conferences may be either simple or free. At a conference simply, written reasons are prepared by the house asking it, and they are read and delivered without debate, to the managers of the other house at the conference; but are not then to be answered.—3 *Grey*, 144. The other house then, if satisfied, vote the reasons satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied they resolve them not satisfactory, and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they read and deliver in like manner, written answers to those reasons.—3 *Grey*, 183. They are meant chiefly to record the justification of each house to the nation at large, and to posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not imputable to them.—3 *Grey*, 255. At free conferences, the managers discuss *viva voce*, and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two houses together. And each party reports in writing to their respective houses the substance of what is said on both sides, and it is entered in their journals.—6 *Grey*, 220.—3 *Hats.*, 280. (*Vide joint rules*, 1.) This report cannot be amended or altered as that of a committee may be.—*Jour. Senate*, May 24, 1796.

A conference may be asked, before the house asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering.—3 *Hats.*, 269, 341. In which case the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding. For, as was urged by the lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain, and below the wisdom of parliament, to reason or argue against fixed resolutions, and upon terms of impossibility to persuade."—3 *Hats.*, 226. So the commons say "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate."—10 *Grey*, 147. And on another occasion the lords make it an objection that the commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the commons that nothing was more parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering.—3 *Hats.*, 269; and we do, in fact, see instances of conference or free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing. 3 *Hats.*, 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349, of insisting, *ib.*, 280, 299, 319, 322, 355, of adhering, 269, 270, 283, 300, and even of a second or final adherence.—3 *Hats.*, 270. And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the house asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber.—2 *Hats.*, 271, 317, 323, 354.—10 *Grey*, 146.

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

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

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

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

SECTION XLVII.

MESSAGES.

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

In senate, messengers are introduced in any state of business, except—1. While a question is putting. 2. While the yeas and nays are calling. 3. While the ballots are calling. The first case is short; the second and third are cases where any interruption might occasion errors difficult to be corrected.—*Rule* 46. In the house of representatives, as in parliament, if the house be in a committee, when a messenger attends, the speaker takes the chair to receive the message, and then quits it to return into a committee, without a question or interruption.—4 *Grey*, 236.

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

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

As soon as the messenger who has brought bills from the other house has retired, the speaker holds the bill in his hand and acquaints the house, "that the other house have by their messengers,

sent certain bills," and then reads their titles, and delivers them to the clerk to be safely kept till they shall be called for to be read.—*Hakew*, 178.

It is not the usage of one house to inform the other by what numbers a bill has passed.—10 *Grey*, 150. Yet they have sometimes recommended a bill as of great importance to the consideration of the house to which it is sent.—3 *Hats.*, 25. Nor when they have rejected a bill from the other house, do they give notice of it; but it passes *sub-silento* to prevent unbecoming altercations.—1 *Black.*, 133.

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

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

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

Where the subject of a message is of a nature that it can properly be communicated to both houses of parliament, it is expected that this communication should be made to both on the same day. But where a message was accompanied with an original declaration, signed by the party to which the message referred, it being sent to one house, was not noticed by the other, because the declarations being original, could not possibly be sent to both houses at the same time.—2 *Hats.*, 260, 261, 262.

The king having sent original letters to the commons, afterwards desires them to be returned that he may communicate them to the lords.—1 *Chandler*, 303.

SECTION XLVIII.

ASSENT.

The house which has received a bill, and passed it, may present it for the king's assent, and ought to do it, though they have not by message, notified to the other their passage of it. Yet the notifying by message is a form which ought to be observed between the two houses, from motives of respect and good understanding.—2 *Hats.*, 243. Were the bill to be withheld from being presented to the king, it would be an infringement of the rules of parliament.—2 *Hats.*, 242.

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

Representatives, to have it signed by the speaker. The clerk then brings it by way of message to the senate, to be signed by their president. Their secretary of the senate returns it to the committee on enrollment, who present it to the president of the United States.—*Vide Joint Rules*, 8, 9. If he approves, he signs, and deposits it among the rolls in the office of the secretary of state, and notifies by message the house in which it originated, that he has approved and signed it; of which that house informs the other by message. If the president disapproves, he is to return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who are to enter the objections at large, on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the president's objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.—*Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 7.*

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, (except on questions of adjournment), shall be presented to the president of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.—*Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 7.*

SECTION XLIX.

JOURNALS.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy.—*Const. U. S., Art. 1, §, 3.*

The proceedings of the senate, when not acting as in a committee of the house, shall be entered on the journals, as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true account of the proceedings. Every vote of the senate shall be entered on the journals, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper, presented to the senate, be also inserted on the journals.—*Rule 32.*

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

If a question is interrupted by a vote to adjourn, or to proceed to the orders of the day, the original question is never printed in the journal, it never having been a vote, nor introductory to any vote; but when suppressed by the previous question, the first question must be stated, in order to introduce and make intelligible, the second.—*2 Hats., §3.*

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

Where amendments are made to a question, those amendments are not printed in the journal, separated from the question, but only the question as finally agreed to by the house. The rule of entering in the journals only what the house has agreed to, is founded in great prudence and good sense; as there may be many questions proposed which it may be improper to publish to the world, in the form in which they are made.—*2 Hats., §5.*

In both houses of congress, all questions whereon the yeas and nays are desired, by one fifth of the members present, whether decided affirmatively or negatively, must be entered in the journals.—*Const. U. S., Art. 1, §, 3.*

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

Some judges have been of opinion that the journals of the house of commons are no records, but remembrances. But this is not law.—*Cob.*, 110, 111—*Lex. Parl.*, 114, 115—*Jour. H. C.*, Mar. 17, 1592—*Hale Parl.*, 105. For the lords in their house, have power of judicature; the commons in their house, have power of judicature; and both houses together have power of judicature; and the book of the clerk of the house of commons is a record, as is affirmed by act of parliament.—6 *H.*, 8 c. 16—*Inst.*, 23, 34; and every member of the house of commons has a judicial place. 4 *Inst.*, 15. As records, they are open to every person; and a printed note of either house is sufficient ground for the other to notice it. Either may appoint a committee to inspect the journals of the other, and report what has been done by the other in any particular case.—2 *Hats.*, 261—3 *Hats.*, 27, 30. Every member has a right to see the journals and to take and publish votes from them. Being a record every one may see and publish them.—6 *Grey*, 118, 119.

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

SECTION L.

ADJOURNMENT.

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

By the constitution of the United States, a smaller number than a majority may adjourn from day to day,—1, 5. But neither house, during the session of congress, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.—1, 5. The president may, on extraordinary occasion, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper.—*Const.* 11, 3.

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

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

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

SECTION LI.

A SESSION.

Parliament has three modes of separation, to wit: by adjournment, by prorogation or dissolution by the king, or by the efflux of the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session; provided some act has passed. In this case, all matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken up *de novo*, if taken up at all.—1 *Blackst.*, 186. Adjournment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight, a month, *ad libitum*. All matters depending remain *in statu quo*, and when they meet again, be the term ever so distant, are resumed, without any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left.—1 *Lee.*, 165—*Lex. Parl.*...c. 2—1 *Ro. Rep.*, 29—4 *Inst.*, 7, 27, 28—*Hutt.*, 61—1 *Mod.*, 152—*Ruffh. Jac. L. Dict. Parliamentis*—*Blackst.*, 186. Their whole session is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof.—*Bro. Abr. Parliament*, 86.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by prorogation.—5 *Grey*, 374—9 *Grey*, 350—1 *Chandler*, 50. Neither house can continue any portion of itself in any parliamentary function, beyond the end of the session without the consent of the two other branches. When done, it is by bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose.

Congress separates in two ways only, to wit, by a Prorogation or dissolution, by the efflux of their time. What then constitutes a session with them? A dissolution certainly does, and a prorogation does, in that a new congress begins another. These sessions, which are the sessions of an extraordinary occasion, to convene by their uses, or either of them."—*Art. 1, Sec. 1*. If convened by the president's proclamation, this must begin a new session, and of course determine the preceding one to have been a session. So, if it meets under the clause of the constitution, this must begin a new session, and of course determine the preceding one to have been a session. So, if it meets at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday of December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day."—*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 a joint vote authorizing the president of the senate and the speaker, to close the session on a fixed day, which is usually in the following form. "resolved by the senate and house of representatives, that the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives, be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective houses on the — day of —."

When it was said above that all matters depending before parliament were discontinued by the determination of the session, it was not meant for judiciary cases depending before the house of lords,

such as impeachments, appeals, and writs of error. These stand continued, of course, to the next session.—*Raym.*, 120, 381—*Ruffh. Jac. L. D. Parliament.*

Impeachments stand in like manner continued before the senate of the United States.*

SECTION LII.

TREATIES.

The president of the United States has power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur.—*Const. U. S., Art. 2, Sec. 2.*

All confidential communications made by the president of the United States to the senate, shall be by the members thereof, kept inviolably secret; and that all treaties, which may hereafter be laid before the senate, shall also be kept secret until the senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy.—*Rule 38.*

Treaties are legislative acts. A treaty is the law of the land. It differs from other laws only as it must have the consent of a foreign nation, being but a contract with respect to that nation. In all countries, I believe, except England, treaties are made by the legislative power; and there also, if they touch the laws of the land, they must be approved by parliament. *Ware vs. Hylton*.—3 *Dallas' Rep.*, 199. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the king of Great Britain cannot, by a treaty, make a citizen of an alien. *Vattel, b. I c. 19, sec. 214.* An act of parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1783. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the case of the treaty with Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty.—4 *Russel's Hist. Mod. Europe*, 457—2 *Smollett*, 242, 246.

By the constitution of the United States, this department of legislation is confined to two branches only, of the ordinary legislature; the president originating, and the senate having a negative. To what subjects this power extends has not been defined in detail by the constitution; nor are we entirely agreed among ourselves. 1. It is admitted that it must concern the foreign nation, party to the contract, or it would be a mere nullity, *res inter alias acta.* 2. By the general power to make treaties, the constitution, must have intended to comprehend only those objects which are usually regulated by treaty, and cannot be otherwise regulated. 3. It must have meant to except out of these the rights reserved to the states; for surely the president and senate cannot do by treaty what the whole government is interdicted from doing in any way. 4. And also to except those subjects of legislation in which it gave a participation to the house of representatives. This last exception is denied by some, on the ground that it would leave very little matter for the treaty to work on. The less the better, say others. The constitution thought it wise to restrain the executive and senate from entangling and embroiling our affairs with those of Europe. Besides, as the negotiations are carried on by the executive alone, the subjecting to the ratification of the representatives such articles as are within their participation, is no more inconvenient than to the senate. But the ground of this exemption is denied as unfounded. For example, the treaty

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

of commerce with France; and it will be found that out of thirty-one articles, there are not more than small portions of two or three of them which would not still remain as subjects of treaties, untouched by these exceptions.

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

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

The mode of voting on questions of ratifications, is by nominal call.

Whenever a treaty shall be laid before the senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time for information only; when no motion to reject, ratify, or modify the whole or any part shall be received.

Its second reading shall be for consideration; and on a subsequent day, when it shall be taken up as in a committee of the whole, and every one shall be free to move a question on any particular article, in this form: "will the senate advise and consent to the ratification of this article?" or propose amendments thereto, either by inserting or leaving out words, in which last case the question shall be, "shall the words stand part of the article?" And in every of the said cases, the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present shall be required to decide affirmatively. And when through the whole, the proceedings shall be stated to the house, and questions be again severally put thereon for confirmation, or new ones proposed, requiring in like manner a concurrence of two-thirds for whatever is retained or inserted.

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

When any question may have been decided by the senate, in which two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who voted on that side which prevailed on the question, may be at liberty to move for a reconsideration; and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes.—*Rule 42.*

SECTION LIII.

IMPEACHMENT.

The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.—*Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 3.*

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the United States. But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.—*Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 3.*

The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors.—*Const. U. S., Art. 2, Sec. 4.*

The trial of crime, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury.—*Const. U. S., Art. 3, Sec. 2.*

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

JURISDICTION.

The lords cannot impeach any to themselves, nor join in the accusation, because they are judges.—*Seld. Judic. in Parl.*, 12, 63. Nor can they proceed against a commoner, but on the complaint of the commons. *Id.*, 84. The lords may not, by the law, try a commoner for capital offence, on the information of the king, or a private person; because the accused is entitled to a trial by his peers generally; but on accusation by the house of commons, they may proceed against the delinquent of whatsoever degree, and whatsoever be the nature of the offence; for there they do not assume to themselves trial at common law. The commons are then instead of a jury, and the judgment is given on their demand, which is instead of a verdict. So the lords do only judge, but not try the delinquent.—*Id.*, 6, 7. But Wooddeson denies that a commoner can be charged capitally before the lords, even by the commons; and cites Fizharris's case, 1681, impeached of high treason, where the lords remitted the prosecution to the inferior courts. 8 *Grey's Deb.*, 325, 6, 7,—2 *Wooddeson*, 601, 576—3 *Seld.*, 1610, 1619, 1641—4 *Blacks.*, 257—3 *Seld.*, 1604, 1618, 9, 1656.

ACCUSATION.

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

PROCESS.

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

ARTICLES.

The accusation (article) of the commons, is substituted in place of an indictment. Thus, by the usage of parliament in impeachment for writing or speaking, the particular words need not be specified.—*Sach. Tr.*, 325—*Woodd.*, 602, 605—*Lords' Jour.*, 3 *June*, 1701—1 *Wms.*, 616.

APPEARANCE.

If he appears, and the case be capital, he answers in custody, though not if the accusation be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusations. If it be for a misdemeanor only, he answers, a lord in his place, a commoner at the bar, and not in custody, unless, on the answer, the lords find cause to commit him till he finds sureties to attend, and lest he should fly.—1 *Seld. Jud.*, 98, 99. A copy of the articles is given him and a day fixed for his answer.—*T. Ray.*, 1.—*Rushw.*, 286—*Post.*, 232—1 *Clar. Hist. of the Reb.*, 379. On a misdemeanor, his appearance may be in person, or he may answer in writing or by attorney.—1 *Seld. Jud.*, 100. The general rule on an accusation for a misdemeanor is, that in such a state of liberty or restraint as the party is when the commons complain of him, in such he is to answer.—1 *Seld. Jud.*, 101. If previously committed by the commons, he answers as a prisoner. But this may be called in some sort, *judicium parium suorum*—*Seld. Jud.* In misdemeanors, the party has a right to counsel by the common law; but not in capital cases.—1 *Seld. Jud.*, 102-3.

ANSWER.

The answer need not observe great strictness of form. He may plead guilty as to part, and defend as to the residue; or saving all exceptions, deny the whole, or give a particular answer to each article separately.—1 *Rush.*, 274—2 *Rush.*, 1374—12 *Parl. Hist.*, 442. 3 *Lords' Jour.*, 13 *Nov.*, 1643—2 *Woodd.*, 607. But he cannot plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment.—2 *Woodd.*, 618—2 *St. Tr.*, 735.

REPLICATION, REJOINDER, ETC.

There may be a replication, rejoinder, etc.—*Seld. Jud.*, 114—8 *Grey's Deb.*, 233—*Sach. Tr.*, 15.—*Jour. H. of Commons*, 6 *March*, 1640, 1.

WITNESSES.

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

JURY.

In the case of Alice Pierce, 1 *R.*, 2, a jury was empaneled for her trial before a committee.—*Seld. Jud.*, 123. But this was on a complaint, not an impeachment by the commons.—*Seld. Jud.*, 163. It must have also been for a misdemeanor only, as the lords spiritual sat in the case, which they do on misdemeanors, but not in capital cases.—*Seld. Jud.*, 148. The judgment was a forfeiture of all

her lands and goods.—*Seld. Jud.*, 188. This, Seldon says, is the only jury he finds recorded in parliament for misdemeanors, but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on the trial of his country, a jury ought to be empaneled; and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the commons; for they are in *loco proprio*, and here no jury ought to be empaneled.—*Id.* 124. The lord Berkley, 6 *E.*, 3, was arraigned for the murder of L. 2, on an information on the part of the king, and not an impeachment of the commons, for then they had been *patria sua*. He waived his peerage, and, was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire.—*Id.*, 125. In one, 1 *H.* 7, the commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given or hereafter to be given in parliament.—*Id.* 133. They have been generally, and more justly considered, as is before stated, as the grand jury. For the conceit of Seldon is certainly not accurate, that they are the *patria sua* of the accused, and that the lords do only judge, but not try. It is undeniable that they do try. For they examine witnesses as to the facts, and acquit and condemn according to their own belief of them. And lord Hale says, “the peers are judges of law as well as of fact.”—2 *Hale, P. C.*, 275. Consequently of fact as well as of law.

PRESENCE OF COMMONS.

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

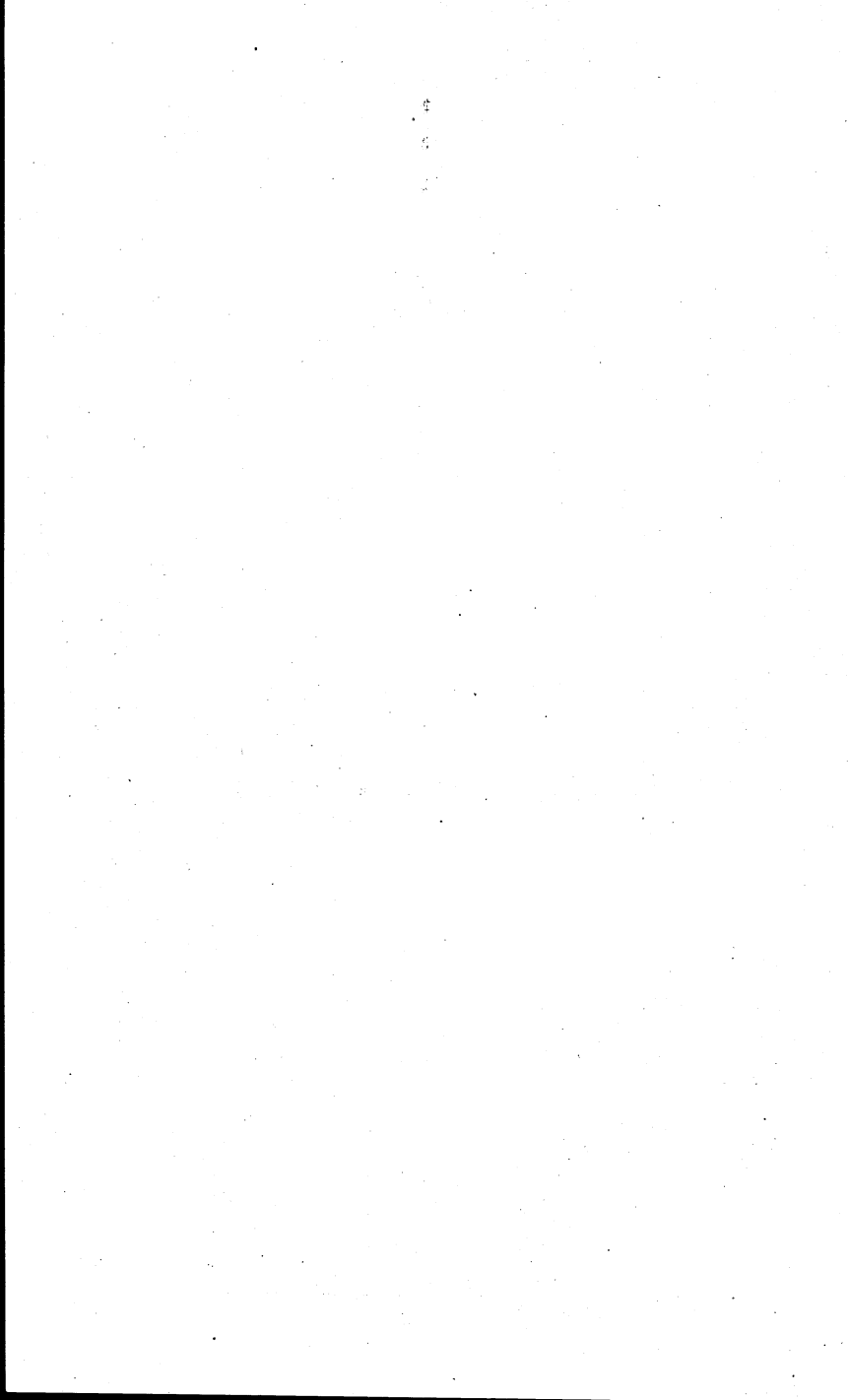
JUDGMENT.

Judgments in parliament for death, have been strictly guided *per legem terræ*, which they cannot alter; and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither remit any part of the legal judgment nor add to it. Their sentence must be *secundum, non ultra, legem*. *Seld. Jud.*, 168, 169, 170, 171. This trial, though it varies in external ceremonies, yet differs not in essentials from criminal prosecutions before inferior courts. The same rules of evidence, the same legal notions of crimes and punishments, prevail. For impeachments were not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution against too powerful delinquents. The judgment, therefore, is to be such as is warranted by legal

principles or precedents.—6 *Sta. Tr.*, 14—2 *Woodd.*, 611. The chancellor gives judgments in misdemeanor; the lord high steward formerly, in cases of life and death.—*Seld. Jud.*, 180. But now the steward is deemed not necessary.—*Fost.*, 144,—1 *Wood.*, 618. In misdemeanors the greatest corporeal punishment hath been imprisonment. *Seld. Jud.*, 184. The king's assent is necessary in capital judgments. (but 2 *Woodd.*, 614, contra,) but not in misdemeanors.—*Seld. Jud.*, 136.

CONTINUANCE.

An impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of parliament, but may be resumed by the new parliament.—*T. Ray*, 383—5 *Com. Jour.*, 23 Dec., 1790.—*Lord's Jour.*, May 16, 1691.—2 *Woodd.*, 618.



INDEX TO JEFFERSON'S MANUAL.

<i>Absence</i> , not allowed without leave.....	58
provision in case of.....	58
<i>Address</i> , how presented.....	59
<i>Adhere</i> , question discussed.....	96
effect of a vote to.....	96
should be two conferences before vote to.....	96
<i>Adjournment</i> , motion for cannot be amended.....	102
rules and regulations in respect to.....	102, 103
a question is removed by.....	88
of the session, all unfinished business fall.....	103
of the session, modes and manner discussed.....	103
to be declared by the speaker.....	103
for more than three days by concurrent votes.....	102
provision for disagreement respecting.....	102
effect of, on business pending.....	103
<i>Amendment to bills</i> —See also <i>bills</i>	85
proceedings in relation to.....	85
how to be reported.....	75
fail on recommitment.....	75
in the third degree not admissible.....	97
discussion of the nature and coherence of.....	85, 88
speaker cannot refuse to receive because inconsistent.....	85
may totally change the subject.....	85
if house refuse to strike out a paragraph it cannot be amended.....	85
a new bill may be engrafted on another.....	85
mode of proceeding on amendments between the houses.....	96
made in committee of the whole, falls on reference.....	85
proposed, inconsistent with one adopted may be put.....	85
may be amended, <i>prior</i> to adoption but not <i>after</i>	86
(proposed) by <i>striking out</i> , and lost, the paragraph proposed to be stricken out cannot be amended.....	86
not identical or equivalent to one lost, may be proposed.....	85
by insertion, how far liable for further amendment.....	85
<i>Apportionment</i> of representatives, table of.....	56, 57
<i>Appropriation</i> , made by resolution.....	70
<i>Arrest</i> , definition of privilege from.....	51, 52
terminates with the session.....	68
<i>Assaults and Affrays</i> in the house, how settled.....	86
<i>Assent</i> to bills, by the executive, regulations respecting.....	100, 101
<i>Ayes and Noes</i> , how questions are determined by.....	92
no member to vote if not present.....	93
<i>Bills</i> , engrossed, must not be looked into.....	64
to be fairly written, or speaker may refuse them.....	71
amendment fall, if recommitted.....	75
a particular clause may be recommitted.....	75
amendments, how proceeded with.....	75
amendments fail if referred to committee.....	76
proceedings on second reading.....	76
time for attacking or opposing.....	77
what constitutes possession.....	78
one bill may be engrafted on another.....	86, 87
one house may pass with blanks and be filled in the other.....	87
on third reading, forms observed.....	75, 90
on third reading, may be committed.....	91

<i>Bills</i> , on third reading, amended by <i>riders</i>	91
on third reading, blanks filled.....	91
cannot be altered after passage.....	91
new, concerning their introduction.....	71
to receive three readings, etc.....	70
how brought in on notice and leave.....	70
forms in introducing.....	70
not amended at first reading.....	71
proceedings on the second reading.....	71
how and to whom committed.....	71, 72
shall be read twice before commitment.....	72
not to be referred to avowed opponents.....	72
referred, may be delivered to any of the committee.....	72
amendments between the houses, mode of proceedings.....	96
by whom to be taken from house to house.....	99
may be specially commended to notice of the other house.....	100
rejected, course to be pursued.....	100
if one house neglects a bill, the other may remind of it.....	100
how to be enrolled, signed, and presented to the president.....	100, 101
amendments cannot be receded from or insisted on, by the amending house, with a further amendment.....	97
amendment to an amendment has precedence over a motion to agree or disagree.....	97
amendments to amendments, how far admissible.....	97
proceedings upon in committee of the whole, etc.....	75, 76
titles, when made.....	94
reconsideration, when and how the question may be moved.....	94, 95
reconsideration, effect of a vote for.....	95
(rejected) relating to their being brought in during the same session.....	95
originating in one house, rejected in the other, may be renewed in the rejecting house.....	95
expedient for remedying omissions in.....	95
mode of proceeding, when founded on facts requiring an explanation.....	96
effect of a vote to insist or adhere.....	96
conference upon, at what stages, and by whom asked.....	98
papers relating to, to be left with the conferees of the house <i>acceding</i> to the conference.....	98
enrolling.....	100, 101
proceeding when disapproved.....	100, 101
not returned in ten days, to be laws, unless an adjournment intervene.....	101
<i>Blanks</i> , longest time, largest sum first put.....	86
bills may be passed with, and filled in other house.....	87
may be filled in engrossed bills.....	91
construction of the rule of filling.....	86
<i>Breach of peace</i> , mode of proceeding on charge of.....	54
<i>Bribery</i> , (Randall & Whitney's case) breach of privilege.....	52
<i>Business</i> , order of in senate.....	62
a settled order in its arrangement useful.....	62
<i>Call of the house</i> , proceedings in case of.....	58
<i>Challenge</i> , breach of privilege.....	52
<i>Chairman</i> , of committee elected.....	59
of committee of the whole, may be elected.....	60
<i>Change of vote</i> , right to.....	94
<i>Clerk</i> , puts the question before the election of speaker.....	58
to read standing.....	77
numbers the sections.....	87
may correct his errors.....	99
<i>Committee</i> , cannot inquire concerning their members.....	60
must not sit when house is in session.....	60
may elect chairman.....	60
manner of proceeding in.....	59, 60
members of the house may be present at their sittings.....	72
cannot reconsider or alter their own votes.....	74
how they report amendments.....	74
cannot sit in recess after congress has expired.....	103
a member <i>elect</i> , though not returned, may be appointed on.....	53
standing.....	59
forms and proceedings in.....	59, 72

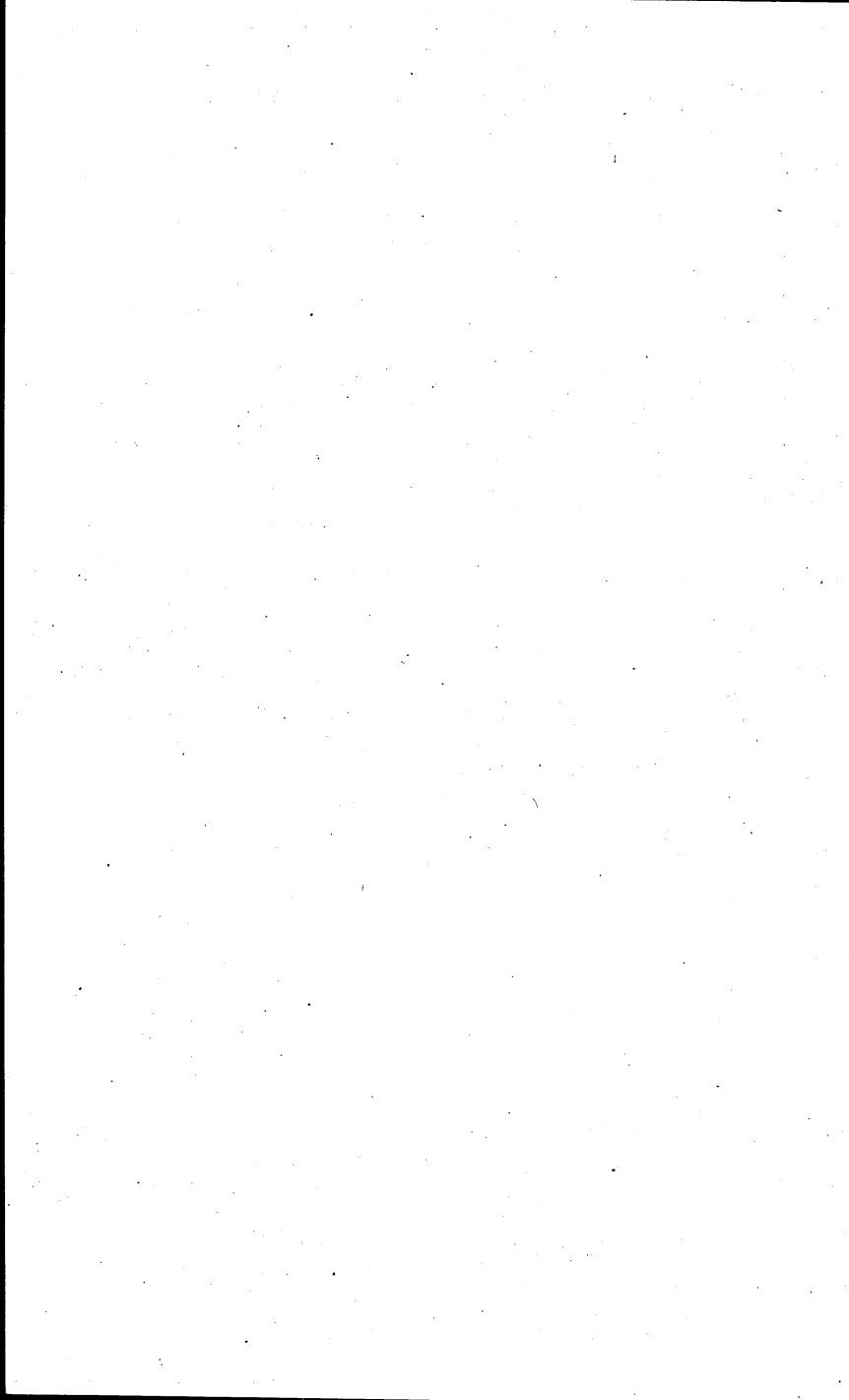
<i>Committee, joint, how they act</i>	60
who shall compose.....	72
how appointed in senate.....	72
time and place of meeting.....	72
majority of to constitute a quorum.....	72
<i>Committee of the whole, great matters usually referred to</i>	60
their power over a bill.....	72
have entire control over a report committed.....	89
dissolved by a report.....	61, 74
how revived.....	61
may be discharged from instructions.....	95
when they may sit during recess.....	103
effect of a reference to, when a bill has been amended in committee of the whole.....	76
may elect their chairman.....	60
speaker may resume chair if in great disorder.....	60
manner of doing business, in senate.....	75, 76
proceedings in.....	60, 71, 74
irregularly dissolved.....	61
cannot adjourn.....	61
report proceedings.....	74
subjects which have passed through may be referred to special committees.....	76
particulars which attach to.....	76
<i>Communications, confidential, to be kept secret</i>	104
<i>Common fame, a ground for proceeding</i>	61
<i>Conferences, common to have two before vote to adhere</i>	96
cannot alter anything upon which the house have agreed.....	98
discussions of the nature and occasion of.....	98
report of, cannot be amended or altered.....	98
papers left with conferees of house agreeing to.....	98
when, by which house, and what stages to be asked.....	98
<i>Co-existing questions, discussed</i>	88
<i>Counsel, may be heard on private bills and law points</i>	62
<i>Count of the house, may be called</i>	
(See <i>division of the house</i> .)	
<i>Covered, when members are not to be</i>	67
<i>Debate, no one to speak impertinently, superfluously or tediously</i>	65
not cut off till both sides of the question are put.....	65
forms and proprieties to be observed.....	64
the speaker not allowed to engage in, except on points of order.....	65
proceedings of the house not to be censured.....	65
personalities to be prohibited.....	65
motives not to be arraigned.....	65
violation of order in, to be suppressed by the speaker.....	65
disorderly words not noticed until the member has finished.....	66
disorderly words, when taken down.....	66
proceedings of the house not to be noticed in.....	65
members concerned or implicated by the subject of, ought to withdraw.....	67
<i>Decorum, points, (see debate)</i>	65, 66
<i>Defamatory publications, breach of privilege</i>	53
<i>Disorder in committee of the whole, speaker to resume the chair if great</i>	60, 61
<i>Disorder, members creating, proceedings</i>	65, 66
<i>Disorderly words, how and when taken down</i>	65, 66
<i>Division of the house, practice in ascertaining</i>	91
of questions discussed.....	87
<i>Doors, rule respecting their being closed</i>	68
ought not to be shut, to be kept by persons appointed.....	68
<i>Duel, challenge to, breach of privilege</i>	52
<i>Elections, time, place, and manner of holding</i>	55
of members to be judged by each house.....	55
<i>Engrossed bills, not to be looked into</i>	64
<i>Errors, cannot be corrected in committee of the whole</i>	63
various modes of correcting.....	63
clerk may correct his own.....	99
<i>Equivalent questions, discussed</i>	89
<i>Felony, mode of proceeding on charge of</i>	54

<i>Gallery, clearing of</i>	68
committee of the whole cannot punish for disorder in.....	76
<i>Hats, when to be taken off</i>	67
<i>House, division of, how ascertained</i>	91, 92
of representatives, (see representatives.)	
<i>Impeachment, sketch of the law of parliament respecting</i>	99
<i>Inquiry, or accusation, common fame a ground for</i>	61
<i>Insist, question discussed</i>	96
effect of veto to.....	96
<i>Journal, shall be kept by each house</i>	101
of each house to be published.....	101
shall show every vote.....	101
to contain a brief statement of every petition, paper, etc., presented	101
titles of bills and parts affected by amendments to be inserted on.....	101
what question to be entered on.....	101
a record in law.....	102
subject to examination.....	102
directions as to making up.....	101
either house may notice and inspect journal of the other.....	102
how it may be amended.....	102
<i>King, not to be spoken of irreverently, etc</i>	66
<i>Largest sum, question first put</i>	82
<i>Lie on the table, call up any time matters that</i>	79
<i>Longest time, question first put</i>	82
<i>Majority, decides on general questions</i>	94
<i>Members and officers of one house not amenable to the other</i>	67
must vote when the question is put.....	93
not to vote unless present when the question is put.....	93
<i>Memorial (see petition).</i>	
<i>Messages, cannot be received in committee</i>	99
nature of.....	99
executive to be made to both houses at the same time.....	100
to be received.....	99
forms in receiving.....	99
errors in delivery may be corrected.....	99
bills not acted on the subject of.....	100
<i>Minority, protected by adherence to rules</i>	50
<i>Mistakes, (see errors).</i>	
<i>Motion not to be put or debated until seconded</i>	69
to be put in writing if desired.....	69
to be read for information.....	68
to adjourn not in order when a member has the floor.....	70
privilege, what shall be.....	78
removed from before house by adjournment, etc.....	79
(see questions).	
<i>Newspaper publications, defamatory, breach of privilege</i>	53
<i>Officers, of either house, forms of nomination or election</i>	58
of one house not amenable to the other.....	68
<i>Onslow, Mr., his opinion of importance of rules</i>	50
<i>Order, violated by speaker, by not putting question</i>	54
"instances make" order.....	63
respecting papers, (see papers).....	63
in debate, (see debate).....	64
questions of may be adjourned.....	67
decisions of speaker, on points of, may be controlled.....	68
a member may insist on the execution of a subsisting.....	68
committee of the whole cannot punish breach of.....	76
if points arise while question is putting, speaker to decide promptly	94
of business, property of.....	62
for the senate.....	62
of the day, how and when to be called up.....	68
of the day, may be discharged at any time.....	68
cannot be moved while member is speaking.....	70
take precedence of all questions.....	79
<i>Order of the house, determined with the session</i>	68
question of, to supercede a question depending.....	83
and resolution, distinction between.....	70
special, rules upon the subjects of.....	68, 79

<i>Opposition to bills</i> , proper time to make	77,	91
<i>Papers and journals</i> , not to be removed from the clerk's table		63
rules respecting their preservation		64
reading of, how far they may be called for		77
referred, usually read by title		78
to be left with conferees of the house, according to conference		98
<i>Parliament</i> , each house may adjourn independently of the other	102	
<i>Petition and remonstrance</i> , distinction		69
to be presented by a member, its form, etc		69
to be subscribed or written by petitioner		69
must go to committee through the house		59
question as to receiving		69
<i>Postpone indefinitely</i> , effect of a question to		79
<i>beyond session</i> , effect of		79
<i>Preamble</i> , last considered		73
<i>President of the senate</i> , provided by the constitution		58
may appoint chairman		60
<i>pro tempore</i> , to be chosen in the absence of the vice-president		58
at what time his office shall determine		58
of the United States, forms in presenting bills to		101
<i>Previous question</i> , its intention and effect		83
can an amendment be moved to P. Q.		83
cannot be put in committee		83
effect of		80
discussed	79,	80
<i>Priority and Precedence</i> } of motions, discussions of	78,	82
<i>Privilege of parliament</i> has gradually increased		51
<i>Privilege of members of parliament</i>	51, 52, 53,	54
of senators and representatives		52
of senators, constructive extent		52
of the two houses, cases of the alleged breach of		52
of members, commence by virtue of election		53
of members, must be ascertained at the peril of the party violating		53
of members, the privilege of the house		53
a member cannot waive breach of		54
is violated by speaker not putting a question which is in order		54
of one house in relation to the other, or in relation to a co-ordinate branch of the government		54
breach of, party summoned or sent for		53
breach of, by members, punishable by house only		54
breach of, by the king or executive		55
members of one house cannot be summoned by the other		62
neither house can exercise authority over members or officers of the other		66
of a member where he is charged or interested, etc.		66
question of, takes precedence of all		83
<i>Privileged questions</i> —See <i>questions</i>		
<i>Qualification of senators</i>		55
<i>Quarrel</i> , in committee must be settled in house		66
members must declare they will not prosecute		66
question of privilege arising from, has precedence		83
<i>Questions</i> , general rule for putting		80
the propriety of certain, considered		79
removed from before the house by adjournment		88
may be debated between the count of affirmative and negative		90
manner of putting	91,	92
must not speak or move about while putting		93
must be decided promptly, if any difficulty arise		94
one house cannot question the other	100	
<i>privileged</i> , what shall be		78
in filling blanks		82
in reference to committees		82
in amending amendments, and agree or disagree		97
motions to amend have precedence over motions to strike out		85
<i>of order</i> , (incidental) how far it shall supercede any other		83
<i>division of</i> , how made		87
what are divisible		87
when divided, each point open to debate and amendment		88

<i>Question (co-existing)</i> what suspends, and what removes from the house an existing question.....	88
<i>equivalent</i> , what is considered.....	89
determined by ayes and noes.....	93
to be resumed in <i>statu quo</i> , when suspended by the want of a quorum.....	94
<i>Question, previous</i> —See previous question.	
<i>Quorum</i> , only shall do business.....	57
what number shall be a.....	57
how attendance of may be compelled.....	57
any member may desire a count for the purpose of ascertaining.....	57
not present suspend the question.....	57
<i>Randall and Whitney</i> , reference to the case, breach of privilege.....	52
<i>Reading of papers</i> , right to require.....	78
question on, first put.....	83
<i>a speech</i> , is not a right.....	78
<i>a report</i> of one house not of right in the other house.....	78
<i>Recede</i> , questions discussed.....	96
effect of a vote to.....	97
<i>Recommitment</i> , effect of.....	81
<i>Reconsideration</i> of bills, orders, instructions, etc.....	94
of questions requiring two-thirds, by whom may be moved.....	94
<i>Remonstrance and petition</i> , distinction.....	69
<i>Report of committee</i> , how to proceed in house.....	84
of one house, not to be read in the other.....	78
<i>Representatives</i> , appointment of, since 1789.....	55
qualifications of.....	55
house of, of whom composed.....	55
shall choose their speaker and other officers.....	58
powers of, in relation to the rules and the conduct of its members.....	59
<i>Resolution and order</i> , distinction.....	70
to pay money, in order.....	70
when to be presented for approval.....	101
<i>Riders</i> , amend engrossed bills by.....	91
<i>Rules and orders of each house</i> , to what cases they shall apply.....	68
<i>Sections</i> , numbered by the clerk.....	88.
<i>Senate</i> , of whom composed and how classed.....	55
the vice-president to be the president.....	58
shall choose their officers, etc.....	58
power of, in relation to rules and the conduct of members.....	63
equal division, to be determined by the vote of the vice-president.....	94
adjournment of—see adjournment.....	102
session of, what constitutes.....	103
<i>Session</i> , what constitutes.....	104
<i>Speaker</i> , manner of choosing.....	58
absence of, from sickness, another chosen.....	58
violates order by not putting question.....	54
clerk puts question, before election of.....	58
may be removed at will of house.....	58
not to speak unless to order.....	64
reads sitting, rises to put question.....	76
cannot refuse an amendment, inconsistent.....	85
to decide point of order that arises in putting questions, promptly, may ask advice of old members.....	94
<i>Special orders</i> —See orders.	
<i>Speech</i> , cannot read of right.....	78
<i>Strike out</i> , paragraph may be perfected before question to.....	85
<i>Strike out and insert</i> , discussed.....	85
<i>Sum</i> , largest first put.....	82
<i>Tellers</i> , to count sides of questions.....	93
their errors rectified.....	93
<i>Time</i> , longest first put.....	82
<i>Title</i> , on the back.....	77
when to be made or amended.....	92
<i>Transposing</i> of sections, rules respecting.....	87
<i>Treason</i> , mode of proceeding on charge of.....	52
<i>Treaties</i> , may be made by the president and senate.....	104
shall be kept secret until injunction removed.....	104
are legislative acts.....	104

<i>Treaties</i> , extent of power to make.....	104
may be rescinded by an act of the legislature.....	104
paper to be communicated with.....	104
ratified by nominal call.....	105
read for information the day received.....	105
read for consideration on subsequent day.....	105
proceedings upon.....	105
reconsideration of votes upon, may be moved by one of the side pre- vailing.....	105
<i>Vote</i> , cannot till sworn.....	55
every member must.....	93
must not vote if not present.....	93
change of.....	94
<i>Warm words</i> , or quarrel, adjustment of.....	60, 83
<i>Whitney and Randall</i> , bribery case reference to.....	52
<i>Withdraw</i> , members cannot when question is putting.....	93
motions, rule of parliament.....	83
<i>Witnesses</i> , how summoned, examined, etc.....	61
<i>Yeas and nays</i> , may be required by one-fifth.....	93
to be taken alphabetically.....	93
all present shall vote unless excused.....	93
when called and decision announced, no member allowed to vote.....	93
how questions are determined by.....	93
no member to vote unless present.....	93



LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT:

COMPRISING

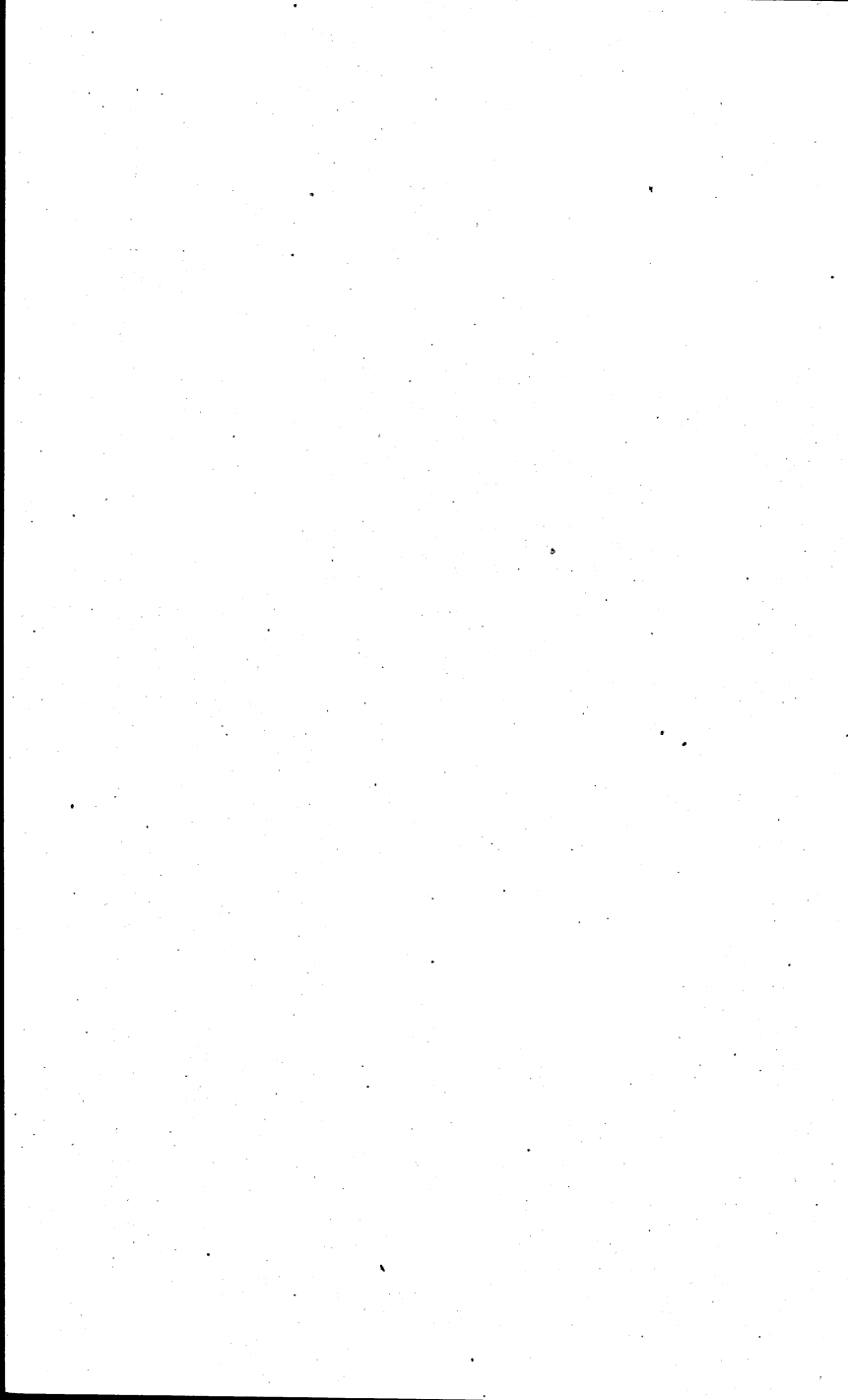
THE RULES AND ORDERS, CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS,

TOGETHER WITH

STATISTICAL LISTS OF MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.



RULES AND ORDERS OF THE SENATE.

CALLING SENATE TO ORDER.

1. The lieutenant governor of the state, who, by the 8th section of the 5th article of the constitution, is constituted *ex officio* president of the senate, shall, when present, take the chair at the hour fixed for the meeting of the senate, when he shall immediately call the members to order, who shall thereupon take their seats, and continue with their heads uncovered, while the senate remain in session; the clerk shall call the roll of members, and as soon as a majority is present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected.

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

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

TEMPORARY PRESIDENT.

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

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

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

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

5. Whenever the senate determines to go into committee of the whole, the president shall name one of the members as chairman, who shall, for the time being be invested with all the authority of the presiding officer of the senate.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

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

DISTURBANCES IN LOBBY.

7. Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall occur in the lobby, the president (or chairman of the committee of the whole) shall have power to cause the same to be cleared of all persons except the members and officers of the senate.

QUESTIONS—HOW STATED AND DECIDED.

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

QUORUMS.

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

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

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

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

CLERK—ELECTION OF, AND DUTIES.

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

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

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

COMMITTEES.

14. The following standing committees shall be elected by the senate at such time as may be designated, unless otherwise directed:

The joint committees on local laws and printing, shall consist, on the part of the senate, of two for each. The committees on the judiciary and railroads, shall consist of five members each, and all other committees of three members each:

1. On the judiciary.
2. On finance.
3. On education, school and university lands.
4. On incorporations.
5. Joint committee on claims.
6. On internal improvements.
7. On roads, bridges and ferries.
8. On town and county organizations.
9. On military affairs.
10. On privileges and elections.
11. On agriculture and manufactures.
12. On benevolent institutions.
13. On legislative expenditures.
14. On state affairs.
15. Joint committee on printing.
16. On banks and banking.
17. On engrossed bills.
18. On contingent expenditures.
19. On public lands.
20. On enrolled bills.
21. On state prison.
22. On railroads.
23. On federal relations.
24. Joint committee on local laws.

REPORTERS, PERSONS PRIVILEGED TO FLOOR OF SENATE.

15. Reporters for newspapers can have seats assigned them by the president, within the bar of the chamber, for the purpose of taking down the proceedings, but not so as to interfere with the convenience of the senate. The governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general, senators, and ex-senators, and members of congress, judges of any courts, members and ex-members of state legislatures, and members of the assembly of this state, and all editors of newspapers in the state may be admitted to seats within the bar of the senate.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

16. After the journal shall have been read, and an opportunity given to correct it, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Letters, petitions, memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and referred.
2. Resolutions may be offered and considered, notice of intention to introduce bills may be given, and bills may be introduced on leave granted.
3. Reports of committees may be made and considered; first from standing committees, and next from select committees.
4. Messages and other executive communications.
5. Messages from the assembly, and amendments proposed by the assembly to bills from the senate.
6. Bills and resolutions from the assembly on their first and second reading.
7. Bills on their third reading.
8. Bills ready for a third reading.
9. Bills reported by a committee of the whole.
10. Bills in which a committee of the whole has made progress, and obtained leave to sit again.
11. Bills not yet considered in committee of the whole.

CALL TO ORDER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

EVERY SENATOR TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

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

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

25. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the president or any member desire it.

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

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

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

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

29. "The previous question" shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when sustained by a majority of the members present, and shall preclude amendments and further debate, until the main question shall have been disposed of. The "main question" shall be the original proposition and pending amendments. When the senate shall have determined that the main question shall not now be put, the pending subject shall be considered as remaining under debate. And may be proceeded with and determined upon in the same manner

as though the previous question had not been moved. When the senate shall have determined that the main question shall now be put, its effect shall be to bring the senate to a direct vote—first on pending amendments in their order, and then on the main question, without debate or further amendment. But after the previous question has been sustained, and prior to the senate having determined that the main question shall now be put, a motion to adjourn, and a call of the senate, shall each be once in order; but no further motion or call shall be in order, except to receive the report of the sergeant-at-arms, or dispense with proceedings under the call; and all motions and proceedings authorized by this rule, shall be decided without debate, whether on appeal or otherwise.

RECONSIDERATION.

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

DIVISION OF QUESTION.

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

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

PAPERS TO BE READ BEFORE PRESENTED.

33. A member offering a resolution or an amendment to a bill, resolution or memorial, shall first read the same in his place, before presenting it to the president; and every petition, memorial, remonstrance, resolution, bill and report of committee, shall be endorsed with its appropriate title; and immediately under the endorsement, the name of the member presenting the same shall be written.

CALL OF THE SENATE.

34. Any three members may make a call of the senate and require absent members to be sent for, but a call of the senate cannot be made after the voting has commenced; and the call of the senate being ordered, the doors shall be closed, and the absentees noted, and no member permitted to leave the room until the report of the sergeant-at-arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings in the call be suspended, or the senate adjourn. Previous to the reception of such report, further proceedings in the call shall not be suspended, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

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

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

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

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

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

COMMITMENTS.

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

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER ALL BILLS.

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

COPIES TO BE PRINTED.

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

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

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

AMENDMENTS ON THIRD READING.

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

BILLS TO BE ENGROSSED.

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

CLERK TO TRANSMIT BILLS TO ASSEMBLY.

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

MEMORIALS TO CONGRESS.

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

COMMITTEES NOT TO BE ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

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

ENROLLMENT.

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

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

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

AYES AND NOES TO BE CALLED AND CERTIFIED.

50. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and the orders of the senate, and the joint rules and orders of the senate and assembly. Upon the final passage of any bill or proposition in which the concurrence of more than a majority of senators present is required by the constitution of this state, the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be entered at large upon the journal, and it shall be the duty of the chief clerk to certify on the back of every such bill or proposition, the number of senators voting for and against the passage of the same.

PRESIDENT TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

51. The president is authorized to administer all oaths prescribed in the foregoing rules.

HOUR OF MEETING.

52. The standing hour for the daily meeting of the senate shall be 10 o'clock in the morning, until the senate direct otherwise.

RULES NOT TO BE RESCINDED WITHOUT NOTICE.

53. No standing rule or order of the senate shall be rescinded, changed or suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

RESOLUTIONS TO LIE OVER IF OBJECTED TO.

54. All resolutions introduced shall, if objection be made to the consideration thereof, remain on the files one day before being considered, and all resolutions involving the expenditure of money, shall, on their introduction, be referred to an appropriate committee and reported upon before being considered.

TITLE OF LAWS AMENDED TO BE IN BILL.

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

AMENDMENT BY SUBSTITUTE HOW MADE.

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

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

MEETING, QUORUM, PRIVILEGES, ETC.

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

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

3. No member or officer of the assembly, unless from illness or other cause he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the sessions of the assembly during an entire day, without first having obtained leave of absence; and no one shall be entitled to draw pay while absent more than one entire day, without leave, except he be confined by sickness at the seat of government.

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

WHO MAY BE ADMITTED TO THE FLOOR.

5. Persons of the following classes, and no others, shall be admitted to the floor of the house during the sessions thereof, viz: The governor and lieutenant governor; members of the senate; the state officers; the regents of the university; members of congress; judges of the supreme and other courts; ex-members of the Wisconsin legislature; all editors of newspapers within the state, and reporters for the press; such other persons as the speaker may invite.

DISTURBANCE IN LOBBY.

6. Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall occur in the lobby or gallery, the speaker (or the chairman of the committee of the whole) shall have power to cause the same to be cleared of all persons, except members and officers of the assembly.

READING NEWSPAPERS AND SMOKING PROHIBITED.

7. No member or officer of the assembly shall be permitted to

read newspapers within the bar of the house while the assembly is in session; nor shall any person be permitted to smoke in the assembly room at any time.

OF THE OFFICERS.

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

DUTIES OF SPEAKER.

9. It shall be the general duty of the speaker—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. In the absence of the speaker, the assembly shall elect a speaker *pro tempore*, whose office shall cease on the return of the speaker.

13. The speaker shall vote on a call of the yeas and nays, and his name shall be recorded with those of the other members.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

14. A CHIEF CLERK shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the assembly; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings of the body and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him; he shall superintend the recording of the journals of proceedings; the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing and copying of bills, resolutions, etc.: shall permit no records or papers belonging to the assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the speaker; and generally shall perform, under the direction of the speaker, all duties pertaining to his office as clerk, and shall be responsible for the official acts of his assistants.

15. The chief clerk shall appoint one assistant to aid in the performance of his duties at the desk, and he shall be styled the journal clerk. He shall also appoint the necessary corps of assistants to act as book-keeper, engrossing and enrolling clerks.

CHIEF CLERK MAY CORRECT CERTAIN ERRORS.

16. The chief clerk and his engrossing clerks, in all proper cases, shall correct any mere clerical error in any assembly bill, memorial or resolution, such as errors in orthography, or the use of one word for another, as *affect* for "effect," *previous* for "previously," *are* for "is," *banks* for "bank," and the like; and, also, all mistakes in numbering the sections and references thereto, whether such errors occur in the original bill, or are caused by amendments made thereto. It shall also be competent for the chief clerk, at any time before the passage of any assembly bill, to insert therein an "enacting clause," when such clause has evidently been omitted through mistake or inadvertence. But no corrections other than such as are authorized by this rule, shall be made at any time by the clerk or his assistants, unless upon the order of the assembly. On questions of orthography, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary shall be taken as the standard.

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

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

DUTIES OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

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

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

COMMITTEES.

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

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

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

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

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

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS.

22. In case all the members of any committee required or entitled to report on any subject referred to them cannot agree upon a report, the majority and minority of such committee may each make

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

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

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

a separate report; and any member dissenting, in whole or in part, from the reasoning or conclusions of both the majority and minority, may also, present to the assembly a statement of his reasoning and conclusion; and all reports, if decorous in language and respectful to the assembly, shall be entered at length on the journal.

PAPERS TO LIE ON THE TABLE UNTIL REPORTS ARE PRINTED.

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

TITLE OF BILL TO BE RECITED.

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

ABSENCE OF COMMITTEES.

25. No committee shall absent themselves by reason of their appointment, during the sitting of the assembly, without special leave, except a committee of conference.

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

26. Whenever an assembly bill, which is fairly written, without interlineation or erasure, is ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, without amendment, the committee on engrossed bills may report such bill back to the assembly as the engrossed bill.

REPORT ON ENROLLED BILLS.

27. The committee on enrolled bills shall not report any bill as correctly enrolled that has any words interlined therein, or when any words have been erased therefrom.

28. It shall be in order for the committee on enrolled bills to report at any time, except when questions are being taken, or a call of the house is being had.

29. No standing or select committee, nor any member thereof, shall report any "substitute" for any bill or bills referred to such committee, which substitute relates to a different subject or is intended to accomplish a different purpose than that of the original bill for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different from the title of the original bill; and every substitute bill so reported, shall be rejected whenever the assembly is advised that the same is in violation of this rule. And this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the assembly.

JOURNAL AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

30. The journal of each 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.

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

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

MORNING HOUR.

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

PETITIONS.

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

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

34. Any member offering a resolution in the assembly may read the same in his place before sending it to the chair. It shall then be read by the clerk, and when so read shall be considered before the house ; but it shall not be acted on by the house on the same day on which it is offered, without leave.

35. All bills and resolutions offered in the assembly by any member or committee, shall be endorsed by the member or committee offering the same.

FIRST AND SECOND READING OF BILLS.

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

BILLS NOT COMMITTED UNTIL TWICE READ.

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

REFERENCE OF BILLS, ETC.

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

PRINTING OF BILLS.

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

READING OF BILLS.

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

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

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

GENERAL FILE.

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

BILLS TO BE CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

44. All bills, resolutions, memorials, etc., requiring the approval of the governor, shall, after the second reading, be considered by the house in committee of the whole before they shall be taken up and considered by the assembly.

HOW BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

ADDRESSING THE SPEAKER.

45. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the assembly, he shall arise from his seat and respectfully address the chair, thus: "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

SPEAKER TO DECIDE WHO HAS THE FLOOR.

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

CALL TO ORDER WHILE SPEAKING.

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

SPEAKING TWICE OR OUT OF PLACE PROHIBITED.

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

ORDER WHILE THE SPEAKER OR A MEMBER IS SPEAKING.

49. While the speaker is addressing the assembly, or putting a question, no member shall cross the floor, or leave the house; nor while a member is speaking, walk between him and the chair.

MOTIONS.

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

1. To adjourn;
2. To lay on the table;
3. For the previous question;
4. To postpone to a day certain;
5. To commit to a standing committee;
6. To commit to a select committee;
7. To amend;
8. To postpone indefinitely.

And these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged in this rule.

51. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of an assembly bill shall be considered equivalent to a motion to indefinitely postpone.

NO MEMBER TO SPEAK MORE THAN TWICE WITHOUT LEAVE.

52. If a question depending 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.

53. A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, and a call for the previous question, shall be decided without debate. And all incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for either of the questions named in this rule, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

MOTIONS NOT TO BE RENEWED.

54. A motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall not be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

MOTIONS, HOW STATED, ETC.

55. When a motion is made, it shall be stated by the speaker, or read by the clerk, previous to debate. If any member require it, all motions (except to adjourn, postpone or commit,) shall be reduced to writing. Any motion may be withdrawn, by consent of the assembly, before division or amendment.

QUESTIONS, HOW PUT.

56. All questions shall be put in this form: "Those who are of opinion (as the case may be) say *Aye*. Those of contrary opinion say *No*." And in doubtful cases any member may call for a division.

AYES AND NOES, WHEN TAKEN.

57. It shall be competent for one-sixth of the members present, when a question is taken, to order the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded by the clerk.

MEMBERS TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

58. Every member present, when a question is put, or when his

name is called, shall vote, unless the assembly shall, for special cause, excuse him, but it shall not be in order for a member to be excused after the house has commenced voting.

DIVISION OF A QUESTION.

59. Any member may call for 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.

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

FILLING BLANKS.

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

TIE VOTE.

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

RECONSIDERATION.

63. When a motion or question shall have been once determined, either in the affirmative or negative, it shall always be in order for any member of the majority, or where the assembly is equally divided, for any member who voted in the negative, to move for a reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day. A motion to reconsider being put and lost, shall not be renewed.

NO ONE TO REMAIN BY THE CLERK'S TABLE.

64. No member or other person shall visit or remain by the clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

65. Any fifteen members may make a call of the house and require absent members to be sent for; but a call of the house cannot be made after the voting has commenced.

66. On a call of the house being moved, the speaker shall say: "It requiring fifteen members to order a call of the house, those in favor of the call will rise;" and, if fifteen or more shall rise, the call shall be thereby ordered.

67. A call of the house being ordered, the sergeant-at-arms shall close the doors, and no member shall be allowed to leave the room.

68. The clerk shall immediately call the roll of members, and note the absentees, whose names shall be read, and entered upon the journal in such manner as to show who are absent *with* leave, and who are absent *without* leave. The clerk shall furnish the sergeant-at-arms with a list of those who are absent without leave; and the sergeant-at-arms shall forthwith proceed to find and bring in such absentees.

69. While the assembly is under a call, no business shall be transacted, except to receive and act upon the report of the sergeant-at-arms; and no other motion shall be in order, except a motion to adjourn and a motion to suspend further proceedings under the call; which motion shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the motion to suspend further proceedings under the call shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect vote in favor thereof.

70. Upon the sergeant-at-arms making a report showing that all who were absent without leave, (naming them,) are present, such report shall be entered on the journal, and the call shall be at an end; and thereupon the doors shall be opened, and the business or motion pending at the time the call was made shall be proceeded with.

71. The sergeant-at-arms may make report of his proceedings at any time, which report may be accepted, and further proceedings under the call thereby dispensed with; but the motion to accept such report shall be determined by yeas and nays, and it shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect shall vote in favor thereof. If such report be not accepted, the sergeant-at-arms shall proceed to a completion of his duties, as required by rule 68.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

72. When any bill, memorial or resolution is under consideration, any member being in order and having the floor, may move the "previous question;" but such motion shall not be deemed to be seconded unless fifteen members concur therein.

73. The previous question being moved, the speaker shall say, "It requiring fifteen members to second the motion for the previous question, those in favor of sustaining the motion will rise;" and if fifteen or more rise, the previous question shall be thereby seconded; and the question shall then be: "Shall the main question be now put?"—which question shall be determined by yeas and nays. The main question being ordered to be now put, its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the assembly to a direct vote upon the pending amendments, and then upon the main question.

74. When, on taking the previous question, the assembly shall decide that the main question shall *not* now be put, the main question shall remain as the question before the house, in the same stage of proceeding as before the previous question was moved.

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

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

76. After the morning hour, any member may move that the assembly resolve itself into the committee of the whole on the general file of bills, or upon any particular bill or measure, or upon the special order. If the motion prevail, the assembly may elect a chairman, or the speaker may call some member to the chair.

BILL TO BE READ BY SECTIONS.

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

CLERICAL ERRORS MAY BE CORRECTED.

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

AMENDMENTS TO MEMORIALS AND REPORTS.

79. All amendments made to a memorial or report committed to the committee of the whole shall be noted and reported as in the case of bills.

RULES IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

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

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE ORDER.

81. The chairman of the committee of the whole shall have the same power to preserve order and decorum as the speaker of the assembly.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

82. After the business upon which the assembly resolved itself into committee of the whole shall be completed, the committee, without motion, (or at any time previous, upon motion,) shall rise and report.

PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

83. Amendments made in committee of the whole, shall not be read by the speaker on his resuming the chair, unless required by one or more of the members.

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

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

85. Every assembly bill and resolution ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, shall be re-written in a plain hand, with all amendments, before being read a third time, except as is provided for in rule 26.

NO AMENDMENT ON THIRD READING.

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

RECOMMITMENT PREVIOUS TO PASSAGE.

87. A bill or a resolution may be re-committed at any time previous to its passage; if any amendment be reported upon such commitment, the question shall be upon concurring in the amendment, and the question for its engrossment and third reading may then be put.

QUESTION ON PASSAGE OF BILLS.

88. Upon the third reading of an assembly bill, the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is, '*shall the bill pass?*'" Upon the third reading of senate bills, the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is, '*shall the bill be concurred in?*'"

BILLS TO BE TRANSMITTED TO SENATE.

89. Each bill which passes its third reading shall be certified by the clerk, and by him transmitted to the senate; the day of transmission shall be entered on the bill books of the clerk.

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS.

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

91. Any motion or resolution relating to the organization of the assembly, or to any of its officers, members, or committees, shall be privileged, and need not lie over for consideration under rule 34.

SUSPENDING AND CHANGING RULES, ETC.

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

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL THE STANDARD.

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

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

MESSAGES.

1. When a message shall be sent from the senate to the assembly, it shall be announced at the door of the assembly by the sergeant-at-arms, and shall be respectfully communicated to the chair by the person by whom it may be sent.
2. The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the assembly to the senate.
3. Messages shall be sent by the chief clerk or his assistant in each house.

REJECTED BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

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

PAPERS TO ACCOMPANY BILLS.

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

ORDER REQUESTING CONCURRENCE.

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

OF JOINT COMMITTEES.

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

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

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

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

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

VISITING COMMITTEES.

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

PRINTING OF REPORTS.

10. Whenever any report of a joint committee, or other document, shall be presented to both houses of the legislature, the first house acting on the same, if it shall be thought necessary to have it printed, shall order a sufficient number of copies for both branches, and shall immediately inform the other house of its action upon the subject.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

11. In all cases of disagreement between the senate and assembly, if either house shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, the other house shall appoint a similar committee. Such committee shall at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their chairman, meet in the conference chamber, and state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective houses, for or against the disagreement, and confer freely thereon; and they shall be authorized to report for their respective houses such modifications or amendments as they may think advisable.

12. After each house shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

ACTS OF A GENERAL NATURE.

TITLES OF BILLS.

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

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

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

“A bill to repeal section —, of chapter —, of the —, relating to —,” filling the blanks with the proper section and chapter of the revised statutes or general laws, designating the same

and also the subject, object or purpose of the section or chapter repealed. And in the body of every such bill, the full title of the act repealed shall be recited at length.

EACH HOUSE MAY AMEND.

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

OF BILLS PASSED.

ENROLLMENT OF BILLS.

16. After a bill has passed both houses, it shall be duly enrolled by or under the direction of the chief clerk of the house in which the same originated, before it shall be presented to the governor for his approval.

EXAMINATION OF ENROLLED BILLS.

17. When a bill is duly enrolled, it shall be examined by the committee of the two houses on enrolled bills, acting jointly, who shall carefully compare the enrolled bill with the engrossed bill as passed in the two houses. Said committee shall correct any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bill, and make their report forthwith to the house in which the bill originated.

SIGNING OF BILLS.

18. After examination and report, each bill shall be signed in the respective houses, first by the speaker of the assembly, then by the president of the senate.

PRESENTATION OF BILLS TO GOVERNOR.

19. After a bill shall have been thus signed in each house, it shall be presented by the 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.

20. All orders, resolutions and votes which are to be presented to the governor for his approval, shall, also, in the same manner, be previously enrolled, examined and signed, and then presented in the same manner, and by the same committee, as is provided in case of bills.

OF CLAIMS, ETC.

ACCOUNTS TO BE VERIFIED.

21. No account presented shall be acted on, unless verified by affidavit of the person in whose favor the same may be.

ALL PAPERS CLAIMING MONEY TO BE PRESERVED.

22. All petitions, claims, bills, accounts or demands asking for an appropriation of money, shall be preserved by the committee to whom the same may be referred; and such committee shall endorse on every such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, whether they report in favor of allowing or disallowing the same; and if in favor of allowing a part thereof, only, then the sum so reported. After such committee shall have reported upon the same, such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, and every one of them, shall be delivered to the chief clerk of the house in which the same was first presented, to be filed by such clerk, and delivered, at the close of the session to the secretary of state.

RESOLUTIONS APPROPRIATING MONEY.

23. Resolutions involving the appropriation of money for printing the governor's message, or other public documents, shall receive the joint concurrence of the two houses.

JOINT CONVENTION, ETC.

24. Whenever there shall be a joint convention of the two houses, the proceedings shall be entered at length upon the journal of each house. The lieutenant-governor or president of the senate shall preside over such joint convention, and the chief clerk of the senate shall act as clerk thereof, assisted by the chief clerk of the assembly: *provided*, that the lieutenant-governor shall not act in said convention except as the presiding officer, and in no case shall have the right to give the casting vote.

ADJOURNMENT.

25. Neither house shall adjourn during any session thereof, without the consent of the other, for a longer period than three days.

MANUAL OF
CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

ORGANIZATION.

The legislature convenes at 12 o'clock, m., on the second Wednesday of January in each year.

Custom, so prevalent and so ancient as to have the force of law, has made it the duty of the chief clerk of the previous assembly to call to order, and to conduct the proceedings generally, until a speaker is chosen.

The secretary of state furnishes to the clerk a certified statement of the names of the members elect, which is read. The members then advance to the clerk's desk, generally the delegation of each county by itself, and subscribe the oath of office.

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

The oath of office is then administered to the members elect. It may be administered by the speaker, the president of the senate, the governor, secretary of state, attorney general, or any of the judges of the supreme court. It has been administered in this state usually, by one of the judges. Members coming in after the first day of the session are sworn in by the speaker.

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

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

The election for speaker, clerk and sergeant-at-arms, is required to be *viva voce*, and these are the only officers which the assembly can fill.

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

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

A committee is then appointed to wait on the senate, and inform them that the assembly is organized; or the clerk is directed, by resolution, to inform the senate of the fact.

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

The senate and assembly have usually assembled in joint convention, in the assembly chamber, upon some day and hour suggested by the governor, during the first week of the session, to hear his annual message.

The message has been read sometimes by his private secretary and sometimes by the clerk of one of the houses.

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

Standing committees are appointed by the speaker at as early a day in the session as is possible. They consist of five members to each committee, except that on railroads, which consists of nine members, the joint committee on printing, and the joint committee on local laws, which consist of three members each.

DRAWING OF SEATS.

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

The method heretofore pursued is as follows:

The members leave their seats, and take places in the open area behind the seats.

The clerk having placed in a box, slips of paper containing the names of the members respectively, a page or messenger draws them therefrom.

The clerk announces each name as it is drawn, and the member named selects his seat, and occupies it until the drawing is completed.

COMPENSATION.

"Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and ten cents for 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., page 120, Sec. 10.*

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

PAY OF OFFICERS.

Chapter 136, General Laws 1860.

SECTION 1. There is hereby annually appropriated, out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to pay the per diem of officers of the legislature, as follows: To the chief clerks, each, five dollars; to the assistant clerks, and sergeant-at-arms, each, four dollars; to all other clerks, postmaster and assistant sergeant-at-arms, each, three dollars; to the assistant postmaster, doorkeeper and firemen, each two dollars and fifty cents; to all messengers, each, one dollar and fifty cents.

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

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHIEF CLERK. —He has the care and custody of all the papers and records, and arranges in its proper order, from day to day, after its inception, all the business of the house. He must, in order to have a proper knowledge of the affairs of his department, apportion, systematize and personally supervise the labor of all his subordinates, and, when not called therefrom by more important duties, should officiate in person at the reading desk. The duties of his subordi

nates are properly his duties, as all are performed under his direction, and he is responsible for any deficiencies. It is his duty to prepare and furnish to the public printer, an accurate record of each day's proceedings, and a copy of every bill, report and other thing ordered to be printed, "on the same day such orders are made;" to keep the pay accounts of members and officers, and issue his certificate of per diem to them; to deliver the messages of the assembly to the senate; to sign subpoenas; he can "permit no records nor papers belonging to the assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business;" and shall report any missing papers to the notice of the speaker.

It is his duty to prepare an index to the journal, at the close of the session, and to be present at the opening of the next session, and attend to such preliminary business as may be necessary, and conduct the proceedings therein until a speaker is elected, and perform the duties of clerk thereof until his successor is chosen and qualified.

He is by law responsible for the safe keeping of all bills and other documents in possession of the assembly, and for the proper registry of all proceedings; and is required at the close of the session, to deposit all papers in his possession as chief clerk, properly classified and labelled, with the secretary of state.

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

REGULATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK.

To ensure a systematic and correct performance of the duties of their department, the chief clerks of the two houses have established the following regulations:

DUTIES OF DEPUTIES.

THE ASSISTENT CLERK.—It is his special duty:

1. To keep a record of each day's proceedings; and to correct the proof of the same while being printed.
2. To officiate at the reading desk when required by the clerk; and in case of his absence, to perform his duties generally.
3. To label and file in their appropriate places all papers presented, with proper dates and references.
4. To select each day all papers ordered to be printed, make a list thereof in a book provided for that purpose, and send them to the state printer, taking his receipt therefor.
5. To keep a list of all absentees on leave, etc.

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

1. To keep the register of bills, resolutions, memorials, etc., show herein, and opposite to each title, all action taken and proceedings had, with regard to such paper.
2. To distribute to the proper committee, or officers, all bills, petitions and other papers referred.

3. To make out all certificates of per diem and mileage, ready for the signature of the speaker and clerk.

4. To prepare the messages to be delivered to the other house, and when not otherwise occupied to help the assistant clerk in the performance of his duties.

THE ENROSSING 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 this 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 postmasters, doorkeepers and firemen are appointed by the sergeant-at-arms, and are responsible to him. He is to see that they perform their duties faithfully.

THE MESSENGERS are appointed by the speaker, except those in particular attendance upon the chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms, who are appointed by said officers respectively.

DUTIES OF MESSENGERS.

1st. To be in attendance from 8 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M., every day, (Sundays excepted,) whether the assembly is in session or not.

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

3d. Not to leave the assembly chamber during the *morning hour*, or absent themselves from the sessions of the assembly during an entire day, except upon leave of the speaker or clerk.

4th. During the morning hour to take the positions assigned to them by the clerk; and, standing up, so as to see and be seen, hold themselves in readiness to bring all bills, resolutions, etc., from the several members to the clerk, when presented.

5th. After the expiration of the morning hour, and when not engaged in filing bills, etc., for the members they have in charge, to answer promptly any call, and render assistance to any member requiring it.

6th. To refrain from throwing any paper balls, darts, or other missile, to move lightly across the assembly chamber, and demean themselves respectfully towards every member and officer of the assembly.

STATIONERY.

The superintendent of public property furnishes to each member of the assembly, and to the chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms, a uniform outfit of stationery, comprising foolscap, letter and note paper, envelopes, a gold pen and case, a pocket pencil, a good penholder, and several common penholders, a box of steel pens, an inkstand, a mucilage bottle, an eraser, a pocket knife, a ruler, etc., etc., for which a receipt must be given.

Whatever else a member or officer desires, must be ordered, in writing, of the superintendent, who charges the order to the person making it, and reports the same, when required, either to the governor or legislature. But under the law of 1859, as amended in 1865, no member can order more stationery than will amount to \$30.

NEWSPAPERS.

The secretary of state, at the commencement of each session of the legislature, furnishes each member with a blank order, upon which the member designates the names of the newspapers, and the number of each, which he wishes to take, as provided for by chapter 16, general laws, 1861, which is as follows:

SEC. 1. Members of the of the legislature, the lieutenant governor, the chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms of the senate, and the chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms of the assembly, are hereby authorized, during each session of the legislature, to take such newspapers as each may choose, at the expense of the state, at a cost not to exceed twenty dollars to each member and officer named, for the session.

SEC. 2. Members of the legislature, and the officers named in the preceding section, shall each leave with the secretary of state a list of such papers as he desire 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, re-commitment, amendments, substitutes, committees of conference, and various other parliamentary appliances, pass through a vast variety of stages not before enumerated.

Senate bills coming into the assembly, after passing the senate, are read twice by title, (unless they appropriate money, when they must be read at length), and then referred to the appropriate committee.

After consideration in committee of the whole, the recommendation of the committee is acted upon in the assembly—the question being, after recommendations are disposed of,

“Shall this bill be ordered to a third reading?”

If it is decided affirmatively, the bill passes into the order, of “bills on third reading;” and when reached in that order, the question is,

“Shall this bill be concurred in?”

If concurred in, the bill is returned to the senate, with the message informing it of that fact.

If it is desired to hasten the passage of the bill, it is done by motion as follows:

“I move to suspend all rules which will interfere with the immediate passage of bill No. —, Assembly, entitled ‘a bill to —.’”

If this motion prevails, which requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present, the member who desires the immediate passage of the bill may at once move that the bill do pass; and if passed, it will go at once to the senate.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The committee of the whole is an expedient to simplify the business of legislative bodies. No record is made of its proceedings, and it has no officers, except of its own creation, for temporary purposes. It is liable to instant dissolution in case of disorder, when the speaker takes the chair to suppress it—in case of lack of quorum, when the speaker takes the chair for a call of the house, or an adjournment, and in case of a message from the senate or governor, when the speaker takes the chair to receive it.

The house may resolve itself into a committee of the whole, upon some particular bill, resolution or subject, or it may go into committee of the whole upon the general file of bills. In the first case, the motion is,

“That the assembly do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole upon [bill No. —, A., a bill —] or [joint resolution No. —, A., providing, etc.] or [upon all bills relating to —] *as the case may be.*”

In the second case it is,

“That the assembly do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole upon the general file of bills.”

Bills, resolutions and general matters which have been once considered in committee of the whole, and in which progress has been made and leave granted for further consideration, have the preference. The motion of the committee of the whole, for their further consideration must be made under the head of “bills in which the committee of the whole have made progress and obtained leave to sit again”; and in which case the member who presided when the same matter was previously considered in committee of the whole, resumes the chair.

The motion for the committee of the whole upon the general file, must be made under the order of “bills not yet considered in committee of the whole.”

When the assembly resolves itself into committee of the whole, the speaker selects a chairman as follows :

“The gentleman from —, Mr. —, will take the chair.”

The appointed chairman advances to the speaker's desk and having taken the chair, receives from the clerk the papers indicated by the motion for the committee, when the chairman announces:

“GENTLEMEN :—The committee have under consideration, bill No. — entitled —, (*reading the title from the back of the bill.*) Or in case of consideration of the general file, (the committee have under consideration the general file of bills: the first in order is bill No. —, A., entitled —).

“The first section is as follows :”

The chairman then reads the first section, and asks—

“Are there any amendments proposed to the first section?”

If none are offered, the chairman says :

“No amendments being offered to the first section, the second section will be read.”

This process is continued through the whole bill, when, at the close of the reading the chairman says :

“The —th section and the whole bill have now been read, and are open to amendment.”

At this point, after the friends of the bill have perfected it, it is customary for the opponents of the bill to open their attack.

After the discussion of the bill to such an extent as may be desired, if no amendments are made, the final vote is generally upon a motion—

“ That the bill be reported back to the house without amendment.”

If any other bills are before the committee, they are proceeded with in the same manner. If it is desired to have further consideration of any matter before the committee, or if the general file has not been gone through with, the motion is,

“ That the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.”

If the committee has completed its duties, the motion is,

“ That the committee rise and report.”

Which being analagous to a motion to adjourn, is not debatable. The chairman states the matter as follows :

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

“ Is the committee ready for the question ?”

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

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

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

“ Mr. speaker.”

The speaker answers—

“ Mr. chairman.”

Who reports—

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

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

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

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

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

the following bills, with the amendments and recommendations hereinafter specified, and ask leave for the committee to sit again." [*Here follows the report of amendments, etc., as above.*]

On the latter report, the question is—

“ Shall leave be granted ?”

When, upon a count, it is ascertained that a quorum is not present, the report is—

¶ “ The committee of the whole have had under consideration ———, and after some progress therein, find there is no quorum present ; that fact I herewith report to you.”

In case of confusion or disorder, the speaker, of his own accord, resumes the chair temporarily, and without any formality, for the purpose of suppressing it. When order is restored, the chairman resumes the chair, and the business proceeds.

Upon the coming in of a report, the recommendations are at once acted on by the assembly.

When, in committee of the whole, any member desires to offer an amendment, it must be reduced to writing and sent to the chairman, who reads it, and asks—

“ Is the committee ready for the question upon the amendment ?”

And if no further amendment or debate offer, he puts the question in the usual manner.

After a section is once passed, with an unsuccessful effort to amend it, no further amendments are in order. The strictness of this rule is, however, not always adhered to—an amendment once made, may, however, be reconsidered. Such a motion is—

“ That the amendment offered by the gentleman from ———, to the —th section, be reconsidered.”

And is stated as follows :

“ The gentleman from ——— moves that the amendment of the gentleman from ———, to the —th section, be reconsidered.

“ Is the committee ready for the question ?

“ Those who are of the opinion that said amendment be reconsidered, say aye ; those of the contrary opinion, say no.”

In case the amendment is reconsidered, the speaker says :

“ The motion is carried. The amendment is reconsidered. The question now recurs upon the adoption of the amendment. Is the committee ready for the question ?” etc.

FORMS.

OF TITLES:

No.—, a bill to —.

Repealing bill:

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

Appropriation bill:

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

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

No.—, A.

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

MR. GORDEN.

RESOLUTIONS should not be entitled, but should have the name of the mover endorsed upon them. The same rule applies to amendments.

Resolutions are of no special form; the following may serve as general guide in such matters:

Res. No.—, A.,

“Resolved, That three thousand copies of the governor’s message be furnished by the public printer to the sergeant-at-arms, for the use of the assembly.

MR. TUCKER.”

FOR REPORTS the following form is used:

“The committee on —, to which was referred bill No.—A., a bill to —;
“Respectfully report the same back to the house *with an amendment, and recommend its passage when amended,*” or
“and recommend that it do pass;” or,
“and recommend that it be indefinitely postponed;” or,
“and recommend that it be referred to the delegation from —;” or,
“to a select committee.”

Or if the committee report by bill:

“The committee on —, to which was referred —, respectfully report by
“Bill No.—, A., a bill to —;
“And recommend its passage.”

AN ENACTING CLAUSE must precede the body of the bill—

It must *invariably* be in the following form:

*The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:—*Const., Art. IV, Sec. 17.

INVESTIGATIONS.

When an investigation is required into any matter, the person most interested in having the inquiry made, should move the appointment of a committee to take the subject in charge. This is done by resolution. The resolution should be so drawn as to state the precise subject to be investigated, and to give the committee all the power which the mover may deem necessary to a thorough examination into the subject matter to be laid before them; this should be done to prevent any misapprehension as to the intention and extent of the inquiry to be made. In case of the adoption of the resolution, the mover, together with other members, will be appointed a committee. They have power to send for persons and papers. The form of a subpoena is as follows:

“THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

To _____,

“You are hereby commanded, that, laying aside all business and excuse, you personally appear and attend before Messrs. _____ on the part of the senate, and _____ 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 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 _____, on the part of the assembly, a joint committee appointed under a resolution of the senate and assembly, to investigate _____ at the room _____ and committee, in the city of Madison, the capital of the state, the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18—, at the hour of _____ in the _____ noon, then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matter of inquiry before said committee, has been issued, and that the said writ of sub-

pœna was duly personally served upon the said —, on the — day of —, A. D. 18—, and returned as provided in section 1 of an act entitled 'an act concerning evidence and witnesses,' approved February 3d, 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 — of the assembly, in compliance with the mandate of the writ of subpoena of this assembly, served upon him on the — instant, as fully appears by the said writ and the affidavit of the service thereof endorsed thereon, now on file with the chief clerk of this house, be, and the said neglect and failure is hereby declared a contempt of this house."

This is followed by an interrogatory, as follows:

Interrogatory 1.—Why did you not appear before the joint investigating committee, as required by the mandate of the subpoena served upon you on the — inst.?

To which the defaulter pleads before judgment is inflicted.

Another form is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the refusal of — to answer the questions put to him by a member of the joint investigating committee, on the — instant, and which questions were certified to the house by —, chairman of said committee; and are now in writing on file with the chief clerk of the house, be, and the same is hereby declared a contempt of this house."

Followed by the corresponding interrogatory:

"Why did you not answer the question put or propounded to you on the — instant, by a member of the joint investigating committee, of which — is chairman?"

In case the answer is satisfactory, the offender is discharged; if otherwise, he is punished by reprimand, fine or imprisonment, or both; but such imprisonment cannot extend beyond the session of the legislature.

The report of a committee of investigation should consist of three parts:

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

QUORUMS.

Whole number electable.

"Not less than 54 nor more than 100."—*Const., Art. IV., Sec. 2.*

"One from each assembly district."—*Chap. 216, Gen. Laws 1861*—(which provides for 100 assembly districts.)

To expel a member—67.

"Two thirds of all the members elected."—*Const., Art. IV., Sec. 8.*

To do any business except to adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members—51.

"A majority."—*Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.*

To cause the 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 166.)

To pass any bill which imposes, continues or renews a tax or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews any appropriation of public trust money, or release, discharges or commutes a claim or demand from the state—

"A majority of three-fifths."—(31,) three-fifths, (60) being present.—*Const., Art. VIII., Sec. 8.*

To adjourn from day to day—

"A smaller number" [than a majority.]—*Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.*

To compel the attendance of absent members—

"A smaller number" [than a majority.]—*Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.*

To agree to an amendment of the constitution—51.

"A majority of the members elected."—*Const., Art. XII., Sec. 1.*

To recommend a constitutional convention—

"A majority" [present.]—*Const., Art. XII., Sec. 2.*
(See table on page 166.)

To contract a public debt—51 affirmative votes.

"A majority of all the members elected."—*Const. Art. VIII. Sec. 6.*

To pass any bill, resolution or motion—

“A majority,” (at least 26) of a quorum of (51.)
(See table below.)

To make a call of the house—15.

“Fifteen members.”—*Rule 54.*

To order the previous question—(at least 26.)

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

To suspend the rules—at least 34.

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE

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

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

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE SENATE FOR 1868.

Dist.	Name.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.	Y's in State.	Y's in Legis.	Post office.	County.	Boarding place.	Polit's
	Wyman Spooner..	Lieut. Governor..	Massachu'ts.	70	25	10	Elkhorn	Walworth...	Gen. Atwood.....	Rep.
1	R. H. Hotchkiss..	Miller	New York...	49	32	4	Plymouth.....	Sheboygan..	Vilas House.....	Dem.
2	W. J. Abrams.....	Agent	New York...	38	7	5	Green Bay	Brown	Mrs. Smith.....	Dem.
3	Lyman Morgan...	Manufacturer	Pennsylv'a..	53	22	3	Ozaukee	Ozaukee	Rasdall House....	Dem.
4	Adam Schantz...	Merchant.....	Germany....	48	21	2	Addison	Washington..	Mrs. DeRolf.....	Dem.
5	H. L. Palmer.....	Lawyer.....	Pennsylv'a..	48	19	4	Milwaukee...	Milwaukee...	Vilas House.....	Dem.
6	C. H. Larkin.....	Farmer.....	Connecticut.	57	32	3	Milwaukee...	Milwaukee...	Vilas House.....	Dem.
7	Henry Stevens..	Farmer.....	N. Hampsh..	49	13	3	Caledonia Center.	Racine	Rasdall House....	Rep.
8	Anth'y Van Wyck.	Lawyer.....	New York...	45	7	3	Sparta	Kenosha	The Misses Bright.	Rep.
9	D. W. C. Wilson..	Editor	Ohio	42	10	3	Monroe	Monroe	American House..	Rep.
10	Curtis Mann.....	Farmer.....	New York...	52	11	...	Oconomowoc ..	Waukesha	Vilas House.....	Dem.
11	C. E. Warner.....	Farmer.....	New York...	31	15	2	Windsor	Dane	Rasdall House....	Rep.
12	N. M. Littlejohn.	Lumber Merchant.	New York...	44	12	5	Whitewater...	Walworth...	Rasdall House....	Rep.
13	James H. Earnest.	Min'g and For'dng	Kentucky...	50	32	10	Shullsburg.....	La Fayette...	Vilas House.....	Dem.
14	S. S. Barlow.....	Lawyer.....	New York...	49	27	2	Delton	Sauk	Rasdall House....	Rep.
15	Joel Whitman...	Farmer.....	New York...	38	13	2	Dodgeville...	Iowa	Rasdall House....	Rep.
16	Geo. C. Hazelton.	Lawyer.....	N. Hampsh..	35	4	...	Boscobel.....	Grant.....	Rasdall House....	Rep.
17	S. J. Todd.....	Lawyer.....	New York...	46	17	2	Beloit	Rock	Gen. Atwood.....	Rep.
18	H. W. Lander.....	Lawyer.....	Maine.....	40	19	1	Beaver Dam	Dodge	Vilas House.....	Dem.
19	George Reed.....	Lawyer.....	Massachu'ts.	59	32	5	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc...	Vilas House.....	Dem.
20	Ed. S. Bragg.....	Lawyer.....	New York...	41	17	...	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Vilas House.....	Dem.
21	W. G. Ritch.....	Architect	New York...	37	11	...	Oshkosh	Winnebago...	A. S. Franks.....	Rep.
22	William Young...	Hotel-keeper	New Jersey..	46	19	...	Medina	Outagamie...	Vilas House.....	Dem.
23	G. T. Thorn.....	Lawyer.....	New York...	35	14	2	Jefferson.....	Jefferson...	Rasdall House....	Dem.
24	Henry Adams.....	Farmer.....	Pennsylv'na.	56	21	4	Monticello...	Green	Rasdall House....	Rep.
25	R. B. Sanderson..	Farmer.....	England.....	42	18	4	Poynette.....	Columbia...	Mr. Jones.....	Rep.
26	Carl Habich.....	Merchant.....	Germany....	44	19	...	Madison	Dane	At home.....	Dem.
27	E. L. Browne.....	Lawyer.....	New York...	37	22	4	Waupaca.....	Waupaca...	A. H. Main.....	Rep.
28	W. J. Copp.....	Farmer.....	Georgia.....	56	15	...	Prescott.....	Pierce.....	Gen. Atwood.....	Rep.
29	H. G. Webb.....	Lawyer.....	Pennsylv'na.	42	18	5	Wautoma.....	Waushara...	American House..	Rep.
30	Wm. Ketcham...	Lumber Manufac'r	New York...	47	16	3	Richland City..	Richland...	W. H. Hamilton..	Rep.
31	J. W. Ranney.....	Farmer.....	New York...	47	14	2	West Salem...	La Crosse...	Rasdall House....	Rep.
32	A. W. Newman...	Lawyer.....	New York...	33	10	...	Trempealeau...	Trempealeau.	L. B. Hills.....	Rep.
33	Satterlee Clark...	Lawyer.....	Washington.	51	40	9	Horicon.....	Dodge	Vilas House.....	Dem.

STATISTICAL LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

168

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Names.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.	Post office.	County.	Boarding place.
Lt. L. B. Hills	Chief Clerk.....	Lawyer.....	New York..	44	Waupun.....	Dodge.....	At home.
Maj. John S. Wilson...	Assistant Clerk...	Lawyer.....	Ohio.....	33	Richland Center..	Richland.....	Mrs. Johnson.
A. W. Wilson.....	Bookkeeper.....	Bookkeeper.....	Ohio.....	36	Sparta.....	Monroe.....	American House.
W. L. Abbott.....	Engrossing Clerk.	Printer.....	Ohio.....	25	Dakota.....	Waushara...	American House.
David Schreiner.....	Transcrib'g Clerk.	Student.....	Germany...	25	Lancaster.....	Grant.....	Mrs. Wheeler.
Lt. Joseph Copp.....	Engrossing Clerk.	Lawyer.....	Tennessee...	24	Prescott.....	Pierce.....	American House.
Lt. Col. W. H. Hamilton	Sergeant-at-arms.	Clerk.....	New York...	27	Spring Green....	Sauk.....	At home.
Lt. S. M. Bond.....	Ass't ser.-at-arms.	Soldier.....	Pennsylv'a...	30	Milton.....	Rock.....	
Frank Leland.....	Postmaster.....	Editor.....	New York...	33	Elkhorn.....	Walworth...	Mrs. Johnson.
J. S. Cavert.....	Ass't postmaster.	Merchant.....	New York...	43	Omro.....	Winnebago...	
Franklin Kelly.....	Doorkeeper.....	Farmer.....	New York...	41	Thompsonville...	Racine.....	Meredith House.
Sergt. W. G. McEwen.	Ass't doorkeeper.	Farmer.....	New York...	5	Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	American House.
Capt. Walter Cook....	Ass't doorkeeper.	Farmer.....	New York...	44	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	American House.
Henry Taylor.....	Ass't doorkeeper.	Farmer.....	Virginia....	44	Boscobel.....	Grant.....	
Thornton Thompson..	Gallery doork'per.	Farmer.....	Norway.....	35	Rio.....	Columbia...	Cross-Keys Hotel.
Lt. Francis Downs....	Fireman.....	Student.....	Canada.....	28	Burr Oak.....	La Crosse...	Mrs. Wells.
Robert B. McCord....	Messenger.....	Student.....	New York...	16	Oregon.....	Dane.....	Mrs. McCord.
William Keyes.....	Messenger.....	Student.....	Connecticut	14	Madison.....	Dane.....	At home.
Charlton Turner.....	Messenger.....	Student.....	New York...	16	Madison.....	Dane.....	At home.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On the Judiciary :

Senators Browne, Todd, Hazelton, Reed and Palmer.

On Finance :

Senators Ketcham, Littlejohn and Reed.

On Incorporations :

Senators Barlow, Ritch and Morgan.

On Roads, Bridges and Ferries :

Senators Warner, Stevens and Young.

On Town and County Organization :

Senators Copp, Webb and Schantz.

On Military Affairs :

Senators Webb, Todd and Clark.

On Privileges and Elections :

Senators Wilson, Sanderson and Habich.

On Agriculture :

Senators Stevens, Sanderson and Mann.

On Legislative Expenditures :

Senators, Ketcham, Ranney and Palmer.

On State Affairs :

Senators Todd, Newman and Bragg.

On Federal Relations :

Senators Wilson, Hazelton and Thorn.

On Education, School and University Lands :

Senators Van Wyck, Warner and Abrams.

On Banks and Banking :

Senators Hazelton, Barlow and Bragg.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

On Internal Improvements:

Senators Whitman, Brown and Morgan.

On Engrossed Bills:

Senators Ritch, Barlow and Lander.

On Enrolled Bills:

Senators Newman, Hazelton and Habich.

On Contingent Expenditures:

Senators Ranney, Adams and Earnest.

On Public Lands:

Senators Copp, Newman and Schantz.

On State Prison:

Senators Adams, Ranney and Lander.

On Railroads:

Senators Sanderson, Wilson, Van Wyck, Warner, Earnest, Larkin and Thorn.

On Benevolent Institutions:

Senators Webb, Warner, Whitman, Clark and Abrams.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Claims:

Senators Littlejohn, Ritch and Mann.

On Public Printing:

Senators Ritch and Hotchkiss.

On Local Legislation:

Senators Newman and Hotchkiss.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1868

No. of Miles.	No. of Seat.	Name.	Age	Occupation.	Nativity.	Yrs in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.		Boarding Place.	Politics.
							Name of P. O.	County.		
100	72	Abert, George.....	50	Contractor.....	France.....	31	Milwaukee,...	Milwaukee...	Rheinischer Hoff ...	Dem
185	76	Ayers, D. Cooper.....	47	Physician.....	Ohio.....	19	Fort Howard...	Brown.....	Mrs. Smith.....	Rep.
80	73	Barber, Silas.....	43	Livery.....	Vermont.....	26	Waukesha.....	Waukesha....	Vilas House.....	Dem
310	100	Barnes, H. W.....	49	Lawyer.....	New York.....	25	Eau Claire....	Eau Claire....	Mr. Bliss.....	Rep.
450	50	Barron, H. D.....	34	Lawyer.....	New York.....	17	Falls St. Croix	Polk.....	Vilas House.....	Rep.
75	23	Barron, W. C. S.....	37	Farmer.....	New York.....	16	Loyd.....	Richland.....	Mrs. Johnson.....	Rep.
100	70	Benson, Lewis M....	40	Physician.....	Massachusetts.	18	Lowell.....	Dodge.....	Spencer House...	Dem
256	..	Bohne, John H.....	..	Farmer.....	Germany.....	..	Mence.....	Manitowoc....	Wm. Pyncheon....	Dem
130	47	Bottum, H. C.....	42	Farmer.....	Vermont.....	13	W. Rosendale	Fond du Lac...	Rasdall House....	Rep.
82	40	Birchard, Mat.....	35	Farmer.....	Ohio.....	12	Fennimore....	Grant.....	J. L. Marsh.....	Rep.
228	2	Burr, Benjamin.....	49	Lumberman.....	New York.....	10	Stevens Point.	Portage.....	Rasdall House....	Dem
190	49	Bushnell, M. C.....	43	Farmer.....	Vermont.....	21	Omro.....	Winnebago....	A. S. Frank.....	Rep.
143	81	Buxton, Luther.....	45	Lumberman.....	Vermont.....	7	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago....	Rasdall House....	Rep.
60	19	Carter, A. M.....	53	Farmer.....	Connecticut....	24	Johnstown....	Rock.....	Rasdall House....	Rep.
186	90	Carter, J. W.....	35	Lawyer.....	Vermont.....	17	New London...	Waupaca.....	Mrs. Wilson.....	Rep.
300	43	Chase, Henry.....	36	Miller.....	Vermont.....	16	Chaseburg....	Vernon.....	Merideth House...	Rep.
120	45	Chase, Seth A.....	56	Farmer.....	Vermont.....	18	Fond du Lac...	Fond du Lac...	Wm. Pyncheoa....	Rep.
135	95	Cole, Samuel.....	52	Mechanic.....	Canada East...	29	Gratiot.....	Lafayette....	Mr. Rasdell's....	Rep.
140	68	Colomy, George W...	57	Farmer.....	N. Hampshire...	21	Alderly.....	Dodge.....	Rheinischer Hof...	Dem
120	77	Conger, D. B.....	54	Lawyer.....	New York.....	23	Fond du Lac...	Fond du Lac...	Mr. Finch.....	Rep.
106	69	Conner, Lawrence...	47	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	22	Fox Lake.....	Dodge.....	James Spencer....	Dem
156	26	Davies, D. C.....	33	Physician.....	Wales.....	6	Portage.....	Columbia....	W. J. Jones.....	Rep.
95	34	Dodge, J. E.....	58	Farmer.....	New York.....	33	Lancaster....	Grant.....	J. L. Marsh.....	Rep.
217	8	Donovan, Richard...	43	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	18	Manitowoc....	Manitowoc....	Wm. Pyncheon....	Dem
100	54	Drew, Patrick.....	37	Builder.....	Ireland.....	14	Milwaukee....	Milwaukee....	James Spencer....	Dem
125	20	Dyer, Chas. E.....	33	Lawyer.....	New York.....	26	Racine.....	Racine.....	Gen. Atwood....	Rep.
185	82	Eugene, John B.....	27	Agent.....	Belgium.....	12	Green Bay....	Brown.....	Wm. Pyncheon....	Rep.
100	71	Fellenz, John.....	34	Mechanic.....	Prussia.....	21	Milwaukee....	Milwaukee....	James Spencer....	Dem
112	3	Fisher, James.....	52	Farmer.....	Pennsylvania...	32	Eastman....	Crawford....	Mrs. Wilson.....	Dem
58	61	Folts, Jonas.....	59	Farmer.....	New York.....	33	Bark River....	Jefferson.....	Dr. Chittenden....	Dem

LIST OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY. 171

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1868—continued.

No. of Miles.	No. of Seat.	Name.	Age	Occupation,	Nativity.	Yrs in State.	POST OFFICES.		County.	Boarding Place.	Pol.
							Name of P. O.				
126	25	Ford, Ira H.....	39	Farmer.....	Vermont.....	12	Columbus...	Columbia.....	Wm. J. Jones.....	Rep.	
342	17	Fulton, M. A.....	32	Merchant.....	New York.....	14	Hudson.....	St. Croix.....	Vilas House.....	Rep.	
11	9	Gault, Frank.....	42	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	20	Mendota.....	Dane.....	Dr. Chittenden.....	Dem	
219	84	Gillespie, John.....	28	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	11	Dellona.....	Sauk.....	Rasdall House.....	Rep.	
140	31	Gilmore, H. L.....	41	Farmer.....	New York.....	27	North Cape...	Racine.....	Rasdall House.....	Rep.	
58	79	Goodrich, Chas. P.	36	Surveyor.....	New York.....	21	Christiana...	Dane.....	Rasdall House.....	Rep.	
116	67	Goodwin, Chas E..	46	Farmer.....	New York.....	6	Mayville.....	Dodge.....	Vilas House.....	Dem	
160	75	Graves, Geo. S.....	47	Lawyer.....	New York.....	19	Shebyg'n F'ls.	Sheboygan.....	Mr. Curtiss.....	Rep.	
209	21	Holley, Alanson...	57	Editor.....	New York.....	7	Kilbourn City	Columbia.....	A. Frank.....	Rep.	
344	89	Holt, Eleazer.....	57	Farmer.....	Connecticut	21	Maiden Rock.	Pierce.....	American House..	Rep.	
120	64	Horn, F. W.....	52	Lawyer.....	Prussia.....	29	Cedarburg.....	Ozaukee.....	Vilas House.....	Dem	
70	60	Howell, Henry S...	47	Merchant.....	New Jersey...	31	Watertown...	Jefferson.....	Mr. Smith.....	Dem	
210	15	Hudd, Thomas R...	33	Lawyer.....	New York.....	14	Appleton.....	Outagamie.....	Vilas House.....	Dem	
270	78	Hunt, Chas. A.....	39	Farmer.....	New York.....	23	Melvina.....	Monroe.....	Mr. Davenport...	Rep.	
335	51	Hunt, Samuel W...	30	Lawyer.....	New York.....	2	Menomonie...	Dunn.....	Vilas House.....	Rep.	
120	46	Kelley, R. C.....	34	Produce Dealer.	Vermont.....	13	Brandon.....	Fond du Lac...	Rasdall House.....	Rep.	
114	35	Kendall, N. W.....	50	Farmer.....	New York.....	32	Wyalusing...	Grant.....	Mr. Marsh.....	Rep.	
161	83	Kershaw, Wm. J...	32	Lawyer.....	Ireland.....	16	Big Spring...	Adams.....	American House...	Rep.	
260	6	Kilgore, Moses.....	50	Farmer.....	Maine.....	15	Bailey's Harbr	Door.....	Mrs. Smith.....	Dem	
143	66	Kleffler, Geo. H...	41	Physician.....	Germany.....	20	West Bend...	Washington...	Mr. Dearolf.....	Dem	
150	62	Klotz, Nicholas...	25	Farmer.....	Germany.....	17	Eden.....	Fond du Lac...	Frank Smith.....	Dem	
45	4	Lowrey, Goodwin..	41	Farmer.....	Connecticut..	3	Helena Stat'n.	Iowa.....	Dr. Chittenden...	Dem	
65	27	Lyon, Joseph F...	42	Merchant.....	Pennsylvania.	12	Darien.....	Walworth.....	Rasdall House.....	Rep.	
100	14	McGrath, James M.	33	Grocer.....	Ireland.....	20	Milwaukee...	Milwaukee...	Mr. Schmidt.....	Dem	
125	44	Manley, Ira, Jr...	45	Physician.....	New York.....	18	Markesan....	Green Lake...	Tullis D. H.....	Rep.	
80	96	Mason, Jacob.....	55	Farmer.....	Pennsylvania..	17	Mouroe.....	Green.....	Rasdall House...	Rep.	
131	53	Maxon, D. W.....	47	Farmer.....	New York.....	25	Cedar Creek..	Washington...	Vilas House.....	Dem	
354	29	Moser, C., Jr.....	33	Lawyer.....	Switzerland..	11	Alma.....	Buffalo.....	Rasdall House...	Rep.	
115	56	Muehl, Adam.....	49	Farmer.....	Germany.....	25	St. Martin...	Milwaukee...	Rheinischer Hof...	Dem	
110	91	Neayille, James H.	26	Printer.....	Illinois.....	20	Potosi.....	Grant.....	American House...	Dem	
20	39	Nelson, Knute.....	25	Lawyer.....	Norway.....	17	Cambridge...	Dane.....	Mr. Winden's.....	Rep.	

300	30	Nicholls, John	38	Farmer	England	17	Trempealeau	Trempealeau	L. B. Hills	Rep.
314	5	O'Neal, James	57	Lumberman	New York	29	Neillsville	Clark	Rasdall House	Rep.
193	57	O'Rourke, John	32	Merchant	Ireland	16	Kildare	Juneau	Spencer House	Dem
47	74	Parker, Charles II.	53	Machinist	Massachusetts	19	Beloit	Rock	Vilas House	Rep
210	65	Peterson, C. H. M.	41	Farmer	Germany	17	New Holstein	Calumet	Mr. Dearolf	Dem
100	32	Pierce, Albert II.	47	Farmer	Massachusetts	30	Monticello	Green	Rasdall House	Rep.
145	88	Pole, Charles	52	Farmer	Maryland	30	Shullsburg	Lafayette	Vilas House	Dem
100	16	Prentiss, Wm. A.	68	Merchant	Massachusetts	32	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Rasdall House	Rep.
300	42	Pricst, D. B.	37	Lawyer	Indiana	16	Viroqua	Vernon	Rasdall House	Rep.
60	80	Ray, George A.	48	Farmer	New York	30	La Grange	Walworth	Rasdall House	Rep.
80	33	Rewey, Jefferson W.	32	Farmer	New York	25	Millin	Iowa	Rasdall House	Rep.
100	58	Reynolds, James	33	Builder	Ireland	14	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Spencer House	Dem
103	52	Richards, Daniel II.	59	Printer	New York	33	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Vilas House	Dem
110	98	Robbins, Hammer	57	Farmer	New York	31	Platteville	Grant	Vilas House	Rep.
284	1	Rodolf, Theo	52	Insurance Agent	Switzerland	31	La Crosse	La Crosse	Mrs. Bright	Dem
100	97	Runkel, Henry C.	33	Lawyer	Germany	46	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Rheinischer Hof	Dem
162	9	Russel, Francis	42	Farmer	Ireland	18	Westfield	Marquette	Dr. Chittenden	Dem
170	94	Sears, Edgar	44	Farmer	New York	14	Pine River	Waushara	American House	Rep.
110	28	Shibley, Jacob B.	40	Farmer	New York	11	Basset's St'tn	Kenosha	Rasdall House	Rep.
293	59	Silverthorn, W. C.	29	Lawyer	Canada	28	Wausau	Marathon	Mr Rasdall	Dem
90	24	Smith, Jno. Andrews	24	Lawyer	New York	14	Geneva	Walworth	Rasdall House	Rep.
145	7	Smith, Jno. Andrew	44	Farmer	Indiana	16	Glenbulah	Sheboygan	Vilas House	Dem
236	10	Smoke, David	56	Merchant	Pennsylvania	28	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Vilas House	Dem
66	41	Sprague, Burr	31	Merchant	New York	21	Orfordville	Rock	D. H. Tullis	Rep.
245	18	Stephenson, Isaac	38	Lumberman	New Brunswick	22	Marinette	Oconto	Vilas House	Rep.
66	36	Struve, F. G. L.	59	Farmer	Oldenburg	12	Jefferson	Jefferson	Rasdall House	Rep.
108	13	Sullivan, John	26	Farmer	Wisconsin	26	Ten Mile House	Milwaukee	Mr. Spencer	Dem
50	..	Thomson, A. M	45	Editor	Pennsylvania	19	Jamesville	Rock	Rasdall House	Rep.
100	93	Thompson, Wm	41	Produce Dealer	New York	23	Oconomowoc	Waukesha	Mr. Seymour	Rep.
22	38	Tollefson, Gunnuf	42	Farmer	Norway	24	Mount Vernon	Dane	Gilbert Winden	Rep.
200	48	Trask, G. W.	38	Lumberman	Vermont	12	Winneconne	Winnebago	A. Frank	Rep.
..	12	Vilas, Levi B.	56	Lawyer	Vermont	16	Madison	Dane	Home	Dem
140	63	Wagner, Joseph	58	Farmer	Germany	20	Moria	Fond du Lac	Frank Schmidt	Dem
110	85	Waller, N. P.	60	Farmer	Pennsylvania	9	West Salem	La Crosse	Rasdall House	Rep.
110	55	Walsh, Patrick	37	Farmer	Ireland	27	Hill's Corners	Milwaukee	Spencer House	Dem
34	22	Waterbury, James I.	49	Farmer	New York	28	Prairie du Sac	Sauk	Mr. Austin	Rep.
200	92	Wedig, Joseph	43	Lawyer	Germany	19	Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Dr. Chittenden	Dem
33	99	Whitford, W. C.	39	Teacher	New York	12	Milton	Rock	Rasdall House	Rep.
16	37	Williams, Nelson	43	Druggist	New York	12	Stoughton	Dane	Rasdall House	Rep.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Names.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.	Yrs in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.		Boarding Place.
						Name of P. O.	County.	
E. W. Young.....	Chief Clerk.....	Farmer.....	Maine.....	46	11	Prairie du Sac....	Sauk.....	R. G. Norton.
Wm. M. Newcomb.	Assistant Clerk...	Clerk.....	New York... 40	21	Darlington.....	La Fayette..	Mrs. Burgess.	
O. A. Southmayd...	Bookkeeper.....	Farmer.....	Connecticut 35	11	Columbus.....	Columbia...	W. J. Jones.	
Fred. Dennett....	Engrossing Clerk.	Clerk.....	Maine..... 19	17	Sheboygan Falls.	Sheboygan..	R. G. Norton.	
W. A. Prentiss, Jr..	Enrolling Clerk...	Clerk.....	Vermont.... 31	30	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee..	Mrs. Marsh.	
Wm. H. Holt.....	Transcribing C'lk.	Printer.....	New York... 34	24	Madison.....	Dane.....	Home.	
Gen. C. L. Harris...	Sergeant-at-Arms.	Lumberman...	New Jersey. 33	11	Madison.....	Dane.....	T. E. Bird.	
Alex. Stevens....	Ass't Ser.-at-Arms	Builder.....	New York... 39	13	Delavan.....	Walworth...	Mrs. Johnson.	
Luther Poland....	Postmaster.....	Printer.....	Vermont.... 41	14	Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	Home.	
D. B. Crandall....	Ass't Postmaster.	Farmer.....	New York... 39	16	Utica.....	Dane.....	Rasdall House.	
Henry Collins....	1st Doorkeeper...	Farmer.....	Ohio..... 39	12	Richland Center.	Richland...	Meredith House.	
Frank Fletcher...	Doorkeeper.....	Painter.....	New York... 24	14	Baraboo.....	Sauk.....	Mrs. Marsh.	
Thomas Healy....	Doorkeeper.....	Ship Carpenter.	Ireland..... 24	10	Fort Howard....	Brown.....	Mrs. Pyncheon.	
Nahum Bangs....	Fireman.....	Farmer.....	Denmark.... 52	31	North Cape....	Racine.....	American House.	
John Flood.....	Fireman.....	Clerk.....	Ireland..... 39	13	Fond du Lac....	Fond du Lac	Thomp'n's Hotel.	
Edwin Glenn....	Porter.....	Farmer.....	Wisconsin.. 23	23	Wyalusing.....	Grant.....	Mrs. Marsh.	
Frank Thompson..	Speaker's Mes'ngr	Student.....	Illinois... 16	12	Janesville.....	Rock.....	Rasdall House.	
John J. Norton...	Clerk's Messen'gr.	Student.....	New York... 13	11	Madison.....	Dane.....	Home.	
Thos. A. Robbins..	Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin.. 15	15	Platteville....	Grant.....	Mrs. Hough.	
T. W. Sutliff....	Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin.. 17	17	Emerald Grove.	Rock.....	Mrs. Doty.	
Wm. H. Denison...	Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin.. 11	11	Green Bay.....	Brown.....	Mrs. Pyncheon.	
Charlie J. Johnson	Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin.. 13	13	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee..	Mrs. Braley.	
James Burke.....	Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin.. 12	12	Madison.....	Dane.....	Home.	
C. E. Conger.....	Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin.. 18	18	Fond du Lac....	Fond du Lac	Mrs. Pyncheon.	

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

On Judiciary:

Messrs. Dyer, H. D. Barron, Graves, Smith, of Walworth, and Hudd.

On State Affairs:

Messrs. Priest, Holly, Kendall, Horn and Walsh.

On Federal Relations:

Messrs. H. D. Barron, Dyer, Barnes, Vilas and Reynolds.

On Militia:

Messrs. Ford, W. C. S. Barron, C. A. Hunt, Burchard and O'Rourke.

On Ways and Means:

Messrs. Kershaw, Priest, Trask, Richards and Russell.

On Banks and Banking:

Messrs. Fulton, Smith, of Walworth, Conger, Maxon and Drew.

On Incorporations:

Messrs. Cole, A. M. Carter, Stephenson, Lowry and McGrath.

On Railroads:

Messrs. Prentiss, Cole, Buxton, S. W. Hunt, Kershaw, Horn, Vilas, Rodolf and Smoke.

On Internal Improvements:

Messrs. Shibley, Ray, Holt, Benson and Abert.

On State Prison:

Messrs. Bushnell, Sprague, Waller, Kleffler and Gault.

On Charitable and Benevolent Institutions:

Messrs. Ayers, Lyon, Williams, Struve, J. W. Carter, Hudd, Maxon and Reynolds.

On Medical Societies and Medical Colleges:

Messrs. Manley, Davies, Ayers, Benson and Kleffler.

On Town and County Organization:

Messrs. Moser, Pierce, Kelley, Sullivan and Folts.

On Assessment and Collection of Taxes:

Messrs. Robbins, Waterbury, Nicholls, Bushnell and Wagner.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES.

On Roads, Bridges and Ferries :

Messrs. Sears, Goodrich, Henry Chase, Peterson and Kilgore.

On Expiration and Re-enactment of Laws :

Messrs. Wm. Thompson, Gilmore, Eugene, Goodwin and Wedig.

On Education :

Messrs. Whitford, Moser, Holley, Howell and Walsh.

On School and University Lands :

Messrs. Nicholls, S. W. Hunt, Whitford, Silverthorn and Klotz.

On Swamp and Overflowed Lands :

Messrs. Conger, O'Neal, Stephenson, Burr and Muehl.

On Agriculture :

Messrs. Dodge, Mason, A. M. Carter, Fisher and Donovan.

On Mining and Smelting :

Messrs. Rewey, Robbins, Tellefson, Pole and Fellenz.

On Privileges and Elections :

Messrs. Waterbury, Parker, Mason, Barber and Bohne.

On Legislative Expenditures :

Messrs. Barnes, Lyon, Goodrich, Runkel and Colomy.

On Contingent Expenditures :

Messrs. Davies, Gillespie, Eugene, Fisher and Richards.

On Engrossed Bills :

Messrs. Bottum, Gillespie, Eugene, Smith, of Sheboygan, and Conner.

On Enrolled Bills :

Messrs. Nelson, Trask, Holt, Silverthorn and Abert.

On Lumber and Manufactures :

Messrs. Buxton, Fulton, S. A. Chase, Rodolf and Burr.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Claims :

Messrs. Graves, Prentiss, Ray, Maxon and Wagner.

On Printing :

Messrs. Holly, Moser and Neaville.

On Local Legislation :

Messrs. Kelley, Shibley and Gault.

SENATE DISTRICTS.

WITH NAMES OF SENATORS UNDER THE APPORTIONMENT OF 1866.

18 JANUARY	No.	DISTRICTS.	1867.	1868.
	1	Sheboygan county.....	Van Eps Young.	R. H. Hotchkiss.
	2	Brown, Kewaunee and Door counties.....	M. J. Meade....	Wm. J. Abrams.
	3	Ozaukee county.....	Lyman Morgan.	Lyman Morgan.
	4	Washington county.....	Fred. O. Thorpe.	Adam Schantz.
	5	The 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th and 9th wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Wauwatosa, Milwaukee and Granville, in the county of Milwaukee.....	Jackson Hadley.	H. L. Palmer.
	6	The 3d, 4th, 5th and 8th wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Lake, Oak Creek, Franklin and Greenfield, in the county of Milwaukee.....	C. H. Larkin....	C. H. Larkin.
	7	Racine county.....	Henry Stevens..	Henry Stevens.
	8	Kenosha county.....	C. C. Sholes....	A. Van Wyck.
	9	Juneau, Monroe and Adams counties.....	D. W. C. Wilson.	D. W. C. Wilson.
	10	Waukesha county.....	Orson Reed.....	Curtis Mann.
	11	The towns of Albion, Dunkirk, Rutland, Dunn, Pleasant Springs, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Blooming Grove, Deerfield, Medina, York, Bristol, Sun Prairie, Burke, Windsor, Vienna and Westport, in the county of Dane.....	C. E. Warner... N. M. Littlejohn.	C. E. Warner. N. M. Littlejohn.
	12	Walworth county.....	Jas. H. Earnest.	Jas. H. Earnest.
	13	La Fayette county.....	A. W. Starks....	S. S. Barlow.
	14	Sauk county.....	Joel Whitman..	Joel Whitman.
	15	Iowa county.....	J. H. Rountree..	G. C. Hazelton.
	16	Grant county.....	S. J. Todd.....	S. J. Todd.
	17	Rock county.....	Stoddard Judd..	H. W. Lander.
	18	The towns of Fox Lake, Chester, Westford, Beaver Dam, Burnett, Calamus, Oak Grove, Elba, Lowell, Portland, Shields, Trenton, the City of Beaver Dam, and the South Ward of the village of Waupun, in the county of Dodge.....	George Reed....	George Reed.
	19	Manitowoc county.....	G. F. Wheeler..	Ed. S. Bragg.
	20	Fond du Lac county.....	George Gary....	W. G. Ritch.
	21	Winnebago county.....	A. L. Smith....	Wm. Young.
	22	The Counties of Outagamie, Calumet, Oconto and Shawano.....	G. T. Thorne..	G. T. Thorne.
	23	Jefferson county.....	Henry Adams... R. B. Sanderson.	Henry Adams. R. B. Sanderson.
	24	Green county.....		
	25	Columbia county.....		

SENATE DISTRICTS.

SENATE DISTRICTS—APPORTIONMENT OF 1866—*Continued.*

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

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS,

WITH NAMES OF MEMBERS UNDER APPORTIONMENT OF 1866.

DISTRICTS.	1867.	1868.
ADAMS COUNTY.....	W. S. Kershaw..	W. J. Kershaw.
BROWN COUNTY—		
1st. Towns of Green Bay, Scott, Preble, Eaton, Humboldt, New Denmark, Glenmore, Morrison and the city of Green Bay.....	Wm. J. Abrams.	John B. Eugene.
2d. Towns of Pittsfield, Suamico, Howard, Fort Howard, Lawrence, Wrightstown, Holland, Rockland, Depere, Bellevue and village of Depere.....	R. Wilcox.....	D. C. Ayres,
BUFFALO COUNTY.....	C. Moser, Jr....	C. Moser, Jr.
CALUMET COUNTY.....	R. J. Needham..	C.H.M. Peterson
COLUMBIA COUNTY—		
1st. The towns of Newport, Lewiston, Lodi, Caledonia, Pacific, Dekorra, West Point and the city of Portage.....	W. S. Scherm'rn	Alanson Holly.
2d. The towns of Fountain Prairie, Otsego, Lowville, Arlington, Leeds, Hampden and Columbus.....	Ira H. Ford.....	Ira H. Ford.
3d. The towns of Randolph, Scott, Marcellon, Fort Winnebago, Wyocena, Springvale and Courtland.....	Evan O. Jones..	David C. Davies.
CRAWFORD COUNTY.....	O. B. Thomas...	Jas. Fisher.
DANE COUNTY—		
1st. The towns of Albion, Dunkirk, Rutland, Dunn, Pleasant Springs, Christiana, Cottage Grove and Blooming Grove.....	Isaac Adams....	N. Williams.
2d. The towns of Deerfield, Medina, York, Bristol, Sun Prairie, Burke, Windsor, Vienna and Westport.....	J. M. Flint.....	K. Nelson.
3d. The towns of Dane, Roxbury, Mazomanie, Black Earth, Berry, Springfield, Middleton, Cross Plains and Vermont.....	Frank Gault....	Frank Gault.
4th. The towns of Blue Mounds, Springdale, Verona, Fitchburg, Oregon, Montrose, Primrose and Perry.....	Hugh Cathcart..	G. Tollefson.
5th. City and town of Madison.....	E. Wakeley.....	Levi B. Vilas.
DODGE COUNTY—		
1st. The towns of Fox Lake, Trenton, Elba, Westford, Calamus and Portland.....	Miles Burnham.	L. Connor.
2d. The towns of Chester, Burnett, Oak Grove, Beaver Dam, Lowell, Shields, the south ward of the village of Waupun and the city of Beaver Dam.....	Jas. B. Hayes...	L. M. Benson.
3d. The towns of Leroy, Lomira, Theresa, Williamstown, Hubbard and Herman.....	W. Marston.....	Chas. Goodwin.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—APPORTIONMENT OF 1866—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	1867.	1868.
DODGE COUNTY—Continued—		
4th. The towns of Clyman, Hustisford, Rubicon, Emmett, Lebanon, Ashippun, and the 5th and 6th wards of the city of Watertown.....	John Wetherby.	G. W. Colamy.
The counties of DOUGLAS, BAYFIELD, ASHLAND, POLK, DALLAS and BURNETT.....	H. D. Barron...	H. D. Barron.
The counties of DUNN and CHIPPEWA.....	Thad. C. Pound.	S. W. Hunt.
FOND DU LAC COUNTY—		
1st. The towns of Ripon, Rosendale, Eldorado and Friendship, and the city of Ripon.....	A. M. Skeels....	H. C. Bottum.
2d. The towns of Menomonie, Alto, Waupun, Springvale and Oakfield, and the north ward of the village of Waupun.....	A. C. Whiting..	R. C. Kelly.
3d. The 1st, 2d and 3d wards of the city of Fond du Lac.....	Jas. Coleman...	D. B. Conger.
4th. The towns of Fond du Lac and Lamartine, and the 4th and 5th wards of the city of Fond du Lac.....	L. H. Cary.....	Seth A. Chase.
5th. The towns of Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Eden and Osceola.....	Chas. D. Gage..	Nicholas Klotz.
6th. The towns of Calumet, Marshfield, Taycheedah, Empire and Forrest.....	Joseph Wagner.	Joseph Wagner.
GRANT COUNTY—		
1st. The towns of Hazel Green, Smeltzer and Platteville.....	H. Robbins.....	H. Robbins.
2d. The towns of Jamestown, Paris, Harrison, Potosi and Waterloo.....	John Carthew..	Jas. H. Neaville.
3d. The towns of Lancaster, Ellenboro, Lima, Clifton, Liberty and Wingville.....	Joseph Allen...	J. E. Dodge.
4th. The towns of Blue River, Muscoda, Watertown, Hickory Grove, Boscobel, Marion, Fennimore, Millville, Woodman and Mount Hope.....	H. A. W. McNair	M. Burchard.
5th. The towns of Cassville, Bectown, Glen Haven, Talton, Little Grant, Wyalusing and Patch Grove.....	A. A. Bennett...	N. W. Kendall.
GREEN COUNTY—		
1st. The towns of Mount Pleasant, Washington, Adams, York, New Glarus, Exeter, Brooklyn and Albany.....	L. W. Wright...	A. H. Pierce.
2d. The towns of Spring Grove, Jefferson, Sylvester, Monroe, Clarno, Cadiz, Jordan and Decatur.....	D. Dunwiddie..	Jacob Mason.
GREEN LAKE COUNTY.....	Chas. Kilbourn.	Ira Manley, Jr.
IOWA COUNTY—		
1st. The towns of Highland, Dodgeville, Clyde, Ridgeway, Arena, Wyoming and Pulaski.	Joseph Frost...	Goodwin Lowry
2d. The towns of Mineral Point, Milflin, Linden, Moscow and Waldwick, and the city of Mineral Point.....	John Green.....	J. W. Rewey.
JACKSON AND CLARK COUNTIES.....	J. A. Watrous...	Jas. O'Neal.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—

- 1st. The towns of Ixonia and Watertown, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 7th wards of the city of Watertown
- 2d. The towns of Milford, Waterloo, Lake Mills, Oakland and Aztalan
- 3d. The towns of Hebron, Jefferson, Sumner, Koskonong and Cold Spring
- 4th. The towns of Farmington, Concord, Sullivan and Palmyra

JUNEAU COUNTY.....

KENOSHA COUNTY.....

KEWAUNEE AND DOOR COUNTIES.....

LA CROSSE COUNTY—

- 1st. The towns of Greenfield, Washington, Barre and Bangor, and the city of La Crosse ...
- 2d. The towns of Campbell, Onalaska, Holland, Jackson, Farmington, Burns and Neshonoc

LA FAYETTE COUNTY—

- 1st. The towns of White Oak Springs, Shullsburg, New Diggings, Benton, Elk Grove, Belmont and Kendall
- 2d. The towns of Wayne, Gratiot, Monticello, Center, Wiota, Argyle, Fayette and Willow Springs.....

MANITOWOC COUNTY—

- 1st. The towns of Centerville, Meeme, Schleswig, Eaton, Liberty, Newton and Rockland ...
- 2d. The towns of Manitowoc Rapids, Maple Grove, Cato, Franklin, Kossuth and Coopers-town
- 3d. The towns of Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Two Creeks, Michicott and Gibson, and the vil-lage of Manitowoc.....

MARQUETTE COUNTY.....

MARATHON AND WOOD COUNTIES.....

MONROE COUNTY.....

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—

- 1st. The First Ward of the city of Milwaukee
- 2d. The Second Ward of the city of Milwaukee.....
- 3d. The Third Ward of the city of Milwaukee.....
- 4th. The Fourth Ward of the city of Milwaukee.....
- 5th. The Fifth and Eighth Wards of the city of Milwaukee.....
- 6th. The Sixth Ward of the city of Milwaukee.....
- 7th. The Seventh Ward of the city of Milwaukee.....
- 8th. The Ninth Ward of the city of Milwaukee.....
- 9th. The towns of Lake, Oak Creek, Franklin and Greenfield.....
- 10th. The towns of Wauwatosa, Milwaukee and Granville

OCONTO AND SHAWANO COUNTIES.....

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.....

Thos. Schinnick.	Henry S. Howell.
J. H. Bryant ...	C. P. Goodrich.
W. W. Reed ...	Jonas Folts.
J. D. Petre	F. G. L. Struve.
E. C. Sage	John O'Rourke.
Gide'n Truesdell	Jacob B. Shibley.
David Youngs..	Moses Kilgore.
Angus Cameron	Theod'r Rodolf.
D. A. Kennedy..	N. P. Waller.
David J. Seely..	Samuel Cole.
W. Munroe	Charles Pole.
Nichl's Dittmar.	John H. Bohne.
Michael Murphy	Rich'd Donovan.
Thos. Robinson	David Smoke.
Chas. S. Kelsey.	Francis Russell.
George Hiles...	W. C. Silverthorn
S. B. Johnson ..	Chas. A. Hunt.
Geo. W. Clason.	Patrick Drew.
H. C. Hobart....	George Abert....
James McGrath.	James McGrath.
Edwin Hyde.....	James Reynolds.
T. H. Judd.....	John Fellenz.
Joseph Phillips.	D. H. Richards.
Wm. A. Prentiss.	W. A. Prentiss.
Louis Hellberg.	H. C. Runkel.
Valentin Knoell.	Patrick Walsh.
Henry Fowler ..	John Sullivan.
D. H. Pulcifer ..	I. Stephenson.
W. H. P. Bogan..	T. Rich'd Hudd.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—APPORTIONMENT OF 1866—*Concluded.*

DISTRICTS.	1867.	1868.
OZAUKEE COUNTY.....	F. W. Horn.....	F. W. Horn.
PEPIN AND EAU CLAIRE COUNTIES.....	Fayette Allen...	H. W. Barnes.
PIERCE COUNTY.....	John D. Trumble	Eleazer Holt.
PORTAGE COUNTY.....	Thos. H. McDill	Benjamin Burr.
RACINE COUNTY—		
1st. The city of Racine.....	Charles E. Dyer	Chas. E. Dyer.
2d. The towns of Caledonia, Mt. Pleasant, Yorkville, Burlington, Dover, Rochester, Waterford, Norway and Raymond.....	Hiram D. Morse	H. L. Gilmore.
RICHLAND COUNTY.....	Ira S. Hazeltine.	W. C. S. Barron.
ROCK COUNTY—		
1st. The towns of Union, Magnolia, Center, Spring Valley, Plymouth and Avon.....	E. A. Foot.....	Burr Sprague.
2d. The towns of Porter, Fulton, Milton, Lima and Janesville.....	J. T. Dow.....	W. C. Whitford.
3d. The towns of Harmony, Johnstown, La Prairie, Bradford, Clinton and Rock.....	W. H. Starks....	A. M. Carter.
4th. The towns of Beloit, Newark and Turtle, and the city of Beloit.....	H. J. Murray....	C. Parker.
5th. The city of Janesville.....	Phiny Norcross..	A. M. Thomson.
SAUK COUNTY—		
1st. The towns of Westfield, Washington, Bear Creek, Franklin, Honey Creek, Sumter, Merrimac, Prairie du Sac, Troy and Spring Green.....	J. I. Waterbury.	J. I. Waterbury.
2d. The towns of New Buffalo, Dellona, Winfield, La Valle, Woodland, Ironton, Reedsburg, Excelsior, Baraboo, Fairfield, Greenfield and Freedom.....	S. S. Barlow....	John Gillespie.
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY—		
1st. The towns of Sheboygan, Wilson, Moselle, Herman, and the city of Sheboygan.....	Joseph Wedig ..	Joseph Wedig.
2d. The towns of Mitchell, Linden, Plymouth, Rhine, Greenbush and Brussell.....	R. B. Valkenburg	John A. Smith.
3d. The towns of Sheboygan Falls, Lima, Abbott, Holland, Scott, and the village of Sheboygan Falls.....	Geo. S. Graves..	Geo. S. Graves.
ST. CROIX COUNTY.....	H. L. Wadsworth..	M. A. Fulton.
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.....	John Nicholls ..	John Nicholls.
VERNON COUNTY—		
1st. The towns of Hamburg, Bergen, Wheatland, Sterling, Franklin, Genoa, Harmony, Jefferson and Coon.....	J. W. Greenman.	Henry Chase.
2d. The towns of Hillsborough, Greenwood, Forest, Union, Whitestown, Stark, Clinton, Webster, Liberty, Kickapoo, Viroqua and Christiana.....	Albert Bliss	Daniel B. Priest.
WALWORTH COUNTY—		

- 1st. The towns of Sharon, Darien, Richmond, Walworth and Delavan.....
- 2d. The towns of Linn, Geneva, Elkhorn, La Fayette, Bloomfield, Lyons and Spring Prairie
- 3d. The towns of Whitewater, La Grange, Sugar Creek, Troy and East Troy.....
- WASHINGTON COUNTY—
- 1st. The towns of Wayne, Addison, Kewaskum, Barton, West Bend, Farmington and Trenton.....
- 2d. The towns of Hartford, Polk, Jackson, Erin, Richfield and Germantown.....
- WAUPACA COUNTY.....
- WAUSHARA COUNTY.....
- WAUKESHA COUNTY—
- 1st. The towns of Waukesha, Genesee, Eagle, Mukwonago and Vernon.....
- 2d. The towns of Merton, Oconomowoc, Pewaukee, Delafield, Summit and Ottawa.....
- 3d. The towns of Lisbon, Menomonee, Brookfield, New Berlin and Muskego.....
- WINNEBAGO COUNTY—
- 1st. The towns of Oshkosh, Algoma and Vinland, and the city of Oshkosh.....
- 2d. The towns of Neenah, Menasha, Clayton, Winneconne, Winchester and Wolf River....
- 3d. The towns of Poygan, Rushford, Omro, Nepeuskin, Utica, Nekimi and Black Wolf....

Wm. C. Allen...
 F. A. Buckbee...
 T. D. Weeks....

Chas. H. Miller.
 D. W. Maxon ...
 C. P. Perry.
 Edgar Sears.....

Jesse Smith....
 Rufss Parks
 James Murray ..

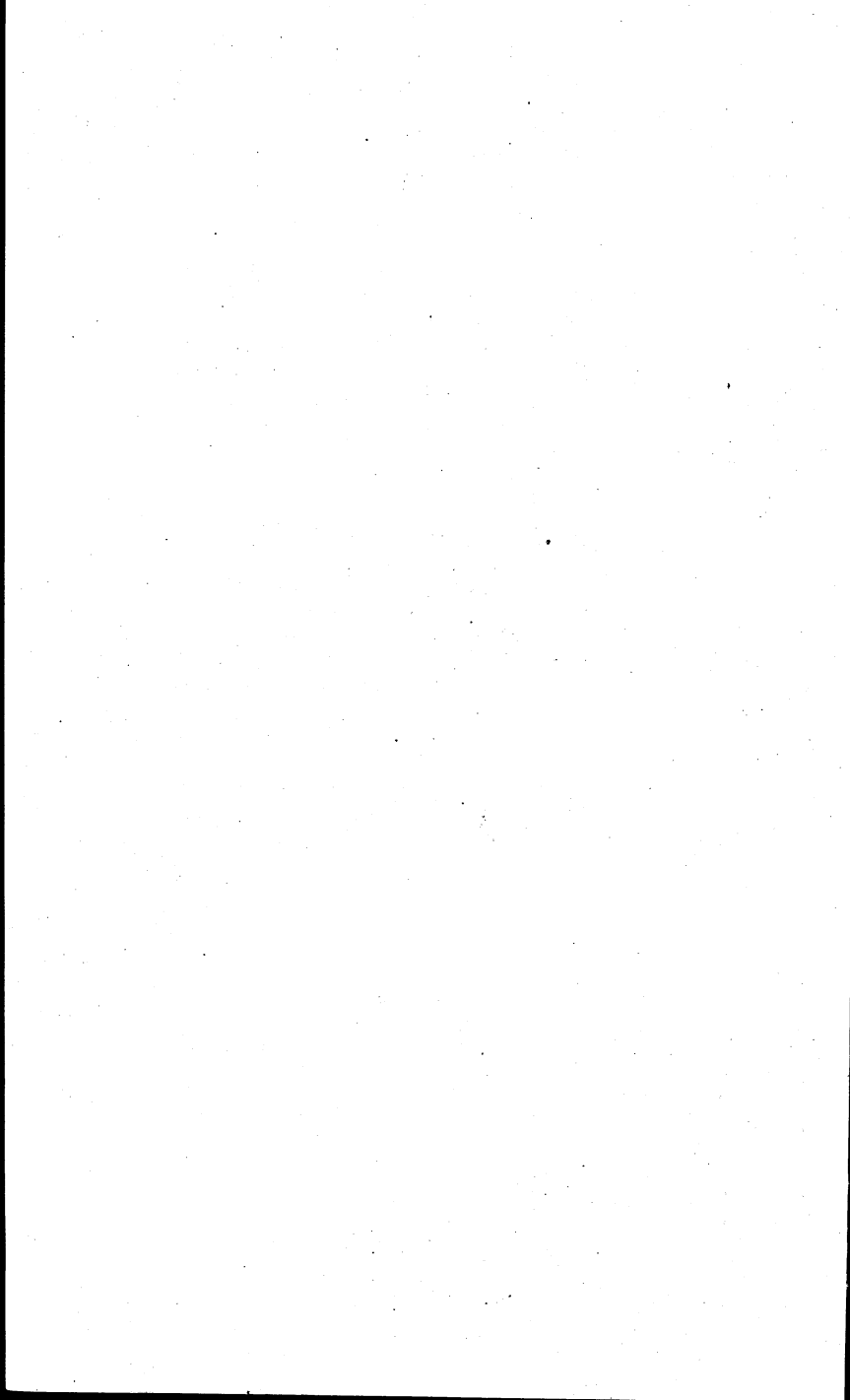
H. C. Jewell
 John Proctor ...
 Milo C. Bushnell

Joseph F. Lyon.
 John A. Smith.
 George A. Ray.

Geo. H. Kleffler.
 D. W. Maxon.
 J. W. Carter.
 Edgar Sears.

Silas Barber.
 Wm. Thompson.
 Adam Muehl.

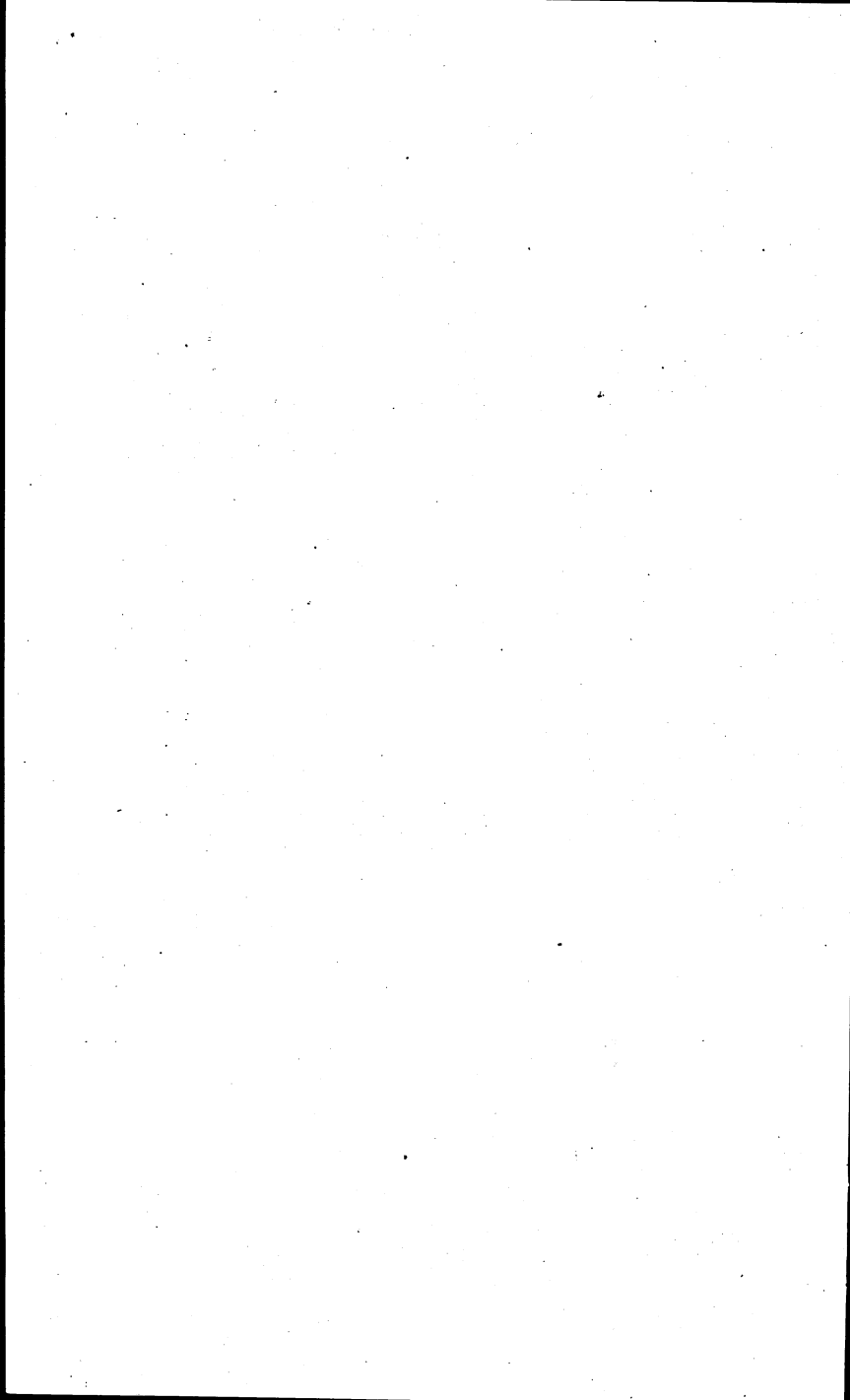
Luther Buxton.
 G. W. Trask.
 M. C. Bushnell.



WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT

AND

STATE INSTITUTIONS.



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

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

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

GOVERNORS OF TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

BY WHOM AND WHEN APPOINTED.

HENRY DODGE.....appointed by Andrew Jackson.....April 30th, 1836
 JAMES DUANE DOTY.....appointed by John Tyler.....Sept. 30th, 1841
 N. P. TALMADGE.....appointed by John Tyler.....June 21st, 1844
 HENRY DODGE.....appointed by James K. Polk.....April 8th, 1845

STATE OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN,

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION UNTIL JANUARY 1st, 1870.

GOVERNORS.

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

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

JOHN E. HOLMES....	Jefferson.....	from Aug. —,	1848,	to Dec. 31,	1849
SAMUEL W. BEALL..	Taycheedah...	from Jan. 1,	1850,	to Dec. 31,	1851
TIMOTHY BURNS...	La Crosse....	from Jan. 1,	1852,	to Dec. 31,	1853
JAMES T. LEWIS ...	Columbus....	from Jan. 1,	1854,	to Dec. 31,	1855
ARTHUR McARTHUR	Milwaukee ...	from Jan. 1,	1856,	to Dec. 31,	1857
E. D. CAMPBELL....	La Crosse....	from Jan. 1,	1858,	to Dec. 31,	1859
BUTLER G. NOBLE..	Whitewater ..	from Jan. 1,	1860,	to Dec. 31,	1861
EDWARD SALOMON.	Milwaukee ...	from Jan. 1,	1862,	to Apr. 19,	1862
WYMAN SPOONER...	Elkhorn	from Jan. 1,	1864,	to Dec. 31,	1865
WYMAN SPOONER...	Elkhorn	from Jan. 1,	1866,	to Dec. 31,	1867
WYMAN SPOONER...	Elkhorn	from Jan. 1,	1868,	to Dec. 31,	1869

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

THOS. McHUGH.....	Delavan	from Aug. —,	1848,	to Dec. 31,	1849
WM. A. BARSTOW...	Waukesha....	from Jan. 1,	1850,	to Dec. 31,	1851
CHAS. D. ROBINSON.	Green Bay....	from Jan. 1,	1852,	to Dec. 31,	1853
ALEX. T. GRAY.....	Janesville ...	from Jan. 1,	1854,	to Dec. 31,	1855
DAVID W. JONES....	Belmont.....	from Jan. 1,	1856,	to Dec. 31,	1857
DAVID W. JONES....	Belmont.....	from Jan. 1,	1858,	to Dec. 31,	1859
LOUIS P. HARVEY...	Shopiere.....	from Jan. 1,	1860,	to Dec. 31,	1861
JAMES T. LEWIS ...	Columbus	from Jan. 1,	1862,	to Dec. 31,	1863
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.	Madison	from Jan. 1,	1864,	to Dec. 31,	1865
THOS. S. ALLEN.....	Mineral Point.	from Jan. 1,	1866,	to Dec. 31,	1867
THOS. S. ALLEN.....	Mineral Point	from Jan. 1,	1868,	to Dec. 31,	1869

STATE TREASURERS.

J. C. FAIRCHILD....	Madison	from Aug. —,	1848,	to Dec. 31,	1851
E. H. JANSSEN	Cedarburg....	from Jan. 1,	1852,	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
WE. E. SMITH.....	Fox Lake.....	from Jan. 1,	1868,	to Dec. 31,	1869

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

JAS. S. BROWN.....	Milwaukee ...	from Aug. —,	1848,	to Dec. 31,	1849
S. PARK COON.....	Milwaukee ...	from Jan. 1,	1860,	to Dec. 31,	1851
E. ESTABROOK.....	Geneva.....	from Jan. 1,	1862,	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

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ELEAZER ROOT.....	Waukesha....	from Aug. —,	1848,	to Dec. 31,	1851
AZEL P. LADD.....	Shullsburg ...	from Jan. 1,	1852,	to Dec. 31,	1853
H. A. WRIGHT.....	P. du Chien..	from Jan. 1,	1854,	to Dec. 31,	1855
A. C. BARRY.....	Racine.....	from Jan. 1,	1856,	to Dec. 31,	1857
LYMAN C. DRAPER..	Madison.....	from Jan. 1,	1858,	to Dec. 31,	1859
JOSIAH L. PICKARD.	Platteville....	from Jan. 1,	1860,	to Dec. 31,	1861
JOSIAH L. PICKARD.	Platteville....	from Jan. 1,	1862,	to Dec. 31,	1863
JOSIAH L. PICKARD.	Platteville....	from Jan. 1,	1864,	to Sep. 30,	1864
JNO. G. McMYNN....	Racine.....	from Sep. 22,	1854,	to Dec. 31,	1865
JNO. G. McMYNN....	Racine.....	from Jan. 1,	1866,	to Dec. 31,	1867
A. J. GRAIG.....	Madison.....	from Jan. 1,	1868,	to Dec. 31,	1869

BANK COMPTROLLERS.

JAMES 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. VANSTEENWYCK.	Kilbourn City..	from Jan. 1,	1860,	to Dec. 31,	1861
WM. H. RAMSEY.....	Ozaukee.....	from Jan. 1,	1862,	to Dec. 31,	1863
WM. H. RAMSEY.....	Ozaukee.....	from Jan. 1,	1864,	to Dec. 31,	1865
JEREMIAH M. RUSK.	Viroqua.....	from Jan. 1,	1866,	to Dec. 31,	1867
JEREMIAH M. RUSK.	Viroqua.....	from Jan. 1,	1868,	to Dec. 1,	1869

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

JOHN TAYLOR.....	Waupun.....	from March 28,	1853,	to Apr. 2,	1853
HENRY BROWN.....	Fond du Lac..	from April 2,	1853,	to Dec. 31,	1853
A. W. STARKS.....	Baraboo.....	from Jan. 1,	1854,	to Dec. 31,	1855
ED. MCGARRY.....	Milwaukee....	from Jan. 1,	1856,	to Dec. 31,	1857
E. M. MCGRAW.....	Sheboygan....	from Jan. 1,	1858,	to Dec. 31,	1859
H. C. HEG.....	Racine.....	from Jan. 1,	1860,	to Dec. 31,	1861
ALEX. P. HODGES....	Oshkosh.....	from Jan. 1,	1862,	to Dec. 31,	1863
HENRY CORDIER....	Waupun.....	from Jan. 1,	1864,	to Dec. 31,	1865
HENRY CORDIER....	Waupun.....	from Jan. 1,	1866,	to Dec. 31,	1867
HENRY CORDIER....	Waupun.....	from Jan. 1,	1868,	to Dec. 31,	1869

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS.

FROM ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY.

PRESIDENTS OF THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

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

SECRETARIES OF THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

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

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

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

CHIEF CLERKS OF THE SENATE.

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

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE SENATE.

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

SPEAKERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

TERRITORY.

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

STATE.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of election.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of election.</i>
N. E. Whitesides.....	June 6, 1848	William P. Lyon.....	Jan. 12, 1859
Harrison C. Hobart....	Jan. 11, 1859	William P. Lyon.....	Jan. 11, 1860
Moses M. Strong.....	Jan. 9, 1850	Amasa Cobb.....	Jan. 9, 1861
Frederick W. Horn....	Jan. 9, 1851	Amasa Cobb.....	May 15, 1861
J. McM. Shafter.....	Jan. 15, 1852	J. W. Beardsley.....	Jan. 9, 1862
Henry L. Palmer.....	Jan. 13, 1853	Henry L. Palmer.....	Sep. 10, 1862
Frederick W. Horn....	Jan. 12, 1854	J. Allen Barber.....	Jan. 14, 1863
Charles C. Sholes....	Jan. 10, 1855	William W. Field....	Jan. 14, 1864
William Hull.....	Jan. 10, 1856	William W. Field....	Jan. 11, 1865
Wyman Spooner.....	Jan. 15, 1857	Henry D. Barron.....	Jan. 10, 1866
Fred. S. Lovell.....	Jan. 13, 1858	Angus Cameron.....	Jan. 9, 1867

CLERKS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

TERRITORY.

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

STATE.

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

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

TERRITORY.

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

STATE.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of election.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of election.</i>
John Mullanphy.....	June 6, 1843	Emanuel Munk.....	Jan. 12, 1859
Feix McLinden.....	Jan. 11, 1849	Joseph Gates.....	Jan. 11, 1860
E. R. Hugunin.....	Jan. 9, 1850	Craig B. Beebe.....	Jan. 9, 1861
Chas. M. Kingsbury.....	Jan. 9, 1851	Craig B. Beebe.....	May 15, 1861
Elisha Starr.....	Jan. 15, 1852	A. A. Huntington.....	Jan. 9, 1862
Richard F. Wilson.....	Jan. 13, 1853	Fred. Mohr.....	Sep. 10, 1862
William H. Gleason.....	Jan. 12, 1854	A. M. Thomson.....	Jan. 14, 1863
William Blake.....	Jan. 10, 1855	A. M. Thomson.....	Jan. 14, 1864
Egbert Moseley.....	Jan. 10, 1856	Alonzo Wilcox.....	Jan. 11, 1865
William C. Rogers.....	Jan. 15, 1857	L. M. Hammond.....	Jan. 10, 1866
Frank Massing.....	Jan. 14, 1858	Daniel Webster.....	Jan. 9, 1867

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>When elected.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>When elected.</i>
George W. Jones.....	Oct. 10, 1836	Henry Dodge.....	Sep. ..., 1843
James D. Doty.....	Sep. 10, 1838	Morgan L. Martin.....	Sep. 22, 1845
James D. Doty.....	Sep. ..., 1839	John H. Tweedy.....	Sep. ..., 1847
Henry Dodge.....	Sep. ..., 1841		

UNITED STATES SENATORS,

FROM WISCONSIN, SINCE ORGANIZATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>When elected.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>When elected.</i>
Isaac P. Walker.....	June 8, 1848	Charles Durkee.....	Feb. 1, 1855
Henry Dodge.....	June 8, 1849	James R. Doolittle.....	Jan. 23, 1857
Isaac P. Walker.....	Jan. 17, 1849	Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 23, 1861
Henry Dodge.....	Jan. 20, 1851	James R. Doolittle.....	Jan. 22, 1863
		Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 24, 1867

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS,

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

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

TABLE

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

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Time of Meeting.</i>	<i>Adjournment.</i>	<i>Length Session.</i>	<i>No. Reps.</i>
1836	October 25th	December 9th	46 days	39
1837	November 6th	January 20th, 1838	76 days	39
1838	June 11th	June 25th	15 days	38
1838	Nov. 26th	December 22d	27 days	37
1839	January 21st	March 11th	50 days	39
1839	December 2d	January 13th, 1840	43 days	39
1840	August 3d	August 14th	12 days	39
1840	December 7th	February 19th, 1841	75 days	39
1841	December 6th	February 19th, 1842	75 days	39
1843	March 6th	March 25th, 1843	20 days	39
1843	March 27th	April 17th, 1843	22 days	39
1843	December 4th	January 31st, 1844	59 days	39
1845	January 6th	February 24th	50 days	39
1846	January 5th	February 3d	30 days	39
1847	January 4th	February 11th	39 days	39
1847	October 18th	October 27th	10 days	39
1848	February 7th	March 13th	26 days	39

STATE ORGANIZATION.

1848	June 5th	August 21st	78 days	85
1849	January 10th	April 2d	83 days	85
1850	January 9th	February 11th	34 days	85
1851	January 8th	March 18th	70 days	85
1852	January 14th	April 19th	96 days	85
1853	January 12th	April 4th	83 days	107
1853	June 6th	July 13th	38 days	107
1854	January 11th	April 3d	83 days	107
1855	January 10th	April 2d	83 days	107
1856	January 9th	March 31st	83 days	107
1856	September 3d	October 14th	42 days	107
1857	January 14th	March 9th	54 days	107
1858	January 13th	May 17th	125 days	127
1859	January 12th	March 21st	69 days	127
1860	January 9th	April 2d	82 days	127
1861	January 8th	April 17th	99 days	127
1861	May 15th	May 27th	13 days	127
1862	January 8th	April 7th	105 days	133
1862	June 3d	June 17th		
1862	September 10th	September 26th	17 days	133
1863	January 14th	April 2d	79 days	133
1864	January 13th	April 4th	83 days	133
1865	January 11th	April 10th	90 days	133
1866	January 10th	April 12th	93 days	133
1867	January 9th	April 11th	93 days	133

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

FIRST CONVENTION.

1846	October 5th	December 16th	73 days	124
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SECOND CONVENTION.

1847	December 15th	February 15th	49 days	68
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STATE OFFICERS.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, of *Madison*,
GOVERNOR.

WYMAN SPOONER, of *Elkhorn*,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.....	Governor.
John C. Spooner.....	Private Secretary.
John C. Spooner.....	Military Secretary.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

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

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

WM. E. SMITH, State Treasurer.
 C. H. Purple,
 Thomas Raines,
 Chas. J. Martin,
 L. B. Hills,
 D. Lloyd Jones,
 W. S. Noland, Messenger.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

CHARLES R. GILL, Attorney General.
 George H. Bryant, Assistant Attorney General.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

A. J. CRAIG, State Superintendent.
 John B. Pradt, Assistant Superintendent.

BANK COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

J. M. RUSK, Bank Comptroller.
 D. B. Ramsay, Deputy Comptroller.

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER.

HENRY CORDIER, State Prison Commissioner.
 N. H. Palmer, Deputy Warden.
 John Wingender, Clerk.
 Henry Drew, Chaplain.
 D. W. Moore, Physician.
 Miss Harrington, Matron.

STATE LIBRARY.

O. M. CONOVER, Librarian.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

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

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

J. K. PROUDFIT, Adj't Gen. and Q. M. Gen.
 W. H. Hamilton, Chief Clerk.
 George F. Wheeler, Clerk.
 Nick Danecker, Messenger.

STATE ARMORY.

A. R. McDONALD, State Armorer.
 Wm. M. Leonard, Gunsmith.

OFFICE, COMMISSIONERS OF SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS.

COMMISSIONERS.

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

CLERKS.

J. A. Bate, Chief Clerk:
 C. M. Foresman, Clerk.
 E. S. McBride, Clerk.
 T. W. Gibbs, Clerk.
 H. Borschenius, Clerk.
 B. F. Cram, Clerk.
 E. C. DeMoe, Clerk.
 L. D. Noggle, Clerk.
 C. E. W. Struve, Clerk.
 G. H. Meissner, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Term Expires.</i>
Luther S. Dixon.....	Chief Justice.....	\$3,500.....	May 31, 1868
Orsamus Cole.....	Associate Justice.....	3,500.....	May 31, 1867
Byron Paine.....	Associate Justice.....	3,500.....	May 31, 1871

CIRCUIT COURTS.

<i>No. Circuit.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Term Expires.</i>
1.....	William P. Lyon.....	Racine.....	\$2,500.....	December 31, 1871
2.....	Arthur McArthur.....	Milwaukee.....	2,500.....	December 31, 1869
3.....	David J. Pulling.....	Fox Lake.....	2,500.....	December 31, 1872
4.....	David Taylor.....	Sheboygan.....	2,500.....	December 31, 1868
5.....	Joseph T. Mills.....	Lancaster.....	2,500.....	December 31, 1870
6.....	Edwin Flint.....	La Crosse.....	2,500.....	December 31, 1869
7.....	Geo. W. Cate.....	Stevens Point.....	2,500.....	December 31, 1872
8.....	H. L. Humphrey.....	Hudson.....	2,500.....	December 31, 1872
9.....	Alva Stewart.....	Portage City.....	2,500.....	December 31, 1872
10.....	Geo. W. Washburn.....	Oshkosh.....	2,500.....	December 31, 1873
11.....	Solon S. Clough.....	Osceola Mills.....	2,500.....	June 30, 1870

COUNTIES COMPOSING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

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

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Yates Ashley.....	Pardeeville.....	} Terms expire April 5, 1868.
A. S. McDill.....	Plover.....	
Edward Pier.....	Fond du Lac.....	
W. R. Taylor.....	Cottage Grove.....	
E. W. Young.....	Prairie du Sac.....	

E. A. Foote.....	Footville.....	} Terms expire April 5, 1869.
H. H. Giles.....	Stoughton.....	
S. D. Hastings.....	Madison.....	
R. Z. Mason.....	Appleton.....	
Simeon Mills.....	Madison.....	
W. D. Bacon.....	Waukesha.....	} Terms expire April 5, 1870.
David Atwood.....	Madison.....	
J. C. Sherwood.....	Dartford.....	
C. D. Robinson.....	Green Bay.....	
Frank S. Lawrence.....	Janesville.....	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Simeon Mills,	Chas. D. Robinson,	W. R. Taylor.
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CHAIRMAN OF VISITING COMMITTEE.

J. J. Brown, M. D.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Dr. A. H. Van Norstrand.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

Dr. J. T. Wilson.

MATRON.

Mrs. Mary C. Halliday.

WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

J. B. Parkinson.....	Madison.....	} Terms expire 1st Monday in February, 1868.
Aug. L. Smith.....	Appleton.....	
B. R. Hinckley.....	Oconomowoc.....	
Samuel Fallows.....	Milwaukee.....	
Jacob S. Bugh.....	Berlin.....	
Edward Salomon.....	Milwaukee.....	} Terms expire 1st Monday in February, 1869.
Angus Cameron.....	La Crosse.....	
C. S. Hamilton.....	Fond du Lac.....	
Harrison C. Hobart.....	Milwaukee.....	
N. B. Van Slyke.....	Madison.....	
H. D. Barron.....	Falls St. Croix.....	} Terms expire 1st Monday in February, 1870.
R. B. Sanderson.....	Poynette.....	
F. O. Thorpe.....	West Bend.....	
John G. McMynn.....	Racine.....	
J. C. Cover.....	Lancaster.....	

Thos. S. Allen, Secretary of State, <i>ex officio</i> ,.....	Secretary.
W. E. Smith, State Treasurer, <i>ex officio</i> ,.....	Treasurer.

FACULTY.

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

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

EZRA S. CARR, LL. D.,
 Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

T. N. HASKELL, A. M.,
 Professor of Rhetoric and Literature.

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

JOHN P. FUCHS, M. D.,
 Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

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

R. E. HARMON, A. B.,
 Tutor.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

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

T. N. HASKELL, A. M.,
 Director and Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

Miss ELIZABETH EARLE,
 Preceptress.

Miss CLARISSA L. WARE,
 Associate Preceptress.

Miss FRANCES BROWN,
 Teacher of Music.

Miss LOUISA BREWSTER,
 Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

REGENTS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

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

W. C. Whitford.....	Milton.....	} Terms expire Jan. 1, 1869.
H. Robbins.....	Platteville.....	
Wm. Starr.....	Ripon.....	
Wm. E. Smith.....	Madison.....	} Terms expire Jan. 1, 1870.
J. E. Thomas.....	Sheboygan.....	
Henry Lines.....	Oshkosh.....	
Nelson Williams.....	Stoughton.....	} Terms expire Jan. 1, 1871.
S. A. White.....	Whitewater.....	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

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

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

A. E. Elmore.....	Mukwonago.....	} Terms expire 1st Tuesday in March, 1868.
Charles R. Gibbs.....	Whitewater.....	
John Hodgson.....	Waukesha.....	} Term expires 1st Tuesday in March, 1869.
Wm. Blair.....	Waukau.....	
Edward O'Neil.....	Milwaukee.....	} Terms expire 1st Tuesday in March, 1870.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

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

SUPERINTENDENT,

A. D. Hendrickson.

MATRON,

Mrs. Olive D. Hendrickson.

INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

A. M. Thomson.....	Janesville.....	} Terms expire Feb. 1, 1868.
R. B. Treat.....	Janesville.....	
Orin Guerensy.....	Janesville.....	} Terms expire Feb. 1, 1869.
Ira Miltimore.....	Janesville.....	
Wm. H. Tripp.....	Janesville.....	} Terms expire Feb. 1, 1870.
Shubal W. Smith.....	Janesville.....	

OFFICERS.

R. B. Treat, M. D.....	President.
S. W. Smith.....	Treasurer.
H. W. Collins.....	Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Thos. H. Little.

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

TEACHER OF MUSIC,
Jesse H. Temple.

FOREMAN OF SHOP,
Joseph Horton.

MATRON,
Miss I. H. Phelps.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

H. L. Blood.....	Appleton.....	} Terms expire June 1, 1868.
A. L. Chapin.....	Beloit.....	
Salomon Thomas.....	Delavan.....	
W. Isham.....	} Terms expire June 1, 1869.
N. M. Harrington.....	Delavan.....	
W. C. Allen.....	Delavan.....	
C. D. Long.....	Delavan.....	} Terms expire June 1, 1870.
A. H. Barnes.....	Darien.....	
H. Latham.....	Elkhorn.....	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

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

INTELLECTUAL DEPARTMENT.

H. W. Milligan, A. M., M. D.....	Principal.
H. Phillips.....	} Instructors.
Z. G. McCoy.....	
L. Eddy, A. M.....	
J. A. McWhorter, A. M.....	
W. A. Cochrane, A. B.....	
Miss E. Eddy.....	

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

H. W. Milligan.....	Physician.
H. W. Milligan.....	Steward.
S. M. Parish.....	Assistant Steward.
Miss M. J. Adams.....	Matron and Housekeeper.
Miss H. O. Armstrong.....	Asst. Mat. and Housekeeper.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

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

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

TRUSTEES.

N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.....	} Terms expire April 11, 1868.
C. C. Washburne	La Crosse.....	
Henry Harnden.....	Sullivan.....	} Terms expire April 11, 1869.
R. M. Strong	Baraboo	
B. F. Hopkins	Madison	} Terms expire April 11, 1870.
E. S. Bragg	Fond du Lac.....	
W. J. Abrams.....	Green Bay	

OFFICERS OF BOARD.

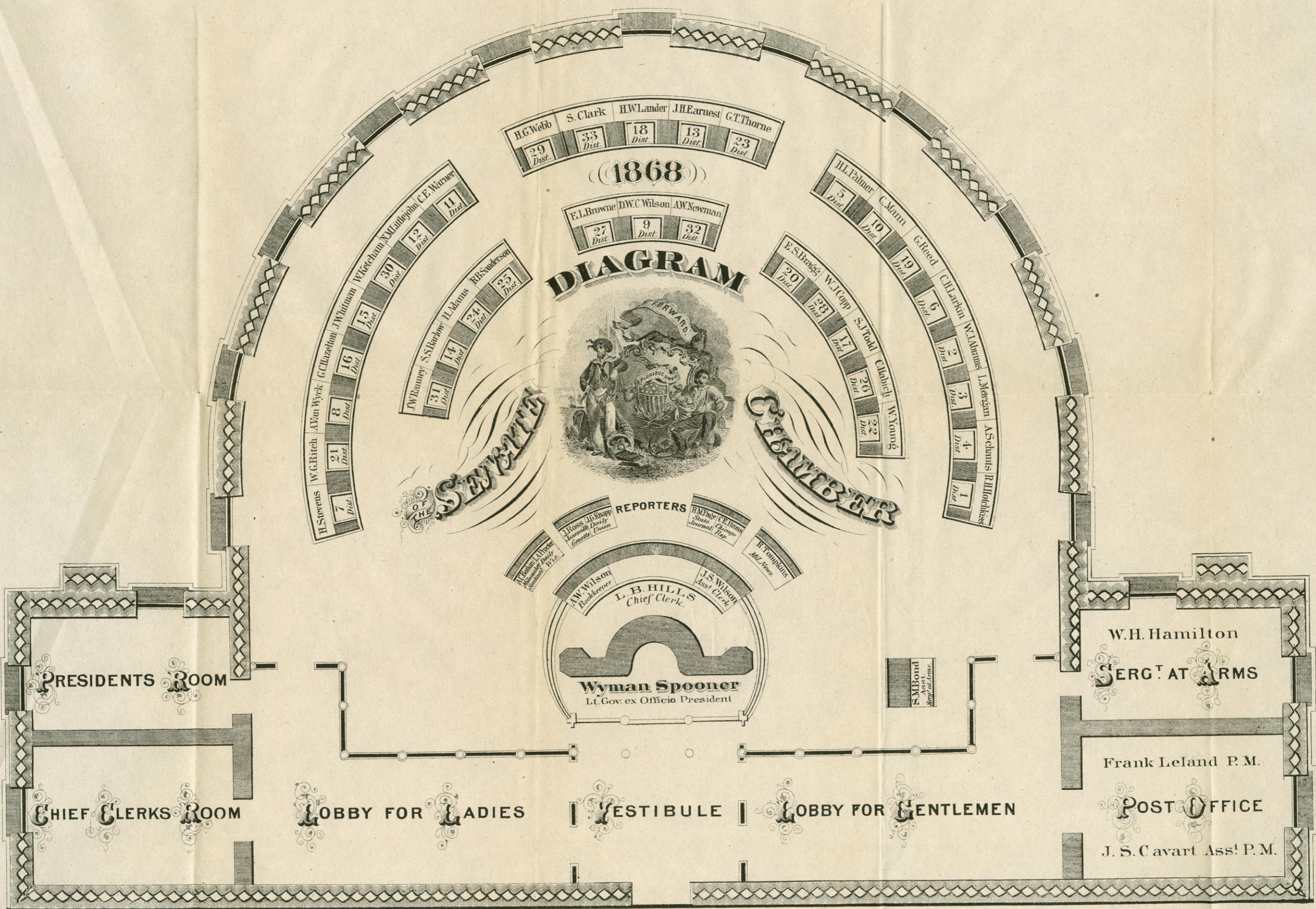
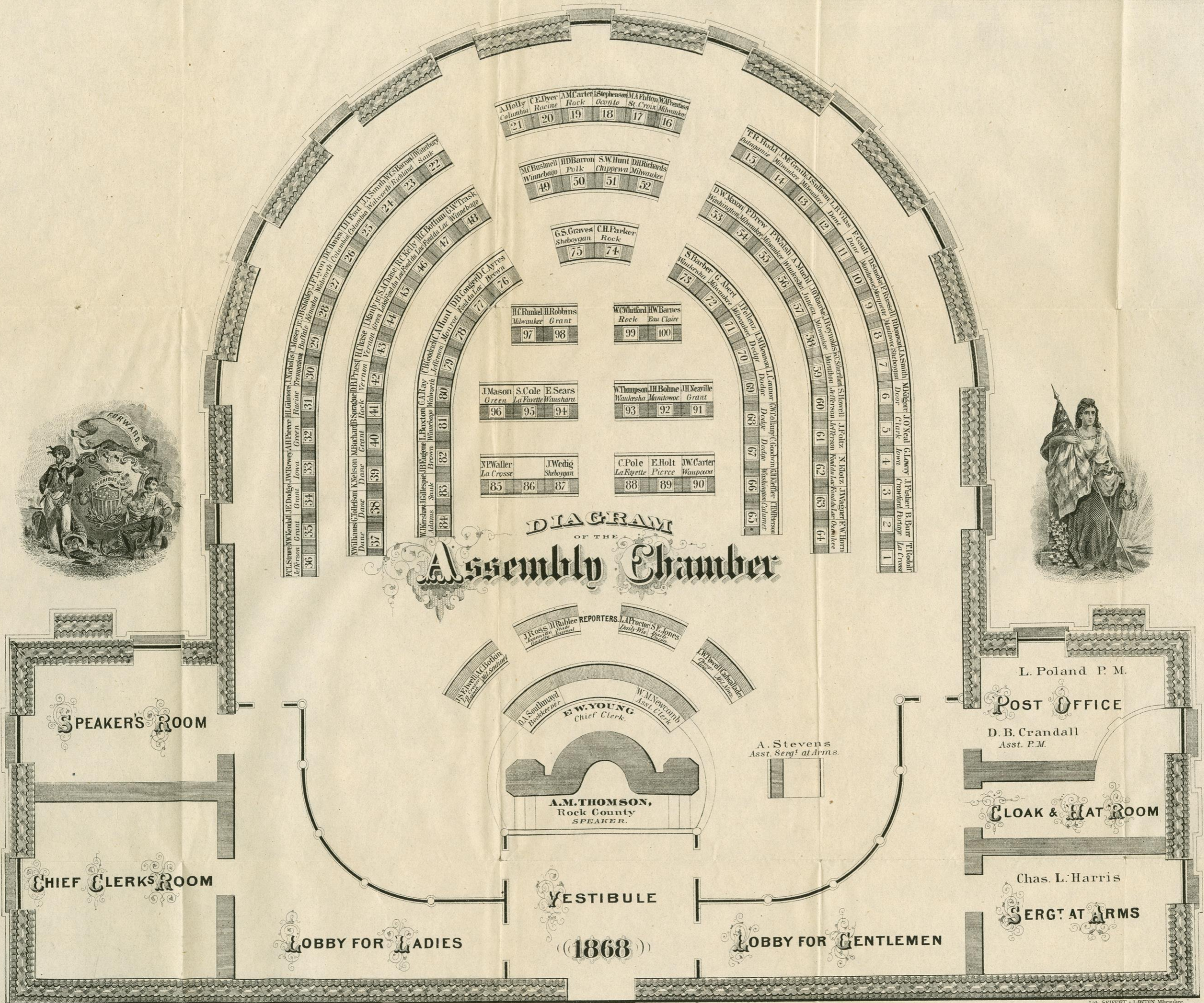
N. M. Littlejohn	President.
W. J. Abrams.....	Vice President.
R. M. Strong	Secretary.
Wm. E. Smith.....	Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

J. N. Cundall.....	Superintendent.
H. Harnden.....	Financial Agent.
Miss P. S. Torey.....	Principal of School.

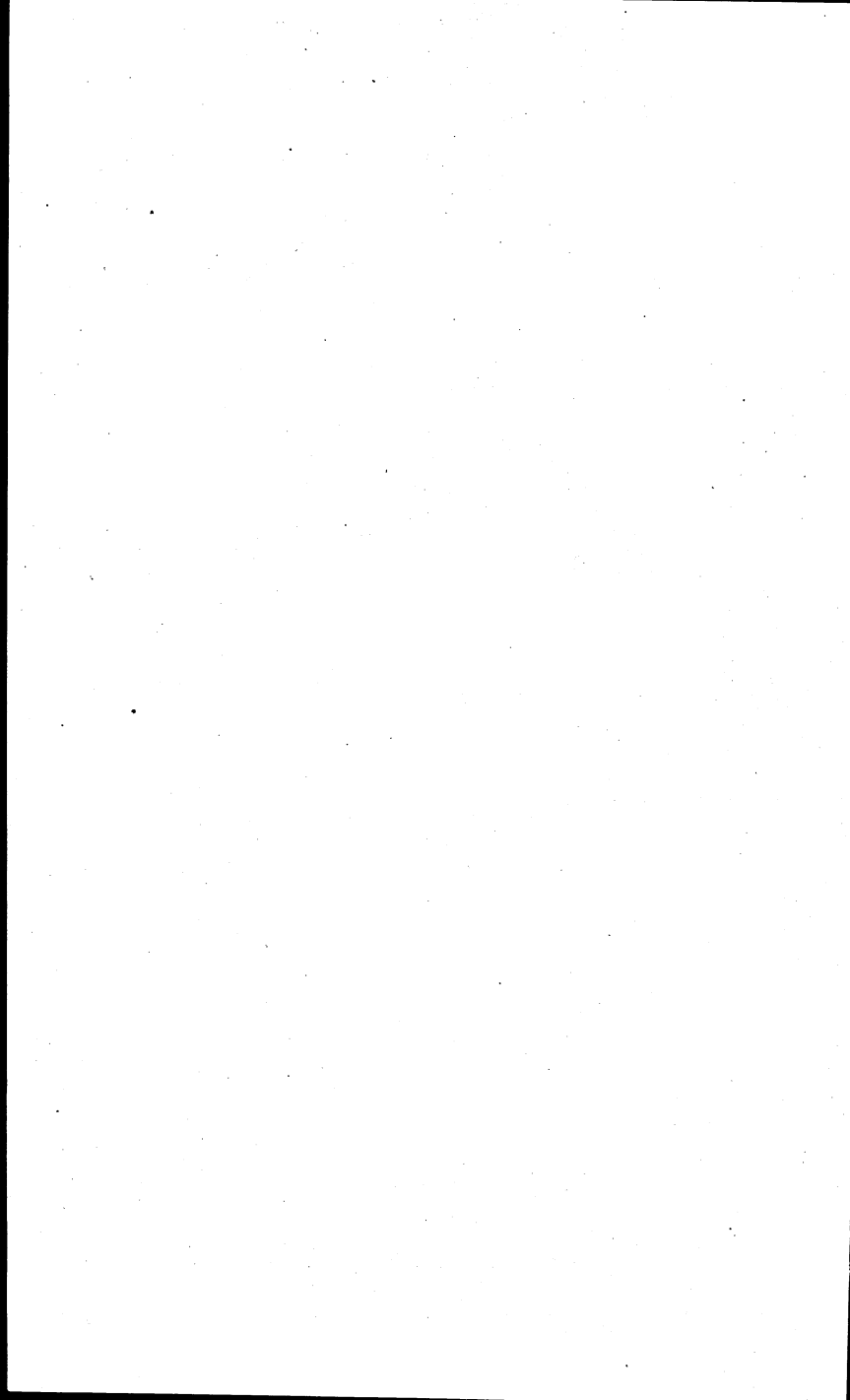


(1868)

LOBBY

1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.



DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

I.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE PRESIDENT is the chief executive officer of the United States, and his duties are defined by the constitution.

THE CABINET, who hold their offices at the will of the president, are composed of the secretaries of state, the treasury, interior, war and navy ; postmaster general and attorney general.

II.—DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE is aided by two assistant secretaries and a chief clerk ; the latter, as his title imports, supervises the labors of all the clerks of the department.

THE DIPLOMATIC BRANCH has charge of all correspondence between the department and other diplomatic agents of the United States abroad, and those of foreign powers accredited to this government.

THE CONSULAR BRANCH has charge of all correspondence, etc., between the department and the consuls and commercial agents of the United States.

THE DISBURSING AGENT has charge of all matters connected with accounts relating to any fund disbursed by the department.

THE TRANSLATOR furnishes such translations as the department may require, and records the commissions of consuls and vice-consuls, when not in English, upon which exequaturs are issued.

THE CLERK OF APPOINTMENTS AND COMMISSIONS makes out and records commissions, letters of appointment, nominations to the senate, exequaturs, and records, when in English, the commission on which they are issued, and has charge of the library.

THE CLERK OF ROLLS AND ARCHIVES takes charge of the enrolled acts and resolutions of congress as they are received from the president ; prepares authenticated copies thereof ; superintends their publication, and that of treaties ; attends to their distribution, and that of all documents and publications in regard to which this duty is assigned to the department ; writing and answering all letters connected therewith ; has charge of all Indian treaties, and business relating thereto.

THE CLERK OF AUTHENTICATIONS has charge of the seals of the United States and the department, and prepares and attaches certificates to papers presented for authentication; receives and accounts for the fees; records all letters from the department, other than diplomatic and consular.

THE CLERK OF PARDONS AND PASSPORTS prepares and records pardons and remissions; and registers and files the papers on which they are founded, and makes out and records passports.

THE BUREAU OF EMIGRATION, recently established, is also connected with the state department.

III.—TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, aided by two assistant secretaries, is charged with the general supervision of the fiscal transactions of the government, and the execution of the laws concerning commerce and navigation, the survey of the coast, the light-house establishment, the internal revenue, the currency, and loans; the marine hospitals of the United States, and the construction of certain public buildings for custom-houses and other purposes.

THE FIRST COMPTROLLER prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering accounts for the civil and diplomatic service, as well as the public lands, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

THE SECOND COMPTROLLER prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the army, navy, and Indian departments of the public service, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE CUSTOMS prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the account of the customs, revenue and disbursements, and for the building and repairing of custom-houses, etc., and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

THE FIRST AUDITOR receives and adjusts the accounts of the customs, revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expenditures on account of the civil list and under private acts of congress, and reports the balances to the commissioner of the customs and the first comptroller, respectively, for their decision thereon.

THE SECOND AUDITOR receives and adjusts all accounts relating to the pay, clothing and recruiting of the army, as well as the armories, arsenals, and ordnance, and all accounts relating to the Indian departments, and reports the balances to the second comptroller for his decision thereon.

THE THIRD AUDITOR receives and adjusts all accounts for subsistence of the army, fortifications, military academy, military roads, and the quartermaster's department, pension claims arising from military services previous to 1816, and for horses and other property lost in the military service, and reports the balances to the second comptroller for his decision thereon.

THE FOURTH AUDITOR adjusts all accounts for the service of the navy department, and reports the balances to the second comptroller for his decision thereon.

THE FIFTH AUDITOR adjusts all accounts for diplomatic and similar services performed under the direction of the state department, and reports the balances to the first comptroller for his decision thereon.

THE SIXTH AUDITOR adjusts all accounts arising from the service of the post office department. His decisions are final, unless an appeal be taken in twelve months to the first comptroller. He superintends the collection of all debts due the post office department, and all penalties imposed on postmasters and mail contractors for failing to do their duty; he directs suits and legal proceedings, civil and criminal, and takes legal measures to enforce the prompt payment of moneys due to the department; instructing attorneys, marshals, and clerks relative thereto; and receives returns from each term of the United States courts of the condition and progress of such suits and legal proceedings; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debt due the post office department, and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

THE TREASURER receives and keeps the moneys of the United States in his own office and that of the depositories, and pays out the same upon warrants drawn by the secretary of the treasury, countersigned by the first comptroller, and upon warrants drawn by the postmaster-general, and countersigned by the sixth auditor, and recorded by the register. He also holds public moneys advanced by warrant to disbursing officers, and pays out the same upon their checks.

THE REGISTER keeps the accounts of public receipts and expenditures; receives the returns and makes out the official statement of commerce and navigation of the United States; and receives from the first comptroller and commissioner of customs all accounts and vouchers decided by them, and is charged by law with their safe keeping.

THE SOLICITOR superintends all civil suits commenced by the United States (*except those arising in the post office department,*) and instructs the United States attorneys, marshals and clerks in all matters relating to them and their results. He receives returns from each term of the United States courts, showing the progress and condition of such suits; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts (*except those assigned in payment of debts due the post office department,*) and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE.—This is a new office, created by act of congress, approved July, 1, 1862. "The commissioner is charged, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, with preparing

all the instructions, regulations, directions, forms, blanks, stamps and licenses, and distributing the same, or any part thereof, and all other matters pertaining to the assessment and collection of the duties, stamp duties, licenses and taxes which may be necessary to carry this act into effect."

THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.—The secretary of the treasury is *ex-officio* president of this board. Has charge of maintenance and support of all the light-houses, light-vessels, buoys, etc., directs building, repairing, etc., of the same; procures supplies and fixtures of all kinds required for the service.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COAST SURVEY has charge of the survey of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts and tidal waters of the United States, and the publication and distribution of charts of the same. He is also superintendent of *weights* and *measures*, having charge of the duty of constructing and distributing sets of standard weights and measures of the United States.

IV.—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, aided by an assistant secretary, has the supervision and management of the following branches of the public service:

1st. **THE PUBLIC LANDS.**—Its head is the commissioner of the general land office. The land bureau is charged with the survey, management, and sale of the public domain; the revision of Virginia military bounty-land claims, and the issuing of scrip in lieu thereof.

2d. **PENSIONS.**—The commissioner is charged with the examination and adjudication of all claims arising under the various and numerous laws passed by congress granting bounty-land or pensions for the military or naval service in the revolutionary and subsequent wars.

3d. **THE INDIAN OFFICE** has charge of all matters connected with the Indians, superintending agencies, paying annuities, etc.

4th. **THE PATENT OFFICE** is charged with the performance of all "acts and things touching and respecting the granting and issuing of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions and improvements."

The department of the interior has, beside the supervision of the accounts of the United States marshals and attorneys, the clerks of the United States courts, the management of the lead and other mines of the United States; the affairs of the penitentiary of the United States in the District of Columbia; the taking and returning of the decennial census of the United States, and of supervising and directing the acts of the commissioner of public buildings; the management of the hospital for the insane of the army and navy and of the District of Columbia, and the charge of publications

transmitted to the department under the laws relating to copyrights, records and indexes, titles, etc.; the suppression of the African slave trade; the construction of the United States capitol, and the Washington aqueduct, besides a number of lesser miscellaneous subjects of executive administration.

V.—WAR DEPARTMENT.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR, aided by two assistant secretaries, has charge of all the duties connected with the army of the United States, fortifications, etc., and the execution of the laws relating thereto, under the general direction of the president.

The following bureaus are attached to this department :

COMMANDING GENERAL'S OFFICE.—This office, at the head of which is General U. S. Grant, is at Washington, D. C., when the commander is not in the field.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—In this office are kept all the records which refer to the *personnel* of the army, the rolls, etc. It is here where all military commissions are made out. The judge advocate general is also connected with it.

The other bureaus or departments consist of :

The quartermaster's department; subsistence department; medical department; pay department; corps of engineers, and the ordnance department. The volunteer force and the regular army are alike connected with the war department.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES —This office, at the head of which is provost marshal general Brig. Gen. Fry, is at Washington. He has the immediate supervision, control and management of the corps.

VI.—NAVY DEPARTMENT.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, aided by an assistant secretary, has charge of everything connected with the naval establishment, and the execution of laws relating thereto, under the general direction of the president. All instructions to commanders of squadrons, and commanders of vessels; all orders of officers, commissions of officers, both in the navy and marine corps; appointments of commissioned and warrant officers; orders for the enlistment and discharge of seamen, emanate from the secretary's office. All the duties of the different bureaus are performed under the authority of the secretary, and their orders are considered as emanating from him. The national observatory, at Washington, is also under the control of this department.

THE BUREAU OF NAVY YARDS AND DOCKS has charge of all the navy yards, docks and wharves, buildings and machinery in navy yards,

and everything immediately connected with them. It is also charged with the management of the naval asylum.

THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING has charge of providing all vessels with their equipments, as sails, anchors, water-tanks, etc.; also charge of the recruiting service.

THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.—It has charge of the building and repairs of all vessels of war, purchase of materials, etc.

THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING has charge of the construction, repair, etc., of the machinery of steam vessels of war. The engineer-in-chief superintends the construction of all marine steam engines for the navy, and, with the approval of the secretary, decides upon plans for their construction.

THE BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY has charge of all ordnance and ordnance stores; the manufacture or purchase of cannon, guns, powder, shot, shells, etc., and the equipment of vessels of war, with everything connected therewith. It also provides them with maps, charts, chronometers, barometers, etc., together with such books as are furnished ships-of-war. "The United States naval observatory and hydrographical office," at Washington, and the naval academy, at Newport, are also under the general superintendence of the chief of this bureau.

THE BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING contracts for all provisions and clothing for the use of the navy.

THE BUREAU OF MEDICINES AND SURGERY manages everything relating to medicines and medical stores, treatment of sick and wounded, and management of hospitals.—*See Navy List.*

VII.—ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The ordinary business of this office may be classified under the following heads:

1. The official opinions on the current business of the government, as called for by the president, by any head of department, or by the solicitor of the treasury.
2. Examination of the titles of all land purchased, as the sites of arsenals, custom houses, light houses, and all other public works of the United States.
3. Applications for pardons in all cases of conviction in the courts of the United States.
4. Applications for appointment in all judicial and legal business of the government.
5. The conduct and argument of all suits in the supreme court of the United States in which the government is concerned.
6. The supervision of all other suits arising in any of the departments when referred by the head thereof to the attorney general.

To these ordinary heads of the business of the office is added, at the present time, the direction of all appeals on land claims in California.

VIII.—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The management of the post office department is assigned by the constitution and laws to the postmaster general.

APPOINTMENT OFFICE, at the head of which is the first assistant postmaster general, attends to the establishment and continuance of post offices, changes of sites and names, appointment and removal of postmasters, and route and local agents, and the giving of instructions to postmasters. It provides them with marking and rating stamps, and letter balances. It provides blanks and stationery for the use of the department, and superintends the several agencies established for supplying postmasters with blanks. It has the supervision of ocean mail steamship lines, and of foreign and international postal arrangements.

THE CONTRACT OFFICE, at the head of which is the second assistant postmaster general, arranges the mail service, and places the same under contract; corresponds and acts respecting the trips, conveyance, departures and arrivals on all the routes, the course of the mail between the different sections of the country, the points of distribution, and the regulations for the government of the domestic mail service. It prepares the advertisements, receives the bids, and takes charge of the annual and occasional mail lettings, the adjustment and execution of the contracts; applications for the establishment or alteration of mail arrangement, and the appointment of mail messengers. All claims for transportation service not under contract are to be recognized by the contract office as authority for the proper credits, at the auditor's office. Postmasters at the ends of routes receive from it the statement of mail arrangements prescribed for the respective routes. It reports weekly to the auditor all contracts executed and all orders affecting accounts for mail transportation; prepares the statistical exhibits of the mail service, and the reports of the mail lettings, giving a statement of each bid; also of the contracts made, the new service originated, the curtailments ordered, and the additional allowances granted within the year.

THE FINANCE OFFICE, at the head of which is the third assistant postmaster-general, supervises the financial business of the department, not devolved by law upon the auditor, embracing accounts with the draft offices and other depositories of the department, the issuing of warrants and drafts in payment of balances reported by the auditor to be due to mail contractors and other persons; the supervision of the accounts of officers under order to deposit their quarterly balances at designated points, and the superintendence of the rendition by postmasters of their quarterly returns of postages. It has charge of the dead letter office, of the issuing of postage stamps and stamped envelopes for the pre-payment of postage, and of the accounts connected therewith.

To the third assistant postmaster general all postmasters, should direct their quarterly returns of postage; those at draft offices, their letters reporting quarterly the net proceeds of their offices;

and those at depositing offices, their certificates of deposit; to him should also be directed the weekly and monthly returns of the depositories of the department, as well as all applications and receipts for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, and for dead letters.

INSPECTION DIVISION, the head of which the second assistant postmaster general is assigned the duty of receiving and examining the registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, and reports of mail failures; of noting the delinquencies of contractors, and preparing cases thereon for the action of the postmaster general; furnishing blanks for mail registers, and reports of mail failures; providing and sending out mail bags and mail locks and keys; the investigation of all cases of mail depredation, of violation of law by private expresses, or by the forging or illegal use of postage stamps.

THE MONEY ORDER OFFICE, at the head of which is a superintendent, has recently been established, and went into operation November 1, 1864.

IX.—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled,* That there is hereby established at the seat of government of the United States a department of agriculture, the general designs and duties of which shall be to acquire and to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate, and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, a "commissioner of agriculture," who shall be the chief executive officer of the department of agriculture, who shall hold his office by a tenure similar to that of other civil officers appointed by the president, and who shall receive for his compensation a salary of three thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the commissioner of agriculture to acquire and preserve in his department all information concerning agriculture which he can obtain by means of books and correspondence and by practical and scientific experiments (accurate records of which experiments shall be kept in his office), by the collection of statistics and by any other appropriate means within his power; to collect as he may be able, new and valuable seeds and plants; to test, by cultivation, the value of such of them as may require such tests; to propagate such as may be worthy of propagation, and to distribute them among agriculturists. He shall annually make a general report in writing of his acts to the president and to congress, in which he may recommend the publication of papers forming parts of or accompanying his report, which report shall also contain an account of all moneys

received and expended by him. He shall also make special reports on particular subjects whenever required to do so by the president or either house of congress, or when he shall think the subject in his charge requires it. He shall receive and have charge of all the property of the agricultural division of the patent office in the department of the interior, including the fixtures and property of the propagating garden. He shall direct and superintend the expenditure of all money appropriated by congress to the department, and render accounts thereof, and also of all money heretofore appropriated for agriculture and remaining unexpended. And said commissioner may send and receive through the mails, free of charge, all communications and other matter pertaining to the business of his department, not exceeding in weight thirty-two ounces.

SEC. 4. Defines the duties of the chief clerk, and such other assistants as shall be appointed to carry this act into effect.

APPROVED May 15, 1862.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Consists of the senate and house of representatives, there being two senators from each state of the union, and one representative for every 127,000 inhabitants, according to the federal population in 1860; making at the present time (1868), seventy-six senators, two hundred and forty-two members of the house of representatives, and nine delegates from territories; as follows:

Alabama*	6	Mississippi*	5
Arkansas*	3	Missouri.....	9
California.....	3	New Hampshire.....	3
Connecticut.....	4	New Jersey.....	5
Delaware.....	1	New York.....	31
Florida*	1	North Carolina*	7
Georgia*	7	Nevada.....	1
Illinois.....	14	Ohio.....	19
Indiana.....	11	Oregon.....	1
Iowa.....	6	Pennsylvania.....	24
Kansas.....	1	Rhode Island.....	2
Kentucky.....	9	South Carolina*.....	4
Louisiana*.....	5	Tennessee.....	8
Maine.....	5	Texas*.....	4
Maryland.....	5	Vermont.....	3
Massachusetts.....	10	Virginia*.....	8
Michigan.....	6	West Virginia.....	3
Minnesota.....	2	Wisconsin.....	6
Total.....			<u>242</u>

The compensation of each senator and representative is \$5,000 a year, or \$10,000 for each congress, (two years,) and \$4 for every twenty miles of estimated distance from the place of residence.

* Seceded from the union in 1860-61, and not at present represented.

ELECTION OF SENATORS TO CONGRESS.

The following law, regulating the election of U. S. senators in the different states, was passed by the 39th congress:

An act to regulate the times and manner of holding elections for senators in congress.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the legislature of each state which shall be chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any senator was elected to represent said state in congress, shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a senator in congress, in the place of such senator so going out of office, in the following manner: Each house shall openly by a viva voce of each member present, name one person for senator in congress from said state, and the name of the person so voted for, who shall have a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each house, shall be entered on the journal of each house by the clerk or secretary thereof; but if either house shall fail to give such majority to any person on said day, that fact shall be entered on the journal. At twelve o'clock, meridian, of the day following that on which proceedings are required to take place, as aforesaid, the members of the two houses shall convene in joint assembly and the journal of each house shall then be read, and if the same person shall have received a majority of all the votes in each house, such person shall be declared duly elected senator to represent said state in the congress of the United States; but if the same person shall not have received a majority of the votes in each house, or if either house shall have failed to take proceedings as required by this act, the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose, by a viva voce vote of each member present, a person for the purpose aforesaid, and the person having a majority of all the votes of the said joint assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected; and in case no person shall receive such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock, meridian, of each succeeding day during the session of the legislature, and take at least one vote until a senator shall be elected.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever, on the meeting of the legislature of any state, a vacancy shall exist in the representation of such state in the senate of the United States, such legislature shall proceed, on the second Tuesday after the commencement and organization of its session, to elect a person to fill such vacancy, in the manner hereinbefore provided for the election of a senator for a full term; and if a vacancy shall happen during the session of the legislature, then on the second Tuesday after the legislature shall have been organized and shall have notice of such vacancy.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the governor of the state from which any senator shall have been chosen as aforesaid to certify his election, under the seal of the state, to the president of the senate of the United States, which certificate shall be countersigned by the secretary of state of the state.

Approved July 25, 1866.

STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with its TERRITORIES, extends from the Atlantic west to the Pacific Ocean, occupying the middle division of North America; being bounded on the north by the British Possessions, and on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and the Republic of Mexico. It lies between 25° and 49° of north latitude, and between 66° 59' and 125° west longitude from Greenwich; or between 10° 1' east and 48° west longitude from Washington City. Its greatest length from east to west is estimated at 3,000 miles, and its greatest breadth from north to south 1,700 miles; containing an estimated area of 3,250,000 square miles. It has a frontier line of about 10,000 miles, of which 3,500 miles is along the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico, and 1,620 miles on the Pacific Ocean and straits of Juan de Fuca. Its surface embraces about one third of North America, including the West India Islands, being about one-twentieth of the land of the whole earth. It was first discovered to the inhabitants of the old world by John Cabot, A. D. 1497, being five years after the landing of Columbus at St. Salvador.

The first permanent English settlement in the United States was at Jamestown, Va., in 1607,* which continued an English colony till the declaration of independence, July 4, 1776. After a war of seven years' duration, peace was made, and independence acknowledged by treaty with England in 1783.

The articles of confederation were entered into in 1777. The present United States constitution, framed in 1787, went into operation March 1st, 1789, after being approved of by the thirteen original states of the union. Louisiana, comprising the states and territories now belonging to the United States west of the Mississippi, was purchased of France in 1803, and Florida of Spain in 1819. Texas was admitted into the union by "joint resolutions" of congress, passed March 1, 1845. New Mexico and Upper California, including Utah, were acquired by treaty with Mexico, ratified in 1848. Arizona was acquired by treaty with Mexico ratified in June, 1854.

In the District of Columbia, originally formed by cessions from Maryland and Virginia,† is situated Washington city, the United

* St. Augustine, Florida, was settled in 1565 by the Spaniards.

† The Virginia part, constituting the county of Alexandria, has been reannexed to the above state.

States seat of government, being first occupied in 1800. The district and capital are exclusively under the jurisdiction of the federal government. Congress meets on the first Monday in December in every year, unless otherwise directed by law.

The population of the United States at the time of taking the first census in 1790, was 3,929,328; in 1800, 5,309,758; in 1810, 7,239,903; in 1820, 9,638,166; 1830, 12,866,020; in 1840, 17,068,666; in 1850, 23,191,876; in 1860, 31,443,321; of the latter number 3,953,760 were slaves of African descent.

The slave trade was prohibited by act of congress after January 1, 1808. In 1818, congress declared the traffic piracy. Slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia in 1862 by act of congress.

Maine, Vermont, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, Texas, and fourteen territorial governments have been organized and converted into states since the revolution, making in all (in 1864) thirty-six states,* together with ten organized territories.

Estimated population in 1870, 41,000,000, being an increase of about three per cent. per annum, the same as the increase for the last sixty years. At the same ratio of increase, the population in 1900 will amount to about 100,000,000.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

The state governments are very similar to that of the federal government in their organization, being each composed of an executive, legislative, and judicial department.

MAINE.—Settled in 1625 by the English; belonged to Massachusetts till 1820, when it was admitted into the union as a state; capital, AUGUSTA. The elective franchise rests on a residence in the state of three months next preceding any election, for any citizen of the United States, except paupers and persons under guardianship. Area, 35,000 square miles. Population in 1850, 583,169; in 1860, 628,279.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Settled in 1623 by English; acceded to the union June, 1788, being one of the original thirteen states; capital, CONCORD. Every male citizen of 21 years of age, except paupers, has the right to vote. Area, 9,280 square miles. Population in 1850, 317,976; in 1860, 326,073.

VERMONT.—Settled in 1763 by English chiefly from Connecticut, under grants from New Hampshire; admitted into the union in 1791; capital, MONTPELIER. One year's residence gives the right to vote to any citizen of the United States who will take an oath of allegiance. Area, 10,212 square miles. Population in 1850, 314,120; in 1860, 315,098.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Settled in 1620 by English Puritans, who landed at Plymouth; acceded to the union in February, 1788; capital,

*West Virginia was organized by act of congress, approved Dec. 31, 1862.

BOSTON. One year's residence in the state, and payment of a state or county tax, gives the right to vote to every male citizen of 21 years and upward, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship. Area, 7,800 square miles, being the chief manufacturing and most densely populated state in the union. Population in 1850, 994,514; in 1860, 1,231,066.

RHODE ISLAND.—Settled in 1631 by English from Massachusetts; acceded to the union in May, 1790; capitals, PROVIDENCE and NEWPORT. By the constitution recently adopted, the qualifications for voting may be stated, omitting details, to be a freehold possession of \$13; or, if in reversion, renting for \$7, together with a year's residence in the state and six months in the town; or, if no freehold, then two years' residence in the state and six months in the town, and payment of a dollar of tax, or militia service instead. Area, 1,306 square miles. Population in 1850, 147,545; in 1860, 174,620.

CONNECTICUT.—Settled in 1633 by English from Massachusetts; acceded to the union in January, 1788; capitals, NEW HAVEN and HARTFORD. Residence for six months or military duty for a year, or payment of state tax, or a freehold of the yearly value of \$7, give the right to vote. Area, 4,750 square miles. Population in 1850, 370,792; in 1860, 460,147.

NEW YORK.—Settled in 1613 by Dutch; submitted to the English in 1664; retaken by the Dutch in 1673; restored to the English in 1674; acceded to the union in July, 1788; being the most populous, wealthy and commercial state of the union; capital, ALBANY. One year's residence in the state and six months in the county gives the right to vote; but every man of color must have a residence of three years, and have owned and paid taxes on a freehold assessed at \$250 for a year. Area, 46,000 square miles. Population in 1850, 3,097,394; in 1860, 3,880,735.

NEW JERSEY.—Settled in 1627 by Swedes; conquered by the Dutch in 1655; submitted to the English in 1664; acceded to the union in December, 1787; capital, TRENTON. One year's residence in the state gives the right to vote, except to paupers, etc. Area, 8,320 square miles. Population in 1850, 489,555; in 1860, 672,035.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Settled in 1682 by English; acceded to the union in December, 1787; capital, HARRISBURG. One year's residence in the state and ten days in the election district, and payment of a state or county tax, assessed ten days prior to an election, gives the right to vote, except that citizens between 21 and 22 years of age need not have paid a tax. Area, 47,000 square miles. Population in 1850, 2,311,786; in 1860, 2,906,115, ranking as the second state in wealth and population.

DELAWARE.—Settled in 1727 by Swedes; granted to William Penn in 1682; separated in 1703; acceded to the union in Decem-

ber, 1787; capital, DOVER. Qualification of voters same as in Pennsylvania. Area, 2,120 square miles. Population in 1850, 91,532; in 1860, 112,216, of whom 1,798 were slaves.

MARYLAND.—Settled in 1634 by English; acceded to the union in April, 1788; capital, ANNAPOLIS. One year's residence in the state and six months in the county gives the right to vote to every white male citizen. Area, 11,124 square miles. Population in 1850, 583,034; in 1860, 687,049, of whom 87,188 were slaves. Slavery abolished November 1, 1864.

WEST VIRGINIA.—This new state, detached from the old state of Virginia by popular will, was admitted into the union by act of congress, approved December 31, 1862, "upon the condition that certain changes should be duly made in the proposed constitution for that state," which changes being approved by popular vote of the people, the president of the United States, by proclamation, dated the 20th of April, 1863, in pursuance of the act of congress aforesaid, declared and proclaimed that the said act shall take effect and be in force on the 20th day of June, 1863. An election for state officers was held on Thursday, May 28th, and on the 20th June following the governor and state officers were duly inaugurated. Capital, WHEELING. The new state comprises forty-eight counties, lying west of the Alleghany mountains; having an estimated area of 24,000 square miles, and a population, according to the census of 1860, of 350,599, of whom 12,754 were slaves. It is rich in iron, coal, salt springs, etc., and has a large amount of fertile and arable lands lying on the east bank of the Ohio river and in the valleys of the Alleghany mountains, together with a mild and salubrious climate, well adapted to free white labor.

VIRGINIA.*—Settled in 1607 by English, being one of the most important of the thirteen original states; acceded to the union in June, 1788; capital, RICHMOND. A freehold in possession, or in the occupancy of only a tenant-at-will or sufferance, worth \$25; or the reversion of a freehold, to vest on the termination of a life estate, and worth \$50; or a leasehold of the yearly value of \$20 for a term of not less than five years; or the payment of state tax within the year by a housekeeper who is the head of a family, and has a year's residence, gives the right of voting to every citizen, except paupers, felons, and persons in the army and navy not having commissions. Area, 61,352 square miles, including West Virginia. Population in 1850, 1,421,661; in 1860, 1,596,318, of whom 490,887 were slaves. (See *West Virginia*.)

NORTH CAROLINA.*—Settled in 1650 by English; acceded to the union November 21, 1789; capital, RALEIGH. Every freeman of the age of 21 years and upward who has resided one year in any county within the state, may vote for a member of the house of commons, but must own fifty acres of land to vote for a senator. Area, 50,700 square miles. Population in 1850, 869,039; in 1860, 992,622, of whom 331,081 were slaves.

SOUTH CAROLINA.*—Settled in 1689 by English; acceded to the union May 23, 1788; capital, COLUMBIA. Voters, residents of the state two years, who have paid a state tax, and resided six months in the district where voting. Area, 34,000 square miles. Population in 1850, 668,507; in 1860, 703,708, of whom 402,541 were slaves, being an excess of 101,270 over the whites.

GEORGIA.*—Settled in 1733 by English; acceded to the union January 2, 1788; capital, MILLEDGEVILLE. Voters, citizens of the state and six months resident of the county where voting, and have paid taxes the year preceding the election. Area, 58,000 square miles. Population in 1850, 906,185, in 1860, 1,057,286, of whom 462,230 were slaves.

FLORIDA* (East and West).—Settled early by the Spaniards, being more than 200 years under Spain; was ceded to the United States in 1819; it was admitted into the union March 3, 1845; capital, TALLAHASSEE. Area, 59,268 square miles. Population in 1850, 87,445; in 1860, 140,425, of whom 61,753 were slaves. This state is tropical in its climate and products.

ALABAMA.*—Settled in 1713 by French; admitted into the union in 1819, and is the chief cotton-growing state of the country; capital, MONTGOMERY. Voters, white male citizens of the United States, one year resident of the state, and three months in the county where they shall offer to vote. Area, 50,722 square miles. Population in 1850, 771,623; in 1860, 964,201, of whom 435,132 were slaves.

MISSISSIPPI*—Settled in 1716, by French; admitted into the union in 1817. Voters, citizens of the United States, and one year resident in the state, and in the county four months, and have done military duty, or paid taxes; capital, JACKSON. Area, 47,156 square miles. Population in 1850, 606,526; in 1860, 791,305, of whom 436,696 were slaves.

LOUISIANA.*—Settled in 1699, by French; purchased of France in 1803; admitted into the union in 1812. This is the greatest sugar producing region of the country. Voters, to reside two years in the state and one in the parish where they offer to vote; capital, BATON ROUGE. Area, 41,346 square miles. Population, in 1850, 517,762; in 1860, 708,002, of whom 331,726 were slaves.

TEXAS.*—Early settled by Spaniards, and more recently by emigrants from the United States; formed a part of the republic of Mexico until 1836, when it declared its independence, and existed as a separate government until 1845, when it was admitted into the union by "joint resolutions for annexing Texas with the United States." Every free white male, 21 years old, a citizen of the United States or Texas, who has resided in the state one year, and six months in the district where he offers to vote, shall have the right of suffrage; capital, AUSTIN. Area, 274,356 square miles. Popula-

tion in 1850, 212,592; in 1860, 604,215, of whom 182,566 were slaves. According to the late act of congress, "the boundary of Texas on the north shall commence at the point at which the meridian of 100° west from Greenwich is intersected by the parallel of 36° 30' north, and shall run from said point due west to the meridian of 103° west from Greenwich, thence her boundary shall run due south to the 32d degree of north latitude; thence, on the said parallel of 32° north, to the Rio Bravo del Norte, and thence with the channel of said river to the Gulf of Mexico."

ARKANSAS.*—Settled by the French emigrants from Louisiana; admitted into the union in 1836. Voters, citizens of the United States and resident in the state for six months, are entitled to vote in the county or district where they reside; capital, **LITTLE ROCK**. Area, 52,198 square miles. Population in 1850, 209,897; in 1860, 535,450, of whom 111,104 were slaves. Slavery abolished Mar. 1864.

TENNESSEE.*—Settled in 1765, by emigrants from North Carolina and Virginia; admitted into the union in 1796. Voters, citizens of the United States, and six months resident in the county where voting; capital, **NASHVILLE**. Area, 45,000 square miles. Population in 1850, 1,002,717; in 1860, 1,109,801, of whom 275,784 were slaves.

KENTUCKY.—Settled in 1775, by Virginians; admitted into the union in 1792. Voters, two years resident in the state, and in the county where offering to vote, one year preceding the election; capital, **FRANKFORT**. Area, 37,680 square miles. Population in 1850, 982,405; in 1860, 1,155,684, of whom 225,400 were slaves.

OHIO.—Settled in 1788, by emigrants from Virginia and New England, being formed out of the Northwestern Territory ceded to the U. S. by Virginia; admitted into the union 1802. Voters, one year resident in the state preceding the election, having paid or been charged with state or county tax; capital, **COLUMBUS**. Area, 39,964 square miles. Population in 1850, 1,980,329; in 1860, 2,339,502.

INDIANA.—Settled in 1730, by French; admitted into the union in 1816. Voters, one year resident of the state preceding the election, entitled to vote in county of residence; capital, **INDIANAPOLIS**. Area, 33,809 square miles. Population in 1850, 988,416; in 1860, 1,350,428.

ILLINOIS.—Settled in 1749, by French; admitted into the union in 1818, having rapidly increased in wealth and population. Voters, all white male inhabitants resident in the state six months, but can

* The states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Tennessee seceded from the union by resolutions of their respective conventions during the years 1860 and '61. Rebellion ceased, April, 1865.

only vote in the county where actually residing; capital, **SPRINGFIELD**. Area, 55,409 square miles. Population in 1850, 851,470; in 1860, 1,711,951.

MISSOURI.—Settled in 1763, by French; admitted into the union in 1821. Voters, citizens of the United States, one year resident in the state next preceding the election, and three months in the county; capital, **JEFFERSON CITY**. Area, 65,037 square miles. Population in 1850, 682,044; in 1860, 1,182,012—114,965 were slaves. Slavery abolished in 1864.

MICHIGAN.—Settled in 1670, by French; admitted into the union in 1837. Voters, all white male citizens 21 years of age, and resident in the state six months preceding election; capital, **LANSING**. Area, 56,243 square miles, including the Upper Peninsula, bounded by Lakes Michigan and Superior, where are extensive mines of copper and iron. Population in 1850, 397,654; in 1860, 749,113.

IOWA.—Settled by emigrants chiefly from the northern and eastern states; was formed into a territorial government by act of congress in June, 1838, and admitted into the union in December, 1846. Every white male citizen of the United States 21 years old, having resided in the state six months, and in the county where he claims to vote, twenty days, shall have the right of suffrage; capital, **DES MOINES**. Area, 55,000 square miles. Population in 1850, 192,214; in 1860, 674,948.

WISCONSIN.—First settled by emigrants chiefly from the northern and eastern states, since largely augmented by emigrants from Europe; it was formed into a territorial government in 1836, and admitted into the union in 1848. All males, 21 years old, residents of the state for one year next before the election, who are citizens of the United States, or foreigners who have declared their intention to become citizens, or persons of Indian blood, once declared by the laws of the United States to be citizens, subsequent laws to the contrary notwithstanding, may vote; capital, **MADISON**. Area, 53,924 square miles. Population in 1850, 305,391; in 1860, 775,881.

MINNESOTA.—Organized as a territory by act of congress, passed March 3, 1849; was settled by emigrants chiefly from the northern and western states; also inhabited by several tribes of Indians of a warlike character. Admitted into the union February 26, 1857. Voters, every male person, aged twenty-one, of either of the following classes, to wit: white citizens of the United States; white persons of foreign birth, who have duly declared their intentions to become citizens; persons of mixed white and Indian blood, who have adopted the customs and habits of civilization; and persons of Indian blood residing in the state, who have adopted the language, customs, and habits of civilization, when pronounced capable by any district court in the state, may vote, if they have resided in the United States one year, in the state four months, and in

the election district ten days next preceding the election. Capital, ST. PAUL. Area, 83,531 square miles. Population in 1860, 172,023 whites, and about 25,000 Indians.

KANSAS.—Organized as a territory by act of congress, passed May, 1854; settled by emigrants from the eastern, northern and southern states. Admitted into the union January 29, 1861. It lies between 37° and 40° north latitude, being bounded on the east by the state of Missouri, and on the west by the twenty-fifth meridian of longitude west from Washington. For several years a fierce contest raged in this territory on the subject of slavery, but the strife was finally adjusted by its being admitted as a free state, that being the declared will of a majority of its inhabitants. Capital, TOPEKA. Area, 83,000 square miles. Population in 1860, 107,206.

CALIFORNIA.—Settled by Spaniards in 1769, the early establishments being of a missionary and military character. The boundary of this large region of country was considered rather indefinite while under Mexican authority, in regard to its eastern limits. By treaty of peace with Mexico, ratified March 16, 1848, this Territory, together with New Mexico, was ceded to the United States. Admitted into the union September, 1850. Its area is 169,000 square miles, lying between the 32° and 42° of north latitude. The gold mines of this state are the most valuable and extensive of the known world. Every white male citizen of the United States, and every white male citizen of Mexico who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States, under the treaty of peace exchanged and ratified at Queretaro on the 30th of May, 1848, of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of the state six months next preceding the election, and the county or district in which he claims his vote, thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now, or hereafter may be, authorized by law. Capital, SACRAMENTO. Population in 1852, from official returns 262,435; in 1860, 305,430.

OREGON.—This extensive region, including Washington territory, was discovered by captain Robert Gray, May 7, 1792, who entered the Columbia river, to which he gave the name of his vessel. Settled by British belonging to the Hudson Bay company, and American emigrants; also, inhabited by numerous tribes of Indians. Organized as a territory August 4, 1848; admitted into the union February 14, 1859. This is a fertile and healthy region of country. Capital, EUGENE CITY. Area, 100,000 square miles. Population in 1860, 52,464.

NEVADA.—Organized March 2, 1861, was admitted into the union Oct. 31, 1864, by act of congress. It lies east of the Sierra Nevada range of mountains, and mostly within the Great Basin of North America. Gold and silver mines of great value are found along the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, while the climate and soil produce grasses, cereals of almost every description when properly

cultivated. Capital, CARSON CITY. Estimated area, 90,000 square miles.† Population in 1865, 6,857.

NEBRASKA.—Organized by act of congress, passed May, 1854 ; was mostly settled by emigrants from the northern and western states. It lies between 40° and 30° north latitude, being bounded on the east by the Missouri river, which separates it from the state of Iowa, and on the west by the 104th parallel of longitude, dividing it from the territory of Idaho. The Nebraska or Platte river runs centrally nearly its entire length from east to west, its head waters rising near the south pass of the Rocky mountains. Capital, OMAHA CITY. Estimated area, 70,000 square miles. Population in 1860, 28,842. Admitted in the union February 9, 1867. In addition to the white population, it is sparsely inhabited by roving tribes of Indians who hunt the buffalo and other wild game.

TERRITORIES.

NEW MEXICO.—This large territory, as defined by Spanish or American authorities, extended from $32^{\circ} 30'$ to 42° north latitude, and from 23° to about 33° longitude west of the city of Washington. It was early settled by Spaniards, and formed a territory of the republic of Mexico until 1848, when it was ceded to the United States. . In September, 1850, this territory was defined by act of congress, and provision made for its organization. *Right of suffrage*—Every free white male inhabitant, above the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of said territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said territory ; but the qualifications of voters, and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly. . Capital, SANTA FE. Estimated area, 110,000 square miles. Population in 1850, 61,547 ; in 1860, 93,516. Within the bounds of this territory and Arizona, are residing large tribes of Indians, many of a warlike character, roaming over this region and western Texas, as well as the northern part of Mexico.

UTAH.—Organized by act of congress, passed September 9, 1850, comprises a large extent of country lying in the " Great Basin of North America," west of the Rocky mountains. It originally included a portion of the new territories of Colorado on the east, and Nevada on the west. Capital, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, situated about two miles due east of the river Jordan, or Utah, near the base of a mountain, in north latitude $40^{\circ} 45'$; west longitude from Greenwich, $111^{\circ} 26'$; altitude, 4,300 feet above the level of the sea, being in the valley of the Great Salt Lake. Estimated area, 121,000 square miles. Population in 1850, 11,380 ; in 1860, 40,273, being mostly Mormons, or " Latter day Saints."

†The act establishing this territory provides for annexing a portion of the state of California, east of the Sierra Nevada mountain range, having an area of about 10,000 square miles.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Organized by act of congress, passed March 2, 1853; settled by emigrants from the northern and western states. It was taken from the northern part of Oregon, "being all that portion of territory lying and being south of the 49th degree of north latitude, and north of the middle of the main channel of the Columbia river, from its mouth to where the 46th degree of north latitude crosses said river, near Fort Wallah Wallah, thence east to Snake river; thence north to the 49th parallel of latitude, being bounded on the east by the territory of Idaho, and on the north by the British Possessions." Capital, OLYMPIA, lying on Puget's sound, in north latitude 47°; west longitude from Greenwich 122° 25', having a mean annual temperature of 51° Fahrenheit.* Estimated area, 71,000 square miles. Population in 1860, 11,594.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.—Organized by act of congress, passed March 2, 1861, comprises a large extent of country, being bounded on the east by Minnesota, south by Nebraska, west by the 27th degree of longitude west of Washington, separating it from the territory of Idaho, and on the north by the British Possessions, running along the 49th parallel of latitude. It is drained by the Missouri river on the south, and by the Red river of the north emptying into Hudson Bay, possessing for the most part a fine, healthy climate and a good soil; first settled on the north by emigrants in the employ of the Hudson Bay company, and now being peopled by a hardy race of men from the northern and western states. Capital, YANKTON. Estimated area, 220,000 square miles. Population in 1860, 4,837 whites, and a large number of Indians of different tribes. In this territory the buffalo and other wild animals are found in great abundance.

COLORADO TERRITORY.—Organized March 2, 1861, is included within the following limits, viz: "Commencing on the 37th parallel of north latitude where the 25th meridian of longitude west from Washington crosses the same; thence north on said meridian to the 41st parallel of north latitude; thence along said parallel west to the 32d meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence south on said meridian to the northern line of New Mexico; thence along the 37th parallel of north latitude to the place of beginning," embracing "Pike's Peak and the gold regions in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains." Capital, GOLDEN CITY. Estimated area, 104,000 square miles. Population in 1860, 34,277; also many tribes of Indians. The climate of this elevated country is remarkably healthy and invigorating, while "the soil is rich and productive, being capable of producing corn, wheat, barley, potatoes, oats, turnips, and every kind of vegetable in profusion, and of most superior quality." The climate of the South Platte Valley, and of

*The climate of Washington territory is much milder than in the same parallels of latitude east of the Rocky mountains, while the soil is mostly rich and very fertile, producing a large growth of forest trees. Gold and other valuable minerals also abound in many parts of the territory.

the mountain region, is mild and regular, and from its altitude very dry and of surprising purity.

ARIZONA.—Organized by act of congress, approved February 24, 1863, embraces "all that part of the present territory of New Mexico situate west of a line running due south from the point where the southwest corner of the territory of Colorado joins the northern boundary of the territory of New Mexico, to the southern boundary of said territory," containing an estimated area of 131,000 square miles. It is thinly settled by natives of Mexico and emigrants from different states of the union, besides containing a large number of Indians of a warlike character. The right of suffrage and territorial organization is similar to that of New Mexico, with the provision, "that there shall neither be slaves nor involuntary servitude in said territory." Capital, **PRESCOTT**, situated north of the Gila river, in a fertile valley. This territory is rich in gold, silver, copper and other minerals, while the soil is mostly sterile except in the few valleys susceptible of irrigation. Arizona proper, was acquired by treaty with Mexico known as the "Gadsden treaty," and ratified in June, 1854, the estimated area being 39,000 square miles, lying south of the Rio Gila.

IDAHO.—This new territory, lying on the west side of the Rocky mountains, was organized by act of congress, approved March 3, 1863. Its boundary is as follows: "Beginning at a point in the middle channel of Snake river where the northern boundary of Oregon intersects the same; then follow down the said channel of Snake river to a point opposite the mouth of the Kooskooskia or Clearwater river; thence due north to the 49th parallel of latitude; thence east to the new territory of Montana; thence west along the 42d parallel of latitude to the eastern boundary of the state of Oregon; thence north along said boundary to the place of beginning." Capital, **LEWISTON**, situated on the western confines of the territory. Estimated area, 100,000 square mile. A great portion of this extensive region is susceptible of cultivation, the climate being comparatively mild and healthy. Gold is found in numerous localities along the different ranges of mountains, as well as in the beds of streams flowing into the Columbia river, by which this territory is drained. By late authority the territory is found to contain 60,000 white inhabitants. The delegate to congress and members of the legislature are elected in October.

MONTANA.—This new territory, lying between the 45th and 49th degrees of north latitude, and the 27th and 39th degrees of longitude west from Washington, was organized by act of congress, approved May 26, 1864. It may be said to form the northern half of the territory of Idaho, as organized March 3, 1863. Estimated area of Montana, 150,000 square miles. This extensive territory embraces the head sources of the Missouri river, lying east of the Rocky mountains, and the head sources of the north branch of the Columbia river, lying west of the above mountains and north of the Bitter Root mountains. A great portion of this region is suscepti-

ble of cultivation, although forming, in part, the northern limit of the United States, the climate being comparatively mild and remarkably healthy. Gold is found in numerous localities along the different ranges of mountains, as well as in the beds of streams flowing into the Columbia and Missouri rivers, by which this territory is drained. The Indian tribes are numerous, but generally peaceably inclined. Capital, **BANNOCK CITY**. **FORT BENTON**, situated on the Upper Missouri river, north latitude, $47^{\circ}, 50'$, lies near the center of the territory, favored with a mean annual temperature of 48° Fahrenheit. The proposed line of the Northern Pacific railroad will, no doubt, pass Fort Benton, and cross the Rocky mountains through one of the several mountain passes explored by authority of the United States government.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—Situated west of the states of Arkansas and Missouri, and south of the 37th degree of north latitude, is bounded on the south and west by the state of Texas. This is a fruitful region, inhabited by many tribes of civilized Indians, mostly Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Seminoles, amounting to 60 or 70,000 souls. Capital, **TAH-LE-QUAH**. Estimated area, 70,000 square miles

TABLE,

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

STATES.	Time of holding elections.	Time of meeting of legislature.
Alabama.....	1st Monday in August	2d Monday in November, <i>bien.</i>
Arkansas.....	1st Monday in August	1st Monday in November, <i>bien.</i>
California.....	Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Sept.	1st Monday in January.
Connecticut.....	1st Monday in April	1st Wednesday in May.
Delaware.....	1st Tuesday in November.....	1st Tuesday in January, <i>bien.</i>
Florida.....	1st Monday in October	4th Monday in November, <i>bien.</i>
Georgia.....	1st Monday in October, <i>bien'ly</i>	1st Monday in November.
Illinois.....	Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov.	2d Monday in January, <i>bien.</i>
Indiana.....	2d Tuesday in October.....	Thurs. after 1st Mon. in Jan, <i>bi.</i>
Iowa.....	2d Tuesday in October.....	2d Monday in January, <i>bien.</i>
Kansas.....	1st Tuesday in November.....	2d Thursday in January.
Kentucky.....	1st Monday in August	1st Monday in December, <i>bien.</i>
Louisiana.....	1st Monday in November.....	3d Monday in January.
Maine.....	2d Monday in September.....	1st Wednesday in January.
Maryland.....	1st Tuesday in November.....	1st Wednesday in January, <i>bi.</i>
Massachusetts.....	Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov.	1st Wednesday in January.
Michigan.....	Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov.	1st Wednesday in January, <i>bi.</i>
Minnesota.....	1st Tuesday in November.....	1st Tues. after 1st Mon. in Jan.
Mississippi.....	1st Monday in October.....	1st Monday in November, <i>bi-n.</i>
Missouri.....	1st Tuesday in November.....	Last Monday in December, <i>bi.</i>
N. Hampshire.....	2d Tuesday in March.....	1st Wednesday in June.
New Jersey.....	Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov.	2d Tuesday in January.
New York.....	Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov.	1st Tuesday in January.
N. Carolina.....	1st Thursday in August.....	3d Monday in November, <i>bien.</i>
Ohio.....	2d Tuesday in October.....	1st Monday in January, <i>bien.</i>
Oregon.....	1st Monday in June.....	2d Monday in September, <i>bien.</i>
Pennsylvania.....	2d Tuesday in October.....	1st Tuesday in January.
Rhode Island.....	{ 1st Wednesday in April... }	Last Tuesday in May.
S. Carolina.....	1st Monday in November.....	By adjourning from Newport.
Tennessee.....	2d Thursday in August.....	4th Monday in November.
Texas.....	1st Monday in August.....	1st Monday in October, <i>bien.</i>
Vermont.....	1st Tuesday in September.....	December, <i>biennially.</i>
Virginia.....	4th Thursday in May.....	2d Thursday in October.
West Virginia.....	4th Thursday in October.....	1st Monday in December, <i>bien.</i>
Wisconsin.....	Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov.	2d Wednesday in January.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

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

Census.	By whom.	When apportioned.	N. Y. Rep.	W. No. Rep.	Ratio, one to
		By constit'on.....	6.....	65.....	.....
1790.....	N. Y. L.....	April 14, 1792.....	10.....	105.....	33,000
1800.....	do.....	Jan. 14, 1802.....	17.....	141.....	23,000
1810.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1811.....	27.....	181.....	35,000
1820.....	do.....	March 7, 1822.....	34.....	212.....	40,000
1830.....	do.....	May 22, 1832.....	40.....	240.....	46,700
1840.....	do.....	June 25, 1842.....	34.....	223.....	70,680
1850.....	do.....	July 30, 1852.....	33.....	233.....	93,423
1860.....	do.....	April .., 1861.....	31.....	242.....	127,066

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE.

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

THE CABINET.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York, Secretary of State, .. *Salary.* \$8,000
HUGH McCULLOCH, of Indiana, Secretary of the Treasury, 8,000
U. S. GRANT, of Illinois, Secretary of War, *ad interim*,..... 8,000
GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy, 8,000
O. H. BROWNING, of Illinois, Secretary of the Interior,.... 8,000
HENRY STANBERY, of Ohio, Attorney General,..... 8,000
ALEX. W. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, Postmaster General,.. 8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, Chief Justice,..... *Salary.* \$6,500
NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine, Associate Justice,..... 6,000
SAMUEL NELSON, of New York, Associate Justice,..... 6,000
ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylvania, Associate Justice,..... 6,000
DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, Associate Justice,..... 6,000
NOAH H. SWAIN, of Ohio, Associate Justice,..... 6,000
SAMUEL F. MILLER, of Indiana, Associate Justice,..... 6,000
STEPHEN J. FIELD, of California, Associate Justice,..... 6,000

Court meets first Monday in December at Washington.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress meets on the first Monday in December of every year. The senate is composed of two senators from each state elected for a term of six years. They are divided into three classes as to terms of service; one class goes out every two years. By this arrangement the senate is renewed biennially in one-third of its memberships. No person can be a senator who is under thirty years of age, nor unless he has been *nine* years a citizen of the United States; and he must be, when elected, a citizen of the state from which he is chosen. The vice-president of the United States is the presiding officer of senate. In event of the death of the president of the United States, the vice-president becomes chief magistrate; when the senate elects its own presiding officer, *pro tempore*, who, in case the chief magistrate shall die, or vacate his office, becomes president of the United States, *pro tempore*, until a new election by the people shall be effected. The present presiding officer of the senate, Benj. F. Wade, of Ohio, would, therefore, in event of the death of Andrew Johnson, become, *pro tempore*, chief magistrate of the United States.

The house of representatives is composed of members elected by the people of the several states every two years. No person is eligible who is under twenty-five years of age, nor unless he has been seven years a citizen of the United States. By the law of 1850, the whole number of members was fixed at 233, to be chosen by all the states—the apportionment being regulated by taking the census of 1850 for each state, dividing it by 233, the quotient being the ratio of population required to elect a member. The ratio, as determined by the census of 1860, was 124,183—upon which basis the several states were represented; but by act of March 4th, 1862, the whole number of representatives was increased to 241 from and after March 3d, 1863, by allowing one additional representative to each of the following states, viz :

Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont. One member has since been added for the new state of Nevada—making the XLth congress stand 244 members; but as only a few of the states lately in rebellion will be represented, the actual count of members will not exceed 200 present and voting.

The territories are represented by delegates—one from each, who may present subjects for legislation, and have the rights of the floor to address the house, but they have no vote.

THE XLTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

[Union members in Roman; opposition in Italics.]

CONNECTICUT—

James Dixon,
Orris S. Ferry.

CALIFORNIA—

Cornelius Cole,
John Conness.

DELAWARE—

J. A. Bayard,
Willard Saulsbury.

ILLINOIS—

Richard Yates,
Lyman Trumbull.

INDIANA—

Thomas A. Hendricks,
O. P. Morton.

IOWA—

James W. Grimes,
James Harlan.

KANSAS—

E. G. Ross,
Samuel C. Pomeroy.

KENTUCKY—

James Guthrie,
Garret Davis.

MAINE—

Wm. P. Fessenden,
Lot M. Morrill.

MASSACHUSETTS—

Charles Sumner,
Henry Wilson.

MARYLAND—

Reverdy Johnson.

MISSOURI—

John B. Henderson,
Charles D. Drake.

MICHIGAN—

Zachariah Chandler,
Jacob M. Howard.

MINNESOTA—

Daniel S. Norton,
Alexander Ramsay.

NEBRASKA—

J. M. Thayer,
T. W. Tipton.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—

James W. Patterson,
Aaron H. Cragin.

NEW YORK—

Edwin D. Morgan,
Roscoe Conkling.

NEW JERSEY—

A. G. Cattell,
F. T. Frelinghuysen.

NEVADA—

James W. Nye,
Wm. M. Stewart.

OHIO—

John Sherman,
Benjamin F. Wade.

OREGON—

Geo. H. Williams,
Henry W. Corbett.

PENNSYLVANIA—

Charles R. Buckalew,
Simon Cameron.

RHODE ISLAND—

Wm. Sprague,
Henry B. Anthony.

TENNESSEE—

J. S. Fowler,
D. T. Patterson.

VERMONT—

Geo. F. Edmunds,
Justin S. Morrill.

WISCONSIN—

Timothy O. Howe,
James R. Doolittle.

WEST VIRGINIA—

P. G. Van Winkle,
W. T. Willey.

Alabama.

Arkansas.

Florida.

Georgia.

Louisiana.

Mississippi.

North Carolina.

South Carolina.

Texas.

Virginia.

Unrepresented.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CALIFORNIA—

- 1 *S. B. Axtell.*
- 2 *W. Higby.*
- 3 *J. A. Johnson*

CONNECTICUT—

- 1 *R. D. Hubbard.*
- 2 *Julius Hotchkiss.*
- 3 *H. H. Starkweather.*
- 4 *W. H. Barnum.*

DELAWARE—

John A. Nicholson.

ILLINOIS—

- 1 *N. B. Judd.*
- 2 *John F. Farnsworth.*
- 3 *E. B. Washburne.*
- 4 *Abner C. Harding.*
- 5 *Ebon C. Ingersoll.*
- 6 *Berton C. Cook.*
- 7 *H. P. H. Bromwell.*
- 8 *Shelby M. Cullom.*
- 9 *Lewis W. Ross.*
- 10 *A. G. Burr.*
- 11 *Samuel S. Marshall.*
- 12 *Jehu Baker.*
- 13 *G. B. Raum.*
John A. Logan, (at large)

INDIANA—

- 1 *Wm. E. Niblack.*
- 2 *Michael C. Kerr.*
- 3 *M. C. Hunter.*
- 4 *W. S. Holman.*
- 5 *Geo. W. Julian.*
- 6 *John Coburn.*
- 7 *Henry D. Washburne.*
- 8 *Godlove S. Orth.*
- 9 *Schuyler Colfax.*
- 10 *William Williams.*
- 11 *John P. C. Shanks.*

IOWA—

- 1 *James F. Wilson.*
- 2 *Hiram Price.*
- 3 *Wm. B. Allison.*
- 4 *W. M. Loughridge.*
- 5 *G. M. Dodge.*
- 6 *Asahel W. Hubbard.*

KANSAS—

Sidney Clark, (at large.)

KENTUCKY—

- 1 *L. S. Trimble.*
- 2 *J. Y. Brown.*
- 3 *Rufus Mallory.*
- 4 *J. P. Knott.*
- 5 *A. P. Grover.*
- 6 *T. L. Jones.*
- 7 *J. B. Beck.*
- 8 *G. M. Adams.*
- 9 *J. D. Young.*

MAINE—

- 1 *John Lynch.*
- 2 *Sidney Perham.*
- 3 *James G. Blaine.*
- 4 *John A. Perters.*
- 5 *Frederick A. Pike.*

MARYLAND—

- 1 *Hiram McOulough.*
- 2 *Stephenson Archer.*
- 3 *Charles E. Phelps.*
- 4 *Francis Thomas.*
- 5 *Frederick Stone.*

MASSACHUSETTS—

- 1 *Thomas D. Eliot.*
- 2 *Oakes Ames.*
- 3 *Ginery Twitchell.*
- 4 *Samuel Hooper.*
- 5 *Benjamin F. Butler.*
- 6 *Nathiel P. Banks.*
- 7 *Geo. S. Boutwell.*
- 8 *John D. Baldwin.*
- 9 *Wm. B. Washburn.*
- 10 *Henry L. Dawes.*

MICHIGAN—

- 1 *Fernando C. Beaman.*
- 2 *Charles Upson.*
- 3 *Austin Blair.*
- 4 *Thomas W. Terry.*
- 5 *Row'd E. Trowbridge.*
- 6 *John F. Driggs.*

MINNESOTA—

- 1 *Wm. Windom*
- 2 *Ignatius Donnell.*

MISSOURI—

- 1 *Wm. A. Pile.*
- 2 *Carman A. Newcomb.*
- 3 *Thomas E. Nowell.*
- 4 *Joseph J. Gravelly.*
- 5 *Joseph W. McClurg.*
- 6 *Robt. T. Van Horn.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued.*

MISSOURI—concluded.

- 7 Benjamin F. Loan.
- 8 John F. Benjamin.
- 9 Geo. W. Anderson.

NEVADA—

Delos R. Ashley (large.)

NEBRASKA—

John Taffe.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—

- 1 Jacob H. Ela.
- 2 A. F. Stevens.
- 3 Jacob Benton.

NEW JERSEY—

- 1 William Moore.
- 2 *Charles Haight.*
- 3 *Charles Sitgreaves.*
- 4 John Hill.
- 5 George A. Halsey.

NEW YORK—

- 1 *Stephen Taber.*
- 2 *Demas Barnes.*
- 3 *Wm. E. Robinson.*
- 4 *John Fox.*
- 5 *John Morrissey.*
- 6 *Thomas E. Stewart.*
- 7 *John W. Chandler.*
- 8 *James Brooks.*
- 9 *Fernando Wood.*
- 10 Wm. H. Robertson.
- 11 Charles H. Van Wyck.
- 12 John H. Ketchum.
- 13 Thomas Cornell.
- 14 *John V. L. Pruyn.*
- 15 John A. Griswold.
- 16 Orange Ferriss.
- 17 Calvin T. Hullurd.
- 18 James M. Marvin.
- 19 William C. Fields.
- 20 Addison H. Laffin.
- 21 Alex. H. Bailey.
- 22 John C. Churchill.
- 23 Dennis McCarthy.
- 24 Theodore M. Pomeroy.
- 25 William H. Kelsey.
- 26 William S. Lincoln.
- 27 Hamilton Ward.
- 28 Lewis Selye.
- 29 Burt Van Horn.
- 30 *James M. Humphrey.*
- 31 Henry Van Aernan.

OHIO—

- 1 Benjamin Eggleston.
- 2 Samuel F. Cary.
- 3 Robert C. Schenck.
- 4 William Lawrence.
- 5 *William Mungen.*
- 6 Reader W. Clark.
- 7 Samuel Shellabarger.
- 8 Cornelius S. Hamilton—
- 9 Ralph P. Buckland.
- 10 James M. Ahshley.
- 11 John T. Wilson.
- 12 *P. Van Trump.*
- 13 *George W. Morgan.*
- 14 Martin Welker.
- 15 Tobias A. Plants.
- 16 John A. Bingham.
- 17 Ephraim R. Eckley.
- 18 Rufus P. Spalding.
- 19 James A. Garfield.

OREGON—

Rufus Mallory.

PENNSYLVANIA—

- 1 *Samuel J. Randall.*
- 2 Charles O'Neill.
- 3 Leonard Myers.
- 4 William D. Kelley.
- 5 Caleb N. Taylor.
- 6 *Benjamin N. Boyer.*
- 7 John M. Broomall.
- 8 *J. Lawrence Getz.*
- 9 Thaddeus Stevens.
- 10 Henry L. Cake
- 11 *Daniel M. Van Anken.*
- 12 *George M. Woodward.*
- 13 Ulysses Mercur.
- 14 Geo. F. Miller.
- 15 *A. J. Glosbrenner.*
- 16 Wm. H. Koontz.
- 17 Daniel J. Morrell.
- 18 Stephen F. Wilson.
- 19 Glenni W. Scofield.
- 20 Darwin A. Finney.
- 21 John Covode.
- 22 James K. Moorhead.
- 23 Thomas Williams.
- 24 Geo ge V. Lawrence.

RHODE ISLAND—

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*concluded.*

TENNESSEE—

- 1 Roderick R. Butler.
- 2 Horace Maynard.
- 3 William B. Stokes.
- 4 James Mullins.
- 5 John Trimble.
- 6 Samuel M. Arnell.
- 7 Isaac R. Hawkins.
- 8 David A. Nunn.

VERMONT—

- 1 F. E. Woodbridge.
- 2 Luke P. Poland.
- 3 W. C. Smith.

WEST VIRGINIA—

- 1 C. D. Hubbard.
- 2 B. M. Kitchen.
- 3 Daniel Polesley.

WISCONSIN—

- 1 Halbert E. Paine.
- 2 Benj. F. Hopkins.
- 3 Amasa Cobb.
- 4 *Chas. A. Eldredge.*
- 5 Philetus Sawyer.
- 6 C. C. Washburn.

DELEGATES.

ARIZONA—

Coles Bashford.

COLORADO—

G. M. Chilcott.

DAKOTA—

Walter A. Burleigh.

IDAHO—

E. D. Holbrook.

MONTANA—

James M. Cavanaugh.

NEW MEXICO—

C. P. Clever, (doubtful.)

WASHINGTON—

Alvin Flanders.

WYOMING—

James S. Casement.

UTAH—

Wm. H. Hooper.

SPEAKERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FROM 1789 TO 1868.

- 1st Congress—Frederick Augustus Muhlenburg, of Pennsylvania, was elected speaker of the house of representatives April 1st, 1789, and served to March 3d, 1791.
- 2d Congress—Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, was elected speaker, and served from the 24th of October, 1791, to March 3d, 1793.
- 3d Congress—Frederick Augustus Muhlenburg, of Pennsylvania, was elected speaker, and served from December 2d, 1793, to 3d March, 1795.
- 4th and 5th Congresses—Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, was elected speaker, and served from 7th of December, 1795, to 3d March, 1799.
- 6th Congress—Theodore Sedgwick, of Massachusetts, was elected speaker, and served from 2d December, 1799, to 3d March, 1801.

- 7th, 8th and 9th Congresses*—Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, was elected speaker, and served from 7th December, 1801, to March 3d, 1807.
- 10th and 11th Congresses*—Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts, was elected speaker, and served from October 26th, 1807, to 3d March, 1811.
- 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Congresses*—Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was elected speaker, and served from 4th November, 1811, to 3d March, 1821.
- 17th Congress*—Phillip P. Barbour, of Virginia, was elected speaker, and served from 3d December, 1821, to 3d March, 1823.
- 18th Congress*—Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was elected speaker, and served from 1st December, 1823, to March 3d, 1825.
- 19th Congress*—John W. Taylor, of New York, was elected speaker, and served from December 5th, 1825, to March 3d, 1827.
- 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d Congresses*—Andrew Stephenson, of Virginia, was elected speaker, and served from 3d December, 1827, to 3d June, 1834; and John Bell, of Tennessee, was, on the 4th of June, elected to serve out the balance of the 23d congress, which was ended on the 3d March, 1837.
- 24th and 25th Congresses*—James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was elected speaker, and served from 7th December, 1835, to March 3d, 1839.
- 26th Congress*—Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, was elected speaker, and served from 16th December, 1839, to March 3d, 1841.
- 27th Congress*—John White, of Kentucky, was elected speaker, and served from 31st May, 1841, to March 3d, 1843.
- 28th Congress*—John W. Jones, of Virginia, was elected speaker, and served from 4th December, 1843, to March 3d, 1845.
- 29th Congress*—John W. Davis, of Indiana, was elected speaker, and served from 1st December, 1845, to March 3d, 1847.
- 30th Congress*—Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, was elected speaker, and served from 16th December, 1847, to March 3d, 1849.
- 31st Congress*—Howell Cobb, of Georgia, was elected speaker, and served from 24th December, 1849, to March 3d, 1851.
- 32d and 33d Congresses*—Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, was elected speaker, and served from 4th December, 1851, to March 3d, 1855.
- 34th Congress*—Nathaniel P. Banks, jr., of Massachusetts, was elected speaker, and served from February 2d, 1856, to March 3d, 1857.
- 35th Congress*—James L. Orr, of South Carolina, was elected speaker, and served from December 7th, 1857, to March 3d, 1859.
- 36th Congress*—William Pennington, of New Jersey, was elected speaker February 1st, 1860, and served to March 3d, 1861.
- 37th Congress*—Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, was elected speaker July 4th, 1861, and served to March 3d, 1863.
- 38th, 39th and 40th Congresses*—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, was elected speaker December 7th, 1863, and serves until March 3d, 1869.

UNITED STATES LEGATIONS ABROAD,

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Alexander Asboth, Minister Resident, Buenos Ayres.

AUSTRIA.

J. Lathrop Motley, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Vienna.

George W. Lippitt, Secretary of Legation, Vienna.

BELGIUM,

Henry Shelton Sanford, Minister Resident, Brussels.

BRAZIL.

James Watson Webb, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Rio de Janeiro.

BOLIVIA.

Allen A. Hall, Minister Resident, Cochabamba.

CHILI.

Judson Kilpatrick, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Santiago.

Edward F. Cook, Secretary Legation, Santiago.

CHINA.

Anson Burlingame, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Pekin

S. Wells Williams, Secretary of Legation and Interpreter, Pekin.

COSTA RICA.

Albert G. Lawrence, Minister Resident, San Jose.

DENMARK.

George H. Yeaman, Minister Resident, Copenhagen.

ECUADOR.

William T. Coggeshall, Minister Resident, Quito.

FRANCE.

John A. Dix, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Paris.

Wickham Hoffman, Acting Secretary of Legation, Paris.

John W. Dix, Acting Assistant Secretary of Legation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Charles Francis Adams, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, London.
Benjamin Moran, Secretary of Legation, London.
Dennis R. Alward, Assistant Secretary of Legation, London.

GUATEMALA.

Fitz Henry Warren, Minister Resident, Guatemala City.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Edward M. McCook, Minister Resident, Honolulu.

HAYTI.

H. E. Peck, Minister Resident and Consul General, Port au Prince.

HONDURAS.

Richard H. Rousseau, Minister Resident Tegucigalpa.

ITALY.

George P. Marsh, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Florence.
Green Clay, Secretary of Legation, Florence.

JAPAN.

R. B. Van Valkenburgh, Minister Resident, Yedo.
A. L. C. Portman, Secretary of Legation and Interpreter, Yedo.

LIBERIA.

John Seys, Minister Resident and Consul General, Monrovia.

MEXICO.

Lewis D. Campbell, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Edward L. Plumb, Secretary of Legation.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Hugh Ewing, Minister Resident, the Hague.

NICARAGUA.

Andrew B. Dickinson, Minister Resident and Extraordinary, Nicaragua.

PAPAL DOMINIONS.

Rufus King, Minister Resident, Rome.

PARAGUAY.

Charles A. Washburn, Minister Resident, Asuncion.

PERU.

Alvin P. Hovey, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,
Lima.
Clarence Eytunge, Secretary of Legation. (Absent on leave.)

PORTUGAL.

James E. Harvey, Minister Resident, Lisbon.

PRUSSIA.

—————, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,
Berlin.
John C. Wright, Secretary of Legation, Berlin.

RUSSIA.

Cassius M. Clay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,
St. Petersburg.
Jeremiah Curtin, Secretary of Legation, St. Petersburg.

SALVADOR.

Alpheus S. Williams, Minister Resident, San Salvador.

SPAIN.

John P. Hale, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,
Madrid.
Horatio J. Perry, Secretary of Legation, Madrid.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

—————, Minister Resident, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND.

George Harrington, Minister Resident, Berne.

TURKEY.

Edward Joy Morris, Minister Resident, Constantinople.
J. P. Brown, Secretary of Legation and dragoman, Constantinople.

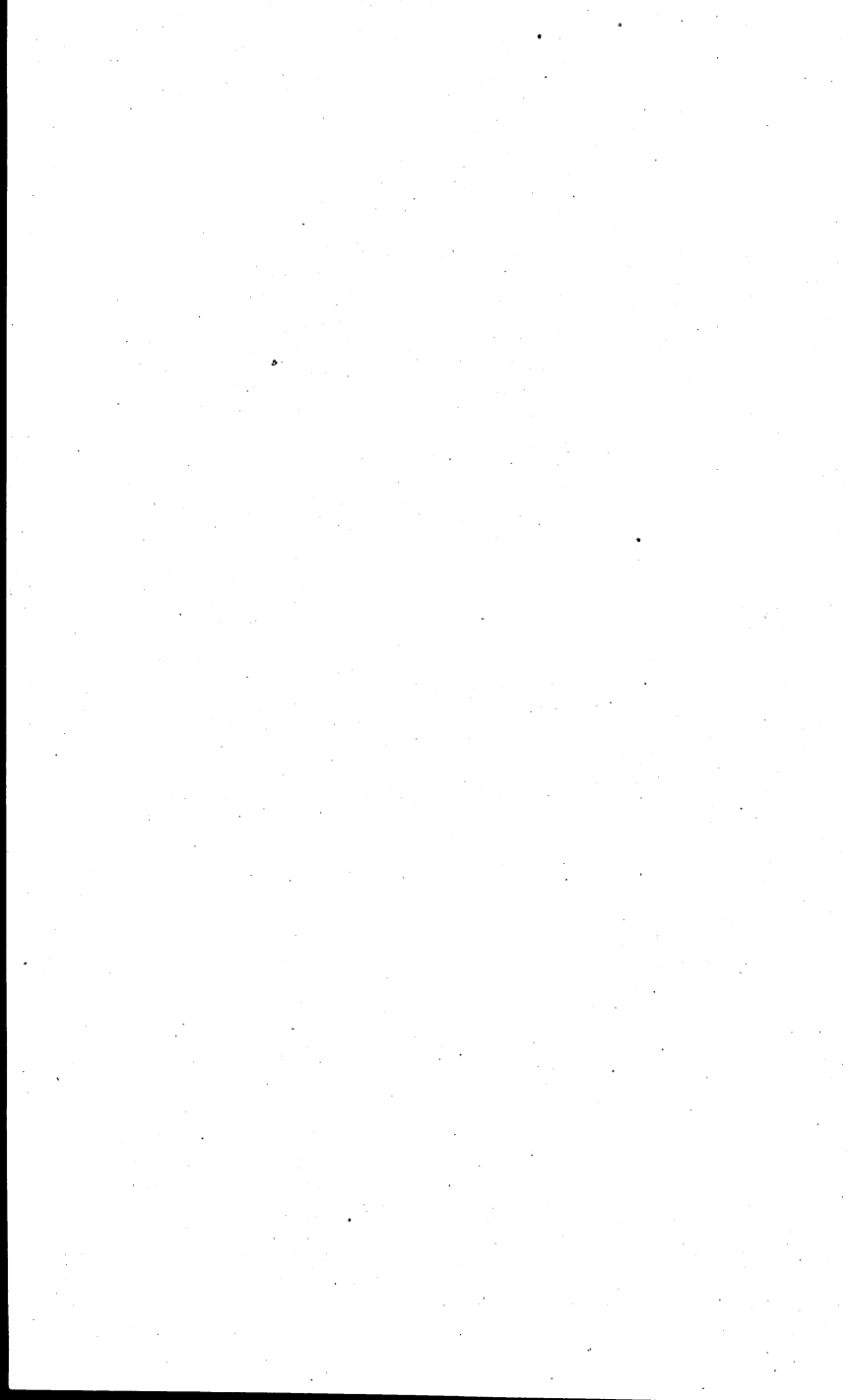
UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA.

—————, Minister Resident, Bogota.

VENEZUELA.

James Wilson, Minister Resident, Caracas.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.



THE STATE FINANCES.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

The present indebtedness of the state is \$2,279,057 00, and is classified as follows:

Certificates of indebtedness—

School fund.....	\$1,394,900 00	.....
Normal school fund.....	381,500 00	.....
University fund.....	101,000 00	.....
		\$1,877,400 00

Bonds due April 1, 1868	11,000 00	.....
July 1, 1877.....	23,100 00	.....
July 1, 1878.....	21,500 00	.....
July 1, 1879.....	24,000 00	.....
July 1, 1880.....	35,000 00	.....
July 1, 1881.....	25,000 00	.....
July 1, 1882.....	32,000 00	.....
July 1, 1883.....	45,000 00	.....
July 1, 1884.....	28,000 00	.....
July 1, 1885.....	46,000 00	.....
July 1, 1886.....	10,000 00	.....
July 1, 1887.....	47,000 00	.....
July 1, 1888.....	49,000 00	.....
		\$401,600 00
Currency certificates outstanding		57 00
		\$2,279,057 00

GENERAL FUND.

Total receipts for the year ending Sept. 30, 1867..... \$669,417 11

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and permanent appropriations.....	\$69,300 12
Legislative expenses.....	86,201 86
State prison and charitable institutions—	
State prison.....	40,204 00
Hospital for the insane.....	120,000 00
Institute for the blind.....	13,000 00
Institute for deaf and dumb.....	37,299 00

GENERAL FUND—Disbursements—concluded.

State prison and charitable institutions—concluded.

Reform school.....	\$44,751 50
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	47,043 58
Milwaukee hospital.....	4,500 00
Milwaukee orphan asylum.....	500 00
St. Ameleanus' orphans' asylum.....	500 00
St. Joseph's orphans' asylum.....	500 00
St. Rose's orphans' asylum.....	500 00
St. Mary's hospital.....	1,500 00
St. Mary's asylum, Waukesha.....	500 00
State capitol.....	52,103 55
State indebtedness.....	162,458 98
Miscellaneous expenses.....	145,671 23

Total disbursements..... \$826,533 82

SCHOOL FUND.

The amount of the productive school fund on the 30th day of September, 1866 and 1867, was as follows:

	1867.	1866.
Amount due on certificates of sales..	\$535,015 56	\$554,350 74
Amount due on mortgages.....	166,392 04	192,641 43
Certificates of indebtedness.....	1,394,900 00	1,394,900 00
Total productive fund.....	<u>\$2,096,307 60</u>	<u>\$2,141,892 17</u>

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

Receipts.....	\$165,097 77
Disbursements.....	169,538 54

UNIVERSITY FUND.

The amount of this fund which was productive at the end of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1866 and 1867, respectively, was as follows:

	1867.	1866.
Amount due on certificates of sales... \$69,192 88	\$71,288 70	
Amount due on mortgages..... 6,892 00	7,842 00	
Certificates of indebtedness..... 101,000 00	101,000 00	
Dane county bonds..... 16,800 00	.....
Total productive fund.....	<u>\$193,884 88</u>	<u>\$180,230 70</u>

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

Receipts.....		\$18,338 24
Disbursements.....		18,220 17

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

The amount of productive fund on the 30th day of September, 1866 and 1867, respectively, was as follows:

	1867	1866.
Amount due on certificates of sale..	\$110,022 42	\$122,832 42
Amount due on mortgages.....	111,269 50	130,167 50
Certificates of indebtedness.....	381,500 00	346,000 00
Total productive fund.....	<u>\$602,791 92</u>	<u>\$598,999 92</u>

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

Receipts.....		\$38,935 39
Disbursements.....		72,031 75

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

The amount of productive fund, Sept. 30, 1866 and 1867, respectively, was as follows:

	1867.	1866.
Dues on certificates of sale.....	\$12,417 00	\$5,080 00
Dane county bonds.....	6,000 00	.....
	<u>\$18,417 00</u>	<u>\$5,080 00</u>

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on principal due on lands.....	\$599 01	.....
Interest on Dane county bonds.....	1,804 60	.....
	<u>\$2,403 61</u>	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Interest on Dane co. bonds, am't due at time of purchase.....	.....	\$1,449 11
Refunded for over payment of interest. ....	.....	9 35
		<u>\$1,458 46</u>

DRAINAGE FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on lands and loans.....	\$2,728 13	.....
Sales of lands.....	48,860 17	.....
Dues, principal paid.....	7,545 00	.....
Penalty on forfeitures.....	355 95	.....
Sale of timber.....	266 66	.....
Waukesha co. ref. double payment..	1 83	.....
Total receipts.....	\$59,757 74	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Apportionment to counties.....	.....	\$68,268 38
Transferred to delinquent tax fund. ....	.....	73 06
....do....drain. f'd in. to close acc. ....	.....	2,599 55
Tr. sp. drain. f'd, ch. 306, L. L., 1867. ....	.....	421 20
Refunded on acc't of overpayment. ....	.....	448 80
		\$71,810 99

BALANCES IN TREASURY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1867.

	Balances.	Overpayments.
General fund.....	\$8,594 13	.....
School fund.....	31,869 25	.....
School fund income.....	.....	\$1,962 74
University fund.....	1,181 56	.....
University fund income.....	5,619 54	.....
Drainage fund.....	18,731 84	.....
Normal school fund.....	8,166 79	.....
Normal school fund income.....	23,843 84	.....
Swamp land fund.....	33 04	.....
Swamp land fund income.....	.....	49 00
Agricultural college fund.....	1,815 39	.....
Agricultural college fund income...	1,090 08	.....
Experimental farm fund.....	.....	1,920 92
Deposit fund.....	5,539 33	.....
Commissioners' contingent fund....	157 35	.....
Delinquent tax fund.....	4,448 00	.....
Whitewater Nor. sch. building fund	15,003 54	.....
Platteville Nor. sch. building fund..	7,690 00	.....
Military road fund.....	294 98	.....
Sturgeon Bay canal fund.....	.....	2,500 00
Allotment fund.....	1,951 30	.....
Special drainage fund.....	144 20	.....
Fox & Wis. Riv. Imp. Co. fund.....	33,971 15	.....
War fund.....	.....	5,974 44
Balance in the treasury.....	.....	157,738 21
	\$170,145 31	\$170,145 31

LIST OF SHERIFFS

OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Counties.	Names.	Term expires.
Adams.....	W. M. Wright.....	January 1, 1869
Ashland.....	Nelson Drouillard.....	January 1, 1869
Bayfield.....	Philip W. Smith.....	January 1, 1869
Brown.....	Geo. Laughton.....	January 1, 1869
Buffalo.....	Wm. R. Turnbull.....	January 1, 1870
Burnett.....	Ole A. Thoreson.....	January 1, 1870
Calumet.....	J. H. Doyle.....	January 1, 1869
Chippewa.....	O. M. Blasfield.....	January 1, 1869
Clark.....	Wm. B. Berry.....	January 1, 1869
Columbia.....	Samuel K. Vaughan.....	January 1, 1869
Crawford.....	Michael Menges.....	January 1, 1869
Dane.....	Willet S. Main.....	January 1, 1869
Dodge.....	Columbus Germain.....	January 1, 1869
Door.....	Jesse Kimber.....	January 1, 1869
Douglas.....	August Zachau.....	January 1, 1869
Dunn.....	Thomas Blair.....	January 1, 1869
Eau Claire.....	Chas. E. Hathaway.....	January 1, 1869
Fond du Lac.....	Hiram S. Town.....	January 1, 1870
Grant.....	J. P. Cox.....	January 1, 1869
Green.....	Eliakim R. Allen.....	January 1, 1869
Green Lake.....	S. Messerva.....	January 1, 1869
Iowa.....	William Wigham.....	January 1, 1869
Jackson.....	Samuel D. Blake.....	January 1, 1870
Jefferson.....	Joseph Giles.....	January 1, 1869
Juneau.....	Luther Beckwith.....	January 1, 1869
Kenosha.....	T. A. Healy.....	January 1, 1869
Kewaunee.....	Reuben Cory.....	January 1, 1869
La Crosse.....	James W. Polleys.....	January 1, 1870
La Fayette.....	John Sutter.....	January 1, 1869
Manitowoc.....	R. T. Blake.....	January 1, 1869
Marathon.....	Wm. Wilson.....	January 1, 1869
Marquette.....	Stephen Fallas.....	January 1, 1869
Milwaukee.....	Joseph Deuster.....	January 1, 1869
Monroe.....	G. A. Fisk.....	January 1, 1869
Oconto.....	Peter W. Geekie.....	January 1, 1870
Outagamie.....	Geo. W. White.....	January 1, 1869
Ozaukee.....	Peter Spehn.....	January 1, 1869
Pepin.....	M. B. Axtell.....	January 1, 1869
Pierce.....	J. A. Gimtean.....	January 1, 1869
Polk.....	C. C. Fisk.....	January 1, 1870
Portage.....	J. B. Eddy.....	January 1, 1869
Racine.....	James O. Bartlett.....	January 1, 1869
Richland.....	Joseph McMurtreys.....	January 1, 1869
Rock.....	S. J. M. Putnam.....	January 1, 1869
St. Croix.....	Roland C. Libby.....	January 1, 1870
Sauk.....	Eli Jones.....	January 1, 1869
Shawano.....	Spencer Wiley.....	January 1, 1869
Sheboygan.....	Wm. Scott.....	January 1, 1869
Trempealeau.....	Edwin Elkins.....	January 1, 1869
Vernon.....	Thos. B. Brown.....	January 1, 1870
Walworth.....	Hiram A. Stone.....	January 1, 1869
Washington.....	John E. Derfuss.....	January 1, 1869
Waukesha.....	Wm. K. Hunkins.....	January 1, 1869
Waupaca.....	G. W. Taggart.....	January 1, 1869
Waushara.....	W. F. Warren.....	January 1, 1869
Winnebago.....	A. B. Smith.....	January 1, 1869
Wood.....	Wm. Cline.....	January 1, 1869

REGISTERS OF DEEDS

OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Counties.	Names.	Term expires.
Adams.....	G. Waterman.....	January 1, 1869
Ashland.....	John W. Bell.....	January 1, 1869
Bayfield.....	N. La Bonte.....	January 1, 1869
Brown.....	Xavier Martin.....	January 1, 1869
Buffalo.....	Otis F. Warren.....	January 1, 1870
Burnett.....	G. W. Forsell.....	January 1, 1870
Calumet.....	L. M. Johnson.....	January 1, 1869
Chippewa.....	Ludwig Meyers.....	January 1, 1869
Clark.....	Robert F. Sturdevant.....	January 1, 1869
Columbia.....	Thomas Yale.....	January 1, 1869
Crawford.....	Jacob Raffauf.....	January 1, 1869
Dane.....	John Gibbons.....	January 1, 1869
Dodge.....	Richard Mertz.....	January 1, 1869
Door.....	Johe Colignon.....	January 1, 1869
Douglas.....	D. George Morrison.....	January 1, 1869
Dunn.....	Francis R. Lockwood.....	January 1, 1869
Eau Claire.....	Henry C. Putnam.....	January 1, 1869
Fond du Lac.....	Dan. C. Lamb.....	January 1, 1869
Grant.....	Joseph Bock.....	January 1, 1869
Green.....	Robert H. McFarland.....	January 1, 1869
Green Lake.....	H. B. Lowe.....	January 1, 1869
Iowa.....	Kearton Coates.....	January 1, 1869
Jackson.....	F. H. Allen.....	January 1, 1870
Jefferson.....	Joseph Berger.....	January 1, 1869
Juneau.....	E. M. Truel.....	January 1, 1869
Kenosha.....	A. S. Cole.....	January 1, 1869
Kewaunee.....	Charles Deda.....	January 1, 1869
La Crosse.....	Augustus Steinlein.....	January 1, 1870
LaFayette.....	T. L. C. McKay.....	January 1, 1869
Manitowoc.....	John Franz.....	January 1, 1869
Marathon.....	Herman Miller.....	January 1, 1869
Marquette.....	Michael Finnegan.....	January 1, 1869
Milwaukee.....	John W. Fuchs.....	January 1, 1869
Monroe.....	M. A. Thayer.....	January 1, 1869
Oconto.....	M. H. Rowley.....	January 1, 1869
Outagamie.....	C. A. Hamer.....	January 1, 1870
Ozaukee.....	J. C. Schroeling.....	January 1, 1870
Pepin.....	J. Manning.....	January 1, 1869
Pierce.....	C. W. Brown.....	January 1, 1869
Polk.....	Asahel Kimball.....	January 1, 1870
Portage.....	S. H. Sawyer.....	January 1, 1869
Racine.....	William White.....	January 1, 1869
Richland.....	Alfred Loveless.....	January 1, 1869
Rock.....	C. C. Keeler.....	January 1, 1869
St. Croix.....	Robert Hughes.....	January 1, 1869
Sauk.....	Mair Pointon.....	January 1, 1869
Shawano.....	H. Klosterman.....	January 1, 1869
Sheboygan.....	Albert Mahlendorf.....	January 1, 1869
Trempealeau.....	D. W. Wade.....	January 1, 1869
Vernon.....	George W. Griffin.....	January 1, 1870
Walworth.....	James H. Lawton.....	January 1, 1869
Washington.....	Valentine Detling.....	January 1, 1869
Waukesha.....	Herman A. Meyers.....	January 1, 1869
Waupaca.....	C. Caldwell.....	January 1, 1870
Waushara.....	Gilbert Tennant.....	January 1, 1869
Winnebago.....	Robert McCurdy.....	January 1, 1869
Wood.....	Ansen Knapp, Jr.....	January 1, 1869

COUNTY TREASURERS

OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Counties.	Name.	Term expires.
Adams.....	W. H. Crosby.....	January 1, 1869
Ashland.....	Bernard Smitz.....	January 1, 1869
Bayfield.....	Andrew Tate.....	January 1, 1869
Brown.....	Anton Klaus.....	January 1, 1869
Buffalo.....	John Beely.....	January 1, 1870
Burnett.....	Wm. H. Peck.....	January 1, 1870
Calumet.....	H. P. Jepson.....	January 1, 1869
Chippewa.....	Rodman Palmer.....	January 1, 1869
Clark.....	E. H. McIntosh.....	January 1, 1869
Columbia.....	Lewis Lowe.....	January 1, 1869
Crawford.....	Horace Beach.....	January 1, 1869
Dane.....	Wm. Charlton.....	January 1, 1869
Dodge.....	Jacob Bodden.....	January 1, 1869
Door.....	Joseph Harris.....	January 1, 1869
Douglas.....	Irwin W. Gates.....	January 1, 1869
Dunn.....	Carroll Lucas.....	January 1, 1869
Eau Claire.....	Levi Slingluff.....	January 1, 1869
Fond du Lac.....	Thomas Bryant.....	January 1, 1869
Grant.....	Valorus F. Kinney.....	January 1, 1869
Green.....	Levi Frankenberger.....	January 1, 1869
Green Lake.....	S. B. Welch.....	January 1, 1869
Iowa.....	Francis Vivian.....	January 1, 1869
Jackson.....	Ohver O. Hearn.....	January 1, 1870
Jefferson.....	E. McMahon.....	January 1, 1869
Juneau.....	Hy Bunkel.....	January 1, 1869
Kenosha.....	Hugh McDermott.....	January 1, 1869
Kewaunee.....	Peter Scheisser.....	January 1, 1869
La Crosse.....	C. C. Palmer.....	January 1, 1870
La Fayette.....	Moses Campbell.....	January 1, 1869
Manitowoc.....	Henry Boetz.....	January 1, 1869
Marathon.....	C. Hoeflinger.....	January 1, 1869
Marquette.....	Mark Derham.....	January 1, 1869
Milwaukee.....	James Reynolds.....	January 1, 1869
Monroe.....	E. Waste.....	January 1, 1869
Oconto.....	Richard L. Hall.....	January 1, 1869
Outagamie.....	Matthias Werner.....	January 1, 1869
Ozaukee.....	Wm. H. Landolt.....	January 1, 1869
Pepin.....	J. H. Rounds.....	January 1, 1869
Pierce.....	M. B. Williams.....	January 1, 1869
Polk.....	A. A. Heald.....	January 1, 1870
Portage.....	John Stumpf.....	January 1, 1869
Racine.....	William V. Moore.....	January 1, 1869
Richland.....	C. H. Smith.....	January 1, 1869
Rock.....	Cyrus Bliss.....	January 1, 1869
St. Croix.....	Merton Herrick.....	January 1, 1869
Sauk.....	Rollin M. Strong.....	January 1, 1869
Shawano.....	H. Durrin.....	January 1, 1869
Sheboygan.....	Julius Wolf.....	January 1, 1869
Trempealeau.....	E. F. Wade.....	January 1, 1869
Vernon.....	C. M. Butt.....	January 1, 1870
Walworth.....	Newton McGraw.....	January 1, 1869
Washington.....	Albert Semler.....	January 1, 1869
Waukesha.....	George E. Bergwall.....	January 1, 1869
Waupaca.....	Evan Coolidge.....	January 1, 1870
Waushara.....	G. H. Gill.....	January 1, 1869
Winnebago.....	Jas. H. Jones.....	January 1, 1869
Wood.....	E. Dutmit.....	January 1, 1869

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Counties.	Name.	Term expires.
Adams.....	S. W. Pierce.....	January 1, 1869
Ashland.....	J. W. Bell.....	January 1, 1869
Bayfield.....	Andrew Tate.....	January 1, 1869
Brown.....	Orlo B. Graves.....	January 1, 1869
Buffalo.....	Edward Lee.....	January 1, 1870
Burnett.....	John Clark.....	January 1, 1870
Calumet.....	Reinhardt Schlichting.....	January 1, 1870
Chippewa.....	A. K. Gregg, jr.....	January 1, 1870
Clark.....	B. F. French.....	January 1, 1870
Columbia.....	J. T. Clark.....	January 1, 1870
Crawford.....	O. B. Thomas, app'ted Dec. 10, 1867.....	to fill vacancy.
Dane.....	Farlin Q. Ball.....	January 1, 1869
Dodge.....	E. Elwell.....	January 1, 1869
Door.....	D. A. Reed.....	January 1, 1869
Douglas.....	Hiram Hayes.....	January 1, 1869
Dunn.....	Samuel W. Hunt.....	January 1, 1869
Eau Claire.....	Henry Cousins.....	January 1, 1870
Fond du Lac.....	George Perkins.....	January 1, 1869
Grant.....	G. C. Hazelton.....	January 1, 1869
Green.....	Benjamin S. Kerr.....	January 1, 1869
Green Lake.....	T. C. Ryan.....	January 1, 1869
Iowa.....	E. P. Weber, (by appointment).....	January 1, 1869
Jackson.....	Calvin R. Johnson.....	January 1, 1870
Jefferson.....	D. F. Weymouth.....	January 1, 1869
Juneau.....	N. J. Dow.....	January 1, 1870
Kenosha.....	Mark Dresser.....	January 1, 1869
Kewaunee.....	Lyman Walker.....	January 1, 1869
Là Crosse.....	G. M. Woodward.....	January 1, 1870
La Fayette.....		
Manitowoc.....	Geo. W. Woodin.....	January 1, 1869
Marathon.....	W. C. Silverthorn.....	January 1, 1869
Marquette.....	Wm. H. Peters.....	January 1, 1869
Milwaukee.....	C. K. Martin.....	January 1, 1869
Monroe.....	G. E. Pratt.....	January 1, 1869
Oconto.....	John B. Fairchild.....	January 1, 1870
Outagamie.....	J. H. M. Wigman.....	January 1, 1869
Ozaukee.....	Wm. A. Pors.....	January 1, 1870
Pepin.....	John Fraser.....	January 1, 1869
Pierce.....	J. C. Button.....	January 1, 1869
Polk.....	H. D. Barron.....	January 1, 1870
Portage.....	Jas. O. Raymond.....	January 1, 1869
Racine.....	Chas. W. Bennett.....	January 1, 1869
Richland.....	J. S. Wilson.....	January 1, 1869
Rock.....	H. A. Patterson.....	January 1, 1869
St. Croix.....	H. A. Wilson.....	January 1, 1870
Sauk.....	Nelson W. Wheeler.....	January 1, 1870
Shawano.....	A. P. Darwin, (by appointment).....	January 1, 1869
Sheboygan.....	J. H. Jones.....	January 1, 1869
Trempealeau.....	A. W. Newman.....	January 1, 1869
Vernon.....	James E. Newell.....	January 1, 1870
Walworth.....	Robert Harkness.....	January 1, 1870
Washington.....	Paul A. Weil.....	January 1, 1869
Waukesha.....	Alexander A. Cook.....	January 1, 1869
Waupaca.....	C. C. Kinsman.....	January 1, 1869
Waushara.....	R. L. D. Potter.....	January 1, 1869
Winnebago.....	H. B. Jackson.....	January 1, 1869
Wood.....	Jere D. Witter.....	January 1, 1869

CLERKS OF BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS.

OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Counties.	Name.	Term expires.
Adams.....	A. O. Holm.....	January 1, 1869
Ashland.....	D. I. Cooper.....	January 1, 1869
Bayfield.....	B. F. Davison.....	January 1, 1869
Brown.....	M. P. Lindsley.....	January 1, 1869
Buffalo.....	J. W. Degroff.....	January 1, 1869
Burnett.....	G. W. Forsell.....	January 1, 1870
Calumet.....	Jacob H. Cook.....	January 1, 1869
Chippewa.....	Wm. Richardson.....	January 1, 1869
Clark.....	C. Blakeslee.....	January 1, 1869
Columbia.....	H. H. Rust.....	January 1, 1869
Crawford.....	Chas. Kahler.....	January 1, 1869
Dane.....	J. A. Johnson.....	January 1, 1869
Dodge.....	John J. Thornton.....	January 1, 1869
Door.....	John Garland.....	January 1, 1869
Douglas.....	Louis Kiichli.....	January 1, 1869
Dunn.....	W. W. Winterbotham.....	January 1, 1869
Eau Claire.....	Martin Daniels.....	January 1, 1869
Fond du Lac.....	Charles H. DeGroat.....	January 1, 1869
Grant.....	S. F. Clise.....	January 1, 1869
Green.....	J. Jacob Tschudy.....	January 1, 1869
Green Lake.....	Charles L. Sargeant.....	January 1, 1869
Iowa.....	Geo. H. Otis.....	January 1, 1869
Jackson.....	Wm. S. Darrow.....	January 1, 1869
Jefferson.....	D. W. Ballou.....	January 1, 1869
Juneau.....	C. F. Cutler.....	January 1, 1869
Kenosha.....	E. G. Finne.....	January 1, 1869
Kewaunee.....	Edward Decker.....	January 1, 1869
La Crosse.....	P. S. Elwell.....	January 1, 1869
La Fayette.....	C. E. Brunner.....	January 1, 1869
Manitowoc.....	William Bach.....	January 1, 1869
Marathon.....	Bartholomew Ringle.....	January 1, 1869
Marquette.....	Richard Drew.....	January 1, 1869
Milwaukee.....	H. Hillmantel.....	January 1, 1869
Monroe.....	S. D. Hollister.....	January 1, 1869
Oconto.....	B. G. Grunert.....	January 1, 1869
Outagamie.....	W. H. Lamphear.....	January 1, 1869
Ozaukee.....	B. Harrington.....	January 1, 1869
Pepin.....	L. D. Baker.....	January 1, 1869
Pierce.....	John W. Winn.....	January 1, 1869
Polk.....	J. F. Nason.....	January 1, 1869
Portage.....	James B. Carpenter.....	January 1, 1869
Racine.....	James Gipson.....	January 1, 1869
Richland.....	G. L. Laws.....	January 1, 1869
Rock.....	H. E. Warner.....	January 1, 1869
St. Croix.....	Harvey S. Clapp.....	January 1, 1869
Sauk.....	Anton Fischer.....	January 1, 1869
Shawano.....	A. G. Rockwell.....	January 1, 1869
Sheboygan.....	Fred. Zimmerman.....	January 1, 1869
Trempealeau.....	B. F. Heuston.....	January 1, 1869
Vernon.....	John R. Casson.....	January 1, 1869
Walworth.....	Myron E. Dewing.....	January 1, 1869
Washington.....	Michael Bohan.....	January 1, 1869
Waukesha.....	Jonathan L. O'Brien.....	January 1, 1869
Waupaca.....	M. F. Sorenson.....	January 1, 1869
Waushara.....	C. H. Stowers.....	January 1, 1869
Winnebago.....	Otis F. Chase.....	January 1, 1869
Wood.....	Chas. M. Webb.....	January 1, 1869

CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURTS

OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Counties.	Name	Term expires.
Adams	Frank O. Wisner.....	January 1, 1870
Ashland	D. I. Cooper	January 1, 1869
Bayfield	B. F. Davison	January 1, 1859
Brown	John B. A. Masse	January 1, 1869
Buffalo	Frederick Hohmann	January 1, 1870
Burnett .....	.....	.....
Calumet	Frederick J. Curtiss	January 1, 1869
Chippewa	O. H. Stillson	January 1, 1869
Clark	G. Sterns	January 1, 1869
Columbia	C. A. Dibble	January 1, 1869
Crawford	Nelson McCartney	January 1, 1869
Dane	H. A. Lewis	January 1, 1869
Dodge	John Lowth	January 1, 1869
Door	John McKinney	January 1, 1869
Douglas	James Edwards	January 1, 1869
Dunn	Francis R. Lockwood	January 1, 1869
Eau Claire	Martin Daniels	January 1, 1869
Fond du Lac	George W. Carter	January 1, 1869
Grant	J. W. Blanding	January 1, 1869
Green	Wm. W. Wright	January 1, 1869
Green Lake	O. N. Russell	January 1, 1869
Iowa	Oliver P. Ashley	January 1, 1869
Jackson	B. G. Anderson	January 1, 1870
Jefferson	P. N. Waterbury	January 1, 1869
Juneau	C. H. Grate	January 1, 1869
Kenosha	L. B. Nichols	January 1, 1869
Kewaunee	Patrick McConville	January 1, 1869
La Crosse	Harvey J. Peck	January 1, 1870
LaFayette	D. W. Kyle	January 1, 1869
Manitowoc	Joseph Francl	January 1, 1870
Marathon	J. W. Chubbuck	January 1, 1869
Marquette	Geo. W. Robinson	January 1, 1869
Milwaukee	James Hickox	January 1, 1869
Monroe	S. H. Stearns	January 1, 1869
Oconto	Joseph Hall	January 1, 1870
Outagamie	Francis Steffen	January 1, 1869
Ozaukee	J. R. Bohan	January 1, 1870
Pepin	A. G. Coffin	January 1, 1869
Pierce	C. W. Brown	January 1, 1869
Polk	Ashel Kimball	January 1, 1870
Portage	W. H. Packard	January 1, 1870
Racine	Francis L. Graham	January 1, 1869
Richland	D. S. Hamilton	January 1, 1869
Rock	George R. Peck	January 1, 1869
St. Croix	George Thone	January 1, 1870
Sauk	John J. Jenkins	January 1, 1870
Shawano	J. A. Murray	January 1, 1869
Sheboygan	August Pott	January 1, 1869
Trempealeau	B. F. Heuston	January 1, 1869
Vernon	H. N. Preus	January 1, 1870
Walworth	James Simmons	January 1, 1869
Washington	Wm. H. McCracken	January 1, 1869
Waukesha	R. B. Rowlands	January 1, 1869
Waupaca	L. J. Perry	January 1, 1870
Waushara	A. S. Rogers	January 1, 1869
Winnebago	H. B. Harshaw	January 1, 1869
Wood	H. Benton Philler	January 1, 1869

COUNTY SURVEYORS

OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Counties.	Names.	Term expires.
Adams.....	Levi Torrey.....	January 1, 1869
Ashland.....	John W. Bell.....	January 1, 1869
Bayfield.....	.....	.....
Brown.....	Joseph Heyrman.....	January 1, 1869
Buffalo.....	Lawrence Kessinger.....	January 1, 1870
Burnett.....	N. H. Hickerson.....	January 1, 1870
Calumet.....	A. Merrill.....	January 1, 1869
Chippewa.....	Louis Nado.....	January 1, 1869
Clark.....	James Hewitt.....	January 1, 1869
Columbia.....	J. Whitney.....	January 1, 1869
Crawford.....	J. R. Hurlburt.....	January 1, 1869
Dane.....	Charles H. Barton.....	January 1, 1869
Dodge.....	Wm. M. Morse.....	January 1, 1869
Door.....	Wm. H. Warren.....	January 1, 1869
Douglas.....	E. C. Clarke.....	January 1, 1869
Dunn.....	Gordon M. Fowler.....	January 1, 1869
Eau Claire.....	Harris Searl.....	January 1, 1869
Fond du Lac.....	J. V. De Vey.....	January 1, 1869
Grant.....	Joel Barber.....	January 1, 1869
Green.....	A. S. Cleveland.....	January 1, 1869
Green Lake.....	A. Clock.....	January 1, 1869
Iowa.....	James D. Adams.....	January 1, 1869
Jackson.....	John Love.....	January 1, 1870
Jefferson.....	J. P. Goodrich.....	January 1, 1869
Juneau.....	J. T. Heath.....	January 1, 1869
Kenosha.....	Jason Lathrop, Jr.....	January 1, 1869
Kewaunee.....	Henry Bargman.....	January 1, 1869
La Crosse.....	H. I. Bliss.....	January 1, 1870
La Fayette.....	Thomas Brown.....	January 1, 1869
Manitowoc.....	John B. Burke.....	January 1, 1869
Marathon.....	C. W. Vietter.....	January 1, 1869
Marquette.....	Thos. McLaughlin.....	January 1, 1869
Milwaukee.....	Geo. K. Gregory.....	January 1, 1869
Monroe.....	O. R. Dahl.....	January 1, 1869
Oconto.....	.....	.....
Outagamie.....	N. M. Randall.....	January 1, 1869
Ozaukee.....	L. Touley.....	January 1, 1869
Pepin.....	L. G. Wood.....	January 1, 1869
Pierce.....	Joseph H. Chase.....	January 1, 1869
Polk.....	Willis Scott.....	January 1, 1870
Portage.....	N. T. Moore.....	January 1, 1869
Racine.....	Edson Birchard.....	January 1, 1869
Richland.....	D. Hardenberg.....	January 1, 1869
Rock.....	S. D. Locke.....	January 1, 1869
St. Croix.....	George Strong.....	January 1, 1869
Sauk.....	Josiah Dartt.....	January 1, 1869
Shawano.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan.....	Gustav Marquardt.....	January 1, 1869
Trempealeau.....	A. P. Ford.....	January 1, 1869
Vernon.....	.....	.....
Walworth.....	James L. Tubbs.....	January 1, 1869
Washington.....	John Brosius.....	January 1, 1869
Waukesha.....	Ira Blood.....	January 1, 1869
Waupaca.....	Ira Willard.....	January 1, 1869
Waushara.....	Edgar Sears.....	January 1, 1869
Winnebago.....	C. Palmer.....	January 1, 1869
Wood.....	Patrick Hurley.....	January 1, 1869

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS,
OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

County.	Names.	Post office.
Adams	Thomas R. Freeman	Point Bluff.
Ashland	John W. Bell	La Pointe.
Bayfield	Andrew Tate	Bayfield.
Brown	Oscar Gray	Fort Howard.
Buffalo	James Imrie	Maxville.
Burnett	Wm. H. Peck	Grantsburg.
Calumet	A. W. Hammond	Chilton.
Chippewa	Theodore Coleman	Chippewa Falls.
Clark	John S. Dore	Neilsville.
Columbia	Levi Bath	Columbus.
Crawford	C. W. Clinton	Prairie du Chien.
Dane, 1st dist.	J. Q. Emery	Albion.
2d dist.	S. H. Carpenter	Madison.
Dodge, E. dist.	Charles Allen	Mayville.
W. dist.	Lorenzo Merrill	Burnett.
Door	Rufus M. Wright	Sturgeon Bay.
Douglas	I. W. Gates	Superior.
Dunn	T. C. Golden	Menomonee.
Eau Claire	W. H. Lockwood	Eau Claire.
Fond du Lac	D. B. Lyon	Ripon.
Grant	J. P. Hubbard	British Hollow.
Green	D. H. Morgan	Monticello.
Green Lake	A. A. Spencer	Berlin.
Iowa	Samuel Parks	Avoca.
Jackson	J. R. Mosher	Hixton.
Jefferson	George W. Bird	Jefferson.
Juneau	George P. Kenyon	New Lisbon.
Kenosha	James Hannan	Kenosha.
Kewaunee	Constant Martin	Red River.
La Crosse	G. S. Patten	West Salem.
La Fayette	Charles B. Jennings	Darlington.
Manitowoc	Jere Crowley	Manitowoc.
Marathon	Thomas Green	Wausau.
Marquette	Abraham Boynton	Westfield.
Milwaukee, 1st dist.	James F. Devine	Lamberton.
2d dist.	A. W. Buttles	Good Hope.
Monroe	Charles W. Kellogg	Tomah.
Oconto	John Fairchild	Marinette.
Outagamie	D. J. Brothers	Kaukauna.
Ozaukee	P. K. Gaunon	Cedarburg.
Pepin	George Van Waters	
Pierce	R. L. Reed	Prescott. [Croix C
Polk	R. H. Clark	New Richmond, St
Portage	John Megrau, jr.	Stevens Point.
Racine	L. M. Hawes	Rochester.
Richland	George U. Putnam	Fancy Creek.
Rock, 1st dist.	J. I. Foot	Evansville.
2d dist.	C. M. Treat	Clinton.
St. Croix	A. H. Weld	River Falls, Pierce
Sauk	Robert B. Crandall	Baraboo.
Shawano	Z. C. Colburn	Shawano.
Sheboygan	John E. Thomas	Sheboygan Falls.
Trempealeau	S. S. Luce	Galesville.
Vernon	Thomas J. Shear	Hillsborough.
Walworth	Orville T. Bright	Elkhorn.
Washington	Fred. Regeufuss	West Bend.
Waukesha	Wm. S. Green	Waukesha.
Waupaca	I. Burnham	Waupaca.
Waushara	Theodore S. Chipman	Berlin.
Winnebago	Samuel Shaw	Omro.
Wood	George F. Witter	Grand Rapids.

COUNTY JUDGES

IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Adams.....	A. S. Spencer.
Ashland.....	John W. Bell.
Bayfield.....	Elisha Pike.
Brown.....	David Agry.
Buñalo.....	August Finkelnburg.
Burnett.....	Magnus Nelson.
Calumet.....	Charles Greening.
Chippewa.....	C. J. Wiltse.
Clark.....	Chauncey Blakeslee.
Columbia.....	Joshua J. Guppy.
Crawford.....	Ira B. Brunson.
Dane.....	George E. Bryant.
Dodge.....	Leonard Mertz.
Door, (by appointment).....	W. K. Dresser.
Douglas.....	Thomas Clark.
Dunn, (by appointment).....	P. C. Holmes.
Eau Claire.....	Horace W. Barnes.
Fond du Lac.....	M. K. Stowe.
Grant.....	William McGonigal.
Green.....	Brooks Dunwiddie.
Green Lake.....	Franklin B. Hawes.
Iowa, (by appointment).....	Alexander Wilson.
Jackson.....	George Graham.
Jefferson.....	Ira W. Bird.
Juneau.....	D. Schermerhorn.
Kewaunee.....	Charles G. Boalt.
Kenosha.....	Hiram Tuttle.
La Crosse.....	Hugh Cameron.
La Fayette.....	J. W. Blackstone, jr.
Manitowoc.....	Geo. W. Barker.
Marathon.....	Bartholemew Ringle.
Marquette.....	Samuel R. Rood.
Milwaukee.....	Albert Smith.
Monroe.....	P. Brown.
Oconto, (by appointment).....	Joseph Hall.
Outagamie.....	Samuel Ryan, jr.
Ozaukee.....	Gustave Gortze.
Pepin.....	S. S. Plummer.
Pierce.....	Wm. Howes.
Polk.....	Wm. Kent.
Portage.....	Wm. R. Alban.
Racine.....	John B. Adams.
Richland.....	James H. Miner.
Rock.....	Amos P. Prichard.
St. Croix.....	Cyrus L. Hall.
Sauk.....	J. B. Quimby.
Shawano, (holding over).....	Joseph Maurer.
Sheboygan.....	Edward Gilman.
Trempealeau, (by appointment).....	S. W. Button.
Vernon.....	Carson Graham.
Walworth.....	Peter Golden.
Washington.....	John Shelby.
Waukesha.....	Samuel A. Randles.
Waupaca.....	C. S. Ogden.
Waushara.....	N. L. Gill.
Winnebago.....	J. B. Hamilton.
Wood.....	Levi P. Powers.

NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

County.	Paper.	Where published.
Adams	Press	Friendship.
Bayfield	Press	Bayfield.
Brown	Advocate, Gazette. Journal.	Green Bay Alma.
Buffalo	Republikaner	Buffalo City.
Calumet	Times, Reflector	Chilton.
Chippewa	Union and Times	Chippewa Falls.
Clark	Advocate, Journal	Neilsville.
Columbia	State Register	Portage.
Crawford	Transcript	Columbus.
Dane	Union, Courier	Prairie du Chien.
	State Journal, Union, Weekly Wis- consin Farmer, Emigranten, Sol- diers' Record	Madison.
	Reporter	Stoughton.
	Gazette	Cambridge.
Dodge	Citizen, Argus	Beaver Dam.
	Prison City Leader	Waupun.
	Representative	Fox Lake.
Door	Advocate	Sturgeon Bay.
Douglas	Gazette	Superior City.
Dunn	News	Menomonee.
Eau Claire	Free Press	Eau Claire.
	Argus	West Eau Claire.
	Commonwealth, Reporter, Zeitung, Journal, Reform	Fond du Lac.
Fond du Lac	Commonwealth, Representative	Ripon.
	Times	Waupun.
	Times	Brandon.
Grant	Herald	Lancaster.
	Witness	Platteville.
	Appeal	Boscobel.
Green	Sentinel	Monroe.
	Independent	Brodhead.
Green Lake	Republic	Princeton
	Courant	Berlin.
Iowa	Tribune, National Democrat, Edu- cational Journal	Mineral Point.
	Chronicle	Dodgeville.
Jackson	Banner	Black River Falls.
	Republican, Democrat, Weltburger. Chief, Herald	Watertown.
Jefferson	Banner	Fort Atkinson.
	Dispatch	Jefferson.
	Star	Lake Mills.
Juneau	Argus	Mauston.
Kewaunee	Enterprise	New Lisbon
Kenosha	Telegraph, Democrat	Kewaunee.
	Republican, Democrat, Nord Stern, Fadrelandet	Kenosha.
La Crosse	Union	La Crosse.
La Fayette	Democrat	Darlington.
	Tribune, Pilot, Der Nord Westen, Western	Shullsburg.
Manitowoc	Central Wisconsin, Pilot	Manitowoc.
Marathon	Express	Wausau.
Marquette	Sentinel, News, Wisconsin, Daily Herold, See Bote, Banner and Volksfreund	Montello.
Milwaukee	Democrat, Eagle	Milwaukee.
Monroe		Sparta.

County.	Name of paper.	Where published.
Oconto.....	Lumberman.....	Oconto.
Outagamie.....	Crescent, Post.....	Appleton.
Ozaukee.....	Advertiser, Zeitung.....	Ozaukee.
Pepin.....	Times.....	Durand.
Pierce.....	Journal.....	Prescott.
Polk.....	Press.....	Osceola Mills.
Portage.....	{ Wisconsin Pinery, Lumberman.....	Stevens Point.
	{ Times.....	Plover.
	{ Journal, Advocate, Slavic.....	Racine.
Racine.....	{ Standard.....	Burlington.
Richland.....	{ Republican.....	Richland Centre.
	{ Gazette, Advance.....	Janesville.
Rock.....	{ Journal and Press, Col. Monthly.....	Beloit.
	{ Democrat.....	Janesville.
	{ Citizen.....	Evansville.
St. Croix.....	{ Star and Times.....	Hudson.
	{ Republic, Independent.....	Baraboo.
Sauk.....	{ Pioneer.....	Sauk City.
Shawano.....	{ Journal.....	Shawano.
Sheboygan.....	{ Evergreen City Times, Journal, } { Volksfreund, Zeitung..... }	Sheboygan.
Trempealeau.....	{ Transcript.....	Galesville.
Vernon.....	{ Censor.....	Viroqua.
	{ Independent.....	Elkhorn.
Walworth.....	{ Register.....	Whitewater.
	{ Republican.....	Delavan.
	{ Democrat, Post.....	West Bend.
Washington.....	{ Press.....	Hartford.
	{ Freeman, Plaindealer.....	Waukesha.
Waukesha.....	{ Badger.....	Oconomowoc.
Waupaca.....	{ Critterion.....	Waupaca.
Waushara.....	{ Argus.....	Wautoma.
	{ Northwestern, Telegraph, Times.....	Oshkosh.
Winnebago.....	{ Island City Times.....	Neenah.
	{ Union.....	Omro.
Wood.....	{ Reporter.....	Grand Rapids.

NATIONAL BANKS IN WISCONSIN.

There are thirty-seven national banking associations organized under the act of congress, and doing business in Wisconsin, having an aggregate capital of \$2,830,000, as follows:

NAME OF BANK.	AM'T CAPITAL.
1st National Bank of Berlin.....	\$60,000
National Bank of Beaver Dam.....	50,000
Beloit National Bank.....	50,000
1st National Bank of Cedarburg.....	50,000
1st National Bank of Columbus.....	50,000
National Bank of Delavan.....	50,000
1st National Bank of Elkhorn.....	50,000
1st National Bank of Fond du Lac.....	100,000
1st National Bank of Fort Atkinson.....	75,000
1st National Bank of Fox Lake.....	50,000
1st National Bank of Green Bay.....	50,000
City National Bank of Green Bay.....	50,000
1st National Bank of Hudson.....	50,000
1st National Bank of Janesville.....	125,000
Rock County National Bank of Janesville.....	100,000
National Bank of Jefferson.....	60,000
1st National Bank of Kenosha.....	50,000
1st National Bank of La Crosse.....	50,000
1st National Bank of Madison.....	50,000
1st National Bank of Milwaukee.....	200,000
National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee.....	20,000
Milwaukee National Bank of Milwaukee.....	250,000
Merchants' National, Milwaukee.....	100,000
National City, Milwaukee.....	100,000
1st National, Monroe.....	90,000
1st National, Manitowoc.....	50,000
National Bank of Neenah.....	50,000
1st National, Oshkosh.....	50,000
Commercial National Bank of Oshkosh.....	100,000
1st National, Racine.....	100,000
1st National, Ripon.....	50,000
1st National, Sparta.....	50,000
Wisconsin National, Watertown.....	60,000
Waukesha National, Waukesha.....	50,000
Farmers' National, Waukesha.....	60,000
1st National, Whitewater.....	50,000
Appleton National Bank.....	50,000

GUBERNATORIAL VOTE OF 1865 AND 1867,

(BY COUNTIES, TOWNS WARDS AND PRECINCTS.)

	Fairchild.	Hobart,	Fairchild.	Tallmd'g.
ADAMS COUNTY—				
Adams.....	43	16	39	19
Big Flats.....	13	.....	12	.....
Dell Prairie.....	56	.....	68	8
Easton.....	32	21	46	20
Jackson.....	33	12	49	11
Leola.....	7	.....	11	2
Lincoln.....	61	2	50	.....
Monroe.....	41	4	41	7
New Chester.....	41	7	26	7
New Haven.....	81	14	81	32
Newark Valley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preston.....	31	1	21	6
Quincy.....	.....	.....	20	26
Richfield.....	28	6	18	7
Rome.....	8	6	14	10
Strong's Prairie.....	46	27	57	21
Springville.....	44	4	45	4
White Creek.....	29	6	26	14
Total.....	594	126	624	194
ASHLAND COUNTY—				
Bayport.....	14	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	15	23	3	34
Total.....	29	23	3	34
BAYFIELD COUNTY—				
Bayfield.....	29	16	12	9
BROWN COUNTY—				
Bellevue, 1st Precinct...	26	20	13	20
2d...do.....	.....	.....	21	11
Depere.....	6	18	9	25
Depere village.....	31	52	51	60
Eaton.....	.....	25	13	15
Ft. Howard, 1st Ward...	22	50	74	121
2d...do.....	16	19	27	29
Glenmore.....	2	30	25	21
Green Bay.....	64	13	74	17
Green Bay, city, N. ward.	79	97	121	183
S...do..	37	48	67	63
Holland, E. precinct.....	.....	73	.....	80
W...do.....	.....	24	.....	64

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Fairchild.	Tallmd'ge
BROWN COUNTY—concluded—				
Howard.....	7	25	17	70
Humboldt.....	8	23	36	25
Lawrence.....	42	18	58	55
Morrison.....	.....	67	.....	65
New Denmark.....	19	28	30	35
Pittsfield.....	1	7	30	7
Preble.....	1	64	18	81
Rockland.....	15	28	9	47
Scott.....	28	53	39	60
Suamico.....	15	18	26	20
Wrightstown.....	28	46	57	43
Total.....	447	846	815	1217
BUFFALO COUNTY—				
Alma.....	84	9	105	35
Belvidere.....	34	5	42	17
Buffalo.....	74	46	72	80
City of Buffalo, 1st ward.	2	3	6	9
2d...do..	15	1	13	4
Canton.....	.....	.....	23	27
Cross.....	24	33	23	33
Eagle Mills.....	12	21	16	23
Gilmanton.....	56	6	65	17
Glencoe.....	32	22	32	45
Maxville.....	37	13	26	10
Modena.....	18	20	41	21
Naples.....	65	16	87	8
Nelson.....	29	.....	69	19
Waumandee.....	41	16	88	40
Total.....	523	211	708	388
BURNETT COUNTY—				
Burnett.....	27	.....	.....	.....
Grantsburg.....	.....	.....	41	6
CALUMET COUNTY—				
Brothertown.....	89	51	105	66
Brillion.....	26	12	35	32
Charlestown.....	79	88	99	94
Chilton.....	72	134	111	141
Harrison.....	38	76	34	100
New Holstein.....	43	66	87	147
Rantoul.....	9	38	10	66
Stockbridge.....	121	62	190	92
Woodville.....	8	51	16	85
Total.....	485	578	687	823

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge
CHIPPEWA COUNTY—				
Anson	15	10	21	9
Bloomer.	38	8	69	35
Chippewa Falls.....	63	75	113	135
Eagle Point.....	14	57	25	75
La Fayette.....	54	51	62	57
Sigel.....	8	11	3	21
Wheaton.....	8	11	16	29
Total.....	200	223	309	361
CLARK COUNTY—				
Lewis.....	18		12	3
Loyal.....			41	6
Lynn.....	12	20	31	25
Mentor.....			20	8
Pine Valley.....	63	10	98	32
Weston.....	16	9	31	24
Total.....	109	39	233	98
COLUMBIA COUNTY—				
Arlington.....	68	32	94	34
Caledonia.....	42	26	50	31
Columbus.....	276	143	309	191
Courtland.....	117	17	199	23
Dekorra.....	93	33	107	54
Fort Winnebago.....	37	38	52	60
Fountain Prairie.....	112	45	121	62
Hampden.....	64	56	92	72
Lee's.....	59	30	83	77
Lewiston.....	52	27	77	51
Lodi.....	141	36	216	85
Lowville.....	40	75	76	87
Marcellon.....	61	32	80	36
Newport.....	100	39	157	63
Otsego.....	95	27	140	46
Pacific.....	23	9	30	9
Portage City, 1st ward...	31	81	22	95
2d ward...	57	44	59	67
3d ward...	47	33	58	44
4th ward...	97	103	125	178
Randolph.....	90	38	109	53
Scott.....	61	18	75	21
Springvale.....	66	10	84	16
West Point.....	57	42	93	67
Wyocena.....	135	53	141	81
Total.....	2,021	1,087	2,649	1,603

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge
CRAWFORD COUNTY—				
Clayton.....	32	77	56	104
Eastman.....	42	46	66	101
Freeman.....	84	19	106	31
Haney.....	23	28	31	27
Lynxville.....	*	*	36	14
Marietta.....	23	38	22	34
Prairie du Chien.....	186	249	237	407
Seneca.....	*	*	61	98
Scott.....	44	61	50	61
Union.....	21	12	25	10
Utica.....	*	*	92	46
Wauzeka.....	62	51	63	74
Total.....	517	581	845	1,007
DANE COUNTY—				
Albion.....	139	3	161	21
Berry.....	13	93	19	151
Black Earth.....	104	8	126	31
Blooming Grove.....	40	65	40	119
Blue Mounds.....	38	.....	60	56
Bristol.....	71	48	93	80
Burke.....	94	31	88	70
Christiana.....	95	33	149	88
Cottage Grove.....	66	75	80	143
Cross Plains.....	23	127	44	212
Dane.....	88	30	117	70
Deerfield.....	48	32	81	73
Dunkirk.....	132	100	229	128
Dunn.....	65	42	68	84
Fitchburg.....	60	92	88	132
Madison, town.....	52	81	65	92
city, 1st ward..	268	290	248	346
2d ward..	205	137	215	166
3d ward..	197	243	193	306
4th ward..	186	133	195	149
Mazomanie.....	189	42	202	118
Medina.....	125	82	161	122
Middleton.....	85	135	101	176
Montrose.....	95	13	108	65
Oregon.....	150	52	205	77
Perry.....	28	11	76	26
Primrose.....	63	12	122	27
Pleasant Spring.....	54	14	107	31
Roxbury.....	22	85	25	192
Rutland.....	120	18	179	19
Springdale.....	33	55	63	101
Springfield.....	36	125	43	203
Sun Prairie.....	174	61	203	77
* Rejected.				

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Fairchild.	Tallmadge
DANE COUNTY—concluded.				
Vienna.....	67	6	129	26
Verona.....	51	82	80	116
Vermont.....	54	18	90	43
Westport.....	33	120	64	162
Windsor.....	75	3	107	44
York.....	96	57	106	75
Total.....	3,534	2,659	4,530	4,217
DODGE COUNTY—				
Ashippun.....	83	107	111	114
Burnett.....	136	49	116	62
Beaver Dam, town.....	112	96	106	137
city, 1st ward	14	81	18	121
2d ward	63	89	45	119
3d ward	124	36	138	45
4th ward	113	51	122	57
Calamus.....	74	20	97	37
Chester.....	90	26	102	49
Clyman.....	43	118	44	158
Elba.....	102	83	115	105
Emmett.....	25	90	19	158
Fox Lake.....	191	151	204	178
Hubbard.....	139	290	170	383
Hustisford.....	81	134	85	188
Herman.....	8	185	4	252
Lebanon.....	19	140	23	183
Leroy.....	90	93	110	135
Lomira.....	52	139	35	181
Lowell.....	182	231	179	241
Oak Grove.....	172	143	186	210
Portland.....	84	99	72	114
Rubicon.....	141	149	135	161
Shields.....	1	135	4	171
Trenton.....	136	67	182	100
Theresa.....	1	274	.....	405
Westford.....	84	69	84	139
Williamstown.....	168	183	152	252
Watertown city, 5th ward	9	77	7	112
6th ward	20	155	12	199
Waupun, south ward....	145	20	127	29
Total.....	2,702	3,580	2,804	4,795
DOOR COUNTY—				
Brussels.....	42	1	37	.....
Bailey's Harbor.....	12	18	25	15
Clay Banks.....	8	.....	11	3
*Chambers Island.....	.....	.....	7	.....
*No Returns.				

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Fairchild.	Tallmadge
DOOR COUNTY—continued.				
Egg Harbor.....	23	2	17	6.
Forestville.....	21	4	22	26
Gardner.....	26	5	22	2
Gibraltar.....	22	3	42	2
Liberty Grove.....	7	4	15	6
Nasewaupée.....	17	7	14	17
Sturgeon Bay.....	83	1	127	7
Sevastopol.....	27	11	22	33
Union.....			19	2
Washington.....	21	12	24	6
Total.....	309	68	404	125
DOUGLAS COUNTY—				
Superior.....	45	54	51	64
DUNN AND DALLAS COS—				
Dallas.....			16	
Dunn.....	52	58	73	57
Eau Galle.....	25	80	36	108
Elk Mound.....			36	2
Grant.....			24	3
Lucas.....			29	
Menomonee.....	159	55	225	23
Menomonee precinct.....			20	
New Haven.....			19	
Peru.....	24	2	25	6
Red Cedar.....	58	26	68	38
Rock Creek.....	23	3	27	1
Spring Brook.....	63	25	63	32
Weston.....	13	8	18	12
Total.....	417	257	679	282
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY—				
Bridge Creek.....	89	11	81	12
Brunswick.....	20	24	33	22
Eau Claire.....	156	106	198	138
Lincoln.....	10	13	20	47
North Eau Claire.....	6	69	36	72
Oak Grove.....	13	15	31	34
Otter Creek.....			59	29
Pleasant Valley.....	26	3	17	8
West Eau Claire.....	102	71	187	105
Total.....	422	312	662	467
FOND DU LAC COUNTY—				
Alto.....	56	20	121	82
Ashford.....	34	146	47	161

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Fairchild.	Tallmadge
FOND DU LAC Co.—concluded.				
Auburn	67	152	63	156
Byron	136	90	121	105
Calumet			20	227
No. 1	11	112		
No. 2		80		
Eden	53	127	68	178
Eldorado	49	85	81	138
Empire	82	42	92	72
Friendship	37	69	54	83
Forrest	69	97	64	144
Fond du Lac, town.....	138	78	191	98
city, 1st ward..	191	137	272	170
2d ward..	121	159	132	247
3d ward..	188	116	318	148
4th ward..	113	158	201	244
5th ward..	129	50	162	90
Lamartine	128	79	169	85
Marshfield		299		291
Metomen	165	36	229	78
Oakfield	130	41	206	45
Osceola	60	87	62	106
Rosendale	126	21	168	35
Ripon, town.....	78	26	99	68
city, 1st ward....	165	41	238	87
2d ward....	129	51	149	112
Springvale	130	75	122	110
Taycheedah	60	170	56	196
Waupun, town.....	145	40	181	47
city, north ward	81	77	103	95
Total	2,871	2,759	3,789	3,698
GRANT COUNTY—				
Beetown	124	42	128	99
Blue River	*	*	24	37
Boscobel	137	87	217	71
Bloomington			166	11
Clifton	51	27	47	38
Cassville	88	47	91	55
Ellenboro	57	18	47	31
Fennimore	110	35	138	38
Glen Haven	109	18	98	25
Harrison	74	57	64	80
Hazel Green	130	139	165	178
Hickory Grove.....	36	18	74	15
Jamestown	74	56	67	80
Lima	80	16	74	32
Liberty	19	20	27	31
Lancaster	224	37	248	68

* Rejected.

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Fairchild.	Tallmadge
GRANT CO.—concluded.				
Little Grant.....	64	.....	55	3
Muscoda.....	46	59	53	72
Marion.....	38	13	48	12
Millville.....	28	.....	31	4
Mount Hope.....	29	8	88	15
Paris.....	79	20	70	38
Platteville.....	255	110	442	166
Potosi.....	142	145	129	244
Patch Grove.....	28	20	84	29
Smelser.....	100	41	126	67
Tafton.....	122	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo.....	32	24	52	28
Watterstown.....	41	15	51	10
Wyalusing.....	58	.....	69	6
Wingville.....	53	46	64	59
Woodman.....	49	13	58	10
Total.....	2,577	1,131	3,095	1,649
GREEN COUNTY—				
Adams.....	32	41	51	58
Albany.....	135	49	177	57
Brooklyn.....	90	7	115	28
Cadiz.....	65	53	90	87
Clarno.....	51	101	95	138
Decatur.....	167	72	228	91
Exeter.....	87	8	110	26
Jefferson.....	97	49	141	92
Jordan.....	58	37	80	48
Monroe.....	372	136	483	236
Mount Pleasant.....	83	27	118	33
New Glarus.....	13	32	45	55
Spring Grove.....	94	17	131	40
Sylvester.....	87	48	103	56
Washington.....	36	50	39	66
York.....	85	1	88	26
Total.....	1,552	728	2,094	1,137
GREEN LAKE COUNTY—				
Berlin, city.....	253	75	281	112
town.....	87	6	87	5
Brooklyn.....	120	25	131	41
Dayton.....	41	24	.....	.....
Green Lake.....	94	30	112	62
Kingston, town.....	25	23	34	46
village.....	28	24	29	35
Markesan village.....	33	44	42	53
Mackford.....	95	13	118	19

GUBERNATORIAL VOTES, 1865-7.

265

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge
GREEN LAKE CO.—concluded.				
Manchester.....	62	24	86	61
Marquette.....	52	16	67	49
Princeton.....	47	40	148	117
Princeton village.....	49	50	....	....
St. Marie.....	29	12	41	26
Senaca.....	12	16	21	14
Total.....	1,027	422	1,197	640
IOWA COUNTY—				
Arena.....	73	53	125	130
Clyde.....	8	69	7	71
Dodgeville.....	211	114	368	171
Highland.....	37	219	55	278
Linden.....	92	40	165	82
Mifflin.....	115	51	141	74
Moscow.....	36	27	68	26
Mineral Pt., town.....	71	35	123	85
city, 1st ward	100	104	132	164
2d ward	105	87	126	162
Pulaski.....	96	109	102	130
Ridgeway.....	97	77	163	118
Waldwick.....	22	33	39	60
Wyoming.....	39	33	63	53
Total.....	1,102	1,051	1,677	1,694
JACKSON COUNTY—				
Albion.....	168	76	219	112
Alma.....	58	31	110	56
Hixton.....	99	17	112	40
Irving.....	30	35	60	38
Manchester.....	32	10	59	8
Melrose.....	80	11	115	23
Northfield.....	7	....	13	1
Springfield.....	32	14	48	23
Total.....	506	194	736	301
JEFFERSON COUNTY—				
Aztalan.....	61	75	100	101
Cold Spring.....	64	44	88	42
Concord.....	81	123	94	151
Farmington.....	113	167	121	215
Hebron.....	118	82	142	110
Ixonia.....	69	136	62	182
Jefferson, 1st poll.....	167	325	198	401
2d poll.....	7	96	4	103
Koshkonong.....	270	152	316	195

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge
JEFFERSON CO.—concluded.				
Lake Mills.....	189	32	337	58
Milford.....	66	111	117	156
Oakland.....	....	....	108	63
Palmyra.....	217	19	234	38
Sullivan.....	139	114	146	148
Sumner.....	29	15	45	26
Waterloo.....	74	117	61	117
village.....	....	....	63	85
Watertown, town.....	24	180	22	255
city, 1st ward	95	98	91	151
2d ward	26	160	33	216
3d ward	27	82	31	125
4th ward	10	62	19	86
7th ward	19	44	12	88
Total.....	2,003	2,335	2,344	3,112
JUNEAU COUNTY—				
Armenia.....	11	2	22	8
Clearfield.....	9	12	12	13
Fountain.....	24	17	45	13
Germantown.....	31	73	43	90
Kildare.....	30	49	22	80
Lemonweir.....	66	26	84	45
Lindina.....	66	32	144	38
Lisbon.....	130	99	176	127
Lyndon.....	....	....	25	48
Marion.....	14	28	17	37
Mauston.....	97	40	117	54
Necedah.....	56	70	100	126
Necedah precinct.....	....	....	1	12
Orange.....	....	....	19	9
Plymouth.....	50	31	60	35
Seven Mile Creek.....	7	48	8	74
Summit.....	36	29	55	47
Wonewoc.....	....	....	80	68
Total.....	627	556	1,030	924
KENOSHA COUNTY—				
Brighton.....	49	71	56	141
Bristol.....	130	38	152	43
Kenosha city, 1st ward...	125	78	130	166
2d ward...	23	64	25	158
3d ward...	82	19	101	44
4th ward...	56	13	100	52
Pleasant Prairie.....	118	67	133	140
Paris.....	93	72	80	94
Randall.....	43	22	56	34

GUBERNATORIAL VOTES OF 1865-7.

267

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Fairchild.	Tallmadge
KENOSHA CO.—concluded.				
Salem.....	134	22	152	72
Somers.....	115	32	142	50
Wheatland.....	37	54	46	94
Total.....	1,035	552	1,173.	1,088

KEWAUNEE COUNTY—

Ahnepee.....	44	59	78	74
Carlton.....	11	36	28	60
Casco.....	2	30	4	44
Casco, precinct.....	2	50	17	34
Coryville.....	9	19	.....	.....
Franklin.....	6	29	2	39
Kewaunee.....	26	86	31	155
Lincoln.....	5	.....	28	24
Montpelier.....	7	20	10	34
Pierce.....	4	27	8	44
Red River.....	6	27	31	18
Red River, precinct.....	.....	.....	31	23
Total.....	122	383	268	549

LA CROSSE COUNTY—

Bangor.....	112	23	132	29
Barre.....	91	49	.....	6
Burns.....	79	14	86	142
Campbell.....	51	66	82	78
Farmington.....	83	52	78	63
Greenfield.....	46	55	26	55
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	271	19
Holland.....	35	9	46	13
Jackson.....	52	10	94	218
La Crosse, city, 1st Ward	80	102	105	166
2d Ward	111	93	122	181
3d Ward	118	98	136	70
4th Ward	104	52	122	.....
Neshonoc.....	67	4	.....	57
Onaska.....	69	60	141	35
Shelby.....	.....	.....	41	51
Washington.....	29	38	54	.....
Total.....	1,127	725	1,536	1,183

LA FAYETTE COUNTY—

Argyle.....	126	32	153	47
Belmont.....	61	62	64	70
Benton.....	55	147	89	150

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Fairchild.	Tallmadge
LA FAYETTE CO.—concluded.				
Center.....	212	219	266	290
Elk Grove.....	54	99	48	134
Fayette.....	63	102	90	99
Gratiot.....	121	47	125	100
Kendall.....	27	75	38	93
Monticello.....	29	8	44	9
New Diggings.....	83	154	110	162
Shullsburg.....	104	215	137	261
Wayne.....	69	19	99	30
White Oak Springs.....	30	38	35	42
Willow Springs.....	43	70	47	122
Wiota.....	135	83	181	121
Total.....	1,213	1,370	1,526	1,730
MANITOWOC COUNTY—				
Cato.....	103	98	117	104
Centreville.....	73	72	111	63
Cooperstown.....	30	32	50	77
Eaton.....	34	96	27	126
Franklin.....	.....	134	24	91
Gibson.....	38	45	61	70
Kossuth.....	58	84	90	113
Liberty.....	93	50	108	47
Manitowoc.....	306	225	355	334
Manitowoc Rapids.....	44	107	71	134
Maple Grove.....	3	103	8	110
Meeme.....	47	135	53	146
Mishicott.....	11	146	15	147
Newton.....	63	77	56	75
Rockland.....	2	40	.....	38
Schleswig.....	31	76	36	127
Two Creeks.....	8	43	11	33
Two Rivers.....	69	229	54	277
Total.....	1,013	1,792	1,247	2,112
MARATHON COUNTY—				
Berlin.....	.....	133	.....	106
Easton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jenny.....	*	*	†	†
Knowlton.....	9	23	11	23
Marathon.....	.....	32	2	25
Maine.....	.....	.....	.....	61
Mosinee.....	15	31	15	61
Stettin.....	3	68	.....	83
Texas.....	6	20	8	14
Wausau, town.....	18	48	9	34

* Rejected. † No returns.

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge
MARATHON co.—concluded.				
Wausau village.....	57	128	38	195
Weston.....	4	16	7	11
Total.....	112	499	90	618
MARQUETTE GOUNTY—				
Buffalo.....	53	43	39	56
Crystal Lake.....	17	39	16	60
Douglas.....	43	59	39	88
Harris.....	42	49	41	48
Montello.....	17	95	23	134
Mecan.....	4	55	4	101
Moundville.....	28	13	36	15
Newton.....	26	37	27	37
Neshkora.....	12	35	16	33
Oxford.....	66	18	75	12
Packwaukee.....	47	55	51	39
Shields.....	2	44	7	71
Springfield.....	44	7	31	7
Westfield.....	45	32	40	47
Total.....	446	580	445	748
MILWAUKEE COUNTY—				
Franklin.....	18	137	28	199
Granville.....	47	265	65	231
Greenfield.....	58	201	58	286
Lake.....	*—	*—	123	193
Milwaukee, town.....	32	197	50	231
city, 1st w., 1st pr.	} 249	} 398	207	349
2d pr.			98	201
2d w., 1st pr.	} 121	} 560	179	482
2d pr.			42	279
3d w., 1st pr.	} 95	} 427	138	500
2d pr.			42	176
4th w., 1st pr.	} 384	} 389	253	243
2d pr.			337	405
5th w., 1st pr.	} 257	} 365	152	266
2d pr.			207	363
6th w., 1st pr.	} 141	} 376	119	304
2d pr.			65	260
7th w., 1st pr.	} 438	} 479	314	242
2d pr.			224	330
8th w., 1st pr.	} 97	} 230	152	254
2d pr.			83	81
9th w., 1st pr.	} 122	} 586	122	478
2d pr.			107	332
*Rejected.				

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge
MILWAUKEE CO.—concluded.				
Oak Creek.....	95	213	181	201
Wauwatosa.....	117	215	154	290
Total.....	2,217	5,038	3,500	7,176
MONROE COUNTY—				
Adrian.....	39	7	45	23
Angelo.....	50	11	60	17
Clifton.....	16	23	20	47
Eaton.....	10	2	21	12
Glendale.....	52	5	61	14
Greenfield.....	33	14	30	50
Jefferson.....	28	26	30	76
La Fayette.....	35	21	46	29
Leon.....	65	34	128	87
Lincoln.....	69	8	92	31
Little Falls.....	41	42	60	47
Oak Dale.....	30	34	31	51
Portland.....	30	75	42	27
Ridgeville.....	23	36	29	73
Sheldon.....	29	1	41	24
Sparta.....	294	173	380	246
Tomah.....	116	52	148	111
Wellington.....	24	13	29	18
Wilton.....	25	64	36	78
Total.....	1,006	581	1,329	1,061
OCONTO COUNTY—				
Little Suamico.....	*—	*—	35	10
Lower Pensaukee.....	27	4	22	2
Marinette.....	77	19	110	53
Oconto, town.....	42	41	76	38
village, east ward.	46	49	65	39
west ward.	52	54	94	61
Peshtigo.....	62	24	100	6
Stiles.....	6	48	26	51
Upper Pensaukee.....	40	2	48	2
Total.....	352	241	576	262
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY—				
Appleton city, 1st ward..	97	25	126	21
2d ward..	117	80	132	156
3d ward..	27	74	39	104
4th ward..	22	24	22	45
Black Creek.....	11	....	22	4
Bovina.....	30	9	45	17
Buchanan.....	....	64	....	86
*Rejected.				

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Fairchild.	Tallmd'ge
OUTAGAMIE CO.—concluded—				
Center.....	8	78	21	99
Dale.....	49	86	60	110
Ellington.....	83	43	95	63
Freedom.....	41	91	35	113
Greenville.....	41	123	79	157
Grand Chute.....	53	73	57	102
Hortonia.....	67	59	91	92
Kaukama.....	24	123	41	159
Liberty.....	20	12	13	19
Maple Creek.....	29	32	40	27
Osborn.....	20	6	19	9
Seymour.....			12	5
Total.....	739	1007	949	1388
OZAUKEE COUNTY—				
Belgium.....	24	216	4	266
Cedarburg.....	3	325	8	432
Fredonia.....	25	137	20	189
Grafton.....	45	206	32	243
Mequon.....	50	315	42	369
Port Washington.....	85	240	84	297
Saukville.....	33	205	30	246
Total.....	265	1,643	220	2,042
PEPIN COUNTY—				
Albany.....	10		11	4
Durand.....	81	28	92	47
Frankfort.....	9	2	21	7
Lima.....	25		33	2
Pepin.....	51	15	51	44
Stockholm.....	15	3	15	6
Waterville.....	22	14	51	20
Waubeek.....	13	14	28	20
Total.....	231	76	302	150
PIERCE COUNTY—				
Clifton.....	40	9	73	11
Diamond Bluff.....	32	7	42	13
El Paso.....	5	24	8	33
Ellsworth.....			35	43
Hartland.....	16	10	30	16
Isabelle.....	8	1	12	3
Martell.....	58	20	101	51
Oak Grove.....	42	26	30	25
Prescott, 1st ward.....	30	20	48	22
2d...do.....	71	31	88	49

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Fairchild.	Tallmd'ge
PIERCE CO.—concluded.				
Perry.....	27	23		
Pleasant Valley.....	21	6	38	8
River Falls.....	107	32	151	56
Rock Elm.....			40	26
Salem.....	14	8	13	1
Trenton.....			25	10
Trimbelle.....	50	18	67	16
Union.....	19	3	28	4
Total.....	540	238	829	387
POLK COUNTY—				
Alden.....	12	18	21	17
Black Brook.....			15	1
Farmington.....	28	33	43	26
Lincoln.....	17	1	23	1
Osceola.....	80	33	72	36
St. Croix Falls.....	49	24	46	33
Sterling.....	11	3	4	3
Total.....	197	112	224	117
PORTAGE COUNTY—				
Almond.....	41	23	45	37
Amherst.....	52	21	105	18
Belmont.....	38	11	58	9
Buena Vista.....	52	9	79	20
Eau Pleine.....	11	16	26	24
Grant.....	7	6	14	23
Hull.....	21	20	26	37
Lanark.....	33	19	55	21
Linwood.....	19	12	30	18
New Hope.....	33		77	3
Pine Grove.....	31		49	6
Plover.....	111	29	195	41
Sharon.....	11	33	15	106
Stockton.....	48	23	74	40
Stevens' Point, town....	5	7	4	10
city, 1st ward.....	32	66	48	120
2d..do.....	33	57	50	113
3d..do.....	19	17	22	37
Total.....	597	369	972	633
RACINE COUNTY—				
Burlington.....	116	235	146	324
Caledonia.....	156	147	158	197
Dover.....	70	66	75	93
Mt. Pleasant.....	138	61	207	137

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Fairchild.	Tallmadge
RACINE COUNTY—concluded				
Norway.....	68	29	101	41
Racine city, 1st ward....	119	66	168	81
2d ward....	141	36	172	50
3d ward....	161	146	266	191
4th ward....	41	114	68	141
5th ward....	60	42	137	67
Raymond.....	96	44	185	58
Rochester.....	97	57	117	80
Waterford.....	138	87	158	129
Yorkville.....	98	22	159	40
Total.....	1,499	1,152	2,117	1,629
RICHLAND COUNTY—				
Akan.....	21	36	26	56
Bloom.....	47	38	65	63
Buena Vista.....	92	38	119	38
Dayton.....	36	62	43	72
Eagle.....	47	46	71	60
Forest.....	58	41	72	49
Henrietta.....	48	41	56	42
Ithaca.....	111	34	115	66
Marshall.....	65	20	92	21
Orion.....	49	33	48	33
Richland.....	155	54	181	74
Richwood.....	70	40	81	57
Rockbridge.....	51	39	69	58
Sylvan.....	53	44	58	73
Westford.....	30	37	31	69
Willow.....	34	33	39	53
Total.....	967	636	1,166	884
ROCK COUNTY—				
Avon.....	60	20	67	81
Beloit, town.....	56	17	56	42
city, 1st ward....	110	70	118	55
2d ward....	120	17	131	11
3d ward....	81	45	103	72
4th ward....	82	41	118	38
Bradford.....	78	32	120	51
Center.....	94	23	120	25
Clinton.....	146	46	219	57
Fulton.....	164	88	225	139
Harmony.....	89	....	160	25
Janesville, town.....	69	14	99	41
city, 1st ward	209	110	228	148
2d ward	230	100	224	167
3d ward	99	26	122	39

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Fairchild.	Tallmadge
ROCK COUNTY—concluded.				
Janesville, city, 4th ward	169	158	222	270
Johnstown	96	49	129	117
La Prairie.....	59	1	118	19
Lima	119	27	159	41
Magnolia.....	99	7	123	41
Milton.....	225	47	298	64
Newark.....	68	4	94	8
Plymouth.....	92	46	113	50
Porter.....	81	45	110	54
Rock.....	45	35	100	67
Spring Valley	86	12	180	21
Turtle.....	120	30	159	41
Union.....	244	17	312	46
Total.....	3,190	1,122	4,227	1,830
ST. CROIX COUNTY—				
Ceylon.....	11	11	17	17
Eau Galle.....	16	5	34	18
Emerald	2	4	10	24
Erin Prairie.....	.....	35	.....	208
Hudson, town.....	21	19	42	31
city, 1st ward..	37	29	47	59
2d ward..	109	35	104	54
3d ward..	26	5	40	44
Hammond.....	45	20	83	44
Kinnickinick.....	49	2	76	22
Pleasant Valley.....	26	11	38	22
Richmond.....	51	2	82	42
Rush River.....	33	12	63	28
St. Joseph.....	1	9	4	17
Somerset.....	11	14	22	26
Springfield.....	13	3	27	.....
Star Prairie.....	33	21	70	61
Troy.....	41	4	82	48
Warren.....	18	.....	43	10
Total.....	543	241	884	775
SAUK COUNTY—				
Baraboo.....	273	78	328	93
Bear Creek.....	36	28	39	39
Dellona.....	51	32	41	28
Excelsior	78	45	92	51
Fairfield	69	2	61	12
Franklin.....	40	6	45	11
Freedom.....	47	20	56	23
Greenfield.....	48	11	49	8
Honey Creek.....	67	17	87	23

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Fairchild.	Tallmadge
SAUK COUNTY—concluded.				
Ironton	56	37	106	39
La Valle	51	31	57	36
Merrimack	59	25	104	39
New Buffalo	107	9	133	7
Prairie du Sac	160	109	187	133
Reedsburg	121	113	126	130
Spring Green	61	20	127	36
Sumpter	74	9	118	16
Troy	59	1	80	2
Washington	80	26	69	41
Westfield	68	62	77	107
Winfield	43	39	36	44
Woodland	33	30	42	21
Total	1,681	750	2,060	939
SHAWANO COUNTY—				
Angelica			11	
Belle Plaine	16	45	29	59
Hartland	6	21	3	24
Pella	16	29	6	32
Richmond	67	13	45	26
Shawano	17	3	25	4
Waukechon	16	5	26	3
Total	138	116	145	148
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY—				
Greenbush	164	50	224	89
Herman	57	140	90	164
Holland	75	59	182	63
Lima	131	83	143	92
Lyndon	127	33	139	47
Mitchell	37	88	47	103
Moselle	50	45	42	90
Plymouth	185	165	190	194
Rhine	73	70	66	103
Russell	1	43	14	57
Scott	97	56	106	92
Sheboygan, town	17	118	19	133
city, 1st ward ..	26	74	47	75
2d ward ..	83	116	76	136
3d ward ..	22	36	17	45
4th ward ..	35	105	42	125
Sheboygan Falls, town ..	114	143	112	197
village ..	142	150	143	57
Sherman	43	130	42	148
Wilson	56	50	62	69
Total	1,605	1,669	1,853	2,079

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Fairchild.	Tallmadge
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY—				
Arcadia.....	42	.....	64	11
Burnside.....	11	.....	22	5
Caledonia.....	44	.....	55	10
Ettrick.....	28	.....	44	20
Gale.....	63	14	101	40
Hale.....	4	5	22	9
Lincoln.....	37	.....	63	3
Preston.....	26	1	53	2
Sumner.....	31	5	23	1
Trempealeau.....	129	22	175	64
Total.....	414	47	622	165
VERNON COUNTY—				
Bergen.....	20	.....	30	7
Christiana.....	55	.....	99	7
Clinton.....	42	.....	67	1
Coon.....	22	.....	48	.....
Forest.....	45	27	50	24
Franklin.....	77	11	77	31
Genoa.....	46	.....	50	16
Greenwood.....	53	.....	48	13
Hamburg.....	58	2	94	1
Harmony.....	27	17	86	12
Hillsborough.....	87	15	100	11
Jefferson.....	90	1	116	20
Kickapoo.....	50	.....	60	57
Liberty.....	36	.....	35	10
Stark.....	32	22	51	29
Sterling.....	46	9	78	16
Union.....	31	1	11	24
Viroqua.....	168	5	200	41
Webster.....	47	.....	55	19
Wheatland.....	79	10	47	28
Whitestown.....	53	.....	41	17
Total.....	1,164	120	1,443	384
WALWORTH COUNTY—				
Bloomfield.....	152	9	140	32
Darien.....	197	29	229	32
Delavan.....	358	63	353	98
East Troy.....	162	56	200	113
Elkhorn.....	136	59	140	74
Geneva.....	226	119	237	122
La Fayette.....	109	52	128	82
La Grange.....	126	12	161	33
Lima.....	89	24	104	29
Lyons.....	120	60	149	79

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge
WALWORTH CO.—concluded.				
Richmond.....	78	26	94	35
Sharon.....	205	4	218	35
Sugar Creek.....	111	56	110	67
Spring Prairie.....	131	61	158	97
Troy.....	108	69	120	91
Walworth.....	169	36	158	43
Whitewater.....	413	117	519	224
Total.....	2,890	852	3,258	1,286
WASHINGTON COUNTY—				
Addison.....	14	186	12	227
Barton.....	37	108	37	144
Erin.....	2	163	2	162
Farmington.....	79	104	66	128
Germantown.....	22	173	26	226
Hartford.....	170	194	171	250
Jackson.....	9	143	5	233
Kewaskum.....	58	84	83	104
Polk.....	41	209	24	336
Richfield.....	4	167	14	194
Trenton.....	59	165	42	222
Wayne.....	58	76	79	90
West Bend.....	46	197	54	238
Total.....	599	1,969	615	2,554
WAUKESHA COUNTY—				
Brookfield.....	96	177	87	274
Delafield.....	127	91	145	105
Eagle.....	99	130	104	144
Genesee.....	114	143	119	169
Lisbon.....	109	100	126	147
Menomonee.....	83	212	145	293
Merton.....	104	134	128	169
Mukwanago.....	129	84	136	97
Muskego.....	55	100	80	167
New Berlin.....	94	182	97	226
Oconomowoc.....	195	144	276	188
Ottawa.....	74	73	79	86
Pewaukee.....	131	85	150	115
Summit.....	104	72	115	98
Vernon.....	120	48	133	59
Waukesha.....	305	250	383	319
Total.....	1,939	2,025	2,333	2,656

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge
WAUPACA COUNTY—				
Bear Creek.....	8	18	11	23
Caledonia.....	10	67	12	57
Dayton.....	100	31	100	42
Dupont.....	7	....	4	8
Farmington.....	88	28	74	19
Fremont.....	....	....	52	28
Helvetia.....	12	1	16	1
Iola.....	56	1	63	6
Larrabee.....	7	5	17	12
Lebanon.....	5	48	15	64
Lind.....	88	36	84	50
Little Wolf.....	27	19	24	23
Matteson.....	13	10	23	11
Mukwa.....	124	64	162	113
Royalton.....	47	22	67	33
Scandinavia.....	88	4	124	6
St. Lawrence.....	87	8	80	19
Weyauwega.....	134	69	108	133
Waupaca.....	204	50	245	64
Union.....	4	11	13	8
Total.....	1,109	492	1,294	720
WAUSHARA COUNTY—				
Aurora.....	83	12	107	21
Bloomfield.....	46	54	43	42
Coloma.....	41	9	38	11
Dakota.....	51	7	42	7
Deerfield.....	22	1	20	1
Hancock.....	51	15	39	22
Leon.....	116	16	103	24
Marion.....	62	13	57	17
Mount Morris.....	58	12	79	11
Oasis.....	61	5	53	10
Plainfield.....	104	23	74	13
Poysippi.....	30	19	49	23
Richford.....	42	8	50	7
Rose.....	24	3	25	4
Saxville.....	80	18	48	19
Springwater.....	47	8	54	9
Warren.....	24	14	30	26
Wautoma.....	108	24	87	46
Total.....	1,051	261	998	313
WINNEBAGO COUNTY—				
Algoma.....	75	21	107	19
Black Wolf.....	29	53	57	88
Clayton.....	64	56	80	72

GUBERNATORIAL VOTES, 1865-7.

279

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge
WINNEBAGO CO.—concluded.				
Menasha	197	255	212	300
Neenah	259	124	305	180
Nekimi	70	54	82	90
Nepeuskin	98	16	113	21
Omro	287	57	422	74
Oshkosh, town	63	40	68	35
city, 1st ward ..	211	109	286	143
2d ward .....	.....*	.....*	122	264
3d ward ..	137	138	180	266
4th ward ..	111	139	147	199
5th ward .....	.....*	.....*	108	40
Poygan	34	65	45	71
Rushford	173	15	312	34
Utica	84	19	105	33
Vinland	80	41	93	49
Winchester	68	58	84	55
Winneconne	140	39	233	39
Wolf River .....	.....*	.....*	.....	38
Total	2,180	1,299	3,161	2,110
WOOD COUNTY—				
Centralia	49	47	78	89
Dexter	13	39	4	22
Grand Rapids	105	115	119	140
Lincoln .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rudolph	10	18	19	44
Sigel	13	12	.....	.....
Sigel, 1st precinct ..	.....	.....	11	6
2d ..do .....	.....	.....	19	5
Seneca	22	8	20	22
Saratoga	11	20	12	24
Springfield .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	223	259	232	352

* Not counted.

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge
Adams	594	126	624	194
Ashland.....	29	23	3	34
Bayfield.....	29	16	12	9
Brown.....	447	846	815	1,217
Buffalo.....	523	211	708	388
Burnett.....	27	.....	41	6
Calumet.....	485	578	687	823
Chippewa.....	200	223	309	361
Clark.....	109	39	233	98
Columbia.....	2,021	1,087	2,649	1,603
Crawford.....	517	581	845	1,007
Dane.....	3,534	2,659	4,530	4,217
Dodge.....	2,702	3,580	2,804	4,795
Door.....	309	68	404	125
Douglas.....	45	54	51	64
Dunn and Dallas.....	417	257	679	282
Eau Claire.....	422	312	662	467
Fond du Lac.....	2,871	2,759	3,789	3,698
Grant.....	2,577	1,131	3,095	1,649
Green.....	1,552	728	2,094	1,137
Green Lake.....	1,027	422	1,197	640
Iowa.....	1,102	1,051	1,677	1,604
Jackson.....	506	194	736	301
Jefferson.....	2,003	2,335	2,344	3,112
Juneau.....	627	556	1,030	924
Kenosha.....	1,035	552	1,173	1,088
Kewaunee.....	122	383	268	549
La Crosse.....	1,127	725	1,536	1,183
La Fayette.....	1,213	1,370	1,526	1,730
Manitowoc.....	1,013	1,792	1,247	2,112
Marathon.....	112	499	90	618
Marquette.....	446	580	445	748
Milwaukee.....	2,217	5,038	3,500	7,176
Monroe.....	1,006	581	1,329	1,061
Oconto.....	352	241	576	262
Outagamie.....	739	1,007	949	1,388
Ozaukee.....	265	1,643	220	2,042
Pepin.....	231	76	302	150
Pierce.....	540	238	829	387
Polk.....	197	112	224	117
Portage.....	597	369	972	683
Racine.....	1,499	1,152	2,117	1,629

RECAPITULATION—concluded.

COUNTIES.	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Fairchild.	Tallm'dge
Richland.....	967	636	1,166	884
Rock.....	3,190	1,122	4,227	1,830
St. Croix.....	543	241	884	775
Sauk.....	1,681	750	2,060	939
Shawano.....	138	116	145	148
Sheboygan.....	1,605	1,669	1,858	2,079
Trempealeau.....	414	47	622	165
Vernon.....	1,164	120	1,443	384
Walworth.....	2,890	852	3,258	1,286
Washington.....	599	1,969	615	2,554
Waukesha.....	1,939	2,025	2,303	2,656
Waupaca.....	1,109	492	1,294	720
Waushara.....	1,051	261	998	313
Winnebago.....	2,180	1,299	3,161	2,110
Wood.....	223	259	282	352
Total.....	57,079	48,052	73,637	68,873

73 637
68 873
11.710

ARSTRACT OF CENSUS OF WISCONSIN,

TAKEN JUNE, 1865,

[By counties and congressional districts.]

Counties.	Population.	Counties.	Popul'n.
Adams	5,698	La Fayette.....	20,358
Ashland	256	Manitowoc.....	26,762
Bayfield	269	Marathon	3,678
Brown	15,282	Marquette	7,327
Buffalo	6,776	Milwaukee.....	72,320
Burnett	171	Monroe.....	11,754
Calumet.....	3,638	Oconto.....	4,858
Chippewa.....	3,278	Outagamie.....	11,842
Clark	1,001	Ozaukee.....	14,882
Columbia.....	26,504	Pepin.....	3,002
Crawford	11,011	Pierce.....	6,324
Dallas	79	Polk	1,667
Dane	50,192	Portage	8,145
Dodge	45,745	Racine.....	22,884
Door	3,098	Richland.....	12,186
Douglas.....	532	Rock	36,033
Dunn	5,091	Sauk	20,154
Eau Claire.....	5,281	Shawano	1,369
Fond du Lac	42,029	Sheboygan.....	27,671
Grant	33,618	St. Croix	7,255
Green	20,646	Tr-mpealeau	5,199
Green Lake	12,596	Vernon.....	13,644
Iowa	20,657	Walworth.....	25,773
Jackson.....	5,631	Washington.....	24,019
Jefferson	30,597	Waukesha.....	27,029
Juneau	10,013	Waupaca.....	11,208
Kenosha	12,676	Waushara.....	9,002
Kewaunee.....	7,039	Winnebago	29,767
La Crosse ..	14,834	Wood	2,965

1st congressional district,	160,682
2d " "	143,326
3d " "	138,630
4th " "	154,346
5th " "	148,788
6th " "	122,553

Total population of state 868,325

UNITED STATES CENSUS OF 1860.

STATES.	Free.	Slave.	Total.
Alabama	529,164	435,132	964,296
Arkansas.....	324,323	111,104	435,427
California.....	380,015	.....	380,015
Connecticut.....	460,151	.....	460,151
Delaware.....	110,420	1,798	112,218
Florida.....	78,686	61,753	140,439
Georgia.....	595,097	462,230	1,057,327
Illinois.....	1,711,753	.....	1,711,753
Indiana.....	1,350,479	.....	1,350,479
Iowa.....	674,948	.....	674,948
Kansas.....	107,110	.....	107,110
Kentucky.....	930,223	225,490	1,155,713
Louisiana.....	376,913	332,520	709,433
Maine.....	628,276	.....	628,276
Maryland.....	569,846	87,188	657,034
Massachusetts.....	1,231,065	.....	1,231,065
Michigan.....	749,112	.....	749,112
Minnesota.....	162,022	.....	162,022
Mississippi.....	354,669	436,696	791,365
Missouri.....	1,058,352	114,965	1,173,317
New Hampshire.....	326,172	.....	326,172
New Jersey.....	672,031	.....	672,031
New York.....	3,887,542	.....	3,887,542
North Carolina.....	661,586	331,081	992,667
Ohio.....	2,339,599	.....	2,339,599
Oregon.....	52,464	.....	52,464
Pennsylvania.....	2,906,370	.....	2,906,370
Rhode Island.....	174,621	.....	174,621
South Carolina.....	301,271	402,541	703,812
Tennessee.....	834,063	275,784	1,109,847
Texas.....	420,651	180,328	600,979
Vermont.....	315,116	.....	315,116
Virginia.....	1,103,196	490,887	1,594,083
Wisconsin.....	775,873	.....	775,873
	27,185,109	3,949,557	31,134,666
TERRITORIES.			
Colorado.....	34,197	.....	34,197
Dacotah.....	4,839	.....	4,839
Nebraska.....	28,832	10	28,842
Nevada.....	6,857	.....	6,857
New Mexico.....	93,517	24	93,541
Utah.....	40,266	29	40,295
Washington.....	11,578	.....	11,578
District of Columbia.....	71,895	3,181	75,076
	27,477,090	3,952,801	31,429,891

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

AMERICAN STATES AND POSSESSIONS.

I.—GOVERNMENTS OF NORTH AMERICA.

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

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

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

States, etc.	Area. Eng. S. M.	Pop'lat'n.	Capitals.	Governors, etc.
Venezuela, Republic.	416,600	1,356,000	Caraccas	Gen. Falcon, Pres't.
Ecuador	325,000	665,000	Quito	Garcia Moreno, Pres
Bolivia	374,480	1,650,000	Chuquisaca . .	Gen. Acha, President
Peru	580,000	2,400,000	Lima	Gen. Peret, President
Chili	170,000	1,439,120	Santiago	Jose Joaq. Perez, Pr.
New Granada	380,000	2,363,000	S'taFedeBog	Gen. Mosquera, Pres.
Argentine Republic.	927,000	874,000	Parana	S. Derqui, President
Buenos Ayres	60,000	350,000	Buen. Ayres . .	B. Mitre, Governor.
Uruguay, Ori'tl Re. of	120,000	250,000	Montevideo . .	B. P. Berro, Presid't.
Paraguay, Republic . .	74,000	600,000	Ascencio	Gen. Lopez, Presid't.
Brazil, Empire of	2,500,000	7,677,800	Rio Janeiro . .	Pedro II.* Emperor.
Guiana (British)	76,000	127,695	Georgetown . .	Fran. Hinks, Gov.
Guiana (Dutch)	38,500	64,270	Paramaribo . .	R. E. Van Lansberge.
Guiana (French)	21,500	30,000	Cayenne	Tardy de Montravel.
Patagonia (Estimat'd)	380,000	140,000	.....	(Native Chiefs).
Falkland Isl'ds (Brit)	16,000	500	Port Louis . . .	T. E. L. Moore.
Total	6,459,080	19,987,335		
Grand Total	14,790,246	65,234,059		

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

III.—WEST INDIA GOVERNMENTS AND POSSESSIONS.

Governments.	Area- Eng Sq Miles.	Popula- tion.	Capitals.	Governors, etc.
Hayti. <i>Empire</i>	11,000	800,000	Cap: Haytien	Tabre Geffard, Emperor
San Domingo.....	14,000	450,000	San Domingo	Gen. Bargas, Capt. Gen.
SPANISH POSSESSIONS				
Cuba.....	43,385	1,500,000	Havana.....	Lt. Gen Manreano. C. G.
Porto Rico.....	3,895	500,000	San Juan....	R. Echaque, Capt. Gen.
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.				
Jamaica.....	5,468	441,264	Spanish T'wn	E. Eyre, Esq. Gov. Gen.
Trinidad.....	2,000	84,438	Port Espana..	Robert W. Keate.. Gov.
<i>Windward Islands.</i>				
Barbadoes.....	166	152,727	Bridgetown..	Jas. Walker, Esq., Gov of Barb'd's and W Isls
Grenada.....	155	31,900	St. George...	C. H. Kortwright, L. G.
St. Vincent.....	131	31,756	Kingston....	A. Musgrave, Esq..do.
Tobago.....	187	15,410	Scarboro.....	James V. Drysdale.do.
St. Lucia.....	225	26,705	Castries.....	James M. Grant....do.
<i>Leeward Islands.</i>				
Antigua.....	168	37,125	St. John's...	Col S J Hill, C. B. Gov of Antigua and L Isls
Montserrat.....	49	7,645	Plymouth....	W. Robinson, Esq. Pres
St. Christopher and				
Anguilla.....	103	30,000	Basse Terre..	Sir B. G. C. Pine, L. G.
Nevis.....	30	9,822	Charlestown.	G. Webb, Esq... Pres't.
Virgin Island.....	137	5,000	Head Town...	J. R. Langton....do..
Dominica.....	291	25,065	Rosseau.....	Thomas Price.. Lt. Gov
Turk's Island.....	400	4,372	Grand Turk..	Alex. W. Moir.. Pres't.
Bahama Islands.....	5,422	35,287	Nassau.....	Chas. J. Bayley.. Gov.
FRENCH POSSESSIONS.				
Guadaloupe.....	534	134,544	Basse Terre..	.....
Martinique.....	322	121,145	Port Royal...	.....
St. Martin's N'th Side	21	2,200	.....	.....
DUTCH POSSESSIONS.				
St. Martn's, S'th Side	11	3,500	.....	.....
Curacoa.....	580	30,000	Williamstadt	.....
DANISH POSSESSIONS.				
Santa Cruz, etc.....	81	35,000	Christianstdt	.....
St. Thomas.....	37	9,000	.....	.....
St. John's.....	72	3,000	.....	.....
SWEDISH POSSESSIONS.				
St. Bartholomew's...	25	10,000	Gustavia.....	.....
Total.....	92,893	4,536,905		

STATISTICS OF THE GLOBE.

The earth is inhabited by about 1,300 millions of inhabitants, viz. :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE OLD AND NEW WORLD.

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

NEGROES IN AMERICA.

It is estimated that there are some 14,000,000 persons of African descent on this continent. In the United States they number 4,500,000 ; Brazil, 4,000,000 ; Cuba and Porto Rico, 1,500,000 ; South and Central American Republics, 1,200,000 ; Hayti, 1,350,000 ; British possessions, 800,000 ; French, 250,000 ; Dutch and Mexican, 400,000.

LIST OF REIGNING MONARCHS

IN THE WORLD, 1863.

States.	Names of monarch.	Title.	Year of access'n	Religion.
Anhalt Desseau Cothen	Leopold	Duke.....	1817	Evangelical.
Anhalt Bernberg	Alexander	Duke	1834	Evangelical.
Austria.....	Francis Joseph I.	Emperor..	1848	R. Catholic.
Baden.....	Frederick	Gr'd Duke	1856	Evangelical.
Bavaria.....	Maximilian II	King	1848	R. Catholic.
Belgium.....	Leopold II.....	King	1865	Lutheran.
Brunswick	William	Duke	1831	Lutheran.
Church, States of the...	Pius IX.....	Pope	1846	R. Catholic.
Denmark	Christian IX.....	King	1863	Lutheran.
France	Napoleon III.....	Emperor..	1851	R. Catholic.
Greece.....	George	King	1863	Greek Ch'ch
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria I	Queen	1837	P. Episcopal
Hanover	George V	King	1851	Evangelical.
Hesse-Cassel	Fredr'k William I.	Electo'r ..	1847	Reformed.
Hesse Darmstadt	Louis III	Gr'd Duke	1848	Lutheran.
Hesse-Homburg	Ferdinand.....	Landgrave	1848	Reformed.
Italy.....	Victor Emanuel II	King	1849	R. Catholic.
Lichtenstein.....	John.....	Prince	1858	R. Catholic.
Lippe.....	Leopold	Prince	1851	Reformed.
Mecklenburg Schwerin...	Frederick Francis.	Gr'd Duke	1842	Lutheran.
Mecklenburg Strelitz...	Freder'k William	Gr'd Duke	1860	Lutheran.
Monaco.....	Charles III	Prince	1856	R. Catholic.
Nassau.....	Adolph.....	Duke	1839	Evangelical.
Netherlands.....	William III.....	King	1849	Reformed.
Oldenburg	Peter.....	Gr'd Duke	1853	Lutheran.
Portugal	Luis I	King	1861	R. Catholic.
Prussia.....	William I	King	1861	Evangelical.
Reuss Greitz	Henry XXII	Prince	1859	Lutheran.
Reuss Schleitz.....	Henry LXVII	Prince	1854	Lutheran.
Russia.....	Alexander II.....	Emperor..	1855	Gr'k Church
Saxe-Weimar Eisenach..	Charles Alexander	Gr'd Duke	1853	Lutheran.
Saxe-Meiningen.....	Bernhard	Duke	1803	Lutheran.
Saxe-Altenburg	Ernest.....	Duke	1853	Lutheran.
Saxe-Coburg Gotha.....	Ernest II	Duke.....	1844	Lutheran.
Saxony.....	John.....	King	1854	R. Catholic.
Schaumburg Lippe	Adolph.....	Prince	1860	Reformed.
Schwartzburg Roudolst't	Gunther.....	Prince	1807	Lutheran.
Schwartzburg Sondersh..	Gunther.....	Prince	1835	Lutheran.
Sweden and Norway.....	Charles XV	King	1859	Lutheran.
Spain.....	Isabella II.....	Queen	1833	R. Catholic.
Turkey.....	Abdul Aziz Khan.	Sultan....	1861	Mohammd'n
Waldeck.....	George Victor.....	Prince.....	1845	Evangelical.
Wurtemberg.....	William I	King	1816	Lutheran.
Brazil	Pedro II	Emperor..	1841	R. Catholic.
China.....	Hein Fung	Emperor..	1850	Confucian.
Egypt	Said Pasha*.....	Viceroy....	1854	Mohammd'n
Japan	Mina Motto I.....	Tycoon....	1861	Budhic.
Madagascar.....	Radama III†.....	Cing.....	1861	Idolatrous.
Persia	Nassared Dini.....	Shah.....	1845	Mohammd'n
Sandwich Islands.....	Kamehamaha IV..	King	1854	Protestant.

*Died in 1863.

†Killed, April, 1863.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

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

The standard single-rate to Great Britain is 1-2 oz. avoirdupois; to France and the Continent (by French mails) it is 15 grammes, or 1-4 oz. avoirdupois.

The asterisk (*) indicates that prepayment of the rate to which it is affixed is optional; in all other cases prepayment is required.

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

	Letters not exceeding ¼ ounce.	Letters not exceeding ½ ounce.	Newspapers.
	cts.	cts.	cts.
Constantinople, Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*32	
“ “ open mail, via London, American packet.....		21	2
“ “ “ British packet.....		5	2
Cuba.....		10	2
East Indies, open mail, via London, American packet.....		21	6
“ “ “ British mail.....		5	6
“ “ Prussian closed mail, via Trieste.....		70	13
“ “ “ Eng. possess'ns.....		38	10
“ “ Bremen or Hamb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez.....		37	
“ “ “ via Trieste.....		55	
“ “ French mail.....	30	60	
Egypt (except Alexandria), British mail, via Southampton.....		33	6
“ “ “ via Marseilles.....	33	45	8
“ “ “ Prussian closed mail.....		38	6
“ “ “ Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		30	
“ “ “ French mail.....	30	35	2
“ “ to Alexandria, Prussian closed mail.....		*35	10
“ “ “ prepaid.....			
“ “ “ Bremen or Hamburg mail.....			
“ “ “ French mail.....	*30	*60	2
“ “ “ open mail, via England, Am'can packet.....		2	4
“ “ “ British packet.....			4
France.....	*15	*30	2
Greece, open mail, via London, American packet.....			4
“ “ “ British packet.....			4
“ “ French mail.....	*30	*60	
“ “ Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*35	
Hong Kong, British mail, via Marseilles.....			8
“ “ “ via Southampton.....		45	6
“ “ French mail.....	30	60	2
“ “ Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		30	
“ “ Prussian closed mail.....		38	10
Japan, British mail, via Southampton.....		45	6
“ “ “ via Marseilles.....		53	8
“ “ French mail.....	30	60	
Jerusalem, British mail.....			4
“ “ French mail.....	*30	*60	
Mexico.....		10	2
Naples, (Kingdom of), Prussian closed mail.....		30	6
“ “ French mail.....	*21	*42	2
“ “ Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		32	
Portugal, British mail, via England.....	30	45	8
“ “ Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		25	
“ “ French mail, via Behobia.....	21	42	
“ “ “ via Bordeaux and Lisbon.....	30	60	
Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail.....			6
“ “ French mail.....	*27	*54	2
“ “ Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*28	
Russia, Prussian closed mail.....		*37	6
“ “ prepaid.....		35	
“ “ Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*20	
“ “ French mail.....	*30	*60	2
Sandwich Islands, via San Francisco.....		3	2
Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail.....		*42	6
“ “ “ prepaid.....		40	
“ “ Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*23	
“ “ French mail.....	*21	*42	
South American States, Atlantic coast, via England.....			4
“ “ “ for Brazil alone, from New York.....		*10	2
“ “ “ for Argentine Republic and Uruguay, via Bordeaux.....	30	60	

	Letters not exceeding ¼ ounce.	Letters not exceeding ½ ounce.	Newspap ^{rs} .
	cts.	cts.	cts.
South American States, Pacific coast. Peru.....		22	6
“ “ Ecaudor, Bolivia and Chili.....		34	6
Spain, French mail.....	21	42	...
“ Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		25	...
“ British mail, American packet.....		21	2
“ “ British packet.....		5	2
Sweden, Prussian closed mail.....		*38	6
“ “ prepaid.....		34	...
“ Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*21	...
“ French mail.....	*33	*66	...
Switzerland, Prussian closed mail.....		*35	6
“ “ prepaid.....		3	...
“ French mail.....	*21	*42	2
“ Bremen or Hamburg mail.....		*19	...
West Indies, British.....		10	2

RATES OF DOMESTIC POSTAGE.

LETTERS.

The standard single-rate weight is ¼ oz. avoirdupois.

Single-rate letter, throughout the United States.....	3 cents.
For each additional ¼ oz. or fraction.....	3 “
Drop-letters, for local delivery, single rate.....	2 “
“ “ where there is no local delivery, single rate.....	1 “
Advertised letters are charged extra,.....	1 “

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

NEWSPAPERS.

The standard single-rate is 4 oz. avoirdupois.

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

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

PERIODICALS.

The standard single-rate is 4 oz. avoirdupois.

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

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

TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER.

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

[By a decision of the post-office department, manuscripts and proofs passing between authors and editors of magazines and newspapers are not regarded as passing “between authors and publishers,” and must pay letter postage.]

Prepayment by stamps is required for all postage on transient printed matter.

If letters or other mail matter that should be prepaid happen to reach the office of delivery unpaid, double rates must be charged.

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

Franking.—This privilege is restricted to the president (by himself or his private secretary); the vice-president; the chiefs of the several executive departments; such heads of bureaus or chief clerks as the postmaster-general shall prescribe, for official communications only; members of congress, the secretary of the senate, and the clerk of congress—from the beginning of their term of office to the first Monday of the December following the end of such term, and covering only correspondence to and from them, printed matter issued by authority of congress, and printed matter sent to them. Postmasters may write to each other on post-office business under frank. Petitions to congress go free. No package, except of congressional publications, is to weigh more than 4 oz. avoirdupois.

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

Money orders.—All principal post-offices now receive small sums of money and issue drafts for the same upon other post-offices, subject to the following charges and regulations:

On orders not exceeding \$20.....10 cents.
 Over \$20 and not exceeding \$50.....25 “

No fractions of cents to be introduced in an order. United States treasury notes or national bank notes only received or paid.

The order is only payable at the office upon which it is drawn. The order should be collected within one year from its date. After once paying an order, by whomsoever presented, the department will be liable to no further claim.

RATES OF POSTAGE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

LETTERS.

The standard single rate is ½ oz. avoirdupois.
 To or from Canada and New Brunswick, irrespective of distance....10 cents.
 To and from other British North American Provinces, for a distance not over 3,000 miles.....10 “
 For any distance over 3,000 miles.....15 “

Prepayment is optional except to Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

PRINTED MATTER.

The regular United States rates must be prepaid, but these only pay for transportation to the boundary line; a second fee is charged on delivery by the provincial post-office.

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

(COUNTY SEATS IN SMALL CAPITALS.)

<i>Post office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Adams	Walworth .	Bassett's Station.....	Kenosha.
Angelica	Shawano.	Batavia.....	Crawford.
Addison.....	Washington.	Bay City.....	Pierce.
Alhambra	Trempealeau	Barre Mills.....	La Crosse.
Adell	Sheboygan.	Brady's	Richland.
Avon Centre.....	Rock.	Banner	Fond du Lac.
Afton.....	Rock.	BAYFIELD.....	Bayfield.
Ahnepee.....	Kewaunee.	Bay Hill.....	Walworth.
Aiken.....	Richland.	Bear.....	Richland.
Albanville.....	Monroe.	Bear Creek.....	Waupaca.
Albany.....	Green.	Bear Valley.....	Sauk.
Albion.....	Dane.	Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.
Alcove.....	Fond du Lac.	Beechwood.....	Sheboygan.
Alden's Corners.....	Dane.	Beetown.....	Grant.
Alderly.....	Dodge.	Beldensville.....	Pierce.
Allegrin.....	Shawano.	Bell Center.....	Crawford.
Allen's Grove.....	Walworth.	Bellfontaine.....	Columbia.
Alloa.....	Columbia.	Bell Plaine.....	Shawano.
Alma.....	Buffalo.	Belleville.....	Dane.
Almond.....	Portage.	Belmont.....	La Fayette.
Amherst.....	Portage.	Beloit.....	Rock.
Amick.....	Burnett.	Berne.....	Green.
Anderson.....	Burnett.	Benicia.....	Trempealeau
Annaton.....	Grant.	Benton.....	La Fayette.
APPLETON.....	Outagamie.	Bergen.....	Vernon.
Arcade.....	Adams.	Berlin.....	Green Lake.
Arcadia.....	Trempealea.	Berry.....	Dane.
Arena.....	Iowa.	Big Bend.....	Waukesha.
Argyle.....	La Fayette.	Big Creek.....	Monroe.
Arkansas.....	Pepin.	Big Flats.....	Adams.
Armenia.....	Juneau.	Big Patch.....	Grant.
Armstrong's Corners.....	Fond du Lac.	Big Springs.....	Adams.
Ashford.....	Fond du Lac.	Big Valley.....	La Crosse.
Ashippun.....	Dodge.	Binghampton.....	Outagamie.
Ashton.....	Dane.	Black Earth.....	Dane.
Attica.....	Green.	Black Hawk.....	Sauk.
Atwater.....	Dodge.	BLACK RIVER FALLS..	Jackson.
Auburn.....	Fond du Lac.	Blanchardville.....	La Fayette.
Augusta.....	Eau Claire.	Bloomfield.....	Walworth.
Aurora.....	Washington.	Bloomington.....	Vernon.
Auroraville.....	Waushara.	Boardman.....	St. Croix.
Avoca.....	Iowa.	Boaz.....	Richland.
Aztalan.....	Jefferson.	Boltonville.....	Washington.
Bad Ax.....	Vernon.	Bonchea.....	St. Croix.
Badger.....	Portage.	Bondule.....	Shawano.
Bailey's Harbor.....	Door.	Boscobel.....	Grant.
Bangor.....	La Crosse.	Bothelle.....	Fond du Lac.
Bamberg.....	Sheboygan.	Branch.....	Manitowoc.
Baraboo.....	Sauk.	Brandon.....	Fond du Lac.
Bark River.....	Jefferson.	Brandt.....	Calumet.
Barnum.....	Adams.	Breckenridge.....	Vernon.
Barton.....	Washington.	Bridgeport.....	Crawford.
		Briggsville.....	Marquette.

<i>Post office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Brighton	Kenosha.
Brillion	Calumet.
Bristol	Kenosha.
British Hollow	Grant.
Brodttville	Grant.
Brodthead	Green.
Brookfield Center	Waukesha.
Brooklyn	Green.
Brookfield	St. Croix.
Brothertown	Calumet.
Buchanan	Outagamie.
Buena Vista	Portage.
Buffalo	Buffalo.
Bunker Hill	Grant.
Burke	Dane.
Burlington	Racine.
Burnett	Dodge.
Burnett Station	Dodge.
Burns	La Crosse.
Burnside	Buffalo.
Burr Oak	La Crosse.
Busseyville	Jefferson.
Buter	Milwaukee.
Butte des Morts	Winnebago.
Byron	Fond du Lac.
Cadiz	Green.
Calamine	La Fayette.
Caldwell's Prairie	Racine.
Caledonia	Waupaca.
Caledonia Center	Racine.
Calumet	Fond du Lac.
Cainsville	Rock.
Cambria	Columbia.
Cambridge	Dane.
Campbell	Winnebago.
Carlton	Kewaunee.
Cascade	Sheboygan.
Casco	Kewaunee.
Cassel Prairie	Sauk.
Cassville	Grant.
Castle Rock	Grant.
Cataract	Monroe.
Cazenovia	Richland.
Cedarburg	Ozaukee.
Cedar Creek	Washington.
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan.
Cedar Lake	Waushara.
Cedar Valley	Polk.
Center	Rock.
Centralia	Wood.
Chamber's Island	Door.
Charleston	Calumet.
Charlotte	Grant.
Chester Station	Dodge.
CHILTON	Calumet.
Chippewa City	Chippewa.
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa.
Christiana	Dane.
Clark's Mills	Manitowoc.
Clay Banks	Door.
Clifton	Monroe.
Clifton Mills	Pierce.
Clinton	Rock.
Clintonville	Waupaca.
Clyman	Dodge.

<i>Post office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Cobb	Iowa.
Colebrook	Waushara.
Clantorf	Dane.
Coloma	Waushara.
Columbus	Columbia.
Concord	Jefferson.
Cookville	Rock.
Coon Prairie	Vernon.
Coon Valley	Vernon.
Cooperstown	Manitowoc.
Corfu	Waushara.
Coreyville	Kewaunee.
Cottage Grove	Dane.
Cottage Inn	La Fayette.
Cross Plains	Dane.
Crossville	Calumet.
Crowe's Mill	Crawford.
Crystal Lake	Waupaca.
Ceylon	St. Croix.
Cypress	Kenosha.
Dacota	Waushara.
Dane	Dane.
Danville	Dodge.
Darien	Walworth.
DARLINGTON	La Fayette.
Dartford	Green Lake.
Davis' Corners	Adams.
Dayton	Green.
Deansville	Dane.
Debello	Vernon.
Deerfield	Dane.
Dekorra	Columbia.
Delafield	Waukesha.
Delavan	Walworth.
Dellona	Sauk.
Dell Prairie	Adams.
Delton	Sauk.
Denmark	Brown.
Dennison	Richland.
Densmore's Mills	Walworth.
Depere	Brown.
De Soto	Vernon.
Dexterville	Wood.
Diamond Bluff	Pierce.
Dickeyville	Grant.
Dodge's Corners	Waukesha.
DODGEVILLE	Iowa.
Dover	Iowa.
Door Creek	Dane.
Dorset	Monroe.
Dotyville	Fond du Lac.
Douglas Center	Marquette.
Dousman	Waukesha.
Downsville	Dunn.
Doyleston	Columbia.
Duchateau	Door.
Dundas	Calumet.
Dundee	Fond du Lac.
Dunkirk	Dane.
Dunnville	Dunn.
Duplainville	Waukesha.
Dupont	Waupaca.
DURAND	Pepin.
Durham Hill	Waukesha.
Dyckesville	Kewaunee.

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

<i>Post office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
East Gibson.....	Manitowoc.	FOND DU LAC.....	Fond du Lac.
Eagle.....	Waukesha.	Footville.....	Rock.
East Coloma.....	Washara.	Forest.....	Richland.
Eastman.....	Crawford.	Freeman.....	Crawford.
East Randolph.....	Columbia.	Forestville.....	Door.
Easton.....	Adams.	Fort Atkinson.....	Jefferson.
East Troy Lake.....	Walworth.	Fort Howard.....	Brown.
EAU CLAIRE.....	Eau Claire.	Foster.....	Fond du Lac.
Eau Galle.....	Dunn.	Fountain.....	Adams.
Eau Plaine.....	Portage.	Fountain City.....	Buffalo.
East Wrightstown.....	Brown.	Fowler's Prairie.....	Juneau.
Eden.....	Fond du Lac.	Fox Lake.....	Dodge.
Edgerton.....	Rock.	Fox River.....	Kenosha.
Edwards.....	Sheboygan.	Francis Creek.....	Manitowoc.
Egg Harbor.....	Door.	Frankfort.....	Pepin.
Elk Creek.....	Trempealeau.	Fredonia.....	Ozaukee.
Eight Mile.....	Polk.	Freedom.....	Outagamie.
El Dorado.....	Fond du Lac.	Freistadt.....	Washington.
Elk Grove.....	La Fayette.	Fremont.....	Waupaca.
ELKHORN.....	Walworth.	FRIENDSHIP.....	Adams.
Ellisville.....	Kewaunee.	Fulton.....	Rock.
Ellenborough.....	Grant.	GALESVILLE.....	Trempealeau.
ELLSWORTH.....	Pierce.	Garden Valley.....	Jackson.
Elma.....	Waukeshara.	Garrison.....	Sauk.
Eldridge.....	Manitowoc.	Genessee.....	Waukesha.
Elus.....	Waukesha.	Genessee Depot.....	Waukesha.
Elm Grove.....	Portage.	Geneva.....	Walworth.
El Paso.....	Pierce.	Geneva Bay.....	Walworth.
Elroy.....	Juneau.	Georgetown.....	La Fayette.
Elton.....	Walworth.	Germantown.....	Juneau.
Embarrass.....	Waupaca.	Germany.....	La Crosse.
Emerald Grove.....	Rock.	Germania.....	Marquette.
Empire.....	Fond du Lac.	Gibbsville.....	Sheboygan.
Empire Junction.....	Columbia.	Gilmantown.....	Buffalo.
Enterprise.....	Vernon.	Glenbeulah.....	Sheboygan.
Erin.....	St Croix.	Glencoe.....	Buffalo.
Erlis.....	Dane.	Glendale.....	Monroe.
Ephraim.....	Door.	Glen Haven.....	Grant.
Erfurt.....	Jefferson.	Glenmont.....	St. Croix.
Etna.....	La Fayette.	Golden Lake.....	Jefferson.
Etrick.....	Trempealeau.	Good Hope.....	Milwaukee.
Eureka.....	Winnebago.	Goole.....	Vernon.
Evansville.....	Rock.	Grafton.....	Ozaukee.
Evanswood.....	Waupaca.	Grand Marsh.....	Adams.
Excelsior.....	Richland.	Grand Prairie.....	Green Lake.
Exeter.....	Green.	GRAND RAPIDS.....	Wood.
Fairfield.....	Rock.	Grant.....	Portage.
Fairplay.....	Grant.	Granville.....	Milwaukee.
Fairview.....	Grant.	Gratiot.....	Lafayette.
Fairwater.....	Fond du Lac.	Gravesville.....	Calumet.
Fall City.....	Dunn.	GREEN BAY.....	Brown.
Fall River.....	Columbia.	Greenbush.....	Sheboygan.
Falls St. Croix.....	Polk.	Green Lake.....	Green Lake.
Fancy Creek.....	Richland.	Greenville.....	Outagamie.
Farmer's Corners.....	Green.	Grove.....	Walworth.
Farmer's Grove.....	Green.	Hale's Corners.....	Milwaukee.
Farmersville.....	Dodge.	Half Way Creek.....	La Crosse.
Farmington.....	Jefferson.	Hamlin.....	Trempealeau.
Farmington Center.....	Polk.	Hammond.....	St. Croix.
Fayette.....	La Fayette.	Hampden.....	Columbia.
Fennimore.....	Grant.	Hancock.....	Waukeshara.
Ferryville.....	Crawford.	Hanerville.....	Dane.
Fillmore.....	Washington.	Hanover.....	Rock.
Finlay.....	Sauk.	Harrisburg.....	Milwaukee.
Fish Creek.....	Door.	Harrisville.....	Marquette.
Fisk's Corners.....	Winnebago.	Hartford.....	Washington.
Fitchburg.....	Dane.		

<i>Post office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Hartland	Waukesha.	Kasson	Manitowoc.
Hartland Center	Pierce	Kaukama	Outagamie.
Harvey	Dane.	Kekektagon	Marathon.
Hazel Green	Grant.	Kekoskee	Dodge.
Heart Prairie	Walworth.	KENOSHA	Kenosha.
Helena	Iowa.	Keshena	Shawano.
Helensville	Jefferson.	Kewaskun	Washington
Henrietta	Richland.	KEWAUNEE	Kewaunee.
Herseyville	Monroe.	Kickapoo	Vernon.
Herman	Dodge.	Kiel	Manitowoc.
High Cliff	Calumet.	Kilbourn City	Columbia.
Highland	Iowa.	Kildare	Juneau.
Hika	Manitowoc.	Kingston	Green Lake.
Hillsborough	Vernon.	Kinnickinick	St. Croix.
Hinesburg	Fond du Lac.	Kirchheim	Washington.
Higham	Sheboygan.	Koro	Winnebago.
Hixton	Jackson.	Koskonong	Jefferson.
Hobart's Mills	Waupaca.	Kroghville	Jefferson.
Hockley	Vernon.	Lannon Springs	Waukesha.
Holland	Brown.	La Cote St. Mari	Green Lake.
Holy Cross	Ozaukee.	LA-CROSSE	La Crosse.
Home	Trempealeau.	Lagoda	Fond du Lac.
Homer	Grant.	La Farge	Vernon.
Honey Creek	Walworth.	La Fayette	Chippewa.
Hooker	Trempealeau.	La Grange	Walworth.
Hoosack	Green.	Lake Five	Waukesha.
Horicon	Dodge.	Lake Maria	Green Lake.
Horris' Corners	Ozaukee.	Lake Mills	Jefferson.
Mortonville	Outagamie.	Lake Side	Walworth.
Houghton	Ashland.	Lake View	Dane.
Howard's Grove	Shebygan.	Lamartine	Fond du Lac.
Howe's Corner	Wanshara.	Lamberton	Milwaukee.
Humboldt	Milwaukee e.	LANCASTER	Grant.
Hubbltown	Jefferson.	Lansing	Outagamie.
Hudson	St. Croix.	LA POINTE	Ashland.
Huntington	St. Croix.	Larabee	Manitowoc.
Hunt's Station	Kenosha.	La Valle	Sauk.
Hurricane Grove	Grant.	Leeds	Columbia.
Hustisford	Dodge.	Leeds Center	Columbia.
Hyde's Mills	Iowa.	Leicester	Dane.
Iola	Waupaca.	Lemonweir	Juneau.
Iola	Portage.	Leon	Monroe.
Iron Ridge	Dodge.	Leroy	Dodge.
Ironton	Sauk.	Leyden	Rock.
Irving	Jackson.	Liberty	Vernon.
Ithica	Richland.	Lima Center	Rock.
Ives' Grove	Racine.	Lime Ridge	Sauk.
Ixonia	Jefferson.	Lime Rock	Outagamie.
Jamestown	Grant.	Lincoln	Kewaunee.
JANESVILLE	Rock.	Lincoln Center	Polk.
Jacksonport	Door.	Little Falls	Monroe.
Jeddo	Marquette.	Lind	Waupaca.
Jefferson	Jefferson.	Linden	Iowa.
Jenny	Marathon.	Linn Haven	Pierce.
Jennieton	Iowa.	Little Chute	Outagamie.
Jewett's Mills	St. Croix.	Little Grant	Grant.
Joppa	Marathon.	Little Lake	Adams.
Johnston'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.
Junius	Fond du Lac.	Lone Rock	Richland.
Kansasville	Racine.	Lone Star	Grant.
		Lone River	Portage.
		Louisville	Dunn.

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

<i>Post office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Lowell	Dodge.	Minnesota Junction...	Dodge.
Lower Lynxville.....	Crawford.	Mishicot	Manitowoc.
Lowville	Columbia.	Modena	Buffalo.
Lloyd	Richland.	Monches	Waukesha.
Lyons	Walworth.	Mondovia	Buffalo.
Madeley	Portage.	MONROE.....	Green.
MADISON	Dane.	MONTELLO	Marquette.
Magnolia	Rock.	Monterey	Waukesha.
Magons Landing	Polk.	Montford	Grant.
Maiden Rock.....	Pierce.	Monticello	Green.
Malden	Polk.	Montpelier	Kewaunee.
Manchester.....	Green Lake.	Moore's Creek	Monroe.
MANITOWOC	Manitowoc.	Moria	Fond du Lac.
Manitowoc Rapids....	Manitowoc.	Morrison	Brown.
Mann's Landing	Manitowoc.	Moscow	Iowa.
Maple Grove.....	Manitowoc.	Mosinee	Marathon.
Maple Springs.....	Dunn.	Mound Springs.....	Jackson.
Mapleton	Waukesha.	Moundville.....	Marquette.
Marble Ridge.....	Sauk.	Mountain	Monroe.
Marble	Waupaca.	Mt. Hope.....	Grant.
Marcellon	Columbia.	Mt. Horeb.....	Dane.
Marcus	Door.	Mt. Ida.....	Grant.
Marcy	Waukesha.	Mt. Morris	Waushara.
Markesan	Green Lake.	Mt. Pisgah	Monroe.
Marquette	Green Lake.	Mt. Sterling.....	Crawford.
Marinette	Oconto.	Mt. Tabor	Vernon.
Marshall	Dane.	Mukwonago	Waukesha.
Marietta	Crawford.	Muncie.....	Vernon.
Martell	Pierce.	Murone	Fond du Lac.
Martinville.....	Grant.	Muscoda	Grant.
Marytown	Fond du Lac.	Muskego Center....	Waukesha.
Mauston	Juneau.	Myra	Washington.
Maxville	Buffalo.	Napasha.....	Dodge.
Mayfield.....	Washington.	Narrow Prairie.....	Sauk.
Mayville	Dodge.	Naugart	Marathon.
Mazomanie.....	Dane.	Nasonville	Wood.
Medina	Outagamie.	National Mil. Academy	Milwaukee.
Meeker	Washington.	Necedah	Juneau.
Meeker's Grove.....	La Fayette.	Neenah	Winnebago.
Meeme	Manitowoc.	NEELSVILLE.....	Clark.
Melrose	Jackson.	Nekama	Winnebago.
Menasha	Winnebago.	Nelson	Buffalo.
Mendota	Dane.	Neeno.....	Washington.
Mene Kaune.....	Oconto.	Neosho.....	Dodge.
Menomonee	Dunn.	Nepeuskin	Winnebago.
Menomonee Falls....	Waukeska.	Neptune.....	Richland.
Mequon River.....	Ozaukee.	Nero	Manitowoc.
Meridan	Monroe.	Neshkoro	Marquette.
Merrimack	Sauk.	Neshoto.....	Manitowoc.
Merton	Waukesha.	New Amsterdam	La Crosse.
Metomen	Fond du Lac.	New Berlin.....	Waukesha.
Metoma	Monroe.	Newberg	Washington.
Middleton.....	Dane.	New California	Grant.
Midland	Marquette.	New Centerville	St. Croix.
Mifflin	Iowa.	New Chester	Adams.
Mifflin	Grant.	New Diggings.....	La Fayette.
Millford	Jefferson.	Newfane.....	Fond du Lac.
Millard	Walworth.	New Franklin.....	Brown.
Mill Creek.....	Richland.	New Glarus	Green.
Mill Haven.....	Juneau.	New Haven	Adams.
Mills Centre.....	Brown.	New Holstein.....	Calumet.
Millville.....	Grant.	New Hope.....	Portage.
Millton	Rock.	Newkirk	Green.
MILWAUKEE.....	Milwaukee.	New Lisbon	Juneau.
Mindora	La Crosse.	New London	Waupaca.
Mineral Point	Iowa.	Newport	Sauk.

<i>Post office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
New Prospect	Fond du Lac.	Patch Grove	Grant.
New Richmond	St. Croix.	Pedee	Green.
New Rome	Adams.	Pensaukee	Oconto.
Newton	Vernon.	Pella	Shawano.
Newtonburg	Manitowoc.	Pepin	Pepin.
Newville	Vernon.	Perry	Dane.
Niles	Manitowoc.	Peru	Dunn.
North Andover	Grant.	Peshigo	Oconto.
North Bend	Jackson.	Petroleum Center	Vernon.
North Cape	Racine.	Pewaukee	Waukesha.
North Elk Grove	La Fayette.	Pheasant Branch	Dane.
North La Crosse	La Crosse.	Pilot Knob	Adams.
North Lake	Waukesha.	Pine Bluff	Dane.
North Lamartine	Fond du Lac.	Pine Knob	Iowa.
North Leeds	Columbia.	Pine Lake	Waukesha.
North Port	Waupaca.	Pine River	Waushara.
North Prairie Station	Waukesha.	Pinery	Juneau.
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 Ridge	Clark.
Oak Grove	Dodge.	Pleasant Valley	St. Croix.
Oak Hill	Jefferson.	PROVER	Portage.
Oakland	Jefferson.	Plymouth	Sheboygan.
Oakley	Green.	Point Bluff	Adams.
Oaks	Sauk.	Pole Grove	Jackson.
Oasis	Waushara.	PORTAGE CITY	Columbia.
Oconomowoc	Waukesha.	Port Andrew	Richland.
OCONTO	Oconto.	Port Edward	Wood.
Odanah	Bayfield.	Port Hope	Columbia.
Ogden	Rock.	Portland	Dodge.
Ogdensburg	Waupaca.	Potosi	Grant.
Okee	Columbia.	Poygan	Winnebago.
Olin	Adams.	Poynette	Columbia.
Oliver's Mills	Grant.	Poysippi	Waushara.
Omro	Winnebago.	Prairie	Racine.
Onalaska	La Crosse.	PRAIRIE DU CHIEN	Crawford.
Oneida	Brown.	Prag	Manitowoc.
Onchula	Winnebago.	Prairie du Sac	Sauk.
Onion River	Sheboygan.	Preble	Brown.
Ontario	Sheboygan.	Prescott	Pierce.
Orange	Juneau.	Primrose	Dane.
Ora Oak	Grant.	PRINCETON	Green Lake.
Ordino	Marquette.	Prospect Hill	Waukesha.
Oregon	Dane.	Quincy	Adams.
Orfordville	Rock.	Quincy	Calumet.
Orion	Richland.	RACINE	Racine.
Osborn	Rock.	Randall	Portage.
Osceola	Fond du Lac.	Randall	Kenosha.
OSCEOLA MILLS	Polk.	Randolph Center	Columbia.
Oshaukuta	Columbia.	Rathburn	Sheboygan.
OSHKOSH	Winnebago.	Raymond	Racine.
Otsego	Columbia.	Readfield	Waupaca.
Ottawa	Waukesha.	Readstown	Vernon.
Otter Creek	Eau Claire.	Reedsburg	Sauk.
Ourtown	Sheboygan.	Rowe's	Richland.
OZAUKEE	Ozaukee.	Reedsville	Manitowoc.
Pacific	Columbia.	Reeseville	Dodge.
Packwaukee	Marquette.	Retreat	Vernon.
Palmyra	Jefferson.	Richfield	Washington.
Paoli	Dane.	Richford	Waushara.
Paquette	Manitowoc.	RICHLAND CENTER	Richland.
Pardeeville	Columbia.	Richland City	Richland.
Paris	Kenosha.	Richmond	Walworth.

<i>Post office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post office</i>	<i>County.</i>
Ridgeville	Monroe.	Shiocton	Outagamie.
Ridgeway	Iowa.	Shopiere	Rock.
Rheinsburg	Richland.	Shuey's Mills	Green.
Rio	Columbia.	Shullsburg	La Fayette-
Ripon	Fond du Lac	Sierra	Vernon.
Rising Sun	Crawford.	Simmees	Iowa.
River Falls	Pierce.	Sims	Richland.
River	Dane.	Siscoette	Jackson.
Roaring Creek	Jackson.	Skinner	Green.
Robinson	Brown.	Sladesburg	Crawford.
Roche-a-cris	Adams.	Smeltzer's Grove	Grant.
Rochester	Racine.	Sniderville	Outagamie.
Rockbridge	Richland.	Somerset	St. Croix.
Rock Elm	Pierce.	Somerville	Crawford.
Rock Falls	Dunn.	South Bend	Trempe'leau.
Rock Prairie	Rock.	South Bristol	Kenosha.
Rockville	Grant.	South Germantown	Washington
Rocky Run	Columbia.	South Springvale	Columbia.
Rolling Ground	Crawford.	Spaffard	La Fayette.
Rolling Prairie	Dodge.	SPARTA	Monroe.
Romance	Vernon.	Spring Bluff	Adams.
Rome	Jefferson.	Spring Creek	Adams.
Root Creek	Milwaukee.	Springdale	Dane.
Rosecrans	Manitowoc.	Springfield	Walworth.
Rosendale	Fond du Lac	Spring Green	Sauk.
Roslin	Marquette.	Spring Grove	Green.
Rousseau	Brown.	Spring Lake	Waushara.
Roxbury	Dane.	Spring Prairie	Walworth.
Royalton	Waupaca.	Springville	Vernon.
Rubicon	Dodge.	Springwater	Waushara.
Rural	Waupaca.	Staatsville	Washington
Rush Lake	Fond du Lac	Starr	Vernon.
Russell	Sheboygan.	State Line	Walworth.
Russel's Corners	Sauk.	Station	Washington
Rutland	Dane.	Stephensville	Outagamie.
		Stevens Point	Portage.
St. Mary's	Monroe.	Stevenstown	La Crosse.
St. Martin	Milwaukee.	Stettin	Marathon.
St. Rose	Grant.	Stewart	Green.
St. Lawrence	Washington	Stiles	Oconto.
St. Anna	Calumet.	Stockbridge	Calumet.
St. Francis Station	Milwaukee.	Stockholm	Pepin.
Sackville	Ozaukee.	Stockton	Portage.
Salem Station	Kenosha.	Stoddard	Vernon.
Sandusky	Sauk.	Stone Bank	Waukesha.
Sandy Bay	Kewaunee.	Stone Hill	Marquette.
Saratoga	Wood.	Stoner's Prairie	Dane.
Sauk City	Sauk.	Stoughton	Dane.
Saukville	Washington	Strong's Prairie	Adams.
Saxeville	Waushara.	STURGEON BAY	Door.
Scandinavia	Waupaca.	Suamico	Brown.
Schiller	Brown.	Sugar Bush	Outagamie.
Schleisingerville	Washington.	Sugar Creek	Walworth.
Scotia	Trempe'leau.	Sullivan	Jefferson.
Scott	Sheboygan.	Summit	Waukesha.
Seneca	Crawford.	Sumner	Trempe'leau.
Sentinel	Juneau.	Sun Prairie	Dane.
Sextonville	Richland.	SUPERIOR	Douglas.
Sharon	Walworth.	Surrey	Portage.
SHAWANO	Shawano.	Sussex	Waukesha.
SHEBOYGAN	Sheboygan.	Syene	Dane.
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan.	Sylvan	Richland.
Shelby	La Crosse.	Sylvania	Racine.
Sheldon	Monroe.	Sylvester	Green.
Sheridan	Waupaca.	Symcoe	Waupaca.
Sherman	Marathon.		
Sherwood	Calumet.	Tafton	Grant.

<i>Post office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Taycheedah.....	Fond du Lac
Teller's Corners.....	Crawford.
Ten Mile House.....	Milwaukee.
Theresa.....	Dodge.
Thompsonville.....	Racine.
Tiffany.....	Rock.
Tyrade.....	Walworth.
Tustin.....	Waushara.
Tess Corners.....	Waukesha.
Toshville.....	Outagamie.
Toland's Prairie.....	Washington
Tomah.....	Monroe.
Towerville.....	Crawford.
Trempealeau.....	Trempleau.
Trenton.....	Pierce.
Trimbell.....	Pierce.
Troy.....	Walworth.
Troy Center.....	Walworth.
Tunnel City.....	Monroe.
Two Creeks.....	Manitowoc.
Two Rivers.....	Manitowoc.
Union.....	Rock.
Union Church.....	Racine.
Union Farm.....	Pepin.
Union Grove.....	Racine.
Unionville.....	Waupaca.
Utica.....	Dane.
Union Mills.....	Iowa.
Union Centre.....	Juneau.
Valley.....	Vernon.
Van Dyne.....	Fond du Lac
Velp.....	Brown.
Vernon.....	Waukesha.
Verona.....	Dane.
Victory.....	Vernon.
Vienna.....	Walworth.
Vinland.....	Winnebago.
Viola.....	Richland.
Viroqua.....	Vernon.
Vermont.....	Dane.
Vingie.....	Adams.
Wagon Landing.....	Polk.
Waitsville.....	Jefferson.
Wakefield.....	Outagamie.
Walhaim.....	Kewaunee.
Walnut Springs.....	Green.
Walworth.....	Walworth.
Waneka.....	Dunn.
Warner's Landing.....	Vernon.
Warren.....	St. Croix.
Washburn.....	Grant.
Washington Harbor.....	Door.
Waterford.....	Racine.
Waterville.....	Waukesha.
Waterville.....	Pepin.
Waubeck.....	Pepin.
Wacosta.....	Fond du Lac
Waukau.....	Winnebago.
WAUKESHA.....	Waukesha.
Waumandee.....	Buffalo.
WAUPACA.....	Waupaca.
Waupun.....	Fond du Lac

<i>Post office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
WAUSAU.....	Marathon.
WAUTOMA.....	Waushara.
Wauwatosa.....	Milwaukee.
Wauzeka.....	Crawford.
Wayne.....	Washington
Weelaunee.....	Winnebago.
Weister.....	Vernon.
Wellington.....	Monroe.
Wequiock.....	Brown.
Wernerville.....	Juneau.
WEST BEND.....	Washington
West Blue Mounds.....	Iowa.
West Branch.....	Richland.
West Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.
Westfield.....	Marquette.
West Granville.....	Milwaukee.
West Green Lake.....	Green Lake.
West Lima.....	Richland.
West Middleton.....	Dane.
West Milton.....	Rock.
Weston.....	Marathon.
Weston's Rapids.....	Clark.
West Point.....	Columbia.
Westport.....	Dane.
West Prairie.....	Vernon.
West Rosendale.....	Fond du Lac
West Salem.....	La Crosse.
Weyauwega.....	Waupaca.
Wheatland.....	Kenosha.
White Creek.....	Adams.
Whitehall.....	Trempleau.
White Mound.....	Sauk.
White Oak Springs.....	La Fayette.
Whitewater.....	Walworth.
Willett.....	Green.
Williamsburg.....	Trempleau.
Wilmot.....	Kenosha.
Wilton.....	Monroe.
Winchester.....	Winnebago.
Windsor.....	Dane.
Winneconne.....	Winnebago.
Winooski.....	Sheboygan.
Wiota.....	La Fayette.
Wonevoc.....	Juneau.
Woodland.....	Dodge.
Woodman.....	Grant.
Wood.....	Wood.
Wood River.....	Burnett.
Woodstock.....	Richland.
Woodworth.....	Kenosha.
Wrightstown.....	Brown.
Wyalusing.....	Grant.
Wyocena.....	Columbia.
Wyoming.....	Iowa.
Wayside.....	Manitowoc.
Woodside.....	St. Croix.
Wood Dale.....	Pierce.
Yankeetown.....	Crawford.
Yellowstone.....	La Fayette.
York.....	Dane.
Yorkville.....	Racine.
Young America.....	Washington
Young Hickory.....	Washington
Yuba.....	Richland.

GENERAL INDEX.

A

Absence of committees.....	135.	Army, U. S., organization.....	336
Absence, leave of.....	122	Assembly, statistical list of, 1868	
Accounts to be verified.....	148	171, 172, 173	
Acts, &c., to be signed by speaker and clerk.....	133	Assembly, officers of.....	174
Addressing speaker.....	138	committees.....	175, 176
Adjourn, motion to.....	125	districts, apportionm't of 1866.....	179, 183
Adjournment.....	148	Assembly, rules and orders of.....	131, 144
Agriculture, department of, U. S.	212	Attorney generals, list of.....	189
Agricultural college fund.....	243	Attorney general's office.....	195
income.....	243	Attorney generals, U. S.....	210
Amendments, in committee of whole.....	127	Ayes and noes, call for, when ta- ken, &c.....	125, 139
Amendments, on third reading..	128	Ayes and noes, to be called and certified.....	129
by substitute, how made.....	130		

B

Balances in treasury Sep. 30, 1867.	244	Bills, process of passing.....	156, 158
Bank comptroller's list of.....	189	printing of.....	137
Bank comptroller's office.....	195	question on passage of.....	143
Bills, copies of, to be printed....	127	reading of.....	137
each house may amend.....	147	reference of, &c.....	137
enrollment of.....	147	signing of.....	147
enrolled, examination of.....	147	to be transmitted to senate	143
engrossment of.....	128, 135	to be read by sections.....	142
first and second reading....	137	title of to be recited.....	135
introduction of.....	127	Bills and resolutions rejected... 145	
must receive three readings	127	Blanks, filling of.....	140
presentation of to governor	147	Business, order of.....	124, 136

C

Call for ayes and noes.....	125	Committee of whole to consider	
of the senate.....	126	all bills.....	127, 138
of the house.....	140	Committee of whole, report of... 142	
to order while speaking.....	138	Committee of whole, proceedings subsequent to.....	143
Calling senate to order.....	121	Commissioners of school and uni- versity lands.....	196
roll of senate.....	121	Committees, standing and joint	123, 134
Chairman of committee of whole to preserve order.....	142	Committees, joint.....	145
Circuit courts.....	197	visiting.....	146
Clerical errors may be corrected.	142	of conference.....	146
Clerk's table, none to remain by.	140	not to be absent	
Clerk, election of and duties.....	123	without leave.....	128, 135
Clerk to transmit bills to senate.	128	on enrolled bills,	
Clerks of boards of supervisors..	249	when report.....	128
Clerks of circuit courts.....	250	reports of.....	122, 134
Committee of whole.....	121, 142	of senate, 1868.....	169, 170
Committee of whole, proceedings in, &c.....	158	of assembly, ".....	175, 176
Committee of whole, amendments in.....	127	Committal of papers.....	140
Committee of whole, rules to gov- ern.....	127, 142	Commitments.....	127
		Concurrence, order requesting... 145	

Congressional districts.....	187	Constitution of Wisconsin.....	21, 59
Congress, memorials to.....	128	Constitutional conventions.....	193
delegates to from ter-		Contestants for seats.....	131
ritory.....	192	Convention, joint.....	148
organization of.....	229	Counties comprising judicial cir-	
40th, list of senators		cuits.....	197
and members.....	230, 233	County officers.....	245, 253
represent'ves in since		judges.....	253
organization of state.	192	treasurers.....	247
Compensation of members.....	150	surveyors.....	251
Constitution of U. S.....	5, 20		

D

Deaf and dumb institute.....	201	Districts, senate apportion-	
Delegates to congress from terri-		ment 1866.....	177, 178
tory of Wisconsin.....	192	Districts, assembly apportion-	
Departments of gov't U. S.....	205, 213	ment 1866.....	179, 183
of state, U. S.....	205	Districts, congressional ap-	
executive, U. S.....	205	portionment 1866.....	187
treasury, U. S.....	206, 208	Division of question.....	126, 140
interior, U. S.....	208	Drainage fund.....	244
navy, U. S.....	209	Drawing of seats.....	159
postoffice, U. S.....	211	Duties of president of senate.....	121, 122
of agriculture.....	212	of clerk.....	123
legislative.....	213	of sergeant-at-arms.....	123, 133
District attorneys in Wisconsin,		of officers of assembly.....	132, 134
list of.....	248	of officers.....	151, 152
Disturbances in lobby.....	122, 131	of deputies.....	152, 153
		of messengers.....	155

E

Election of clerk.....	123	Errors, clerical may be corrected.	142
of senators to congress.	214	Every senator to vote unless ex-	
Engrossment of bills.....	128, 135	cused.....	125
Enrolled bills, reports on.....	128, 135	Executive department.....	194
examination of.....	147	U. S.....	205
Enrollment of bills.....	147	Executive sessions.....	129

F

Filling of blanks.....	140	Fortieth congress.....	230, 233
First and second reading of bills.	137	Fund, agricultural college.....	243
Floor of senate, persons privi-		general.....	241
leged to.....	124	normal school and income	243
Floor of assembly, persons privi-		school and income.....	242
leged to.....	131	university and income.....	242, 243
Forms of bills, &c.....	161	drainage.....	244

G

General file.....	137	Governors of territory of Wis....	157
fund.....	241	state of Wisconsin.....	157
regulations.....	153, 154	Gubernatorial votes of 1865-7....	256

H

Hospital of insane.....	197	House, call of.....	140
Hour of meeting, senate.....	129		

I

Indebtedness of state.....	241	Introduction of bills.....	127
Insane, hospital for.....	198, 199	resolutions.....	126
Institute for deaf and dumb.....	201	Investigations.....	102, 103

J

- | | |
|--|---|
| Jefferson's manual.....50, 109 | Journal of assembly and senate..... 124, 136 |
| index of.....111, 117 | Judicial circuits, counties comprising..... 197 |
| the standard.. 144 | |
| Joint rules and orders of senate and assembly.....145, 148 | |

L

- | | |
|---|--|
| Lay on the table, motion to..... 125 | List of lieutenant governors..... 188 |
| Leave of absence..... 122 | county treasurers..... 247 |
| Legations, U. S., abroad..... 336, 338 | clerks of boards of supervisors..... 240 |
| Legislative department, U. S..... 213 | district attorneys..... 248 |
| Length of sessions and number of representatives in each year since 1836..... 193 | newspapers published in Wisconsin.....254, 255 |
| List of speakers of house of representatives..... 233, 234 | registers of deeds..... 246 |
| List of legislative officers from organization of territory.....189, 192 | sheriffs..... 245 |
| | Lobby, disturbances in.....192, 191 |

M

- | | |
|--|--|
| Manual, Jefferson's.....50, 109 | Money, all papers claiming, to be preserved..... 148 |
| index of...111, 117 | Money, resolutions appropriating 148 |
| the standard.. 144 | Morning hour..... 136 |
| Manual of customs, precedents and forms.....149, 170 | Motions..... 138 |
| Majority and minority reports.122, 134 | decided without debate.. 139 |
| Meeting of senate, hour of..... 129 | how stated, &c..... 139 |
| Meeting, quorum, privileges, &c., of assembly..... 131 | not to be renewed..... 139 |
| Members, not to speak more than twice without leave..... 139 | to be reduced to writing. 125 |
| Members to vote unless excused. 139 | to adjourn..... 125 |
| compensation of..... 150 | to lay on table..... 125 |
| Memorials to congress..... 128 | to take recess..... 125 |
| amendments of..... 142 | to reconsider, when in order, &c..... 126 |
| Messages..... 145 | when may be withdrawn. 125 |
| Messengers, duties of..... 155 | privileged..... 143 |

N

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| National banks in Wisconsin.... 256 | No amendment on third reading. 143 |
| Navy department, U. S..... 209 | Normal schools, regents of...199, 200 |
| Newspapers for legislature..... 155 | Normal school fund and income. 243 |
| printed in Wis...254, 255 | |

O

- | | |
|--|--|
| Oaths, president of senate to administer..... 129 | Officers of assembly, duties of.132, 134 |
| Office of attorney general..... 195 | senate, duties of... 121, 134 |
| U. S..... 210 | 1868..... 168 |
| adjutant general..... 196 | assembly, 1868..... 174 |
| bank comptroller..... 195 | legislature, pay of..... 151 |
| commissioners of school and university lands.. 196 | duties of..... 151 |
| secretary of state..... 195 | Order of business..... 124, 136 |
| state treasurer..... 195 | call to..... 124 |
| state prison commiss'nr 195 | while speaker or member is speaking..... 138 |
| sup't of public instruc'n 195 | requesting concurrence... 145 |
| sup't of public property. 196 | Organization of legislature..... 149 |

P

Pay of officers of legislature.....	151	President of senate to administer	
Papers to be read before presented	126	oaths.....	129
to lie on table till reports		President of senate, temporary...	121
are printed.....	135	pro tempore..	121
committal of.....	140	Previous quest'n, how put, &c. 125,	141
to accompany bills.....	145	Printing of bills.....	137
claiming money, to be pre-		reports.....	146
served.....	148	Postoffice arrangements, legisla-	
Passage of bills, question on....	143	ture.....	156
Persons privileged to floor of sen-		Postoffice department, U. S.....	211
ate.....	124	Postoffices in Wis., list of....	292, 299
Petitions, memorials, &c.....	136	Postal information.....	288, 291
Presentation of bills to the gov-		Proceedings subsequent to com-	
ernor.....	147	mittee of whole.....	143
President of senate, duties of. 121,	122	Process of passing bills.....	156, 158

Q

Questions, how stated and deci-		Question, division of.....	126, 140
ded.....	122, 139	on passage of bills....	143
previous, how put, &c. 125		Quorums.....	122, 164

R

Recommitment previous to pas-		Reports of committee of whole..	143
sage.....	143	printing of.....	146
Reading of bills.....	137	Reporters.....	124
Reading papers and smoking pro-		Representatives in congress....	192
hibited.....	131	Resolutions to lie over, if object-	
Reconsideration, motion for,		ed to.....	129
when in order.....	126, 140	introduction of.....	136
Reference of bills, &c.....	137	to take same course	
Reform school.....	200	as bills.....	147
Regents of normal schools... 199,	200	Rules and orders of senate... 121,	130
Registers of deeds.....	246	not to be rescinded without	
Rejected bills and resolutions....	145	notice.....	129
Reports of committees..... 122,	134	and orders of assembly. 131,	144
on enrolled bills..... 128,	135	of committee of whole....	142
amendments of.....	142	suspending and changing. 144	

S

Seats, drawing of.....	150	Speaking, call to order during... 138	
Secretary of state's office.....	194	twice or out of place	
Secretaries of state, list of.....	188	prohibited.....	138
Senators, (U. S.) from Wis. since		order while speaker or	
organization of state.....	192	member is.....	138
Senators, election of to congress. 214		Stationery for use of legislature. 155	
Senate, rules and orders of... 121,	130	State treasurers, list of.....	188
call of.....	126	State prison commissioners.....	189
1868, statistical list of....	167	State officers, 1868, 1869.....	194
officers.....	168	State treasurer's office.....	195
committees..... 169,	170	State prison, officers and em-	
districts, apportionment		ployees.....	195
1866.....	177, 178	State library.....	195
Sections, bill to be read by.....	142	State historical society.....	196
School fund and income.....	242	State armory.....	196
Sergeant-at-arms, duties, &c. 123,	133	State university.....	198, 199
Sessions, executive.....	129	State department, U. S.....	205
Soldiers' orphans' home.....	202	State finances.....	241, 244
Sheriffs in Wisconsin, list of....	245	State indebtedness.....	241
Sighting of bills.....	147	State officers, table showing time	
Speaker to decide who has floor... 138		of election of, &c.....	227
Speakers of house repres'tves. 233,	234	Statistics of United States... 214,	226

Superintendents of public in- struction.....	189	Supreme court Wisconsin.....	197
Substitute amendment by, how made.....	130	U. S.....	228
		Suspending and changing rules, &c.....	144

T

Table showing length of sessions and number of representatives since 1836.....	193	Third reading, amendm'ts on.....	143
Table showing times of election of state officers and meetings of legislatures of the several states	227	Tie vote.....	140
Table showing number constitu- ting majority, &c.....	166	Title of laws amended to be in bill of bills to be recited.....	129 135
		of bills.....	146
		Treasury department U. S.....	206
		Treasury, balances in.....	244

U

United States, constitution of..5,	20	United States senators from Wis. since organization of state.....	192
congress of.....	229	United States supreme court.....	228
government.....	228	University, state.....	198, 199
United States legat'ns abroad.....	336, 338	fund and income.....	242, 243
statistics of.....	215, 226		

V

Visiting committee.....	146
-------------------------	-----

W

Wisconsin, constitution of....	21, 50	Who may be admitted to floor...	131
Whole, committee of.....	121, 142	War department U. S.....	209
Writing, motion to be reduced to.	125		





MAP OF WISCONSIN

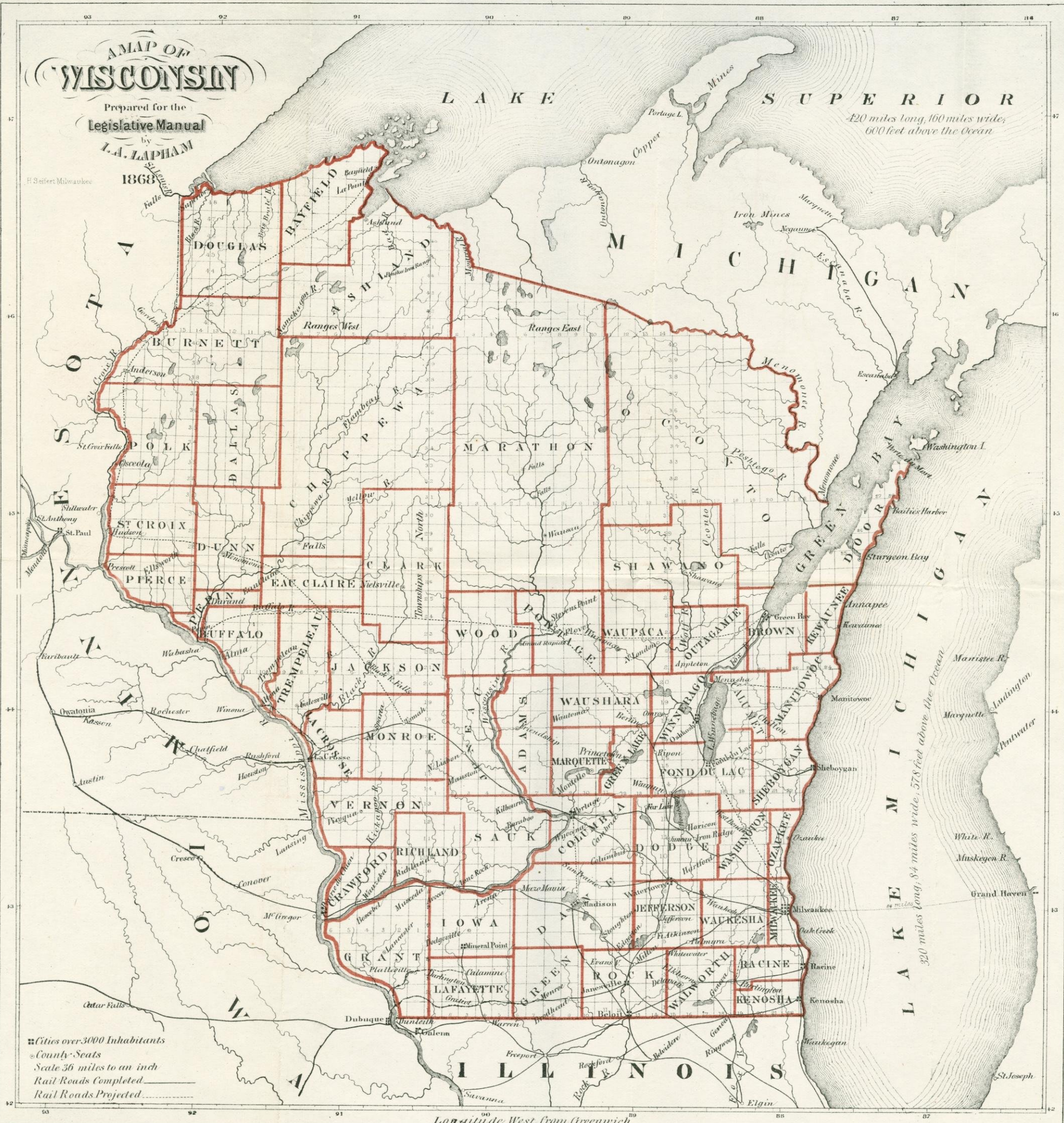
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by
L. A. LAPHAM

1868

L A K E S U P E R I O R

420 miles long, 160 miles wide,
600 feet above the Ocean

H. Seibert Milwaukee



■ Cities over 3000 Inhabitants
● County Seats
Scale 36 miles to an inch
Rail Roads Completed
Rail Roads Projected

Longitude West from Greenwich





