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The legislative manual, of the state of Wisconsin; comprising Jefferson's manual, rules, forms and laws, for the regulation of business; also, lists and tables for reference. Fifth Annual Edition 1866

Madison, Wisconsin: Wm. J. Park, State Printer, Wisconsin Capitol Office, 1866

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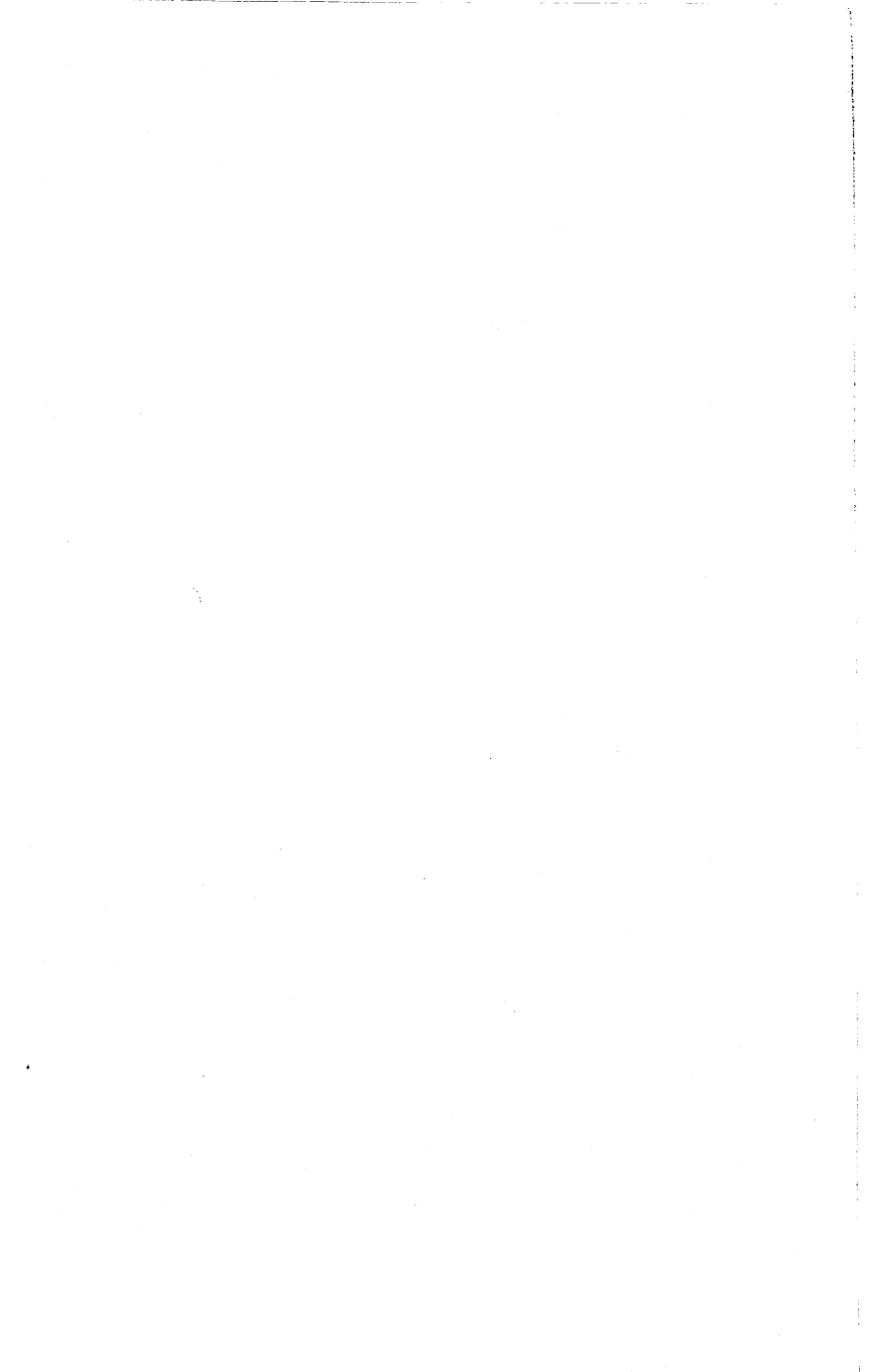
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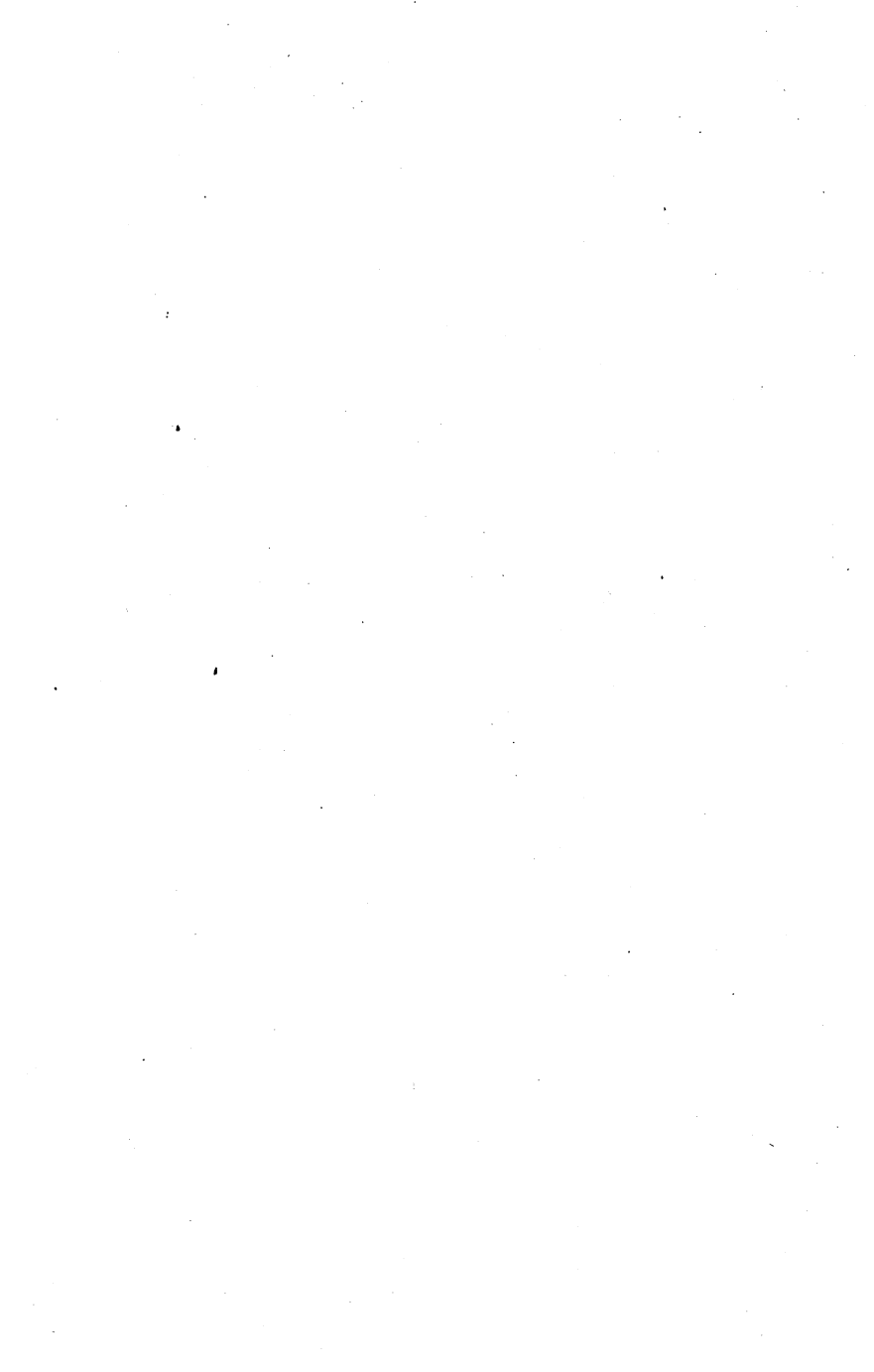
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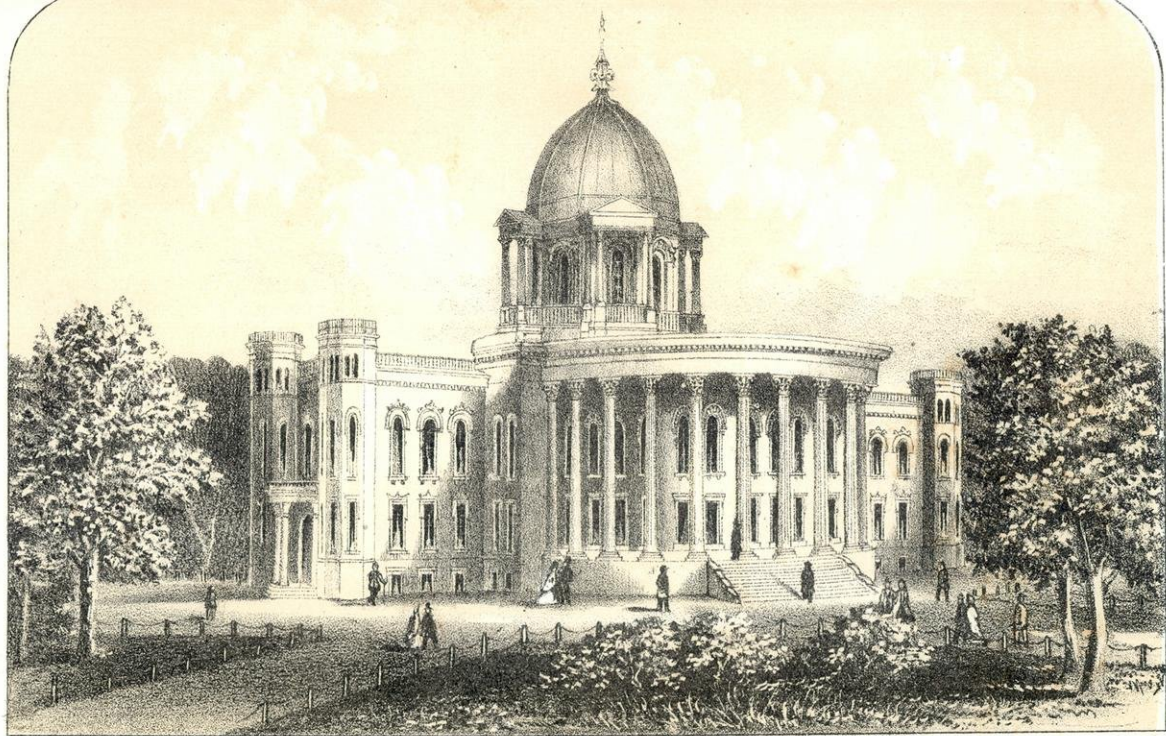












THE CAPITOL.

Western Engraving Co Chicago.

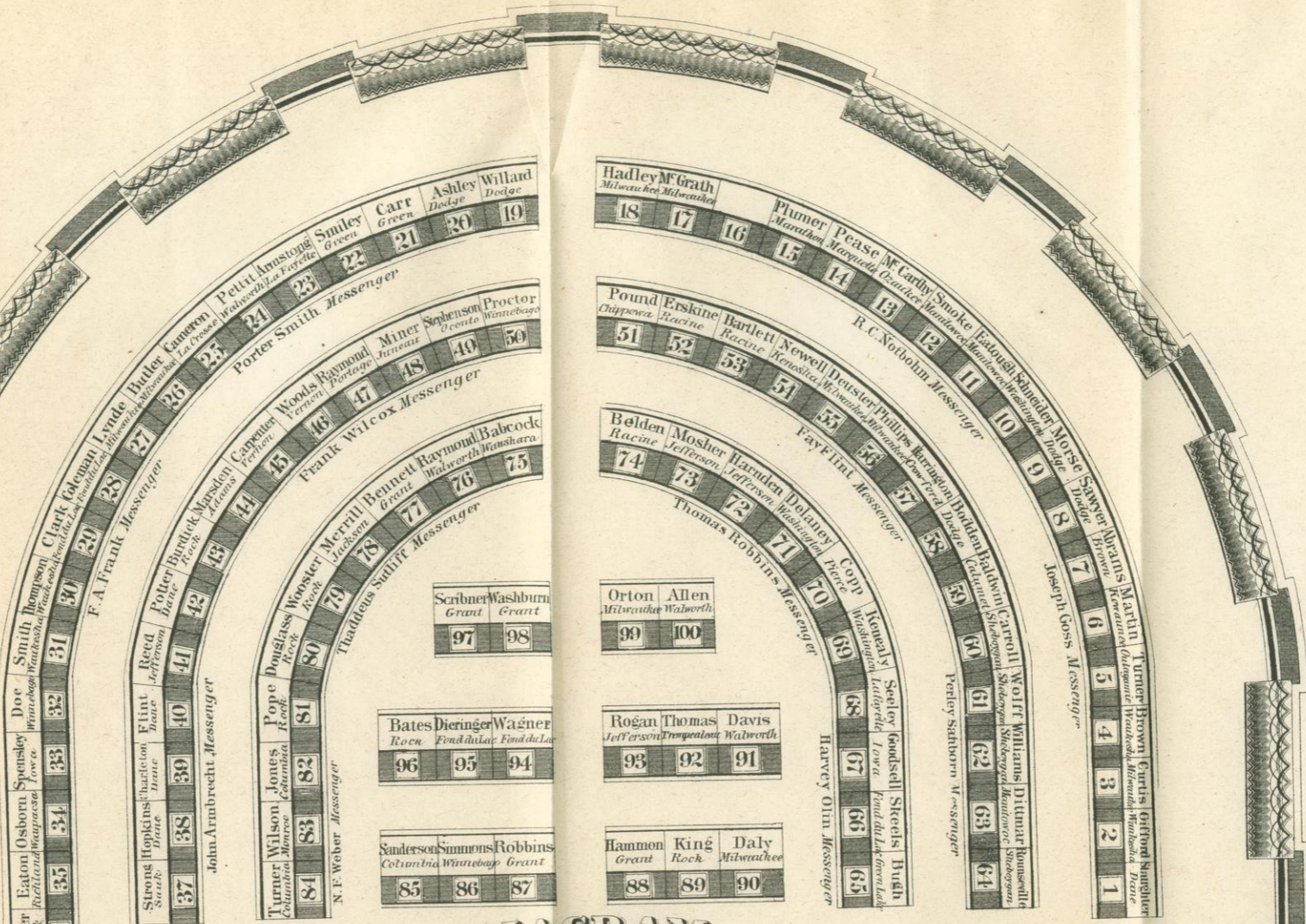


DIAGRAM OF THE **Assembly Chamber**

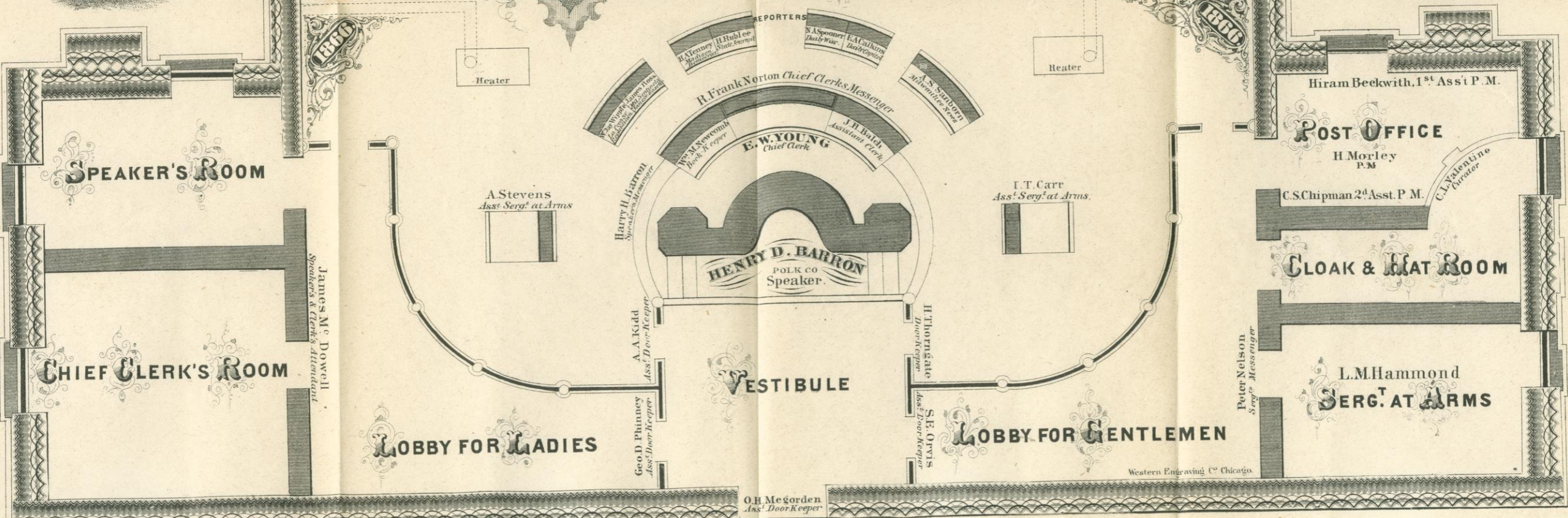
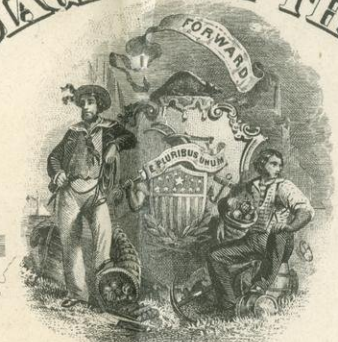


DIAGRAM OF THE



Spirit
Quarter

REPORTERS

A. ELMORE Daily Wisconsin
 J.C. CHAPMAN Daily Capitol
 H.M. PAGE State Journal

James Stewart, Clerks Messenger

FRANK M. STEWART Chief Clerk
 J. BRILLIS Ass. Clerk

Wyman Spooner
 Lieut. Gov. ex Officio President



PRESIDENTS ROOM

CHIEF CLERKS ROOM

LOBBY FOR LADIES

VESTIBULE

LOBBY FOR GENTLEMEN

N. Williams
 SERG. AT ARMS

F. Leeland P. M.
 POST OFFICE
 J.S. Foster Ass. P. M.

J. Stephens Fireman

J. Gibbons Fireman

N. Mc Castland Door Keeper

W.H. Hamilton Door Keeper

N.T. Bakkethun Porter

M. Smith, Door Keeper

W. Keys, Door Keeper

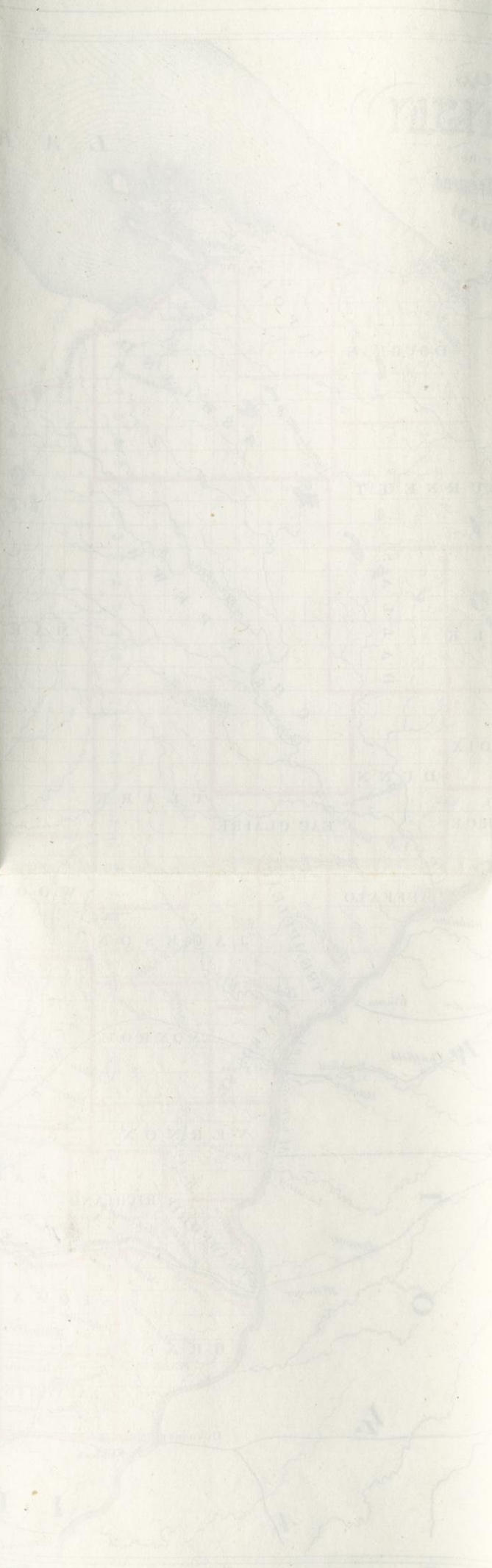
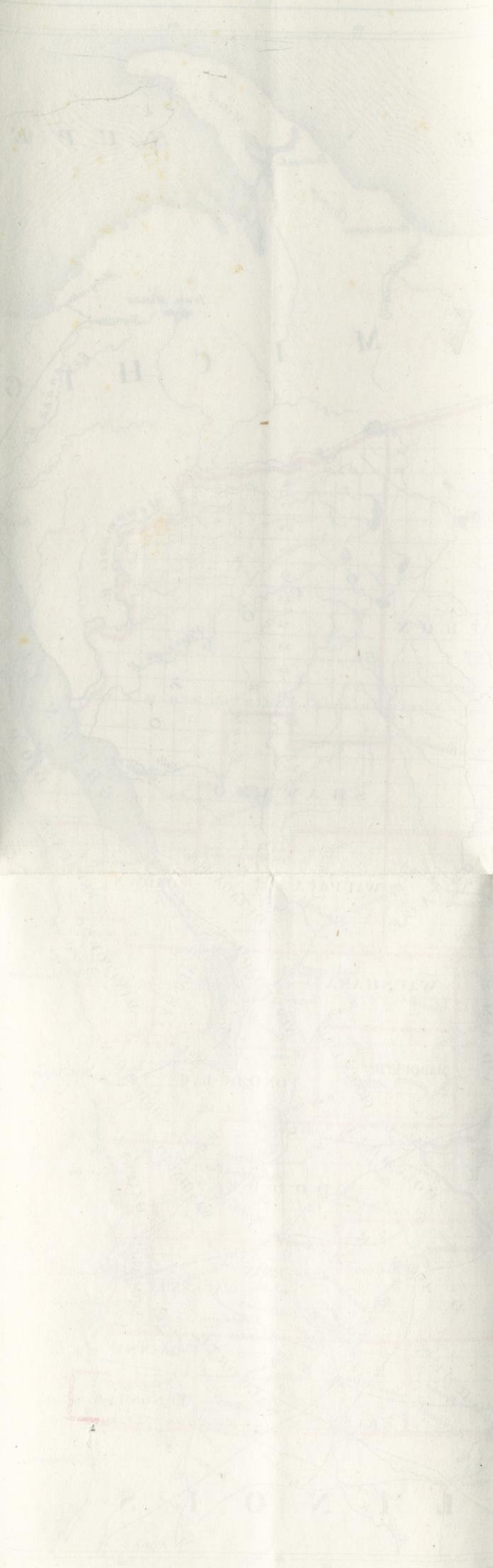
J.R. Crocker Door Keeper

Western Engraving Co Chicago

POPULATION 1860

COUNTIES

Alabama	1,200,000
Arkansas	1,000,000
California	1,500,000
Colorado	1,200,000
Connecticut	1,000,000
Delaware	1,000,000
District of Columbia	1,000,000
Florida	1,000,000
Georgia	1,000,000
Illinois	1,000,000
Indiana	1,000,000
Iowa	1,000,000
Kansas	1,000,000
Kentucky	1,000,000
Louisiana	1,000,000
Maine	1,000,000
Maryland	1,000,000
Massachusetts	1,000,000
Michigan	1,000,000
Minnesota	1,000,000
Mississippi	1,000,000
Missouri	1,000,000
Montana	1,000,000
Nebraska	1,000,000
Nevada	1,000,000
New Hampshire	1,000,000
New Jersey	1,000,000
New Mexico	1,000,000
New York	1,000,000
North Carolina	1,000,000
North Dakota	1,000,000
Ohio	1,000,000
Oklahoma	1,000,000
Oregon	1,000,000
Pennsylvania	1,000,000
Rhode Island	1,000,000
South Carolina	1,000,000
South Dakota	1,000,000
Tennessee	1,000,000
Texas	1,000,000
Utah	1,000,000
Vermont	1,000,000
Virginia	1,000,000
Washington	1,000,000
West Virginia	1,000,000
Wisconsin	1,000,000
Wyoming	1,000,000



POPULATION 1860

COUNTIES

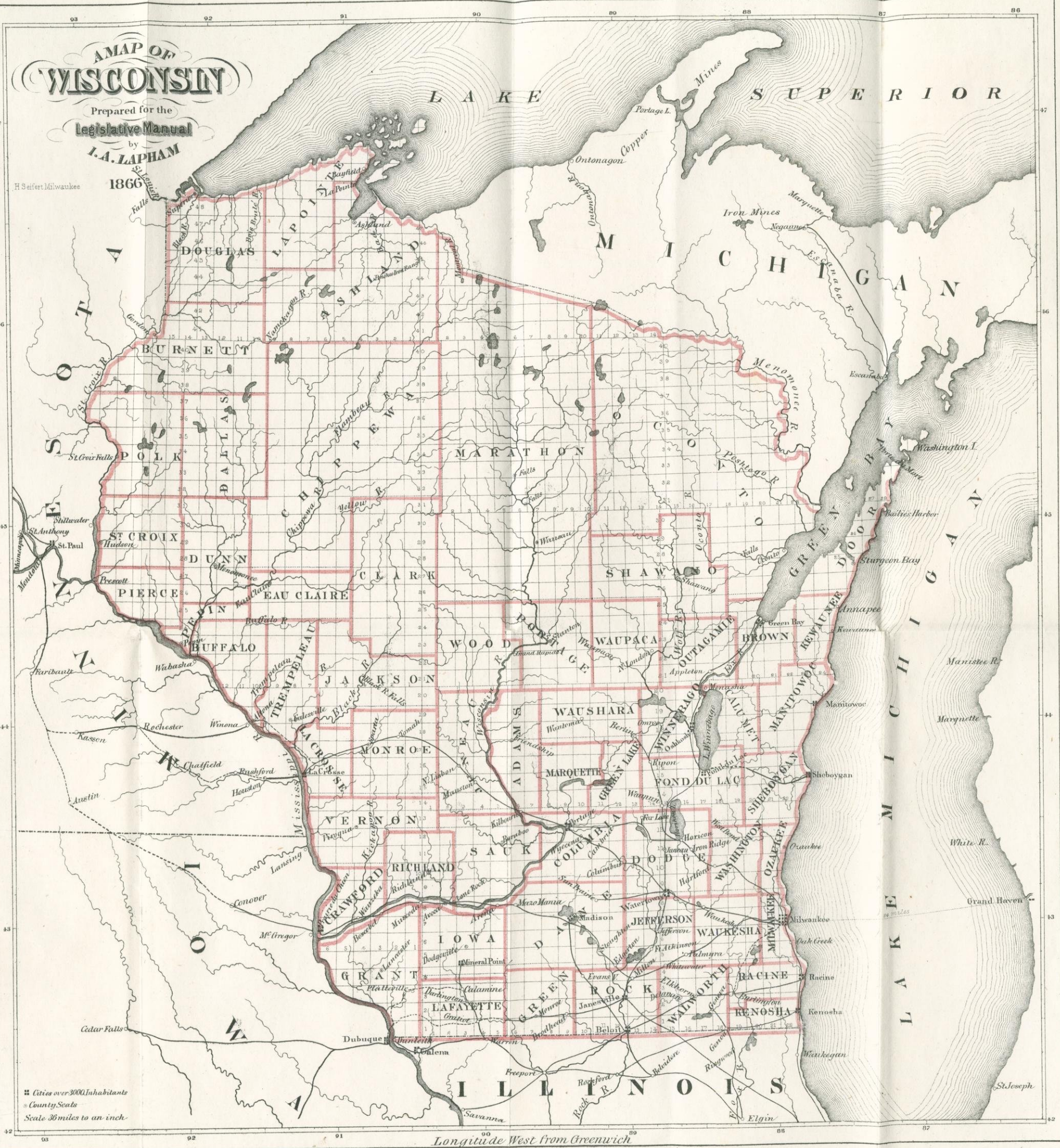
Alabama	1,200,000
Arkansas	1,000,000
California	1,500,000
Colorado	1,200,000
Connecticut	1,000,000
Delaware	1,000,000
District of Columbia	1,000,000
Florida	1,000,000
Georgia	1,000,000
Illinois	1,000,000
Indiana	1,000,000
Iowa	1,000,000
Kansas	1,000,000
Kentucky	1,000,000
Louisiana	1,000,000
Maine	1,000,000
Maryland	1,000,000
Massachusetts	1,000,000
Michigan	1,000,000
Minnesota	1,000,000
Mississippi	1,000,000
Missouri	1,000,000
Montana	1,000,000
Nebraska	1,000,000
Nevada	1,000,000
New Hampshire	1,000,000
New Jersey	1,000,000
New Mexico	1,000,000
New York	1,000,000
North Carolina	1,000,000
North Dakota	1,000,000
Ohio	1,000,000
Oklahoma	1,000,000
Oregon	1,000,000
Pennsylvania	1,000,000
Rhode Island	1,000,000
South Carolina	1,000,000
South Dakota	1,000,000
Tennessee	1,000,000
Texas	1,000,000
Utah	1,000,000
Vermont	1,000,000
Virginia	1,000,000
Washington	1,000,000
West Virginia	1,000,000
Wisconsin	1,000,000
Wyoming	1,000,000

POPULATION, 1865.

CITIES, &c.

Milwaukee.....	55 641
Fond du Lac.....	11 081
Oshkosh.....	9 846
Madison.....	9 191
Racine.....	8 041
Janesville.....	7 627
Watertown.....	6 682
La Crosse.....	5 037
Sheboygan.....	4 189
Beloit.....	4 133
Kenosha.....	4 056
Whitewater*.....	4 013
Dodgeville*.....	3 622
Prairie du Chien.....	3 556
Manitowoc.....	3 398
Portage City.....	3 379
Mequon*.....	3 270
Beaver Dam.....	2 939
Potosi*.....	2 754
Shullsburg*.....	2 718
Green Bay.....	2 712
Hazel Green*.....	2 686
Appleton.....	2 665
Berlin.....	2 554
Monroe.....	2 534
Mineral Point.....	2 511
Columbus*.....	2 496
Menasha*.....	2 467
Ripon.....	2 452
Neenah*.....	2 309
Omro*.....	2 309
Baraboo*.....	2 259
Lowell*.....	2 235
Port Washington*.....	2 171
Waukesha.....	2 146
Fox Lake*.....	2 065
Platteville.....	2 061
Waupun.....	1 927
Sparta.....	1 897
Hustisford*.....	1 671
Steven's Point.....	1 659
Viroqua*.....	1 622
Jefferson.....	1 602
Oconto.....	1 600
Waupaca*.....	1 555
Mazomanie*.....	1 533
Eau Claire*.....	1 432
Two Rivers.....	1 306
Lisbon*.....	1 270
Grand Rapids*.....	1 269
Horicon.....	1 196
Boscobel.....	1 127
Elkhorn.....	1 108
Prescott*.....	1 061
Chippewa Falls*.....	1 003
Oconomowoc.....	948
De Pere.....	885
Lancaster.....	853

*Including the Towns.



POPULATION, 1865.

COUNTIES.

Adams.....	5 698
Ashland.....	256
Brown.....	15 282
Buffalo.....	6 776
Burnett.....	171
Calumet.....	8 638
Chippewa.....	3 278
Clark.....	1 011
Columbia.....	26 112
Crawford.....	11 011
Dane.....	50 192
Dallas.....	79
Dodge.....	46 841
Door.....	3 098
Douglas.....	532
Dunn.....	5 170
Eau Claire.....	5 281
Fond du Lac.....	42 029
Grant.....	33 618
Green.....	20 646
Green Lake.....	12 596
Iowa.....	20 657
Jackson.....	5 631
Jefferson.....	30 597
Juneau.....	10 013
Kewaunee.....	7 039
Kenosha.....	12 676
La Crosse.....	14 834
La Fayette.....	20 358
La Pointe.....	269
Manitowoc.....	26 762
Marathon.....	3 678
Marquette.....	7 327
Milwaukee.....	72 320
Monroe.....	11 652
Oconto.....	4 858
Outagamie.....	11 842
Ozaukee.....	14 882
Pepin.....	3 002
Pierce.....	6 324
Polk.....	1 677
Portage.....	8 145
Racine.....	22 884
Richland.....	12 186
Rock.....	36 033
St. Croix.....	7 255
Sauk.....	20 154
Shawano.....	1 369
Sheboygan.....	27 671
Trempeleau.....	5 199
Vernon.....	13 644
Walworth.....	25 773
Washington.....	24 019
Waukesha.....	27 029
Waupaca.....	11 208
Waushara.....	9 002
Winnebago.....	29 767
Wood.....	2 965
Total.....	869 016

■ Cities over 2000 Inhabitants
 ● County Seats
 Scale 36 miles to an inch

THE
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL,

OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN;

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

ALSO,
LISTS AND TABLES FOR REFERENCE.

Compiled by the Chief Clerks of the Senate and Assembly,
IN THE YEAR 1866.

FIFTH ANNUAL EDITION.

MADISON, WIS.:
WM. J. PARK, STATE PRINTER, WISCONSIN CAPITOL OFFICE.
1866.

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1866

JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1, S.,

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Chief Clerks of the Senate and Assembly be authorized to prepare a Legislative Manual, resembling in character and contents the one published by authority of joint resolution of the Legislature of 1865, with such digressions as they may deem necessary to give additional value to the work; that they be empowered to procure diagrams and views of the capitol, and I. A. Lapham's small map of the State, adapted for that purpose, at reasonable rates; that one thousand copies of the same be immediately published by the State Printer, delivered to and received for by said Clerks, and by them, as heretofore, distributed.

Adopted in Senate January 23th, 1866.

FRANK M. STEWART,
Chief Clerk of Senate.

Concurred in by the Assembly January 27th, 1866.

E. W. YOUNG,
Chief Clerk of Assembly.

SYNCHRONISM OF THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1866.

The year 7374-75 of the Byzantine Era, or of the Septuagint, in use at Constantinople.

The year 5626-27 of the Jewish Era. Begins September 10th.

The year 1283 of the Turks or Mahommedans. Begins May 16th.

The year 2178 of the Grecian Era, or the Era of the Seleucidæ.

The year 2619 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro.

The year 374 of the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

The year 90-91 of the Independence of the United States of America.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES OF 1866.

Solar Cycle.....	27	Domical Letter.....	G
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number.....	5	Roman Indication.....	9
Epact,	14	Julian Period,.....	6579

MOVEABLE FEASTS AND FASTS.

Septuages'ima Sunday.....	January 28	Easter Sunday.....	April 1
Shrove Tuesday.....	February 13	Low Sunday.....	April 8
Ash Wednesday.....	February 14	Rogation.....	May 7
First Sunday in Lent.....	February 18	Ascension.....	May 10
Pas ion Sunday.....	March 18	Whit Sunday.....	May 20
Palm Sunday.....	March 10	Trinity Sunday.....	May 27
Good Friday.....	March 30	Advent Sunday.....	December 2

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1866.

In the year 1866 there will be five Eclipses; three of the Sun and two of the Moon.

1. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, March 16, 1866; invisible in the United States and in Europe.

2. A total Eclipse of the Moon, March 30, 1866; visible throughout the United States. The Moon enters Penumbra at 8 o'clock 19 min., P. M., then enters shadow at 9 o'clock 19 min., at Washington, and the total Phase from 10 o'clock to midnight and

14 min.; then leaves the shadow at 1 o'clock 21 min. A. M., and Penumbra at 2 o'clock 30 min.

3. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, April 15, 1866. Invisible except in Australia.

4. A total Eclipse of the Moon, September 24, 1866. Invisible in the United States, except on Pacific coast, commencing at San Francisco at 4 o'clock 9 minutes A. M., and becomes total at 5 o'clock 9 minutes. Moon sets in total Eclipse.

5. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, October 7 and 8, 1866; invisible at Washington, but visible in the Americo-Russian possessions, and in a great part of Europe.

LIST OF SUNDAYS IN 1866.

January.....	7.....	14.....	21.....	28.....	...
February.....	4.....	11.....	18.....	25.....	...
March.....	4.....	11.....	18.....	25.....	...
April.....	1.....	8.....	15.....	22.....	29
May.....	6.....	13.....	20.....	27.....	...
June.....	3.....	10.....	17.....	24.....	...
July.....	1.....	8.....	15.....	22.....	29
August.....	5.....	12.....	19.....	26.....	...
September.....	2.....	9.....	16.....	23.....	30
October.....	7.....	14.....	21.....	28.....	...
November.....	4.....	11.....	18.....	25.....	...
December.....	2.....	9.....	16.....	23.....	30

POSTAL RATES AND REGULATIONS.

LETTERS.—The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop-letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop-letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is one cent.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10 cents per half ounce, irrespective of distance.

To and from other British North American Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles, 10 cents. Over 3,000, 15 cents.

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

NEWSPAPERS, ETC.—Letter postage is to be charged on all hand-bills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases), can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—Postage on *daily papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months), 35 cts.; six times per week, per quarter 30 cts.; for tri-weekly, per quarter 15 cts.; for semi-weekly, per quarter 10 cts.; for weekly, per quarter 5 cts.

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

Postage per quarter (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance)

on newspapers and periodicals *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States :

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz., 6 cts. ; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 12 cts. ; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 18 cts. ; monthly, not over 4 oz., 3 cts. ; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 6 cts. ; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 9 cts. ; quarterly, not over 4 oz., 1 ct. ; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 2 cts. ; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 3 cts.

TRANSIENT MATTER.—Books not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts. ; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts. ; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts. ; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts., over three and not over six, 4 cts. ; over six and not over nine, 6 cts. ; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

On miscellaneous mailable matter, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, hand-bills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample-cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes, or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package, to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts. ; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts. ; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts. ; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts. The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces.

[*All printed matter (except single copies of newspapers, magazines and periodicals to regular subscribers) sent via overland mail, is to be charged at letter postage rates.*]

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

LETTER POSTAGE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—For each half ounce : To England, Ireland and Scotland, 24 cts. ; to France and Algeria, by French mails, 15 cts. quarter ounce. By the Bremen or Hamburg mails, the postage to Bremen and Hamburg is 10 cts. ; to Frankfort and Wurtemberg, 15 cts. ; to the German States, Prussia, Austria and its States, and Lombardy, 15 cts. ; to the Sardinian States, 24 cts. ; to the Papal States, 38 cts. ; to the Two Sicilies, 22 cts. ; to Denmark, 20 cts. ; to Sweden, 33 cts. ; to Norway, 38 cts. ; to Russia, 29 cts. By the Prussian closed mails, or by French mail, the postage to these countries is higher. The prepayment of letters to them, excepting the Two Sicilies, is optional ; as also to Canada and the British North American States, where the postage is 10 cts. under 3,000 miles, and 15 cts. over. To the following, postage must be prepaid : To British West Indies, Aspinwall, Panama, and Mexico, 10 cts. under 2,500 miles, 20 cts. over ; to New Grenada, 18 cts. ; to Peru, 22 cts. ; to Ecuador, Bolivia, and

Chili, 34 cts.; to Sandwich Islands, New South Wales, and China, by mail to San Francisco, thence by private ship, 10 cts.; to China and Australia *via* England, 33 and 45 cts.; *via* Marseilles, 35 and 57 cts.

POSTAL MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

HOW TO OBTAIN MONEY ORDERS.—Orders may be given at any of the offices named below upon any single office authorized to transact this business, for one dollar up to thirty dollars. The following blank, with explanatory notes which accompany it, gives a very plain idea of the process by which orders may be obtained :

APPLICATION FOR MONEY ORDER.

(To be filled up by the applicant.)

No. —, Amount, \$ —.

Date, —, —, 186—.

Money Order.

Required for the sum of \$ —, payable at —, State of —, payable to —, residing at —, State of —. Sent by —, residing at —, State of —. Entered in register.

— —, Postmaster.

NOTE.—The applicant must, in all cases, give his own Christian name in full; and when the Christian name of the payee is known, it should be so stated; otherwise initials may be used. The Christian names of married women must be given, and not those of their husbands. For example, Mrs. Mary Brown must not be described as Mrs. William Brown.

Names of parties and places, and the sums, to be written in the plainest possible manner.

As there are several places of the same name in the United States, remitters must be careful to indicate which of them they mean; and the Postmaster will satisfy himself, before writing out the order, that the place indicated is the one intended.

On the back of the application are the rates of commission, as follows :

RATES OF COMMISSION CHARGED FOR MONEY ORDERS.

On orders not exceeding \$10—10 cts. Over \$10 and not exceeding \$20—15 cts. Over \$20 and up to \$30—20 cts.

No single order issued for less than \$1 or more than \$30; and no fraction of cents to be introduced in an order. No orders to be issued on credit.

These orders are only payable by the Postmaster at the office upon which it is drawn. Payment of all orders should be obtained before the expiration of 90 days from the date of issue.

The Post Office Department will not be responsible for the pay-

ment of claims already collected, no matter who presents the order, and if the official forms be mutilated in any way, there may be difficulty in obtaining payment.

Instructions are indorsed on the back of each order, which will enable parties to proceed in the business intelligently.

LIST OF POST-OFFICES IN WISCONSIN

AUTHORIZED TO PAY AND ISSUE MONEY-ORDERS.

Beloit,
Eau Claire,
Hudson,
Manitowoc,
Portage City,
Sheboygan,
Waukesha,

Black River Falls,
Fond du Lac,
La Crosse,
Milwaukee,
Prairie du Chien,
Sparta,

Darlington,
Green Bay,
Madison,
Oshkosh,
Prescott,
Stevens' Point,
Janesville.

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS.

1. Examine the appearance of a bill—the genuine have a general dark, neat appearance.

2. Examine the vignette, or picture in the middle of the top; see if the sky or back ground looks clear and transparent, or soft and even, and not scratchy.

3. Examine well the faces; see if the expressions are distinct and easy, natural and life-like, particularly the eyes.

4. See if the drapery or dress fits well, looks natural and easy, and shows the folds distinctly.

5. Examine the medallion, ruling, and heads, and circular ornaments around the figures, etc. See if they are regular, smooth and uniform, not scratchy. This work, in the genuine, looks as if raised on the paper, and cannot be perfectly imitated.

6. Examine the principal line of letters or name of the bank. See if they are all upright, perfectly true and even; or if sloping, of a uniform slope.

7. Carefully examine the shade or parallel ruling on the face or outside of the letters, etc.; see if it is clear, and looks as if colored with a brush. The fine parallel lines in the genuine are of equal size, and smooth and even; counterfeits look as if done with a file.

8. Observe the round handwriting engraved on the bill, which should be black, equal in size and distance, of a uniform slope, and smooth. This is in genuine notes invariably well done, and looks very perfect. In counterfeits it is seldom so, but often looks stiff, as if done with a pen.

9. Notice the imprint of engraver's name, which is always near the border end of the note, and is always alike; letters small, upright, and engraved very perfectly. Counterfeiters seldom do it well.

It was remarked by Stephen Burroughs before he died, that two things could not be perfectly counterfeited—one was the die-work, or portrait, medallion heads, vignette, etc., and the other, shading or ruling above the letters.

The great number of counterfeits now afloat, renders it of great importance for every citizen to study the art of detection; and with the aid of these rules considerable proficiency can be made in the art.

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 a departure from, the rules of proceeding; that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority; and that they were, in many instances, a shelter and protection to the minority, against the attempts of power.

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

And whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not, is really not of so great importance. It is much more material that there should be a rule to go by, than what 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 anything 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 continuously progressive, seems to result from their rejecting all definition of them, the doctrine being, that "their dignity and independence are preserved by keeping their privileges indefinite;" and that "the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rest entirely in their own breast;

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

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

and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated law.”
—1 *Blackstone*, 163, 164.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Privilege from arrest takes place by force of the election; and before a return be made, a member elected may be named of a committee, and is to every intent a member, except that he cannot vote until he is sworn.—*Memor.*, 107, 108.—*D' Ewes*, 642, col. 2; 653, col. 1.—*Pet. Miscel. Parl.* 119—*Lex. Parl.*, c. 23—2 *Hats*. 22, 62.

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

On complaint of a breach of privilege, the party may either be summoned or sent for in custody of the 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 offense 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 *Nalson*, 450—2 *Grey*, 399. For whatever is spoken in the House is subject to the censure of the House; and offenses of this kind have been severely punished, by calling the persons to the bar to make submission, committing him to the Tower, expelling the House, etc.—*Scob.* 72.—*Lex. Parl. c.* 22.

It is a breach of order for the Speaker to refuse to put a question which is in order.—2 *Hats.* 175, 176—5 *Grey*, 133.

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

When it is found necessary for the public service to put a member under arrest, or when, on any public inquiry, matter comes out which may lead to affect the person of a member, it is the practice immediately to acquaint the House, that they may know the reasons for such a proceeding, and take such steps as they think proper—2 *Hats.* 259. Of which see many examples—2 *Hats.* 266, 267, 258. But the communication is subsequent to the arrest. 1 *Blackst.* 167.

It is highly expedient, says Hatsell, for the due preservation o

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

SECTION IV.

ELECTIONS.

The times, places and manner of holding 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 the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.—*Const. U. S. Art. I*, Sec. 3.

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

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

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within the Union, according to their respective numbers,

which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within 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 the Representatives made in the Constitution, in 1787, and afterwards by Congress, were as follows:

STATES.	1787 ¹	1790 ²	1800 ³	1810 ⁴	1820 ⁵	1830 ⁶	1840 ⁶	1850 ⁶	1860 ⁷
10 Maine.....	0	0	0	0	2	8	7	6	5
New Hampshire.....	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3
Massachusetts.....	8	14	17	20	13	12	10	11	10
Rhode Island.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut.....	4	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4
Vermont.....	0	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3
New York.....	6	10	17	27	84	40	34	33	81
New Jersey.....	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	4	5
Pennsylvania.....	8	13	18	23	26	28	34	25	24
Delaware.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland.....	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5
11 Virginia.....	10	19	22	28	22	21	15	13	8
North Carolina.....	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7
South Carolina.....	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4
Georgia.....	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7
Kentucky.....	0	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9
12 Tennessee.....	0	0	3	5	9	13	11	10	8
13 Ohio.....	0	0	0	6	14	19	21	21	19
14 Louisiana.....	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	4	5
15 Indiana.....	0	0	0	0	3	7	10	11	11
16 Mississippi.....	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	5	5
17 Illinois.....	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	9	14
18 Alabama.....	0	0	0	0	3	5	7	7	6
19 Missouri.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7	9
20 Michigan.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	6
21 Arkansas.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
22 Florida.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
23 Iowa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
24 Texas.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
25 Wisconsin.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
26 California.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
27 Minnesota.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
28 Oregon.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
29 Kansas.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
30 West Virginia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
31 Nevada.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	65	106	141	181	212	242	223	237	241

1 As per Constitution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9 Previous to the 3d of March, 1820, Maine formed part of Massachusetts, and was called the *District of Maine*, and its Representatives are numbered with those

of Massachusetts. By compact between Maine and Massachusetts, Maine became a separate and independent State, and by act of Congress of 3d March, 1820, was admitted into the Union as such; the admission to take place on the 15th of the same month. On the 7th of April, 1820, Maine was declared entitled to seven Representatives, to be taken from those of Massachusetts.

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

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

13	"	"	April 30, 1802,	"
14	"	"	April, 8, 1812, with one	"
15	"	"	December 11, 1816,	"
16	"	"	December 10, 1817,	"
17	"	"	December 3, 1818,	"
18	"	"	December 14, 1819,	"
19	"	"	March 2, 1821,	"
20	"	"	January 26, 1837,	"
21	"	"	January 15, 1836,	"
22	"	"	March 8, 1845,	"
23	"	"	March 3, 1845, with two	"
24	"	"	December 29, 1843,	"
25	"	"	May 29, 1848, with three	"
26	"	"	Sept. 8, 1848, with two	"
27	"	"	May 11, 1858,	"
28	"	"	Feb. 14, 1859, with one	"
29	"	"	January 29, 1861,	"

30 Previous to December 31, 1862, West Virginia was part of the State of Virginia, which State was entitled to eleven members of the House of Representatives.

31 Admitted under act of Congress of October 31, with one Representative.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.—*Const. U. S., Art. 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 presence may be recognized; the voice in such a crowd, being an insufficient verification of their presence; but in so small a body as the Senate of the United States, the trouble of rising cannot be necessary.

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

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

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

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

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

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

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers.—*Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 2.*

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

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

Where the Speaker has been ill, other Speakers, *pro tempore*, have been appointed. Instances of this are, 1 *H.*, 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. 18. } Not merely
Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1678, } *pro tempore*,
April 15. } *Chand.* 169,
Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen. } 276, 277.

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

A Speaker may be removed at the will of the House, and a Speaker *pro tempore* appointed.—*Grey*, 186—5 *Grey*, 134—*Vide 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, etc., are usually appointed at the first meeting, to continue through the session. The person first named is generally permitted to act as chairman. But this is a matter of courtesy; every committee having a right to elect their own chairman, who presides over them, puts questions, and reports their proceedings to the House.—*Inst.*, 11, 12.—*Scob.*, 7.—1 *Grey*, 112.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XII.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The speech, message, and other matters of great concernment, are usually referred to a committee of the whole House—6 *Grey*, 311, where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended until they get to a shape which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the House, are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills—*Scob.* 36, 44. Propositions for any charge upon the people are especially to be 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," etc.; or a motion is made to that effect, and a question put, that it be received to-morrow, etc.—*Scob.* 38.

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

SECTION XIII.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

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

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

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

it." But if the propriety of the question be objected to, the Speaker directs the witness, counsel and parties to withdraw; for no question can be moved or put, or debated while they are there.—*Hats.*, 108. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters.—2 *Hats.*, 106, 107—8 *Grey*, 64. The 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 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 express clearly the purpose of attendance, that no improper subject of examination may be tendered to him. The House then gives leave to the member to attend, if he chooses it; waiting first to know from the member himself whether he chooses to attend, till which they do not take the message into consideration. But when the Peers are sitting as a Court of Criminal Judicature, they may order attendance; unless where it be a case of impeachment, by the Commois. There is to be a request.—3 *Hats.*, 17—9 *Grey*, 306, 406—10 *Grey*, 133.

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

SECTION XIV.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

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

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

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

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

2. After twelve o'clock, bills ready for it are put on their passage.
3. Reports in possession of the House, which offer grounds for a bill, are to be taken up, that the bill may be ordered in.
4. Bills or other matter before the House, and unfinished on the preceding day, whether taken up in turn, or on special order, are entitled to be resumed, and passed on through their present stage.
5. These matters being despatched, for preparing and expediting business, the general file of bills and other papers is taken up, and each article of it is brought on according to its seniority, reckoned by the date of its first introduction to the House. Reports on bills belonging to the dates of their bills.

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

1. Motions previously submitted.
2. Reports of committees previously made.
3. Bills from the House of Representatives, and those introduced on leave, which have been read the first time, are read the second time, and if not referred to committee, are considered in committee of the whole, and proceeded with as in other cases.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XV.

ORDER.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.—*Const., 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 Payne, 1 Grey, 52.*

SECTION XVI.

ORDERS RESPECTING PAPERS.

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

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

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

After a bill is engrossed, it is put into the Speaker's hands, and he is not to let any one have it to look into.—*Town col.*, 109.

SECTION XVII.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

When the Speaker is seated in the chair, every member is to sit in his place.—*Scob.*, 6—5 *Grey*, 403.

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and to address himself, not to the House, or any particular member, but to the Speaker, who calls him by his name, that the house may take notice, who it is that speaks.—*Scob.*, 6,—*D' Ewes*, 487, *col.* 1—2 *Hats.*, 77—4 *Grey* 66—8 *Grey*, 108. But members who are indisposed, may be indulged to speak sitting.—*Has*, 74, 97—1 *Grey*, 195.

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

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

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

If two or more rise to speak nearly together, the speaker determines who was first up, and calls him by name; whereupon he proceeds, unless he voluntarily sits down, and gives way to the other. But sometimes the house does not acquiesce in the Speaker's decision; in which case the question is put, "which member was first up?"—2 *Hats.*, 76—*Scob* 7—*D' 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 give a right to be heard a second time.—*Smyth Comw. L.* 2, c. 3—*Arcan. Parl.* 16.

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

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

But he may be permitted to speak again to clear a matter of fact 3 *Grey*, 327, 416. Or merely to explain himself, 3 *Hats*. 73, in some material part of his speech, *ib.* 75, or to the manner or words of the question, keeping himself to that only, and not traveling into the merits of it, *Memorials sn Hawkw.* 29. or to the orders or the House, if they be transgressed, keeping within that line, and falling into the matter itself.—*Hem. Hawkw.* 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 Hawkw.* 30, 31. Nevertheless, though the speaker may of right speak of matters of order, and be the first heard, he is restrained from speaking on any other subject, except where the House have occasion for facts within his knowledge; then he may, with their leave, state the matter of fact.—3 *Grey*, 38.

No one is to speak impertinently or beside the question, superfluously or tediously.—*Scob.* 31, 31—2 *Hats.* 166, 168,—*Hale. Parl.* 134

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

No person, in speaking, is to mention a member then present by his name; but to describe him by his seat in the House, or, who spoke last, or on the other side of the question, etc.—*Mem. in Hawke*,—3 *Smyth's Comw. L. 2, c. 3*; not to digress from the matter to fall upon the person.—*Scob.* 41—*Hale. Parl.* 133—2 *Hats.* 166 by speaking, reviling, nipping, or unmannerly words against a particular member.—*Smyth's 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 degreditur a materia ad personam, Mr. Speaker ought to suppress. *Ord. Com.* 1604, *Apr.* 19.

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

While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out or 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' Ewes*, 332 *col.* 1; nor stand up to interrupt him, *Towd col.* 205—*Mem. in Hawkw.* 31; not 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 *Pats.* 177.

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

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

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

For instance of assaults and affrays in the House of Commons, and the proceedings there, see 1 *Pet. Msic.* 82—3 *Grey*, 8, 128—*Grey*, 328—5 *Grey*, 38—26 *Grey*, 204—10 *Grey*, 8. Whenever warm words or an assault have passed between members, the House for the protection of their members, requires them to declare in their places not to prosecute any quarrel, *Grey*, 128, 203—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 the offensive words spoken, they cannot be taken notice of for censure. And this is for the common security of all, and to prevent mistakes, which must happen, if words are not taken down immediately. Formerly, they might be taken down at any time the same day.—2 *Hats.* 196—*Mem. in 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 any member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptional words shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President may be better enabled to judge.—*Rule 7.*

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

It is a breach of order in debate to notice what has been said on the same subject in the other House, or the particular votes or majorities on it there; because the opinion of each House should be left to its own independency, not to be influenced by the proceedings of the other; and the quoting them might beget reflections leading to 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 accessions between the two Houses, which can hardly be terminated without difficulty and disorder.—*Hats*. 61.

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.—*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. E. 29.*

In Parliament, all discussions of the Speaker may be controlled by the House.—8 *Grey*, 318.

SECTION XVII.

ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

Of right, the door of the House ought not to be shut, but to be kept by porters, or sergeant-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 not important or interesting matter, they ought not to be proceeded on till an hour at which the House is usually full—(*which in Senate is at noon.*)

Orders of the day may be discharged at any time, and a new one made for a different day.—*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 Habeas Corpus.—*Ryam*, 120—*Jacobs*, *L. D. by Ruffhead*—*Parliament*, 2 *Lev.* 105, *Fritchard's case.*

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

SECTION XIX.

PETITIONS.

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

Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners, *Scob.* 78—*L. Parl.* c. 22—9 *Grey*, 362, unless they are attending, 1 *Grey*, 401, or unable to sign and averred by a member, 3 *Grey*, 418. But a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning was on the question, (March 14, 1800,) received by the Senate. The averment of a member, or somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioners, is necessary, if it be questioned.—5 *Grey*, 36. It must be presented by a member, not by the petitioners, and must be opened by him, holding it in his hand, 10 *Grey*, 57.

Before any petition or memorial addressed to the senate, shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the President or a member, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall verbally be made by the introducer.—*Rule 21.*

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

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

SECTION XX.

MOTIONS.

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

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

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

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

When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker; or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud by the Clerk before debated.—*Rule H. R. 38.*

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

It might be asked whether a motion for adjournment, or for the orders of the day can be made by any one member while another is speaking? It cannot. When two members offer to speak, he who rose first is to be heard, and it is a breach of order in another to interrupt him, unless by calling 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.—*Jour. Sen. June 1, 1786.* I presume the doubt was, whether an allowance of money could be made otherwise than by bill.

SECTION XXII.

BILLS.

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

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

SECTION XXIII.

BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN.

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

When a member desires to bring in a bill on any subject, he states to the House, in general terms, the causes for doing it, and concludes by moving for leave to bring in a bill entitled, etc. Leave being given, on the question, a committee is appointed to prepare

and bring in the bill. The mover and seconder are always appointed on the committee, and one or more in addition.—*Hakew.*, 132—*Scob.*, 40.

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

SECTION XXIV.

BILLS, FIRST READING.

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

SECTION XV.

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 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 XVI.

BILLS, COMMITMENT.

If, on motion and question, it be decided that the bill shall be committed, it may then be moved to be referred to a committee of the whole House, or to a special committee. If the latter, the Speaker proceeds to name the committee. Any member also may name a single person, and the clerk is to write him down as of the committee. But the House have a controlling power over the

names and number, if a question be moved against any one; and may in any case put in and put out whom they please.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A committee meets when and where they please, if the House has not ordered time and place for them.—6 *Grey*, 370. But they can only act when together, and not by separate consultation and consent, nothing being the report of the committee, but what has been agreed 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 the committee, and must sit below them.—*Elsynge*, 12—*Scob.*, 49.

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

The paper before the committee, whether select or of the whole, may be a bill, resolutions, draft of an address, &c., and it may either originate with them, or be referred to them. In every case, the whole paper is read first by the clerk, and then by the chair-

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

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

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

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

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

breast, and may be withheld. The rules of the House can only operate on what is before them. The practice of the Senate, too, allows recurrences backward and forward for the purpose of amendments, not permitting amendments in a subsequent, to preclude those in a prior part, or *e converso*.

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

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

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

SECTION XXVII.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The chairman of the committee, standing in his place, informs the House, that the committee to whom was referred such a bill, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and have directed him to report the same without any amendment, or with sundry amendments, (as the case may be), which he is ready to do when the House pleases to receive it. And he, or any other, may move that it may be now received. But the cry of "now, now," from the House, generally dispenses with the formality of a motion and question. He then reads the amendments, with the coherence in the bill, and opens the alterations, and the reasons of the committee for such amendments, until he has gone through the whole. He then delivers it at the clerk's table, where the amendments reported are read by the clerk, without the coherence; whereupon the papers lie upon the table, till the House, at its convenience, shall take up the report.—*Scob*. 52—*Hakw*. 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 be recommitted. But in cases of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the same committee.—*Hakw*. 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,* 365—6 *Grey.* 368—8 *Grey,* 47, 104, 360—1 *Tarbutck'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.—*Elsyng's Mem.,* 23. When through the amendments of the committee, the Speaker pauses, and gives time for amendments to be proposed in the House to the body of the bill; as he does also if it has been reported without amendments; putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question, Whether the bill shall be read the third time?

SECTION XXX.

QUASI-COMMITTEE.

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

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

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

sundry amendments, which he will now report to the House." The bill is then before them, as it would have been if reported from a committee, and questions are regularly to be put again on every amendment; which being gone through, the President pauses to give time to the House to propose amendments to the body of the bill, and when through puts the question whether it shall be read the third time?

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

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

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

SECTION XXXI.

BILLS, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

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

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

The bill being now as perfect as its friends can make it, this is the proper stage for those fundamentally opposed, to make their first attack. All attempts at other periods, are with disjointed efforts; because many who do not expect to be in favor of the bill, ultimately, are willing to let it go on to its perfect stage, to take time to examine it themselves, and to hear what can be said for it; knowing that, after all, they have sufficient opportunities of giving it their veto. Its 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.

SECTION XXXII.

READING PAPERS.

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

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

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

not for delay, the Speaker directs it to be read without putting a question, if no one objects. But if objected to a question must be put.—*Hats.* 117, 118.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXIII.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

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

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

It is no possession of a bill unless it be delivered to the clerk to be read, or the Speaker reads the title.—*Lex. Parl.*, 274—*Elsynge Mem.*, 65—*Ord. House of Commons*, 64.

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

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

Orders of the day take place of all other questions, except for adjournment. That is to say, the question which is the subject of an order, is made a privileged one *pro hac vice*. The order is a repeal of the general rule as to this special case. When any member moves, therefore, for the orders of the day to be read, no further debate is permitted on the question which was before the House, for if the debate might proceed, it might continue through the day, and defeat the order. This motion, to entitle it to precedence, must be for the orders generally, and not 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.

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

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

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

4. When the House has something else which claims its present attention, but would be willing to reserve in their power to take up a proposition whenever it shall suit them, they order it to lie on their table. It may 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, Postponed indefinitely, Adjournment, Lying on the table,	The Senate uses, —Postm't to a day beyond the session. —Postm't to a day within the session. { Postponement indefinite. { Lying on the table.
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In their 11th Rule, therefore, which declares, that while a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, unless it be for the previous question, or to postpone, commit or amend the main question, the term postponement must be understood according to their broad use of it, and not in Parliamentary sense. Their rule then establishes as privileged question, the previous question, postponement, commitment and amendment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Suppose a motion for the previous question, or commitment or amendment of the main question, and that it be then moved to postpone the motion for the previous question, or for commitment or amendment of the main question: 1. It would be absurd to postpone the previous question, commitment, or amendment, alone, and thus separate the appendix from its principal; yet it must be postponed separately from its original, if at all; because the 8th rule of the Senate says, that when a main question is before the House, no motion shall be received but to commit, amend, or pre-question the original question; which is the Parliamentary doctrine; therefore the motion to postpone the secondary motion for previous question, or for committing or amending, cannot be received: 2. This is 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. Parliamentary usage, as well as the 9th Rule of the Senate has fixed its form to be, "Shall the main question now be put?" *i. e.* at this

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

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

In filling a blank with a sum, the largest sum shall be first put to the question, by the 13th rule of the Senate, contrary to the rule of Parliament, which privileges the smallest sum and longest time.—5 Grey, 179—2 Hats., 8, 83—3 Hats., 132, 133.* And this is considered to be not in the form of an amendment to the question; but as alternate or successive originals. In all cases of time or number we must consider whether the larger comprehends the lesser, as in a question to what day a postponement shall be, the number of a committee, amount of a fine, term of imprisonment, term of irredeemability of a loan, or the *terminus in quem* in any other case. Then the question must begin *a maximo*. Or whether the lesser includes the greater, as in questions on the limitation of the rate of interest, on what day the session shall be closed by adjournment, on what day the next shall commence, or the *terminus a quo* in any other case where the question must begin *a minimo*. The object being not to begin at the 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 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

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

one, will take place of every one, privileged or not, to-wit, a question of order arising out of any other question, must be decided before that question.—2 *Hats*, 88.

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

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

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

SECTION XXXIV.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXV.

AMENDMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And to strike out and insert nothing, is still different. And the rejection of one proposition does not preclude the offering of a different one. 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 anything forbid a new insertion, instead of A and its coherence.

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

It was answered that this rule takes place only in filling blanks for time. But when a specific time stands part of a motion, that may be struck out as well as any other part of the motion; and when struck out a motion may be received to insert any other. In fact, it is not till they are struck out, and a blank for the time thereby produced, that the rule can begin to operate, by receiving all the propositions for different times, and putting the questions successively on the longest. Otherwise it would be in the power of the mover, by inserting originally a short time, to preclude the possibility of a longer; for 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.—*Mem. 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," etc. It was objected that the words "any alien merchant" could not be separated from their modifying words, "conforming," &c., because these words, if left by themselves, contain no substantive idea, will make no sense. But admitting that the divisions of a paragraph into separate questions, must be so made as that each part may stand by itself, yet the House having, on the question, retained the two first divisions, the words, "any alien merchant," may be struck out, and their modifying words will then attach themselves to the preceding description of persons, and become a modification of that description.

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

SECTION XXXVII.

CO-EXISTING QUESTIONS.

It may be asked, whether the House can be in possession of two motions or 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 with-

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

SECTION XXXVIII.

EQUIVALENT QUESTIONS.

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

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

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

1st. To agree. }

2d. To disagree }

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

3d. To recede. }

4th. To insist. }

5th. To adhere. }

You may then either insist or adhere.

You may then either recede or adhere.

You may then either recede or insist.

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

SECTION XXXIX.

THE QUESTION.

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

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

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

SECTION XL.

BILLS, THIRD READING.

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

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

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

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

A bill on the third reading, is not to be committed for the 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—*Blacks.*, 183. For example of riders, see 3 *Hats.*, 121, 122, 124, 126. Every one is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave.—10 *Grey*, 52.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XLI.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

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

with the Speaker's decision, then the Speaker is to divide the House.—*Seob.*, 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—*Seob.*, 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,*.....	}	Ayes.
Read,.....		
Lie on the table,.....	}	Noes.
Rejected after refusal to lie on the table,.....		
Referred to a committee or farther proceeding,.....	}	Ayes.
Bill, that it be brought in,.....		
Read first or second time,.....	}	Ayes.
Engrossed or read a third time,.....		
Proceeding on every other stage,.....	}	
Committed,.....		
To a committee of the whole,.....	}	Noes.
To a select committee,.....		
Report of a bill to lie on the table,.....	}	Noes.
Be now read,.....		
Be taken into consideration three months hence,.....	}	50 P. J. 251
Amendments to be read a second time,.....		
Clause offered on report of bill be read second time,.....	}	Ayes. 334
For receiving a clause,.....		
With amendments be engrossed,.....	}	Noes. 398 260
That a bill be now read a third time,.....		
Receive a rider,.....	}	Ayes: 159
Pass,.....		
Be printed,.....	}	
Committees. That A. take the chair,.....		
To agree to a whole or any part of the report,.....	}	Noes. 201
That the House do now resolve itself into a committee,.....		
Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into committee,.....	}	
That he issue warrant for a new visit,.....		
Member. That none be absent without leave,.....	}	Ayes. 244 Noes.
Witness. That he be further examined,.....		
Previous questions,.....	}	Ayes.
Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum,.....		
Amendments. That words stand part of,.....	}	Ayes.
Lords. That their amendments be read a second time,.....		
Messengers be received,.....	}	Ayes.
Orders of the day to be now read, if before two o'clock,.....		
If after two o'clock,.....	}	Noes.
Adjournment till next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock,.....		
If after four o'clock,.....	}	Ayes.
Over a sitting day, (unless a previous resolution),.....		
Over the 30th January,.....	}	Noes.
For sitting day on Sunday, or any other day, not being sitting day,...		

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

*Notes. 9 Gray, 365.

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

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

But in both Houses of Congress all these intricacies are avoided. The yeas 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 yeas or nays 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 passu*. It is true, also, when the question is put in the usual way, if the negative has also been put. But if it has not, the member entering, or any other member, may speak, and even propose amendments, by which the debate may be opened again, and the question greatly deferred. And, as some who have answered aye, may have been changed by the new arguments, the affirmative must be put over again. If then, the member entering may, by speaking a few words, occasion a repetition of the question, it would be useless to deny it on his simple call for it.

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

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

The voice of the majority decides. For the *lex majoris partis*, is the law of all councils, elections, etc., where not otherwise expressly provided.—*Hakew.*, 93. But if the House be equally divided, "*semper presumatur pro negante*;" that is, the former law is not to be changed but by a majority.—*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 circumstances, it may be asked whether there is no limitation? If, after the vote, the paper on which it has passed has been parted with, there can be no reconsideration; as if a vote has been for the passage of a bill and the bill has been sent to the other House. But where the paper remains, as on a bill rejected, when or under what circumstances, does it cease to be susceptible of reconsideration? This remains to be settled, unless a sense that a right of reconsideration is a right to waste the time of the House in repeated agitations of the same question, so that it shall never know when a question is done with, should induce them to reform this anomalous proceeding.*

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XLIV.

BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

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

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

When bills passed in one House and sent to the other, are grounded on special facts requiring proof, as usual, either by message, or at a conference, to ask the grounds and evidence; and this evidence, whether arising out of papers, or 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.*, 268, 270. The term of insisting, we are told by Sir John Trevor, was then [1679] newly introduced into parliamentary usage, by the Lords.—7 *Grey*, 94. It was certainly a happy innovation, as it multiplies the opportunities of trying modifications, which may bring the House to a concurrence. Either House, however, is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance.—10 *Grey*, 146. But it is not respectful to the other. In the ordinary Parliamentary course, there are two free conferences, at least, before adherence.—10 *Grey*, 147.

Either House may recede from its amendment, and agree to the bill; or recede from their disagreement to the amendment, and

agree to the same absolutely, or with an amendment. For here the disagreement and receding destroy one another, and the subject stands as before the disagreement.—*Elsynge*, 23, 27—9 *Grey*, 476.

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

In the case of a money bill, the Lords' proposed amendments became, by delay, confessedly necessary. The Commons, however, refused them, as infringing on their privilege as to money bills, but they offered themselves to add to the bill a proviso to the same effect, which had no coherence with the Lords' amendments, and urged that it was an expedient warranted by precedent, and not unparliamentary in a case become impracticable, and 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 anything in a bill which has been agreed and passed by both Houses.—6 *Grey*, 274—1 *Chand.*, 312.

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

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

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

SECTION XLVI.

CONFERENCES.

It is on the occasion of amendments between the Houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of

difference of opinion between the two Houses on matters depending between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be by the House which is possessed of the papers.—*Hats*, 71.—1 *Grey*, 425.

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

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

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

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

When a conference is asked, the subject of it must be expressed or the conference not agreed to.—*Ord. H. Com.*, 89—1 *Grey*, 425—7 *Grey*, 31. They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offense or default of a member of the other House—6 *Grey*, 181—1 *Chandler*, 304; or the failure of the other House to present to the King a bill passed by both Houses, 8 *Grey*, 302, or on information received, and relating to the safety of the nation.—10 *Grey*, 171; or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one House to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon.—10 *Grey*, 148. So, when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it, they ask a conference.—3 *Grey*, 155. Formerly, an address, or articles of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the House, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the King, were sometimes communicated by way of conference. 7 *Grey*, 128, 300, 387—7 *Grey*, 80—8 *Grey*, 210, 255—1 *Tarbutck's Deb.*, 278—10 *Grey*, 293—*Chandler*, 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice.—8 *Grey*, 255.

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

SECTION XLVII.

MESSAGES.

Messages between the two Houses are only to be sent while both Houses are sitting.—3 *Hats.*, 15. They are received during a debate, without adjourning 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.—*Haker.*, 178.

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

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

Where the subject of a message is of a nature that it can properly be communicated to both Houses of Parliament, it is expected that this communication should be made to both on the same day. But where a message was accompanied with an original declaration, signed by the party to which the message referred, it being sent to one House, was not noticed by the other, because the 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 them to be returned, that he may communicate them to the Lords.—1 *Chandler*, 303.

SECTION XLVIII.

ASSENT.

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

When a bill has passed both Houses of Congress, the House last acting on it notifies its passage to the other, and delivers the bill to the joint committee on enroll-

ment, who see that it is truly enrolled in parchment.—(*Vide Joint Rules*, 6). When the bill is enrolled, it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly and all of a piece, that the blanks within the paragraphs may not give room for forgery.—*9 Grey*, 143. It is then put in the hands of the clerk of the House of Representatives, to have it signed by the Speaker. The clerk then brings it by way of message to the Senate, to be signed by their President. Their Secretary of the Senate returns it to the committee on enrollment, who present it to the President of the United States.—*Vide Joint Rules*, 8, 9. If he approves, he signs, and deposits it among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, and notifies by message the House in which it originated, that he has approved and signed it; of which that House informs the other by message. If the President disapproves, he is to return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated, who are to enter the objections at large, on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of the House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the President's objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.—*Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 7.*

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on 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 re-passed 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, § 3.*

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

Some judges have been of opinion that the journals of the House of Commons are no records, but remembrances. But this is not law.—*Cob.*, 110, 111—*Lex. Parl.* 114, 115—*Jour. H. C., Mar.* 17, 1592—*Hale Parl.*, 105. For the Lords in their House, have power of judicature; the Commons, in their House, have power of judicature; and both houses together have power of judicature; and the book of the clerk of the House of Commons is a record, as is affirmed by act of Parliament.—6 *H.*, 8 c. 16—*Inst.*, 23, 34; and every member of the House of Commons has a judicial place.—4 *Inst.*, 15. As records, they are open to every person; and a printed note of either House is sufficient ground for the other to notice it. Either may appoint a committee to inspect the journals of the other, and report what has been done by the other in any particular case.—2 *Hats.*, 261—3 *Hats.*, 27, 30. Every member has a right to see the journals, and to take and publish votes from them. Being a record, every one may see and publish them.—6 *Grey*, 118, 119.

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

SECTION L.

ADJOURNMENT.

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

By the Constitution of the United States, a smaller number than a majority may adjourn from day to day.—1, 5. But neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.—1, 5. The President may, on extraordinary occasion, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper.—*Const.*, 11, 3.

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

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

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

SECTION LI.

A SESSION.

Parliament has three modes of separation, to wit: by adjournment, by prorogation or dissolution by the King, or by the efflux of the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session; provided some act has passed. In this case, all matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken up *de novo*, if taken up at all.—1 *Blackst.*, 186. Adjournment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight, a month, etc., *ad libitum*. All matters depending remain *in statu quo*, and when they meet again, be the term ever so distant, are resumed without any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left.—1 *Lev.*, 165—*Lex. Parl.*, c. 2—1 *Ro. Rep.*, 29—4 *Inst.*, 7, 27, 28—*Hutt*, 61—1 *Mod.*, 152—*Ruffh. Jac. L. Dict. Parliamentis*—*Blackst.*, 186. Their whole session is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof.—*Bro. Abr. Parliament*, 86.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by prorogation.—5 *Grey*, 374—9 *Grey*, 350—1 *Chandler*, 50. Neither house can continue any portion of itself in any Parliamentary function, beyond the end of the session without the consent of the two other branches. When done, it is by 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. I, 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 Speaker of the House of Representatives, be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the — day of —."

When it was said above that all matters depending before Parliament were discontinued by the determination of the session, it was not meant for judiciary cases depending before the House of Lords, such as impeachments, appeals, and writs of error. These stand continued, of course, to the next session.—*Raym.*, 120, 381—*Ruffh. Jac. L. D. Parliament.*

Impeachments stand in like manner continued before the Senate of the United States.*

SECTION LII.

TREATIES.

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

All confidential communications made by the President of the United States to the Senate, shall be by the members thereof, kept inviolably secret; and that all treaties, which may hereafter be laid before the Senate, shall also be kept secret until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy.—*Rule 38.*

Treaties are legislative acts. A treaty is the law of the land. It differs from other laws only as it must have the consent of a foreign nation, being but a contract with respect to that nation. In all countries, I believe, except England, treaties are made by the legislative power; and there also, if they touch the laws of the land, they must be approved by Parliament. *Ware vs. Hylton.*—3 *Dallas' Rep.*, 199. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the King of Great Britain cannot, by a treaty, make a citizen of an alien.—*Vattel, b. 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 with Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of Parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty.—4 *Russell's Hist. Mod. Europe*, 457—2 *Smollett*, 242, 246.

By the Constitution of the United States, this department of legislation is confined to two branches only, of the ordinary legislature; the President originating, and 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 these 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 af-

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

fairs with those of Europe. Besides, as the negotiations are carried on by the Executive alone, the subjecting to the ratification of the Representatives such articles as are within their participation, is no more inconvenient than to the Senate. But the ground of this exemption is denied as unfounded. For example, the treaty of commerce with France; and it will be found that out of thirty-one articles, there are not more than small portions of two or three of them which would not still remain as subjects of treaties, untouched by these exceptions.

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

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

The mode of voting on questions of ratifications, is by nominal call.

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

Its second reading shall be for consideration; and on a subsequent day, when it shall be taken up as in a committee of the whole, and every one shall be free to move a question on any particular article, in this form: "Will the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of this article," or propose amendments thereto, either by inserting or leaving out words, in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the article?" And in every of the said cases, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be required to decide affirmatively. And when through the whole, the proceedings shall be stated to the House, and questions be again severally put thereon for confirmation, or new ones proposed, requiring in like manner a concurrence of two-thirds for whatever is retained or inserted.

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

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

SECTION LIII.

IMPEACHMENT.

The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.—*Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 3.*

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States. But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.—*Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 3.*

The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors.—*Const. U. S., Art. 2, Sec. 4.*

The trial of crime, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury.—*Const. U. S., Art. 3, Sec. 2.*

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

JURISDICTION.

The Lords cannot impeach any to themselves, nor join in the accusation, because they are judges.—*Seld. Judic. in Parl.*, 12, 63. Nor can they proceed against a commoner, but on the complaint of the Commons. *Id.*, 84. The Lords may not, by the law, try a commoner for capital offence, on the information of the King, or a private person; because the accused is entitled to a trial by his peers generally; but on accusation by the House of Commons, they may proceed against the delinquent of whatsoever degree, and whatsoever be the nature of the offence; for there they do not assume to themselves trial at common law. The Commons are then instead of a Jury, and the judgment is given on their demand, which is instead of a verdict. So the Lords do only judge, but not try the delinquent.—*Id.*, 6. 7. But Wooddeson denies that a commoner can be charged capitally before the Lords, even by the Commons; and cites Fizharris's case, 1681, impeached of high treason, where the Lords remitted the prosecution to the inferior courts.—8 *Grey's Deb.*, 325, 6, 7—2 *Wooddeson*, 601, 576—3 *Seld.*, 1610, 1619, 1641—4 *Black*, 257—3 *Seld.*, 1604, 1618, 9, 1656.

ACCUSATION.

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

PROCESS.

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

ARTICLES.

The accusation (article) of the Commons, is substituted in place of an indictment. Thus, by the usage of Parliament in impeach-

ment for writing or speaking, the particular words need not be specified.—*Sach. Tr.*, 325—*Woodd.*, 602, 605—*Lords' Jour.*, 3 June, 1701—1 *Wms.*, 616.

APPEARANCE.

If he appears, and the case be capital, he answers in custody, though not if the accusation be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusations. If it be for a misdemeanor only, he answers, a Lord in his place, a Commoner at the bar, and not in custody, unless, on the answer, the Lords find cause to commit him till he finds sureties to attend, and lest he should fly.—*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 *Lords' Jour.*, 13 Nov., 1643—2 *Woodd.*, 607. But he cannot plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment.—2 *Woodd.*, 618—2 *St. Tr.* 735.

REPLICATION, REJOINDER, ETC.

There may be a replication, rejoinder, etc. *Seld. Jud.* 114—8 *Grey's Deb.*, 233—*Sach. Tr.*, 15—*Jour. H. of Commons*, 6 March, 1640, 1.

WITNESSES.

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

JURY.

In the case of Alice Pierce, 1 *R.*, 2, a jury was empaneled for her trial before a committee.—*Seld. Jud.*, 123. But this was on a

complaint, not an impeachment by the Commons.—*Seld. Jud.*, 163. It must have also been for a misdemeanor only, as the Lords Spiritual sat in the case, which they do on misdemeanors, but not in capital cases.—*Seld. Jud.*, 148. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods.—*Seld. Jud.*, 188. This, Seldon says, is the only jury he finds recorded in Parliament for misdemeanors, but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on the trial of his country, a jury ought to be empaneled; and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the Commons; for they are in *loco proprio*, and here no jury ought to be empaneled. *Id.* 124. The Lord Berkley, 6 *E.*, 3, was arraigned for the murder of L. 2, on an information on the part of the King, and not an impeachment of the Commons, for then they had been *patria sua*. He waived his peerage, and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire.—*Id.*, 125. In one, 1 *H.* 7, the Commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given or hereafter to be given in Parliament.—*Id.* 133. They have been generally, and more justly considered, as is before stated, as the grand jury. For the conceit of Seldon is certainly not accurate, that they are the *patria sua* of the accused, and that the Lords do only judge, but not try. It is undeniable that they do try. For they examine witnesses as to the facts, and acquit and condemn according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale says, "The Peers are judges of law as well as of fact." 2 *Hale, P. C.*, 275. Consequently of fact as well as of law.

PRESENCE OF COMMONS.

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

JUDGMENT.

Judgments in Parliament for death, have been strictly guided *per legem terræ*, which they cannot alter; and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither 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, 1691.—2 *Wood.*, 618.

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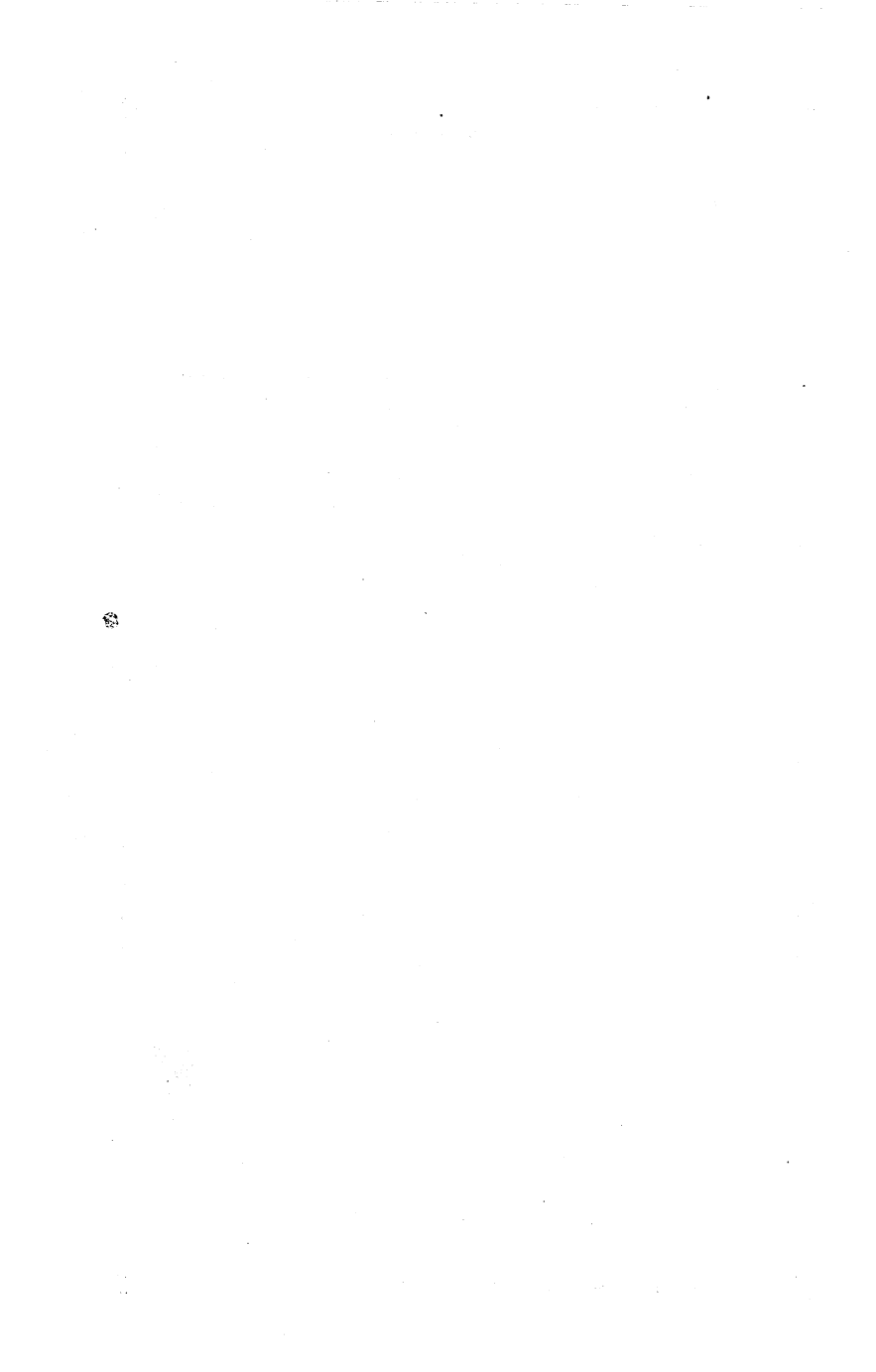
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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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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.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On the Judiciary :

Senators Bowman, Webb, Bentley, Sessions and F. O. Thorp.

On Finance :

Senators Lawrence, Sholes and George Reed.

On Incorporations :

Senators Case, Bentley and Morgan.

On Roads, Bridges and Ferries :

Senators Lincoln, Judd and Smith.

On Town and County Organizations :

Senators Sessions, Cole and Meade.

On Militia :

Senators Starks, Webb and Clark.

On Privileges and Elections :

Senators Meade, J. C. Chandler and Barnum.

On Agriculture :

Senators Wheeler, Rountree and Orson Reed.

On Legislative Expenditures :

Senators Bull, Elwood and Morgan.

On State Affairs :

Senators Proudfit, Wheeler and Larkin.

On Federal Relations :

Senators Bentley, Bowman and F. O. Thorp.

On Education, School and University Lands :

Senators Elwood, Lawrence and Smith.

On Banks and Banking :

Senators J. A. Chandler, Case and Budlong.

Joint Committee on Claims :

Senators W. H. Chandler, Case and Budlong.

On Internal Improvements :

Senators Adams, Cole and Clark.

On Engrossed Bills :

Senators Fulton, Bull and Smith.

On Enrolled Bills :

Senators J. G. Thorp, W. H. Chandler and Meade.

On Contingent Expenses :

Senators Judd, Sessions and F. O. Thorp.

On Public Lands :

Senators Rountree, Adams and Orson Reed.

On State Prison :

Senators Barnum, W. H. Chandler and Wilson.

On Railroads :

Senators Littlejohn, J. G. Thorp, Lincoln, Proudfit and Wilson.

On Benevolent Institutions :

Senators Webb, Littlejohn and Starks.

Joint Committee on Public Printing :

Senators Sholes and Wilson.

Joint Committee on Local Legislation :

Senators Cole and Budlong.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE SENATE FOR 1866.

Dist.	NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Age.	Yrs in		POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	BOARDING PLACE.	Politics.
					State.	Leg't.				
...	Wymaa Spooner,	Lt. Gov. <i>ex-officio</i> P,	Massachusetts, ..	68	23	8	Elkhorn,	Walworth, ..	Gen. Atwood's,	Union.
1	John A. Bentley,	Lawyer,	New York,	30	7	2	Sheboygan,	Sheboygan, ..	Gen. Atwood's,	Union.
2	Mathew J. Meade,	Farmer,	Pennsylvania, ..	42	30	1	Green Bay,	Brown,	Vilas House,	Democrat.
3	L. Morgan,	Manufacturer,	Pennsylvania, ..	51	20	2	Ozaukee,	Ozaukee,	Meredith House, ...	Democrat.
4	Frederick O. Thorp, ..	Lawyer,	New York,	33	26	5	West Bend,	Washington, ..	Vilas House,	Democrat.
5	W. K. Wilson,	Mechanic,	Scotland,	41	21	5	Milwaukee,	Milwaukee, ..	Mrs. Lathrop's,	Democrat.
6	Charles H. Larkin, ..	Farmer,	Connecticut,	54	30	1	Milwaukee,	Milwaukee, ..	Vilas House,	Democrat.
7	J. I. Case,	Manufacturer,	New York,	46	23	2	Racine,	Racine,	Mr. Bearisley's, ...	Union.
8	C. C. Sholes,	Sup't of Telegraph,	Connecticut,	50	30	6	Kenosha,	Kenosha,	Gen. Gaylord's,	Union.
9	Henry G. Webb,	Lawyer,	Pennsylvania, ..	40	16	2	Wautoma,	Waushara, ..	Mrs. Foresman's, ...	Union.
10	Orson Reed,	Farmer,	Massachusetts, ..	55	30	2	Summit,	Waukesha, ..	Judge Ainsworth's ..	Democrat.
11	Willard H. Chandler, ..	Farmer,	Vermont,	35	12	6	Windsor,	Dane,	Mrs. Vrooman's, ...	Union.
12	N. M. Littlejohn,	Lumber Merchant, ..	New York,	42	10	3	Whitewater, ...	Walworth, ..	Mrs. Vrooman's, ...	Union.
13	Samuel Cole,	Mechanic,	Canada East, ..	51	27	7	Gratiot,	La Fayette, ..	American House, ...	Union.
14	A. W. Starks,	Farmer,	Massachusetts, ..	63	23	5	Baraboo,	Sauk,	Mrs. Johnson's,	Union.
15	W. L. Lincoln,	Merchant,	Vermont,	37	8	3	Avoca,	Iowa,	Mrs. Johnson's, ...	Union.
16	John H. Rountree,	Farmer,	Kentucky,	60	39	12	Platteville, ...	Grant,	John N. Jones', ...	Union.
17	Wm. A. Lawrence, ...	Merchant,	Vermont,	43	21	5	Janesville,	Rock,	Home,	Union.
18	Stoddard Judd,	Farmer,	Connecticut,	68	25	6	Fox Lake,	Dodge,	Mrs. Kellogg,	Union.
19	George Reed,	Lawyer,	Massachusetts, ..	57	30	3	Manitowoc,	Manitowoc, ...	Judge Ainsworth's ..	Democrat.
20	George F. Wheeler, ...	Farmer,	Vermont,	41	12	3	Nanuapa,	Fond du Lac	Mrs. Foresman's, ...	Union.
21	George S. Barnum, ...	Miller,	Vermont,	46	19	4	Waukau,	Winnebago, ..	Mrs. Foresman's, ...	Union.
22	A. L. Smith,	Land Agent,	Connecticut,	32	11	1	Appleton,	Outagamie, ...	Vilas House,	Democrat.
23	S. W. Budlong,	Produce Merchant, ..	New York,	48	7	2	Waterloo,	Jefferson, ...	Vilas House,	Democrat.
24	Henry Adams,	Farmer,	Pennsylvania, ..	54	20	1	Monticello, ...	Green,	Mr. Pyncheon's, ...	Union.
25	Jonathan Bowman, ...	Lawyer,	New York,	36	14	5	KilbournCity	Columbia, ..	Vilas House,	Union.
26	James K. Proudfit, ...	Clerk,	New York,	34	23	1	Madison,	Dane,	Home,	Union.
27	M. H. Sessions,	Lawyer,	Vermont,	44	11	2	Waupaca,	Waupaca, ..	C. M. Foresman's, ..	Union.
28	Marcus A. Fulton, ...	Merchant,	New York,	30	12	2	Hudson,	St. Croix,	Mrs. Foresman's, ...	Union.
29	G. DeWitt Elwood, ...	Farmer,	New York,	47	16	2	Princeton,	Green Lake, ..	Mrs. Lathrop's,	Union.
30	Benjamin Bull,	Lawyer,	Virginia,	67	19	1	Pra. du Chien, ..	Crawford, ...	Mrs. Wilson's,	Union.
31	John A. Chandler, ...	Scrutator,	Vermont,	35	11	2	Sparta,	Monroe,	C. M. Foresman's, ..	Union.
32	J. G. Thorp,	Lumber Merchant, ..	New York,	53	9	1	Eau Claire, ...	Eau Claire, ...	Aug. Gaylord's,	Union.
33	Satterlee Clark,	Lawyer,	Washingt'n City	49	38	7	Horicon,	Dodge,	Vilas House,	Democrat.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE 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,.....	32	16	Baraboo,.....	Sauk,.....	Mrs. Johnson's.
L. B. Hills,.....	Assistant Clerk,....	Lawyer,.....	New York,.....	43	18	Waupun,.....	Dodge,.....	Mrs. Kollogg's.
Sid. Hauxhurst,...	Book Keeper,.....	Mechanic,.....	New York,....	23	10	Eau Claire,....	Eau Claire,...	M. L. Daggett's.
George W. Stoner..	Enrolling Clerk,....	Clerk,.....	Ohio,.....	35	29	Madison,.....	Dane,.....	Home.
I. Ferguson,.....	Engrossing Clerk, ..	Merchant,.....	New York,.....	24	11	Brandon,.....	Fond du Lac, ..	William Doty's.
M. Griffin,.....	Transcribing Clerk, ..	Student,.....	Ireland,.....	23	8	Kilbourne City	Columbia,....	George Duroff.
Nelson Williams,...	Sergeant-at-Arms,...	Produce Dealer,...	New York,.....	40	10	Stoughton,....	Dane,.....	Wm. Vrooman's.
Et. S. M. Bond,...	1st Ass't S't-at-Arms	Farmer,.....	Virginia,.....	27	17	Milton,.....	Rock,.....	W. A. Lawrence's.
D. Lockerby,.....	2d Ass't S't-at-Arms.	Postmaster,.....	New York,.....	32	10	Wautoma,....	Waushara,....	H. Drew's.
Frank Leeland,...	Postmaster,.....	Editor,.....	New York,.....	31	21	Elkhorn,.....	Walworth,....	Mrs. Johnson's.
James S. Foster,...	Ass't Postmaster,....	Farmer,.....	Massachusetts,	38	19	Horo,.....	Winnebago,...	A. S. Frank's.
W. H. Hamilton,...	Door Keeper,.....	Merchant,.....	New York,.....	25	9	Spring Green,.	Sauk,.....	Dr. Morse's.
N. McCastland,....	Door Keeper,.....	Farmer,.....	New York,.....	41	11	Albany,.....	Green,.....	.....
William Kays,.....	Ass't Door Keeper,...	Farmer,.....	Pennsylvania,...	24	17	Platteville,....	Grant,.....	.....
John R. Crocker,...	Ass't Door Keeper,...	Farmer,.....	New York,.....	45	23	Bellville,....	Dane,.....	Scandinavian.
Barton Edwards,...	Ass't Door Keeper,...	Mechanic,.....	Rhode Island,...	50	24	Albion,.....	Dane,.....	.....
John H. Fessions,...	Gallery Door Keeper	Clerk,.....	Vermont,.....	17	12	Waupaca,....	Waupaca,....	Mr. Foresman's.
John Gibbons,....	Fireman,.....	Farmer,.....	Ireland,.....	55	9	Sun Prairie,...	Dane,.....	Mrs. Wyman's.
M. Smith,.....	Fireman,.....	Farmer,.....	Wisconsin,.....	26	26	Liuden,.....	Iowa,.....	Mr. Flowers'.
John Stephens,....	Fireman,.....	Farmer,.....	England,.....	22	17	.....	Lafayette,....	.....
Wm. L. Holden,....	President's Fireman	Student,.....	Wisconsin,.....	16	16	Elkhorn,.....	Walworth,....	Mrs. Wilson's.
Abram Evans,.....	Night Watchman,...	Farmer,.....	Pennsylvania,...	48	14	Stoughton,....	Dane,.....	Mrs. Wyman's.
N. T. Bakkeithun,.	Porter,.....	Printer,.....	Norway,.....	32	12	Martel,.....	Pierce,.....	Ole Thompson's.
William G. Dunn, ..	Messenger,.....	Student,.....	England,.....	18	12	Madison,.....	Dane,.....	Home.
Rufus Roys,.....	Messenger,.....	Student,.....	Wisconsin,.....	16	16	Janesville,...	Rock,.....	Home.
Walter Allen,....	Messenger,.....	Student,.....	New York,.....	15	13	Geneva,.....	Walworth,....	Prof. Allen's.
William Jones,....	Messenger,.....	Student,.....	New York,.....	16	5	Madison,.....	Dane,.....	.....
Robert B. McCord,.	Messenger,.....	Student,.....	New York,.....	14	3	Oregon,.....	Dane,.....	Mrs. McCord.
George Wilder,....	Messenger,.....	Student,.....	Wisconsin,....	19	19	Sun Prairie,....	Dane,.....	Mrs. Wyman's.
Thomas Lannon,...	Messenger,.....	Student,.....	Massachusetts,	12	8	Madison,.....	Dane,.....	Home.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE SENATE.

Calling Sen- 1. The Lieutenant Governor of the State, who, by the
ate to order. 8th Section of the 5th Article of the Constitution, is con-
stituted *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 mem-
bers to order, who shall thereupon take their seats, and
continue with their heads uncovered, while the Senate
remain in session; the clerk shall call the roll of mem-
bers, and as soon as a majority is present, the journal of
the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any
mistake may be corrected.

Duties of 2. The President shall preserve order and decorum ;
President. 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 Sen-
ate by any member.

Temporary 3. The President shall have the right to name any
President. 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 ex-
cused from voting on any question by reason of his oc-
cupying the chair; nor shall such substitute's authority,
as presiding officer, extend beyond a day's adjournment
of the Senate.

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

Committee 5. Whenever the Senate determines to go into com-
of the whole. mittee of the whole, the President shall name one of the
members as chairman, who shall, for the time being,
be invested with all the authority of the presiding officer
of the Senate.

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

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.

Disturbances
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 question may be,] will say aye;" and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of a different opinion, will say no." If the President doubt as to the voice of the majority, or a division be called for, the Senate shall divide—those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise and be counted; or if there still be a doubt, or a *count* be called for, the President shall appoint two tellers, one from each side, to make the count and report the same to the President, who shall declare the same to the Senate.

Questions—
how stated
and decided.

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.

Quorums.

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.

Leave of ab-
sence.

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.

Reports of
Committees.

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

Clerk—elec-
tion of, and
duties.

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, etc., are promptly executed, and the requisite fires are kept up during the appropriate season; and to perform all other services pertaining to the post of Sergeant-at-Arms.

Committees.

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

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

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

Reporters, persons privileged to floor of Senate.

15. Reporters for newspapers can have seats assigned them by the President, within the bar of the chamber, for the purpose of taking down the proceedings, but not so as to interfere with the convenience of the Senate. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, Senators, and ex-Senators, and Members of Congress, Judges of any Courts, Members and ex-Members of State Legislatures, and Mem-

bers 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.

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 in the chamber of the Senate when the question was put, unless by leave of the Senate; nor shall any member be counted, upon a division and count

of the Senate, who shall be without the chamber at the time.

Every Senator to vote unless excused.

23. Every member who may be within the Senate chamber when the question is put, shall give his vote unless the Senate shall excuse him from voting. When a question is being taken, or about to be taken, it shall be competent for any member to call for the ayes and noes, which shall be entered on the journal. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the call of ayes and noes is commenced; and any Senator wishing to be excused from voting, may briefly and pertinently explain his reasons therefor, before the call of 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.

Motion to be in writing.

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

Motion made in possession of Senate.

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, or leave of the Senate.

Motions, order of.

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.

Adjourn.

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

The previous question.

29. The "previous question" shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when sustained by a majority of the members present, and shall preclude amendments and further debate, until the main question shall have been disposed of. The "main question" shall be the original proposition and pending amendments. When the Senate shall have determined that the main question shall not now be put, the pending subject shall be considered as remaining under debate. And may be proceeded with and determined upon in the same manner as though the previous question had not been moved. When the Senate

shall have determined that the main question shall now be put, its effect shall be to bring the Senate to a direct vote—first on pending amendments in their order, and then on the main question, without debate or further amendment. But after the previous question has been sustained, and prior to the Senate having determined that the main question shall now be put, a motion to adjourn, and a call of the Senate, shall each be once in order; but no further motion or call shall be in order, except to receive the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms, or dispense with proceedings under the call; and all motions and proceedings authorized by this rule, shall be decided without debate, whether on appeal or otherwise.

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

Reconsideration.

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.

Division of question.

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.

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.

Papers to be read before presented.

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 doors shall be closed, the absentees noted, and no member permitted to leave the room until the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings in the call be suspended, or the Senate adjourn. Previous to the reception of such report, further proceedings in the call shall not be sus-

Call of the Senate.

- pended, 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 propositions reported by committee of the whole, shall be disposed of in the same manner as if proposed in the Senate.
- Introduction of bills. 37. All bills and resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or after one day's previous notice, or upon report of committees. And all bills, when introduced, shall be endorsed with the name of the member or committee.
- Bills to be read three times. 38. Every bill, memorial, or joint resolution requiring the signature of the Governor shall receive three several readings previous to its passage. But no such bill or memorial, or joint resolution, shall receive a second and third reading on the same day.
- Commitments. 39. No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it has been twice read. If objections are raised to the bill on its first reading, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objections be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading.
- Committee of the Whole to consider all bills. 40. All bills and joint resolutions, requiring the approval of the Governor, shall, on a second reading, be considered in committee of the whole, before they shall be acted upon by the Senate, and those originating in the Senate, except resolutions not requiring the approval of the Governor, and except appropriations or local bills, before being considered in committee of the whole, shall be printed, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.
- Copies to be printed. 41. Two hundred and forty copies of every bill, joint resolution, or memorial, of a general nature, shall be printed after the second reading, unless otherwise ordered; and no bill of a private or local nature shall be printed unless ordered; and all bills, resolutions and amendments, after being printed, shall remain at least one day on the files before being considered.
- Engrossment of bills. 42. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or other paper, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "Shall it be engrossed and read the third time?"

And upon every such bill or paper originating in the Assembly, "Shall it be ordered to a third reading?"

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

Amendm'ts on 3rd 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.

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

Clerk to transmit bills to Assembly.

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.

Memorials to Congress.

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

Committees not to be absent without leave.

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

Enrollment.

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

Executive sessions.

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 pro-

Ayes & noes to be called and certified.

position in which the concurrence of more than a majority of Senators present is required by the constitution of this State, the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be entered at large upon the journal, and it shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk to certify on the back of every such bill or proposition, the number of Senators voting for and against the passage of the same.

President to administer oaths.

Hour of meeting.

Rules not to be recinded without notice.

Resolutions to lie over if objected to.

Title of laws amended to be in bill.

Amendment by substit^{to} how made.

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.

53. No standing rule or order for the Senate shall 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.

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.

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

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

On Judiciary :

Messrs. Cameron, Williams, Bugh, Butler and J. O. Raymond.

On State Affairs :

Messrs. Hopkins, Simmons, Thompson, Seeley and Martin.

On Federal Relations :

Messrs. Coleman, Bugh, Flint, Pease and Wagner.

On Militia :

Messrs. Harnden, Scribner, Charleton, H. Turner and Harrington.

On Ways and Means :

Messrs. Belden, Bates, Mosher, Rogan and Brown.

On Banks and Banking :

Messrs. Strong, Wilson, A. J. Turner, Curtis and Carroll.

On Incorporations :

Messrs. King, J. O. Raymond, Stephenson, Delaney and Harrington.

On Railroads :

Messrs. Allen, Pound, Hadley, Abrams, A. J. Turner, Skeels, Bennett, Doe and King.

On Internal Improvements :

Messrs. Wooster, Flint, Smiley, Daley and Sawyer.

On State Prison :

Messrs. Bates, Osborn, Hammon, Coleman and Lynde.

On Charitable and Benevolent Institutions :

Messrs. Babcock, Reed, Pettit, Abrams and Orton.

On Medical Societies and Medical Colleges :

Messrs. Reed, Burdick, Pease, Williams and Orton.

On Town and County Organizations.

Messrs. Palmer, Merrill, Woods, Eatough and Gifford.

On Assessment and Collection of Taxes :

Messrs. Davis, Osborn, Potter, Phillips and Baldwin.

On Roads, Bridges and Ferries :

Messrs. Miner, Eaton, Smith, Deuster and H. Turner.

On Expiration and Re-enactment of Laws :

Messrs. Bates, Belden, Proctor, Sanderson, Smoke and Dittmar.

On Education :

Messrs. Robbins, Newell, Clark, Hadley and Willard.

On School and University Lands :

Messrs. Proctor, Stephenson, Thomas, Smith and Plumer.

On Swamp and Overflowed Lands :

Messrs. Eaton, Marsden, Carpenter, Derringer and McCarthy.

On Agriculture and Manufactures :

Messrs. Sanderson, S. O. Raymond, Wooster, Slaughter and Delaney.

On Mining and Smelting :

Messrs. Spensley, Doe, Armstrong, Morse and Schneider.

On Privileges and Elections :

Messrs. Bartlett, Burdick, Rounseville, Baldwin and McGrath.

On Legislative Expenditures :

Messrs. Pope, Armstrong, Ashley, Kenealey and Bodden.

On Contingent Expenses :

Messrs. Copp, Douglas, Jones, Carroll and Seely.

On Engrossed Bills :

Messrs. Erskine, Simmons, Clark, Carr and Curtis.

On Enrolled Bills :

Messrs. Washburn, S. O. Raymond, Marsden, Slaughter and McGrath.

On Claims :

Messrs. Pound, Wolff, Ashley, Copp and Goodsell.

On Public Printing :

Messrs. Carr, Wilson and Butler.

On Local Legislation :

Messrs. Charleton, Miner and Daly.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1866.

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LIST OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

No. Seat.	NAME.	Age.	OCCUPATION.	Place of Nativity.	Years in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.		BOARDING PLACE.	POLITICS.
						Name of P. O.	County.		
...	Barron, H. D., Speak'r	33	Lawyer,.....	New York,.....	15	Falls St. Croix, ..	Polk.....	Vilas House,.....	Union.
7	Abrams, W. J.....	37	Forw'd'g Merch,	New York,.....	6	Green Bay,.....	Brown.....	Mrs. Caswell,.....	Democrat
100	Allen, W. C.....	51	Lawyer,.....	New York,.....	24	Delavan,.....	Walworth.....	Vilas House,.....	Union.
22	Armstrong, John.....	50	Farmer,.....	Pennsylvania, ..	23	Wiotra,.....	Lafayette.....	Wm. Rasdell,.....	Union.
20	Ashley, Oliver.....	44	Farmer,.....	New York,.....	20	Westford,.....	Dodge.....	Chynoweth,.....	Union.
75	Babcock, Oscar.....	31	Farmer,.....	New York,.....	20	Dakota,.....	Waushara.....	Mr. Redfield,.....	Union.
59	Baldwin, George.....	34	Lawyer,.....	Vermont,.....	12	Chilton,.....	Calumet,.....	Dr. Chittenden,.....	Democrat
53	Bartlett, J. O.....	47	Merchant,.....	New York,.....	30	Racine,.....	Jracine.....	Vilas House,.....	Union.
96	Bates, A. C.....	45	Lawyer,.....	New York,.....	21	Janesville,.....	Rock.....	Vilas House,.....	Union.
74	Belden, Philo.....	50	Farmer,.....	Connecticut,.....	25	Rochester,.....	Racine.....	Vilas House,.....	Union.
77	Bennett, A. A.....	41	Lawyer,.....	New York,.....	19	Glen Haven,.....	Grant.....	Miss Bright,.....	Union.
58	Bodden, Jacob.....	35	Farmer,.....	Prussia,.....	18	Theresa,.....	Dodge.....	Rheinischer Hoff, ..	Democrat
4	Brown, Daniel.....	53	Farmer,.....	Connecticut,.....	17	Elm Grove.....	Waukesha.....	Dr. Chittenden,.....	Democrat
65	Bugh, W. A.....	41	Lawyer,.....	Ohio,.....	15	Berlin,.....	Green Lake.....	A. S. Frank,.....	Union.
43	Burdick, B.....	42	Physician,.....	Rhode Island, ..	12	Edgerton,.....	Rock.....	Vilas House,.....	Union.
26	Butler, A. R. R.....	44	Lawyer,.....	Vermont,.....	19	Milwaukee,.....	Milwaukee.....	Mrs. Lathrop,.....	Democrat
25	Cameron, Angus.....	39	Lawyer,.....	New York,.....	8	La Crosse,.....	La Crosse.....	B. F. Hopkins,.....	Union.
45	Carpenter, N. F.....	36	Farmer,.....	Massachusetts, .	4	Desoto,.....	Vernon.....	Col. J. Rusk,.....	Un on.
21	Carr, E. B.....	40	Printer,.....	New York,.....	10	Monroe,.....	Green.....	H. Draw,.....	Union.
60	Carroll, J. P.....	46	Merchant,.....	Ireland,.....	17	Adell,.....	Sheboygan.....	Mrs. Knowlton,.....	Democrat
39	Charlton, William ..	34	Farmer,.....	Ireland,.....	21	Verona,.....	Dane.....	Warren Hawes, ..	Union.
64	Clark, G. F.....	27	Farmer,.....	New Hampshire, ..	26	Bugle,.....	Fond du Lac.....	L. W. Bird,.....	Union.
28	Coleman, James.....	30	Lawyer,.....	New York,.....	8	Fond du Lac,.....	Fond du Lac.....	Vilas House,.....	Union.
70	Copp, William J.....	54	Farmer,.....	Georgia,.....	12	Prescott,.....	Pierce.....	D. Atwood,.....	Union.
3	Curtis, T. H.....	24	Student,.....	Canada West,.....	20	Wauwatosa,.....	Milwaukee.....	Dr. Chittenden, ..	Democrat
90	Daly, Edward.....	55	Farmer,.....	Ireland,.....	22	Brown Deer,.....	Milwaukee,.....	Frank Schmidt,.....	Democrat
71	Davis, Thomas.....	48	Farmer,.....	Vermont,.....	11	Sugar Creek,.....	Walworth.....	Miss Bright,.....	Union.
91	Delaney, M. L.....	46	Milwright,.....	New York,.....	18	Barton,.....	Washington.....	.....	Democrat
95	Dieringer, A. J.....	44	Farmer,.....	Germany,.....	22	Fond du Lac,.....	Fond du Lac.....	L. Nolden,.....	Democrat
55	Deuster, John H.....	54	Merchant,.....	Prussia,.....	21	Milwaukee,.....	Milwaukee.....	Frank Schmidt,.....	Democrat
63	Dittmar, Nicholas ..	56	Farmer,.....	Germany,.....	17	Momee,.....	Manitowoc ..	Mr. Durolf,.....	Union.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

32	Doe, William H.....	48	Miner,	New York,.....	11	Oshkosh,	Winnebago.....	A. S. Frank,.....	Union.
80	Douglass, A. C.....	39	Farmer,	Michigan,.....	24	Hanover,.....	Rock	Z. S. Doty,.....	Union.
35	Eaton, H. L.....	31	Farmer,	New York,.....	9	Lone Rock,.....	Richland.....	Mr. Johnson,.....	Union.
11	Eatough, William....	50	Farmer,	England,.....	15	Brant's Mills,.....	Manitowoc.....	Wm. Pyncheon,...	Democrat
52	Erskine, G. Q.....	38	Brickmaker,.....	New Hampshire,	13	Racine,	Racine.....	Vilas House,.....	Union.
40	Flint, J. M.....	43	Farmer,	Vermont,	9	Sun Prairie,.....	Dane.....	.....	Union.
2	Gifford, Peter D.....	53	Lawyer,	New York,.....	23	North Prairie,...	Waukesha	Madison House,...	Democrat
67	Goodsell, E. B.....	58	Merchant,.....	Vermont,	31	Highland,	Iowa.....	D. H. Tullis,	Democrat
18	Hadley, Jackson.....	57	Produce Dealer, ..	New York,.....	6	Milwaukee,	Milwaukee.....	Vilas House,.....	Democrat
88	Hammon, A. P.....	30	Mechanic,	New York,.....	17	Montfort,	Grant	Mrs. Carman,.....	Union.
57	Harrington, Geo. E....	39	Farmer,	Massachusetts,...	11	Boscobel,.....	Grant,	Mrs. Wilson,.....	Democrat
72	Harnden, H.....	43	Lumberman,.....	Massachusetts,...	14	Rome,.....	Jefferson.....	H. Draw,.....	Union.
38	Hopkins, B. F.....	36	Farmer,	New York,.....	17	Madison,.....	Dane.....	.....	Union.
82	Jones, E. O.....	35	Lumber Dealer,...	Wales,.....	20	Cambria,	Columbia .....	.....	Union.
69	Kenealy, James.....	53	Farmer,	Ireland,.....	24	Toland's Prairie,	Washington	Mr. Nolan,.....	Democrat
89	King, E. P.....	49	Farmer,	Vermont,.....	17	Beloit,	Rock.....	Mrs. Wilson,.....	Union.
27	Lynde, W. P.....	43	Lawyer,	New York,.....	24	Milwaukee,	Milwaukee.....	Dr. Kramer,.....	Democrat
44	Marsden, T. B.....	41	Manufacturer,...	England,.....	39	Friendship,.....	Adams.....	Prof. Lyman,	Union.
6	Martin, Constant.....	35	Insurance Ag't,...	Belgium,.....	12	Dycksville,.....	Kewaunee.....	Mrs. Caswell,	Democrat
13	McCarthy, James.....	41	Farmer,	New Foundland,	17	Pt Washington,	Ozaukee.....	—— Kinney,.....	Democrat
17	McGrath, James.....	30	Grocer,	Ireland,.....	18	Milwaukee,	Milwaukee.....	Frank Schmidt, ..	Democrat
78	Merrill, L. G.....	46	Merchant,	Maine,	16	B'k River Falls,	Jackson.....	Miss Bright,.....	Union.
48	Miner, E. S.....	48	Lumberman,.....	New York,.....	37	Necedah,	Juneau.....	C. Foresman,.....	Union.
9	Morse, W. M.....	40	Surveyor,	England,.....	20	Ashippun,	Dodge	Rheinischer Hoff..	Democrat
73	Mosher, John.....	58	Lawyer,	New York,.....	15	Waterloo,	Jefferson.....	Vilas House,.....	Union.
54	Newell, F.....	68	Agriculturist,...	Massachusetts,...	15	Kenosha,	Kenosha.....	Miss Jones,.....	Union.
99	Orton, C. H.....	43	Physician,	Pennsylvania,...	14	Milwaukee,	Milwaukee.....	Vilas House,.....	Democrat
34	Osborn, A. K.....	41	Lawyer,	New York,.....	15	Iola,	Waupacca	C. Foresman,.....	Union.
36	Palmer, William.....	62	Farmer,	Maryland,.....	12	Logansville,.....	Sauk	Mr. Johnson,.....	Union.
14	Pease, S. A.....	48	Physician,	New York,.....	27	Montello,	Marquette	Dr. Chittenden, ..	Democrat
24	Pettit, Paris.....	42	Farmer,	New York,.....	18	East Troy,.....	Walworth	Miss Bright,.....	Union.
56	Phillips, Joseph.....	40	Merchant,	France,.....	24	Milwaukee,	Milwaukee.....	Frank Schmidt,...	Democrat
15	Plumer, B. G.....	35	Lumberman,.....	New Hampshire,	15	Wausau,	Marathon.....	Vilas House,.....	Democrat
81	Pope, A. W.....	53	Farmer,	Connecticut,...	29	Janesville,	Rock	Z. S. Doty,.....	Union.
42	Potter, W. D.....	37	Merchant,	New York,.....	16	Cambridge,.....	Dane.....	American House,...	Union.
51	Pound, Thaddeus C....	33	Lumberman,.....	Pennsylvania,...	16	Chippewa Falls,	Chippewa.....	Mrs. Tappan,.....	Union.
50	Proctor, John.....	47	Manufacturer,...	Massachusetts,...	10	Neenah,	Winnebago.....	S. G. Benedict,...	Union.
47	Raymond, James O....	34	Lawyer,	New York,.....	11	Plover,.....	Portage.....	American,.....	Union.
76	Raymond, S. O.....	35	Miller,	Vermont,.....	9	Geneva,	Walworth.....	Vilas House,.....	Union.
41	Reed, W. W.....	40	Physician,	Ohio,.....	17	Jefferson,	Jefferson.....	Vilas Houss,.....	Union.]

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1866.—*Concluded.*

No. Seat.	NAME.	Age.	OCCUPATION.	Place of Nativity.	Years in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.		BOARDING PLACE.	POLITICS.
						Name of P. O.	County.		
87	Robbins, Hanmer....	50	Farmer,	New York,.....	29	Platteville,	Grant	R. G. Norton,.....	Union.
93	Rogan, Patrick.....	57	Farmer,	Ireland,.....	29	Watertown,.....	Jefferson	Mrs. Randolph,.....	Democrat
29	Rounseville, Samuel	45	Farmer,	New York,.....	25	Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	Vilas House,.....	Union.
85	Sanderson, R. B.	40	Farmer,	England,.....	16	Paynette,.....	Columbia.....	S. G. Benedict,.....	Union.
8	Sawyer, Hiram.....	51	Farmer,	New Hampshire	20	Burnett,.....	Dodge	Mr. Johnson,.....	Democrat
10	Schneider, Philip....	39	Farmer,	Prussia,.....	20	Boston,	Washington....	Rheinischer Hoff,..	Democrat
97	Scribner, Wiley S....	26	Merchaunt,.....	Illinois,.....	17	Fairplay,.....	Grant	C. Foresman,.....	Union.
68	Seeley, David J.....	60	Farmer,	Missouri,.....	39	Elk Grove,.....	Laf yette	American,.....	Democrat
56	Simmons, William....	42	Farmer,	New York,.....	19	Oshkosh,	Winnebago	A. S. Frank,.....	Union.
66	Skeels, A. M.	52	Farmer,	Vermont,.....	12	Ripon,	Fond du Lac....	Vilas House,.....	Union.
1	Slaughter, George H.	60	Farmer,	Virginia,.....	28	Mendota,	Dane	American,.....	Democrat
22	Strong, Daniel.....	53	Farmer,	New York,.....	30	Albany,	Green	Wm. Pyncheon, ...	Union.
31	Smith, Jesse.....	61	Farmer,	Vermont,.....	28	Dodge's Corners,	Waukesha....	S. H. Vedder,.....	Union.
12	Smoke, David	53	Fisherman,.....	Pennsylvania,...	25	Two Rivers,.....	Manitowoc.....	Wm. Pyncheon, ...	Democrat
33	Spensley, James.....	38	Smelter,.....	England,.....	10	Mineral Point,...	Iowa	C. Foresman,.....	Union.
49	Stephenson, Isaac....	36	Lumberman, ...	New Brunswick,	20	Marinett,	Oconto	Vilas House,.....	Union,
37	Strong, Rollin M....	35	Merchant,	Vermont,.....	15	Reedsburg,.....	Sauk	Mr. Johnson,.....	Union.
92	Thomas, W. H.	38	Farmer,	New York,.....	15	Sumner,	Trempealeau....	M. J. Daggett,.....	Union.
30	Thompson, Samuel..	51	Farmer,	New Hampshire,	20	Hartland,	Waukesha	S. H. Vedder,.....	Union.
84	Turner, A. J.	32	Editor,	New York,.....	10	Portage City,...	Columbia.....	H. M. Lewis,.....	Union.
5	Turner, Henry.....	31	Bookseller,.....	New York,.....	10	Appleton,.....	Outagamie.....	Mrs. Randolph,....	Union.
94	Wagner, Joseph.....	56	Farmer,	Germany,.....	18	Noria,	Fond du Lac....	Rheinischer Hoff,..	Democrat
98	Washburn, Geo. H....	34	Farmer,	Vermont,.....	18	Millville,.....	Grant	Miss Bright,.....	Union.
19	Willard, Andrew....	40	Brickmaker,....	New York,.....	25	Beaver Dam,	Dodge	Mrs. Kellogg,.....	Union.
62	Williams, Bille.....	47	Lawyer,	New York,.....	18	Sheboygan,.....	Sheboygan	Vilas House,.....	Union.
83	Wilson, D. W. C.....	39	Editor,	Ohio,.....	8	Sparta,.....	Monroe.....	American,.....	Union.
61	Wolf, Julius.....	47	Farmer,	Germany,.....	18	Rhine,.....	Sheboygan	Mr. Durof,.....	Union.
56	Woods, Alexander...	42	Farmer,	Ohio,.....	6	Hill-borough, ...	Vernon	Mrs. Wilson,.....	Union.
79	Wooster, H. S.	45	Farmer,	New York,.....	23	Clinton,.....	Rock	Mrs. Wilson,.....	Union.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Age.	Years in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.		BOARDING PLACE.
						Name of P. O.	County.	
E. W. Young,.....	Chief Clerk,.....	Farmer,.....	Maine,.....	44	9	Prairie du Sac,.....	Sauk,.....	R. G. Norton.
J. H. Balch,.....	Assistant Clerk,....	Clerk,.....	New York,....	32	8	Milton,.....	Rock,.....	W. H. Ifolt.
William M. Newcomb,.	Book Keeper,.....	Clerk,.....	New York,....	38	19	Darlington,.....	Lafayette,....	Mrs. Burgess.
Wm. H. Gonner,.....	Enrolling Clerk,....	Soldier,....	Maine,.....	27	18	Sheboygan Falls,...	Sheboygan,...	R. G. Norton.
Capt. C. B. Valentine..	Engrossing Clerk,...	Lawyer,....	New York,....	31	10	Ripon,.....	Fond du Lac,...	Mrs. Hough.
Frank Graham,.....	Transcribing Clerk,.	Soldier,....	France,.....	26	13	Milwaukee,.....	Milwaukee,...	D. H. Tullis.
L. M. Hammond,.....	Sergeant-at-Arms,...	Teacher,...	New York,....	30	12	Clinton,.....	Rock,.....	H. Drew.
Capt. I. T. Carr,.....	1st Ass't S't-at-Arms,	Soldier,....	New York,....	34	8	Monroe,.....	Green,.....	H. Drew.
A. Stevens,.....	2d Ass't S't-at-Arms,	Mechanic,...	New York,....	38	10	Elkhorn,.....	Walworth,....	Mrs. Johnson.
A. Morley,.....	Postmaster,.....	Editor,.....	New York,....	39	24	Oshkosh,.....	Winnebago,...	Mrs. Johnson.
H. Beckwith,.....	1st Ass't Postmaster,	Clergyman,.	N. Hampshire,	66	16	Hartford,.....	Washington,...	Mrs. Seymour.
C. S. Chipman,.....	2d Ass't Postmaster,...	Soldier,....	Vermont,....	19	10	Racine,.....	Racine,.....	Sen. Lawrence.
H. Therngate,.....	Door Keeper,.....	Soldier,....	New York,....	35	20	Dakota,.....	Waushara,....	— Redfield.
A. A. Kidd,.....	Door Keeper,.....	Soldier,....	Ohio,.....	28	19	Cassville,.....	Grant,.....	American House.
George D. Phinney,...	Door Keeper,.....	Soldier,....	New York,....	19	10	Lodi,.....	Columbia,....	S. Boffman.
Charles L. Valentine,...	Door Keeper,.....	Soldier,....	New York,....	22	12	Janesville,....	Rock,.....	Z. S. Doty.
E. B. Whitmore,.....	Door Keeper,.....	Soldier,....	Pennsylvania,.	...	...	Oregon,.....	Dane,.....	.....
S. E. Orvis,.....	Door Keeper,.....	Soldier,....	New York,....	31	13	Waukesha,.....	Waukesha,....	Mr. Orvis.
William Fitzpatrick,...	Fireman,.....	Laborer,....	Ireland,.....	39	11	Madison,.....	Dane,.....	Home.
M. S. Lockerby,.....	Fireman,.....	Soldier,....	New York,....	41	21	Waupacca,.....	Waupacca,....	Mrs. Cameron.
H. H. Hayward,.....	Fireman,.....	Farmer,....	Massachusetts,	63	21	Sparta,.....	Monroe,.....	Olo Thompson.
J. P. Spencer,.....	Fireman,.....	Mechanic,...	Ireland,.....	30	11	Madison,.....	Dane,.....	Home.
Peter Nelson,.....	Fireman,.....	Soldier,....	Sweden,.....	30	...	Prescott,.....	Pierce,.....	.....
James McDowell,.....	Spunker's Attendant	Soldier,....	New York,....	22	18	Madison,.....	Dane,.....	Home.
E. Beaver,.....	Gallery Attendant,...	Farmer,....	Pennsylvania,.	66	16	Fond du Lac,.....	Fond du Lac,...	American House.
A. Wilcox,.....	Gallery Attendant,...	Farmer,....	New York,....	55	25	Spring Green,....	Sauk,.....	R. G. Norton.
Norwood Bowers,.....	Night Watchman,...	Soldier,....	Wisconsin,....	23	23	Clinton,.....	Rock,.....	.....
Harry H. Barron,.....	Sneaker's Messenger	Student,....	Wisconsin,....	12	12	Falls St. Croix,...	Polk,.....	Mrs. Tappan.
R. Frank Norton,.....	Clerk's Messenger,...	Student,....	Wisconsin,....	8	8	Madison,.....	Dane,.....	Home.
Harvey Olin,.....	Messenger,.....	Student,....	Wisconsin,....	13	13	Waukesha,.....	Waukesha,....	C. H. Purple.
Fay Flint,.....	Messenger,.....	Student,....	Wisconsin,....	11	11	Madison,.....	Dane,.....	Home,

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.—*Concluded.*

NAMES.	OFFICE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Age.	Years in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.		BOARDING PLACE.
						Name of P. O.	County.	
N. F. Webber,	Messenger,	Student,	Wisconsin,	16	16	Boscobel,	Grant,	Meredith House.
F. A. Frank,	Messenger,	Student,	New York,	15	10	Oshkosh,	Winnebago, ..	H. Rublee.
Thaddens Sutliff,	Messenger,	Student,	Wisconsin,	15	15	Emerald Grove,	Rock,	Z. S. Doty.
Thomas Robbins,	Messenger,	Student,	Wisconsin,	13	13	Platteville,	Grant,	R. G. Norton.
Joseph Goss,	Messenger,	Student,	Massachusetts,	17	10	Madison,	Dane,	Home.
R. C. Notbohm,	Messenger,	Student,	Wisconsin,	16	16	Milwaukee,	Milwaukee, ..	Meredith House.
John Armbrecht,	Messenger,	Student,	New York,	14	6	Madison,	Dane,	Home.
Porter Smith,	Messenger,	Student,	Wisconsin,	14	14	Madison,	Dane,	Home.
Frank Wilcox,	Messenger,	Student,	Wisconsin,	12	12	Spring Green,	Sauk,	R. G. Norton.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

MEETING, QUORUM, PRIVILEGES, ETC.,

1. The hour for the meeting of the Assembly shall be at ten o'clock A. M., unless a different hour shall be prescribed by resolution. Hour of meeting.
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 the absent members. Quorum.
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. Leave of absence.
4. Contestants for seats shall have the privileges of the House until their respective cases are disposed of; the privileges to extend only so far as access to the Assembly Chamber, during the time occupied in settling the contest. Contestants for seats.
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. Who may be admitted to the floor.
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. Disturbance in lobby.
7. No member or officer of the Assembly shall be permitted to read newspapers within the bar of the House while the Assembly is in session; nor shall any Reading newspapers and smoking prohibited.

person be permitted to smoke in the Assembly room at any time.

OF THE OFFICERS.

Duties of Speaker.

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

9. It shall be the general duty of the Speaker—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Points of order decided by Speaker, subject to an appeal.

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

A member may be called to the Chair. Speaker pro tem.

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

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

13. The Speaker shall vote on a call of the yeas and nays, and his name shall be recorded with those of the other members.

When Speaker shall vote.

14. A CHIEF CLERK shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Assembly; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings of the body, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him; he shall superintend the recording of the journals of proceedings; the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing and copying of bills, resolutions, etc.; shall permit no records or papers belonging to the Assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the Speaker; and generally shall perform, under the direction of the Speaker, all duties pertaining to his office as Clerk, and shall be responsible for the official acts of his assistants.

Duties of the Clerk.

15. The Chief Clerk shall appoint one assistant to aid in the performance of his duties at the desk, and he shall be styled the Journal Clerk. He shall also appoint the necessary corps of assistants to act as Bookkeeper, Engrossing and Enrolling Clerks.

Appointees of the Chief Clerk.

26. The Chief Clerk and his Engrossing Clerks, in all proper cases, shall correct any mere clerical error in any Assembly bill, memorial or resolution, such as errors in orthography, or the use of one word for another, as *affect* for "effect," *previous* for "previously," *are* for "is," *banks* for "bank," and the like; and, also, all mistakes in numbering the sections and references thereto, whether such errors occur in the original bill, or are caused by amendments made thereto. It shall also be competent for the Chief Clerk, at any time before the passage of any Assembly bill, to insert therein an "enacting clause," when such clause has evidently been omitted through mistake or inadvertence. But no corrections other than such as are authorized by this rule, shall be made at any time by the clerk or his assistants, unless upon the order of the Assembly. On questions of orthography, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary shall be taken as the standard.

Chief Clerk may correct cert'n errors

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

Acts, etc., to be signed by Speaker and Clerk.

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

Duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

gress of all persons to and from the Chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed; that the requisite fires are kept up during the appropriate season; that the hall is properly ventilated, and is open for the use of the members of the Assembly from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., and to perform all other services pertaining to the post of Sergeant-at-Arms.

OF THE COMMITTEES.

Committees. 19. The Standing Committees of the Assembly shall consist of five members each, except the Committee on Railroads, which shall consist of nine members, and shall be as follows :

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

Joint Committees. 20. The following Committees shall be Joint Committees, and shall be constituted as follows :

1. *On Claims.**—Five from Assembly; two from Senate.
2. *On Public Printing.*†—Three from Assembly; two from Senate.
3. *On Local Legislation.*‡—Three from Assembly; two from Senate.

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

Majority and Minority Reports. 22. In case all the members of any committee required or entitled to report on any subject referred to them

* See Sects. 18 to 22, inclusive, of Chap. 9, R. S., page 122.

† See Sects. 22 and 23, of Chap. 114, Laws of 1858, (R. S., page 97.)

‡ See Chap. 370, General Laws of 1863, page 381.

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

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

Papers to lie on the table until reports are printed.

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

Title of bill to be recited.

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

Absence of Committees.

26. Whenever an Assembly bill, which is fairly written, without interlineation or erasure, is ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, without amendment, the Committee on Engrossed Bills may report such bill back to the Assembly as the engrossed bill.

Engrossment of bills.

27. The Committee on Enrolled Bills shall not report any bill as correctly enrolled that has any words interlined therein, or when any words have been erased therefrom.

Report on enroll'd bills

28. It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time, except when questions are being taken, or a call of the House is being had.

Committee on enrolled bills may report at any time.

29. No Standing or Select Committee, nor any member thereof, shall report any "substitute" for any bill or bills referred to such committee, which substitute relates to a different 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 substitute requiring different title to be reported.

JOURNAL AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

30. The journal of each day's proceedings shall be printed in pamphlet form, and laid upon the desks of members the following morning. The journal need not

The journal of proceedings.

be read unless the Assembly order otherwise. Any member discovering an error in the journal may call the attention of the House to such error, and have the same corrected by the clerk.

Order of business.

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

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

Morning hour.

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

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, BILLS, ETC.,

Petitions, etc how presented.

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

Introduction of Resolutions

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

Bills, etc., to be endorsed.

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

First and second reading of bills.

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

37. No bill or resolution that requires three readings shall be committed or amended until it shall be twice read; and all joint resolutions which will require the signature of the Governor, shall take the same course as to their reading, as in the case of bills, unless otherwise ordered by the Assembly. Bills not committed until twice read.

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

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

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

41. The second and third reading of all bills appropriating money, shall be at length, and a suspension of this rule shall not be made without the unanimous consent of the Assembly. Second and third read'g of certain bills to be at length.

42. Every bill shall receive three several readings previous to its passage, but no bill shall receive its second and third readings on the same day. Every bill to be read three times.

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

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

HOW BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

45. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Assembly, he shall arise from his seat and respectfully address the Chair, thus: "Mr. Addressing the Speaker.

- Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.
- Speaker to decide who has the floor. 46. When any two or more members shall arise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the person who is first to speak.
- Call to order while speaking. 47. When a member is called to order, he shall sit down, and shall not speak, except in explanation, until it shall have been determined whether he is in order or not; and if a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptional words shall be taken down in writing, that the Speaker and Assembly may be better able to judge.
- Speaking twice or out of place prohibited. 48. No member shall speak except in his place, nor more than twice on any question, except on leave of the Assembly.
- Order while the Speaker or a member is speaking. 49. While the Speaker is addressing the Assembly, or putting a question, no member shall cross the floor, or leave the house; nor while a member is speaking, walk between him and the Chair.
- Motions in order during debate. 50. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, except—
1. To adjourn;
 2. To lay on the table;
 3. For the previous question;
 4. To postpone to a day certain;
 5. To commit to a standing committee;
 6. To commit to a select committee;
 7. To amend;
 8. To postpone indefinitely;
- Precedence of motions. And these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged in this rule.
- Effect of motion to strike out enacting clause. 51. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of an Assembly bill shall be considered equivalent to a motion to indefinitely postpone.
- No member to speak more than twice without leave. 52. If a question depending be lost by adjournment, and revived on the succeeding day, no member who shall have spoken twice on the preceding day shall be permitted again to speak without leave of the Assembly.
- Motions decided without debate. 53. A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, and a call for the previous question, shall be decided without debate. And all incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for either of the questions named in this rule, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.
- Motions not to be renewed. 54. A motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall not be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.
- Motions, how stated, etc. 55. When a motion is made, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, previous to debate. If any member require it, all motions (except to adjourn, post-

pone or commit,) shall be reduced to writing. Any motion may be withdrawn, by consent of the Assembly, before division or amendment.

56. All questions shall be put in this form: "Those who are of opinion (as the case may be,) say, *Aye*. Those of contrary opinion say, *No*." And in doubtful cases any member may call for a division. Questions, how put.

57. It shall be competent for one-sixth of the members present, when a question is taken, to order the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded by the Clerk. Ayes & noes, when taken.

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

59. Any member may call for the division of a question, which shall be divided, if it comprehend propositions, in substance so distinct, that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the Assembly. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment, nor a motion to strike out and insert. Division of a question.

60. Bills, reports and motions may be committed at the pleasure of the Assembly. Committal of papers.

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

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

63. When a motion or question shall have been once determined, either in the affirmative or negative, it shall always be in order for any member of the majority, or where the Assembly is equally divided, for any member who voted in the negative, to move for a reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day. A motion to reconsider being put and lost, shall not be renewed. Reconsideration.

64. No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called. No one to remain by the Clerk's table

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

65. Any fifteen members may make a call of the House and require absent members to be sent for; but a call of the House cannot be made after the voting has commenced. Call of the House.

66. On a call of the House being moved, the Speaker shall say: "It requiring fifteen members to order a call of the House, those in favor of the call will rise;" and, if fifteen or more shall rise, the call shall be thereby ordered. Manner of ordering a call of the House.

Doors to be closed. 67. A call of the House being ordered, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall close the doors, and no member shall be allowed to leave the room.

Absentees to be bro't in. 68. The Clerk shall immediately call the roll of members, and note the absentees, whose names shall be read, and entered upon the journal in such manner as to show who are absent *with* leave, and who are absent *without* leave. The Clerk shall furnish the Sergeant-at-Arms with a list of those who are absent without leave; and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall forthwith proceed to find and bring in such absentees.

No business to be transacted while under a call. 69. While the Assembly is under a call, no business shall be transacted, except to receive and act upon the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms; and no other motion shall be in order, except a motion to adjourn and a motion to suspend further proceedings under the call; which motion shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the motion to suspend further proceedings under the call shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect vote in favor thereof.

When call is at an end. 70. Upon the Sergeant-at-Arms making a report showing that all who were absent without leave, (naming them,) are present, such report shall be entered on the journal, and the call shall be at an end; and thereupon the doors shall be opened, and the business or motion pending at the time the call was made shall be proceeded with.

Report of the Sergeant-at-Arms. 71. The Sergeant-at-Arms may make report of his proceedings at any time, which report may be accepted, and further proceedings under the call thereby dispensed with; but the motion to accept such report shall be determined by yeas and nays, and it shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect shall vote in favor thereof. If such report be not accepted, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall proceed to a completion of his duties, as required by rule 68.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

Previous question. 72. When any bill, memorial or resolution is under consideration, any member being in order and having the floor, may move the "previous question;" but such motion shall not be deemed to be seconded unless fifteen members concur therein.

Statement of the previous question, and ordering the main quest'n. 73. The previous question being moved, the Speaker shall say, "It requiring fifteen members to second the motion for the previous question, those in favor of sustaining the motion will rise;" and if fifteen or more rise, the previous question shall be thereby seconded; and the question shall then be, "Shall the main question be now put?"—which question shall be determined by yeas

and nays. The main question being ordered to be now put, its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the Assembly to a direct vote upon the pending amendments, and then upon the main question.

74. When, on taking the previous question, the Assembly shall decide that the main question shall *not* now be put, the main question shall remain as the question before the House, in the same stage of proceedings as before the previous question was moved.

Main quest'n not ordered.

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

Call of the House in order once.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

76. After the morning hour, any member may move that the Assembly resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole on the General File of Bills, or upon any particular bill or measure, or upon the Special Order. If the motion prevail, the Assembly may elect a chairman, or the Speaker may call some member to the chair.

Committee of the Whole

77. Every bill in Committee of the Whole shall be read and considered by sections, unless the committee shall otherwise order. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments agreed to by the committee shall be attached to the bill, noting the section line, and so reported to the Assembly. Mere clerical errors in the bill may be corrected by the chairman or clerk, without treating the same as amendments.

Bill to be read by sections.

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

Clerical errors may be corrected.

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

Amendments to memorials or reports.

80. The chairman of the Committee of the Whole shall have the same power to preserve order and decorum as the Speaker of the Assembly.

Rules in Committee of the Whole.

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

Chairman of Com. to preserve order.

Report of Committee.

PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Amendments made in Committee need not be read by the Speaker. Statement of question previous to 3rd reading.

Engrossment of bills.

No amendment on 3rd reading.

Recommitment previous to passage.

Question on passage of bills.

Bills to be transmitted to Senate.

82. Amendments made in Committee of the Whole, shall not be read by the speaker on his resuming the chair, unless required by one or more of the members.

83. 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?"

84. Every Assembly bill and resolution ordered to engrossed and read a third time, shall be re-written in a plain hand, with all amendments, before being read a third time, excepted as is provided for in rule 26.

85. 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.

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

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

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

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS.

Motion to adjourn always in order.

Privileged motions.

89. 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.

90. Any motion or resolution relating to the organization of the Assembly, or to any of its officers, members, or committees, shall be privileged, and need not lie over for consideration under rule 34.

SUSPENDING AND CHANGING RULES, ETC.

Suspension and alteration of rules.

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

given of the motion therefor, which motion shall embrace the proposed amendment. Nor shall any rule be suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present. Nor shall the order of business as established by the rules of the Assembly, be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

92. 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 the
standard.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

- Messages. 1. When a message shall be sent from the Senate to the Assembly, it shall be announced at the door of the Assembly by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it may be sent.
2. The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the Assembly to the Senate.
- By whom sent. 3. Messages shall be sent by the Chief Clerk or his assistant in each House.
- Reject'd bills and resolutions. 4. When a bill or resolution which has passed in one House shall be rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same originated.
5. When a bill or resolution, which has been passed in one House, is rejected in the other, it shall not be again brought in during the same session without a notice of five days, and leave of two-thirds of the House in which it shall be renewed.
- Papers to accompany bills. 6. Each House shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.
- Order request'g 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.**—Five from Assembly; two from Senate.
 2. *On Public Printing.*†—Three from Assembly; two from Senate.
 3. *On Local Legislation.*‡—Three from Assembly; two from Senate.
- Visiting Committees. 9. The Committees of the two Houses on State Prison, and on Charitable and Penevolent Institutions, shall act

* See Sects. 18 to 22. inclusive, of Chap. 9, R. S., page 122.

† See Sects. 22 and 23, of Chap. 114, Laws of 1858, (R. S., page 97.)

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

jointly in visiting the State institutions, and in reporting upon the condition of such institutions.

10. Whenever any report of a Joint Committee, or other document, shall be presented to both Houses of the Legislature, the first House acting on the same, if it shall be thought necessary to have it printed, shall order a sufficient number of copies for both branches, and shall immediately inform the other House of its action upon the subject.

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 committee shall at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their chairman, meet in the conference chamber, and state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses, for or against the disagreement, and confer freely thereon; and they shall be authorised to report for 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. The title of every bill of a general nature shall designate the object, purpose or subject of the bill, and when such bill proposes to amend any chapter or act, the title shall read thus:

Titles of bills.

"A bill relating to — and amendatory of section —, of chapter —, of the —," filling the blanks with the proper subject, section and chapter of the Revised Statutes or General Laws, designating the same. And every bill shall recite at length every section which it proposes to amend as such section will read if amended as proposed: *Provided*, Such recitation shall not be required when the proposed amendment shall only *add* to such section, without changing the phraseology of the original.

14. The title of all bills for repealing any act, chapter, or section, and having no other object, shall be as follows:

"A bill to repeal section —, of chapter —, of the —, relating to —," filling the blanks with the proper section and chapter of the Revised Statutes or General Laws, designating the same and also the subject, object or purpose of the section or chapter repealed. And in the body of every such bill, the full title of the act repealed shall be recited at length.

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

OF BILLS PASSED.

Enrollment of bills. 16. After a bill has passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled by or under the direction of the Chief Clerk of the House in which the same originated, before it shall be presented to the Governor for his approval.

Examination of enrolled bills. 17. When a bill is duly enrolled, it shall be examined by the committee of the two Houses on Enrolled Bills, acting jointly, who shall carefully compare the enrolled bill with the engrossed bill as passed in the two Houses. Said committee shall correct any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bill, and make their report forthwith to the House in which the bill originated.

Signing of bills. 18. After examination and report, each bill shall be signed in the respective Houses, first by the Speaker of the Assembly, then by the President of the Senate.

Presentation of bills to Governor. 19. After a bill shall have been thus signed in each House, it shall be presented by the committees on Enrolled Bills, to the Governor for his approval, it being first endorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which House the same originated, which certificate shall be signed by the Chief Clerk of such House. Said committees shall jointly report the day of presentation to the Governor, which report shall be entered on the journal of each House.

Resolutions to take the same course as bills. 20. All orders, resolutions and votes which are to be presented to the Governor for his approval, shall, also, in the same manner, be previously enrolled, examined and signed, and then be presented in the same manner, and by the same committee, as is provided in case of bills.

OF CLAIMS, ETC.

Accounts to be verified. 21. No account presented shall be acted on, unless verified by affidavit of the person in whose favor the same may be.

All papers claiming money to be preserved. 22. All petitions, claims, bills, accounts or demands asking for an appropriation of money, shall be preserved by the committee to whom the same may be referred; and such committee shall endorse on every such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, whether they report in favor of allowing or disallowing the same; and if in favor of allowing a part thereof, only, then the sum so reported. After such committee shall have reported upon the same, such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, and every of them, shall be delivered to the Chief Clerk of the House in which the same was first present-

ed, to be filed by such clerk, and delivered, at the close of the session, to the Secretary of State.

23. Resolutions involving the appropriation of money for printing the Governor's Message, or other public documents, shall receive the joint concurrence of the two Houses. ^{Resolutions appropriat'g money.}

JOINT CONVENTION, ETC.

24. 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 the casting vote. ^{Joint Con-vention.}

25. Neither House shall adjourn during any session thereof, without the consent of the other, for a longer period than three days. ^{Adjournme't}

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 on record in the Secretary's office. In such case, the certificate held by the member himself, should be produced to the Clerk. This answers every purpose, and should always be secured by members elect, from the clerk of their county.

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

After all is 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 hearing the message read, the various recommendations therein contained, are referred, by resolution, to appropriate standing committees, or to select committees.

Standing committees are appointed by the Speaker at as early a day in the session as is possible. They consist of five members to each committee, except that on railroads, which consists of nine members, the Joint Committee on Printing, and the Joint Committee on Local Laws, which consist of three members each.

DRAWING OF SEATS.

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

The method heretofore pursued is as follows:

The members leave their seats, and take places in the open area behind the seats.

The Clerk having placed in a box, slips of paper containing the names of the members respectively, a page or messenger draws them therefrom.

The Clerk announces each name as it is drawn, and the member named selects his seat, and occupies it until the drawing is completed.

COMPENSATION.

"Each member of the Legislature shall receive for his services, 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."—*Const.*, 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 per diem due them, whenever demanded. Since 1862, members have received their per diem certificates from the Chief Clerk at regular intervals of twenty 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 committee; and in general

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

CHIEF CLERK.—He has the care and custody of all the papers and records, and arranges in its proper order, from day to day, after its inception, all the business of the House. He must, in order to have a proper knowledge of the affairs of his department, apporportion, 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 ensure a systematic and correct performance of the duties of their department, the Chief Clerks of the two Houses have established the following regulations.

DUTIES OF DEPUTIES.

THE ASSISTANT CLERK—It is his special duty:

1. To keep a record of each day's proceedings; and to correct the proof of the same while being printed.

2. To officiate at the reading desk when required by the Clerk; and in case of his absence, to perform his duties generally.

3. To label and file in their appropriate places all papers presented, with proper dates and references.

4. To select each day all papers ordered to be printed, make a list thereof in 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, etc.

THE BOOK-KEEPER—It is his special duty:

1. To keep the register of Bills, Resolutions, Memorials, etc., showing therein and opposite to each title, all action taken, and proceedings had, with regard to such paper.

2. To distribute to the proper committee, or officers, all bills, petitions and other papers referred.

3. To make out all certificates 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 ENROSSING CLERK—It is his special duty:

1. To engross all bills ordered to a third reading which the rules require to be engrossed, properly placing all amendments adopted prior to the order for their engrossment.

2. By the direction of the Chief or Assistant Clerk, to perform any necessary service appertaining to the duties of the other deputies.

THE ENROLLING CLERK—It is his special duty:

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

THE TRANSCRIBING CLERK—It is his special duty:

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

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Each Deputy, when not occupied in the performance of his own special duties, is to render such assistance to the Clerk and to his associate deputies as may be in his power, or as the pressure of duties in a particular department may render necessary.

2. The Deputies are expected to notify the Chief Clerk of any interference by members or others with their duties, and of all improper approaches or requests made to them by any person. They are not to exhibit to any person any bill or other document in their 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 assistant assists him generally in the discharge of his duties, and takes his place when he is absent.

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

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

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

THE ASSISTANT DOORKEEPERS—Each at their respective stations, are to discharge the same duties as the principal Doorkeeper.

They must be in attendance as well during the recess as the sessions of the Assembly, to keep out intruders, and maintain order.

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

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

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

DUTIES OF MESSENGERS.

1st. To be in attendance from 8 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M., every day, (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 Chamber during the *morning hour*, or absent themselves from the sessions of the Assembly during an entire day, except upon leave of the Speaker or Clerk.

4th. During the morning hour to take the positions assigned to them by the Clerk; and, standing up, so as to see, and be seen, hold themselves in readiness to bring all bills, resolutions, etc., from the several members to the Clerk, when presented.

5th. After the expiration of the morning hour, and when not engaged in filing bills, etc., for the members they have in charge, to answer promptly any call, and render assistance to any member requiring it.

6th. To refrain from throwing any paper balls, dars, or other missile, to move lightly across the Assembly Chamber, and demean themselves respectfully towards every member and officer of the Assembly.

STATIONERY.

The Superintendent of Public Property furnishes to each member of the Assembly, and to the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, a uniform outfit of stationery, comprising foolscap, letter and note paper, envelopes, a gold pen and case, a pocket pencil, a good penholder, and several common penholders, a box of steel pens, an inkstand, a mucilage bottle, an eraser, a pocket knife, a ruler, etc., etc., for which a receipt must be given.

Whatever else a member or officer desires, must be ordered, in writing, of the Superintendent, who charges the order to the person making it, and reports the same, when required, either to the Governor or Legislature. But under the law of 1859, as amended in 1865, no member can order more stationery than will amount to \$30.

NEWSPAPERS.

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

SEC. 1. Members of the 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 post office is in charge of a Postmaster appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Each member has a separate box; and all mail matter deposited with the Postmaster is sent to the Madison post office by the Post Office Messenger, at regular hours, corresponding with the hours of closing the mails at the Madison office.

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

PROCESS OF PASSING BILLS.

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

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

"Mr. Speaker:"

If recognized, the Speaker responds:

"The gentleman from ——."

The member announces:

"I ask leave to introduce a bill."

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

"First reading of the bill."

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

"Second reading of the bill."

And refers the same to some standing committee, suggested by the member, or if desired, to a select committee; or to the General File, or, as is usual, the Speaker of his own motion, makes the reference to such committee as seems to him appropriate.

The bill is, in due course, reported back to the Assembly, by the committee, when it is placed in what is called the General File.

Bills in the General File are considered in Committee of the Whole in the exact order in which they are placed upon the file. Proceedings in Committee of the Whole will be elsewhere considered.

After a Committee of the Whole has completed its action upon any bill, and reported the same back to the Assembly, and any recommendations made by the committee passed upon, it is taken up in its order, when the Speaker puts the following question:

"Shall this bill be engrossed, and read a third time?"

If decided affirmatively, the bill is sent by the Chief Clerk to the Engrossing Clerk for engrossment. Upon its return engrossed, the original and engrossed bills are placed in the hands of the *committee on engrossed bills*, who compare them and correct any errors which they may find. When found correct, or made so, the committee report them to the House, as correctly engrossed, when the original is filed by the Chief Clerk, and the engrossed bill goes in to the order of "Bills ready for a third reading."

When, under the order of business, the bill is reached, the bill, (unless it appropriates money) is read by its title, when the Speaker says as follows:

“ This bill having been read three several times, the question is, shall the bill pass ?”

If the bill passes, it is taken to the Senate, with a message announcing its passage by the Assembly, and desiring the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Going through with a similar process in the Senate, it is returned with a message announcing their action upon it.

If the Senate concurs, the bill is sent to the Enrolling Clerk, who makes a copy thereof, as is elsewhere described. When enrolled, it goes to the *Committee on Enrolled Bills*, who compare it with the engrossed bill; when found or made correct, they report the bill to the Assembly as correctly enrolled; the engrossed bill is filed by the Chief Clerk; the enrolled bill is then endorsed by the Chief Clerk as having originated in the Assembly, (for the information of the Governor, in case he vetoes it), then it is signed by the Speaker, and taken with a message to the Senate, desiring the signature of the President of the Senate thereto. The Committee on Enrolled Bills of the two Houses, acting jointly, then present the bill, duly signed, to the Governor, for his approval, and report that fact to the House. The Governor, if he approves the bill, informs the House in which it originated, of that fact; and that he has deposited it with the Secretary of State.

This is the ordinary process of a bill through all its stages, until it becomes a law. A bill of great interest or importance, or one which is warmly contested, may, by reason of majority and minority reports, special orders, re-commitment, amendments, substitutes, committees of conference, and various other Parliamentary appliances, pass through a vast variety of stages not before enumerated.

Senate bills coming into the Assembly, after passing the Senate, are read twice by title, (unless they appropriate money, when they must be read at length), and then referred to the appropriate committee.

After consideration in Committee of the Whole, the recommendation of the committee is acted upon in the Assembly—the question being, after recommendations are disposed of,

“ Shall this bill be ordered to a third reading.”

If it is decided affirmatively, the bill passes into the order of “ Bills on third reading;” and when reached in that order, the question is,

“ Shall this bill be concurred in ?”

If concurred in, the bill is returned to the Senate, with the message informing it of that fact.

If it is desired to hasten the passage of the bill, it is done by motion, as follows:

“ I move to suspend all rules which will interfere with the immediate passage of Bill No. —, Assembly, entitled ‘ A bill to —. ’”

If this motion prevails, which requires an affirmative vote of

two-thirds of the members present, the member who desires the immediate passage of the bill may at once move that the bill do pass; and if passed, it 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 quorum, when the Speaker takes the chair for a call of the House, or an adjournment, and in case of a message from the Senate or Governor, when the Speaker takes the chair to receive it.

The House may resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, upon some particular bill, resolution or subject, or it may go into Committee of the Whole upon the General File of Bills. In the first case, the motion is,

“That the Assembly do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole upon [Bill No. —, A., a bill —] or [Joint Resolution No. —, A., providing, etc.,] or [upon all bills relating to —] *as the case may be.*”

In the second case it is,

“That the Assembly do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the General File of bills.”

Bills, resolutions and general matters which have been once considered in Committee of the Whole, and in which progress has been made and leave granted for further consideration, have the preference. The motion of the Committee of the Whole, for their further consideration must be made under the head of “Bills in which the Committee of the Whole have made progress and obtained leave to sit again”; and in which case the member who presided when the same matter was previously considered in Committee of the Whole, resumes the chair.

The motion for the Committee of the Whole upon the General File, must be made under the order of “Bills not yet considered in Committee of Whole.”

When the Assembly resolves itself into Committee of the Whole, the Speaker selects a Chairman as follows:

“The Gentleman from —, Mr. —, will take the Chair.”

The appointed Chairman advances to the Speaker's desk, and having taken the chair, receives from the Clerk the papers indicated by the motion for the committee, when the Chairman announces:

“GENTLEMEN:—The committee have under consideration, Bill No. —, entitled —, (*reading the title from the back of the bill.*) Or in case of consideration of the

General File, (The committee have under consideration the General File of Bills: the first in order is Bill No. —, A., entitled ———).

“The first section is as follows:”

The Chairman then reads the first section, and asks—

“Are there any amendments proposed to the first section?”

If none are offered, the Chair says:

“No amendments being offered to the first section, the second section will be read.”

This process is continued through the whole bill, when, at the close of the reading the Chairman says:

“The —th section and the whole bill have now been read, and are open to amendment.”

At this point, after the friends of the bill have perfected it, it is customary for the opponents of the bill to open their attack.

After the discussion of the bill to such an extent as may be desired, if no amendments are made, the final vote is generally upon a motion—

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

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

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

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

“That the committee rise and report.”

Which being analagous to a motion to adjourn, is not debatable, The Chairman states the matter as follows:

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

“Is the committee ready for the question?”

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

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

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

“Mr. Speaker.”

The Speaker answers—

“Mr. Chairman.”

Who reports—

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

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

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration the General File of bills, have gone through the same, and have directed me to report to the House the bills contained therein, with sundry amendments and recommendations, as follows, to wit: [*Here follows the title of bills considered, with 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, etc., as above.*]

On the latter report, the question is—

"Shall leave be granted?"

When, upon a count, it is ascertained that a quorum is not present, the report is—

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration ———, and after some progress therein, find 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 a motion is—

"That the amendment offered by the gentleman from ———, to the —th section, be reconsidered."

And is stated as follows :

"The gentleman from ——— moves that the amendment of the gentleman from ———, to the —th section, be reconsidered.

"Is the committee ready for the question?"

"Those who are of the opinion that said amendment be reconsidered, say Aye; those of a contrary opinion, say No."

In case the amendment is reconsidered, the Speaker says :

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

FORMS.

OF TITLES :

No. —, a bill to —.

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 :¹

<p>No. —, A.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>A BILL to change the name of Andrew Jackson to James Madison.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;">_____ MR. GORDON.</p>
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RESOLUTIONS should not be entitled, but should have the name of the mover endorsed upon them. The same rule applies to amendments.

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

Res. No. —, A.,

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

MR. TUCKER.’

FOR REPORTS the following form is used :

- “ The committee on —, to which was referred Bill No. —, A., a bill to — ;
- “ Respectfully report the same back to the House *with an amendment, and recommend its passage when amended,*” or
- “ *and recommend that it do pass ;*” or,
- “ *and recommend that it be indefinitely postponed ;*” or,
- “ *and recommend that it be referred to the delegation from — ;*” or,
- “ *to a select committee.*”

Or, if the Committee report by bill :

- “ The committee on —, to which was referred —, respectfully report by
- “ Bill No. —, A., a bill to — ;
- “ *And recommend its passage.*”

AN ENACTING CLAUSE must precede the body of the bill—
It must *invariably* be in the following form :

*The People of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :—*Const., Art. IV., Sec. 17.

INVESTIGATIONS.

When an investigation is required into any matter, the person most interested in having the inquiry made, should move the appointment of a committee to take the subject in charge. This is done by resolution. The resolution should be so drawn as to state the precise subject to be investigated, and to give the committee all the power which the mover may deem necessary to a thorough examination into the subject matter to be laid before them; this should be done to prevent any misapprehension as to the intention and extent of the inquiry to be made. In case of the adoption of the resolution, the mover, together with other members, will be appointed a committee. They have power to send for persons and papers. The form of a subpoena is as follows:

“THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

To _____,

“You are hereby commanded, that, laying aside all business and excuse, you personally appear and attend before Messrs. _____ on the part of the Senate, and _____ on the part of the Assembly, a joint committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate and Assembly, to investigate _____ at the room of said committee _____ in the city of Madison, the capital of the State, on the _____ day of _____, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and _____, at the hour of _____, in the _____ noon, then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matters of inquiry before said committee.

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

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

_____,
“Speaker of the Assembly.”

“Attest:

_____,
“Chief Clerk of the Assembly.”

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

“To Hon. _____,

“Speaker of the Assembly:

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

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

“Dated Madison, _____, 18, at _____ o’clock, P. M. _____.”

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

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

“It appearing that a writ of subpoena, directed to _____, commanding him to personally appear and attend before Messrs. _____ on the part of the Senate, and _____ on the part of the Assembly, a joint committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate and Assembly, to investigate _____ at the room of said committee, in the city of Madison, the capital of the State, the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18—, at the hour of _____ in the _____ noon, then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matter of inquiry before said

committee, has been issued, and that the said writ of subpoena was duly personally served upon the said _____, on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18—, and returned as provided in section 1 of an act entitled 'An act concerning evidence and witnesses,' approved February 3d, 1858; and it further appearing by the certificate of the chairman of the said joint committee, that the said _____ has failed or neglected to appear before the said committee, in obedience to the mandate of the said subpoena; *Therefore*, You are hereby commanded, in the name of the State of Wisconsin, to take the body of him, the said _____, and bring him before the Assembly, so that he may testify and give evidence before the said committee, and answer for his contempt of the Assembly, in not obeying the mandate of said subpoena. Hereof fail not.

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

"Speaker of the Assembly.

"Chief Clerk of the Assembly."

To which the return, in ordinary cases, would be :

"By virtue of the within process, I did, on the _____ day of _____, 18—, arrest the body of _____, and took him before the committee within named, and the said _____ having refused to answer interrogatories propounded by said committee, I have him, by direction of said committee, now before the Assembly.

"Assembly Chamber, _____, 18—.

"Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly."

A resolution declaring the defaulter to be in contempt, is the next proceeding.

The following form for such resolution was used at the session of 1858 :

"Resolved, That the neglect or failure of _____ to appear before the joint investigating committee, composed of Messrs. _____ of the Senate, and _____ of the Assembly, in compliance with the mandate of the writ of subpoena of this Assembly, served upon him on the _____ instant, as fully appears by the said writ, and the affidavit of the service thereof endorsed thereon, now on file with the Chief Clerk of this House, be, and the said neglect and failure is hereby declared a contempt of this House."

This is followed by an interrogatory, as follows :

Interrogatory 1.—Why did you not appear before the joint investigating committee, as required by the mandate of the subpoena served upon you on the _____ inst.?

To which the defaulter pleads before judgment is inflicted.

Another form is as follows :

"Resolved, That the refusal of _____ to answer the questions put to him by a member of the joint investigating committee, on the _____ instant, and which questions were certified to the House by _____, chairman of said committee; and are now in writing on file with the Chief Clerk of the House, be, and the same is hereby declared a contempt of this House."

Followed by the corresponding interrogatory :

"Why did you not answer the question put or propounded to you on the _____ instant, by a member of the joint investigating committee, of which _____ is chairman?"

In case the answer is satisfactory, the offender is discharged ; if otherwise, he is punished by reprimand, fine or imprisonment, or both ; but such imprisonment cannot extend beyond the session of the legislature.

The report of a committee of investigation should consist of three parts:

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

Q U O R U M S.

Whole number electable.

"Not less than 54 nor more than 100."—*Const., Art. IV, Sec. 2.*

"One from each Assembly District."—*Chap. 216, Gen. Laws 1861*—(which provides for 100 Assembly Districts.)

To expel a member—67.

"Two-thirds of all the members elected."—*Const., Art. IV, Sec. 8.*

To do any business except to adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members—51.

"A majority."—*Const., Art. IV, Sec. 7.*

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

"One-sixth of those present."—*Const., Art. IV, Sec. 20.*

(See table on page 137.)

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

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

To adjourn from day to day—

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

To compel the attendance of absent members—

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

To agree to an amendment of the constitution—51.

"A majority of the members elected."—*Const., Art. XII, Sec. 1.*

To recommend a Constitutional Convention—

"A majority" [present.]—*Const., Art. XII, Sec. 2.*

(See table on page 137.)

To contract a public debt—51 affirmative votes.

"A majority of all the members elected."—*Const., Art. VIII, Sec. 6.*

To pass any bill, resolution or motion—

“A majority,” (at least 26) of a quorum (51.)

(See table below.)

To make a call of the House—15.

“Fifteen members.”—Rule 54.

To order the previous question—(at least 26.)

“A majority present.”—Rule 61.

(See table below.)

To suspend the rules—(at least 34.)

“Two-thirds of the members present.”—Rule 76.

(See table below.)

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

“Two-thirds of the members present.”—Rule 73.

(See table below.)

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

“Two-thirds of the House.”—J. Rule 5.

TABLE

Showing the number constituting a Majority, One-Sixth, and Two-Thirds of a Working Quorum of any number.

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

SENATE DISTRICTS.

WITH THE NAMES OF SENATORS SINCE THE APPORTIONMENT OF 1861.

No	DISTRICTS.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
1	Sheboygan County.....	Luther H Cary.....	John E Thoms.....	John E Thomas...	John A Bentley...	John A Bentley
2	Brown and Kewaunee	Edward Hicks.....	Edward Hicks.....	Fred S Ellis.....	Fred S Ellis.....	Mathew J Meade
3	Ozaukee County.....	Hugh Cuning.....	J R Bohan.....	J R Bohan.....	L Morgan.....	L Morgau
4	Washington County.....	F O Thorp.....	F O Thorp.....	F O Thorp.....	F O Thorp.....	Fred 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 Milwaukee.....	Chas Quentin.....	W K Wilson.....	Wm K Wilson.....	Wm K Wilson.....	William 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....	Hugh P Reynolds	H P Reynolds.....	Charles H Larkin
7	Racine County.....	Wm L Utley.....	T D Morris.....	T D Morris.....	J I Case.....	J I Case
8	Kenosha County.....	H S Thorp.....	H S Thorp.....	Anth'y Van Wyck	A Van Wyck.....	C C Sholes
9	Juneau, Adams and Waushara.....	J T Kingston.....	A M Kimball.....	A M Kimball.....	Henry G Webb.....	Henry G Webb
10	Waukesha County.....	Geo C Pratt.....	Geo C Pratt.....	Wm Blair.....	Wm Blair.....	Orson Reed
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...	W H Chandler.....	W H Chandler.....	W H Chandler
12	Walworth County.....	Wyman Spooner..	Wyman Spooner..	N M Littlejohn...	N M Littlejohn...	N M Littlejohn
13	La Fayette County.....	Samuel Cole.....	Jas H Earnest....	Jas H Earnest....	Samuel Cole.....	Samuel Cole
14	Sauk County.....	S S Wilkinson.....	S W Wilkinson.....	S S Wilkinson.....	S S Wilkinson.....	A W Starks
15	Iowa County.....	L W Joiner.....	Geo L Frost.....	Geo L Frost.....	W L Lincoln.....	W L Lincoln
16	Grant County.....	Milas K Young...	Milas K Young....	Milas K Young....	Milas K Young...	John H Rountree
17	Rock County.....	Ezra A Foot.....	W A Lawrence....	W A Lawrence....	W A Lawrence....	Wm 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 Waupun.....	Joel Rich.....	Joel Rich.....	W E Smith.....	W E Smith.....	Stoddard Judd
19	The Counties of Manitowoc and Calumet..	Geo A Jenkins.....	Joseph Vilas Jr...	Joseph Vilas, Jr...	Geo Reed.....	George Reed
20	Fond du Lac County.....	G W Mitchell.....	G W Mitchell.....	Geo F Wheeler.....	Geo F Wheeler.....	Geo F. Wheeler
21	Winnebago County.....	S M Hay.....	J B Hamilton.....	J B Hamilton.....	Geo S Barnum.....	George S Barnum
22	The Counties of Outagamie, Shawano, Oconto and Door.....	Thomas R Hudd..	Thos R Hudd.....	Joseph Harris...	Joseph Harris.....	A J Smith
23	Jefferson County.....	E Montgomery..	J D Clapp.....	J D Clapp.....	S W Budlong...	S W Budlong
24	Green County.....	E A West.....	E A West.....	W S Wescott.....	W S Wescott....	Henry Adams
25	Columbia County.....	G W Hazelton....	J Bowman.....	J Bowman.....	J Bowman.....	J Bowman
26	The towns of Dane, Roxbury, Mazomanie, Black Earth, Berry, Blue Mounds, Springdale, Verona, Fitchburg, Oregon, Montrose, Primrose, Perry, Madison and the city of Madison, in the County of Dane.....	B F Hopkins.....	B F Hopkins....	Thos Hood.....	Thos Hood.....	James K Proudfit
27	The Counties of Waupaca, Portage, Wood and Marathon.....	E L Browne.....	A S McDill.....	A S McDill.....	M H Sessions...	M H Sessions
28	The Counties of Pierce, St. Croix, Polk, Dallas, Burnett, Douglas, La Pointe and Ashland.....	H L Humphrey..	H L Humphrey..	Austin H Young..	A H Young.....	Marcus A Fulton
29	The Counties of Marquette and Green Lake.....	Chas S. Kelsey....	Chas S Kelsey.....	Chas S Kelsey.....	G De W Elwood..	G DeWitt Elwood
30	The Counties of Richland, Crawford and Vernon.....	N S Cate.....	W S Purdy.....	Wm Ketcham.....	Wm Ketcham....	Benjamin Eull
31	The Counties of La Crosse and Monroe...	Edwin Flint.....	Angus Cameron..	Angus Cameron..	John A Chandler..	John A Chandler
32	The Counties of Jackson, Clark, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin Eau Claire, Dunn and Chippewa.....	M D Bartleit....	M D Bartlett....	Carl C. Pope.....	Carl C Pope.....	J G Thorp
33	The towns of Leroy, Lomira, Williams-town, Theresa, Hubbard, Herman, Hustisford, Rubicon, Lebanon, Ashippun and the village of Horicon.....	Sat Clark.....	Sat Clark.....	Sat Clark.....	Sat Clark.....	Satterlee Clark

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS,

WITH NAMES OF MEMBERS SINCE THE APPORTIONMENT OF 1861.

DISTRICTS.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
<i>Adams County</i>	George H Hall.....	Otis B Lapham....	Anson Reed	R K Fay.....	T B Marsden
<i>Brown County</i>	Fred S Ellis	Fred S Ellis.....	W J Abrams.....	W J Abrams.....	W J Abrams
<i>Cabernet County</i>	Wm F Watrous....	J Robinson.....	Thos McLean....	Hector McLean...	George Baldwin
<i>Columbia County</i> —					
1st...Towns of Newport, Lewiston, Caledonia, Pacific, Dekora, Lodi, West Point and city of Portage.....	Jona Bowman	A J Turner	A J Turner.....	Levi W Barden ...	A J Turner
2d...Towns of Fountain Prairie, Otsego, Lowville, Arlington, Leeds, Hampden and Columbus	Wm Dutcher	John Q Adams ...	E W McNitt.....	Jesse F Hand.....	Rob't B Sanderson
3d...Towns of Randolph, Scott, Marcellon, Fort Winnebago, Wycena, Springvale, and Courtland.....	R B Sanderson....	Yates Ashley.....	Yates Ashley.....	William Owen.....	Evan O Jones
<i>Crawford County</i>	O B Thomas.	James Fisher	Horace Beach.....	O B Thomas.....	Geo E Harrington
<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.....	W W Blackman...	W M Colladay....	Wm D Potter
2d...Towns of Deerfield, Medina, York, Bristol, Sun Prairie, Burke, Windsor, Vienna, and Westport.....	W H Chaudler....	W H Miller.....	W H Miller.....	A A Boyce.....	J M Flint
3d...Towns of Dane, Roxbury, Mazomanie, Black Earth, Berry, Springfield, Middleton, Cross Plains and Vermont.....	A S Sanborn.....	A S Sanborn.....	A S Sanborn.....	David Ford.....	Geo H Slaughter
4th...Towns of Blue Mounds, Springdale, Verona, Fitchburg, Oregon, Montrose, Primrose and Perry.....	N M Matts.....	George Wright ..	George Wright....	John S Frary.....	Wm Charleton
5th...Town of Madison and city of Madison..	Edward Jussen ...	George Hyer	Geo B Smith.....	James Ross.....	B F Hopkins
<i>Dodge County</i> —					
1st...Towns of Fox Lake, Westford, Calamus, Elba and Portland.....	Q H Barron.....	Oliver Ashley	G H Adams.....	*Stoddard Judd...	Oliver Ashley

2d...Towns of Shields, Lowell, Beaver Dam, Trenton and the city of Beaver Dam	J F McCullum.....	J F McCullom.....	W H Green.....	M F Lowth	Andrew Willard
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.....	O F Jones	O F Jones	Hiram Sawyer
4th...Towns of Leroy, Lomira, Theresa, Williamstown and Hermann.....	Jacob G Mayer.....	Albert Burtch	Max. Bachhuber ..	Peter Peters	Jacob Bodden
5th...Towns of Hubbard, Hustisford, Rubicon, Ashippun and Lebanon.....	D D Hoppock	Ferd Wagner	John G Daily.....	Ferd Gnewuch	Wm M Morse
<i>Eau Claire, Dunn and Chippewa Counties</i>	H W Barnes.....	W H Smith.....	Thad C Pound.....	F R Church.....	Thad C Pound
<i>Fond du Lac County—</i>					
1st...The city of Ripon, the towns of Ripon, Rosendale, Eldorado and Metomen.....	C F Hammond.....	Wm Starr.....	Wm Starr	D C VanOstrand ..	A M Skeels
2d...Towns of Lamartine, Springvale, Alto and Waupun, and the north ward of the village of Waupun.....	W W Hatcher	F M Wheeler	James McElroy... ..	J II Brinkerhoff..	George F Clark
3d...The city of Fond du Lac and the towns of Fond du Lac and Friendship	C McLean.....	E H Galloway.....	E H Galloway....	James Sawyer	James Coleman
4th...Towns of Calumet, Marshfield, Taychedah, Empire and Forest.....	John Boyd	Samuel O'Harra ..	Charles Geisse... ..	Thomas Boyd.....	Joseph Wagner
5th...Towns of Osceola, Eden, Byron, Oakfield, Ashland and Auburn	H C Hamilton... ..	Egbert Foster.....	Edgar Wilcox.....	Jonathan Large..	And'w J Dieringer
<i>Grant County—</i>					
1st...Towns of Hazel Green, Smeltzer and Platteville.....	Wm Brandon.....	J H Rountree.....	Hanmer Robins ..	Wm Brandon... ..	Hanmer Robbins
2d...Towns of Jamestown, Paris, Harrison, Potosi and Waterloo.....	Allen Taylor	J F Chapman	Allen Taylor.....	Allen Taylor	M S Scribner
3d...Towns of Lancaster, Ellenboro, Lima, Cliften, Liberty and Wingville.....	Joseph T Mills....	J Allen Barber.....	J Allen Barber....	Henry Utt.....	A P Hammon
4th...Towns of Blue River, Muscoda, Watertown Hickory Grove, Boscobel, Marion, Fennimore and Millville.....	Wm W Field	Wm W Field.....	Wm W Field.....	Wm W Field.....	Geo H Washburn
5th...Towns of Cassville, Beetown, Glen Haven, Tafton, Little Grant, Wyalusing and Patch Grove.....	Samuel Newick... ..	Robert Glenn.....	Wood R Beach... ..	Robert Glenn....	A A Bennett
<i>Green County—</i>					
1st...Towns of Decatur, Mt. Pleasant, Washington, Adams, Yerk, New Glarus, Exeter, Brooklyn and Albany.....	C D W Leonard... ..	W S Wescott	W W M'Laughlin	W W M'Laughlin	Daniel Smiley

* Elected February 20, 1865, to fill vacancy occasioned by death of J M McGuire.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—continued.

DISTRICTS.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
<i>Green County—continued.</i>					
2d...Towns of Spring Grove, Jefferson, Sylvester, Monroe, Clarno, Cadiz and Jordan.....	II T Moore	Ezra Wescott.....	F B Rolph.....	David Dunwiddie	E E Carr
<i>Green Lake County.....</i>	Arch. Nichols.....	S W Smith	James Field	L J Brayton.....	W A Bugh
<i>Iowa County—</i>					
1st...Towns of Highland, Dodgeville, Ridgeway, Arena, Wyoming and Clyde.....	Robert Wilson....	D McFarland	W S Lincoln	E B Goodsell	E B Goodsell
2d...The city of Mineral Point, and the towns of Mineral Point, Mifflin, Linden, Warwick and Moscow.....	John H Vivian....	John H Vivian....	Francis Little....	Francis Little.....	James Spensely
<i>Jackson and Clark Counties.....</i>	Carl C Pope	Carl C Pope	C R Johnson.....	Rich Dewhurst ..	L G Merrill
<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.....	Robert Hase.....	Jonathan Piper ...	Patrick Rogan
2d...Towns of Milford, Waterloo, Lake Mills, Oakland and Aztalan.....	Walter S Green...	N S Green	A B Smith	Gardner Spoor....	John Mosher
2d...Towns of Hebron, Jefferson, Sumner, Koshkonong and Cold Spring.....	W W Reed	L B Caswell.....	Joseph Powers....	Alanson Pike.....	W W Reed
4th..Towns of Farmington, Concord, Sullivan and Palmyra.....	J B Crosby.....	J M Bingham....	J M Bingham.....	Wm P Forsyth ...	Henry Harnden
<i>Juneau County.....</i>	D R W Williams..	J B Frazell.....	Lyman Clark....	E S Miner.....	E S Miner
<i>Kewaunee County.....</i>	G W Elliott	Mathias Simon....	Nelson Boutin....	Lyman Walker...	Constant Martin
<i>Kenosha County.....</i>	Reuben L Bassett	Benj T Hatch.....	A C Barry.....	Z G Simmons....	Franklin Newell
<i>LaCrosse County.....</i>	T B Stoddard.....	Enos M Phillips..	Sam'l S Burton...	T N Horton	Angus Cameron
<i>LaFayette County—</i>					
1st...Towns of White Oak Springs, Shullsburg, New Diggings, Venton, Elk Grove, Belmont and Kendall.....	C B Jennings	Joseph White.....	Tarleton Dunn ...	James Harker	David J Seely
2d...Towns of Wayne, Gratiot, Monticello, Center, Wiota, Argyle, Fayette and Willow Springs.....	Jas Wadsworth...	L T Pullen	Somuel Cole,	S W Osborn	John Armstrong

LaPointe, Ashland, Douglas, Polk, Burnet and Dallas Counties

Manitowoc County—

1st...Towns of Centerville, Meme, Schleserig, Eaton, Buchanan, Newton and Rockland

2d...Towns of Manitowoc Rapids, Cato, Maple Grove, Franklin, Kossuth and Cooperstown.....

3d...The city of Manitowic, and the towns of Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Mishicott, Gibson and Rowley

Marathon and Wood Counties

Marquette County

Milwaukee.....

1st...The 1st and 7th wards of the city of Milwaukee

2d...The 2d ward of the city of Milwaukee... ..

3d...The 3d ward of the city of Milwaukee ..

4th...The 4th ward of the city of Milwaukee ..

5th...The 5th ward of the city of Milwaukee ..

6th...The 6th and 9th wards of the city of Milwaukee.....

7th...The towns of Granville and Milwaukee

8th...The towns of Wauwatosa and Greenfield.....

9th...Towns of Lake, Oak Creek and Franklin

Monroe County

Oconto, Shawano and Door Counties

Outagamie County

Ozaukee County.....

Portage County

Racine County—

1st...The city of Racine.....

2d...Towns of Caledonia, Mt. Pleasant and Yorkville.....

3d...Towns of Burlington, Dover, Rochester, Waterford, Norway and Raymond

Geo B Stuntz

Henry D Barron.....

Henry D Barron ..

A C Stuntz.....

II D Barron

S Rounseville....

Dan'l Shunahan...

P P Fuessenich....

II Mulholland....

Nich Dittmar

James Cahill.....

James Cahill.....

Thos Thornton....

Michael Murphy..

Wm Eatough

E K Rand

E K Rand.....

David Smoke.....

Chas B Daggett ...

David Smoke

Chas Hoeflinger...

L P Powers.....

Bart Ringle.....

M J McRaith.....

B G Plumer

H S Thomas

II S Thomas.....

Robert Cochran...

S A Pease.....

S A Pease

II L Palmer

J R Sharpstein....

Levi Hubbell

Jackson Hadley...

Jackson Hadley ..

George Abert.....

Geo Abert.....

David Knab.....

David Knab.....

Wm P Lynde

Geo K Gregory....

John W Eviston...

John W Eviston...

James McGrath ...

Jas McGrath

J V V Platto.....

M Larkin Jr.....

N B Caswell

Dewitt Davis.....

A R R Butler

J M Stowell.....

P V Deuster

J C U Niederman

J Thompson, jr ...

Chas H Orton

Adam Finger

Adam Poertener...

F T Zetteler.....

Jacob Oberman ...

Joseph Phillips ..

Henry Kirchloff...

John Hanrahan...

James Watts.....

Henry Fowler

Edward Daley

P J Shumway

Edward Collins...

Kdward McGarry

John W Weiler ...

T H Curtis

L Semmans.....

John Bentley.....

Anthony Frey....

Richard White.....

Jno H Deuster

Jos M Morrow....

W W Jackson

C E Rice.....

Josiah M Tarr.....

D W C Wilson

E B Stevens.....

Geo C Ginty.....

Hermann Naber...

D A Reed.....

Isaac Stephenson ..

Milo Coles.....

Byron Douglass...

George Kreiss ...

Sam Ryan, jr

Henry Turner

J A Schletz.....

Robert Power.....

W T Bonniwell, jr

W T Bonniwell, jr

Jas McCarthy

A S McDill

Enoch Webster....

John Phillips....

N H Emmons....

Jas O Raymond

Calvin H Upham...

Horatio T Taylor...

Geo C Northrup...

John Vaughan.....

Jas O Bartlett

Thomas Butler....

O C Munroe.....

Henry Stevens....

E C Salisbury.....

Geo Q Erskine

James Catron.....

H L Gilmore.....

Philo Belden.....

F A Weage

Philo Belden

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
<i>Richland County</i>	L D Gage.....	Jno Walworth....	Jno Walworth....	Henry L Eaton ...	H L Eaton
<i>Rock County</i> —					
1st...Towns of Center, Janesville, Magnolia, Porter and Union.....	N B Howard,.....	Jonathan Cory....	Thomas Earle ...	Daniel Johnson...	A W Pope
2d...Towns of Fulton, Harmony, Lima and Milton	E Palmer.....	J Spaulding.....	T H Goodhue.....	Solomon C Carr...	B Burdick
3d...Towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnstown and La Prairie.....	Samuel Miller....	Jacob Fowle.....	Guy Wheeler.....	H S Wooster.....	H S Wooster
4th...The city of Beloit, and the towns of Turtle and Beloit.....	John Bannister ...	C M Treat.....	Perry Bostwick... H Richardson.....	E P King..... J B Cassoday.....	E P King A C Bates
5th...The city of Janesville	A C Bates.....	A C Bates			
6th...Towns of Avon, Newark, Plimouth, Rock and Spring Valley.....	Orrin Guernsey...	Denison Alcott....	Jerome Burbank..	Daniel Mowe ...	A C Douglass
<i>St. Croix and Pierce Counties</i>	J W Bradley ...	Charles B Cox	J S Ewell	Marcus A Fulton.	W J Copp
<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....	Alonzo Wilcox....	Wm Palmer.....	Wm Palmer
2d...Towns of Buffalo, Delona, Winfield, Marston, Woodland, Ironton, Reedsburgh, Excelsior, Baraboo, Fairfield, Greenfield, and Freedom	A W Starks.....	A W Starks	A W Starks.....	A W Starks.....	R M Strong
<i>Sheboygan County</i> —					
1st...The city of Sheboygan, and the towns of Sheboygan, Moselle and Wilson	Godfrey Stamm...	Carl Ziller.....	Carl Ziller.....	James Wedig	Billie Williams
2d...Towns of Herman, Sheboygan Falls and Lima.....	J E Thomas	Charles Oetling..	Louis Wolf	Cephas Whipple..	Sam'l Rounseville
3d...Towns of Holland, Abbott, Scott and Mitchell	S D Hubbard	Henry Hayes ...	Michael Winter..	Charles Rogers....	J P Carroll
4th...Towns of Greenbush, Plymouth, Rhine, Linden and Russell	B Dockstader.....	B Dockstader ...	Mark Martin.....	Edwin Slade.....	Julius Wolf
<i>Trempealeau, Pepin and Buffalo Counties</i>	Orlando Brown...	A W Newman	Fayette Allen.....	John Burgess.....	W H Thomas

Vernon County—

1st...Towns of Hamburg, Bergen, Wheatland, Sterling, Franklin, Harmony, Jefferson, Coon and Christiana.....

2d...Towns of Hillsborough, Greenwood, Forest, Union, Whitestown, Stark, Clinton, Webster, Liberty, Kickapoo and Viroqua.

Walworth County—

1st...Towns of Sharon, Walworth, Darien and Delavan.....

2d...Towns of Richmond, Sugar Creek, La Grange and Whitewater.....

3d...Towns of Linn, Bloomfield, Hudson and Geneva.....

4th...Towns of Elkhorn, Lafayette, Spring Prairie, Troy and East Troy.....

Washington County—

1st...Towns of Wayne, Hartford, Addison and Erin.....

2d...Towns of Kewaskum, Barton, West Bend, Polk and Richfield.....

3d...Towns of Farmington, Trenton, Jackson and Germantown.....

Waukesha County—

1st...Towns of Menomonee, Lisbon, Pewaukee and Brookfield.....

2d...Towns of Merton, Oconomowoc, Summit and Delafield.....

3d...Towns of Geneseo, Ottawa, Eagle and Mukwonago.....

4th...Towns of New Berlin, Waukesha, Vernon and Muskego.....

*Waupaca County.....**Wauzara County.....**Winnebago County—*

1st...The city of Oshkosh, and towns of Vinland, Oshkosh and Algoma.....

2d...Towns of Neenah, Menasha, Clayton, Winchester, Wolf River, Poygan and Winneconne.....

Ole Johnson.....	James H Layue...	Wm H Officer.....	Wm H Officer.....	N F Carpenter
J M Rusk.....	B D Priest.....	Albert Biiss.....	James Berry.....	Alexander Woods
F P Arnold.....	C H Sturtevant...	John Jeffers.....	H C Tilton.....	W C Allen
Sylvester Hanson	George H Foster..	Daniel Smith ..	Thomas Davis.....	Thomas Davis
H W Boyce.....	Thos W Hill.....	D C Roundy.....	B F Groesbeck.....	S O Raymond
Hollis Latham..	Samuel Pratt.....	Lucius Alien.....	H S Wisnor.....	Paris Pettit
Thomas Barry....	Adam Schantz.....	Nichlaus Marx.....	G C Williams.....	James Kenealy
Michail Maloy....	M Hildebrandt....	H Hildebrandt....	M L Delaney.....	M L Delaney
Robert Salter.....	Martin Schottler..	Martin Schottler..	E Franckenburg..	Phillip Schneider
G W brown.....	Silas Richardson..	Wm Costigan.....	Thomas Weaver..	Daniel Brown
Sam'l Thompson	E W Edgerton.....	J R Carpenter....	J N Cadby.....	Samuel Thompson
Peter D Gifford..	D G Suover.....	Norman Shultis...	J B Monteith.....	Peter D Gifford
W A Vanderpool..	N Burroughs.....	John Smith.....	Myron Gilbert....	Jesse Smith
C D Combs.....	A K Osborn.....	A K Osborn.....	Reuben Doud.....	A K Osborn
Wm C Webb.....	Wm C Webb.....	Wm C Webb.....	Oscar Babcock....	Oscar Babcock
W E Hanson.....	W E Hanson.....	Rich C Russell....	Wm A Knapp.....	William H Doe
Michael Hogan....	Michael Hogan.....	Jeremiah Hunt....	Nathan Cobb.....	John Proctor

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—concluded.

DISTRICTS.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
<i>Wilnebago County—concluded.</i> 3d...Towns of Black Wolf, Nekimi, Utica, Nepeuskin, Rushfield and Omro.....	D R Bean.....	E F Davis.....	Geo S Barnum.....	Wm Simmons.....	Wm Simmons

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

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

No.	DISTRICT.	MEMBERS.
1	The Counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth, Racine and Kenosha.....	Halbert E. Paine.
2	The Counties of Rock, Jefferson, Dane and Columbia.....	I. C. Sloan.
3	The Counties of Green, LaFayette, Iowa, Grant, Crawford, Richland and Sauk.....	Amasa Cobb.
4	The Counties of Ozaukee, Washington, Dodge, Fond du Lac and Sheboygan.....	C. A. Eldredge.
5	The Counties of Manitowoc, Calumet, Winnebago, Green Lake, Marquette, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown Kewaunee, Door, Oconto and Shawano.....	Philetus Sawyer.
6	The Counties of Bad Ax, La Crosse, Monroe, Juneau, Adams, Portage, Wood, Jackson, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Dunn, Eau Claire, Clark, Marathon, Chippewa, Dallas, Polk, Burnett, Douglass, 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 DOTYappointed by John TylerSept. 30th, 1841
 N. P. TALMADGE.....appointed by John TylerJune 21st, 1844
 HENRY DODGE.....appointed by James K. Polk.....April 8th, 1845

STATE OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN.

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION UNTIL JANUARY 1st, 1866.

GOVERNORS.

NELSON DEWEY.....*Lancaster*.....from August .. 1848, to Dec. 31, 1849
 NELSON DEWEY.....*Lancaster*.....from January 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851
 LEONARD J. FARWELL.....*Madison*.....from January 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853
 WM. A. BARTSTOW.....*Waukesha*....from January 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855
 COLES BASHFORD.....*Oshkosh*.....from January 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857
 ALEX. W. RANDALL.....*Waukesha*.....from January 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859
 ALEX. W. RANDALL.....*Waukesha*.....from January 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861
 LOUIS P. HARVEY.....*Shoptere*.....from January 1, 1862, to Apr. 19, 1862
 EDWARD SALOMON.....*Milwaukee*.....from April 20, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863
 JAMES T. LEWIS.....*Columbus*.....from January 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1865

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

JOHN E. HOLMES.....	<i>Jefferson</i>	from August ...	1848,	to Dec. 31,	1849
SAMUEL W. BEAL.....	<i>Taycheedah</i>	from January 1,	1850,	to Dec. 31,	1851
TIMOTHY BURNS.....	<i>LaCrosse</i>	from January 1,	1852,	to Dec. 31,	1853
JAMES T. LEWIS.....	<i>Columbus</i>	from January 1,	1854,	to Dec. 31,	1855
ARTHUR MCARTHUR.....	<i>Milwaukee</i>	from January 1,	1856,	to Dec. 31,	1857
E. D. CAMPBELL.....	<i>LaCrosse</i>	from January 1,	1858,	to Dec. 31,	1859
BUTLER G. NOBLE.....	<i>Whitewater</i>	from January 1,	1860,	to Dec. 31,	1861
EDWARD SALOMON.....	<i>Milwaukee</i>	from January 1,	1862,	to Apr. 19,	1862
WYMAN SPOONER.....	<i>Elkhorn</i>	from January 1,	1864,	to Dec. 31,	1865

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

THOMAS McHUGH.....	<i>Delavan</i>	from August ...	1848,	to Dec. 31,	1849
WM. A. BARSTOW.....	<i>Waukesha</i>	from January 1,	1850,	to Dec. 31,	1851
CHAS. D. ROBINSON.....	<i>Green Bay</i>	from January 1,	1852,	to Dec. 31,	1853
ALEXANDER T. GRAY.....	<i>Janesville</i>	from January 1,	1854,	to Dec. 31,	1855
DAVID W. JONES.....	<i>Belmont</i>	from January 1,	1856,	to Dec. 31,	1857
DAVID W. JONES.....	<i>Belmont</i>	from January 1,	1858,	to Dec. 31,	1859
LOUIS P. HARVEY.....	<i>Shapiroe</i>	from January 1,	1860,	to Dec. 31,	1861
JAMES T. LEWIS.....	<i>Columbus</i>	from January 1,	1862,	to Dec. 31,	1863
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.....	<i>Madison</i>	from January 1,	1864,	to Dec. 31,	1865

STATE TREASURERS.

J. C. FAIRCHILD.....	<i>Madison</i>	from August ...	1848,	to Dec. 31,	1851
ED. H. JANSSEN.....	<i>Cedarburg</i>	from January 1,	1852,	to Dec. 31,	1855
CHARLES KUEHN.....	<i>Manitowoc</i>	from January 1,	1856,	to Dec. 31,	1857
SAMPL D. HASTINGS.....	<i>Trempealeau</i>	from January 1,	1858,	to Dec. 31,	1859
SAMPL D. HASTINGS.....	<i>Trempealeau</i>	from January 1,	1860,	to Dec. 31,	1861
SAMPL D. HASTINGS.....	<i>Trempealeau</i>	from January 1,	1862,	to Dec. 31,	1863
SAMPL D. HASTINGS.....	<i>Trempealeau</i>	from January 1,	1864,	to Dec. 31,	1865

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

JAMES S. BROWN.....	<i>Milwaukee</i>	from August ...	1848,	to Dec. 31,	1849
S. PARK COON.....	<i>Milwaukee</i>	from January 1,	1850,	to Dec. 31,	1851
EXPER. ESTABROOK.....	<i>Geneva</i>	from January 1,	1852,	to Dec. 31,	1853
GEORGE B. SMITH.....	<i>Madison</i>	from January 1,	1854,	to Dec. 31,	1855
WILLIAM R. SMITH.....	<i>Mineral Point</i>	from January 1,	1856,	to Dec. 31,	1857
GABRIEL BOUCK.....	<i>Oshkosh</i>	from January 1,	1858,	to Dec. 31,	1859
JAMES H. HOWE.....	<i>Green Bay</i>	from January 1,	1860,	to Dec. 31,	1861
JAMES H. HOWE.....	<i>Green Bay</i>	from January 1,	1862,	to Oct. 7,	1862
WINFIELD SMITH.....	<i>Milwaukee</i>	from October 8,	1862,	to Dec. 31,	1863
WINFIELD SMITH.....	<i>Milwaukee</i>	from January 1,	1864,	to Dec. 31,	1865

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ELEAZER ROOT.....	<i>Waukesha</i>	from August ...	1848,	to Dec. 31,	1851
AZEL P. LADD.....	<i>Shullsburg</i>	from January 1,	1852,	to Dec. 31,	1853
HIRAM A. WRIGHT.....	<i>P. du Chien</i>	from January 1,	1854,	to Dec. 31,	1855
A. C. BARRY.....	<i>Racine</i>	from January 1,	1856,	to Dec. 31,	1857
LYMAN C. DRAPER.....	<i>Madison</i>	from January 1,	1858,	to Dec. 31,	1859
JOSIAH L. PICKARD.....	<i>Platteville</i>	from January 1,	1860,	to Dec. 31,	1861
JOSIAH L. PICKARD.....	<i>Platteville</i>	from January 1,	1862,	to Dec. 31,	1863
JOSIAH L. PICKARD.....	<i>Platteville</i>	from January 1,	1864,	to Sep. 30,	1864
JNO. G. McMYNN.....	<i>Racine</i>	from Sept. 22,	1864,	to Dec. 31,	1865

BANK COMPTROLLERS.

JAMES S. BAKER.....	<i>Green Bay</i>	from Nov. 20, 1852, to December 31, 1853
WM. M. DENNIS.....	<i>Watertown</i>	from Jan. 1, 1854, to December 31, 1855
WM. M. DENNIS.....	<i>Watertown</i>	from Jan. 1, 1856, to December 31, 1857
JOEL C. SQUIRES.....	<i>Mineral Point</i>	from Jan. 1, 1858, to December 31, 1859
G. VAN STEENWYK.....	<i>Kilbourn City</i>	from Jan. 1, 1860, to December 31, 1861
WM. H. RAMSEY.....	<i>Ozaukee</i>	from Jan. 1, 1862, to December 31, 1863
WM. H. RAMSEY.....	<i>Ozaukee</i>	from Jan. 1, 1864, to December 31, 1865

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 Jan'y 1, 1854, to December 31, 1855
ED. MCGARRY.....	<i>Milwaukee</i>	from Jan'y 1, 1856, to December 31, 1857
E. M. MACGRAW.....	<i>Sheboygan</i>	from Jan'y 1, 1858, to December 31, 1859
H. C. HEG.....	<i>Racine</i>	from Jan'y 1, 1860, to December 31, 1861
ALEX. P. HODGES.....	<i>Oshkosh</i>	from Jan'y 1, 1862, to December 31, 1863
HENRY CORDIER.....	<i>Waupun</i>	from Jan'y 1, 1864, to December 31, 1865

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS,

FROM ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY.

PRESIDENTS OF THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

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

SECRETARIES OF THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

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

CHIEF CLERKS OF THE SENATE.

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

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE SENATE.

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

SPEAKERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

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 Show.....	Jan. 5, 1847
David Newland.....	Dec. 8, 1840	Timothy Burns.....	Feb. 7, 1848

STATE.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>
N E Whitesides.....	June 6, 1848	William P Lyon.....	Jan. 12, 1859
Harrison C Hobart.....	Jan. 11, 1849	William P Lyon.....	Jan. 11, 1860
Moses M Strong.....	Jan. 9, 1850	Amasa Cobb.....	Jan. 9, 1861
Frederick W Horn.....	Jan. 9, 1851	Amasa Cobb.....	May 15, 1861
J McM Shafter.....	Jan. 15, 1852	J W Beardsley.....	Jan. 9, 1862
Henry L Palmer.....	Jan. 13, 1853	Henry L Palmer.....	Sep. 10, 1862
Frederick W Horn.....	Jan. 12, 1854	J Allen Barber.....	Jan. 14, 1863
Charles C Sholes.....	Jan. 10, 1855	William W Field.....	Jan. 14, 1864
William Hull.....	Jan. 10, 1856	William W Field.....	Jan. 11, 1865
Wyman Spooner.....	Jan. 15, 1857	Henry D Barron.....	Jan. 10, 1866
Fred S Lovell.....	Jan. 13, 1858		

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	LaFayette Kellogg.....	Jan. 8, 1845
John Catlin.....	Dec. 3, 1839	LaFayette Kellogg.....	Jan. 6, 1846
John Catlin.....	Aug. 4, 1840	LaFayette Kellogg.....	Jan. 5, 1847
John Catlin.....	Dec. 8, 1840	LaFayette Kellogg.....	Feb. 8, 1848

STATE.

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

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

TERRITORY.

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

STATE.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>
John Mullanphy.....	June 6, 1848	Emanuel Mink.....	Jan. 12, 1859
Felix McLinden.....	Jan. 11, 1849	Joseph Gates.....	Jan. 11, 1860
E R Hugunin.....	Jan. 9, 1850	Craig B Beebe.....	Jan. 9, 1861
Chas M Ktngsbury.....	Jan. 9, 1851	Craig B Beebe.....	May 15, 1861
Elisha Starr.....	Jan. 15, 1852	A A Huntington.....	Jan. 9, 1862
Richard F Wilson.....	Jan. 13, 1853	Fred Mohr.....	Sep. 10, 1862
William H Gleason.....	Jan. 12, 1854	A M Thomson.....	Jan. 14, 1863
William Blake.....	Jan. 10, 1855	A M Thomson.....	Jan. 14, 1864
Egbert Mosely.....	Jan. 10, 1856	Alonzo Wilcox.....	Jan. 11, 1865
William C Rogers.....	Jan. 15, 1857	L M Hammond.....	Jan. 10, 1866
Frank Massing.....	Jan. 14, 1858		

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS

FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>
George W Jones.....	Oct. 10, 1836	Henry Dodge.....	Sep. ... 1843
James D Doty.....	Sep. 10, 1838	Morgan L Martin.....	Sep. 22, 1845
James D Doty.....	Sep. ... 1839	John H Tweedy.....	Sep. ... 1847
Henry Dodge.....	Sep. ... 1841		

UNITED STATES SENATORS

FROM WISCONSIN, SINCE ORGANIZATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>
Isaac P Walker.....	June 8, 1848	Charles Durkee.....	Feb. 1, 1855
Henry Dodge.....	June 8, 1849	James R Doolittle.....	Jan. 23, 1857
Isaac P Walker.....	Jan. 17, 1849	Timothy O Howe.....	Jan. 23, 1861
Henry Dodge.....	Jan. 20, 1851	James R Doolittle.....	Jan. 22, 1863

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>
Wm P Lynde.....	1st.....	May 8, 1848	C C Washburn.....	2d.....	Nov. 2, 1858
Mason C Darling.....	2d.....	May 8, 1848	Chas H Larrabee.....	3d.....	Nov. 2, 1858
Charles Durkee.....	1st.....	Nov. 7, 1848	John F Potter.....	1st.....	Nov. 6, 1860
Orsamus Cole.....	2d.....	Nov. 7, 1848	Luther Hanchett.....	2d.....	Nov. 6, 1860
James D Doty.....	3d.....	Nov. 7, 1848	A Scott Sloan.....	3d.....	Nov. 6, 1860
Charles Durkee.....	1st.....	Nov. 5, 1850	James S Brown.....	1st.....	Nov. 4, 1862
Ben C Eastman.....	2d.....	Nov. 5, 1850	Ithamar C Sloan.....	2d.....	Nov. 4, 1862
James D Doty.....	3d.....	Nov. 5, 1850	Amasa Cobb.....	3d.....	Nov. 4, 1862
Daniel Wells, Jr.....	1st.....	Nov. 2, 1852	Chas A Eldredge.....	4th.....	Nov. 4, 1862
Ben C Eastman.....	2d.....	Nov. 2, 1852	Ezra Wheeler.....	5th.....	Nov. 4, 1862
John B Macy.....	2d.....	Nov. 2, 1852	Walter D McIndoe.....	6th.....	Nov. 4, 1862
Daniel Wells, Jr.....	1st.....	Nov. 7, 1854	Halbert E Paine.....	1st.....	Nov. 8, 1864
C C Washburn.....	2d.....	Nov. 7, 1854	Ithamar C Sloan.....	2d.....	Nov. 8, 1864
Chas Billingham.....	3d.....	Nov. 7, 1854	Amasa Cobb.....	3d.....	Nov. 8, 1864
John F Potter.....	1st.....	Nov. 4, 1856	Chas A Eldredge.....	4th.....	Nov. 8, 1864
C C Washburn.....	2d.....	Nov. 4, 1856	Philetus Sawyer.....	5th.....	Nov. 8, 1864
Chas Billingham.....	3d.....	Nov. 4, 1856	Walter D McIndoe.....	6th.....	Nov. 8, 1864
John F Potter.....	1st.....	Nov. 2, 1858			

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 Sessions.</i>	<i>No. Reps.</i>
1836	October 25th	December 9th	46 days	39
1837	November 6th	January 20th, 1838	76 days	39
1838	June 11th	June 25th	15 days	38
1838	November 26th	December 22d	27 days	37
1839	January 21st	March 11th	50 days	39
1839	December 2d	January 13th, 1840	43 days	39
1840	August 3d	August 14th	12 days	39
1840	December 7th	February 19th, 1841	75 days	39
1841	December 6th	February 19th, 1842	76 days	39
1843	March 6th	March 25th, 1843	20 days	39
1843	March 27	April 17th, 1843	22 days	39
2843	December 4th	January 31st, 1844	59 days	39
1845	January 6th	February 24th	50 days	39
1846	January 5th	February 3d	30 days	39
1847	January 4th	February 11th	39 days	39
1847	October 18th	October 27th	10 days	39
1848	February 7th	March 13th	36 days	39

STATE ORGANIZATION.

1848	June 5th	August 21st	78 days	85
1849	January 10th	April 2d	83 days	85
1850	January 9th	February 11th	34 days	85
1851	January 8th	March 18th	70 days	85
1852	January 14th	April 19th	96 days	85
1853	January 12th	April 4th	83 days	107
1853	June 6th	July 13th	38 days	107
1854	January 11th	April 3d	83 days	107
1855	January 10th	April 2d	83 days	107
1856	January 9th	March 31st	83 days	107
1856	September 3d	October 14th	42 days	107
1857	January 14th	March 9th	54 days	107
1858	January 13th	May 17th	125 days	127
1859	January 12th	March 21st	69 days	127
1860	January 9th	April 2d	82 days	127
1861	January 8th	April 17th	99 days	127
1861	May 15th	May 27th	13 days	127
1862	January 8th	April 7th	105 days	133
1862	June 3d	June 17th		
1862	September 10th	September 26th	17 days	133
1863	January 14th	April 2d	79 days	133
1864	January 13th	April 4th	83 days	133
1865	January 11th	April 10th	90 days	133

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.

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, President of the United States.....*Salary.*
\$25,000

THE CABINET.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York, Secretary of State.....*Salary.*
\$8,000
HUGH McCULLOCH, of Indiana, Secretary of the Treasury..... 8,000
EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War..... 8,000
GIDEON WELLS, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy..... 8,000
JAMES HARLAN, of Iowa, Secretary of the Interior..... 8,000
JAMES S. S. PEED, of Kentucky, Attorney General..... 8,000
WILLIAM DENNISON, of Ohio, Postmaster General..... 8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, Chief Justice—Salary, \$6,500.

Nathan Clifford, Me., Associate Justice.	David Davis, Ill., Associate Justice.
Samuel Nelson, N. Y., " "	Noah H. Swayne, O., " "
Robert C. Grier, Penn., " "	Samuel F. Miller, Ia., " "
James W. Wayne, Ga., " "	Stephen J. Field, Cal., " "

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

LIST OF DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS, CONSULS, ETC.,
OF THE UNITED STATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

NAMES AND OFFICERS.	WHERE EMPLOYED.	RESIDENCE.	SALARY.
Charles Francis Adams, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	London, Eng	Mass	\$17,500
Benjamin Moran, Secretary of Legation	London	Penn	2,625
Freeman H. Morse, Consul	London	Maine	7,500
Thomas H. Dudley, do	Liverpool	N Jersey	7,500
W. L. Raymond, do	Leeds	N York	2,060
Henry W. Lord, do	Manchester	Michigan	3,300
John Britton, do	Southampton	N York	2,000
Zebina Eastman, do	Bristol	Ill	.....
Charles E. Burch, do	Cardiff	Penn	.....
Joseph H. McChesney, do	New Castle	Ill	1,500
Alfred Fox, do	Falmouth	England	Fees
Thos. W. Fox, do	Plymouth	England	Fees
G. J. Abbott, do	Sheffield and B'd	Dist Col	Fees
J. M. Bailey, do	Glasgow, Scot	Ky	3,000
James Smith, do	Dundee	Ill	2,009
Neil McLachlan, do	Leith	Ind	Fees
John Young, do	Belfast, Ireland	Ind	2,000
Edwin G. Eastman, do	Cork	Maine	2,001
Wm. B. West, Vice-Consul	Dublin	Wis	Fees
William B. West, Consul	Galway	Wis	Fees
Alex. Henderson, do	Londonderry	Penn	Fees
Cassius M. Clay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	St. Petersburg, Russia	Ky	12,000
Jeremiah Curtin, Secretary of Legation	St. Petersburg	Wis	1,890
W. Clendenin, Consul	St. Petersburg	Ohio	2,000
John Bigelow, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Paris, France	N York	17,000
John Hay, Secretary of Legation	Paris	Ill	2,000
John G. Nicolay, Consul	Paris	Ill	5,000
James O. Putnam, do	Havre	N York	6,000
Geo. W. Van Horne, do	Marseilles	Iowa	2,000
Clarendon Davisson, do	Bordeaux	Missouri	2,000
James Lesley, do	Lyons	Penn	2,000
C. V. Dyer, do	Boulogne	Ill	1,500
William Slade, do	Nice	Ohio	.....
John P. Hale, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Madrid, Spain	N H	12,000
Horatio J. Perry, Secretary of Legation	Madrid	N H	1,800
James E. Harvey, Minister Resident	Lisbon, Portugal	Penn	7,000
Charles A. Munro, Consul	Lisbon	N York	.....
Henry S. Sanford, Minister Resident	Brussels, Belg	Conn	7,500
Aaron Goodrich, Secretary of Legation	Brussels	Minn	1,500
A. W. Crawford, Consul	Antwerp	Penn	2,500
Marinus J. Levison, do	Ghent	Belgium	Fees
George Sauer, do	Brussels	N York	Fees
James S. Pike, Minister Resident	The Hague	Maine	7,500
George E. Wiss, Consul	Rotterdam	Md	2,000
Joseph E. Marx, do	Amsterdam	Ohio	1,000

LIST OF DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS, CONSULS Etc.—continued.

NAMES AND OFFICERS.	WHERE EMPLOYED.	RESIDENCE.	SALARY.
Bradford R. Wood, Minister Resident	Copenhagen, Denmark	N York.....	\$7,500
L. A. Hecksher, Vice Consul.....	Copenhagen	Denmark	Fees
Jas. H. Campbell, Minister Resident	Stockholm, Sweden..	Penn	7,509
George V. Tefft, Consul.....	Stockholm	Maine .....	.....
Joseph A. Wright, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Berlin, Prussia.....	Ind.	12,000
Herman Kreismann, Secretary of Legation.....	Berlin	Ill	1,800
E. Vonder Heydt, Consul.....	Berlin	N York.....	Fees
William H. Ve ev,.....do.....	Aix-la-Chappelle.....	N York.....	2,500
J. Lothrop Mat y, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Vienna, Austria.....	Mass	12,000
George W. Lippitt, Secretary of Legation.....	Vienna	R I.....	1,000
Theodore Canisius, Consul.....	Vienna	Ill	1,500
A. W. Thayer,.....do.....	Trieste	N York.....	2,000
W. D. Howells,.....do.....	Venice.....	Ohio.....	750
T. Y. Dickinson.....do.....	Leipsic, Saxony.....	Ind	1,400
William S. Campbell,.....do.....	Dresden	N York.....	Fees
Henry Toomy.....do.....	Munich, Bavaria.....	Cal.....	1,000
E. Klauprecht,.....do.....	Stuttgard.....	Ohio.....	1,000
William W. Murphy,.....do.....	Frankfort.....	Mich.....	Fees
Baruch O. Duncan.....do.....	Carlsruhe.....	S C.....	Fees
Henry Boernstein,.....do.....	Bremen	Missouri.....	3,000
James H. Anderson.....do.....	Hamburg	Ohio	2,000
Geo. Harrington, Minister Resident	Berne, Switzerland....	Dist Col.....	7,500
August L. Wolff,.....Consul	Basle	Iowa	2,000
Charles H. Upton,.....do.....	Geneva.....	Va	1,500
Charles A. Page,.....do.....	Zurich.....	Iowa	1,500
George P. Marsh, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Florence, Italy.....	Vt	12,000
Green Clay, Secretary of Legation...	Florence.....	Ky	1,800
T. B. Lawrence, Consul-General.....	Florence.....	Mass	Fees
David H. Wheeler, Consul.....	Genoa	Iowa	1,500
J. Hutchinson,.....do.....	Leghorn	Dacotah	1,500
Jay T. Howard,.....do.....	Naples.....	Penn	1,500
Franklin Torrey,.....do.....	Cararra	Mass	Fees
Rufus King, Minister Resident.....	Rome	N York.....	7,500
E. C. Cushman, Consul.....	Rome	Mass	Fees
Edward Joy Morris, Minister Resident.....	Constantinople.....	Penn	7,500
John P. Brown, Secretary of Legation	Constantinople.....	Ohio	3,000
J. H. Goodenow, Consul-General.....	Constantinople.....	Maine	3,000
Charles Hale,.....do.....	Alexandria, Egypt....	Mass	3,500
George C. Taylor, Consul.....	Cairo.....	N York.....	Fees
Robert H. Pruyn, Minister Resident	Yedo, Japan.....	N York.....	7,500
Anson Burlingame, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Pepin, China.....	Mass	12,000
S. Wells Williams, Secretary of Legation and Interpreter.....	Pekin	Mass	5,000
George F. Seward, Consul-General...	Shanghai	N York.....	4,000
Oliver H. Perry, Consul.....	Canton	N York.....	4,000
James McBride, Minister Resident...	Honolulu, S. I.....	Oregon	7,500
William H. Corwin, Charge d' Affaires ad Interim.....	Mexico.....	Ohio	6,000
Franklin Chase, Consul-General.....	Tampico.....	Maine	1,000
Marquis D. L. Lane, Consul.....	Vera Cruz.....	Maine	3,500
Gilbert M. Cole, Commercial Agent	Acapulco.....	Cal	2,000
Amzi Wood,.....do.....	Matamoros	N York.....	1,000

LIST OF DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS, ETC..

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LIST OF DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS, CONSULS, ETC.—concluded.

NAMES AND OFFICERS.	WHERE EMPLOYED.	RESIDENCE.	SALARY.
Andrew B. Dickinson, Minister Resident and Extraordinary.....	Nicaragua	N York.....	7,500
Charles N. Riette, Minister Resident	San Jose.....	Texas	7,500
Henry Savage, Consul.....	Guatemala .....	.....	Fees
Thomas H. Clay, Minister Resident..	Comayagua	Ky	7,500
Allan A. Burton,.....do.....	Bogota	Ky	7,500
Erastus D. Culver.....do.....	Caracas	N York.....	7,509
Frederick Hassaurck.....do.....	Quito.....	Ohio.....	7,500
James Watson Webb, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	N York.....	12,000
James Monroe,.....Consul.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	Ohio	6,000
Thomas Adamson, jr.,do.....	Pernambuco	Penn	2,000
Hiram Tuttle,.....do.....	Montevideo	Wis	1,000
Robert C. Kirk, Minister Resident...	Buenos Ayres.....	Ohio.....	7,500
H. R. Helper, Consul.....	Buenos Ayres.....	N C.....	2,000
Charles A. Washburn, Minister Resident	Asuncion	Cal	7,500
Judson Kilsatrick, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Santiago, Chili.....	Ind.....	10,000
Charles G. Rand, Secretary of Legation	Santiago .....	.....	1,500
Ambrose W. Clark, Consul.....	Valparaiso	N York.....	3,000
Thomas J. Pope, Secretary of Legation and Charge d' Affaires ad Interim.....	Lima, Peru.....	Cal.....	5,000
Allen A. Hall, Minister Resident....	La Paz, Bolivia.....	Tenn	7,500

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

XXXIXTH SESSION COMMENCED MARCH 4TH, 1865, AND WILL TERMINATE MARCH 4TH, 1867.

Congress meets on the first Monday in December of every year. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State elected for a term of six years. They are divided into three classes as to terms of service: one class goes out every two years. By this arrangement the Senate is renewed biennially in one-third of its memberships. No person can be a Senator who is under thirty years of age, nor unless he has been *nine* years a citizen of the United States; and he must be, when elected, a citizen of the State from which he is chosen. The Vice-President of the United States is the presiding officer of the Senate. In event of the death of the President of the United States, the Vice-President becomes Chief Magistrate: when the Senate elects its own presiding officer, *pro tempore*, who, in case the Chief Magistrate shall die, or vacate his office, becomes President of the United States, *pro tempore*, until a new election by the people shall be effected. The present presiding officer of the Senate, La Fayette S. Foster, of Connecticut, would, therefore, in event of the death of Andrew Johnson, become, *pro tempore*, Chief Magistrate of the United States.

The House of Representatives is composed of members elected by the people of the several States every two years. No person is eligible who is under twenty-five years of age, nor unless he has been seven years a citizen of the United States. By the law of 1850, the whole number of members was fixed at 233, to be chosen by all the States—the appointment being regulated by taking the census of 1850 for each State, dividing it by 233, the quotient being the ratio of population required to elect a member. The ratio, as determined by the census of 1860, was 124,183—upon which basis the several states were represented: but by act of March 4th, 1862, the whole number of representatives was increased to 241 from and after March 3^d, 1863, by allowing one additional representative to each of the following States, viz.:

Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont. One member has since been added for the new State of Nevada—making the XXXIXth Congress stand 242 members; but as only a few of the States lately in rebellion will be represented, the actual count of members will not exceed 200 present and voting.

The Territories are represented by Delegates—one from each, who may present subjects for legislation, and have the rights of the floor to address the House, but they have no vote.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST REGULAR SESSION COMMENCED MONDAY, DECEMBER 4TH, 1865.

SENATE.

LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, Norwich, Conn., *President pro. tempore.*

JOHN W. FORNEY, Pa., *Secretary.*

[*Unionists in Roman, Democrats in Italics.*]

CALIFORNIA.		MISSOURI.	
James A McDougal.....	1867	B Gratz Brown.....	1867
John Conness.....	1869	John B Henderson.....	1869
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
LaFayette S Foster.....	1867	Daniel Clark.....	1867
James Dixon.....	1869	Aaron H Cragin.....	1871
DELAWARE.		NEVADA.	
George Reed Riddle.....	1869	James W. Nye.....	1867
Willard Saulsbury.....	1871	Wm M Stewart.....	1869
ILLINOIS.		NEW JERSEY.	
Lyman Trumbull.....	1867	William Wright.....	1869
Richard Yates.....	1871	John P Stockton.....	1871
INDIANA.		NEW YORK.	
Henry S Lane.....	1867	Ira Harris.....	1867
Thomas A Hendricks.....	1869	Edwin D Morgan.....	1869
IOWA.		OHIO.	
Samuel J Kirkwood.....	1867	John Sherman.....	1867
James W Grimes.....	1871	Benjamin F Wade.....	1869
KANSAS.		OREGON.	
Samuel C Pomeroy.....	1867	James W Nesmith.....	1867
James H Lane.....	1871	George H Williams.....	1871
KENTUCKY.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
Garret Davis.....	1867	Edgar Cowan.....	1867
James Guthrie.....	1871	Charles R Buckalew.....	1869
MAINE.		RHODE ISLAND.	
Lot M Morrill.....	1869	William Sprague.....	1869
William P Fessenden.....	1871	Henry B Anthony.....	1871
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner.....	1869	Luke P Poland.....	1867
Henry Wilson.....	1871	Solomon Foot.....	1869
MARYLAND.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
John A J Cresswell.....	1867	P G Van Winkle.....	1869
Reverdy Johnson.....	1869	W T Willey.....	1871
MICHIGAN.		WISCONSIN.	
Zachariah Chandler.....	1869	Timothy O Howe.....	1867
Jacob M Howard.....	1871	Jsmes R Doolittle.....	1869
MINNESOTA.			
Alexander Ramsey.....	1869	Unionists.....	39
Daniel Norton.....	1871	Democrats.....	11

TO BE ADMITTED.

LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
R K Cutler.....		H J Patterson.....	
C Smith.....		S J Fowler.....	
VIRGINIA		ARKANSAS.	
John C Underwood.....	1867	Elisha Baxter.....	
Joseph Segar.....	1871	W D Snow.....	

To be admitted, Union 8; making Unionists 47; Democrats 11.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, of South Bend, Indiana, *Speaker*.EDWARD McPHERSON, of Gettysburg, Pa., *Clerk*.

MAINE.

- 1 John Lynch,
- 2 Sydney Porham,*
- 3 James G Blaine,*
- 4 John H Rice,*
- 5 Fredrick A Pike,*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1 Gen Gilman Marston,
- 2 Edward H Rollins,*
- 3 James W Patterson.*

VERMONT.

- 1 F E Woodbridge,*
- 2 Justin S Morrill,*
- 3 Portius Baxter.*

CONNECTICUT.

- 1 Henry C Deming,*
- 2 Samuel L Warner,
- 3 Augustus Brøndegge,*
- 4 John H Hubbard.*

RHODE ISLAND.

- 1 Thomas A Jencks,*
- 2 Nathan F Dixon.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 1 Thomas D Eliot,*
- 2 Oakes Ames,*
- 3 Alexander H Rice,*
- 4 Samuel Hooper,*
- 5 John B Alley,*
- 6 N P Banks,
- 7 George S Boutwell,*
- 8 John D Baldwin,*
- 9 W B Washburn,*
- 10 Henry L Dawes.*

NEW YORK.

- 1 Stephen Tabor,
- 2 T G Bergen,
- 3 James Humphrey,
- 4 Morgan Jones,
- 5 Nelson Taylor,
- 6 H J Raymond,
- 7 John W Chanter,
- 8 J Brooks,
- 9 W A Darling,
- 10 William Radford,*
- 11 C H Winfield,*
- 12 J H Ketcham,
- 13 E N Hubbell,
- 14 Charles Goodyear,
- 15 J A Griswold,*
- 16 Robert S Hale,
- 17 Calvin T Hulburd,*
- 18 James M Marvin,*
- 19 D Hubbard, jr.,
- 20 Addison H Laffin,
- 21 Roscoe Conkling,
- 22 Sidney T Holmes,
- 23 Thomas T Davis,*
- 24 T M Pomeroy,*
- 25 Daniel Morris,*
- 26 G W Hotchkiss.*
- 27 Hamilton Ward,

New York—con.

- 28 Boswell Hart,
- 29 Burt Van Horn,
- 30 J M Humphrey,
- 31 H Van Aernam.

NEW JERSEY.

- 1 John F Starr,*
- 2 William A Newell,
- 3 Charles Sitgreaves,
- 4 Andrew J Rogers,*
- 5 E V K Wright.

DELAWARE.

- 1 John A Nicholson.*

MARYLAND.

- 1 H McCullough,
- 2 John L Thomas, jr.,
- 3 Charles E Phelps,
- 4 Francis Thomas,*
- 5 Benjamin G Harris.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1 S J Randall,*
- 2 Charles O'Neill,*
- 3 Leonard Myers,*
- 4 William D Kelly,*
- 5 M R Thayer,
- 6 B M Boyer,
- 7 J M Broomall,*
- 8 S E Ancona,*
- 9 Thaddeus Stevens,*
- 10 Meyer Strouse,*
- 11 Philip Johnson,*
- 12 Charles Denison,*
- 13 Ulysses Mercur,
- 14 George F Miller,
- 15 A J Glossbrenner,
- 16 Alex H Coffroth,
- 17 A A Barker,
- 18 S F Wilson,
- 19 G W Schofield,*
- 20 Charles V Culver,
- 21 J L Dawson,
- 22 J K Moorhead,*
- 23 Thomas Williams,*
- 24 G V Lawrence.

OHIO.

- 1 Benjamin Eggleston,
- 2 R B Hayes,
- 3 Robert C Schenck,
- 4 William Lawrence,
- 5 Frs C LeBlond,*
- 6 R W Clark,
- 7 Samuel Shellabarger,
- 8 James R Hubbell,
- 9 R P Buckland,
- 10 James M Ashley,*
- 11 Henry S Bundy,
- 12 William E Finck,*
- 13 C Delano,
- 14 M Welker,
- 15 T A Plantz,
- 16 J A Bingham,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—concluded.

Ohio—con.

- 17 Ephraim R Eckley,*
- 18 R P Spaulding,*
- 19 James R Garfield.*

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 1 C D Hubbard,
- 2 George R Latham,
- 3 K Y Whaley.*

MICHIGAN.

- 1 Fernando O Beaman,*
- 2 Charles Upson,*
- 3 J W Longyear,*
- 4 Thomas W Ferry,
- 5 R E Trowbridge,
- 6 John F. Driggs.

INDIANA.

- 1 *William E Niblack,*
- 2 *Michael C Kerr,*
- 3 Ralph Hill,
- 4 J H Farquhar,
- 5 George W Julian,*
- 6 Ebenezer Dumont,*
- 7 — Washburn,
- 8 Godlove S Orth,*
- 9 Schuyler Colfax,*
- 10 Joseph D Defrees,
- 11 T N Stillwell.

ILLINOIS.

- 1 John Wentworth,
- 2 J F Farnsworth,*
- 3 E B Washburne,*
- 4 A C Harding,
- 5 Ebon C Ingersoll,*
- 6 Burton C Cook,
- 7 H P H Bromwell,
- 8 S M Cullom,
- 9 *Lewis W Ross,**
- 10 *Anthony Thornton,*
- 11 *S S Marshall,*
- 12 Jehu Baker,
- 13 A J Kuykendall,
- 14 (*at large*) S W Moulton.

IOWA.

- 1 James F Wilson,*
- 2 Hiram Price,*

Iowa—con.

- 3 William B Allison,*
- 4 J B Grinnell,*
- 5 John A Kasson,*
- 6 A W Hubbard.*

MINNESOTA.

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

WISCONSIN.

- 1 Halbert E Paine,
- 2 Ithamar C Sloan,*
- 3 Amasa Cobb,*
- 4 *C A Eldredge,**
- 5 Philetus Sawyer,
- 6 W D McIndoe.*

KANSAS.

- 1 Sidney Clarke.

MISSOURI.

- 1 *John Hogan,*
- 2 Henry T Blow,*
- 3 Thomas E Noell,
- 4 J B Kelso,
- 5 James W McClurg,*
- 6 R T VanHorn,
- 7 Benjamin F Loan,*
- 8 J F Benjamin,
- 9 G W Anderson.

KENTUCKY.

- 1 *L S Trimble,*
- 2 *R C Ritter,*
- 3 *Henry Grider,*
- 4 *Aaron Harding,*
- 5 L H Rousseau,
- 6 G Clay Smith,*
- 7 *G S Shanklin,**
- 8 W H Randall,*
- 9 Samuel McKee.

CALIFORNIA.

- 1 D C McRuer,
- 2 William Higby,*
- 3 John Bidwell.

OREGON.

- 1 J H D Henderson.

NEVADA.

- 1 D R Ashley.

* Member of thirty-eighth Congress.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FROM 1789 TO 1865.

- 1st Congress*—Frederick Augustus Muhlenburg, of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives April 1st, 1789, and served to March 3d, 1791.
- 2d Congress*—Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, was elected Speaker, and served from the 24th of October, 1791, to March 3d, 1793.
- 3d Congress*—Frederick Augustus Muhlenburg, of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker and served from December 2d, 1793 to 3d March, 1795.
- 4th and 5th Congresses*—Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, was elected Speaker, and served from 7th of December, 1795, to 3d March, 1799.
- 6th Congress*—Theodore Sedgwick, of Massachusetts was elected Speaker, and served from 2d December, 1799, to 3d March, 1801.
- 7th, 8th and 9th Congresses*—Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, was elected Speaker, and served from 7th December, 1801, to March 3d, 1807.
- 10th and 11th Congresses*—Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker, and served from October 26th, 1807, to 3d March 1811.
- 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Congresses*—Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from 4th November, 1811, to 3d March, 1821.
- 17th Congress*—Phillip P. Barbour, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from 3d December, 1821, to 3d March, 1823.
- 18th Congress*—Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from 1st December, 1823, to March 3d, 1825.
- 19th Congress*—John W. Taylor, of New York, was elected Speaker, and served from December 5th, 1825, to March 3d, 1827.
- 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d Congresses*—Andrew Stephenson, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from 3d December, 1827, to 3d of June, 1834; and John Bell, of Tennessee, was, on the 4th of June, elected to serve out the balance of the 23d Congress, which was ended on the 3d March, 1837.
- 24th and 25th Congresses*—James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was elected Speaker, and served from 7th December, 1835, to March 3d, 1839.
- 26th Congress*—Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from 16th December, 1839, to March 3d, 1841.
- 27th Congress*—John White, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from 31st May, 1841, to March, 3d, 1843.
- 28th Congress*—John W. Jones, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from 4th December, 1843, to March 3d, 1845.
- 29th Congress*—John W. Davis, of Indiana, was elected Speaker, and served from 1st December, 1845, to March 3d, 1847.
- 30th Congress*—Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker, and served from the 16th December, 1847, to March 3d, 1849.
- 31st Congress*—Howell Cobb, of Georgia, was elected Speaker, and served from 24th December, 1849, to March 3d, 1851.
- 32d and 33d Congresses*—Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from the 4th December, 1851, to March 3d, 1855.
- 34th Congress*—Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker, and served from February 2d, 1856, to March 3d, 1857.
- 35th Congress*—James L. Orr, of South Carolina, was elected Speaker, and served from December 7th, 1857, to March 3d, 1859.
- 36th Congress*—William Pennington, of New Jersey, was elected Speaker, February 1st, 1860, and served to March 3d, 1861.
- 37th Congress*—Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker, July 4th, 1861, and served to March 3d, 1863.
- 38th Congress*—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, was elected Speaker, December 7th, 1863, and served until March 3d, 1865.
- 39th Congress*—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, was elected Speaker, December 4th, 1865.

WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT.

STATE OFFICERS.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, of Madison,
Governor.

WYMAN SPOONER, of Elkhorn,
Lientenant Governor.

THOMAS S. ALLEN, of Mineral Point,
Secretary of State.

WILLIAM E. SMITH, of Fox Lake,
State Treasurer.

CHARLES R. GILL, of Watertown,
Attorney General.

JOHN G. McMYNN, of Racine,
Sup't of Public Instruction.

JAMES M. RUSK, of Viroqua,
Bank Comptroller.

HENRY CORDIER, of Waupun,
State Prison Commissioner.

ORGANIZATION OF STATE OFFICERS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Governor.....	\$1,250
Charles Fairchild, Private Secretary.....	1,600
Charles Fairchild, Military.....do	400
Anson O. Doolittle, Clerk.....	1,000

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

THOMAS S. ALLEN, Secretary of State.....	\$1,200
E. A. Spencer, Assistant Secretary of State.....	2,000
D. H. Tullis, Book-Keeper.....	1,500
J. M. Bull, Book-Keeper, Land Department.....	1,100
J. A. Hadley, Printing Clerk.....	1,500
George Capron, Volunteer Aid Department.....	1,200
Henry Sanford, General Clerk.....	1,000
Richard Lester, Land Department.....	900
Charles T. Legate, Volunteer Aid Department.....	900
N. S. Martin, Messenger.....	600

STATE TREASURERS' OFFICE.

	Salary.
WILLIAM E. SMITH, State Treasurer.....	\$1,400
C. H. Purple, Assistant State Treasurer.....	2,000
Thomas Raines, Book-Keeper.....	1,260
William Ketcham, Receiving Clerk.....	1,100
Hiram Tuttle, Corresponding Clerk.....	1,100
William C. Bradley, Bank and Commission Clerk.....	1,100
Charles J. Martin, Draft and Assistant Corresponding Clerk.....	1,100
George H. Meissner, Volunteer Aid and Allotment.....	900
D. Lloyd Jones, General Clerk.....	900
W. S. Noland, Messenger.....	600

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

CHARLES R. GILL, Attorney General.....	\$2,000
Hiram Barber, Jr., Assistant Attorney General.....	1,000

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION'S OFFICE.

JOHN G. McMYNN, Superintendent.....	\$1,200
A. J. Craig, Assistant Superintendent.....	1,500

BANK COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

J. M. RUSK, Bank Comptroller.....	\$2,000
D. B. Ramsey, Deputy Comptroller.....	1,200
Charles R. Riebsam, Book-Keeper.....	1,000

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER.

HENRY CORDIER, State Prison Commissioner.....	\$1,200
N. H. Palmer, Deputy Warden.....	per diem 2.50
John Wingender, Clerk.....	600
D. A. Wagner, Chaplain.....	500
Marcus Swain, Physician.....	400
Miss Harrington, Matron.....	per week 5.00

STATE LIBRARIAN.

O. M. Conover, Librarian.....	\$1,000
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SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

	Salary.
Edward Coleman, Superintendent.....	\$1,000
A. A. Meredith, Assistant Superintendent.....	1,100
Henry Drew, assistant in office.....	1,100

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

D. S. Durrie, Librarian.....	\$1,000
Lyman C. Draper, Corresponding Secretary.....	600

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

S. Nye Gibbs, Quartermaster General.....	\$900
A. R. McDonald, State Armorer.....per diem	2 50
Michael Leonard, Gunsmith, (temporarily).....per diem	1 38

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Aug. Gaylord, Adjutant General.....	\$2,000
Jas. K. Proudfit, Assistant Adjutant General.....	1,542
James M. Lynch, Chief Clerk.....	1,200
John T. Hauser, Clerk.....	1,000
Geo. F. Rowell, Clerk.....	1,000
C. C. Hood, Clerk.....	900
S. Nye Gibbs, half-time Clerk.....	600
John A. Ising, Clerk and Messenger.....	600

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS.

T. S. Allen, Secretary of State.....	}	Commissioners.
Wm. E. Smith, State Treasurer.....		
Charles R. Gill, Attorney General.....		

CLERKS.

J. A. Bate, Chief Clerk.....	\$1,500
C. M. Foresman, Clerk.....	1,000
E. S. McBride.....do.....	1,000
T. W. Gibbs.....do.....	1,000
H. Borschenius.....do.....	1,000
B. S. Cram.....do.....	900
E. C. De Mor.....do.....	900
L. D. Noggle.....do.....	900
O. E. W. Struve.....do.....	900
Chas. Reynolds.....do.....	900
F. C. Freeman, Messenger.....	420

SUPREME COURT.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Term expires.</i>
Luther S. Dixon,	Chief Justice,	\$2,500 00.....	May 31, 1868
Orsamus Cole,.....	Associate Justice,.....	2,500 00.....	May 31, 1867
Jason Downer,.....	Associate Justice,.....	2,500 00.....	May 31, 1871

CIRCUIT COURTS.

<i>No. Circuit.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Term expires.</i>
1.....	William P Lyon.....	Racine.....	\$2,500 00.....	December 31, 1871
2.....	Arthur McArthur	Milwaukee.....	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1869
3.....	John E Mann	West Bend.....	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1866
4.....	David Taylor	Sheboygan.....	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1868
5.....	Joseph T Mills	Lancaster.....	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1870
6.....	Edwin Flint.....	La Crosse.....	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1869
7.....	George W Cate.....	Stevens Point.....	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1866
8.....	L P Wetherby.....	Hudson.....	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1866
9.....	Alva Stewart.....	Portage.....	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1866
10.....	Geo W Washburn.....	Oshkosh.....	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1867
11.....	Solon H Clough.....	Osceola Mills.....	2,500 00.....	June 30, 1870

COUNTIES COMPOSING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

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

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

E. A. Foote.....	} Terms expire April 5th, 1866.
H. H. Giles.....	
Sam'l D. Hastings.....	
R. Z. Mason.....	
Simeon Mills.....	

David Atwood.....	} Terms expire April 5th, 1867.
Chas. D. Robinson.....	
John C. Sherwood.....	
F. S. Lawrence.....	
W. D. Bacon.....	} Terms expire April 5th, 1868.
Yates Ashley.....	
A. S. McDill.....	
Edward Pier.....	
W. R. Taylor.....	
E. W. Young.....	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Simeon Mills, Chas. D. Robinson, W. R. Taylor.

CHAIRMAN OF VISITING COMMITTEE,
J. J. Brown, M. D.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Dr. A. H. VanNostrand.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,
Dr. J. W. Sawyer.

MATRON,
Mrs. Mary C. Halliday.

WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

T S Allen, Secretary of State, <i>ex officio</i>	Mineral Point.
John G McMynn, Superintendent Public Instruction, <i>ex officio</i>	Racine.
M Frank.....	Term expires, 1867, Kenosha.
O M Conover.....	do.....do.....do..... Madison.
Theodore Prentiss.....	do.....do.....do..... Watertown.
Edward Salomon.....	do.....do.....do..... Milwaukee.
Levi B Vilas	do.....1869,
D Worthington.....	do.....do.....do..... Madison.
George B Eastman	do.....do.....do..... Fond du Lac.
Henry D Barron.....	do.....do.....do..... St. Croix Falls.
D H Muller.....	do.....1871,
M M Davis.....	do.....do.....do..... Appleton.
H P Strong	do.....do.....do..... Beloit.
Charles Thayer.....	do.....do.....do..... Prescott.
D H Tullis, Secretary.....	Madison.
Timothy Brown, Treasurer.....	Madison.

FACULTY.

JOHN W. STERLING, A. M.,
Dean of the Faculty, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

DANIEL READ, LL. D.,
Professor of Mental, Ethical and Political Science, Rhetoric, and English Literature.

EZRA S. CARR, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

JAMES DAVID BUTLER, LL. D.,
Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

JOHN P. FUCHS,
Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

ORSON V. TOUSLEY, A. M.,
Principal of Preparatory School.

J. C. PICKARD,
Professor of Normal Instruction.

MISS M. S. MERILLE,
Preceptress in Normal Department.

MISS CLARISSA L. WARE,
Assistant Teacher in Normal Department.

REGENTS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

His Excellency, Lucius Fairchild, *ex-officio*.....Madison.
Hon. John G. McMyynn, *ex-officio*.....Racine.

Wm. E. Smith.....	} Terms expire January 1, 1867.
J. E. Thomas.....	
Silas Chapman.....	
C. C. Sholes.....	} Terms expire January 1, 1868.
J. T. Clark.....	
S. A. White.....	
Henry Kleinpell.....	} Terms expire January 1, 1869.
Hanmer Robbins.....	
William Starr.....	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Hon. C. C. Sholes.....President.
Hon. Hanmer Robbins.....Vice President.
Silas Chapman.....Secretary.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

MANAGERS.

Edward O'Neil.....	} Terms expire first Tuesday in March, 1867.
William Blair.....	
A. E. Elmore.....	} Terms expire first Tuesday in March, 1868.
Charles R. Gibbs.....	
John Hodgson.....	Term expires first Tuesday in March, 1869.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

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

SUPERINTENDENT,
A. D. Hendrickson.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT,
C. M. Bingham.

MATRON,
Mrs. Olive D. Hendrickson.

INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

R. B. Eldridge.....	} Terms expire February 1, 1867.
Shubal W. Smith.....	
H. W. Collins.....	} Terms expire February 1, 1868.
R. B. Treat.....	
Orin Guernsey.....	} Terms expire February 1, 1869.
Ira Miltimore.....	

OFFICERS.

R. B. Treat, M. D.....	President.
R. B. Eldridge.....	Treasurer.
H. W. Collins.....	Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Thomas H. Little.

TEACHERS,
Misses S. A. Watson, Sabra A. Scofield, Helen A. Daggett.

TEACHER OF MUSIC,
Jesse H. Temple.

FOREMAN OF SHOP,
Joseph Horton.

MATRON,
Mrs. M. H. Whiting.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

A. H. Barnes.....	} Terms expire June 1, 1867.
C. D. Long.....	
H. Latham.....	
H. L. Blood.....	} Terms expire June 1, 1868.
A. L. Chapin.....	
Salmon Thomas.....	
W. Isham.....	} Terms expire June 1, 1869.
N. M. Harrington.....	
W. C. Allen.....	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Hon. Salmon Thomas.....	President.
N. M. Harrington.....	Secretary.
W. Aug. Ray.....	Treasurer.

INTELLECTUAL DEPARTMENT.

H. W. Milligan, A. M., M. D.....	Principal.
H. Phillips.....	} Instructors.
Z. G. McCoy.....	
J. A. McWhorter, A. M.....	
L. Eddy, A. M.....	
Miss E. Eddy.....	

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

G. H. Briggs.....	Physician.
H. W. Milligan.....	Steward.
S. M. Parish.....	Assistant Steward.
Miss M. J. Adams.....	Matron and Housekeeper.
Mrs. W. A. Milsl.....	Asst. Mat. and Housekeeper

COUNTY OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN FOR 1866.

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COUNTY OFFICERS.

COUNTIES.	Sheriffs.	Reg's Deeds.	Treasurers.	Dist. Att'ys.	Bl'ks B'd Sup's.	Cl'ks Cir. Ct's.	Surveyors.	Co. Judges.
Adams	Israel C Rouse.	G W Watterm'n	W H Crosby	O B Lapham.....	N C Palmer.....	And Jackson	Levi Torrey	A S Spencer
Ashland	John W Moffett.	John W Bell	Henry Smitz	Bernard Smitz.....	Bernard Smitz.....	N J White.....	A C Stuntz	J W Bell
Brown	G N Langton	Xavier Martin	Anton Klaus.....	O B Graves	M P Lindsley	J B A Masse	Jos Heysman.....	D Agry
Buffalo.....	John Beely.....	Jacob Werth.....	John G Senn	Edward Lees	C Moser, jr.....	Fred Ho mann	L Kissingner	A Finkelnburg
Burnett	Peter Anderson	G W Forsell.....	G G Forsell.....	B Thoreson.....	Ole Hansen	M B Johnson	Magnus Nelson	Peter Elliasen
Calumet.....	Moses Kennedy	Edward Guck.....	Wm Paulsen.....	Geo Baldwin	Ansel Watrous.....	John F Hume.....	John Albers	C Greaing
Columbia.....	Phidelus Pool.....	A H Smead	Ll Breese	G W Hazelton.....	Harvey H Rust.....	Jas Chancellor.....	A Topliff	J J Guppy
Chippewa.....	J P Mitchell.....	W J Cornell.....	H R Whipple.....	A K Gregg, jr.....	W Richardson	E H Bussey	Lewis Nudo	C J Wiltse
Clark	Hiram Palmer.....	C W Carpenter	Jas O'Neill	B F French	James Hewitt.....	G Stearns	C Boardman.....	L C Stanley
Crawford	F H Kelso.....	J Rauffauf.....	Horace Beach.....	Benj Bull	Barnaby Dunn.....	N Mc artney.....	J R Hurlbert.....	Ira B Bronson
Dane	G W McDougal.	A Pickarts	L W Hoyt.....	Siduey Foote	J A Johnson.....	H A Lewis.....	H M Warner	Geo E Bryant
Dallas	No returns .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dodge	W L Parker.....	Richard Mirtz	L Conner	A J Rising	Charles End.....	James B Hays	W M Morse.....	Leonard Mertz
Door	J P Simon.....	J F Gilson.....	Joseph Harris.....	G W Allen	John Garland.....	W K Dresser	W H Warren.....	D H Rice
Douglas	James Newton.....	Alex A Hood.....	D G Morris	J S Ritchie	T Ritchie.....	W Ashton.....	Richard Relf	Thos Clark
Dunn	Samon Marugg.....	W S Grover.....	L A Newsom	Wm D Webb.....	W W Witerb'n.....	A D Harrington	T A Butterfield	E B Bundy
Eau Claire.....	J Hathaway.....	H C Putnam.....	Levi Slingluff.....	Wm P Bartlett.....	Martin Daniels.....	Martin Daniels.....	H Searl	H W Barnes
Fond du Lac	H A Francis.....	D C Lamb.....	J A Smith	Geo Perkins	C W Prescott.....	M W Simmons.....	L Ellis.....	M K Stowe
Grant	Wm H Clise.....	Joseph Bock.....	Sam'l Moore.....	G C Hazelton.....	S F Clise	J W Blanding	Jos Allen.....	W McGonigal
Green	H G Cleveland.....	Wm H Allen	L Frankenbeger	C A Carpenter	J J Tschudy.....	W W Wright	A L Cleveland.....	B Dunwiddie
Green Lake.....	Lorenzo D Olin	C A Millard	Henry Thomas.....	Oscar F Silver	C L Sargent	Albert Long.....	Henry Meriton	F B Hawes
Iowa	Thos Thomas.....	James Jones.....	Francis Vivian.....	Alex Wilson.....	Geo H Otis	Joel Whitman.....	Jas D Adams	L M Strong
Jackson	R G Pope.....	R C Bryan.....	O O Hearn	C R Johnson.....	Levi S Avery	Ira B Pope	Geo W Adams	F O Brainard
Jefferson.....	C K Zimmerm'n	Adua J Rankin	W S Greene.....	M B Williams	W H Porter	John C Kelly.....	Henry Steger.....	Ira W Bird
Juneau	David Platt	David Truel	Philip Runkel	N J Dow	C F Cutler.....	I G Parker.....	I H Daniels.....	D Schermerh'rn
Kewaunee.....	Jos Anderegg.....	Charles Deda.....	Peter Schiesser	Lyman Walker	Edward Decker	P Mc Donville.....	Constant Thiry	C G Boalt
Kenosha	Wm W Baker.....	H H Tarbell.....	Peter H Wood	M Dresser.....	J V Quarles.....	L B Nichols	J Lathrop, jr.....	A Van Wyck
LaCrosse	J P Scott.....	A Steinlein.....	C C Palmer.....	G M Woodward	A J Stevens	H J Peck.....	J F Bryant.....	Hugh Cameron
LaFayette.....	D W Kyle.....	Francis Scott.....	A G Pinney.....	A B P Wood.....	C E Brunner	Jas S Murphy.....	John Brown.....	J W Blackstone
LaPointe.....	S B Sheldon.....	Jas Chapman	Andrew Ta'e	I H Nourse.....	P W Smith	P W Smith .....	.....	Andrew Tate
Manitowoc	G S Glover.....	J C Eggers	Peter J Blersh.....	G N Woodin.....	Wm Bash	P J Pierce.....	John B Burke.....	Geo W Barker
Marathon.....	E M Mott	Herman Miller.....	O Hoeflinger	W C Silvertho'n	B Ringle	J W Chubbuck.....	D L Plumer.....	B Ringle

COUNTY OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN FOR 1866.—concluded.

COUNTIES.	Sheriffs.	Registers Deeds.	Treasurers.	Dist. Att'ys.	Cl'ks B'd Sup's.	Cl'ks Cir. Cts.	Surveyors.	Co. Judges.
Marquette...	J J Shibely.....	E B Chapman...	J Maxwell.....	Wm R Rood.....	Richard Drew...	G W Robinson..	C Taggart	S R Rood
Milwaukee...	C M Hoyt.....	F Baggeler	James Reynolds	J P C Cottrell...	Henry Gosch.....	James Hickox..	G K Gregory ...	A Smith
Monroe	C W McMillan..	M A Thayer	G H Ledyard...	R Bunn	T D Steele.....	S H Stearns ...	W Kenyon.....	G E Pratt
Oconto	B Brophy.....	F F Coleman.....	R L Hall	B J Brown	D W Bradley ...	Joseph Hall ...	H M Royce	E B Johnson
Outagamie...	Ja ^s McGillan...	C O Hamer	E H Stone.....	J H M Wigman...	W H Lanphear...	Milo Coles.....	John Stephens..	Sam'l Ryan, jr
Ozaukee	Michael Dreis..	J C Schroeling..	Adam Jochem..	Wm A Pors.....	B Harrington...	J R Bohan.....	L Towsley.....	Gustave Götze
Pepin	A Vantrol	Henry Barber...	J H Rounds	H E Houghton...	H E Houghton...	Seth Scott.....	A Plummer	S L Plummer
Pierce	J Walsingham..	L L Lewis.....	W H Winchester	A H Young.....	John W Winn...	L L Lewis	J D Trumbull..	Wm Howes
Plymouth...	William Wilson	A K Emball.....	A A Hald.....	H D Barron.....	Joel F Nason...	Louis Neagley..	J M Godfrey....	Wm Kent
Portage	David Fitch.....	W H Packard...	John Stumpf...	B Brett.....	E B Clussman...	J B Carpenter..	N T Moore.....	W R Alban
Price	F Schneider.....	W J Shepherd...	W V Moore.....	C W Bennett...	P G Cheves.....	F L Graham.....	E Burchard.....	J B Adams
Rice	L M Thorp.....	M Satterlee.....	C H Smith.....	H A Eastland...	G L Laws.....	D S Hamilton...	D H Hardenburg.	J H Miner
Rock	A O Winchester	C C Keele.....	S Holdredge, jr	J P Bennett...	S L James.....	Levi Alden.....	S D Locke.....	A P Pritchard
St Croix	A G Peabody...	E J Matteson...	Alfred Day.....	H C Baker.....	D M White	L J Hinz.....	Joel Bartlett..	C L Hall
Sauk	S M Burdick...	J G Traut.....	T D Lang.....	S S Barlow.....	J J Gattiker...	F M Stewart....	D B Hurlbert...	J B Quimby
Shawano	F Budle.....	T Prickett.....	John Wiley.....	W B Felker.....	A G Rockwell...	L Godstucker..	E F Sawyer.....	El as Gunner
Sheboygan...	M Winter	A Mahlendorf...	S B Hogan.....	J H Jones	F Zimmerman...	A H Edwards...	H G H Reed.....	E G Gilman
Trempealeau	J W Marsh.....	C E Perkins.....	N D Comstock..	G G Freeman...	John Nichols...	John Nichols...	A P Ford.....	A W Newman
Vernon	R S McMichael..	W S White.....	James Lowrie...	D B Priest.....	J M Bennett...	W S Purdy.....	B S Moore.....	C Graham
Walworth ..	G W Wylie.....	O B Houghton...	J F Brett.....	Rob't Harkness	M E Dewing....	Jas Simmons...	W Beckwith....	Peter Golder
Washington	Wm Steiner.....	John Diting...	N Theissen...	Paul A Weil.....	Michael Bohan..	W H M Cracken	J H Toland.....	John Shelly
Waukesha...	Albert Alden...	S H Barstow...	H H Hunkins...	Alex Cook.....	W S Greep.....	John Forbes...	W R Williams..	S A Randles
Waupaca	Selah Cornwell	E J Putnam.....	E C Oldidge...	T W Carter.....	M T Sorensen..	Leslie Perry...	Ira Sumner....	C S Ogden
Waushara...	B S Williams...	S R Clark	G H Gill	J H Walker.....	C H Stowers...	A Strang.....	Edgar Sears...	N S Gill
Winnebago...	J A White.....	And'w Merton...	James Jones...	A A Austin.....	A H Read.....	H Harshaw....	E Palmer.....	J B Hamilton
Wood	Euseba Lavigne.	H H Hecox.....	E Distreit.....	L H Tibbetts...	Chas M Welb...	H B Philleo....	J H Lang.....	L P Powers

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS,
IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

NAME.	POST OFF CE.	COUNTY.
William Risk.....	White Creek.....	Adams.
James A. Wilson.....	Odanah.....	Ashland.
Edward Hicks.....	Green Bay.....	Brown.
James Imrie.....	Burnside.....	Bu7alo.
G. W. Forsell.....	Wood River.....	Burnett.
Ira S. Graves.....	Gravesville.....	Calumet.
Rodman Palmer.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.
John S. Dore.....	Neillsville.....	Clark.
D. W. Rosenkrans.....	Columbus.....	Columbia.
E. Kielley.....	Seneca.....	Crawford.
O. O. Ste.....	Leeds, Columbia County.....	Dane, 1st Dist.
S. L. Hoken.....	Black Earth.....	Dane, 2d Dist.
Charles Allen.....	Mayville.....	Dodge, 1st Dist.
Loreazo Merrill.....	Burnett.....	Dodge, 2d Dist.
W. H. Warren.....	Sturgeon Bay.....	Doctr.
Irwin W. Gates.....	Superior.....	Douglas.
Carroll Lucas.....	Waneka.....	Dunn.
Rev. A. Kidder.....	West Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.
Rev. I. N. Cundall.....	Rosendale.....	Fond du Lac.
D. Gray Furman.....	Lancaster.....	Grant.
W. C. Green.....	Monroe.....	Green.
A. A. Spencer.....	Berlin.....	Green Lake.
Samuel Parks.....	Avoca.....	Iowa.
Rev. J. G. Wells.....	Black River Falls.....	Jackson.
Geo. W. Bird.....	Jefferson.....	Jefferson.
Geo. P. Kenyon.....	Necedah.....	Juneau.
L. W. Briggs.....	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.
Lyman Walker.....	Kewaunee.....	Kewaunee.
J. E. Atwater.....	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.
Charles B. Jennings.....	Darlington.....	La Fayette.
O. K. Hall.....	Bayfield.....	La Pointe.
Jere Crowley.....	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.
Jacob J. Hoffman.....	Wausau.....	Marathon.
H. S. Miller.....	Harrisville.....	Marquette.
James F. Devine.....	Lamberton.....	Milw'kee, 1st Dist
Anson W. Buttle.....	Good Hope.....	Milw'kee, 2d Dist
C. W. Kellogg.....	Tomah.....	Monroe.
John Fairchild.....	Marinette.....	Oconto.
John Stephens.....	Appleton.....	Outagamie.
P. K. Gannob.....	Cedarburg.....	Ozaukee.
J. R. Hanan.....	Durand.....	Pepin.
Daniel Thurston.....	Beldenville.....	Pierce.
R. H. Clark.....	Falls St. Croix.....	Polk.
Wm. R. Alban.....	Plover.....	Portage.
L. D. Coombs.....	Rochester.....	Racine.
Van S. Bennett.....	Viola.....	Richland.
J. I. Foot.....	Footville.....	Rock, 1st Dist.
C. Mortimer Treat.....	Clinton.....	Rock, 2d Dist.
A. H. Weld.....	River Falls, Pierce County.....	St. Croix.
Robert B. Crandall.....	Baraboo.....	Sauk.
A. P. Knapp.....	Shawano.....	Shawano.
Edward Dreury.....	Plymouth.....	Sheboygan.
S. S. Luce.....	Galesville.....	Trempealeau.
Hartwell Allen.....	Viroqua.....	Vernon.
Orville T. Right.....	Elkhoru.....	Walworth.
Frederick Regenfuss.....	West Bend.....	Washington.
Isaac N. Stewart.....	Waukesha.....	Waukesha.
Joao K. McGregor.....	Waupaca.....	Waupaca.
John Austin.....	Berlin, Green Lake County.....	Waushara.
J. E. Munger.....	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.
James W. Harris.....	Grand Rapids.....	Weod.

GUBERNATORIAL VOTE OF 1865,
— AND —
PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF 1864.
(BY COUNTIES, TOWNS, WARDS AND PRECINCTS.)

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
ADAMS COUNTY—				
Adams,.....	43	16	33	12
Big Flats,.....	13		11	
Dell Prairie,.....	56		58	13
Easton,.....	32	21	22	17
Jackson,.....	33	12	41	15
Leola,.....	7		5	6
Lincoln,.....	61	2	44	10
Monroe,.....	41	4	31	2
New Chester,.....	41	7	32	12
New Haven,.....	81	14	76	36
Newark Valley,.....			3	7
Preston,.....	31	1	40	3
Quincy,.....			9	19
Richfield,.....	28	6	33	10
Rome,.....	8	6	8	6
Strong's Prairie,.....	46	27	55	39
Springville,.....	44	4	50	9
White Creek,.....	29	6	25	6
Total,.....	594	126	580	222
ASHLAND COUNTY—				
Bayport,.....	14		11	
La Pointe,.....	15	23	3	29
Total,.....	29	23	14	14
BUFFALO COUNTY—				
Alma,.....	84	9	68	19
Belyvidere,.....	34	5	49	9
Buffalo,.....	74	46	77	55
City of Buffalo, 1st ward,	2	3	13	7
2d ward,	15	1	18	2
Cross,.....	24	33	27	33
Eagle Mills,.....	12	21	19	20
Gilmanton,.....	56	6	49	4
Glencoe,.....	32	22	35	36
Maxville,.....	37	13	47	22

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Lincoln.	McClelan.
BUFFALO CO.—concluded.				
Modena,.....	18	20	19	14
Maples,.....	65	16	70	21
Nelson,.....	29	.....	31	17
Waumandee,.....	41	16	75	25
Total,.....	523	211	595	284
BURNETT COUNTY—				
Burnett,.....	27	.....	.....*	.....*
BROWN COUNTY—				
Bellevieu,.....	26	20	24	53
Depere,.....	6	18	17	20
Depere, village,.....	31	52	45	58
Glenmore,.....	2	30	5	32
Green Bay,.....	64	13	79	64
City Green Bay, N. ward,	79	97	132	128
S. ward,	37	48	61	43
Boro.Ft.Howard,1st ward,	22	50	50	51
2d ward,	16	19	30	22
Howard town,.....	7	25	30	61
Howard, 1st precinct,.....	.....	73	.....	.....
2d precinct,.....	.....	24	.....	131
Humboldt,.....	8	23	44	68
Lawrence,.....	42	18	62	57
Morrison,.....	.....	67	.....	83
New Denmark,.....	19	28	28	42
Pittsfield,.....	1	7	8	15
Eaton,.....	.....	25	.....	33
Preble,.....	1	64	17	68
Rockland,.....	15	28	12	56
Scott,.....	28	53	32	113
Suamico,.....	15	18	29	19
Wrightstown,.....	28	46	25	60
Total,.....	447	846	730	1,286
CHIPPEWA COUNTY—				
Anson,.....	15	10	7	2
Bloomer Prairie,.....	38	8	54	33
Chippewa Falls,.....	63	75	55	84
Eagle Point,.....	14	57	19	108
La Fayette,.....	54	51	42	38
Sigel,.....	8	11	12	17
Wheaton,.....	8	11	16	21
Total,.....	200	223	205	293

*No returns.

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
CALUMET COUNTY--				
Brothertown.....	89	51	72	88
Brillian,.....	26	12	18	15
Charlestown,.....	79	88	69	88
Chilton,.....	72	134	78	112
Harrison,.....	38	76	31	101
New Holstein,.....	43	66	61	140
Rantoul,.....	9	38	6	45
Stockbridge,.....	121	62	100	58
Woodville,.....	8	51	9	70
Total.....	485	578	444	718
COLUMBIA COUNTY--				
Arlington,.....	68	32	89	42
Caledonia,.....	42	26	70	48
Courtland,.....	117	17	212	34
Columbus,.....	276	143	310	148
Dekorra,.....	93	33	107	67
Ft. Winnebago,.....	37	38	39	62
Fountain Prairie,.....	112	45	130	59
Hampden,.....	64	56	93	71
Leeds,.....	59	30	105	70
Lowville,.....	40	75	69	76
Lodi,.....	141	36	194	53
Lewiston,.....	52	27	49	45
Marcellon,.....	61	32	87	41
Newport,.....	100	39	145	81
Otsego,.....	95	27	120	63
Pacific,.....	23	9	27	15
Portage City, 1st ward,...	31	81	18	83
2d ward,...	57	44	59	57
3d ward,...	47	33	32	28
4th ward,...	97	103	97	114
Randolph,.....	90	38	136	61
Scott,.....	61	18	101	32
Springvale,.....	66	10	123	20
West Point,.....	57	42	99	63
Wycocna,.....	135	53	129	48
Total,.....	2,021	1,087	2,652	1,483
CRAWFORD COUNTY--				
Clayton,.....	32	77	47	80
Freeman,.....	84	19	83	38
Eastman,.....	42	46	30	59
Haney,.....	23	28	33	15
Lynxville,.....*	*	*	41	9
Marietta,.....	23	38	32	26

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
CRAWFORD CO.—concluded.				
Prairie du Chien,.....	186	249	226	335
Seneca,.....	*	*	52	69
Scott,.....	44	61	31	49
Union,.....	21	12	27	5
Utica,.....	*	*	55	53
Wauzeka,.....	62	51	54	51
Total,.....	517	581	711	789
CLARK COUNTY—				
Lewis,.....	18	.....	23	2
Pine Valley,.....	63	10	70	14
Weston,.....	16	9	56	11
Lynn,.....	12	20	22	21
Total,.....	109	39	171	48
DOOR COUNTY—				
Brussels,.....	42	1	48	.....
Bailey's Harbor,.....	12	18	.....	.....
Clay Banks,.....	8	.....	10	.....
Chamber's Island,.....	†	†	.....	.....
Egg Harbor,.....	23	2	8	12
Forrestville,.....	21	4	4	17
Gardner,.....	26	5	23	6
Gibraltar,.....	22	3	31	.....
Liberty Grove,.....	7	4	6	6
Nasewaupee,.....	17	7	9	.....
Sturgeon Bay,.....	83	1	67	3
Sevastopol,.....	27	11	20	13
Washington,.....	21	12	18	18
Total,.....	309	68	244	75
DODGE COUNTY—				
Ashippun,.....	83	107	87	140
Burnett.....	136	49	134	52
Beaver Dam, town,.....	112	96	135	120
city, 1st ward,	14	81	14	80
2d ward,	63	89	54	76
3d ward,	124	36	148	34
4th ward,	113	51	118	52
Calamus,.....	74	20	131	47
Chester,.....	90	26	101	51
Clyman,.....	43	118	51	174
Elba,.....	102	83	144	130
Emmett,.....	25	90	23	168
Fox Lake,.....	191	151	207	176

* Rejected.

† No returns.

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Dodge Co.—concluded.				
Hnbbard,.....	139	290	168	382
Hustisford,.....	81	134	107	180
Herman,.....	8	185	22	313
Lebanon,.....	19	140	33	245
Leroy,.....	90	93	124	91
Lomira,.....	52	139	89	159
Lowell,.....	182	231	185	236
Oak Grove,.....	172	143	244	158
Portland,.....	84	99	94	144
Rubicon,.....	141	149	185	168
Shields,.....	1	135	2	182
Trenton,.....	136	67	184	108
Theresa,.....	1	274	3	446
Westford,.....	84	69	96	107
Williamstown,.....	168	183	192	221
City Watertown, 5th w'd,	9	77	6	93
6th w'd,	20	155	11	139
South ward Waupun,.....	145	20	134	26
Total,.....	2,702	3,580	3,226	4,698
DUNN COUNTY—				
Dunn,.....	52	58	57	43
Eau Galla,.....	25	80	32	79
Menomonee,.....	159	55	178	50
Rock Creek,.....	23	3	24	4
Red Cedar,.....	58	26	87	44
Peru,.....	24	2	26	3
Spring Brook,.....	63	25	99	28
Weston,.....	13	8	.....	.....
Total,.....	417	257	503	251
DANE COUNTY—				
Albion,.....	139	3	150	26
Berry,.....	13	93	27	162
Black Earth,.....	104	8	94	25
Blooming Grove,.....	40	65	47	99
Blue Mounds,.....	38	.....	41	54
Bristol,.....	71	48	120	76
Burke,.....	94	31	72	75
Christiana,.....	95	33	140	75
Cottage Grove,.....	66	75	87	126
Cross Plains,.....	23	127	40	206
Dane,.....	88	30	123	59
Deerfield,.....	48	32	77	64
Dunkirk,.....	132	100	156	149
Dunn,.....	65	42	73	75
Fitchburg,.....	60	92	79	125

	Fairechild.	Hobart.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
DANE Co.—concluded.				
Madison, town,	52	81	55	76
city, 1st ward,...	268	290	236	276
2d ward,...	205	137	191	136
3d ward,...	197	248	137	240
4th ward,...	186	133	141	154
Mazomanie	189	42	150	62
Medina,.....	125	82	132	85
Middleton,.....	85	135	96	187
Montrose,.....	95	13	103	36
Oregon,.....	150	52	160	63
Perry,.....	28	11	46	52
Primrose,.....	63	12	115	20
Pleasant Spring,.....	54	14	115	33
Roxbury,	22	85	42	192
Rutland,.....	120	18	185	14
Springdale,.....	33	55	36	80
Springfield,.....	36	125	53	206
Sun Prairie,.....	174	61	139	72
Vienna,.....	67	6	117	34
Verona,.....	51	82	69	85
Vermont,.....	54	18	95	53
Westport,.....	33	120	49	151
Windsor,.....	75	3	121	26
York,.....	96	57	109	80
Total,.....	3,534	2,659	4,018	3,809
DOUGLAS COUNTY—				
Superior,.....	45	54	37	67
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY—				
Bridge Creek,.....	89	11	125	29
Lincoln,.....	10	13	25	33
Eau Claire,.....	156	106	163	98
Brunswick,.....	20	24	44	22
West Eau Claire,.....	102	71	99	72
Oak Grove,.....	13	15	32	29
North Eau Claire,.....	6	69	10	58
Pleasant Valley,.....			17	21
Total,.....	422	312	515	362
FOND DU LAC COUNTY—				
Alto,.....	56	20	136	54
Ashford,.....	34	146	67	195
Auburn,.....	67	152	65	142
Byron,.....	136	90	152	109
Calumet, No. 1,.....	11	112	14	249
No. 2,.....		80		

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
<i>Fond du Lac—concluded.</i>				
Eden,.....	53	127	72	144
Eldorado,.....	49	85	80	101
Empire,.....	82	42	95	86
Friendship,.....	37	69	41	98
Forrest,.....	69	97	74	151
Fond du Lac, town,.....	138	78	167	94
city, 1st ward,..	191	137	186	168
2d ward,..	121	159	121	168
3d ward,..	188	116	213	109
4th ward,..	113	158	122	178
5th ward,..	129	50	120	59
Lamertine,.....	123	79	165	74
Marshfield,.....		299	1	290
Metomen,.....	165	36	226	63
Oakfield,.....	130	41	178	57
Osceola,.....	60	87	67	90
Rosendale,.....	126	21	186	32
Ripon, town,.....	78	26	118	59
city, 1st ward,...	165	41	180	55
2d ward,.....	129	51	150	62
Springvale,.....	130	75	136	121
Taycheedah,.....	60	170	63	189
Waupun,.....	145	40	202	30
north ward,.....	81	77	86	79
Total,.....	2, 871	2, 759	3, 483	3, 306
GREEN LAKE COUNTY—				
Berlin, city,.....	253	75	356	52
town,.....	87	6	129	14
Brooklyn.....	120	25	121	36
Dayton,.....	41	24	62	30
Green Lake,.....	94	30	127	42
Kingston,.....	25	23	57	30
Kingston, village,.....	28	24	45	13
Markesan, village,.....	33	44	36	32
Mackford,.....	95	13	152	27
Manchester,	62	24	118	40
Marquette,.....	52	16	53	24
Princeton, village,.....	47	40		
Princeton,.....	49	50	113	110
St. Marie,.....	29	12	49	32
Seneca,.....	12	16	23	24
Total,.....	1, 027	422	1, 441	506
GRANT COUNTY—				
Hazel Green,.....	130	139	210	164
Smelser,.....	100	41	158	52

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
GRANT Co.—concluded—				
Platteville,	255	110	320	149
Jamestown,	74	56	104	101
Paris,	79	20	64	34
Potosi,	142	145	185	250
Harrison,	74	57	74	64
Waterloo,	32	24	67	28
Lima,	80	16	106	32
Ellenboro,	57	18	75	14
Clifton,	51	27	82	50
Lancaster,	224	37	274	45
Liberty,	19	20	56	47
Wingville,	53	46	57	57
Blue River, .....	...*	...*	15	30
Muscoda,	46	59	64	54
Watertown,	41	15	33	.....
Hickory Grove,,	36	18	71	22
Fennimore,	110	35	155	37
Marion,	38	13	50	6
Boscobel,	137	87	158	43
Woodman,	49	13	.....	.....
Mt. Hope,	29	8	.....	.....
Millville,	28	.....	118	35
Wyolusing,	58	.....	74	11
Patch Grove,	28	20	116	33
Little Grant,	64	.....	80	.....
Beetown,	124	42	131	88
Tafton,	122	.....	138	21
Glen Haven,	109	18	104	21
Cassville,	88	47	105	63
Total,	2,577	1,131	3,244	1,551
GREEN COUNTY—				
Adams,	32	41	43	92
Albany,	135	49	153	61
Brooklyn,	90	7	118	19
Cadiz,	65	53	70	64
Clarno,	51	101	82	135
Decatur,	167	72	219	93
Exeter,	87	8	106	29
Jefferson,	97	49	154	86
Jordan,	58	37	105	49
Monroe,	372	136	402	144
Mt. Pleasant,	83	27	132	43
New Glarus,	13	32	58	64
Spring Grove,	94	17	139	34
Sylvester,	87	48	100	65

* Rejected.

ELECTIONS OF 1864-5.

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	Fairchild.	Hobert.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
GREEN CO.—concluded.				
Washington,.....	36	50	47	89
York,	85	1	95	40
Total,.....	1, 552	728	2, 017	1, 107
JACKSON COUNTY—				
Albion,.....	168	76	178	83
Alma,.....	58	31	112	49
Irving,.....	30	35	66	29
Springfield,.....	32	14	64	22
Manchester,	32	10	26	2
Melrose,.....	80	11	104	21
Hixton,.....	99	17	116	10
Northfield,.....	7	.....	13	1
Total,	506	194	679	207
JEFFERSON COUNTY—				
Aztalan,.....	61	75	98	83
Cold Spring,.....	64	44	86	45
Concord,.....	81	123	107	141
Farmington,	113	167	123	194
Hebron,	118	82	119	89
Ixonia,.....	69	136	81	198
Jefferson, 1st poll,.....	167	325	178	444
2d poll,.....	7	96	.....	.....
Koshkonong,.....	270	152	253	140
Lake Mills,	189	32	196	34
Milford,.....	66	111	72	170
Oakland,.....	.....	.....	111	76
Palmyra,.....	217	19	212	18
Sullivan,	139	114	131	109
Sumner,	29	15	44	28
Waterloo,.....	74	117	86	129
village,.....	.....	.....	47	38
Watertown,.....	.....	.....	40	299
city, 1st ward,..	95	98	90	104
2d ward,...	26	160	19	196
3d ward,...	27	82	29	90
4th ward,...	10	62	13	66
7th ward,..	19	44	15	51
Total,.....	2, 003	2, 335	2, 157	2, 742
JUNEAU COUNTY—				
Armenia,.....	11	2	23	5
Clearfield,.....	9	12	17	13
Fountain,.....	24	17	37	14
Germantown,.....	31	73	29	58

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
JUNEAU Co.—concluded.				
Kildare,.....	30	49	25	49
Lemonweir,.....	66	26	63	49
Lindina,.....	66	32	112	42
Lisbon,.....	130	99	127	17
Lyndon,.....			20	42
Marion,.....	14	28	10	29
Mauston,.....	97	40	95	36
Necedah,.....	56	70	48	74
Orange,.....			21	10
Plymouth,.....	50	31	49	30
Seven Mile Creek,.....	7	48	7	75
Summit,.....	36	29	37	32
Wonowoc,.....			56	52
Total,.....	627	556	776	687
IOWA COUNTY—				
Arena,.....	73	53	106	103
Clyde,.....	8	69	16	70
Dodgeville,.....	211	114	242	159
Highland,.....	37	219	38	261
Linden,.....			152	69
Mineral Point, town,.....	71	35	80	91
Mineral Pt. city, 1st ward	100	104	95	118
2d ward,	105	87	78	94
Mifflin,.....	115	51	107	70
Moscow,.....	36	27	25	50
Pulaski,.....	96	109	88	104
Ridgeway,.....	97	77	174	124
Waldwick,.....	22	33	36	61
Wyeming,.....	39	33	47	50
Total,.....	1,102	1,051	1,282	1,424
KENOSHA COUNTY—				
Kenosha city, 1st ward,..	125	78	153	94
2d ward,...	23	64	24	130
3d ward,...	82	19	91	33
4th ward,...	56	13	86	34
Pleasant Prairie,.....	118	67	148	122
Bristol,..	130	38	157	49
Salem,.....	134	22	190	45
Randall,.....	43	22	69	21
Brighton,.....	49	71	76	135
Paris,.....	93	72	112	84
Somers,.....	115	32	162	43
Wheatland,.....	37	54	52	89
Total,.....	1,035	552	1,318	879

ELECTIONS OF 1864-5.

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	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
KEWAUNEE COUNTY—				
Kewaunee,.....	26	86	17	127
Pierce,.....	4	27	6	46
Casco,.....	2	30	8	47
Coryville,.....	9	19	4	45
Ahnepee,.....	44	59	62	90
Franklin,.....	6	29	3	82
Casco Precinct,.....	2	50	1	89
Montpelier,.....	7	20	6	46
Carlton,.....	11	36	19	88
Lincoln,.....	5	.....	14	27
Red River Precinct,.....	.....	.....	12	18
Red River,.....	6	27	5	48
Total,.....	122	383	157	753
LA CROSSE COUNTY—				
La Crosse, city, 1st ward,	80	102	113	105
2d ward,	111	93	122	103
3d ward,	118	98	97	133
4th ward,	104	52	107	53
Campbell,.....	51	66	79	84
Onalaska,.....	69	60	139	65
Holland,.....	35	9	42	9
Jackson,.....	52	10	105	9
Farmington,.....	83	52	90	82
Burns,.....	79	14	127	18
Bangor,.....	112	23	125	28
Neshonoc,.....	67	4	134	12
Greenfield,.....	46	55	64	90
Washington,.....	29	38	29	66
Barre,.....	91	49	158	45
Total,.....	1,127	725	1,531	902
LA POINTE COUNTY—				
Bayfield,.....	29	16	15	22
MANITOWOC COUNTY—				
Centerville,.....	73	72	62	99
Meeme,.....	47	135	32	133
Schlesswig,.....	31	76	47	125
Eaton,.....	34	96	33	91
Liberty,.....	93	50	80	64
Newton,.....	63	77	64	108
Rockland,.....	2	40	16	57
Maple Grove,.....	3	103	4	135
Franklin,.....	.....	134	8	148
Kossuth,.....	58	84	90	137
Coopertown,.....	30	32	45	109

ELECTIONS OF 1864-5.

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
MANITOWOC Co.—concluded.				
Cato,.....	103	98	111	108
Manitowoc Rapids,.....	44	107	46	127
Manitowoc,.....	306	225	382	261
Two Rivers,.....	69	229	87	287
Mishicott,.....	11	146	23	156
Gibson,.....	38	45	41	60
Two Creeks,.....	8	43	8	43
Total,.....	1, 013	1, 792	1, 179	2, 248
LA FAYETTE COUNTY—				
Argyle,.....	126	32	120	91
Belmont,.....	61	62	50	57
Benton,.....	55	147	94	179
Center,.....	212	219	218	210
Elk Grove,.....	54	99	80	149
Fayette,.....	63	102	66	107
Gratiot,.....	121	47	126	64
Kendall,.....	27	75	56	116
Monticello,.....	29	8	57	15
New Diggings,.....	83	154	110	159
Shullsburg,.....	104	215	162	284
Wayne,.....	69	19	98	23
White Oak Springs,.....	30	38	45	42
Willow Springs,.....	43	70	38	127
Wiota,.....	135	83	149	89
Total,.....	1, 213	1, 370	1, 469	1, 712
MARQUETTE COUNTY—				
Buffalo,.....	53	43	43	52
Crystal Lake,.....	17	39	21	61
Douglas,.....	43	59	36	61
Harris,.....	42	48	33	48
Montello,.....	17	95	30	95
Moundville.....	28	13	30	14
Mecan,.....	4	55	10	91
Newton,.....	26	37	29	32
Neshkora.....	12	35	17	40
Oxford.....	66	18	72	8
Shields.....	2	44	4	64
Springfield,.....	44	7	28	8
Westfield.....	45	32	49	33
Packwaukee.....	47	55	35	39
Total,.....	446	580	437	646

ELECTIONS OF 1864-5.

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	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
MARATHON COUNTY—				
Wausau, village,.....	57	128	52	123
Wausau, town,.....	18	48	28	56
Ber'in,.....	....	133	....	134
Stettin,.....	3	68	3	68
Easton,.....	....	....	4	8
Texas,.....	6	20	14	20
Masincó,.....	15	31	19	41
Weston,.....	4	16	4	17
Marathon,.....	....	32	2	38
Knowlton,.....	9	23	10	21
Jenny,.....	..*	..*	....	....
Total,.....	112	499	136	527
MONROE COUNTY—				
Glendale,.....	52	5	41	....
Clifton,.....	16	23	19	23
Oak Dale,.....	30	34	34	31
Wellington,.....	24	13	38	12
Wilton,.....	25	64	31	72
Tomah,.....	116	52	91	54
Lincoln,.....	69	8	93	8
Sheldon,.....	29	1	44	10
Ridgeville,.....	23	36	33	35
Adrian,.....	39	7	49	21
Greenfield,.....	33	14	30	32
Jefferson,.....	28	26	22	64
Angelo,.....	50	11	51	15
Eaton,.....	10	2	12	4
Cortland,.....	30	75	31	17
Leon,.....	65	34	106	56
Sparta,.....	294	173	350	147
Little Falls,.....	41	42	44	26
LaFayette,.....	35	21	41	22
Total,.....	1,006	581	1,160	649
MILWAUKEE COUNTY—				
City of Milw'kee, 1st w'd, ..	249	398	272	544
2d w'd, ..	121	560	165	708
3d w'd, ..	95	427	164	539
4th wd, ..	384	389	482	472
5th wd, ..	257	365	320	441
6th w'd, ..	141	376	187	532
7th w'd, ..	438	479	603	543
8th w'd, ..	97	230	135	304
9th w'd, ..	122	586	207	822
Franklin,.....	18	137	40	249

* Rejected.

ELECTIONS OF 1864-5.

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	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
OZAUKEE Co.—concluded.				
Saukville,	33	205	34	215
Port Washington,	85	240	75	298
Belgium,	24	216	13	299
Fredonia,	25	137	21	198
Total,	265	1, 643	243	2, 050
PORTAGE COUNTY—				
Almond,	41	23	62	18
Amherst,	52	21	87	15
Belmont,	38	11	40	15
Buena Vista,	52	9	56	14
Eau Pleine,	11	16	23	18
Grant,	7	6	8	8
Hull,	21	20	28	24
Lanark,	33	19	36	21
Linwood,	19	12	.....	.....
New Hope,	33	.....	76	2
Plover,	111	29	138	20
Pine Grove,	31	.....	50	2
Sharon,	11	33	23	62
Stockton,	48	23	.....	.....
Stevens Point, town,	5	7	7	8
city, 1st ward,	32	66	.....	.....
2d ward,	33	57	41	61
3d ward,	19	17	29	23
Total,	597	369	704	311
PIERCE COUNTY—				
Clifton,	40	9	74	20
Diamond Bluff,	32	7	25	19
El Paso,	5	24	6	43
Hartland,	16	10	25	15
Isabelle,	8	1	11	1
Martell,	58	20	60	27
Oak Grove,	34	26	64	35
Prescott, 1st ward,	30	20	27	22
2d ward,	71	31	82	47
Perry,	27	23	23	19
Pleasant Valley,	21	6	32	10
River Falls,	107	32	122	38
Trenton, .....	.....	.....	13	8
Salem,	14	8	18	10
Trimbelle,	50	18	58	10
Union,	19	3	16	2
Total,	540	238	656	326

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
POLK COUNTY—				
Alden,.....	12	18	13	10
Farmington,.....	28	33	32	36
Leicester,.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Lincoln,.....	17	1	.....	.....
Osceola,.....	80	33	55	34
St. Croix Falls,.....	49	24	40	25
Sterling,.....	11	3	24	2
Total,.....	197	112	176	107
PEPIN COUNTY—				
Albany,.....	10	.....	8	2
Lima,.....	25	.....	28	4
Durand,.....	81	28	77	28
Waubeek,.....	18	14	21	16
Waterville,.....	22	14	28	22
Frankfort,.....	9	2	14	8
Pepin,.....	51	15	81	30
Stockholm,.....	15	3	16	9
Total,.....	231	76	273	119
RACINE COUNTY—				
Racine city, 1st ward,.....	119	66	138	80
2d ward,.....	141	36	180	44
3d ward,.....	161	146	228	186
4th ward,.....	41	114	47	135
5th ward,.....	60	42	90	69
Mt. Pleasant,.....	138	61	254	181
Caledonia,.....	156	147	158	242
Yorkville,.....	98	22	169	47
Raymond,.....	96	44	156	56
Norway,.....	68	29	107	51
Waterford,.....	138	87	172	99
Rochester,.....	97	57	95	62
Burlington,.....	116	235	150	295
Dover,.....	70	66	90	97
Total,.....	1,499	1,152	2,034	1,644
ROCK COUNTY—				
Avon,.....	60	20	77	39
Beloit,.....	56	17	93	34
Bradford,.....	78	32	146	50
Center,.....	94	23	148	55
Clinton,.....	146	46	211	55
Fulton,.....	164	88	204	140
Harmony,.....	89	.....	154	26
Janesville,.....	69	14	104	39

ELECTIONS OF 1864-5.

191

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Rock Co.—concluded.				
Johnstown,	96	49	123	78
La Prairie,	59	1	129	1
Lima,	119	27	142	34
Magnolia,	99	7	182	38
Milton,	225	47	276	65
Newark,	68	4	118	43
Plymouth,	92	46	131	75
Porter,	81	45	120	83
Rock,	45	35	122	69
Spring Valley,	86	12	185	27
Turtle,	120	30	202	23
Union,	244	17	314	20
Beloit, city, 1st ward,	110	70	106	54
2d ward,	120	17	149	22
3d ward,	81	45	106	54
4th ward,	82	41	104	40
Janesville, city, 1st ward,	209	110	237	95
2d ward,	230	100	222	79
3d ward,	99	26	102	20
4th ward,	169	158	201	174
Total,	3, 190	1, 122	4, 367	1, 532
RICHLAND COUNTY—				
Akan,	21	36	28	22
Bloom,	47	38	46	36
Buena Vista,	92	38	121	46
Dayton,	36	62	21	57
Eagle,	47	46	68	50
Forest,	58	41	59	50
Henrietta,	48	41	43	32
Ithaca,	111	34	118	62
Marshall,	65	20	58	30
Orion,	49	33	54	43
Richland,	155	54	149	43
Richwood,	70	40	94	46
Rockbridge,	51	39	54	33
Sylvan,	53	44	49	37
Westford,	30	37	20	45
Willow,	34	33	38	30
Total,	967	636	1, 020	652
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY—				
Abbott (Sherman),	43	130	70	157
Greenbush,	164	50	198	75
Hermann,	57	140	70	169
Holland,	75	59	214	09
Lima,	131	83	174	84

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
SHEBOYGAN Co.—concluded.				
Lyndon,.....	197	39	224	45
Mitchell,.....	37	88	43	104
Mozelle,.....	50	45	59	67
Plymouth,.....	185	165	188	161
Rhine,.....	73	70	34	168
Russell,.....	1	43	6	89
Scott,.....	97	56	108	76
Sheboygan,.....	17	118	30	145
Sheboygan Falls,.....	114	143	119	177
Sheboygan Falls, village,..	142	50	149	51
Sheboygan city, 1st w'd,..	26	74	40	79
2d w'd,..	83	116	95	140
3d w'd,..	22	36	24	66
4th w'd,.	35	105	31	144
Wilson,.....	56	50	82	79
Total,.....	1, 605	1, 669	1, 958	2, 185
SHAWANO COUNTY—				
Richmond,.....	67	13	68	10
Shawano,.....	17	3	15	3
Belle Plaine,.....	16	45	15	27
Pella,.....	16	29	8	41
Waukechon,.....	16	5	24	2
Hartland,.....	6	21	4	14
Total,.....	138	116	134	97
ST. CROIX COUNTY--				
Ceylon,.....	11	11	11	12
Star Prairie,..	33	21	41	43
Somerset,.....	11	14	12	23
St. Joseph,.....	1	9	3	25
Richmond,.....	51	2	67	16
Erin Prairie,.....	.....	35	.....	103
Emerald,.....	2	4	6	13
Springfield,.....	13	3	8	5
Hammond,.....	45	20	46	24
Warren,.....	18	.....	26	11
Hudson,.....	21	19	34	33
Malone,.....	.....	.....	63	12
Troy,.....	41	4	73	22
Kinnickinnick,.....	49	2	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley,.....	26	11	33	21
Rush River,.....	33	12	22	37
Eau Galle,.....	16	5	7	18

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
St. Croix Co.—concluded.				
Hudson, city, 1st ward,...	37	29	26	31
2d ward,...	109	35	91	47
3d ward,...	26	5	25	15
Total,.....	543	241	594	511
SAUK COUNTY—				
Baraboo,.....	273	78	309	83
Bear Creek,.....	36	28	49	56
Winfield,.....	43	39	46	66
Excelsior,.....	78	45	92	49
Fairfield,.....	69	2	78	22
Franklin,.....	40	6	33	25
Freedom,.....			68	20
Greenfield,.....	48	11	59	22
Honey Creek,.....	67	17	99	44
Ironton,.....	56	37	89	48
Lavalle,.....	51	31	44	37
Merrimack,.....	59	25	84	32
New Buffalo,.....	107	9	130	6
Prairie du Sac,.....	160	109	168	159
Reedsburg,.....	121	113	119	100
Spring Green,.....	61	20	113	33
Sumpter,.....	74	9	112	12
Troy,.....	59	1	109	7
Washington,.....	80	26	85	24
Westfield,.....	68	62	83	73
Dellona,.....	51	32	48	41
Woodland,.....	33	30	59	26
Total,.....	1,681	750	2,076	985
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY—				
Arcadia,.....	42		57	17
Burnside,.....	11		9	5
Caledonia,.....	44		53	11
Etrick,.....	28		46	29
Gale,.....	63	14	116	27
Hale,.....	4	5	2	5
Lincoln,.....	37		36	
Preston,.....	26	1	47	5
Sumner,.....	31	5	31	8
Trempealeau,.....	129	22	180	34
Total,.....	414	47	573	141

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
VERNON COUNTY—				
Bergen,.....	20	.....	27	13
Christiana,.....	55	.....	102	7
Clinton,.....	42	.....	48	10
Coon,.....	22	.....	49	1
Forest,.....	45	27	33	19
Franklin,.....	77	11	78	53
Genoa,.....	46	.....	33	12
Greenwood,.....	53	.....	27	35
Hamburg,.....	27	17	71	32
Harmony,.....	58	2	60	1
Hillsborough,.....	87	15	105	16
Jefferson,.....	90	1	107	24
Kickapoo,.....	50	.....	48	54
Liberty,.....	36	.....	27	7
Stark,.....	32	22	26	27
Sterling,.....	46	9	67	23
Union,.....	31	1	27	10
Viroqua,.....	168	5	229	39
Webster,.....	47	.....	38	31
Wheatland,.....	79	10	79	30
Whitestown,.....	53	.....	55	5
Total,.....	1, 164	120	1, 336	449
WALWORTH COUNTY—				
Sharon,.....	205	4	292	34
Darien,.....	197	29	247	45
Richmond,.....	78	26	117	42
Whitewater,.....	413	117	484	164
Walworth,.....	169	36	199	57
Delavan,.....	358	63	397	67
Sugar Creek,.....	111	56	116	76
La Grange,.....	.....	.....	162	32
Lima,.....	89	24	129	35
Geneva,.....	226	119	254	99
La Fayette,.....	109	52	115	89
Troy,.....	108	69	133	87
Bloomfield,.....	152	9	176	50
Lyons,.....	120	60	140	102
Spring Prairie,.....	131	61	167	69
East Troy,.....	162	56	199	77
Elkhorn,.....	136	59	128	67
Total,.....	2, 890	852	3, 455	1, 192
WASHINGTON COUNTY—				
Erin,.....	2	163	6	206
Hartford,.....	170	194	216	244
Addison,.....	14	186	10	301

ELECTIONS OF 1864-5.

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	Fairechild.	Hobart.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
WASHINGTON CO.—concluded.				
Wayne,.....	58	76	14	231
Richfield,.....	4	167	11	243
Polk,.....	41	209	33	323
West Bend,.....	46	197	69	211
Barton,.....	37	108	69	126
Kewaskum,.....	58	84	61	130
Germantown,.....	22	173	32	276
Jackson,.....	9	143	9	245
Trenton,.....	59	165	70	232
Farmington,.....	79	104	72	155
Total,.....	599	1,969	672	2,923
WAUKESHA COUNTY—				
Brookfield,.....	96	177	107	253
Delafield,.....	127	91	126	93
Eagle,.....	99	130		
Genesee,.....	114	143	128	141
Lisbon,.....	109	100	131	125
Menomonee,.....	83	212	117	264
Merton,.....	104	134	113	145
Muskego,.....	55	100	66	135
Mukwanago,.....	129	84	140	86
Oconomowoc,.....	195	144	196	162
Ottawa,.....	74	73	81	82
Pewaukee,.....	131	85	130	108
New Berlin,.....	94	182	98	237
Summit,.....	104	72	107	72
Vernon,.....	120	48	137	53
Waukesha,.....	305	250	332	240
Total,.....	1,939	2,025	2,009	2,196
WAUPACA COUNTY—				
Dayton,.....	100	31	113	26
Farmington,.....	88	28	97	12
Scandinavia,.....	88	4	122	4
Iola,.....	56	1	40	6
Lind,.....	88	36	99	33
Waupaca,.....	204	50	209	28
St. Lawrence,.....	87	8	68	10
Helvetia,.....	12	1	13	2
Weyauwega,.....	134	69	97	100
Royalton,.....	47	22	56	25
Little Wolf,.....	27	19	34	21
Union,.....	4	11	11	4
Dupont,.....	7			
Caledonia,.....	10	67	11	78
Mukwa,.....	124	64	136	79

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
WAUPACA Co.—concluded.				
Lebanon,.....	5	48	5	74
Bear Creek,.....	8	18	7	24
Larrabee,.....	7	5	6	6
Matteson,.....	13	10	15	8
Total,.....	1, 109	492	1, 139	540
WAUSHARA COUNTY—				
Aurora,.....	83	12	90	19
Bloomfield,.....	46	54	35	56
Coloma,.....	41	9	35	8
Dakota,.....	51	7	54	11
Deerfield,.....	22	1	21	1
Hancock,.....	51	15	35	20
Leon,.....	116	16	106	15
Marion,.....	62	13	72	15
Mount Morris,.....	58	12	86	.....
Oasis,.....	61	5	55	8
Plainfield,.....	104	23	93	19
Poysippi,.....	30	19	26	22
Richford,.....	42	8	43	2
Rose,.....	24	3	24	9
Saxville,.....	80	18	74	19
Springwater,.....	47	8	54	8
Warren,.....	24	14	36	30
Wantoma,.....	108	24	114	20
Total,.....	1, 051	261	1, 053	282
WINNEBAGO COUNTY—				
Algoma,.....	75	21	92	29
Black Wolf,.....	29	53	56	77
Clayton,.....	64	56	98	69
Menasha,.....	197	255	304	227
Neenah,.....	259	124	233	136
Nekimi,.....	70	54	99	93
Nepeuskin,.....	98	16	128	36
Oshkosh,.....	63	40	81	69
Omro,.....	287	57	378	57
Poygan,.....	34	65	33	67
Rushford,.....	173	15	260	27
Utica,.....	84	19	148	19
Vinland,.....	80	41	124	64
Winchester,.....	68	58	95	98
Winneconne,.....	140	39	181	30
Wolf River,.....	5	42

ELECTIONS OF 1864-5.

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	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
WINNEBAGO Co.—concluded.				
Oshkosh, city, 1st ward,..	211	109	224	106
2d ward,.. *.....	*	*	139	204
3d ward,..	137	138	141	142
4th ward,..	111	139	124	147
5th ward,.. *.....	*	*	80	33
Total ,.....	2,180	1,299	2,923	1,772
WOOD COUNTY—				
Centralia,.....	49	47	54	43
Dexter,.....	13	39		
McClellan,.....			4	29
Grand Rapids,.....	105	115	107	104
Rudolph,.....	10	18	12	30
Sigel,.....	13	12	16	8
Springfield,.....			14	4
Seneca,.....	22	8	24	8
Lincoln,.....			6	3
Saratoga,.....	11	20	14	19
Total ,.....	223	259	247	248
RECAPITULATION.				
Adams,.....	594	126	588	222
Asbland,.....	29	23	14	29
Buffalo,.....	523	211	597	284
Burnett,.....	27			
Brown,.....	447	846	730	1,286
Chippewa,.....	200	223	205	293
Calumet,.....	485	578	444	718
Columbia,.....	2,021	1,087	2,652	1,483
Crawford,.....	517	581	711	789
Clark,.....	109	39	171	48
Door,.....	309	68	244	75
Dodge,.....	2,702	3,580	3,226	4,698
Dunn,.....	417	257	503	251
Dane,.....	3,534	2,659	4,018	3,809
Douglas,.....	45	54	37	67
Eau Claire,.....	422	312	515	362
Fond du Lac,.....	2,871	2,759	3,483	3,306
Green Lake,.....	1,027	422	1,441	506
Grant,.....	2,577	1,131	3,244	1,551
Green,.....	1,552	728	2,017	1,107

*Not counted.

	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
RECAPITULATION—concluded.				
Jackson,.....	506	194	679	207
Jefferson,.....	2,003	2,335	2,157	2,742
Juneau,.....	627	556	776	687
Iowa,.....	1,102	1,051	1,282	1,424
Kenosha,.....	1,035	532	1,318	879
Kewaunee,.....	122	383	157	753
La Crosse,.....	1,127	725	1,531	902
La Pointe,.....	29	16	15	22
Manitowoc,.....	1,013	1,792	1,179	2,248
La Fayette,.....	1,213	1,370	1,469	1,712
Marquette,.....	446	580	437	646
Marathon,.....	112	499	136	527
Monroe,.....	1,006	581	1,160	649
Milwaukee,.....	2,217	5,038	3,175	6,875
Oconto,.....	352	241	291	178
Outagamie,.....	739	1,007	651	989
Ozaukee,.....	265	1,643	243	2,050
Portage,.....	597	369	704	311
Pierce,.....	540	238	656	326
Polk,.....	197	112	176	107
Pepin,.....	231	76	273	119
Racine,.....	1,499	1,152	2,034	1,644
Rock,.....	3,190	1,122	4,367	1,532
Richland,.....	967	636	1,020	652
Sheboygan,.....	1,605	1,669	1,958	2,185
Shawano,.....	138	116	134	97
St. Croix,.....	543	241	594	511
Sauk,.....	1,681	750	2,076	985
Trempealeau,.....	414	47	573	141
Vernon,.....	1,164	120	1,336	449
Walworth,.....	2,890	852	3,455	1,192
Washington,.....	599	1,969	672	2,923
Waukesha,.....	1,939	2,025	2,009	2,196
Waupaca,.....	1,109	492	1,139	540
Waushara,.....	1,051	261	1,053	232
Winnebago,.....	2,180	1,299	2,923	1,772
Wood,.....	223	259	247	248
Grand total,.....	57,079	48,052	68,887	62,586

ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS OF WISCONSIN,

Taken June, 1865,

BY CONGRESSIONAL, SENATORIAL AND ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1 Milwaukee, ...	72, 320		Brown,	15, 282	
Waukesha, ...	27, 029		Kewaunee, ...	7, 039	
Walworth,	25, 773		Door,	3, 098	
Racine,	22, 884		Oconto,	4, 858	
Kenosha,	12, 676		Shawano,	1, 369	
	<hr/>	160, 682		<hr/>	148, 788
2 Rock,	36, 033		6 Vernon,	13, 644	
Jefferson,	30, 597		La Crosse,	14, 834	
Dane,	50, 192		Monroe,	11, 754	
Columbia,	26, 504		Juneau,	10, 013	
	<hr/>	143, 326	Adams,	5, 698	
3 Green,	20, 646		Portage,	8, 145	
La Fayette, ...	20, 358		Wood,	2, 965	
Iowa,	20, 657		Jackson,	5, 631	
Grant,	33, 618		Trempealeau, ..	5, 199	
Crawford,	11, 011		Buffalo,	6, 776	
Richland,	12, 186		Pepin,	3, 002	
Sauk,	20, 154		Pierce,	6, 324	
	<hr/>	138, 630	St. Croix,	7, 255	
4 Ozaukee,	14, 882		Dunn,	5, 091	
Washington, ..	24, 019		Eau Claire, ...	5, 281	
Dodge,	45, 745		Clark,	1, 001	
Fond du Lac, ..	42, 029		Marathon, ...	3, 678	
Sheboygan, ...	27, 671		Chippewa, ...	3, 278	
	<hr/>	154, 346	Dallas,	79	
Manitowoc, ...	26, 762		Polk,	1, 677	
Calumet,	8, 638		Burnett,	171	
Winnebago, ...	29, 767		Douglas,	532	
Green Lake, ...	12, 596		La Pointe,	269	
Marquette, ...	7, 327		Ashland,	256	
Waushara, ...	9, 002			<hr/>	122, 553
Waupaca,	11, 208			<hr/>	
Outagamie, ...	11, 842			<hr/>	
			Population of State,		868, 325
					<hr/> <hr/>

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

1 Sheboygan co.,	27, 671	12 Walworth co.,	25, 773
2 Brown co.,	15, 282	13 La Fayette co.,	20, 358
Kewaunee co., ..	7, 039	14 Sauk co.,	20, 154
	22, 321	15 Iowa co.,	20, 657
3 Ozaukee co.,	14, 882	16 Grant co.,	33, 618
4 Washington co.,	24, 019	17 Rock co.,	36, 033
5 1st w'd, Milwau. 6, 805		18 Fox L'ke, Dodge 2, 065	
2d w'd,	6, 003	Chester,	861
6th w'd,	5, 298	Westford,	1, 257
7th w'd,	7, 697	Beaver Dam, t.,	1, 380
9th w'd,	8, 077	Burnett,	1, 041
Mil., town,	2, 649	Calamus	1, 102
Granville,	2, 494	Oak Grove,	2, 065
	39, 023	Elba,	1, 622
6 3d w'd, Milwau. 5, 294		Clyman,	1, 414
4th w'd,	6, 172	Lowell,	2, 235
5th w'd,	6, 139	Portland,	1, 267
8th w'd,	4, 156	Shields,	1, 135
Wauwatosa,	3, 170	Emmet,	1, 245
Greenfield,	3, 332	Trenton,	1, 815
Lake,	1, 983	Beaver Dam, c.,	2, 939
Oak Creek,	2, 173	5th w'd Water'n	779
Franklin,	1, 878	6th w'd Water'n	1, 336
	33, 297	S. w'd, Waupun,	889
7 Racine co.,	22, 884		26, 447
8 Kenosha co.,	12, 676	19 Manitowoc co., ..	26, 762
9 Juneau co.,	10, 013	Calumet co.,	8, 638
Adams co.,	5, 698		35, 400
Wauwasha co., ..	9, 002	20 Fond du Lac co.	42, 029
	24, 713	21 Winnebago co., ..	29, 767
10 Waukesha co.,	27, 029	22 Outagamie co., ..	11, 842
11 Albion, Dane co. 1, 154		Shawano co., ...	1, 369
Dunkirk,	1, 723	Oconto co.,	4, 858
Rutland,	1, 098	Door co.,	3, 098
Dunn,	1, 152		21, 167
Pleasant Spring,	1, 082	23 Jefferson co.,	30, 597
Christiana,	1, 503	24 Green co.,	20, 646
Cottage Grove, ..	1, 296	25 Columbia co.,	26, 504
Blooming Grove,	996	26 Dane, Dane co., 1, 116	
Deerfield,	983	Roxbury,	1, 296
Medina,	1, 304	Mazomanie,	1, 533
York,	1, 062	Black Earth,	781
Bristol,	1, 287	Berry,	1, 203
Sun Prairie,	1, 430	Springfield,	1, 388
Burke,	1, 195	Middleton,	1, 586
Windsor,	1, 063	Cross Plains, ...	1, 413
Vienna,	1, 006	Vermont,	1, 176
Westport,	1, 162	Blue Mounds, ...	905
	20, 496		

Springdale,	1, 048	Crawford co.,....	11, 011
Verona,.....	1, 044	Vernon co.,.....	13, 644
Fitchburg,.....	1, 238		<u>36, 841</u>
Oregon,.....	1, 336	31 La Crosse co.,...	14, 834
Montrose,.....	913	Monroe co.,.....	11, 754
Primrose,	867		<u>26, 588</u>
Perry,	858	32 Jackson co.,	5, 631
Madison, town,	804	Clark co.,.....	1, 001
Madison, city,..	9, 191	Trempealeau co.	5, 199
	<u>29, 696</u>	Buffalo co.,	6, 776
27 Waupaca co.,...	11, 208	Pepin co.,.....	3, 002
Portage co.,.....	8, 145	Eau Claire co.,..	5, 281
Wood co.,.....	2, 965	Dunn co.,.....	5, 091
Marathon co.,...	3, 678	Chippewa co.,...	3, 278
	<u>25, 996</u>		<u>35, 259</u>
28 Pierce co.,.....	6, 324	33 Le Roy, Dodge,	1, 519
St. Croix co.,...	7, 255	Lomira,.....	1, 854
Polk co.,.....	1, 677	Williamstown,..	2, 222
Dallas co.,.....	79	Theresa,	2, 208
Burnett co.,.....	171	Hubbard,	1, 519
Douglas co.,....	532	Herman,	1, 908
La Pointe co.,..	269	Hustisford,.....	1, 671
Ashland co.,....	256	Rubicon,.....	2, 038
	<u>16, 563</u>	Lebanon,.....	1, 574
29 Marquette co.,..	7, 327	Ashippun,.....	1, 589
Green Lake co.,	12, 596	Horicon, village,	1, 196
	<u>19, 923</u>		<u>19, 298</u>
30 Richland co.,...	12, 186		

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

Adams county—one district.

Adams,.....	380
Big Flats,.....	70
Dell Prairie,....	460
Easton,.....	287
Jackson,.....	442
Lincoln,.....	400
Leola,.....	112
Monroe,.....	348
Newark Valley,	89
New Chester,...	289
New Haven,....	845
Preston,.....	172
Quincy,	181
Rome,.....	81
Richfield,	275
Springville,....	414
Strong's Prairie	673
White Creek, ...	180
	<u>5, 698</u>

Brown county—one district.

Bellevue,.....	538
Depere,.....	337
Depere, village,	885
Eaton,.....	250
Fort Howard,...	1, 383
Green Bay,.....	649
Green Bay, city,	2, 712
Glenmore,.....	271
Humboldt,.....	659
Holland,.....	904
Howard,	681
Lawrence,.....	1, 103
Morrison,.....	650
New Denmark,..	567
Pittsfield,	162
Preble,.....	642
Rockland,.....	531
Scott,.....	1, 182
Suamico,.....	412

Wrightstown,...	764		
	—————	15, 282	
<i>Burnett, Douglas, Dallas, La Pointe, Ashland and Polk counties—</i> one district.			
Burnett, Burnett co.	171		
Superior, Doug. co.	532		
Dallas, Dallas co.,..	79		
Bayfield, LaPoi'te co	269		
Ashland county.			
Ashland,.....	171		
Bayport,	85		
Polk county.			
Alden,.....	166		
Farmington,...	425		
Lincoln,.....	86		
Osceola,.....	524		
Sterling,.....	56		
St. Croix Falls,..	420		
	—————	2, 984	
<i>Calumet county—</i> one district.			
Brillion,.....	250		
Brothertown,...	1, 386		
Charlestown,...	1, 034		
Chilton,.....	1, 093		
Harrison,.....	944		
Holstein,.....	1, 376		
Rantoul,.....	404		
Stockbridge,.....	1, 584		
Woodville,.....	567		
	—————	8, 638	
<i>Columbia county—</i> three districts.			
1 Newport,.....	1, 381		
Lewiston,.....	938		
Caledonia,.....	1, 003		
Pacific,.....	222		
Dekorra,.....	1, 258		
Lodi,.....	1, 452		
West Point,.....	898		
Portage,.....	3, 379		
	—————	10, 531	
2 Fountain Prai.,	1, 218		
Otsego,.....	1, 350		
Lowville,.....	902		
Arlington,.....	899		
Leeds,.....	1, 124		
Hamden,.....	987		
Columbus,.....	2, 496		
	—————	8, 976	
3 Randolph,.....	1, 119		
Scott,.....	785		
Marcellon,.....	938		
Ft. Winnebago,	624		
Wyocena,.....	1, 236		
Springvale,.....	879		
Courtland,.....	1, 416		
	—————	6, 997	
<i>Crawford county—</i> one district.			
Clayton,.....	1, 082		
Eastman,.....	931		
Freeman,.....	930		
Haney,.....	446		
Lynxville,.....	280		
Marietta,.....	355		
Prairie duChien	3, 556		
Seneca,.....	783		
Scott,.....	661		
Utica,.....	994		
Union,.....	252		
Wauzeka,.....	741		
	—————	11, 011	
<i>Dane county—</i> five districts.			
1 Albion,	1, 154		
Dunkirk,.....	1, 723		
Rutland,.....	1, 098		
Dunn,.....	1, 152		
Pleasant Spring	1, 082		
Christiana,.....	1, 503		
Cottage Grove,..	1, 296		
Blooming Grove	996		
	—————	10, 004	
2 Deerfield,.....	983		
Medina,.....	1, 304		
York,.....	1, 062		
Bristol,.....	1, 287		
Sun Prairie,.....	1, 430		
Burke,.....	1, 195		
Windsor,.....	1, 063		
Vienna,.....	1, 006		
Westport,.....	1, 162		
	—————	10, 492	
3 Dane,.....	1, 116		
Roxbury,.....	1, 296		
Mazomanie,.....	1, 533		
Black Earth,....	781		
Berry,.....	1, 203		
Springfield,.....	1, 388		
Middleton,.....	1, 586		

Cross Plains,...	1, 413	
Vermont,.....	1, 176	
		11, 492
4 Blue Mounds,...	905	
Springdale,.....	1, 048	
Verona,.....	1, 044	
Fitchburg,.....	1, 238	
Oregon,.....	1, 336	
Montrose,.....	913	
Primrose,.....	867	
Perry,.....	858	
		8, 209
5 Madison, town,.	804	
Madison, city...	9, 191	
		9, 995

Dodge county—five districts.

1 Fox Lake,.....	2, 065	
Westford,.....	1, 257	
Calamus,.....	1, 102	
Elba,.....	1, 622	
Portland,.....	1, 267	
		7, 313
2 Shields,.....	1, 135	
Lowell,.....	2, 235	
Beaver Dam, t.,	1, 380	
Trenton,.....	1, 815	
Beaver Dam, c.,	2, 939	
		9, 504
3 Emmet,.....	1, 245	
Clyman,.....	1, 414	
Oak Grove,.....	2, 065	
Burnett,.....	1, 041	
Chester,.....	861	
5th w. Watert'n,	779	
6th w. ...do.....	1, 336	
S. w. Waupun,	889	
		9, 630
4 Le Roy,.....	1, 519	
Lomira,.....	1, 854	
Theresa,.....	2, 208	
Williamstown, ..	2, 222	
Herman,.....	1, 908	
		9, 711
5 Hubbard,.....	2, 715	
Hustisford,.....	1, 671	
Rubicon,.....	2, 038	
Ashippun,.....	1, 589	
Lebanon,.....	1, 574	
		9, 587

Door, Oconto and Shawano counties—one district.

Door county.	
Bailey's Har.,..	174
Brussels,.....	506
Chamber's Isl'd	39
Claybanks,.....	134
Egg Harbor,....	145
Forestville,....	161
Gardner,.....	230
Gibraltar,.....	360
Liberty Grove,..	121
Nasewaupee,....	188
Sevastopol,.....	237
Sturgeon Bay,..	536
Washington,....	267
Oconto county.	
Little Suamico,..	244
Marinett,.....	500
Oconto,.....	615
Oconto, village,	1, 600
Peshtigo,.....	974
Pensaukee,.....	451
Stiles,.....	474
Shawano county.	
Bell Plaine,....	320
Hartland,.....	135
Pella,.....	259
Richmond,.....	236
Stockbridge,.. }	187
Keshena,..... }	
Shawano,.....	103
Waukecheon, ...	129
	9, 325

Eau Claire, Chippewa and Dunn counties—one district.

Eau Claire county.	
Bridge Creek,...	848
Brunswick,.....	343
Eau Claire,.....	1, 432
Lincoln,.....	420
N. Eau Claire,...	493
Oak Grove,.....	306
Pleas't Valley,..	236
W. Eau Claire,.	1, 203
Chippewa county.	
Anson,.....	64
Bloom'r Prairie	539
Chippewa Falls,	1, 003
Eagle Point,....	688

La Fayette,.....	502
Sigel,.....	184
Wheaton,.....	298
Dunn county.	
Dunn,.....	608
Eau Galle,.....	619
Menomonee,....	1,400
Peru,.....	142
Rock Creek,....	151
Red Cedar,....	940
Spring Brook,..	1,027
Weston,.....	204
	13,650

Fond du Lac county—five districts.

1 Ripon, city,	2,452
Ripon, town,....	1,038
Rosendale,	1,287
Eldorado,.....	1,340
Metomen,.....	1,608
	7,725
2 Lamartine,	1,301
Springvale,....	1,207
Alto,.....	1,307
Waupun,.....	1,323
N. w'd, Waupun	1,038
	6,176
3 F'd du Lac, city,	11,031
F'd du Lac, t'n,..	1,460
Friendship,.....	862
	13,353
4 Calumet,	1,453
Marshfield,....	1,578
Taycheedah,....	1,459
Empire,.....	960
Forest,.....	1,274
	6,724
5 Osceola,.....	1,028
Eden,.....	1,379
Byron,.....	1,427
Oakfield,.....	1,245
Ashford,.....	1,760
Auburn,.....	1,212
	8,051

Grant county—five districts.

1 Hazel Green,....	2,686
Smeltzer,.....	1,330
Platteville,.....	3,039
	7,055
2 Jamestown,....	1,362

Paris,.....	771
Harrison.....	984
Potosi,.....	2,754
Waterloo,.....	744
	6,615
3 Lancaster,.....	2,111
Ellenboro,.....	713
Lima,.....	910
Clifton,	877
Liberty,.....	712
Wingville,.....	674
	5,997
4 Blue River,.....	527
Muscoda,.....	743
Waterstown,....	454
Hickory Grove,	599
Boscobel,.....	1,289
Marion,.....	551
Fennimore,.....	1,450
Millville,.....	231
Woodman,.....	517
Mount Hope,....	736
	7,097
5 Cassville,.....	1,092
Beetown,.....	1,740
Glen Haven,....	971
Tafton,.....	960
Little Grant,....	652
Wyalusing,	632
Patch Grove,....	807
	6,854

Green county—two districts.

1 Mount Pleasant	1,194
Washington,....	862
Adams,.....	897
York,.....	903
New Glarus,....	946
Exeter,.....	992
Brooklyn,.....	1,047
Albany,.....	1,367
	8,208
2 Spring Grove,..	1,092
Jefferson,	1,547
Sylvester,.....	1,102
Monroe,.....	3,397
Clarno,.....	1,506
Cadiz,.....	974
Decatur,	1,897
Jordan,.....	923
	12,438

Green Lake county—one district.

Berlin, city.....	2, 554
Berlin,.....	976
Brooklyn,.....	1, 110
Dayton,.....	701
Green Lake,.....	1, 166
Kingston,.....	521
Kingston, vil'ge	352
Markesan,.....	392
Mackford,.....	982
Manchester,.....	1, 056
Marquette,.....	439
Princeton,.....	949
Princeton, vil'ge	475
St. Marie,.....	574
Seneca,.....	349
	—————12, 596

Iowa county—two districts.

1 Highland,.....	2, 656
Dodgeville,.....	3, 622
Ridgeway,.....	2, 437
Arena,.....	1, 472
Wyoming,.....	604
Pulaski,.....	995
Clyde,.....	645
	—————12, 431
2 Mineral Pt., c.,	2, 511
Mineral Pt., t.,..	1, 297
Mifflin,.....	1, 196
Linden,.....	1, 794
Warwick,.....	677
Moscow,.....	751
	————— 8, 226

Jackson and Clark counties—one district.

<i>Jackson county.</i>	
Albion,.....	, 595
Alma,.....	970
Hixton,.....	713
Irving,.....	611
Manchester,.....	379
Melrose,.....	696
Northfield,.....	120
Springfield,.....	547
<i>Clark county.</i>	
Linn,.....	213
Lewis,.....	91
Loyal,.....	119

Pine Valley,.....	412
Weston,.....	166
	————— 6, 632

Jefferson county—four districts.

1 Ixonia,.....	1, 842
Watertown, t.,..	2, 064
1st ward, Wat'n,	1, 138
2d ward,.....	1, 378
3d ward,.....	825
4th ward,.....	513
7th ward,.....	713
	————— 8, 473.
2 Milford,.....	1, 643
Waterloo,.....	1, 719
Lake Mills,.....	1, 304
Oakland,.....	1, 027
Aztalan,.....	1, 116
	————— 6, 809
3 Hebron,.....	1, 184
Jefferson,.....	3, 695
Sumner,.....	451
Koskonong,.....	2, 290
Cold Spring,.....	664
	————— 8, 284
4 Farmington,....	2, 225
Concord,.....	1, 502
Sullivan,.....	1, 677
Palmyra,.....	1, 627
	————— 7, 031

Juneau county—one district.

Armenia,.....	176
Clearfield,.....	154
Fountain,.....	464
Germantown,...	642
Kildare,.....	588
Lemonweir,.....	319
Lisbon,.....	1, 270
Lindina,.....	948
Lynden,.....	460
Marion,.....	272
Necedah,.....	793
Orange,.....	156
Plymouth,.....	653
Summit,.....	488
Seven M. Creek,	690
Wonewoc,.....	673
Mauston, vil,...	767
	—————10, 013

Kewaunee county—one district.

Ahnepee,.....	1, 079
Carlton,.....	799
Casco,.....	958
Coryville,.....	340
Franklin,.....	832
Kewaunee,.....	1, 111
Lincoln,.....	543
Montpelier,.....	295
Pierce,.....	408
Red River,.....	674
	————— 7, 039

Kenosha county—one district.

Brighton,.....	1, 162
Bristol,.....	1, 061
1st w'd, Kenosha	1, 462
2d ward,.....	910
3d ward,.....	872
4th ward,.....	812
Paris,.....	1, 028
Pleas't Prairie,	1, 368
Randall,.....	541
Salem,.....	1, 298
Somers,.....	1, 269
Wheatland,.....	893
	————— 12, 676

La Crosse county—one district.

Burns,.....	826
Barre,.....	1, 357
Bangor,.....	914
Campbell,.....	1, 114
Farmington,.....	901
Greenfield,.....	1, 015
Holland,.....	401
Jackson,.....	758
Neshonoc,.....	802
Onalaska,.....	1, 128
Washington,....	581
La Crosse, city,	5, 037
	————— 14, 834

La Fayette county—two districts.

1 White Oak Sp'gs	523
Shullsburg,.....	2, 718
New Diggings,..	1, 726
Benton,.....	1, 971
Elk Grove,.....	1, 405

Belmont,.....	855
Kendall,.....	978
	————— 10, 176
2 Wayne,.....	847
Gratiot,.....	1, 323
Monticello,.....	473
Center,.....	2, 692
Wiota,.....	1, 583
Argyle,.....	1, 292
Fayette,.....	1, 022
Willow Springs,	950
	————— 10, 182

Manitowoc county—three districts

1 Centerville,.....	1, 201
Meme,.....	1, 409
Schleswig,.....	1, 268
Eaton,.....	1, 115
Liberty,.....	1, 213
Newton,.....	1, 678
Rockland,.....	635
	————— 8, 519
2 Manito. Rapids,	1, 545
Cato,.....	1, 546
Maple Grove, ...	858
Franklin,.....	1, 658
Kossuth,.....	1, 816
Cooperstown, ...	1, 349
	————— 8, 772
3 Manito woc, vil.	3, 398
Manitowoc, t'n,	709
Two Rivers,.....	2, 469
Mishecott,.....	1, 323
Gibson,.....	1, 159
Two Creeks,.....	413
	————— 9, 471

Marquette county—one district.

Buffalo,.....	716
Crystal Lake,...	502
Douglas,.....	558
Harris,.....	456
Montello,.....	805
Mecan,.....	684
Moundville,.....	353
Newton,.....	588
Neshkoro,.....	356
Oxford,.....	556
Packwaukee, ...	537
Shields,.....	474

Springfield,.....	249
Westfield,.....	493
	———— 7, 327

Milwaukee county—nine districts.

1 First ward,.....	6, 805
Seventh ward,..	7, 697
	———— 14, 502
2 Second ward,.....	6, 003
3 Third ward,.....	5, 294
4 Fourth ward,.....	6, 172
5 Fifth ward,.....	6, 139
Eighth ward,..	4, 156
	———— 10, 295
6 Sixth ward,.....	5, 298
Ninth ward,.....	8, 077
	———— 13, 375
7 Milwaukee, t'n,	2, 649
Granville,.....	2, 494
	———— 5, 143
8 Wauwatosa,.....	3, 170
Greenfield,.....	2, 332
	———— 5, 502
9 Lake,.....	1, 983
Oak Creek,.....	2, 173
Franklin,.....	1, 878
	———— 6, 034

Monroe county—one district.

Adrian,.....	488
Angelo,.....	449
Clifton,.....	343
Eaton,.....	102
Glendale,.....	368
Greenfield,.....	347
Jefferson,.....	554
Lincoln,.....	632
Leon,.....	981
Little Falls,.....	510
La Fayette,.....	390
Oak Dale,.....	428
Portland,.....	443
Ridgeville,.....	622
Sparta,.....	841
Sparta, village,.	1, 897
Sheldon,.....	486
Tomah,.....	984
Wilton,.....	579
Wellington,.....	310
	———— 11, 754

Outagamie county—one district.

1st w'd, Ap'ton,	645
2d ward,.....	1, 072
3d ward,.....	711
4th ward,.....	237
Buchanan,.....	481
Black Creek,....	78
Bovina,.....	278
Center,.....	855
Dale,.....	787
Ellington,.....	908
Freedom,.....	773
Greenville,.....	1, 362
Grand Chute,..	1, 039
Hortonia,.....	800
Kaukauna,.....	973
Liberty,.....	203
Maple Creek,..	377
Osborn,.....	263
	———— 11, 842

Ozaukee county—one district.

Mequon,.....	3, 270
Cedarburg,.....	2, 379
Grafton,.....	1, 624
Saukville,.....	1, 679
Port Washing'n	2, 171
Belgium,.....	2, 128
Fredonia,.....	1, 631
	———— 14, 882

Pierce and St. Croix counties—one district.

Pierce county.

Clifton,.....	581
Diamond Bluff,.	239
El Paso,.....	159
Hartland,.....	217
Isabell,.....	71
Martell,.....	793
Oak Grove,.....	559
Prescott,.....	1, 061
Perry,.....	313
Pleasant Valley	252
Rock Elm,.....	243
River Falls,.....	925
Salem,.....	152
Trenton,.....	204
Trimbelle,.....	467
Union,.....	88

St. Croix county.

St. Joseph,.....	183
Star Prairie,.....	476
Hudson,.....	346
Kinnickinick,...	425
Hammond,.....	599
Emerald,.....	158
Rush River,.....	399
Erin Prairie,...	858
Eau Galle,.....	194
Troy,.....	504
Warren,.....	208
Richmond,.....	498
Pleasant Valley	354
Springfield.....	94
Cylon,.....	200
Somerset,.....	291
1st w'd, Hudson	358
2d ward,.....	793
3d ward,.....	317
	<hr/> 13, 579

Portage county—one district.

Almond,.....	545
Amherst,.....	797
Buena Vista,....	458
Belmont,.....	362
Eau Plaine,.....	154
Grant,.....	134
Hull,.....	386
Linwood,.....	149
Lanark,.....	452
New Hope,.....	592
Pine Grove,.....	312
Plover,.....	838
Stockton,.....	528
Stevens P. town	60
Stevens P. city,	1, 659
Sharon,.....	719
	<hr/> 8, 145

Racine county—three districts.

1 Racine city.....	8, 041
2 Caledonia,.....	2, 736
Mount Pleasant	2, 785
Yorkville,.....	1, 311
	<hr/> 6, 832
3 Burlington,.....	2, 369
Dover,.....	997
Rochester,.....	922
Waterford,.....	1, 475

Norway,.....	869
Raymond,.....	1, 379
	<hr/> 8, 011

Richland county—one district.

Akan,.....	409
Bloom,.....	826
Buena Vista,....	987
Dayton,.....	707
Eagle,.....	866
Forest,.....	722
Henrietta,.....	639
Ithica,.....	1, 154
Marshall,.....	741
Orion,.....	575
Richland,.....	1, 164
Richwood,.....	958
Rockbridge,....	684
Sylvant,.....	664
Willow,.....	538
Westford,.....	552
	<hr/> 12, 186

Rock county—six districts.

1 Center,.....	1, 141
Janesville, t'n, ..	860
Magnolia,.....	1, 056
Porter,.....	1, 179
Union,.....	1, 830
	<hr/> 6, 066
2 Fulton,.....	1, 992
Harmony,.....	1, 104
Lima,.....	1, 050
Milton,.....	1, 750
	<hr/> 5, 896
3 Bradford,.....	1, 081
Clinton,.....	1, 660
Johnstown,.....	1, 214
La Prairie,.....	863
	<hr/> 4, 818
4 Beloit, city,.....	4, 133
Beloit, town,....	747
Turtle,.....	1, 359
	<hr/> 6, 239
5 Janesville, city,.....	7, 627
6 Avon,.....	812
Newark,.....	1, 074
Plymouth,.....	1, 265
Rock,.....	1, 160
Spring Valley,..	1, 076
	<hr/> 5, 387

Sauk county—two districts.

1 Westfield,	792
Washington.....	784
Bear Creek,.....	692
Franklin,.....	741
Honey Creek,..	1, 071
Sumter,.....	898
Merrimac,.....	733
Prairie du Sac,.	1, 878
Troy,	878
Spring Green,..	968
—————	9, 435

2 New Buffalo	908
Delona,.....	576
Winfield,.....	733
Lavalle,.....	637
Woodland,.....	647
Ironton,.....	976
Reedsburg,.....	1, 288
Excelsior,.....	732
Baraboo,.....	2, 259
Fairfield,.....	693
Greenfield,.....	676
Freedom,.....	594
—————	10, 719

Sheboygan county—four districts.

1 Sheboygan, city,	4, 189
Sheboygan, t.,..	1, 217
Moselle,.....	993
Wilson,	1, 123
—————	7, 522

2 Hermann,..	1, 932
Sheboyg'n Falls	2, 929
Lima,.....	1, 762
—————	6, 623

3 Holland,.....	2, 439
Abbott,.....	1, 384
Scott,.....	1, 357
Mitchell,.....	959
—————	6, 139

4 Greenbush,.....	1, 612
Plymouth,.....	2, 330
Rhine,	1, 385
Linden,.....	1, 460
Russell,.....	600
—————	7, 387

Trempealeau, Pepin and Buffalo counties—one district.

Trempealeau county	
Caledonia,	440
Etrick,.....	640
Gale,.....	963
Hale,	61
Lincoln,.....	254
Sumner,.....	279
Trempealeau,..	1, 404
Arcadia,.....	544
Burnside,.....	148
Preston,.....	466

Pepin county.

Albany,.....	162
Durand,.....	749
Frankfort,.....	158
Lima,.....	317
Pepin,	737
Stockholm,.....	210
Waubeck,.....	252
Waterville,	417

Buffalo county.

Alma,.....	528
Belvidere,.....	442
Buffalo,.....	879
Buffalo, city,...	201
Cross,.....	465
Eagle Mills,.....	277
Gilmanton,.....	360
Glencoe,.....	526
Maxville,.....	617
Modena,.....	304
Naples,.....	779
Nelson,.....	492
Waumandee,....	906
—————	14, 977

Vernon county—two districts.

1 Hamburg,.....	971
Bergen,.....	418
Wheatland,	490
Sterling,	902
Franklin,.....	946
Genoa,.....	379
Harmony,.....	520
Jefferson,.....	861
Coon,.....	506
Christiana,.....	919

————— 6, 912

2 Hillsborough,...	730
Greenwood,.....	495
Forest,.....	525
Union,.....	375
Whitestown,.....	444
Stark,.....	416
Clinton,.....	446
Webster,.....	520
Liberty,.....	321
Kickapoo,.....	838
Viroqua,.....	1,622
	<hr/>
	6,732

Walworth county—four districts.

1 Sharon,.....	1,827
Walworth,.....	1,355
Darien,.....	1,516
Delavan,.....	2,457
	<hr/>
	7,155

2 Richmond,.....	967
Sugar Creek,....	1,080
La Grange,.....	1,109
Whitewater,....	4,013
	<hr/>
	7,169

3 Linn,.....	891
Bloomfield,.....	1,074
Lyons,.....	1,293
Geneva,.....	2,063
	<hr/>
	5,321

4 Elkhorn,.....	1,108
La Fayette,....	1,087
Spring Prairie,	1,224
Troy,.....	1,149
East Troy,.....	1,560
	<hr/>
	6,128

Washington co.—three districts.

1 Wayne,.....	1,682
Hartford,.....	2,885
Addison,.....	1,981
Erin,.....	1,438
	<hr/>
	7,986

2 Kewaskum,.....	1,169
Barton,.....	1,244
West Bend,.....	1,848
Polk,.....	2,335
Richfield,.....	1,628
	<hr/>
	8,219

3 Farmington,....	1,808
Trenton,.....	1,848

Jackson,.....	1,980
Germantown,...	2,178
	<hr/>
	7,814

Waukesha county—four districts.

1 Menomonee,....	2,184
Lisbon,.....	1,306
Pewaukee,.....	1,587
Brookfield,.....	2,162
	<hr/>
	7,239

2 Merton,.....	1,439
Oconomowoc,...	2,518
Summit,.....	1,033
Delafield,.....	1,428
	<hr/>
	6,418

3 Genesee,.....	1,594
Ottawa,.....	1,001
Eagle,.....	1,191
Mukwonago,....	1,347
	<hr/>
	5,133

4 New Berlin,....	1,974
Waukesha,.....	3,817
Vernon,.....	1,033
Muskego,.....	1,415
	<hr/>
	8,239

Waupaca county—one district.

Bear Creek,.....	224
Caledonia,.....	635
Dayton,.....	829
Dupont,.....	39
Farmington,....	707
Helvetia,.....	124
Iola,.....	541
Lind,.....	827
Larrabee,.....	93
Little Wolf,....	380
Lebanon,.....	452
Matteson,.....	117
Mukwa,.....	1,144
Royalton,.....	625
St. Lawrence,...	577
Scandinavia,...	923
Waupaca,.....	1,555
Weyauwega,....	1,345
Union,.....	71
	<hr/>
	11,208

Waushara county—one district.

Aurora,.....	818
Bloomfield,....	792

Coloma,.....	272
Dakota,.....	348
Deerfield,.....	143
Hancock,.....	322
Leon,.....	685
Marion,.....	551
Mount Morris,..	514
Oasis,.....	452
Plainfield,.....	860
Poysippi,.....	399
Richford,.....	363
Rose,.....	225
Saxeville,.....	619
Springwater, ...	448
Warren,.....	499
Wautoma,.....	692
	<hr/> 9,002
<i>Winnebago county</i> —three districts	
1 Oshkosh, city,..	9,346
Oshkosh, town,..	723
Vinland,.....	1,095
Algoma,.....	713
	<hr/> 11,877
2 Neenah,.....	2,309
Menasha,.....	2,467
Clayton,.....	1,140
Winchester,....	1,298
Wolf River,.....	327
Poygan,.....	682
Winneconne, ...	1,177
	<hr/> 9,400

3 Black Wolf,.....	827
Nekimi,.....	1,257
Utica,.....	1,111
Nepeuskin,.....	1,009
Rushford,.....	1,977
Omro,.....	2,309
	<hr/> 8,490
<i>Wood and Marathon counties</i> —one district.	
<i>Wood county.</i>	
Centralia,.....	694
Dexter,.....	243
Grand Rapids,..	1,269
Rudolph,.....	246
Sigel,.....	89
Seneca,.....	181
Saratoga,.....	243
<i>Marathon county.</i>	
Berlin,.....	869
Jenny,.....	155
Knowlton,.....	165
Marathon,.....	227
Mosinee,.....	336
Stettin,.....	395
Texas,.....	171
Weston,.....	124
Wausau,.....	470
Wausau, vil.,...	766
	<hr/> 6,643

UNITED STATES CENSUS OF 1860.

STATES.	FREE.	SLAVE.	TOTAL.
Alabama,.....	529, 164	435, 132	964, 296
Arkansas,.....	324, 323	111, 104	435, 427
California,.....	380, 015	.....	380, 015
Connecticut,.....	460, 151	.....	460, 151
Delaware,.....	110, 420	1, 798	112, 218
Florida,.....	78, 686	61, 753	140, 439
Georgia,.....	595, 097	462, 230	1, 057, 327
Illinois,.....	1, 711, 753	.....	1, 711, 753
Indiana,.....	1, 350, 479	.....	1, 350, 479
Iowa,.....	674, 948	.....	674, 948
Kansas,.....	107, 110	.....	107, 110
Kentucky,.....	930, 223	225, 490	1, 155, 713
Louisiana,.....	376, 913	332, 520	709, 433
Maine,.....	628, 276	.....	628, 276
Maryland,.....	569, 846	87, 188	687, 034
Massachusetts,.....	1, 231, 065	.....	1, 231, 065
Michigan,.....	749, 112	.....	749, 112
Minnesota,.....	162, 022	.....	162, 022
Mississippi,.....	354, 699	436, 696	791, 395
Missouri,.....	1, 058, 352	114, 965	1, 173, 317
New Hampshire,.....	326, 172	.....	326, 172
New Jersey,.....	672, 031	.....	672, 031
New York,.....	3, 887, 542	.....	3, 887, 542
North Carolina,.....	661, 586	331, 081	992, 667
Ohio,.....	2, 339, 599	.....	2, 339, 599
Oregon,.....	52, 464	.....	52, 464
Pennsylvania,.....	2, 906, 370	.....	2, 906, 370
Rhode Island,.....	174, 621	.....	174, 621
South Carolina,.....	301, 271	402, 541	703, 812
Tennessee,.....	834, 063	275, 784	1, 109, 847
Texas,.....	420, 651	180, 388	601, 039
Vermont,.....	315, 116	.....	315, 116
Virginia,.....	1, 105, 196	490, 887	1, 596, 083
Wisconsin,.....	775, 873	.....	775, 873
	27, 185, 109	3, 949, 557	31, 134, 666

TERRITORIES.	FREE.	SLAVE.	TOTAL.
Colorado,	34, 197	.....	34, 197
Dacotah,.....	4, 839	.....	4, 839
Nebraska,.....	28, 832	10	28, 842
Nevada,	6, 857	.....	6, 857
New Mexico,.....	93, 517	24	93, 541
Utah,.....	40, 266	29	40, 295
Washington,.....	11, 578	.....	11, 578
District of Columbia,.....	71, 895	3, 181	75, 076
	27, 477, 090	3, 952, 801	31, 429, 891

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

POPULATION OF CITIES.

CITIES.	STATES.	1860.	1850.
New York,	New York,.....	805, 651	515, 547
Philadelphia,.....	Pennsylvania,.....	555, 529	408, 762
Brooklyn,.....	New York,.....	266, 661	96, 838
Baltimore,.....	Maryland,.....	212, 418	169, 054
Boston,.....	Massachusetts,.....	177, 718	136, 881
New Orleans,.....	Louisiana,.....	168, 680	116, 375
Cincinnati,.....	Ohio,.....	161, 044	115, 436
St. Louis,.....	Missouri,.....	160, 780	77, 860
Chicago,.....	Illinois,.....	109, 263	29, 963
Buffalo,.....	New York,.....	81, 129	42, 261
Newark,.....	New Jersey,.....	71, 941	38, 894
Louisville,.....	Kentucky,.....	69, 740	43, 194
Albany,.....	New York,.....	62, 367	50, 763
Washington,.....	District Columbia,...	61, 123	40, 001
San Francisco,.....	California,.....	56, 805	34, 870
Providence,.....	Rhode Island,.....	50, 666	41, 513
Pittsburg,.....	Pennsylvania,.....	49, 220	46, 601
Rochester,.....	New York,.....	43, 204	36, 403
Detroit,.....	Michigan,.....	45, 619	21, 019
Milwaukee,.....	Wisconsin,.....	45, 286	20, 061
Cleveland,.....	Ohio,.....	43, 418	17, 084
Charleston,.....	South Carolina,.....	40, 574	42, 985
New Haven,.....	Connecticut,.....	39, 267	20, 345
Troy,.....	New York,.....	39, 235	28, 785
Richmond,.....	Virginia,.....	37, 910	27, 570
Lowell,.....	Massachusetts,.....	36, 827	33, 383
Jersey City,.....	New Jersey,.....	29, 266	6, 856
Mobile,.....	Alabama,.....	29, 259	20, 515
Hartford,.....	Connecticut,.....	29, 152	13, 555
Syracuse,.....	New York,.....	29, 119	22, 271
Portland,.....	Maine,.....	26, 341	20, 815
Cambridge,.....	Massachusetts,.....	26, 060	15, 215
Roxbury,.....	Massachusetts,.....	25, 137	18, 364
Charleston,.....	Massachusetts,.....	25, 063	17, 210
Worcester,.....	Massachusetts,.....	24, 060	17, 049
Reading,.....	Pennsylvania,.....	23, 162	15, 743
Memphis,.....	Tennessee,.....	22, 625	8, 839
Utica,.....	New York,.....	22, 529	17, 565
New Bedford,.....	Massachusetts,.....	22, 300	16, 443

POPULATION OF CITIES.

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CITIES.	STATES.	1860.	1850.
Savannah,.....	Georgia,.....	22, 295	15, 312
Salem,.....	Massachusetts,	22, 252	20, 264
Wilmington,.....	Delaware,	21, 258	13, 979
Manchester,.....	New Hampshire,.....	20, 107	13, 932
Dayton,.....	Ohio,	20, 082	10, 977
Patterson,.....	New Jersey,.....	19, 588	11, 334
Lynn,.....	Massachusetts,.....	19, 083	14, 257
Indianapolis,.....	Indiana,	18, 612	9, 034
Columbus,.....	Ohio,.....	18, 555	17, 882
Petersburg,.....	Virginia,	18, 266	14, 010
Lawrence,.....	Massachusetts,	17, 639	8, 283
Lancaster,.....	Pennsylvania,.....	17, 603	12, 369
Trenton,.....	New Jersey,.....	17, 228	6, 461
Nashville,.....	Tennessee,.....	16, 987	10, 165
Oswego,.....	New York,.....	16, 816	12, 205
Kingston,	New York,.....	16, 640	10, 232
Covington,.....	Kentucky,	16, 471	9, 408
Bangor,.....	Maine,	16, 407	14, 432
Taunton,.....	Massachusetts,	15, 376	10, 441
Springfield,.....	Massachusetts,	15, 199	11, 766
Newburg,	New York,.....	15, 196	11, 415
Poughkeepsie,	New York,.....	14, 726	13, 944
Norfolk,.....	Virginia,	14, 609	14, 326
Peoria,.....	Illinois,.....	14, 423	5, 095
Camden,	New Jersey,.....	14, 358	9, 479
Wheeling,.....	Virginia,	14, 183	11, 435
Staunton,	Virginia,.....	14, 123	2, 500
Norwich,.....	Connecticut,.....	14, 047	10, 265
Fall River,.....	Massachusetts,.....	14, 026	11, 524
Toledo,.....	Ohio,.....	13, 768	3, 829
Quincy,.....	Illinois,.....	13, 718	6, 902
Lockport,.....	New York,.....	13, 523	12, 323
Harrisburg,.....	Pennsylvania,.....	13, 405	7, 834
Newburyport,.....	Massachusetts,	13, 401	9, 572
Chelsea,.....	Massachusetts,	13, 395	6, 701
Bridgeport,	Connecticut,	13, 299	7, 560
Southfield,.....	Rhode Island,	13, 283	11, 500
Dubuque,.....	Iowa,.....	13, 000	3, 108
Alexanderia,.....	Virginia,.....	12, 652	8, 734
Augusta,.....	Maine,	12, 493	8, 225
New Albany,	Indiana,.....	12, 407	9, 695
Yonkers,.....	New York,.....	11, 848	4, 160
North Providence,	Rhode Island,.....	11, 818	7, 680
Elizabethtown,.....	New Jersey,.....	11, 567	4, 000
Evansville,.....	Indiana,.....	11, 486	3, 235

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.	Beechwood.....	Sheboygan.
Adamsville.....	Iowa.	Beetown.....	Grant.
Addison	Washington.	Beldenville.....	Pierce.
Adell.....	Sheboygan.	Belgium.....	Ozaukee.
Afton.....	Rock.	Bell Center	Crawford.
Ahnepee	Kewaunee.	Bellfontaine.....	Columbia.
Aiken.....	Richland.	Belle Plaine.....	Shawano.
Albanville	Monroe.	Belleville.....	Dane.
Albany.....	Green.	Belmont.....	La Fayette.
Albion.....	Dane.	Beloit.....	Rock.
Alcove.....	Fond du Lac.	Bem.....	Green.
Alden's Corners.....	Dane.	Benicia.....	Trempealeau.
Alderly.....	Dodge.	Benton.....	La Fayette.
Allen's Grove.....	Walworth.	Bergen.....	Vernon.
Allea.....	Columbia.	Berlin.....	Green Lake.
ALMA.....	Buffalo.	Berry.....	Dane.
Almond.....	Portage.	Big Bend.....	Waukesha.
Amherst.....	Portage.	Big Creek.....	Monroe.
Anderson.....	Burnett.	Big Patch.....	Grant.
Annaton.....	Grant.	Big Springs.....	Adams.
APPLETON.....	Outagamie.	Big Valley.....	La Crosse.
Arcadia.....	Trempealeau.	Binghamton.....	Outagamie.
Arena.....	Iowa.	Black Earth.....	Dane.
Argyle.....	La Fayette.	BLACK RIVER FALLS.....	Jackson.
Arlington.....	Columbia.	Blanchardville.....	La Fayette.
Armenia.....	Juneau.	Bloomfield.....	Walworth.
Armstrong's Corners.....	Fond du Lac.	Bloomington.....	Vernon.
Ashford.....	Fond du Lac.	Blue Mounds.....	Dane.
Ashippun.....	Dodge.	Boalt.....	Kewaunee.
Ashton.....	Dane.	Boardmen.....	St. Croix.
Attica.....	Green.	Boaz.....	Richland.
Atwater.....	Dodge.	Boltonville.....	Washington.
Auburn.....	Fond du Lac.	Bonchea.....	St. Croix.
Augusta.....	Eau Claire.	Boscobel.....	Grant.
Aurora.....	Washington.	Bothelle.....	Fond du Lac.
Auroraville.....	Waushara.	Branch.....	Manitowoc.
Aroca.....	Iowa.	Brandon.....	Fond du Lac.
Aztalan.....	Jefferson.	Brandt.....	Calumet.
Bad Ax.....	Vernon.	Breckenridge.....	Vernon.
Badger.....	Portage.	Bridgeport.....	Crawford.
Bailis Harbor.....	Door.	Briggsville.....	Marquette.
Bangor.....	La Crosse.	Brighton.....	Kenosha.
Bamberg.....	Sheboygan.	Brillion.....	Calumet.
BARABOO.....	Sauk.	Bristol.....	Kenosha.
Bark River.....	Jefferson.	British Hollow.....	Grant.
Barnum.....	Adams.	Brodhead.....	Green.
Barton.....	Washington.	Brookfield Center.....	Waukesha.
Batavia.....	Crawford.	Brookville.....	St. Croix.
Bay City.....	Pierce.	Brothertown.....	Calumet.
BAYFIELD.....	La Pointe.	Buchanan.....	Outagamie.
Rear.....	Richland.	Buena Vista.....	Portage.
Bear Creek.....	Waupaca.	Buffalo.....	Buffalo.
Bear Valley.....	Sauk.	Bugle.....	Fond du Lac.
Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.	Bunker Hill.....	Grant.
		Burke.....	Dane.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Burlington.....	Racine.
Burnett.....	Dodge.
Burnett Station.....	Dodge.
Burns.....	La Crosse.
Burnside.....	Buffalo.
Burr Oak.....	La Crosse.
Busseyville.....	Jefferson.
Butler.....	Milwaukee.
Butte des Morts.....	Winnebago.
Byron.....	Fond du Lac.

Cadiz.....	Green.
Calamine.....	La Fayette.
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.
Clark's Mills.....	Manitowoc.
Clifton.....	Monroe.
Clifton Mills.....	Pierce.
Clinton.....	Rock.
Clintonville.....	Waupaca.
Clyman.....	Dodge.
Cold Spring.....	Jefferson.
Colebrook.....	Waushara.
Coloma.....	Waushara.
Columbus.....	Columbia.
Concord.....	Jefferson.
Cookville.....	Rock.
Coon Prairie.....	Vernon.
Coon Valley.....	Vernon.
Cooperstown.....	Manitowoc.
Coryville.....	Kewaunee.
Cottage Grove.....	Dane.
Cottage Inn.....	La Fayette.
Cross Plains.....	Dane.
Crossville.....	Calumet.
Crow's Mills.....	Crawford.
Crystal Lake.....	Waushara.
Ceylon.....	St. Croix.
Cypress.....	Kenosha.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Dacota.....	Waushara.
Dane.....	Dane.
Danville.....	Dodge.
Darien.....	Walworth.
DARLINGTON.....	La Fayette.
DARTFORD.....	Green Lake.
Davis' Corners.....	Adams.
Dayton.....	Green.
Deansville.....	Dane.
Debello.....	Vernon.
Deerfield.....	Dane.
Dekorra.....	Columbia.
Delafield.....	Waukesha.
Delavan.....	Walworth.
Dellona.....	Sauk.
Dell Prairie.....	Adams.
Delton.....	Sauk.
Denmark.....	Brown.
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.
Downsville.....	Dunn.
Doylestown.....	Columbia.
Dundas.....	Calumet.
Dundee.....	Fond du Lac.
Dunkirk.....	Dane.
Dunnville.....	Dunn.
Duplainville.....	Waukesha.
Dupont.....	Waupaca.
DURAND.....	Pepin.
Durham Hill.....	Waukesha.
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 Galla.....	Dunn.
Eau Plaine.....	Portage.
Eden.....	Fond du Lac.
Edgerton.....	Rock.
Edwards.....	Sheboygan.
Egg Harbor.....	Door.
Eight Mile.....	Polk.
El Dorado.....	Fond du Lac.
Elk Grove.....	La Fayette.
ELKHORN.....	Walworth.
Ellenborough.....	Grant.
ELLSWORTH.....	Pierce.
Elma.....	Waushara.
Elm Grove.....	Waukesha.
El Paso.....	Pierce.
Elton.....	Walworth.
Embarrass.....	Shawano.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Emerald Grove.....	Rock.	Gilmanton	Buffalo.
Empire	Fond du Lac.	Glenbrulah.....	Sheboygan.
Empire Junction.....	Columbia.	Glencoe.....	Buffalo.
Eolia	Dane.	Glendale.....	Monroe.
Ephraim	Dodr.	Glen Haven.....	Grant.
Erfurt	Jefferson.	Gleamont.....	St. Croix.
Etna.....	La Fayette.	Golden Lake	Jefferson.
Ettrick	Trempealeau.	Good Hope.....	Milwaukee.
Eureka	Winnebago.	Goole.....	Vernon.
Evansville	Rock.	Grafton.....	Ozaukee.
Evanswood	Waupaca.	Grand Marsh.....	Adams.
Excelsior	Richland.	Grand Prairie.....	Green Lake.
Exeter.....	Green.	GRAND RAPIDS.....	Wood.
		Grant.....	Portage.
Fairfield	Rock.	Granville	Milwaukee.
Fairplay	Grant.	Gratiot	La Fayette.
Fairview	Grant.	Gravesville.....	Calumet.
Fairwater	Fond du Lac.	GREEN BAY.....	Brown.
Fall City	Dunn.	Greenbush.....	Sheboygan.
Fall River	Columbia.	Greenfield.....	Milwaukee.
Falls St. Croix	Polk.	Green Lake.....	Green Lake.
Fancy Creek	Richland.	Greenville	Outagamie.
Farmer's Corners.....	Green.	Grove.....	Walworth.
Farmer's Grove.....	Green.		
Farmer's Valley.....	Monroe.	Hale's Corners.....	Milwaukee.
Farmersville	Dodge.	Half Way Creek.....	La Crosse.
Farmington	Jefferson.	Hamlin	Trempealeau.
Fayette.....	La Fayette.	Hammond	St. Croix.
Fennimore	Grant.	Hampden	Columbia.
Ferryville	Crawford.	Hancock	Waushara.
Fillmore.....	Washington.	Hanerville.....	Dane.
Fish Creek	Door.	Hanover.....	Rock.
Fisk's Corners.....	Winnebago.	Harrisburg.....	Milwaukee.
Fitchburg.....	Dane.	Harrisville.....	Marquette.
FOND DU LAC.....	Fond du Lac.	Hartford.....	Washington.
Footville.....	Rock.	Hartland	Waukesha.
Fordham.....	Adams.	Harvey	Dane.
Forest	Richland.	Hazel Green.....	Grant.
Port Atkinson.....	Jefferson.	Heart Prairie.....	Walworth.
Port Howard.....	Brown.	Helena.....	Iowa.
Foster	Fond du Lac.	Helensville.....	Jefferson.
Fountain.....	Adams.	Henrietta.....	Richland.
Fountain City.....	Buffalo.	Herseyville	Monroe.
Fowler's Prairie.....	Juneau.	High Cliff.....	Calumet.
Fox Lake.....	Dodge.	Highland	Iowa.
Francis Creek.....	Manitowoc.	Hika	Manitowoc.
Frankfort.....	Pepin.	Hillsborough.....	Vernon.
Frankville	Clark.	Hinesburg.....	Fond du Lac.
Fredonia	Ozaukee.	Hingham.....	Sheboygan.
Freedom.....	Outagamie.	Hixton.....	Jackson.
Freistadt.....	Ozaukee.	Hobart's Mills.....	Waupaca.
Fremont.....	Waupaca.	Hockley	Vernon.
FRIENDSHIP	Adams.	Holland.....	Brown.
Fulton.....	Rock.	Home.....	Trempealeau.
		Honey Creek.....	Walworth.
GALESVILLE	Trempealeau.	Hooker	Trempealeau.
Garden Valley.....	Jackson.	Hossack.....	Green.
Garrison	Sauk.	Horicon.....	Dodge.
Genesee.....	Waukesha.	Horn's Corners.....	Ozaukee.
Genesee Depot.....	Waukesha.	Hortonville.....	Outagamie.
Geneva.....	Walworth.	Houghton.....	Ashland.
Geneva Bay	Walworth.	Howard's Grove.....	Sheboygan.
Georgetown.....	La Fayette.	Hubbleton.....	Jefferson.
Germantown	Juneau.	Hudson.....	St. Croix.
Gibbsville.....	Sheboygan.	Humboldt.....	Sauk.
		Huntingdon.....	St. Croix.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Hunt's Station	Kenosha.
Hurricane Grove	Grant.
Hustisford	Dodge.
Iola	Waupaca.
Iron Ridge.....	Dodge.
Ironton.....	Sauk.
Ithica	Richland.
Ives' Grove	Racine.
Ixonia.....	Jefferson.
Jamestown.....	Grant.
JANESVILLE.....	Rock.
Jeddo.....	Marquette.
Jefferson.....	Jefferson.
Jenny	Marathon.
Jennieton.....	Iowa.
Jewett's Mills.....	St. Croix.
Johnston'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.
Kekektagon.....	Marathon.
Kekoskee	Dodge.
KENOSHA.....	Kenosha.
Keshena	Shawano.
Kewaskum.....	Washington.
KEWAUNEE.....	Kewaunee.
Kickapoo	Vernon.
Kiel.....	Manitowoc.
Kilbourn City.....	Columbia.
Kildare	Juneau.
Kingston	Green Lake.
Kinnickinnick	St. Croix.
Kircheim	Washington.
Knowlton.....	Marathon.
Koro.....	Winnebago.
Koshkonong	Jefferson.
Kroghville.....	Jefferson.
La Cote St. Marie.....	Green Lake.
LA CROSSE.....	La Crosse.
Lagoda.....	Fond du Lac.
La Farge.....	Vernon.
La Fayette.....	Chippewa.
La Grange.....	Walworth.
Lake Five.....	Waukesha.
Lake Maria.....	Green Lake.
Lake Mills	Jefferson.
Lake View	Dane.
Lamartine	Fond du Lac.
Lamberton.....	Racine.
Lancaster.....	Grant.
Lansing.....	Outagamie.
La Pointe.....	Ashland.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Larrabee.....	Manitowoc.
La Valle.....	Sauk.
Leeds.....	Columbia.
Leeds' Center	Columbia.
Leicester.....	Dane.
Lemonvies.....	Juneau.
Leon.....	Monroe.
Leroy.....	Dodge.
Leyden.....	Rock.
Liberty.....	Kenosha.
Lima Center	Rock.
Lime Ridge.....	Sauk.
Lime Rock	Outagamie.
Lincoln.....	Waushara.
Lincoln Center.....	Polk.
Lind.....	Waupaca.
Linden.....	Iowa.
Linn Haven.....	Pierce.
Little Chute.....	Outagamie.
Little Grant.....	Grant.
Little Lake.....	Adams.
Little Prairie.....	Walworth.
Little Sturgeon.....	Door.
Little Suamico	Oconto.
Little Wolf.....	Waupaca.
Lodi.....	Columbia.
Logansville	Sauk.
Lomira.....	Dodge.
Lone Rock.....	Richland.
Lone Star.....	Grant.
Louisville	Dunn.
Lowell.....	Dodge.
Lower Lynxville.....	Crawford.
Lowville.....	Columbia.
Loyd.....	Richland.
Lyons	Walworth.
McFarland.....	Dane.
Madely	Portage.
MADISON.....	Dane.
Magnolia.....	Rock.
Malden 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.
Markesan	Green Lake.
Marquette.....	Green Lake.
Marinette	Oconto.
Marshall	Dane.
Martell	Pierce.
Martinville.....	Grant.
Marytown.....	Fond du Lac.
Mauston.....	Juneau.
Maxville	Buffalo.
Mayfield	Washington.
Mayville.....	Dodge.
Mazomanie	Dane.
Medina.....	Outagamie.
Mecker	Washington.

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Meeker's Grove	La Fayette.	Necedah	Juneau.
Meeme	Manitowoc.	Neenah	Winnebago.
Melrose	Jackson.	Neillsville	Clark.
Menasha	Winnebago.	Nekama	Winnebago.
Mendota	Dane.	Nelson	Buffalo.
Mene Kaune,	Oconto.	Nenno	Washington.
Menomonee,	Dunn.	Ncosh	Dodge.
Menomonee Falls,	Waukesha.	Nepuskin	Winnebago.
Mequon River,	Ozaukee.	Neptune	Richland.
Meridan,	Monroe.	Neshkoro	Marquette.
Merimack	Sauk.	Neshonoc	La Crosse.
Merton	Waukesha.	Neshoto	Manitowoc.
Metomen	Fond du Lac.	New Amsterdam	La Crosse.
Middleton	Dane.	New Berlin	Waukesha.
Midland	Marquette.	Newburg	Washington.
Mifflin	Iowa.	New California	Grant.
Millford	Jefferson.	New Centerville	St. Croix.
Millard	Waukesha.	New Chester	Adams.
Mill Creek	Richland.	New Diggings	La Fayette.
Mill Haven	Juneau.	Newfane	Fond du Lac.
Millville	Grant.	New Franklin	Brown.
Milton	Rock.	New Glarus	Green.
MILWAUKEE	Milwaukee.	New Haven	Adams.
Mindora	La Crosse.	New Holstein	Calumet.
Mineral Point	Iowa.	New Hope	Portage.
Minnesota Junction	Dodge.	Newkirk	Green.
Mishicot	Manitowoc.	NEW LISBON	Juneau.
Modena	Buffalo.	New London	Waupaca.
Monches	Waukesha.	Newport	Sauk.
Mondovi	Buffalo.	New Prospect	Fond du Lac.
MONROE	Green.	New Richmond	St. Croix.
MONTELO	Marquette.	New Rome	Adams.
Monterey	Waukesha.	Newton	Vernon.
Montford	Grant.	Newtonburg	Manitowoc.
Monticello	Green.	Newville	Vernon.
Montpelier	Kewaunee.	Niles	Manitowoc.
Moore's Creek	Monroe.	North Bend	Jackson.
Moria	Fond du Lac.	North Cape	Racine.
Morrison	Brown.	North Elk Grove	La Fayette.
Moscow	Iowa.	North La Crosse	La Crosse.
Mosfield	Manitowoc.	North Lake	Waukesha.
Mosinee	Marathon.	North Lamartine	Fond du Lac.
Mound Springs	Jackson.	North Leads	Columbia.
Moundville	Marquette.	North Port	Waupaca.
Mountain	Monroe.	North Prairie Station	Waukesha.
Mt. Hope	Grant.	North Windsor	Dane.
Mt. Horeb	Dane.	Norway	Racine.
Mt. Ida	Grant.	Oak Creek	Milwaukee.
Mt. Morris	Waushara.	Oakfield	Fond du Lac.
Mt. Pisgah	Monroe.	Oakfield Center	Fond du Lac.
Mt. Pleasant	Racine.	Oak Grove	Dodge.
Mt. Sterling	Crawford.	Oak Hill	Jefferson.
Mt. Tabor	Vernon.	Oakland	Jefferson.
Mt. Vernon	Dane.	Oakley	Green.
Mt. Zion	Juneau.	Oaks	Sauk.
Mukwanago	Waukesha.	Oasis	Waushara.
Muncie	Vernon.	Oconomowoc	Waukesha.
Murone	Fond du Lac.	Oconto	Oconto.
Muscoda	Grant.	Odanah	La Pointe.
Muskego Center	Waukesha.	Ogdensburg	Waupaca.
Myra	Washington.	Oke	Columbia.
Nanaupa	Fond du Lac.	Oliver's Mills	Grant.
Narrow Prairie	Sauk.	Omro	Winnebago.
Nashata Mission	Waukesha.	Onalaska	La Crosse.
Nasonville	Wood.	Oneida	Brown.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Onion River.....	Sheboygan.
Ontario.....	Vernon.
Orange.....	Juneau.
Ora Oak.....	Grant.
Ordino.....	Marquette.
Oregon.....	Dane.
Orfordville.....	Rock.
Orihula.....	Winnebago.
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.
Peshigo.....	Oconto.
Pewaukee.....	Waukesha.
Pheasant Branch.....	Dane.
Pilot Knob.....	Adams.
Pine Bluff.....	Dane.
Pine Creek.....	Trempealeau.
Pine Hill.....	Jackson.
Pine River.....	Waushara.
Pinery.....	Juneau.
Pineville.....	Clark.
Plain.....	Sauk.
Plainfield.....	Waushara.
Plainville.....	Adams.
Platteville.....	Grant.
Pleasant Ridge.....	Clark.
PLOYER.....	Portage.
Plymouth.....	Sheboygan.
Point Bluff.....	Adams.
Pole Grove.....	Jackson.
PORTAGE CITY.....	Columbia.
Port Andrew.....	Richland.
Port Edward.....	Wood.
Port Hope.....	Columbia.
Potosi.....	Grant.
Poygan.....	Winnebago.
Poynette.....	Columbia.
Poyippi.....	Waushara.
Prairie.....	Racine.
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.....	Crawford.
Prairie du Sac.....	Sauk.
Preble.....	Brown.
Prescott.....	Pierce.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Primrose.....	Dane.
Princeton.....	Green Lake.
Prospect Hill.....	Waukesha.
Quincy.....	Adams.
RACINE.....	Racine.
Randall.....	Portage.
Randolph Center.....	Columbia.
Rathburn.....	Sheboygan.
Raymond.....	Racine.
Readfield.....	Waupaca.
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.
Rheinsberg.....	Richland.
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 Elm.....	Pierce.
Rock Falls.....	Dunn.
Rock Prairie.....	Rock.
Rockville.....	Grant.
Rocky Run.....	Columbia.
Rolling Ground.....	Crawford.
Rolling Prairie.....	Dodge.
Romance.....	Vernon.
Rome.....	Jefferson.
Root Creek.....	Milwaukee.
Rosecrans.....	Manitowoc.
Rosendale.....	Fond du Lac.
Roslin.....	Marquette.
Rousseau.....	Brown.
Roxbury.....	Dane.
Royalton.....	Waupaca.
Rubicon.....	Dodge.
Rural.....	Waupaca.
Rush Lake.....	Fond du Lac.
Rush River.....	Pierce.
Russell.....	Sheboygan.
Russell's Corners.....	Sauk.
Rutland.....	Dane.
St. Mary's.....	Monroe.
St. Rose.....	Grant.
Salem Station.....	Kenosha.
Sandusky.....	Sauk.
Sandy Bay.....	Kewaunee.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Saratoga.....	Wood.	Stone Bank.....	Waukesha.
Sauk City.....	Sauk.	Stone Hill.....	Marquette.
Saukville.....	Washington.	Stoner's Prairie.....	Dane.
Saxeville.....	Waushara.	Stoughton.....	Dane.
Scandinavia.....	Waupaca.	Strong's Prairie.....	Adams.
Schiller.....	Brown.	STURGEON BAY.....	Door.
Schleisingsville.....	Washington.	Suamico.....	Brown.
Scotia.....	Trempealeau.	Sugar Bush.....	Outagamie.
Scott.....	Sheboygan.	Sugar Creek.....	Walworth.
Seneca.....	Crawford.	Sullivan.....	Jefferson.
Sentinel.....	Juneau.	Summit.....	Waukesha.
Fextonville.....	Richland.	Sumner.....	Trempealeau.
Sharron.....	Walworth.	Sun Prairie.....	Dane.
SHAWANO.....	Shawano.	Superior.....	Douglas.
SHEBOYGAN.....	Sheboygan.	Surrey.....	Portage.
Sheboygan Falls.....	Sheboygan.	Sussex.....	Waukesha.
Shelby.....	La Crosse.	Sylvan.....	Richland.
Sheldon.....	Monroe.	Sylvania.....	Racine.
Sheridan.....	Waupaca.	Sylvester.....	Green.
Sherman.....	Marathon.		
Sherwood.....	Calumet.	Tafton.....	Grant.
Shiocton.....	Outagamie.	Taycheedah.....	Fond du Lac.
Shopierre.....	Rock.	Teller's Corners.....	Crawford.
Shuey's Mills.....	Green.	Ten Mile House.....	Milwaukee.
Shullsburg.....	La Fayette.	Theresa.....	Dodge.
Sierra.....	Vernon.	Thompsonville.....	Racine.
Simmee.....	Iowa.	Tiffany.....	Rock.
Sims.....	Richland.	Tirade.....	Walworth.
Sinsinniwa Mound.....	Grant.	Toland's Prairie.....	Washington.
Siscoette.....	Jackson.	Tomah.....	Monroe.
Skinner.....	Green.	Towerville.....	Crawford.
Sladesburg.....	Crawford.	Trempealeau.....	Trempealeau.
Smeltzer's Grove.....	Grant.	Trenton.....	Pierce.
Sniderville.....	Outagamie.	Trimbelle.....	Pierce.
Somerset.....	St. Croix.	Troy.....	Walworth.
Somerville.....	Crawford.	Troy Center.....	Walworth.
South Bend.....	Trempealeau.	Tunnel City.....	Monroe.
South Bristol.....	Kenosha.	Twin Valley.....	Adams.
South Germantown.....	Washington.	Two Creeks.....	Manitowoc.
South Grove.....	Walworth.	Two Rivers.....	Manitowoc.
South Springvale.....	Columbia.		
Spafford.....	La Fayette.	Union.....	Rock.
SPARTA.....	Monroe.	Union Church.....	Racine.
Spring Bluff.....	Adams.	Union Farm.....	Pepin.
Springdale.....	Dane.	Union Grove.....	Racine.
Springfield.....	Walworth.	Unionville.....	Waupaca.
Spring Green.....	Sauk.	Utica.....	Dane.
Spring Grove.....	Green.		
Spring Lake.....	Waushara.	Valley.....	Vernon.
Spring Prairie.....	Walworth.	Vanville.....	Chippewa.
Spring Valley.....	Rock.	Vernon.....	Waukesha.
Springville.....	Vernon.	Verona.....	Dane.
Springwater.....	Waushara.	Victory.....	Vernon.
Staatsville.....	Washington.	Vienna.....	Walworth.
Stanley.....	Monroe.	Vinland.....	Winnebago.
Starr.....	Vernon.	Viola.....	Richland.
State Line.....	Walworth.	VIROQUA.....	Vernon.
Station.....	Washington.		
Stephensville.....	Outagamie.	Waitsville.....	Jefferson.
Stevens Point.....	Portage.	Wakefield.....	Outagamie.
Stevenstown.....	La Crosse.	Walhiam.....	Kewaunee.
Stewart.....	Green.	Walnut Springs.....	Green.
Stiles.....	Oconto.	Walworth.....	Walworth.
Stockbridge.....	Calumet.		
Stockholm.....	Pepin.		
Stockton.....	Portage.		
Stoddard.....	Vernon.		

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Waneka.....	Dunn.	West Salem.....	La Crosse.
Warner's Landing.....	Vernon.	Weyauwega.....	Waupaca.
Warren.....	St. Croix.	Wheatland.....	Kenosha.
Washburn.....	Grant.	Wheat Valley.....	Sheboygan.
Washington Harbor.....	Door.	White Creek.....	Adams.
Waterford.....	Racine.	Whitehall.....	Trempealeau.
Waterloo.....	Jefferson.	White Mound.....	Sauk.
Watertown.....	Jefferson.	White Oak Springs.....	La Fayette.
Waterville.....	Waukesha.	Whitewater.....	Walworth.
Waubeck.....	Pepin.	Willett.....	Green.
Waconsta.....	Fond du Lac.	Wilmot.....	Kenosha.
Waukau.....	Winnebago.	Wilson's Creek.....	Sauk.
WAUKESHA.....	Waukesha.	Wilton.....	Monroe.
Waumandee.....	Buffalo.	Winchester.....	Winnebago.
WAUPACA.....	Waupaca.	Windsor.....	Dane.
Waupun.....	Fond du Lac.	Winneconne.....	Winnebago.
WAUSAU.....	Marathon.	Winooski.....	Sheboygan.
WAUTOMA.....	Waushara.	Wiota.....	La Fayette.
Wauwatosa.....	Milwaukee.	Wishuw.....	Columbia.
Wauzeka.....	Crawford.	Wonewoc.....	Juneau.
Wayne.....	Washington.	Woodland.....	Dodge.
Weelaunee.....	Winnebago.	Woodman.....	Grant.
Weister.....	Vernon.	Wood.....	Wood.
Wequiock.....	Brown.	WOOD RIVER.....	Burnett.
Werner.....	Juneau.	Woodstock.....	Richland.
WEST BEND.....	Washington.	Woodworth.....	Kenosha.
West Blue Mounds.....	Iowa.	Wright's Ferry.....	Crawford.
West Branch.....	Richland.	Wrightstown.....	Brown.
West Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.	Wyalusing.....	Grant.
Westfield.....	Marquette.	Wycocena.....	Columbia.
West Granville.....	Milwaukee.	Wyoming.....	Iowa.
West Green Lake.....	Green Lake.	Yankeetown.....	Crawford.
West Lima.....	Richland.	Yellow Stone.....	La Fayette.
West Middleton.....	Dane.	York.....	Dane.
West Milton.....	Rock.	Yorkville.....	Racine.
Weston.....	Marathon.	Young America.....	Washington.
West Point.....	Columbia.	Young Hickory.....	Washington.
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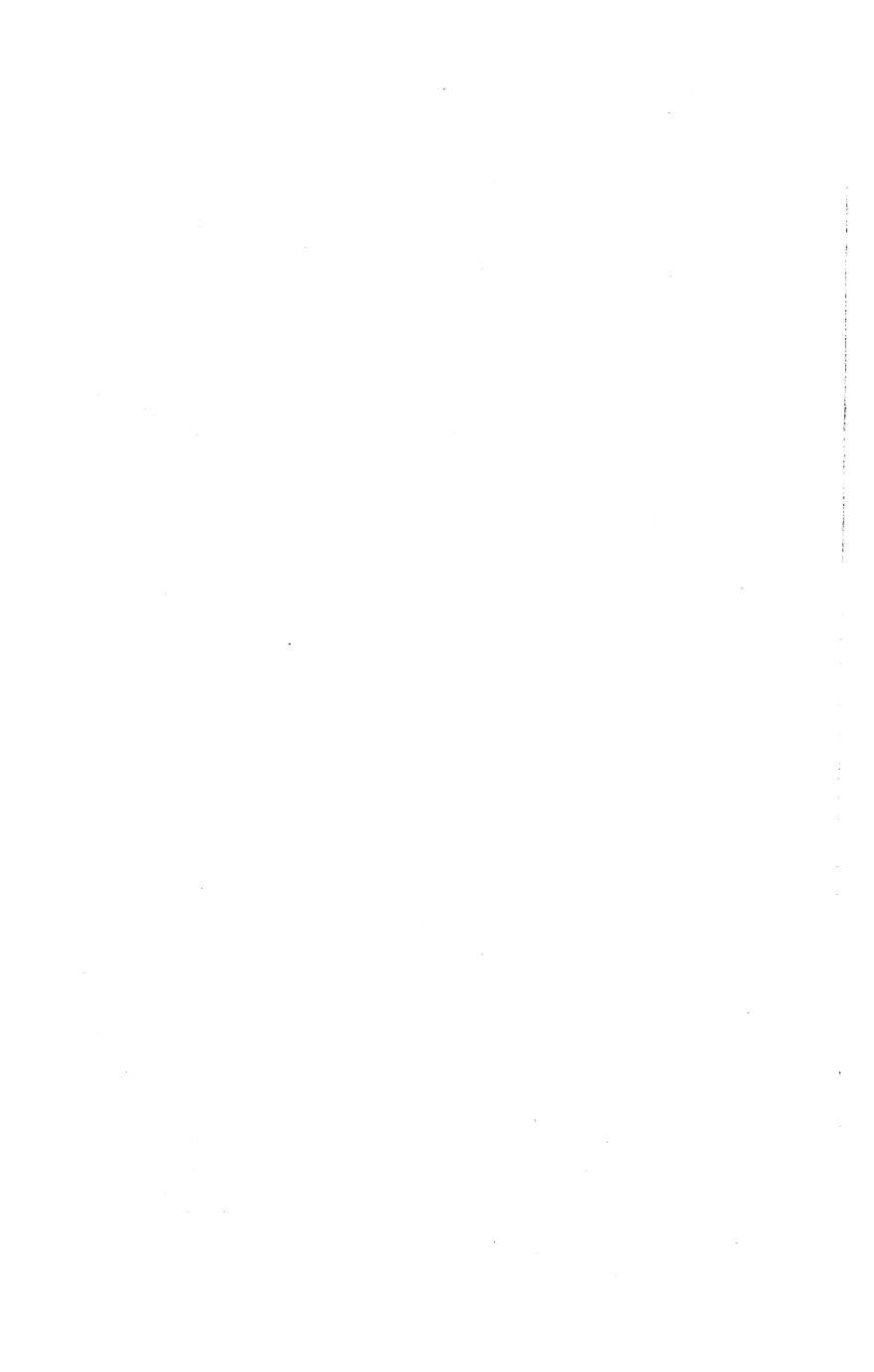
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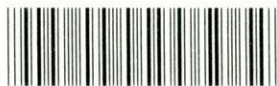
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