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The legislative manual of the state of Wisconsin; comprising Jefferson's manual, the rules, forms and laws for the regulation of business; also, lists and tables for reference. Second Annual Edition 1...

Madison, Wisconsin: Atwood and Rublee, State Printers, 1863

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LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

FORWARD



WISCONSIN 1863.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 15th, 1863.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On motion of Senator LAWRENCE, the following Standing Committees were appointed:

Judiciary.—Messrs. Bowman, Cameron, Pope, Hamelton, and Thorpe.

Finance.—Messrs. Lawrence, Smith and Earnest.

Incorporations.—Messrs. A. H. Young, Blair and Thomas.

Roads, Bridges & Ferries.—Messrs. Morris, Ketchum and Reynolds.

Town & County Organization.—Messrs. Harris, Wilkinson and Bohan.

Militia.—Messrs. Hood, Lawrence and Clark.

Privileges & Elections.—Messrs. Wescott A. H. Young and Thorpe.

Agriculture.—Messrs. M. K. Young, Van Wyck and Clapp.

Legislature Expenditures.—Messrs. Kimball, Wheeler and Vilas.

State Affairs.—Messrs. Wilkinson, Hood and Frost.

Federal Relations.—Messrs. Hamilton, Wilkinson and Clark.

Education.—Messrs. McDill, M. K. Young, and Ellis.

Banks & Banking.—Messrs. Kelsey, Smith, and Clark.

Joint Com. on Claims.—Messrs. Chandler, Littlejohn and Vilas.

Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Pope, McDill and Earnest.

Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Ketchum, Harris and Bohan.

Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Littlejohn, Wheeler and Reynolds.

Contingent Expenses.—Messrs. Van Wyck, Pope and Thorpe.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Blair, Wescott and Frost.

State Prison.—Messrs. Wheeler, Morris and Wilson.

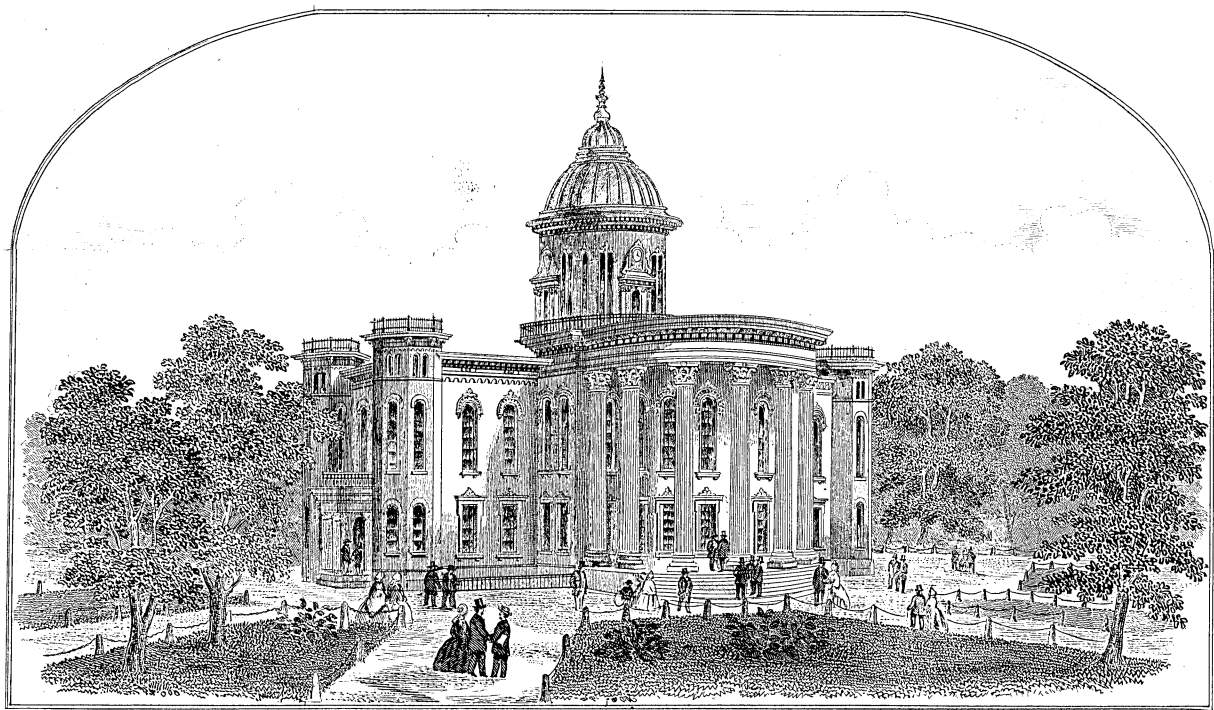
Railroads.—Messrs. Cameron, Lawrence, M. K. Young, Wilson and Ellis.

Benevolent Institutions.—Messrs. Smith, Kimball and Thomas.

Joint Committee on Printing.—Messrs. Kelsey and Bohan.

Local Legislation.—Messrs. Hood, Wescott and Clapp.





Lith. by D. Lipman, Milwaukee.

THE CAPITOL

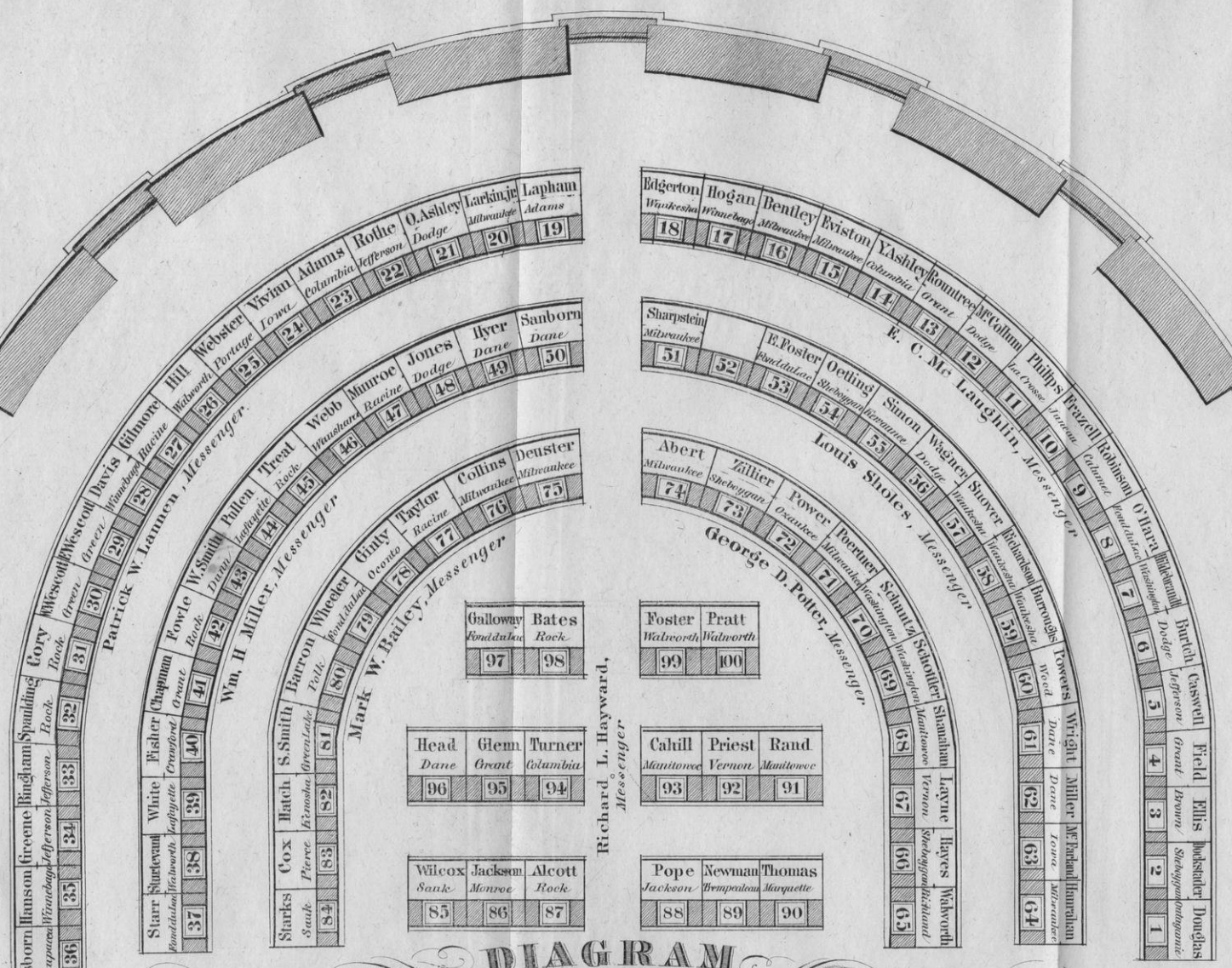


DIAGRAM OF THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, 1863.

REPORTERS

James E. Dean, Chief Clerks Messenger
JOHN S. DEAN, CHIEF CLERK
M. P. WING, Book Keeper
B. W. YOUNG, Asst. Clerk

J. ALLEN BARBER, Speaker

VESTIBULE

LOBBY FOR LADIES

LOBBY FOR GENTLEMEN

SPEAKERS ROOM

CHIEF CLERKS ROOM

Jno. B. Eugene, 1st Ass't P.M.

**POST OFFICE
M.B. Patchin, P.M.**

O. Babcock, 2d Ass't P.M.

CLOAK & HAT ROOM

SERG'T AT ARMS ROOM

Geo. Arthur Tilden
Serg't at Arms

**A. M. THOMSON
Serg't. at Arms**

**Serg't.
at Arms**

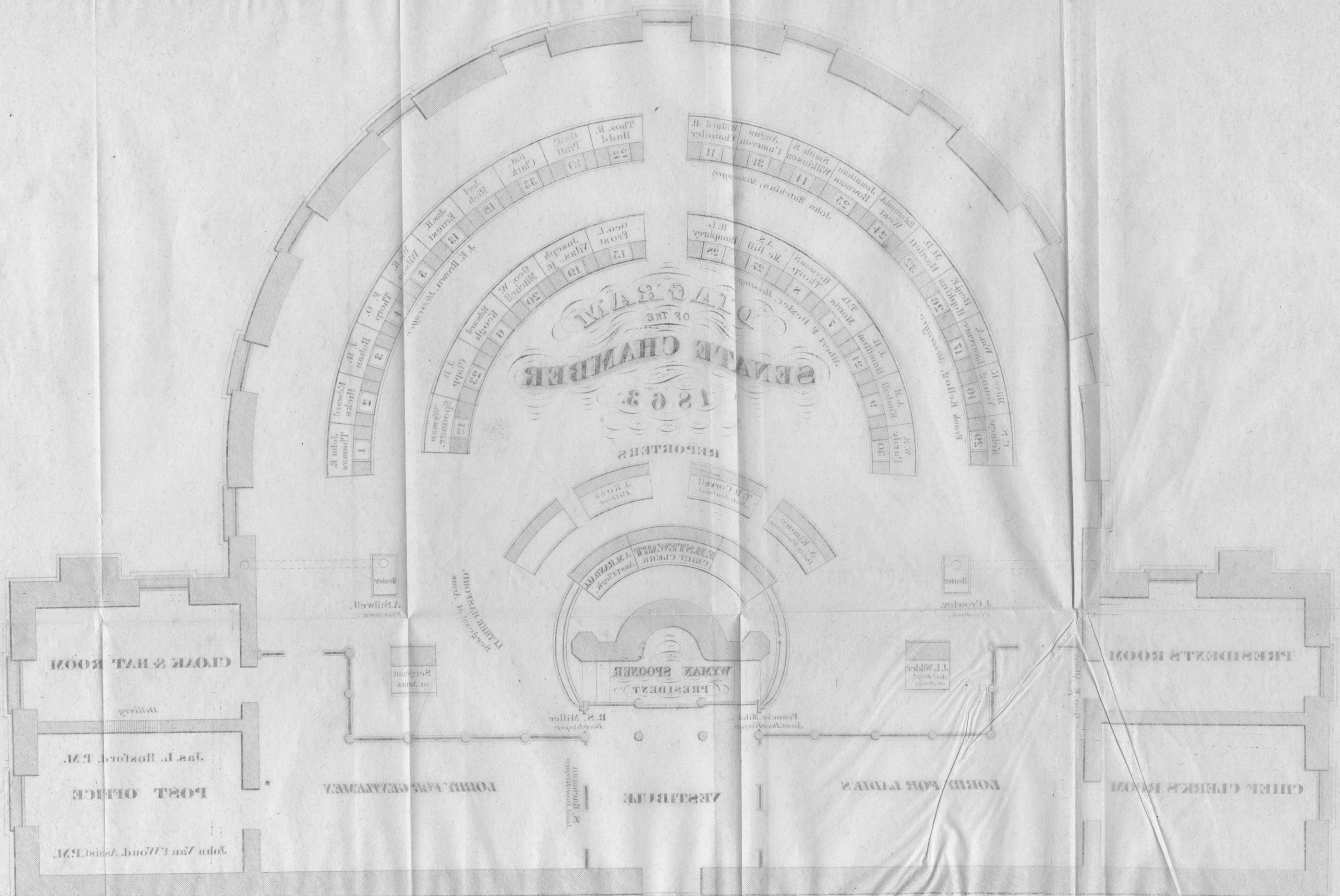
**1st Asst. Serg't at Arms
C. D. Long**
**2d Asst. Serg't at Arms
D. S. Hawley**

**Asst. Serg't
at Arms**

**J. A. Fuller
Asst. Door Keeper**

**T. P. Davis
Asst. Door Keeper**

**Jeremiah Everett
Asst. Door Keeper**



John Henry THE

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

Jan'y 14, 1862
OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN;

COMPRISING

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL, THE RULES, FORMS AND LAWS,
FOR THE REGULATION OF BUSINESS;

ALSO,

LISTS AND TABLES FOR REFERENCE.



COMPILED BY

THE CHIEF CLERKS OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY,
IN THE YEAR 1863.

SECOND ANNUAL EDITION.

MADISON, WIS.:
ATWOOD & RUBLEE, STATE PRINTERS.
1863.

1898

1898

JOINT RESOLUTION, No. 9.

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That the Chief Clerks of the Senate and Assembly be directed to prepare a Legislative Manual, similar in its general style and contents, to that published pursuant to joint resolution of the Legislature of 1862, making such changes and additions as they may deem necessary ; that one thousand copies of the same be immediately published by the State Printer, delivered to and receipted for by said Clerks, and by them distributed in the usual manner.

Adopted in Assembly, January 30, 1863.

JOHN S. DEAN,
Chief Clerk of Assembly.

Concurred in by the Senate, February 4, 1863.

FRANK M. STEWART.
Chief Clerk of Senate.



CALENDAR FOR 1863.

[illegible]

CALENDAR FOR 1864.

JUNE.		MAY.		APRIL.		MARCH.		FEBY.		JAN'RY.		MONTH.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sunday.	...
5	6	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Monday.	...
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Tuesday.	...
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Wed'day.	...
26	27	28	29	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Th'rsd'y.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Friday.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sat'rd'y.	...

DEC'R.		NOV'R.		OCTOBER.		SEPT'R.		AUGUST.		JULY.		MONTH.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sunday.	...
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Monday.	...
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Tuesday.	...
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	Wed'day.	...
25	26	27	28	29	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	Th'rsd'y.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Friday.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sat'rd'y.	...

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce in weight, to any part of the United States, not over 3000 miles, 3 cents. If over 3000 miles, 10 cents. (California and Oregon, 10 cents.) Letters weighing over $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce and not over 1 ounce, double these rates. *Must be prepaid in all cases.*

Drop letters, 1 cent. May be prepaid or not.

Advertised letters, 1 cent, in addition to the regular rates.

Valuable Letters may be registered by application at the office of mailing, and the payment of a registration fee of 5 cents.

To Canada and other British North American Provinces, when not over 3000 miles, 10 cents, for each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. When over 3000 miles, 15 cents. Prepayment optional.

To Great Britain or Ireland, 24 cents; but if sent to or from California or Oregon, 29 cents. Prepayment optional.

To France, 15 cents for each $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce. Prepayment optional.

Letters to other foreign countries vary in rate according to the route by which they are sent, and the proper information can be obtained of any Postmaster in the United States.

Newspapers, periodicals, unsealed circulars, or other articles of printed matter, (except books,) when sent to any part of the United States, and weighing not over 3 ounces, 1 cent, and for every additional ounce or part thereof, 1 cent. If within the State, and not weighing over $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

Weekly newspapers (one copy only,) sent to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, FREE.

Books, bound or unbound, not weighing over 4 pounds, for any distance under 3000 miles, 1 cent per ounce; over 3000 miles, 2 cents per ounce. The above must be prepaid.

Daguerreotypes will be charged with letter postage by weight.

No package will be forwarded (except books) which weighs over 3 pounds.

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 Administration and those who acted with the majority in the House of Commons, than a neglect of, or departure from, the rules of proceeding: that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority: and that they were, in many instances, a shelter and protection to the minority, against the attempts of power."

So far the maxim is certainly true, and 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 are become the law of the House; by a strict adherence to which, the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses, which these forms were intended to check, and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities.—2 *Hats.*, 171, 172.

And whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not, is really not of so great importance. It is much more material that there should be a rule to go by, than what that rule is: that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business, not subject to the

caprice of the Speaker, or captiousness of the members. It is very material that order, decency and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body.—2 *Hats.*, 149.

SECTION II.

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 till 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 any thing said in their own House; that during the time of privilege; 2d, 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 continually progressive, seems to result from their rejecting all definition of them, the doctrine being, that "their dignity and independence are preserved by keeping their privileges indefinite;" and that "the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rest entirely in their own breast; and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated 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

*Elsynge, 217—1 *Hats.* 31—1 *Grey's Deb.* 133. †Order of the House of Commons, 1663, July 10.

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 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. 990; 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 arrest.—4. The court before which the process is returnable, is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorized proceeding, and liable also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceedings stayed or corrected by the superior courts.

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

While privilege was understood in England to extend, as it does here, only to exemption from arrest, *cundo, 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 ad respondendum, or, testificandum, or a summons on a jury; and with reason, because a member has superior duty to perform in another place.

When a representative is withdrawn from his seat by summons, the 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 facts being proved, Whitney was detained in confinement a fortnight, and Randall three weeks, and was reprimanded by the Speaker. In March, 1796, the House of Representatives voted, a challenge given to a member of their House, to be a breach of the privileges of the House; but satisfactory apologies and acknowledgments being made, no further proceedings were had. The Editor of the *Aurora* having, in his paper of Feb. 19, 1800, inserted some paragraphs defamatory to the Senate, and failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of this order, it was insisted in support of it, that every man, by the law of nature, and every body of men, possesses the right of self-defence; that all public functionaries are essentially invested with the powers of self-preservation; that they have

an inherent right to do all acts necessary to keep themselves in a condition to discharge the trusts confided to them; that whenever authorities are given, the means of carrying them into execution are given by necessary implication; that thus we see the British Parliament exercise the right of punishing contempts; all the State Legislatures exercise the same power, and every Court does the same; that if we have it not, we sit at the mercy of every intruder who may enter our doors or gallery, and by noise and tumult, render proceeding in business impracticable; that if our 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 the express provisions of their law; that the State Legislatures have equal authority, because their powers are plenary; they represent their constituents completely, and possess all their powers, except such as their Constitutions have expressly denied them; that the Courts of the several States have the same powers by the laws of their States, and those of the Federal Government by the same State laws, adopted in each State by a law of Congress; that none of these bodies, therefore, derive those powers from natural or necessary right, but from express law; that Congress have no such natural or necessary power, nor any powers but such as are given them by the Constitution; that that has given them directly, exemption from personal arrest, exemption from 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 function, *e. g.* for the punishment of contempts, of affrays or tumults in their presence, &c., but, till the law be made, it does not exist; and does not exist, from their own neglect; that in the 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 of the member; as, should one House, in the regular form of a bill, aim at too broad privileges, it may be checked by the other, and both by the President; and also as, the law being promulgated, the citizen will know how to avoid offence. But if one branch may assume its own privileges without control; if it may do it on the spur of the occasion, conceal the law in its own breast, and after the fact committed, make its sentence both the law and the judgment on that fact; if the offence is to be kept undefined, and to be declared only *ex re nata*, and according to the passions of the moment, and there be no limitation either in the manner or measure of the punishment, the condition of the citizen will be perilous indeed. Which of these doctrines is to prevail, time will decide. Where there is no fixed law, the judgment on any particular case, is the law of that single case only, and dies with it. When a new and even a similar case arises, the judgment which is to make, and at the same time apply, the law, is open to question and consideration, as are all new laws.—Perhaps Congress, in the meantime, in their care for the safety of the citizens as well as that for their own protection, may declare by law what is necessary and proper to enable them to carry into execution the powers vested in them, and thereby hang up a rule for the inspection of all, which may direct the conduct of the 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' Eves*, 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 sergeant.—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 parliamentarium, 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, &c.—*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, 176—5 *Grey*, 133.

And even in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace, to which privilege does not extend as to substance; yet in Parliament, a member is privileged as to the mode of proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the House, that it may judge of the fact, and of the grounds of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege. Otherwise it would be in the power of other branches of the government, and even of every private man, under pretences of treason, &c., to take any man from his service in the House; and so as many, one after another, as would make the House what he pleaseth.—*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.* 1530—*D'Erves* 283, col. 1—*Lex. Parl.* 133.

When it is found necessary for the public service to put a member under arrest, or when, on any public inquiry, matter comes out which may lead to affect the person of a member, it is the practice immediately to acquaint the House, that they may know the reasons for such a proceeding, and take such steps as they think proper—2 *Hats.* 259. Of which see many examples—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 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. Jud.* 53. Thus the King's taking notice of the bill for suppressing soldiers, depending before the House, his proposing a provisional clause for a bill before it was presented to him by the two Houses, his expressing displeasure against some persons for matters moved in Parliament during the debate and preparation of a bill, were breaches of privilege.—2 *Nelson*, 743; and in 1783, December 17, it was declared a breach of fundamental privileges, &c., to report any opinion, or pretended opinion of the King, on any bill or proceeding depending in either House of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members.—2 *Hats*. 251, 6.

SECTION IV.

ELECTIONS.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the 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 to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.—*Const. 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 in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

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

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to serve 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.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 2.*

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

STATES.	1787 ¹	1792 ²	1800 ³	1810 ⁴	1820 ⁵	1830 ⁶	1840 ⁷	1850 ⁸
⁹ Maine,	0	0	0	0	7	8	7	6
New Hampshire,	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3
Massachusetts,	8	14	17	20	13	12	10	11
Rhode Island,	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut,	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4
Vermont,	0	2	4	6	5	5	4	3
New York,	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33
New Jersey,	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5
Pennsylvania,	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25
Delaware,	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Maryland,	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6
Virginia,	10	19	22	28	22	21	15	13
North Carolina,	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8
South Carolina,	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6
Georgia,	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8
Kentucky,	0	2	6	10	12	13	10	10
¹⁰ Tennessee,	0	0	3	6	9	13	11	10
¹¹ Ohio,	0	0	0	6	14	19	21	21
¹² Louisiana,	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	4
¹³ Indiana,	0	0	0	0	3	7	10	11
¹⁴ Mississippi,	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	5
¹⁵ Illinois,	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	9
¹⁶ Alabama,	0	0	0	0	3	5	7	7
¹⁷ Missouri,	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7
¹⁸ Michigan,	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
¹⁹ Arkansas,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
²⁰ Florida,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
²¹ Iowa,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
²² Texas,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
²³ Wisconsin,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
²⁴ California,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
²⁵ Minnesota,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
²⁶ Oregon,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	65	105	141	181	212	242	223	237

1 As per Constitution.

2 As per act of April 14, 1792, one Representative for 33,000, first census.

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

4 As per act of December 21, 1811, one Representative for 33,000, third census.

5 As per act of March 7, 1822, one Representative for 49,000, fourth census.

6 As per act of May 22, 1832, one Representative for 47,000, fifth census.

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

8 As per act of July 30, 1852, one Representative for 93,702, seventh census.

9 Previous to the 3d 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.

10 Admitted under act of Congress of June 1, 1796, with one Representative.

11 " " April 30, 1802, "

12 " " April 8, 1812, "

13 " " December 11, 1816, "

14 " " December 10, 1817, "

15	Admitted under Act of Congress of December 3, 1818, with one Representative]	
16	" " " " " "	December 14, 1819.
17	" " " " " "	March 2, 1821.
18	" " " " " "	January 26, 1837,
19	" " " " " "	January 15, 1837,
20	" " " " " "	March 3, 1845,
21	" " " " " "	March 3, 1845, with two Representatives.
22	" " " " " "	December 29, 1845, two do
23	" " " " " "	May 29, 1848, with three do
24	" " " " " "	Sept. 8, 1850, with two do
25	" " " " " "	May 11, 1858, with two do
26	" " " " " "	Feb. 14, 1859, with one do

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. 1, Sec. 2.*

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person, holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House, during his continuance in office.—*Const. U. S., Art. 1. 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. 1, Sec. 5.*

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

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

SECTION VII.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

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

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.—*Const. U. S., Art. I., Sec. 3.*

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.—*Const. U. S., Art. I., Sec. 3.*

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers.—*Const. U. S., Art. I., Sec. 2.*

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

In the Senate, a President pro-tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, is proposed and chosen by ballot. His office is understood to be determined on the Vice-President 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.* 4. Sir John Cheney, and for Sir William Sturton, and in 15 *H.* Sir John Tyrrell, in 1656, Jan. 27—1658, March 9—1659, Jan. 13.

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

Thorpe in execution, a new Speaker chosen—31 *H.* VI.—3 *Grey*, 11; and March 14, 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 Rule 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, &c., are usually appointed at the first meeting, to continue through the session. The person first named is generally permitted to act as chairman. But this is a matter of courtesy; every committee having a right to elect their own chairman, who presides over them, puts questions, and reports their proceedings to the House.—4 *Inst.* 11, 12—*Scob.* 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.* 440—2 *Hats*. 77.

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

When a committee is charged with an inquiry, if a member 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 inquire concerning him.—9 *Grey*, 523.

So soon as the House sits, and a committee is notified of it, the chairman is in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the 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.—6 *Grey*, 129, 7 *Grey* 123, 229, 321.

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

SECTION XII.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The speech, messages, and other matters of great concernment, are usually referred to a committee of the whole House—6 *Grey*, 311, where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended until they get into a shape which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the House, are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills—*Scob.* 36, 44. Propositions for any charge on the people are especially to be first made in a committee of the whole—3 *Hats.* 127. *Vide Rules H. R.* 123, 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.* 36—*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 numbers, great heats and confusion arose, and danger of a decision by the sword. The Speaker took the chair, the mace was forcibly laid on the table; whereupon the members retiring to their places, the Speaker told the House "he had taken the chair without an order to bring the House into order." Some excepted against it; but it was generally approved as the only expedient to suppress 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," &c.; or a motion is made to that effect, and a question put, that it be received to-morrow, &c.—*Scob.* 38.

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

SECTION XIII.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Common fame is a good ground for the House to proceed by inquiry, and even to accusation.—*Resolutions of House of Commons*, 1 *Carl.* 1, 1625—*Rush. Lex. Parl.* 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 enquiry, 2 *Hats.* 102, nor then are orders for their attendance given blank—3 *Grey*, 51.

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

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

A member in his place gives information to the House of what he knows of any matter under hearing at the bar.—*Jour. H. of C.*, Jan. 22, 1744, 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 laws 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 be first taken up, but is left to his own discretion, unless the House on a question decide to take up a particular subject.—*Haker*, 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 matters before the House, and unfinished on the preceding day, whether taken up in turn, or on special order, are entitled to be resumed, and passed on through their present stage.

5. These matters being 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 belong to the dates of their bills.

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

1. Motions previously submitted.

2. Reports of committees previously made.

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

4. After twelve o'clock, engrossed bills of the Senate, and bills of the House of Representatives, on 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 27, *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 the other House, respecting amendments to bills, are taken up as soon as the House is clear of a question, unless they require to be printed, for better consideration. Orders of the day may be called for, even when another question is before the House.

SECTION XV.

ORDER.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.—*Const.* 1, 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 it.—*Town. col.* 209.

SECTION XVII.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

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

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and to address himself, not to the House, or any particular member, but to the Speaker, who calls him by his name, that

the House may take notice, who it is that speaks.—*Scob.* 6—*D' Ewes*, 487, *col.* 1—2 *Hats.* 77—4 *Grey*, 66—3 *Grey*, 108. But members who are indisposed, may be indulged to speak sitting.—3 *Hats.* 75, 77—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 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 personality.—*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' Ewes*, 434, *col.* 1, 2.

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

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

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

No member shall speak more than once to the same question, 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 speak in 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 clear a matter of fact.—3 *Grey*, 357, 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 travelling into the merits of it, *Memorials in Hakew.* 29; or to the orders of the House, if they be transgressed keeping within that line, and 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, 33—2 *Hats.* 166, 168—*Hale. Parl.* 133.

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the House, no prior determination of which is to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with a motion to rescind it.—2 *Hats.* 169, 170—*Rushw. p. 3 v. 1, fol. 42.* But while a proposition 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, &c.—*Mem. in Hakew.*—3 *Smyth's Comw. L. 2, c. 3*; not to digress from the matter to fall upon the person.—*Scob.* 31—*Hale. Parl.* 133—2 *Hats.* 166, by speaking, reviling, nipping, or unmannerly words against a particular member.—*Smyth's Comw. L. 2, c. 3.* The 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 of or cross 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'Erwes*, 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, and 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 any thing worth their hearing.—2 *Hats.* 77, 78.

If repeated calls do not produce order, the Speaker may call by his name any member obstinately persisting in irregularity; whereupon the House may require the member to withdraw. He is then to be heard in exculpation, and to withdraw. Then the Speaker states the offence committed, and the House considers the degree of punishment they will inflict.—2 *Hats.* 166, 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, 123—*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, 3 *Grey*, 128, 293—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 noticed till the member has finished his speech.—5 *Grey*, 356—6 *Grey*, 60. Then the person objecting to them, and desiring them to be taken down by the clerk at the table, must repeat them. The Speaker then may direct the clerk to take them down in his minutes. But if he thinks them not disorderly, he delays the direction. If the call becomes pretty general, he orders the clerk to take them down, as stated by the objecting member. They are then part of his minutes, and when read to the offending member, he may deny they were his words, and the House must then decide by a question whether they are his words or not. Then the member may justify them or explain the sense in which he used them, or apologize. If the House is satisfied, no further proceeding is necessary. But if two members still insist to take the sense of the House, the member must withdraw before that question is stated, and then the sense of the House is to be taken.—2 *Hats.* 199—4 *Grey*, 170—6 *Grey*, 59. When any member has spoken, or other business intervened, after offensive words spoken, they cannot be taken notice of for censure. And this is for the common security of all, and to prevent mistakes, which must happen, if words are not taken down immediately. Formerly, they might be taken down at any time the same day.—2 *Hats.* 196—*Mem. in Hakew.* 71—3 *Grey*, 48—9 *Grey*, 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 a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptionable 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 Comm. L. 2, c. 3*—2 *Hats.* 170.

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

Neither House can exercise any authority over a member or officer of the other, but should complain to the House of which he is, and leave the punishment to them. Where the complaint is of words disrespectfully spoken by a member of another House, it is difficult

to obtain punishment; because of the rules supposed necessary to be observed (as to the immediate noting down of words) for the security of members. Therefore, it is the duty of the House, and more particularly of the Speaker, to interfere immediately, and not to permit expressions to go unnoticed, which may give a ground of complaint to the other House, and introduce proceedings and mutual accusations between the two Houses, which can hardly be terminated without difficulty and disorder.—3 *Hats*. 51.

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

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

No man is to come into the House with his head covered, nor to remove from one place to the other with his hat on, nor is to put on his hat in coming in; or removing, until he be sit 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 decisions of the Speaker may be controlled by the House.—3 *Grey*, 319.

SECTION XVIII.

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 *Hakew.* 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 on important or interesting matter, they ought not to be proceeded on till an hour at which the House is usually fully—(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 come to a resolution, that no new bill be brought in, except it be sent from the other House.—3 *Grey*; 156.

All orders of the House determine with the session; and one taken under such an order, may, after the session is ended, be discharged on a Habeas Corpus.—*Raym.* 120—*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 necessary towards their execution. But orders and resolutions are sometimes entered in the journals, having no relation to these, such as acceptances of invitations to attend orations, to take part in processions, &c. These must be understood to be merely conventional among those who are willing to participate in the ceremony, and are therefore perhaps improperly placed among the records of the House.

SECTION XIX.

PETITIONS.

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

Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners, *Scob.* 87—*L. Parl. c.* 22—9 *Grey*, 362, unless they are attending, 1 *Grey*, 401, or unable to sign and averred by a member, 3 *Grey*, 418. But a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning was on the question, (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.—6 *Grey*, 36. It must be presented by a member, not by the petitioners, and must be opened by him, holding it in his hand, 10 *Grey*, 57.

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

Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by 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.—*Rules H. R. 38.*

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

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

SECTION XXI.

RESOLUTIONS.

When the House commands, it is by an "order." But facts, principles, 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.—*Journ. 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 readings 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, &c. Leave being given, on the question, a committee is appointed to prepare

and bring in the bill. The mover and seconder are always appointed 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—1 *Grey*, 82, 84.

SECTION XXIV.

BILLS, FIRST READING.

When a bill is first presented, the clerk reads it at the table, and hands it to the Speaker, who, rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this is the first time of reading it; and the question will be, Whether it shall be read a second time? Then sitting down, to give an opening for objections; if none be made, he rises again, and puts the question, Whether it shall be read a second time?—*Hakew.* 137, 141. A bill cannot be amended at the first reading.—6 *Grey*, 286: nor is it usual for it to be opposed then, but it may be done and rejected.—*D' Ewes*, 335, col. 1.—3 *Hats.* 198. (*Vide Rules H. R.* 109.)

SECTION XXV.

BILLS, SECOND READING.

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

In the Senate of the United States, the President reports the title of the bill, that this is the second time of reading it, that it is now to be considered as in a committee of the whole, and 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 exception 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. *Hadew. 146—Town. col. 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 372*. 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 this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negative, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question.—*Rules, II. R. 119*.

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

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

In some cases, the House has ordered the committee to withdraw immediately into the committee-chamber, and act on, and bring back the bill, during 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 to in committee actually assembled.

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

Any member of the House may be present at any select committee, but cannot vote, and must give place to all of the committee, and 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 a committee, whether select or of the whole, may be a bill, resolutions, draught of an address, &c., and it may either originate with them, or be referred to them. In every case, the whole paper is read first by the clerk, and then by the chairman, by paragraphs, *Scob 49*, pausing at the end of each paragraph

and putting questions for amending, if proposed. In the case of resolutions on distinct subjects, originating with themselves, a question is put on each separately, as amended, or unamended, and no final question on the whole.—3 *Hats*. 276. But if they relate to the same subject, a question is put on the whole. If it be a bill, draught of an address, or other paper originating with them, they proceed by paragraphs, putting questions for amending, either by insertion or striking out, if proposed; but no question on agreeing to the paragraphs separately. This is reserved to the close, when a question is put on the whole for agreeing to it as amended or unamended. But if it be a paper referred to them, they proceed to put questions of amendment, if proposed, but no final question on the whole; because all parts of the paper having been adopted by the House, stand, of course, unless altered, or struck out by a vote. Even if they are opposed to the whole paper, and think it cannot be made good by amendments, they cannot reject it, but must report it back to the House without amendments, and there make their opposition.

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

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

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

On this head, the following case occurred in the Senate, March 6, 1800. A resolution which had no preamble, having been already amended by the House, so that a few words only of the original remained in it, a motion was made to prefix a preamble, which, having an aspect very different from the resolution, the mover intimated that he should afterwards propose a 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 forwards 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 move that the committee may rise, and the chairman report the paper to the House, with or without amendments, as the case may be.—2 *Hats*. 289, 292 —*Scob*. 53—2 *Hats*. 290—8 *Scob*. 50.

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

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

SECTION XXVII.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

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

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

SECTION XXVIII.

BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

After a bill has been committed and reported, it ought not, in an ordinary course, to be recommitted. But in cases of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the same committee.—*Hakew*. 151. If a report be committed before agreed to in the House, what has passed in the committee is of no validity ; the whole question is again before the committee,

and a new resolution must be again moved, as if nothing had passed.—3 *Hats*. 131, *note*.

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

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

SECTION XXIX.

BILL, REPORT TAKEN UP.

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

On taking up a bill reported with amendments, the amendments only are read by the clerk. The Speaker then reads the first, and puts it to the question: and so on till the whole are adopted or rejected, before any other amendment be admitted, except it be an amendment to an amendment.—*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 28th rule of the Senate says, "All the bills, on a second reading, shall first be considered by the Senate in the same manner as if the Senate were in a 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 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 on returning into committee, the House can discharge them and proceed itself on the business, keeping down the improper discussion by the previous question. 5. A committee cannot punish a breach of order, in the House or in the gallery.—9 *Grey*, 113; it can only rise and report it to the House, who may proceed to punish.

The first and second of these peculiarities attach to the quasi-committee of the Senate, as every day's practice proves; and seem to be the only ones to which the 28th rule meant to subject them; for it continues to be a House, and therefore, though it acts in some respects as a committee, in others it preserves its character as a House. Thus, 3d. It is in the daily habit of referring its business to a special committee. 4th. It admits the previous questions; if it did not, it would have no means of preventing an improper discussion; but being able, as the committee is, to avoid 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 seen 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 state, 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 two last 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; and accident and management may and often do, prevent a successful rallying on the next and last question, Whether it shall pass?

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

SECTION XXXII.

READING PAPERS.

Where papers are laid before the House, or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them once read at the table, before he can be compelled to vote on them. But it is a great, though common error, to suppose that he has a right, *toties quoties*, to have acts, journals, accounts or papers, on the table, read independently of the will of the House. The delay and interruption which this might be made to produce, evince the impossibility of the existence of such a right. There is, indeed, so manifest a propriety of permitting every member to have as much information as possible

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

on every question on which he is to vote, that when he desires the reading, if it be seen that it is really for information, and not for delay, the Speaker directs it to be read without putting a question, if no one objects. But if objected to, a question must be put.—2 *Hats.* 117, 118.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXIII.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

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

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

It is no possession of a bill, unless it be delivered to the clerk to be read, or the Speaker reads the title.—*Lex. Parl.* 274—*Elsynge Mem.* 85—*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 the 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 for any particular one; and if it be carried on the question—"Whether the House will now proceed to the orders of the day?" they must be read, and proceeded on in the course in which they stand.—2 *Hats*. 83. For priority of order gives priority of right, which cannot be taken away but by another special order.

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

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

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

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

3. When a motion is made which it will be proper to act on, but information is wanted, or something more pressing claims the present time, the question or debate is adjourned to such 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 then be called for at any time.

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

6. But if the proposition be well digested, and may need but few

and simple amendments, and especially if these be of leading consequence, they then proceed to consider and amend it themselves.

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

For the Parliamentary,
Postm't indefinitely,
Adjournment,
Lying on the table.

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

In their 11th Rule, therefore, which declares, that while a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, unless it be for the previous question, or to postpone, commit or amend the main question, the term postponement must be understood according to their broad use of it, and not in its 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 Post. mo.) | In the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes, and the 1st member of the 4th class, the rule "first moved, first put," takes place. |
| Commit | |
| 2. Postpone and Prev. Qu.) | |
| Commit | |
| 3. Commit and Prev. Qu.) | |
| Postpone | |
| 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, *c. 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 appendage 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 prequestion 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 a piling of questions one on another, which, to avoid embarrassment, is not allowed: 3. The same result may be had more simply, by voting against the previous question, commitment or amendment.

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

The 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 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 instruction to inquire," &c. In like manner, if an amendment be moved to an amendment, it is admitted. But it would not be admitted in another degree; to wit, to amend an amendment to an amendment of a main question. This would lead to too much embarrassment. The line must be drawn somewhere; and usage has drawn it after 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 an imprisonment, *term* of irredeemability of a loan, or the *terminus in quem* in any other case. Then the question must begin *a maximo*. Or whether the lesser includes the greater, as in questions on the limitation of the rate of interest, on what day the session shall be closed by adjournment, on what day the next shall commence, when an act shall commence, or the *terminus a quo* in any other case, where the question must begin *a minimo*. The object being not to begin at that extreme which, and more, being within every man's wish, no one could negative it, and yet if 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 been made to strike out or agree to a paragraph. Motions to amend

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

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 principal one.—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 any thing further to it, either to add or alter.—*Memor. in Hakew.* 23—4 *Grey* 27.

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

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

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

The proper occasion for the previous question is, when a subject is brought forward of a delicate nature as to high personages, &c., or the discussion of which may call forth observations, which might be of injurious consequences. Then the previous question is proposed, and in the modern usage, the discussion of the main question is suspended, and the debate confined to the previous question. The use of it has been extended abusively to other cases; but in these, it 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 been just 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 loose it altogether; while others of them may vote, as *Hatsell* advises, that the main question be not now put; with a view to move it again in an amended form. The enemies of the main question, by this manœuvre to the previous question, get the enemies to the amendment added to them on the first vote, and throw the friends of the main question under the embarrassment of rallying again as they can. To support his opinion, too, he makes the deciding circumstance, whether an amendment may or may not be made, to be, that the previous question has been proposed from the Chair. But as the rule is, that the House is in possession of a question as soon as it is moved and seconded, it cannot be more than possessed of it by its being also proposed from the Chair. It may be said, indeed, that the object of the previous question being to get rid of a question, which it is not expedient should be discussed, this object may be defeated by moving to amend, and in the discussion of that motion, involving the subject of the main question. But so may the object of the previous question be defeated by moving the amended question, as Mr. *Hatsell* proposes, after the decision against putting the original question. He acknowledges, too, that the practice has been to admit previous amendment, and only cites a few late instances to the contrary. On the whole, I should think it best to decide it *ab inconvenienti*; to wit. Which is 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, inasmuch as the Speaker, by confining the discussion rigorously to the amendment only, may prevent their going into the main question; and inasmuch also, as so great a proportion of the cases in which the previous question is called for, are fair and proper subjects 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 consistence within the vortex of order, he might usurp a negative on important modifications, and suppress instead of subserving the legislative will.

Amendments may be made so as totally to alter the nature of the proposition; and it is a way of getting rid of a proposition by making it bear a sense different from what 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," &c.—1 *Grey*, 190, 192.

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

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

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

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

And to strike out and insert nothing, is still different. And the rejection of one proposition does not preclude the offering a different one. Nor would it change the case were the first motion divided by putting the question first on striking out, and that negatived. For as putting the whole motion to the question at once would not have precluded, the putting the half of it cannot do it.*

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

After A is inserted, however, it may be moved to strike out a portion of the original paragraph, comprehending A, provided the coherence to be struck out be so substantial as to make this effectively a different proposition. For then it is resolved into the common case of striking out a paragraph after amending it. Nor does any thing 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 till the short time is struck out, you cannot insert a longer; and if, after it is struck out, you cannot do it, then it cannot be done at all. Suppose the first motion 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.

*In a case of a division of the question, and a decision against striking out, I advance, doubtingly, 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.

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

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

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

SECTION XXXVI.

DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

If a question contain more parts than one, it may be divided into two or more questions.—*Men. in Hakev*. 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 wherever there are several names in a question they may be divided and put one by one.—9 *Grey*, 444. So, 1729, April 17, on an objection that a question was complicated, it was separated by amendment.—2 *Hats*. 79, 5.

The soundness of these observations will be evident from the embarrassments produced by the 12th rule of the Senate, which says, "If the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided; but on a motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert."

1798, May 30, the alien bill in quasi-committee. To a section and proviso in the original, had been added two new provisos by way of amendment. On a motion to strike out the section as amended, the question was desired to be divided. To do this, it must be put first on striking out either the former proviso, or some distinct member of the section. But when nothing remains but the last member of the section, and the provisos, 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," &c. It was objected, that the words "any alien merchant" could not be separated from their modifying words, "conforming," &c., because these words, if left by themselves, contain no substantive idea, will make no sense. But admitting that the divisions of a paragraph into separate questions, must be so made 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 Journ.*, June 25, 1795. The same decision by President Adams.

SECTION XXXVII.

CO-EXISTING QUESTIONS.

It may be asked, Whether the House can be in possession of two motions or propositions at the same time? So that, one of them being decided, the other goes to question without being moved anew. The answer must be special. When a question is interrupted by a vote of adjournment, it is thereby removed from before the House; and does not stand *ipso facto* before them at their next meeting, but must come forward in the usual way: so, when it is interrupted by the order of the day. Such other privileged questions also as dispose of the main question (*e. g.* the previous question, postponement or commitment,) remove it from before the House. But it is only suspended by a motion to amend, to withdraw, to read papers, or by a question of order or privilege, and stands again before the

House when these are decided. None but the class of privileged questions can be brought forward while there is another question before the House; the rule being, that when a motion has been made and seconded, no other can be received, except it be a privileged one.

SECTION XXXVIII.

EQUIVALENT QUESTIONS.

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

Where questions are perfectly equivalent, so that the negative of the one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and 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 neces-
2d. To disagree. } sarily, 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 pro-
posed; *e. g.* if it be moved to disagree, those
who are for the amendment have a right to
propose amendments, and to make it as perfect
as they can, before the question of disagreeing
is put.

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

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

SECTION XXXIX.

THE QUESTION.

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

After the Speaker has put the affirmative part of the question, any member who has not spoken before 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, &c., the Speaker most commonly supposes the consent of the House, where no objection is expressed, and does not give them the trouble of putting the question formally.—*Scob.* 22—2 *Hats.* 87—5 *Grey*, 129, 9 *Grey*, 301.

SECTION XL.

BILLS, THIRD READING.

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

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

A bill reported and passed to the third reading, cannot on that day be read the third time and passed. Because this would be to pass on two readings 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, &c.," he states that "the preamble cites so and so; the first section enacts that, &c., the second section enacts," &c.

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 matter or body thereof; but to receive some particular clause or proviso, it hath been sometimes suffered, but as a thing very unusual.—*Hakew.*

156 ; thus, 27 *El.* 1584, a bill was committed on the third reading, having been formerly committed on the second ; but is declared not usual.—*D'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—1 *Blacks.* 183. For examples of riders, see 3 *Hats.* 121, 122, 124, 126. Every one is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave.—10 *Grey*, 52.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XLI.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

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

member shall rise and declare himself dissatisfied with the Speaker's decision, then the Speaker is to divide the House.—*Scob.* 24—2 *Hats.* 140.

When the House of Commons is divided, the one party goes forth and the other remains in the House. This has made it important which go forth, and which remain; because the latter gain all the indolent, the indifferent, and inattentive. Their general rule, therefore, is, that those who give their vote for the preservation of the orders of the House, shall stay in, and those who are for introducing any new matter, or alteration, or proceeding, contrary to the established course, are to go out. But this rule is subject to many exceptions and modifications.—2 *Rush. p.* 3, fol. 62—*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		
Referred to a committee, or further proceeding		Ayes.
Bill, that it be brought in		
Read 1st or 2d time		
Engrossed, or read 3d time		Ayes.
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 now read		Noes.
Be taken into consideration three months hence		Ayes.
		50 P. J.
		251
Amendments to be read a 2d time		Noes.
Clause offered on report of bill be read 2d time		
For receiving a clause		Ayes.
With amendments be engrossed		334
That a bill be now read a third time		
Receive a rider		Noes.
Pass		398
Be printed		260
Committees. That A. take the chair		Ayes.
To agree to a whole or any part of the report		159
That the House do now resolve itself into a committee		
Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into confinement		Noes.
That he issue warrant for a new visit		
Member. That none be absent without leave		
Witness. That he be further examined		
Previous questions		Ayes.
Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum		Noes.
Amendments. That words stand part of		Ayes.
Lords. That their amendment be read a second time		Ayes.
Messengers be received		
Orders of the day to be now read, if before 2 o'clock		Ayes.
If after 2 o'clock		Noes.
Adjournment till next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock		Ayes.
If after 4 o'clock		Noes.
Over a sitting day, (unless a previous resolution,)		Ayes.
Over the 30th January		Noes.
For sitting day on Sunday, or any other day, not being a sitting day		Ayes.

*Notes. 9 Grey, 365.

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

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

But in both houses of Congress all these intricacies are avoided. The ayes first rise and are counted, standing in their places, by the President or Speaker. 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 yeas and nays shall be taken upon any question, in pursuance of the above rule, no member shall be permitted, under any circumstances whatever, to vote after the decision is announced from the Chair.

When it is proposed to take 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 division, 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. possu.* 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, &c., where not otherwise expressly provided.—*Hakew.* 93. But if the House be equally divided "*semper presumatur pro negante*:" that is, the former law is no, to be changed but by a majority.—*Towns. col.* 134.

But in the Senate of the United States, the Vice-President decides, when the House is divided.—*Const. U. S., 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.—2 *Hats.* 126.

1606, May 1, on a question whether a member, having said Yea, may afterwards sit and change his opinion? A precedent was remembered by the Speaker, of Mr. Morris, attorney of the wards, in 39 *Eliz.*, who in like case changed his opinion.—*Mem. 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, Jan. A bill on its second reading, being amended, and on the question whether it shall be read a third time negatived, was restored by a decision to reconsider 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 limitation of time or circumstance, 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.—*Towns. col. 67—Mem. in Hakew. 33.* And a bill once rejected, another of the same substance cannot be brought in again the same session.—*Hakew. 158—6 Grey, 392.* But this does not extend to prevent putting the same questions in different stages of a bill; because every stage of a bill submits the whole and every part of it to the opinion of the House, as open for amendment, either by insertion or omission, though the same amendment has been accepted or rejected in a former stage. So in reports of committees, *e. g.* report of an address, the same question is before the House, and open for free discussion.—*Towns. col. 26—2 Hats. 98, 100, 101.* So orders of the House or instructions to committees, may be discharged. So a bill begun in one House, 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 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 any thing has been omitted or ill-expressed, *3 Hats. 278*; or an act to enforce, and make more effectual an act, &c., or to rectify mistakes in an act, &c., or a committee on one bill may be instructed to receive a clause to rectify the mistakes of another. Thus, June 24, 1685, a clause was inserted in a bill for rectifying a mistake committed by a clerk in engrossing a bill of 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

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

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

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

SECTION XLIV.

BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

All bills passed in 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 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.—3 *Hats.* 263, 270. The term of insisting, we are told by Sir John Trevor, was then, [1679] newly introduced into Parliamentary usage, by the Lords.—7 *Grey* 94. It was certainly a happy innovation, as it multiplies the opportunities of trying modifications, which may bring the Houses to 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 coherance with the Lords' amendments, and urged that it was an expedient warranted by precedent, and not unparliamentary in a case become impracticable, and irredeemable 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 any thing in a bill which had been agreed and passed by both Houses.—6 *Grey*, 274—1 *Chand*. 312.

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

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

The originating House agrees to their amendment with an amendment. The other may agree to their amendment with an amendment; that being only in the 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 2d reading, makes an amendment; on the 3d 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 made it an objection that the Commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the Commons, that nothing was more Parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering, 3 *Hats.* 269; and we do, in fact, see instances of conference, or free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing.—3 *Hats.* 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349, of insisting, *ib.* 280, 299, 299, 319, 322, 355, of adhering, 269, 270, 283, 300, and even of a second or final adherence.—3 *Hats.* 270. And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, &c., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber.—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. II. Com.* 89—1 *Grey*, 425—7 *Grey*, 31. They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offense or default of a member of the other House—6 *Grey*, 181—1 *Chand.* 304; or the failure of the other House to present to the King a bill passed by both Houses, 8 *Grey*, 302, or on information received, and relating to the safety of the nation.—10 *Grey*, 171; or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one House to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon.—10 *Grey*, 148. So, when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it, they ask a conference.—3 *Grey*, 155. Formerly, an address or articles of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the House, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the King, were sometimes communicated by way of conference.—7 *Grey*, 128, 300, 387—7 *Grey*, 80—8 *Grey*, 210, 255—1 *Tarbut's Deb.* 278—10 *Grey*, 293 *Chandler*, 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice—8 *Grey*, 255.

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

SECTION XLVII.

MESSAGES.

Messages between the House are to be sent only while both Houses are sitting.—3 *Hats.* 15. They are received during a debate, without adjourning the 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*, 226.

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 13, 1800, the Senate having made two amendments to a bill from the House of Representatives, their secretary, by mistake delivered one only; which being inadmissible by itself, that House disagreed, and notified the Senate of their disagreement. This produced a discovery of the mistake. The Secretary was sent to the other House to correct his mistake, the correction was received, and the two amendments acted on *de novo*.

As soon as the messenger who has brought bills from the other House has retired, the Speaker holds the 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.—*Haber*, 178.

It is not the usage for one House to inform the other by what numbers a bill has passed.—10 *Grey*, 150. Yet they have sometimes recommended a bill as of great importance to the consideration of the House to which it is sent.—3 *Hats.*, 25. Nor when they have rejected a bill from the other House, do they give notice of it; but it passes sub-silentio, to prevent unbecoming altercations.—1 *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 of the other, by way of message, but only at a conference; for this is an interrogatory, not a message.—3 *Grey*, 151, 181.

When a bill is sent by one House to the other, and is neglected, they may send a message to remind them of it.—3 *Hats.* 25—5 *Grey*, 154. But if it be mere inattention, it is better to have it done informally, by communications 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 declaration, being original, could not possibly be sent to both Houses at the same time.—2 *Hats.* 260, 261, 262.

The King having sent original letters to the Commons, afterwards desires they may be returned, that he may communicate them to the Lords.—1 *Chandler*, 303.

SECTION XLVIII.

ASSENT.

The House which has received a bill, and passed it, may present it for the King's assent, and ought to do it, though they have not by message notified to the other their passage of it. Yet the notifying by message is a form which ought to be observed between the two Houses, from motives of respect and good understanding.—2 *Hats.* 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 of 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 of 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 (Sunday's 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 a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.—*Const. U. S., 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, 5, 3.*

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

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

If a question is interrupted by a vote to adjourn, or to proceed to the orders of the day, the original question is never printed in the journal, it never having been a vote, nor introductory to any vote; but when suppressed by the previous question, the first question must be stated, in order to introduce and make intelligible, the second. *2 Hats. 83.*

So also, when a question is postponed, adjourned, or laid on the table, the original question, though not yet a vote, must be expressed in the journals; because it makes part of the vote of postponement, adjourning, or laying on the table.

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

In both Houses of Congress, all questions whereon the yeas and nays are desired by one-fifth of the members present, whether decided affirmatively or negatively, must be entered in the journals.—*Const. U. S., Art. 1, 5, 3.*

The first order for printing the votes of the House of Commons, was October 30, 1685.—*1 Chandler, 387.*

Some judges have been of opinion that the journals of the House of Commons are no records, but 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 record, 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.—I. 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.* II., 3.

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

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

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

SECTION LI.

A SESSION.

Parliament have three modes of separation, to wit, by adjournment, by prorogation or dissolution by the King, or by the efflux of the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session; provided some act has passed. In this case, all matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken up *de novo*, if taken up at all.—1 *Blackst.* 186. Adjournment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight, a month, &c., *ad libitum*. All matters depending remain in *statu quo*, and when they meet again, be the term ever so distant, are resumed without any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left.—1 *Lev.* 165—*Lex. Parl. c.* 2—1 *Ro. Rep.* 29—4 *Inst.* 7, 27, 28—*Hutt.* 61—1 *Mod.* 152—*Ruffh. Jac. L. Dict. Parliaments*—*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 a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose.

Congress separate in two ways only, to wit, by adjournment or dissolution, by the efflux of their time. What then constitutes a session with them? A dissolution certainly closes one session, and the meeting of a new Congress begins another. The Constitution authorizes the President, "On extraordinary occasions, to convene both Houses or either of them."—*Art. 1, Sec. 1.* If convened by the President's proclamation, this must begin a new session, and of course determine the preceding one to have been a session. So, if it meets under the clause of the Constitution, which says, "The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday of December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day."—*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 land-marks 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 the 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*.

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

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. II., 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.—*Fattel. b. 1. c. 19, sec. 214.* An act of Parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1783. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the case of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of Parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty.—4 *Russel's Hist. Mod. Europe*, 457—2 *Smollett*, 242, 246.

By the Constitution of the United States, this department of legislation is confined in two branches only, of the ordinary legislature; the President originating, and 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, *e. g.* the treaty of commerce with France; and it will be found that out of thirty-one articles, there are not more than small portions of two or three of them which would not still remain as subjects of treaties, untouched by these exceptions.

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

It has been the usage 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 ratification, is by nominal call.

Whenever a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time for information only; when no motion to reject, ratify, or modify the whole or any part, shall be received.

Its second reading shall be for consideration; and on a subsequent day, when it shall be taken up as in a committee of the whole, and every one shall be free to move a question on any particular article in this form: "Will the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of this article," or 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 modifications, as may have been decided, and shall be proposed on a subsequent day, when every one shall again be free to move amendments, either by inserting or leaving out words; in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the resolution?" And in both cases the concurrence of two-thirds shall be requisite to carry the affirmative, as well as on the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to.—*Rule 37.*

When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who voted on that side which prevailed in the question, may be at liberty to move for a reconsideration; and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes.—*Rule 42.*

SECTION LIII.

IMPEACHMENT.

The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, 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 farther than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States. But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, 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 and misdemeanors.—*Const. U. S., Art. II, Sec. 4.*

The trial of crime, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury.—*Const. U. S., Art. III, 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 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 Fitzharris's case, 1681, impeached of high treason, where the Lords remitted the prosecution to the inferior court—8 *Grey's Deb.* 325. 6, 7.—2 *Wooddeson*, 601, 576. 3 *Seld.* 1610, 1619, 1641,—4 *Black.* 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—*Lord's 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—*Lord's Jour.* 3 June, 1701—1 *Wms.* 616.

APPEARANCE.

If he appears, and the case be capital, he answers in custody, though not if the accusation be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusations. If it be for misdemeanor only, he answers, a Lord in his place, a Commoner at the bar, and not in custody, unless, on the answer, the Lords find cause to commit him till he finds sureties to attend, and lest he should fly.—*Seld. Jud.* 98, 99. A copy of the articles is given him and a day fixed for his

answer.—*T. Ray. 1 Rushw. 268—Fost. 232—1 Clar. Hist. of the Reb. 379.* On a misdemeanor, his appearance may be in person, or he may answer in writing, or by attorney.—*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.—*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.—*Seld. Jud. 102—5.*

ANSWER.

The answer need not observe great strictness of form. He may plead guilty as to part, and defend as to the residue; or, saving all exceptions, deny the whole, or give a particular answer to each article separately. *1 Rush. 274—2 Rush 1374—12 Parl. Hist. 442—3 Lord's Jour. 13 Nov. 1643—2 Woodd. 607.* But he cannot plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment,—*2 Woodd. 613—2 St. Tr 735.*

REPLICATION, REJOINDER, ETC.

There may be a replication, rejoinder, &c., *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 empannelled 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 empannelled; 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 empannelled.—*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 on impeachment of the

Commons ; for then they had been *patria sua*. He waived his peerage, and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire.—*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 Selden 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 or condemn according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale says, “the Peers are judges of law as well as of fact.” 2 *Hale*, *P. C.* 275. Consequently of fact as well as of law.

PRESSENCE 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, or particular sentence, is out of that which seemeth to be most generally agreed on.—*Seld. Jud.* 167—2 *Wood.* 612.

JUDGEMENT.

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 admit 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 *Wood.* 611. The Chancellor gives judgments in misdemeanor ; the Lord High Steward, formerly, in cases of life and death.—*Seld. Jud.* 180. But now the Steward is deemed not necessary.—*Fost.* 144,—1 *Wood.* 613: In

misdemeanors, the greatest corporeal punishment hath been imprisonment.—*Seld. Jud.* 184. The King's assent is necessary in capital judgments, (but 2 *Wood.* 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, 1791—2 *Wood.* 618.

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.



COMPRISING

STATISTICAL LISTS OF THE

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS;

—THE—

RULES AND JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

—ALSO—

A MANUAL OF CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE SENATE OF 1863.

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LIST OF MEMBERS OF SENATE.

No. of Dist.	NAMES.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.	Y's in State.	Yr's in Leg.	Post Office.	County.	Boarding Place.	Politics.
1	John E. Thomas.....	Lawyer.....	New York.....	33	14	2	Sheboygan Falls....	Sheboygan.....	Capital House.	Dem.
2	Edward Hicks.....	Farmer.....	Ohio.....	44	21	2	Green Bay.....	Brown.....	Mrs. Hayes.....	Dem.
3	J. R. Bohan.....	Publisher.....	Ireland.....	39	17	2	Ozaukee.....	Ozaukee.....	Mrs. Thorn.....	Dem.
4	F. O. Thorp.....	Lawyer.....	New York.....	30	23	2	West Bend.....	Washington.....	Mrs. Thorn.....	Dem.
5	Wm. K. Wilson.....	Mechanic.....	Scotland.....	38	18	2	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Z. H. Howes..	Dem.
6	Edward Keogh.....	Printer.....	Ireland.....	29	21	4	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Capital House..	Dem.
7	T. D. Morris.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	44	25	1	Whitesville.....	Racine.....	Miss Bright.....	Rep.
8	Herman S. Thorp.....	Farmer.....	Connecticut.....	52	22	3	Bristol.....	Kenosha.....	Mrs. Thorn.....	Rep.
9	A. M. Kimball.....	Merchant.....	Maine.....	35	10	1	Pine River.....	Waukegan.....	Maj. Hood.....	Rep.
10	Geo. C. Pratt.....	Farmer.....	N. Hampshire.....	51	19	2	Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	Maj. Hood.....	Dem.
11	Willard H. Chandler..	Farmer.....	Vermont.....	32	9	3	Windsor.....	Dane.....	H. M. Lewis..	Rep.
12	Wyman Spooner.....	Lawyer.....	Massachusetts.....	64	20	6	Elkhorn.....	Walworth.....	Gen. Atwood..	Rep.
13	Jas. H. Eanest.....	Far. and Min'r	Kentucky.....	44	27	6	Shullsburg.....	Lafayette.....	Capital House.	Dem.
14	Smith S. Wilkinson.....	Lawyer.....	New York.....	38	6	2	Prairie du Sac.....	Sauk.....	American.....	Rep.
15	Geo. L. Frost.....	Lawyer.....	Massachusetts.....	33	10	1	Mineral Point.....	Iowa.....	T. E. Bird.....	Dem.
16	Milas K. Young.....	Farmer.....	Indiana.....	50	17	3	Glen Haven.....	Grant.....	W. N. Seymour	Rep.
17	Wm. A. Lawrence.....	Merchant.....	Vermont.....	40	18	2	Janesville.....	Rock.....	F. S. Lawrence	Rep.
18	Joel Rich.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	38	19	2	Juneau.....	Dodge.....	Mrs. Wilson...	Dem.
19	Joseph Vilas, jr.....	Merchant.....	New York.....	30	10	1	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	Capital House.	Dem.
20	Geo. W. Mitchell.....	Farmer.....	Vermont.....	40	21	2	Ripon.....	Fond du Lac...	Capital House.	Dem.
21	J. B. Hamilton.....	Lawyer.....	New York.....	40	13	1	Neenah.....	Winnebago.....	Capital House.	Rep.
22	Thos. R. Hudd.....	Lawyer.....	New York.....	28	11	2	Appleton.....	Outagamie.....	Mrs. Hayes.....	Dem.
23	J. D. Clapp.....	Farmer.....	Vermont.....	51	23	1	Fort Atkinson.....	Jefferson.....	Capital House.	Dem.
24	Edmund A. West.....	Lawyer.....	Ohio.....	39	9	3	Monroe.....	Green.....	Gen. Atwood..	Rep.
25	Jonathan Bowman.....	Lawyer.....	New York.....	33	11	2	Kilbourn City.....	Columbia.....	Mrs. Hayes.....	Rep.
26	Benj. F. Hopkins.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	33	14	2	Madison.....	Dane.....	Home.....	Rep.
27	A. S. McDill.....	Physician.....	Pennsylvania.....	40	7	2	Plover.....	Portage.....	American H'se	Rep.
28	H. L. Humphrey.....	Lawyer.....	New York.....	32	8	2	Hudson.....	St. Croix.....	Capital House.	Union.
29	C. S. Kelsey.....	Mechanic.....	New York.....	41	9	3	Montello.....	Marquette.....	Meredith H'se	Rep.
30	W. S. Purdy.....	Farmer.....	Indiana.....	40	14	1	Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	— Wilson.....	Rep.
31	Angus Cameron.....	Lawyer.....	New York.....	36	6	1	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	Mrs. Hayes.....	Rep.
32	M. D. Bartlett.....	Lawyer.....	New York.....	30	10	2	Durand.....	Pepin.....	American H'se	Rep.
33	Sat. Clark.....	Lawyer.....	Wash'n City...	46	35	4	Horicon.....	Dodge.....	Capital House.	Rep.

STATISTICAL LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

NAMES.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.	Years in State.	Post Office.	County.	Boarding Place.
Frank. M. Stewart	Chief Clerk.....	Lawyer	New York.....	29	13	Baraboo...	Sauk.....	American.
J. M. Randall.....	Ass't Clerk.....	Attorney.....	Pennsylvania.....	28	8	La Crosse..	La Crosse..	Mrs. Roys.
G. W. Campbell....	Engrossing Clerk.....	Farmer	Pennsylvania.....	31	7	Columbus..	Columbia..	Mrs. Roys.
Geo. W. Stoner.....	Enrolling Clerk.....	Clerk	Ohio.....	32	26	Madison ...	Dane.....	Home.
J. J. Tschudy.....	Transcribing Clerk.....	Land Agent	Switzerland	36	16	Monroe.....	Green.....	P. Wintler.
Luther Basford.....	Sergeant-at-Arms	Farmer	New Hampshire.....	48	27	G. Haven..	Grant	City Hotel.
Jas. L. Wilder.....	Ass't Serg't-at-Arms..	Mechanic.....	New York.....	31	10	Oshkosh...	Win'bago..	Mrs. Austin.
Jas. L. Hosford.....	Post Master.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	61	8	Mt. Morris	Waushara	Maj. Hood.
John Van t'Woud...	Ass't Post Master.....	Publisher.....	Holland	35	8	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Geo. Darolf.
B. S. Miller.....	Door Keeper.....	Mechanic.....	New York.....	37	14	Utica.....	Dane.....	Meredith.
Francis Mika.....	Ass't Door Keeper.....	Merchant.....	Bohemia	31	9	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Madison Hotel.
Samuel Bachman...	Ass't Door Keeper.....	Mechanic.....	Pennsylvania.....	29	3	Lodi.....	Columbia..	American H'se.
Alex. Stilwell.....	Fireman.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	47	16	Middleton.	Dane	N. L. Andrews.
John Crowley.....	Fireman.....	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	53	16	Cypress...	Kenosha...	City Hotel.
J. E. Brown.....	Messenger	Brakeman ...	England.....	19	13	Elkhorn...	Walworth.	O. A. Albee.
Geo. E. Albee.....	Porter.....	Tinner.....	New Hampshire...	18	12	Madison...	Dane	Home.
John Hutchins.....	Messenger	Student.....	England.....	14	8	P. du Sac..	Sauk.....	D. H. Wright..
Albert F. Dexter....	Messenger	Student.....	Massachusetts.....	14	9	Madison...	Dane	Home.
Paul Halverson.....	Ass't Door Keeper.....	Soldier	Norway	21	17	Door Cr'k..	Dane.....	A. Abbott.
Frank. Kellogg.....	Messenger	Student	Wisconsin	13	13	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Capital House.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On the Judiciary—Senators West, Humphry, Bowman, F. O. Thorp and Hudd.

On Finance—Senators Hopkins, Lawrence and Mitchell.

On Incorporations—Senators Humphry, Chandler and Clark.

On Roads, Bridges and Ferries—Senators Morris, H. S. Thorp and Hicks.

On Town and County Organization—Senators Cameron, Bartlett and Pratt.

On Militia—Senators Lawrence, Hamilton and Clark.

On Privileges and Elections—Senators West, Purdy and Vilas.

On Agriculture—Senators Purdy, Young and Rich.

On Legislative Expenditures—Senators Kimball, Wilkinson and Hicks.

On State Affairs—Senators Wilkinson, Bowman and Clapp.

On Federal Relations—Senators Barlett, Hamilton and Wilson.

On Education—Senators McDill, Hamilton and Earnest.

On Banks and Banking—Senators Kelsey, Kimball and Bohan.

On Joint Committee on Claims—Senators Chandler, H. S. Thorp and Rich.

On Internal Improvements—Senators Hamilton, McDill and Hicks.

On Engrossed Bills—Senators Purdy, Young and Frost.

On Enrolled Bills—Senators Morris, Kimball and Thomas.

On Contingent Expenses—Senators H. S. Thorp, Bartlett and Thomas.

On Public Lands—Senators Cameron, Kelsey and F. O. Thorp.

On State Prison—Senators H. S. Thorp, Kelsey and Mitchell.

On Railroads—Senators Bowman, Cameron, Hopkins, Frost and Hicks.

On Benevolent Institutions—Senators Young, Wilkinson and Clark.

On Joint Committee on Printing—Senators Kelsey and Keogh.

On Local Legislation—Senators Kimball and Vilas.

On Joint Committee on Investigation—Senator W. A. Lawrence.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE SENATE.

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

Calling
Senate to
order.

2. The President shall preserve order and decorum; he 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.

Duties of
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.

Temporary
President.

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.

President
pro tem.

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 presiding officer of the Senate.

Committee
of the
Whole.

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.

Duties of
President.

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.

Disturb-
ances in
Lobby.

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 ques-

Questions-
how stated
and decided

tion 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 ; and 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 his 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, &c. ; 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, election and duties.

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, &c., 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.

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

Committees.

The Joint Committees on Investigation, Local Laws, and Printing shall consist, on the part of the Senate, of one for the former, and two for each of the latter. The Committees on the Judiciary and Railroads, shall consist of five members each, and all other committees of three members each.

Joint Committees.

- 1st.—On the Judiciary.
- 2d.—On Finance.
- 3d.—On Education, School, and University Lands.
- 4th.—On Incorporations.
- 5th.—Joint Committee on Claims.
- 6th.—On Internal Improvements.
- 7th.—On Roads, Bridges, and Ferries.
- 8th.—On Town and County Organization.
- 9th.—On Militia.
- 10th.—On Privileges and Elections.
- 11th.—On Agriculture and Manufactures.
- 12th.—On Benevolent Institutions.
- 13th.—On Legislative Expenditures.
- 14th.—On State Affairs.
- 15th.—Joint Committee on Printing.
- 16th.—On Banks and Banking.
- 17th.—On Engrossed Bills.
- 18th.—On Contingent Expenditures.
- 19th.—On Public Lands.
- 20th.—On Enrolled Bills.
- 21st.—On State Prison.
- 22d.—On Railroads.
- 23d.—On Federal Relations.
- 24th.—Joint Committee on Local Laws.

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.

Reporters, persons privileged to floor of Senate.

16. After the journal shall have been read, and an opportunity given to correct it, the order of business shall be as follows:

Reading of Journal, order of business.

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.

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.

Call to
order.

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 within 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 Sen-
ator to vote
unless ex-
cused.

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 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.

Mot'n to be in writing.

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.

Motion made in possession of Senate.

27. When a question is under debate, no motion 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.

Mot'ns, order of.

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, or take a recess, shall be decided without debate.

Adjourn.

29. The "previous question" shall be 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. 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 mo-

The previous question.

Reconsideration.

tions and proceedings authorized by this rule shall be decided without debate, whether on appeal or otherwise.

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, and a motion to recall from the Assembly the proposition on which the vote is proposed to be reconsidered. But no motion to reconsider shall be in order, unless the paper on which the vote is proposed to be reconsidered is in possession of the Senate. A motion to reconsider having been put and lost, shall be deemed a finality on that question.

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, and the absentees noted, the doors shall be closed, 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.

Rules to govern in Committee of the Whole.

35. The rules observed in 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.

Amendments in Committee of the Whole.

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 proposi-

tions reported by the committee of the whole, shall be disposed of in the same manner as if proposed in the Senate.

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

Introduction of bills

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.

Bills to be read three times.

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.

Commitments.

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.

Committee of the Whole to consider all bills.

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.

Copies to be printed.

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?"

Engrossment of bills.

43. After a bill has been read a third time, no amendments 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.

Amendments on 3d reading.

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

Bills to be engrossed.

Clerk s o
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 of 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 ab-
sent unless
leave be
granted.
Enrollment

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

48. It shall be in order for the committee on enrollment 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 Senators 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.

Presid'nt to
administer
oaths.
Hour of
meeting.

51. The President is authorized to administer all oaths prescribed in the foregoing rules.

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 no-
tice.

53. No standing rule or order for the Senate shall be nor shall any rule be rescinded, changed, or suspended except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

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.

Resolutions
to lie over, if
objected to.

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.

Title of laws
amended to
be in bill.

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.

Amendm't
by substi-
tute how
made.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE ASSEMBLY OF 1863.

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LIST OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

NAME.	No. of Seat.	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Age	Years in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.		Boarding Place.	Politics
						Name of P. O.	County.		
J. Allen Barber, Speaker.	...	Lawyer.....	Vermont.....	52	25	Lancaster...	Grant	P. L. Carman....	Rep.
George Abert.....	74	Contractor....	France.....	46	26	Milwaukee...	Milwaukee	Rheinischer Hof..	Dem.
John Q. Adams.....	23	Farmer.....	Massachusetts...	46	19	Fall River...	Columbia.....	P. L. Carman....	Rep.
Denison Alcott.....	87	Farmer.....	Connecticut.....	61	9	Sp'g Valley...	Rock	Mrs. Austin.....	Rep.
Oliver Ashley.....	21	Farmer.....	New York.....	42	17	Fox Lake.....	Dodge	Thos. Chynoweth	Rep.
Yates Ashley.....	14	Produce dealer	New York.....	39	18	Pardeeville...	Columbia.....	Thos. Chynoweth	Rep.
Henry D. Barron.....	80	Lawyer.....	New York.....	29	12	F's St. Croix	Polk	Mrs. Thorn.....	Union
Allen C. Bates.....	98	Lawyer.....	New York.....	40	18	Janesville...	Rock	Mrs. Austin.....	Rep.
John Bentley.....	16	Builder.....	Wales	40	14	Milwaukee...	Milwaukee	Mrs. Thorn.....	Dem.
J. M. Bingham.....	33	Lawyer.....	New York.....	34	8	Palmyra.....	Jefferson	Capitol House...	Rep.
N. Burroughs.....	59	Merchant.....	New York.....	54	15	Waukesha...	Waukesha...	Thomas Hood....	Dem.
Albert Burtch.....	6	Farmer.....	New York.....	58	17	Mayville....	Dodge	Mrs. Thorn.....	Dem.
James Cahill.....	93	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	52	13	Paquette....	Manitowoc	Kinney's Hotel...	Dem.
L. B. Caswell.....	5	Lawyer.....	Vermont.....	34	26	Ft. Atkinson	Jefferson	Capitol House...	Rep.
James F. Chapman.....	41	Farmer.....	Pennsylvania....	55	26	Potosi.....	Grant	City Hotel.....	Dem.
Edward Collins.....	76	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	46	22	Root Creek...	Milwaukee....	Mrs. Thorn.....	Dem.
Jonathan Cory.....	31	Farmer.....	New York.....	47	16	Footville....	Rock	Mrs. Seymour...	Rep.
Chas. B. Cox.....	83	Miller.....	New York.....	53	13	River Falls...	Pierce	Wm. Pyncheon...	Rep.
E. F. Davis.....	28	Farmer.....	Massachusetts...	27	7	Oshkosh....	Winnebago	Thomas Hood....	Rep.
P. V. Deuster.....	75	Editor.....	Prussia.....	31	15	Milwaukee...	Milwaukee....	Rheinischer Hof.	Dem.
Benjamin Dockstadter.....	2	Farmer.....	New York.....	49	9	Plymouth....	Sheboygan....	American House	Rep.
Byron Douglas.....	1	Dentist.....	New York.....	38	10	Appleton....	Outagamie....	Mrs. Hayes.....	Dem.
*E. W. Edgerton.....	18	Farmer.....	Connecticut.....	47	28	Waterville...	Waukesha....	Thomas Hood....	Rep.
Fred S. Ellis.....	3	Surveyor.....	Wisconsin.....	33	33	Green Bay...	Brown	Mrs. Hayes.....	Dem.
John W. Eviston.....	15	Mechanic.....	Massachusetts...	33	20	Milwaukee...	Milwaukee....	Kinney's Hotel..	Dem.
William W. Field.....	4	Farmer.....	New Hampshire...	38	10	Fennimore...	Grant	P. L. Carman...	Rep.
James Fisher.....	40	Farmer.....	Pennsylvania....	47	27	Eastman....	Crawford	Mrs. Wilson.....	Dem.
Egbert Foster.....	53	Farmer.....	New York.....	53	16	Foster.....	Fond du Lac...	Dr. Chittenden..	Dem.
Geo. H. Foster.....	99	Merchant.....	England	25	20	Whitewater...	Walworth	Mrs. Donnell....	Rep.
Jacob Fowle.....	42	Farmer.....	New York.....	40	19	Em'd Grovè	Rock	Mrs. Austin.....	Rep.
J. B. Frazell.....	10	Merchant.....	New York.....	45	4	Wonevoo....	Juneau.....	Mrs. Wilson.....	Dem.

Edwin H. Galloway.....	97	Lumberman...	New York.....	36	11	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac...	Capitol House...	Rep.
H. L. Gilmore.....	27	Farmer.....	New York.....	36	21	North Cape..	Racine.....	Miss Bright.....	Rep.
Geo. C. Ginty.....	78	Editor.....	Canada.....	24	10	Oconto.....	Oconto.....	E. T. Wakeley..	Rep.
Robert Glenn.....	95	Farmer.....	Pennsylvania...	49	25	Wyalusing...	Grant.....	P. L. Carman...	Rep.
N. S. Greene.....	34	Miller.....	New York.....	52	17	Milford.....	Jefferson.....	E. W. Keyes....	Rep.
John Hanrahan.....	61	Farmer.....	Massachusetts..	29	21	Goodhope....	Milwaukee....	Mrs. Thorn.....	Dem.
William E. Hanson.....	35	Lumberman...	Maine.....	40	8	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago....	Capitol House...	Rep.
†John Harms.....	52	Farmer.....	Germany.....	50	23	Platteville...	Grant.....	Wm. Tell House	Dem.
B. T. Hatch.....	82	Farmer.....	Vermont.....	48	20	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	Mrs. Thorn.....	Rep.
Henry Hayes.....	66	Carp'ter & Jn'r	Canada.....	32	16	Cascado.....	Sheboygan....	Mrs. Thorn.....	Dem.
C. R. Head.....	96	Physician....	New York.....	41	23	Abion.....	Dane.....	Thomas Hood....	Rep.
T. W. Hill.....	26	Farmer.....	New York.....	46	21	Springfield...	Walworth.....	Mrs. Donnell....	Rep.
Henry Hildebrandt...	7	Farmer.....	Prussia.....	26	13	Station.....	Washington...	Rheinischer Hof.	Dem.
M. Hogan.....	17	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	37	12	Menasha.....	Winnebago....	Capitol House...	Dem.
George Hyer.....	49	Printer.....	New York.....	42	26	Madison.....	Dane.....	J. T. Stevens...	Dem.
William W. Jackson.....	86	Farmer.....	New York.....	49	9	Tomah.....	Monroe.....	Mrs. Hough.....	Rep.
Oscar F. Jones.....	48	Lawyer.....	New York.....	30	10	Juncieu.....	Dodge.....	Mrs. Wilson.....	Dem.
Otis B. Lapham.....	19	Lawyer.....	New York.....	44	22	Friendship...	Adams.....	Mrs. Hough.....	Rep.
Martin Larkin, jr.....	20	Law Student...	New Jersey....	22	13	Milwaukee...	Milwaukee....	Mrs. Thorn.....	Dem.
James H. Layne.....	67	Farmer.....	Virginia.....	50	9	Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	Mrs. Wilson.....	Rep.
John F. McCollum.....	12	Farmer.....	Pennsylvania...	47	12	Trenton.....	Dodge.....	American House	Dem.
David McFarland.....	63	Farmer.....	New York.....	40	17	Highland.....	Iowa.....	Mrs. Thorn.....	Dem.
W. H. Miller.....	62	Farmer.....	Maine.....	46	11	Door Creek..	Dane.....	John B. Norton.	Rep.
O. C. Munroe.....	47	Farmer.....	Vermont.....	44	18	Racine.....	Racine.....	Miss Bright.....	Rep.
A. W. Newman.....	89	Lawyer.....	New York.....	28	5	Trempleau...	Trempealeau ..	American House	Rep.
Charles Oetting.....	54	Farmer.....	Germany.....	52	16	Howard's Gr	Sheboygan...	Madison Hotel...	Dem.
Samuel O'Hara.....	8	Farmer.....	New York.....	42	13	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac...	Dr. Chittenden...	Dem.
A. K. Osborn.....	36	Lawyer.....	New York.....	38	13	Iola.....	Waupacca.....	Thomas Hood....	Rep.
Enos M. Phillips.....	11	Clergyman...	Pennsylvania...	53	13	Big Valley...	La Crosse....	Mrs. Hough.....	Rep.
Adam Portner.....	71	Mason.....	Germany.....	46	20	Milwaukee...	Milwaukee....	Rheinischer Hof.	Dem.
Carl C. Pope.....	88	Lawyer.....	Vermont.....	28	7	Bl'k Riv Falls	Jackson.....	American House	Rep.
Samuel Pratt.....	100	Farmer.....	Massachusetts..	55	18	Sp'g Prairie..	Walworth.....	Mrs. Donnell....	Rep.
Daniel B. Priest.....	92	Lawyer.....	Indiana.....	32	11	Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	Mrs. Wilson.....	Rep.
Robert Power.....	72	Farmer.....	New Foundland..	26	13	Ozaukee.....	Ozaukee.....	Mrs. Thorn.....	Dem.
Levi P. Powers.....	60	Lawyer.....	Vermont.....	33	12	Gr'd Rapids	Wood.....	Capitol House...	Dem.
Lloyd T. Pullen.....	44	Mer't & Man'fr	Maine.....	38	8	Argyle.....	Lafayette....	P. H. Van Bergen	Rep.
E. K. Rand.....	91	Contractor...	New York.....	29	12	Manitowoc ..	Manitowoc	Capitol House...	Dem.
Silas Richardson.....	58	Farmer.....	Vermont.....	50	6	Waukesha...	Waukesha....	Thomas Hood....	Dem.

* Seat contested by L. B. Seymour. Dem.

† Seat contested by John H. Rountree, and given to contestant February 6, 1863.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE ASSEMBLY OF 1863.—(Continued.)

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LIST OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

NAME.	No. of Seat	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Age	Years in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.		Boarding Place.	Politics
						Name of P. O.	County.		
James Robinson.....	9	Merchant.....	New York.....	35	14	Chilton.....	Calumet	Dr. Chittenden...	Dem.
Emil Rothe.....	22	Lawyer	Prussia.....	36	13	Watertown ...	Jefferson	Mrs. H. Wilson.	Dem.
John H. Rountree.....	13	Farmer.....	Kentucky.....	58	36	Platteville.....	Grant.....	P. L. Carman.	Rep.
Alden S. Sanborn.....	50	Lawyer	Vermont.....	41	16	Mazomanie.....	Dane.....	Truman E. Bird	Dem.
Adam Schantz.....	70	Merchant.....	Germany.....	43	16	Addison	Washington	Rheinischer Hof.	Dem.
Martin Schottler.....	69	Farmer.....	Germany.....	29	17	Staatsville.....	Washington	Rheinischer Hof.	Dem.
Daniel Shanahan.....	68	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	46	15	Newtonbor'gh	Manitowoc ..	Kinney's Hotel...	Dem.
J. R. Sharpstein.....	51	Lawyer	New York.....	39	16	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee...	Mrs. Hayes.....	Dem.
Mathias Simon.....	55	Merchant.....	Germany.....	37	22	Alnepce.....	Kewaunee...	Wm. Tell House	Dem.
S. W. Smith.....	81	Farmer.....	New York.....	41	17	Markesan	Green Lake..	American House	Union
W. H. Smith.....	43	Clerk.....	Illinois.....	29	5	Eau Galle.....	Dunn	Thomas Hood....	Dem.
David G. Snover.....	57	Merchant.....	New Jersey.....	35	18	Eagle.....	Waukesha...	Thomas Hood....	Dem.
Joseph Spaulding.....	32	Farmer.....	Pennsylvania...	50	25	Janesville.....	Rock	Mrs. Seymour...	Rep.
A. W. Starks.....	84	Farmer.....	Massachusetts...	59	20	Baraboo	Sauk	D. H. Wright...	Rep.
William Starr.....	37	Far & Lumb	Connecticut....	41	20	Ripon	Fond du Lac	Thomas Hood....	Rep.
Charles H. Sturtevant.....	38	Manufac'rer	Vermont.....	44	21	Delavan	Walworth....	Mrs. Donnell....	Rep.
H. T. Taylor.....	77	Merchant.....	New York.....	35	21	Racine.....	Racine.....	David Atwood....	Rep.
Horatio S. Thomas.....	90	Farmer.....	New York.....	46	14	Briggsville.....	Marquette ..	Dr. Chittenden...	Dem.
C. M. Treat.....	45	Farmer.....	New York.....	45	15	Ogden.....	Rock	Mrs. Austin.....	Rep.
A. J. Turner.....	94	Editor	New York.....	28	7	Portage.....	Columbia ...	H. M. Lewis.....	Rep.
John H. Vivian.....	24	Physician....	England.....	37	15	Mineral Point..	Iowa	David Atwood....	Rep.
Ferdinand Wagner.....	56	Farmer.....	Prussia.....	35	17	Watertown...	Dodge	Frank Smith.....	Dem.
John Walworth.....	65	Editor.....	New York.....	58	23	RichlandCent'r	Richland	Mrs. Wilson.....	Rep.
Wm. C. Webb.....	46	Lawyer	Pennsylvania...	38	9	Wautoma.....	Waushara ...	Thomas Hood....	Rep.
Enoch Webster.....	25	Farmer.....	Maine	49	17	Amherst.....	Portage	American House	Rep.
Ezra Wescott.....	29	Farmer.....	New York.....	44	23	Skinner.....	Green	Mr. Taylor.....	Rep.
Walter S. Wescott.....	30	Farmer.....	New York.....	34	20	Farmer's Grove	Green.....	Mr. Taylor.....	Rep.
F. M. Wheeler.....	79	Farmer.....	Vermont.....	42	8	Nanauapa	Fond du Lac	Capitol House...	Rep.
Joseph White.....	39	Farmer.....	Virginia.....	51	27	Cottage Inn...	Lafayette....	City Hotel.....	Dem.
Alonzo Wilcox.....	85	Farmer.....	New York.....	52	22	Spring Green..	Sauk	David H. Wright	Rep.
George Wright.....	61	Farmer.....	England.....	38	13	Mount Horeb..	Dane	John B. Norton	Rep.
Carl Zillier.....	73	Editor.....	Prussia.....	24	14	Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan ..	Capitol House....	Dem.

STATISTICAL LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY OF 1863.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

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NAME.	Office.	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Age	Years in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.		Boarding Place.
						Name of P. O.	County.	
John S. Dean.....	Chief Clerk.....	Clerk.....	Massachusetts	36	8	Madison.....	Dane.....	Home.
Ephraim W. Young	Assistant Clerk.....	Farmer ...	Maine.....	41	6	Prairie du Sac	Sauk.....	J. B. Norton.
Merrick P. Wing...	Book Keeper.....	Lawyer ...	Massachusetts	29	8	Portage City...	Columbia....	Mrs. Roys.
S. Canning Fisher..	Enrolling Clerk.....	B'k Keep'r	New York.....	31	6	Janesville	Rock	F. S. Lawrence.
Herbert A. Lewis...	Engrossing Clerk.....	Farmer ...	Vermont	25	10	Windsor.....	Dane	H. M. Lewis.
Henry C. Hadley....	Transcribing Clerk.....	Clerk.....	New York.....	19	16	Watertown....	Jefferson ...	Mrs. Hough.
A. M. Thomson.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Editor.....	Pennsylvania..	40	13	Hartford.....	Washington	P. H. VanBerg'n
C. D. Long.....	1st Ass't Ser.-at-Arms	Farmer ...	New York.....	43	23	Darien	Walworth ...	P. H. VanBerg'n
D. S. Hawley.....	2d Ass't Ser.-at-Arms	Miller	Vermont	45	16	Argyle	La Fayette...	P. H. VanBerg'n
M. B. Patchin.....	Post Master.....	Lawyer ...	New York.....	38	5	Fremont	Waupaca....	Meredith House
Jno. B. Eugene.....	1st Ass't Post Master...	Clerk.....	Belgium.....	23	8	Green Bay.....	Brown.....	Wm. Pynchon.
Oscar Babcock.....	2d Ass't Post Master...	Farmer.....	New York.....	28	17	Dacotah	Waushara ...	Redfield.
Franklin Kelly.....	Door Keeper.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	35	22	Whitesville ...	Racine.....	City Hotel
A. J. Fuller.....	Ass't Door Keeper.....	Mechanic..	Massachusetts	40	8	Lake Mills.....	Jefferson.....	Meredith House
P. P. Davis.....	Ass't Door Keeper.....	Mechanic..	New York.....	34	17	Attica.....	Green	City Hotel.
Wm. C. Lesure.....	Ass't Door Keeper.....	Farmer.....	Massachusetts	53	20	B'k River Falls	Jackson	American H'se.
H. H. Hayward.....	Fireman.....	Farmer.....	Massachusetts	60	18	Dorset.....	Monroe.....	Ole Thompson.
Philip Carey.....	Fireman.....	Mechanic..	Ireland.....	57	18	Kenosha.....	Kenosha	Mrs. Austin.
Iver Knudsen.....	Fireman.....	Farmer.....	Norway	39	15	Albion.....	Dane	Ole Stevenson.
Adam Waltz.....	Messenger	Farmer.....	Pennsylvania..	36	11	Baraboo	Sauk.....	P. S. Smith.
James E. Dean.....	Messenger	Student....	Massachusetts	12	8	Madison	Dane	Home.
Richard L. Hayward	Messenger	Printer....	Wisconsin	16	16	Kingston.....	Green Lake..	American H'se.
Edgar C. M'Laughlin	Messenger	Student....	Wisconsin	18	18	Whitewater...	Walworth ...	H. P. Starks.
Patrick W. Lannen	Messenger	Student....	Massachusetts	16	7	Madison.....	Dane	Home.
Wm. H. Miller.....	Messenger	Student....	Vermont	14	...	Madison.....	Dane	Home.
Louis Sholes.....	Messenger	Student....	Wisconsin	13	13	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee...	W. C. Bradley.
Geo. D. Potter.....	Messenger	Student....	New York.....	13	6	Janesville.....	Rock.....	O. C. Willey.
Mark W. Bailey.....	Messenger	Student....	Indiana.....	14	12	Boscobel	Grant	P. L. Carman.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY

On Judiciary—Messrs. Bingham, Pope, Sharpstein, Barron and Powers.

On State Affairs—Messrs. Vivian, Thomas, Edgerton, Greene and Deuster.

On Federal Relations—Messrs. Pope, Starr, Sanborn, Osborn, and Deuster.

On Militia—Messrs. Webb, Sanborn, Lapham, G. H. Foster and Rothe.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Barron, Hyer, Bates, Treat, and Snover.

On Banks and Banking—Messrs. Caswell, Head, Bently, Ginty and O'Hara.

On Incorporations—Messrs. Pratt, Alcott, Burtch, Edgerton, and Schottler.

On Railroads—Messrs. Field, Larkin, Galloway, Pullen, Cory, Douglas, Green, Frazell and Schantz.

On Internal Improvements—Messrs. Turner, Ellis, Taylor, Sturtevant and Chapman.

On State Prison—Messrs. Stark, Field, Zillier, Wheeler and Poertner.

On Charitable and Religious Institutions—Messrs. Philips, Sturtevant, White, Vivian and Simon.

On Medical Societies and Medical Colleges—Messrs. Head, Vivian, Hyer, Philips and Alcott.

On Town and County Organization—Messrs. Hill, Priest, S. W. Smith, McFarland and McCollum.

On Assessment and Collection of Taxes—Messrs. Webb, Head, Chapman, Douglas and Edgerton.

On Roads, Bridges and Ferries—Messrs. Jackson, Jones, Pratt, Layne and White.

On Expiration and Re-enactment of Laws—Messrs. Osborn, Newman, Abert, O. Ashley and Schottler.

On Education, School and University Lands—Messrs. Starr, Rothe, Cox, Adams and Ellis.

On Swamp and Overflowed Lands—Messrs. Y. Ashley, Spaulding, Wagner, Jackson and Power.

On Agriculture and Manufactures—Messrs. Munroe, O. Ashley, Foster, Glenn and Hogan.

On Mining and Smelting—Messrs. Pullen, Chapman, W. S. Westcott, Harms and McFarland.

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Priest, Jones, Davis, Galloway and Burroughs.

On Legislative Expenditure—Messrs. Bates, E. Wescott, Rand, Y. Ashley and Hayes.

On Contingent Expenditures—Messrs. Newman, Dockstader, Cahill, Taylor and Webster.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Ginty, Oetling, Hatch, Miller and Hanrahan.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Davis, Richardson, Gilmore, Wright and Shanahan,

On State Lands—Messrs. Lapham, Wilcox, Collins, Hatch and Eviston.

On Claims—Messrs. Adams, Hanson, Chapman, Hill and W. H. Smith.

On Public Printing—Messrs. Walworth, Zillier and Turner.

On Investigation—Messrs. Galloway and Robinson.

On Local Legislation—Messrs. Wright, Hildebrandt and Fowle.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

MEETING, QUORUM, PRIVILEGES, ETC.

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| Hour of meeting. | 1. The hour for the meeting of the Assembly, shall be at 9½ o'clock, A. M. |
| Quorum. | 2. A majority of all the members elected to the Assembly 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 absent members. |
| Leave of absence. | 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. |
| Contest' ts for seats. | 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. |
| Admission 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. |
| Dist'rb'nce 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 house is in session ; nor shall any person be permitted to smoke in the Assembly room at any time. |

OF THE OFFICERS.

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| Duties of Speaker. | 8. The Assembly shall choose, <i>viva voca</i> one of their own number to occupy the chair. He shall be styled SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY . He shall hold his office during one session of the Assembly. |
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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 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. The Speaker shall vote on a call of the yeas and nays.

9. The Speaker may call a member to the chair ; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment. May call member to the chair.

10. In the absence of the Speaker, the Assembly shall elect a Speaker *pro tempore*, whose office shall cease on the return of the Speaker. Speaker *pro tem.*

11. A 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 proceeding 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, &c. ; 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. Duties of Clerk.

12. All acts, addresses and resolutions, shall be signed by the Speaker ; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the House ; shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk. Signature of Speaker and Clerk.

13. 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 Duties of Sergeant-at-Arms.

The House

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, &c., 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.

OF THE COMMITTEES.

Committee's.

14. 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 :

- 1st—On Judiciary.
- 2d—On State Affairs.
- 3d—On Federal Relations.
- 4th—On Militia.
- 5th—On Ways and Means.
- 6th—On Banks and Banking.
- 7th—On Incorporations.
- 8th—On Railroads.
- 9th—On Internal Improvements.
- 10th—On State Prison.
- 11th—On Charitable and Benevolent Institutions.
- 12th—On Medical Societies and Medical Colleges.
- 13th—On Town and County Organization.
- 14th—On Assessment and Collection of Taxes.
- 15th—On Roads, Bridges and Ferries.
- 16th—On Expiration and Re-enactment of Laws.
- 17th—On Education.
- 18th—On School and University Lands.
- 19th—On Swamp and Overflowed Lands.
- 20th—On Agriculture and Manufactures.
- 21st—On Mining and Smelting.
- 22d —On Privileges and Elections.
- 23d —On Legislative Expenditures.
- 24th—On Contingent Expenditures.
- 25th—On Engrossed Bills.
- 26th—On Enrolled Bills.

Joint

tees, and shall be constituted as follows :

- 1. *On Claims.**—Five from Assembly; three from Senate.
- 2. *On Public Printing.*‡—Three from Assembly; two from Senate.
- 3. *On Investigation.*†—Two from Assembly; one from Senate.
- 4. *On Local Legislation.*‡—Three from Assembly; two from Senate.

* See Secs. 18 to 22, inclusive, of Chap. 9, Revised Statutes, page 122.

‡ See Secs. 22 and 23, of Chap. 114, Laws of 1858, (Revised Statutes, page 97).

† See Secs. 16 and 17, of Chap. 9, Revised Statutes, page 121.

‡ See Chap. 370, General Laws of 1860, page 381.

16. 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. Select
Committ's.

17. Any Committee required or entitled to report upon a subject referred to them, may make a majority and minority report; and any member of such Committee, dissenting in whole or in part from either the conclusion or the reasoning, of both the majority and minority, shall be entitled to present to the Assembly a brief statement of his reasons for such dissent, which, if decorous in its language, and respectful to the Assembly, shall be entered at length on the journal, in connection with the majority and minority reports. Majority
and Minor-
ty Reports.

18. 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. Title of bill
to be recited

19. No Committee shall absent themselves by reason of their appointment, during the sitting of the Assembly without special leave, except a Committee of Conference. Absence of
Committ's.

20. 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 House as the engrossed bill. Engrossm't
of bills.

21. 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. Report on
enrolled
bills.

22. 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. Com on En-
rolled Bills
to report at
any time

23. 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 accommodate 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. No substi-
tute requir-
ing differ-
ent title to
be reported

JOURNAL AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

24. 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 any error in the journal, may call the Journal.

attention of the house to such error, and have the same corrected by the clerk.

Order of business.

25. 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 and considered, notice of leave 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 Senate.
6. Bills and resolutions from the Senate on their first and second readings.
7. Senate bills on their third reading.
8. Assembly 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.

Morning hour.

26. 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, RESOLUTIONS, BILLS, ETC.

Petitions &c. how presented.

27. 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.

Resolutions Bills &c. to be endorsed

28. 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 to be before the house ; but it shall not be acted upon by the house on the same day on which it is offered ; without leave.

Bills, to be Endorsed.

29. All bills and resolutions brought into the Assembly by any member or committee, shall be endorsed by the member or committee bringing in the same.

Bills how introduced.

30. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by order of the house on a report of the committee.

First reading of bills.

31. 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.

32. 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 sig-

nature of the Governor, shall take the same course as to their reading, as in the case of bills, unless otherwise ordered by the Assembly.

33. 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 files after being printed, before being considered.

Bills to be printed.

34. 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.

Bills to be read when not printed

35. 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.

Second and third reading of bills to be at length.

36. 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.

Three readings of bills

37. All bills, resolutions, memorials, &c., 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.

Bills to be considered in committee of the whole.

HOW BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

38. 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 Speaker, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

Mr Speaker to be addressed.

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

Speaker to decide who has the floor. Call to order.

40. When a member is called to order, he shall sit down, and shall not speak, except in explanation, until the Speaker shall have determined whether he is in order or not; and every question of order shall be decided by the Speaker, subject to appeal to the Assembly, by any member; and if a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall be taken down in writing, that the Speaker and the house may be better able to judge.

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

Speaking twice or out of place prohibited.

42. While the Speaker is addressing the Assembly, or putting a question, no member shall cross the floor, or

Order, while the

Speaker, or a member is speaking. leave the house; nor while a member is speaking, walk between him and the chair.

Motions in order during debate. 43. 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.

Precedence of motions. And these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged in this rule.

Motions not debate-able. 44. A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, and a call for the previous question, shall be decided without debate.

Motions not to be renewed on same day. 45. 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, &c. 46. 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 House, before division or amendment.

Questions, how put. 47. 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 & Noes when taken. 48. It shall be competent for one-sixth of the members present, when a question is taken, to call for the ayes and noes, which shall be recorded by the Clerk.

Every member to vote. 49. Every member present, when a question is put, or when his name is called, shall vote, unless the Assembly shall, for special causes, excuse him; but it shall not be in order for a member to be excused after the House has commenced voting.

Division of question. 50. Any member may call for a division of the main question, and such question shall be divided when the same will admit thereof.

Filling blanks. 51. In filing blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall first be put.

Tie vote. 52. In all cases, when the Assembly is equally divided, the question shall be lost.

Reconsideration. 53. When a motion or question has 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.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

54. 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.

Call of the house.

55. 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.

No member allowed to leave the room.

56. 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.

Absentees to be bro't in.

57. 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 motion shall be in order, except a motion to adjourn, and a motion to suspend further proceedings under the call—which motions 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.

No business to be transacted under call

58. Upon the Sergeant-at-Arms making report that all those 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.

When call is at an end.

59. 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 55.

Report of Sergeant-at-Arms.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

60. When any bill, memorial or resolution is under consideration, any member being in order and having the floor, may move the "previous question."

Previous question.

61. The previous question being moved, fifteen members

Main
question.

concurring therein may order the same; the previous question being ordered, the question shall 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 and bring the Assembly to a direct vote upon to all debate, the pending amendments, and then upon the main question.

Main
question
not order-
ed.

62. 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 proceedings, as before the previous question was moved.

Call of h'se
in order
once.

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

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Com. of the
Whole.

64. 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.

Rules in
Com. of
the Whole.

65. 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 ayes and noes, or for the previous question, cannot be made in Committee.

Report of
Committee

66. After the business upon which the Assembly went into Committee of the Whole shall have been gone through with, the Committee, without motion, (or at any time previously, upon motion), shall rise and report.

PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Amend-
ments m'de
in Com. not
to be read.
Statement
of ques-
tions.

67. Amendments made in the 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.

68. 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?"

69. 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 20.

Engrossment of bills.

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

No amendment on 3d reading.

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

Recommitments and amendm'ts thereon.

72. Upon the third reading of each 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?*'"

Question on passage of bills.

73. 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.

Bills to be transmitted to Senate.

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS.

74. 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.

Motion to adjourn.

75. Any motion or resolution relating to the organization of the Assembly, or to any of its officers or members, shall be privileged, and need not lie over for consideration, under Rule 27.

Privileged motions.

SUSPENDING AND CHANGING RULES, ETC.

76. No standing rule or order of the Assembly shall be rescinded or changed, without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor. 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.

Suspension and alteration of Rules.

77. 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.

Jefferson's Manual.

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.

By whom sent.

2. The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the Assembly to the Senate.

Rejected bills and resolutions

3. Messages shall be sent by the Chief Clerk, or his Assistant, in each House.

4. When a bill or resolution which has passed in one house, shall be rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the house in which the same originated.

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

Papers to go with the bill.

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.

Joint Committees.

8. The Joint Committees required by statute are as follows :

1. *On Claims.**—Three from Senate; five from Assembly.
2. *On Public Printing.*‡—Two from Senate; three from Assembly.
3. *On Investigation.*†—One from Senate; two from Assembly.
4. *On Local Legislation.*‡—Two from Senate; three from Assembly.

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.

*See Secs. 18 to 22, inclusive, of Chap. 9, Revised Statutes, page 122.

‡See Secs. 22 and 23, of Chap. 114, Laws of 1858, (Revised Statutes, page 97.)

†See Secs. 16 and 17, of Chap. 9, Revised Statutes; also Chap. 29, General Laws 1858.

‡See Chap. 370, General Laws of 1860, page 381.

10. Whenever any report of a Joint Committee, or other document, shall be presented to both houses of the Legislature, the house first 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.

Printing of reports.

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 committees shall, at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their chairmen, 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 to their respective houses such modifications or amendments as they may think advisable.

Committees of conference.

12. After each house shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

Adherence to disagreement fatal.

ACTS OF A GENERAL NATURE.

13. All bills for repealing or amending an act, shall in the title and body of a bill, recite the title of the act proposed to be repealed or amended. And when the bill is to amend any section or sections of a general act, such bill shall recite at length every such section as the same will read if amended as proposed.

Repealing & amending acts.

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

Each House may amend.

OF BILLS PASSED.

15. After a bill has passed both houses, it shall be duly enrolled by or under the direction of the Chief Clerk of the house in which the same originated, before it shall be presented to the Governor for his approval.

Enrollm't of bill's.

16. When a bill is duly enrolled, it shall be examined by the committees 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.

Examination of enrolled bills.

17. After examination and report, each bill shall be signed in the respective Houses, first by the Speaker of the Assembly, then by the President of the Senate.

Signing of bills.

18. After a bill shall have been thus signed in each house, it shall be presented by the Committees on Enroll-

Presentation to Governor.

ed Bills to the Governor for his approval, it being first endorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which house the same originated, which certificate shall be signed by the Chief Clerk of such house. Said committee shall jointly report the day of presentation to the Governor, which report shall be entered on the journal of each house.

Resolut'ns
to take the
same
course as
bills.

19. All orders, resolutions, and votes which are to be presented to the Governor for his approval, shall also, in the same manner, be previously enrolled, examined and signed, and then be presented in the same manner, and by the same committee, as is provided in case of bills.

OF CLAIMS, ETC.

Actions to
be verified.

20. No account presented shall be acted on, unless verified by affidavit of the person in whose favor the same may be.

All papers
claiming
money to
be preserv-
ed.

21. All petitions, claims, bills, accounts, or demands, asking for an appropriation of money, shall be preserved by the committee to whom the same may be referred; and such committee shall endorse on every such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, whether they report in favor of allowing or disallowing the same; and if in favor of allowing 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.

Appropriation
of money.

22. Resolutions involving the appropriation of money, for printing the Governor's message, or other public documents, shall receive the joint concurrence of the two houses.

JOINT CONVENTIONS, ETC.

Joint con-
vention.

23. Whenever there shall be a joint convention of the two houses, the proceedings shall be entered at length on 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 presiding officer, and in no case shall have the right to give a casting vote.

Adjourn-
ment.

24. Neither house shall adjourn during any session thereof, without the consent of the other, for a longer period than three days.

MANUAL OF

CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

ORGANIZATION.

The Legislature convenes at 12, o'clock M., on the second Wednesday in 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 of record in the Secretary's office. In such case, the certificate held by the member himself, should be produced to the Clerk. This answers every purpose, and should always be secured by members elect, from the Clerk of their county.

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

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

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

The election for Speaker, Clerk, and Sergeant-at-Arms, is required to be *viva voce*, and these are the only offices 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 the hearing of the message, it is considered in Committee of the Whole, and the various recommendations therein contained, are referred to appropriate Standing Committees, or to select Committees.

At the session of 1862 and 1863 the message was referred by resolution to the appropriate committees, instead of being considered in Committee of the Whole.

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, which consists of three, the Joint Committee for Investigation, which consists of two members, and the Joint Committee on Local Laws, which consists of three members.



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 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, 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."—*Con. 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.

The members are entitled to the *per diem* due them, whenever demanded. Since 1858 members have received their *per diem* certificates from the Chief Clerk at regular intervals of ten or twelve days; which course is preferable on many accounts to the former method of drawing certificates only when demanded by members.

PAY OF OFFICERS.

Chapter 136, General Laws, 1860.

SEC. 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 officers of their respective houses, as to the number of days attendance.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHIEF CLERK.—He has the care and custody of all the papers and records, and arranges in its proper order, from day to day, after its inception, all the business of the House. He must, in order to have a proper knowledge of the affairs of his department, apportion, systematize and personally supervise the labor of all his subordinates, and, when not called therefrom by more important duties, should officiate in person at the reading desk. The duties of his subordinates are properly his duties, as all are performed under his direction, and he is responsible for any deficiencies. It is his duty to prepare and furnish to the public printer, an accurate record of each day's proceedings, and a copy of every bill, report and other thing ordered to be printed, "on the same day such orders are made ;" to keep the pay accounts of members and officers, and issue his certificates 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 insure a systematic and correct performance of the duties of their department, the Chief Clerks of the two Houses have established the following regulations

DUTIES OF DEPUTIES.

THE ASSISTANT CLERK.—It is his special duty :

1. To keep a record of each day's proceedings; and to correct the proof of the same 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 the 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, &c.

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

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

THE ENGROSSING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

1. To engross all bills ordered to a third reading which the rules require to be engrossed, properly placing all amendments adopted prior to the order for their engrossment.
2. By 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 official 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 chamber, 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 assistants assist 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 member's 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 or 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 (Sunday's 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 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, &c., from the several members to the Clerk, when presented.

5th. After the expiration of the morning hour and when not engaged in filing bills, &c., 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, &c., &c., 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, no member can order more stationery than will amount to \$15.

NEWSPAPERS.

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

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

SEC. 2. Members of the Legislature, and the officers named in the preceding section, shall each leave with the Secretary of State a list of such papers as he may 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 postoffice 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 postoffice 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 the 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 er-

rors 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 fair 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 committees 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 go at once into the general file.

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 this 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 may 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 a 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 not resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole upon [Bill No.—, A., a bill—] or [Joint Resolution No.—, A., providing, &c.,] or [upon all bills relating to—] *as the case may be.*"

In the second case it is,

"That the Assembly do not 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 for 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. —, A., 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, the final vote is generally upon a motion.

"That the bill be reported back to the House, without amendment."

If any other bills are before the committee, they are proceeded with in the same manner. If it is desired to have further consideration of any matter before the committee, or if the General File has not been gone through with, the motion is,

"That the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again."

If the committee has completed its duties, the motion is,

"That the committee rise, and report."

Which, being analogous to a motion to adjourn, is not debatable.

The Chairman states the matter as follows :

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

"Is the committee ready for the question ?

GENTLEMEN :—Those who are of opinion that this committee do now [rise and report,] say Aye ; those of a contrary opinion, say No."

In case of doubt a division must be had, as the ayes and noes cannot be called in Committee of the Whole.

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

"Mr. Speaker."

The Speaker answers,

"Mr. Chairman."

Who reports—

“The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration Bill No. —, A., entitled —, and have instructed me to report the same to the House with amendment, [*or as the case may be.*]

When the General File has been under consideration, the report is as follows;

“The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration the General File of bills, and 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 titles of bills considered, with the 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, &c., 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 that 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 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 opinion that said amendment be reconsidered, say Aye; those of a contrary opinion, say No."

In case the amendment is reconsidered, the Speaker says:

"The motion is carried. The amendment is reconsidered. The question now recurs upon the adoption of the amendment. Is the committee ready for the question?" &c.

FORMS.

OF TITLES:

No. — A., 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. GORDON.

RESOLUTIONS should not be entitled, but should have the name of the mover endorsed upon them. The same rule applies to amendments.

Resolutions are of no special form; the following may serve as a general guide in such matters:

"Res. No. —, A.,

"Resolved, That three thousand copies of the Governor's Message be furnished by the Public Printer, to the Sergeant-at-Arms, for the use of the Assembly."

"MR. TUCKER."

FOR REPORTS, the following form is used:

"The committee on —, to which was referred Bill No. —, A., a bill to —;
"Respectfully report the same back to the House with an amendment, and re-
commend 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 delegation from — ;" or,

"to a select committee."

Or, if a committee report by bill:

"The committee on —, to which was referred —, respectfully report by
 "Bill No. —, 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 the penalty in such case made and provided.

"Given at the Assembly Chamber, in the city of Madison aforesaid, this — day of — A. D. 18—.

"Speaker of the Assembly."

"Attest:

"Chief Clerk of the Assembly."

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

"To Hon. —,

"Speaker of the Assembly:

"I, —, chairman of the joint committee appointed to investigate — do hereby certify that — has been duly subpoenaed to appear before said committee, as will fully appear by the writ served and affidavit of service accompanying the same on file with the Chief Clerk of the Assembly..

"I further certify that said — has failed to appear before said committee according to the exigency or mandate of said writ or subpoena.

"Dated Madison, —, 18—, at — o'clock, P. M.

— — —."

Upon which a warrant in the following form may be used.

"The State of Wisconsin to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly:

"It appearing that a writ of subpoena directed to — commanding him to personally appear and attend before Messrs. — *on the part of the Senate and — on the part of the Assembly*, a joint committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate and Assembly to investigate — at the room of said committee, in the city of Madison, the capital of the State, the — day of —, A. D. 18—, at the hour of — in the — noon, then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matter of inquiry before said committee, has been issued, and that the said writ of subpoena was duly, personally served upon the said — on the — day — A. D. 18—, and returned as provided in section 1 of an act entitled 'An act concerning evidences and witnesses,' approved February 3d, 1858; and it further appearing by the certificate of the chairman of said joint committee, that the said — has failed or neglected to appear before the said committee in obedience to the mandate of 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 punishment 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 — inst., 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 this House, be, and the refusal is hereby declared a contempt of this House."

Followed by the corresponding interrogatory :

"Why did you not answer the questions put or propounded to you on the — inst., 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 :

- "1st. The testimony taken;
- "2d. A statement of the facts proven thereby, or conclusions derived therefrom;
- "3d. 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."—*Cons., 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."—*Cons., 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."—*Cons., Art. IV, Sec. 7.*

To cause the ayes and nays on any question to be entered upon the journal—

"One-sixth of those present."—*Cons., Art. IV, Sec. 20.*
See table on page 125.

To pass any bill which imposes, continues or renews a tax or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews any appropriation of public trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand from the State.

"A majority of three-fifths."—(31,) three-fifths, (60,) being present.—*Cons., Art. VIII, Sec. 8.*

To adjourn from day to day—

"A smaller number" [than a majority.]—*Cons., Art. IV, Sec. 7.*

To compel the attendance of absent members—

"A smaller number" [than a majority.]—*Cons., Art. IV, Sec. 7.*

To agree to an amendment of the constitution—51.

“A majority of the members elected.”—*Cons., Art. XII, Sec. 1.*

To recommend a Constitutional Convention—

“A majority” [present.]—*Cons., Art. XII, Sec. 2.*
(See table on page 125.)

To contract a public debt—51 affirmative votes.

“A majority of all the members elected.”—*Cons., Art. VIII, Sec. 6.*

To pass any bill, resolution or motion—

“A majority,” (at least 26) of a quorum (51.)
(See table on page 125.)

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 on page 125.)

To suspend the rules—(at least 34.)

“Two-thirds of the members present.”—*Rule 76.*
(See table on page 125.)

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

“Two-thirds of the members present.”—*Rule 76.*
(See table on page 125.)

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.

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

SENATE DISTRICTS,

WITH THE NAMES OF SENATORS SINCE THE APPORTIONMENT OF 1861.

No.	DISTRICTS.	1862.	1863.
1	Sheboygan County.....	Luther H. Cary.	John E. Thomas.
2	Brown and Kewaunee.....	Edward Hicks....	Edward Hicks.
3	Ozaukee County.....	Hugh Cunning....	J. R. Bohan.
4	Washington County.....	F. O. Thorp.....	F. O. Thorp.
5	The 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th, and 9th wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Milwaukee and Granville in the County of Milwaukee.....	Chas. Quentin....	Wm. K. Wilson.
6	The 3d, 4th, 5th, and 8th wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Wauwatosa, Greenfield, Lake, Oak Creek and Franklin in the County of Milwaukee.....	Edward Keogh....	Edward Keogh.
7	Racine County.....	Wm. L. Utley....	T. D. Morris.
8	Kenosha County.....	H. S. Thorp.....	H. S. Thorp.
9	Jrrean, Adams, and Waushara.....	J. S. Kingston....	A. M. Kimball.
10	Waukesha County.....	Geo. C. Pratt....	Geo. C. Pratt.
11	The towns of Albion, Dunkirk, Rutland, Dunn, Pleasant Spring, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Blooming Grove, Deerfield, Medina, York, Bristol, Sun Prairie, Burke, Windsor, Vienna, and Westport in the County of Dane.....	Samuel C. Bean....	W. H. Chandler.
12	Walworth County.....	Wyman Spooner.	Wyman Spooner.
13	La Fayette County.....	Samuel Cole.....	Jas. H. Earnest.
14	Sauk County.....	S. S. Wilkinson..	S. S. Wilkinsout.
15	Iowa County.....	L. W. Joiner.....	Geo. L. Frost.
16	Grant County.....	Milas K. Young..	Milas K. Young.
17	Rock County.....	Ezra A. Foot.....	W. A. Lawrence.
18	The towns of Fox Lake, Chester, Westford, Beaver Dam, Burnett, Calamus, Oak Grove, Elba, Clyman, Lowell, Portland, Shields, Emmet, the city of Beaver Dam, the 5th and 6th wards of the city of Watertown, and the south ward of the village of Wau-pun.....	Joel Rich.....	Joel Rich.
19	The Counties of Manitowoc and Calumet.....	Geo. A. Jenkins..	Joseph Vilas, jr.
20	Fond du Lac County.....	G. W. Mitchell..	G. W. Mitchell.
21	Winnebago County.....	S. M. Hay.....	J. B. Hamilton.
22	The Counties of Outagamie, Shawanew, Oconto, and Door.....	Thos. R. Hudd...	Thos. R. Hudd.
23	Jefferson County.....	E. Montgomery..	J. D. Clapp.
24	Green County.....	E. A. West.....	E. A. West.
25	Columbia County.....	G. W. Hazleton..	J. Bowman.
26	The towns of Dane, Roxbury, Mazo Manie, Black Earth, Berry, Blue Mounds, Spring Dale, Verona, Fitchburg, Oregon, Montrose, Primrose, Perry, Madison, and the city of Madison, in the County of Dane.....	B. F. Hopkins....	B. F. Hopkins.
27	The Counties of Waupaca, Portage, Wood, and Marathon.....	E. L. Browne....	A. S. McDill.
28	The Counties of Pierce, St. Croix, Polk, Dallas, Burnett, Douglas, La Pointe, and Ashland.....	H. L. Humphrey	H. L. Humphrey.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

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SENATE DISTRICTS—(Continued.)

No.	DISTRICTS.	1862.	1863.
29	The Counties of Marquette and Green Lake.	Chas. S. Kelsey.	Chas. S. Kelsey.
30	The Counties of Richland, Crawford, and Bad Ax.....	N. S. Cate.....	W. S. Purdy.
31	The Counties of La Crosse and Monroe.....	Edwin Flint.....	Angus Cameron..
32	The Counties of Jackson, Clark, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Eau Claire, Dunn, and Chippewa.....	M. D. Bartlett...	M. D. Bartlett.
33	The towns of Le Roy, Lomira, Williamstown, Theresa, Hubbard, Herman, Hustisford, Rubicon, Lebanon, Ashippun, and the village of Horicon.....	Sat. Clark.....	Sat. Clark.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

WITH NAMES OF MEMBERS UNDER THE APPORTIONMENT OF 1861.

DISTRICTS.	1862.	1863.
<i>Adams County</i>	George H. Hall.	Otis B. Lapham.
<i>Bad Ax County</i>		
1st Dist...Towns of Hamburg, Bergen, Wheatland, Sterling, Franklin, Harmony, Jefferson, Coon, and Christiana.....	Ole Johnson.....	James. H. Layne
2d...Towns of Hillsborough, Greenwood, Forest, Union, Whitestown, Stark, Clinton, Webster, Liberty, Kickapoo and Viroqua.....	J. M. Rusk.....	D. B. Priest.
<i>Brown County</i>	Fred S. Ellis.....	Fred. S. Ellis.
<i>Calumet County</i>	Wm. F. Watrous	J. Robinson.
<i>Columbia County</i> —		
1st...Towns of Newport, Lewistown, Caledonia, Pacific, Dekorah, Lodi, West Point, and the city of Portage.....	Jona. Bowman...	A. J. Turner.
2d...Towns of Fountain Prairie, Otsego, Lowville, Arlington, Leeds, Hampdon and Columbus.....	Wm. Dutcher...	John Q. Adams.
3d...Towns of Randolph, Scott, Marcellon, Fort Winnebago, Wyocena, Springvale and Courtland.....	R. B. Sanderson..	Yates Ashley.
<i>Crawford County</i>	O. B. Thomas.....	James Fisher.
<i>Dane County</i> —		
1st...Towns of Albion, Dunkirk, Rutland, Dunn, Pleasant Spring, Christiana, Cottage Grove, and Blooming Grove.....	B. F. Adams.....	C. R. Head.
2d...Towns of Deerfield, Medina, York, Bristol, Sun Prairie, Burke, Windsor, Vieana, and Westport.....	W. H. Chandler	W. H. Miller.
3d...Towns of Dane, Roxbury, Mazomanie, Black Earth, Berry, Springfield, Middleton, Cross Plains, and Vermont.....	A. S. Sanborn...	A. S. Sanborn.
4th...Towns of Blue Mounds, Springdale, Verona, Fitchburg, Oregon, Montrose, Primrose, and Perry.....	N. M. Matts.....	George Wright.
5th...The town of Madison and city of Madison	Edward Jussen..	George Hyer.

DISTRICTS.	1862.	1863.
<i>Dodge County—</i>		
1st...Towns of Fox Lake, Westford, Calamus, Elba, and Portland.....	Q. H. Barron....	Oliver Ashley.
2d...Towns of Shields, Lowell, Beaver Dam, Trenton, and the city of Beaver Dam.....	J. F. McCollum..	J. F. McCollum.
3d...Towns of Emmet, Clyman, Oak Grove, Burnett, Chester, and the 5th and 6th wards of the city of Watertown.....	H. C. Griffin....	O. F. Jones.
4th...Towns of Le Roy, Lomira, Theresa, Williamstown and Hermann.....	Jacob G. Mayer..	Albert Burtch.
5th...Towns of Hubbard, Hustisford, Rubicon, Ashippun, and Lebanon.....	D. D. Hoppock..	Ferd. Wagner.
<i>Eau Claire, Dunn and Chippewa Counties.....</i>	H. W. Barnes...	W. H. Smith.
<i>Fond du Lac County—</i>		
1st...The city of Ripon, the towns of Ripon, Rosendale, Eldorado, and Metomen.....	C. F. Hammond..	Wm. Starr.
2d...Towns of Lamartine, Springvale, Alto, and Waupun, and the north ward of the village of Waupun.....	W. W. Hatcher..	F. M. Wheeler.
3d...The city of Fond du Lac and the towns of Fond du Lac and Friendship.....	C. McLean.....	E. H. Galloway.
4th...Towns of Calumet, Marshfield, Taychedah, Empire, and Forest.....	John Boyd.....	Sam'l O'Hara.
5th...Towns of Osceola, Eden, Byron, Oakfield, Ashland, and Auburn.....	H. C. Hamilton..	Egbert Foster.
<i>Grant County—</i>		
1st...Towns of Hazle Green, Smeltzor, and Plattville.....	Wm. Brandon...	J. H. Rountree.
2d...Towns of Jamestown, Paris, Harrison, Potosi, and Waterloo.....	Allen Taylor.....	J. F. Chapman.
3d...Towns of Lancaster, Ellenboro, Lima, Clifton, Liberty, and Wingville.....	Joseph T. Mills..	J. Allen Barber.
4th...Towns of Blue River, Muscoda, Watertown, Hickory Grove, Boscobel, Marion, Fenimore, and Millville.....	Wm. W. Field...	Wm. W. Field.
5th...Towns of Cassville, Beetown, Glen Haven, Tafton, Little Grant, Wyalusing, and Patch Grove.....	Samuel Newick..	Robert Glenn.
<i>Green County—</i>		
1st...Towns of Decatur, Mt. Pleasant, Washington, Adams, York, New Glarus, Exeter, Brooklyn, and Albany.....	C. D. W. Leonard	W. S. Wescott.
2d...Towns of Spring Grove, Jefferson, Sylvester, Monroe, Clarno, Cadiz, and Jordan.....	H. T. Moore....	Ezra Wescott.
<i>Green Lake County.....</i>	Arch. Nichols...	S. W. Smith.
<i>Iowa County—</i>		
1st...Town of Highland, Dodgeville, Ridgeway, Arena, Wyoming, and Clyde.....	Robert Wilson...	D. McFarland.
2d...The city of Mineral Point, and the towns of Mineral Point, Mifflin, Linden, Warwick, and Moscow.....	John H. Vivian..	John H. Vivian.
<i>Jackson and Clark Counties.....</i>	Carl C. Pope.....	Carl C. Pope.
<i>Jefferson County—</i>		
1st...Towns of Ixonia and Watertown, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 7th wards of the city of Watertown.....	Peter Rogan.....	Emil Rothe.
2d...Towns of Milford, Waterloo, Lake Mills, Oakland, and Aztalan.....	Walter S. Green	N. S. Green.
3d...Towns of Hebron, Jefferson, Sumner, Koshkonong, and Cold Spring.....	W. W. Reed.....	L. B. Caswell.
4th...Towns of Farmington, Concord, Sullivan, and Palmyra.....	J. B. Crosby.....	J. M. Bingham.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

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DISTRICT.	1862.	1863.
<i>Juneau County</i>	D. R. W. Williams	J. B. Frazell.
<i>Kewaunee County</i>	G. W. Elliott....	Mathias Simon.
<i>Kenosha County</i>	Reuben L. Bassett	Benj. T. Hatch.
<i>La Crosse County</i>	T. B. Stoddard....	Enos. M. Philips
<i>La Fayette County</i> —		
1st...Towns of White Oak Springs, Shullsburg, New Diggings, Burton, Elk Grove, Belmont, and Kendall.....	C. B. Jennings...	Joseph White.
2d...Towns of Wayne, Gratiot, Monticello, Centre, Wiota, Argyle, Fayette, and Willow Springs.....	Jas. Wadsworth.	L. T. Pullen.
<i>La Pointe, Ashland, Douglass, Polk, Burnett, and Dallas Counties</i>	Geo. R. Stuntz.	Henry D. Barron.
<i>Manitowoc County</i> —		
1st...Towns of Centerville, Meme, Schleserig, Eaton, Buchanan, Newton, and Rockland....	S. Rounseville....	Dan'l Shanahan.
2d...Towns of Manitowoc Rapids, Cato, Maple Grove, Franklin, Kossuth, and Cooperstown..	Jas. Cahill.....	James Cahill.
3d...The city of Manitowoc, and the towns of Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Mishicott, Gibson, and Rowley.....	E. K. Rand.....	E. K. Rand, Chas. Hoeflinger.
<i>Marathon and Wood Counties</i>	H. S. Thomas....	H. S. Thomas.
<i>Marquette County</i>		
<i>Milwaukee County</i> —		
1st...The 1st and 7th wards of the city of Milwaukee.....	H. L. Palmer....	J. R. Sharpstein.
2d...The 2d ward of the city of Milwaukee....	George Abert....	George Abert.
3d...The 3d ward of the city of Milwaukee....	Geo. K. Gregory..	John W. Eviston.
4th...The 4th ward of the city of Milwaukee....	J. V. V. Platto..	M. Larkin, Jr.
5th...The 5th ward of the city of Milwaukee....	J. M. Stowell....	P. V. Deuster.
6th...The 6th and 9th wards of the city of Mil- waukee.....	Adam Finger.....	Adam Poertner.
7th...The towns of Milwaukee and Granville....	Henry Kirchloff..	John Hanrahan.
8th...Wauwatosa and Greenfield.....	P. J. Shumway....	Edward Collins.
9th...Towns of Lake, Oak Creek, and Franklin,	L. Semman.....	John Bentley..
<i>Monroe County</i>	Jos. M. Morrow..	W. W. Jackson.
<i>Oconto, Shawanaw, and Door Counties</i>	E. B. Stevens....	George C. Ginty.
<i>Outagamie County</i>	Milo Coles.....	Byron Douglas.
<i>Ozaukee County</i>	J. A. Schletz....	Robert Power.
<i>Portage County</i>	A. S. McDill.....	Enoch Webster.
<i>Racine County</i> —		
1st...The city of Racine.....	Calvin H. Upham	Horatio T. Taylor
2d...Towns of Caledonia, Mt. Pleasant, and Yorkville.....	Thos. Butler.....	O. C. Munroe.
3d...Towns of Burlington, Dover, Rochester, Waterford, Norway, and Raymond.....	James Catton....	H. L. Gilmore.
<i>Richland County</i>	L. D. Gage.....	Jno. Walworth.
<i>Rock County</i> —		
1st...Towns of Center, Janesville, Magnolia, Porter and Union.....	N. B. Howard....	Jonathan Cory.
2d...Towns of Fulton, Harmony, Lima, and Milton.....	E. Palmer.....	J. Spaulding.
3d...Towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnstown, and La Prairie.....	Sam'l Miller.....	Jacob Fowle.
4th...The city of Beloit, and the towns of Tur- tle and Beloit.....	John Bannister..	C. M. Treat.
5th...The city of Janesville.....	A. C. Bates.....	A. C. Bates.
6th...Towns of Avon, Newark, Plymouth, Rock, and Spring Valley.....	Orren Guernsey..	Denison Alcott.
<i>St. Croix and Pierce Counties</i>	J. W. Beardsley.	Chas. B. Cox.

DISTRICTS.	1862.	1863.
<i>Sauk County</i> --		
1st...Towns of Westfield, Washington, Bear Creek, Franklin, Honey Creek, Sumpter, Merrimac, Prairie du Sac, Troy, and Spring Green.....	J. S. Tripp.....	Alonzo Wilcox.
2d ...Towns of New Buffalo, Delona, Winfield, Marston, Woodland, Ironton, Reedsburg, Excelsior, Baraboo, Fairfield, Greenfield, and Freedom.....	A. W. Starks....	A. W. Starks.
<i>Sheboygan County</i> --		
1st...The city of Sheboygan, and the towns of Sheboygan, Moselle, and Wilson.....	Godfrey Stamm.	Carl Zillier.
2d ...Towns of Herman, Sheboygan Falls, and Lima	J. E. Thomas....	Charles Oetling.
3d ...Towns of Holland, Abbott, Scott, and Mitchell.....	S. D. Hubbard...	Henry Hayes.
4th...Towns of Greenbush, Plymouth, Rhine, Linden, and Russell.....	B. Dockstader....	B. Dockstader.
<i>Trempealeau, Pepin, and Buffalo Counties</i>	Orlando Brown.	A. W. Newman.
<i>Walworth County</i> --		
1st...Towns of Sharon, Walworth, Darien, and Delavan.....	F. P. Arnold....	Samuel Pratt.
2d Towns of Richmond, Sugar Creek, La Grange, and Whitewater.....	Sylvester Hanson	Thos. W. Hill.
3d ...Towns of Linn, Bloomfield, Hudson, and Geneva.....	H. W. Boyce.....	C. H. Sturtevant
4th...Towns of Elkhorn, La Fayette, Spring Prairie, Troy, and East Troy.....	Hollis Latham...	Geo. H. Foster.
<i>Washington County</i> --		
1st...Towns of Wayne, Hartford, Addison, and Erin.....	Thomas Barry....	Adam Schantz.
2d ...Towns of Kewaskum, Barton, West Bend, Polk, and Richfield.....	Michael Maloy...	H. Hildebrant.
3d ...Towns of Farmington, Trenton, Jackson, and Germantown.....	Robert Salter....	Martin Schottler.
<i>Waukesha County</i> --		
1st...Towns of Menomonee, Lisbon, Pewaukee, and Brookfield.....	G. W. Brown.....	Silas Richardson.
2d ...Towns of Morton, Oconomowoc, Summit, and Delafield.....	Sam'l Thompson	E. W. Edgerton.
3d ...Towns of Genesee, Ottawa, Eagle and Mukwonago.....	Peter D. Gifford.	D. G. Snover.
4th...Towns of New Berlin, Waukesha, Vernon, and Muskego.....	W. A. Vanderpool	N. Burroughs.
<i>Waupaca County</i>	C. D. Combs.....	A. K. Osborn.
<i>Waushara County</i>	Wm. C. Webb...	Wm. C. Webb.
<i>Winnebago County</i> --		
1st...The city of Oshkosh, and towns of Vinland, Oshkosh, and Algoma.....	W. E. Hanson...	W. E. Hanson.
2d ...Towns of Neenah, Menasha, Clayton, Winchester, Wolf River, Poygan, and Winneconne.....	Michael Hogan...	Michael Hogan.
3d ...Towns of Black Wolf, Nekemi, Utica, Nepeuskum, Rushfield, and Omro.....	D. R. Bean.....	E. F. Davis.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS,

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

NO.	DISTRICT.	MEMBERS.
1	The Counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth, Racine, and Kenosha,	James S. Brown.
2	The Counties of Rock, Jefferson, Dane, and Columbia,	I. C. Sloan.
3	The Counties of Green, La Fayette, Iowa, Grant, Crawford, Richland, and Sauk,	Amasa Cobb.
4	The Counties of Ozaukee, Washington, Dodge, Fond du Lac, and Sheboygan,	C. A. Eldridge.
5	The Counties of Manitowoc, Calumet, Winnebago, Green Lake, Marquette, Waushara, Waupacca, Outagamie, Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Oconto, and Shawanaw,	Ezra Wheeler.
6	The Counties of Bad Ax, 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,	W. D. McIndoe.

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, 1862.

GOVERNORS.

NELSON DEWEY.....Lancasterfrom August... 1848, to December 31, 1849
 NELSON DEWEY.....Lancasterfrom January 1, 1850, to December 31, 1851
 LEONARD J. FARWELL.....Madison.....from January 1, 1852, to December 31, 1853
 WM. A. BARSTOW.....Waukesha.....from January 1, 1854, to December 31, 1855
 COLES BASHFORD.....Oshkosh.....from January 1, 1856, to December 31, 1857
 ALEX. W. RANDALL.....Waukesha.....from January 1, 1858, to December 31, 1859
 ALEX. W. RANDALL.....Waukesha.....from January 1, 1860, to December 31, 1861
 LOUIS P. HARVEY.....Shopshire.....from January 1, 1862, to April 19, 1862

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

JOHN E. HOLMES.....*Jefferson*.....from August... 1848, to December 31, 1849
 SAMUEL W. BEALL.....*Taycheedah*.....from January 1, 1850, to December 31, 1851
 TIMOTHY BURNS.....*La Crosse*.....from January 1, 1852, to December 31, 1853
 JAMES T. LEWIS.....*Columbus*.....from January 1, 1854, to December 31, 1855
 ARTHUR McARTHUR.....*Milwaukee*.....from January 1, 1856, to December 31, 1857
 E. D. CAMPBELL.....*La Crosse*.....from January 1, 1858, to December 31, 1859
 BUTLER G. NOBLE.....*Whitewater*.....from January 1, 1860, to December 31, 1861
 EDWARD SALOMON.....*Milwaukee*.....from January 1, 1862, to April 19, 1862

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

THOMAS McHUGH.....*Delavan*.....from August... 1848, to December 31, 1849
 WILLIAM A. BARSTOW.....*Waukesha*.....from January 1, 1850, to December 31, 1851
 CHAS. D. ROBINSON.....*Green Bay*.....from January 1, 1852, to December 31, 1853
 ALEXANDER T. GRAY.....*Janesville*.....from January 1, 1854, to December 31, 1855
 DAVID W. JONES.....*Belmont*.....from January 1, 1856, to December 31, 1857
 DAVID W. JONES.....*Belmont*.....from January 1, 1858, to December 31, 1859
 LOUIS P. HARVEY.....*Shopterc*.....from January 1, 1860, to December 31, 1861

STATE TREASURERS.

J. C. FAIRCHILD.....*Madison*.....from August... 1848, to December 31, 1851
 ED. H. JANSSEN.....*Cedarburg*.....from January 1, 1852, to December 31, 1855
 CHARLES KUEHN.....*Manitowoc*.....from January 1, 1856, to December 31, 1857
 SAMUEL D. HASTINGS.....*Trempeleau*.....from January 1, 1858, to December 31, 1859
 SAMUEL D. HASTINGS.....*Trempeleau*.....from January 1, 1860, to December 31, 1861

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

JAMES S. BROWN.....*Milwaukee*.....from August... 1848, to December 31, 1849
 S. PARK COON.....*Milwaukee*.....from January 1, 1850, to December 31, 1851
 EXPER' ESTABROOK.....*Geneva*.....from January 1, 1852, to December 31, 1853
 GEORGE B. SMITH.....*Madison*.....from January 1, 1854, to December 31, 1855
 WILLIAM R. SMITH.....*Mineral Point*.....from January 1, 1856, to December 31, 1857
 GABRIEL BOUCK.....*Oshkosh*.....from January 1, 1858, to December 31, 1859
 JAMES H. HOWE.....*Green Bay*.....from January 1, 1860, to December 31, 1861
 JAMES H. HOWE.....*Green Bay*.....from January 1, 1862, to October 7, 1862

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ELEAZER ROOT.....*Waukesha*.....from August... 1848, to December 31, 1851
 AZEL P. LADD.....*Shullsburg*.....from January 1, 1852, to December 31, 1853
 HIRAM A. WRIGHT.....*Pr. du Chien*.....from January 1, 1854, to December 31, 1855
 A. C. BARRY.....*Racine*.....from January 1, 1856, to December 31, 1857
 LYMAN C. DRAPER.....*Madison*.....from January 1, 1858, to December 31, 1859
 JOSIAH L. PICKARD.....*Platteville*.....from January 1, 1860, to December 31, 1861

STATE OFFICERS.

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BANK COMPTROLLERS.

JAMES S. BAKER.....	<i>Green Bay</i>	from Novem. 20, 1852, to December 31, 1853
WM. M. DENNIS.....	<i>Watertown</i>	from January 1, 1854, to December 31, 1855
WM. M. DENNIS.....	<i>Watertown</i>	from January 1, 1856, to December 31, 1857
JOEL C. SQUIRES.....	<i>Mineral Point</i>	from January 1, 1858, to December 31, 1859
G. VAN STEENWYK.....	<i>Kilbourn City</i>	from January 1, 1860, to December 31, 1861

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

JOHN TAYLOR.....	<i>Waupun</i>	from March 28, 1853, to April 2.....	1853
HENRY BROWN.....	<i>Fond du Lac</i>	from April 2, 1853, to December 31,	1853
A. W. STARKS.....	<i>Baraboo</i>	from January 1, 1854, to December 31,	1855
ED. MCGARRY.....	<i>Milwaukee</i>	from January 1, 1856, to December 31,	1857
E. M. MCGRAW.....	<i>Sheboygan</i>	from January 1, 1858, to December 31,	1859
H. C. HEG.....	<i>Racine</i>	from January 1, 1860, to December 31,	1861

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'br 7, 1842
Arthur B. Ingraham.....	Nov. 7, 1837	Morgan L. Martin.....	March 20, 1843
Arthur B. Ingraham.....	June 11, 1838	Marshall M. Strong.....	Dec'br 5, 1843
William Bullen.....	Nov. 28, 1838	Moses M. Strong.....	Jan'y 7, 1845
James Collins.....	Jan'y 22, 1839	Nelson Dewey.....	Jan'y 5, 1846
William A. Prentiss.....	Aug. 4, 1840	Mason C. Darling.....	Jan'y 5, 1847
James Maxwell.....	Dec'br 8, 1840	H. N. Wells.....	Oct'br 18, 1847
James Collins.....	Dec'br 15, 1841	H. N. Wells.....	Feb'y 8, 1848

SECRETARIES OF THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>
Edward McSherry.....	Oct'br 27, 1836	John P. Sheldon.....	March 31, 1843
George Beaty.....	Nov. 7, 1837	Ben. C. Eastman.....	Dec'br 5, 1843
George Beaty.....	June 11, 1838	Ben. C. Eastman.....	Jan'y 7, 1845
George Beaty.....	Nov. 28, 1838	Ben. C. Eastman.....	Jan'y 5, 1846
George Beaty.....	Jan'y 22, 1839	Thos. McHugh.....	Jan'y 5, 1847
George Beaty.....	Dec'br 8, 1840	Thos. McHugh.....	Oct'br 19, 1847
George Beaty.....	Dec'br 10, 1841	Thos. McHugh.....	Feb'y 8, 1848
John V. Ingersol.....	Dec'br 7, 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'br 27, 1836	Charles E. Brown.....	Dec'br 7, 1842
Levi Sterling.....	Nov. 7, 1837	G. C. S. Vail.....	Dec'br 5, 1843
George W. Harris.....	June 11, 1838	Charles H. Larkin.....	Jan'y 7, 1845
Stephen N. Ives.....	Nov. 28, 1838	Joseph Brisbois.....	Jan'y 6, 1846
Stephen N. Ives.....	Jan'y 23, 1839	John Bevens.....	Jan'y 5, 1847
Miles M. Vineyard.....	Dec'br 8, 1840	Edward P. Lockhart.....	Oct'br 19, 1847
Ebenezer Childs.....	Dec'br 11, 1841	Edward P. Lockhart.....	Feb'y 8, 1848

OFFICERS OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE,

FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

CHIEF CLERKS OF THE SENATE.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>
William R. Smith	Jan'y 10, 1849	J. L. V. Thomas.....	Jan'y 14, 1858
William R. Smith.....	Jan'y 9, 1850	Hiram Bowen.....	Jan'y 13, 1859
William Hull.....	Jan'y 8, 1851	J. H. Warren.....	Jan'y 11, 1860
John K. Williams.....	Jan'y 14, 1852	J. H. Warren.....	Jan'y 9, 1861
John K. Williams.....	Jan'y 12, 1853	J. H. Warren.....	May 16, 1861
Samuel G. Bugh.....	Jan'y 11, 1854	J. H. Warren.....	Jan'y 8, 1862
Samuel G. Bugh.....	Jan'y 10, 1855	J. H. Warren.....	Sept. 10, 1862
Byron Paine.....	Jan'y 10, 1856	F. M. Stewart.....	Jan'y 14, 1863
Wm. H. Brisbane.....	Jan'y 15, 1857		

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE SENATE.

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

SPEAKERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

TERRITORY.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>
Peter Hill Angle.....	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 Shew.....	Jan. 5, 1847
David Newland.....	Dec. 8, 1840	Timothy Burns.....	Feb. 7, 1848

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N. E. Whitesides.....	June 6, 1848	Wyman Spooner.....	Jan. 15, 1857
Harrison C. Hobart.....	Jan. 11, 1849	Fred. S. Lovell.....	Jan. 13, 1858
Moses M. Strong.....	Jan. 9, 1850	Wm. P. Lyon.....	Jan. 12, 1859
Frederick W. Horn.....	Jan. 9, 1851	Wm. P. Lyon.....	Jan. 11, 1860
J. McShaffer.....	Jan. 15, 1852	Amasa Cobb.....	Jan. 9, 1861
Henry L. Palmer.....	Jan. 13, 1853	Amasa Cobb.....	May 15, 1861
Frederick W. Horn.....	Jan. 12, 1854	J. W. Beardsley.....	Jan. 9, 1862
Charles C. Sholes.....	Jan. 10, 1855	Henry L. Palmer.....	Sept. 10, 1862
William Hull.....	Jan. 10, 1856	J. Allen Barber.....	Jan. 14, 1863

CHIEF CLERKS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

TERRITORY.

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

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Daniel Noble Johnson.....	June 6, 1848	William C. Webb.....	Jan. 15, 1857
Robert L. Ream.....	Jan. 11, 1849	L. H. D. Crane.....	Jan. 14, 1858
Alexander T. Gray.....	Jan. 9, 1850	L. H. D. Crane.....	Jan. 12, 1859
Alexander T. Gray.....	Jan. 9, 1851	L. H. D. Crane.....	Jan. 11, 1860
Alexander T. Gray.....	Jan. 15, 1852	L. H. D. Crane.....	Jan. 9, 1861
Thomas McHugh.....	Jan. 13, 1853	L. H. D. Crane.....	May 15, 1861
Thomas McHugh.....	Jan. 12, 1854	John S. Dean.....	Jan. 9, 1862
David Atwood.....	Jan. 10, 1855	John S. Dean.....	Sep. 10, 1862
James Armstrong.....	Jan. 10, 1856	John S. Dean.....	Jan. 14, 1863

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
Thomas 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

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John Mullanphy.....	June 6, 1848	William C. Rogers.....	Jan. 15, 1857
Felix McLinden.....	Jan. 11, 1849	Frank Massing.....	Jan. 14, 1858
E. R. Hugunin.....	Jan. 9, 1850	Emanuel Munk.....	Jan. 12, 1859
Charles M. Kingsbury.....	Jan. 9, 1851	Joseph Gates.....	Jan. 11, 1860
Elisha Starr.....	Jan. 15, 1852	Craig B. Beebe.....	Jan. 9, 1861
Richard F. Wilson.....	Jan. 13, 1853	Craig B. Beebe.....	May 15, 1861
William H. Gleason.....	Jan. 12, 1854	A. A. Huntington.....	Jan. 9, 1862
William Blake.....	Jan. 10, 1855	Fred. Mohr.....	Sep. 10, 1862
Egbert Mosely.....	Jan. 10, 1856	A. M. Thompson.....	Jan. 14, 1863

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.....	September 1843
James D. Doty.....	Sept. 10, 1838	Morgan L. Martin.....	September 22 1845
James D. Doty.....	Sept. 1839	John H. Tweedy.....	September, 1847
Henry Dodge.....	Sept. 1841		

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM WISCONSIN.

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE 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, 1848	James R. Doolittle.....	Jan. 23, 1857
Isaac P. Walker.....	Jan. 17, 1849	Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 23, 1861
Henry Dodge.....	Jan. 20, 1851		

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>
Wm. P. Lynde.....	1st.....	May 8, 1848	C. C. Washburne.....	2d.....	Nov. 4, 1856
Mason C. Darling....	2d.....	May 8, 1848	Chas. Billingshurst...	3d.....	Nov. 4, 1856
Charles Durkee.....	1st.....	Nov. 7, 1848	John F. Potter.....	1st.....	Nov. 2, 1858
Orsamus Cole.....	2d.....	Nov. 7, 1848	C. C. Washburne.....	2d.....	Nov. 2, 1858
James D. Doty.....	3d.....	Nov. 7, 1848	Chas. H. Larrabee....	3d.....	Nov. 2, 1858
Charles Durkee.....	1st.....	Nov. 5, 1850	John F. Potter.....	1st.....	Nov. 6, 1860
Ben. C. Eastman....	2d.....	Nov. 5, 1850	Luther Hanchett.....	2d.....	Nov. 6, 1860
James D. Doty.....	3d.....	Nov. 5, 1850	A. Scott Sloan.....	3d.....	Nov. 6, 1860
Daniel Wells, Jr....	1st.....	Nov. 2, 1852	James S. Brown.....	1st.....	Nov. 4, 1862
Ben. C. Eastman....	2d.....	Nov. 2, 1852	Ithamar C. Sloan.....	2d.....	Nov. 4, 1862
John B. Macy.....	3d.....	Nov. 2, 1852	Amsa Cobb.....	3d.....	Nov. 4, 1862
Daniel Wells, Jr....	1st.....	Nov. 7, 1854	Chas. A. Eldridge....	4th.....	Nov. 4, 1862
C. C. Washburne....	2d.....	Nov. 7, 1854	Ezre Wheeler.....	5th.....	Nov. 4, 1862
Chas. Billingshurst.	3d.....	Nov. 7, 1854	Walter D. McIndoe...	6th.....	Nov. 4, 1862
John F. Potter.....	1st.....	Nov. 4, 1856			

TABLE

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

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Time of Meeting.</i>	<i>Adjournment.</i>	<i>Length Session.</i>	<i>No. Reps.</i>
1836,.....	October 25th,.....	December 9th,.....	46 days,.....	39
1837,.....	November 6th,.....	January 20th, 1838,.....	76 days,.....	39
1838,.....	June 11th,.....	June 25th,.....	15 days,.....	38
1838,.....	November 26th,.....	December 22d,.....	27 days,.....	37
1839,.....	January 21st,.....	March 11th,.....	50 days,.....	39
1839,.....	December 2d,.....	January 13, 1840,.....	43 days,.....	39
1840,.....	August 3d,.....	August 14th,.....	12 days,.....	39
1840,.....	December 7th,.....	February 19, 1841,.....	75 days,.....	39
1841,.....	December 6th,.....	February 19, 1842,.....	76 days,.....	39
1843,.....	March 6th,.....	March 25, 1843,.....	20 days,.....	39
1843,.....	March 27th,.....	April 17, 1843,.....	22 days,.....	39
1843,.....	December 4th,.....	January 31, 1844,.....	59 days,.....	39
1845,.....	January 6th,.....	February 24th,.....	50 days,.....	39
1846,.....	January 5th,.....	February 31,.....	30 days,.....	39
1847,.....	January 4th,.....	February 11th,.....	33 days,.....	39
1847,.....	October 18th,.....	October 27th,.....	10 days,.....	39
1848,.....	February 7th,.....	March 13th,.....	35 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,.....	125days,.....	127
1859,.....	January 12th,.....	March 21st,.....	69 days,.....	127
1860,.....	January 11th,.....	April 2d,.....	82 days,.....	127
1861,.....	January 9th,.....	April 17th,.....	99 days,.....	127
1861,.....	May 15th,.....	May 27th,.....	13 days,.....	127
1862,.....	January 8th,.....	April 7th,.....	} 105days,.....	133
1862,.....	June 3d,.....	June 17th,.....		
1862,.....	September 10th,.....	September 26th,.....	17 days,.....	133

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

FIRST CONVENTION.

1846,.....	October 5th,.....	December 16th,.....	73 days,.....	124
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SECOND CONVENTION.

1847,.....	December 15th,.....	February 1st,.....	49 days,.....	69
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MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.



COMPRISING

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,

— AND —

WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT,

THE JUDICIARY AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS;

ALSO,

LISTS AND TABLES FOR REFERENCE.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, <i>President of the United States</i>	Salary \$25,000
HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, <i>Vice President</i> ,.....	“ 6,000

THE CABINET.

William H. Seward, of New York,.....	<i>Secretary of State</i>	Salary \$8,000
Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio,.....	<i>Secretary of the Treasury</i>	“ 8,000
Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana,.....	<i>Secretary of the Interior</i>	“ 8,000
Gideon Welles, of Connecticut,.....	<i>Secretary of the Navy</i>	“ 8,000
Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania,.....	<i>Secretary of War</i>	“ 8,000
Edward Bates, of Missouri,.....	<i>Attorney General</i>	“ 8,000
Montgomery Blair, of Maryland,.....	<i>Postmaster-General</i>	“ 8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*, Salary \$6,500.

Nathan Clifford, of Me., <i>Associate Justice</i> .	David Davis, of Ill., <i>Associate Justice</i> .
Samuel Nelson, of N. Y., “ “	John Catron, of Tenn., “ “
Robert C. Grier, of Pen., “ “	Noah H. Swayne, of O., “ “
James M. Wayne, of Ga., “ “	Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, “ “

Salary of Associate Justices, \$6,000. Court meets first Monday Dec., at Washington.

MINISTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Minister.</i>	<i>Salary. App'd.</i>
Austria.....	Vienna.....	J. Lothrop Motley, Mass.,.....	\$12,000...1861
Brazil.....	Rio Janeiro.....	James Watson Webb, N. Y.,...	12,000...1861
Chili.....	Santiago.....	Thomas H. Nelson, Ind.,...	10,000...1861
China.....	Pekin.....	Anson Burlingame, Mass.,...	12,000...1861
France.....	Paris.....	William L. Dayton, N. J.,...	17,500...1861
Great Britain.....	London.....	Charles F. Adams, Mass.,...	17,500...1861
Italy.....	Turin.....	George P. Marsh, Vt.,.....	12,000...1861
Mexico.....	Mexico.....	Thomas Corwin, Ohio,.....	12,000...1861
Peru.....	Lima.....	Christopher Robinson, R. I.,...	10,000...1861
Prussia.....	Berlin.....	Norman B. Judd, Ill.,.....	12,000...1861
Russia.....	St. Petersburg.....	Simon Cameron, Pa.,.....	12,000...1862
Spain.....	Madrid.....	Gustav Koerner, Ill.,.....	12,000...1862

MINISTERS RESIDENT.

Argentine Confed'n.....	Parana.....	Robert M. Palmer, Pa.,.....	7,500...1861
Belgium.....	Brussels.....	Henry S. Sanford, Conn., ...	7,500...1861
Bolivia.....	La Paz.....	David K. Carter, Ohio,.....	7,500...1861
Costa Rica.....	San Jose.....	Charles N. Riotte, Texas,....	7,500...1861
Denmark.....	Copenhagen.....	Bradford R. Wood, N. Y.,...	7,500...1861
Ecuador.....	Quito.....	Frederick Hassaurek, Ohio,...	7,500...1861
Guatemala.....	Guatemala.....	Elisha O. Crosby, N. Y.,....	7,500...1861
Honduras.....	Comayagua.....	H. G. Wells, Mich.,.....	7,500...1861
Japan.....	Yedo.....	Robert H. Pruyn, N. Y.,.....	7,500...1861
Netherlands.....	Hague.....	James S. Pike, Maine,.....	7,500...1861

New Granada	Bogota	Allan A. Benton, Ky.,	7,500...1861
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Thomas H. Clay, Ky.,	7,500...1862
Portugal	Lisbon	James E. Harvey, Pa.,	7,500...1861
Rome	Rome	Richard M. Blatchford, N. Y.,	7,500...1862
Sweden and Norway	Stockholm	Jacob S. Haldman, Pa.,	7,500...1861
Switzerland	Berne	George G. Fogg, N. H.,	7,500...1861
Turkey	Constantinople	Edward Joy Morris, Pa.,	7,500...1861
Venezuela	Caraccas	Erastus D. Culver, N. Y.,	7,500...1862

COMMISSIONERS.

Hawaiian Islands....	Honolulu	Thomas J. Dryer, Cal.,	7,500...1861
Paraguay	Asuncion	Charles A. Washburne, Cal.,	7,500...1861
Hayti	Port-au-Prince	Benjamin F. Whidden, N. H.,	7,500...1862

XXXVIITH CONGRESS.

SECOND REGULAR SESSION CONVENED MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1862.

SENATE.

HANIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, *President ex-officio*.

[Republicans (in Roman), 31; Democrats (in *Italics*), 8; Unionists (in SMALL CAPS), 10; Total 50. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term expires.]

CALIFORNIA.

1863...*Milton S. Latham*, Sacramento.
1867...J. A. McDougall, San Francisco.

CONNECTICUT.

1863...James Dixon, Hartford. || 1867...Laf. S. Foster, ... | Norwich. |

DELAWARE.

1863...*J. A. Bayard*, Wilmington. || 1865...*Wil. Saulsbury*, | Georgetown. |

ILLINOIS.

1865...Or. H. Browning, Quincy.
1867...Ly. Trumbull, ... Alton. |

INDIANA.

1863...J. A. Wright, ... Indianapolis. || 1867...Henry S. Lane, ... | Crawfordsville. |

IOWA.

1865...J. W. Grimes, Burlington. || 1867...James Harlan, | Mt. Pleasant. |

KANSAS.

1865...James H. Lane, ... Lawrence. || 1867...Sam. C. Pomeroy, ... | Atchison. |

KENTUCKY.

1865...*Laz. W. Powell*, .. Henderson. || 1867...GARRET DAVIS, | Paris. |

MAINE.

1863...Lot M. Morrill, ... Augusta. || 1865...W. P. Fessenden, ... | Portland. |

MASSACHUSETTS.

1863...Charles Sumner, .. Boston. || 1865...Henry Wilson, | Natick. |

MARYLAND.

1863...AN. KENNEDY, ... Ellicot's Mills. || 1867...*James A. Pearce*, ... | Chestertown. |

MICHIGAN.

1863...Zach. Chandler, .. Detroit. || 1865...Jacob M. Howard, ... | Detroit. |

MINNESOTA.

1863...*Henry M. Rice*, ... St. Paul. || 1865...M. S. Wilkinson, .. | Mankato. |

MISSOURI.

1863...ROBERT WILSON,.. St. Joseph.
1867...J. B. HENDERSON, Louisiana.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1863...John P. Hale,..... Dover.
1867...Daniel Clark,..... Manchester.

NEW YORK.

1863...Preston King, Ogdensburg.
1867...Ira Harris,..... Albany.

NEW JERSEY.

1863...Richard S. Field, Princeton.
1865...J. C. Ten Eyck,.. Mount Holly.

OHIO.

1863...Benj. F. Wade,... Jefferson.
1867...John Sherman, ... Mansfield.

OREGON.

1865...BENJ. F. HARDING,
1867...Geo. W. Nesmith, Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1863...David Wilmot,..... Towanda.
1867...Edgar Cowan, Greensburg.

RHODE ISLAND.

1863...SAM. G. ARNOLD,
1865...H. B. Anthony, ... Providence.

TENNESSEE.

1863...ANW. JOHNSON, ... Greenville.
1865...[Vac'y—seceded.]

VERMONT.

1863...Salomon Foot,..... Rutland.
1867...Jacob Collamar, .. Woodstock.

VIRGINIA.

1863...W. T. WILLEY, ... Morgantown.
1865...J. S. CARLILE,..... Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

1863...J. R. Doolittle, ... Racine.
1867...Tim. O. Howe, ... Green Bay.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, *Speaker*.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, *Clerk*.

[Republicans in Roman, 103; Democrats in *Italics*, 44; Unionists in SMALL CAPS, 30; Total, 177.]

CALIFORNIA.

1 Timothy J. Phelps,..San Mateo.
2 Aaron A. Sargent,....Nevada.
3 Frederick F. Leon,....San Francisco.

CONNECTICUT.

1 *Dwight Loomis,.....Rockville.
2 James E. English, ...New Haven.
3 *Alfred A. Burnham, ...Windham.
4 George C. Woodruff,..Litchfield.

DELAWARE.

1 GEORGE P. FISHER, ...Dover.

ILLINOIS.

1 *E. B. Washburne,.....Galena.
2 Isaac N. Arnold,.....Chicago.
3 *Owen Lovejoy,.....Princeton.
4 *William Kellogg,Canton.
5 W. A. Richardson,..Quincy.
6 Anthony L. Knapp,..Jerseyville.
7 *James C. Robinson,..Marshall.
8 *Phillip B. Fouke,.....Belleville.
9 William J. Allen, ...Marion.

INDIANA.

1 John Law,Evansville.
2 James A. Cravens, ...Hardinsburg.
3 *Wm. McKee Dunn, ...Madison.

4 *William S. Holman, ...Aurora.
5 George W. Julian, ...Centreville.
6 *Albert G. Porter,Indianapolis.
7 Dan. W. Voorhees,..Terre Haute.
8 Albert S. White,Stockwell.
9 *Schuyler Colfax,South Bend.
10 Wm. Mitchell,Kendallville.
11 John P. C. Shanks, ...Jay C't House.

IOWA.

1 *James F. Wilson,.....Fairfield.
2 Wm. Vandever,.....Dubuque.

KANSAS.

1 Martin F. Conway, ...Lawrence.

KENTUCKY.

1 SAMUEL L. CASEY,.....Caseyville,
2 GEO. H. YEAMAN,.....Hopkinsville.
3 HENRY GRIDER,.....Bowling Green.
4 AARON HARDING,.....Greensburg..
5 CHAS. A. WICKLIFFE, Bardstown.
6 GEO. W. DUNLAP,.....Lancaster.
7 *ROBERT MALLORY,.....La Grange.
8 J. J. CRITTENDEN,.....Frankfort,
9 WM. H. WADSWORTH, Maysville.
10 JOHN W. MENZIES, ...Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 1 Benj. J. Flanders, ...New Orleans.
- 2 Michael Hahn, ...New Orleans.

MAINE.

- 1 John N. Goodwin, ...South Berwick.
- 2 Charles W. Walton, ...Auburn.
- 3 Sam'l C. Fessenden, ...Rockland.
- 4 T. A. D. Fessenden, ...Readfield.
- 5 John H. Rice, ...Foxcroft.
- 6 Frederick A. Pike, ...Calais.

MARYLAND.

- 1 JOHN W. CRISFIELD, ...Princess Anne.
- 2 *EDWIN H. WEBSTER, ...Belair.
- 3 C. L. L. LEARY, ...Baltimore.
- 4 Henry May, ...Baltimore.
- 5 FRANCIS THOMAS, ...Frankville.
- 6 CHAS B. CALVERT, ...Bladensburg.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 1 *Thomas D. Eliot, ...New Bedford
- 2 *James Buffinton, ...Fall River.
- 3 B. F. THOMAS, ...Boston.
- 4 *Alexander H. Rice, ...Boston.
- 5 Samuel Hooper, ...Boston.
- 6 *John B. Alley, ...Lynn.
- 7 *Daniel W. Gilchrist, ...Melrose.
- 8 *Charles R. Train, ...Frammingham.
- 9 Amasa Walker, ...Fitchburg.
- 10 *Charles Delano, ...Northampton.
- 11 *Henry L. Dawes, ...North Adams.

MICHIGAN.

- 1 Bradley F. Granger, ...Ann Arbor.
- 2 Fernando C. Beamen, ...Adrian.
- 3 *Francis W. Kellogg, ...Grand Rapids.
- 4 R. E. Trowbridge, ...Birmingham.

MINNESOTA.

- 1 *Cyrus Aldrich, ...Minneapolis.]
- 2 Wm. Windom, ...Winona.

MISSOURI.

- 1 [Vacancy.]
- 2 JAMES S. ROLLINS, ...Columbia.
- 3 WM. A. HALL, ...Huntsville.
- 4 Elijah H. Norton, ...Platte City.
- 5 THOMAS L. PRICE, ...Jefferson City.
- 6 *John S. Phelps, ...Springfield.
- 7 *John W. Noell, ...Perryville.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1 *Gilman Marston, ...Exeter.
- 2 Edward H. Rollins, ...Concord.
- 3 *Thomas M. Edwards, ...Keene.

NEW JERSEY.

- 1 *John T. Nixon, ...Bridgeton.
- 2 *J. L. N. Stratton, ...Mount Holly.
- 3 Wm. G. Steele, ...Somerville.
- 4 George T. Cobb, ...Morristown.
- 5 Nehemiah Perry, ...Newark.

NEW YORK.

- 1 Edward H. Smith, ...Smithtown.
- 2 Moses F. Odell, ...Brooklyn.
- 3 Benjamin Wood, ...New York.
- 4 James E. Kerrigan, ...New York.
- 5 William Wall, ...Brooklyn.
- 6 F A. Conkling, ...New York.

- 7 Elijah Ward, ...New York.
- 8 Isaac C. Delaplaine, ...New York.
- 9 Edward Haight, ...Westchester.
- 10 *Chas. H. Van Wyck, ...Bloomington.
- 11 John B. Steele, ...Kingston.
- 12 Stephen Baker, ...Poughkeepsie.
- 13 *Abraham B. Olin, ...Troy.
- 14 Erastus Corning, ...Albany.
- 15* James B. McKean, ...Saratoga Sp'gs
- 16 Wm. A. Wheeler, ...Malone.
- 17 Socrates N. Sherman, ...Ogdensburg.
- 18 Chauncey Vibbard, ...Schenectady.
- 19 Richard Franchot, ...Schenectady.
- 20 *Roscoe Conkling, ...Utica.
- 21 *R. Holland Duell, ...Cort'd Village.
- 22 Wm. E. Lansing, ...Chittennango.
- 23 Ambrose W. Clark, ...Watertown.
- 24 *Chas. B. Sedgwick, ...Syracuse.
- 25 Theo. M. Pomeroy, ...Auburn.
- 26 J. P. Chamberlain, ...Seneca Falls.
- 27 Alexander S. Diven, ...Elmira.
- 28 R.B. Van Valkenburg, ...Bath.
- 29 *Alfred Ely, ...Rochester.
- 30 *Augustus Frank, ...Warsaw.
- 31 Burt Van Horn, ...Newfane.
- 32 *E. G. Spaulding, ...Buffalo.
- 33 *Reuben E. Fenton, ...Frewsburg.

OHIO.

- 1 *Geo. H. Pendleton, ...Cincinnati.
- 2 *John A. Gurley, ...Cincinnati.
- 3 C. L. Vallandigham, ...Dayton.
- 4 *William Allen, ...Greenville.
- 5 James M. Ashley, ...Toledo.
- 6 Chilton A. White, ...Georgetown.
- 7 Rd. A. HARRISON, ...London.
- 8 Samuel Shellabarger, ...Springfield.
- 9 Warren P. Noble, ...Tiffin.
- 10 *Carey A. Trimble, ...Chillicothe.
- 11 Valentine B. Horton, ...Pomeroy.
- 12 *Samuel S. Cox, ...Columbus.
- 13 Samuel T. Worcester, ...Norwalk.
- 14 *Harrison G. Blake, ...Medina.
- 15 George Nugen, ...Newcomerst'n.
- 16 Wm. P. Cutler, ...Constitution.
- 17 James R. Morris, ...Woodfield.
- 18 *Sidney Edgerton, ...Tallmadge.
- 19 Albert G. Riddle, ...Cleveland.
- 20 *John Hutchins, ...Warren.
- 21 *John A. Bingham, ...Cadiz.

OREGON.

- 1 George K. Shiel, ...Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1 Wm. E. Lehman, ...Philadelphia.
- 2 Charles J. Biddle, ...Philadelphia.
- 3 *John P. Verree, ...Philadelphia.
- 4 Wm. D. Kelley, ...Philadelphia.
- 5 Wm. Morris Davis, ...Philadelphia.
- 6 *John Hickman, ...West Chester.
- 7 John D. Stiles, ...Allentown.
- 8 Sydenham E. Ancona, ...Reading.
- 9 *Thaddeus Stevens, ...Lancaster.
- 10 *John W. Killinger, ...Lebanon.

- 11 *James H. Campbell, Pottsville.
- 12 H. B. WRIGHT, Wilkesbarre.
- 13 *Philip Johnson*, Easton.
- 14 *Galusha A. Grow, Glenwood.
- 15 *James T. Hale, Bellefonte.
- 16 *Joseph Bailey, Newport.
- 17 *Edward McPherson, Gettysburg.
- 18 *Samuel S. Blair, Hollidaysburg.
- 19 *John Covode, Lockp't Stat'n.
- 20 *Jesse Lazear*, Waynesburg.
- 21 *James K. Moorhead, Pittsburg.
- 22 *Robert McKnight, Pittsburgh.
- 23 John W. Wallace, Newcastle.
- 24 John Patton, Curwensville.
- 25 *Elijah Babbitt, Erie.

RHODE ISLAND.

- 1 GEO. H. BROWNE, Providence.
- 2 WM. P. SHEFFIELD, Newport.

TENNESSEE.

- 1 Samuel J. Budges,
- 2 *HORACE MAYNARD, Knoxville.
- 4 ANDREW J. CLEMENTS, Lafayette.

VERMONT.

- 1 *Ezekiel P. Walton, Montpelier.
- 2 *Justin S. Morrill, Strafford.
- 3 Portus Baxter, Derby Line.

VIRGINIA.

- 10 WILLIAM G. BROWN, Kingwood.

- 11 JACOB B. BLAIR, Parkersburg.
- 12 KILLIAN V. WHALEY, Ceredo.
- 13 JOSEPH E. SEGAR, Elizabeth City.

WISCONSIN.

- 1 *John F. Potter, East Troy.
- 2 Walter D. M'Indoe, Wausau.
- 3 A. Scott Sloan, Beaver Dam.

Delegates from Territories.

COLORADO.

Hiram P. Bennett, Denver City.

DAKOTA.

John B. S. Todd, Fort Randall.

NEBRASKA.

Samuel G. Daily, Pene, Nem. Co.

NEVADA.

*John C. Cradelbaugh, Carson City.

NEW MEXICO.

John S. Watts, Santa Fe.

UTAH.

John M. Bernhisel, Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON.

Wm. H. Wallace, Steilacoom.

*Members of the last House.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS,

(AS FAR AS CHOSEN.)

THE SENATE.

CALIFORNIA.

*Term Exprs*John Conness,.....1869
James A. McDougall, 1867

CONNECTICUT.

James Dixon,.....1869
Lafayette S. Foster,....1867

DELAWARE.

James A. Bayard,.....1869
Willard Sandbury,....1865

ILLINOIS.

W. A. Richardson,....1869
Lyman Trumbull,.....1867

INDIANA.

Thos. A. Hendricks,....1869
Henry S. Lane,.....1867

IOWA.

James Harlan,.....1867
James W. Grimes,.....1865

KANSAS.

Samuel C. Pomeroy,....1867
James H. Lane,.....1865

KENTUCKY.

GARRET DAVIS,.....1867
Lazarus W. Powell,....1865

MAINE.

*Term Exprs*Lot M. Morrill,.....1869
Wm. Pitt Fessenden, 1865

MASSACHUSETTS.

Charles Sumner,.....1869
Henry Wilson,.....1865

MARYLAND.

REVERDY JOHNSON,....1869
Thos. H. Hicks,.....1867

MICHIGAN.

Zachariah Chandler, 1869
Jacob M. Howard,....1865

MINNESOTA.

Alexander Ramsey,....1869
Morton S. Wilkinson, 1865

MISSOURI.

J. B. Henderson,.....186
.....186

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Daniel Clark,.....1867
John P. Hale,.....1865

NEW JERSEY.

William Wright,.....1869
John C. TenEyck,....1865

NEW YORK.

*Term Exprs*Edwin D. Morgan,....1869
Ira Harris,.....1867

OHIO.

Benj. F. Wade,.....1869
John Sherman,.....1867

OREGON.

BENJ. F. HARDING,....1869
George W. Nesmith, 1867

PENNSYLVANIA.

Chas. R. Buckalew,....1869
Edgar Cowan,.....1867

RHODE ISLAND.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE,....1869
Henry B. Anthony,....1865

VERMONT.

Solomon Foot,.....1869
Jacob Collamer,.....1867

VIRGINIA.

Lemuel J. Bowden,....1869
JOHN S. CARLILE,.....1865

WISCONSIN.

James R. Doolittle,....1869
Timothy O. Howe,....1867Republicans in Roman, 23; Democrats in *Italic*, 5; Unionists in SMALL CAPS, 5.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DELAWARE.

1... *William Temple.*

ILLINOIS.

- 1... Isaac N. Arnold.
- 2... John F. Farnsworth.
- 3... Elihu B. Washburn.
- 4... Charles M. Harris.
- 5... Owen Lovejoy.
- 6... Jesse O. Norton.
- 7... John R. Eden.
- 8... John T. Stuart.
- 9... Lewis W. Ross.
- 10... Anthony L. Knapp.
- 11... J. C. Robinson.
- 12... Wm. R. Morrison.
- 13... Wm. J. Allen.
- 14... (at large) Jas. C. Allen

INDIANA.

- 1... John Law.
- 2... James A. Cravens.
- 3... H. W. Harrington.
- 4... Wm. S. Holman.
- 5... Geo. W. Julian.
- 6... Ebenezer Dumont.
- 7... Dan'l W. Voorhees.
- 8... Godlove S. Orth.
- 9... Schuyler Colfax.
- 10... Jos. K. Edgerton.
- 11... James F. McDowell.

IOWA.

- 1... James F. Wilson.
- 2... Hiram Price.
- 3... Wm. B. Allison.
- 4... J. B. Grinnell.
- 5... John A. Kasson.
- 6... A. W. Hubbard.

KANSAS.

1... A. Carter Wilder.

MAINE.

- 1... Lorenzo D. M. Sweet.
- 2... Sidney Perham.
- 3... James G. Blaine.
- 4... John H. Rice.
- 5... Frederick A. Pike.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 1... Thomas D. Eliot.
- 2... Oakes Ames.
- 3... Alexander H. Rice.
- 4... Samuel Hooper.
- 5... John B. Alley.
- 6... Daniel W. Gooch.
- 7... George S. Boutwell.
- 8... John D. Baldwin.
- 9... Wm. B. Washburne.
- 10... Henry L. Dawes.

MICHIGAN.

- 1... Fernando C. Beaman.
- 2... Charles Upson.
- 3... J. W. Longyear.
- 4... Francis W. Kellogg.
- 5... Augustus C. Baldwin.
- 6... John F. Driggs.

MINNESOTA.

- 1... William Windom.
- 2... Ignatius Donnelly.

MISSOURI.

- 1... Francis P. Blair, jr.
- 2... Henry T. Blow.
- 3... [Vacant.]
- 4... John W. McClurg.
- 5... L. H. Boyd.
- 6... Austin A. King.
- 7... Benjamin Loan.
- 8... William A. Hall.
- 9... James S. Rollins.

NEW JERSEY.

- 1... John F. Starr.
- 2... George Middleton.
- 3... William G. Steele.
- 4... Andrew Rogers.
- 5... Nehemiah Perry.

NEW YORK.

- 1... Henry G. Stebbins.
- 2... Martin Kalbfleisch.
- 3... Moses F. Odell.
- 4... Benjamin Wood.
- 5... Fernando Wood.
- 6... Elijah Ward.
- 7... John W. Chanlee.
- 8... James Brooks.
- 9... Anson Herrick.
- 10... William Radford.
- 11... Charles H. Winfield.
- 12... Homer A. Nelson.
- 13... John B. Steele.
- 14... Erastus Corning.
- 15... John A. Griswold.
- 16... Orlando Kellogg.
- 17... Calvin T. Hulbut.
- 18... James M. Marvin.
- 19... Samuel F. Miller.
- 20... Ambrose W. Clark.
- 21... Francis Kernan.
- 22... De Witt C. Littlejohn.
- 23... Thomas Davis.
- 24... Theo. M. Pomeroy.
- 25... Daniel Morris.
- 26... Giles W. Hotchkiss.
- 27... R. B. Van Valkenburg.
- 28... Freeman Clarke.

29... Augustus Frank.

30... John B. Ganson.

31... Reuben S. Fenton.

OHIO.

- 1... George H. Pendleton.
- 2... Alexander Long.
- 3... Robert C. Schenck.
- 4... J. F. McKinney.
- 5... Frank C. LeBlond.
- 6... Chilton A. White.
- 7... Samuel S. Cox.
- 8... William Johnson.
- 9... Warren P. Noble.
- 10... James M. Ashley.
- 11... Wells A. Hutchins.
- 12... William E. Fink.
- 13... John O'Neill.
- 14... George Bliss.
- 15... James R. Morris.
- 16... Joseph W. White.
- 17... Ephraim R. Eckley.
- 18... Rufus P. Spaulding.
- 19... John A. Garfield.

OREGON.

1... J. R. McBride.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1... Samuel J. Randall.
- 2... Charles O'Neill.
- 3... Leonard Myers.
- 4... William D. Kelley.
- 5... M. Russell Thayer.
- 6... John D. Stiles.
- 7... John M. Broomall.
- 8... Sydenham E. Ancona.
- 9... Thaddeus Stevens.
- 10... Myer Strouse.
- 11... Philip Johnson.
- 12... Charles Dennison.
- 13... H. M. Tracy.
- 14... William H. Miller.
- 15... Joseph Bailey.
- 16... A. H. Coffroth.
- 17... Arch. McAllister.
- 18... James T. Hale.
- 19... Geo. W. Scofield.
- 20... Amos Myers.
- 21... John L. Dawson.
- 22... James K. Morehead.
- 23... Thomas Williams.
- 24... Jesse Lazear.

WISCONSIN.

- 1... James S. Brown.
- 2... Ithamar C. Sloan.
- 3... Amasa Cobb.
- 4... Charles A. Eldridge.
- 5... Ezra Wheeler.
- 6... W. D. McIndoe.

Republicans and Unionists in Roman, 76, Democrats in *Italic*, 74.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FROM 1789 TO 1863.

- 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 of March, 1795.
- 4th and 5th Congress.*—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.*—Philip 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 of June, 1834; and John Bell, of Tennessee, was, on the 4th of June, 1834, elected to serve out the balance of the 23d Congress, which was ended on the 3d of 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 the 16th of 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 the 6th of 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.*—Linn 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 1, 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.

WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

EDWARD SALOMON.....	Governor.....	<i>Salary.</i> \$1250 00
William H. Watson.....	Private Secretary.....	1200 00

CLERKS.

Emil Walber.

William Nelson.

MESSENGER.—John Wickert.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

JAMES T. LEWIS.....	Secretary of State.....	\$1200 00
Edward Hsley.....	Assistant Secretary of State.....	1200 00
William H. Waterman.....	Book-keeper.....	1200 00

CLERKS.

F. S. Lawrence,
J. C. Palme,
A. U. Wyman,

J. A. Hadley,
Henry Drew,
F. H. Firmin,

George H. Barwise,
W. L. Lewis,
M. J. Lewis.

MESSENGER.—Albert Carpenter.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS.....	State Treasurer.....	\$1400 00
Chauncey H. Purple.....	Assistant State Treasurer.....	1200 00

CLERKS.

William C. Bradley,
H. S. Maish,
K. J. Fleischer,
E. E. Pratt.

O. G. Scofield,
A. Menges,
Chas. Blanchard,

Dexter Rowe,
F. W. Newland,
James E. Brett,

MESSENGER.—Francis Jordan.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WINFIELD SMITH.....	Attorney General.....	\$2000 00
J. J. McClellan.....	Assistant Attorney General.....	600 00

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION'S OFFICE.

JOSIAH L. PICKARD.....	Superintendent.....	\$1200 00
A. J. Craig.....	Assistant Superintendent.....	1000 00

CLERK.—H. M. Page.

BANK COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. RAMSEY.....	Comptroller.....	\$2000 00
Andrew E. Elmore.....	Bank Register.....	1200 00

CLERKS.

Charles G. Meyers,	D. B. Ramsey,	William F. Fitch.
S. J. Dennis,	Agent Bank Department,	New York.

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER.

ALEXANDER P. HODGES.....	Commissioner	\$1200 00
Edwin Hillyer.....	Deputy Warden.....	per day 2 50
Henry Cordier.....	Clerk	600 00
W. W. Ames.....	Chaplain.....	500 00
Marcus Swain.....	Physician	400 00

STATE LIBRARIAN.

SAMUEL C. BEAN	Librarian	\$1000 00
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SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

NATHANIEL SAWYER.....	Superintendent.....	\$1000 00
S. G. Benedict.....	Assistant Superintendent.....	800 00

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

LYMAN C. DRAPER	Corresponding Secretary	\$1000 00
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OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS.

James T. Lewis, Secretary of State;	} Commissioners.	
Samuel D. Hastings, State Treasurer;		
Winfield Smith, Attorney General;		
James A. Bate.....	Chief Clerk	\$1200 00

CLERKS.

J. V. Suydam,	T. W. Gibbs,	F. W. Bird,
C. M. Foresman,	A. J. Cramer,	E. S. McBride.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

AUGUSTUS GAYLORD.....Adjutant General..... \$1600 00

CLERKS.

S. Nye Gibbs,
M. C. Clark.

James Lynch,

H. Linderman,

QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NATHANIEL F. LUND.....Quarter Master General..... \$1000 00

JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT.

Name.	Title.	Salary.	Term Expires.
Luther S. Dixon.....	Chief Justice.....	\$2,500 00.....	May 31, 1863
Orsamus Cole.....	Associate Justice.....	2,500 00.....	May 31, 1867
Byron Paine.....	Associate Justice.....	2,500 00.....	May 31, 1865

CIRCUIT COURTS.

No. Circuit.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.	Term Expires.
1st.....	David Noggle.....	Janesville.....	\$2,500 00.....	December 31, 1865
2d	Arthur McArthur.....	Milwaukee.....	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1863
3d	John E. Mann.....	West Bend.....	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1866
4th.....	David Taylor.....	Sheboygan.....	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1868
5th.....	M. M. Cothren.....	Mineral Point ..	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1864
6th.....	Edwin Flint.....	La Crosse.....	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1869
7th.....	George W. Cate.....	Stevens' Point...	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1866
8th.....	L. P. Wetherby.....	Hudson.....	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1866
9th.....	Harlow S. Orton.....	Madison.....	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1866
10th.....	Edwin Wheeler.....	Oshkosh.....	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1867

NAMES OF COUNTIES COMPOSING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

1st Circuit...Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock, and Green.
 2d Circuit...Milwaukee and Waukesha.
 3d Circuit...Marquette, Green Lake, Dodge, Washington, and Ozaukee.
 4th Circuit...Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Calumet, and Kewaunee.
 5th Circuit...Iowa, Grant, and La Fayette.
 6th Circuit...Clark, Jackson, La Crosse, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Monroe, Crawford, Vernon, and Richland.
 7th Circuit...Marathon, Portage, Waupacca, Waushara, Adams, Juneau and Wood.
 8th Circuit...Eau Claire, Chippewa, Dunn, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Polk, La Pointe, Douglas, and Burnett.
 9th Circuit...Columbia, Sauk, Dane, and Jefferson.
 10th Circuit...Brown, Outagamie, Oconto, Winnebago, Shawanaw, and Door.

WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

James T. Lewis, Secretary of State, <i>ex-officio</i>	Madison.
J. L. Pickard, Superintendent of Public Instruction, <i>ex-officio</i>	Madison.
George B. Eastman.....	Fond du Lac.....
Denison Worthington.....	Madison.....
Henry D. Barron.....	St. Croix Falls...
Levi B. Vilas.....	Madison.....
} Term expires January, 1869.	
M. Frank.....	Kenosha.....
John W. Stewart.....	Monroe.....
Theodore Prentiss.....	Watertown.....
Edward Salomon.....	Milwaukee.....
} Term expires January, 1867.	
O. M. Conover.....	Madison.....
Moses M. Davis.....	Appleton.....
Nelson Dewey.....	Cassville.....
Harrison C. Hobart.....	Chilton.....
} Term expires January, 1865.	
D. H. Tullis.....	Madison.....
Timothy Brown.....	Madison.....
	Secretary.
	Treasurer.

FACULTY.

JOHN W. STERLING, A. M.

Dean of the Faculty, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

DANIEL READ, L.L.D.,

Professor of Mental, Ethical, and Political Science, Rhetoric and English Literature.

EZRA S. CARR, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

JAMES D. BUTLER, A. M.,

Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

JOHN P. FUCHS, M. D.

Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

J. D. PARKINSON, A. B.,

Tutor.

DAVID H. TULLIS,

Instructor in Commercial Calculations and Book-keeping.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

W. R. Taylor	Cottage Grove, Dane county.....	} Terms expire April 5, 1865.
A. S. McDill.....	Plover, Portage county.....	
Wyman Spooner.....	Elkhorn, Walworth county.....	
Edward Pier.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac county	
E. W. Young	Prairie du Sac, Sauk county.....	} Terms expire April 5, 1864.
Thomas Hood.....	Madison, Dane county.....	
William K. May.....	Racine, Racine county.....	
C. D. Robinson.....	Green Bay, Brown county.....	
B. Dundwiddie.....	Monroe, Green county.....	} Terms expire April 5, 1863.
W. D. Bacon.....	Waukesha, Waukesha county.....	
H. H. Giles.....	Stoughton, Dane county.....	
E. B. Wolcott.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee county....	
E. A. Foot	Footville, Rock county	} Terms expire April 5, 1863.
Simeon Mills.....	Madison, Dane county.....	
George D. Wilbur.....	Mineral Point, Iowa county.....	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

H. H. Giles.....	President.
Wyman Spooner.....	Vice President.
Frank S. Lawrence.....	Secretary.
Simeon Mills.....	Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Ezra A. Foote, Simeon Mills, Thomas Hood.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

Doct. J. P. Fuchs, Doct. Wm. Quivey, Hon. Edward Pier.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT—Dr. J. P. Clement.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN—Dr. John W. Sawyer.

MATRON—Mrs. Mary C. Halliday.

REGENTS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

His Excellency, Edward Salomon, <i>ex-officio</i>	Madison.
Hon. Josiah L. Pickard, <i>ex-officio</i>	Madison.
C. C. Sholes.....Kenosha, Kenosha county	} Terms expire January 1, 1865.
Julius T. Clark.....Madison, Dane county.....	
Joseph J. Foot .....Footville, Rock county.....	
William E. Smith ...Fox Lake, Dodge county.....	} Terms expire January 1, 1864.
O. T. Maxon.....Prescott, Pierce county.....	
Silas Chapman.....Milwaukee, Milwaukee county.	
Hanmer Robins.....Platteville, Grant county.....	} Terms expire January 1, 1863.
Sidney A. Bean.....Waukesha, Waukesha county.	
Edward Daniels.....Ripon, Fond du Lac county.....	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

C. C. Sholes.....	President.
Hanmer Robbins.....	Vice President.
Silas Chapman.....	Secretary.
Charles H. Allen.....	Agent.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

MANAGERS.

Talbot C. Dousman.....Green Bay.....	Term expires first Tuesday in March, 1863.
Charles R. Gibbs.....Janesville.....	} Terms expire first Tuesday in March, 1864.
Edward O'Neill.....Milwaukee.....	
Cicero Comstock.....Milwaukee.....	} Terms expires first Tuesday of March, 1865.
Andrew E. Elmore.....Mukwonago.....	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Cicero Comstock.....	President.
Charles R. Gibbs.....	Vice President.
Talbot C. Dousman.....	Treasurer.
Andrew E. Elmore.....	Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENT—Moses Barrett.

MATRON—Fanny A. Barret.

INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

B. B. Eldridge.....	} Terms expire February 1, 1864.
Shubael W. Smith.....	
R. B. Treat.....	} Terms expire February 1, 1865.
H. W. Collins.....	
Orrin Guernsey.....	} Terms expire February 1, 1866.
Henry Harpke.....	

OFFICERS.

R. B. Treat, M. D., <i>President</i>	B. B. Eldredge <i>Treasurer</i> .
H. W. Collins, <i>Secretary</i> .	

SUPERINTENDENT.

Thomas H. Little, M. A.

TEACHERS.

Mrs. S. C. Little, M. A.	Miss S. A. Scofield.
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TEACHER OF MUSIC.

Joseph S. Allen.

MATRON,

Mrs. M. H. Whiting.

INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Chester D. Long.....	} Terms expire January 1, 1864.
A. H. Barnes.....	
H. Latham.....	
Salomon Thomas.....	} Terms expire January 1, 1865.
Chauncey Betts.....	
Thomas M. Martin.....	
Willard Isham.....	} Terms expire January 1, 1866.
N. M. Harrington.....	
Wm. C. Allen.....	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Hon. Salomon Thomas.....	President.
N. M. Harrington.....	Secretary.
W. W. Dinsmore.....	Treasurer.

INTELLECTUAL DEPARTMENT.

J. S. Officer, A. M.....	} Principal.
H. Phillips.....	
Z. G. McCoy.....	} Instructors.
J. A. McWhorter, A. M.....	
L. Eddy, A. M.....	
Miss E. Eddy.....	

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

J. B. Hemingway.....	Physician.
J. S. Officer.....	Steward.
S. M. Parish.....	Assistant Steward.
Miss M. J. Adams.....	Matron and Housekeeper.
Miss Flora C. Virgil.....	Assistant Matron and Housekeeper.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN FOR 1863.

COUNTIES.	Sheriff.	Register Deeds.	Treasurer.	District Atty.	Cl'k B'd Sup'rs	Cl'k Cir. Court.	Surveyor.	County Judge.
Adams.....	Wm. A. Cox.....	(W) Waterman	W. H. Crosby.....	H. P. Brown.....	T. B. Mursden	A. Jackson.....	L. Torry.....	Solon W. Pierce
Ashland.....	Thos. Brunette.....	Jno. W. Bell.....	A. Cramer.....	B. Smitz.....	Martin Beaser	Martin Beaser	A. C. Stuntz.....	A. W. Maddox
Brown.....	Geo. Loughton.....	Xavier Martin	Anton Klaus.....	Olo B. Graves.....	M. P. Lindsay	F. B. A. Masse.....	J. Heyzman.....	David Agry.
Buffalo.....	A. Hettwick.....	Otis F. Warren	*Peter Polin.....	Edward Lees.....	Conrad Moser	F. Melman.....	R. Strohm.....	Ferd. Felter.
Burnett.....	Not organized.							
Calumet.....	Daniel Lee.....	W. A. Dick.....	Wm. Paulsen.....	J. M. Adams.....	J. Urnhoefer	J. P. Hume.....	John Albes.....	C. Greening.
Chippewa.....	W. E. Martin.....	Wm. J. Cornell	H. P. Whipple.....	H. E. Frink.....	W. Richardson	H. Coleman.....	J. Waterman	W. Richardson
Clarke.....	James Hewitt.....	O. S. Crossett.....	James Onell.....	B. F. French.....	James Furlong	Gus Stearns.....	L. C. Stanley.	L. C. Stanley.
Columbia.....	Nathan Hazen	A. H. Smead.....	Li. Breese.....	Israel Holmes.....	H. H. Rust.....	H. M. Haskell	Alfred Topliff	John T. Clark
Crawford.....	Lorenzo Barney	Isaac Raufauf.	J. R. P. Gentil	L. V. S. Vele	Barnaby Dunn	P. S. Bibbs.....	J. R. Harbert	Ira B. Bronson
Dane.....	W. S. Main.....	A. Pickarts.....	Wm. Vronan.....	C. T. Wakeley.	J. A. Johnston	Carl Habich.....	P. McCabe.....	Thomas Hood.
Dallas.....	Not organized.							
Dodge.....	C. German.....	Richard Mertz	Mich'l Ames.....	H. W. Lander	Charles End.....	James B. Hays	Wm. M. Morse	Leonard Mertz
Door.....	J. E. Thorpe.....	J. F. Gillson.....	Joseph Harris.....	L. Peterson.....	W. K. Dresser	M. E. Lyman	Z. T. Morbeck	M. E. Lyman.
Douglas.....	O. Sheridan.....	Wm. Cruuwell	D. G. Morrison	J. S. Ritchie	G. F. Holcomb	W. Ashton.....	Richard Reef.....	Ira W. Gates
Dunn.....	Levi Vance.....	Francis Beck.....	F. R. Church.....	W. D. Webb.....	Francis Brock.....	P. H. Foster.....	J. A. Butterfield	E. B. Bundy.
Eau Claire.....	D. C. Whipple.....	J. C. Putnam.....	D. C. Clark.....	N. B. Boyden	M. Daniels.....	J. F. Moore.....	H. C. Putnam	J. W. Stillman.
Fond du Lac.....	J. L. Pyles.....	A. P. Mapes.....	C. C. L. Webster	Jas. Coleman.....	C. W. Prescott	D. Babcock.....	Lathrop Elles.	Robert Flint.
Grant.....	N. Goodenough.....	E. T. Meurs.....	Sam'l Moore.....	J. T. Mills.....	S. F. Clise.....	J. W. Blanding	H. A. W. McNair	W. McGonigal
Green.....	Chas. L. Foster	D. H. Morgan	W. McDowell.....	E. T. Gardner.....	Matthias Marty	W. W. Wright	J. T. Dodge.....	B. Dunwiddle.
Green Lake.....	I. H. Morris.....	(J. D. Elwood.....	C. M. Phelps.....	G. D. Warring.....	C. L. Sargent.....	Albert Long.....	Henry Meriton	F. B. Hawes.
Iowa.....	Gar. C. Meigs.....	James Ryan.....	Francis Vivian	J. H. Clarey.....	John Heron.....	J. Whitcomb.	Robt. Wilson.	S. B. Ansley.
Jackson.....	Runs. G. Pope.....	R. C. Bryan.....	Levi Warren.....	J. A. Johnson	Levi S. Avery	Fred Simpson.	Geo. M. Adams	F. P. Brainard
Jefferson.....	Geo. Trucks.....	J. Stoppenback	S. Burns.....	M. B. Williams	— Mead.....	John P. Kelley	Henry Steger.....	Ira W. Bird.
Jewaukee.....	T. P. Naughton	Chas. H. Grote	Thos. Hyde.....	H. H. Hatch.....	Chas. F. Outler	C. A. Smith.....	J. T. Heath.....	F. Windson.
Kewaunee.....	W. Strinsky.....	Peter Schieser	L. Hammond.....	L. Walker.....	E. Decker.....	W. D. Hitchcock	C. Thury.....	Abner Corey.
Kenosha.....	Hudson Fox.....	Henry Tarbell	P. H. Wood.....	Mark Dresser.....	Ira Pierce.....	E. W. Blinn.....	Jasen Lathrop	L. W. Webster
La Crosse.....	Isaac L. Usher	(Christ. Koenig	T. H. Horton.....	J. W. Loscy.....	A. J. Stevens.	O. H. Bliss.....	Henry J. Bliss	S. S. Burton.
La Fayette.....	H. Campbell.....	F. C. L. Mackay	W. M. McGranahan	P. A. Orton, Jr	John Collins.....	J. S. Murphy.....	John Brown.....	JW Blackstone
La Pointe.....	B. F. Davidson	Jas. Chapman.....	J. H. Nourse.....		Andrew Yates.....	A. C. Stuntz.....	John C. Stuntz.....	W. S. Warren.
Manitowoc.....	Ira P. Smith.....	Jno. C. Eggers	Oscar Cock.....	W. M. Nichols	A. Whitman.....	Jer. Crowley.....	P. Brennan.....	H. S. Pierpont
Marathon.....	M. Stafford.....	J. H. Babcock	Jacob Paff.....	W. F. Terhune	R. P. Marson.....	Wm. S. Purdy	D. L. Plummer	C. Graham.

*Appointed June 24, 1862.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN FOR 1863.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	Sheriff.	Register Deeds	Treasurer.	District Att'y.	Clk B'd Sup'rs.	Cl'k Cir. Court.	Surveyor.	County Judge.
Marquette.....	J. Graham.....	E. B. Chapman.....	J. Maxwell.....	B. C. Dick.....	C. F. Fuller.....	G W Robinson.....	C. Taggart.....	W. H. Peters.
Milwaukee.....	N. Webster.....	R M Hakett, jr.....	R M Hakett, jr.....	S. P. Coon.....	Henry Gosch.....	D. McDonald.....	G. K. Gregory.....	A. Smith.....
Monroe.....	— Gilman.....	M. A. Thayer.....	— Ledyard.....	R. Bunn.....	F. D. Steel.....	L. B. Noyes.....	A. S. Ingols.....	G. E. Pratt.....
Oconto.....	B. Brophy.....	B. Grunert.....	R. L. Hall.....	B. J. Brown.....	H. B. Bacon.....	Joseph Hall.....	E. B. Johnson.....	E. B. Johnson
Outagamie.....	E. Murphy.....	P. H. O'Brien.....	A. Brullard.....	E. B. Clark.....	C. Grunert.....	C. A. Hamen.....	John Stevens.....	G. H. Myers.....
Ozaukee.....	W. F. Opitz.....	U. Landolt.....	U. Landolt.....	W. A. Pors.....	B. Harrington.....	J. McCarthy.....	L. Towsley.....	S. A. White.....
Pepin.....	A. W. Miller.....	L. G. Wood.....	J. H. Rounds.....	D. C. Topping.....	Edwin Hill.....	D. W. Montgomery.....	S. L. Plumer.....	S. L. Plumer.
Pierce.....	C. Puett.....	C N Hegedahl.....	A. Gibson.....	A. H. Young.....	John Winn.....	C. N Hegedahl.....	J. A. Short.....	Wm. Howes ..
Polk.....	M. H. Peasley.....	E. E. Blanding.....	W. A. Tabboy.....	I. Freeland.....	C. H. Staples.....	S. D. Williams.....	S. Deneen.....	W M Blanding
Portage.....	J. A. Walker.....	W. H. Packard.....	H. C. Sherwin.....	O H Landreux.....	Burt Brett.....	J. G. Carpenter.....	C. B. Jackson.....	Burt Brett.....
Racine.....	Aaron French.....	W. J. Sheppard.....	J. P. Jones.....	C. W. Bennett.....	P. G. Cheves.....	L. Parker.....	E. Burchard.....	J. B. Adams.....
Richland.....	J. C. McMurtry.....	A. J. Page.....	J. L. McKee.....	H. A. Eastland.....	G. L. Laws.....	M. Sarlee.....	C. D. Belville.....	A B Slaughter
Rock.....	R. T. Pember.....	C. C. Keeler.....	S Holdridge, jr.....	J. R. Bennett.....	S. L. James.....	Levi Alden.....	S. D. Locke.....	A. P. Prichart
St. Croix.....	W. Barker.....	O. K. Brown.....	Alfred Day.....	A. Dawson.....	I. H. Wing.....	Alfred Day.....	Delos White.....	Judge Hall
Sauk.....	N. Stewart.....	J. G. Tran.....	T. D. Lang.....	S. S. Barlow.....	J. J. Gutiker.....	F. M. Stewart.....	Josiah Dart.....	J. B. Quimby..
Shawano.....	F. Bradle.....	T. Prickett.....	John Waley.....	W. B. Felken.....	A. G. Rockwell.....	L. Golaucker.....	E. F. Sawyer.....	Elias Gumar...
Sheboygan.....	W. G. Mallory.....	W. K. Kunz.....	F. Geele.....	E. B. Treat.....	F. Zimmerman.....	J. B. Coleman.....	H. G. H. Reed.....	G. W. Weedon
Trempeleau.....	J. W. Marsh.....	C. E. Perkins.....	N D Compstock.....	G. G. Freeman.....	John Nichols.....	John Nichols.....	A. P. Ford.....	A. W. Newman
Vernon.....	Lewis Sterling.....	W. S. S. White.....	James Lowrie.....	J. P. West.....	J. M. Bennett.....	J. W. Chubbuck.....	Lem'l Joseph.....	B. Ringle.....
Walworth.....	S. M. Billings.....	O B Houghton.....	J. F. Brett.....	N. S. Murphy.....	M. E. Dewing.....	J. Simons.....	J. L. Tubbs.....	Peter Golden...
Washington.....	T. Weiman.....	C. H. Miller.....	Lorenz Guth.....	P. A. Wel.....	M. Bohun.....	G. H. Keffler.....	J. B. Brossins.....	John Shelley...
Waukesha.....	Orson Reed.....	Pitts Ellis.....	John Fallon.....	D. W. Small.....	Adam Reaver.....	P. H. Carney.....	R C Hathaway.....	S. A. Randles...
Waupaca.....	C. M. Fenelen.....	W B Mumbleue.....	E. Townsend.....	J. W. Carter.....	M T Sorrenson.....	W. Scott.....	R. O. Pope.....	C. S. Ogden...
Waushara.....	N. W. Milliken.....	S. R. Clark.....	J. A. Williams.....	R. S. D. Patton.....	C. H. Stovers.....	C. F. Atwood.....	C. F. Atwood.....	J. L. Hosford...
Winnebago.....	E. Heath.....	A. Merton.....	S. M. Bronson.....	S. M. Bronson.....	A. H. Read.....	W. G. Fitch.....	P. Chandler.....	G W Washbr'n
Wood.....	M. J. McKaith.....	U. Stamour.....	E. Dutrait.....	J. D. Witter.....	F. B. Scott.....	J. G. Pomeroy.....	L. H. Lancy.....	L. P. Powers..

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF 1860.

(BY COUNTIES, TOWNS, WARDS, AND PRECINCTS.)

ADAMS COUNTY.

	Lin.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.
Adams.....	73	22	...	...
Brownville.....	12	...	...	...
Chester.....	52	14	5	...
Dell Prairie.....	99	29	...	...
Easton.....	55	18	...	...
Grand Marsh.....	76	10	...	...
Jackson.....	62	28	...	...
Leolia.....	19	9	...	...
Monroe.....	54	9	...	...
Newark Valley..	9	11	...	...
New Haven.....	91	25	...	...
Preston.....	42	11	...	...
Quincy.....	12	27	...	...
Rome.....	15	9	...	...
Richard.....	28	7	...	...
Strong's Prairie..	40	34	...	...
Springville.....	66	22	...	...
White Creek.....	28	11	...	...
Total.....	844	296	5	...

ASHLAND CO.

Bayport.....	23	1	...	...
La Pointe.....	12	31	...	...
Total.....	35	32	...	...

BROWN CO.

Depere.....	21	25	...	...
Depere village..	48	52	...	...
Gr'n Bay, N. W.	135	131	...	...
do S. do	61	55	...	...
do Town	69	71	...	...
Holland.....	1	148	...	...
Howard.....	38	76	...	...
Lawrence.....	57	55	...	...
New Denmark..	37	43	...	...
Suamico.....	60	7	...	...
Rockland.....	22	67	...	...
Fort Howard...	78	47	...	...
Wrightstown...	35	64	...	...
Glenmore.....	11	41	...	...
Pittsfield.....	21	4	...	...
Morrison.....	9	66	...	...
Scott.....	50	85	...	...
Scott, N. Frank-				
lin precinct...	4	25	...	...
Belle Vieu, 2d				
precinct.....	1	12	...	...
Belle Vieu, 1st				
precinct.....	35	23	...	...

BROWN CO.—continued.

	Lin.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.
Humboldt.....	45	75	...	...
Preble.....	35	67	...	...
Total.....	873	1239	...	...

BUFFALO CO.

Naples.....	64	17	...	...
Alma.....	40	19	...	...
Gilmanton.....	48	4	...	...
Belvidere.....	43	7	...	...
Eagle Mills.....	4	19	...	...
Buffalo.....	67	40	...	1
Waumandee.....	56	15	...	...
Cross.....	14	25	1	...
Nelson.....	31	5	...	...
Glenn.....	15	6	...	...
Maxville.....	24	23	...	...
City of Buffalo,				
1st Ward.....	12	3	...	...
2d Ward.....	27	1	...	...
Total.....	459	189	1	1

VERNON CO.

Clinton.....	43	9	...	...
Christiana.....	62	13	...	...
Greenwood.....	38	29	...	...
Hillsboro.....	72	26	...	...
Stark.....	37	23	...	...
Harmony.....	62	4	...	...
Coon.....	22	12	...	...
Forest.....	15	22	...	...
Kickapoo.....	73	71	...	...
Franklin.....	86	54	...	...
Union.....	28	7	...	...
Wheatland.....	92	26	...	...
Viroqua.....	215	44	6	...
Webster.....	43	27	...	...
Liberty.....	26	5	...	...
Bergen.....	20	15	...	...
Hamburg.....	40	29	...	...
Jefferson.....	91	23	16	...
Sterling.....	45	25	...	...
Whitestown....	35	1	...	...
Total.....	1145	465	22	...

CLARK CO.

Pine Valley.....	77	56	...	...
Weston.....	48	22	2	...
Levis.....	27	11	...	...
Total.....	152	89	2	...

COLUMBIA CO.				CRAWFORD CO.—continued.			
	Lin.	Doug.	Breck. Bell.		Lin.	Doug.	Breck. Bell.
Arlington.....	167	18	...	Freeman	82	28	...
Caledonia	127	33	...	Lynxville	47	16	...
Columbus	311	189	...	Haney	29	23	...
Cortland	263	33	...				
Dekorra.....	153	69	...	Total.....	828	832	6
Fount'n Prairie	155	53	...	DUNN CO.			
Ft. Winnebago	55	56	...	Spring Brook..	114	33	3
Hampden.....	120	81	...	Dunn	69	45	...
Leeds	146	47	...	Rock Creek.....	31	4	1
Lewiston.....	116	63	...	Eau Galle.....	68	84	...
Lodi	216	71	...	Menominee	231	166	4
Lowville	96	79	...	Peru.....	43	4	1
Marcellon	129	67	...	Vanceburgh.....	8	5	...
Newport	125	86	...				
Otsego	139	91	1	Total.....	564	341	9
Portage City...				DOOR CO.			
1st ward.....	34	90	...	Gibraltar.....	36	31	...
2nd ward.....	67	39	...	Brussell.....	82	...	...
3rd ward.....	60	45	1	Clay Banks	12	3	...
4th ward.....	119	119	1	Forestville	3	23	...
Pacific	37	20	...	Liberty Grove..	12	3	...
Randolph	179	85	1	Nasewauppee....	18	25	...
Scott	116	40	...	Sevastopol	14	17	...
Spring Vale....	162	20	...	Sturgeon Bay..	48	6	...
Wycocena.....	201	62	...	Washington.....	25	15	...
West Point.....	93	58	...	Chamber's I....			
				no returns.			
Total.....	3386	1614	4	Total.....	250	123	...
CALUMET CO.				DOUGLAS CO.			
Charlestown....	116	61	...	Superior	39	39	8
New Holstein...	73	123	...	Pokegama	31	27	7
Harrison.....	65	63	...				
Rantoul.....	28	27	...		70	66	15
Chilton	135	116	...	DODGE CO.			
Stockbridge....	143	90	...	Westford,			
Brothertown ...	94	86	...	1st poll	94	23	...
Woodville.....	14	31	...	2nd poll.....	58	39	4
Brillion	38	8	...	Hermann	65	282	...
				Calamus	138	29	...
Total	706	605	...	Fox Lake.....	258	199	...
CHIPPEWA CO.				Hubbard.....	47	65	...
Chippewa Falls	64	104	...	Lebanon.....	39	205	...
Bloomer Pr'rie	44	7	...	Trenton,			
Eagle Point....	44	74	...	North poll ...	143	57	...
La Fayette.....	47	25	...	South poll.....	133	97	...
Wheaton.....	21	9	...	Lowell.....	250	169	...
Anson	36	22	...	Leroy.....	181	93	...
				Elba.....	144	164	...
Total	256	241	...	Chester	150	39	1
CRAWFORD CO.				Williamstown..	240	247	3
Clayton	67	92	...	Theresa.....	37	434	...
Wauzeka	61	52	...	Burnett.....	192	56	...
Pr'rie du Chien	236	338	5	Watertown city,			
Seneca	61	75	1	5th ward.....	33	100	...
Scott	45	37	...	6th ward.....	81	116	...
Marietta,				Emmett	56	155	...
East'n prec't	23	33	...	Shields,			
West'n prec't	29	10	...	1st poll .....	...	50	...
Utica, 1st prec't	19	34	...	2nd poll.....	10	110	...
do 2d do	54	22	...	Clyman	81	184	...
Eastman.....	75	72	...	Ashippun	132	141	...
				Hustisford	181	173	1
				Rubicon	231	148	...

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

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DODGE Co.—(continued.)

	Lin.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.
Oak Grove.....	302	155
Waupun.....	147	32	4	...
Beaver Dam.....	164	78	7	...
Beaver Dam—				
1st Ward.....	16	72	4	...
2d do	72	75	5	...
3d do	138	55	3	...
4th do	124	43	10	2
Vil. Horicon....	184	288	...	...
Lomira	174	161	...	...
Portland.....	96	122	...	...
Total.....	4398	4456	43	2

DANE Co.

Albion.....	227	32	...	...
Berry	38	140	...	...
Black Earth....	101	30	6	...
Blooming G'Ve.	52	107	...	...
Burke.....	114	95	...	...
Blue Mounds....	58	74	...	...
Bristol.....	142	82	...	...
Christiana.....	151	136	...	...
Cottage Grove..	119	152	...	...
Cross Plains....	84	174	...	...
Dane.....	140	48	1	...
Deerfield.....	113	70	...	...
Dunkirk	207	185	...	...
Dunn.....	100	87	...	...
Fitchburg.....	115	128	...	...
Madison town..	82	86	3	...
Madison city—				
1st Ward.....	235	235	7	...
2d do	194	130	5	1
3d do	164	265	3	...
4th do	153	163	5	2
Mazo Manie....	161	107	...	...
Medina.....	129	110	3	...
Middleton.....	120	194	2	...
Montrose.....	154	55	2	...
Oregon.....	191	70	...	...
Perry.....	48	82	...	...
Pleasant Sp'gs.	111	75	...	...
Primrose.....	120	21	...	...
Roxbury.....	64	183	...	...
Rutland.....	205	33	...	...
Spring Dale....	62	83	...	...
Springfield....	83	139	2	...
Sun Prairie....	179	97	...	...
Verona.....	101	90	...	...
Vermont.....	53	87	1	...
Vienna.....	75	30	...	...
Westport.....	76	174	...	...
Windsor	123	56	...	...
York.....	153	79	...	...
Total.....	4798	4174	40	3

EAU CLAIRE Co.

Pleasant Val'y.	22	9	...	...
N. Eau. Claire.	30	81	14	...
Eau Claire.....	125	107	2	1

EAU CLAIRE Co.—(continued.)

	Lin.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.
Precinct.....	56	2	...	...
Half Moon.....	121	90	3	...
Bridge Creek...	100	22	...	...
Brunswick	36	31	...	...
Total.....	490	342	19	1

FOND DU LAC Co.

F. du L., town	170	95	...	...
F. du Lac, city	693	539	...	4
Friendship	37	90	...	...
Auburn.....	94	139	...	...
Eden.....	131	128	...	...
Osceola	84	86	...	...
Byron	189	105	1	...
Empire.....	109	64	...	...
Calumet	34	210	...	...
Taycheedah—				
1st poll.....	98	125	...	...
2d poll.....	8	51	...	...
Forest.....	105	131	...	...
Mar'd, 1st poll.	5	193	...	...
Lamartine	175	85	...	...
Oakfield	205	64	...	...
Waupun	216	44	...	1
Wau. V. N. W.	166	103	1	2
Eldorado.....	167	123	...	...
Springvale	189	98	...	...
Rosendale.....	215	22	...	...
Metomen	311	71	...	...
Alto	157	45	...	2
Ripon, city....	394	130	...	3
Ripon, town....	189	60	1	...
Ashford.....	82	197	...	...
Total.....	4106	3001	3	12

GRANT Co.

Beetown	151	110	9	...
Clifton.....	92	67	2	...
Cassville.....	107	86	...	...
Ellenboro.....	95	40	...	...
Fennimore	157	65	...	...
Harrison	84	58	...	...
Hazel Green....	285	196	...	...
Jamestown	139	127	1	...
Lima	120	30	...	...
Liberty	71	45	...	...
Lancaster.....	275	72	...	...
Marion	61	23	...	...
Millville	137	18	...	...
Muscoda	61	41	12	...
Paris	71	31	...	...
Fatch Grove....	113	62	...	...
Platteville	379	159	1	...
Potosi	255	266	1	...
Watertown	40	21	1	...
Smeltzer.....	148	87	...	...
Waterloo	63	17	1	...
Hickory Grove	76	23	...	...
Wyalusing	83	16	...	...
Blue River.....	27	36	...	...

GRANT CO.—(continued.)

	Lin.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.
Wingville.....	71	76	2	...
Little Grant.....	71	7	...	...
Boscobel.....	104	80	3	...
Glenn Haven....	92	42	...	...
Tafton.....	141	21	...	...
Total.....	3579	1922	33	...

GREEN CO.

New Glarus.....	76	63	...	...
Washington.....	72	92	...	...
Monroe.....	433	185	7	...
Jefferson.....	169	106	...	...
Decatur.....	199	124	2	...
Spring Grove...	154	36	...	...
Exeter.....	166	32	...	...
Sylvester.....	146	91	1	...
York.....	80	59	...	...
Clarno.....	113	143	...	...
Albany.....	195	94	...	...
Mt. Pleasant...	153	68	...	...
Jordan.....	103	47	...	...
Adams.....	65	87	...	...
Brooklyn.....	152	31	...	...
Cadiz.....	96	65	...	...

Total..... 2372 1324 10 ...

GREEN LAKE CO.

City of Berlin, 1st Ward.....	169	39	2	...
4th Ward.....	93	39	3	...
Town of Berlin.....	191	24	10	...
Brooklyn.....	148	48	...	...
Dayton.....	96	39	3	...
Forsyth.....	132	29	...	...
Green Lake.....	227	68	...	...
Kingston.....	60	24	...	...
Kingston Vil...	52	17	...	...
Mackford.....	229	27	...	...
Markesan.....	64	60	...	...
Manchester.....	157	59	...	...
Marquette.....	68	35	...	...
Princeton.....	143	134	...	...
St. Marie.....	81	46	...	...
Seneca.....	47	20	...	...

Total..... 1957 708 17 ...

IOWA CO.

Arena.....	111	89	...	...
Clyde.....	25	85	...	...
Dodgeville.....	466	210	7	...
Highland.....	114	343	...	...
Linden.....	272	57	1	...
Mineral Point..	106	84	10	...
1st Ward.....	127	92	22	2
2d Ward.....	125	113	4	...
Miffin.....	117	106	...	...
Moscow.....	38	73	...	...
Pulaski.....	114	101	2	...
Ridgeway.....	186	143	...	...

IOWA CO.—(continued.)

	Lin.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.
Waldick.....	51	42	...	...
Wyoming.....	57	43	...	...

Total..... 1909 1581 46 2

JACKSON CO.

Albion.....	186	83	...	...
Northfield.....	11	...	...	...
Alma.....	129	33	...	...
Hixton.....	77	11	...	...
Melrose.....	109	24	...	...
Irving.....	63	33	...	...
Manchester.....	34	15	...	...
Springfield.....	45	8	...	...

Total..... 654 207 ...

JEFFERSON CO.

Aztalan.....	123	74	...	...
Cold Spring.....	128	48	...	...
Concord.....	157	165	...	...
Farmington.....	182	240	...	...
Hebron.....	148	91	...	...
Ixonia.....	117	195	...	...
Jefferson.....	283	413	...	...
Koshkonong....	289	142	...	...
Lake Mills.....	242	73	...	...
Milford.....	119	255	...	...
Oakland.....	160	78	...	...
Palmyra.....	278	42	...	...
Sullivan.....	199	121	...	...
Sumner.....	62	39	...	...
Waterloo.....	128	128	...	...
Waterloo vil...	48	46	...	...
Watert'n, town	77	229	...	...
Watertown—				
1st ward.....	145	74	...	1
2d do.....	104	126	...	...
3d do.....	44	97	4	...
4th do.....	14	48	...	...
7th do.....	29	70	...	...

Total..... 3077 2794 4 1

JUNEAU CO.

Germantown....	60	91	...	...
Lisbon.....	172	68	3	...
Necedah.....	96	45	...	...
Wonewoc.....	75	38	...	...
Orange.....	20	31	...	3
Marion.....	35	27	...	...
Fountain.....	32	25	...	2
Armenia.....	46	4	...	...
Clearfield.....	28	14	...	...
Kildare.....	43	73	1	...
Lindina.....	115	47	...	...
Lemonweir.....	88	63	...	...
Linden.....	44	46	...	...
Seven m. Creek	21	70	...	...
Plymouth.....	50	33
Summit.....	46	32
Mauston vill'ge	62	48	5	...

Total..... 1033 737 9 5

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

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KENOSHA CO.

	Lin.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell
Kenosha city—				
1st ward.....	176	100	3	...
2d do	54	112
3d do	113	36	1	...
4th do	134	42	...	...
PleasantPrairie	175	106	...	...
Bristol.....	188	17	...	...
Salem.....	215	84	...	...
Randall.....	88	44	...	...
Wheatland.....	70	81	...	...
Brighton.....	91	134	...	...
Paris	130	76	...	...
Somers.....	203	38	...	...
Total	1637	920	4	...

KEWAUNEE CO.

Kewaunee.....	74	69	...	...
Franklin.....	34	70	...	...
Caryville.....	15	40	...	...
Red River.....	1	71	...	...
do precinct	...	33	...	...
Annapce.....	64	79	...	...
do precinct	31	29	...	...
Casco.....	13	52	...	...
do precinct	...	165	...	...
Carlton.....	52	59	...	...
Montpelier.....	12	13	...	...
Pierce	30	27	...	...
Total	326	688	...	...

LAFAYETTE CO.

Argyle.....	140	114	2	...
Benton	137	194	27	2
Belmont	63	57	4	4
Center.....	232	179	2	...
Elk Grove.....	73	170	...	...
Fayette.....	86	112	2	...
Gratiot.....	114	96	...	...
Kendall.....	78	118	1	...
Monticello.....	60	17	...	...
New Diggings..	150	181	4	...
Shullsburg.....	214	328	3	2
Wayne	107	41	...	...
Wiot.....	120	94	1	1
Willow Springs	50	138	1	...
WhiteOakSp'gs	43	59	...	...
Total	1737	1898	47	9

LA CROSSE CO.

Farmington.....	106	57	7	...
Greenfield.....	39	47	...	...
Burns.....	137	9	...	...
Bangor.....	128	20	14	...
Neshonoc	140	22	2	...
Buchanan.....	25	44	...	...
Campbell.....	68	82	1	...
Barre.....	124	68	3	...
Holland	56	24	...	1
Jackson.....	76	17	14	...
Onalaska.....	145	78	1	...

LA CROSSE CO.—(Continued.)

LaCrosseCity—	Lin.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.
1st ward.....	114	70	8	5
2d do	128	111	10	7
3d do	101	70	2	3
4th do	90	46	3	2
Total	1477	765	65	18

LA POINTE CO.

Bayfield	43	4	26	...
Total	43	4	26	...

MANITOWOC CO.

Rowley.....	17	39	...	...
Franklin.....	25	136	...	...
Centreville.....	100	99	...	...
Eaton	46	91	...	...
Kossuth	193	98	...	...
Manitowoc.....	480	221	1	...
Mani'wocRap's	128	120	1	...
Gibson.....	104	58	...	...
Maple Grove...	8	117	...	...
Schleswig.....	52	47	1	...
Meeme	68	129	...	...
Reckland	51	25	...	...
Mishicot	36	195	...	...
Newt'n	128	77	...	...
Cooperstown ..	79	89	...	...
Two Rivers.....	211	278	6	...
Cato.....	177	90	...	...
Buchanan.....	138	38	...	...
Total	2031	1947	9	...

MARATHON CO.

Wausau.....	104	140	2	1
Jenny	25	20	...	...
Marathon.....	4	28	...	...
Mosinee	28	49	...	...
Knowlton.....	20	19	2	...
Weston	13	28	...	...
Stettin.....	3	54	...	...
Berlin	5	128	...	...
Texas.....	17	15	...	...
Total	219	481	4	1

MARQUETTE CO.

Buffalo.....	99	63	...	...
Crystal Lake...	35	54	...	...
Harris.....	51	54	...	...
Montello.....	51	105	...	...
Moundville.....	55	25	...	...
Mecan	29	88	...	...
Neshkoro.....	9	70	...	...
Newton.....	63	51	...	...
Oxford.....	91	34	...	...
Douglas.....	79	70	...	...
Packwaukee ..	75	84	...	...
Springfield.....	43	12	2	...
Shields	21	83	...	...
Westfield	81	16	4	...
Total	782	883	6	...

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

MONROE CO.

	Lin.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.
Portland	30	9	...	...
Jefferson	29	42	...	...
Willington	34	15	...	...
Adrian Coles Precinct	23	2	...	...
Adrian	42	13	...	...
Angelo	74	26	...	...
Clifton	17	25	...	...
Eaton	16	8	...	...
Greenfield	114	31	...	...
Glendale	46	6	...	...
Leon	119	44	...	3
Lafayette	51	41	...	...
Little Falls	58	34	...	...
Ridgeville	49	44	...	...
Sparta	315	141	2	5
Sheldon	47	9	...	...
Tomah	92	68	...	...
Wilton	43	52	...	...
Le Roy	30	21	...	...

Total 1229 631 2 8

MILWAUKEE CO.

Oak Creek	155	253	...	...
Franklin	67	256	...	...
Greenfield	143	335	...	...
Wauwatosa	257	361	2	...
Granville	143	330	...	...
Milwaukee T'n	102	295	...	...
Lake	160	188	...	1
Milwaukee City:				
1st Ward	395	499	5	2
2d Ward	372	632	2	...
3d Ward	310	687	7	3
4th Ward	495	449	3	3
5th Ward	440	373	1	2
6th Ward	358	435	...	...
7th Ward	626	580	19	26
8th Ward	305	237	...	...
9th Ward	503	816	...	...

Total 4831 6726 39 37

OUTAGAMIE CO.

Osborne	12	3	4	...
Appleton	263	200	9	...
Bovina	37	9	...	...
Centre	16	79	...	...
Dale	63	91	...	...
Ellington	96	62	...	...
Embarrass	21	25	...	...
Freedom	48	75	6	...
Grand Chute	69	83	...	...
Greenville	78	140	1	...
Hortonia	84	73	...	...
Kaukana	26	180	...	...
Buchanan	2	49	...	...
Liberty	17	13	...	...

Total 832 1082 20

OZAUKEE CO.

Belgium	114	259	...	...
Cedarburg	7	299	3	...
Fredonia	47	206	...	...

OZAUKEE CO.—continued.

	Lin.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.
Grafton	105	210	...	...
Mequon	141	314	...	...
Saukville	42	223	...	...
Pt. Washington	171	312	5	...

Total 627 1823 8

OCONTO CO.

Peshtigo	77	29	...	...
North Branch Precinct	13	28	...	...
Gillot's Pre.	11	...	...	...
Pensaukee	74	11	...	...
Stiles	174	64	...	...
Little Suamico	16	19	...	...
Marinett	57	17	...	...
Oconto	176	118	1	...

Total 598 287 1

PORTAGE CO.

Linwood	44	25	...	...
Almond	76	25	2	...
Amherst	68	32	...	...
Belmont	59	22	...	...
Pine Grove	50	5	...	...
Buena Vista	67	29	...	...
New Hope	65	7	...	...
Plover	152	47	...	...
Stevens' Point	13	13	3	...
Stevens' City	145	136	34	...
Sharon	24	36	5	...
Lanark	58	22	1	...
Stockton	75	29	8	...
Eau Plaine	24	17	3	...
Hull	24	16	2	...

Total 944 471 58

POLK CO.

St. Croix Falls	39	24	11	1
Osceola	72	51	...	...
Alden	14	15	...	...
Bear Trap Lake	11	...	...	...
Farmington	49	30	...	...
Sterling	14	2	1	...

Total 199 122 12 1

PIERCE CO.

Prescott City—				
1st Ward	43	40	...	...
2d do	95	52	2	...
Hartland	20	16	...	...
Isabella	11	1	...	...
Perry	12	15	...	...
Trimble	66	22	...	...
Oak Grove	37	31	...	...
Trenton	20	8	...	...
Martell	30	81	...	...
River Falls	135	53	...	...
Clifton	78	20	...	...
El Paso	4	15	...	...
Diamond Bluff	23	27
Pleasant Valley	64	30

Total 637 411 2

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

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PEPIN CO.				ROCK CO.—continued.			
Lin. Doug. Breck. Bell.				Janesville, con. Lin. Doug. Breck. Bell.			
Albany	19	4	...	3rd ward.....	131	38	1
Lima	30	2	...	4th do	236	221	3
Waterville	10	...	...	Janesville town	136	50	1
Bear Creek.....	71	28	...	Newark.....	131	56	...
Frankfort.....	27	12	...	Plymouth.....	151	82	...
Pepin.....	105	25	11	Center	178	55	...
Stockholm	23	25	...	Fulton.....	253	150	17
Waubeek	41	9	...	Turtle	236	51	...
Total	326	105	11	La Prairie.....	157	15	...
RACINE CO.				Harmony	204	36	1
Racine City,				Milton	312	56	13
1st ward	187	89	...	Clinton	264	58	...
2nd do	168	62	5	Bradford	164	68	...
3rd do	325	150	1	Total	5198	1916	64
4th do	113	199	...	SAUK CO.			
5th do	147	90	1	Baraboo.....	325	103	5
Mount Pleasant	301	112	1	Bear Creek.....	47	16	...
Raymond	211	48	...	Dellona	65	40	...
Norway.....	110	72	...	Freedom	76	18	...
Rochester.....	125	70	...	Fairfield	86	15	...
Dover.....	123	93	...	Franklin.....	50	19	...
Burlington	168	250	...	Greenfield.....	71	21	...
Waterford.....	223	101	...	Honey Creek...	92	44	...
Yorkville	192	58	...	Marston	62	49	...
Caledonia	242	231	...	New Berlin	182	23	3
Total.....	2635	1659	8	Prairie du Sac.	197	191	...
RICHLAND CO.				Reedsburg	155	81	...
Willow	57	41	...	Winfield	65	49	...
Buena Vista.....	133	64	6	Troy.....	92	13	5
Marshall.....	76	41	...	Westfield	87	50	...
Rockbridge.....	70	48	...	Excelsior	83	72	...
Richland.....	141	72	5	Washington.....	84	30	...
Sylvan.....	49	38	...	Woodland.....	63	38	...
Eagle.....	74	58	8	Ironton.....	93	47	...
Forest	59	38	...	Kingston.....	119	20	1
Henrietta	56	35	...	Merrimack.....	107	32	...
Ithaca.....	136	56	1	Spring Green...	107	23	23
Richwood.....	80	56	6	Total	2309	985	37
Bloom	73	34	...	SHEBOYGAN CO.			
Aken	24	41	...	Sheboygan,			
Richmond.....	54	69	...	1st ward	76	64	...
Dayton	49	45	2	2nd do	163	143	2
Westford.....	37	41	...	3rd do	57	46	...
Total	1168	777	28	4th do	99	159	...
ROCK CO.				Town	63	106	...
Avon	109	47	...	Mosel.....	99	81	...
Spring Valley..	193	16	9	Wilson.....	119	96	...
Magnolia.....	167	44	2	Herman.....	122	210	...
Union	330	29	1	Rhine.....	119	137	...
Johnstown.....	186	75	2	Russell	23	75	...
Lima	192	45	...	Greenbush	243	79	...
Porter	164	90	...	Plymouth.....	258	158	...
Beloit, 1st ward	177	117	6	Sheboygan F's	307	250	5
2nd ward.....	161	26	1	Holland.....	242	63	...
3rd do	109	77	...	Scott	129	70	...
4th do	121	46	1	Mitchell	56	109	...
Beloit town	102	23	...	Linden.....	257	66	...
Rock	134	74	...	Lima.....	202	113	...
Janesville city				Abbott.....	97	154	...
1st ward	267	127	1	Total	2731	2179	7
2nd do	233	144	2				

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

SHAWANAW CO.				WINNEBAGO CO.			
	Lin.	Doug.	Breck. Bell.		Lin.	Doug.	Breck. Bell.
Shawanaw	27	15	...	Algoma	110	23	...
Richmond	78	25	...	Black Wolf	63	77	...
Hartland	5	6	...	Clayton	113	106	...
Pella	4	29	...	Menasha	215	259	...
Waukechion	24	8	...	Neenah	237	117	5
Belle Plaine	25	31	...	Nekimi	121	101	...
Total	163	114	...	Oshkosh, town	103	63	...
				1st ward	243	98	4
				2d do	120	202	...
				3d do	155	104	2
				4th do	116	147	1
				5th do	112	24	...
				Nepeuskin	177	43	...
				Omro	375	85	1
				Poygan	48	55	...
				Rushford	299	50	1
				Vinland	124	67	...
				Orihula	13	81	...
				Utica	201	37	...
				Winchester	87	105	...
				Winneconne	193	65	2
				Total	3225	1859	16
							2
ST. CROIX CO.				WASHINGTON CO.			
Hudson	197	164	3	Addison	12	308	...
Hudson, town	51	41	...	Barton	88	132	...
Troy	60	29	...	Erin	1	182	...
St. Joseph	8	30	...	Farmington	103	131	...
Star Prairie	40	40	...	Germantown	62	252	...
Pleasant Val'y	21	22	...	Hartford	242	246	1
Malone	71	11	...	Jackson	13	236	...
Somerset	23	32	...	Kewaskum	103	92	...
Ceylon	25	23	...	Polk	32	351	...
Richmond	42	18	...	Richfield	27	220	...
Erin Prairie	6	193	...	Trenton	110	178	...
Hammond	73	19	...	Wayne	19	209	...
Warren	18	3	...	West Bend	117	210	...
Rush River	17	33	...	Total	939	2747	1
Eau Galle	13	29	...				...
Total	604	597	3				...
TREMPEALEAU CO.				WALWORTH CO.			
Gale	128	65	...	Bloomfield	171	57	...
Caledonia	69	16	...	Darien	271	65	...
Preston	33	11	...	Delavan	419	125	4
Sumner	34	4	...	Elkhorn	146	92	2
Trempealeau	172	29	...	East Troy	265	115	...
Arcadia	49	9	...	Geneva	272	154	...
Total	490	134	...	Hudson	171	105	...
				Linn	145	67	...
WAUSHARA CO.				Lafayette	129	100	...
				La Grange	227	27	...
Aurora	117	23	2	Richmond	166	55	...
Bloomfield	79	46	...	Sharon	286	47	...
Coloma	57	5	...	Spring Prairie	225	62	...
Dakota	98	5	7	Sugar Creek	151	85	...
Deerfield	30	4	...	Troy	152	135	...
Hancock	62	25	...	Walworth	232	56	...
Leon	151	22	...	Whitewater	475	244	9
Marion	92	17	3				...
Oasis	97	12	...				...
Plainfield	125	60	...				...
Poysippi	50	20	...				...
Richford	80	24	...				...
Rose	29	...	...				...
Saxville	107	25	1				...
Spring Water	77	19	...				...
Warren	35	55	...				...
Wautoma	146	33	11				...
Mt. Morris	102	11
Total	1534	405	24				...
				Total	3910	1591	15
							3

SUMMARY OF PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

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WAUKESHA CO.					WOOD CO.—(continued.)				
	Lin.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.		Lin.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.
Brookfield	204	239	Hemlock	49	14
Delafield	185	100	...	...	Randolph	37	40	...	...
Eagle	146	153	6	1					
Genesee	184	152	...	...	Total	362	301	58	...
Lisbon	190	116	1	...					
Menomonee	154	315	...	...	WAUPACA CO.				
Merton	158	135	...	...	Dayton	119	41	1	...
Mukwanago	206	109	...	...	Mukwa	134	76	...	...
Muskego	135	113	1	2	Farmington	81	33	...	...
New Berlin	143	231	...	...	Caledona	19	55	...	...
Oconomowoc ...	243	201	1	1	Iola	95	17	...	...
Ottawa	98	117	...	2	Scandinavia	140	4	...	...
Pewaukee	220	113	...	...	St. Lawrence ..	84	12	...	...
Summit	164	109	...	1	Weyauwega	190	110	14	...
Vernon	187	75	...	...	Waupacca	227	30	1	...
Waukesha	403	285	1	12	Lebanon	10	59	...	...
					Lind	107	50	...	...
Total	3020	2563	10	19	Royalton	56	53	...	...
					Little Wolf	26	21	...	...
WOOD CO.					Union	9	4	...	...
Centralia	58	35	47	...	Bear Creek	28	23	...	...
Dexter	46	54	...	...	Matteson	15	7	...	...
Grand Rapids..	133	121	11	...					
Shragega	54	57	...	...	Total	1340	575	16	...

SUMMARY OF PRESIDENTIAL VOTE,

OF 1866 AND 1860.

Counties.	1856.		1860.			
	Frem.	Buch.	Lin.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.
Adams	1,591	625	844	296	5	.....
Ashland .....	.....	.....	35	32	.....	.....
Bad Ax	597	231	1,145	465	22	.....
Brown	499	1,004	873	1,239	.....	.....
Buffalo	68	163	459	189	1	1
Chippewa .....	.....	.....	256	241	.....	.....
Calumet	486	408	706	695	.....	.....
Clark	73	37	152	89	2	.....
Columbia	2,950	1,239	3,386	1,614	4	3
Crawford	521	429	828	832	6	.....
Dane	3,996	3,443	4,798	4,174	40	3
Dodge	3,455	2,784	4,398	4,456	43	2
Door .....	.....	.....	250	123	.....	.....
Douglas .....	.....	.....	70	66	15	2
Dunn	390	119	564	341	9	.....
Eau Claire .....	.....	.....	490	342	19	1
Fond du Lac	3,292	2,511	4,106	3,001	3	12
Grant	2,809	1,419	3,579	1,922	33	.....
Green	2,004	1,087	2,372	1,324	10	.....
Green Lake .....	.....	.....	1,957	708	17	.....

SUMMARY OF PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1856 & 1860.—*Continued.*

Counties.	1856.		1860.			
	Frem.	Buch.	Lin.	Doug.	Breck	Bell.
Iowa,.....	1,497	1,474	1,909	1,581	46	2
Jackson,.....	306	144	654	207	.....	.....
Jefferson,.....	3,290	3,434	3,077	2,794	4	16
Juneau,.....	.....	.....	1,033	737	9	5
Kenosha,.....	1,508	831	1,637	920	4	.....
Kewaunee,.....	89	206	326	688	.....	.....
La Crosse,.....	987	541	1,477	765	65	18
Lafayette,.....	1,415	1,722	1,736	1,898	47	9
La Pointe,.....	.....	.....	43	4	26	.....
Manitowoc,.....	1,177	1,907	2,041	1,947	9	.....
Marathon,.....	269	207	219	481	4	1
Marquette,.....	2,518	1,032	781	882	6	.....
Milwaukee,.....	2,798	7,188	4,831	6,726	39	37
Monroe,.....	722	254	1,229	631	2	8
Oconto,.....	.....	.....	598	286	1	.....
Ozaukee,.....	360	2,032	627	1,823	8	.....
Outagamie,.....	602	753	832	1,082	20	.....
Pierce,.....	414	106	637	411	2	.....
Polk,.....	95	54	199	122	12	1
Pepin,.....	.....	.....	326	105	11	.....
Portage,.....	680	361	944	471	58	.....
Racine,.....	2,299	1,688	2,634	1,659	8	8
Richland,.....	882	455	1,167	776	28	3
Rock,.....	4,707	1,965	5,198	1,916	64	8
Sauk,.....	2,015	993	2,309	985	37	2
Shawanaw,.....	68	21	163	114	.....	.....
Sheboygan,.....	1,891	1,921	2,731	2,179	7	.....
St. Croix,.....	417	252	664	597	3	.....
Trempealeau,.....	190	45	490	134	.....	.....
Walworth,.....	3,518	1,297	3,910	1,591	15	3
Washington,.....	813	2,641	939	2,747	1	.....
Waukesha,.....	2,875	2,020	3,020	2,563	10	19
Waupaca,.....	636	75	1,340	575	16	.....
Waushara,.....	1,292	215	1,534	405	24	.....
Winnebago,.....	2,769	1,145	3,225	1,859	16	2
Wood,.....	260	95	362	301	58	.....
Total.....	66,090	52,843	86,110	65,021	889	151

Majority for Fremont, 12,668. Lincoln over Douglas, 21,089.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1861, BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	Rep. Harvey.	Dem. Ferguson.	Counties.	Rep. Harvey.	Dem. Ferguson.
Adams.....	678	170	Manitowoc	1,103	1,361
Ashland	29	38	Marathon	100	403
Bad Ax.....	966	287	Marquette	515	623
Brown	601	731	Milwaukee	1,840	5,370
Buffalo	567	236	Monroe	931	414
Calumet	394	326	Oconto.....	542	33
Chippewa.....	155	191	Outagamie	449	884
Clark.....	175	26	Ozaukee	345	1,415
Columbia.....	1,925	741	Pepin.....	467	137
Crawford	582	672	Pierce	756	76
Dane	3,113	2,675	Polk.....	257	11
Dodge	2,645	3,950	Portage.....	619	275
Door.....	196	56	Racine.....	1,582	1,292
Douglas	51	41	Richland.....	714	515
Dunn	490	7	Rock.....	2,796	969
Eau Claire	444	100	St. Croix.....	635	325
Fond du Lac.....	2,449	2,125	Sauk.....	1,627	579
Grant.....	2,099	1,049	Shawano	125	81
Green.....	1,461	661	Sheboygan.....	1,253	1,223
Green Lake.....	811	428	Trempeleau	469	25
Iowa	988	808	Walworth.....	2,133	1,135
Jackson	605	99	Washington.....	383	2,146
Jefferson.....	1,838	2,076	Waukesha	1,950	2,212
Juneau	669	640	Waupaca.....	1,071	6,471
Kewaunee	307	204	Waushara.....	996	139
Kenosha	1,054	490	Winnebago	2,071	1,345
La Crosse.....	1,166	777	Wood.....	203	232
La Fayette.....	1,464	1,851			
La Pointe.....	57	.....	Total	53,777	45,457

Majority for Harvey..... 8,320

VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

	Republicans.	Democrats.	Maj.
Lieutenant Governor.....	Salmon.....49,605	Billings.....44,114.....	5,491
Secretary of State.....	Lewis.....55,320	Benton.....45,451.....	11,839
Treasurer.....	Hastings.....55,135	Miller.....42,838.....	12,277
Attorney General.....	Howe.....55,367	Orton.....43,647.....	11,720
Superintendent of Schools.....	Pickard.....54,206	Winslow.....43,209.....	10,997
Bank Comptroller.....	Ramsey.....53,284	Vollmar.....44,770.....	8,514
State Prison Commissioner.....	Hodges.....53,032	Crilley.....45,839.....	7,193

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1860.				1856.			1852.		
	Rep. Lincoln.	Dem. Douglas.	Dem. Breck.	Union. Bell.	Rep. Fremont.	Dem. Buchan.	Am. Fillmore	Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	F. S Hale.
Alabama.....		13,651	48,831	27,875		46,739	28,552	15,038	26,881	
Arkansas.....		5,227	28,732	20,094		21,910	10,787	7,404	12,173	
California.....	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817	20,691	53,365	36,165	34,971	39,665	100
Connecticut.....	43,792	15,522	14,641	*3,291	42,715	34,995	2,615	30,359	33,249	3,160
Delaware.....	3,815	1,023	7,337	3,864	308	8,004	6,175	6,293	6,318	62
Florida.....		367	8,543	5,437		6,358	4,833	2,875	4,318	
Georgia.....		11,590	51,889	42,886		56,578	42,228	16,660	34,705	
Illinois.....	172,161	160,215	2,404	4,913	96,200	105,298	37,454	64,934	80,597	9,966
Indiana.....	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306	94,375	118,670	22,386	89,901	95,340	6,929
Iowa.....	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763	43,954	36,170	9,180	15,856	17,763	1,604
Kentucky.....	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058	314	74,642	67,416	57,068	53,806	265
Louisiana.....		7,625	22,681	20,204		22,164	20,709	17,255	18,647	
Maine.....	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046	67,179	3,980	3,325	32,543	41,009	8,030
Maryland.....	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760	281	39,115	47,460	35,066	40,020	54
Massachusetts.....	106,533	34,372	5,939	22,331	108,515	39,287	19,679	52,683	44,569	28,023
Michigan.....	88,480	65,057	805	405	71,762	52,136	1,660	33,859	41,342	7,237
Minnesota.....	22,069	11,920	748	62						
Mississippi.....		3,283	40,977	25,040		35,447	24,196	17,548	26,876	
Missouri.....	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372		58,164	48,524	29,984	38,353	
New Hampshire.....	37,519	25,881	2,112	441	38,315	32,789	422	16,147	29,997	6,696
New Jersey.....	58,324	*62,801			28,338	46,943	24,115	38,556	44,305	350
New York.....	353,804	*303,329			276,007	195,878	124,604	234,882	262,083	25,329
North Carolina.....		2,701	48,539	44,990		48,246	36,886	39,053	39,744	59
Ohio.....	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194	187,497	170,874	28,126	152,526	169,220	31,682
Oregon.....	5,270	3,951	5,006	183						
Pennsylvania.....	268,030	16,765	*178,871	12,776	148,272	230,772	82,202	179,174	198,568	8,525

*Fusion.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.—*Continued.*

STATES	1860.				1856.			1852.		
	<i>Rep.</i> Lincoln.	<i>Dem.</i> Douglas.	<i>Dem.</i> Breck.	<i>Union.</i> Bell.	<i>Rep.</i> Fremont.	<i>Dem.</i> Buchan.	<i>Am.</i> Fillmore.	<i>Whig.</i> Scott.	<i>Dem.</i> Pierce.	<i>F. S.</i> Hale.
Rhode Island*	12,244	*7,707			11,467	6,680	1,675	7,626	8,735	644
South Carolina†										
Tennessee.....		11,350	64,709	69,274		73,638	66,178	58,898	57,018	
Texas.....			47,548	*15,438		31,169	15,639	4,995	13,552	
Vermont.....	33,808	6,849	218	1,969	39,563	10,569	545	22,173	13,044	8,621
Virginia.....	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681	291	89,706	60,310	58,572	73,858	
Wisconsin.....	86,110	65,021	888	161	66,090	52,843	579	22,240	33,658	8,814
Total	1,857,610	1,365,976	847,953	590,631	1,342,161	1,803,029	874,625	1,386,144	1,600,513	156,149

Lincoln over Douglas,..... 491,614
 Buchanan over Fremont,..... 460,865
 Pierce over Scott,..... 214,369

*Fusion. †Electors chosen by Legislature.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS IN WISCONSIN.

ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1860.

<i>Adams County.</i>		<i>Brown County.—(continued.)</i>	
Adams.....	462	Eaton.....	151
Brownville.....	56	Fort Howard.....	694
Chester.....	372	Glenmore.....	251
Dell Prairie.....	650	Green Bay—	
Easton.....	349	South Ward.....	759
Grand Marsh.....	427	North Ward.....	1,516
Jackson.....	528		2,275
Leola.....	155	Town of Green Bay.....	889
Monroe.....	364	Holland.....	650
New Haven.....	614	Howard.....	591
Newark Valley.....	118	Humboldt.....	640
Preston.....	295	Lawrence.....	614
Quincy.....	244	Morrison.....	401
Richfield.....	303	New Denmark.....	424
Rome.....	134	Pittsfield.....	131
Strong's Prairie.....	604	Preble.....	560
Springville.....	615	Rockland.....	419
White Creek.....	297	Scott.....	1,053
Total.....	6,497	Suamico.....	384
		Wrightstown.....	463
		Total.....	11,797
<i>Ashland County.</i>		<i>Buffalo County.</i>	
Bayport.....	194	Alma.....	264
La Pointe.....	319	Belvidere.....	369
Total.....	513	Buffalo.....	615
		Buffalo city.....	184
<i>Bad Ax County.</i>		Cross.....	306
Bergen.....	349	Eagle Mills.....	187
Clinton.....	335	Gilmantown.....	203
Christiana.....	675	Glencoe.....	277
Coon.....	382	Maxville.....	335
Franklin.....	918	Naples.....	377
Forest.....	262	Nelson.....	282
Greenwood.....	443	Waumandee.....	466
Harmony.....	386	Total.....	3,865
Hamburg.....	755		
Hillsboro.....	536		
Jefferson.....	926		
Kickapoo.....	822		
Liberty.....	200		
Stark.....	306		
Sterling.....	550		
Union.....	197		
Viroqua village.....	412		
do town.....	1,163		
	1,575		
Webster.....	440		
Wheatland.....	734		
Whitestown.....	221		
Total.....	11,012		
<i>Brown County.</i>		<i>Burnett County.</i>	
Bellevue.....	439	Town 36, Range 19, west.....	12
Depere town.....	260		
do village.....	508		
	768	<i>Calumet County.</i>	
		Brillion.....	300
		Brotbertown.....	1,367
		Charlestown.....	932
		Chilton.....	1,125
		Harrison.....	813
		New Holstein.....	1,127
		Rantoul.....	378
		Stockbridge.....	1,430
		Woodville.....	424
		Total.....	7,896

CENSUS OF WISCONSIN.

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Chippewa County.

Anson	80
Bloom	200
Chippewa Falls.....	674
Eagle Point.....	545
Lafayette.....	237
Wheaton.....	159

Total	1,895
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Clark County.

Lewis.....	93
Pine Valley.....	488
Weston.....	208

Total	789
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Columbia County.

Arlington.....	769
Caledonia.....	938
Columbus, town.....	892
Columbus, village.....	1,188
Courtland.....	1,219
Dekorra.....	1,214
Ft. Winnetago.....	747
Fountain Prairie.....	1,679
Hampden.....	908
Leeds.....	1,111
Lewiston.....	1,039
Lodi.....	1,384
Lowville.....	854
Marcellon.....	923
Newport.....	1,020
Otsego.....	1,068
Pacific.....	297
Portage City—	
1st Ward.....	734
2d do	637
3d do	378
4th do	1,129

2,878

Randolph.....	1,166
Scott.....	813
Spring Vale.....	833
West Point.....	743
Wyocena.....	1,332

Total	24,445
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Crawford County.

Clayton.....	828
Eastman.....	798
Freeman.....	779
Haney.....	463
Lynxville.....	262
Marietta.....	680
Prairie du Chien.....	2,399
Scott.....	331
Seneca.....	229
Utica.....	625
Wauzeka.....	677

Total	8,071
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Dane County.

Albion.....	1,152
Berry.....	673
Black Earth, town.....	424
Black Earth, village.....	279

703

Blooming Grove.....	714
Blue Mounds.....	809
Bristol.....	1,254
Burke.....	1,026
Christiana.....	1,440
Cottage Grove.....	1,303
Cross Plains.....	1,125
Dane.....	952
Deerfield.....	951
Dunkirk.....	1,760
Dunn.....	1,055
Fitchburg.....	1,177

Madison city—

1st Ward.....	2,133
2d do	1,424
3d do	1,664
4th do	1,427

6,648

Marsh, town.....	852
Maun Manie, town.....	372
Maun Manie, village.....	684

976

Medina.....	1,068
Middleton.....	1,317
Pleasant Branch, village.....	126

1,443

Montrose.....	1,041
Oregon.....	1,259
Perry.....	838
Pleasant Springs.....	1,119
Primrose.....	889
Roxbury.....	1,234
Rutland.....	1,181
Springdale.....	879
Mount Vernon village.....	64

943

Springfield.....	1,207
Sun Prairie.....	1,150
Vernon.....	1,223
Vermont.....	925
Vienna.....	749
Westport.....	1,095
Windsor.....	1,021
York.....	1,028

Total	43,992
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Dodge County.

Ashippun.....	1,634
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Beaver Dam—

1st Ward.....	378
2d do	711
3d do	890
4th do	791

2,770

Beaver Dam, town.....	1,425
Burnett.....	1,035
Calamus.....	938

Dodge County.—continued.

Clyman.....	1,460
Chester	939
Elba.....	1,614
Emmett	1,267
Fox Lake town.....	1,467
Fox Lake village.....	1,180
	<hr/>
Herman	2,647
Hubbard.....	2,008
Hustisford	2,811
Lebanon	1,518
Leroy.....	1,673
Lomira	1,224
Lowell.....	1,664
Oak Grove.....	2,061
Portland.....	2,024
Rubicon	1,313
Shields	1,675
Theresa	1,110
Trenton.....	2,432
Watertown, 5th ward.....	627
do 6th ward.....	1,043
	<hr/>
Waupun village, south ward.....	1,670
Westford	866
Williamstown	623
	<hr/>
Total	2,198
	<hr/>
Total	44,499

Door County.

Brussell.....	953
Chamber's Island.....	46
Clay Banks	56
Forestville	85
Gibraltar	439
Liberty Grove.....	120
Nasewaupsee.....	196
Sevastopol	200
Sturgeon Bay	222
Washington.....	631
	<hr/>
Total.....	2,948

Douglas County.

Alden.....	13
Nevajo	6
Pokegama	275
Superior	534
	<hr/>
Total	828

Dunn County.

Dunn	447
Eau Galle.....	353
Menominee.....	966
Peru.....	140
Rock Creek . . .	147
Spring Brook.....	670
	<hr/>
Total	2723

Eau Claire County.

Bridge Creek.....	481
Brunswick	289
Eau Claire	1,061
North Eau Claire.....	308
	<hr/>
Half Moon	1,369
Pleasant Valley.....	907
	<hr/>
Total	118
	<hr/>
Total	3,164

Fond du Lac County.

Alto	1,266
Ashford.....	1,722
Auburn.....	1,182
Byron	1,355
Calumet	1,455
Eden	1,268
Eldorado.....	1,180
Empire	834
Fond du Lac city,	
1st ward	1,336
2nd ward.....	1,024
3rd ward.....	1,037
4th ward.....	1,451
5th ward.....	599
	<hr/>
Town	5,447
Forest	1,221
Friendship	1,231
Lemartine	637
Lemartine	1,151
Marshfield	1,404
Metomen.....	1,612
Oakfield	1,140
Osceola	881
Ripon City, 1st ward.....	1,070
do 2nd ward....	956
	<hr/>
Ripon town.....	2,026
Rosendale.....	1,070
Springvale	1,176
Taycheedah	1,296
Waupun, north ward...	1,466
do town	791
	<hr/>
Total	1,323
	<hr/>
Total	2,119

Total	34,155
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Grant County.

Beetown.....	1,482
Blue River.....	440
Boscobel	665
Cassville	860
Clifton.....	958
Fennimore	1,393
Glen Haven	923
Ellenboro	801
Harrison.....	963
Hazel Green	2,542
Hickory Grove	591
Jamestown.....	1,402
Lancaster	1,971

Grant County.—(continued.)

Liberty	644
Lima	874
Little Grant	592
Marion	510
Millville	1,100
Muscoda	673
Paris	682
Patch Grove	865
Plattville	2,862
Potosi Town	2,081
do Village	653
Smeltser	2,734
Tafton	1,116
Tafton	996
Waterloo	567
Watertown	727
Wingville	676
Wyalusing	601
Total	31,207

Green County.

Adams	838
Albany	1,384
Brooklyn	1,000
Cadiz	920
Clarno	1,365
Decatur	1,658
Exeter	1,040
Jefferson	1,467
Jordan	869
Monroe Town	939
do Village	2,171
Mount Pleasant	3,100
New Glarus	1,240
New Glarus	960
Spring Grove	1,055
Sylvester	1,127
Washington	835
York	903
Total	19,831

Green Lake County.

Berlin City	1,450
Berlin town	1,021
Brooklyn	2,471
Dayton	963
Forsyth	703
Green Lake	824
Kingston town	1,243
Kingston village	456
Mackford	306
Manchester	1,138
Markesan village	1,058
Marquette	460
Princeton	477
Seneca	1,492
St. Marie	409
St. Marie	631
Total	12,631

Iowa County.

Arena	1,295
Clyde	611
Dodgeville town	2,180
Dodgeville village	1,221
Highland	3,401
Linden	2,409
Mifflin	1,645
Mineral Point city	1,220
Mineral Point town	2,424
Pulaski	1,199
Ridgeway	3,623
Waldwick and Moscow	989
Wyoming	1,982
Wyoming	1,200
Wyoming	622
Total	18,998

Jackson County.

Albion	675
Alma	699
Black River Falls village	571
Hixton	397
Irving	439
Manchester	259
Melrose	671
Northfield	81
Springfield	379
Total	4,171

Jefferson County.

Aztalan	998
Cold Spring	726
Concord	1,442
Farmington	2,010
Hebron	1,069
Ixonia	1,809
Jefferson, town	2,009
Jefferson, village	1,369
Koshkonong	3,378
Lake Mills	2,025
Milford	1,529
Oakland	1,981
Palmyra	1,195
Sullivan	1,580
Sumner	1,602
Waterloo	476
Watertown	1,565
Watertown city—	1,754
1st ward	984
2d do	1,079
3d do	609
4th do	405
7th do	555
Total	3,632
Total	28,771

Juneau County.

Armenia.....	260
Clearfield	215
Fountain.....	346
Germantown.....	680
Kildare.....	551
Lemonweir.....	839
Lindina.....	902
Lisbon.....	982
Lynden	449
Marion	282
Mauston	487
Necedah	594
Orange	199
Plymouth.....	518
Seven Mile Creek.....	578
Summit.....	344
Wonewoc.....	478
Total	8,704

Kewaunee County.

Ahnapee.....	1,152
Carlton.....	731
Casco	941
Coryville.....	240
Franklin.....	573
Kewaunee	799
Montpelier.....	160
Pierce	260
Red River.....	674
Total	5,530

Kenosha County.

Brighton.....	1,176
Bristol.....	1,370
Kenosha city—	
1st Ward.....	1,563
2d do	688
3d do	910
4th do	828
	3,989
Paris	1,088
Pleasant Prairie.....	1,401
Randall.....	659
Salem	1,443
Somers	1,275
Wheatland.....	1,115
Total	13,516

La Crosse County.

Bangor	751
Barre	1,141
Buchanan.....	506
Burns	505
Campbell	918
Farmington	908
Greenfield.....	701
Holland.....	651
Jackson.....	788

La Crosse County—(continued.)

La Crosse city—	
1st Ward.....	999
2d do	1,108
3d do	1,109
4th do	649
	3,865
Neshonoc	620
Onalaska	840

Total..... 12,194

La Fayette County.

Argyle.....	1,096
Belmont	735
Benton	2,089
Center.....	1,917
Elk Grove.....	1,316
Fayette.....	988
Gratiot	1,006
Kendall.....	1,132
Monticello.....	459
New Diggings.....	1,689
Shullsburg.....	2,491
Wayne	674
White Oak Springs.....	513
Willow Springs.....	843
Wiota	1,193

Total..... 18,141

La Point County.

Bayfield	358
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Manitowoc County.

Buchanan.....	1,130
Cato.....	1,243
Centerville.....	1,091
Cooperstown	1,222
Eaton	802
Franklin.....	775
Gibson.....	904
Kossuth	1,708
Manitowoc Rapids.....	1,392
Manitowoc, town.....	615
Manitowoc, village—	
1st Ward.....	1,048
2d do	1,109
3d do	904
	3,676
Maple Grove.....	656
Meeme	1,115
Mishicot.....	1,258
Newton.....	1,391
Rockland	584
Rowley	280
Schleswig	699
Two Rivers, town.....	1,123
Two Rivers, village—	
1st Ward.....	666
2d do	670
	2,459
Total	22,385

Marathon County.

Berlin	594
Jenny	168
Knowlton	115
Marathon	174
Mosinee	331
Stettin	241
Texas	201
Wausau, town	352
Wausau village	544
	<hr/>
	896
Weston	214
	<hr/>
Total	2,934

Marquette County.

Buffalo	817
Crystal Lake	586
Douglas	659
Harris	494
Mecan	711
Montello	767
Moundville	406
Neshkoro	498
Newton	595
Oxford	625
Packwaukee	627
Shields	644
Springfield	310
Westfield	496
	<hr/>
Total	8,236

Milwaukee County.

Franklin	1,773
Granville	2,665
Greenfield	2,491
Lake	2,133
Milwaukee city—	
1st ward	5,375
2d ward	5,021
3d ward	5,066
4th ward	5,021
5th ward	4,339
6th ward	4,104
7th ward	6,209
8th ward	3,057
9th ward	6,594
	<hr/>
	45,286
Milwaukee town	2,582
Oak Creek	2,222
Wauwatosa	3,412
	<hr/>
Total	62,564

Monroe County.

Adrian	341
Angelo	447
Clifton	202
Eden	116
Glendale	327
Greenfield	611
Jefferson	339

Monroe County.—(continued.)

La Fayette	342
Leon	788
Le Roy	246
Little Falls	397
Portland	227
Ridgeville	489
Sheldon	343
Sparta town	615
Sparta Village	1282
	<hr/>
	1897
Tomah	641
Wellington	245
Wilton	400
	<hr/>
Total	8,398

Oconto County.

Marinett	474
Oconto, town	489
do village, east ward ..	456
do do west ward	433
	<hr/>
	1,378
Pensaukee	365
Peshigo	566
Stiles	654
Sturgeon	163
	<hr/>
Total	3,600

Outagamie County.

Appleton city—	
1st ward	729
2d ward	1,072
3d ward	544
	<hr/>
	2,345
Bovina	214
Buchanan	334
Center	384
Dale	668
Ellington	727
Embarrass	248
Freedom	690
Grand Chute	773
Greenville	1,244
Hertonia	649
Kaukana	1,001
Liberty	176
Osborne	135
	<hr/>
Total	9,588

Ozaukee County.

Belgium	2,225
Cedarburg	2,235
Fredonia	1,783
Grafton	1,782
Mequon	3,368
Port Washington	2,558
Saukville	1,723
	<hr/>
Total	15,674

Pepin County.

Albany	100
Bear Creek.....	428
Frankfort.....	251
Lima	176
Pepin town.....	442
Pepin village, 1st ward..	321
do do 2nd ward	106
Stockholm	869
Waubek.....	109
	359
Total	2,397

Pierce County.

Clifton	425
Diamond Bluff.....	158
El Passo.....	93
Hartland.....	160
Isabella.....	132
Martell	534
Oak Grove	370
Perry.....	158
Pleasant Valley	390
Prescott City, 1st ward.....	343
do 2nd ward.....	689
River Falls, town.....	412
do village.....	312
Trenton.....	724
Trimbelle	119
	403
Total	4,698

Polk County.

Alden.....	159
Farmington	337
Osceola	457
St Croix Falls.....	374
Sterling.....	73
Total	1,400

Portage County.

Almond.....	489
Amherst.....	600
Belmont	465
Buena Vista.....	425
Eau Plaine	185
Hull.....	225
Lanark	435
Linwood	274
New Hope	483
Pine Grove.....	299
Plover	898
Sharon	453
Stevens Point City.....	1,538
do town	143
Stockton	592
Total	7,504

Racine County.

Burlington town	1,271
do village.....	953
Caledonia	2,224
Dover.....	2,438
Mount Pleasant	1,110
Norway.....	1,818
Racine city, 1st ward.....	971
do 2nd ward.....	1,002
do 3rd ward.....	1,339
do 4th ward.....	2,541
do 5th ward.....	1,728
	1,221
Raymond	7,831
Rochester town.....	1,274
do village.....	627
	306
Waterford town	933
do village.....	1,038
	418
Yorkville	1,456
	1,285
Total	21,340

Richland County.

Akan	341
Bloom	528
Buena Vista.....	964
Dayton	494
Eagle.....	719
Forest	565
Henrietta.....	432
Ithaca	952
Marshall	529
Richland.....	1,075
Richmond.....	598
Richwood	776
Rockbridge	546
Sylvan.....	361
Westford.....	409
Willow	448
Total	9,737

Rock County.

Avon	908
Beloit city	4,090
do town	776
Bradford	4,866
Center	1,247
Clinton	1,151
Fulton	1,552
Harmony	1,893
Janesville, town.....	1,128
Janesville, city—	878
1st Ward.....	1,744
2d do	1,792
3d do	1,026
4th do	3,141
Johnstown.....	7,703
La Prairie.....	1,404
	849

CENSUS OF WISCONSIN.

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Rock County—(continued.)

Lima.....	1,151
Magnolia.....	1,121
Milton.....	1,775
Newark.....	1,134
Plymouth.....	1,232
Porter.....	1,273
Rock.....	1,106
Spring Valley.....	1,264
Turtle.....	1,411
Union.....	1,646

Total	36,692
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Sauk County.

Baraboo, town.....	743
Baraboo, village.....	1,361
<hr/>	
Bear Creek.....	2,104
Bellona.....	611
Delton Village.....	588
Excelsior.....	233
Fairfield.....	787
Franklin.....	593
Freedom.....	559
Greenfield.....	527
Honey Creek.....	670
Ironton.....	1,051
Kingston.....	952
Marston.....	953
Merrimack.....	504
New Buffalo.....	734
Newport Village.....	625
Norrisville.....	217
Prairie du Sac.....	73
Reedsburg, town.....	1,878
Reedsburg, village.....	768
<hr/>	
Spring Green.....	421
Troy.....	1,189
Washington.....	835
Westfield.....	811
Winfield.....	708
Woodland.....	719
<hr/>	
Total	587

Total	18,894
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Shawano County.

Bell Plain.....	198
Hartland.....	21
Keshena.....	43
Matteson.....	190
Richmond.....	220
Shawano.....	71
Waukechoa.....	89

Total	829
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Sheboygan County.

Abbott.....	1,507
Greenbush.....	1,651
Herman.....	1,929
Holland.....	2,233

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Sheboygan County—(continued.)

Lima.....	1,792
Lynden.....	1,499
Mitchell.....	942
Moselle.....	977
Plymouth.....	2,102
Rhine.....	1,359
Russell.....	556
Scott.....	1,213
Sheboygan city—	
1st Ward.....	776
2d do.....	1,699
3d do.....	485
4th do.....	1,307

Sheboygan, town.....	4,267
Sheboygan Falls.....	947
Wilson.....	2,769
<hr/>	
Total	1,105

Total	26,848
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St. Croix County.

Ceylon.....	200
Eau Galle.....	160
Erin Prairie.....	400
Hammond.....	294
Hudson, city—	
1st Ward.....	481
2d do.....	800
3d do.....	280
Hudson, town.....	380
<hr/>	
Malone.....	1,941
Pleasant Valley.....	358
Richmond.....	240
Rush River.....	250
Somerset.....	240
Star Prairie.....	319
St. Joseph.....	280
Troy.....	203
Warren.....	436
<hr/>	
Total	72

Total	5,393
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Trempealeau County.

Arcadia.....	247
Caledonia.....	337
Gale.....	780
Preston.....	266
Sumner.....	130
Trempealeau.....	790

Total	2,550
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Walworth County.

Bloomfield.....	1,144
Darien.....	1,590
Delavan, town.....	878
Delavan, village.....	1,549
<hr/>	
Total	2,427

Walworth County.—(continued.)

East Troy, Town.....	1,261	
East Troy, Village.....	557	
		1,718
Elkhorn.....		1,080
Geneva, Town.....	1,184	
Geneva, Village.....	1,103	
		2,287
Hudson.....		1,338
Lafayette.....		1,123
La Grange.....		1,255
Linn.....		1,007
Richmond.....		1,017
Sharon.....		1,682
Spring Prairie.....		1,313
Sugar Creek.....		1,140
Troy, Town.....	1,009	
Troy, Village.....	227	
		1,236
Walworth.....		1,403
Whitewater, Town.....	1,006	
Whitewater, Village.....	2,740	
		3,746
Total.....		26,506

Washington County.

Addison.....	2,047
Barton.....	1,242
Erin.....	1,447
Farmington.....	1,721
Germantown.....	2,346
Hartford.....	2,510
Jackson.....	1,892
Kewaskum.....	1,056
Polk.....	2,459
Richfield.....	1,922
Trenton.....	1,744
Wayne.....	1,630
West Bend.....	1,619
Total.....	23,635

Waukesha County.

Brookfield.....	2,107
Delafield.....	1,344
Eagle.....	1,282
Genesee.....	1,629
Lisbon.....	1,427
Menomonee.....	2,266
Merton.....	1,478
Mukwanago.....	1,373
Muskego.....	1,385
New Berlin.....	1,905
Oconomowoc.....	2,198
Ottawa.....	1,075
Pewaukee.....	1,553
Summit.....	1,150
Vernon.....	1,145
Waukesha, Town.....	1,456
Waukesha, Village.....	2,076
	2,532
Total.....	26,849

Waupaca County.

Bear Creek.....	207
Caledonia.....	397
Dayton.....	733
Farmington.....	581
Iola.....	465
Lebanon.....	329
Lind.....	850
Little Wolf.....	249
Matteson.....	91
Mukwa.....	963
Royalton.....	462
Scandinavia.....	653
St. Lawrence.....	510
Union.....	89
Waupaca.....	945
Weyauwega.....	1,328
Total.....	8,855

Waushara County.

Aurora.....	720
Bloomfield.....	510
Colona.....	340
Dakota.....	479
Deerfield.....	188
Hancock.....	371
Leon.....	678
Marion.....	519
Mt. Morris.....	491
Oasis.....	474
Plainfield.....	837
Poyssippi.....	384
Richford.....	459
Rose.....	104
Saxville.....	618
Spring Water.....	443
Warren.....	424
Wautoma.....	718
Total.....	8,772

Winnebago County.

Algoma.....	699
Black Wolf.....	692
Clayton.....	1,104
Menasha Town.....	380
Menasha Village, 1st ward.....	879
Menasha Village, 2d do.....	557
	1,816
Neenah Town.....	314
Neenah Village.....	1,296
	1,610
Nepeuskin.....	987
Nikime.....	1,102
Omro.....	2,012
Orihula.....	233
Oshkosh, city.....	
1st ward.....	1,570
2d ward.....	1,383
3d ward.....	1,181
4th ward.....	1,337
5th ward.....	616
Oshkosh, town.....	761
	6,848

CENSUS OF WISCONSIN.

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<i>Winnebago County—continued.</i>		<i>Wood County.</i>	
Poygan.....	613	Centralia.....	485
Rushford	1,651	Dexter.....	256
Utica	1,201	Grand Rapids.....	1,002
Vinland.....	962	Hemlock	119
Winchester.....	1,055	Rudolph.....	256
Winneconne	1,184	Saratoga.....	311
Total	<u>23,769</u>	Total	<u>2,429</u>

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Adams.....	6,497	La Pointe.....	358
Ashland.....	513	Manitowoc.....	22,385
Bad Ax	11,012	Marathon	2,934
Brown	11,797	Marquette	8,236
Buffalo.....	3,505	Milwaukee.....	62,563
Burnett.....	12	Monroe.....	8,398
Calumet.....	7,505	Oneida.....	3,600
Chippewa.....	1,595	Outagamie	9,588
Clark	789	Ozaukee.....	15,674
Columbia	24,445	Pepin.....	2,397
Crawford	8,071	Pierce.....	4,698
Dane.....	43,992	Polk.....	1,400
Dallas (no returns).....	.....	Portage.....	7,504
Dodge.....	44,499	Racine.....	21,340
Door.....	2,948	Richland.....	9,737
Douglas.....	828	Rock.....	36,692
Dunn	2,723	Sauk.....	18,894
Eau Claire	3,164	Shawanaw	829
Fond du Lac	34,155	Sheboygan	26,848
Grant.....	31,207	St. Croix.....	5,393
Green.....	19,831	Trempealeau.....	2,550
Green Lake.....	12,631	Walworth.....	26,506
Iowa.....	18,998	Washington.....	23,635
Jackson.....	4,171	Waukesha.....	26,849
Jefferson.....	28,741	Waupacca.....	8,855
Juneau	8,704	Waushara.....	8,772
Kewaunee	5,530	Winnebago	23,769
Kenosha.....	13,516	Wood.....	2,429
La Crosse.....	12,194		
La Fayette.....	18,141	Total	<u>775,620</u>

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

BY THE CENSUS OF 1860 AND 1850.

FREE STATES.

States.	1860.	1850.	States.	1860.	1850.
Maine	628,279	586,169	Indiana	1,350,941	988,416
New Hampshire.....	326,073	317,976	Illinois	1,711,753	851,470
Vermont.....	315,098	314,120	Wisconsin	775,629	305,391
Massachusetts.....	1,231,066	994,514	Iowa	674,948	192,214
Connecticut	760,147	370,792	Minnesota	172,022	6,077
Rhode Island	174,620	147,745	Kansas	107,110	
New York.....	3,880,727	3,097,394	California.....	380,016	92,597
New Jersey.....	672,034	489,555	Oregon	51,464	13,294
Pennsylvania.....	2,906,370	2,311,786			
Ohio.....	2,339,598	1,980,329	Total.....	19,208,007	13,457,493
Michigan	749,112	397,654			

SLAVE STATES.

States.	1860.	1850.	Slave population in 1860.
Alabama.....	964,296	771,263	435,132
Arkansas	435,427	209,897	111,104
Delaware	112,216	91,632	1,798
Florida	140,439	87,445	61,753
Georgia.....	1,057,329	906,185	462,232
Kentucky.....	1,155,713	982,405	225,490
Louisiana.....	709,290	517,762	333,010
Maryland.....	687,034	583,034	87,188
Mississippi	791,396	606,326	436,696
Missouri.....	1,182,317	682,044	114,965
North Carolina.....	992,667	869,039	331,081
South Carolina.....	703,812	668,507	402,541
Tennessee.....	1,109,841	1,002,717	275,785
Texas.....	602,432	212,592	180,682
Virginia.....	1,596,079	1,421,661	490,887
Total.....	12,240,288	9,612,409	3,950,344
Free State Population.....	19,208,007	13,457,493	
	31,448,295	23,069,902	

POPULATION OF CITIES.

CITIES.	1860.	1850.	CITIES.	1860.	1850.
New York, N. Y.	805,651	515,547	Manchester, N. H.	20,107	13,932
Philadelphia, Pa.	565,529	408,762	Dayton, Ohio.	20,082	10,977
Brooklyn, N. Y.	266,661	96,838	Patterson, N. J.	19,588	11,334
Baltimore, Md.	212,418	169,054	Lynn, Mass.	19,083	14,257
Boston, Mass.	177,718	136,881	Indianapolis, Ind.	18,612	8,034
New Orleans, La.	168,680	116,375	Columbus, Ohio.	18,555	17,882
Cincinnati, O.	161,044	115,436	Petersburg, Va.	18,266	14,010
St. Louis, Mo.	160,780	77,860	Lawrence, Mass.	17,639	8,282
Chicago, Ill.	109,263	29,963	Lancaster, Pa.	17,603	12,369
Buffalo, N. Y.	81,129	42,261	Trenton, N. J.	17,228	6,461
Newark, N. J.	71,941	38,894	Nashville, Tenn.	16,987	10,165
Louisville, Ky.	69,740	43,194	Oswego, N. Y.	16,816	12,205
Albany, N. Y.	62,367	50,763	Kingston, N. Y.	16,640	10,232
Washington, D. C.	61,123	40,001	Covington, Ky.	16,471	9,408
San Francisco, Cal.	56,505	34,570	Bangor, Me.	16,407	14,432
Providence, R. I.	50,006	41,513	Taunton, Mass.	15,376	10,441
Pittsburg, Pa.	49,229	49,001	Springfield, Mass.	15,199	11,766
Rochester, N. Y.	48,204	39,403	Newburgh, N. Y.	15,196	11,415
Detroit, Mich.	45,619	21,019	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	14,723	13,344
Milwaukee, Wis.	45,286	20,061	Norfolk, Va.	14,695	14,325
Cleveland, O.	43,418	17,084	Peori, Ill.	14,423	5,095
Charleston, S. C.	40,574	42,985	Camden, N. J.	14,358	9,479
New Haven, Ct.	39,267	20,345	Wheeling, Va.	14,183	11,435
Troy, N. Y.	39,235	28,785	Staunton, Va.	14,123	2,500
Richmond, Va.	37,910	27,570	Norwich, Conn.	14,047	10,265
Lowell, Mass.	36,827	33,383	Fall River, Mass.	14,026	11,524
Jersey City, N. J.	29,266	6,856	Toledo, Ohio.	13,768	3,829
Mobile, Ala.	29,259	20,515	Quincy, Ill.	13,718	6,902
Hartford, Ct.	29,152	13,555	Lockport, N. Y.	13,523	12,323
Syracuse, N. Y.	28,119	22,271	Harrisburgh, Pa.	13,405	7,834
Portland, Me.	26,341	20,815	Newburyport, Mass.	13,401	9,572
Cambridge, Mass.	26,060	15,215	Chelsea, Mass.	13,395	6,701
Roxbury, Mass.	25,137	18,364	Bridgeport, Ct.	13,299	7,560
Charlestown, Mass.	25,063	17,216	Southfield, R. I.	13,283	11,500
Worcester, Mass.	24,960	17,049	Dubuque, Iowa.	13,000	3,108
Reading, Pa.	23,162	15,743	Alexandria, Va.	12,652	8,734
Memphis, Tenn.	22,625	8,839	Augusta, Me.	12,493	8,225
Utica, N. Y.	22,529	17,565	New Albany, Ind.	12,407	9,695
New Bedford, Mass.	22,300	16,443	Yonkers, N. Y.	11,848	4,160
Savannah, Ga.	22,295	15,312	North Providence, R. I.	11,818	7,680
Salem, Mass.	22,252	20,264	Elizabethtown, N. J.	11,567	4,000
Wilmington, Del.	21,258	13,979	Evansville, Ind.	11,486	3,235

MILITARY AND BANK DEPARTMENT.



COMPRISING

THE FIELD, STAFF AND COMPANY ORGANIZATION

OF THE

WISCONSIN VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS;

A STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANKS IN WISCONSIN,

MARCH 1st, 1863;

— ALSO, —

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

POST OFFICES IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF AND STAFF.

EDWARD SALOMON.....	<i>Commander in Chief.</i>
AUGUSTUS GAYLORD.....	<i>Adjutant General.</i>
NATHANIEL F. LUND	<i>Quartermaster General.</i>
EDWIN R. WADSWORTH	<i>Commissary General.</i>
JAMES R. MEARS	<i>Paymaster General.</i>
E. B. WOLCOTT	<i>Surgeon General.</i>
M. H. CARPENTER.....	<i>Judge Advocate General.</i>
W. H. WATSON	<i>Military Secretary.</i>

INFANTRY.

FIRST REGIMENT.

John C. Starkweather, Colonel; George B. Bingham, Lieut. Colonel; Henry A. Mitchell, Major; William W. Watkins, Adjutant; Nathaniel Bingham, Quartermaster; Lucius J. Dixon, Surgeon; James Crugom, 1st Ass't Surgeon; D. B. Devendorf, 2nd Ass't Surgeon; John McNamara, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

- Company A..John C. Goodrich, Captain; William W. Watkins, 1st Lieut.; Herman P. Schuyler, 2nd Lieut.
- Company B..John M. Cosgrove, Captain; Henry O. Montague, 1st Lieut.; Thos. Caliger, 2nd Lieut.
- Company C..Hiram A. Sheldon, Captain; Robert J. Nickels, 1st Lieut.; Edward Ferguson, 2nd Lieut.
- Company D..William S. Mitchell, Captain; Charles H. Messenger, 1st Lieut.; Howard H. Chandler, 2nd Lieut.
- Company E..Donald C. McVean, Captain; George E. Scott, 1st Lieut.; Richard T. Hambrook, 2nd Lieut.
- Company F..M. M. Samuel, Captain; Pembroke V. Wise, 1st Lieut.; Fred. T. Starkweather, 2nd Lieut.

Company G..William H. Wilson, Captain ; Charles A. Searls, 1st Lieut. ; Zerah P. Clark, 2nd Lieut.

Company H..Eugene Cary, Captain ; J. C. McMullen, 1st Lieut. ; J. S. Richardson, 2nd Lieut.

Company I..Oran Rogers, Captain ; A. O. Heald, 1st Lieut. ; Geo. W. Buffum, 2nd Lieut.

Company K..Thomas H. Green, Captain ; Roswell M. Sawyer, 1st Lieut. ; Henry Stone, 2nd Lieut.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Lucius Fairchild, Colonel ; George H. Stevens, Lieut. Colonel ; John Mansfield, Major ; Chas. K. Dean, Adjutant ; John George MacCormack, Quartermaster ; Andrew J. Ward, Surgeon ; Peter S. Arndt, 1st Ass't Surgeon ; Horace Babcock, 2nd Ass't Surgeon.

COMPANIES.

Company A...Henry B. Converse, Captain ; William A. Jones, 1st Lieut. ; Alured Larke, 2nd Lieut.

Company B...Robert H. Hughes, Captain ; Gilbert M. Woodward, 1st Lieut. ; Denis B. Dailey, 2nd Lieut.

Company C...George W. Gibson, Captain ; Frank H. Liscam, 1st Lieut. ; Levi Showalter, 2nd Lieut.

Company D...James D. Wood, Captain ; E. P. Perry, 1st Lieut. ; William A. Jamison, 2nd Lieut.

Company E...Lyman H. Smith, Captain ; Melvin P. Baldwin, 1st Lieut. ; Reuben Ash, 2nd Lieut.

Company F...William L. Parsons, Captain ; Andrew F. Sexton, 1st Lieut. ; Martin Rodman, 2nd Lieut.

Company G...Alex. S. Hill, Captain ; Charles C. Dow, 1st Lieut. ; S. H. Morrison, 2nd Lieut.

Company H...Nat. Rollins, Captain ; George M. Humphrey, 1st Lieut. ; William S. Winnegar, 2nd Lieut.

Company I..George H. Otis, Captain ; Alonzo Bell, 1st Lieut. ; William Noble, 2nd Lieut.

Company K...John R. Spoerri, Captain ; Henry T. Spoerri, 1st Lieut. ; —2nd Lieut.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Thomas H. Ruger, Colonel ; William Hawley, Lieutenant Colonel ; John A. Scott, Major ; Edwin E. Bryant, Adjutant ; Edwin J. Meeker, Quartermaster ; O. F. Bartlett, Surgeon ; George E. Conant, 1st Asst. Surgeon ; Edwin J. Farr, 2nd Asst. Surgeon ; William L. Mather, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

Company A..George W. Stevenson, Captain ; James W. Hunter, 1st Lieut. ; Edmund L. Blanchard, 2nd Lieut.

Company B..Ralph Van Brunt, Captain ; Chauncey Field, 1st Lieut. ; Thomas E. Orton, 2nd Lieut.

Company C..Martin Flood, Captain ; Thomas Slagg, 1st Lieut. ; —, 2nd Lieut.

Company D..Andrew Clark, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; L. J. Balcom, 2nd Lieut.

Company E..—, Captain ; Julian W. Hinkley, 1st Lieut. ; Silas Gardiner, 2nd Lieut.

Company F..Emanuel J. Bentley, Captain ; William Freeborn, 1st Lieut. ; Charles L. Derring, 2nd Lieut.

Company G..Edwin L. Hubbard, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; Ephraim Giddings, 2nd Lieut.

Company H..George J. Whitman, Captain ; William B. Dicks, 1st Lieut. ; —, 2nd Lieut.

Company I..Warham Parks, Captain ; Joseph T. Marvin, 1st Lieut. ; William M. Snow, 2nd Lieut.

Company K..Nahum Daniels, Captain ; Theodore J. Widvey, 1st Lieut. ; James E. Crane, 2nd Lieut.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Halbert E. Paine, Colonel ; Sidney A. Bean, Lieut. Colonel ; Fred A. Boardman, Major ; Walter S. Payne, Adjutant ; A. J. McCoy, Quartermaster ; A. H. Van Nostrand, Surgeon ; S. W. Wilson, 1st Assistant Surgeon ; H. R. Merriman, 2nd Assistant Surgeon ; —, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

Company A..Charles E. Curtice, Captain ; Newton Chittenden, 1st Lieut. ; J. E. Williams, 2nd Lieut.

- Company B..George W. Carter, Captain ; H. W. Rose, 1st Lieut. ; H. B. Baker, 2nd Lieut.
- Company C..George W. Durgin, Captain ; Gustavus Wintermeyer, 1st Lieut. ; Henry Brooks, 2nd Lieut.
- Company D..Joseph Bailey, Captain ; Edwin R. Herren, 1st Lieut. ; Guy C. Pierce, 2nd Lieut.
- Company E..Webster P. Moore, Captain ; Henry B. Lighthizer, 1st Lieut. ; Charles D. Wooster, 2nd Lieut.
- Company F..Nelson F. Craigue, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; Daniel B. Maxon, 2nd Lieut.
- Company G..James Keefe, Captain ; Edward A. Clapp, 1st Lieut. ; —, 2nd Lieut.
- Company H..Erastus J. Peck, Captain ; Albert St. Ores, 1st Lieut. ; Uri B. Searsall, 2nd Lieut.
- Company I..Levi R. Blake, Captain ; Daniel G. Jewett, 1st Lieut. ; James B. Farnsworth, 2nd Lieut.
- Company K..Joseph B. Reynolds, Captain ; Randolph J. Needham, 1st Lieut. ; S. C. Momer, 2nd Lieut.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Thomas S. Allen, Colonel ; Theodore B. Catlin, Lieut. Colonel ; Horace M. Wheeler, Major ; Andrew S. Bennett, Adjutant ; John G. Clark, Quartermaster ; C. E. Crane, Surgeon ; John W. Davis, 1st Ass't Surgeon ; —, 2nd Ass't Surgeon ; —, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

- Company A..Horace Walker, Captain ; Wm. S. Goodwin, 1st Lieut. ; James Macomber, 2nd Lieut.
- Company B..George W. Madison, Captain ; George E. Bissell, 1st Lieut. ; Calvin E. Hutchinson, 2nd Lieut.
- Company C..Charles F. Herman, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; Chas. W. Kempf, 2nd Lieut.
- Company D..James Ordway, Captain ; Samuel White, 1st Lieut. ; David H. Moore, 2nd Lieut.
- Company E..Henry R. Clum, Captain ; Asa W. Hathaway, 1st Lieut. ; Edwin P. Miles, 2nd Lieut.
- Company F..Irving M. Bean, Captain ; Enoch Totten, 1st Lieut. ; Miles L. Butterfield, 2nd Lieut.

Company G..Louis G. Strong, Captain ; George E. Hilton, 1st Lieut. ; William H. Kies, 2nd Lieut.

Company H..Jeremiah J. Turner, Captain ; John McMurty, 1st Lieut. ; Alpheus H. Robinson, 2nd Lieut.

Company I..Richard H. Emerson, Captain ; Jacob H. Cook, 1st Lieut. ; Richard Carter, 2nd Lieut.

Company K..J. Milton Mott, Captain ; James Derry, 1st Lieut. ; Henry C. Farwell, 2nd Lieut.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

Lysander Cutler, Colonel ; Edward S. Bragg, Lieut. Colonel ; Rufus R. Dawes, Major ; Frank A. Haskell, Adjutant ; Lyman B. Upham, Quartermaster ; Abram W. Preston, Surgeon ; J. C. Hall, 1st Ass't Surgeon ; A. D. Andrews, 2nd Ass't Surgeon ; —, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

Company A..David K. Noyes, Captain ; Howard F. Pruyn, 1st Lieut. ; —, 2nd Lieut,

Company B..Rollin P. Converse, Captain ; Arthur C. Ellis, 1st Lieut. ; Charles P. Hyatt, 2nd Lieut.

Company C..Thomas W. Plummer, Captain ; Lloyd G. Harris, 1st Lieut. ; —, 2nd Lieut.

Company D..Samuel Birdsall, jr., Captain ; Edward P. Brooks, 1st Lieut. ; Thomas Kerr, 2nd Lieut.

Company E..Joseph H. Marston, Captain ; Jerome B. Johnson, 1st Lieut. ; —, 2nd Lieut,

Company F..Otto Schorse, Captain ; Oscar Graetz, 1st Lieut. ; —, 2nd Lieut.

Company G..Phil. W. Plummer, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; James L. Converse, 2nd Lieut.

Company H..J. F. Hauser, Captain ; Charles H. Ford, 1st Lieut. ; John Beebe, 2nd Lieut.

Company I..J. A. Kellogg, Captain ; Clayton E. Rogers, 1st Lieut. ; Earl M. Rogers, 2nd Lieut.

Company K..John Ticknor, Captain ; Wm. N. Remington, 1st Lieut. ; —, 2nd Lieut.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

William W. Robinson, Colonel ; John B. Callis, Lieut. Colonel ; Mark Finnicum, Major ; Robert Monteith, Adjutant ; David Shirrell, Quartermaster ; —, Surgeon ; L. B. Brainard, 1st Assistant Surgeon ; E. F. Spalding, 2nd Assistant Surgeon ; Samuel W. Eaton, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

Company A..Hollon Richardson, Captain ; William W. Ryan, 1st Lieut. ; James Johnson, 2nd Lieut.

Company B..Martin C. Hobart, Captain ; Charles E. Weeks, 1st Lieut., E. Andre Campbell, 2nd Lieut.

Company C..Allen R. Bushnell, Captain ; Jefferson Neuman, 1st Lieut. ; Ethan A. Andrews, 2nd Lieut.

Company D..Alex. W. McBean, Captain ; Andrew J. Compton, 1st Lieut. ; Ren. S. Estis, 2nd Lieut.

Company E..Levi E. Pond, Captain ; Henry Gibson, 1st Lieut. ; W. H. Gildersleeve, 2nd Lieut.

Company F..Henry F. Young, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; W. Eugene Sloat, 2nd Lieut.

Company G..Fred. L. Warner, Captain ; Samuel J. Miller, 1st Lieut. ; Burns Newman, 2nd Lieut.

Company H..—, Captain ; Robert C. Palmer, 1st Lieut. ; —, 2nd Lieut.

Company I..Joseph N. P. Bird, Captain ; Christian, 1st Lieut. ; C. M. Prutsman, 2nd Lieut.

Company K..Alex. Gordon, Jr., Captain ; George S. Hoyt, 1st Lieut. ; Amos D. Rood, 2nd Lieut.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

George W. Robbins, Colonel ; John W. Jefferson, Lieut. Colonel ; William B. Britton, Major ; Ezra T. Sprague, Adjutant ; Francis L. Billings, Quartermaster ; Joseph E. Murta, Surgeon ; H. M. Murdock, 1st Ass't Surgeon ; L. G. Armstrong, 2nd Ass't Surgeon ; John Hobart, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

Company A..Josiah B. Redfield, Captain ; Charles Christenson, 1st Lieut. ; Jasen S. Jones, 2nd Lieut.

Company B..Albert E. Smith, Captain ; John A. Smith, 1st Lieut. ; David Conger, 2nd Lieut.

Company C..Victor Wolf, Captain ; Thomas G. Butler, 1st Lieut. ; John Woodworth, 2nd Lieut.

Company D.—William J. Dawes, Captain ; B. S. Williams, 1st Lieut. ; Samuel C. McDowell, 2nd Lieut.

Company E..William C. Young, Captain ; Marvin H. Helms, 1st Lieut. ; Jacob Leffler, 2nd Lieut.

Company F..James H. Green, Captain ; James T. McLure, 1st Lieut. ; Willard D. Chapman, 2nd Lieut.

Company G.. —, Captain ; C. P. King, 1st Lieut. ; William H. Sargent, 2nd Lieut.

Company H..Stephen Este, Captain ; L. F. Munsell, 1st Lieut. : P. B. Willoughby, 2nd Lieut.

Company I..A. D. Hickox, Captain ; Duncan A. Kennedy, 1st Lieut. ; S. J. Sargent, 2nd Lieut.

Company K..James O. Bartlett, Captain ; T. A. Fellows, 1st Lieut. ; Charles Palmetier, 2d Lieut.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Charles Eberhard Salomon, Colonel ; Arthur Jacobi, Lieut. Colonel ; Herman Schlueter, Major ; Bernard Hartfield, Adjutant ; Gustavus Jacobsen, Quartermaster ; Herman Naumann, Surgeon ; Lewis Loehr, 1st Ass't Surgeon ; Charles Otilie, 2nd Ass't Surgeon ; John Bantly, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

Company A..C. E. G. Horn, Captain ; Frantz Hermann, 1st Lieut. ; Gustavus Clemen, 2nd Lieut.

Company B..Adolph Miller, Captain ; Jacob Bohn, 1st Lieut. ; Richard Kempter, 2nd Lieut.

Company C..George Eckhart, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; —, 2nd Lieut.

Company D..Charles C. Buckenen, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; —, 2nd Lieut.

Company E..Edward Ruegger, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; Edward Klabbatz, 2nd Lieut.

Company F..Martin Voegelé, Captain ; Albert Schroeder, 1st Lieut. ; Adolph B. Chladek, 2nd Lieut.

Company G..Charles Franz, Captain ; Otto Leissing, 1st Lieut. ;
Carl H. Schmidt, 2nd Lieut.

Company H..—, Captain ; Hugo Koch, 1st Lieut. ; Frederick
Bottog, 2nd Lieut.

Company I..Peter Spen, Captain ; William Schulten, 1st Lieut. ;
David Veidt, 2nd Lieut.

Company K..John Gerber, Captain ; Jacob Blecher, 1st Lieut. ;
—, 2nd Lieut.

TENTH REGIMENT.

John G. McMyynn, Colonel ; —, Lieut. Colonel ; J. H. Ely,
Major ; William A. Collins, Adjutant ; Benton McConnell,
Quartermaster ; Solomon Marks, Surgeon ; Robert Mitchell, 1st
Assistant Surgeon ; —, 2nd Assistant Surgeon ; —, Chap-
lain.

COMPANIES.

Company A..Robert Harkness, Captain ; F. J. Harrington, 1st
Lieut. ; Chester A. Burdick, 2nd Lieut.

Company B..Jacob W. Roby, Captain ; Amos L. Gates, 1st Lieut. ;
Daniel A. Steele, 2nd Lieut.

Company C..James C. Adams, Captain ; F. W. Perry, 1st Lieut. ;
Smith M. Noxon, 2nd Lieut.

Company D..O. B. Twogood, Captain ; Charles K. Ford, 1st Lieut. ;
Augustus E. Patchin, 2nd Lieut.

Company E..George M. West, Captain ; Norman Thatcher, 1st
Lieut. ; Robert Rennie, 2nd Lieut.

Company F..William H. Palmer, Captain ; — —, 1st Lieut. ;
Abraham V. Knapp, 2nd Lieut.

Company G..A. J. Richardson, Captain ; Benjamin F. Johnson,
1st Lieut. ; Joseph C. Husley, 2nd Lieut.

Company H..Duncan McKercher, Captain ; — —, 1st Lieut. ;
Robert H. Spencer, 2nd Lieut.

Company I..Samuel W. Herrick, Captain ; H. H. Fairchild, 1st
Lieut. ; John Smill, 2nd Lieut.

Company K..— —, Captain ; L. B. Hills, 1st Lieut. ; L.
Dwight Hinckley, 2nd Lieut.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Charles L. Harris, Colonel ; Charles A. Wood, Lieut. Colonel ; Arthur Platt, Major ; Daniel Lincoln, Adjutant ; Charles Geo. Mayers, Quartermaster ; Henry P. Strong, Surgeon ; Edward Everit, 1st Ass't Surgeon ; H. W. Boyce, 2nd Ass't Surgeon ;
———, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

Company A.. Daniel Hough, Captain ; William L. Freeman, 1st Lieut. ; John B. Hillyer, 2nd Lieut.

Company B.. Otis Remick, Captain ; Wallace W. Day, 1st Lieut. ; William Charlton, 2nd Lieut.

Company C.. Charles Perry, Captain ; James Lang, 1st Lieut. ; M. D. B. Hutchinson, 2nd Lieut.

Company D.. Jessie S. Miller, Captain ; William Hill, 1st Lieut. ; Albert A. Chamberlain, 2nd Lieut.

Company E.. L. H. Whittlesey, Captain ; Abner Powell, 1st Lieut. ; Sidney Shepard, 2nd Lieut.

Company F.. F. D. Stone, Captain ; Rial E. Jackson, 1st Lieut. ; Caleb A. Northrup, 2nd Lieut.

Company G.. Ed. D. Partridge, Captain ; John A. Peaslee, 1st Lieut. ; Andrew R. Winn, 2nd Lieut.

Company H.. Alex. Christye, Captain ; Eli H. Mix, 1st Lieut. ; Charles Allen, 2nd Lieut.

Company I.. Allen J. Whittier, Captain ; Jerome Cheesebro, 1st Lieut. ; Nelson R. Doane, 2nd Lieut.

Company K.. Hiram J. Lewis, Captain ; J. W. Hunt, 1st Lieut. ; Artemus Adams, 2nd Lieut.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

George E. Bryant, Colonel ; Dewitt C. Poole, Lieut. Colonel ; William E. Strong, Major ; James Kerr Proudfit, Adjutant ; Andrew Sexton, Quartermaster ; Luther H. Cary, Surgeon ; Jerome B. Cooper, 1st Ass't Surgeon ; E. M. Rogers, 2nd Ass't Surgeon ; Lemuel B. Mason, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

- Company A..O. T. Maxon, Captain ; James W. Lusk, 1st Lieut. ; Charles Reynolds, 2nd Lieut.
- Company B..Giles Stevens, Captain ; Ben. F. Blackman, 1st Lieut. ; Chester G. Higbee, 2nd Lieut.
- Company C..Francis Wilson, Captain ; M. J. Cantwell, 1st Lieut. ; Edward L. Whitney, 2nd Lieut.
- Company D..J. Martin Rice, Captain ; W. J. Norton, 1st Lieut. ; Harlow M. Waller, 2nd Lieut.
- Company E..John Gillispie, Captain ; Lewis T. Linwell, 1st Lieut. ; James H. Thayer, 2nd Lieut.
- Company F..George C. Norton, Captain ; Levi Odell, 1st Lieut. ; David Jones, 2nd Lieut.
- Company G..Daniel Howell, Captain ; W. Wallace Botkin, 1st Lieut. ; W. P. Langworthy, 2nd Lieut.
- Company H..Milo E. Palmer, Captain ; C. B. Wheelock, 1st Lieut. ; Ephraim Blakeslee, 2nd Lieut.
- Company I..Van S. Bennett, Captain ; Francis Hoyt, 1st Lieut. ; Levi M. Bresee, 2nd Lieut.
- Company K..Daniel R. Sylvester, Captain ; A. N. Chandler, 1st Lieut. ; George D. Clark, 2nd Lieut.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

William P. Lund, Colonel ; J. F. Chapman, Lieut. Colonel ; Thomas O. Bigney, Major ; William Ruger, Adjutant ; Platt Eyclesheimer, Quartermaster ; John Evans, Surgeon ; Elisha Horton, 1st Ass't Surgeon ; S. L. Lord, 2nd Ass't Surgeon ; H. C. Tilton, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

- Company A..Edward Ruger, Captain ; L. T. Nichols, 1st Lieut. ; Milton Bowerman, 2d Lieut.
- Company B..E. E. Woodman, Captain ; J. L. Murray, 1st Lieut. ; G. C. Brown, 2nd Lieut.
- Company C. August H. Kummel, Captain ; Daniel R. Lamoreau, 1st Lieut. ; John T. Fish, 2nd Lieut.
- Company D..E. W. Blake, Captain ; Simon A. Couch, 1st Lieut. ; Nathaniel D. Walters, 2nd Lieut.
- Company E..R. H. Hewitt, Captain ; Eugene F. Warren, 1st Lieut. ; Lemuel Parker, 2nd Lieut.

- Company F..F. F. Stevens Captain ; S. S. Hart, 1st Lieut. ; M. Cotzenberg, 2nd Lieut.
- Company G..A. N. Randall, Captain ; H. M. Bailis, 1st Lieut. ; E. W. Taylor, 2nd Lieut.
- Company H..Charles N. Noyes, Captain ; Robert Glover, 1st Lieut. ; Charles E. Graham, 2nd Lieut.
- Company I..Newton H. Kingman, Captain ; William A. Kinlans, 1st Lieut. ; Ira B. Dutton, 2nd Lieut.
- Company K..Pliny Norcross, Captain ; A. H. Wemple, 1st Lieut. ; Uriah S. Hollister, 2nd Lieut.
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FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Lyman M. Ward, Colonel ; James W. Polleys, Lieut. Colonel ; Asa Warden, Major ; Van Epps Young, Adjutant ; James T. Conklin, Quartermaster ; Ira A. Torrey, Surgeon ; H. E. Zielley, 1st Assistant Surgeon ; E. C. Stangeland, 2nd Assistant Surgeon ; J. B. Rogers, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

- Company A..E. F. Ferris, Captain ; Charles T. Williams, 1st Lieut. ; Henry W. Durand, 2nd Lieut.
- Company B..—, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; Sidney R. Carpenter, 2nd Lieut.
- Company C..Absalom S. Smith, Captain ; Calvin Miller, 1st Lieut. ; Alfred Corfee, 2nd Lieut.
- Company D..Samuel A. Harrison, Captain ; Aaron M. Watson, 1st Lieut. ; Timothy O'Brien, 2nd Lieut.
- Company E..William J. Henry, Captain ; Benjamin F. Goodwin, 1st Lieut. ; Daniel Ramsdell, 2nd Lieut.
- Company F..Delos A. Ward, Captain ; Oscar Cooley, 1st Lieut. ; Reuben Wheeler, 2nd Lieut.
- Company G..F. H. Madgeburg, Captain ; O. R. Potter, 1st Lieut. ; Marion T. Lake, 2nd Lieut.
- Company H..C. M. G. Mansfield, Captain ; John F. Proeser, 1st Lieut. ; Eliphalet N. Moore, 2nd Lieut.
- Company I..Calvin R. Johnson, Captain ; Andrew J. Manley, 1st Lieut. ; Warren Foster, 2nd Lieut.
- Company K..Ogden W. Fox, Captain ; Henry Blackett, 1st Lieut. ; Newton Clark, 2nd Lieut.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Hans C. Heg, Colonel ; Ole C. Johnson, Lieut. Colonel ; —, Major ; Henry Hauff, Adjutant ; Selah Mathews, Quartermaster ; Stephen O. Himoe, Surgeon ; Oscar Treakler, 1st Ass't Surgeon ; D. P. Wooster, 2nd Ass't Surgeon ; —, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

Company A.. John M. Johnson, Captain ; Henry Siegel, 1st Lieut. ; Oliver Thompson, 2nd Lieut.

Company B.. Joseph Mathewson, Captain ; O. G. Dahl, 1st Lieut. ; Ole P. Olson, 2nd Lieut.

Company C.. Hans Hanson, Captain ; John T. Rice, 1st Lieut., James Larson, 2nd Lieut.

Company D.. Albert Skofstadt, Captain ; Lewis Nelson, 1st Lieut. ; O. E. Tanberg, 2nd Lieut.

Company E.. John Ingmundson, Captain ; Torkild Rossing, 1st Lieut. ; John N. Brown, 2nd Lieut.

Company F.. Charles Gustavson, Captain ; Thor. Simonson, 1st Lieut. ; Svend Samuelson, 2nd Lieut.

Company G.. John A. Gorden, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; John N. Brown, 2nd Lieut.

Company H.. George Wilson, Captain ; Andrew A. Brown, 1st Lieut. ; Cornelius E. Williams, 2nd Lieut.

Company I.. William A. Montgomery, Captain ; Tindanus M. Gasman, 1st Lieut. ; Christian Oleson, 2nd Lieut.

Company K.. Mons Grinager, Captain ; Andrew Clement, 1st Lieut. ; John P. Stromer, 2nd Lieut.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Benjamin Allen, Colonel ; Cassius Fairchild, Lieut. Colonel ; Thos. Reynolds, Major ; George M. Sabin, Adjutant ; John E. Jones, Quartermaster ; G. W. Eastman, Surgeon ; Asa H. Hayes, Ast't Surgeon ; Henry J. Turner, 2nd Ass't Surgeon ; Lark S. Livermore, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

Company A.. John N. Cotanch, Captain ; Anthony Gallagher, 1st Lieut. ; John S. Vidal, 2nd Lieut.

Company B.. —, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; —, 2nd Lieut.

Company C.. Pascal M. Hovey, Captain ; Isaac J. Hibbard, 1st Lieut. ; Ernest Seifert, 2nd Lieut.

- Company D.. —, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; —, 2nd Lieut.
Company E.. William F. Dawes, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; Rives C. Rowe, 2nd Lieut.
Company F.. —, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; —, 2nd Lieut.
Company G.. John R. Wheeler, Captain ; Michael E. O'Connell, 1st Lieut. ; Henry M. Culbertson, 2nd Lieut.
Company H.. —, Captain ; William S. Monroe, 1st Lieut. ; Devillo Saunders, 2nd Lieut.
Company I.. Bertram E. Stevens, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; John Gough, 2nd Lieut.
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SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Adam G. Malloy, Colonel ; Thomas McMahon, Lieut. Colonel ; William H. Plunkett, Major ; John Crane, Adjutant ; Charles E. Furlong, Quartermaster ; Henry McKennon, Surgeon ; C. D. Davis, 1st Ass't Surgeon ; Eben Jackson, 2nd Ass't Surgeon ; Napoleon Mignault, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

- Company A.. P. H. McCauley, Captain ; Patrick McGrath, 1st Lieut. ; John Delahunt, 2nd Lieut.
Company B.. Hugh McDermot, Captain ; John E. Mahoney, 1st Lieut. ; Martin Schulte, 2nd Lieut.
Company C.. Samuel Rea, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; Martin Curran, 2nd Lieut.
Company D.. Donald D. Scott, Captain ; John C. Maas, 1st Lieut. ; John Little, 2nd Lieut.
Company E.. —, Captain ; James McDermot, 1st Lieut. ; Peter Feagan, 2nd Lieut.
Company F.. Patrick Geraughty, Captain ; Peter Smith, 1st Lieut. ; Allen McDonald, 2nd Lieut.
Company G.. William Beauprie, Captain ; Theodore Buche, 1st Lieut. ; Moses L. Rousseau, 2nd Lieut.
Company H.. Charles Armstrong, Captain ; Samuel Apkee, 1st Lieut. ; —, 2nd Lieut.
Company I.. Julius G. Nordman, Captain ; Orlando A. Austin, 1st Lieut. ; Thomas H. Rielly, 2nd Lieut.
Company K.. Rollin H. Crane, Captain ; Daniel S. Bishop, 1st Lieut. ; John Nichol, 2nd Lieut.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Gabriel Bouck, Colonel ; Samuel W. Beal, Lieut. Colonel ; Charles H. Jackson, Major ; Gilbert L. Park, Adjutant ; Fred. A. Brewer, Quartermaster ; E. J. Buck, Surgeon ; George H. Briggs, 1st Assistant Surgeon ; J. J. Whiting, 2nd Assistant Surgeon ; George Stokes Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

- Company A..James P. Millard, Captain ; Edward Coleman, 1st Lieut. ; Robert F. Mullen, 2nd Lieut
- Company B..Thomas A. Jackson, Captain ; Samuel S. Frowe, 1st Lieut. ; Richard C. Laird, 2nd Lieut.
- Company C..Newton M. Layne, Captain ; William N. Carter, 1st Lieut. ; —, 2nd Lieut.
- Company D..George A. Fisk, Captain ; D. W. C. Wilson, 1st Lieut. ; Peter Sloggy, 2nd Lieut.
- Company E..William Bremmer, Captain ; L. H. Carpenter, 1st Lieut. ; Joseph Baker, 2nd Lieut.
- Company F..Joseph W. Roberts, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; —, 2nd Lieut.
- Company G..—, Captain ; William H. Alban, 1st Lieut. ; John Snyder, 2nd Lieut.
- Company H..David H. Sexton, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; Riley P. Colt, 2nd Lieut.
- Company I..Ira H. Ford, Captain ; Peter McIntyre, 1st Lieut. ; Ogden A. Southmayer, 2nd Lieut.
- Company K..—, Captain ; Alexander Jackson, 1st Lieut. ; Malcolm Brunes, 2nd Lieut.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

Horace T. Sanders Colonel ; Charles Whipple, Lieut. Colonel ; Alvin E. Bovay, Major ; Lorenzo Van Slyke, Adjutant ; Frank Morton, Quartermaster ; Peter Winter, Surgeon ; H. C. Markham, 1st Ass't Surgeon ; —, 2nd Ass't Surgeon ; William Knapp, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

- Company A..Rollin M. Strong, Captain; Henry A. Tator, 1st Lieut.; Alex. P. Ellingwood, 2nd Lieut.
- Company B..Albert A. York, Captain; Jonathan S. Patten, 1st Lieut.; Wallace W. Gordon, 2nd Lieut.
- Company C..Henry B. Nichols, Captain; W. R. V. Frisby, 1st Lieut.; Alonzo H. Russell, 2nd Lieut.
- Company D..Samuel K. Vaughn, Captain; William H. Spain, 1st Lieut.; Edward O. Emerson, 2nd Lieut.
- Company E..Patrick Bennett, Captain; Charles D. Willard, 1st Lieut.; S. C. Tuckerman, Jr., 2nd Lieut.
- Company F..Martin Scherff, Captain; Wolf A. Kopps, 1st Lieut; William Spiegelberg, 2nd Lieut,
- Company G..J. A. Stone, Captain; Henry W. Kingsbury, 1st Lieut.; Otto Puhlman, 2nd Lieut.
- Company H..Albert Grant, Captain; John Wright, 1st Lieut.; Cromwell Laithe, 2nd Lieut.
- Company I..Amos O. Rowley, Captain; Chipman A. Holley, 1st Lieut.; Levi Welden, 2nd Lieut.
- Company K..Harmon Wentworth, Captain; Silas C. Seaman, 1st Lieut.; James D. Carmody, 2nd Lieut.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT

Henry Bertram, Colonel; Henry A. Starr, Lieut. Colonel; Augustus H. Pettibone, Major; Henry V. Morris, Adjutant; William H. York, Quartermaster; Chandler B. Chapman, Surgeon; Orin Peak, 1st Ass't Surgeon; M. A. Mosher, 2nd Ass't Surgeon; William H. Marble, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

- Company A..—, Captain; Samuel P. Jackson, 1st Lieut.; Phineas J. Clawson, 2nd Lieut.
- Company B..Byron W. Telfair, Captain; Emery F. Stone, 1st Lieut; Frederick A. Bird, 2nd Lieut:
- Company C..Charles E. Stevens, Captain; Jacob McLaughlin, 1st Lieut; Charles Boyle, 2nd Lieut.
- Company D..Almeria Gillett, Captain; George W. Barter, 1st Lieut.; Charles B. Butler, 2nd Lieut.
- Company E..Frederick Kussel, Captain; Charles A. Menges, 1st Lieut.; Alfred F. Bahr, 2nd Lieut.

Company F..Nelson Whitman, Captain ; Albert H. Blake, 1st Lieut. ; David W. Horton. 2nd Lieut.

Company G..Edward G. Miller, Captain ; Albert J. Rockwell, 1st Lieut. ; James Ferguson, 2nd Lieut.

Company H..Henry E. Strong, Captain ; George W. Miller, 1st Lieut. ; Moritz E. Everz, 2nd Lieut.

Company I..William Harlocker, Captain ; Albert P. Hall, 1st Lieut. ; David B. A. Arthur, 2nd Lieut.

Company K..Howard Vandegrift, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; Samuel B. Jackson, 2nd Lieut.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Benjamin J. Sweet, Colonel ; Harrison C. Hobart. Lieut. Colonel ; Michael H. Fitch, Major ; James A. Jenkins, Adjutant ; H. C. Hamilton, Quartermaster ; J. T. Reeve, Surgeon ; Ben. C. Britt, 1st Assistant Surgeon ; S. S. Fuller, 2nd Assistant Surgeon ; Orson P. Clinton, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

Company A..Alexander White, Captain ; Hiram K. Edwards, 1st Lieut. ; Kelsey M. Adams, 2nd Lieut.

Company B..Charles N. Paine, Captain ; Hiram Russell, 1st Lieut. ; James E. Stuart 2nd Lieut.

Company C..William Wall, Captain ; Robert W. Jackson, 1st Lieut. ; Julius P. Bissell, 2nd Lieut.

Company D..Henry Turner, Captain ; Fred. Borchardt, 1st Lieut. ; J. Henry Otto, 2nd Lieut.

Company E..Rudolph Weisbrod, Captain ; Jason W. Newell, 1st Lieut. ; Charles F. Weston, 2nd Lieut.

Company F..Milton Ewen, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; Charles H. Morgan, 2nd Lieut.

Company G..Milan H. Sessions, Captain ; John C. Crawford, 1st Lieut. ; James W. Randall, 2nd Lieut.

Company H..Fred. L. Clark, Captain ; Timothy T. Strong, 1st Lieut. ; William A. Fargo, 2nd Lieut.

Company I..Simeon B. Nelson, Captain ; Abner B. Smith, 1st Lieut. ; Edward Delany, 2nd Lieut.

Company K..Charles H. Walker, Captain ; Wyman Murphy, 1st Lieut. ; Joseph La Count, 2nd Lieut.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

William L. Utley, Colonel ; Ed. Bloodgood, Lieut. Colonel ; Chas. W. Smith, Major ; William Bones, Adjutant ; John E. Holmes, Quartermaster ; George W. Bicknell, Surgeon ; C. S. Blanchard, 1st Ass't Surgeon ; Jerome Burbank, 2nd Ass't Surgeon ; D. C. Pillsbury, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

Company A.. Francis Mead, Captain ; George Baumann, 1st Lieut. ; Frank P. Lawrence, 2nd Lieut.

Company B.. George H. Brown, Captain ; ——— ———, 1st Lieut. ; Ira P. Nye, 2nd Lieut.

Company C.. Darwin R. May, Captain ; Isaac W. Kingman, 1st Lieut. ; Charles E. Buell, 2nd Lieut.

Company D.. A. G. Kellam, Captain ; Charles E. Dudley, 1st Lieut. ; J. Oscar Conricks, 2nd Lieut.

Company E.. Isaac Miles, Captain ; Gage Burgess, 1st Lieut. ; Francis N. Kaley, 2nd Lieut.

Company F.. Owen Griffith, Captain ; Nelson Darling, 1st Lieut. ; Robert Pugh, 2nd Lieut.

Company G.. James Bintliff, Captain ; Fluette Annis, 1st Lieut. ; Charles A. Booth, 2nd Lieut.

Company H.. Gus. Goodrich, Captain ; Wallace H. Jennings, 1st Lieut. ; Albert S. Cole, 2nd Lieut.

Company I.. Perry W. Tracy, Captain ; Marshall W. Patton, 1st Lieut. ; John W. Parker, 2nd Lieut.

Company K.. G. E. Bingham, Captain ; John Stewart, 1st Lieut. ; Van Buren S. Newman, 2nd Lieut.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Joshua J. Guppy, Colonel ; Edmund Jussen, Lieut. Colonel, William F. Vilas, Major ; William G. Pitman, Adjutant ; Franklin Z. Hicks, Quartermaster ; John Groening, Surgeon ; J. W. Angell, 1st Ass't Surgeon ; E. H. Irwin, 2nd Ass't Surgeon, ——— ———, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

Company A.. ——— ———, Captain ; Sinclair W. Botkin, 1st Lieut. ; Alexander Atkinson, 2nd Lieut.

Company B.. Charles M. Waring, Captain ; John E. Duncan, 1st Lieut. ; Warren Gray, 2nd Lieut.

- Company C..Edgar P. Hill, Captain ; Oliver H. Sorensen, 1st Lieut. ; John Shoemaker, 2nd Lieut.
- Company D..Joseph E. Green, Captain ; Joshua W. Tolford, 1st Lieut. ; James L. Baker, 2nd Lieut.
- Company E..James M. Bull, Captain ; John A. Bull, 1st Lieut. ; Henry Vilas, 2nd Lieut.
- Company F..Jacob A. Schlick, Captain ; Elisha L. Walbridge, 1st Lieut. ; Daniel C. Stanley, 2nd Lieut.
- Company G..—, Captain ; William H. Dunham, 1st Lieut. ; Frank H. Lull, 2nd Lieut.
- Company H..D. Cyrus Holdridge, Captain ; Robert Steele, 1st Lieut. ; Alpheus W. Baker, 2nd Lieut.
- Company I..Anson R. Jones, Captain ; John Starks, 1st Lieut. ; John M. Sumner, 2nd Lieut.
- Company K..E. Sumner Fletcher, Captain ; Andrew J. McFarlane, 1st Lieut. ; Basil Smout, 2nd Lieut.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Charles H. Larrabee, Colonel ; Elisha C. Hibbard, Lieut. Colonel ; Carl Von Baumbach, Major ; Arthur McArthur, Jr., Adjutant ; G. E. Starkweather, Quartermaster ; Herman Hasse, Surgeon ; J. P. Wheeler, 1st Ass't Surgeon ; M. C. Hoyt, 2nd Ass't Surgeon ; Francis Fusseder, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

- Company A..Richard H. Austin, Captain ; Thomas E. Balding, 1st Lieut. ; Henry F. Drake, 2nd Lieut.
- Company B..Howard Green, Captain ; Charles G. Rogers, 1st Lieut. ; George H. Cole, 2nd Lieut.
- Company C..—, Captain ; Peter Strack, 1st Lieut. ; Charles Hartung, 2nd Lieut.
- Company D..Alva Philbrook, Captain ; Samuel B. Chase, 1st Lieut. ; Thomas T. Keith, 2nd Lieut.
- Company E..David T. Horning, Captain ; John L. Mitchell, 1st Lieut. ; Charles A. Smith, 2nd Lieut.
- Company F..John W. Clark, Captain ; Charles P. Huntington, 1st Lieut. ; Julius W. Clark, 2nd Lieut.
- Company G..William Kennedy, Captain ; E. K. Holton, 1st Lieut. ; D. N. Kasson, 2nd Lieut.
- Company H..H. W. Gunnison, Captain ; Gustavus Goldsmith, 1st Lieut. ; John G. Tannatt, 2nd Lieut.

Company I..Frederick A. Root, Captain ; Robert J. Chivas, 1st Lieut. ; ———; 2nd Lieut.

Company K..Edwin B. Parsons, Captain ; Louis F. Battles, 1st Lieut. ; S. W. C. Moore, 2nd Lieut.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT,

Milton Montgomery, Colonel ; Samuel J. Nosmith, Lieut. Colonel ; J. M. Rusk, Major ; George G. Symes, Adjutant ; William H. Down, Quartermaster ; Martin R. Gage, Surgeon ; Jacob Mc Creary, 1st Ass't Surgeon ; William A. Gott, 2nd Ass't Surgeon ; T. C. Golden, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

Company A..James Berry, Captain ; C. R. Britt, 1st Lieut. ; John R. Carson, 2nd Lieut.

Company B..William H. Joslyn, Captain ; William Roush, 1st Lieutenant ; William H. Bennett, 2nd Lieut.

Company C..H. D. Farquarson, Captain ; L. S. Mason, 1st Lieut. ; Thomas Barrett, 2nd Lieut.

Company D..James D. Condit, Captain ; Mortimer E. Leonard, 1st Lieut. ; Charles S. Farnham, 2nd Lieut.

Company E..John G. Scott, Captain ; John W. Smelker, 1st Lieut. ; John M. Shaw, 2nd Lieut.

Company F..James C. Farrand, Captain ; Parker C. Dunn, 1st Lieut. ; Oscar E. Foote, 2nd Lieut.

Company G..Virus W. Dorwin, Captain ; J. W. Brackett, 1st Lieut. ; Robert J. Whittleton, 2nd Lieut.

Company H..Ziba S. Swan, Captain ; Charles F. Olmstead, 1st Lieut. ; Henry C. Wise, 2nd Lieut.

Company I..Robert Nash, Captain ; Daniel N. Smalley, 1st Lieut. ; John T. Richards, 2nd Lieut.

Company K..Robert M. Gordon, Captain ; Charles A. Hunt, 1st Lieut. ; Lewis F. Grow, 2nd Lieut.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

William H. Jacobs, Colonel ; Hans Boebel, Lieut. Colonel ; Philip Horwitz, Major ; Jacob Schlosser, Adjutant ; F. W. Hundansen, Quartermaster ; Francis Huebschmann, Surgeon ; S. Vandervaart, 1st Ass't Surgeon ; Theodore Fricke, 2nd Ass't Surgeon ; William Vette, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

- Company A..William George, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; Martin Young, 2nd Lieut.
- Company B..Fred. C. Winkler, Captain ; Francis Lackner, 1st Lieut. ; Charles H. Doerflinger, 2nd Lieut.
- Company C..John P. Seeman, Captain ; William John Fuchs, 1st Lieut. ; Robert Muller, 2nd Lieut.
- Company D..August Ligowsky, Captain ; August Schueler, 1st Lieut. ; —, 2nd Lieut.
- Company E..Anton Kittles, Captain ; Charles W. Neukirch, 1st Lieut. ; John F. Hogan, 2nd Lieut.
- Company F..Henry Baetz, Captain ; Bernhard Domschke, 1st Lieut. ; Otto Troemel, 2nd Lieut.
- Company G..Charles Pizzala, Captain ; Herman Furstenberg, 1st Lieut. ; —, 2nd Lieut.
- Company H..—, Captain ; Joseph Wedig, 1st Lieut. ; Charles Vocke, 2nd Lieut.
- Company I..William Smith, Captain ; Albert Wallber, 1st Lieut. ; Peter Fernekes, 2nd Lieut.
- Company K..Louis Pelosi, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; Edward Karl 2nd Lieut.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Conrad Krez, Colonel ; John J. Brown, Lieut. Colonel ; Ten Eyck G. Olmsted, Major ; Charles Meyer, Adjutant ; William N. Shafter, Quartermaster ; C. Kraek, Surgeon ; Franz Simon, 1st Assistant Surgeon ; J. C. Saltzmann, 2nd Assistant Surgeon ; William P. Stowe, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

- Company A..C. H. Cunningham, Captain ; John J. Borland, 1st Lieut. ; Edward Bach, 2nd Lieut.

Company B..E. W. Stannard, Captain ; Aaron Hobart, 1st Lieut., Julius Schlack, 2nd Lieut.;

Company C..Frederick Schuellen, Captain ; David Schreiack, 1st Lieut. ; Julius Bodensal 2nd Lieut.

Company D..Joseph Rankin, Captain ; Peter Mulhland 1st Lieut. ; Thomas McMullan, 2nd Lieut.

Company E..Alfred Marshner, Captain ; John A. S. Verdier 1st Lieut. ; Carl Witte, 2nd Lieut.

Company F..S. D. Hubbard, Captain ; E. W. Robbins, 1st Lieut. ; William F. Mitchell, 2nd Lieut.

Company G..William Wigham, Captain ; James Guner, 1st Lieut. ; Amanzer Strong, 2nd Lieut.

Company H..Charles Corneliuson, Captain ; Ole Jacobsen, 1st Lieut. ; Albert L. Lund, 2nd Lieut.

Company I..James C. Barnes, Captain ; Charles H. Raymer, 1st Lieut. ; W. T. Cole, 2nd Lieut.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

James M. Lewis, Colonel ; Charles Whittaker, Lieut. Colonel ; Edmund B. Gray, Major ; John A. Savage, Adjutant ; George W. Wylie, Quartermaster ; William H. Smith, Surgeon , L. K. Hawes, 1st Ass't Surgeon ; D. M. Miller, 2nd Ass't Surgeon ; E. S. Peake, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

Company A..John A. Williams, Captain ; William E. Coats, 1st Lieut. ; Ethan A. Gage, 2nd Lieut.

Company B..M. G. Townsend, Captain ; Cushman K. Davis, 1st Lieut. ; Charles B. Slawson, 2nd Lieut.

Company C..Thomas N. Stevens, Captain ; Andrew J. Gilmore, 1st Lieut. ; Lowell L. Alvord, 2nd Lieut.

Company D..Ed. S. Reddington, Captain ; James B. Schrom, 1st Lieut. ; Henry A. Watts, 2nd Lieut.

Company E..James S. Kenyon, Captain ; William E. Bingham, 1st Lieut. ; Charles J. Collier, 2nd Lieut.

Company F..Calvert C. White, Captain ; Jeremiah Noon, 1st Lieut. ; Archie D. Monteith, 2nd Lieut.

Company G..Elihu Enos, Jr., Captain ; David Turner, 1st Lieut. ; Willis V. Tichenor, 2nd Lieut.

Company H..Herman A. Meyer, Captain; James Murray, 1st Lieut.; Wallace Goff, 2nd Lieut.

Company I..A. S. Shiverick, Captain; Lindsay J. Smith, 1st Lieut.; Alex. T. Seymour, 2nd Lieut.

Company K..Ira H. Morton, Captain; William J. Briggs, 1st Lieut.; Levi J. Billings, 2nd Lieut.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Charles R. Gill, Colonel; William A. Green, Lieut. Colonel; Bradford Hancock, Major; Valentine Sweeney, Adjutant; Samuel Baird, Quartermaster; William C. Spaulding, Surgeon; Robert Addison, 1st Assistant Surgeon; D. Dubois, 2nd Assistant Surgeon; John J. Herrick, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

Company A..—, Captain; Oscar F. Mattice; 1st Lieut.; George Weeks, 2nd Lieut.

Company B..Thomas R. Mott, Captain; Charles Wood, 1st Lieut.; Royal P. Branson, 2nd Lieut.

Company C..H. E. Connit, Captain; James O. Pierce, 1st Lieut.; Lovell F. Willard, 2nd Lieut.

Company D..G. H. Bryant, Captain; David W. Curtis, 1st Lieut.; Charles H. Townsend, 2nd Lieut.

Company E..Hezekiah Dunham, Captain; Darius J. Wells, 1st Lieut.; George W. Hale, 2nd Lieut.

Company F..Charles A. Holmes, Captain; Emil Stoppenbach, 1st Lieut.; John B. Scott, 2nd Lieut.

Company G..Fred. C. Festner, Captain; Oscar Mohr, 1st Lieut.; Alva N. Kent, 2nd Lieut.

Company H..C. C. Ammack, Captain; John W. Blake, 1st Lieut.; Thomas Delany, 2nd Lieut.

Company I..Oliver C. Bissell, Captain; William K. Barney, 1st Lieut.; Henry Niedecken, Jr., 2nd Lieut.

Company K..Walter A. Delamatyr, Captain; Edwin Marsh, 1st Lieut.; Justus G. Douglas, 2nd Lieut.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

Daniel J. Dill, Colonel ; E. M. Bartlett, Lieut. Colonel ; John Clowney, Major ; T. C. Spencer, Adjutant ; S. S. Starr, Quartermaster ; Otis Hoyt, Surgeon ; E. J. Farr, 1st Assistant Surgeon ; E. O. Baker, 2nd Assistant Surgeon ; A. B. Green, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

Company A..Samuel Harriman, Captain ; Arthur L. Cox, 1st Lieut. ; Henry A. Wilson, 2nd Lieut.

Company B..Lewis S. Burton, Captain ; William H. Gill, 1st Lieut. ; Thomas Priestly, 2nd Lieut.

Company C..Alex. A. Arnold, Captain ; Darius D. Chappell, 1st Lieut. ; John McMaster, 2nd Lieut.

Company D..David C. Fulton, Captain ; Lewis O. Marshall, 1st Lieut. ; William A. Robinson, 2nd Lieut.

Company E..Edward Devlin, Captain ; Edward C. Foster, 1st Lieut. ; Samuel W. Smith, 2nd Lieut.

Company F..Edward A. Meacham, Captain ; Ezra R. Strong, 1st Lieut. ; L. Dow Gunn, 2nd Lieut.

Company G..Asa B. Swain, Captain ; John E. Tilton, 1st Lieut. ; Henry J. Curtice, 2nd Lieut.

Company H..Andrew Bedal, Captain ; George Marshall, 1st Lieut. ; Joseph Mathews, 2nd Lieut.

Company I..Napoleon B. Grier, Captain ; Charles Buckman, 1st Lieut. ; Benjamin Cowin, 2nd Lieut.

Company K..John Klatt, Captain ; George E. Densmore, 1st Lieut. ; Myron F. Hubbard, 2nd Lieut.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Isaac E. Messmore, Colonel ; Francis H. West, Lieut. Colonel ; William J. Gibson, Major ; Francis J. Suduth, Adjutant ; Rufus King, Quartermaster ; Darius Mason, Surgeon ; J. B. Gailor, 1st Ass't Surgeon ; William M. Thomas, 2nd Ass't Surgeon ; Alfred Brunson, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

Company A..H. A. Chase, Captain ; George F. Lewis, 1st Lieut. ; Henry C. Anderson, 2nd Lieut.

- Company B..R. B. Stephenson, Captain ; Nathaniel B. Treat, 1st Lieut. ; Thomas Beattie, 2nd Lieut.
- Company C..Ira D. Burdick, Captain ; Paul Jerdeau, 1st Lieut. ; William Williamson, 2nd Lieut.
- Company D..Ormsby B. Thomas, Captain ; Nathaniel C. Denio, 1st Lieut. ; Charles M. Lockwood, 2nd Lieut.
- Company E..James B. Mason, Captain ; Daniel B. Dipple, 1st Lieut. ; Hiram Stevens, 2nd Lieut.
- Company F..Charles W. Burns, Captain ; Charles L. Fayette, 1st Lieut. ; James Raynor, 2nd Lieut.
- Company G..George D. Rogers, Captain ; Farlin Q. Ball, 1st Lieut. ; James P. Corbin, 2nd Lieut.
- Company H..E. K. Buttrick, Captain ; John P. Willard, 1st Lieut. ; Samuel J. Hooker, 2nd Lieut.
- Company I..John B. Vliet, Captain ; William H. Brown, 1st Lieut. ; Edwin Turner, 2nd Lieut.
- Company K..E. A. Bottom, Captain, George R. Peck, 1st Lieut. ; Theophilus B. Bronson, 2nd Lieut.
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THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

James H. Howe, Colonel ; William A. Bugh, Lieut. Colonel ; A. B. Smedley, Major ; Ben. M. Beckwith, Adjutant ; G. P. Farnsworth, Quartermaster ; George D. Wilbur, Surgeon ; Jas. LaDow, 1st Ass't Surgeon ; George W. Fay, 2nd Ass't Surgeon ; —, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

- Company A..Charles H. DeGroat, Captain ; G. G. Woodruff, 1st Lieut. ; Mortimer B. Pierce, 2nd Lieut.
- Company B..William R. Hodges, Captain ; George Patten, 1st Lieut. ; Albert S. Rixby, 2nd Lieut.
- Company C..Jos. H. Carleton, Captain ; James H. Hubbard, 1st Lieut. ; Wiley B. Arnold, 2nd Lieut.
- Company D..James Freeman, Captain ; Norman H. Whitmore, 1st Lieut. ; William A. Tanner, 2nd Lieut.
- Company E..Irwin Eckell, Captain ; Calvin D. Richmond, 1st Lieut. ; Lemuel H. Wells, 2nd Lieut.
- Company F..Mat. J. Meade, Captain ; Michael F. Kalmbach, 1st Lieut. ; Paul Daken, 2nd Lieut.

Company G.. William B. Manning, Captain ; W. F. D. Bailey, 1st Lieut. ; Seloftus D. Forbes, 2nd Lieut.

Company H.. William S. Burrows, Captain ; James K. Pompelly, 1st Lieut. ; Thomas Bryant, 2nd Lieut.

Company I.. George R. Wood, Captain ; William Young, 1st Lieut. ; David J. Quimby, 2nd Lieut.

Company K.. John E. Grout, Captain ; Lewis Low, 1st Lieut. ; John Walton, 2nd Lieut.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Jonathan B. Moore, Colonel ; Fred. S. Lovell, Lieut. Colonel ; Horatio H. Virgin, Major ; William Warner, Adjutant ; John W. Nichols, Quartermaster ; J. B. Whiting, Surgeon ; C. R. Blackall, 1st Assistant Surgeon ; D. W. Carley, 2nd Assistant Surgeon ; A. A. Overton, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

Company A.. Jeremiah C. Moore, Captain ; George B. Carter, 1st Lieut. ; Oliver C. Denny, 2nd Lieut.

Company B.. George R. Frank, Captain ; George Haw, 1st Lieut. ; Matthew Burchard, 2nd Lieut.

Company C.. John E. Gurley, Captain ; David H. Budlong, 1st Lieut. ; William Weir, 2nd Lieut.

Company D.. William S. Ernhardt, Captain ; Uriah F. Briggs, 1st Lieut. ; Noble L. Barner, 2nd Lieut.

Company E.. Ira Miltimore, Captain ; Henry S. Swift, Jr., 1st Lieut. ; P. H. Swift, 2nd Lieut.

Company F.. A. L. Wemple, Captain ; W. S. Scott, 1st Lieut. ; Charles W. Stark, 2nd Lieut.

Company G.. Frank B. Burdick, Captain ; George E. Harrington, 1st Lieut. ; Elliot N. Liscam, 2nd Lieut.

Company H.. Joseph F. Lindsley, Captain ; Chauncey R. Thayer, 1st Lieut. ; Nicholas Smith, 2nd Lieut.

Company I.. Walter Cook, Captain ; Carlton G. Stetson, 1st Lieut. ; George H. Nichols, 2nd Lieut.

Company K.. Adoniram Whitcher, Captain ; Albert S. Sampson, 1st Lieut. ; Daniel E. Shea, 2nd Lieut.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

[Drafted Militia.]

Fritz Anneke, Colonel ; Henry Orff, Lieut. Colonel ; George H. Waltner, Major ; Herman Hasse, Adjutant ; J. A. Becher, Quartermaster ; J. Weinern, Surgeon ; James S. Kelso, 1st Ass't Surgeon ; Theodore Kopf, 2nd Ass't Surgeon ; F. A. Reckel, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

Company A..H. Eugene, Ferslow, Captain ; Henry T. Calkins, 1st Lieut. ; Michael A. Leahey, 2nd Lieut.

Company B..James A. Ruby, Captain ; Henry B. Fox, 1st Lieut. ; Dennis F. Murphy, 2nd Lieut.

Company C..O. G. Wilmot, Captain, T. H. J. Obladen, 1st Lieut. ; John Johann, 2nd Lieut.

Company D..Noble W. Smith, Captain ; Elliott M. Scribner, 1st Lieut. ; William H. Pettit, 2nd Lieut.

Company E..Cornelius Cuntz, Captain ; Charles T. Bauer, 1st Lieut. ; Charles F. Lachmund, 2nd Lieut.

Company F..Heinrich Kenkel, Captain : James Lonergan, 1st Lieut. ; Rudolph Kirschner, 2nd Lieut.

Company G..Charles A. Lang, Captain ; Robert Strohman, 1st Lieut. ; C. F. Blumenstein, 2nd Lieut.

Company H..Isidore de Saint Ange, Captain : William T. Barclay, 1st Lieut. ; Leonard Laplaunt, 2nd Lieut.

Company I..F. A. B. Becker, Captain ; Edward J. Kelley, 1st Lieut. ; G. C. Neumeister, 2nd Lieut.

Company K..William Walther, Captain ; Erhard Weber, 1st Lieut. ; David H. Dexter, 2nd Lieut.

CAVALRY.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Oscar H. La Grange, Colonel ; Henry Pomeroy, Lieut. Colonel ; Thomas H. Mars, Major 1st Battalion ; —, Major 2nd Battalion ; W. H. Torrey, Major 3rd Battalion ; H. S. Town, Reg'l Adjutant ; Asa Kinney, Reg'l Quartermaster ; Ernest Kramer, Surgeon ; Horace T. Persons, 1st Ass't Surgeon ; H. J. Young, 2nd Ass't Surgeon ; E. M. Phillips, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

Company A.. ———, Captain ; Alonzo Holcomb, 1st Lieut. ; Justus Williams, 2nd Lieut.

Company B.. G. O. Clinton, Captain ; ——— ———, 1st Lieut. ; J. T. Consaul, 2nd Lieut.

Company C.. Levi Howland, Captain ; James C. Mann, 1st Lieut. ; Charles Pettibone, 2nd Lieut.

Company D.. Nelson Bruett, Captain ; George K. McGunneagle, 1st Lieut. ; ——— ———, 2nd Lieut.

Company E.. Stephen V. Shipman, Captain ; John Ogden, 1st Lieut. ; Thomas W. Johnson, 2nd Lieut.

Company F.. John Hyde, Captain ; P. J. Williamson, 1st Lieut. ; ——— ———, 2nd Lieut.

Company G.. Nathan Paine, Captain ; ——— ———, 1st Lieut. ; G. G. Seaton, 2nd Lieut.

Company H.. Lewis M. B. Smith, Captain ; J. M. Comstock, 1st Lieut. ; F. A. Blood, 2nd Lieut.

Company I.. Charles L. Porter, Captain ; W. W. La Grange, 1st Lieut. ; John Little, 2nd Lieut.

Company K.. A. S. Seaton, Captain ; G. D. Coyle, 1st Lieut. ; Joseph E. Atwater, 2nd Lieut.

Company L.. Henry Harnden, Captain ; Thomas Bateman, 1st Lieut. ; Talbott C. Ankeny, 2nd Lieut.

Company M.. Newton Jones, Captain ; John A. Owen, 1st Lieut. ; Columbus Caldwell, 2nd Lieut.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Thomas Stephens, Colonel ; Levi Sterling, Lieut. Colonel ; William H. Miller, Major 1st Battalion ; H. E. Eastman, Major 2nd Battalion ; Ed. D. Luxton, Major 3d Battalion ; Joseph P. Scott, Reg't Adjutant ; H. P. George, Reg't Quartermaster ; J. B. Bradford, Reg't Commissary ; Clark G. Pease, Surgeon ; Alex. M. Bean, 1st Ass't Surgeon ; M. P. Hanson, 2nd Ass't Surgeon, ———, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

Company A.. William Woods, Captain ; Napoleon Boardman, 1st Lieut. ; George T. Wilkins, 2nd Lieut.

Company B.. John Whytock, Captain ; Thos. LaFlesh, 1st Lieut. ; Burrill S. Reppy, 2nd Lieut.

- Company C..Myron W. Wood, Captain ; Daniel L. Riley, 1st Lieut. ; John Showalter, 2nd Lieut.
- Company D..Jos. H. Burnnell, Captain ; Charles S. Bentley, 1st Lieut. ; Charles H. Cox, 2nd Lieut.
- Company E..George N. Richmond, Captain ; Carmi W. Beach 1st Lieut. ; Austin Cannon, 2nd Lieut.
- Company F..Newton DeForest, Captain ; R. R. Hamilton, 1st Lieut. ; Marquis F. Cutting, 2nd Lieut.
- Company G...Nicholas H. Dale, Captain ; James P. Walls, 1st Lieut. ; Edwin Skewes, 2nd Lieut.
- Company H..Henry Von Hyde, Captain ; Ernest J. Myers, 1st Lieut. ; Samuel E. Randle, 2nd Lieut.
- Company I..John W. Ring, Captain ; Benjamin L. Brisbane, 1st Lieut. ; John Larkin 2nd Lieut.
- Company K..Ben. F. Crocker, Captain ; Avery H. Stone, 1st Lieut. ; George B. Davidson, 2nd Lieut.
- Company L..A. L. Sherman, Captain ; James L. Leroy, 1st Lieut. ; George Grout, 2nd Lieut.
- Company M..Nathaniel Parker, Captain ; F. A. Kimball, 1st Lieut. ; J. C. Metcalf, 2nd Lieut.

THIRD REGIMENT.

William A. Barstow, Colonel ; Richard H. White, Lieut. Colonel ; Elias A. Calkins, Major 1st Battalion ; Benj. S. Henning, Major 2nd Battalion ; J. C. Schroeling, Major 3rd Battalion ; Henry Sands, Reg'l Adjutant ; A. W. Farr, Reg'l Quartermaster ; F. Quarles, Reg'l Commissary ; B. O. Reynolds, Surgeon ; W. H. Warner, 1st Ass't Surgeon ; Joseph S. Lane, 2nd Ass't Surgeon ; John S. Baldwin, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

- Company A..J. D. Dammon, Captain ; Robert Carpenter 1st Lieut. ; John Davis, 2nd Lieut.
- Company B..William Wagner, Captain ; L. B. Reed, 1st Lieut. ; William Sharp, 2nd Lieut.
- Company C..Edward B. Stevens, Captain ; James B. Pond, 1st Lieut. ; Marshall M. Ehle, 2nd Lieut.
- Company D..Leander J. Shaw, Captain ; Fernando C. Kiser, 1st Lieut. ; —, 2nd Lieut.

Company E..Alexander M. Pratt, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; Arthur C. Kent, 2nd Lieut.

Company F..David S. Vittum, Captain ; Clark B. Wilsey, 1st Lieut. ; —, 2nd Lieut.

Company G..John P. Moore, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; Henry Goodsell, 2nd Lieut. ; William R. Graham, Supernumerary 2nd Lieut.

Company H..Nathan L. Stout, Captain ; William H Thomas, 1st Lieut. ; John W. Van Myers, 2nd Lieut. : Dewitt C. Brown, Supernumuary 2nd Lieut.

Company I..Theodore Conkey, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; Josiah G Cavert, 2nd Lieut.

Company K..Ernest Orff, Captain ; John P. McDonald, 1st Lieut. ; —, 2nd Lieut.

Company L..Thomas Derry, Captain ; Charles A. Perry, 1st Lieut. ; James Campbell, 2nd Lieut.

Company M..Henry F. Rouse, Captain ; Jay Thompson, 1st Lieut. ; John M. Bernard, 2nd Lieut.

ARTILLERY.

FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Charles C. Messervey, Captain ; Wallace M. Spear, 1st Lieut. ; John Jameson, Jun. 1st Lieut. ; F. L. Graves 2nd Lieut. , Edgar A Van Wie, Jun. 2nd Lieut.

FIRST BATTERY.

Jacob F. Foster, Captain ; Daniel Webster, 1st Lieut ; C. B. Kimball, Jun. 1st Lieut. ; Ephraim L. Hackett, 2nd Lieut. ; O. F. Nutting, Jun 2nd Lieut. ; Henry W. Cansdell, Surgeon.

SECOND BATTERY.

Charles Beger, Captain ; Charles Schultz, 1st Lieut. ; Lewis Rabe, Jun. 1st Lieut. ; August Buchwald, 2nd Lieut. ; —, Jun. 2nd Lieut.

THIRD BATTERY.

Lu H. Drury, Captain ; Cortland Livingston, 1st Lieut. ; H. F. Hubbard, Jun. 1st Lieut. ; Henry Currier, 2nd Lieut. ; W. J. Colburn Jun. 2nd Lieut.

FOURTH BATTERY.

John F. Vallee, Captain ; George B. Easterly, 1st Lieut. ; M. M. McDevitt, Jun. 1st Lieut. ; Charles A. Rathburn, 2nd Lieut. ; Alex. See, Jun. 2nd Lieut.

FIFTH BATTERY.

Charles B. Humphrey, Captain ; Geo. Q. Gardner, 1st Lieut. ; Joseph McKnight, Jun. 1st Lieut. ; Almon Smith, 2nd Lieut. ; George Lafferty, Jun. 2nd Lieut. ; Robert G. James, Surgeon.

SIXTH BATTERY.

Henry Dillon, Captain ; S. F. Clark, 1st Lieut. ; T. R. Hood, Jun. 1st Lieut. ; J. W. Fancher, 2nd Lieut. ; J. G. Simpson, Jun. 2nd Lieut. ; Clarkson Miller, Surgeon.

SEVENTH BATTERY.

Henry S. Lee, Captain ; Galen S. Green, 1st Lieut. ; Arthur B. Wheelock, Jun. 1st Lieut. ; William E. Hearsey, 2nd Lieut. ; —, Jun. 2nd Lieut.

EIGHTH BATTERY.

Henry E. Stiles, Captain ; Obediah German, 1st Lieut. ; John D. McLean, Jun. 1st Lieut. ; Henry L. Wheeler, 2nd Lieut. ; Thos. B. McNair, Jun. 2nd Lieut. ; A. St. Sure Landsfeldt, Surgeon.

NINTH BATTERY.

Cyrus H. Johnson, Captain ; Jas. H. Dodge, 1st Lieut. ; W. D. Crocker, Jun. 1st Lieut. ; J. A. Eddington, 2nd Lieut. ; —, Jun. 2nd Lieut.

TENTH BATTERY.

Yates V. Beebe, Captain ; P. M. Groesbeck, 1st Lieut. ; Ebenezer W. Stedson, Jun. 1st Lieut. ; E. W. Fowler, 2nd Lieut. ; O. A. Clark, Jun. 2nd Lieut. ; George Riddell, Surgeon.

ELEVENTH BATTERY.

John Rourke, Captain ; John McAfee, 1st Lieut. ; Charles Bagley, Jun. 1st Lieut. ; William L. McKenzie, 2nd Lieut. ; —, Jun. 2nd Lieut.

TWELFTH BATTERY.

William Ziehrich, Captain ; —, 1st Lieut. ; —, Jun. 1st Lieut. ; Marcus Amsden 2nd Lieut. ; —, Jun. 2nd Lieut.



CO. G. BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

Frank E. Marble, Captain ; C. A. Stevens, 1st Lieut. ; Perrin C. Judkins, 2nd Lieut. ; William H. Horton, Regimental Adjutant.

PAY OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

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MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Rank and Classification of Officers.	PAY.	SUBSISTENCE. 30 c. each rat'n		SERVANTS.		Total month- ly pay.	FORAGE.	
	Per Month.	Rati'n per day.	Monthly value.	S'vts allwd.	Monthly value.		In war.	In peace.
Lieutenant-General	\$270 00	40	\$360 00	4	\$90 00	\$720 00	\$50 00	.....
Aides-de-Camp and Military Secretary to Lieutenant General, <i>each</i>	80 00	5	45 00	2	45 00	170 00	2 00	\$2 00
Major-General	220 00	15	135 00	4	90 00	445 00	7 00	5 00
Senior Aide-de-Camp to General-in-Chief.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4 00	2 00
Aide-de-Camp, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant.....	24 00					24 00	2 00	2 00
Brigadier-General	124 00	12	108 00	3	67 50	299 50	5 00	4 00
Aide-de-Camp, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant.....	20 00					11 00	2 00	2 00
Adjutant-General—Brigadier-General.....	124 00	12	108 00	3	67 50	299 50	5 00	4 00
Adjutant-General—Colonel	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00	5 00	2 00
Assistant Adjutant-General—Lieutenant Colonel.....	95 00	5	45 00	2	47 00	187 00	4 00	2 00
Assistant Adjutant-General—Major	80 00	4	36 00	2	40 00	163 00	4 00	2 00
Judge-Advocate-General—Colonel	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00	5 00	2 00
Judge-Advocate—Major.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4 00	2 00
Do. (div.)	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4 00	4 00
Inspector-General—Colonel.....	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00	5 00	2 00
Assistant Inspector-General—Major.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4 00	2 00
Signal Officer—Major.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4 00	2 00
Quartermaster-General—Brigadier General.....	124 00	12	108 00	3	67 50	299 50	5 00	4 00
Assistant Quartermaster-General—Colonel.....	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	217 00	5 00	2 00
Deputy Quartermaster-General—Lieutenant-Colonel.....	95 00	5	45 00	2	47 00	187 00	4 00	2 00
Quartermaster—Major.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4 00	2 00
Assistant Quartermaster—Captain.....	70 00	4	36 00	1	23 50	129 50	3 00	2 00
Commissary-General of Subsistence—Colonel.....	110 00	6	54 00	1	47 00	211 00	5 00	2 00
Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence—Lieutenant-Colonel.....	95 00	5	45 00	2	47 00	187 00	4 00	2 00
Commissary of Subsistence—Major.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4 00	2 00
Commissary of Subsistence—Captain.....	70 00	4	36 00	1	23 50	129 50	3 00	2 00
Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieut....	20 00					11 00		
Surgeon-General—Brigadier-General.....	124 00	12	108 00	3	67 50	299 50	5 00	4 00
Surgeons of ten years' service.....	80 00	8	72 00	2	47 00	199 00	4 00	2 00

PAY OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—Continued.

Rank and Classification of Officers.	PAY.	SUBSISTENCE. 30 c. each rat'n.		SERVANTS.		Total month- ly pay.	FORAGE.	
	Per Month.	Rat's pay.	Monthly value.	S'vts allwd.	Monthly value.		In war.	In peace.
Surgeons of less than ten years' service	\$80 00	4	\$36 00	2	\$47 00	\$153 00	\$4 00	\$2 00
Assistant Surgeons of ten years' service.....	70 00	8	72 00	1	23 50	165 50	3 00	2 00
Assistant Surgeons of five years' service.....	70 00	4	36 00	1	23 50	129 50	3 00	2 00
Assistant Surgeons of less than five years' service.....	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83	2 00	2 00
Paymaster-General, \$2,740 per annum.....						228 33		
Deputy Paymaster-General.....	95 00	5	45 00	2	47 00	187 00	4 00	2 00
Paymaster.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4 00	2 00
<i>Engineers and Ordnance Department.</i>								
Chief of Ordnance—Brigadier General.....	124 00	12	108 00	3	67 50	299 50	5 00	4 00
Colonel.....	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00	5 00	2 00
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	95 00	5	45 00	2	47 00	187 00	4 00	2 00
Major.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4 00	2 00
Captain.....	70 00	4	36 00	1	23 50	129 50	3 00	2 00
First Lieutenant.....	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83	2 00	2 00
Second Lieutenant.....	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83	2 00	2 00
Brevet Second Lieutenant.....	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83	2 00	2 00
Sergeants.....	34 00	1				34 00		
Corporals.....	20 00	1				20 00		
Privates—1st Class.....	17 00	1				17 00		
“ 2d Class.....	13 00	1				13 00		
<i>Cavalry and Light Artillery.</i>								
Colonel.....	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00	5 00	2 00
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	95 00	5	45 00	2	47 00	187 00	4 00	2 00
Major.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4 00	2 00
Captain.....	70 00	4	36 00	1	23 00	129 00	3 00	2 00
First Lieutenant.....	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83	2 00	2 00
Second Lieutenant.....	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83	2 00	2 00
Brevet Second Lieutenant.....	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83	2 00	2 00

PAY OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—*Continued.*

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MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Rank and Classification of Officers.	PAY.	SUBSISTENCE. 30 c. each rat'n.		SERVANTS.		Total month- ly pay.	FORAGE.	
	Per Month.	Rat's per day.	Monthly value.	S'vts allwd.	Monthly value.		In war.	In peace.
Adjutant								
Regimental Quartermaster } in addition to pay of Lieutenant.....	\$10 00					\$10 00		
Sergeants—1st.....	20 00	1				20 00		
“ other.....	17 00	1				17 00		
Corporals.....	14 00	1				14 00		
Privates.....	13 00	1				13 00		
<i>Artillery and Infantry.</i>								
Colonel.....	95 00	6	54 00	2	45 00	194 00	4 00	2 00
Lieutenant Colonel.....	80 00	5	45 00	2	45 00	170 00	3 00	2 00
Major.....	70 00	4	36 00	2	45 00	151 00	3 00	2 00
Captain.....	60 00	4	36 00	1	22 50	118 50		
First Lieutenant.....	50 00	4	36 00	1	22 50	108 50		
Second Lieutenant.....	45 00	4	36 00	1	22 50	103 50		
Brevet Second Lieutenant.....	45 00	4	36 00	1	22 50	103 50		
Adjutant, in addition to pay, etc. of Lieutenant.....	10 00					10 00	2 00	2 00
Regimental Quartermaster, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant.....	10 00					10 00	2 00	2 00
Chaplains.....	100 00	2	18 00			118 00	1 00	1 00
Sergeants—1st.....	20 00	1				20 00		
“ other.....	17 00	1				17 00		
Corporals.....	13 00	1				13 00		
Privates.....	13 00	1				13 00		

PAY OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—*Continued.*

1. The Officer in command of a company is allowed \$10 per month for the responsibility of clothing, arms, and accoutrements.
2. Subaltern officers, employed on the *General Staff* and receiving increased pay therefor, are not entitled to the additional or fourth ration.
3. Every commissioned officer below the rank of Brigadier-General receives one additional ration per diem for every five years of service.
4. Forage is commuted only when it cannot be furnished by the government in kind, and then at \$8 per month for each horse actually kept by the officer.
5. In computing the monthly commutation value of subsistence in the table, thirty days are reckoned to the month.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—160 acres of land; \$75 at close of war; \$25 advance bounty; \$4 extra bounty for recruits enlisted in regiments in service prior to July 2, 1862.

FIVE YEARS' ALLOWANCE.—7 caps, or 5 regulation and 5 fatigue hats; 2 pompons, 2 eagles and rings, 5 covers, 8 coats, 13 pairs trousers, 15 flannel shirts, 11 pairs flannel drawers, 20 pairs bootees, 20 pairs stockings, 2 leather stocks, 1 great coat, 2 stable frocks for mounted men, 5 fatigue overalls for engineers and ordnance, 2 blankets.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF WISCONSIN, UP TO MARCH 1, 1863.

BANK COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE. }
MADISON, MARCH 2, 1863. }Value
per dol.

BANK OF BELOIT.

Capital.....	25,000	
25,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	25,250
Circulation.....	25,000.....	101

BANK OF FOX LAKE.

Capital.....	75,000	
21,000 Minnesota.....8s,	101	21,210
28,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	28,280
2,000 Tennessee.....6s,	60	1,200
8,700 Illinois.....6s,	101	8,837.50
1,000 Louisiana.....6s,	60	600
13,000 United States.....6s,	101	13,130
3,000 United States.....7 3-10s,	104	3,120
		76,477.50
Circulation.....	73,476.....	104

BANK OF GREEN BAY.

Capital.....	50,000	
30,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	30,300
18,000 United States.....6s,	101	18,180
1,900 Specie.....		1,900
		50,380
Circulation	48,997.....	102

BANK OF GRANT COUNTY.

Capital.....	30,000	
30,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	30,300
Circulation	30,000.....	101

BANK OF INTERIOR.

Capital.....	40,000	
40,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	40,400
Circulation.....	40,000.....	101

BANK OF JEFFERSON.

Capital.....	50,000	
11,160 Illinois.....6s,	101	11,271.60
15,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	15,150
21,500 Michigan.....6s,	101	21,715
2,000 Ohio.....6s,	117	2,340
4,000 Minnesota.....8s,	101	4,040
		54,516.60
Circulation.....	49,293.....	110

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

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BANK OF LA CROSSE.

		Val. $\$$ dol.
Capital.....		25,000
25,000 Wisconsin.....6s.....	101	25,500
Circulation.....		25,000.....101

BANK OF MADISON.

Capital,.....		50,000
50,000 Wisconsin.....6s.....	101	50,500
Circulation,.....		50,000.....101

BANK OF MANITOWOC.

Capital,.....		25,000
25,000 Wisconsin.....6s.....	101	25,250
Circulation,.....		25,000.....101

BANK OF MILWAUKEE.

Capital,.....		150,000
36,000 Wisconsin.....6s.....	101	36,360
49,000 United States.....7 3-10s.....	104	50,960
		87,320
Circulation,.....		84,978.....102

BANK OF MONEKA.

Capital,.....		65,000
65,000 Wisconsin.....6s.....	101	65,650
Circulation,.....		65,000.....101

BANK OF MONROE.

Capital,.....		25,000
5,000 Wisconsin.....6s.....	101	5,050
3,000 United States.....6s.....	101	3,030
		8,080
Circulation,.....		7,176.....112

BANK OF THE NORTH-WEST.

Capital,.....		50,000
12,300 Wisconsin.....6s.....	101	12,423
10,000 Tennessee.....6s.....	60	6,000
7,000 Minnesota.....8s.....	101	7,070
7,000 Michigan.....6s.....	101	7,070
9,000 United States.....7 3-10s.....	104	9,360
15,000 Indiana.....2½.....	50	7,500
1,000 Michigan.....7s.....	101	1,010
750 Illinois.....6s.....	101	757.50
		51,190.50
Circulation,.....		49,442.....103

BANK OF OSHKOSH.

Capital,.....		30,000
10,000 Missouri.....6s.....	65	6,500
Circulation,.....		3,324.....195

BANK OF RACINE.

Capital,.....		25,000
2,000 United States.....7 3-10s.....	104	2,080
Circulation.....		1,997.....104

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

BANK OF PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.

		Val. \$ dol.
Capital.....		30,000
5,400 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	5,454
20,000 Illinois.....6s,	101	20,200
5,000 Michigan.....6s,	101	5,050
2,000 United States.....6s,	101	2,020
		<hr/>
		32,724
Circulation.....		29,765.....109

BANK OF RIPON.

Capital.....		25,000
1,987 Specie.....		1,987
Circulation.....		1,987.....100

BANK OF SHEBOYGAN.

Capital.....		25,000
15,500 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	15,655
4,000 United States.....7 3-10s,	104	4,160
2,014.35 Specie.....		2,014.35
		<hr/>
		21,829.35
Circulation.....		21,504.....101

BANK OF STEVENS POINT.

Capital.....		50,000
50,000 United States.....7 3-10s,	104	52,000
Circulation.....		49,995.....104

BANK OF WATERTOWN.

Capital.....		50,000
5,000 North Carolina.....6s,	75	3,750
1,000 Louisiana.....6s,	60	600
7,200 Illinois.....6s,	101	7,272
4,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	4,040
3,800 Specie.....		3,800
		<hr/>
		19,462
Circulation.....		17,243.....112

BANK OF WEYAUWEGA.

Capital.....		35,000
15,600 Ohio.....6s,	117	18,252
7,000 Indiana.....5s,	80	5,600
11,000 Illinois.....6s,	101	11,101
5,000 United States.....6s,	101	5,050
		<hr/>
		40,012.....114
Circulation.....		35,000

BANK OF WHITEWATER.

Capital.....		50,000
33,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	33,330
8,000 United States.....7 3-10s,	104	8,320
10,000 United States.....6s,	101	10,100
		<hr/>
		51,750
Circulation.....		49,995.....103

BANK OF SPARTA.

		Val. $\frac{1}{2}$ dol.
Capital.....		25,000
18,500 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	18,685
Circulation.....		18,495.....100

BANK OF WISCONSIN.

Capital.....		30,000
4,000 Missouri.....6s,	65	2,600
1,000 Kentucky.....6s,	100	1,000
10,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	10,100
1,000 Minnesota.....6s,	101	1,010
		14,710
Circulation.....		13,618.....198

BATAVIAN BANK.

Capital,		25,000
3,000 California.....7s,	130	3,900
3,000 Minnesota.....8s,	101	3,030
20,400 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	20,604
		27,534
Circulation,		24,900.....110

CENTRAL BANK OF WISCONSIN.

Capital,		125,000
8,000 Iowa.....7s,	101	8,080
10,000 Ohio.....6s,	117	11,700
10,000 Indiana.....5s,	80	8,000
10,000 Illinois.....6s,	101	10,100
5,000 California.....7s,	130	6,500
50,000 United States.....6s,	101	50,500
5,000 United States.....5s,	96	4,800
		99,680
Circulation,		86,559.....115

CITY BANK OF KENOSHA.

Capital,		100,000
15,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	15,150
10,400 United States.....6s,	101	10,504
		25,654
Circulation,		23,532.....109

CITY BANK OF PRESCOTT.

Capital,		50,000
36,350 Illinois.....6s,	101	36,713.50
500 California.....7s,	130	650
7,900 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	7,979
8,000 United States.....7 3-10s,	104	8,320
		53,662
Circulation,		50,000.....107

COLUMBIA COUNTY BANK.

Capital,		50,000
45,600 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	46,056
5,000 Minnesota.....8s,	101	5,050
		51,106
Circulation,		50,000.....102

COMMERCIAL BANK, RACINE.

		Val. in dol.
Capital.....		25,000
4,000 Illinois.....6s,	101	4,040
5,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	5,050
		<hr/>
		9,090
Circulation,		8,380.....108

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.

Capital,		50,000
31,850 Illinois.....6s,	101	32,168.50
2,000 Missouri.....6s,	65	1,300
10,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	10,100
302.88 Specie,.....		302.88
		<hr/>
		43,871.38
Circulation,		40,909.....107

CORN PLANTER'S BANK.

Capital,		32,000
32,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	32,320
Circulation,		32,000.....101

DANE COUNTY BANK,

Capital.....		50,000
10,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	10,100
11,600 Illinois.....6s,	101	11,716
6,000 United States.....7 3-10s.....	104	6,240
		<hr/>
		28,056
Circulation.....		26,069.....107

EXCHANGE BANK OF DARLING & CO.

Capital.....		36,000
4,000 California.....7s,	130	5,200
23,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	23,230
		<hr/>
		28,430
Circulation,		26,196.....108

ELKHORN BANK.

Capital.....		25,000
2,000 Louisiana.....6s,	60	1,200
17,000 Missouri.....6s,	65	11,050
2,000 Tennessee.....6s,	60	1,200
2,000 United States.....6s,	101	2,020
8,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	8,080
		<hr/>
		23,550
Circulation,		23,046.....102

FARMER'S & MECHANIC'S BANK.

Capital,		25,000
4,000 Missouri.....6s,	65	2,600
10,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	10,100
2,000 United States.....7 3-10,.....	104	2,080
10,000 United States.....6s,	101	10,100
		<hr/>
		24,880
Circulation,		23,239.....107

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

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FARMER'S BANK—BEAVER DAM.

		Val. $\frac{1}{2}$ dol.
Capital,		50,000
4,000 Minnesota.....8s,	101	4,040
22,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	22,220
24,000 United States.....7 3-10s,	104	24,960
		<hr/>
		51,220
Circulation,		49,996.....102

FARMER'S & MILLER'S BANK.

Capital,		250,000
3,000 Tennessee.....6s,	60	1,800
5,000 Louisiana.....6s,	60	3,000
13,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	13,130
45,000 United States...7 3-10,	104	46,800
		<hr/>
		64,730
Circulation,		61,599.....105

FOREST CITY BANK.

Capital,		40,000
2,000 Missouri.....6s,	65	1,300
12,000 Illinois.....6s,	101	12,120
26,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	26,260
500 United States...7 3-10s,	104	520
		<hr/>
		40,200
Circulation,		38,215.....105

FRONTIER BANK.

Capital,		30,000
30,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	30,300
Circulation,		29,990.....101

GERMAN BANK.

Capital,		25,000
7,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	7,070
5,000 United States...6s,	101	5,050
5,200 United States...7 3-10s,	104	5,408
		<hr/>
		17,528
Circulation,		16,990.....103

GREEN BAY BANK.

Capital,		100,000
15,000 Minnesota.....8s,	101	15,150
26,000 Mil. & Wat. R. R. b. 8s,	64	16,640
40,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	40,400
27,200 United States...7 30s,	104	28,288
3,500 United States...6s,	101	3,535
		<hr/>
		104,013
Circulation,		99,880.....104

JEFFERSON COUNTY BANK.

Capital,		25,000
35,000 Missouri.....6s,	65	22,750
Circulation,		17,000.....133

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BANKING DEPARTMENT.

JUNEAU BANK.

		Val. & dol.
Capital,		200,000
6,000 Minnesota.....8s,	101	6,060
30,000 United States...7 3-10s,	104	31,200
17,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	17,170
		<hr/>
		54,430
Circulation,		52,365.....103

KENOSHA COUNTY BANK.

Capital,		50,000
2,000 United States...7 3-10s,	104	2,080
538 Specie,		538
		<hr/>
		2,618
Circulation,		2,525.....103

LUMBERMAN'S BANK.

Capital,		30,000
28,400 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	28,684
Circulation,		28,381.....101

MILWAUKEE COUNTY BANK.

Capital,		50,000
50,000 United States...7 3-10s,	104	52,000
Circulation,		49,980.....104

MERCHANTS' BANK, MILWAUKEE.

Capital,		50,000
50,000 United States...7.30,	104	52,000
Circulation,		50,000.....104

MONROE COUNTY BANK.

Capital,		50,000
48,500 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	48,985
1,500 United States...7.30s,	104	1,560
		<hr/>
		50,545
Circulation,		50,000.....101

NORTHERN BANK.

Capital,		25,000
16,500 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	16,665
24 Specie,		24
		<hr/>
		16,689
Circulation,		16,511.....101

OSHKOSH COMMERCIAL BANK.

Capital,		30,000
29,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	29,290
Circulation,		29,000.....101

PRAIRIE CITY BANK.

Capital,		25,000
20,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	20,200
Circulation,		20,000.....101

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

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RACINE COUNTY BANK.

		Val. $\frac{3}{4}$ dol.
Capital,.....		100,000
20,000 Ohio.....6s,.....	117	23,400
8,000 United States.....6s,.....	101	8,080
200 Wisconsin.....6s,.....	101	202
		<hr/> 31,682
Circulation,.....		26,943.....113

ROCK COUNTY BANK.

Capital,.....		50,000
6,000 Indiana.....5s,.....	80	4,800
18,000 Wisconsin.....6s,.....	101	18,180
8,000 United States.....6s,.....	101	8,080
24,050 United States.....7 3-10s,.....	104	25,012
		<hr/> 56,072
Circulation,.....		49,998.....112

ROCKWELL & CO'S BANK.

Capital,.....		25,000
25,000 Wisconsin.....6s,.....	101	25,250
Circulation,.....		24,996.....101

SAUK CITY BANK.

Capital,.....		50,000
23,000 Wisconsin.....6s,.....	101	23,230
21,000 United States.....7 3-10s,.....	104	21,840
5,000 Treasury notes,.....		5,000
		<hr/> 50,070
Circulation,.....		48,938.....102

SAUK COUNTY BANK.

Capital,.....		40,000
31,500 Wisconsin.....6s,.....	101	31,815
8,500 United States.....7 3-10s,.....	104	8,840
		<hr/> 40,655
Circulation,.....		39,935.....101

SHAWANAW BANK.

Capital,.....		35,000
35,000 Wisconsin.....6s,.....	101	35,350
Circulation,.....		34,999.....101

STATE BANK.

Capital,.....		50,000
10,000 Iowa.....7s,.....	101	10,100
3,080 Illinois.....6s,.....	101	3,110.80
36,300 Wisconsin.....6s,.....	101	36,663
1,000 United States.....6s,.....	101	1,010
		<hr/> 50,883.80
Circulation,.....		50,000.....101

ST. CROIX VALLEY BANK.

Capital,.....		25,000
25,000 Wisconsin.....6s,.....	101	25,250
Circulation,.....		24,800.....101

STATE BANK OF WISCONSIN.

		Val. \$ dol.
Capital,.....		250,000
5,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	5,050
100,000 United States.....6s,	101	101,000
		<hr/>
		106,050
Circulation,.....		104,994.....101

SUMMIT BANK.

Capital,.....		25,000
1,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	1,010
5,000 Indiana .....5s,	80	4,000
		<hr/>
		5,010
Circulation,.....		4,703.....106

SUN PRAIRIE BANK.

Capital,.....		30,000
29,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	29,290
Circulation,		29,000.....101

UNION BANK (Columbus.)

Capital,.....		100,000
50,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	50,500
39,300 United States.....6s,	101	39,693
12,500 United States.....7 3-10s,	104	13,000
		<hr/>
		103,193
Circulation,		99,990.....103

WALWORTH COUNTY BANK.

Capital,.....		30,000
30,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	30,300
Circulation,		29,995.....100

WAUKESHA COUNTY BANK.

Capital,.....		50,000
50,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	50,500
Circulation,		50,000.....101

WHEAT GROWERS BANK.

Capital,.....		25,000
18,500 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	18,685
6,500 United States.....7 3-10s,	104	6,760
		<hr/>
		25,445
Circulation,.....		24,990.....101

WISCONSIN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY BANK.

Capital,.....		100,000
10,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	10,100
24,000 Mil. & Wat. R. R. bonds 8s,	64	15,360
10,000 Specie.....		10,000
		<hr/>
		35,460
Circulation,		35,357.....100

WISCONSIN BANK OF MADISON.

Capital,.....		25,000
25,000 Wisconsin.....6s,	101	25,250
Circulation,		25,000.....101

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

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Banks wound up, and their circulation will be redeemed on presentation at the Comptroller's Office in Treasury Notes, at the following rates, to-wit :

	<i>Circulation. Received at</i>	
Arctic Bank,.....	\$4,705	68.5
Bank of Horicon,.....	916	60
Bank of North America,.....	1,480	95.5
City Bank of Beaver Dam,.....	2,653	80.5
Citizens Bank,.....	732	72
Chippewa Bank,.....	1,850	77.5
Katanyan Bank,.....	2,560	79
Laborer's Bank,.....	765	87
Lake Shore Bank,.....	789	77
Manitowoc County Bank,.....	1,387	93
Northwestern Bank,.....	1,062	66.5
State Stock Bank,.....	7,164	95
St. Croix River Bank,.....	1,890	75.5
Waupacca County Bank,.....	1,303	83
Wood County Bank,.....	1,451	77
Total,.....	\$30,707	

The stocks of the following Banks have been exchanged for United States treasury notes, and the Comptroller will redeem their circulation at par with the same, on presentation at this office, viz. :

	<i>Circulat'n Outstand'g.</i>	
Bank of Columbus,.....	\$4,237	
Bank of Oconto,.....	1,200	
City of Berlin, Oneida Bank,.....	7,966	
Clark County Bank,.....	1,020	
Farmers Bank of Two Rivers,.....	900	
Hudson City Bank,.....	2,407	
Iowa County Bank,.....	1,758	
La Crosse County Bank,.....	658	
Oakwood Bank,.....	2,560	
Rock River Bank,.....	3,937	
Wisconsin Pinery Bank,.....	2,455	
Total,.....	\$29,098	

Banks wound up, and redeemed in gold at par at the Bank Comptroller's office :

	<i>Outstanding Circulation.</i>	<i>Time of Redem't'n expires.</i>
Bank of the Capitol,.....	\$491	May 22, 1863.
Bank of Montello,.....	554	March 26, 1863.
Fox River Bank,.....	1,008	June 26, 1863.
Marine Bank,.....	307	April 18, 1863.
Merchants' Bank,.....	664	April 22, 1864.
Second Ward Bank,.....	131	Not advertised.
Union Bank, Milwaukee,.....	96	do.
Total,.....	\$3,851	

The time of redemption of the bills of the following Banks has expired, but the Comptroller will continue to redeem their circulation until the withdrawal of the securities.

	<i>Circulation Outstanding.</i>
Bank of La Pointe.....	\$200
Germania Bank	25
Janesville City Bank.....	582
Kokomo Bank.....	13
Merchants' and Mechanic's Bank	662
Oshkosh City Bank	94
Farmers' Bank of Hudson.....	197
Total	\$1,773

Banks wound up and redeemed in coin, at the following rates, to-wit :

	<i>Circulation Outstanding.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Bank of Albany.....	\$ 870	73 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bank of Appleton	1,124	61 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bank of Beaver Dam	347	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank of Eau Claire.....	1,305	84
Bank of Fond du Lac	1,230	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank of Portage	958	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beloit Savings Bank.....	175	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dodge County Bank.....	1,289	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hall & Brothers' Bank.....	1,241	63
Koshkonong Bank.....	867	54 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mechanics' Bank	385	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mercantile Bank.....	1,967	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oconto County Bank.....	900	75
Osborn Bank	905	65
Portage County Bank.....	815	70 $\frac{3}{4}$
Reedsburg Bank.....	743	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Bank.....	267	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tradesmen's Bank.....	1,370	51
Waupun Bank.....	985	80
Waushara County Bank.....	432	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Winnebago County Bank.....	1,829	57
Wisconsin Valley Bank.....	1,145	77
Total.....	21,149	

The following stocks have been decreased since statement of February 1st, A. D. 1863, viz:

Wisconsin.....6s	18,000
Illinois.....6s	12,360
Michigan.....6s	11,000
Virginia.....6s	5,000
Missouri.....6s	2,000
Total	\$48,360

The following stocks have been increased since statement of February 1st, A. D. 1836:

United States.....5s.....	\$5,000
United States.....6s.....	3,400
United States.....7 3-10s.....	53,700
Total	\$62,100

The circulation has been increased during the last month..... \$8,590

The whole amount of circulation outstanding, is:

Per Banks.....	2,548,085
Winding up Banks.....	86,578
Total	\$2,634,663

Secured as follows :

Wisconsin.....	6s.....	1,369,500
United States.....	5s.....	5,000
United States.....	6s.....	283,200
United States.....	7-30s.....	453,950
Illinois.....	6s.....	167,740
Michigan.....	6s.....	33,500
Michigan.....	7s.....	1,000
Ohio.....	6s.....	47,600
California.....	7s.....	12,500
Minnesota.....	8s.....	66,000
Iowa.....	7s.....	18,000
Indiana.....	5s.....	28,000
Indiana.....	2½s.....	15,000
Louisiana.....	6s.....	9,000
Kentucky.....	6s.....	1,000
Tennessee.....	6s.....	17,000
Missouri.....	6s.....	74,000
North Carolina.....	6s.....	5,000
Mil. & Wat. R. R.....	8s.....	50,000
		2,656,990
Specie, (in Treasury notes).....		59,013 14
Specie, (in coin)		40,786 35
Total.....		\$2,756,789 49

Bankers in returning mutilated notes to this office for new circulation, will please make a statement of the amount of each denomination so returned.

I, Wm. H. Ramsey, Bank Comptroller of the State of Wisconsin, hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the securities and circulation of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, as the same appears from the books of this office, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1863.

WM. H. RAMSEY, *Bank Comptroller.*

AGENCIES FOR REDEMPTION.

The following banks have appointed agents for the redemption of their circulating notes, in conformity with the provisions of sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10 of chapter 242 of the General Laws of 1861, as amended by chapter 1 of the General Laws of the Extra Session of 1861, and as approved by the people at the General Election of Nov. 5 of said year:

- Bank of Beloit appoints Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
- Bank of Fox Lake appoints Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
- Bank of Green Bay appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.
- Bank of Grant County appoints John P. McGregor, Milwaukee.
- Bank of the Interior appoints Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
- Bank of Jefferson appoints State Bank at Madison.
- Bank of La Crosse appoints Bank of Madison, Madison.
- Bank of Manitowoc appoints Dane County Bank, Madison.
- Bank of Monroe appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.
- Bank of the Northwest appoints Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
- Bank of Oshkosh appoints State Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
- Bank of Prairie du Chien appoints Farmers and Millers' Bank, Milwaukee.
- Bank of Racine appoints Wis. Marine and Fire Ins. Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
- Bank of Ripon appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.
- Bank of Sheboygan appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.
- Bank of Sparta appoints Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
- Bank of Stevens Point appoints Milwaukee County Bank, Milwaukee.
- Bank of Watertown appoints Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
- Bank of Weyauwega appoints Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
- Bank of Whitewater appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.
- Bank of Wisconsin appoints Juneau Bank, Milwaukee.
- Batavian Bank appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.
- Central Bank of Wisconsin appoints Farmers' and Millers' Bank, Milwaukee.
- City Bank of Green Bay appoints Farmers' and Millers' Bank, Milwaukee.
- City Bank of Kenosha appoints Wis. Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Milwaukee.
- City Bank of Prescott appoints Wis. Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Milwaukee.
- Columbia County Bank appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.
- Commercial Bank, Racine, appoints John P. McGregor, Milwaukee.
- Corn Exchange Bank appoints Wis. Marine and Fire Ins. Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
- Corn Planters' Bank appoints Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee.
- Exchange Bank of Darling & Co. appoints Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee.
- Elkhorn Bank appoints Price Brothers & Co., Milwaukee.
- Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank appoints State Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
- Forest City Bank appoints Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
- Frontier Bank appoints Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
- Farmers' Bank of Beaver Dam appoints Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
- German Bank appoints Farmers' and Millers' Bank, Milwaukee.
- Green Bay Bank appoints Juneau Bank, Milwaukee.
- Hudson City Bank appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.
- Jefferson County Bank appoints Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Milwaukee.
- Kenosha County Bank appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.
- Lumbermans' Bank appoints Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Milwaukee.
- Northern Bank appoints Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Milwaukee.
- Monroe County Bank, appoints John P. McGregor, Milwaukee.
- Oshkosh Commercial Bank appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.
- Prairie City Bank appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.

Racine County Bank appoints Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
 Rock County Bank appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.
 Rock River Bank appoints John P. McGregor, Milwaukee.
 Rockwell & Co.'s Bank appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.
 Sauk City Bank appoints Dane County Bank, Madison.
 Sauk County Bank appoints Bank of Madison, Madison.
 Shawanaw Bank appoints Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
 St. Croix Valley Bank appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.
 Summit Bank appoints State Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
 Sun Prairie Bank appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.
 Union Bank, Columbus, appoints State Bank, Madison.
 Walworth County Bank, appoints State Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
 Waukesha County Bank appoints State Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
 Wheat Growers' Bank, appoints Bank of Milwaukee.

The Banks of Milwaukee and Madison redeem at their counters, at their respective locations, and are therefore exempted from the appointment of redeeming agents.

THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The following table shows the number of members assigned to each State, under the census of 1850 and that of 1860 :

	1850.	1860.		1850.	1860.
Alabama,	7	6	Michigan,	4	6
Arkansas,	2	3	Minnesota,	2	2
California,	2	3	New Hampshire,	3	3
Connecticut,	4	4	New Jersey,	5	5
Delaware,	1	1	New York,	33	31
Florida,	1	1	North Carolina,	8	7
Georgia,	8	7	Ohio,	21	19
Illinois,	9	14	Oregon,	1	1
Indiana,	11	11	Pennsylvania,	25	24
Iowa,	2	6	Rhode Island,	2	2
Kansas,	1	1	South Carolina,	6	4
Kentucky,	10	9	Tennessee,	10	8
Louisiana,	4	5	Texas,	2	4
Maine,	6	5	Vermont,	3	3
Maryland,	6	5	Virginia,	13	11
Massachusetts,	11	10	Wisconsin,	3	6
Mississippi,	5	5			
Missouri,	7	9	Total,	238	241

Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan, and Wisconsin all gain largely in their representations. The older Free States lose five votes. Of the Southern States, the only ones that gain are Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana. South Carolina's representation has fallen to four members.

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.	Beldinsville,	Pierce.
Adamsville,	Iowa.	Belgium,	Ozaukee.
Addison,	Washington.	Bell Center,	Crawford.
Adell,	Sheboygan.	Bellefontaine,	Columbia.
Afton,	Rock.	Belle Plaine,	Shawanaw.
Ahnepee,	Kewaunee.	Bellville,	Dane.
Aiken,	Richland.	Belmont,	La Fayette.
Albanville,	Monroe.	Beloit,	Rock.
Albany,	Greene.	Bem,	Green.
Albion,	Dane.	Benicia,	Trempealeau.
Alcove,	Fond du Lac.	Benton,	La Fayette.
Aldens' Corners,	Dane.	Berdo,	Polk.
Alderly,	Dodge.	Bergen,	Vernon.
Allen's Grove,	Walworth.	Berlin,	Green Lake.
ALMA,	Buffalo.	Berry,	Dane.
Almond,	Portage.	Big Bend,	Waukesha.
Amherst,	Portage.	Big Creek,	Monroe.
Annaton,	Grant.	Big Patch,	Grant.
APPLETON,	Outagamie.	Big Springs,	Adams.
Arcadia,	Trempealeau.	Big Valley,	La Crosse.
Arena,	Iowa.	Black Earth,	Dane.
Argyle,	La Fayette.	BLACK RIVER FALLS,	Jackson.
Arlington,	Columbia.	Blanchardville,	La Fayette.
Armenia,	Juneau.	Bloomer Prairie,	Chippewa.
Armstrong's Corners,	Fond du Lac.	Bloomfield,	Walworth.
Ashford,	Fond du Lac.	Bloomington,	Vernon.
Ashpunn,	Dodge.	Blue Mounds,	Dane.
ASHLAND,	Ashland.	Bluff,	Sauk.
Ashton,	Dane.	Boalt,	Kewaunee.
Attica,	Green.	Boardman,	St. Croix.
Atwater,	Dodge.	Boaz,	Richland.
Auburn,	Fond du Lac.	Boltonville,	Washington.
Augusta,	Eau Claire.	Bonchea,	St. Croix.
Aurora,	Washington.	Boscobel,	Grant.
Auroraville,	Waushara.	Bothelle,	Fond du Lac.
Avoca,	Iowa.	Branch,	Manitowoc.
Aztalan,	Jefferson.	Brandon,	Fond du Lac.
		Brandt,	Calumet.
		Breckenridge,	Vernon.
Bad Ax,	Vernon.	Bridgeport,	Crawford.
Badger,	Portage.	Briggsville,	Marquette.
Bailis Harbor,	Door.	Brighton,	Kenosha.
Bangor,	La Crosse.	Brillion,	Calumet.
BARABOO,	Sauk.	Bristol,	Kenosha.
Bark River,	Jefferson.	British Hollow,	Grant.
Barton,	Washington.	Brodhead,	Green.
Batavia,	Crawford.	Brookfield Center,	Waukesha.
Bay City,	Pierce.	Brookville,	St. Croix.
Bayfield,	La Pointe.	Brothertown,	Calumet.
Bear Creek,	Waupacca.	Buchanan,	Outagamie.
Bear Valley,	Sauk.	Buena Vista,	Portage.
Beaver Dam,	Dodge.	Buffalo,	Buffalo.
Beechwood,	Sheboygan.	Bunker Hill,	Grant.
Beetown,	Grant.	Burke,	Dane.
		Burlington,	Racine.

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

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<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Burnett,	Dodge.
Burnett Station,	Dodge.
Burns,	La Crosse.
Burr Oak,	La Crosse.
Butler,	Milwaukee.
Butte des Morts,	Winnebago.
Byron,	Fond du Lac.

Cadiz,	Green.
Calamine,	Lafayette.
Caldwell's Prairie,	Racine.
Caledonia,	Racine.
Caledonia Center,	Racine.
Calumet,	Fond du Lac.
Cambria,	Columbia.
Cambridge,	Dane.
Campbell,	Winnebago.
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.
Charlestown,	Calumet.
Charlotte,	Grant.
Chester Station,	Dodge.
Chickatock,	Door.
CHILTON,	Calumet.
Chippewa City,	Chippewa.
Chippewa Falls,	Chippewa.
Christiana,	Dane.
Clairville,	Winnebago.
Clark's Mills,	Manitowoc.
Clifton,	Monroe.
Clifton Mills,	Pierce.
Clinton,	Sheboygan.
Clintonville,	Waupacca.
Clyde,	Iowa.
Clyman,	Dodge.
Cold Spring,	Jefferson.
Colebrook,	Waushara.
Coloma,	Waushara.
Columbus,	Columbia.
Concord,	Jefferson.
Cookville,	Rock.
Coon Prairie,	Vernon.
Cooperstown,	Manitowoc.
Corfu,	Waushara.
Coryville,	Kewaunee.
Cottage Grove,	Dane.
Cottage Inn,	Lafayette.
Crandall's Corners,	Polk.
Cross Plains,	Dane.
Crossville,	Calumet.
Crow's Mills,	Crawford.
Crystal Lake,	Waupacca.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Ceylon,	St. Croix.
Cypress,	Kenosha.
Dacota,	Waushara.
Dane,	Dane.
Danville,	Dodge.
Darien,	Walworth.
DARLINGTON,	Lafayette.
DARTFORD,	Green Lake.
Davis' Corners,	Adams.
Dayton,	Green.
Deansville,	Dane.
Debello,	Vernon.
Deerfield,	Dane.
Dekorra,	Columbia.
DeLafield,	Waukesha.
Delavan,	Walworth.
Delhi,	Winnebago.
Dellona,	Sauk.
Dell Prairie,	Adams.
Delton,	Sauk.
Denmark,	Brown.
Densmore's Mills,	Walworth.
Depere,	Brown.
DeSoto,	Vernon.
Dexterville,	Wood.
Diamond Bluff,	Pierce.
Dickeyville,	Grant.
Dodge's Corners,	Waukesha.
DODGEVILLE,	Iowa.
Door Creek,	Dane.
Dorset,	Monroe.
Dotyville,	Fond du Lac.
Douglass Center,	Marquette.
Dousman,	Waukesha.
Dundas,	Calumet.
Dundee,	Fond du Lac.
Dunkirk,	Dane.
Dunnville,	Dunn.
Duplainville,	Waukesha.
Durand,	Pepin.
Dycksville,	Kewaunee.
Eagle,	Waukesha.
East Coloma,	Waushara.
Eastman,	Crawford.
East Oasis,	Waushara.
East Randolph,	Columbia.
East Troy,	Walworth.
Eaton,	Manitowoc.
EAU CLAIRE,	Eau Claire.
Eau Galle,	Dunn.
Eau Plaine,	Portage.
Eden,	Fond du Lac.
Edgerton,	Rock.
Edwards,	Sheboygan.
Egg Harbor,	Door.
Eight Mile,	Polk.
Eldorado,	Fond du Lac.
Elk Grove,	Lafayette.
ELKHORN,	Walworth.
Ellenborough,	Grant.
ELLSWORTH,	Pierce.
Elma,	Waushara.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Elm Grove,.....	Waukesha.
El Paso,.....	Pierce.
Embarrass,.....	Shawanaw.
Emerald Grove,.....	Rock.
Emmett,.....	Dodge.
Empire,.....	Fond du Lac.
Empire Junction,.....	Columbia.
Eolia,.....	Dane.
Ephraim,.....	Door.
Erfurt,.....	Jefferson.
Erin,.....	St. Croix.
Etna,.....	La Fayette.
Ettrick,.....	Trempealeau.
Eureka,.....	Winnebago.
Evansville,.....	Rock.
Evanswood,.....	Waupacca.
Excelsior,.....	Richland.
Exeter,.....	Green.
Fairfield,.....	Rock.
Fairplay,.....	Grant.
Fairview,.....	Grant.
Fairwater,.....	Fond du Lac.
Fall City,.....	Dunn.
Fall River,.....	Columbia.
Falls St. Croix,.....	Polk.
Fancy Creek,.....	Richland.
Farmers Corners,.....	Green.
Farmers Grove,.....	Green.
Farmersville,.....	Dodge.
Farmington,.....	Jefferson.
Fayette,.....	La Fayette.
Fennimore,.....	Grant.
Ferryville,.....	Crawford.
Fillmore,.....	Washington.
Fish Creek,.....	Door.
Fisk's Corners,.....	Winnebago.
Fitchburg,.....	Dane.
FOND DU LAC,.....	Fond du Lac.
Footville,.....	Rock.
Fordham,.....	Adams.
Forest,.....	Richland.
Fort Atkinson,.....	Jefferson.
Ford Howard,.....	Brown.
Foster,.....	Fond du Lac.
Fountain,.....	Adams.
Fountain City,.....	Buffalo.
Fowler's Prairie,.....	Juneau.
Fox Lake,.....	Dodge.
Francis Creek,.....	Manitowoc.
Frankfort,.....	Pepin.
Frankville,.....	Clark.
Fredonia,.....	Ozaukee.
Freedom,.....	Outagamie.
Freistadt,.....	Ozaukee.
Fremont,.....	Waupacca.
Frenchtown,.....	Wood.
FRIENDSHIP,.....	Adams.
Fulton,.....	Rock.
GALESVILLE,.....	Trempealeau.
Garden Valley,.....	Jackson.
Garrison,.....	Sauk.
Gemekon,.....	Marathon.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Genesee,.....	Waukesha.
Genesee Depot,.....	Waukesha.
Geneva,.....	Walworth.
Geneva Bay,.....	Walworth.
Georgetown,.....	La Fayette.
Germantown,.....	Juneau.
Gibbsville,.....	Sheboygan.
Gilmanton,.....	Buffalo.
Glenbrulah,.....	Sheboygan.
Glencoe,.....	Buffalo.
Glendale,.....	Monroe.
Glen Haven,.....	Grant.
Glenmont,.....	St. Croix.
Golden Lake,.....	Jefferson.
Good Hope,.....	Milwaukee.
Goole,.....	Vernon.
Grafton,.....	Ozaukee.
Grand Marsh,.....	Adams.
Grand Prairie,.....	Green Lake.
GRAND RAPIDS,.....	Wood.
Granville,.....	Milwaukee.
Gratiot,.....	La Fayette.
Gravesville,.....	Calumet.
GREEN BAY,.....	Brown.
Greenbush,.....	Sheboygan.
Greenfield,.....	Milwaukee.
Green Lake,.....	Green Lake.
Greenville,.....	Outagamie.
Grove,.....	Walworth.
Grow,.....	Waupacca.
Hale's Corners,.....	Milwaukee.
Half Way Creek,.....	La Crosse.
Hamlin,.....	Trempealeau.
Hammond,.....	St. Croix.
Hampden,.....	Columbia.
Hancock,.....	Waushara.
Hanover,.....	Rock.
Harmony,.....	Vernon.
Harrisburg,.....	Milwaukee.
Harrisville,.....	Marquette.
Hartford,.....	Washington.
Hartland,.....	Waukesha.
Harvey,.....	Dane.
Hazel Green,.....	Grant.
Heart Prairie,.....	Walworth.
Helena,.....	Iowa.
Helensville,.....	Jefferson.
Hemlock,.....	Wood.
Henrietta,.....	Richland.
Hermann,.....	Dodge.
Herseyville,.....	Monroe.
High Cliff,.....	Calumet.
Highland,.....	Iowa.
Hika,.....	Manitowoc.
Hillsborough,.....	Vernon.
Hinesburg,.....	Fond du Lac.
Hingham,.....	Sheboygan.
Hobart's Mills,.....	Waupacca.
Hockley,.....	Vernon.
Holland,.....	Brown.
Homer,.....	Grant.
Honey Creek,.....	Walworth.
Hooker,.....	Trempealeau.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Hoosaek,.....	Green.
Horicon,.....	Dodge.
Horn's Corners,.....	Ozaukee.
Hortonville,.....	Outagamie.
Houghton,.....	Ashland.
Howard's Grove,.....	Sheboygan.
Hubbleton,.....	Jefferson.
HUDSON,.....	St. Croix.
Humboldt,.....	Sauk.
Huntingdon,.....	St. Croix.
Hunt's Station,.....	Kenosha.
Hurricane Grove,.....	Grant.
Hustisford,.....	Dodge.
Iola,.....	Waupacca.
Iron Ridge,.....	Dodge.
Ironton,.....	Sauk.
Ithica,.....	Richland.
Ives Grove,.....	Racine.
Ixonia,.....	Jefferson.
Ixonia Center,.....	Jefferson.]
Jamestown,.....	Grant.
JANSEVILLE,.....	Rock.
Jeddo,.....	Marquette.
Jefferson,.....	Jefferson.
Jenny,.....	Marathon.
Jennieton,.....	Iowa.
Johnson's Creek,.....	Jefferson.
Johnstown,.....	Rock.
Johnstown Center,.....	Rock.
Jordan,.....	Green.
Josephine,.....	Green.
Juda,.....	Green.
JUNEAU,.....	Dodge.
Junius,.....	Fond du Lac.
Kansasville,.....	Racine.
Kasson,.....	Manitowoc.
Kaukauna,.....	Outagamie.
Kekoskee,.....	Dodge.
KENOSHA,.....	Kenosha.
Keshena,.....	Shawanaw.
Kewaskum,.....	Washington.
KEWAUNEE,.....	Kewaunee.
Kickapoo,.....	Vernon.
Kiel,.....	Manitowoc.
Kilbourn City,.....	Columbia.
Kildare,.....	Juneau.
Kingston,.....	Green Lake.
Kinnick Kinnick,.....	St. Croix.
Kirchheim,.....	Washington.
Knowlton,.....	Marathon.
Koro,.....	Winnebago.
Koshkonong,.....	Jefferson.
Kroghville,.....	Jefferson.
La Cote St. Marie,.....	Green Lake.
LA CROSSE,.....	La Crosse.
Ladoga,.....	Fond du Lac.
La Fayette,.....	Chippewa.
La Grange,.....	Walworth.
Lake Five,.....	Waukesha.
Lake Maria,.....	Green Lake.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Lake Mills,.....	Jefferson.
Lake View,.....	Dane.
Lamartine,.....	Fond du Lac.
Lamberton,.....	Racine.
Lancaster,.....	Grant.
Lansing,.....	Outagamie.
La Pointe,.....	Ashland.
Larrabee,.....	Manitowoc.
La Valle,.....	Sauk.
Leeds,.....	Columbia.
Leeds' Center,.....	Columbia.
Leicester,.....	Dane.
Lemonweir,.....	Juneau.
Leon,.....	Monroe.
Leroy,.....	Dodge.
Leyden,.....	Rock.
Liberty,.....	Kenosha.
Lima Center,.....	Rock.
Lime Ridge,.....	Sauk.
Lincoln,.....	Waukhara.
Lind,.....	Waupacca.
Lindon,.....	Icwa.
Linwood,.....	Portage.
Lisbon,.....	Waukesha.
Little Chute,.....	Outagamie.
Little Grant,.....	Grant.
Little Lake,.....	Adams.
Little Prairie,.....	Walworth.
Little Sturgeon,.....	Door.
Little Suamico,.....	Oconto.
Little Wolf,.....	Waupacca.
Lodi,.....	Columbia.
Logansville,.....	Sauk.
Lomira,.....	Dodge.
Lone Pine,.....	Portage.
Lone Rock,.....	Richland.
Lone Star,.....	Grant.
Lowell,.....	Dodge.
Lower Lynxville,.....	Crawford.
Lowville,.....	Columbia.
Loyd,.....	Richland.
Luna,.....	Pepin.
Lyons,.....	Walworth.
McFarland,.....	Dane.
Madely,.....	Portage.
MADISON,.....	Dane.
Magnolia,.....	Rock.
Maiden Rock,.....	Pierce.
Malden,.....	Polk.
Manchester,.....	Green Lake.
MANITOWOC,.....	Manitowoc.
Manitowoc Rapids,.....	Manitowoc.
Maple Grove,.....	Manitowoc.
Mapleton,.....	Waukesha.
Maple Work,.....	Clarke.
Marble Ridge,.....	Sauk.
Marcellon,.....	Columbia.
Marcus,.....	Door.
Marcy,.....	Waukesha.
Marietta,.....	Crawford.
Markesan,.....	Green Lake.
Marquette,.....	Green Lake.
Marrinette,.....	Oconto.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Marshall,	Dane.
Martell,	Pierce.
Martinville,	Grant.
Marytown,	Fond du Lac.
Mauston,	Juneau.
Maxville,	Buffalo.
Mayfield,	Washington.
Mayville,	Dodge.
Mazo Manie,	Dane.
Medina,	Outagamie.
Meeker,	Washington.
Meeker's Grove,	La Fayette.
Meeme,	Manitowoc.
Melrose,	Jackson.
Menasha,	Winnebago.
Mendota,	Dane.
Mene Kaune,	Oconto.
Menomonee,	Dunn.
Menomonee Falls,	Waukesha.
Mequon River,	Ozaukee.
Meridan,	Monroe.
Merrimack,	Sauk.
Merton,	Waukesha.
Metomen,	Fond du Lac.
Middleton,	Dane.
Midland,	Marquette.
Mifflin,	Iowa.
Millford,	Jefferson.
Millard,	Walworth.
Mill Creek,	Richland.
Mill Haven,	Juneau.
Millville,	Grant.
Milton,	Rock.
MILWAUKEE,	Milwaukee.
Mindora,	La Crosse.
Mineral Point,	Iowa.
Minnesota Junction,	Dodge.
Mishicott,	Manitowoc.
Modena,	Buffalo.
Monches,	Waukesha.
Mondovi,	Buffalo.
MONROE,	Green.
MONTELLO,	Marquette.
Monterey,	Waukesha.
Monfort,	Grant.
Monticello,	Green.
Montpelier,	Kewaunee.
Moria,	Fond du Lac.
Morrison,	Brown.
Moscow,	Iowa.
Mosfield,	Manitowoc.
Mosinee,	Marathon.
Mound Springs,	Jackson.
Moundville,	Marquette.
Mountain,	Monroe.
Mt. Hope,	Grant.
Mt. Horeb,	Dane.
Mt. Ida,	Grant.
Mt. Morris,	Waushara.
Mt. Pisgah,	Monroe.
Mt. Pleasant,	Racine.
Mt. Sterling,	Crawford.
Mt. Tabor,	Vernon.
Mt. Vernon,	Dane.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Mt. Zion,	Juneau.
Mukwanago,	Waukesha.
Muncie,	Vernon.
Murone,	Fond du Lac.
Muscoda,	Grant.
Muskego Center,	Waukesha.
Myra,	Washington.
Nanaupa,	Fond du Lac.
Narrows Prairie,	Sauk.
Nasonville,	Wood.
Navary,	Jackson.
Necedah,	Juneau.
Neenah,	Winnebago.
Neillsville,	Clarke.
Nekama,	Winnebago.
Nelson,	Buffalo.
Nenno,	Washington.
Neosho,	Dodge.
Nepeuskin,	Winnebago.
Neptune,	Richland.
Neshkoro,	Marquette.
Neshonoc,	La Crosse.
Neshoto,	Manitowoc.
New Amsterdam,	La Crosse.
New Berlin,	Waukesha.
Newburg,	Washington.
New California,	Grant.
New Centerville,	St. Croix.
New Chester,	Adams.
New Diggings,	La Fayette.
Newfane,	Fond du Lac.
New Franken,	Brown.
New Glarus,	Green.
New Holstein,	Calumet.
New Hope,	Portage.
New Koeln,	Milwaukee.
Newkirk,	Green.
New Lisbon,	Juneau.
New London,	Waupacca.
Newport,	Sauk.
New Prospect,	Fond du Lac.
New Richmond,	St. Croix.
New Rome,	Adams.
Newtonburg,	Manitowoc.
Newville,	Vernon.
Niles,	Manitowoc.
North Bend,	Jackson.
North Cape,	Racine.
North Elk Grove,	La Fayette.
North Lake,	Waukesha.
North Lamartine,	Fond du Lac.
North Leeds,	Columbia.
North Port,	Waupacca.
North Prairie Station,	Waukesha.
North Royalton,	Waupacca.
Norway,	Racine.
Oak Creek,	Milwaukee.
Oakfield,	Fond du Lac.
Oakfield Center,	Fond du Lac.
Oak Grove,	Dodge.
Oak Hill,	Jefferson.
Oakland,	Jefferson.
Oakley,	Green.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Oaks,	Sauk.
Oasis,	Waushara.
Oconomowoc,	Waukesha.
Oconto,	Oconto.
Odanah,	La Pointe.
Ogden,	Rock.
Ogdensburg,	Waupacca.
Okee,	Columbia.
Oliver's Mills,	Grant.
Omro,	Winnebago.
Onalaska,	La Crosse.
Oneida,	Brown.
Onion River,	Sheboygan.
Ontario,	Vernon.
Orange,	Juneau.
Ora Oak,	Grant.
Ordino,	Marquette.
Oregon,	Dane.
Orfordville,	Rock.
Orion,	Richland.
Osborn,	Rock.
Osceola,	Fond du Lac.
OSCEOLA MILLS,	Polk.
Oshaukuta,	Columbia.
OSHKOSH,	Winnebago.
Otsego,	Columbia.
Ottawa,	Waukesha.
Otter Creek,	Eau Claire.
Ourtown,	Sheboygan.
Oxford,	Marquette.
Ozaukee,	Ozaukee.

Pacific,	Columbia.
Packwaukee,	Marquette.
Palmyra,	Jefferson.
Paoli,	Dane.
Paquette,	Manitowoc.
Pardeeville,	Columbia.
Paris,	Kenosha.
Patch Grove,	Grant.
Pedee,	Green.
Pensaukee,	Oconto.
Pen Yan,	Racine.
PEPIN,	Pepin.
Perry,	Dane.
Peshtigo,	Oconto.
Pewaukee,	Waukesha.
Pheasant Branch,	Dane.
Pigeon Grove,	Columbia.
Pilot Knob,	Adams.
Pine Bluff,	Dane.
Pine Hill,	Jackson.
Pine Lake,	Waukesha.
Pine River,	Waushara.
Pinery,	Juneau.
Pineville,	Clark.
Plain,	Sauk.
Plainfield,	Waushara.
Plainville,	Adams.
Platteville,	Grant.
Pleasant Ridge,	Clark.
PLOVER,	Portage.
Plymouth,	Sheboygan.
Point Bluff,	Adams.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Pole Grove,	Jackson.
PORTAGE CITY,	Columbia.
Port Andrew,	Richland.
Port Hope,	Columbia.
Portland,	Dodge.
Potosi,	Grant.
Poygan,	Winnebago.
Poynette,	Columbia.
Poysippi,	Waushara.
Prairie,	Racine.
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,	Crawford.
Prairie du Sac,	Sauk.
Preble,	Brown.
Prescott,	Pierce.
Primrose,	Dane.
Princeton,	Green Lake.
Prospect Hill,	Waukesha.

Quincy,	Adams.
RACINE,	Racine.
Randall,	Portage.
Randolph Center,	Columbia.
Rathburn,	Sheboygan.
Raymond,	Racine.
Readfield,	Waupacca.
Readstown,	Vernon.
Reedsburg,	Sauk.
Reedsville,	Manitowoc.
Reeseville,	Dodge.
Retreat,	Vernon.
Richfield,	Washington.
Richford,	Waushara.
RICHLAND CENTER,	Richland.
Richland City,	Richland.
Richmond,	Walworth.
Richwood,	Dodge.
Ridgeville,	Monroe.
Ridgeway,	Iowa.
Rio,	Columbia.
Ripon,	Fond du Lac.
Rising Sun,	Crawford.
River Falls,	Pierce.
Roaring Creek,	Jackson.
Robinson,	Brown.
Roche-a-Cris,	Adams.
Rochester,	Racine.
Rockbridge,	Richland.
Rock Falls,	Dunn.
Rock Prairie,	Rock.
Rockville,	Grant.
Rocky Run,	Columbia.
Rolling Ground,	Crawford.
Rolling Prairie,	Dodge.
Romance,	Vernon.
Rome,	Jefferson.
Root Creek,	Milwaukee.
Rosendale,	Fond du Lac.
Roslin,	Marquette.
Rousseau,	Brown.
Roxbury,	Dane.
Royal Creek,	Kewaunee.
Rubicon,	Dodge.
Rural,	Waupacca.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Rushford,	Kewaunee.	Stanley,	Monroe.
Rush Lake,	Fond du Lac.	Star,	Vernon.
Rush River,	Pierce.	State Line,	Walworth.
Russell,	Sheboygan.	Station,	Washington.
Russell's Corners,	Sauk.	Stephensville,	Outagamie.
Rutland,	Dane.	Steven's Point,	Portage.
St. Mary's,	Monroe.	Stevenstown,	La Crosse.
St. Rose,	Grant.	Stewart,	Green.
Salem,	Kenosha.	Stiles,	Oconto.
Salem Station,	Kenosha.	Stockbridge,	Calumet.
Sandusky,	Sauk.	Stockholm,	Pepin.
Sandy Bay,	Kewaunee.	Stockton,	Portago.
Saratoga,	Wood.	Stoddard,	Vernon.
Sauk City,	Sauk.	Stone Bank,	Waukesha.
Saukville,	Washington.	Stone Hill,	Marquette.
Saxeville,	Waushara.	Stoner's Prairie,	Dane.
Scandinavia,	Waupacca.	Stoughton,	Dane.
Schiller,	Brown.	Strong's Prairie,	Adams.
Schleisigerville,	Washington.	STURGEON BAY,	Door.
Scotia,	Trempealeau.	Sumico,	Brown.
Scott,	Sheboygan.	Sugar Bush,	Outagamie.
Seneca,	Crawford.	Sugar Creek,	Walworth.
Sentinel,	Juneau.	Sullivan,	Jefferson.
Sextonville,	Richland.	Summit,	Waukesha.
Sharon,	Walworth.	Sumner,	Trempealeau.
SHAWANAW,	Shawanaw.	Sun Prairie,	Dane.
SHEBOYGAN,	Sheboygan.	Superior,	Douglass.
Sheboygan Falls,	Sheboygan.	Sussex,	Waukesha.
Sheldon,	Monroe.	Sylvan,	Richland.
Sherwood,	Calumet.	Sylvania,	Racine.
Shiocton,	Outagamie.	Sylvester,	Green.
Shopiere,	Rock.	Tafton,	Grant.
Shuey's Mills,	Green.	Taycheedah,	Fond du Lac.
Shullsburg,	La Fayette.	Teller's Corners,	Crawford.
Sierra,	Vernon.	Ten Mile House,	Milwaukee.
Silver Lake,	Waushara.	Theresa,	Dodge.
Sims,	Richland.	Tiffany,	Rock.
Sinsinniwa Mound,	Grant.	Tirade,	Walworth.
Skinner,	Green.	Toland's Prairie,	Washington.
Sladesburg,	Crawford.	Tomah,	Monroe.
Smeltzer's Grove,	Grant.	Towerville,	Crawford.
Sniderville,	Outagamie.	Transit,	Jefferson.
Solon,	Monroe.	Trempealeau,	Trempealeau.
Somerset,	St. Croix.	Trimble,	Pierce.
Somerville,	Crawford.	Troy,	Walworth.
South Bend,	Trempealeau.	Troy Center,	Walworth.
South Bristol,	Kenosha.	Troy Lakes,	Walworth.
South Genesee,	Waukesha.	Tunnel City,	Monroe.
South Germantown,	Washington.	Twin Valley,	Adams.
South Grove,	Walworth.	Two Creeks,	Manitowoc.
South Springvale,	Columbia.	Two Rivers,	Manitowoc.
Spafford,	La Fayette.	Ulaio,	Ozaukee.
SPARTA,	Monroe.	Union,	Rock.
Springdale,	Dane.	Union Center,	Juneau.
Springfield,	Walworth.	Union Church,	Racine.
Spring Green,	Sauk.	Union Farm,	Pepin.
Spring Grove,	Green.	Union Grove,	Racine.
Spring Lake,	Waushara.	Unionville,	Waupacca.
Spring Prairie,	Walworth.	Utica,	Dane.
Spring Valley,	Rock.	Vernon,	Waukesha.
Springville,	Vernon.	Verona,	Dane.
Springwater,	Waushara.		
Staatsville,	Washington.		

Victory,.....	Vernon.	West Milton,.....	Rock.
Vienna,.....	Walworth.	Weston,.....	Marathon.
Vinland,	Winnebago.	West Point,.....	Columbia.
Viola,	Richland.	Westport,.....	Dane.
VIROQUA,	Vernon.	West Prairie,.....	Vernon.
		West Rosendale,.....	Fond du Lac.
Waitsville,.....	Jefferson.	West Salem,.....	La Crosse.
Wakefield,	Outagamie.	Westville,.....	Walworth..
Walhiam,.....	Kewaunee.	Weyauwega,	Waupacca.
Walnut Springs,.....	Green.	Wheatland,.....	Kenosha.
Walworth,	Walworth.	Wheat Valley,.....	Sheboygan.
Waneka,.....	Dunn.	White Creek,.....	Adams.
Warner's Landing,.....	Vernon.	Whitehall,	Trempealeau.
Warren,	St. Croix.	White Mound,.....	Sauk.
Washburn,.....	Grant.	White Oak Springs,.....	La Fayette.
Washington Harbor,.....	Door.	Whitesville,.....	Racine.
Waterford,.....	Racine.	Whitewater,	Walworth.
Waterloo,.....	Jefferson.	Willet,.....	Green.
Watertown,.....	Jefferson.	Wilmot,	Kenosha.
Waterville,.....	Waukesha.	Wilson's Creek,.....	Sauk.
Waubeck,	Pepin.	Wilton,	Monroe.
Waucousta,	Fond du Lac.	Winchester,.....	Winnebago.
Waukau,.....	Winnebago.	Windsor,.....	Dane.
WAUKESHA,	Waukesha.	Winneconne,.....	Winnebago.
Waumundee,.....	Buffalo.	Winooski,.....	Sheboygan.
WAUPACCA,	Waupacca.	Wiota,.....	La Fayette.
Waupun,.....	Fond du Lac.	Wishaw,	Columbia.
WAUSAU,.....	Marathon.	Wolf River,	Winnebago.
WAUTOMA,.....	Waushara.	Wonewoc,	Juneau.
Wauwatosa,.....	Milwaukee.	Woodland,	Dodge.
Wauzeka,.....	Crawford.	Wood River,.....	Burnett.
Weelaunee,	Winnebago.	Woodstock,.....	Richland.
Weister,	Vernon.	Wright's Ferry,.....	Crawford.
Wellington,.....	Monroe.	Wrightstown,.....	Brown.
Wequiock,	Brown.	Wyalusing,	Grant.
Werner,	Juneau.	Wyocena,.....	Columbia.
WEST BEND,.....	Washington.	Wyoming,.....	Iowa.
West Blue Mounds,.....	Iowa.		
West Branch,.....	Richland.	Yankeetown,.....	Crawford.
West Eau Claire,.....	Eau Claire.	Yellow Stone,.....	La Fayette.
Westfield,.....	Marquette.	York,.....	Dane.
West Granville,.....	Milwaukee.	Yorkville,	Racine.
West Green Lake,.....	Green Lake.	Young Hickory,.....	Washington.
West Lima,.....	Richland.	Yuba,.....	Richland.
West Middleton,.....	Dane.		

ERRATA.

- Page 79. In heading, read "Rules and Orders of the Senate."
- Page 97. Rule 23. In 4th line, read "accomplish" instead of "accomodate."
- Page 98. Rule 30. In 2nd line, read "house" for "honse."
- Page 101. Rule 59. In last line, read "Rule 56."
- Page 101. Rule 61, should read as follows : "The previous question being moved, fifteen members concurring therein may order the same ; the previous question being ordered, the question shall 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."
- Page 103. Rule 72. In 2nd line, read "stated" for "staied."
- Page 103. Rule 75. In last line, read "Rule 28."
- Page 136. Under the head of " United States Senators from Wisconsin," after Timothy O. Howe, read "James R. Doolittle, January 22, 1863."
- Page 165. Under head of "Summary of Presidential Vote," read "1856 and 1860," instead of "1866 and 1860."

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