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Madison, Wisconsin: Smith and Cullaton, State Printers, 1862

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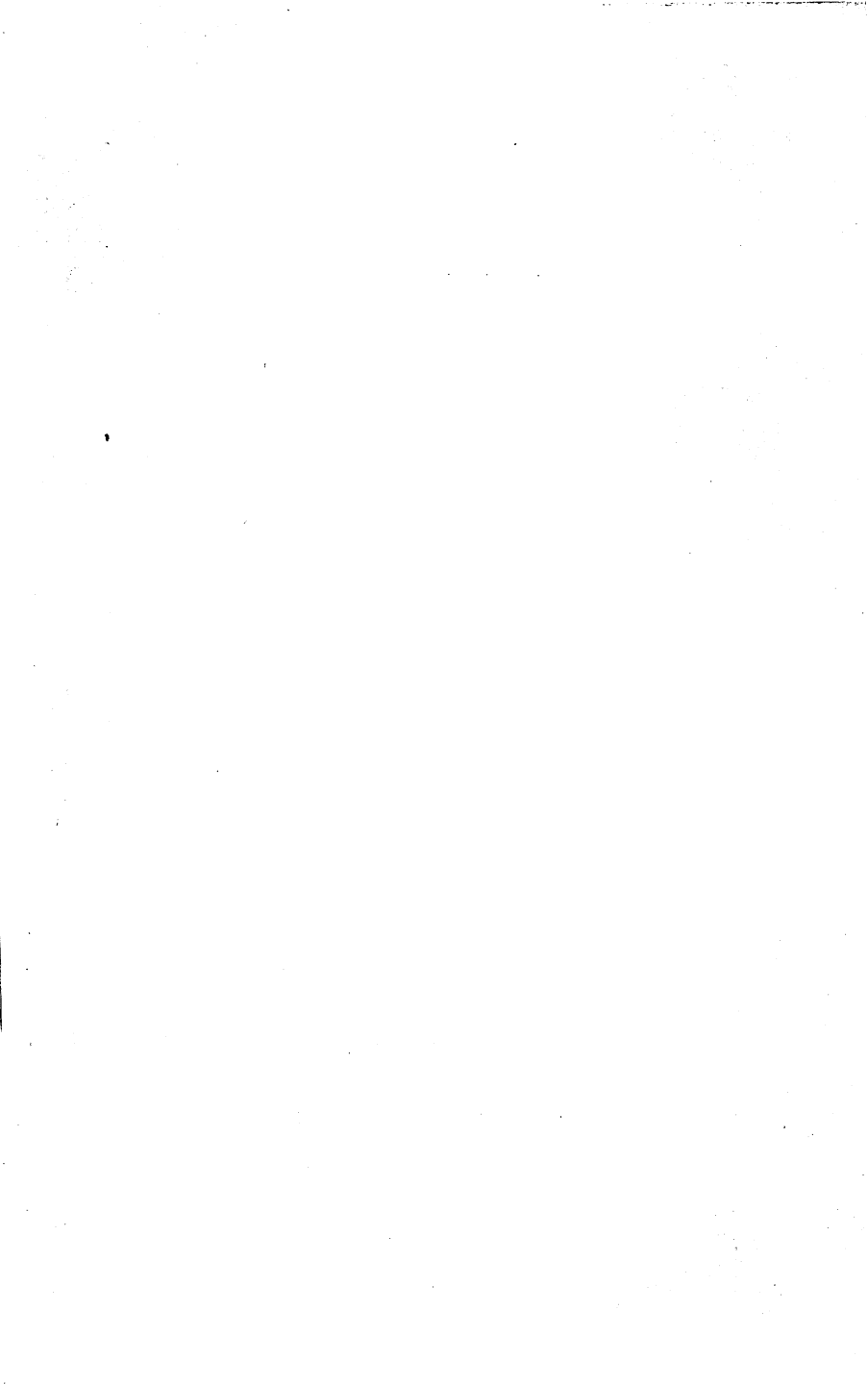
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

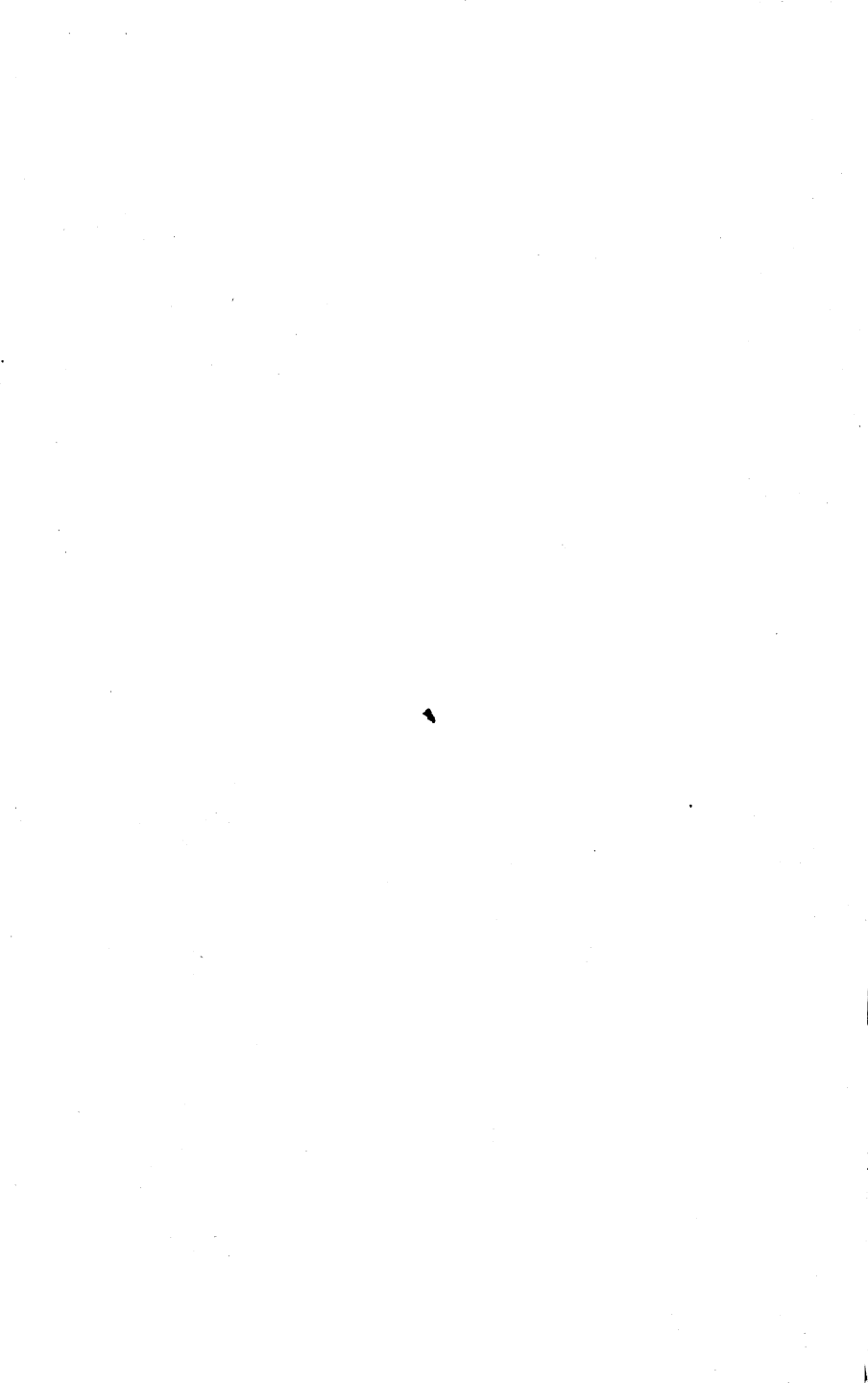


WISCONSIN 1862.

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OTTO STRAY



THE
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN.

COMPRISING
JEFFERSON'S MANUAL, THE RULES: AND LISTS AND TABLES
FOR REFERENCE. WITH INDICES.

COMPILED BY
JOHN H. WARREN, Chief Clerk of Senate,
AND
JOHN S. DEAN, Chief Clerk of Assembly.
IN THE YEAR 1862.

FIRST ANNUAL EDITION.

MADISON:
SMITH & CULLATON, STATE PRINTERS—ARGUS OFFICE.

1862.

JOINT RESOLUTION, NO. 5, S.:

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Chief Clerks of the Senate and Assembly be directed to prepare a Legislative Manual, which shall, in addition to the matter contained in the Blue Book, comprise Jefferson's Manual, and such general information relating to National, State, Foreign, Military, and other affairs as they may deem of importance. That one thousand copies of the same be immediately published by the State Printer, and deposited with the Superintendent of Public Property, to be distributed by him as the present Legislature may direct.

PREFACE:

The Assembly Manual compiled by L. H. D. Crane, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Assembly during the years 1858 to 1861 inclusive, has been a very convenient text book, for the purpose of informing new members, in advance of their entering on their duties, of the ordinary forms, practices and conveniences of legislation.

The undersigned, in compliance with the resolution of the two Houses, have endeavored to make this work as complete as the limited time to which they have been confined would permit. In our efforts at compiling we can lay no claim to originality, but, on the contrary, have selected freely from former works of a similar character. It embodies the practical forms ordinarily used in legislative proceedings, and will be found useful in promoting order and dispatch of business. We therefore respectfully commend it to the examination of members elect, especially to such as have not before occupied seats in the Legislature.

JOHN H. WARREN,

JOHN S. DEAN.

MADISON, February, 1862.

MANUAL
OF
PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE,
BY
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

SECTION I.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

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

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

And whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not, is really not of so great importance. It is much more material that

there should be a rule to go by, than what that rule is: that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business, not subject to the caprice of the Speaker, or captiousness of the members. It is very material, that order, decency and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body.—2 *Hats.*, 149.

SECTION II.

LEGISLATURE.

All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.—*Constitution of the United States, Article I, 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. I Sec. 6.*

For the powers of Congress, see the following Articles and Sections of the Constitution of the United States.—Art. I., Sec. 4, 7, 8, 9.—Art. II., Sec. 1, 2.—Art. III., Sec. 3.—Art. IV., Sec. 1, 3, 5.—And all the Amendments.

SECTION III.

PRIVILEGED.

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

It was probably from this view of the encroaching character of privilege, that the framers of our Constitution, in their care to provide that the laws shall bind equally on all, and especially that those who make them shall not exempt themselves from their operation, have only privileged "Senators and Representatives" themselves from

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

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. 3, they may provide by law the details which may be necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such law being as yet made, it seems to stand at present on the following ground:—1. The act of arrest is void, *ab initio*, 2 Stra. 989.—2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion, 1 Bl. 166. 2 Stra. 990; or by Habeas Corpus under the Federal or State authority, as the case may be; or a writ of privilege out of the Chancery, 2 Stra. 989, in those States which have adopted that part of the laws of England.—Orders of the House of Com. 1550, Feb. 20.—3. The arrest, being unlawful, is a trespass, for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action or indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unauthorized arrest.—4. The court before which the process is returnable, is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorized proceeding, and liable also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceedings stayed or corrected by the superior courts. The time necessary for going to and returning from Congress not being defined, it will of course be judged of in every particular case by those who will have to decide the case.

While privilege was understood in England to extend, as it does here, only to exemption from arrest, *quoad morando et re deundo*, the House of Commons themselves decided that "a convenient time was to be understood."—1580—1 *Hans. 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 seem 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 *Star. 989, 987*.

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

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

So far there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the privileges of the two Houses of Congress; but in the following cases it is otherwise. In Dec. 1795, the House of Representatives committed two persons of the names of Randall and Whitney, for attempting to corrupt the integrity of certain members, which they considered as a contempt and breach of the privileges of the House; and the facts being proved, Whitney was detained in confinement a fortnight, and Randall three weeks, and was reprimanded by the Speaker. In March, 1796, the House of Representatives voted, a challenge given to a member of their House, to be a breach of the privileges of the House; but satisfactory apologies and acknowledgments being made, no further proceedings were had. The Editor of the Aurora having, in his paper of Feb. 19, 1800, inserted some paragraphs defamatory to the Senate, and failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of this order, it was insisted in support of it, that every man, by the law of nature, and every body of men, possesses the right of self-defence; that all public functionaries are essentially invested with the powers of self-preservation; that they have an inherent right to do all acts necessary to keep themselves in a condition to discharge the trusts confided to them; that whenever authorities are given, the means of carrying them into execution are given by necessary implication; that thus we see the British Parliament exercise the right of punishing contempts; all the State Legislatures exercise the same power, and every Court does the same; that if we have it not, we sit at the mercy of every intruder who may enter our doors or gallery, and by noise and tumult, render proceeding in business impracticable; that if our tranquillity is to be perpetually disturbed by newspaper defamation, it will not be possible to exercise our functions with the requisite business and deliberation; and that we must therefore have a power to punish those disturbers of our peace and proceedings. To this it was answered, that the Parliament and Courts of England have cognizance of contempts by the express provisions of their law; that the State

Legislatures have equal authority, because their powers are plenary; they represent their constituents completely, and possess all their powers, except such as their Constitutions have expressly denied them; that the Courts of the several States have the same powers by the laws of their States, and those of the Federal Government by the same State laws adopted in each State by a law of Congress: that none of these bodies therefore, derive those powers from natural or necessary right, but from express law; that Congress have no such natural or necessary power, nor any powers but such as are given them by the Constitution; that that has given them directly, exemption from personal arrest, exemption from questions elsewhere for what is said in the House, and power over their own members and proceedings; for these no further law is necessary, the Constitution being the law; that, moreover, by that article of the Constitution which authorizes them "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in them," they may provide by law for an undisturbed exercise of their function, *e. g.* for the punishment of contempts, of affrays or tumults in their presence, &c., but, till the law be made, it does not exist; and does not exist, from their own neglect; that in the meantime, however, they are not unprotected, the ordinary magistrates and courts of law being open and competent to punish all unjustifiable disturbances or defamations, and even their own sergeant, who may appoint deputies ad libitum to aid him. 3 *Grey*, 59, 147, 255, is equal to the smallest disturbances; that in requiring a previous law, the Constitution had regard to the inviolability of the citizen as well as of the member; as, should one House, in the regular form of a bill, aim at too broad privileges, it may be checked by the other, and both by the President; and also as, the law being promulgated, the citizen will know how to avoid offence. But if one branch may assume its own privileges without control; if it may do it on the spur of the occasion, conceal the law in its own breast, and after the fact committed, make its sentence both the law and the judgment on that fact; if the offence is to be kept 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. Which of these doctrines is to prevail, time will decide. Where there is no fixed law, the judgment, on any particular case, is the law of that single case only, and dies with it. When a new and even a similar case arises, the judgment which is to make, and at the same time apply, the law, is open to question and consideration, as are all new laws. Perhaps Congress, in the meantime, in their care for the safety of the citizens as well as that for their own protection, may declare by law what is necessary and proper to enable them to carry into execution the powers vested in them, and thereby hang up a rule for the inspection of all, which may direct the conduct of the citizens, and at the same time test the judgments they shall themselves pronounce in their own case.

Privilege from arrest takes place by force of the election; and before a return be made, a member elected may be named of a committee, and is to every intent a member, except that he cannot vote until he is sworn.—*Memor.* 107, 108.—*D' 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 a member waive it without leave, it is a ground for punishing him, but cannot in effect waive the privilege of the House.—3 *Grey*, 140, 222.

For any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.—*Const. U. S., 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.—*Com. p.*

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

Privilege is in the power of the House, and is a restraint to the proceedings of inferior courts, but not of the House itself.—2 *Nelson*, 450

—2 *Grey*, 399. For whatever is spoken in the House is subject to the censure of the House; and offences of this kind have been severely punished, by calling the person to the bar to make submission, committing him to the Tower, expelling the House, &c.—*Scob.* 72—*Lex. Parl. c.* 22.

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

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

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

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

SECTION IV.

ELECTIONS.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators.—*Const. U. S., Art. I., Sec. 4.*

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

SECTION V.

QUALIFICATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATES.	1787:	1792	1800 ³	1810 ⁴	1820 ⁵	1830 ⁶	1840 ⁷	1850 ⁸
Maine, ⁹	0	0	0	0	7	8	7	6
New Hampshire,.....	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3
Massachusetts,.....	8	14	14	20	13	12	10	11
Rhode Island,.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut,.....	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4
Vermont,.....	0	2	4	6	5	5	4	3
New York,.....	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33
New Jersey,.....	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5
Pennsylvania,	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25
Delaware,.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Maryland,.....	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6
Virginia,.....	10	19	22	28	22	21	15	13
North Carolina,.....	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8
South Carolina,.....	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6
Georgia,.....	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8
Kentucky,.....	0	2	6	10	12	13	10	10
Tennessee, ¹⁰	0	0	3	6	9	13	11	10
Ohio, ¹¹	0	0	0	6	14	19	21	21
Louisiana, ¹²	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	4
Indiana, ¹³	0	0	0	0	3	7	10	11
Mississippi, ¹⁴	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	5
Illinois, ¹⁵	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	9
Alabama, ¹⁶	0	0	0	0	3	5	7	7
Missouri, ¹⁷	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7
Michigan, ¹⁸	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
Arkansas, ¹⁹	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Florida, ²⁰	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Iowa, ²¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Texas, ²²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Wisconsin, ²³	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
California, ²⁴	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	15	165	141	181	212	242	223	234

1 As per Constitution.

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

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

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

5 As per act of March 7, 1820, one Representative for 40,000, fourth census.

6 As per act of May 22, 1830, one Representative for 47,500, fifth census.

7 As per act of June 25, 1842, one Representative for 70,000, sixth census.

8 As per act of July 3, 1850, one Representative for 98,700, seventh census.

9 Previous to the 31 March, 1820, Maine forms 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 31 March, 1820, was admitted into the Union as such: the admission to take place on the 15th of the same month. On the 7th of April, 1820, Maine was declared entitled to seven Representatives, to be taken from those of Massachusetts.

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

11 " " " April 30, 1802, "

12 " " " April 8, 1812, "

13 " " " December 11, 1816, "

14 " " " December 10, 1817, "

15 " " " December, 3, 1818, "

16 " " " December 14, 1819 "

17 " " " March 2, 1821, "

18 " " " January 26, 1837, "

19 " " " January 15, 1837, "

20 " " " March 3, 1845, "

21	Admitted under act of Congress of March 3, 1845, with two Representatives.
22	“ “ “ December 29, 1845, two “
23	“ “ “ May 29, 1848, with three “
24	“ “ “ Sept. 8, 1850, with two “

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 adjourn. 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. II. of C.* 92.

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

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

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

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

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

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

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

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

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

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

Where the Speaker has been ill, other Speakers pro-tempore have been appointed. Instances of this are, 1 *H.* 4, Sir John Cheney, and for Sir William Sturton, and in 15 *H.* Sir John Tyrrell, in 1656, Jan. 27—1658, Mar. 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, 1
April 15. } *Chand.* 169, 276,
Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen. } 277.

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

A joint address of both Houses of Parliament is read by the Speaker of the House of Lords. It may be attended by both Houses in a body, or by a committee from each House, or by the two Speakers only. An address of the House of Commons only may be presented by the whole House, or by the Speaker—*9 Grey,* 473, 1 *Chandler,* 298, 301, or by such particular members as are of the Privy Council.—*2 Hats.* 276.

SECTION XI.

COMMITTEES.*

Standing committees, as of privileges and elections, &c., are usually appointed at the first meeting, to continue through the session. The person first named is generally permitted to act as chairman. But this is a matter of courtesy; every committee having a right to elect their own chairman, who presides over them, puts questions, and reports their proceedings to the House.—4 *Inst.* 11, 12—*Scob.* 7—1 *Grey*, 112.

At these committees the members are to speak standing, and not sitting; though there is reason to conjecture it was formerly otherwise.—*D' Ewes*, 630, col. 1—*Parl. Hist.* 440—2 *Hats.* 77.

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

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

So soon as the House sits, and a committee is notified of it, the chairman is in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the services of the House.—2 *Nats.* 319. *Vide Rules H. R.* 102.

It appears, that on joint committee of the Lords and Commons, each committee acted integrally, in the following instances.—7 *Grey*, 261, 278, 285, 338—1 *Chandler*, 357, 462. In the following instances it does not appear whether they did or not.—6 *Grey*, 129—7 *Grey*, 123, 229, 321.

SECTION XII.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The speech, messages, and other matters of great concernment, are usually referred to a committee of the whole House—6 *Grey*, 311, where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended until they get into a shape which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the House, are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills—*Scob.* 36, 44. Propositions for any charge on the people are especially to be first made in a committee of the whole—3 *Hats.* 127. *Vide Rules H. R.* 123, 124. The sense of the whole is better taken in committee, because in all committees every one speaks as often as he pleases—*Scob.* 49—*Vide Rules H. R.* 125. They generally acquiesce in the chairman named by the speaker; but, as well as all other committees, have a right to elect one, some member, by consent, putting the question.—*Scob.* 36—3 *Grey*, 301—*Vide Rules H. R.* 118. The form of going from the House into committee, is for the Speaker, on motion, to put the question that

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

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. 38—Vide Rules II. R. 118.* Their quorum is the same as that of the House: and if a defect happens, the chairman, on a motion and question rises: the Speaker resumes the chair, and the chairman can make no other report than to inform the House of the cause of their dissolution. If a message is announced during a committee, the Speaker takes the chair, and receives it, because the committee cannot.—2 *Hats. 125. 126.*

In a committee of the whole, the tellers, on a division, differing as to numbers, great heats and confusion arose, and danger of a decision by the sword. The Speaker took the chair, the mace was forcibly laid on the table; whereupon the members retiring to their places, the Speaker told the House "he had taken the chair without an order to bring the House into order." Some excepted against it; but it was generally approved as the only expedient to suppress disorder. And every member was required, standing up in his place, to engage that he would proceed no further, in consequence of what had happened in the grand committee, which was done.—3 *Grey, 139.*

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

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

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

SECTION XIII.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Common fame is a good ground for the House to proceed by inquiry, and even to accusation.—*Resolutions of House of Commons*, 1 *Carl.* 1, 1625—*Rush. Lex. Parl.* 115—1 *Grey*, 16, 22, 32—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.—2 *Hats.* 108. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters.—2 *Hats.* 106, 107—8 *Grey*, 64. The questions asked must be entered in the journals.—3 *Grey*, 81. But the testimony given in answer before the House, is never written down; but before a committee it must be, for the information of the House, who are not present to hear it.—7 *Crey*, 52, 334.

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

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

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

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

SECTION XIV.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

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

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

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

1. Bills ready for a second reading are read, that they may be referred to committee, and so put under way. But if, on their being read, no motion is made for commitment, they are then laid on the table in the general file, to be taken up in their just turn.
2. After twelve o'clock, bills ready for it are put on their passage.
3. Reports in possession of the House, which offer grounds for a bill, are to be taken up, that the bill may be ordered in.
4. Bills or other matters before the House, and unfinished on the preceding day, whether taken up in turn, or on special order, are entitled to be resumed, and passed on through their present stage.
5. These matters being despatched, for preparing and expediting business, the general file of bills and other papers is taken up, and each article of it is brought on according to its seniority, reckoned by the date of its first introduction to the House. Reports on bills belong to the dates of their bills.

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

1. Motions previously submitted.
2. Reports of committees previously made.
3. Bills from the House of Representatives, and those introduced on leave, which have been read the first time, are read the second time, and if not referred to a committee, are considered in committee of the whole, and proceeded with as in other cases.
4. After twelve o'clock, engrossed bills of the Senate, and bills of the House of Representatives, on the third reading are put on their passage.
5. If the above are finished before one o'clock, the general file of bills, consisting of those reported from committees on the second reading, and those reported from committees after having been referred, are taken up in the order in which they are reported to the Senate by the respective committees.
6. At one o'clock, if no business be pending, or if no motion be made to proceed to other business, the special orders are called at the head of which stands the unfinished business of the preceding day.—*Vide Rules H. R., 19 to 27, inclusive.*

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

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

SECTION XV.

ORDER.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.—*Const.* 1, 5.

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

SECTION XVI.

ORDERS, RESPECTING PAPERS.

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

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

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

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

SECTION XVII.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

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

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and to address himself, not to the House, or any particular member, but to the Speaker, who calls him by his name, that the House may take notice, who it is that speaks.—*Scob.* 6—*D' Ewes*, 487, *col.* 1—2 *Hats.* 77—4 *Grey*, 66—8 *Grey*, 108. But members who are indisposed, may be indulged to speak sitting.—3 *Hats.* 75, 77—1 *Grey*, 195.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No member shall speak more than once to the same question, without leave of the House, unless he be the mover, proposer, or introducer of the matter pending; in which case he shall be permitted to speak in reply, but not until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.—*Rule H. R. 22.*

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

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

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

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

No person, in speaking, is to mention a member then present by his name; but to describe him by his seat in the House, or who spoke last, or on the other side of the question, &c.—*Mem. in Hakew.*—3 *Smyth's Comw. L.* 2, c. 3; not to digress from the matter to fall upon the person.—*Scob.* 31—*Hale. Parl.* 133—2 *Hats.* 166, by speaking, reviling, nipping, or unmannerly words against a particular member.—*Smyth's Comw. L.* 2, c. 3. The consequence of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms; but to arraign the motives of those who propose or advocate it, is a personality, and against order. Qui digreditur a materia ad personam, Mr. Speaker ought to suppress.—*Ord. Com.* 1604, Apr. 19.

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

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

No one is to disturb another in his speech, by hissing, coughing, spitting, 6 *Grey* 332—*Scob.* 8—*D'Eves*, 332, col. 1; nor stand up to interrupt him, *Town. col.* 205—*Mem. in Hakew.* 31; nor to pass between the Speaker and the speaking member; nor to go across the House,

Scob. 6; or to walk up and down it; or to take books or paper from the table, or write there.—2 *Hats.* 177.

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

If repeated calls do not produce order, the Speaker may call by his name any member obstinately persisting in irregularity; whereupon the House may require the member to withdraw. He is then to be heard in exculpation, and to withdraw. Then the Speaker states the offence committed, and the House considers the degree of punishment they will inflict.—2 *Hats.* 166, 7, 8, 172.

For instances of assaults and affrays in the House of Commons, and the proceedings thereon, see 1 *Pet. Misc.* 82—3 *Grey*, 8, 128—4 *Grey*, 328—5 *Grey*, 38—26 *Grey*, 204—10 *Grey*, 8. Whenever warm words or an assault have passed between members, the House, for the protection of their members, requires them to declare in their places, not to prosecute any quarrel, 3 *Grey*, 128, 293—5 *Grey*, 289; or orders them to attend the Speaker, who is to accommodate their differences, and to report to the House, 3 *Grey*, 419; and they are put under restraint, if they refuse, or until they do.—9 *Grey*, 234, 312.

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

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

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

In Parliament, to speak irreverently or seditiously against the King, is against order.—*Smyth's 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, nor to be influenced by the proceedings of the other; and the quoting them might beget reflections leading to misunderstanding between the two Houses.—8 *Grey*, 22.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XVIII.

ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

The only case where a member has a right to insist on 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*. 57, 129. How far an order of the House is binding, see *Habeas*. 392.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XIX.

PETITIONS.

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

Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners, *Scob.* 87—*L. Parl. c.* 22—9 *Grey*, 362, unless they are attending, 1 *Grey*, 401, or unable to sign and averred by a member, 3 *Grey*, 418. But a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning, was on the question, (March 14, 1860.) received by the Senate. The averment of a member, or somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioners, is necessary, if it be questioned.—6 *Grey*, 36. It must be presented by a member, not by the petitioners, and must be opened by him, holding it in his hand, 10 *Grey*, 57.

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

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

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

SECTION XX.

MOTIONS.

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

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

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

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

When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker; or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud by the clerk before debated.—*Rules H. R. 33.*

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

It might be asked, whether a motion for adjournment, or for the orders of the day, can be made by one member while another is speaking? It cannot. When two members offer to speak, he who rose first

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

SECTION XXI.

RESOLUTIONS.

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

A resolution for an allowance of money to the clerks being moved, it was objected to as not in order, and so ruled by the Chair. But on appeal to the Senate, (i. e., a call for their sense by the President, on account of *doubt* in his mind, according to Rule 16,) the decision was overruled.—*Journ. Sen.*, June 1, 1783. I presume the doubt was, whether an allowance of money could be made otherwise than by bill.

SECTION XXII.

BILLS.

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

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

SECTION XXIII.

BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN.

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

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

It is to be presented fairly written, without any erasure or interlineation; or the Speaker may refuse it.—*Scob. 31—1 Grey, 82, 84.*

SECTION XXIV.

BILLS, FIRST READING.

When a bill is first presented, the clerk reads it at the table, and hands it to the Speaker, who, rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this is the first time of reading it; and the question will be, Whether it shall be read a second time? Then sitting down, to give an opening for objections; if none be made, he rises again, and puts the question, Whether it shall be read a second time?—*Hakew.* 137, 141. A bill cannot be amended at the first reading.—6 *Grey*, 286; nor is it usual for it to be opposed then, but it may be done and rejected.—*D' Ewes*, 325, col. 1.—3 *Hats*. 198. (*Vide Rules H. R.* 109.)

SECTION XXV.

BILLS, SECOND READING.

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

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

SECTION XXVI.

BILLS, COMMITMENT.

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

Those who take exception to some particulars in the bill, are to be of the committee. But none who speak directly against the body of the bill. For he that would totally destroy, would not amend it.—*Hakew.* 146—*Town.* col. 208—*D' Ewes*, 634, col. 2—*Scob.* 47; or, as is said, 5 *Grey*, 145, the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it—6 *Grey* 373. It is therefore a constant rule, "that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it." *Grey*, 228.

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

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

The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and, if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be 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 one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same; and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice. When any subject or matter shall have been referred to a committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature, may, on motion, be referred to such committee.—*Rule 34.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

The paper before a committee, whether select or of the whole, may be a bill, resolutions, draught of an address, &c., and it may either originate with them, or be referred to them. In every case, the whole paper is read first by the clerk, and then by the chairman, by paragraphs, *Scob.* 49, pausing at the end of each paragraph, and putting questions for amending, if proposed. In the case of resolutions on distinct subjects, originating with themselves, a question is put on each separately, as amended, or unamended, and no final question on the whole.—3 *Hats.* 276. But if they relate to the same subject, a question is put on the whole. If it be a bill, draught of an address, or other paper originating with them, they proceed by paragraphs, putting questions for amending, either by insertion or striking out, if proposed; but no question on agreeing to the paragraphs separately. This is reserved to the close, when a question is put on the whole for agreeing to it as amended or unamended. But if it be a paper referred to them, they proceed to put questions of amendment, if proposed, but no final question on the whole; because all parts of the paper having been adopted by the House, stand, of course, unless altered, or struck out by a vote. Even if they are opposed to the whole paper, and think it cannot be made good by amendments, they cannot reject

it, but must report it back to the House without amendments, and there make their opposition.

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

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

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

On this head, the following case occurred in the Senate, March 6, 1800. A resolution which had no preamble, having been already amended by the House, so that a few words only of the original remained in it, a motion was made to prefix a preamble, which, having an aspect very different from the resolution, the mover intimated that he should afterwards propose a correspondent amendment in the body of the resolution. It was objected that a preamble could not be taken up till the body of the resolution is done with. But the preamble was received; because we are in fact through the body of the resolution we have amended, that as far as amendments have been offered, and indeed till little of the original is left, it is the proper time, therefore, to consider a preamble; and whether the one offered be consistent with the resolution, is for the House to determine. The mover, indeed, has intimated that he shall offer a subsequent proposition for the body of the resolution; but the House is not in possession of it; it remains in his breast, and may be withheld. The rules of the House can only operate on what is before them. The practice of the Senate, too, allows recurrences backward and forwards for the purpose of amendments, not permitting amendments in a subsequent, to preclude those in a prior part, or *e converso*.

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

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

The committee may not erase, interline, or blot the bill itself; but must in a paper by itself, set down the amendments, stating the words 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—*Halew.* 148.

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

SECTION XXVIII.

BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

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

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

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

SECTION XXIX.

BILL, REPORT TAKEN UP.

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

On taking up a bill reported with amendments, the amendments only are read by the clerk. The Speaker then reads the first, and puts it

to the question: and so on till the whole are adopted or rejected, before any other amendment be admitted, except it be an amendment to an amendment.—*Elsynge's Mem.* 23. When through the amendments of the committee, the Speaker pauses, and gives time for amendments to be proposed in the House to the body of the bill; as he does also if it has been reported without amendments; putting no question but on amendments proposed: and when through the whole he puts the question, Whether the bill shall be read the third time?

SECTION XXX.

QUASI-COMMITTEE.

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

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

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

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

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

The first and second of these peculiarities attach to the quasi-committee of the Senate, as every day's practice proves; and seem to be the only ones to which the 28th rule meant to subject them; for it continues to be a House, and therefore, though it acts in some respects as a committee, in others it preserves its character as a House. Thus, 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; not being able, as the committee is, to avoid it by returning into the House; for the moment it would resume the same subject there, the 20th rule declares it again a quasi-committee. 5th. It would doubtless exercise its powers as a House on any breach of order. 6th. It takes a question by Yea and Nay as the House does. 7th. It receives messages from the President, and the other House. 8th. In the midst of a debate, it receives a motion to adjourn, and adjourns as a House, not as a committee.

SECTION XXXI.

BILLS, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

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

"The final question, upon the second reading of every bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? and no amendment shall be received for discussion at the third reading of any bill, resolution, amendments, 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."

every one to make up his mind decisively for this question, or he loses the main battle; and accident and management may, and often do, prevent a successful rallying on the next and last question, Whether it shall pass?

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

SECTION XXXII.

READING PAPERS.

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

It is equally an error to suppose that any member has a right, without a question put, to lay a book or paper on the table, and have it read; or 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 titles; unless a member insists, they shall be read, and then nobody can oppose it.—2 *Hats*. 117.

SECTION XXXIII.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

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

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

It is no possession of a bill, unless it be delivered to the clerk to be read, or the Speaker reads the title.—*Lex. Parl. 274—Elsynge Mem. 85—Ord. House of Commons, 64.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. When a motion is made which it will be proper to act on, but information is wanted, or something more pressing claims the present time, the question or debate is adjourned to such a day within the session as will answer the views of the House.—*2 Hats. 81.* And those

who have spoken before, may not speak again when the adjourned debate is resumed.—2 *Hats.* 73. Some times, however, this has been abusively used, by adjourning it to a day beyond the session, to get rid of it altogether, as would be done by an indefinite postponement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Prev. Qu. and Postpone }
Commit } | 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 } | |
| 3. Commit and Prev. Qu. }
Amend } | |
| 4. Amend. and Prev. Qu. }
Postpone -
Amend } | |
| 5. Postpone and Prev. Qu. }
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 post-

poning 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 postponment competing, postponment 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 postponment, commitment or amendment.—2 *Hats.* 81, 2, 3, 4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXIV.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

When any question is before the House, any member may move a previous question, "Whether that question (called the main question) shall now be put?" If it pass in the affirmative, then the main question is to be put immediately, and no man may speak any thing further to it, either to add or alter.—*Memor. in Hakew.* 23—4 *Grey*, 27.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXV.

AMENDMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

as putting the whole motion to the question at once would not have precluded, the putting the half of it cannot do it.*

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

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

In Senate, January 25, 1798, a motion to postpone, until the second Tuesday in February, some amendment proposed to the Constitution. The words, "until the second Tuesday in February," were struck out by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add, "until the first day of June." Objected, that it was not in order, as the question should first be put on the longest time; therefore a shorter time decided against, a longer cannot be put to question. It was answered that this rule takes place only in filling blanks for time. But when a specific time stands part of a motion, that may be struck out as well as any other part of the motion; and when struck out a motion may be received to insert any other. In fact it is not till they are struck out, and a blank for the time thereby produced, that the rule can begin to operate, by receiving all the propositions for different times, and putting the questions successively on the longest. Otherwise it would be in the power of the mover, by inserting originally a short time, to preclude the possibility of a longer. For till the short time is struck out, you cannot insert a longer; and if, after it is struck out, you cannot do it, then it cannot be done at all. Suppose the first motion has been to amend, by striking out "the second Tuesday in February," and inserting instead thereof, "the first of June." It would have been regular then to divide the question, by proposing first the question to strike out, and then that to insert. Now this is precisely the effect of the present proceeding; only instead of one motion and two questions, there are two motions and two questions to effect it; the motion being divided as well as the question.

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.

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

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

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

SECTION XXXVI.

DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

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

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

1798, May 30, the alien bill in quasi-committee. To a section and proviso in the original, had been added two new provisos by way of amendment. On a motion to strike out the section as amended, the question was desired to be divided. To do this, it must be put first on striking out either the former proviso, or some distinct member of the section. But when nothing remains but the last member of the section, and the provisos, they cannot be divided so as to put the last member to question by itself; for the provisos might thus be left standing alone as exceptions to a rule when the rule is taken away; or the new provisos might be left to a second question, after having been decided on once before at the same reading, which is contrary to rule. But the question must be on striking out the last member of the section as amended. This sweeps away the exceptions with the rule, and relieves from inconsistency. A question to be divisible, must comprehend points so distinct and entire, that one of them being taken away, the other may stand entire. But a proviso or exception, with an enacting clause, does not contain an entire point or proposition.

May 31. The same bill being before the Senate. There was a proviso, that the bill should not extend, 1. To any foreign minister; nor, 2. To any person to whom the President should give a passport; nor,

3. To any alien merchant, conforming himself to such regulations as the President shall prescribe; and division of the question into its simplest elements was called for. It was divided into four parts, the 4th taking in the words "conforming himself," &c. It was objected, that the words "any alien merchant" could not be separated from their modifying words, "conforming," &c., because these words, if left by themselves, contain no substantive idea, will make no sense. But admitting that the divisions of a paragraph into separate questions, must be so made as that each part may stand by itself, yet the House having, on the question, retained the two first divisions, the words, "any alien merchant," may be struck out, and their modifying words will then attach themselves to the preceding description of persons, and become a modification of that description.

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

SECTION XXXVII.

CO-EXISTING QUESTIONS.

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

SECTION XXXVIII.

EQUIVALENT QUESTIONS.

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

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

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

1st. To agree. } Either of these concludes the other necessarily,
2d. To disagree. } 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. } You may then either insist or adhere.
4th. To insist. } You may then either recede or adhere.
5th. To adhere. } You may then either recede or insist.
Consequently, the negative of these is not equivalent to a positive vote, the other way. It does not raise so necessary an implication as may authorize the secretary by inference to enter another vote; for two alternatives still remain, either of which may be adopted by the House.

SECTION XXXIX.

THE QUESTION.

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

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

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

SECTION XL.

BILLS, THIRD READING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XLI.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

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

When the House of Commons is divided, the one party goes forth and the other remains in the House. This has made it important which go forth, and which remain; because the latter gain all the indolent, the indifferent, and inattentive. Their general rule, therefore, is, that those who give their vote for the preservation of the orders of the House, shall stay in, and those who are for introducing any new matter, or alteration, or proceeding, contrary to the established course, are to go out. But this rule is subject to many exceptions and modifications.—2 *Rush. p.* 3, *fol.* 62—*Scob.* 43, 52—*Co.* 12, 116—*D' Ewes,* 105, *col.* 1—*Mem. in Hakew.* 25, 29, as will appear by the following statement of who go forth.

Petition that it be received*.....	} 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,.....	} Ayes.
Read 1st or 2d time,.....	
Engrossed, or read 3d time,.....	
Proceeding on every other stage,.....	
Committed,.....	
To a committee of the whole,.....	} Noes.

* Notes. 9 Grey, 365.

To a select committee,.....	Ayes.	
Report of a bill to lie on the table,.....	Noes.	
Be <i>now</i> read,.....	Ayes.	
Be taken into consideration three months hence,.....	} 50 P. J. 251.	
Amendments to be read a 2d time,.....		Noes.
Clause offered on report of bill be read 2d time,.....		
For receiving a clause,.....	} Ayes.	334
With amendments be engrossed,.....		
That a bill be now read a third time,.....	Noes.	398
Receive a rider,.....		260
Pass,.....	} Ayes.	159
Be printed,.....		
Committees. That A. take the chair,.....		
To agree to a whole or any part of the report,.....		
That the House do <i>now</i> resolve into a committee,.....		291
Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into committee,.....	} Noes.	
That he issue warrant for a new visit,.....		
Member. That none be absent without leave,.....		
Witness. That he be further examined.....	Ayes.	344
Previous questions.....	Noes.	
Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum.....	} Ayes.	
Amendments. That words stand part of.....		
Lords. That their amendment be read a 2d time.....	Ayes.	
Messengers be received.....	} Ayes.	
Orders of the day to be now read, if before 2 o'clock.....		
If after 2 o'clock.....	Noes.	
Adjournment till the next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock	Ayes.	
If after 4 o'clock.....	Noes.	
Over a sitting day, (unless a previous resolution,).....	Ayes.	
Over the 30th January.....	Noes.	
For sitting day on Sunday, or any other day, not being a sitting day.....	} Ayes.	

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

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

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

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

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

The voice of the majority decides. For the *lex majoris partis*, is the law of all councils, elections, &c., where not otherwise expressly provided.—*Hakew.* 93. But if the House be equally divided "*semper presumatur pro negante*:" that is, the former law is 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. I, Sec. 2.*

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

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

SECTION XLII.

TITLE.

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

SECTION XLIII.

RECONSIDERATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XLIV.

BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

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

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

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

SECTION XLV.

AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

When either House, *e. g.* the House of Commons, sends a bill to the other, the other may pass it with amendments. The regular progression in this case is, that the Commons disagree to the amendment; the Lords insist on it; the Commons insist on their disagreement; the Lords adhere to their amendment; the Commons adhere to their disagreement. The term of insisting may be repeated as often as they choose

to keep the question open. But the first adherence to 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 Houses to a concurrence. Either House, however, is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance.—10 *Grey*, 146. But it is not respectful to the other. In the ordinary Parliamentary course, there are two free conferences, at least, before adherence.—10 *Grey*, 147.

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

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

In the case of a money bill, the Lords' proposed amendments became, by delay, confessedly necessary. The Commons, however, refused them, as infringing on their privilege as to money bills, but they offered themselves to add to the bill a proviso to the same effect, which had no 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 any thing in a bill which had been agreed and passed by both Houses.—6 *Grey*, 274—1 *Chand.* 312.

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

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

The originating House agrees to their amendment with an amendment; 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 1st degree, and the amendment to that again by the amending House is only in the 2d, to wit: an amendment to an amendment, and so admissible. Just so when on a bill from the orig-

inating House, the other at its 2d reading, makes an amendment; on the 3d reading, this amendment is become the text of the bill, and if an amendment to it be moved, an amendment to that amendment may also be moved, as being only in the second degree.

SECTION XLVI.

CONFERENCES.

It is on the occasion of amendments between the Houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two Houses on matters depending between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be by the House which is possessed of the papers.—*Hats.* 71.—1 *Grey*, 425.

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

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

ment, &c., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other: and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber.—2 *Hats.* 271, 317, 323, 354.—10 *Grey*, 146.

After a free conference, the usage is to proceed with free conferences es, 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 *Chand.* 304; or the failure of the other House to present to the King a bill passed by both Houses, 8 *Grey*, 302, or on information received, and relating to the safety of the nation.—10 *Grey*, 171; or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one House to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon.—10 *Grey*, 148. So, when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it, they ask a conference.—3 *Grey*, 155. Formerly, an address or articles of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the House, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the King, were sometimes communicated by way of conference.—7 *Grey*, 128, 309, 387—7 *Grey*, 80—8 *Grey*, 210, 255—1 *Tarback's Deb.* 278—10 *Grey*, 293—1 *Chandler*, 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice.—8 *Grey*, 255.

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

SECTION XLVII.

MESSAGES.

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

In Senate, messengers are introduced in any state of business, except—1. While a question is putting. 2. While the yeas and nays are calling. 3. While the ballots are calling. The first case is short; the second and third are cases where any interruption might occasion errors difficult to be corrected.—*Rule* 45.

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 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 indamissable by itself, that House disagreed, and notified the Senate of their disagreement. This produced a discovery of the mistake. The Secretary was sent to the other House to correct his mistake, the correction was received, and the two amendments acted on *de novo*.

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

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

But in Congress the rejection is noticed by message to the House in which the bill originated.—*Joint Rules*, 12.

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

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

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

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

SECTION XLVIII.

ASSENT.

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

When a bill has passed both Houses of Congress, the House last acting on it notifies its passage to the other, and delivers the bill to the joint committee of enrollment, who see that it is truly enrolled in parchment.—(*Vide Joint Rules*, 6.) When the bill is enrolled, it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly and all of a piece, that the blanks within the paragraphs may not give room for forgery.—9 *Grey*, 143. It is then put in the hands of the clerk of the House of Representatives, to have it signed by the Speaker. The clerk then brings it by way of message to the Senate, to be signed by their President. The secretary of the Senate returns it to the committee of enrollment, who present it to the President of the United States.—(*Vide Joint Rules*, 8, 9.) If he approves, he signs and deposits it among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, and notifies by message the House in which it originated, that he has approved and

signed it; of which that House informs the other by message. If the President disapproves, he is to return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated, who are to enter the objections at large, on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the President's objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (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 repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.—*Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 7.*

SECTION XLIX.

JOURNALS.

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

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

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

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

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

Some judges have been of opinion that the journals of the House of Commons are no records, but remembrances. But this is not law.—*Cob. 110. 111—Lex. Parl. 114, 115—Jour. H. C. Mar. 17, 1592—Hale. Parl. 105.* For the Lords, in their House, have power of judicature; the Commons, in their House, have power of judicature; and both

Houses together have power of judicature; and the book of the clerk of the House of Commons is a record, as is affirmed by act of Parliamentary.—6 *H. 8 c. 16*—*Inst.* 23, 34; and every member of the House of Commons has a judicial place.—4 *Inst.* 15. As record, they are open to every person; and a printed note of either House is sufficient ground for the other to notice it. Either may appoint a committee to inspect the journals of the other, and report what has been done by the other in any particular case.—2 *Hats.* 261—3 *Hats.* 27, 30. Every member has a right to see the journals, and to take and publish votes from them. Being a record, every one may see and publish them.—6 *Grey*, 118, 119.

On information of a misentry 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.—I. 5. But neither House, during the session of Congress, shall without the consent of the other adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.—I. 5. The President may, on extraordinary occasion, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper.—*Const.* II., 3.

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

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

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

SECTION LI.

A SESSION.

Parliament have three modes of separation, to wit, by adjournment, by prorogation, or dissolution by the King, or by the efflux of the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session; provided some act has passed. In this case, all matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their

next meeting are to be taken up *de novo*, if taken up at all.—1 *Blackst.* 186. Adjournment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight, a month, &c., *ad libitum*. All matters depending remain in *statu quo*, and when they meet again, be the term ever so distant, are resumed without any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left.—1 *Lev.* 165—*Lex. Parl. c.* 2—1 *Ro. Rep.* 29—4 *Inst.* 7, 27, 28—*Hutt.* 61—1 *Mod.* 152—*Ruffh. Jac. L. Dict. Parliaments—Blackst.* 186. Their whole session is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof.—*Bro. Abr. Parliament* 86.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by prorogation—5 *Grey*, 374—9 *Grey*, 350—1 *Chandler*, 50. Neither House can continue any portion of itself in any Parliamentary function, beyond the end of the session, without the consent of the two other branches. When done, it is by a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose.

Congress separate in two ways only, to wit, by adjournment or dissolution, by the efflux of their time. What then constitutes a session with them? A dissolution certainly closes one session, and the meeting of a new Congress begins another. The Constitution authorizes the President: "On extraordinary occasions, to convene both Houses or either of them."—*Art. 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 the joint vote authorizing the President of the Senate and the Speaker, to close the session on a fixed day, which is usually in the following form, "Resolved, by the Senate, and House of Representatives, that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the — day of —."

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

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

SECTION LII.

TREATIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The votes so confirmed shall, by the House or a committee thereof, be reduced into the form of a ratification with or without modifications, as may have been decided, and shall be proposed on a subsequent day, when every one shall again be free to move

amendments, either by inserting or leaving out words; in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the resolution?" And in both cases the concurrence of two-thirds shall be requisite to carry the affirmative, as well as on the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to.—*Rule 37.*

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

SECTION LIII.

IMPEACHMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

JURISDICTION.

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

ACCUSATION.

The Commons as the grand inquest of the nation, become suitors for penal justice.—2 *Woodd.* 597—6 *Grey*, 356. The general course is to pass a resolution, containing a criminal charge against the supposed delinquent, and then to direct some member to impeach him by oral

accusation, at the bar of the House of Lords, in the name of the Commons. The person signifies that the articles will be exhibited, and desires that the delinquent may be sequestered from his seat, or be committed, or that the Peers will take order for his appearance.—*Sachv. Trial*, 325—2 *Woodd.* 602, 605—*Lord's Jour.* 3 *June*, 1701—1 *Wms.* 616—6 *Grey*, 324.

PROCESS.

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

ARTICLES.

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

APPEARANCE.

If he appears, and the case be capital, he answers in custody, though not if the accusation be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusations. If it be for 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 *Rusha.* 268—*Fost.* 232—1 *Clar. Hist. of the Reb.* 379. On a misdemeanor, his appearance may be in person, or he may answer in writing, or by attorney.—1 *Seld. Jud.* 100. The general rule on an accusation for a misdemeanor is, that in such a state of liberty or restraint as the party is when the commons complain of him, in such he is to answer,—*Seld. Jud.* 101. If previously committed by the Commons, he answers as a prisoner. But this may be called in some sort, *judicium parium suorum*—*Seld. Jud.* In misdemeanors, the party has a right to counsel by the common law; but not in capital cases.—*Seld. Jud.* 102.—5.

ANSWER.

The answer need not observe great strictness of form. He may plead guilty as to part, and defend as to the residue; or, saving all exceptions, deny the whole, or give a particular answer to each article separately.—1 *Rush.* 274—2 *Rush.* 1374—12 *Parl. Hist.* 442—3 *Lord's Jour.* 13 *Nov.* 1643—2 *Woodd.* 607. But he cannot plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment.—2 *Woodd.* 618—2 *St. Tr.* 735.

REPLICATION, REJOINDER, ETC.

There may be a replication, rejoinder, &c., *Seld. Jud.* 114—8 *Grey's Deb.* 283—*Sach. Tr.* 15—*Jour. H. of Commons*, 6 *March*, 1640, 1.

WITNESSES.

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

JURY.

In the case of Alice Pierce, 1 *R.* 2, a jury was empannelled for her trial before a committee.—*Seld. Jud.* 123. But this was on a complaint, not an impeachment by the Commons.—*Seld. Jud.* 163. It must have also been for a misdemeanor only, as the Lords Spiritual sat in the case, which they do on misdemeanors, but not in capital cases.—*Seld. Jud.* 148. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods.—*Seld. Jud.* 188. This, Seldon says, is the only jury he finds recorded in Parliament for misdemeanors, but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on the trial of his country, a jury ought to be empannelled; and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the Commons; for they are in *loco proprio*, and here no jury ought to be empannelled.—*Id.* 124. The Lord Berkley, 6, *E.* 3, was arraigned for the murder of, *L.* 2, on an information on the part of the King, and not on impeachment of the Commons; for then they had been *patria sua*. He waived his peerage, and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire.—*Id.* 125. In one, 1 *H.* 7, the Commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given or hereafter to be given in Parliament.—*Id.* 133. They have been generally, and more justly considered, as is before stated, as the grand jury. For the conceit of 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 or condemn according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale says, "the Peers are judges of law as well as of fact." 2 *Hale, P. C.* 275. Consequently of fact as well as of law.

PRESENCE OF COMMONS.

The Commons are to be present at the examination of witnesses.—*Seld. Jud.* 124. Indeed, they are to attend throughout, either as a committee of the whole House: or otherwise, at discretion, appoint managers to conduct the proofs.—*Rushw. Tr. of Straff.* 37—*Com. Journ.* 4 *Feb.* 1709, 10—2 *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 corporal punishment hath been imprisonment.—*Seld. Jud.* 184. The King's assent is necessary in capital judgments, (but 2 *Wood.* 614, contra,) but not in misdemeanors.—*Seld. Jud.* 136.

CONTINUANCE.

An impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Parliament; but may be resumed by the new Parliament.—*T. Ray*, 383—5 *Com. Jour.* 23 *Dec.* 1790.—*Lord's Jour.* *May* 16, 1791—2 *Wood.* 618.

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

COMPRISING

STATISTICAL LISTS

OF THE

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS:

—THE—

RULES AND JOINT RULES OF SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

—ALSO—

A MANUAL OF CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE SENATE OF 1862.

No. Dis.	Names.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.	Years in Wis.	Years in Leg.	Post Office.	County.	Boarding Place.	Politics.
	Edward Salomon, <i>Lieut. Gov.</i>	Lawyer.....	Germany.....	33	12	1	Milwaukee....	Milwaukee....	Capital House.....	Union.
1	Luther H. Carey.....	Physician.....	New York.....	38	15	3	Greenbush.....	Sheboygan.....	Capital House.....	Rep.
2	Edward Hicks.....	Professor.....	Ohio.....	43	20	1	Green Bay.....	Brown.....	Mrs. Hayes.....	Dem.
3	Hugh Cunning.....	Lawyer.....	Pennsylvania.....	36	6	2	Ozaukee.....	Ozaukee.....	Mrs. Thorne.....	Dem.
4	F. O. Thorp.....	Lawyer.....	New York.....	29	22	1	West Bend.....	Washington.....	Mrs. Thorne.....	Dem.
5	Charles Quentin.....	Real Estate Dealer	Prussia.....	51	12	2	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Capital House.....	Dem.
6	Edward Keogh.....	Printer.....	Ireland.....	28	20	3	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Mrs. Thorne.....	Dem.
7	William L. Utley.....	Hotel Keeper.....	Massachusetts.....	48	18	4	Racine.....	Racine.....	Capital House.....	Rep.
8	Hermon S. Thorp.....	Farmer.....	Connecticut.....	51	21	2	Cypress.....	Kenosha.....	Mrs. Thorne.....	Rep.
9	John T. Kingston.....	Lumberman.....	Illinois.....	43	28	4	Necedah.....	Juneau.....	D. H. Wright.....	Rep.
10	Geo. C. Pratt.....	Farmer.....	New Hampshire.....	50	18	1	Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	Capital House.....	Dem.
11	Samuel C. Bean.....	Farmer.....	New Hampshire.....	42	7	4	Sun Prairie.....	Dane.....	S. C. Bean.....	Rep.
12	Wyman Spooner.....	Lawyer.....	Massachusetts.....	63	19	5	Elkhorn.....	Walworth.....	Mrs. Scidmore.....	Rep.
13	Samuel Cole.....	Mechanic.....	Canada East.....	47	24	4	Gratiot.....	La Fayette.....	City Hotel.....	Dem.
14	Smith S. Wilkinson.....	Lawyer.....	New York.....	37	5	1	Prairie du Sac	Sauk.....	American House.....	Rep.
15	L. W. Joiner.....	Farmer.....	Vermont.....	51	17	5	Wyoming.....	Iowa.....	Mrs. Scidmore.....	Rep.
16	Milas K. Young.....	Farmer.....	Indiana.....	49	16	2	Glen Haven.....	Grant.....	American House.....	Rep.
17	Ezra A. Foot.....	Farmer.....	Connecticut.....	52	17	3	Footville.....	Rock.....	Mr. Scidmore.....	Rep.
18	Joel Rich.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	37	18	1	Juneau.....	Dodge.....	American House.....	Dem.
19	George A. Jenkins.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	43	7	2	Charlestown.....	Calumet.....	Lyman C. Draper.....	Rep.
20	G. W. Mitchell.....	Farmer.....	Vermont.....	39	20	1	Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.....	Capital House.....	Dem.
21	S. M. Hay.....	Hardware Merch't	Pennsylvania.....	35	17	2	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	Mrs. Bright.....	Rep.
22	Thos. R. Hudd.....	Lawyer.....	New York.....	28	10	1	Appleton.....	Outagamie.....	Mrs. Hayes.....	Dem.
23	E. Montgomery.....	Farmer.....	Ohio.....	44	13	2	Farmington.....	Jefferson.....	Meredith House.....	Rep.
24	Edmund A. West.....	Lawyer.....	Ohio.....	38	8	2	Monroe.....	Green.....	American House.....	Rep.
25	Gerry W. Hazleton.....	Lawyer.....	New Hampshire.....	32	5	2	Columbus.....	Columbia.....	Mrs. Bright.....	Rep.
26	Benj. F. Hopkins.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	32	13	1	Madison.....	Dane.....	Home.....	Rep.
27	E. L. Browne.....	Lawyer.....	New York.....	31	17	2	Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	Mrs. Siegfried.....	Rep.
28	H. L. Humphrey.....	Lawyer.....	New York.....	31	7	1	Hudson.....	St. Croix.....	Mrs. Hays.....	Union.
29	Charles S. Kelsey.....	Miller.....	New York.....	40	8	2	Montello.....	Marquette.....	Meredith House.....	Rep.
30	N. S. Cate.....	Lumberman.....	Vermont.....	45	4	1	De Soto.....	Bad Ax.....	Mrs. Hough.....	Union.
31	Edwin Flint.....	Lawyer.....	Vermont.....	47	12	1	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	Mr. Miller.....	Rep.
32	M. D. Bartlett.....	Lawyer.....	New York.....	29	9	1	Durand.....	Pepin.....	American House.....	Rep.
33	Sat. Clark.....	Lawyer.....	Washington City.....	41	34	3	Horicon.....	Dodge.....	Capital House.....	Dem.

STATISTICAL LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Names.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.	Yrs. in	Post Office.	County.	Boarding Place.	Politics.
					State.				
J. H. Warren.....	Chief Clerk.....	Physician.....	New York.....	36	24	Albany.....	Green.....	American House...	Rep.
E. D. Campbell.....	Ass't Clerk.....	Attorney.....	Connecticut	50	7	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	American House...	Dem.
T. Wilson Caster.....	Engrossing Clerk..	Collecting Agent..	New York.....	26	11	Ripon.....	Fond du Lac...	Mrs. Seymour.....	Rep.
J. M. Randall.....	Enrolling Clerk....	Attorney.....	Pennsylvania.....	57	7	La Crosse.....	.....	Mrs. Wilson.....	Rep.
F. W. Stewart.....	Transcribing Clerk	Farmer.....	New York.....	28	11	Baraboo.....	Sauk.....	American House...	Rep.
Bloom U. Caswell...	Sergeant-at-Arms..	Farmer.....	New York.....	32	8	Madison.....	Dane.....	Home.....	Rep.
James L. Wilder.....	Ass't.....do.....	Mechanic.....	New York.....	33	8	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	Mrs. Austin.....	Rep.
H. W. Browne.....	Post Master.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	40	20	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Mrs. Seymour.....	Rep.
D. H. Pulcifer.....	Ass't Post Master..	Pub. & Editor.....	Vermont.....	27	7	Columbus.....	Columbia.....	Mrs. Seymour.....	Rep.
Wm. C. Lesure.....	Door-Keeper.....	Farmer.....	Massachusetts	52	19	Black River Falls	Jackson.....	American House...	Rep.
Julius C. Chandler...	Ass't Door-Keeper..	Editor.....	Vermont.....	27	7	Friendship.....	Adams.....	Mrs. Seigfreid...	Shang'ai
C. H. Beyler.....	Fireman.....	Laborer.....	Germany.....	29	12	Madison.....	Dane.....	Home.....	Rep.
John Crowley.....	Fireman.....	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	52	15	Cypress.....	Kenosha.....	City Hotel.....	Rep.
Bolivar Verhas.....	Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin.....	10	10	Madison.....	Dane.....	Home.....	Rep.
Fred Sholes.....	Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin.....	14	14	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Mrs. Clark.....	Rep.
Albert Dexter.....	Messenger.....	Student.....	Massachusetts.....	13	8	Madison.....	Dane.....	Home.....	Rep.
Wm. L. Abbott.....	Porter.....	Printer.....	Ohio.....	20	12	Wautoma.....	Waushara.....	American House...	Rep.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

- On the Judiciary.*—Senators Spooner, Flint, Hudd, West, and F. O. Thorp.
- On Finance.*—Senators Foot, Cole, and Hopkins.
- On Incorporations.*—Senators Kingston, Clark, and Bartlett.
- On Roads, Bridges, and Ferries.*—Senators Cate, Cunning, and Jenkins.
- On Town and County Organization.*—Senators West, Pratt, and H. S. Thorp.
- On the Militia.*—Senators Hay, Rich, and Cary.
- On Privileges and Elections.*—Senators West, Quentin, and Utley.
- On Agriculture.*—Senators Jenkins, Cole, and Montgomery.
- On Legislative Expenditures.*—Senators Flint, Keogh, and Kingston.
- On State Affairs.*—Senators Hopkins, Hicks, and Humphrey.
- On Federal Relations.*—Senators Hazelton, Hicks, and Browne.
- On Education.*—Senators Cary, Mitchel, and Hazelton.
- On Banks and Banking.*—Senators Kelsey, Quentin, and Spooner.
- On Claims.*—Senators Bean, Rich, and Joiner.
- On Internal Improvements.*—Senators H. S. Thorp, Keogh, and Young.
- On Engrossed Bills.*—Senators Humphrey, Keogh, and Wilkinson.
- On Enrolled Bills.*—Senators Bartlett, Hay, and F. O. Thorp.
- On Contingent Expenses.*—Senators Young, Hudd, and Jenkins.
- On Public Lands.*—Senators Wilkinson, Hicks, and Kingston.
- On the State Prison.*—Senators Utley, Mitchell, and Hay.
- On Railroads.*—Senators Joiner, Kelsey, Rich, Hicks, and Foot.
- On Benevolent Institutions.*—Senators Montgomery, Cole, and Hazelton.
- On Printing.*—Senators Brown and Cole.
- On Local Legislation.*—Senators Hicks and Brown.
- Joint Committee to investigate the military operations of the State.*—Senators Quentin, F. O. Thorp, and Humphrey.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE SENATE.

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

Calling Senate to order.

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

Duties of President.

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

Temporary President.

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

President pro tem.

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

Committee of the Whole.

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

Duties of President.

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

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

Questions—how stated and decided.

counted; and if there still be a doubt, or a *count* be called for, the President shall appoint two tellers, one from each side, to make the count and report the same to the President, who shall declare the same to the Senate.

Quorums.

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

Leave of absence.

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

Reports of Committees.

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

Clerk, election of, and duties.

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

Sergeant-at-Arms, election and duties.

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

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

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

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

Reporters, persons privileged to floor of Senate.

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

Reading of Journal, order of business.

- 1. Letters, petitions, memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and referred.
- 2. Resolutions, may be offered and considered, notice of intention to introduce bills may be given, and bills may be introduced on leave granted.
- 3. Reports of committees may be made and considered; first from standing committees, and next from select committees.
- 4. Messages and other Executive communications.
- 5. Messages from the Assembly, and amendments proposed by the Assembly to bills from the Senate.

6. Bills and resolutions from the Assembly on their first and second reading.
7. Bills on their third reading.
8. Bills ready for a third reading.
9. Bills reported by a committee of the whole.
10. Bills in which a committee of the whole has made progress, and obtained leave to sit again.
11. Bills not yet considered in committee of the whole.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Every 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.

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

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

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

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

30. It shall be in order for any member who voted in the majority on any question, or for any member who voted in the negative, when the Senate was equally divided, to move a reconsideration of such vote, on the same or next succeeding day that the Senate shall be in session; and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to adjourn, and a motion to recall from the Assembly the proposition on which the vote is proposed to be reconsidered. But no motion to reconsider shall be in order, unless the paper on which the vote is proposed to be reconsidered is in possession of the Senate. A motion to reconsider having been put and lost, shall be deemed a finality on that question. Reconsideration.

- Division of question.** 31. Any member may call for a division of the question, when the same shall admit of it. A motion to strike out being lost, shall not preclude an amendment, nor a motion to strike out and insert.
32. In presenting a petition, memorial, remonstrance, or other communication, addressed to the Senate or Assembly, the member shall only state the general purport of it.
- Papers to be read before presented.** 33. A member offering a resolution, or an amendment to a bill, resolution or memorial, shall first read the same in his place, before presenting it to the President; and every petition, memorial, remonstrance, resolution, bill, and report of committee, shall be endorsed with its appropriate title; and immediately under the endorsement, the name of the member presenting the same shall be written.
- Call of the Senate.** 34. Any three members may make a call of the Senate and require absent members to be sent for, but a call of the Senate cannot be made after the voting has commenced; and the call of the Senate being ordered, and the absentees noted, the doors shall be closed, and no member permitted to leave the room until the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms be received and acted upon, or further proceeding in the call be suspended, or the Senate adjourn. Previous to the reception of such report, further proceedings in the call shall not be suspended, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.
- Rules to govern in Committee of the Whole.** 35. The rules observed in the Senate shall govern, as far as practicable, the proceedings in committee of the whole, except that a member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, and that a call of the ayes and noes, or for the previous question, cannot be made in committee.
- Amendments in Committee of the Whole.** 36. Amendments made in committee of the whole shall be entered on a separate piece of paper, and reported to the Senate by the Chairman, standing in his place, on the floor of the Senate. All amendments and other propositions reported by the 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, after one day's previous notice, or upon reports of committees. And all bills, when introduced, shall be endorsed with the name of the member or committee.
- 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 objection be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading.

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

Committee of the Whole to consider all bills.

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

Copies to be printed.

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

Engrossment of bills

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

Amendments on 3d reading.

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

Bills to be engrossed.

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 unless leave be granted.

- Enrollment.** 48. It shall be in order for the committee on enrollment to report at any time.
- Executive sessions.** 49. The proceedings of the Senate on executive business shall be kept in a separate book of record, to be provided by the Chief Clerk of the Senate, and published with the proceedings of the Senate. When an amendment of the Constitution, or any bill requiring the concurrence of more than a majority of Senators present, is under consideration, a mere majority may decide all questions arising thereon, except the final question.
- Jefferson's Manual.** 50. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and the orders of the Senate, and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly. Upon the final passage of any bill or proposition in which the concurrence of more than a majority of Senators present is required by the Constitution of this State, the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be entered at large upon the journal, and it shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk to certify on the back of every such bill or proposition, the number of Senators voting for and against the passage of the same.
- Ayes and noes to be called and certified.**
- President to administer oath.** 51. The President is authorized to administer all oaths prescribed in the foregoing rules.
- Hour of meeting.** 52. The standing hour for the daily meeting of the Senate, shall be 10 o'clock in the morning, until the Senate direct otherwise.
- Rules not to be rescinded without notice.** 53. No standing rule or order for the Senate shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice therefor; nor shall any rule be rescinded, changed, or suspended except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.
- Resolutions to lie over, if objected to.** 54. All resolutions introduced shall, if objection be made to the consideration thereof, remain on the files one day before being considered, and all resolutions involving the expenditure of money, shall, on their introduction, be referred to an appropriate committee and reported upon before being considered.
- Title of laws amended to be in bill.** 55. All bills for repealing or amending an act, shall, in the title and body of the bill, designate the true title of the act proposed to be repealed or amended.
- Amendment by substitute—how made.** 56. No bill or resolution shall be amended by substitute, otherwise than by striking out all after the enacting or resolving clause, and inserting the substitute without an exacting or resolving clause.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE ASSEMBLY OF 1862.

Name.	No. of Seat.	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Age.	Yrs in State.	Residence.		Boarding Place.	Politics.
						Town.	County.		
J. W. Beardsley, Sp'ker	...	Merchant,	New York,	41	17	Prescott,	Pierce,	Capital House,	U. Dem.
George Abert,	44	Contractor,	France,	44	25	Milwaukee,	Milwaukee,	Rheinischer Hof,	Dem.
B. F. Adams,	9	Farmer,	New York,	39	16	Door Creek,	Dane,	Henry M. Lewis,	Rep.
F. P. Arnold,	16	Farmer,	New York,	35	11	South Grove,	Walworth,	Mr. Atwell,	Rep.
John Bannister,	70	Farmer,	New York,	53	16	Beloit,	Rock,	Mrs. Hough,	U. Rep.
H. W. Barnes,	56	Lawyer,	New York,	43	20	Eau Claire,	Eau Claire,	Mrs. Scidmore,	U. Rep.
Q. H. Barron,	17	Farmer,	Vermont,	51	17	Fox Lake,	Dodge,	American House,	Rep.
Thos. Barry,	82	Farmer,	Ireland,	41	11	Erin,	Washington,	Mendota House,	Dem.
R. L. Bassett,	34	Farmer,	New York,	41	14	Wilmot,	Kenosha,	Mrs. Thorne,	U. Dem.
A. C. Bates,	74	Lawyer,	New York,	39	17	Janesville,	Rock,	Mrs. Scidmore,	Rep.
D. R. Bean,	63	Manufacturer,	Vermont,	35	6	Waukau,	Winnebago,	Mrs. Siegfried,	Rep.
Jona. Bowman,	93	Lawyer,	New York,	32	10	Newport,	Columbia,	Miss Bright,	Rep.
H. W. Boyce,	68	Physician,	New York,	42	16	Geneva,	Walworth,	American House,	In. Rep.
John Boyd,	3	Farmer,	England,	37	17	Calumet,	Fond du Lac,	Capital House,	Dem.
William Brandon,	61	Farmer,	Kentucky,	46	26	Smeltzer's Grove,	Grant,	Mrs. Scidmore,	Rep.
G. W. Brown,	78	Farmer,	New York,	42	16	Brookfield Center,	Waukesha,	Mrs. Thorne,	Dem.
O. Brown,	60	Farmer,	New York,	33	19	Gilmanton,	Buffalo,	H. M. Lewis,	Rep.
Thomas Butler,	38	Farmer,	Virginia,	51	26	Mt. Pleasant,	Racine,	Capital House,	Dem.
James Cahill,	32	Farmer,	Ireland,	50	12	Franklin,	Manitowoc,	Mendota House,	Dem.
*Alex. Campbell, .....	...	Farmer,	Pr. Edward Island,	42	14	Ridgeway,	Iowa,	American House,	Rep.
James Catton,	39	Woolen Manufactur'r,	England,	53	20	Burlington,	Racine,	Capital House,	Dem.
W. H. Chandler,	7	Farmer,	Vermont,	31	8	Windsor,	Dane,	Henry M. Lewis,	Rep.
Milo Coles,	31	Farmer,	New York,	50	10	Borina,	Outagamie,	City Hotel,	Dem.
C. D. Combs,	19	Agent,	New York,	29	8	North Royalton,	Waupaca,	Mrs. Siegfried,	Rep.
J. B. Crosby,	29	Lawyer,	New York,	42	2	Palmyra,	Jefferson,	Mrs. Hough,	Rep.
Benj. Dockstader,	55	Farmer,	New York,	48	7	Plymouth,	Sheboygan,	Mrs. Roys,	Rep.
William Dutcher,	24	Lawyer,	New York,	54	19	Columbus,	Columbia,	Capital House,	U. Dem.
Geo. W. Elliott,	46	Civil Engineer,	New York,	52	25	Ahcepee,	Kewaunee,	Judge Smith,	Dem.
Fred. S. Ellis,	98	Surveyor,	Wisconsin,	32	32	Green Bay,	Brown,	Mrs. Hayes,	Dem.
W. W. Field,	69	Farmer,	New Hampshire,	37	9	Fennimore,	Grant,	Mrs. Scidmore,	Rep.
Adam Finger,	94	Cabinet Maker,	Germany,	37	12	Milwaukee,	Milwaukee,	Rheinischer Hof,	Dem.
L. D. Gage,	35	Land Agent,	New York,	43	8	Richland Center,	Richland,	Mrs. Gage,	Dem.

* Seat contested by B. Wilson, and given to contestant Jan'y 10, 1862.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.

Name.	No. of Seat.	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Age.	Yrs in State.	Residence.		Boarding Place.	Politics.
						Town.	County.		
Peter D. Gifford,	45	Lawyer,	New York,	49	17	North Prairie,	Waukesha, ..	City Hotel,	Dem.
W. S. Green,	1	Miller,	New York,	27	14	Milford,	Jefferson,	E. W. Keyes,	U. Dem.
Geo. K. Gregory,	46	Civil Engineer,	Ireland,	41	6	Milwaukee,	Milwaukee, ..	Mrs. Thorne,	Dem.
H. C. Griffin,	75	Farmer,	New York,	45	7	Oak Grove,	Dodge,	D. H. Wright,	Dem.
Orrin Guernsey,	28	Gen'l Insurance Agt,	New Hampshire,	47	18	Janesville,	Rock,	Mrs. Roys,	Rep.
G. H. Hall,	53	Farmer,	Vermont,	37	7	Dell Prairie,	Adams,	American House, ..	Rep.
H. C. Hamilton,	96	Miller,	New York,	34	14	Waucousta,	Fond du Lac, ..	Capital House,	Dem.
C. F. Hammond,	23	Merchant,	Vermont,	40	14	Ripon,	Fond du Lac, ..	Mrs. Siegfried,	Rep.
W. E. Hanson,	20	Lumberman,	Maine,	39	7	Oshkosh,	Winnebago, ..	Miss Bright,	Rep.
S. Hanson,	25	Farmer,	New York,	53	7	La Grange,	Walworth,	Mrs. Thorne,	Rep.
W. W. Hatcher,	99	Merchant,	Tennessee,	33	5	Waupun,	Fond du Lac, ..	Capital House,	Dem.
C. Hoeflinger,	43	Land Agent,	Germany,	30	7	Wausau,	Marathon,	Capital House,	Dem.
Michael Hogan,	47	Miller,	Ireland,	36	11	Menasha,	Winnebago,	Mrs. Siegfried,	Dem.
D. D. Hoppock,	49	Farmer,	New York,	47	16	Rubicon,	Dodge,	Mrs. Wilson,	Dem.
N. B. Howard,	73	Farmer,	New York,	55	13	Magnolia,	Rock,	Mrs. Scidmore,	Rep.
S. D. Hubbard,	10	Farmer,	New York,	28	2	Scott,	Sheboygan,	Mrs. Roys,	U. Ind.
C. B. Jennings,	100	Physician,	Pennsylvania,	27	2	Benton,	LaFayette,	Mrs. Thorne,	Dem.
Ole Johnson,	71	Farmer,	Norway,	41	13	Breckenridge,	Bud Ax,	Ole H. Lawrence, ..	Rep.
E. Jussen,	27	Lawyer,	Prussia,	31	14	Madison,	Dane,	Home,	Rep.
Henry Kirchloff,	80	Farmer,	Germany,	54	19	Ten Mile House, ..	Milwaukee,	Rheinischer Hof, ..	Dem.
Hollis Latham,	92	Farmer,	Vermont,	49	26	Elkhorn,	Walworth,	Mr. Atwell,	Dem.
C. D. W. Leonard,	8	Farmer,	New York,	43	18	Dayton,	Green,	American House, ..	Rep.
John F. McCollum,	51	Farmer,	Pennsylvania,	46	11	Trenton,	Dodge,	American House, ..	Dem.
A. S. McDill,	88	Physician,	Pennsylvania,	39	6	Plover,	Portage,	A. Sherwin,	Rep.
Campbell McLean,	4	Lawyer,	New York,	37	5	Fond du Lac,	Fond du Lac, ..	Miss Bright,	Dem.
Michael Maloy,	5	Farmer,	Rhode Island,	30	16	Richfield,	Washington, ..	Mrs. Thorne,	Dem.
N. M. Matts,	11	Farmer,	Pennsylvania,	37	7	Verona,	Dane,	City Hotel,	Rep.
Jacob G. Mayer,	48	Farmer,	Germany,	46	19	Le Roy,	Dodge,	Rheinischer Hof, ..	Dem.
Saml. Miller,	87	Farmer,	New York,	31	5	Shopiere,	Rock,	Mrs. Scidmore,	Rep.
J. T. Mills,	73	Lawyer,	Kentucky,	50	18	Lancaster,	Grant,	Rev. Mr. Walters, ..	Rep.
H. T. Moore,	64	Farmer,	Vermont,	52	5	Spring Grove,	Green,	City Hotel,	U. Dem.
† Joseph M. Morrow, ..	77	Lawyer,	New York,	30	5	Sparta,	Monroe,	D. H. Wright,	In. Dem.
Saml. Newick,	30	Clerk,	England,	44	18	Beetown,	Grant,	Mrs. Scidmore,	Rep.

† Elected to fill vacancy occasioned by decease of S. D. Powers.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE ASSEMBLY—CONTINUED.

Name.	No. of Seat.	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Age.	Yrs in State.	Residence.		Boarding Place.	Politics.
						Town.	County.		
A. Nichols,.....	15	Farmer,.....	New York,.....	42	15	Markeban,.....	Green Lake,	A. Nichols,.....	Rep.
E. Palmer,.....	12	Farmer,.....	New York,.....	63	5	Egerton,.....	Rock,.....	Mrs. Hough,.....	Rep.
H. L. Palmer,.....	37	Lawyer,.....	Pennsylvania,.....	42	12	Milwaukee,.....	Milwaukee,	Mrs. Hayes,.....	Dem.
J. V. V. Platto,.....	2	Lawyer,.....	New York,.....	38	14	Milwaukee,.....	Milwaukee,	S. D. Carpenter,.....	Dem.
C. C. Pope,.....	76	Lawyer,.....	Vermont,.....	27	6	Black River Falls,	Jackson,.....	American House,.....	Rep.
E. K. Rand,.....	6	Lumberman,.....	New York,.....	27	12	Manitowoc,.....	Manitowoc,	Capital House,.....	Dem.
W. W. Reed,.....	66	Physician,.....	Ohio,.....	36	12	Jefferson,.....	Jefferson,	City Hotel,.....	Rep.
Peter Rogan,.....	89	Hotel Keeper,.....	Ireland,.....	42	27	Watertown,.....	Jefferson,	American House,.....	Dem.
Sam'l Rounseville,.....	21	Farmer,.....	New York,.....	41	20	Memece,.....	Manitowoc,	Mr. Draper,.....	In. Rep.
J. M. Rusk,.....	54	Mail Contractor,.....	Ohio,.....	31	8	Viroqua,.....	Bad Ax,.....	American House,.....	Rep.
Robt. Salter,.....	81	Farmer,.....	Ireland,.....	46	16	Newburg,.....	Washington,	Mrs. Thorne,.....	Dem.
Alden S. Sanborn,.....	36	Lawyer,.....	Vermont,.....	40	15	Mazo Manie,.....	Dane,.....	American House,.....	Dem.
Robt. B. Sanderson,.....	67	Farmer,.....	England,.....	36	12	Cambria,.....	Columbia,	Miss Bright,.....	Rep.
L. Semmann,.....	79	Farmer,.....	Germany,.....	40	7	Oak Creek,.....	Milwaukee,	Rheinischer Hof,.....	Dem.
J. A. Schletz,.....	42	Merchant,.....	Germany,.....	31	19	Grafton,.....	Ozaukee,	Rheinischer Hof,.....	Dem.
P. J. Shamway,.....	41	Farmer,.....	Massachusetts,.....	49	21	Wauwatosa,.....	Milwaukee,	Mrs. Thorne,.....	Dem.
Godfrey Stamm,.....	33	Merchant,.....	Prussia,.....	45	18	Sheboygan,.....	Sheboygan,	Capital House,.....	Dem.
A. W. Starks,.....	13	Farmer,.....	Massachusetts,.....	57	19	Baraboo,.....	Sauk,.....	American House,.....	U. Dem.
E. B. Stevens,.....	14	Farmer,.....	New Hampshire,.....	48	7	Sturgeon Bay,.....	Door,.....	Judge Smith,.....	Rep.
T. B. Stoddard,.....	57	Lawyer,.....	New York,.....	61	11	La Crosse,.....	La Crosse,	American House,.....	U. Rep.
J. M. Stowell,.....	83	Manufacturer,.....	New York,.....	37	6	Milwaukee,.....	Milwaukee,	Mrs. Thorne,.....	Dem.
Geo. R. Stuntz,.....	58	Surveyor,.....	Pennsylvania,.....	41	18	Superior City,.....	Douglas,	Capital House,.....	Rep.
Allen Taylor,.....	62	Miner,.....	Vermont,.....	51	2	Dickeyville,.....	Grant,.....	Mrs. Scidmore,.....	Rep.
H. S. Thomas,.....	91	Farmer,.....	New York,.....	45	14	Briggsville,.....	Marquette,	American House,.....	Dem.
J. E. Thomas,.....	95	Lawyer,.....	New York,.....	32	13	Sheboygan Falls,.....	Sheboygan,	Capital House,.....	Dem.
O. B. Thomas,.....	50	Lawyer,.....	Vermont,.....	29	20	Prairie du Chien,.....	Crawford,	Mrs. Hough,.....	U. Dem.
Sam'l Thompson,.....	22	Farmer,.....	New Hampshire,.....	47	14	Hartland,.....	Waukesha,	Dr. Wightman,.....	Rep.
J. Stephens Tripp,.....	65	Lawyer,.....	New York,.....	33	8	Sauk City,.....	Sauk,.....	Mrs. Roys,.....	Dem.
C. H. Upham,.....	26	Clerk,.....	Massachusetts,.....	34	7	Racine,.....	Racine,.....	D. Atwood,.....	Rep.
W. A. Vanderpool,.....	90	Farmer,.....	New York,.....	46	19	Vernon,.....	Waukesha,	Mrs. Thorne,.....	Dem.
John H. Vivian,.....	59	Physician,.....	England,.....	36	14	Mineral Point,.....	Iowa,.....	Capital House,.....	Rep.
Jas. Wadsworth,.....	97	Produce Dealer,.....	New York,.....	53	17	Darlington,.....	La Fayette,	Capital House,.....	Dem.
W. F. Watrous,.....	34	Farmer,.....	New York,.....	36	13	Charleston,.....	Calumet,	Mr. Draper,.....	Dem.
W. C. Webb,.....	18	Lawyer,.....	Pennsylvania,.....	37	8	Wautoma,.....	Waushara,	American House,.....	In. Rep.
D. R. W. Williams,.....	52	Lumberman,.....	Connecticut,.....	36	13	Werner,.....	Juneau,.....	Mrs. Siegfried,.....	Rep.
R. Wilson,.....	85	Farmer,.....	Kentucky,.....	46	27	Dodgeville,.....	Iowa,.....	Mrs. Scidmore,.....	Dem.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY OF 1862.

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Name.	Office.	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Age.	Years in State.	Town.	County.	Boarding Place.
John S. Dean,	Chief Clerk,	Clerk,	Massachusetts,	35	7	Madison,	Dane,	Home.
Ephraim W. Young,	Ass't Clerk,	Farmer,	Maine,	40	5	Prairie du Sac,	Sauk,	R. G. Norton.
Sylvester Foord, Jr.,	Book-keeper,	Merchant,	New York,	31	12	Janesville,	Rock,	Mrs. Scidmore.
Daniel Brisbois,	Enrolling Clerk,	Merchant,	Wisconsin,	20	20	Prairie du Chien, ...	Crawford,	Mrs. Hough.
Herbert A. Lewis,	Engrossing Clerk,	Farmer,	Vermont,	24	9	Windsor,	Dane,	H. M. Lewis.
Henry F. Pelton,	Transcribing Clerk,	Merchant,	Massachusetts,	45	19	Jefferson,	Jefferson,	City Hotel.
A. A. Huntingdon,	Sergeant-at-Arms,	Farmer,	Vermont,	42	15	Columbus,	Columbia,	H. M. Lewis.
Jas. G. Alden,	Ass't ..do.	Farmer,	Maine,	42	16	Rock,	Rock,	Mrs. Scidmore.
J. W. Overbaugh,	2d Ass't ..do.	Carpenter,	New York,	33	5	Decatur,	Green,	City Hotel.
A. A. Bennett,	Post Master,	Farmer,	New York,	37	14	Charlotte,	Grant,	Wm. A. Seymour.
N. F. Pierce,	Ass't Post Master,	Lumberman,	Vermont,	29	7	Memee,	Manitowoc,	Lyman C. Draper.
Wm. P. Bowman,	2d Ass't ..do.	Farmer,	New York,	39	14	Douglas,	Marquette,	American House.
J. I. Ellis,	Door-keeper,	Farmer,	Massachusetts,	35	21	Raymond,	Racine,	Meredith House.
Fred'k Huchting,	Ass't Door-keeper,	Merchant,	Germany,	26	7	Madison,	Dane,	A. Huchting.
E. T. Kearney,	Ass't Door-keeper,	Blacksmith,	New York,	36	14	Otsego,	Columbia,	Meredith House.
Reese Evans,	Fireman,	Farmer,	England,	31	17	Beaver Dam,	Dodge,	City Hotel.
E. C. Cavenaugh,	Fireman,	Painter,	Ireland,	29	13	Madison,	Dane,	Home.
Barnet Wilson,	Fireman,	Farmer,	Pennsylvania,	36	11	Verona,	Dane,	City Hotel.
E. C. Mason,	Messenger,	Student,	New York,	16	4	Madison,	Dane,	L. B. Mason.
Jno. N. Ford,	Messenger,	News Agent,	New York,	19	17	Madison,	Dane,	Mrs. L. E. Ford.
E. D. Strong,	Messenger,	Student,	Massachusetts,	13	7	Madison,	Dane,	Sam'l Strong.
Albert W. Carpenter,	Messenger,	Student,	Pennsylvania,	16	12	Madison,	Dane,	S. D. Carpenter.
Fred. VanBergen,	Messenger,	Student,	New York,	12	6	Madison,	Dane,	F. S. VanBergen.
William Booth,	Messenger,	Student,	New York,	17	3	Madison,	Dane,	Wm. Booth.
Sam'l Myers,	Messenger,	Student,	Indiana,	13	10	Madison,	Dane,	City Hotel.
Hugh Spencer,	Messenger,	Student,	Ireland,	16	7	Madison,	Dane,	Jas. Spencer.
Rufus H. Roys,	Messenger,	Student,	Wisconsin,	12	12	Madison,	Dane,	Mrs. S. J. Roys.
Chas. R. Wells,	Messenger,	Student,	Wisconsin,	14	14	Mazo Manie,	Dane,	Mrs. Scidmore.
Geo. D. Potter,	Messenger,	Student,	New York,	12	6	Janesville,	Rock,	Mrs. Scidmore.
Linus S. Webb,	Messenger,	Student,	Pennsylvania,	12	8	Wautoma,	Waushara,	American House.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

- On Judiciary.*—Messrs. H. L. Palmer, Mills, Jussen, Barnes and Dutcher.
- On Ways and Means.*—Messrs. Bates, Upham, Gage, Combs, and Elliott.
- On Education, School and University Lands.*—Messrs. Barnes, McDill, Chandler, Butler, and Ellis.
- On Incorporations.*—Messrs. Jussen, J. E. Thomas, Tripp, Boyd, & Crosby.
- On Railroads.*—Messrs. Upham, Moore, Platto, O. B. Thomas, Stuntz, Ellis, Sanderson, McLean, and Adams.
- On Internal Improvements.*—Messrs. Rusk, Semman, Wilson, Thompson, and G. W. Brown.
- On Roads, Bridges, and Ferries.*—Messrs. Pope, Salter, E. Palmer, Rand, and Kirchlof.
- On Town and County Organizations.*—Messrs. Webb, Stevens, H. S. Thomas, Hall, and Hoeflinger.
- On Militia.*—Messrs. Bowman, Rusk, Bassett, Catton, and Guernsey.
- On Privileges and Elections.*—Messrs. Williams, Vivian, Latham, Abert, and Field.
- On Agriculture and Manufactures.*—Messrs. Dockstader, Barry, Bean, Howard, and Nichols.
- On Expiration and Re-enactment of Laws.*—Messrs. Dutcher, Gregory, W. E. Hanson, McCollum, and Maloy.
- On Legislative Expenditures.*—Messrs. Field, Schletz, Stowell, Matts, and Hogan.
- On State Affairs.*—Messrs. Barron, Moore, S. Hansen, Reed, and Newick.
- On Contingent Expenditures.*—Messrs. Tripp, Mayer, Coles, Hatcher, and Cahill.
- On Engrossed Bills.*—Messrs. Rounseville, Stamm, Hoppock, O. Brown, and E. Palmer.
- On Enrolled Bills.*—Messrs. Combs, Hubbard, J. E. Thomas, Nichols, and McLean.
- On Mining and Smelting.*—Messrs. Taylor, Jennings, Brandon, Wilson, and Leonard.
- On Charitable and Religious Societies.*—Messrs. Arnold, Starks, Adams, Johnson, and Hamilton.
- On State Prison.*—Messrs. Starks, Barron, Wadsworth, Watrous, and Miller.
- On Medical Societies and Medical Colleges.*—Messrs. McDill, Vivian, Boyce, Jennings, and Reed.
- On Banks and Banking.*—Messrs. Boyce, Sanborn, Vanderpool, Bean, and Bates.
- On Federal Relations.*—Messrs. Mills, Hamilton, H. L. Palmer, Jussen, and Stoddard.
- On Swamp and Overflowed Lands.*—Messrs. Stuntz, Williams, Bannister, Gregory, and Shumway.
- Joint Committee on Claims.*—Messrs. Hammond, Green, Taylor, Latham, and O. Brown.
- Joint Committee on Investigation.*—Messrs. Platto, and Bowman.
- Joint Committee on Printing.*—Messrs. Guernsey, Griffin, and Brandon.
- Joint Committee on Local Legislation.*—Messrs. Chandler, Rogan, and Finger.
- Joint Committee to Investigate the Military Operations of the State.*—Messrs. Barron, Ellis, Bannister, Hamilton, Moore, and Platto.

RULES AND ORDERS OF ASSEMBLY.

Duties of Speaker.

1. The Assembly shall choose, *viva voce*, one of their own number to occupy the chair. He shall be styled Speaker of Assembly. He shall hold his office during one session of the Assembly. He shall take the chair at the hour to which the House is adjourned, and call the members to order; and if a quorum be present, he shall direct the minutes of the preceding day to be read, and mistakes, if any, corrected. He shall preserve order and decorum, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House. In committee of the whole, he shall call some member to the chair, and may debate any question before the committee; in the House he may also call a member to the chair; but such a substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment. He shall, unless otherwise directed by the House, appoint all committees. He shall vote on a call of yeas and nays. In the absence of the Speaker, the House shall elect a Speaker *pro tem.*, whose office shall cease on the return of the Speaker.

Duties of Clerk.

2. A Clerk shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the House; 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, &c.; shall permit no records or papers belonging to the Assembly, to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the Speaker; and generally, shall perform, under the direction of the Speaker, all duties pertaining to his office as Clerk.

Duties of Sergeant-at-Arms.

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

Committees.

4. The standing committees of the Assembly shall consist of five members each, except the committee on Railroads, which shall consist of nine members, and the committee on Public Printing, which shall consist of three members, and the committee for Investigation, and the committee on Local Laws, which shall each consist of two members; and shall be as follows:

- 1st.—On Judiciary.
- 2d.—On Ways and Means.
- 3d.—On Education, School and University Lands.
- 4th.—On Incorporations.
- 5th.—On Railroads.
- 6th.—On Internal Improvements.
- 7th.—On Roads, Bridges and Ferries.
- 8th.—On Town and County Organization.
- 9th.—On Militia.
- 10th.—On Privileges and Elections.
- 11th.—On Agriculture and Manufactures.
- 12th.—On Expiration and Re-enactment of Laws.
- 13th.—On Legislative Expenditures.
- 14th.—On State Affairs.
- 15th.—On Contingent Expenditures.
- 16th.—On Engrossed Bills.
- 17th.—On Enrolled Bills.
- 18th.—On State Lands.
- 19th.—On Mining and Smelting.
- 20th.—On Charitable and Religious Societies.
- 21st.—On State Prison.
- 22d.—On Medical Societies and Medical Colleges.
- 23d.—On Banks and Banking.
- 24th.—On Federal Relations.
- 25th.—On Swamp and Overflowed Lands.
- 26th.—Joint Committee on Claims.
- 27th.—Joint Committee for Investigation.
- 28th.—Joint Committee on Public Printing.
- 29th.—Joint Committee on Local Laws.

5. No member or officer of the Assembly, unless, from ^{Leave of Absence.} 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.

6. No committee shall absent themselves by reason of ^{Absence of Committees.} their appointment, during the sitting of the House, without especial leave, except a committee of conference.

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

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

- Admission to the floor. 9. The following classes of persons, and no others, shall be admitted to the floor of the House during the session thereof, viz: 1st. Governor and Lieut. Governor; 2d. Members of the Senate; 3d. The State Officers; 4th. The Regents of the University; 5th. Members of Congress; 6th. Judges of the Supreme and other courts; 7th. Ex-members of the Wisconsin Legislature; 8th. All editors of newspapers within the State, and reporters for the press; 9th. Such other persons as the Speaker may invite.
- Disturbance in Lobby. 10. 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 House.
- Reading newspapers and smoking prohibited. 11. No member or officer of the Assembly shall be permitted to read newspapers within the bar of the House while the House is in session; nor shall any person be permitted to smoke in the Assembly room at any time.
- Quorum. 12. A majority of all the members elected to the Assembly must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; a smaller number, however, can adjourn from time to time, and shall have power to compel the attendance of absent members.
- Call of the House. 13. 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; and the call of the House being ordered, and the absentees noted, the doors shall be closed, and no member permitted to leave the room, until the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings in the call dispensed with by a majority of the members elect.
- Mr. Speaker to be addressed. 14. When any member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the House, he shall arise from his seat, and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.
- Speaker to decide who has the floor. 15. When any two or more members shall arise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the member who is first to speak.
- Speaking twice or out of place prohibited. 16. No member shall speak except in his place, or more than twice on any question, except on leave of the House.
- Order, while the Speaker, or a member is speaking. 17. While the Speaker is addressing the House, 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. 18. When a motion is made, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or read by the clerk, previous to debate. If any member require it, all motions (except to adjourn, postpone or commit;) shall be reduced to writing. Any motion may be withdrawn, by consent of the House, before division or amendment.

19. 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.

20. Every member present, when a question is put, or when his name is called, shall vote, unless the House 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. Each Member to vote.

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

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

23. 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. Petitions, &c. how presented.

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

25. Any member may call for a division of the main question, when the same will admit thereof. Division allowed.

26. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by order of the House on a report of the committee. Introduction of bills.

27. 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 objections be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading without further question. First Reading.

28. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting. A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, and a call for the previous question, shall be decided without debate. Motion to adjourn.

29. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, unless to adjourn; to lay on the table; for the previous question; to postpone to a day certain; to commit; to amend, or to postpone indefinitely; and these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. A motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall not be Precedence of motions.

again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

Previous question.

30. The previous question shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon the pending amendments, and then upon the main question. When, on taking the previous question, the House 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 ordered. On a motion for the previous question, and prior to the seconding of the same, one call of the House shall be in order; but after proceedings under such call have been once dispensed with, or after a majority shall have seconded such motion, no call shall be in order prior to a decision of the main question.

No amendment on 3d reading.

31. 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.

Recommitments and amendments thereon.

32. 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.

Filling blanks. Tie vote.

33. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall first be put; and when the House is equally divided, the question shall be lost.

Reconsideration.

34. When a motion or question has been once made and carried, in the affirmative or negative, it shall always be in order for any member of the majority, or where the House is equally divided, for any member who voted in the negative, to move for a re-consideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day. A motion to re-consider being put and lost, shall not be renewed.

Bills to be endorsed.

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

Appropriation bills.

36. The second and third readings 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 House.

Three readings of bills.

37. 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.

Committee of the Whole

38. All bills, resolutions, memorials, &c., requiring the approval of the Governor, shall, after the second reading, be considered by the House in committee of the whole, before they shall be taken up and considered by the Assembly. 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?" 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 House. And every bill and resolution ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, shall be re-written in a plain hand, with all amendments, before being read a third time, except us is provided for in Rule 43.
39. Amendments made in the committee of the whole, shall not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the chair, unless required by one or more of the members.
40. 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.
41. 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.
42. After examination and report, each bill 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.
43. Whenever an Assembly bill, which is fairly written, without interlineation or erasure, is ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, without amendment, the committee on engrossed bills may report such bill back to the House as the engrossed bill.
44. On Friday and Saturday of each week, bills and resolutions which do not elicit debate, shall be considered in their order on the calendar of business in preference to all other business, and this rule shall govern the order of business when the House is in committee of whole.
45. All acts, addresses and resolutions, shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the House, shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk.
46. The hour for the meeting of the Assembly shall be at 10 o'clock, A. M.
47. The rules observed in the Assembly shall govern, as far as practicable, the proceedings in the committee of the whole; except that a member may speak more than twice on the same subject, and that a call of the ayes and noes, or for the previous question, cannot be made in committee.
48. 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.
49. No standing rule or order of the House, shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor. Nor shall any rule be suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members pres-

Ordering to 3d reading.

Engrossm't

Amendm'ts of Committee of the Whole.

Report on enrolled bills.

Enrollment.

Bills to be transmitted to Senate.

Engrossm't of Bills.

No debate on Fridays and Saturdays.

Signature of Speaker and Clerk.

Hour of meeting.

Rules in Committee of the Whole.

Bills to be printed.

Suspension and alteration of Rules.

ent. Nor shall the order of business, as established by the rules of the House, be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

Jefferson's
Manual.

50. 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.

REGULATIONS FOR THE DAILY TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

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

1. Letters, petitions, memorials, accounts, remonstrances, and accompanying documents, may be presented and referred.
2. Resolutions may be offered and considered, notice of leave to introduce bills may be given, and bills may be introduced on leave granted.
3. Reports of committees may be made and considered; first from standing committees, and next from select committees.
4. Messages and other Executive communications.
5. Messages from the Senate.
6. Bills and resolutions from the Senate on their first and second readings.
7. 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.
12. After one hour shall have been devoted to the consideration of business under the first, second, and third heads, the Assembly shall proceed to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table, and the orders of the day.

VII.—JOINT RULES AND ORDERS.

OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

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. Messages.
2. The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the Assembly to the Senate. Messages.
3. Messages shall be sent by the Chief Clerk, or his Assistant, in each House. By whom sent
4. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House, is rejected in the other, notice thereof is to be given to the House in which the same may have been passed. Reject'd bills and resolutions.
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. Reject'd bills and resolutions.
6. Each House shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded. Papers to go with the bill.
7. 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 presented, to be filed by such Clerk, and delivered at the close of the session, to the Secretary of State. All papers claiming money to be preserved.
8. No account presented shall be acted on, unless verified by affidavit of the person in whose favor the same may be. Accounts to be verified.
9. The committee of the two Houses on Claims, on State Affairs, on Enrolled Bills, State Prison, Legislative Expenses, and Local Laws, shall act jointly. Joint Committees.
10. 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 the necessity of entering an order upon the journal of the House in which it passed, requesting the concurrence of the other House. Order requesting concurrence.
11. It shall be in the power of either House to amend any amendment made by the other to any bill, memorial, or resolution. Each House may amend.
12. In all cases of disagreement between the Senate and Assembly, if either House shall request a conference, and Committees of confere'ce.

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

Adherence to
disagreement
fatal.
Enrollment
of bills.

13. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution is lost.

14. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled by or under the direction of the Chief Clerk of the Senate, or the Chief Clerk of the Assembly, as the bill may have originated in one or the other House, before it shall be presented to the Governor for his approval.

Examination
of enrolled
bills

15. When a bill is duly enrolled, it shall be examined by a joint committee of five, two from the Senate and three from the Assembly, appointed for that purpose, who shall carefully compare the enrolled with the engrossed bill, as passed in the two Houses, and correcting 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.

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

Presentation
to Governor.

17. After a bill shall have been thus signed in each House, it shall be presented by the said committee to the Governor for his approval, it being first endorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which House the same originated; which endorsement shall be signed by the Chief Clerk of the Senate or Assembly, as the bill may have originated in the one or the other House; and the said committee shall report the day of presentation to the Governor, which shall be entered on the journal of each House.

Resolutions
to take the
same course
as bills.

18. 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.

Repealing &
amending
acts.

19. 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. And when the bill is to amend any section or sections of any general act, such bill shall recite at length every such section as it is proposed to be amended.

Printing of
reports.

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

21. 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 shall preside over such joint convention, and the Chief Clerk of the Senate shall act as Clerk thereof, assisted by the Chief Clerk of the Assembly; *Provided*, That the Lieutenant Governor shall not act in said convention except as presiding officer, and in no case shall have the right to give a casting vote. Joint convention.

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

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

MANUAL OF CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

ORGANIZATION.

The Assembly convenes at 12 o'clock M., on the second Wednesday in January in each year.

Custom, so prevalent and so ancient as to have the force of law, has made it the duty of the Chief Clerk of the previous Assembly to call to order, and to conduct the proceedings generally, until a Speaker is chosen.

The Secretary of State furnishes to the clerk a certified statement of the names of the members elect, which is read. The members, then advance to the Clerk's desk, generally, the delegation of each county by itself, and subscribe the oath of office.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At the first opportunity after the hearing of the message, it is considered in Committee of the Whole, and the various recommendations therein contained, are referred to appropriate Standing Committees, or to Select Committees.

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

DRAWING OF SEATS.

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

The method heretofore pursued, is as follows :

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

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

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

It is suggested that it would be better if the members would withdraw to the lobby, instead of the area, and if members were required to occupy the seats chosen by them, until the drawing is completed.

COMPENSATION.

“ Each member of the Legislature shall receive for his services, two dollars and fifty cents for each day’s attendance during the session, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the Legislature, on the most usual route.”—*Con.*, Art. 4., Sec. 21.

“ The Speaker of the Assembly shall be entitled to receive for every day’s attendance during the session of the Assembly, two dollars and fifty cents in addition to his *per diem* as a member of the Assembly.”—*E. S.*, Page 129, 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.

During the sessions of 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861, members received their *per diem* certificates from the Clerk, every ten days. This course was found preferable, on many accounts, to the former method of drawing certificates only when demanded by members, and it is recommended for future observance.

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.

CHIEF CLERK.—This officer, before entering upon his duties, must take the usual oath of office. 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 officiate in person at the reading desk; 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 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; and generally, under the supervision of the Speaker, manage the internal machinery of the Assembly."

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.

It is his duty, within ten days after the close of each session, to furnish to the State Printer a correct copy of the Journal of the Assembly, together with a copy of all reports made to the Assembly.

He is by law responsible for the conduct of his subordinates, 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.

He must systematize the labor of his department, and carefully arrange and classify the business of the House.

THE ASSISTANT CLERK—Is the Deputy of the Chief Clerk, performing his duties when absent from illness or any other cause, and charged specially with the making up of the Journal.

THE BOOK-KEEPER—Has charge of the Assembly books, in which he enters the title of every bill, resolution or other paper received by the Assembly, and opposite to such title all action taken and proceedings had with regard to such paper.

THE TRANSCRIBING CLERK—Copies the record of the proceedings of the Assembly into a book prepared for that purpose.

THE ENGROSSING CLERK—Copies all bills of the Assembly which are passed to a third reading. This rule, however, is not always strictly adhered to. The object of engrossment is mainly to ensure the proper placing and security of amendments adopted on the second reading. In cases, therefore, where a bill is legibly written, and passes to a third reading without amendment, it is unnecessary to have it engrossed.

THE ENROLLING CLERK—Is charged with the duty of making clear, legible copies of all Assembly bills which are concurred in by the Senate. The enrolling is done upon paper procured for that purpose, of uniform size and appearance, and with sufficient margin to allow of binding for preservation.

In addition to these duties, the several clerks are to make themselves useful in any branch of the clerical department, under the direction of the Chief Clerk, whenever it becomes necessary, and they are in all cases to notify him of any interference by members or others with their duties, and of all improper approaches or requests 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. They are to maintain a courteous and gentlemanly demeanor to all, and are not, *under any circumstances*, to interfere with legislation.

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 Assembly 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 member's side of the post office)

a notice of the hours of closing the Assembly mails. He is entitled to the exclusive use of the post office, and no one ought to be admitted thereto except the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Speaker.

THE ASSISTANT POSTMASTER—Brings the mail to and from the Madison post office, and assists the postmaster generally in his duties.

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

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

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

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

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

THE MESSENGERS—Are appointed by the Speaker. They must be present during every session, and two of them, in rotation, must be in attendance from 8 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M., every day, whether the Assembly is in session or not. They have a certain number of members each, whose wants they are to attend to. They receive the Journal and printed bills from the Sergeant-at-Arms, and arrange them in order on the file of each member. They are not at liberty to leave the Assembly Chamber during the morning hour, except upon leave of the Speaker or Clerk. They will bring all bills, resolutions, &c., from the several members to the Clerk, when presented; they will fold newspapers, run on errands and make themselves generally useful.

STATIONERY.

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

Whatever else a member or officer desires, must be ordered, in writing, of the Superintendent, who charges the order to the person making it and reports the same, when required, either to the Governor or Legislature. But, under the law of 1859, no member can order more stationery than will amount to \$15.

NEWSPAPERS.

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

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

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

POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Assembly postoffice is in charge of a Postmaster appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Each member has a separate box; and all mail matter deposited with the Postmaster is sent to the Madison 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.

This bill is, in due course, reported back to the Assembly, by the committee, when it is placed in what is called the general file.

Bills in the general file are considered in committee of the whole in the exact order in which they are placed upon the file. Proceedings in committee of the whole will be elsewhere considered.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Senate bills, coming into the Assembly after passing the Senate, are read twice by title, unless they appropriate money, when they must be read at length, and go at once into the general file.

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

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

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

“Shall this bill be concurred in?”

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

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

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

If this motion prevails, which requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present, the member who desires the immediate passage of the bill may at once move that the bill do pass; and if passed, it may go at once to the Senate.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The Committee of the Whole is an expedient to simplify the business of Legislative bodies. No record is made of its proceedings, and it has no officers, except of its own creation for temporary purposes. It is liable to instant dissolution in case of disorder, when the Speaker takes the chair to suppress it,—in case of lack of a quorum—when the Speaker takes the chair for a call of the House, or an adjournment—and in case of a message from the Senate or Governor, when the Speaker takes the chair to receive it.

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

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

In the second case it is,

“That the Assembly do 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 for the Committee of the Whole for their further consideration must be made under the head of "Bills in which the Committee of the Whole has made progress and obtained leave to sit again;" and in which case the member who presided when the same matter was previously considered in Committee of the Whole, resumes the chair.

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

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

"The gentleman from —, Mr. —, will take the Chair."

The appointed Chairman advances to the Speaker's Desk, and having taken the Chair, receives from the Clerk the papers indicated by the motion for the committee, when the chairman announces.

"GENTLEMEN:—The committee have under consideration Bill No. —, A., entitled —, (*reading the title from the back of the bill.*) Or, in case of consideration of the General File, (The committee have under consideration the General File of Bills; the first in order is bill No. —, A., entitled —.)

"The first section is as follows :

The Chairman then reads the first section, and asks—

"Are there any amendments proposed to the first section?"

If none are offered, the Chairman says :

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

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

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

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

After the discussion of the bill to such an extent as may be desired, the final vote is generally upon a motion

"That the bill be reported back to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass."

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 debateable.

The Chairman states the motion 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 the recommendation that it do pass, [or as the case may be.]

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

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

In case the file has been left unfinished, the report is—

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration the General File of bills, and have made some progress therein. I am directed to report back the following bills, with the amendments and recommendations hereinafter specified, and ask leave for the committee to sit again." [*Here follows the report of amendments, &c., as above.*]

.On the latter report, the question is—

"Shall leave be granted?"

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

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration —, and after some progress therein, find that there is no quorum present; that fact I herewith report to you."

In case of confusion or disorder, the Speaker, of his own accord, resumes the chair temporarily, and without any formality, for the purpose of suppressing it. When order is restored, the Chairman resumes the chair, and the business proceeds.

Upon the coming in of a report, the recommendations are at once acted on by the Assembly.

When, in Committee of the Whole, any member desires to offer an amendment, it must be reduced to writing and sent to the Chairman, who reads it, and asks—

"Is the committee ready for the question upon the amendment?"

And, if no further amendment or debate offer, he puts the question in the usual manner.

After a section is once passed, with an unsuccessful effort to amend it, no further amendments are in order. The strictness of this rule is, however, not always adhered to—an amendment once made, may, however, be reconsidered. Such motion is—

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

And is stated as follows:

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

"Is the committee ready for the question?"

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

In case the amendment is reconsidered, the Speaker says:

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

The Assembly of 1861 has, after discussion, decided:

1st. That it is not in order for a Committee of the Whole to report a bill to the Assembly with a recommendation that it do pass.

2d. That no appeal from the Chairman can be taken in Committee of the Whole.

FORMS.

OF TITLES:

No. — A., a bill to ———."

Repealing Bill:

"To repeal chapter — of the Revised Statutes, entitled 'of ———,'"

Appropriation Bill:

"To appropriate to —, the sum of — dollars."

Titles should be written inside the bill, and endorsed upon the outside, as follows:

<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;"><u>MR. GORDON.</u></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 mostly 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 delegation from —;" or,

"to a select committee."

Or, if a committee report by bill:

"The committee on —, to which was referred —, respectfully report by

"Bill No. —, a bill to —;

"And recommend its passage."

AN ENACTING CLAUSE must precede the body of the bill—

It must invariably be in the following form:

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

INVESTIGATIONS.

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

"THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

"To _____,

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

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

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

"Speaker of the Assembly.

"Attest:

"Chief Clerk of the Assembly."

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

"To Hon. _____,

"Speaker of the Assembly:

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

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

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

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

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

"It appearing that a writ of subpoena directed to _____ commanding him to personally appear and attend before Messrs. _____ on the part of the Senate and _____ on the part of the Assembly, a joint committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate and Assembly to investigate _____ at the room of said committee, in the city of Madison, the capital of the State, the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18—, at the hour of _____ in the _____ noon, then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matter of inquiry before said committee, has been issued, and that the said writ of subpoena was duly, personally served upon the said _____ on the _____ day of _____ A. D. 18—, and returned as provided in section 1 of an act entitled 'An act concerning evidences and witnesses,' approved February 3d, 1853; and it further appearing by the certificate of the chairman of said joint committee, that the said

— has failed or neglected to appear before the said committee in obedience to the mandate of said subpoena; *Therefore*, You are hereby commaudded, in the name of the State of Wisconsin, to take the body of him, the said —, and bring him before the Assembly, so that he may testify and give evidence before the said committee, and answer for his contempt of the Assembly, in not obeying the mandate of said subpoena. Hereof fail not.

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

—
—
“*Speaker of the Assembly.*”

“*Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*”

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

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

“Assembly Chamber, —, 18—.

—
—
“*Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly.*”

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

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

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

This is followed by an interrogatory as follows:

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

To which the defaulter pleads before punishment is inflicted.

Another form is as follows:

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

Followed by the corresponding interrogatory:

“Why did you not answer the questions put or propounded to you on the — inst., by a member of the *joint* investigating committee, of which — is chairman?”

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

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

“1st. The testimony taken;

“2d. A statement of the facts proven thereby, or conclusions derived therefrom;

“3d. Resolutions, or a bill providing for the action which the committee deem proper to be taken in the premises.”

QUORUMS.

Whole number electable.

"Not less than 54 nor more than 114."—*Cons., Art. IV, Sec. 2.*

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

To expel a member—57.

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

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

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

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

"On-sixth of those present."—*Cons. Art. IV, Sec. 20.*

(See table on page 112)

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

"A majority of three-fifths."—(31) three-fifths, (60) being present.—*Cons., Art. VII, Sec. 7.*

To adjourn from day to day—10.

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

"Ten of their number."—*Rule 11.*

To compel the attendance of absent members—10.

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

"Fifteen of their number."—*Rule 11.*

To agree to an amendment to the Constitution—51.

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

To recommend a Constitutional Convention—

"A majority" [present.]

(See table on page 112.)

To contract a public debt—51 affirmative votes.

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

To pass any bill, resolution or motion—

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

(See table on page 112.)

To read the minutes—51.

"A quorum."—*Rule 1.*

To make a call of the House—10.

"Ten members."—*Rule 12.*

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

"A majority present."—*Rule 24.*

(See table on page 112.)

To suspend the rules—(at least 34.)

"Two-thirds of the members present."—*Rule 49.*

(See table on page 112.)

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

"Two-thirds of the members present"—*Rule 49.*

(See table on page 112.)

To suspend the 35th Rule—

"Unanimous consent."—*Rule 35.*

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

"Two-thirds of the House"—*J. Rule 5.*

TABLE

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

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

SENATE DISTRICTS,

WITH THE NAMES OF SENATORS SINCE THE APPORTIONMENT OF 1861.

No.	DISTRICTS.	SENATORS.
1	Shelbygan County.....	Luther H. Cary.
2	Brown and Kewaunee.....	Edward Hicks.
3	Ozaukee County.....	Hugh Cunning.
4	Washington County.....	F. O. Thorp.
5	The 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th, and 9th wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Milwaukee and Granville in the County of Milwaukee.....	Charles Quentin.
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.
7	Racine County.....	William L. Utley.
8	Kenosha County.....	Herman S. Thorp.
9	Juneau, Adams, and Waushara.....	John S. Kingston.
10	Waukesha County.....	George C. Pratt.
11	The towns of Albion, Dunkirk, Rutland, Dunn, Pleasant Spring, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Blooming Grove, Deerfield, Medina, York, Bristol, Sun Prairie, Burke, Windsor, Vienna, and Westport in the County of Dane.....	Samuel C. Bean.
12	Walworth County.....	Wyman Spooner.
13	La Fayette County.....	Samuel Cole.
14	Sauk County.....	Smith S. Wilkinson.
15	Iowa County.....	L. W. Joiner.
16	Grant County.....	Milas K. Young.
17	Rock County.....	Ezra A. Foot.
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.
19	The Counties of Manitowoc and Calumet.....	Geo. A. Jenkins.
20	Fond du Lac County.....	Geo. W. Mitchell.
21	Winnebago County.....	S. M. Hay.
22	The Counties of Outagamie, Shawanaw, Oconto, and Door.....	Thomas R. Hudd.
23	Jefferson County.....	E. Montgomery.
24	Green County.....	Edmund A. West.
25	Columbia County.....	Gerry W. Hazelton.
26	The towns of Dane, Roxbury, Mazo Manie, Black Earth, Berry, Blue Mounds, Spring Dale, Verona, Fishburg, Oregon, Montrose, Primrose, Perry, Madison, and the city of Madison, in the County of Dane.....	Benj. F. Hopkins.
27	The Counties of Waupaca, Portage, Wood, and Marathon.....	E. L. Browne.
28	The Counties of Pierce, St. Croix, Polk, Dallas, Burnett, Douglas, La Pointe, and Ashland.....	H. L. Humphrey.
29	The Counties of Marquette and Green Lake.....	Chas. S. Kelsey.
30	The Counties of Richland, Crawford, and Bad Ax.....	N. S. Cate.
31	The Counties of La Crosse and Monroe.....	Edwin Flint.
32	The Counties of Jackson, Clark, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Eau Claire, Dunn, and Chippewa.....	M. D. Bartlett.
33	The towns of Le Roy, Lomira, Williamstown, Theresa, Hubbard, Herman, Hustisford, Rubicon, Lebanon, and Ashippun and the village of Horicon.....	Sat. Clark.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS,

WITH NAMES OF MEMBERS UNDER THE APPORTIONMENT OF 1861.

DISTRICTS.	MEMBERS.
<i>Adams County</i>	George H. Hall.
<i>Bad Ax County</i> —	
1st Dist.—Towns of Hamburg, Bergen, Wheatland, Sterling, Franklin, Harmony, Jefferson, Coon, and Christiana	Ole Johnson.
2d—Towns of Hillsborough, Greenwood, Forest, Union, Whitestown, Stark, Clinton, Webster, Liberty, Kickapoo and Viroqua.....	J. M. Rusk.
<i>Brown County</i>	Fred S. Ellis.
<i>Calumet County</i>	Wm. F. Watrous.
<i>Columbia County</i> —	
1st—Towns of Newport, Lewistown, Caledonia, Pacific, DeKorah, Lodi, West point and the city of Portage.....	Jonathan Bowman.
2d—Towns of Fountain Prairie, Otsego, Lowville, Arlington, Leeds, Hampdon and Columbus.....	William Dutcher.
3d—Towns of Randolph, Scott, Marcellon, Fort Winnebago, Wyocena, Springvale and Courtland.....	Rob't B. Sanderson.
<i>Crawford County</i>	O. B. Thomas.
<i>Dane County</i> —	
1st—Towns of Albion, Dunkirk, Rutland, Dunn, Pleasant Spring, Christiana, Cottage Grove, and Blooming Grove.	Benj. F. Adams.
2d—Towns of Deerfield, Medina, York, Bristol, Sun Prairie, Burke, Windsor, Vienna, and Westport.....	W. H. Chandler.
3d—Towns of Dane, Roxbury, Mazomanie, Black Earth, Springfield, Middleton, Cross Plains, and Vermont.....	A. S. Sanborn.
4th—Towns of Blue Mounds, Springdale, Verona, Fitchburg, Oregon, Montrose, Primrose, and Perry.....	Nicholas M. Matts.
5th—The town of Madison and the city of Madison.....	Edward Jussen.
<i>Dodge County</i> —	
1st—Towns of Fox Lake, Westford, Calamus, Elba, and Portland.....	Q. H. Barron.
2d—Towns of Shields, Lowell, Beaver Dam, Trenton, and the city of Beaver Dam.....	Jno. F. McCollum.
3d—Towns of Emmet, Clyman, Oak Grove, Burnett, Chester, and the 5th and 6th wards of the city of Watertown.	Harvey C. Griffin.
4th—Towns of Le Roy, Lomira, Theresa, Williamstown, and Herman.....	Jacob G. Mayer.
5th—Towns of Hubbard, Hustisford, Rubicon, Ashippun, and Lebanon.....	David D. Hoppock.
<i>Eau Claire, Dunn and Chippewa Counties</i>	Horace W. Barnes.
<i>Fond du Lac County</i> —	
1st—The city of Ripon, the towns of Ripon, Rosendale, Eldorado, and Metomen.....	C. F. Hammond.
2d—Towns of Lamartine, Springvale, Alto, and Waupun, and the north ward of the village of Waupun.....	W. W. Hatcher.
3d—The city of Fond du Lac and the towns of Fond du Lac and Friendship.....	Campbell McLean.
4th—Towns of Calumet, Marsfield, Taychudah, Empire, and Forest.....	John Boyd.
5th—Towns of Osceola, Eden, Byron, Oakfield, Ashland, and Auburn.....	H. C. Hamilton.
<i>Grant County</i> —	
1st—Towns, of Hazle Green, Smeltzor, and Platteville.....	William Brandon.
2d—Towns of Jamestown, Paris, Harrison, Potosi, and Waterloo.....	Allen Taylor.
3d—Towns of Lancaster, Ellenboro, Lima, Clifton, Liberty, and Wingville.....	Joseph T. Mills.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—CONTINUED.

DISTRICTS.	MEMBERS.
4th—Towns of Blue River, Muscoda, Watertown, Hickory Grove, Boscobel, Marion, Fennimore, and Millville.....	William W. Fields.
5th—Towns of Cassville, Beetown, Glen Haven, Tafton, Little Grant, Wyalusing, and Patch Grove.....	Samuel Newick.
<i>Green County—</i>	
1st—Towns of Decatur, Mt. Pleasant, Washington, Adams, York, New Glarus, Exeter, Brooklyn, and Albany.....	C. D. W. Leonard.
2d—Towns of Spring Grove, Jefferson, Sylvester, Monroe, Clarno, Cadiz, and Jordan.....	H. T. Moore.
<i>Green Lake County.....</i>	Archibald Nichols.
<i>Iowa County—</i>	
1st—Towns of Highland, Dodgeville, Ridgeway, Arena, Wyoming, and Clyde.....	Robert Wilson.
2d—The city of Mineral Point, and the towns of Mineral Point, Mifflin, Linden, Warwick, and Moscow.....	John H. Vivian.
<i>Jackson and Clark Counties.....</i>	Carl C. Pope.
<i>Jefferson County—</i>	
1st—Towns of Ixonia and Watertown, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 7th wards of the city of Watertown.....	Peter Rogan.
2d—Towns of Milford, Waterloo, Lake Mills, Oakland, and Aztalan.....	Walter S. Green.
3d—Towns of Hebron, Jefferson, Sumner, Koshkonong, and Cold Spring.....	W. W. Reed.
4th—Towns of Farmington, Concord, Sullivan, and Palmyra.....	J. B. Crosby.
<i>Juneau County.....</i>	D. R. W. Williams.
<i>Kewaunee County.....</i>	G. W. Elliott.
<i>Kenosha County.....</i>	Reuben L. Bassett.
<i>La Crosse County.....</i>	Thos's B. Stoddard.
<i>La Fayette County—</i>	
1st—Towns of White Oak Springs, Shullsburg, New Diggings, Burton, Elk Grove, Belmont, and Kendall.....	Chas. B. Jennings.
2d—Towns of Wayne, Gratiot, Monticello, Centre, Wiota, Argyle, Fayette, and Willow Springs.....	Jas. Wadsworth.
<i>La Pointe, Ashland, Douglas, Polk, Burnett, and Dallas Counties.</i>	
<i>Manitowoc County—</i>	
1st—Towns of Centerville, Meme, Schleserig, Eaton, Buchanan, Newton, and Rockland.....	Sam'l Rounseville.
2d—Towns of Manitowoc Rapids, Cato, Maple Grove, Franklin, Kossuth, and Cooperstown.....	Jas. Cahill.
3d—The city of Manitowoc, and the towns of Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Mishicott, Gibson, and Rowley.....	E. K. Rand.
<i>Marathon and Wood Counties.....</i>	Ohas. Hoeflinger.
<i>Marquette County.....</i>	H. S. Thomas.
<i>Milwaukee County—</i>	
1st.—The 1st and 7th wards of the city of Milwaukee.....	H. L. Palmer.
2d.—The 2d ward of the city of Milwaukee.....	George Abert.
3d.—The 3d ward of the city of Milwaukee.....	Geo. K. Gregory.
4th.—The 4th ward of the city of Milwaukee.....	J. V. V. Platto.
5th.—The 5th ward of the city of Milwaukee.....	J. M. Stowell.
6th.—The 6th and 9th wards of the city of Milwaukee.....	Adam Finger.
7th.—The towns of Milwaukee and Granville.....	Henry Kirchlöff.
8th—Wauwatosa and Greenfield.....	P. J. Shumway.
9th—Towns of Lake, Oak Creek, and Franklin.....	L. Semman.
<i>Monroe County.....</i>	Joseph M. Morrow.
<i>Oconto, Shawanaw, and Door Counties.....</i>	E. B. Stevens.
<i>Outagamie County.....</i>	Milo Coles.
<i>Ozaukee County.....</i>	J. A. Schlett.
<i>Portage County.....</i>	A. S. McDill.
<i>Racine County—</i>	
1st—The city of Racine.....	Calvin H. Upham.
2d—Towns of Caledonia, Mt. Pleasant, and Yorkville.....	Thos. Butler.
3d—Towns of Burlington, Dover, Rochester, Waterford, Norway, and Raymond.....	James Catton.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—CONTINUED.

DISTRICTS.	MEMBERS.
<i>Richland County</i>	L. D. Gage.
<i>Rock County</i> —	
1st—Towns of Center, Janesville, Magnolia, Porter and Union.....	N. B. Howard.
2d—Towns of Fulton, Harmony, Lima, and Milton.....	E. Palmer.
3d—Towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnstown, and La Prairie	Sam'l Miller.
4th—The city of Beloit, and the towns of Turtle and Beloit.	John Bannister.
5th—The city of Janesville.....	A. C. Bates.
6th—Towns of Avon, Newark, Plymouth, Rock, and Spring Valley.....	Orren Guernsey.
<i>St. Croix and Pierce Counties</i>	J. W. Beardsley.
<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.
2d—Towns of New Buffalo, Delona, Winfield, Marston, Woodland, Ironton, Reedsburg, Excelsior, Baraboo, Fairfield, Greenfield, and Freedom.....	A. W. Starks.
<i>Sheboygan County</i> —	
1st—The city of Sheboygan, and the towns of Sheboygan, Moselle, and Wilson.....	Godfrey Stamm,
2d—Towns of Herman, Sheboygan Falls, and Lima.....	J. E. Shomas.
3d—Towns of Holland, Abbott, Scott, and Mitchell.....	S. D. Hubbard.
4th—Towns of Greenbush, Plymouth, Rhine, Linden, and Russell.....	Benj. Dockstader.
<i>Trempealeau, Pepin, and Buffalo Counties</i>	Orlando Brown.
<i>Walworth County</i> —	
1st—Towns of Sharon, Walworth, Darien, and Delevan.....	F. P. Arnold.
2d—Towns of Richmond, Sugar Creek, La Grange, and Whitewater.....	Sylvester Hanson.
3d—Towns of Linn, Bloomfield, Hudson, and Geneva.....	H. W. Boyce.
4th—Towns of Elkhorn, La Fayette, Spring Prairie, Troy, and East Troy.....	Hollis Latham.
<i>Washington County</i> —	
1st—Towns of Wayne, Hartford, Addison, and Erin.....	Thos. Barry.
2d—Towns of Kewaskum, Barton, West Bend, Polk, and Richfield.....	Michael Maloy.
3d—Towns of Farmington, Trenton, Jackson, and German-town.....	Robert Salter.
<i>Waukesha County</i> —	
1st—Towns of Menomonee, Lisbon, Pewaukee, and Brookfield.....	G. W. Brown.
2d—Towns of Morton, Oconomowoc, Summit, and Delafield.	Sam'l Thompson.
3d—Towns of Genesee, Ottawa, Eagle and Mukwonago.....	Peter D. Gifford.
4th—Towns of New Berlin, Waukesha, Vernon and Muskego.	W. A. Vanderpool.
<i>Waupaca County</i>	C. D. Combs.
<i>Wausara County</i>	Wm. C. Webb.
<i>Winnebago County</i> —	
1st—The city of Oshkosh, and towns of Vinland, Oshkosh, and Algoma.....	W. E. Hanson.
2d—Towns of Neenah, Menasha, Clayton, Winchester, Wolf River, Poygan, and Winneconne.....	Michael Hogan.
3d—Towns of Black Wolf, Nekemi, Utica, Nepeuskum, Rushford, and Omro.....	D. R. Bean.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS,

WITH THE NAMES OF THE REPRESENTATIVES, SINCE THE APPORTIONMENT OF 1850.

DISTRICTS.	1851, 1852.	1853, 1854.	1855, 1856.	1857, 1858.	1859, 1860.	1861, 1862.
1.—The counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth, Racine, and Kenosha.....	Charles Durkee,....	Daniel Wells, jr....	Daniel Wells, jr....	John F. Potter,....	John F. Potter,....	John F. Potter.
2.—The counties of Rock, Green, Lafayette, Grant, Iowa, Dane, Dunn, Sauk, Richland, Crawford, Bad Ax, La Crosse, Monroe, Juneau, Adams, Portago, Wood, Jackson, Eau Claire, Trempeleau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Chippewa, Clark, Marathon, La Pointe, Polk, Burnett and Douglas,....	Ben. C. Eastman,...	Ben. C. Eastman,....	Cad. C. Washburne	Cad. C. Washburne	Cad. C. Washburne	Luther Hanchett
3.—The counties of Ozaukee, Washington, Dodge, Jefferson, Columbia, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Winnebago, Green Lake, Waupacca, Waushara, Shawano, Outagamie, Brown, Oconto, Kewaunee and Door,....	James D. Doty,....	John B. Macy,.....	Chas. Billingshurst	Chas. Billingshurst	Chas. H. Larrabee..	A. Scott Sloan.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS,

APPORTIONED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1861.

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

GOVERNORS OF THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

BY WHOM AND WHEN APPOINTED.

- HENRY DODGE.....appointed by Andrew Jackson.....April 30th, 1836.
 JAMES DUANE DOTY.....appointed by John Tyler.....Sept. 30th, 1841.
 N. P. TALMADGE.....appointed by John Tyler.....June 21st, 1844.
 HENRY DODGE.....appointed by James K. Polk.....April 8th, 1845.

STATE OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN,

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION UNTIL JANUARY 1st, 1862.

GOVERNORS.

- NELSON DEWEY,.....*Lancaster*,.....from August, ... 1848, to December 31, 1849
 NELSON DEWEY,.....*Lancaster*,.....from January 1, 1850, to December 31, 1851
 LEONARD J. FARWELL,.....*Nadison*,from January 1, 1852, to December 31, 1853
 WILLIAM A. BARSTOW,.....*Waukesha*,from January 1, 1854, to December 31, 1855
 COLES BASHFORD,.....*Oshkosh*,.....from January 1, 1856, to December 31, 1857
 ALEX. W. RANDALL,.....*Waukesha*,from January 1, 1858, to December 31, 1859
 ALEX. W. RANDALL,.....*Waukesha*,from January 1, 1860, to December 31, 1861

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

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

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

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

STATE TREASURERS.

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

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

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

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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

BANK COMPTROLLERS.

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

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

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

PRESIDENTS OF THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

Names.	When Elected.	Names.	When Elected.
Henry S. Baird.....	Oct. 27, 1836	Moses M. Strong.....	Dec'br 7 1842
Arthur B. Ingraham.....	Nov. 7, 1837	Morgan L. Martin.....	March 20, 1843
Arthur B. Ingraham.....	June 11, 1838	Marshall M. Strong.....	Dec'br 5, 1843
William Bullen.....	Nov. 23, 1838	Moses M. Strong.....	Jan'y 7 1845
James Collins.....	Jan'y 22, 1839	Nelson Dewey.....	Jan'y 5, 1846
William A. Prentiss.....	Aug. 4, 1840	Mason C. Darling.....	Jan'y 5, 1847
James Maxwell.....	Dec'br 8, 1840	H. N. Wells.....	Oct'br 18, 1847
James Collins.....	Dec'br 15, 1841	H. N. Wells.....	Feb'ry 8, 1848

SECRETARIES OF THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

Names.	When Elected.	Names.	When Elected.
Edward McSherry.....	Oct'br 27, 1836	John P. Sheldon.....	March 31, 1843
George Beaty.....	Nov. 7, 1837	Ben. C. Eastman.....	Dec'br 5, 1843
George Beaty.....	June 11, 1838	Ben. C. Eastman.....	Jan'y 7, 1845
George Beaty.....	Nov. 23, 1838	Ben. C. Eastman.....	Jan'y 5, 1846
George Beaty.....	Jan'y 22, 1839	Thos. McHugh.....	Jan'y 5, 1847
George Beaty.....	Dec'br 8, 1840	Thos. McHugh.....	Oct'br 19, 1847
George Beaty.....	Dec'br 10, 1841	Thos. McHugh.....	Feb'ry 8, 1848
John V. Ingersol.....	Dec'br 7, 1842		

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

Names.	When Elected.	Names.	When Elected.
William Henry.....	Oct'br 27, 1836	Charles E. Brown.....	Dec'br 7, 1842
Levi Sterling.....	Nov. 7, 1837	G. C. S. Vail.....	Dec'br 5, 1843
George W. Harris.....	June 11, 1838	Charles H. Larkin.....	Jan'y 7, 1845
Stephen N. Ives.....	Nov. 23, 1838	Joseph Brisbois.....	Jan'y 6, 1846
Stephen N. Ives.....	Jan'y 23, 1839	John Bevans.....	Jan'y 5, 1847
Miles M. Vineyard.....	Dec'br 8, 1840	Edward P. Lockhart.....	Oct'br 19, 1847
Ebenezer Childs.....	Dec'br 11, 1841	Edward P. Lockhart.....	Feb'ry 8, 1848

OFFICERS OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

CHIEF CLERKS OF THE SENATE

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

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE SENATE.

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

SPEAKERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

TERRITORY.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>
Peter Hill Angle.....	October 26, 1836	Dand Newland.....	December 11, 1841
Isaac Liffler.....	Novem'r 10, 1837	Albert G. Ellis.....	December 7, 1842
John W. Blackstone.....	Novem'r 29, 1838	George H. Walker.....	December 5, 1843
Lucius T. Barber.....	January 23, 1839	George H. Walker.....	January 7, 1845
E. V. Whiton.....	Decem'r 5, 1839	Mason C. Darling.....	January 5, 1846
Nelson Dewey.....	August 4, 1840	William Shew.....	January 5, 1847
David Newland.....	Decem'r 8, 1840	Timothy Burns.....	February 7, 1848

STATE.

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

CHIEF CLERKS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

TERRITORY.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>
Warren Lewis.....	October 26, 1836	John Catlin.....	Decem'r 11, 1841
John Catlin.....	Novem'r 8, 1837	John Catlin.....	Decem'r 7, 1842
John Catlin.....	Novem'r 29, 1838	John Catlin.....	Decem'r 5, 1843
John Catlin.....	January 22, 1839	La Fayette Kellogg.....	January 8, 1845
John Catlin.....	Decem'r 3, 1839	La Fayette Kellogg.....	January 6, 1846
John Catlin.....	August 4, 1840	La Fayette Kellogg.....	January 5, 1847
John Catlin.....	Decem'r 8, 1840	La Fayette Kellogg.....	February 8, 1848

STATE.

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

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.....October 24, 1836		Thomas J. Moorman.....December 11, 1841	
William Morgan.....November 8, 1837		Wm. S. Anderson.....December 7, 1842	
Thomas Morgan.....November 23, 1838		J. W. Trowbridge.....December 5, 1843	
Thomas J. Moorman.....January 23, 1839		Chauncey Davis.....January 8, 1845	
James Durlay.....December 3, 1839		David Bonham.....January 6, 1846	
D. M. Whitney.....August 4, 1840		E. R. Huginin.....January 5, 1847	
Francis M. Rublee.....December 8, 1840		John Mullanphy.....February 8, 1848	

STATE.

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

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.....October 10, 1836		Henry Dodge.....September, 1843	
James D. Doty.....Septem'r 10, 1838		Morgan L. Martin.....September 22, 1845	
James D. Doty.....September, 1839		John H. Tweedy.....September, 1847	
Henry Dodge.....September, 1841			

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM WISCONSIN,

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>
Isaac P. Walker.....June 8, 1848		Charles Durkee.....Feb'y 1, 1855	
Henry Dodge.....June 8, 1848		James R. Doolittle.....Jan'y 23, 1857	
Isaac P. Walker.....Jan'y 17, 1849		Timothy O. Howe.....Jan'y 23, 1861	
Henry Dodge.....Jan'y 20, 1851			

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>
Wm. P. Lynde.....1st.....	May 8, 1848	C. C. Washburne.....2d.....	Nov'br 7, 1854		
Mason C. Darling.....2d.....	May 8, 1848	Chas. Billingham.....3d.....	Nov'br 7, 1854		
Charles Durkee.....1st.....	Nov'br 7, 1848	John F. Potter.....1st.....	Nov'br 4, 1856		
Orsamus Cole.....2d.....	Nov'br 7, 1848	C. C. Washburne.....2d.....	Nov'br 4, 1856		
James D. Doty.....3d.....	Nov'br 7, 1848	Chas. Billingham.....3d.....	Nov'br 4, 1856		
Charles Durkee.....1st.....	Nov'br 5, 1850	John F. Potter.....1st.....	Nov'br 2, 1858		
Ben. C. Eastman.....2d.....	Nov'br 5, 1850	C. C. Washburne.....2d.....	Nov'br 2, 1858		
James D. Doty.....3d.....	Nov'br 5, 1850	Chas. H. Larrabee.....3d.....	Nov'br 2, 1858		
Daniel Wells, Jr.....1st.....	Nov'br 2, 1852	John F. Potter.....1st.....	Nov'br 6, 1860		
Ben. C. Eastman.....2d.....	Nov'br 2, 1852	Luther Hanchett.....2d.....	Nov'br 6, 1860		
John B. Macy.....3d.....	Nov'br 2, 1852	A. Scott Sloan.....3d.....	Nov'br 6, 1860		
Daniel Wells, Jr.....1st.....	Nov'br 7, 1854				



XXXVIIth CONGRESS.

FIRST REGULAR SESSION CONVENED MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1861.

SENATE.

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

JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania, *Secretary.*

[Republicans (in Roman), 39; Democrats (in *Italics*), 13; Unionists (in SMALL CAPS), 5; vacancies, 2. Total, 59. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term expires.]

CALIFORNIA.		MISSOURI.	
1863	<i>Milton S. Latham</i>.....Sacramento.	1863	<i>Truston Polk</i>.....St. Louis.
1867	* <i>Joseph A. McDougall</i> , San Francisco.	1867	* <i>Waldo P. Johnson</i>.....Osceola.
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1863	James Dixon.....Hartford.	1863	John P. Hale.....Dover.
1867	La Fayette Foster.....Norwich.	1867	Daniel Clark.....Manchester.
DELAWARE.		NEW YORK.	
1863	<i>James A. Bayard</i>.....Wilmington.	1863	Preston King.....Ogdensburg.
1865	<i>Willard Saulsbury</i>....Georgetown.	1867	* <i>Ira Harris</i>.....Albany.
ILLINOIS.		NEW JERSEY.	
1865	* <i>Orville H. Browning</i> ..Quincy.	1863	<i>John R. Thomson</i>.....Princeton.
1867	Lyman Trumbull.....Alton.	1865	John C. Ten Eyck.....Mount Holly.
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
1863	<i>Jesse D. Bright</i>.....Jeffersonville.	1863	Benjamin F. Wade.....Jefferson.
1867	* <i>Henry S. Lane</i>.....Crawfordsville.	1867	* <i>John Sherman</i>.....Mansfield.
IOWA.		OREGON.	
1865	James W. Grimes.....Burlington.	1865	* <i>Benjamin Stark</i> †.....Portland.
1867	James Harlan.....Mt. Pleasant.	1867	* <i>George W. Nesmith</i> ...Salem.
KANSAS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
1865	* <i>James H. Lane</i>.....Lawrence.	1863	* <i>David Wilmot</i>.....Towanda.
1867	* <i>Samuel C. Pomeroy</i> ...Atchison.	1867	* <i>Edgar Cowan</i>.....Greensburg.
KENTUCKY.		RHODE ISLAND.	
1865	<i>Lazarus W. Powell</i>.....Henderson.	1863	James F. Simmons....Providence.
1867	* <i>GARRET DAVIS</i>.....Paris.	1865	Henry B. Anthony....Providence.
MAINE.		TENNESSEE.	
1863	* <i>Lot M. Morrill</i>.....Augusta.	1863	ANDREW JOHNSON.....Greenville.
1865	Wm. Pitt Fessenden...Portland.	1865	[Vacancy—seceded.]
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
1863	Charles Sumner.....Boston.	1863	Solomon Foot.....Rutland.
1865	Henry Wilson.....Natick.	1867	Jacob Collamer.....Woodstock.
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
1863	ANTHONY KENNEDY...Ellicott's Mills.	1863	WHAITMAN T. WILLEY...Morgantown.
1867	<i>James A. Pearce</i>.....Chestertown.	1865	* <i>JAMES S. CARLILE</i>.....Wheeling.
MICHIGAN.		WISCONSIN.	
1863	Zachariah Chandler...Detroit.	1863	James R. Doolittle....Racine.
1865	[Vacancy.]	1867	* <i>Timothy O. Howe</i>.....Green Bay.
MINNESOTA.			
1863	<i>Henry M. Rice</i>.....St. Paul.		
1865	Morton S. Wilkinson, Mankota.		

*Not members of the XXXVIIth Congress. † Appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. E. D. Baker.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, *Speaker*.EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, *Clerk*.[Republicans in Roman. 106; Democrats in *Italics*, 42; Unionists in SMALL CAPS, 26; Vacancies, 4. Total, 178.]

CALIFORNIA.

- 1 Aaron A. Sargeant...Nevada.
- 2 T. G. PhelpsSan Matteo

CONNECTICUT.

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

DELAWARE.

- 1 GEORGE P. FISHER.....Dover.

ILLINOIS.

- 1 *Elihu B. Washburne.Ganeva.
- 2 Isaac N. Arnold.....Chicago.
- 3 *Owen Lovejoy.....Princeton.
- 4 *William Kellogg.....Canton.
- 5 Wm. A. Richardson...Quincy.
- 6 [Vacancy.]
- 7 *James C. Robinson...Marshall.
- 8 *Phillip B. Fouke.....Belleville.
- 9 *John A. Logan.....Benton.

INDIANA.

- 1 John Law.....Evansville.
- 2 James A. Cravens.....Hardingsburg.
- 3 *Wm. McKeeDunn....Madison.
- 4 *William S. Holman...Aurora.
- 5 George W. Julian.....Centerville.
- 6 *Albert G. Porter.....Indianapolis.
- 7 Daniel W. Voorhees...Terre Haute.
- 8 Albert S. White.....Stockwell.
- 9 *Schnyler Colfax.....South Bend.
- 10 William Mitchell.....Kendallville.
- 11 John P. C. Shanks....Jay Court House.

IOWA.

- 1 James F. Wilson.....Fairfiled.
- 2 *William Vandever...Dubuque.

KANSAS.

- 1 Martin F. Conway....Lawrence.

KENTUCKY.

- 1 [Vacancy—expelled.]
- 2 JAMES S. JACKSON.....Hopkinsville.
- 3 HENRY GRIDER.....Bowling Green.
- 4 AARON HARDING.....Greensburg.
- 5 CHARLES A. WICKLIFFBradstown.
- 6 GEORGE W. DUNLAP...Lancaster.
- 7 *ROBERT MALLORY.....La Grange.
- 8 JOHN J. CRITTENDEN..Frankfort.
- 9 WM. H. WADSWORTH..Marysville.
- 10 JOHN W. MENZIES.....Covington.

MAINE.

- 1 John N. Goodwin.....South Berwick.
- 2 Charles W. Walton...Auburn.
- 3 Samuel C. FessendenRockland.
- 4 Anson P. Morrill.....Readfield.
- 5 John H. Rice.....Foxcroft.
- 6 Frederick A. Pike....Calais.

MARYLAND.

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

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 1 *Thomas D. Elliot.....New Bedford
- 2 *James Buffinton.....Fall River.
- 3 Benjamin F. ThomasBoston.
- 4 *Alexander H. Rice...Boston.
- 5 Samuel Hooper.....Boston.
- 6 *John B. Alley.....Lynn.
- 7 *Daniel W. Gooch.....Melrose.
- 8 *Charles R. Train.....Framingham.
- 9 Goldsmith F. Bailey..Fitchburg.
- 10 *Charles Delano.....Northampton.
- 11 *Henry L. Dawes.....North Adams.

MICHIGAN.

- 1 Bradley F. Granger..Ann Arbor.
- 2 Fernando C. BemanAdrian.
- 3 *Francis W. Kellogg..Grand Rapids.
- 4 R. E. Towbridge.....Birmingham.

MINNESOTA.

- 1 *Cyrus Aldrich.....Minneapolis
- 2 *William Windom....Winona.

MISSOURI.

- 1 *Francis P. Blair, jr...St. Louis.
- 2 JAMES S. ROLLINS....Columbia.
- 3 [Vacancy.]
- 4 Elijah F. Norton....Platte City.
- 5 [Vacancy.]
- 6 *John F. Phelps.....Springfield.
- 7 *John W. Noell.....Perryville.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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

NEW JERSEY.

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

NEW YORK.

- 1 Edward H. Smith.....Smithtown.
- 2 Moses F. Odell.....Brooklyn.
- 3 Benjamin Wood.....New York.
- 4 James E. Kerrigan...New York.
- 5 William Wall.....New York.
- 6 Frederick A. ConklinNew York.
- 7 Elijah Ward.....New York.
- 8 Isaac C. Delaplaine...New York.
- 9 Edward Haight.....Westchester.

- 10 *Chas. H. Van Wyck..Bloomingsburg.
- 11 *John B. Steele*.....Kingston.
- 12 Stephen Baker.....Poughkeepsie.
- 13 *Abraham B. Olin.....Troy.
- 14 *Erastus Corning*.....Albany.
- 15 *James B. McKeanSaratoga Springs.
- 16 William A. Wheeler..Malone.
- 17 Socrates N. ShermanOgdensburg.
- 18 *Chauncy Fribard*.....Schenectady.
- 19 Richard Franchot.....Schenectady.
- 20 *Roscoe Conklin.....Utica.
- 21 *R. Holland Duell.....Cortland Village.
- 22 William E. Lansing..Chittenango.
- 23 Ambros W. Clark...Watertown.
- 24 *Chas. B. Sedgwick...Syracuse.
- 25 Theodore M. Pomeroy Auburn.
- 26 Jacob P. ChamberlainSeneca Falls.
- 27 Alexander S. Diven...Elmira.
- 28 R. B. Van ValkenburgBath.
- 29 *Alfred Ely.....Rochester.
- 30 *Augustus Frank.....Warsaw.
- 31 Burt Van Horn.....Newfane.
- 32 *E. G. Spaulding.....Buffalo.
- 33 *Reuben E. Fenton...Frewsburg.

OHIO.

- 1 **George H. Pendleton*.....Cincinnati.
- 2 *John A. Gurly.....Cincinnati.
- 3 *C. L. Vallandigham...Dayton.
- 4 **William Allen*.....Greenville.
- 5 James M. Ashley.....Toledo.
- 6 *Chilton A. White*.....Georgetown.
- 7 RICHARD A. HARRISON London.
- 8 Samuel ShellabargerSpringfield.
- 9 *Warren P. Noble*.....Tiffin.
- 10 *Cary A. Trimble.....Chillicothe.
- 11 Valentine E. HortonPomeroy.
- 12 **Samuel S. Cox*.....Columbus.
- 13 Samuel T. WorcesterNorwalk.
- 14 *Harrison G. Blake....Medina.
- 15 *Robert H. Nugen*.....Newcomerstown.
- 16 William P. Cutler.....Constitution.
- 17 *James R. Morris*.....Woodfield.
- 18 *Sidney Edgerton.....Tallmadge.
- 19 Albert G. Riddle.....Cleveland.
- 20 *John Hutchins.....Warren.
- 21 *John A. Bingham...Cadiz.

OREGON.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1 *William E. Lehman*.....Philadelphia.
- 2 *Charles J. Biddle*.....Philadelphia.
- 3 *John P. Verree.....Philadelphia.
- 4 William D. Kelley...Philadelphia.
- 5 William Morris DavisMilestown.
- 6 *John Hickman.....West Chester.
- 7 *Thomas B. Cooper*.....Coopersburg.

- 8 *Sydenham E. Ancona*Reading.
- 9 *Thaddeus Stevens.....Lancaster.
- 10 *John W. Killinger...Lebanon.
- 11 *James H. Campbell..Pottsville.
- 12 HENDRICK B. BRIGHTWilkesbarre.
- 13 *Phillip Johnson*.....Easton.
- 14 *Galusha A. Grow.....Glenwood.
- 15 *James T. Hale.....Bellefonte.
- 16 *Joseph Bailey*.....Newport.
- 17 *Edward McPherson..Gettysburg.
- 18 *Samuel S. Blair.....Hollydaysburg.
- 19 *John Covode.....Lockport Station.
- 20 *Jesse Lazear*.....Waynesburg.
- 21 *James K. Morehead..Pittsburg.
- 22 *Robert McKnight...Pittsburg.
- 23 John W. Wallace.....Newcastle.
- 24 John Patton.....Curwensville.
- 25 *Elijah Babbitt.....Erie.

RHODE ISLAND.

- 1 GEORGE H. BROWN...Providence
- 2 WM. P. SHEFFIELD...Newport

TENNESSEE.

- 1 *HORACE MAYNARD...Knoxville

VERMONT.

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

VIRGINIA.

- 7 CHARLES H. UPTON...Falls Church
- 8 EDMUND PENDLETON..Martinsburg
- 10 WM. G. BROWN.....Kingwood
- 11 JACOB B. BLAIR.....Parkersburg
- 12 KALLIAN V. WHALEY Ceredo

WISCONSIN.

- 1 *John F. Potter.....East Troy
- 2 Luther Hanchett.....Stevens' Point
- 3 A. Scott Sloan.....Beaver Dam

Delegates from Territories.

COLORADO.

- Hiram P. Bennett.....Denver City;

DAKOTA.

- John B. S. Todd.....Fort Randall

NEBRASKA.

- *Samuel G. Daily.....Perce, Nemaha Co

NEVADA.

- John C. Cradick*.....Carson City

NEW MEXICO.

- John S. Watts.....Santa Fe

UTAH.

- John M. Bernhisel*...Salt Lake City

WASHINGTON.

- James H. Wallace...Olympia

*Members of the last House.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FROM 1789 TO 1862.

1st Congress.—Frederick Augustus Muhlenburgh, 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 Muhlenburgh, of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker, and served from December 2d, 1793, to 3d of 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.*—Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from 3d December, 1821, to 3d of March, 1823.
- 18th Congress.*—Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from 1st of December, 1823, to March 3d, 1825.
- 19th Congress.*—John W. Taylor, of New York, was elected Speaker, and served from December 5th, 1825, to March 3d, 1827.
- 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d Congresses.*—Andrew Stephenson, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from 3d December, 1827, to 3d of June, 1834; and John Bell, of Tennessee, was, on the 4th of June, 1834, elected to serve out the balance of the 23d Congress, which ended on the 3d of March, 1837.
- 24th and 25th Congresses.*—James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was elected Speaker, and served from 7th December, 1835, to March 3d, 1839.
- 26th Congress.*—Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from the 16th of December, 1839, to March 3d, 1841.
- 27th Congress.*—John White, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from 31st May, 1841, to March 3d, 1843.
- 28th Congress.*—John W. Jones, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from 4th December, 1843, to March 3d, 1845.
- 29th Congress.*—John W. Davis, of Indiana, was elected Speaker, and served from 1st December, 1845, to March 3d, 1847.
- 30th Congress.*—Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker, and served from the 6th of December, 1847, to March 3d, 1849.
- 31st Congress.*—Howell Cobb, of Georgia, was elected Speaker, and served from 24th December, 1849, to March 3d, 1851.
- 32d and 33d Congresses.*—Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from 4th December, 1851, to March 3d, 1855.
- 34th Congress.*—Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker, and served from February 2d, 1856, to March 3d, 1857.
- 35th Congress.*—James L. Orr, of South Carolina, was elected Speaker, and served from December 7th, 1857, to March 3d, 1859.
- 36th Congress.*—William Pennington, of New Jersey, was elected Speaker February 1, 1860, and served to March 3d, 1861.
- 37th Congress.*—Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker, July 4th, 1861.

THE REBEL NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, *President of the C. S. A.*
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, *Vice President.*

THE CABINET.

ROBERT M. HUNTER, T. of Virginia.....*Secretary of State.*
CHARLES G. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina.....*Secretary of the Treasury.*
JEDAH P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana.....*Secretary of War.*
STEPHEN R. MALLORY, of Florida.....*Secretary of the Navy.* *
JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas.....*Postmaster General.*
_____, of _____.....*Attorney General.*

REBEL STATE GOVERNMENTS.

State.	Capitol.	Governor.	T. Expires.	Salary.	Leg'e Meets.	Gen. Elec'n
Alabama.....	Montgomery	A. B. Moore.....	Dec. 1863...	\$2,500...	2 M. Nov.....	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	H. M. Rector.....	Nov. 1864...	2,000...	1 M. Nov.....	1 M. Aug.
Florida.....	Tallahassee.....	John Milton.....	Nov. 1865...	1,500...	1 M. Nov.....	1 M. Oct.
Georgia.....	Milledgeville.....	Joseph E. Brown	Nov. 1863...	3,000...	1 M. Nov.....	1 M. Oct.
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	Thos. O. Moore.....	Jan. 1864...	4,000...	3 M. Jan.....	1 M. Nov.
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	John J. Pettus.....	Jan. 1864...	3,000...	1 M. Jan.....	1 M. Oct.
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	C. F. Jackson.....	Dec. 1863...	2,000...	Last M. Dec.....	1 M. Aug.
N. Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	Clark.....	Jan. 1864...	2,000...	3 M. Nov.....	2 Th. Aug.
S. Carolina.....	Columbia.....	F. W. Pickens.....	Dec. 1862...	3,500...	4 M. Nov.....	2 M. Oct.
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	Isham G. Harris.....	Oct. 1863...	2,000...	1 M. Oct.....	1 Th. Aug.
Texas.....	Austin.....	F. R. Lubbock.....	Dec. 1863...	3,000...	1 M. Nov.....	1 M. Aug.
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	John Letcher.....	Jan. 1864...	5,000...	2 M. Jan.....	4 Th. May.

*Claims to be Governor, but has been superseded by the action of the Convention, which elected HAMILTON R. GAMBLE (Union) in his stead.
† Succeeds ex-officio as President of the Senate, vice John W. Ellis, deceased.
‡ Exercises the functions of Governor over a large proportion of that part of Virginia lying east of the Alleghany Mountains.

FIRST REBEL CONGRESS

Met in Montgomery, Alabama, February 4, 1861.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
William L. Yancy,
Clement C. Clay, jr.

ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson,
C. B. Mitchell.

FLORIDA.

GEORGIA.
Robert Toombs,
Benjamin H. Hill.

LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow,
Thomas J. Semmes.

MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown,
James Phelan.

NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis,
William T. Dortch.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

TENNESSEE.
Gustavus A. Henry,
Landon C. Haynes.

TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall,
W. S. Oldham.

VIRGINIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.

R. W. Walter,....Florence.
 R. H. Smith,....Mobile.
 J. L. M. Curry,....Talladega.
 W. P. Chilton,....Montgomery
 S. F. Hale,.....Eutaw.
 J. G. Shorter,....Enfaua.
 C. J. McRea,.....Mobile.
 H. C. Jones,.....Russelville.
 N. Davis, jr.,.....Huntsville.

ARKANSAS.

Albert Rust,.....Little Rock.
 H. F. Thomason, Van Buren.
 A. H. Garland, Little Rock.
 W. W. Watkins, Carolton.

FLORIDA.

J. Morton,.....Milton.
 G. T. Ward,.....Tallahassee.
 J. B. Owen,.....Cottage P. O.

GEORGIA.

Howell Cobb,....Athens.
 F. S. Bartow,....Savannah.
 M. J. Crawford, Columbus.
 E. A. Nisbet,....Macon.

A. R. Wright,....Rome.
 T. R. R. Cobb,....Athens.
 A. H. Keenan, Milledgeville.

LOUISIANA.

J. Perkins, jr.,....Ashwood.
 A. de Clouet,....St. Martin's
 C. H. Conrad,....N. Orleans.
 D. F. Kenner,....New River.
 H. Marshall,....Black Jack.

MISSISSIPPI.

W. P. Harris,....Jackson.
 W. Brooke,.....Vicksburg.
 J. A. Orr,.....
 A. M. Clayton,....Holly Springs
 W. S. Barry,....Columbus.
 J. T. Harrison,....Columbus.
 J. A. P. Campbell, Kosciusko.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

R. B. Rhett,.....Charleston.
 R. B. Barnwell, Beaufort.
 L. M. Keitt,.....Orangeburg.

J. Chesnut, jr., Camden.
 C. Memminger, Charleston.
 W. P. Miles,....Charleston.
 T. J. Withers,....Camden.
 W. W. Boybe,....Winsboro'.

TEXAS.

S. Hemphill,....Austin.
 W. B. Ochiltree, Jefferson.
 T. N. Waul,....Gonzales.
 J. Gregg,.....Fairfield.

VIRGINIA.

J. R. Chamblis, Greenville.
 J. Tyler,.....Charles City.
 R. A. Pryor,....Petersburg.
 T. S. Bocock,....Appomattox.
 J. Goode, jr.,....Bedford.
 J. F. Holcombe, Albemarle,
 D. C. DeJarnette, Caroline.
 J. B. Baldwin,....Augusta.
 W. R. Staples,.....
 F. McMullen,.....
 — Russell,.....
 — Johnson,.....

SECOND REBEL CONGRESS,

MET IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, FEBRUARY 18, 1862.

SENATE.

[Those marked with a * were members of the last United States Congress.]

ARKANSAS.

*Charles B. Mitchell,
 *Robert W. Johnson.

ALABAMA.

William L. Yancey,
 *Clement C. Clay.

FLORIDA.

A. E. Maxwell,
 James M. Baker.

GEORGIA.

B. H. Hill,
 *Robert Toombs,

KENTUCKEY.

*Henry C. Barne.
 *William E. Sims.

LOUISIANA.

Edward Sparrow,
 T. J. Semmes.

MISSISSIPPI.

*Abert Gallatin Brown,
 James Phelan.

MISSOURI.

John B. Clark,
 R. L. Y. Peyton.

NORTH CAROLINA.

George Davis,
 William T. Dortch.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

James L. Orr,
 Robert Barnwell Rhett.

TEXAS.

*Louis T. Wigfall,
 W. S. Oldham.

TENNESSEE.

Langdon C. Haynes.
 Gustavus A. Henry.

VIRGINIA.

*Robert M. T. Hunter,
 Wm. Ballard Preston.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[Those marked with a * were members of the United States Congress.]

Dist. ARKANSAS.
 1 †Aug. H. Garland
 2 Grandin D. Royston.
 3 Felix I. Batson.
 4 Thomas B. Hanley.
 Contested by J. P. Johnson

ALABAMA.
 1 Thomas J. Foster.
 2 W. R. Smith.
 3 John P. Rawls.
 4 *Jabez L. M. Curry.
 5 L. F. Lyon.
 6 W. P. Chilton.
 7 *David Clifton.
 8 *James L. Pugh.
 9 E. S. Dargan.

FLORIDA.
 1 James B. Deskins.
 2 ——— Hilton.

GEORGIA.
 1 Julian Hartridge.
 2 David W. Lewis.
 3 Hines Holt.
 4 A. H. Keenan.
 5 C. J. Maunlyan.
 6 William W. Clark.
 7 Robert P. Trippe.
 8 *Lucien J. Gartrell.
 9 Hardy Strickland.
 10 A. R. Wright.

KENTUCKY.
 1 Alfred Boyd.
 2 John W. Crockett.
 3 Henry E. Reed.
 4 George W. Ewing.
 5 J. S. Christman.
 6 T. L. Burnett.
 7 H. W. Bruce.
 8 S. S. Scott.
 9 E. M. Bruce.
 10 R. J. Breckinridge.
 11 J. M. Elliott.

Dist. LOUISIANA.
 1 D. F. Kenners.
 2 Charles Villiers.
 3 John Perkins, Jr.
 4 C. W. Conrad.
 5 Henry Marshall.
 6 Lucien Dupose.

MISSISSIPPI.
 1 J. W. Clapp.
 2 *Reuben Davis.
 3 Israel Welch.
 4 H. C. Chambers.
 5 *Otho R. Singleton.
 6 E. Barksdale.
 7 *John J. McRae.

MISSOURI.
 †T. A. Harris—prisoner.
 †Casper W. Bell.
 †A. H. Conrow.
 †Thomas W. Freeman.
 †George G. Vest.
 *John Hyer.
 *Wm. W. Cooke.

NORTH CAROLINA.
 1 Wm. N. H. Smith.
 2 R. R. Bridgers.
 3 Owen R. Keenan.
 4 Thos. D. McDowell.
 5 A. H. Arlington.
 6 J. R. McLean.
 7 Thomas S. Ashe.
 8 Wm. Lander.
 9 B. S. Gaither.
 10 A. T. Davidson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
 1 *John McQueen.
 2 *Wm. Porcher Miles.
 3 L. M. Ayer.
 4 *Milledge L. Bonham.
 5 James Farrow.
 6 *W. W. Boyca.

Dist. TENNESSEE.
 1 J. B. Heiskell.
 2 W. J. Swan.
 3 A. G. Welker.
 4 E. L. Gardenhire.
 5 Henry S. Foote.
 6 M. F. Gentry.
 7 George W. Jones.
 8 Thomas Menees.
 9 J. C. A. Atkins.
 10 John V. Wright.
 11 D. M. Currin.

TEXAS.
 1 John A. Wilcox.
 2 J. C. Herbert.
 3 Peter W. Gregg.
 4 F. B. Sexton.
 5 Malcolm D. Graham.
 6 B. H. Epperson.

VIRGINIA.
 1 *Musc. R. H. Garnett.
 2 J. R. Chambliss.
 3 James Lyons.
 4 *Roger A. Pryor.
 5 *Thomas S. Bocock.
 6 John Goode, Jr.
 7 James P. Holcombe.
 8 *Dan. C. DeJarnette.
 9 *Wm. Smith.
 10 *Alex. R. Boteler.
 11 John B. Baldwin.
 12 Walter R. Staples.
 13 Walter Preston.
 14 *Albert G. Jenkens.
 15 Robert Johnson.
 16 Chas. W. Russell.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.
 C. J. Jones, delegate.

†These men were chosen in a body from General Price's Rebel Army, and are called Commissioners.

WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
Louis P. Harvey.....Governor.....	\$1,250 00
Edward Salomon.....Lieut. Governor.....	\$5 per day.
William H. Watson.....Private Secretary.....	1,200 00
William McPyncheon.....General Clerk.....	

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

James T. Lewis.....Secretary of State.....	\$1,200 00
Edward Hsley.....Ass't Secretary of State.....	1,200 00
William H. Waterman.....Book-keeper.....	
E. S. Lawrence.....Book-keeper.....	

CLERKS.

J. A. Hadley, George H. Barwise, J. C. Palmer, Henry Drew, M. J. Lewis.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Samuel D. Hastings.....State Treasurer.....	\$1,400 00
C. H. Purple.....Ass't State Treasurer.....	1,200 00

CLERKS.

O. G. Scofield,
Dexter Rowe,
A. Menges,

William C. Bradley,
H. S. Marsh,

Wm. V. Baker,
K. J. Fletcher,
E. E. Pratt.

Charles Blanchard, Messenger.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

James H. Howe.....Attorney General.....	\$2,000 00
J. J. McClellan.....Ass't Attorney General.....	600 00

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION'S OFFICE.

Josiah L. Pickard.....Superintendent.....	\$1,200 00
A. J. Craig.....Ass't Superintendent.....	1,000 00
H. M. Page.....Clerk.....	

BANK COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

William H. Ramsey.....Comptroller.....	\$2,000 00
Andrew E. Elmore.....Bank Register.....	1,200 00
Edward Hsley.....Assistant Register.....	
Robert Menzies.....Deputy Comptroller.....	
William Fitch.....Clerk.....	
S. J. Dennis.....Agent Bank Department, New York.....	

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER.

A. P. Hodges.....Commissioner.....	\$2 50 per day.
Martin Mitchell.....Deputy Warden.....	2 50 per day.
W. W. Ames.....Chaplain.....	\$250 00

STATE LIBRARIAN.

Samuel C. Bean.....	\$1,000 00
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SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Nathaniel Sawyer.....Superintendent.....	\$1,000 00
S. G. Benedict.....Assistant Superintendent.....	800 00

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Lyman C. Draper.....Corresponding Secretary.....	\$1,000 00
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OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS.

James T. Lewis.....Secretary of State, } Samuel D. Hastings.....State Treasurer, } James H. Howe.....Attorney General, } J. A. Bate.....Chief Clerk. }	Commissioners.
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CLERKS.

William Nelson,
A. L. Mortimer,
J. V. Suydam,

T. W. Gibbs,
F. W. Bird,
C. M. Foresman,

A. J. Cramer,
E. S. McBride,
S. C. Higbie.

JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT.

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

CIRCUIT COURTS.

No. Circuit.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.	Term Expires.
1st.....	David Noggle.....	Janesville.....	\$2,500 00	December 31, 1865
2d.....	Arthur McArthur.....	Milwaukee.....	2,500 00	December 31, 1863
3d.....	John E. Mann.....	West Bend.....	2,500 00	December 31, 1866
4th.....	David Taylor.....	Sheboygan.....	2,500 00	December 31, 1862
5th.....	M. M. Cothren.....	Mineral Point.....	2,500 00	December 31, 1864
6th.....	George Gale.....	Galesville.....	2,500 00	December 31, 1862
7th.....	George W. Cate.....	Stevens' Point.....	2,500 00	December 31, 1866
8th.....	L. J. P. Wetherby.....	Hudson.....	2,500 00	December 31, 1866
9th.....	Harlow S. Orton.....	Madison.....	2,500 00	December 31, 1866
10th.....	Edwin Wheeler.....	Oshkosh.....	2,500 00	December 31, 1867

NAMES OF COUNTIES COMPOSING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

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

TERMS OF COURTS.—Special Terms in *Italics*.

No. of Circuit.	County.	Commencement of Terms.
7	Adams.....	2d Monday in June, and 2d Monday in December.
8	Ashland.....	2d Monday in February, and 2d Monday in August.
6	Bad Ax.....	4th Monday in October, and 1st Monday in May.
10	Brown.....	4th Monday in May; 1st Monday in October; <i>4th Monday in Jan'y.</i>
6	Buffalo.....	2d Monday in April, and the Monday succeeding the 4th Monday in September.

Circuit Court.—Special Terms—Continued.

No. of Circuit.	County.	Commencement of Terms.
9	Burnett.....	Attached to Polk county.
4	Calumet	3d Monday in June, and 3d Monday in December.
6	Clark	1st Monday in September, and 3d Monday in May.
9	Columbia.....	2d Tuesday in March, and 1st Tuesday in October.
8	Chippewa.....	1st Monday in March, and 1st Monday in September.
6	Crawford.....	2d Monday in June, and 2d Monday in October.
9	Dane.....	1st Wednesday after the 1st Monday in April; 1st Wednesday after the 1st Monday in November.
3	Dodge.....	4th Monday in March, and 4th Monday in September.
10	Door.....	Attached to Brown.
8	Douglas.....	3d Monday in February, and 3d Monday in August.
8	Dunn.....	3d Monday in March, and 3d Monday in September.
8	Eau Claire.....	2d Monday in March, and 2d Monday in September.
4	Fond du Lac..	1st Monday in February; 2d Monday in May, and 2d Monday in October.
5	Grant.....	1st Monday in March, and 1st Monday in October.
1	Green.....	1st Monday in March, and 1st Monday in September.
3	Green Lake...	2d Monday in March; 2d Monday in September; 4th Monday in December.
5	Iowa.....	3d Monday in February, and 3d Monday in September.
6	Jackson.....	2d Monday in September, and 4th Monday in May.
9	Jefferson.....	2d Tuesday after 1st Monday in February; 2d Tuesday after 1st Monday in September; 1st Tuesday in June.
7	Juneau.....	3d Monday in June, and 3d Monday in December.
4	Kewaunee.....	4th Monday in July, and 4th Monday in January.
1	Kenosha.....	1st Monday in May, and 2d Monday in November.
6	La Crosse.....	2d Monday in November, and 2d Monday in March; 3d Monday in March.
5	La Fayette....	3d Monday in April, and 4th Monday in October.
8	La Pointe.....	1st Monday in February, and 1st Monday in August.
4	Manitowoc....	4th Monday in April, and 4th Monday in October.
7	Marathon.....	2d Monday in March, and last Monday in August.
3	Marquette....	1st Monday in March, and 1st Monday in September.
2	Milwaukee....	2d Monday in February; 3d Monday in April; 4th Monday in June; 3d Monday in September; 4th Monday in December.
6	Monroe.....	3d Monday in October, and 3d Monday in April.
10	Oconto.....	2d Monday in May, and 4th Monday in October.
10	Outagamie....	3d Monday in June; 2d Monday in November; 3d Monday in Jan.
3	Ozaukee.....	4th Monday in April; 4th Monday in October; 1st Monday in February; 2d Monday in July.
8	Popin.....	4th Monday in March, and 4th Monday in September.
7	Portage.....	4th Monday in March, and 2d Monday in September.
8	Pierce.....	4th Monday in May, and 4th Monday in November.
8	Polk.....	4th Monday in April, and 4th Monday in October.
1	Racine.....	3d Monday in April, and 3d Monday in October; 1st Tuesday in February, and 1st Tuesday in August.
5	Richland.....	1st Monday in June, and 1st Monday in December.
1	Rock.....	1st Monday in June; 4th Monday in November; 3d Tuesday in January.
9	Sauk.....	Last Tuesday in August, and last Tuesday in January.
10	Shawanaw....	3d Monday in February, and 2d Monday in August.
4	Sheboygan....	1st Monday in June, and 1st Monday in December.
8	St. Croix.....	2d Monday in May, and 2d Monday in November.
6	Trempealeau..	1st Monday in December, and 1st Monday in April.
1	Walworth....	3d Monday in March; 3d Monday in September; 1st Tuesday in January; 2d Tuesday in July.
3	Washington..	2d Monday in April; 2d Monday in October; 2d Wednesday after the Special Terms in Ozaukee county respectively.
2	Waukesha....	3d Monday in March; 1st Monday in December; 2d Monday in June.
7	Waushara....	2d Monday in April, and 1st Monday in October.
7	Waupaca.....	2d Monday in May, and 2d Monday in November.
10	Winnebago....	2d Monday in April; 2d Monday in September; 2d Monday in December.
7	Wood.....	1st Monday in June, and 1st Monday in December.

WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

James T. Lewis, Secretary of State, <i>ex-officio</i>	Madison	
J. L. Pickard, Superintendent of Public Instruction, <i>ex-officio</i>	Madison	
John G. McMynn.....	Racine.....	} Term expires January, 1833.
Carl Schurz.....	Milwaukee.....	
Horace A. Tenney.....	Madison.....	
Levi B. Vilas.....	Madison.....	} Term expires January, 1865.
O. M. Conover.....	Madison.....	
Moses M. Davis.....	Portage.....	
Nelson Dewey.....	Cassville.....	
Harrison C. Hobart.....	Chilton.....	} Term expires January, 1867.
M. Frank.....	Kenosha.....	
John W. Stewart.....	Monroe.....	
Theodore Prentiss.....	Watertown.....	
Edward Salomon.....	Milwaukee.....	
D. H. Tullis.....	Madison.....	Secretary.
Timothy Brown.....	Madison.....	Treasurer.

FACULTY.

JOHN W. STERLING, A. M., Dean of the Faculty, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
DANIEL READ, L. L. D., Professor of Mental, Ethical, and Political Science, Rhetoric and English Literature.
EZRA S. CARR, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.
JAMES D. BUTLER, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.
JOHN P. FUCHS, M. D., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.
J. D. PARKINSON, A. B., Tutor.
DAVID H. TULLIS, Instructor in Commercial Calculations and Book-keeping.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

TRUSTEES.

W. R. Taylor.....	Cottage Grove, Dane county.....	} Terms expire April 5, 1862.
W. H. Fox.....	Fitchburg, Dane county.....	
S. E. Chapman.....	Waterford, Racine county.....	
M. C. Darling.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac county.....	
E. W. Young.....	Prairie du Sac, Sauk county.....	
H. H. Giles.....	Stoughton, Dane county.....	} Terms expire April 5, 1863.
F. B. Wolcott.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee county.....	
A. I. Bennett.....	Beloit, Rock county.....	
Simeon Mills.....	Madison, Dane county.....	
George D. Wilbur.....	Mineral Point, Iowa county.....	} Terms expire April 5, 1864.
Thomas Hood.....	Madison, Dane county.....	
William K. May.....	Racine, Racine county.....	
C. D. Robinson.....	Green Bay, Brown county.....	
B. Dudwiddie.....	Monroe, Green county.....	
W. D. Bacon.....	Waukesha, Waukesha county.....	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

M. C. Darling.....	President.
H. H. Giles.....	Vice President.
F. S. Lawrence.....	Secretary.
Simeon Mills.....	Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A. I. Bennett, Simeon Mills, Thomas Hood.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

A. I. Bennett, Thomas Hood, William H. Fox.

Dr. J. P. Clement.....	Medical Superintendent.
Dr. John W. Sawyer.....	Assistant Physician.
Mrs. Mary Holliday.....	Matron.

REGENTS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

His Excellency, L. P. Harvey, *ex officio*.
 Hon. Josiah L. Pickard, *ex officio*.

William E. Smith, Fox Lake, Dodge County.....	} Terms expire January 1, 1864.
O. T. Maxon, Prescott, Pierce County.....	
Silas Chapman, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County.....	} Terms expired January 1, 1862.
C. C. Sholes, Kenosha, Kenosha County.....	
Julius T. Clark, Madison, Dane County.....	} Terms expire January 1, 1863.
Luther H. Carey, Greenbush, Sheboygan County.....	
Hanmer Robbins, Platteville, Grant County.....	
Sidney A. Bean, Waukesha, Waukesha County.....	
Edward Daniels, Ripon, Fond du Lac County.....	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

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

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

MANAGERS.

Andrew E. Elmore...Mukwonago, Waukesha county.....	} Terms expire first Tuesday in March, 1864.
Leander F. Frisby.....West Bend, Washington county.....	
Henry Williams.....Milwaukee, Milwaukee county.....	} Terms expired first Tuesday in March, 1862.
Cicero Comstock.....Milwaukee, Milwaukee county.....	
John B. Dousman.....Milwaukee, Milwaukee county.....	} Terms expire first Tuesday in March, 1863.
Thomas Reynolds.....Madison, Dane county.....	
Vacancy.....	
Talbot C. Dousman...Waterville, Waukesha county.....	
Isaac Lain.....Waukesha, Waukesha county.....	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Cicero Comstock.....	President.
Isaac Lain.....	Vice President.
Talbot C. Dousman.....	Treasurer.
Andrew E. Elmore.....	Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Cicero Comstock, Isaac Lain, Andrew E. Elmore.

Moses Barrett.....	Superintendent.
Fanny A. Barrett.....	Matron.

INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

R. B. Treat.....	}	Terms expired February 1, 1852.
H. W. Collins.....		
James Diefendorf.....	}	Terms expire February 1, 1863.
D. W. Inman.....		
B. B. Eldridge.....		
Shuball W. Smith.....	}	Terms expire February 1, 1864.

OFFICERS.

R. B. Treat, M. D.....	President.
B. B. Eldridge.....	Treasurer.
H. W. Collins.....	Secretary.
T. H. Little, M. A.....	Superintendent.
Mrs. M. Wright.....	Matron.

INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Martin Field.....	}	Terms expired January 1, 1862.
Chauncey Betts.....		
Wm. C. Allen.....	}	Terms expire January 1, 1863.
Willard Isham.....		
N. M. Harrington.....		
Timothy Mower.....		
Chester D. Long.....		
A. H. Barnes.....	}	Terms expire January 1, 1864.
H. Latham.....		

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

William C. Allen.....	President.
N. M. Harrington.....	Secretary.
W. W. Dinsmore.....	Treasurer.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

G. H. Briggs.....	Physician.
J. S. Officer.....	Steward.
S. M. Parish.....	Assistant Steward.
Mrs. L. Eddy.....	Matron and Housekeeper.
Mrs. J. A. Mills.....	Ass't Matron and Housekeeper.

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

[County Seats in SMALL CAPITALS.]

Adams County.

Big Spring, Lindenwald, Point Bluff,
 Davis' Corners, Little Lake, Quincy,
 Dell Prairie, New Chester, Roche-a-Cris,
 FRIENDSHIP, New Rome, Strong's Prai'e
 Grand Marsh, Pilot Knob, Twin Valley,
 Jackson, Plainville, White Creek,
 Kildare, Zerah.

Ashland County.

Adovah, Houghton, Montreal Falls
 ASHLAND, La Pointe, Sentinel.

Bad Ax County.

Bad Ax, Harmony, Readstown,
 Bergen, Hillsborough, River side,
 Bloomingdale, Hockley, Romance,
 Breckenridge, Kickapoo, Sierra,
 Carosso, Mount Tabor, Springville,
 Coon Prairie, New Brook'leStar,
 Debello, New Salem, Victory,
 De Soto, Newville, Viroqua,
 Fairview, Ontario, Weister,
 Goole, Retreat, WarnersLan'g

Brown County.

Belgian Set'mtTremont, New Franklin
 Denmark, GREEN BAY, Suamico,
 De Pere, Morrison, Oneida,
 Fort Howard, Mukwa, Wequiot,
 Wrightstown.

Buffalo County.

ALMA, Gilmantown, Maxville,
 Buffalo City, Glencoe, Mondovia,
 Fountain City, Waumunda.

Burnett County.

Brant, CHILTON, New Holstein,
 Brillion, Dundas, Pequot,
 Calumet, High Cliff, Rantoul,
 Charlestown, Lynn, Sherwood,
 Stockbridge.

Chippewa County.

BloomerPraie CHIP'WA FALLS, Menomonee
 Chippewa CityLa Fayette, Porkville.

Clark County.

CLARK C. H., Pineville, Pleasant Ridge
 Neilsville, Wedge's Creek

Columbia County.

Arlington, Fo. Junction, Pacific,
 Basin Lake, Hampden, Pardeeville,
 Beaver Creek, Leeds, Pigeon Grove,
 Bellefontain, Lodi, PORTAGE,
 Cambria, Lowville, Port Hope,
 Columbus, Marcellon, Poynette,
 Courtland, North Haven, Randolph C'tr
 Dekorra, North Leeds, Rio,
 East RandolphOak Grove, Rocky Run,
 Emp. JunctionOkee, Shoneau,
 Fall River, Oshaukuta, Welch Prairie,
 Ft. WinnebagoOtsego, West Point,
 W. Point Cen'r Wycena.

Crawford County.

Batavia, Marietta, Somerville,
 Bell Center, Mt. Sterling, Springville,
 Bridgeport, Ocena, Stockville,
 Crow's Mills, PR. DU CHEN, Te'r's Corners,
 Eastman, Rising Sun, Towersville,
 Hills Valley, Rollin'GroundWateringGr've
 Lowes, Seneca, Wauzeka,
 Lyuxville, Sladesburg, Wright'sFerry
 Yankeetown,

Dane County.

Albion, Eolia, Pheas. Branch
 Ancient, Fitchburg, Primrose,
 Ashton, Hanchettville, Rockside,
 Belleville, Lake View, Roxbury,
 Berry, Leicester, Rutland,
 Black Earth, MADISON, Springdale,
 Blue Mound, Mazo Manie, Stoners Prairie
 Burke, McFarland, Stoughton,
 Cambridge, Middleton, Sun Prairie,
 Christiana, Mt. Vernon, Utica,
 Cottage Grove,Oregon, Verona,
 Cross Plains, Paoli, W't Middleton
 Dane, Peatville, W. Blue Mound
 Deerfield, Perry, Westport,
 Door Creek, Pierceville, Windsor,
 Dunkirk, Pine Bluff, York.

Dodge County.

Alderly, Farmersville, Mayville,
 Atwater, Fox Lake, Min. Junction
 Ashippun. Hermann, Neshasha,
 Beaver Dam, Horicon, Neosho,
 Burnett, Hustisford, Oak Grove,
 Chester, Iron Bridge, Portland,
 Chester Stat'n, Junction, Reesville,
 Clyman, JUNEAU, Rollin' Prairi

Dodge County—CONTINUED.

Danville, Kekoskee, Rubicon,
 East Lomira, Le Roy, Theresa.
 Elba, Lomira, Woodland,
 Emmett, Lowell,

Door County.

Brussels, Nasewaupce, Sturgeon Bay.
 Chickatock, OTUMBA, Washburn Bar.
 Fish Creek, Marcus,

Douglas County.

Superior.

Dunn County.

DUNNVILLE, Fall City, Rockville.
 Durand, Frankfort, Wauneka.
 Eau Galle, Rock Falls, Waubeck.

Eau Claire County.

Augusta, EAU CLAIRE, Otter Creek.
 Half Moon,

Fond du Lac County.

Alcove, Empire, Nanaupa.
 Alto, Fairwater, Newfane.
 Ashford, FOND DU LAC, N. Lamartine.
 Auburn, Foster, Oakfield.
 Black Hawk, Hinesburg, Oakfield Center.
 Bothelle, Junius, Oseola.
 Brandon, Le Roy, Ripon.
 Byron, Lamartine, Rosendale.
 Calumet Vil'ge, Marytown, Rush Lake.
 Dotyville, Metomen, Taycheedah.
 Eden, Moria, Wauconsta.
 El Dorado, Murone, Waupun.
 W. Rosendale,

Grant County.

Banfield, Hazel Green, New California
 Beetown, Hickory Grove, Oliver.
 Bl'k H'se Mills, Homer, Ora Oak,
 Boscobel, Hurricane Gr'Ve, Patch Grove,
 Bunker Hill, Jamestown, Platteville,
 Cassville, LANCASTER, Plum Grove,
 Castle Rock, Little Grant, Potosi,
 Charlotte, Martinville, Rockville,
 Dickeysville, Millville, Saint Rose,
 Ellenboro, Montfort, Sinsinniwa
 Fairplay, Mount Ida, Mounds.
 Fennimore, Mount Hope, Smeltzer's Gr'Ve.
 Glen Haven, Muscoda, Tafton,
 Washburn, Wyalusing.

Green County.

Albany, Exeter, Nevada,
 Attica, Farmers Cor's, New Glarus,
 Bern, Farmers Gr'Ve, Oakley,
 Brodhead, Hoosick, Pedee,
 Brooklyn, Jordan, Shuey's Mills,
 Cadis, Juda, Skinner,
 Clarence, MONROE, Spring Grove,
 Dayton, Monticello, Sylvester,
 Decatur, Morefield, Walnut Spr'ng
 Willet.

Green Lake County.

BERLIN, Bluffton, Dartford,

Grand Prairie, Lake Maria, Markesan,
 Green Lake, Mackford, Marquette,
 Kingston, Manchester, Princeton,
 St. Maria, W. Green Lake.

Iowa County.

Alden, Helena, Mineral Point,
 Anna, Highland, Moscow,
 Ayer, Jennleton, Ridgeway,
 Clyde, Linden, Rugglesdale,
 Fairbairn, Millin, W. Blue Mound
 Dover, Wyoming.

Jackson County.

Bear River Falls, Melrose, Pine Hill,
 Canton, Mound Springs, Pale Grove,
 Galesburg, Narary, Roaring Creek,
 Garden Valley, North Bend, Smith's Ferry,
 Liberty, Sircott,

Jefferson County.

Aurora, Hubbleton, Palmyra,
 Bark River, Xenia, Richwood,
 Cold Spring, JEFFERSON, Rome,
 Concord, Johnsons Cr'k, Sullivan,
 Farmington, Koshkonong, Transit,
 Ft. Arkington, Lake Mills, Waitsville,
 Golden Lake, Milford, Waterloo,
 Helenville, Oak Hill, Watertown,
 Oakland, Oakland.

Jensen County.

American, Leavenweir, NEW LISBON,
 Argonia, Linden Station, One Mile Cr'k,
 Elna, Lindina, Union Center,
 Fountain, Mauston, Waucada,
 Fowler's P'rie, Mill Haven, Warner,
 Germantown, Necedda, Woncwoc.

Kenosha County.

Brighton, Liberty, South Bristol,
 Bristol, Marion, Treadwells Gr.
 Cypress, Paris, Wheatland,
 KENOSHA, Salem, Wilmot.

Kewaunee County.

Ahnepee, Coryville, KEWAUNEE,
 Casco, Dyeksville, North Bend,
 Sand Bay, Walliam.

La Crosse County.

Bangor, Hi'f Way Creek, Mindoro,
 Burns, LA CROSSE, Noshonoe,
 Burr Oak, Mor'n Cooley, Onalaska,
 Stephenstown, West Salem,

La Fayette County.

Argyle, Cottage Inn, Meeker's Gr'Ve
 Bashford, DARLINGTON, New Diggings,
 Belmont, Etna, N. Elk Grove,
 Benton, Elk Grove, Shullsburg,
 Bethel Grove, Fayette, Spafford,
 Blanchardville, Georgetown, White O'k Sp's
 Calamine, Gratiot, Wiota,
 Yellow Stone,

La Pointe County.

BAYFIED, Island Lake,

Manitowoc County.

Branch,	Iika,	Miles,
Centerville,	Larrabee,	Mishicot,
Clarks Mills,	MANITOWOC,	Neshoto,
Cooperstown,	Manitowoc Rapids,	Newtonboro,
Eaton,	Maple Grove,	Niles,
Francis' Creek,	Meeme,	Oslo,
Paquette,		Two Rivers.

Marathon County.

Gemekon,	Knowlton,	Mosinee,
Jenney,	L'E Bull Falls,	WAUSAU,
	Weston.	

Marquette County.

Briggsville,	Midland,	Oxford,
Douglas Cent'r,	MONTELLO,	Pakwaukee,
Germania,	Moundville,	Roslin,
Greenwood,	Neshkoro,	Shields,
Harrisville,	Newton,	Stone Hill,
Jeddo,	Ordino,	Tacorah,
	Westfield.	

Milwaukee County.

Butler,	Greenfield,	New Keoln,
Davis,	Hales Corners,	Oak Creek,
Franklin,	Lamberton,	Root Creek,
Good Hope,	MILWAUKEE,	T'n Mile House
Granville,	New Berlin,	Wauwatosa,
	W'st Granville.	

Monroe County.

Angelo,	Jacksonville,	Ridgeville,
Big Valley,	Lenon,	Sheldon,
Clifton,	Meridan,	Solon,
Dorset,	Milton,	SPARTA,
Durand,	Moon's Creek,	Sultan,
Fan's Creek,	Mountain,	Tomah,
Farmer's Val.,	Mt. Pisgah,	Tunnel City,
Fife,	Oakdale,	Wollington,
Hoffmans' Cor.	Puckwauna,	Wilton.

Oconto County.

Clarksville,	Marinetta,	OCONTO.
Little Suamico,	Mene Kanne,	Pensaukee,
Peshtigo,		Stiles.

Outagamie County.

APPLETON,	Krukana,	Shaw-a-no,
Ellington,	Keshena,	Shiocton,
Freedom,	Lansing,	Stevensville,
Greenville,	Little Chute,	Sugar Bush,
Hortonville,	Medina,	Wakefield.

Ozaukee County.

Belgium,	Freidstadt,	Mequon River,
Cedarburg,	Grafton,	Ozaukee,
Fredonia,	Harris Corn'r's Pr.	WASH'NTON,
Saukville,		Ulaa.

Pepin County.

Chippewa,	Lima,	Stockholm,
Frankfort,	PEPIN,	Waubeck.

Pierce County.

Bay City,	El Paso,	Pleasant View,
Beldonville,	Forestville,	Prescott,

Big River,	Lake Isabelle,	River Falls,
Clifton Mills,	Maiden Rock,	Rushton,
Diamond Bluff,	Martell,	Seeleys,
ELLSWORTH,	Perrytown,	Trenton,
	Trim Belle.	

Polk County.

Cedar Valley,	OSCEOLA,	St. Croix Falls
Farmington,		Stirling.

Portage County.

Almond,	Emly,	Mohawk,
Amherst,	Iron Creek,	PLOVER,
Badger,	Lone Pine,	Randall,
Buena Vista,	Linwood,	Saratoga,
Eau Plains,	Madely,	Stevens' Point
	Stockton.	

Racine County.

Burlington,	Mt. Pleasant,	Rochester,
Caldwell Pr'ie,	North Cape,	Sylvania,
Caledonia,	Norway,	Trowbridge,
Cale'ia Center,	Pen Yan,	Union Church,
Denoon,	Prairie,	Union Grove,
Ives Grove,	RACINE,	Waterford,
Kansasville,	Raymond,	Whitesville,
	Yorkville.	

Richland County.

Aken,	Hoosier,	RICHLAND CEN.
Ashland,	Lone Rock,	Richland City,
Barnes Mills,	Lost Mount'n,	Ripley,
Roaz,	Loyd,	Rockbridge,
Buckeye,	Melancthon Cr,	Sextonville,
Cazenovia,	Milan,	Sylvan,
Cincinnati,	Mile Creek,	Viola,
Excelsior,	Neptune,	West Branch,
Fancy Creek,	Orion,	Woodstock,
Forest,	Port Andrew,	Yuta.

Rock County.

Afton.	Fairfield,	Milton Junct.,
Alvaretta,	Footville,	Nidaros,
Avon,	Fulton,	Ogden,
Bass Creek,	Inmansville,	Orfordsville,
Beloit,	JANESVILLE,	Osburn,
Center,	Johnstown,	Rock Prairie,
Clinton.	Johnst'n C'tr,	Shopiere,
Cooksville.	Leyden,	Spring Valley,
Edgerton,	Lima Center.	Summerville,
Emerald Grove,	Magnolia,	Tootsa.
Evansville,	Milton,	Tiffany,
Union,		West Milton.

St. Croix County.

Brookfield.	Hudson,	Richmond,
Brouchea,	Huntington,	Rushville,
Glenmont,	Kinnick-Kin'k St.	Josephs,
Hammond,	N. Centerville,	Somerses,
	Stone Prairie.	

Sauk County.

BARABOO,	Harrisburg,	Oaks,
Bear Valley,	Humboldt,	Prairie du Sac,
Bluff,	Ironton,	Reedsburg,
Buchanan,	Jonesville,	Rowell's Mills,
Cassels Pr'ie,	Lavalle,	Russell's Cor's
Dellona,	Lime Ridge,	Sandusky.

Sauk County—CONTINUED.

Delton, Logansville, Sauk City,
Garrison, Merrimack, Spring Green,
Giddings, Newport, Wilson's Creek

Shawano County.

SHAWANAW, Embarrass, La Mete.

Sheboygan County.

Adell, Glenbeulah, Rathburn,
Beechwood, Greenbush, Russell,
Cascade, Hingman, Scott,
Cedar Grove, Howard's Gro. SHAWANO,
Edwards, Onion River, Sheboygan Falls,
Elkhart, Oortown, Wheat Valley,
Gibbville, Plymouth, Winoski.

Trempealeau County.

Arcadia, Montville, Sumner,
GALESVILLE, Senth Bend, Trempealeau.

Walworth County.

Adams, Groove, Springfield,
Allens Grove, Heart Prairie, Spring Prairie
Big Ft Prairie Honey Creek, State Line,
Bloomfield, La Fayette, Sugar Creek,
Darien, La Grange, Trade,
Delavan, Little Prairie, Troy,
Dens're Mills, Lyons, Troy Center,
East Troy, Millard, Troy Lakes,
ELKHORN, Richmond, Utter Corners,
Geneva, Sharon, Vienna,
Geneva Bay, South Grove, Walworth,
Westville, Whitewater.

Washington County.

Addison, Kewaskum, Sleisingerville,
Aurora, Kircheim, Staatsville,
Barton, Meeker, Station,
Bolooville, Myra, Tolands Pra'ie,
Cedar Creek, Nenko, Wayne,
Fillmore, Newbury, WEST BEND,
Hartford, Richfield, Young Hick'y,

Waukesha County.

Big Bend, Lake Five, Oconomowoc,
Brookfield, Lannon Spr'gs Okaucha,

Brook Center, Lisbon, Ottawa,
Colebrook, Mapleton, Pewaukee,
Delafield, Marcy, Pine Lake,
Dodge's Corn's, Menon, Falls, Prospect Hill,
Dousman, Merton, South Genesee,
Duplainville, Monches, Stone Bank,
Eagle, Monterey, Summit,
Elm Grove, Mukwonago, Sussex,
Genesee, Mukago, Vernon,
Hartford, N. Pr. Station Waterville,
Waukesha, Welsh.

Waupaca County.

Bear Creek, Iola, N'th Royalton
Clintonville, Lind, Ogdensburg,
Crystal Lake, Little Wolf, Parfreyville,
Eganwood, Mnkwa, Peter's Grove,
Fremont, New London, Readfield,
Giff's Landing, Northern, Rural,
Hart's Mills, Northport, Scandinavia,
WAUPACA, Weyauwega.

Waukegan County.

Auroraville, Elma, Poisippi,
Cedar Lake, Hancock, Ravine,
Colebrook, Howe's Cor., Richford,
Clinton, Lincoln, Sacramento,
Cotton, Mt. Morris, Saxeville,
Eaton, Oak, Silver Lake,
East Okaucha, Pine River, Spring Lake,
East Okaucha, Randolph, Springwater,
WAUKEGAN.

Waubesa County.

Burdles, Morts, Koro, Powaickum,
Campbell, Menasha, Rat River,
Clairville, Neenah, Vinland,
Delhi, Nekama, Waukau,
Eureka, Nepeuskin, Weelaunee,
Fisk's Corners, Omro, Winchester,
Groveland, OSHKOSH, Winneconne,

Wood County.

Centralia, GRAND RAPIDS, Horn River,
Dexterville, Grand River, Nasonville,
Frenchtown, Hemlock, Saratoga.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, FOR 1862.

Counties.	Sheriffs.	Reg. of Deeds.	Treasurers.	Dist. Attorneys.	Cl'ks of Board.	Cl'ks Cir. Court.	Surveyors.	Coroners.
Ashland.....	John W. Maffett	John W. Bell.....	Andrew Cramer	Benhardt Smitz	Martin Beaser...	Martin Beaser....	Albert C. Stentz	A. Perrinier.
Adams.....	Ezra Knight.....	E. F. Bacon.....	Seth Thompson..	W. J. Kershaw...	T. B. Marsden...	D. H. Quaw.....	Levi Torrey.....	E. B. Redfield.
Bad Ax.....	Lewis Sterling...	W. S. S. White...	James Lowrie....	W. F. Terhune...	John M. Bennett...	Wm. S. Purdy....	Lemuel Joseph...	C. W. Pitcher.
Brown.....	Dan' M. Whitney	Matthew J. Mead	Matthew Bellew	Orlo B. Graves...	Myron P. Linsley	John B. A. Masse	Joseph Heyrman	E. A. Cooley.
Buffalo.....	And'w Heinrich	Otis F. Warren...	L. F. Binder.....	Edward Lees....	John D. Lewis...	E. Hellman.....	Robt. Strohman	Wm. Sphuhr.
Calumet.....	Ansel Watrous...	B. F. Waterman	H. M. Gibbs.....	J. B. Denel.....	Chas. W. White...	John P. Hume...	C. Piedeman....	John Merrill.
Chippewa....	A. B. Morse.....	Alex. McBean....	Wm. J. Skinner...	Rodman Palmer	F. S. Capron....	Henry Coleman..	Rodman Palmer	Joseph Britton.
Clark.....	Geo. W. King....	Ch. W. Carpenter	James O'Neill...	Benj. F. French..	James Furlong...	Gustavus Sterus	Mich. Farming...	D. H. Robinson.
Columbia....	Wm. W. Drake...	Jas. Chancellor.	Llywelyn Breese	Isra'el Holmes...	Julius Austin...	A. J. Turner....	Rensler Cronk...	J. Staudenmayer
Crawford....	John H. Tower...	Otto Georgii....	J. P. Perri'Geutel	O. B. Thomas....	Henry Brunner...	N. C. McCartney	Pizarro Cook....	Michael Mengus.
Dane.....	Albert Sherwin..	And'w Pickarts..	Wm. Vroman....	Henry M. Lewis	John A. Johnson	Johnson J Starks	Thos. D. Coryell	Alex. Stillwell.
Dodge.....	Geo. W. Brower..	F. W. Delorme...	Clark Lawton...	A. J. Rising.....	John C. Halliger	James Thorne...	Wm. M. Morse...	Chas. Backman.
Door.....	E. F. Battershill	John Garland....	Joseph Harris...	D. A. Reed.....	Wm. K. Dresser	D. C. McIntosh..	Wm. H. Warren	Z. J. B. Kimber.
Douglas....	August Zackan..	D. G. Morrison...	R. G. Coburn....	Geo. W. Perry...	Eber H. Bly.....	Richard Barden.	L. F. Wheelock..	Richard Rolf.
Dunn.....	W. R. Culbertson	Francis Breck...	Fred'k R. Church	Wm. D. Webb....	Francis Breck...	Milton E. Jones.	Milton E. Jones.	Walter Crocker.
Eau Claire..	John R. Wheeler	C. H. Howard....	A. G. Mappa....	N. B. Boyden....	Dewitt C. Clark.	Jas. F. Moore...	John L. Ball....	A. Gillett.
Fond du Lac	Geo. F. Wheeler.	Solon G. Dodge..	John Potter....	James Coleman.	A. B. Carey.....	David Babcock...	Lathrop Ellis...	A. Armstrong.
Grant.....	J. B. Moore.....	E. T. Meards....	James A. Jones.	J. T. Mills.....	A. W. Angell....	J. W. Blanding..	H. A. W. McNair	M. W. Wood.
Green.....	H. B. Caswell...	J. J. Tschudy....	D. W. Ball.....	Moses O'Brien..	Chase L. Sargent	M. Marty.....	W. W. Wright...	D. H. Morgan...
Green Lake.	W. S. Gardner...	G. DewittElwood	C. M. Phelps....	Geo. D. Waring..	H. Dunstan, jr..	Fred'k Simpson.	Wm. H. Herrick	Wm. A. Millard.
Iowa.....	Geo. Messersmith	Isaac Ochectree.	Francis Vivian...	Alex. Wilson....	Jacob A. Johnson	W. P. Forsyth...	C. P. Goodrich..	R. A. Tabbs.
Jackson....	Ransom G. Pope	R. C. Bryan.....	Levi Warren....	Willard Grant...	Hiram Barber, jr.	C. J. Kellogg...	L. B. Nichols...	John Curran.
Jefferson...	Heber Smith....	F. G. L. Struve...	Willard Grant...	C. J. Leach.....	J. A. Kellogg...	C. F. Cutler....	Thos. Parks....	D. C. Morton...
Juneau.....	Thomas Hyde....	A. E. Avery.....	L. Hammond....	Henry Johnson..	Lynnan Walker..	Edward Decker.	Hiram H. Fenn.	Constant Thig...
Kewaunee..	John P. Arnet...	Jos. Anderegg...	L. Hammond....	Frank H. Head...	Frank H. Head...	Ira Pierce.....	L. B. Nichols...	John M. Jones...
Kenosha....	Jas. M. Stebbins	Gurden Gillett..	Henry Johnson..	Frank H. Head...	Frank H. Head...	Ira Pierce.....	Orlando H. Smith	Henry J. Bliss...
La Crosse..	Isaac L. Usher...	Christ. Koenig...	T. N. Horton....	Jos. W. Losey...	P. B. Simpson...	John Collins...	Jas. S. Murphy..	Thos. Brown....
La Fayette..	H. W. Barnes....	M. M. Stanley...	Edw'd H. Gratiot	C. P. Rudd.....	A. J. Steadman..	A. J. Steadman..	A. S. Steadman..	Geo. E. Stuntz..
La Pointe..	George Field....	James Chapman	J. H. Nourse....	Oscar Koch....	J. D. Markham..	Jos. W. Thombs	Jere, Crowley...	George Wimpf...
Manitowoc.	Wyman Murphy	Henry Baetz....	J. H. Nourse....	C. Hoeffinger...	Eli B. Chase....	B. P. Manson...	Wm. Hendrick...	Wm. Hendrick...
Marathon..	Uriah E. Maine...	J. H. Babcock...	C. Hoeffinger...	Andrew P. Lipe.	Wm. C. Rood....	Ed. Wessing....	G. W. Robinson.	Chas. J. Ferris..
Marquette.	David M. Tiffany	L. S. Padyham...	Andrew P. Lipe.	Timothy Carney	Joshua Stark...	F. W. Hundhausen	Wm. H. Jacobs..	H. W. Battles...
Milwaukee.	Chas. H. Larkin	Christian Fessel.	Timothy Carney	Timothy Carney	Joshua Stark...	F. W. Hundhausen	E. Nutting.....	L. E. Amidon...
Monroe.....	J. H. Allen.....	Peru Rawson....	L. S. Fisher.....	C. E. Rice.....	S. Aldrich.....	S. Aldrich.....	L. E. Amidon...	C. W. McMillan.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, FOR 1862—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Sheriffs.	Reg. of Deeds.	Treasurers.	Dist. Attorneys.	Clerks of Board.	CPks Cir. Court.	Surveyors.	Coroners.
Oconto.....	Barney Brophey	A. C. Brown.....	S. A. Coleman.....	B. J. Brown.....	Jas. Don Levy...	Joseph Hall.....	I. M. Royce.....	N. Redmond.
Outagamie....	Geo. R. Wood....	T. H. O'Brien.....	Mathias Werner	John Gavett, jr.	Thos. McGillan..	C. A. Hamer.....	John Stevens....	H. W. White.
Ozaukee.....	Jacob Bossler....	A. Ahlhauser.....	Ulrich Landolt..	L. Towsley.....	B. Harrington..	James McCarthy	J. M. Schmidt....	F. Zimmerman.
Pepin.....	Edwin Hill.....	W. F. Frindle....	J. H. Rounds....	Fayett Allen.....	Jno. Holverson..	N. S. Clapp.....	G. C. Wolcott....	A. Swarengen.
Pierce.....	Jno. R. Freeman	Selah Strickland	Henry P. Ames..	Perry D. Pierce..	Osborn Strahl...	Smith R. Gunn..	J. A. Short.....	B. F. Pierce.
Polk.....	Moses H. Peasley	E. B. Blanding..	Wm. A. Talboys	J. D. Reymert...	C. H. Staples....	S. D. Williams..	Sam'l Deneen....	Lucien Perkins.
Portage.....	M. A. Rosseau...	W. H. Packard...	Edward Footo...	O. H. Lamereux..	Irvin Eckles....	Jas. B. Carpenter	Aaron H. Frost..	Geo. P. Hiebard.
Racine.....	H. T. Taylor.....	Andrew Cooper..	John P. Jones...	N. H. Dale.....	Dan'l P. Wooster	Jacob S. Crane..	Edson Burchard..	Abner Rouse.
Richland....	E. L. D. Moody...	A. J. Page.....	E. M. Sexton....	A. P. Thompson..	C. H. Smith.....	J. L. McKee.....	D. H. Hardenburg	L. S. Hazelton.
Rock.....	S. J. M. Putnam..	Kiron B. Bemis..	S. Holdridge, jr.	I. C. Sloan.....	S. L. James.....	Levi Alden.....	Edward Ruger....	John E. Young.
St. Croix....	William Barker..	O. F. Brown.....	P. McGregor.....	Allen Dawson...	G. Y. Denniston.	Alfred Day.....	Joel Bartlett....	S. W. Fuller.
Sauk.....	R. M. Strong.....	Chas. Armstrong	Thos. D. Lang...	N. W. Wheeler..	J. J. Gattiker....	F. M. Stewart...	D. Woodward....	Newman Peck.
Shawano....	Thos. H. Price...	A. P. Knapp.....	John Wiley.....	W. R. Felker....	A. Johnson.....	L. Goldstueker..	Albert Johnson..	Wm. Powell.
Sheboygan...	Fredrick Ande...	Jos. Weiskopf...	Francis Geele...	Conrad Kreg.....	H. Van Tilborg..	Edward Gilman..	W. H. Paine.....	A. Krueger.
Trempeleau..	Wm A. Cram.....	Ed. Branhard...	N. D. Comstock.	C. E. Turner....	John Nichols....	John Nichols....	D. Trowbridge...	D. W. Gillilan.
Walworth...	Geo. W. Wylie...	B. B. Humphrey	John F. Brett...	N. S. Murphy...	M. E. Dewing....	James Simmons..	James L. Tubbs..	G. C. Gardner.
Washington	Chas. A. Cron....	Jacob Bertschy..	Sebastian Koenig	Edmund Neff...	Michael Bohan...	Geo. H. Kletler..	John Brosina...	Jacob Wolf.
Waukesha...	James Clark....	Henry Shears...	O. S. Rathbone..	C. C. White.....	J. E. Jewett....	Jno. A. Williams	Ira Blood.....	W. M. Saunders.
Waupaca....	C. Worden.....	W. B. Mumbrue	E. Townshend...	J. W. Carter....	M. T. Lorenson..	Winfield Scott..	Welcome Hyde...	W. Shambean.
Waushara...	Geo. W. Smith..	S. Reed Clark...	John Hall.....	R. L. D. Potter..	A. B. Swain.....	Gordon H. Gile..	Phillip M. Green	Jona. Spaulding.
Winnebago...	C. R. Hamlin....	J. H. Foster.....	J. M. Ball.....	A. A. Austin....	A. H. Reed.....	W. G. Ritch.....	Chas. Gurke....	Dorr Hardshaw.
Wood.....	Eusebe Larigue.	Auren Knapp, jr	Thos. B. Scott...	J. D. Witter....	L. M. Hawley...	R. C. Lyon.....	Jesse H. Lang...	Vroom Talmudge

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF 1860.

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

ADAMS COUNTY.				BUFFALO CO.—continued.					
	Lincoln.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.		Lincoln.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.
Adams	73	22	...	...	Eagle Mills.....	4	19	...	...
Brownville	12	...	...	...	Buffalo	67	40	...	1
Chester.....	52	14	5	...	Waumandee.....	56	15	...	...
Dell Prairie.....	99	29	...	...	Cross.....	14	25	1	...
Easton.....	55	18	...	...	Nelson.....	31	5	...	...
Grand Marsh.....	76	10	...	...	Glencoe.....	19	6	...	...
Jackson.....	62	28	...	...	Maxville.....	34	28	...	...
Leolia.....	19	9	...	...	City of Buffalo,				
Monroe.....	54	9	...	...	1st Ward.....	12	3	...	...
Newark Valley....	9	11	...	...	2d Ward.....	27	1	...	...
New Haven.....	91	25	...	...			
Preston.....	42	11	...	...	Total.....	459	189	1	1
Quincy.....	12	27	...	...			
Rome.....	16	9	...	...	BAD AX COUNTY.				
Richfield.....	38	7	...	...	Clinton.....	43	9	...	...
Srong's Prairie...	49	34	...	...	Christiana.....	62	13	...	...
Springville.....	66	22	...	...	Greenwood.....	38	29	...	...
White Creek.....	28	11	...	...	Hillsboro.....	72	26	...	...
					Stark.....	37	23	...	...
Total.....	844	296	5	...	Harmony.....	62	4	...	...
					Coon.....	22	12	...	...
ASHLAND COUNTY.									
Bayport.....	23	1	...	...	Forest.....	15	22	...	...
La Pointe.....	12	31	...	...	Kickapoo.....	73	71	...	...
					Franklin.....	86	54	...	...
Total.....	35	32	...	...	Union.....	23	7	...	...
					Wheatland.....	92	26	...	...
BROWN COUNTY.									
Depere.....	21	25	...	...	Viroqua.....	215	44	6	...
Depere village....	48	52	...	...	Webster.....	43	27	...	...
Gr'n Bay, N. Ward	135	131	...	...	Liberty.....	26	5	...	...
do S. do	61	55	...	...	Bergen.....	20	15	...	...
do Town....	69	71	...	...	Hamburg.....	40	29	...	...
Holland.....	1	148	...	...	Jefferson.....	91	23	16	...
Howard.....	38	76	...	...	Sterling.....	45	25	...	...
Lawrence.....	57	55	...	...	Whitestown.....	35	1	...	...
New Denmark.....	37	43	...	...			
Suamico.....	60	7	...	...	Total.....	1145	465	22	...
Rockland.....	22	67	...	...			
Fort Howard.....	78	47	...	...	CLARK COUNTY.				
Wrightstown.....	35	64	...	...	Pine Valley.....	77	56	...	...
Glenmore.....	11	41	...	...	Weston.....	48	22	2	...
Pittsfield.....	21	4	...	...	Levis.....	27	11	...	...
Morrison.....	9	63	...	...			
Scott.....	50	85	...	...	Total.....	152	89	2	...
Scott, New Frank-									
lin precinct.....	4	25	...	...	COLUMBIA CO.				
Belle View, 2d pre-					Arlington.....	167	18	...	...
inct.....	1	12	...	...	Caledonia.....	127	33	...	...
Belle View, 1st pre-					Columbus.....	311	189	...	...
inct.....	35	23	...	...	Cortland.....	263	33	...	...
Humboldt.....	45	75	...	...	Dekorra.....	153	69	...	...
Preble.....	35	67	...	...	Fountain Prairie	155	53	...	...
					Ft. Winnebago...	55	56	...	...
Total.....	873	1239	...	...	Hampden.....	120	81	...	...
					Leeds.....	146	47	...	...
BUFFALO COUNTY.									
Naples.....	64	17	...	...	Lewiston.....	116	63	...	1
Alma.....	40	19	...	...	Lodi.....	216	71	...	...
Gilmanton.....	48	4	...	...	Lowville.....	96	79	...	...
Belvidere.....	43	7	...	...	Marcellon.....	129	67	...	...
					Newport.....	125	86	...	...
					Otsego.....	139	91	1	...
					Port'geC'y, 1st wd	34	90	...	...

COLUMBIA CO.—continued.					Lincoln. Doug. Breck. Bell.				
	Lincoln.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.					
Portage City—					Liberty Grove....	12	5	...	...
2d ward.....	67	39	...	2	Nasewanpee.....	18	25	...	...
3d ward.....	60	45	1	...	Sevastopol.....	14	17	...	...
4th ward.....	119	119	1	...	Sturgeon Bay....	48	6	...	...
Pacific.....	37	20	...	...	Washington.....	25	15	...	...
Randolph.....	179	85	1	...	Chamber's Island				
Scott.....	116	40	...	...	no returns.	—	—	—	—
Spring Vale.....	162	20	...	...	Total.....	250	123	...	...
Wyocena.....	201	62	...	...			
West Point.....	93	58	...	...	DOUGLAS COUNTY.				
Total.....	3386	1614	4	3	Superior.....	39	39	8	2
CALUMET COUNTY.					Pokegama.....	31	27	7	...
Charlestown.....	116	61	...	...	Total.....	70	66	15	2
New Holstein....	73	123	...	...	DODGE COUNTY.				
Harrison.....	65	63	...	...	Westford, 1st poll	94	23	...	...
Rantoul.....	23	27	...	...	Westford, 2d poll	58	39	4	...
Chilton.....	135	116	...	...	Hermann.....	65	282	...	...
Stockbridge.....	143	90	...	...	Calamus.....	138	29	...	...
Brothertown....	94	86	...	...	Fox Lake.....	258	199	...	...
Woodville.....	14	31	...	...	Hubbard.....	47	65	...	...
Brillion.....	38	8	...	...	Lebanon.....	39	205	...	...
Total.....	706	605	...	...	Trenton, N. poll..	143	57	...	...
CHIPPEWA COUNTY.					Trenton, S. poll..	133	97	...	...
Chippewa Falls..	64	101	...	...	Lowell.....	250	169	...	...
Bloomer Prairie..	44	7	...	...	Leroy.....	181	93	...	...
Eagle Point.....	44	74	...	...	Elba.....	144	164	...	...
La Fayette.....	47	25	...	...	Chester.....	150	39	1	...
Wheaton.....	21	9	...	...	Williamstown....	240	247	3	...
Anson.....	86	22	...	...	Theresa.....	37	424	...	...
Total.....	256	241	...	...	Burnett.....	192	55	...	...
CRAWFORD COUNTY.					5th ward City of				
Clayton.....	67	92	...	...	Watertown.....	33	100	...	...
Wauzeka.....	61	52	...	...	6th do.....	81	116	...	...
Prairie du Chien	236	338	5	...	Emmett.....	55	155	...	...
Seneca.....	61	75	1	...	Shields, 1st poll..	...	50	...	...
Scott.....	45	37	...	...	Shields, 2d poll..	10	110	...	...
Marietta, eastern					Clyman.....	81	184	...	...
precinct.....	23	33	...	...	Ashippun.....	132	141	...	...
Western prec'n't	29	10	...	...	Hustisford.....	181	173	1	...
Utica, 1st prec'n't	19	34	...	...	Rubicon.....	231	148	...	...
do 2d do.....	54	22	...	...	Oak Grove.....	302	155	...	...
Eastman.....	75	72	...	...	Waupun.....	147	32	4	...
Freeman.....	82	28	...	...	Beaver Dam.....	164	78	7	...
Lynxville.....	47	16	...	...	Beaver Dam—				
Haney.....	29	23	...	...	1st Ward.....	16	72	4	...
Total.....	828	832	6	...	2d do.....	72	75	5	...
DUNN COUNTY.					3d do.....	138	55	3	...
Spring Brook....	114	33	3	...	4th do.....	124	43	10	2
Dunn.....	69	45	...	...	Village of Horicon	184	238	...	...
Rock Creek.....	31	4	1	...	Lomira.....	174	161	...	...
Eau Galle.....	68	84	...	...	Portland.....	96	122	...	...
Menominee.....	231	166	4	...	Total.....	4398	4456	43	2
Peru.....	43	4	1	...	DANE COUNTY.				
Vanceburgh.....	8	5	...	...	Albion.....	227	32	...	...
Total.....	564	341	9	...	Berry.....	38	140	...	...
DOOR COUNTY.					Black Earth.....	101	30	6	...
Gibraltar.....	36	31	...	...	Blooming Grove..	52	107	...	...
Brussell.....	82	...	...	...	Burke.....	114	95	...	...
Clay Banks.....	12	3	...	...	Blue Mounds.....	58	74	...	...
Forestville.....	3	23	...	...	Bristol.....	142	82	...	...
					Christiana.....	151	136	...	...
					Cottage Grove....	110	152	...	...
					Cross Plains.....	84	174	...	...
					Dane.....	140	48	1	...
					Deerfield.....	113	70	...	...
					Dunkirk.....	207	185	...	...
					Dunn.....	100	87	...	...

DANE COUNTY—continued.

	Lincoln.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.
Fitchburg.....	115	128	...	...
Madison town.....	82	86	3	...
Madison city—				
1st Ward.....	235	235	7	...
2d do	194	130	5	1
3d do	164	265	3	...
4th do	153	163	5	2
Mazo Manie.....	161	107	...	...
Medina.....	129	110	3	...
Middleton.....	120	194	2	...
Montrose.....	154	55	2	...
Oregon.....	191	70	...	...
Perry.....	48	82	...	...
Pleasant Springs	111	75	...	...
Primrose.....	120	21	...	...
Roxbury.....	64	183	...	...
Rutland.....	205	33	...	...
Spring Dale.....	62	83	...	...
Springfield.....	83	139	2	...
Sun Prairie.....	179	97	...	...
Verona.....	101	90	...	...
Vermont.....	58	87	1	...
Vienna.....	75	30	...	...
Westport.....	76	174	...	...
Windsor.....	123	56	...	...
York.....	158	79	...	...
Total.....	4798	4174	40	3

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

Pleasant Valley..	22	9	...	...
North Eau Claire	30	81	14	...
Eau Claire.....	125	107	2	1
do Precinct...	56	2	...	...
Half Moon.....	121	90	3	...
Bridge Creek.....	100	22	...	...
Brunswick.....	36	31	...	...
Total.....	490	342	19	1

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Fond du Lac, town	170	95	...	...
do City.....	693	539	...	4
Friendship.....	37	90	...	...
Auburn.....	94	139	...	...
Eden.....	131	128	...	...
Osceola.....	84	86	...	...
Byron.....	189	105	1	...
Empire.....	109	64	...	...
Calumet.....	34	210	...	...
Taycheedah 1st				
poll.....	98	125	...	...
do 2nd poll.....	8	51	...	...
Forest.....	105	131	...	...
Marshfield 1st poll	5	193	...	...
Lamartine.....	175	85	...	...
Oakfield.....	205	64	...	...
Waupun.....	216	44	...	1
do village N. W'd	106	103	1	2
Eldorado.....	107	126	...	...
Springvale.....	189	98	...	...
Rosendale.....	215	22	...	...
Metomen.....	311	71	...	...
Alto.....	157	45	...	...
Ripon, City.....	394	130	...	3
Ripon, Town.....	189	60	1	...
Ashford.....	82	197	...	...
Total.....	4106	3001	3	12

GRANT COUNTY.

	Lincoln.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.
Beetown.....	151	110	9	...
Clifton.....	92	67	2	...
Cassville.....	107	86	...	...
Ellenboro.....	95	40	...	...
Fennimore.....	157	65	...	...
Harrison.....	84	58	...	...
Hazel Green.....	285	196	...	...
Jamestown.....	139	127	1	...
Lima.....	120	30	...	...
Liberty.....	71	45	...	...
Lancaster.....	275	72	...	...
Marion.....	61	23	...	...
Millville.....	137	18	...	...
Muscoda.....	61	41	12	...
Paris.....	71	31	...	...
Patch Grove.....	113	62	...	...
Platteville.....	379	159	1	...
Potosi.....	255	266	1	...
Watertown.....	40	21	1	...
Smeltser.....	148	87	...	...
Waterloo.....	68	17	1	...
Hickory Grove....	76	23	...	...
Wyalusing.....	88	16	...	...
Blue River.....	27	36	...	...
Wingville.....	71	76	2	...
Little Grant.....	71	7	...	...
Boscobel.....	104	80	3	...
Glen Haven.....	92	42	...	...
Tafton.....	141	21	...	...
Total.....	3579	1922	33	...

GREEN COUNTY.

New Glarus.....	76	63	...	...
Washington.....	72	92	...	...
Monroe.....	433	185	7	...
Jefferson.....	169	106	...	...
Decatur.....	199	124	2	...
Spring Grove.....	154	36	...	...
Exeter.....	166	32	...	...
Sylvester.....	146	91	1	...
York.....	80	59	...	...
Clarno.....	113	143	...	...
Albany.....	195	94	...	...
Mt. Pleasant.....	153	68	...	...
Jordan.....	103	47	...	...
Adams.....	65	87	...	...
Brooklyn.....	152	31	...	...
Cadiz.....	96	65	...	...
Total.....	2372	1324	10	...

GREEN LAKE CO.

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

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

GREEN LAKE CO.—continued.

	Lincoln.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.
Seneca.....	47	20	...	...
Total.....	1957	708	17	...

IOWA COUNTY.

Arena.....	111	89	...	...
Clyde.....	25	85	...	...
Dodgeville.....	466	210	7	...
Highland.....	114	343	...	...
Linden.....	272	57	1	...
Mifflin.....	117	106	...	...
Mineral Point.....	106	84	10	...
1st Ward.....	127	92	22	2
2d Ward.....	125	113	4	...
Moscow.....	38	73	...	...
Pulaski.....	114	101	2	...
Ridgeway.....	189	143	...	...
Waldwick.....	51	42	...	...
Wyoning.....	57	43	...	...
Total.....	1909	1581	43	2

JACKSON COUNTY.

Albion.....	186	83	...	...
Northfield.....	11	...	...	...
Alma.....	120	...	...	...
Hixton.....	77	...	...	...
Melrose.....	100	...	...	...
Irving.....	70	...	...	...
Manchester.....	54	15	...	...
Springfield.....	45	8	...	...
Total.....	654	207	...	...

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Aztalan.....	123	74	...	...
Cold Spring.....	128	48	...	...
Concord.....	157	165	...	...
Farmington.....	182	240	...	...
Hebron.....	148	91	...	...
Ixonia.....	117	195	...	...
Jefferson.....	283	413	...	...
Koshkonong.....	289	142	...	...
Lake Mills.....	242	73	...	...
Milford.....	119	255	...	...
Oakland.....	160	78	...	...
Palmyra.....	278	42	...	...
Sullivan.....	199	121	...	...
Summer.....	62	33	...	...
Waterloo.....	128	128	...	...
Waterloo village.....	48	46	...	...
Watertown town.....	77	229	...	...
Water'n, 1st w'd.....	145	74	...	1
do 2d do.....	104	126	...	...
do 3d do.....	44	97	4	...
do 4th do.....	14	48	...	...
do 7th do.....	29	70	...	...
Total.....	3077	2794	4	1

JUNEAU COUNTY.

Germantown.....	60	91	...	...
Lisbon.....	172	68	3	...
Necedah.....	96	45	...	...
Wanewoc.....	75	38	...	...
Orange.....	20	13	...	3
Marien.....	35	27	...	...
Fountain.....	32	25	...	2
Armenia.....	46	4	...	...

	Lincoln.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.
Clearfield.....	28	14	...	...
Kildare.....	43	73	1	...
Lindora.....	115	47	...	...
Lemonweir.....	88	63	...	...
Linden.....	44	46	...	...
Seven Mile Creek.....	21	70	...	...
Plymouth.....	50	33	...	...
Summit.....	46	32	...	...
Mauston village.....	62	48	5	...
Total.....	1033	737	9	5

KENOSHA COUNTY.

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

Kewaunee County.

Kewaunee.....	74	69	...	...
Franklin.....	34	70	...	...
Caryville.....	15	40	...	...
Red River.....	1	71	...	...
do precinct.....	...	33	...	...
Assapee.....	64	79	...	...
do precinct.....	31	49	...	...
Casco.....	13	32	...	...
do precinct.....	...	166	...	...
Carlton.....	52	59	...	...
Montpelier.....	12	13	...	...
Pierce.....	30	27	...	...
Total.....	326	688	...	...

LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

Argyle.....	140	114	2	...
Beaton.....	137	194	27	2
Belmont.....	63	57	4	4
Center.....	232	179	2	...
Elk Grove.....	73	170	...	...
Fayette.....	85	112	2	...
Gratton.....	114	96	...	...
Kendall.....	78	118	1	...
Monticello.....	60	17	...	...
New Diggings.....	150	181	4	...
Shullsburg.....	214	328	3	2
Wayne.....	107	41	...	...
Wiota.....	120	94	1	1
Willow Springs.....	50	138	1	...
White Oak Spr'gs.....	43	59	...	...
Total.....	1737	1898	47	9

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Farmington.....	106	57	7	...
Greenfield.....	39	47	...	...
Burns.....	137	9	...	...
Bangor.....	128	20	14	...
Neshonoc.....	140	22	2	...
Buchanan.....	25	44	...	...
Campbell.....	68	82	1	...

LA CROSSE COUNTY—continued.

	Lincoln.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.
Barre.....	124	68	3	...
Holland.....	56	24	...	1
Jackson.....	76	17	14	...
Onalaska.....	145	78	1	...
LaCrosse, 1st w'd	114	70	8	5
do 2d do	128	111	10	7
do 3d do	101	70	2	3
do 4th do	90	46	3	2
Total.....	1477	765	65	18

LA POINTE COUNTY.

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

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

Rowley.....	17	39	...	...
Franklin.....	25	136	...	...
Centreville.....	100	99	...	...
Eaton.....	46	91	...	...
Kossuth.....	193	98	...	...
Manitowoc.....	480	221	1	...
ManitowocRapid,	128	120	1	...
Gibson.....	104	58	...	...
Maple Grove.....	8	117	...	...
Schleswig.....	52	47	1	...
Meeme.....	68	129	...	...
Rockland.....	51	25	...	...
Michicot.....	36	195	...	...
Newton.....	123	77	...	...
Cooperstown.....	79	89	...	...
Two Rivers.....	211	278	6	...
Cato.....	177	90	...	...
Buchanan.....	138	38	...	...
Total.....	2031	1947	9	...

MARATHON COUNTY.

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

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

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

MONROE COUNTY.

	Lincoln.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.
Portland.....	30	9	...	...
Jefferson.....	29	42	...	...
Willington.....	34	15	...	...
Adrian Coles Prec't.	23	2	...	...
Adrian.....	42	13	...	...
Angelo.....	74	26	...	...
Clifton.....	17	25	...	...
Eaton.....	16	8	...	...
Greenfield.....	114	31	...	...
Glendale.....	46	6	...	...
Leon.....	119	44	...	3
Lafayette.....	51	41	...	...
Little Falls.....	53	34	...	...
Ridgeville.....	49	44	...	...
Spartan.....	315	141	2	5
Sheldon.....	47	9	...	...
Tomah.....	92	68	...	...
Wilton.....	43	52	...	...
Le Roy.....	39	21	...	...
Total.....	1229	631	2	8

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Oak Creek.....	155	253	...	...
Franklin.....	67	256	...	...
Greenfield.....	143	335	...	...
Wauwatosa.....	257	361	2	...
Granville.....	143	330	...	...
Milwaukee Town,	102	295	...	...
Lake.....	160	188	...	1
Milwaukee City				
1st Ward.....	395	499	5	2
2d Ward.....	372	632	2	...
3d Ward.....	310	687	7	3
4th Ward.....	495	449	3	3
5th Ward.....	440	373	1	2
6th Ward.....	358	435	...	...
7th Ward.....	626	580	19	26
8th Ward.....	305	237	...	...
9th Ward.....	503	316	...	...
Total.....	4831	6726	39	37

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Osborne.....	12	3	4	...
Appleton.....	263	200	9	...
Bovina.....	37	9	...	...
Centre.....	16	79	...	...
Dale.....	63	91	...	...
Ellington.....	96	62	...	...
Embarrass.....	21	25	...	...
Freedom.....	48	75	6	...
Grand Chute.....	69	83	...	...
Greenville.....	78	140	1	...
Hortonia.....	84	73	...	...
Bellevue.....	26	180	...	...
Buchanan.....	2	49	...	...
Liberty.....	17	13	...	...
Total.....	832	1082	20	...

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Belgium.....	114	259	...	...
Cedarburg.....	7	299	3	...
Fredonia.....	47	206	...	...
Grafton.....	105	210	...	...
Mequon.....	141	314	...	...
Saukville.....	42	223	...	...
Port Washington	171	312	5	...
Total.....	627	1823	8	...

OCONTO COUNTY.

	Lincoln.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.
Peshigo.....	77	29	...	...
North Branch Precinct.....	13	28	...	...
Gillot's Precinct..	11	...	...	...
Pensaukee.....	74	11	...	...
Stiles.....	174	64	...	...
Little Suamica...	16	19	...	...
Marinett.....	57	17	...	...
Oconto.....	176	118	1	...
Total.....	598	287	1	...

PORTAGE COUNTY.

Linwood.....	44	25	...	...
Almond.....	76	25	2	...
Amherst.....	68	52	...	...
Belmont.....	59	22	...	...
Pine Grove.....	60	5	...	...
Buena Vista.....	67	29	...	...
New Hope.....	65	7	...	...
Plover.....	152	47	...	...
Stevens' Point....	13	13	3	...
Stevens' City.....	145	139	34	...
Sharon.....	24	33	5	...
Lanark.....	58	22	1	...
Stockton.....	75	29	8	...
Eau Plaine.....	24	17	3	...
Hull.....	24	15	2	...
Total.....	944	471	58	...

POLK COUNTY.

St. Croix Falls....	39	24	11	1
Osceola.....	72	51	...	...
Alden.....	14	15	...	...
Bear Trap Lake..	11	...	...	...
Farmington.....	49	30	...	...
Sterling.....	14	2	1	...
Total.....	199	122	12	1

PIERCE COUNTY.

Prescott City— 1st Ward.....	43	40	...	...
2d do.....	95	52	2	...
Hartland.....	20	16	...	...
Isabella.....	11	1	...	...
Perry.....	12	15	...	...
Trimbelle.....	66	22	...	...
Oak Grove.....	37	31	...	...
Trenton.....	20	8	...	...
Mertell.....	30	81	...	...
River Falls.....	135	53	...	...
Clifton.....	78	20	...	...
El Passo.....	4	15	...	...
Diamond Bluff..	23	27	...	...
Pleasant Valley..	64	30	...	...
Total.....	637	411	2	...

PEPIN COUNTY.

Albany.....	19	4	...	...
Lima.....	30	2	...	...
Waterville.....	10	...	...	...
Bear Breck.....	71	28	...	...
Frankfort.....	27	12	...	...
Pepin.....	105	25	11	...
Stockholm.....	23	25	...	...
Waubek.....	41	9	...	...
Total.....	326	105	11	...

RACINE COUNTY.

	Lincoln.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.
Racine City— 1st Ward.....	187	89	...	1
2d do.....	168	62	5	2
3d do.....	325	150	1	3
4th do.....	113	199	...	...
5th do.....	147	90	1	2
Mount Pleasant..	301	112	1	...
Raymond.....	211	48	...	...
Norway.....	110	72	...	...
Rochester.....	125	70	...	...
Dover.....	123	93	...	...
Burlington.....	168	280	...	...
Waterford.....	223	101	...	...
Yorkville.....	192	58	...	...
Caledonia.....	242	231	...	...
Total.....	2635	1659	8	8

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Willow.....	57	41	...	...
Buena Vista.....	133	64	6	...
Marshall.....	76	41	...	...
Rockbridge.....	70	48	...	...
Richland.....	141	72	5	2
Sylvan.....	49	38	...	...
Eagle.....	74	58	8	...
Forest.....	59	38	...	...
Henrietta.....	56	35	...	...
Ithaca.....	136	56	1	1
Richwood.....	80	56	6	...
Bloom.....	73	34	...	...
Akan.....	24	41	...	...
Richmond.....	54	69	...	...
Dayton.....	49	45	2	...
Westford.....	37	41	...	...
Total.....	1168	777	28	3

ROCK COUNTY.

Avon.....	109	47	...	...
Spring Valley....	193	16	9	...
Magnolia.....	167	44	2	2
Union.....	330	29	1	...
Johnstown.....	186	75	2	...
Lima.....	192	45	...	...
Porter.....	164	90	...	...
Beloit, 1st ward..	177	117	6	1
do 2d do.....	161	26	1	...
do 3d do.....	169	77	...	...
do 4th do.....	121	46	1	...
Beloit town.....	102	23	...	...
Rock.....	134	74	...	...

JANESVILLE CITY.

1st Ward.....	267	127	1	5
2d do.....	233	144	2	1
3d do.....	131	38	1	...
4th do.....	236	221	3	1
Janesville town..	136	50	1	...
Newark.....	131	56	...	...
Plymouth.....	151	82	...	...
Center.....	178	55	...	...
Fulton.....	253	150	17	...
Turtle.....	236	51	...	...
La Prairie.....	157	15	...	...
Harmony.....	204	36	1	...
Milton.....	312	56	13	...
Clinton.....	264	58	...	...
Bradford.....	164	68	...	...
Total.....	5198	1916	64	8

SAUK COUNTY.				Lincoln.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.				
Baraboo.....	325	103	5	2	Richmond.....	42	18	...	...	...	...
Bear Creek.....	47	16	...	...	Erin Prairie.....	6	193	...	...	...	...
Dellona.....	65	40	...	...	Hammond.....	73	19	...	...	...	...
Freedom.....	76	18	...	...	Warren.....	18	3	...	...	...	...
Fairfield.....	86	15	...	...	Rush River.....	17	33	...	...	...	...
Franklin.....	50	19	...	...	Eau Galle.....	13	29	...	...	...	...
Greenfield.....	71	21	...	...	Total.....	664	597	3	...	...	...
Honey Creek.....	92	44	...	...	TREMPELEAU CO.						
Marston.....	62	40	...	...	Gale.....	128	65	...	...	...	...
New Buffalo.....	183	23	3	...	Caledonia.....	69	16	...	...	...	...
Prairie du Sac.....	197	191	...	...	Preston.....	38	11	...	...	...	...
Reedsburg.....	135	81	...	...	Summer.....	34	4	...	...	...	...
Winfield.....	65	49	...	...	Trempeleau.....	172	29	...	...	...	...
Troy.....	92	13	5	...	Arcadia.....	49	9	...	...	...	...
Westfield.....	87	50	...	...	Total.....	490	134	...	...	...	...
Excelsior.....	83	72	...	...	WAUSHARA COUNTY.						
Washington.....	84	30	...	...	Aurora.....	117	23	2	...	...	...
Woodland.....	63	38	...	...	Bloomfield.....	79	46	...	...	...	...
Ironton.....	93	47	...	...	Colona.....	57	5	...	...	...	...
Kingston.....	119	20	1	...	Dakota.....	98	5	7	...	...	...
Merrimack.....	107	32	...	...	Deerfield.....	30	4	...	...	...	...
Spring Green.....	107	23	23	...	Hancock.....	62	25	...	...	...	...
Total.....	2309	985	37	2	Leon.....	151	22	...	...	...	...
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.					Marion.....	92	17	3	...	...	...
Sheboygan—					Oasis.....	97	12	...	...	...	...
1st ward.....	76	61	...	...	Plainfield.....	125	60	...	...	...	...
2d ward.....	163	143	2	...	Poysippi.....	50	20	...	...	...	...
3d ward.....	57	46	...	...	Richford.....	80	24	...	...	...	...
4th ward.....	99	159	...	...	Rose.....	29	...	...	...	...	...
Town.....	63	106	...	...	Saxville.....	107	25	1	...	...	...
Mosel.....	99	81	...	...	Spring Water.....	77	19	...	...	...	...
Wilson.....	119	96	...	...	Warren.....	35	55	...	...	...	...
Herman.....	122	210	...	...	Wautoma.....	146	33	11	...	...	...
Rhine.....	119	137	...	...	Mt. Morris.....	102	11	...	...	...	...
Russell.....	23	75	...	...	Total.....	1534	405	24	...	...	...
Greenbush.....	243	79	...	...	WINNEBAGO COUNTY.						
Plymouth.....	258	158	...	...	Algoma.....	110	23	...	...	...	...
Sheboygan Falls.....	307	250	5	...	Black Wolf.....	63	77	...	...	...	...
Holland.....	242	63	...	...	Clayton.....	113	106	...	...	...	...
Scott.....	129	70	...	...	Menasha.....	215	259	...	...	...	...
Mitchell.....	56	109	...	...	Neenah.....	237	117	5	...	...	...
Linden.....	257	66	...	...	Nekimi.....	121	101	...	...	...	...
Lima.....	202	113	...	...	Oshkosh town.....	103	63	...	...	...	...
Abbott.....	97	154	...	...	do 1st ward.....	243	98	4	1	...	...
Total.....	2731	2179	7	...	do 2d do.....	120	202	...	...	...	...
SHAWANAW COUNTY.					do 3d do.....	155	104	2	...	...	...
Shawano.....	27	15	...	...	do 4th do.....	116	147	1	1	...	...
Richmond.....	78	25	...	...	do 5th do.....	112	24	...	...	...	...
Hartland.....	5	6	...	...	Nepesquin.....	177	43	...	...	...	...
Pella.....	4	29	...	...	Omro.....	375	85	1	...	...	...
Waukechon.....	24	8	...	...	Poygan.....	48	55	...	...	...	...
Belle Plaine.....	25	31	...	...	Rushford.....	299	50	1	...	...	...
Total.....	163	114	...	...	Vinland.....	124	67	...	...	...	...
ST. CROIX COUNTY.					Orihula.....	13	81	...	...	...	...
Hudson.....	197	164	3	...	Utica.....	201	37	...	...	...	...
Hudson town.....	51	41	...	...	Winchester.....	87	105	...	...	...	...
Troy.....	60	29	...	...	Winnecoune.....	193	65	2	...	...	...
St. Joseph.....	8	30	...	...	Total.....	3225	1859	16	2	...	...
Star Prairie.....	40	40	...	...	WASHINGTON CO.						
Pleasant Valley.....	21	22	...	...	Addison.....	12	308	...	...	...	...
Malone.....	71	11	...	...	Barton.....	88	132	...	...	...	...
Somerset.....	23	32	...	...	Erin.....	1	182	...	...	...	...
Ceylon.....	25	23	...	...	Farmington.....	103	131	...	...	...	...
					Germantown.....	62	252	...	...	...	...

WASHINGTON COUNTY—*continued.*

	Lincoln.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.
Hartford.....	242	246	1	...
Jackson.....	13	236	...	...
Kewaskum.....	103	92	...	...
Polk.....	32	351	...	...
Richfield.....	27	220	...	...
Trenton.....	110	173	...	...
Wayne.....	19	209	...	...
West Bend.....	117	210	...	...
Total.....	939	2747	1	...

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Bloomfield.....	171	57	...	...
Darien.....	271	65	...	...
Delavan.....	419	125	4	1
Elkhorn.....	149	92	2	...
East Troy.....	265	115	...	...
Geneva.....	272	154	...	2
Hudson.....	171	105	...	...
Linn.....	145	67	...	...
Lafayette.....	129	100	...	...
La Grange.....	227	27	...	...
Richmond.....	166	55	...	...
Sharon.....	286	47	...	...
Spring Prairie....	225	62	...	...
Sugar Creek.....	151	85	...	...
Troy.....	152	135	...	...
Walworth.....	232	56	...	...
Whitewater.....	475	214	9	...
Total.....	3910	1591	15	3

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Brookfield.....	204	229	3	...
Delafield.....	185	100	...	...
Eagle.....	146	153	6	1
Genesee.....	184	152	...	...
Lisbon.....	190	116	1	...
Menomonee.....	154	315	...	...
Merton.....	158	135	...	...

	Lincoln.	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.
Mukwanago.....	205	109	...	...
Muskego.....	135	113	1	2
New Berlin.....	143	231	...	...
Oconomowoc.....	243	201	1	1
Ottawa.....	98	117	...	2
Pewaukee.....	220	113	...	...
Summit.....	164	109	...	1
Vernon.....	187	75	...	...
Waukesha.....	403	285	1	12
Total.....	3020	2563	10	19

WOOD COUNTY.

Centralia.....	58	35	47	...
Dexter.....	46	54	...	...
Grand Rapids....	138	121	11	...
Saratoga.....	34	37	...	...
Hemlock.....	49	14	...	...
Randolph.....	37	40	...	...
Total.....	362	301	58	...

WAUPACA COUNTY.

Dayton.....	119	41	1	...
Mukwa.....	134	76	..	...
Farmington.....	81	33	...	...
Caledona.....	19	55	...	...
Iola.....	95	17	...	...
Scandinavia.....	149	4	...	...
St. Lawrence.....	84	12	...	...
Weyauwega.....	199	119	14	...
Waupaca.....	227	99	1	...
Lebanon.....	10	50	...	...
Lind.....	107	50	...	...
Royalton.....	56	53	...	...
Little Wolf.....	26	21	...	...
Union.....	9	4	...	...
Bear Creek.....	28	23	...	...
Matteson.....	15	7	...	...
Total.....	1340	575	16	...

SUMMARY OF PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF 1856 AND 1860.

Counties.	1856.		1860.			
	Frem.	Buch.	Lincoln	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.
Adams.....	1591	625	844	296	5	
Ashland.....			35	32		
Bad Ax.....	597	231	1145	465	22	
Brown.....	499	1004	873	1239		
Buffalo.....	68	163	459	189	1	1
Chippewa.....			256	241		
Calumet.....	486	408	706	605		
Clark.....	73	37	152	89	2	
Columbia.....	2950	1239	3386	1614	4	3
Crawford.....	521	429	828	832	6	
Dane.....	3996	3443	4798	4174	40	3
Dodge.....	3455	2784	4398	4456	43	2
Door.....			250	123		
Douglas.....			70	66	15	2
Dunn.....	390	119	564	341	9	
Eau Claire.....			490	342	19	1
Fond du Lac.....	3292	2511	4166	3001	3	12
Grant.....	2809	1419	3579	1922	33	
Green.....	2004	1087	2372	1324	10	
Green Lake.....			1957	708	17	
Iowa.....	1497	1474	1909	1581	46	2
Jackson.....	306	144	654	207		
Jefferson.....	3290	3434	2077	2794	4	1
Juneau.....			1033	737	9	5
Kenosha.....	1508	831	1637	920	4	
Kewaunee.....	89	206	326	688		
La Crosse.....	987	541	1477	765	65	18
Lafayette.....	1415	1722	1736	1898	47	9
La Pointe.....			43	4	26	
Manitowoc.....	1177	1907	2041	1947	9	
Marathon.....	269	207	219	481	4	1
Marquette.....	2518	1032	781	882	6	
Milwaukee.....	2798	7188	4831	6726	39	37
Monroe.....	722	254	1229	631	2	8
Oconto.....			598	286	1	
Ozaukee.....	360	2032	627	1823	8	
Outagamie.....	602	753	832	1082	20	
Pierce.....	414	106	637	411	2	
Polk.....	95	54	199	122	12	1
Pepin.....			326	105	11	
Portage.....	680	361	944	471	58	
Racine.....	2299	1688	2634	1659	8	8
Richland.....	882	455	1167	776	28	3
Rock.....	4707	1965	5198	1916	64	8
Sauk.....	2015	993	2309	985	37	2
Shawanaw.....	68	21	163	114		
Sheboygan.....	1891	1921	2731	2179	7	
St. Croix.....	417	252	664	597	3	
Trempeleau.....	190	45	490	134		
Walworth.....	3518	1297	3910	1591	15	3
Washington.....	813	2641	939	2747	1	
Waukesha.....	2875	2020	3020	2563	10	19
Waupaca.....	636	75	1340	575	16	
Wausshara.....	1292	215	1534	405	24	
Winnebago.....	2769	1145	3225	1859	16	2
Wood.....	260	95	362	301	58	
Total.....	66090	52843	86110	65021	889	151

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

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1861, BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	Rep. Harvey.	Dem. Ferguson.	Counties.	Rep. Harvey.	Dem. Ferguson.
Adams.....	678	170	Manitowoc.....	1103	1361
Ashland.....	29	38	Marathon.....	100	403
Bad Ax.....	966	267	Marquette.....	515	623
Brown.....	601	731	Milwaukee.....	1840	5370
Buffalo.....	567	236	Monroe.....	931	414
Calumet.....	394	325	Oconto.....	542	33
Chippewa.....	155	191	Outagamie.....	449	884
Clark.....	175	26	Ozaukee.....	345	1415
Columbia.....	1925	741	Pepin.....	467	137
Crawford.....	582	672	Pierce.....	756	76
Dane.....	3113	2675	Polk.....	257	11
Dodge.....	2645	3950	Portage.....	619	275
Door.....	196	56	Racine.....	1582	1292
Douglas.....	51	41	Richland.....	714	515
Dunn.....	490	7	Rock.....	2796	969
Eau Claire.....	404	194	St. Croix.....	635	325
Fond du Lac.....	2440	2295	Sauk.....	1627	579
Grant.....	2609	1046	Shawano.....	125	81
Green.....	1461	661	Sheboygan.....	1253	1223
Green Lake.....	811	428	Trempeleau.....	469	25
Iowa.....	988	868	Walworth.....	2133	1135
Jackson.....	605	99	Washington.....	383	2146
Jefferson.....	1838	2076	Waukesha.....	1950	2212
Juneau.....	669	640	Waupaca.....	1071	471
Kewaunee.....	307	204	Waushara.....	996	189
Kenosha.....	1054	490	Winnebago.....	2071	1345
La Crosse.....	1166	777	Wood.....	203	232
La Fayette.....	1464	1851			
La Pointe.....	57	.....	Total.....	53,777	45,457

Majority for Harvey, 8,320.

VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

	Republicans.	Democrats.	Maj.
Lieutenant Governor.....	Salomon.....49,605;	Billings.....44,114.....	5,491
Secretary of State.....	Lewis.....53,329;	Benton.....43,481.....	11,839
Treasurer.....	Hastings.....55,135;	Miller.....42,858.....	12,277
Attorney General.....	Howe.....55,307;	Orton.....45,647.....	11,720
Superintendent of Schools.....	Pickard.....54,206;	Winslow.....43,209.....	10,997
Bank Comptroller.....	Ramsey.....53,284;	Vollmar.....44,770.....	8,514
State Prison Commissioner.....	Hodges.....53,032;	Crilly.....45,839.....	7,193

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1860.				1856.			1852.		
	Rep. Lincoln.	Dem. Douglas.	Dem. Brock'ge.	Union. Bell.	Rep. Fremont.	Dem. Buchanan.	Am. Fillmore.	Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	F. S. Hale.
Alabama.....		13,651	48,831	27,875		46,739	28,552	15,038	26,881	.....
Arkansas.....		5,227	28,732	20,094		21,910	10,787	7,404	12,173	.....
California.....	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817	20,691	53,365	36,165	34,971	39,665	100
Connecticut.....	43,792	15,522	14,641	*3,291	42,715	34,995	2,615	30,359	33,249	3,160
Delaware.....	3,815	1,023	7,337	3,804	308	8,004	6,175	6,293	6,318	62
Florida.....		367	8,543	5,437		6,358	4,833	2,875	4,318	.....
Georgia.....		11,599	51,889	42,886		56,578	42,228	16,660	34,705	.....
Illinois.....	172,161	160,215	2,404	4,913	96,200	105,298	37,454	64,934	80,597	9,966
Indiana.....	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306	94,375	118,670	22,386	80,901	95,340	6,929
Iowa.....	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763	43,954	36,170	9,180	15,856	17,763	1,604
Kentucky.....	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058	314	74,642	67,416	57,068	53,806	265
Louisiana.....		7,625	22,681	20,204		22,104	20,709	17,255	18,647	.....
Maine.....	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046	67,179	3,980	3,325	32,543	41,609	8,030
Maryland.....	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760	281	39,115	47,460	35,066	40,020	54
Massachusetts.....	106,533	34,372	5,939	22,331	108,515	39,287	19,679	52,683	44,560	28,023
Michigan.....	88,480	65,057	805	465	71,762	52,136	1,600	33,859	41,342	7,237
Minnesota.....	22,069	11,920	748	62						
Mississippi.....		3,283	40,797	25,040		35,447	24,196	17,548	26,876	.....
Missouri.....	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372		58,164	48,524	29,984	38,353	.....
New Hampshire.....	37,519	25,881	2,112	441	38,345	32,789	422	16,147	29,997	6,695
New Jersey.....	58,324	*62,801			28,338	46,943	24,115	38,556	44,305	350
New York.....	353,804	*303,329			276,007	195,878	124,604	234,882	262,083	25,329
North Carolina.....		2,701	48,539	44,990		48,246	36,886	39,058	39,744	59
Ohio.....	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194	187,497	170,874	28,126	152,526	169,220	31,682
Oregon.....	5,270	3,951	5,006	183						
Pennsylvania.....	268,030	16,765	*178,871	12,776	148,272	230,772	82,202	179,174	198,568	8,525

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.—CONTINUED.

STATES.	1860.				1856.			1852.		
	Rep. Lincoln.	Dem. Douglas.	Dem. Breck'ge.	Union. Bell.	Rep. Fremont.	Dem. Buchanan.	Am. Fillmore.	Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	F. S. Hale.
Rhode Island.....	12,244	*7,707	.....	.....	11,467	6,680	1,675	7,626	8,735	644
South Carolina.....	Electors	chosen by	Legisla- ture.	.....	.....	73,638	66,178	58,898	57,018	.....
Tennessee.....	.....	11,350	64,709	69,271	.....	31,169	15,639	4,995	13,552	.....
Texas.....	.....	.....	47,548	*15,428	.....	10,569	515	22,173	13,044	8,621
Vermont.....	33,808	6,849	218	1,969	39,563	89,706	60,310	58,572	73,858	.....
Virginia.....	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681	291	52,843	579	22,240	33,658	8,814
Wisconsin.....	86,110	65,021	888	161	66,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,857,610	1,365,976	847,953	590,631	1,312,164	1,803,029	874,625	1,386,144	1,600,513	156,149

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

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS IN WISCONSIN,

ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1860.

ADAMS COUNTY.		BROWN COUNTY—contin e .	
Adams.....	462	New Denmark.....	424
Brownville.....	56	Pittsfield.....	131
Chester.....	372	Preble.....	560
Dell Prairie.....	650	Rockland.....	419
Easton.....	349	Scott.....	1053
Grand Marsh.....	427	Suamico.....	384
Jackson.....	528	Wrightstown.....	463
Leola.....	155		
Monroe.....	364	Total.....	11797
New Haven.....	614		
Newark Valley.....	118	BUFFALO COUNTY.	
Preston.....	295	Alma.....	264
Quincy.....	244	Belvidere.....	369
Richfield.....	303	Buffalo.....	615
Rome.....	134	Buffalo city.....	184
Strong's Prairie.....	604	Cross.....	306
Springville.....	615	Eagle Mills.....	187
White Creek.....	207	Gilmantown.....	203
		Glencoe.....	277
Total.....	6497	Maxville.....	335
		Naples.....	377
ASHLAND COUNTY.		Nelson.....	282
Bayport.....	194	Waumandee.....	466
La Pointe.....	319		
		Total.....	3865
Total.....	513	BURNETT COUNTY.	
		Town 36, Range 19, west.....	12
BAD AX COUNTY.		CALUMET COUNTY.	
Bergen.....	349	Brillion.....	300
Clinton.....	335	Brothertown.....	1367
Christiana.....	675	Charlestown.....	932
Coon.....	382	Chilton.....	1125
Franklin.....	918	Harrison.....	813
Forest.....	262	New Holstein.....	1127
Greenwood.....	443	Rantoul.....	378
Harmony.....	386	Stockbridge.....	1430
Hamburg.....	755	Woodville.....	424
Hillsboro.....	536		
Jefferson.....	926	Total.....	7896
Kickapoo.....	822	CHIPPEWA COUNTY.	
Liberty.....	200	Anson.....	80
Stark.....	306	Bloom.....	200
Sterling.....	550	Chippewa Falls.....	674
Union.....	197	Eagle Point.....	545
Viroqua village.....	412	Lafayette.....	237
do town.....	1163	Wheaton.....	159
Webster.....	440		
Wheatland.....	734	Total.....	1895
Whitestown.....	221	CLARK COUNTY.	
		Lewis.....	93
Total.....	11012	Pine Valley.....	488
		Weston.....	208
BROWN COUNTY.		Total.....	789
Bellevue.....	430	COLUMBIA COUNTY.	
Deperre town.....	260	Arlington.....	769
do village.....	508	Caledonia.....	938
Eaton.....	151	Columbus Town.....	892
Fort Howard.....	694	do Village.....	1188
Glenmore.....	251	Courtland.....	1219
Green Bay, South Ward.....	759	Dekorra.....	1214
do North Ward... ..	1516	Ft. Winnebago.....	747
do Town.....	2275		
Holland.....	889		
Howard.....	650		
Humboldt.....	591		
Lawrence.....	640		
Morrison.....	614		
	401		

COLUMBIA COUNTY—continued.

Fountain Prairie.....	1079
Hampden.....	938
Leeds.....	1111
Lewiston.....	1039
Lodi.....	1384
Lowville.....	854
Marcellon.....	923
Newport.....	1020
Otsego.....	1063
Pacific.....	297
Portage City, 1st Ward.....	734
do do 2d do.....	637
do do 3d do.....	378
do do 4th do.....	112
Randolph.....	1165
Scott.....	813
Spring Vale.....	833
West Point.....	743
Wycocena.....	1332
Total.....	24445

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Clayton.....	828
Eastman.....	798
Freeman.....	779
Haney.....	463
Lynxville.....	262
Marietta.....	650
Prairie du Chien.....	2309
Scott.....	331
Seneca.....	229
Utica.....	625
Wauzeka.....	677
Total.....	8071

DANE COUNTY.

Albion.....	1152
Berry.....	673
Black Earth town.....	424
Black Earth village.....	279
Blooming Grove.....	714
Blue Mounds.....	809
Bristol.....	1254
Burke.....	1026
Christiana.....	1440
Cottage Grove.....	1303
Cross Plains.....	1125
Dane.....	952
Deerfield.....	951
Dunkirk.....	1760
Dunn.....	1055
Fitchburg.....	1177
Madison city, 1st Ward.....	2133
do do 2d do.....	1424
do do 3d do.....	1664
do do 4th do.....	1427
Madison town.....	852
Mazo Manie town.....	372
do do village.....	604
Medina.....	1068
Middleton.....	1317
Pleasant Branch village.....	126
Montrose.....	1041
Oregon.....	1259
Perry.....	838
Pleasant Springs.....	1119
Primrose.....	889
Roxbury.....	1234
Rutland.....	1181

DANE COUNTY—continued.

Springdale.....	879
Mount Vernon village.....	64
Springfield.....	1207
Sun Prairie.....	1150
Vernon.....	1223
Vermont.....	925
Vienna.....	719
Westport.....	1095
Windsor.....	1021
York.....	1028
Total.....	43902

DODGE COUNTY.

Ashippun.....	1634
Beaver Dam, 1st Ward.....	378
do do 2d Ward.....	711
do do 3d Ward.....	890
do do 4th Ward.....	791
Beaver Dam town.....	2770
Burnett.....	1425
Calamus.....	1035
Clyman.....	938
Clyman.....	1460
Chester.....	939
Elba.....	1614
Emmett.....	1287
Fox Lake town.....	1467
Fox Lake village.....	1180
Herman.....	2647
Hubbard.....	2003
Hubbard.....	2811
Hustisford.....	1518
Lebanon.....	1518
Lebanon.....	1673
Leroy.....	1224
Lomira.....	1224
Lomira.....	1664
Lowell.....	2061
Oak Grove.....	2024
Portland.....	1313
Rubicon.....	1675
Shields.....	1110
Theresa.....	2432
Trenton.....	1895
Watertown, 5th Ward.....	627
do do 6th Ward.....	1043
Waupun village, south ward.....	1670
Westford.....	866
Westford.....	628
Williamstown.....	2198
Total.....	44109

DOOR COUNTY.

Brussell.....	953
Chamber's Island.....	46
Clay Banks.....	56
Forestville.....	85
Gibraltar.....	439
Liberty Grove.....	120
Nasewaunee.....	196
Sevastopol.....	200
Sturgeon Bay.....	222
Washington.....	631
Total.....	2948

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Alden.....	13
Nernajo.....	6
Pokegama.....	275
Superior.....	534
Total.....	828

DUNN COUNTY.		GRANT COUNTY—continued.	
Dunn.....	447	Muscoda.....	673
Eau Galle.....	353	Paris.....	682
Menominee.....	966	Patch Grove.....	865
Peru.....	140	Platteville.....	2862
Rock Creek.....	147	Potosi Town.....	2081
Spring Brook.....	670	do Village.....	653
Total.....	2723	Smeltser.....	2734
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.		Tafton.....	1116
Bridge Creek.....	481	Waterloo.....	996
Brunswick.....	289	Watertown.....	567
Eau Claire.....	1061	Wingville.....	727
North Eau Claire.....	308	Wyalusing.....	676
Half Moon.....	1369	Total.....	601
Pleasant Valley.....	907	GREEN COUNTY.	
Total.....	118	Adams.....	838
FOND DU LAC COUNTY.		Albany.....	1384
Alto.....	1266	Brooklyn.....	1060
Ashford.....	1722	Cadiz.....	920
Auburn.....	1182	Clarno.....	1365
Byron.....	1355	Decatur.....	1658
Calumet.....	1455	Exeter.....	1040
Eden.....	1268	Jefferson.....	1467
Eldorado.....	1180	Jordan.....	869
Empire.....	834	Monroe Town.....	939
Fond du Lac city, 1st ward.....	1336	do Village.....	2171
do 2d ward.....	1024	Mount Pleasant.....	1240
do 3d ward.....	1037	New Glarus.....	960
do 4th ward.....	1451	Spring Grove.....	1055
do 5th ward.....	599	Sylvester.....	1127
do Town.....	1221	Washington.....	835
Forest.....	1231	York.....	903
Friendship.....	637	Total.....	19531
Lamartine.....	1151	GREEN LAKE COUNTY.	
Marshfield.....	1404	Berlin City.....	1450
Metomen.....	1612	Berlin town.....	1021
Oakfield.....	1140	Brooklyn.....	963
Osceola.....	881	Dayton.....	703
Ripon City, 1st ward.....	1070	Forsyth.....	824
do 2d ward.....	956	Green Lake.....	1243
Ripon Town.....	2026	Kingston town.....	456
Rosendale.....	1070	Kingston village.....	306
Springvale.....	1176	Mackford.....	1138
Taycheedah.....	1296	Manchester.....	1053
Waupun, north ward.....	1466	Markesan village.....	460
do Town.....	791	Marquette.....	477
Total.....	2119	Princeton.....	1492
GRANT COUNTY.		Seneca.....	409
Beetown.....	1482	St. Marie.....	631
Blue River.....	440	Total.....	12631
Boscobel.....	665	IOWA COUNTY.	
Cassville.....	860	Arena.....	1295
Clifton.....	958	Clyde.....	611
Fennimore.....	1393	Dodgeville town.....	2180
Glen Haven.....	923	Dodgeville village.....	1221
Ellenboro.....	801	Highland.....	2409
Harrison.....	963	Linden.....	1645
Hazel Green.....	2542	Mifflin.....	1220
Hickory Grove.....	591	Mineral Point city.....	2424
Jamestown.....	1402	Mineral Point town.....	1199
Lancaster.....	1971	Pulaski.....	989
Liberty.....	644	Ridgeway.....	1982
Lima.....	874	Waldwick and Moscow.....	1200
Little Grant.....	592	Wyoming.....	622
Marion.....	510	Total.....	18998
Millville.....	1100		

JACKSON COUNTY.	
Albion.....	675
Almra.....	699
Black River Falls village.....	571
Hixton.....	397
Irving.....	439
Manchester.....	259
Melrose.....	671
Northfield.....	81
Springfield.....	379
Total.....	4171

JEFFERSON COUNTY.	
Aztalan.....	998
Cold Spring.....	726
Concord.....	1442
Farmington.....	2010
Hebron.....	1069
Ixonia.....	1809
Jefferson, town.....	2009
Jefferson, village.....	1369
Koshkonong.....	2025
Lake Mills.....	1529
Milford.....	1981
Oakland.....	1195
Palmyra.....	1580
Sullivan.....	1602
Sumner.....	476
Waterloo.....	1525
Watertown.....	1724
Watertown city, 1st ward.....	684
do 2d do.....	1079
do 3d do.....	609
do 4th do.....	405
do 7th do.....	555
Total.....	28771

JUNEAU COUNTY.	
Armenia.....	260
Clearfield.....	215
Fountain.....	346
Germantown.....	680
Kildare.....	551
Lemonweir.....	839
Lindina.....	902
Lisbon.....	982
Lynden.....	449
Marion.....	282
Mauston.....	487
Necedah.....	534
Orange.....	130
Plymouth.....	518
Seven Mile Creek.....	578
Summit.....	544
Wanewoc.....	478
Total.....	8704

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.	
Ahnapee.....	1152
Carlton.....	731
Casco.....	941
Goryville.....	240
Franklin.....	573
Kewaunee.....	799
Montpelier.....	160
Pierce.....	260
Red River.....	674
Total.....	5530

KENOSHA COUNTY.	
Brighton.....	1176
Bristol.....	1370
Kenosha city, 1st ward.....	1563
do 2d do.....	688
do 3d do.....	910
do 4th do.....	828
Paris.....	3389
Pleasant Prairie.....	1088
Randall.....	1401
Salem.....	659
Somers.....	1443
Wheatland.....	1275
Total.....	1115

LA CROSSE COUNTY.	
Bangor.....	751
Barre.....	1141
Buchanan.....	506
Burns.....	505
Campbell.....	918
Farmington.....	908
Greenfield.....	701
Holland.....	651
Jackson.....	788
La Crosse city, 1st ward.....	999
do 2d do.....	1108
do 3d do.....	1109
do 4th do.....	649
Neshowoc.....	3865
Onalaska.....	620
Total.....	8194

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.	
Argyle.....	1096
Belmont.....	735
Benton.....	2089
Center.....	1917
Elk Grove.....	1316
Fayette.....	988
Gratiot.....	1006
Kendall.....	1132
Monticello.....	459
New Diggings.....	1689
Shullsburg.....	2491
Wayne.....	674
White Oak Springs.....	513
Willow Springs.....	843
Wiota.....	1193
Total.....	18141

LA POINTE COUNTY.	
Dayfield.....	358

MANITOWOC COUNTY.	
Buchanan.....	1130
Cato.....	1243
Centerville.....	1091
Cooperstown.....	1222
Eaton.....	802
Franklin.....	775
Gibson.....	904
Kossouth.....	1708
Manitowoc Rapids.....	1392
do Town.....	615
do Village 1st ward.....	1048
do do 2d do.....	1109
do do 3d do.....	904
Maple Grove.....	3676
Meeme.....	656
Total.....	1115

MANITOWOC CO.—continued.		MONROE COUNTY—continued.	
Mishicot.....	1258	La Fayette.....	342
Newton.....	1391	Leon.....	788
Rockland.....	584	Le Roy.....	246
Rowley.....	280	Little Falls.....	397
Schleswig.....	699	Portland.....	227
Two Rivers, town.....	1123	Ridgeville.....	489
do village, 1st ward.....	666	Sheldon.....	343
do do 2d ward.....	670	Sparta town.....	615
	2459	Sparta village.....	1282
Total.....	22385	Tomah.....	641
MARATHON COUNTY.		Wellington.....	245
Berlin.....	594	Wilton.....	400
Jenny.....	168	Total.....	8398
Knowlton.....	115	OCONTO COUNTY.	
Marathon.....	174	Marinett.....	474
Mosinee.....	331	Oconto, town.....	489
Stettin.....	241	do village, east ward.....	456
Texas.....	201	do do west ward.....	433
Wausau, town.....	352	Pensaukee.....	1378
Wausau, village.....	544	Peshigo.....	365
Weston.....	214	Stiles.....	566
Total.....	2934	Suamico.....	654
MARQUETTE COUNTY.			163
Buffalo.....	817	Total.....	3600
Crystal Lake.....	586	OUTAGAME COUNTY.	
Douglas.....	659	Appleton city, 1st ward.....	729
Harris.....	494	do 2d ward.....	1072
Mecan.....	711	do 3d ward.....	544
Montello.....	767	Bovina.....	2345
Moundville.....	406	Buchanan.....	214
Neshkoro.....	498	Center.....	334
Newton.....	595	Dale.....	384
Oxford.....	625	Ellington.....	668
Packwaukee.....	627	Embarrass.....	727
Shields.....	644	Freedom.....	248
Springfield.....	310	Grand Chute.....	690
Westfield.....	496	Greenville.....	773
Total.....	8236	Hertonia.....	1244
MILWAUKEE COUNTY.		Kaukana.....	649
Franklin.....	1773	Liberty.....	1001
Granville.....	2665	Osborne.....	176
Greenfield.....	2491	Total.....	135
Lake.....	2133	Total.....	9588
Milwaukee city, 1st ward.....	5375	OZAUKEE COUNTY.	
do 2d ward.....	5021	Belgium.....	2225
do 3d ward.....	5066	Cedarburg.....	2235
do 4th ward.....	5021	Fredonia.....	1783
do 5th ward.....	4339	Grafton.....	1782
do 6th ward.....	4104	Mequon.....	3368
do 7th ward.....	6209	Port Washington.....	2558
do 8th ward.....	3057	Saukville.....	1723
do 9th ward.....	6594	Total.....	15674
do town.....	45286	PEPIN COUNTY.	
Oak Creek.....	2582	Albany.....	100
Wauwatosa.....	2222	Bear Creek.....	428
Total.....	3412	Frankfort.....	251
MONROE COUNTY.		Lima.....	176
Adrian.....	341	Pepin town.....	442
Angelo.....	447	Pepin village, 1st ward.....	321
Clifton.....	202	do do 2d ward.....	106
Eden.....	116	Stockholm.....	869
Glendale.....	327	Waubek.....	109
Greenfield.....	611	Total.....	359
Jefferson.....	339	Total.....	2397

CENSUS OF WISCONSIN.

161

PIERCE COUNTY.

Clifton.....	425
Diamond Bluff.....	158
El Passo.....	93
Hartland.....	160
Isabella.....	132
Martell.....	534
Oak Grove.....	370
Perry.....	158
Pleasant Valley.....	370
Prescott city, 1st Ward.....	343
do 2d Ward.....	689
River Falls, Town.....	412
do Village.....	312
Trenton.....	119
Trimbelle.....	403
Total.....	4298

POLK COUNTY.

Alden.....	159
Farmington.....	237
Oscola.....	457
St. Croix Falls.....	374
Sterling.....	73
Total.....	1409

PORTAGE COUNTY.

Almond.....	489
Amherst.....	109
Belmont.....	495
Buena Vista.....	425
Eau Claire.....	185
Hull.....	225
Lanark.....	435
Linwood.....	274
New Hope.....	483
Pine Grove.....	299
Plover.....	898
Sharon.....	453
Stevens Point City.....	1538
do Town.....	143
Stockton.....	592
Total.....	7501

RACINE COUNTY.

Burlington Town.....	1271
do Village.....	953
Caledonia.....	2438
Dover.....	1110
Mount Pleasant.....	1818
Norway.....	971
Racine City, 1st Ward.....	1002
do do 2d do.....	1339
do do 3d do.....	2541
do do 4th do.....	1728
do do 5th do.....	1221
Raymond.....	7831
Rochester Town.....	1274
do Village.....	933
Waterford Town.....	1038
do Village.....	418
Yorkville.....	1456
Total.....	1285
Total.....	21340

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Akan.....	341
Bloom.....	528
Buena Vista.....	964

RICHLAND COUNTY—continued.

Dayton.....	494
Eagle.....	719
Forest.....	565
Henrietta.....	432
Ithaca.....	952
Marshall.....	529
Richland.....	1075
Richmond.....	598
Richwood.....	776
Rockbridge.....	546
Sylvan.....	361
Westford.....	409
Willow.....	448
Total.....	9737

ROCK COUNTY.

Avon.....	908
Beloit City.....	4090
do Town.....	776
Bradford.....	1247
Center.....	1151
Clinton.....	1552
Fulton.....	1893
Harmony.....	1128
Janesville Town.....	878
do City, 1st Ward.....	1744
do do 2d do.....	1792
do do 3d do.....	1026
do do 4th do.....	3141
Johnstown.....	7703
La Prairie.....	1404
Lima.....	849
Magnolia.....	1151
Milton.....	1121
Newark.....	1775
Plymouth.....	1134
Porter.....	1232
Porter.....	1273
Rock.....	1106
Spring Valley.....	1264
Turtle.....	1411
Union.....	1646
Total.....	36692

SAUK COUNTY.

Baraboo, Town.....	743
do Village.....	1361
Bear Creek.....	2104
Dellona.....	611
Delton Village.....	588
Excelsior.....	233
Fairfield.....	787
Franklin.....	593
Freedom.....	559
Greenfield.....	527
Honey Creek.....	670
Ironton.....	1051
Kingston.....	952
Marston.....	953
Merrimack.....	504
New Buffalo.....	734
Newport Village.....	625
Norrisville.....	217
Prairie du Sac.....	73
Reedsburg, Town.....	1878
do Village.....	768
Spring Green.....	421
Troy.....	1189
Washington.....	835
Westfield.....	811
Westfield.....	708
Westfield.....	719

SAUK COUNTY—continued.		WALWORTH COUNTY.	
Winfield.....	587	Bloomfield.....	1144
Woodland.....	386	Darien.....	1590
Total.....	18894	Delavan, Town.....	878
SHAWANAW COUNTY.		do Village.....	1549
Bell Plain.....	198	East Troy, Town.....	1261
Hartland.....	21	do do Village.....	557
Keshena.....	43	Elkhorn.....	1080
Matteson.....	190	Geneva, Town.....	1184
Richmond.....	220	do Village.....	1103
Shawano.....	71	Hudson.....	1338
Waukechoa.....	89	Lafayette.....	1123
Total.....	829	La Grange.....	1255
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.		Linn.....	1007
Abbott.....	1507	Richmond.....	1017
Greenbush.....	1651	Sharon.....	1682
Herman.....	1929	Spring Prairie.....	1313
Holland.....	2233	Sugar Creek.....	1140
Lima.....	1792	Troy, Town.....	1009
Lynden.....	1490	do Village.....	227
Mitchell.....	942	Walworth.....	1403
Moselle.....	977	Whitewater, Town.....	1096
Plymouth.....	2102	do Village.....	2740
Rhine.....	1359	Total.....	26506
Russell.....	556	WASHINGTON COUNTY.	
Scott.....	1213	Addison.....	2047
Sheboygan City, 1st Ward... 776		Barton.....	1242
do do 2nd do ... 1699		Erin.....	1447
do do 3rd do ... 485		Farmington.....	1721
do do 4th do ... 1307	4267	Germanatown.....	2346
do Town.....	947	Hartford.....	2510
do Falls.....	2769	Jackson.....	1892
Wilson.....	1105	Kewaskum.....	1056
Total.....	26848	Polk.....	2459
ST. CROIX COUNTY.		Richfield.....	1922
Ceylon.....	200	Trenton.....	1744
Eau Galle.....	160	Wayne.....	1630
Erin Prairie.....	400	West Bend.....	1619
Hammond.....	294	Total.....	23635
Hudson City, 1st Ward..... 481		WAUKESHA COUNTY.	
do do 2d do 800		Brookfield.....	2107
do do 3d do 280		Delafield.....	1344
do Town.....	380	Eagle.....	1282
Malone.....	1941	Genesee.....	1629
Pleasant Valley.....	358	Lisbon.....	1427
Richmond.....	240	Menomonee.....	2266
Rush River.....	250	Merton.....	1478
Somerset.....	240	Mukwanago.....	1373
Star Prairie.....	319	Muskego.....	1385
St. Joseph.....	280	New Berlin.....	1905
Troy.....	203	Oconomowoc.....	2198
Warren.....	436	Ottawa.....	1075
Total.....	5393	Pewaukee.....	1553
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.		Summit.....	1150
Arcaha.....	247	Vernon.....	1145
Caledonia.....	337	Waukesha, Town.....	1456
Gale.....	780	do Village.....	2076
Preston.....	266	Total.....	26849
Sumner.....	130	WAUPACCA COUNTY.	
Trempealeau.....	790	Bear Creek.....	204
Total.....	2550	Caledonia.....	397
		Dayton.....	732
		Farmington.....	581
		Iola.....	465
		Lebanon.....	329
		Lind.....	850

WAUPACCA COUNTY—continued.

Little Wolf.....	249
Matteson.....	91
Mukwa.....	963
Royalton.....	462
Scandinavia.....	653
St. Lawrence.....	510
Union.....	89
Waupacca.....	945
Weyauwega.....	1328
Total.....	8855

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

Aurora.....	720
Bloomfield.....	510
Colona.....	340
Dakota.....	479
Deerfield.....	188
Hancock.....	371
Leon.....	678
Marion.....	519
Mt. Morris.....	491
Oasis.....	474
Plainfield.....	837
Poysippi.....	384
Richford.....	450
Rose.....	104
Saxville.....	618
Spring Water.....	443
Warren.....	424
Wautoma.....	718
Total.....	8772

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Algoma.....	699
Black Wolf.....	692
Clayton.....	1104
Menasha Town.....	380
do Village, 1st Ward.....	879
do do 2d do.....	557
Neenah Town.....	314
do Village.....	1296
Nepeskin.....	987
Nikime.....	1102
Omro.....	2012
Orihula.....	233
Oshkosh City, 1st Ward.....	1570
do do 2d do.....	1383
do do 3d do.....	1181
do do 4th do.....	1337
do do 5th do.....	616
do Town.....	761
Poygan.....	613
Rushford.....	1651
Utica.....	1201
Vinland.....	962
Winchester.....	1055
Winneconne.....	1184
Total.....	23769

WOOD COUNTY.

Centralia.....	485
Dexter.....	256
Grand Rapids.....	1002
Hemlock.....	119
Rudolph.....	256
Saratoga.....	311

Total..... 2429

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Adams.....	6497	La Pointe.....	358
Ashland.....	513	Manitowoc.....	22385
Bad Ax.....	11012	Marathon.....	2934
Brown.....	11797	Marquette.....	8236
Buffalo.....	3865	Milwaukee.....	62563
Burnett.....	12	Monroe.....	8398
Calumet.....	7896	Oconto.....	3600
Chippewa.....	1895	Outagamie.....	9588
Clark.....	789	Ozaukee.....	15674
Columbia.....	24445	Pepin.....	2397
Crawford.....	8971	Pierce.....	4698
Dane.....	43992	Polk.....	1400
Dallas, (no returns).....		Portage.....	7504
Dodge.....	44499	Racine.....	21340
Door.....	2948	Richland.....	9737
Douglas.....	828	Rock.....	36692
Dunn.....	2723	Sauk.....	18894
Eau Claire.....	3164	Shawanaw.....	829
Fond du Lac.....	34155	Sheboygan.....	26848
Grant.....	31207	St. Croix.....	5393
Green.....	19831	Trempeleau.....	2550
Green Lake.....	12631	Walworth.....	26506
Iowa.....	18998	Washington.....	23635
Jackson.....	4171	Waukesha.....	26849
Jefferson.....	28741	Waupacca.....	8855
Juneau.....	8704	Waushara.....	8772
Kewaunee.....	5530	Winnebago.....	23769
Kenosha.....	13516	Wood.....	2429
La Crosse.....	12194		
La Fayette.....	18141		
		Total.....	775,629

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
BY THE CENSUS OF 1860 AND 1850.

FREE STATES.

STATES.	1860.	1850.	STATES.	1860.	1850.
Maine.....	628,279	586,169	Indiana.....	1,350,941	988,416
New Hampshire.....	326,073	317,976	Illinois.....	1,411,753	851,470
Vermont.....	315,098	314,120	Wisconsin.....	775,629	305,391
Massachusetts.....	1,231,066	994,514	Iowa.....	674,948	192,214
Connecticut.....	760,147	370,792	Minnesota.....	172,022	6,077
Rhode Island.....	174,620	147,745	Kansas.....	107,110	
New York.....	3,880,727	3,097,394	California.....	380,016	92,597
New Jersey.....	672,034	489,555	Oregon.....	51,464	13,294
Pennsylvania.....	2,906,370	2,311,786			
Ohio.....	2,339,598	1,980,329	Total.....	19,208,007	13,457,493
Michigan.....	749,112	397,654			

SLAVE STATES.

STATES.	1860.	1850.	Slave population in 1860.
Alabama.....	964,296	771,263	435,132
Arkansas.....	435,427	209,897	111,104
Delaware.....	112,216	91,532	1,798
Florida.....	140,439	87,445	61,753
Georgia.....	1,057,329	906,185	462,232
Kentucky.....	1,155,713	982,405	225,490
Louisiana.....	709,290	517,762	333,010
Maryland.....	687,034	583,034	87,188
Mississippi.....	791,396	606,326	436,696
Missouri.....	1,182,317	682,044	114,965
North Carolina.....	992,667	869,039	331,081
South Carolina.....	703,812	668,507	402,541
Tennessee.....	1,109,841	1,002,717	275,785
Texas.....	602,432	212,592	180,682
Virginia.....	1,596,079	1,421,661	490,887
Total.....	12,240,288	9,612,409	3,950,344
Free State population.....	19,208,007	13,457,493	
	31,448,295	23,069,902	

lature voted to hold a Convention.Maj. Gen. Sandford, of N. Y. City, tendered to the President the services of the First Division of 7000 men for any service which may be required.Col. Hayne, in the name of Gov. Pickens, demanded of the President the surrender of Fort Sumter. The President refused to receive him in any official capacity.

Jan. 18.—Massachusetts Legislature tendered to the President all the power of the State to support the Federal Government.Virginia Legislature appropriated \$1,000,000 for the defense of the State.

Jan. 19.—Georgia Secession ordinance adopted, 208 to 89. Alex. H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson voted in the negative.Tennessee Legislature called a State Convention.

Jan. 21.—Alabama members of Congress resigned.Jefferson Davis took leave of the Senate, in consequence of the secession of his State.

Jan. 22.—Sherrard Clemens, of Va., made a strong Union speech in Congress.

Jan. 23.—Georgia members of Congress resigned.Mr. Etheridge, of Tenn., in a speech in Congress, declared Secession to be rebellion, and to be put down at any cost.

Jan. 24.—Arsenal at Augusta, Ga., seized by the State.

Jan. 25.—Correspondence between Gov. Brown, of Ga., and Mayor Wood, of N. Y., about seizure of arms by the New York Police.Rhode Island Legislature repealed the Personal Liberty Bill.

Jan. 26.—Louisiana Convention adopted a Secession ordinance, 113 to 17.

Jan. 28.—Texas State Convention met at Austin.

Jan. 30.—North Carolina Legislature submitted the Convention question to a vote of the people—the first recognition in all the South that the people had any right to a voice in the matter.Ex-Secretary Floyd indicted by a Grand Jury for malfeasance and conspiracy.Revenue Cutters Cass, Capt. J. J. Morrison, and McClelland, Capt. Breshwood, surrendered to the Louisiana authorities by their commanders.

Feb. 1.—Mint and Custom House at New Orleans seized by the State authorities.Texas Convention passed a Secession ordinance, 166 to 7, subject to a vote of the people.

Feb. 4.—The Rebel Delegates met at Montgomery, Ala., to organize a confederate government—Howell Cobb was chosen chairman.The Peace Congress met at Washington, ex-president Tyler presiding.

Feb. 8.—Col. Hayne, commissioner from South Carolina, unable to get recognition, finally left Washington.The Montgomery Convention adopted a Provisional Constitution.Gov. Brown of Georgia seized New York ships in Savannah Harbor, in retaliation for the seizure of arms in New York. The ships were released on the 10th

.....Little Rock Arsenal surrendered to Arkansas.

Feb. 9.—Jefferson Davis and Alex. H. Stephens elected Provisional President and Vice President at Montgomery.

Feb. 11.—President Lincoln started for Washington.

Feb. 13.—Electoral vote counted—Lincoln and Hamlin officially declared elected.

Feb. 18.—Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Confederate States of America.

Feb. 19.—Enthusiastic reception of President Lincoln in New York City.Fort Kearney, Kansas, taken by Secessionists; soon after retaken.

Feb. 21.—Jeff. Davis appointed his Cabinet—Toombs, Sec. of State; Memminger, Treasury, and L. P. Walker, War.Governor of Georgia made another seizure of New York vessels.

Feb. 22.—President Lincoln's night journey from Harrisburg to Washington, in order to prevent an anticipated outrage in Baltimore.

Feb. 25.—News received of the surrender and treason of Maj. Gen. Twiggs in Texas.

Feb. 26.—Capt. Hill refused to surrender Fort Brown, Texas, under Twiggs' order.

Feb. 27.—Peace Congress submitted to the Senate their plan for pacification.

Feb. 28.—Vote on Corwin's report from the committee of 33:—the resolutions adopted—136 to 53.

March 1.—Gen. Twiggs expelled from the army.

March 2.—Revenue Cutter Dodge surrendered to the Rebels at Galveston.

March 4.—Inauguration of President Lincoln.Texas State Convention declared that State out of the Union.

March 5.—Gen. Beauregard ordered to take command of the rebels at Charleston.

March 6.—Fort Brown surrendered by special agreement.

March 18.—Supplies cut off from Fort Pickens, Pensacola.

March 22.—Dr. Fox, of the Navy, visited Major Anderson, as special messenger of Government.

March 25.—Col. Lamon, Government messenger, had an interview with Gov. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard.

March 28.—Vote of Louisiana on Secession published—For, 20,448; Against 17,296.

March 30.—Mississippi Convention ratified the Confederate Constitution—78 to 7.

April 3.—Long Cabinet meeting on Fort Sumter business.Great activity in the Navy Department. Rebel battery on Morris Island fired into a schooner—nobody hurt. South Carolina Convention ratified the Confederate Constitution, 114 to 16.

April 4.—Virginia Convention refused 89 to 45, to submit a Secession ordinance to the people.

Dec. 20.—South Carolina Convention unanimously adopted a Secession ordinance, the news of which was hailed with enthusiasm throughout the Southern States.....The committee of 13 appointed in the Senate.....Caleb Cushing reached Charleston with a message from President Buchanan, guaranteeing that Maj. Anderson should not be reinforced, and asking the Convention to respect the Federal laws. The Convention refused to make any promises, and Mr. C. returned after a stay of five hours.

Dec. 22.—North Carolina Legislature adjourned. A bill to arm the State failed to pass the House.....The Crittenden propositions voted down in the committee of 13.

Dec. 23.—The robbery of the Indian Trust Fund discovered at Washington.

Dec. 24.—The people of Pittsburgh refused to permit the shipment of ordnance from the arsenal to Southern forts.....South Carolina Convention adopted a "Declaration of Causes" for Secession, and formally perfected the withdrawal of the State. An address to the slaveholding States was adopted.....Gov. Moore ordered a session of the Alabama Legislature.....Convention election in Alabama. Majority for Secession over 50,000.....South Carolina members of Congress present their resignation. The Speaker would not recognize it, and their names were called through the session.

Dec. 25.—South Carolina Convention adopted resolutions to form a Confederate Government of slaveholding States.

Dec. 26.—South Carolina Commissioners arrived in Washington.....Maj. Anderson left Fort Moultrie, and with his band of about 80 men, established himself in Fort Sumter.

Dec. 27.—Gov. Magoffin called an extra session of the Kentucky Legislature.....Major Anderson's movement created intense excitement; troops were ordered out in Charleston, and aid was tendered from Georgia and other States.....Revenue cutter Aiken treacherously surrendered by Capt. M. L. Coste to the South Carolina authorities.

Dec. 28.—South Carolina seized the Custom House, Postoffice, and Arsenal at Charleston, and occupied Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie.

Dec. 29.—John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, resigned, charging the President with trying to provoke civil war, by refusing to withdraw Maj. Anderson.....The South Carolina Commissioners formally sought an audience with the President. He replied next day, refusing to receive them.

Dec. 31.—South Carolina adopted an oath of abjuration and allegiance, and sent Commissioners to the other Slave States, with a view to the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

Jan. 2, '61.—Gov. Ellis, of N. C., took possession of Fort Macon, at Beaufort, the works at Wilmington, and the United States Arsenal at Fayetteville.....Georgia

troops in possession of Forts Pulaski and Jackson, and the United States Arsenal at Savannah.

Jan. 3.—Florida State Convention met at Tallahassee.....South Carolina Commissioners wrote an insulting letter to the President, and went home.

Jan. 4.—"Fast-day," by proclamation of the President: it was generally observed in the Free and Border Slave States, but disregarded in the South.....Fort Morgan, at the mouth of Mobile Bay, and the U. S. Arsenal in Mobile, seized by order of Gov. Moore, of Ala.....South Carolina Convention appointed 7 delegates to "the General Congress of the Seceding States."

Jan. 5.—Steamer Star of the West sailed from New York with supplies and reinforcements for Fort Sumter.....Gov. Hicks, of Md., published a strong Union address to the people.....South Carolina Convention adjourned, subject to a call by the Governor.

Jan. 7.—Meeting of the Alabama State Convention.Meeting of the Mississippi State Convention.Meeting of the Tennessee Legislature.Meeting of the Virginia Legislature.Senator Poombs, of Ga., made a violent Secession speech in the Senate.

Jan. 8.—Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, resigned, after treacherously betraying the sailing of the Star of the West to reinforce Sumter.

Jan. 9.—Star of the West arrived off Charleston, and was fired upon and driven back to sea by rebel batteries.Mississippi Convention passed a Secession ordinance, 84 to 15.

Jan. 10.—Florida Secession ordinance passed, 62 to 7.

Jan 11.—Alabama Secession ordinance passed, 61 to 39.Phillip F. Thomas, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned, and John A. Dix, of N. Y., appointed in his place.U. S. Arsenal at Baton Rouge, Forts Phillip and Jackson, below New Orleans, and Fort Pickens, on Lake Ponchartrain, seized by order of the Governor of Louisiana.Legislature of New York voted to tender the whole military power of the State to the President for the support of the Constitution.

Jan. 13.—Virginia Legislature adopted the bill calling a State Convention.Commodore Armstrong surrendered the Pensacola Navy Yard and Fort Barrancas to the Florida troops. Lieut. Slemmer, in command of Fort Pickens, refused to obey Armstrong's order, and saved that important fortress to the Union.

Jan. 14.—South Carolina Legislature declared that any attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter would be an act of war.

Jan. 16.—The Crittenden Compromise practically voted down in the United States Senate, by the adoption of Mr. Clark's substitute, that the Constitution is good enough, and Secession ought to be put down.Arkansas Legislature voted to have a Convention.Missouri Legis-

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

The great Rebellion foreshadowed and threatened by the South, came into active existence immediately upon the announcement that Abraham Lincoln had been elected President of the United States.

Nov. 10, 1860.—Bill introduced in South Carolina Legislature to raise and equip 10,000 volunteers.....James Chestnut, Senator from South Carolina, resigned.....S. Carolina Legislature ordered the election of a convention to consider the question of Secession.

Nov. 11.—Senator Hammond of S. C. resigned.

Nov. 14.—Alex. H. Stephens spoke at Milledgeville, Geo., in opposition to Secession, but favored a State Convention.

Nov. 15.—Senator Toombs spoke for Secession at Milledgeville, Geo.....Governor Letcher, of Virginia, called an extra session of the Legislature.....Sen. Toombs spoke in opposition to Mr. Stephens, and Mr. Stephens in a few days after gave in his adhesion to rebellion.....Great public meeting at Mobile, and adoption of the famous Declaration of Causes for Secession.

Nov. 17.—Great Secession meeting at Charleston.

Nov. 18.—Georgia Legislature voted \$1,000,000 to arm the State, and ordered the election of a convention.....Major Anderson ordered to Fort Moultrie, to relieve Col. Gardiner, ordered to Texas.

Nov. 19.—Gov. Moore ordered an extra session of the Louisiana Legislature.

Nov. 20, 22, 23.—General bank suspension in Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Trenton, and the Southern States.

Nov. 24.—Vigilance Associations organized by citizens of Lexington district, S. C. [This movement extended all over the South, and thousands of northern men and women were driven out of the country with threats and often with personal violence.]

Nov. 29.—Vermont Legislature refuse, 125 to 58, to repeal the Personal Liberty bill.....Mississippi Legislature voted to send commissioners to confer with the authorities of the other slaveholding States.

Dec. 1.—Florida Legislature voted to elect a convention.....Great Secession meeting at Memphis.

Dec. 3.—A John Brown anniversary meeting in Boston broken up.....Meeting of Congress; President Buchanan's message denied the right of Secession; it was fiercely attacked by Senator Clingman, of N. C., and defended by Crittenden, of Ky.

Dec 4.—The President sent Mr. Trascot^t to South Carolina to ask a postponement of action until Congress could decide upon remedies.....Mr. Iverson of Geo. made a disunion speech in the Senate, predicting the Secession of five if not eight States be-

fore the 4th of March. Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, spoke for the Union, and repudiated Iverson.

Dec 5.—Election for Delegates in South Carolina. All the candidates were immediate secessionists.

Dec. 6.—John Bell, of Tenn., published a letter in favor of the Union.....Democratic State Convention in Maryland. Resolutions passed deploring the hasty action of South Carolina.....The committee of 33 announced by the Speaker; it was 16 Republican, 17 opposition.

Dec. 10.—Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned. Senator Clay, of Alabama, also resigned.....Louisiana Legislature met in extra session, voted to elect a convention, and appropriated \$500,000 to arm the State.....General debate begun in Congress on the state of the nation. It very soon became apparent, from speeches by Iverson, Wigfall, and other Southerners, that the Secessionists did not want and would not have any compromise.....Sen. Clay, of Alabama, tendered his resignation.

Dec. 13.—Great Union demonstration in Philadelphia.....Extra session of the Cabinet on the question of reinforcing Fort Moultrie; the President opposed it, and carried his point.

Dec. 14.—Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, resigned because the President would not send reinforcements South.

Dec. 17.—South Carolina convention assembled. Gov. Pickens took ground for immediate Secession.....Speech of Senator Wade, foreshadowing the policy of the new administration.

Dec. 18.—The famous Crittenden Compromise introduced. It was this: To renew the Missouri line of 36° 30'; prohibit slavery North and permit it South of that line; admit new States with or without slavery, as their constitutions provide; prohibit Congress from abolishing slavery in States, and in the District of Columbia so long as it exists in Virginia or Maryland; permit free transmission of slaves by land or water in any State; pay for fugitive slaves rescued after arrest; repeal the inequality of commissioner's fees in Fugitive Slave act, and to ask the repeal of Personal Liberty bills in the Northern States. These concessions to be submitted to the people as amendments to the Constitution, and if adopted never to be changed.....Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, went to Raleigh to persuade the North Carolina Legislature to vote for Secession.

Dec. 19.—Senator Johnson of Tennessee, made a strong Union speech on Crittenden's bill.....Gov. Hick's, of Md., refused to receive the Mississippi commissioner; the commissioner addressed a secession meeting in Baltimore.

POPULATION OF CITIES.

CITIES.	1860.	1850.	CITIES.	1860.	1850.
New York, N. Y.....	805,651	515,547	Manchester, N. H.....	50,107	13,932
Philadelphia, Pa.....	565,529	408,762	Dayton, Ohio.....	20,082	10,977
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	266,661	96,838	Patterson, N. J.....	19,588	11,334
Baltimore, Md.....	212,418	169,054	Lynn, Mass.....	19,083	8,037
Boston, Mass.....	177,718	136,881	Indianapolis, Ind.....	18,612	8,034
New Orleans, La.....	168,650	116,375	Columbus, Ohio.....	18,555	17,882
Cincinnati, O.....	161,044	115,436	Petersburg, Va.....	18,266	14,010
St. Louis, Mo.....	160,780	77,860	Lawrence, Mass.....	17,639	8,282
Chicago, Ill.....	109,243	29,663	Lancaster, Pa.....	17,603	12,369
Buffalo, N. Y.....	81,129	42,261	Trenton, N. J.....	17,228	6,461
Newark, N. J.....	71,941	33,894	Nashville, Tenn.....	16,987	10,165
Louisville, Ky.....	69,749	43,194	Oswego, N. Y.....	16,816	12,205
Albany, N. Y.....	62,367	50,763	Kingston, N. Y.....	16,640	10,232
Washington, D. C.....	61,123	40,001	Covington, Ky.....	16,471	9,408
San Francisco, Cal.....	56,805	34,870	Bangor, Me.....	16,407	14,432
Providence, R. I.....	50,666	41,513	Taunton, Mass.....	15,376	10,441
Pittsburg, Pa.....	49,220	46,601	Springfield, Mass.....	15,199	11,766
Rochester, N. Y.....	48,204	36,403	Newburgh, N. Y.....	15,196	11,415
Detroit, Mich.....	45,619	21,019	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	14,726	13,944
Milwaukee, Wis.....	45,286	20,061	Norfolk, Va.....	14,609	14,326
Cleveland, O.....	43,418	17,084	Peoria, Ill.....	14,423	5,095
Charleston, S. C.....	40,574	42,985	Camden, N. J.....	14,358	9,479
New Haven, Ct.....	39,267	20,345	Wheeling, Va.....	14,183	11,435
Troy, N. Y.....	39,235	28,785	Staunton, Va.....	14,123	2,500
Richmond, Va.....	37,910	27,570	Norwich, Conn.....	14,047	10,265
Lowell, Mass.....	36,827	33,383	Fall River, Mass.....	14,026	11,524
Jersey City, N. J.....	29,266	6,856	Toledo, Ohio.....	13,768	3,829
Mobile, Ala.....	29,259	20,515	Quincy, Ill.....	13,718	6,902
Hartford, Ct.....	29,152	13,555	Lockport, N. Y.....	13,523	12,323
Syracuse, N. Y.....	28,119	22,271	Harrisburgh, Pa.....	13,405	7,854
Portland, Me.....	26,341	20,815	Newburyport, Mass.....	13,401	9,572
Cambridge, Mass.....	26,060	15,215	Chelsea, Mass.....	13,395	6,701
Roxbury, Mass.....	25,137	18,364	Bridgeport, Ct.....	13,299	7,560
Charlestown, Mass.....	25,063	17,216	Southfield, R. I.....	13,283	11,500
Worcester, Mass.....	24,960	17,049	Dubuque, Iowa.....	13,000	3,108
Reading, Pa.....	23,162	15,743	Alexandria, Va.....	12,652	8,734
Memphis, Tenn.....	22,625	8,839	Augusta, Me.....	12,493	8,225
Utica, N. Y.....	22,529	17,565	New Albany, Ind.....	12,407	9,695
New Bedford, Mass.....	22,300	16,443	Yonkers, N. Y.....	11,848	4,160
Savannah, Ga.....	22,295	15,312	North Providence, R. I.....	11,818	7,680
Salem, Mass.....	22,252	20,264	Elizabethtown, N. J.....	11,567	4,000
Wilmington, Del.....	21,258	13,979	Evansville, Ind.....	11,486	3,235

April 7.—Gen. Beauregard notified Maj. Anderson that intercourse between Fort Sumter and the city would no longer be permitted. Steam transport Atlantic sailed from New York with troops and supplies.

April 8.—Official notification given that supplies would be sent to Maj. Anderson by force—if necessary. State Department declined to recognize the Confederate States Commissioners.

April 9.—Steamers Illinois and Baltic sailed from New York with sealed orders.

April 10.—Floating battery of the rebels at Charleston finished and mounted. Large numbers of troops sent to the various fortifications.

April 11.—Fears of the seizure of Washington. Troops posted in the Capital—oath of fidelity administered to the men. Confederate Commissioners left Washington, satisfied that no recognition of their government would take place under President Lincoln. Beauregard demands of Maj. Anderson the surrender of Fort Sumter. The Major declined. Bids for Treasury Notes opened—whole amount taken at a premium.

April 12.—*Actual Commencement of War.*—Bombardment of Fort Sumter, began at 4:30 A. M., and continued all day; partially suspended at nightfall. The rebels had in action 17 mortars, and 39 large guns, mostly columbiads. The rebels fired at intervals all night; Sumter was silent. Pennsylvania Legislature voted \$500,000 to arm the State. Fort Pickens reinforced.

April 13.—Fort Sumter opened fire about 7 A. M. At 8 o'clock the officers' quarters were fired by a shell. At 10 o'clock a chance shot struck down the flag. At noon most of the woodwork of the fort was on fire; men rolled out 90 barrels of powder to prevent explosion. Sumter's fire almost silenced; the flames forced the destruction of nearly all the powder; cartridges were gone, and none could be made. About 1 P. M. the flag-staff was shot away, when the flag was nailed to the piece, and displayed from the ramparts. Senator Wigfall now came with a flag of truce, arrangements were made for evacuating the fort, and at 12:55 P. M. the shot-riven flag was hauled down, the garrison departed upon honorable terms taking their flag, arms and private property. No man was hurt in the fort during action, and the rebels say that none were killed on their side.

April 14.—Major Anderson and his men left Fort Sumter, and sailed for New York.

April 15.—The President's proclamation issued, calling for 75,000 Volunteers, and commanding the rebels to return to peace within 20 days. Extra Session of Congress called. New York Legislature voted 30,000 men and \$3,000,000 for putting down the rebellion. Several Southern vessels at New York were seized and fined for irregular clearances.

April 16.—Governor Magoffin refuses to furnish troops from Kentucky under the President's proclamation. Gov. Letcher makes a similar response from Virginia. Gov. Harris, of Tenn., refuses soon after; also Gov. Jackson of Missouri.

April 16, 17, etc.—General uprising in the North. Proclamations, military orders, voting men and money, the order of the day. In the principal cities, mobs visited newspapers and firms suspected of disloyalty, and compelled them to raise the Stars and Stripes. Legislatures not in session were called together; banks offered loans to the Government; great public meetings were held; Union badges worn by everybody.

April 17.—Virginia Secession ordinance passed in secret session, 60 to 53—to be submitted to the people. Gov. Letcher recognized the Southern Confederacy by proclamation. Massachusetts Sixth Regiment started for Washington.

April 18.—Pennsylvania Volunteers reached Washington. The Virginians obstruct the channel at Norfolk to prevent the sailing of war vessels from that point. Major Anderson reached New York. Sixth Massachusetts pass New York. Fourth Massachusetts arrive. Lieut. Jones burned Harpers' Ferry Arsenal to keep it from the rebels. Two of his men were killed by rebel shots.

April 19.—Rebels under Col. Van Dorn, seized the steamship Star of the West, off Indianola. Attack on the Sixth Massachusetts in Baltimore—two killed and seven wounded—eleven rioters killed and many wounded. Baltimore in the hands of the mob. The Mayor and Governor informed the President that no more troops could pass through Baltimore without fighting their way. New York Seventh left for Washington. [From this date for many days troops were rapidly pouring in for Washington, Annapolis, and Fortress Monroe.]

April 20.—Great mass meeting in New York—all parties for the Union—John A. Dix presided. Maj. Anderson was present. Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., seized. Several bridges on the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, in Maryland, burned. Arsenal at Liberty, Mo., seized. J. C. Breckinridge spoke against the Government at Louisville, Kentucky. Gosport Navy Yard destroyed to keep it from the rebels. The Pennsylvania, Delaware, Columbus, Merrimac, Raritan, Columbia, Germantown, Plymouth, Dolphin, and United States, vessels of war, scuttled and set on fire. The Cumberland was towed out.

April 21.—Government took possession of the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad. Over 4,000 men left New York for the seat of war. War sermons preached in most of the Northern churches. Sen. Andrew Johnson, of Tenn., (Union) mobbed at Lynchburg, Va.

April 22.—Arsenals at Fayetteville, N. C., and Napoleon, Ark., seized by the rebels.New York city appropriated \$1,000,000 to equip volunteers, and \$500,000 for their families.Western Virginia begins to take sides for the Union.Union meeting at Lexington, Ky.—Senator Crittenden spoke.New York Seventh arrived at Annapolis.Vermont Legislature met in extra session.

April 23.—John Bell came out for the rebels.First South Carolina regiment started for the Potomac.

April 24.—Rebels under Solon Borland seized Fort Smith, Ark.Gov. Magoffin called an extra session of the Kentucky Legislature.

April 25.—Maj. Sibley surrendered 450 U. S. troops to the rebel Col. Van Dorn at Saluria, Texas.Legislature of Vermont voted \$1,000,000 to equip volunteers.600 U. S. troops arrived at New York from Texas.Gen. Harney arrested by Virginia authority at Harper's Ferry.Illinois troops removed arms from the U. S. arsenal at St. Louis.Steamship Cahawba seized at New Orleans, but released soon after.New York Seventh reached Washington.Gov. Letcher proclaims Virginia a member of the Southern Confederacy.Senator Douglas spoke for the Union before the Illinois Legislature.

April 26.—Gov. Brown, of Geo., prohibited the payment of debts due to Northern men, diverting the amount to the State Treasury.Governor of North Carolina called an extra session of the Legislature. More bridges burned near Baltimore on the Philadelphia road.Gov. Burton, of Del., called for Union volunteers.

April 27.—Numerous resignations of Southerners at Washington who refused to take the oath.A steamer loaded with powder for the rebels seized at Cairo.The blockade extended to North Carolina and Virginia ports.

April 28.—Frigate Constitution arrived at New York, having barely escaped the rebels.

April 29.—Indiana Legislature voted \$500,000 to arm the State.Bonds and money in the collector's office at Nashville, Tenn., seized by Gov. Harris.Steamships Tennessee, Texas and Hermes seized at New Orleans.Maryland House of Delegates voted against secession, 53 to 13; the Senate unanimously repudiate secession.

April 30.—Gen. Harney released.New Jersey Legislature met—Governor recommended \$2,000,000 for war purposes.

May 1.—State Convention Bill passed North Carolina Legislature.Rhode Island Legislature met.Gen. Harney published a Union letter.

May 2.—New York 69th arrived at Washington.Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves also arrived.Missouri Legislature met.National flag-raising at Washington.

May 3.—Connecticut Legislature voted \$2,000,000 for public defense.Governor

Letcher called out the militia to defend Virginia from the Northerners.President Lincoln called for 21,000 three years' volunteers.

May 4.—Union meeting in Preston, Va.Union delegates to a Border State Convention elected in Louisville, Ky., by 7,000 majority.Committee of Maryland Legislature visited President Lincoln.Funeral at Lawrence, Mass., of Corporal Needham of the Mass. Sixth killed at Baltimore.

May 5.—Gen. Butler, with a Union force took possession of the Relay House, near Baltimore.

May 6.—Virginia admitted to the Southern Confederacy.Arkansas Convention voted, 29 to 1, to secede.The Rebel Congress made public the War and Privateering Act.Baltimore City militia disbanded.Kentucky Legislature met.

May 7.—Michigan Legislature met.Major Anderson accepted command of the Kentucky volunteers.Riot at Knoxville, on hoisting a Union flag.Gov. Harris announced a military league between Tennessee and the Southern Confederacy.

May 9.—Rebel Congress authorize the President to accept all the volunteers that offer.First landing of troops by steamers at Baltimore.

May 10.—Mob attack upon Volunteer Home Guards in St. Louis—the guard fired 7 of the mob killed.A brigade of Secession militia near St. Louis, under General Frost, surrendered to Gen. Lyon.Maj. Gen. Robert E. Lee put in command of the Rebel forces in Virginia.Orders from Washington to administer the oath of allegiance to the officers of the army.The Winans steam gun captured.

May 11.—Great Union demonstration in San Francisco.A Separation-of-the-State meeting at Wheeling, Va.Another street fight in St. Louis.Blockade of Charleston established.

May 12.—Gen. Harney issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri.Several attempts to destroy bridges on the railroad north of Baltimore.

May 13.—Union troops under Gen. Butler took possession of Federal Hill, Baltimore.Travel through Baltimore re-established.Separation Convention met at Wheeling, 35 counties represented.Queen Victoria issued a proclamation of neutrality.

May 14.—A schooner loaded with arms for the rebels seized in Baltimore. Arms seized in other parts of the city. Boss Winans arrested.Gunboat Quaker City captured ship Argo with \$150,000 worth of tobacco.St. Louis and Memphis mail contract annulled and mails stopped.

May 15.—Gov. Hicks, of Md., called for volunteers under the President's proclamation.Massachusetts Legislature offered to loan the Government \$7,000,000.

May 16.—Bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad destroyed.Gen. Scott or-

dered the fortification of Arlington Heights.Secessionists dispersed at Liberty, Mo.

May 17.—Secession spies arrested at Washington.Express packages go no further South than the Capital.Collectors appointed for the Southern parts.Yacht Wanderer captured by the Crusader off Key West.Rebels fortify Harper's Ferry.Rebels dispersed at Pease, Mo.Search for secreted arms in St. Louis.Confederate Congress authorizes the issue of Treasury notes.

May 18.—Arkansas admitted to the Southern Confederacy.Lightship in the Potomac stolen by the rebels retaken.

May 19.—U. S. steamers attacked the rebel battery at Sewall's Point, 2 wounded on our side.Two schooners with rebel troops taken in the Potomac.Rebels at Harper's Ferry reinforced.

May 20.—Seizure of telegraphic dispatches throughout the North by orders from Washington.North Carolina Secession ordinance adopted.Interview between Gen. Harney and Gen. Price about Missouri affairs.Gov. Magoffin issued his proclamation of the neutrality of Kentucky.

May 21.—Confederate Congress adjourned.

May 22.—Ship Island fortifications destroyed to keep them from the rebels.Flag-raising at the post-office in Washington—speeches by the President and Cabinet.

May 24.—General movement of troops into Virginia; the rebels evacuated Alexandria; Col. Ellsworth shot by the rebel Jackson, landlord of the Marshall House, Alexandria, from which the Colonel had taken down a Secession flag; Jackson was instantly killed.Arlington Heights occupied by our troops.Virginia cavalry company captured.The Southern mails stopped.

May 25.—Our troops destroyed bridges on the Alexandria and Leesburg railroad.Rebel attack on the 12th New York, nobody hurt.Ellsworth's funeral in Washington.

May 26.—Alexandria put under martial law.Western Virginia voted strongly for the Union.

May 27.—Chief Justice Taney's habeas corpus in the Merryman case disregarded by Gen. Cadwallader.Blockade of the Mississippi commenced.Brig. General McDowell took command at Washington.Mobile blockaded.

May 28.—Gen. Butler advanced his forces to Newport News.Savannah blockaded.

May 29.—Jeff. Davis reached Richmond.Our troops advanced toward Harper's Ferry, the rebels retire toward Martinburg.

May 30.—Rebels fled from Grafton, Va., Col. Kelly took possession.Rebels fell back from Williamsport, Md.

May 31.—Gen. Lyon superseded Gen. Harney.Maj.-Gens. Banks and Fremont commissioned.New York Seventh left Washington.Gunboat Free-

born engaged batteries at Acquia Creek.

June 1.—Lieut. Tompkins, U. S. regular cavalry, with 47 men, charged through the rebels at Fairfax Court House, killed Capt. Marr and several others. Tompkins had 2 killed.

June 3.—Rebels routed at Phillippa, Va., by Col. Kelley, with a loss of 16 killed and 10 prisoners; 2 Union men were killed, and Col. Kelly was wounded.Senator Douglas died.Border State Convention met.

June 6.—The Harriet Lane engaged the Pig Point batteries.Capt. Ball's rebel cavalry captured at Alexandria, sworn and let go.

June 8.—Gen. Patterson's advance moved from Chambersburg toward Harper's Ferry.

June 9.—Alex. H. Stephens made his cotton loan speech at Milledgeville.

June 10.—Battle at Big Bethel; Union force under Gen. Pierce repulsed, 14 killed, 45 wounded—Lieut. Greble and Major Winthrop killed. Rebels say they had 17 killed.

June 11.—Col. Wallace surprised and routed 500 rebels at Romney, Va., killing 2, losing none.Wheeling Convention met.

June 13.—Fast-day in the rebel States.

June 14.—Rebels evacuated and burned Harper's Ferry, destroyed the railroad bridge, and took the armory machinery to Richmond.Maryland Congress election showed a Union victory.

June 15.—Privateer Savannah arrived at N. York as prize of U. S. brig Perry.Gen. Lyon occupied Jefferson City, Mo. Price retreated to Bonneville.

June 16.—Skirmish at Seneca Mills, a Secession captain and 2 men killed.

June 17.—Western Va. Convention unanimously voted its independence of the rebel section of the State.Street-fight in St. Louis, 6 rebels killed.The surprise at Vienna, Va.; rebels fire upon a railroad train, killing 8 Union soldiers; 6 rebels killed.Battle of Booneville, Mo.; Gen. Lyon routed the rebels under Gens. Price and Jackson; about 50 rebels killed. Lyon lost only 2.Gen. Patterson crossed the Potomac at Williamsport.

June 19.—Rebels occupy Piedmont, Va.35 rebels captured at Liberty, Mo.Andrew Johnson spoke in Cincinnati.

June 20.—Maj.-Gen. McClellan took command in Western Virginia.Wheeling Convention elected Frank H. Pierpont Governor of Va.

June 21.—East Tennessee Union Convention held.

June 23.—Balloon reconnoissances commenced.

June 24.—Gov. Harris proclaimed Tennessee out of the Union, the vote of the people being for separation 104,019, against 47,238.Large fire in Richmond, Va.

June 25.—Virginia Secession vote an-

nounced at 128,884 to 32,134 against. Iowa voted a war loan of \$600,000.

June 26.—The President acknowledged the Wheeling government as the government of Virginia. Skirmish at Patter-son's Creek, Va., 17 rebels, 1 Union killed.

June 27.—Marshal Kane arrested in Bal-timore. J. C. Fremont arrived from Europe. Engagement between gunboat Freeborn and rebel batteries at Mathias Point; Capt. Ward, of the navy, killed.

June 29.—General council of war at Washington. Steamer St. Nicholas captured in the Potomac by the rebels, aided by Thomas, the "French lady."

July 1.—Privateer Sumter escaped from the Mississippi. Privateer Petrel escap-ed from Charleston. Fight at Buckhan-non, Va., rebels routed, 23 killed, 200 prisoners. Skirmish at Falling Waters, Va.

July 2.—Engagement near Martinsburg, Va., rebels routed, loss heavy; Union, 3 killed. Steamer Catline burned. Virginia Legislature at Wheeling organ-ized.

July 3.—Arkansas called out 10,000 men to repel invasion. Rebel company, 94 men, taken at Neosho, Mo.

July 4.—Congress met in extra session. New Hampshire voted a \$1,000,000 loan for the war. Rebels seized Louis-ville and Nashville railroad. Great Union meeting in San Francisco.

July 5.—President's Message read; op-position only 6 senators and 5 representa-tives. Battle at Carthage, Mo., rebels lost about 350 killed and wounded; Union loss 13 killed, 31 wounded—Col. Sigel com-manded.

July 6.—Gallant fight of 45 men of 3d Ohio Reg't at Middle York bridge, near Buckhannon, cutting through an ambu-scade of 200 or 300 rebels.

July 7.—Infernal machine found in the Potomac. Battle at Brier Forks, near Carthage—drawn.

July 8.—Col. Taylor brought to the President a message from Jeff. Davis concern-ing prisoners captured as privateers. Thomas, the "French Lady," taken in Baltimore.

July 9.—Maj.-Gen. Fremont put in com-mand of the Western Department.

July 10.—Battle at Laurel Hill, Va., a Georgia regiment routed, loss unknown; Union loss 1 killed. Sharp skirmish at Monroe Station, Mo., rebels driven off.

July 11.—Battle at Rich Mountain, Va., Gen. Rosencranz defeated Col. Pegram, took all his camp equipage, killed 60 and took many prisoners—Union loss 11 killed, 35 wounded.

July 12.—Col. Pegram surrendered to Gen. McClellan his whole force of 600 men. Union troops occupied Beverly.

July 13.—Battle of Carrickford, Va.; Gen. Garnett, of Va., killed; Union loss light—rebel heavy; rebel power in West-ern Virginia broken. Fairfax Court House occupied.

July 15.—Skirmish at Bunker Hill, Va., rebels routed. Peace meeting at Nyack, N. Y.

July 16.—Skirmish at Millville, Mo., rebels fire into a train of cars. Battle at Barboursville, Va., rebels defeated. Tighlman, a negro, killed three of a rebel prize crew on the schooner S. J. Waring, and brought the vessel into New York.

July 17.—Skirmish at Fulton, Mo., re-bels driven back with loss.

July 18.—First battle of Bull Run at Blackburn's Ford, between Union troops under Gen. Tyler and the rebels under Gen. Beauregard; after 3 hours fighting, Gen. Tyler ordered his men to fall back to Centreville for water for horses. Union loss 19 killed, 33 wounded, 26 missing; rebel loss (Beauregard's report) 15 killed, 53 wounded.

July 19.—Gen. Banks supersedes Gen. Patterson in command on the Potomac.

July 20.—Rebel Congress met at Rich-mond.

July 21.—Battle of Bull Run; 18,000 Union men, under Gen. McDowell at-tacked the rebel army (27,000 in action by Beauregard's report), under Gens. John-son, Lee and Beauregard, and in a desper-ate conflict of ten hours almost won the hotly contested ground, when an unac-countable panic seized upon the Union army, and nearly the whole force retreated in disorder toward Washington. Union loss, 479 killed, 1,011 wounded, 1,500 pris-oners; rebel loss (Beauregard's report), 393 killed, 1200 wounded.

July 22.—Gen. McClellan placed in command of the Potomac army.

July 22-30.—General disorganization of McDowell's army. Three months' men return home.

Aug. 1.—Gen. McClellan begins the re-organization of the army. Rebels leave Harper's Ferry, falling back to Leesburg. Privateer Petrel sunk by the St. Law-rence—crew taken.

Aug. 2.—War tax and tariff bill passed Congress—500,000 men to be raised. Battle of Dug Spring, Mo., Gen. Lyon de-feated Gen. McCulloch's force—rebel loss 40 killed, 44 wounded; Union loss 8 killed, 30 wounded. Fort Fillmore, New Mex-ico, traitorously surrendered by Major Lynde, who had 750 men. Rebel ves-sels and stores destroyed in Pokomoke sound.

Aug. 5.—Galveston bombarded—foreign consuls protest—not much damage done. Battle of Athens, Mo., rebels defeated, losing 40 killed.

Aug. 7.—Village of Hampton burned by the rebels under Gen. Magruder. Pri-vateers York burned by gunboat Union.

Aug. 8.—Skirmish at Lovettsville, Va., rebels routed.

Aug. 9.—Rebels repulsed at Potosi, Mo.

Aug. 10.—Battle of Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, Mo. Gen. Lyon with 5,200 men, attacked 24,000 rebels under McCul-loch, Rains, Price and Jackson, and re-

pulsed them, but afterward retreated to Rome. . . . Union loss 263 killed, 721 wounded; Gen. Lyon was killed while heading a charge.

Aug. 12.—Ex-minister Faulkner arrested. . . . Bangor Democrat office destroyed by a mob.

Aug. 13.—Battle near Grafton, Va., 21 rebels killed—no Union loss.

Aug. 14.—Mutiny in the 79th N. Y. regiment at Washington. . . . Fremont declared martial law in Missouri.

Aug. 15.—Davis ordered all northern men to leave the South in 40 days.

Aug. 16.—President proclaims non-intercourse with the rebel States. . . . Various newspapers in New York presented by the grand jury for hostility to the Government. . . . Gen. Wool took command at Fortress Monroe. . . . Passport system established.

Aug. 19.—Editor of Essex Co. Democrat, Mass., tarred and feathered for rebel sentiments.

Aug. 20.—Mayor Berrett, of Washington, arrested for declining to take the oath. . . . Col. McCunn dismissed for misconduct.

Aug. 21.—Bird's Point affair—40 rebels killed and 17 taken; Union loss 1 killed, 6 wounded.

Aug. 26.—Seventh Ohio regiment surprised at Somerville, Va., while at breakfast, but fought their way out, losing 3 captains and 3 other officers. Floyd commanded the rebels. . . . Hatteras expedition sailed.

Aug. 28-29.—Bombardment and taking of Forts Hatteras and Clark—rebel loss in prisoners 765, Commodore Barron being taken.

Aug. 30.—Fort Morgan, at Ocracoke Inlet, abandoned by the rebels.

Sept. 1.—Fight at Boone Court House, Va.—rebel loss 30—village burned.

Sept. 2.—Kentucky Legislature met—Senate, 27 Union, 11 Secc.; House, 76 Union, 24 Secc. . . . Floating dock at Pensacola burned.

Sept. 3.—Massacre on Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, rebels having burned the Platte bridge—17 lives lost.

Sept. 10.—Cols. of the N. Y. 79th restored. . . . Battle of Carnifex Ferry, Va., Gen. Rosencrantz defeated the rebels under Floyd—Union loss 15 killed, 80 wounded; rebel loss heavy.

Sept. 11.—Skirmish at Lewinsville, Va., considerable rebel loss—Union 6 killed, 8 wounded. . . . President modified Gen. Fremont's proclamation.

Sept. 12.—Fight at Cheat Mountain, Va., Col. John A. Washington, proprietor of Mount Vernon, killed—rebel loss about 40, Union 10. . . . Mayor Berrett took the oath, and was released.

Sept. 14.—Privateer Judith destroyed at Pensacola by a boat expedition from the ship Colorado.

Sept. 17.—Bridge broke on the Ohio and V. R. R. at Pittsburg, and nearly 100 of the Illinois 16th killed and wounded.

Sept. 18.—Col. Frank Blair arrested by Gen. Fremont. . . . Maryland Legislature closed by the Provost Marshal—all the Secession members arrested and sent to Fort McHenry.

Sept. 19.—Ex-Governor Morehead and others in Louisville, arrested for treason.

Sept. 20.—Surrender of Col. Mulligan, at Lexington, Mo., after four days' struggle with 2,500 men against 26,000 rebels under Gen. Price.

Sept. 21.—John C. Breckinridge fled from Frankfort, Ky., and openly joined the rebels.

Sept. 24.—Count de Paris and Duc de Chartres entered service as aids to Gen. McClellan. . . . Grand review of troops at Washington.

Sept. 25.—Frank Blair released from arrest. He demands a trial. . . . Gen. Prentiss took command at St. Joseph.

Sept. 27.—Gen. Fremont takes the field against the rebels. . . . Skirmishes, within a week of this date at Black River, Greenville, Tuscumbia, Osceola, Papiusville, Hunter and Shanghae, in Missouri; at Columbus, Barboursville, Ellicott's Mills, Smithland, Cynthia, Lucas Bend, and Hopkinsville, in Kentucky; and at Romney, Catoctin Mountain, Lewinsville, Chapmansville, Munson's Hill, and Great Falls, in Virginia. Losses trifling.

Sept. 28.—Munson's Hill occupied by Union troops.

Sept. 29.—Baker's California regiment and Baxter's Philadelphia Volunteers mistook each other for rebels at Falls Church and fired, killing 15 and wounding 30.

Oct. 1.—Propeller Fanny taken by the rebels at Chicamacomico, N. C., several prisoners taken. . . . Rebel camp broken up at Charleston, Mo.

Oct. 2.—Fight at Chapmansville, Va., rebels lost 60 killed and 70 prisoners; attacked again on their retreat and lose 40.

Oct. 3.—Battle of Greenbrier, Va., rebels defeated with considerable loss—Union loss slight. . . . Ex-Street Commissioner Smith, of N. Y., appointed a brigadier general in the rebel army. . . . The rebels evacuated Lexington, Mo.

Oct. 4.—Rebels under Col. Bartow, attack the 20th Indiana near Hatteras—narrow escape of our regiment.

Oct. 5.—Steamer Monticello shelled the rebel troops under Bartow, and drove them to their boats. . . . Gen. Robert Anderson took command in Kentucky.

Oct. 6.—Skirmish at Flemington, Ky. Home Guard defeated the rebels.

Oct. 9.—Attack upon Wilson's Zouaves at Santa Rosa Island, by 1,500 rebels. The Zouaves, with help from Fort Pickens, defeat the rebels, killing and wounding a great number. Union loss 13 killed and 21 wounded. . . . Advance of the Union lines beyond the Potomac. A rebel picket

guard surprised. Charter election in Baltimore—the rebels made no opposition.

Oct. 10.—Further advances of the Union outposts near Washington.

Oct. 11.—Rebel steamer Nashville escaped from Charleston. Missouri State Convention met. Marshal Kane sent to Fort Lafayette.

Oct. 12.—Rebels advanced in force toward Prospect Hill, but retired on finding Gen. McCall ready for battle. Interview between Secretary Cameron and Gen. Fremont. Attempt to burn the blockading fleet at the mouth of the Mississippi; the rebel "ram" disabled.

Oct. 13.—Skirmishes at Beckwith and Tavern Creek, Mo.—many rebels taken.

Oct. 14.—Secretary Seward's circular to Governors of States issued, advising sea-coast and lake defenses.

Oct. 15.—Jeff. Thompson captured 50 Union troops at Potosi, Mo. Three steamers sent from New York in pursuit of the Nashville. Battle of Linn Creek, Mo.—the rebels defeated.

Oct. 16.—Re capture of Lexington, Mo., by a small Union force under Major White. Col Geary routed the rebels at Bolivar, near Harper's Ferry. Sharp skirmish at Ironton, Mo.—rebels defeated, losing 36, Union loss, 11.

Oct. 21.—Battle of Edwards Ferry. Gen. Stone's division of 1,500 men attacked by double their number, during a reconnaissance on the Potomac. After a fierce contest, the Union men were driven back, and recrossed in confusion, a great number being drowned. Senator Baker was killed while leading the California brigade. The Union loss was heavy, reaching in all several hundred. The rebels also lost heavily. Battle of Wild Cat, Ky.—the rebels under Zollicoffer defeated by Gen. Shoopf—an important victory. Battle at Fredericktown, Mo.—rebels under Jeff. Thompson and Gen. Lowe defeated, and Lowe killed. Rebel loss 200 to 300, Union loss 30.

Oct. 22.—Rebel camp at Buffalo Mills, Mo., broken up—17 killed and 90 prisoners taken.

Oct. 25.—Rebels routed at Romney, Va., and many prisoners taken by Gen. Kelly. The rebels retreat to Winchester.

Oct. 26.—Gallant charge of Majr Zagoria, with a portion of Fremont's body guard, through a rebel force of 2,000 at Springfield, Mo. The rebels signally defeated, and many of them killed. Union loss about 15 killed.

Oct. 28.—Gen. Lane captured a rebel transportation train, near Butler, Mo.

Oct. 29.—The great naval expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe, Com. Dupont in command; land forces under Gen. Sherman. About 80 vessels and 15,000 men.

Oct. 30.—The State prisoners sent from Fort Lafayette, N. Y., to Fort Warren, Boston.

Oct. 31.—N. Y. jury in the trial of the

sailors of the privateer Savannah, failed to agree.

Nov. 1.—Lt.-Gen. Scott resigned the command-in-chief of the Union armies. Gen. McClellan appointed in his place. The rebels, under Floyd, attempted to capture Rosencranz's army at Ganley Bridge, Va., but failed, and Floyd only saved himself by a precipitate flight.

Nov. 2.—Maj. Gen. Fremont removed from his command. He returns to St. Louis, where he is enthusiastically received. Rebel steamer Bermuda runs the Savannah blockade.

Nov. 3, *et seq.*—Rising of Union men in East Tennessee, who burn or break down several important railroad bridges.

Nov. 7.—The Union fleet capture Forts Walker and Beauregard at Port Royal entrance, take the town of Beaufort and command Hilton Island and the harbor. The fleet consisted of 73 vessels in all; Union loss only 8 killed and 6 badly wounded; rebel loss unknown, but not large.

Nov. 8.—Battle of Belmont, Mo., where, after a sharp contest of 6 hours, the Union troops retired to their boats before large reinforcements of the other side from Columbus, Ky. Loss large and about equal on both sides. Battle at Pikeville, Ky; rebels defeated, engagement not important.

Nov. 10.—Rebel foray upon Guayadotte, with the intention of slaughtering the Union men, but the rebels were driven off and the village burned.

Nov. 11.—Maj.-Gen. Halleck succeeds Fremont in command of the Western Department. A skirmish near Kansas City.

Nov. 12.—Reconnoissance in force from Alexandria to Occoquan river; no rebels discovered. Gen. Fremont's staff dismissed.

Nov. 15.—Frigate San Jacinto arrived at Fortress Monroe, bringing Mason and Slidell, rebel commissioners to Europe, as prisoners, Com. Wilkes having taken them from the English mail steamer Trent in the Bahama channel.

Nov. 18.—Rebels in Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va., disband, and Union troops take possession of the Peninsula. Rebel Congress met.

Nov. 19.—The Missouri Rebel State Legislature pass an ordinance of Secession.

Nov. 20.—Grand review of 60,000 men by Gen. McClellan. Rebels burn the town of Warsaw.

Nov. 23.—Fort Pickens and the fleet bombard the rebels near Pensacola, and burn the navy yard and much of the village of Warrenton.

Nov. 24.—Mason and Slidell placed in Ft. Warren.

Nov. 26.—Reinforcement left New York for Port Royal. Sharp skirmish near Hunter's Hill, with loss to Union side.

Nov. 28.—Union forces occupy Tybee Island.

Nov. 29.—News of the full occupation of Ship Island by Union troops.

Dec. 2.—Meeting of Congress. Meeting of loyal Legislature of Virginia at Wheeling. Maryland Legislature met. Naval skirmish near Newport News.

Dec. 4.—John C. Breckinridge expelled from the Senate by a unanimous vote. Western Missouri overrun by rebel marauding parties. Gen. Phelps lands on Ship Island with a strong Union force.

Dec. 5.—Maj. Gen. Halleck orders the arrest and imprisonment of every man found in arms against the Union in Missouri; those found guilty of aiding the rebels to be shot.

Dec. 7.—Skirmish near Dam No. 5, on the Potomac—rebels driven off, losing 12 men. Gne. Butler's expedition arrived at Port Royal. Company of rebels captured near Glasgow, Mo.

Dec. 9.—Congress takes measures to effect an exchange of prisoners. Mr. Gurley's confiscation bill introduced. Garret Davis elected Senator from Kentucky in place of the traitor Breckinridge. Shelling of Freestone Point by the Union gunboats. Rebel Congress pass a bill admitting Kentucky to the Confederacy.

Dec. 11.—Part of the Stone Fleet sailed from Boston. Great fire at Charleston; half the business part of the city destroyed.

Dec. 13.—First military execution in the Union army; a deserter named Johnson shot. Battle at Camp Allegany, Va.; five Union regiments, under Gen. Milroy, had a sharp fight with the rebels, under Col. Johnson; Union loss, 21 killed, 167 wounded; rebel loss supposed over 200 killed. The battle was suspended at night and the rebels ran away before morning.

Dec. 15.—News from England of the feeling concerning the seizure of Mason and Slidell; apprehensions of a war with Great Britain.

Dec. 17.—Battle at Mumfordsville, on Green River, Ky.—rebels defeated, 33 killed 50 wounded; Union loss, 10 killed, 17 wounded. Gen. Pope captured 300 rebels near Osceola, Mo.

Dec. 18.—Gen. Pope surprised a rebel camp near Martinsburg, and took 1,300 prisoners, including 3 colonels and 17 captains, and all their camp-stores and equipment; Union loss 2 killed; rebel loss not known. About 2,500 rebels taken in three days.

Dec. 20.—Battle at Drainsville, Va., in which the Union troops under Gen. McCall signally defeat the rebels; 57 dead and 22 wounded rebels left on the field; Union loss, 7 killed, about 40 wounded.

Dec. 24.—Skirmish near Newport News; several rebels killed.

Dec. 26.—Gen. Scott arrived from Paris.

Dec. 27.—Mason and Slidell surrendered to the British Minister.

Jan. 1, 1862.—Gen. Stevens' Brigade advanced from Port Royal and took possession,

after a short resistance, of rebel batteries on the mainland. Messrs. Mason and Slidell left Fort Warren and were put on board the English sloop of war Rinaldo, at Princetown, Mass.

Jan. 3.—Firing at Fort Pickens all day. Gen. Milroy made a successful attack on Huntsville in Western Virginia. The enemy was driven out with considerable loss, abandoning stores and provisions to a considerable amount.

Jan. 4.—Skirmish at Hancock, Md., between Federal forces under Gen. Lander, and rebels under Gen. Jackson. No loss on the Federal side. Col. Duanilo of the 5th Ohio, attacked the rebels 2000 strong at Blue Gap, Va. Rebels routed with a loss of 15 killed and 20 taken prisoners. Federal loss none. Rebels attacked and put to flight at Huntsville, Va., by Federal forces under command of Major Geo. Weiser. Humphrey Marshall's force routed by Federals under command of Col. Garfield, near Painsville, Ky.

Jan. 7.—The Freeborn, Satellite, and Island Belle shelled a rebel encampment at Boy's Hole on the Potomac.

Jan. 11.—Burnside's fleet left Hampton Roads.

Jan. 13.—Three rebel boats from Columbus, Ky., attacked the gunboats Essex and St. Leger of Fort Jefferson. The rebels were forced to retire. Gen. Cameron resigned the office of Secretary of War. E. M. Stanton appointed to succeed him. Gen. Cameron appointed Minister to Russia.

Jan. 16.—Major Hubbard's cavalry attacked a rebel force of 900 at Silver Creek, Mo., and routed them. Rebel loss, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners 128. Federal, 6 killed and 19 wounded.

Jan. 17.—John Tyler died at Richmond—aged 72.

Jan. 18.—Rebels under Gen. Zollicoffer attacked Gen. Thomas in the night, at his encampment near Somerset, Ky. Fighting continued nearly all of next day. Zollicoffer killed. Rebel loss 249 killed and wounded, Federal 39 killed, 206 wounded.

Feb. 3.—Skirmish at Occoquan, Va. Four rebels killed. Federals, none.

Feb. 6.—Fort Henry on the Tennessee River, surrendered to Com. Foote of the Mississippi squadron. Fifty-four prisoners, including Gen. Floyd Tighman, taken, and a large amount of munitions of war. 5000 rebels fled. Federal loss, 9 killed, 23 wounded, and 5 missing.

Feb. 8.—Brig. Gen. Stone arrested and sent to Fort La Fayette, on charges of communicating with the rebels, and of bad management at the battle of Ball's Bluff.

Feb. 9.—Roanoke Island taken by Gen. Burnside. Com. Lynch's rebel fleet completely destroyed. Federal troops occupy Elizabeth City. Rebel loss, 300 killed, 1060 wounded, 3000 taken prisoners. Federal loss 42 killed, 222 wounded.

Feb. 10.—Federal gunboats visit northern Alabama and meet with a friendly reception.

Feb. 13.—Federals took possession of Springfield, Mo.Gen. Lander surprised an encampment of rebels at Blooming Gap, Va., killing 13, and taking 17 commissioned officers, and 45 privates, prisoners.

Feb. 16.—Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River, surrendered to Gen. Grant, after two days' fighting. Rebel loss about 300 killed, 600 wounded, and 13,000 prisoners, including Gens. S. B. Buckner and

Bushrod Johnson, together with vast munitions of war. Federal loss about 400 killed, 800 wounded, and 200 prisoners.

Feb. 18.—Clarksville, Tenn., taken possession of the Federals, under Gen. Smith.

Feb. 19.—Price defeated at Sugar Creek Crossing, Arkansas.

Feb. 24.—Nashville occupied by 10,000 Federal troops under Gen. Buell. Gov. Harris, the Legislature, and rebel troops fled to Memphis, after having burnt the State Library and distributed a large amount of commissary stores and provisions among the citizens.]

MILITARY AND BANK DEPARTMENT.

COMPRISING THE

FIELD, STAFF AND COMPANY ORGANIZATION

OF THE

WISCONSIN VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS;

ALSO,

A STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

WISCONSIN BANKS,

MARCH 1st, 1862.



MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.

LOUIS P. HARVEY,	<i>Commander-in-Chief.</i>
AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,	<i>Adjutant General.</i>
W. W. TREDWAY,	<i>Quartermaster General.</i>
E. R. WADSWORTH,	<i>Commissary General.</i>
SIMEON MILLS,	<i>Paymaster General.</i>
E. B. WOLCOTT, M. D.,	<i>Surgeon General.</i>
E. L. BUTTRICK,	<i>Judge Advocate General.</i>
WM. H. WATSON,	<i>Military Secretary.</i>

INFANTRY.

FIRST REGIMENT.

The First Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers was organized under the proclamation of Governor A. W. Randall, dated April 16th, 1861, in response to the proclamation of President Lincoln, under date of April 14, 1861, calling upon the loyal States for seventy-five thousand men. Under this call but one regiment was required from this State.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

John C. Starkweather, Colonel, Milwaukee; Charles L. Harris, Lieut. Colonel, Madison; David H. Lain, Major, Kenosha; A. R. Chapin, Adjutant, Milwaukee; Dwight W. Keyes, Quartermaster, Milwaukee; Harry Bingham, Ass't Quartermaster, Madison; B. F. White, Surgeon, Prairie du Chien; L. J. Dixon, 1st Ass't Surgeon, Madison; James Crugom, 2d Ass't Surgeon, Madison; J. W. Plows, Commissary, Milwaukee; Charles Fairchild, Ass't Commissary, Madison; Samuel Brooks, Aid to Colonel, Racine.

COMPANIES.

Company A—*Milwaukee Light Guard*.—George B. Bingham, Captain; Charles Dudley, 1st Lieut; George F. Williams, 2d Lieut; Milwaukee.

Company B—*Milwaukee Union Rifle*.—Henry A. Mitchell, Captain; Edward D. Luxton, 1st Lieut; Henry L. Brbyeres, 2d Lieut; Milwaukee.

Company C—*Horicon Guards*.—O. B. Twogood, Captain; J. C. Adams, 1st Lieut; S. E. Tyler, 2d Lieut; Horicon.

Company D—*Black Yagers*.—Pius Dreher, Captain; J. C. Harttest, 1st Lieut; A. Bingenheimer, 2d Lieut; Milwaukee.

Company E—*Madison Guard*.—Geo. E. Bryant, Captain; Wm. H. Plunkett, 1st Lieut; Wm. H. Miller, 2d Lieut; Madison.

Company F—*Beloit City Guard*.—Wm. M. Clark, Captain; T. P. Northrup, 1st Lieut; Noble W. Smith, 2d Lieut; Beloit.

Company G—*Park City Greys*.—Donald C. McVean, Captain; W. W. Pettit, 1st Lieut; Levi Howland, 2d Lieut; Kenosha.

Company H—*Milwaukee Riflemen*.—Wilhelm George, Captain; Phillip Horwitz, 1st Lieut; Charles Sarnow, 2d Lieut; Milwaukee.

Company I—*Fond du Lac Badgers*.—James V. McCall, Captain; Thomas H. Green, 1st Lieut; Henry Decker, 2d Lieut.; Fond du Lac.

Company K—*Governor's Guard*.—Lucius Fairchild, Captain; Dewitt C. Poole, 1st Lieut.; James K. Proudft, 2d Lieut.; Madison.

The numerical strength of this Regiment on the day of its departure from Camp Scott to the seat of war was as follows:

Field and Staff officers, 9; Non-Commissioned on Staff, 10; Company officers, 30; Band, 16; Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates, 745; total of regiment, 810.

FIRST REGIMENT, (*Reorganized.*)

This Regiment received orders for a reorganization August 28, 1861, under its former commander, Col. John C. Starkweather, of Milwaukee. The following is a list of the Field, Staff, and Company officers under the reorganization:

FIELD AND STAFF.

John C. Starkweather, Colonel, Milwaukee; David H. Lain, Lieut. Colonel, Kenosha; George B. Bingham, Major, Milwaukee; Henry L. Franklin, Adjutant, Milwaukee; Harry Bingham, Quartermaster, Madison; Lucius Dixon, Surgeon, Madison; James Crugon, 1st Ass't Surgeon, Milwaukee; Daniel B. Diefendorf, 2d Ass't Surgeon, Delavan; James McNamara, Chaplain, Kenosha.

COMPANIES.

Company A—*Milwaukee Light Guard*.—John C. Goodrich, Captain; S. Babcock, 1st Lieut.; W. W. Watkins, 2d Lieut., Milwaukee.

Company B—*Tiger Rifles*.—Henry A. Mitchell, Captain; Milwaukee; John M. Cosgrove, 1st Lieut., Waterford; James White, 2d Lieut., Burlington.

Company C—*Uley Guards*.—Robert Hill, Captain, William Gibbins, 1st Lieut.; Hiram Sheldon, 2d Lieut.; Milwaukee.

Company D—*National Zouaves*.—Henry A. Starr, Captain; William S. Mitchell, 1st Lieut.; Charles H. Messenger, 2d Lieut., Milwaukee.

Company E—*Kenosha Greys*.—Donald C. McVean, Captain; George E. Scott, 1st Lieut., Kenosha; Edward Haley, 2d Lieut., Salem.

Company F—*St. Croix Rifles*.—M. M. Samuels, Captain; Wm. J. Vincent, 1st Lieut.; Pembroke V. Wise, 2d Lieut.; St. Croix.

Company G—*Wisconsin Rangers*.—Edwin Bloodgood, Captain; W. H. Wilson, 1st Lieut.; Charles G. Robinson, 2d Lieut., Milwaukee.

Company H—*Stedman Guards*.—Eugene Cary, Captain, Sheboygan; Gilbert E. Bingham, 1st Lieut., Milwaukee; John C. McMullen, 2d Lieut., Sheboygan.

Company I—*Fremont Rangers*.—Oran Rogers, Captain; A. C. Heald, 1st Lieut.; Jas. F. Brooks, 2d Lieut., Sheboygan county.

Company K—*Fond du Lac Badgers*.—Thomas H. Green, Captain; Henry Stone, 1st Lieut.; Chris. Klosk, 2d Lieut., Fond du Lac.

The numerical strength of this Regiment, when it left Camp Scott, at Milwaukee, was as follows:

Field and Staff, 9; Company officers, 30; Non-commissioned officers appointed by Colonel, 8; Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, 888; total of Regiment, 935.

SECOND REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Edwin O'Conner, Colonel; Lucius Fairchild, Lieut. Colonel, Madison; Thos. S. Allen, Major, Mineral Point; Chas. K. Dean, Adjutant, Boscobel; J. D. Ruggles, Quartermaster, Madison; *James M. Lewis, Waukesha, Surgeon; Thos. P. Russell, Oshkosh, 1st Ass't Surgeon; Sam'l Tucker, 2d Ass't Surgeon.

COMPANIES.

Company A—*Citizens Guard, Fox Lake*.—Geo. H. Stevens, Captain; Henry B. Converse, 1st Lieut.; Wm. W. Jones, 2d Lieut., Fox Lake.

Company B—*La Crosse Light Guards*.—Wilson Colwell, Captain; Frank Hatch, 1st Lieut.; Robert Hughes, 2d Lieut., La Crosse.

Company C—*Grant County Grays*.—David McKee, Captain, Lancaster; C. K. Dean, 1st Lieut.; William Booth, 2d Lieut., Boscobel.

Company D—*Janesville Volunteers*.—Geo. B. Ely, Captain; _____, 1st Lieut.; Dana D. Dodge, 2d Lieut.; Janesville.

*Andrew J. Ward, M. D., Madison, appointed Aug. 2, 1861, vice J. M. Lewis—taken prisoner at Bull Run.

Company E—*Oshkosh Volunteers*.—Gabriel Bouck, Captain; L. H. Smith, 1st Lieut.; A. M. Thomas, 2d Lieut.; Oshkosh.
 Company F—*Belle City Rifles*.—Wm. L. Parsons, Captain; A. J. Sexton, 1st Lieut.; Henry Hurlburt, 2d Lieut.; Racine.
 Company G—*Portage City Guards*.—John Mansfield, Captain; A. S. Hill, 1st Lieut.; W. S. M. Abbott, 2d Lieut.; Portage City.
 Company H—*Randall Guard*.—J. F. Randolph, Captain; A. A. Meredith, 1st Lieut.; Nat. Rollins, 2d Lieut.; Madison.
 Company I—*Miner's Guards*.—W. W. Le Filsche, Captain; E. Devin, 1st Lieut.; G. H. Otis, 2d Lieut.; Mineral Point.
 *Company K—*Wisconsin Rifles*.—A. J. Langworthy, Captain; Caleb Hunt, 1st Lieut.; Chas. C. Messervey, 2d Lieut.; Milwaukee.

The numerical strength of this Regiment, when it left Camp Randall, was as follows :

Field and Staff, 9; Company officers, 30; Band, 24; Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, 985; total of Regiment, 1048.

THIRD REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

F. H. Ruger, Colonel, Janesville; Bertine Pinckney, Lieut. Colonel, Rosendale; L. H. D. Crane, Major, Ripon; R. Van Brunt, Adjutant, Shullsburg; S. F. Lefferts, Quartermaster, Fond du Lac; D. A. Raymond, Surgeon, Fond du Lac; H. O. Crane, 1st Ass't Surgeon, Neenah; J. B. G. Baxter, 2d Ass't Surgeon, La Crosse; W. L. Mather, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

Company A—*Watertown Rifles*.—H. Bertram, Captain; E. E. Bryant, 1st Lieut., Watertown; A. S. Howard, 2d Lieut., Ripon.
 Company B—*Scott's Volunteers*.—J. W. Scott, Captain; ———— 1st Lieut.; B. W. Clark, 2d Lieut.; Oshkosh.
 Company C—*Green County Volunteers*.—Martin Flood, Captain; Moses O'Brien, 1st Lieut.; G. W. Rollins, 2d Lieut.; Monroe.
 Company D—*Waupun Light Guard*.—Andrew Clark, Captain; Seth Griffith, 1st Lieut.; Edward F. Case, 2d Lieut.; Waupun.
 Company E—*Williamstown Union Rifles*.—Gustave Hammar, Captain; Nahum Daniels, 1st Lieut.; W. B. Dick, 2d Lieut.; Mayville.
 Company F—*Grant Co. Union Guards*.—G. W. Limbocher, Captain; E. J. Bently, 1st Lieut.; E. J. Meeker, 2d Lieut.; Boscobel.
 Company G—*Neenah Guards*.—E. L. Hubbard, Captain; J. P. Shepard, 1st Lieut.; E. Giddings, 2d Lieut.; Neenah.
 Company H—*La Fayette Rifles*.—Geo. J. Whitman, Captain; Geo. W. Stevenson, 1st Lieut.; James G. Knight 2d Lieut.; Darlington.
 Company I—*Shullsburg Light Guard*.—Howard Vandegrift, Captain; John E. Ross, 1st Lieut.; W. Freeborn, 2d Lieut.; Shullsburg.
 Company K—*Dane County Guards*.—William Hawley Captain; T. J. Widvey, 1st Lieut.; Warham Parks, 2d Lieut.; Madison.

The numerical strength of the Third Regiment when it left the State, was as follows :

Field and Staff, 9; Company officers, 30; Band, 11; Non-Commissioned officers, musicians and private, 929; total of regiment, 979.

*Co. K. detached to serve as Co 1st., Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, for garrison duty in Fort Cass. Swiss German Guards, takes the place of the Wisconsin Rifles as Co. K., officered as follows; John Stabel, Capt.; John Spari, 1st Lieut.; ———— 2d Lieut.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Halbert E. Paine, Colonel, Milwaukee; Sidney A. Bean, Lieut. Colonel, Waukesha; Fred. Boardman, Major, La Crosse; L. D. Aldrich, Adjutant, Madison; A. J. McCoy, Quartermaster, Beaver Dam; A. H. Van Norstrand, Surgeon, Jefferson; S. W. Wilson, 1st Ass't Surgeon, Milwaukee; H. A. Mirriman, 2d Ass't Surgeon, Racine; Rev. A. C. Barry, Chaplain, Racine.

COMPANIES.

Company A—*Whitewater Light Infantry*.—C. E. Curtice, Captain; P. A. Cole, 1st Lieut.; A. E. Chaffee, 2d Lieut., Whitewater.

Company B—*Ripon Rifles*.—G. W. Carter, Captain; H. W. Ross, 1st Lieut.; H. B. Carter, 2d Lieut., Ripon.

Company C—*Sheboygan County Volunteers*.—E. B. Gray, Captain; Pascal Pauli, 1st Lieut.; James R. Cole, 2d Lieut., Sheboygan.

Company D—*Columbia Rifles*.—J. Bailey, Captain; W. S. Paine, 1st Lieut.; E. R. Herren, 2d Lieut., Kilbourn City.

Company E—*Jefferson County Guards*.—William P. Moore, Captain; Beloit; S. B. Tubbs, 1st Lieut.; H. B. Lighthizer, 2d Lieut., Jefferson.

Company F—*Geneva Independents*.—D. C. Roundy, Captain; Harrison Durkee, 1st Lieut.; H. F. Craigue, 2d Lieut., Geneva.

Company G—*Hudson City Guards*.—D. M. White, Captain; J. H. Wing, 1st Lieut. James Keefe, 2d Lieut., Hudson.

Company H—*Oconto River Drivers*.—J. F. Loy, Captain, Green Bay; E. J. Peck, 1st Lieut.; Albert S. Ores, 2d Lieut., Oconto.

Company I—*Monroe County Volunteers*.—J. W. Lynn, Captain; S. R. Blake, 1st Lieut.; D. G. Jewett, 2d Lieut., Sparta.

Company K—*Calumet Rifles*.—Harrison C. Hobart, Captain; J. B. Reynolds, 1st Lieut., Chilton; Seward Newell, 2d Lieut.

The numerical strength of the Fourth Regiment when it left camp at Racine, was as follows:

Field and Staff, 9; Company officers, 80; Band, 23; Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, 991; total of regiment, 1,053.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Amasa Cobb, Colonel, Mineral Point; H. W. Emery, Lieut. Colonel, Portage City; Chas. H. Larabee, Major, Horicon; Theodore S. West, Adjutant, Spring Lake; J. G. Clark, Quartermaster, Lancaster; A. L. Castleman, Surgeon, Milwaukee; Geo. D. Wilbur, 1st Ass't Surgeon, Mineral Point; C. E. Crane, 2d Ass't Surgeon, Green Bay; Rev. Robert Langley, Chaplain, Portage City.

COMPANIES.

Company A—*Manitowoc Guards*.—Temple Clark, Captain; Horace Walker, 1st Lieut.; Peter Scherfius, 2d Lieut., Manitowoc.

Company B—*Milwaukee Zouaves*.—R. Ross, Captain; J. B. Oliver, 1st Lieut.; Henry Trayser, 2d Lieut., Milwaukee.

Company C—*Milwaukee German Turners*.—William Berens, Captain; C. H. Pizzali, 1st Lieut.; Chas. F. Herman, 2d Lieut., Milwaukee.

Company D—*Beaver Dam Rifles*.—Theodore B. Catlin, Captain; James Ordway, 1st Lieut.; Richard C. Scovill, 2d Lieut., Beaver Dam.

Company E—*Janesville Light Guard*.—H. M. Wheeler, Captain; H. R. Clum, 1st Lieut.; James Mills, 2d Lieut., Janesville.

Company F—*Waukesha Union Guard*.—Irving M. Bean, Captain; Enoch Totten, 1st Lieut.; A. S. Bennett, 2d Lieut., Waukesha.

Company G—*Berlin Light Guard*.—William A. Bugh, Captain; L. G. Strong, 1st Lieut.; H. K. W. Ayres, 2d Lieut., Berlin.

Company H—*Richland County Scott Guard*.—R. C. Hawkins, Captain; J. J. Turner, 1st Lieut.; G. W. Bell, 2d Lieut., Richland.

Company I—*North Star Rifles*.—Richard H. Emerson, Captain; C. T. Wyman, 1st Lieut.; C. Langridge, 2d Lieut.; Taychedah.
 Company K—*Dunn County Private Rifles*.—William Evans, Captain; C. A. Bayard, 1st Lieut.; W. W. Keller, 2d Lieut.; Menominee.

The numerical strength of this Regiment at the time of leaving the State, was as follows:

Field and Staff, 9; Company officers, 30; Band, 24; Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, 996; total of Regiment, 1057.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lysander Cutler, Colonel, Milwaukee; B. F. Sweet, Lieut. Colonel, Chilton; E. S. Bragg, Major, Fond du Lac; Frank A. Haskell, Adjutant, Madison; J. N. Mason, Quartermaster, Milwaukee; C. B. Chapman, Surgeon, Madison; A. W. Preston, 1st Ass't Surgeon, Mnnetowoc; A. D. Andrews, 2d Ass't Surgeon, River Falls; ——— Chaplain, Milwaukee.

COMPANIES.

Company A—*Sauk County Riflemen*.—A. G. Melloy, Captain; F. C. Thomas, 1st Lieut.; Jno. H. Coughlan, 2d Lieut.; Baraboo.
 Company B—*Prescott Guards*.—D. J. Dill, Captain; H. Newell, 1st Lieut.; R. P. Converse, 2d Lieut.; Prescott.

Company C—*Prairie du Caden Volunteers*.—A. S. Hobb, Captain; T. W. Plummer, 1st Lieut.; L. T. Harris, 2d Lieut.; Prairie du Caden.

Company D—*Montgomery Guards*.—J. E. Marsh, Captain; M. M. Fitch, 1st Lieut.; S. Berdsall, 2d Lieut.; Milwaukee.

Company E—*Bragg's Rifles*.—E. A. Brown, Captain; J. H. Marston, 1st Lieut.; J. B. Johnson, 2d Lieut.; Fond du Lac.

Company F—*Citizen's Corps, Milwaukee*.—Fred Schumacher, Captain; Wernor Von Bachel, 1st Lieut.; Otto Seporse, 2d Lieut.; Milwaukee.

Company G—*Beloit Star Rifles*.—P. W. Plummer, Captain; W. A. Reader, 1st Lieut.; H. H. Carpenter, 2d Lieut.; Beloit.

Company H—*Buffalo County Rifles*.—J. F. Hauser, Captain; J. A. Tester, 1st Lieut.; O. H. Ford, 2d Lieut.; Buffalo County.

Company I—*Anderson Guards*.—J. H. Kellogg, Captain; C. E. Rogers, 1st Lieut.; E. M. Rogers, 2d Lieut.; Mauston.

Company K—*Lemonwiew Minute Men*.—R. R. Dawes, Captain; D. E. Quaw, 1st Lieut.; Jno. Tichnor, 2d Lieut.; Mauston.

The numerical strength of the Sixth Regiment when it left Camp Randall for the seat of war, was as follows:

Field and staff, 9; Company officers, 30; Band, 24; Non-Commissioned officers, musicians and privates, 1021; total of regiment, 1084.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

W. W. Robinson, Colonel, Sparta; C. H. Hamilton, Lieut. Colonel, Milwaukee; Chas. W. Cook, Adjutant, Madison; Henry P. Clinton, Quartermaster, Brodhead; Henry Palmer, Surgeon, Janesville; D. Cooper Ayres, 1st Ass't Surgeon, Green Bay; Ernst Kramer, 2d Ass't Surgeon, Madison; Rev. S. L. Brown, Chaplain, Beaver Dam.

COMPANIES.

Company A—*Lodi Guards*.—George Bill, Captain, Lodi; Hollon Richardson, 1st Lieut., Chippewa Falls; M. B. Misner, 2d Lieut., Columbus.

Company B—*Columbia Co. Cadets*.—J. H. Huntington, Captain; S. L. Batchellor, 1st Lieut.; G. H. Brayton, 2d Lieut.; Falls River.

Company C—*Platteville Guards*.—Samuel Nasmith, Captain; A. R. Bushnell, 1st Lieut.; E. A. Andrews, 2d Lieut.; Platteville.

Company D—*Stoughton Light Guard*.—E. F. Giles, Captain, Stoughton; H. P. Colton, 1st Lieut.; J. W. Jones, 2d Lieut.

Company E—*Marquette County Sharp Shooters*.—W. D. Walker, Captain, Montello; ———— 1st Lieut., Portage; W. B. Manning, 2d Lieut., Marquette Co.

Company F—*Lancaster Union Guards*.—John B. Callis, Captain; Samuel Woodhouse, 1st Lieut.; Henry F. Young, 2d Lieut.; Lancaster.

Company G—*Grand Rapids Union Guards*.—S. Stevens, Captain; Homer Drake, 1st Lieut.; Samuel Kromer, 2d Lieut.; Grand Rapids.

Company H—*Badger State Guards*.—Mark Finnicum, Captain, Fennimore; ———— 1st Lieut.; Robert Palmer, 2d Lieut., Grant Co.

Company I—*Northwestern Tigers*.—Geo. H. Mather, Captain, Dodge Co.; J. N. P. Bird, 1st Lieut., Green Lake; Chas. C. Loeffler, 2d Lieut.

Company K—*Badger Rifles*.—Alex. Gordon, Captain; F. W. Oakley, 1st Lieut.; David Shirrell, 2d Lieut.; Beloit.

The numerical strength of this Regiment when it left the State was as follows;

Field and Staff, 9; Company officers, 28; Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, 979; total of regiment, 1016.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Robert C. Murphy, Colonel, St. Croix Falls; Geo. W. Robins, Lieut. Colonel, Madison; John W. Jefferson, Major, Madison; Ezra T. Sprague, Adjutant, Madison; Francis L. Billings, Quartermaster, Oshkosh; Samuel P. Thornhill, Surgeon, St. Croix Falls; Joseph E. Murta, 1st Ass't Surgeon, Madison; ————, 2d Ass't Surgeon, Racine; Wm. McKinley, Chaplain, Racine.

COMPANIES.

Company A—*Waupacca Union Rifles*.—J. B. Redfield, Captain; Melvin Patchen, 1st Lieut.; R. J. Baker, 2d Lieut., Waupacca.

Company B—*Sheboygan County Independents*.—David B. Conger, Captain; John A. Smith, 1st Lieut.; Emmerson Webster, 2d Lieut., Greenbush.

Company C—*Eau Claire Eagles*.—J. E. Perkins, Captain; Victor Wolf, 1st Lieut., Eau Claire; Seth Pierce, 2d Lieut., Chippewa Falls.

Company D—*Fox Lake Volunteer Rifles*.—W. J. Dawes, Captain; B. S. Williams, 1st Lieut.; ————, 2d Lieut., Fox Lake.

Company E—*Rough and Ready Guards*.—Wm. C. Young, Captain; James M. Gilbert, 1st Lieut.; M. H. Helms, 2d Lieut., Fitchburg.

Company F—*Crawford County Volunteers*.—James H. Green, Captain, Prairie du Chien; Zenas Beach, 1st Lieut., Eastman; James Berry, 2d Lieut., Viroqua.

Company G—*Janesville Fire Zouaves*.—Wm. B. Britton, Captain; C. P. King, 1st Lieut.; R. D. Beamish, 2d Lieut., Janesville.

Company H—*Sugar River Rifles*.—Stephen Estee, Captain; L. F. Munsell, 1st Lieut.; P. B. Willoughby, 2d Lieut., Belleville.

Company I—*La Crosse County Rifles*.—M. M. Baker, Captain; A. O. Hickok, 1st Lieut.; Henry M. Lathrop, 2d Lieut., La Crosse.

Company K—*Racine County Volunteers*.—W. P. Lyon, Captain, Racine; E. E. Smith, 1st Lieut., Springfield; J. O. Bartlett, 2d Lieut., Racine.

The numerical strength of the Eighth Regiment, when it left Camp Randall for St. Louis, was as follows:

Field and staff, 9; company officers, 30; non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, 927; total of regiment, 966.

NINTH—GERMAN REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Frederick Salomon, Colonel, Milwaukee; A. George Weissberg, Lieut. Colonel, Milwaukee; Henry Orff, Major, Milwaukee; William Field, Jr., Quartermaster, Milwaukee; Arthur Jacobi, Adjutant, Green Bay; Herman Neumann, Surgeon, Milwaukee; Louis Loehr, 1st Ass't Surgeon, Dodge County; Herman Hesse, 2d Ass't Surgeon, Milwaukee; John Bantly, Chaplain, Milwaukee.

COMPANIES.

Companies A—*Sheboygan Tigers*.—Frederick Anke, Captain; Anton Blocke, 1st Lieut. H. Stocke, 2d Lieut.; Sheboygan.
 Company B—*Salomon Guard*.—Frederick Barker, Captain; August Dunke, 1st Lieut.; Hugo Koch, 2d Lieut.; Manitowoc.
 Company C—*Wisconsin Light Guard*.—George Eckhart, Captain, Milwaukee; John Arensten, 1st Lieut.; Charles Franz, 2d Lieut.; Kenosha.
 Company D—*Sauk City Rifles*.—Charles C. Bushman, Captain; Charles Horn, 1st Lieut.; Jacob Bohn, 2d Lieut.; Sauk City.
 Company E—*Burlington Rifles*.—Hermann Schluter, Captain, Milwaukee; Conrad Brunke, 1st Lieut.; Grant County; Erhard Weber, 2d Lieut.; Burlington.
 Company F—*Madison Sharpshooters*.—M. Voegel, Captain, Madison; A. P. Doerschlag, 1st Lieut., Madison; John Gerber, 2d Lieut., Madison.
 Company G—*Sigel Guard*.—John Harttest, Captain; Wm. Meissner, 1st Lieut.; Adolph Miller, 2d Lieut.; Milwaukee.
 Company H—*Wisconsin Yeagers*.—Gumal Hesse, Captain, Milwaukee; Fred Molzner, 1st Lieut., Madison; Phillip Krueger, 2d Lieut., Milwaukee.
 Company I—*Ozaukee Guard*.—Peter Spehn, Captain, Grafton; Wm. Markhoff, 1st Lieut., Milwaukee; Wm. Seubuten, 2d Lieut., Fond du Lac.
 Company K—*Tell Sharpshooters*.—F. Belitz, Captain, Keil; Edward Ruegger, 1st Lieut., Monroe; Otto Leissner, 2d Lieut., Monroe.

The numerical strength of this Regiment is as follows:

Field and Staff, 9; Company officers, 30; Non-commissioned officers musicians and privates, 859; total of Regiment, 898.

TENTH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

A. R. Chapin, Colonel, Milwaukee; Joshua Guppy, Lieut. Colonel, Milwaukee; John G. McMynn, Major, Racine; Benton McConnell, Quartermaster, Madison; Wm. A. Collins, Adjutant, Milwaukee; Solon Marks, Surgeon, Grand Rapids; Robert Mitchell, 1st Ass't Surgeon; James T. Reeve, 2d Ass't Surgeon, Green Bay; James L. Coffin, Chaplain, Portage City.

COMPANIES.

Company A—*Walworth County Guards*.—H. O. Johnson, Captain, Delavan; F. J. Harrington, 1st Lieut.; Robert Harkness, 2d Lieut.; Elkhorn.
 Company B—*Lyon Guards*.—J. H. Roby, Captain; James C. Adams, 1st Lieut.; Samuel W. Herrick, 2d Lieut.; Kekoskee.
 Company C—*Menasha Guards*.—A. J. Richardson, Captain, Menasha; Frank W. Perry, 1st Lieut., Neenah; Samuel L. Hart, 2d Lieut., Menasha.
 Company D—*Fremont Rifles*.—O. B. Twogood, Captain, Horicon; Thomas L. Kennan, 1st Lieut., Portage City; Geo. W. Marsh, 2d Lieut., Pacific.
 Company E—*Sturdy Oaks*.—J. H. Ely, Captain, Juneau; Robert Kohlsdorf, 1st Lieut.; Geo. M. West, 2d Lieut.; Hartford.
 Company F—*Grant County Patriots*.—Wm. H. Palmer, Captain; Ed. D. Lowery, 1st Lieut., Lancaster; Amistead C. Brown, Jr., 2d Lieut., Hazel Green.
 Company G—*Jackson County Rifles*.—William Moore, Captain, Black River Falls; L. B. Brewer, 1st Lieut., Irving; Stias A. Wilcox, 2d Lieut., Black River Falls.
 Company H—*Juneau County Rifles*.—Duncan McKercher, Captain; Ingersoll George, 1st Lieut.; New Lisbon. Robert H. Spencer, 2d Lieut., Juneau County.

Company I—*Grant County Sixth*.—Caleb T. Overton, Captain; H. H. Fairchild, 1st Lieut.; John Small, 2d Lieut.; Platteville.

Company K—*Waupun Rifles*.—E. D. Hillyer, Captain; L. B. Hills, 1st Lieut.; C. H. Ford, 2d Lieut.; Waupun.

The numerical strength of the Tenth Regiment when it left the State, was as follows:

Field and Staff, 9; Company officers, 30; Non-Commissioned officers, musicians and privates, 873; total of regiment, 912.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Charles L. Harris, Colonel, Madison; Charles A. Wood, Lieut. Colonel, Madison; Arthur Platt, Major, Madison; Daniel Lincoln, Adjutant, Madison; Charles George Mayers, Quartermaster, Madison; Henry P. Strong, Surgeon, Beloit; Edward Everett, 1st Ass't Surgeon, Racine; C. C. Barnes, 2d Ass't Surgeon, Waukesha; James B. Britton, Chaplain, Madison.

COMPANIES.

Company A—*Watson Guards*.—D. E. Hough, Captain, Madison; P. W. Jones, 1st Lieut.; W. L. Freeman, 2d Lieut., Mazo Manie.

Company B—*Mendota Guard*.—J. H. Hubbard, Captain; E. S. Oakley, 1st Lieut. Madison; James Bull, 2d Lieut., Middleton.

Company C—*Waterloo Rifles*.—Charles Perry, Captain; James Long, 1st Lieut.; O. F. Mattice, 2d Lieut., Waterloo.

Company D—*Richland County Plow Boys*.—Jesse S. Miller, Captain; William Hill, 1st Lieut., Richland Center; William H. Dawson, 2d Lieut., Orion.

Company E—*Farmers Guards*.—L. H. Whittlesey, Captain; Abner Powell, 1st Lieut.; Sidney Shepard, 2d Lieut., Mineral Point.

Company F—*Harvey Zouaves*.—E. R. Chase, Captain, Madison; F. D. Stone, 1st Lieut., Baraboo; R. E. Jackson, 2d Lieut., Waukesha.

Company G—*Randall Zouaves*.—W. F. Pelton, Captain, Dane county; E. D. Partridge, 1st Lieut.; Henry Blake, 2d Lieut., Arena.

Company H—*Dixon Guard*.—Alexander Christie, Captain, Portage City; E. H. Mix, 1st Lieut., Roche-a-Cris; I. J. Wright, 2d Lieut., Port Andrew.

Company I—*Fox River Zouaves*.—A. J. Whittier, Captain, Markesan; D. W. C. Benham, 1st Lieut.; Jerome Cheesebro, 2d Lieut., Berlin.

Company K—*Neenah Rifles*.—H. J. Lewis, Captain; J. W. Hunt, 1st Lieut.; R. P. House, 2d Lieut., Neenah.

The numerical strength of this Regiment, when it left Camp Randall, was as follows:

Field and Staff, 9; Company officers, 30; Band, 24; Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, 983; total of Regiment, 1,046.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Geo. E. Bryant, Colonel; Dewitt C. Poole, Lieut. Colonel, Madison; William E. Strong, Major, Racine; Andrew Sexton, Quartermaster; James K. Proudfit, Adjutant, Madison; Luther H. Cary, Surgeon, Sheboygan County; Elijah A. Woodward, 1st Ass't Surgeon, Sun Prairie; A. F. St. Sure Lindsfelt, 2d Ass't Surgeon, Sheboygan; L. B. S. Mason, Madison.

COMPANIES.

Company A—*Lyon Light Guard*.—Norman McLeod, Captain; O. T. Maxon, 1st Lieut.; Francis Hoyt, 2d Lieut., Prescott.

Company B—*Pioneer Rifles*.—Giles Stevens, Captain; B. F. Blackman, 1st Lieut.; James W. Lusk, 2d Lieut., Reedsburg.

- * Company C—*Dodgeville Guards*.—Chas. G. Loeber, Captain; Francis Wilson, 1st Lieut., Dodgeville; Michael J. Cantwell, 2d Lieut., Madison.
- Company D—*West Bend Union Guard*.—J. Martin Price, Captain; Thomas Farmer, 1st Lieut.; W. J. Norton, 2d Lieut., West Bend.
- Company E—*Wisconsin Volunteers*.—Abram Vanderpool, Captain; John Gillispie, 1st Lieut.; Lewis T. Linnell, 2d Lieut., Newport.
- Company F—*River Sackers*.—George C. Norton, Captain; Levi Odell, 1st Lieut.; Henry Turtillotte, 2d Lieut., Oconto.
- Company G—*Evergreens*.—Daniel Howell, Captain; Chas. M. Webb, 1st Lieut.; W. W. Botkin, 2d Lieut., Grand Rapids.
- Company H—*Green Bay Union Guards*.—Milo E. Palmer, Captain; N. A. C. Smith, 1st Lieut.; Charles C. Lovitt, 2d Lieut., Green Bay.
- Company I—*Wisconsin Union Riflemen*.—H. L. Turner, Captain; Van S. Bennett, 1st Lieut.; Jerome S. Tinker, 2d Lieut., Viola, Richland county.
- Company K—*Kickapoo Rangers*.—D. R. Sylvester, Captain; A. N. Ghandler, 1st Lieut.; Isaac Walker, 2d Lieut., Boscobel.

The numerical strength of this regiment is as follows :

Field and staff, 9; company officers, 30; non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, 982; band, say 6; total of regiment, 1,037.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Maurice Malony, Colonel, Green Bay; James F. Chapman, Lieut. Colonel, Janesville; Thos. O. Bigney, Major, Orfordville; Wm. Ruger, Adjutant, Janesville; Platt Eyclesheimer, Quartermaster, Janesville; John Evans, Surgeon, Evansville; E. J. Horton, 1st Ass't Surgeon, Whitewater; Simon L. Lord, 2d Ass't Surgeon, Edgerton; H. C. Tilton, Chaplain, Janesville.

COMPANIES.

- Company A—*Ruger Guards*.—Edward Ruger, Captain; L. T. Nichols, 1st Lieut. Wm. Ruger, 2d Lieut.; Janesville.
- Company B—*Janesville City Zouaves*.—E. E. Wood, Captain; J. L. Murray, 1st Lieut.; G. C. Brown, 2d Lieut.; Janesville.
- Company C—*State Line Rifles*.—August H. Kummel, Captain; D. R. Lamereatx, 1st Lieut.; J. T. Fish, 2d Lieut.; Sharon.
- Company D—*Union Light Guard*.—E. W. Blake, Captain, Evansville; S. A. Cruch, 1st Lieut., Footville; N. D. Walters, 2d Lieut.
- Company E—*Grant County Guards*.—Robert H. Hewitt, Captain; Eugene F. Warren, 1st Lieut.; S. S. Rockwood, 2d Lieut.; Albany.
- Company F—*Janesville Rangers*.—F. F. Stevens, Captain; S. S. Hart, 1st Lieut.; N. Crotzenberg, 2d Lieut.; Janesville.
- Company G—*Orfordville Volunteers*.—A. N. Randall, Janesville; H. M. Balis, 1st Lieut., Orfordville; E. W. Taylor, 2d Lieut.
- Company H—*Lander Guards*.—J. L. Pratt, Captain; C. S. Noyes, 1st Lieut.; R. Glover, 2d Lieut.; Whitewater.
- Company I—*Walworth Co. Plow Boys*.—J. H. Lauderdale, Captain; N. H. Kingman, 1st Lieut.; Henry Carrol, 2d Lieut.; Sugar Creek.
- Company K—*Tredway Rifles*.—Pliny Norcross, Captain; A. H. Wemple, 1st Lieut.; A. D. Burdick, 2d Lieut.; Milton.

The numerical strength of the "Thirteenth" is as follows :

Field and Staff, 9; Company officers, 30; Band, 13; Non-Commissioned officers, musicians and privates, 919; total of regiment, 971.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

David E. Wood, Colonel, Fond du Lac; Isaac E. Messmore, Lieut. Colonel, La Crosse; John Hancock, Major, Oshkosh; Benjamin E. Bower, Adjutant; James F. Conklin, Quartermaster; W. H. Walker, Surgeon; D. D. Cameron, 1st Ass't Surgeon, La Crosse; J. G. Rogers, Chaplain, Fond du Lac.

COMPANIES.

Company A—*Wood Protectors*.—L. M. Ward, Captain; C. L. Kimball, 1st Lieut.; J. L. Frost, 2d Lieut.; Fond du Lac.

Company B—*Waupaca and Portage Co. Union Rifles*.—Asa Warden, Captain, Waupaca; J. D. Post, 1st Lieut., Weyauwega; F. G. Wilmot, 2d Lieut., Stanton, Portage Co.

Company C—*Omro Union Rifles*.—W. W. Wilcox, Captain, Omro; Colin Miller, 1st Lieut., Utica; A. J. Smith, 2d Lieut., Omro.

Company D—*Messmore Guards*.—J. W. Polleys, Captain; George Staley, 1st Lieut.; David Law, 2d Lieut., La Crosse.

Company E—*Manitowoc and Kewaunee County Guards*.—Geo. E. Wald, Captain, Manitowoc; L. W. Vaughn, 1st Lieut., Kewaunee; Dan. A. Shove, 2d Lieut., Manitowoc.

Company F—*Depere Rifles*.—J. G. Lawton, Captain; Geo. W. Bowers, 1st Lieut., Depere; Samuel Harrison, 2d Lieut., Glenmore.

Company G—*Calumet and Manitowoc Invincibles*.—F. H. Magdeburg, Captain, Chilton; James LaCount, 1st Lieut., Manitowoc; Orrin R. Potter, 2d Lieut., Rantoul.

Company H—*Forest Union Rifles*.—Wm. D. Ghoslin, Captain; C. M. G. Mansfield, 1st Lieut., Green Bush; Wm. Gardner, 2d Lieut., Forest.

Company I—*Black River Rangers*.—C. R. Johnson, Captain, Black River Falls; John Kittenger, 1st Lieut., Clark County; Joseph Clancy, 2d Lieut., Black River Falls.

Company K—*Noble Guards*.—E. W. Cornes, Captain, Mazomanie; P. W. Fox, 1st Lieut.; M. H. Hurlburt, 2d Lieut., Baraboo.

The numerical strength of this Regiment is as follows:

Field and Staff, 9; Company officers, 30; Non-commissioned officers and privates, 820; Total, 859.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Hans C. Heg, Colonel; Kiler K. Jones, Lieut. Colonel; Charles M. Rees, Major; Hans Borchsenius, Adjutant; Ole Heg, Quartermaster; Stephen O. Himoe, Surgeon; Soren I. Hansen, 1st Ass't Surgeon; George F. Newell, 2d Ass't Surgeon; Claus L. Clausen, Chaplain.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Selah Matthews, Sergeant-Major; Charles D. Rogers, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Anthon O. Oyen, Hospital Steward; James Larsen, Commissary Sergeant.

COMPANIES.

Company A—*St. Olafs Rifles*.—Andrew Torkildson, Captain; Emanuel Engelsted, 1st Lieut.; Oliver Thompson, 2d Lieut.

Company B—*Wergland Guard*.—Ole C. Johnson, Captain; Joseph G. L. Mathiesen, 1st Lieut.; George Wilson, 2d Lieut.

Company C—*Norway Bear Hunters*.—Fred R. Berg, Captain; Hans, Hansen, 1st Lieut.; John F. Rice, 2d Lieut.

Company D—*Wolf Hunters*.—Charles Campbell, Captain; Albert Stofstad, 1st Lieut.; Christian Tandberg, 2d Lieut.

Company E—*Odin's Rifles*.—John Ingmundsen, Captain; Wm. Tjentland, 1st Lieut.; John M. Johnson, 2d Lieut.

Company F—*K. K.'s Protectors*.—Charles Gustaveson, Captain; Thor Simonson, 1st Lieut.; Swen Samuelson, 2d Lieut.

Company G—*Rock River Rangers*.—John A. Gordon, Captain; Henry Hauff, 1st Lieut.; Wm. A. Montgomery, 2d Lieut.

Company H—*Heg's Rifles*.—Knud J. Sime, Captain; Andrew A. Brown, 1st Lieut.; John L. Johnson, 2d Lieut.

Company I—*Scandinavian Mountaineers*.—August Gasmaun, Captain; Reynart Cook, 1st Lieut.; Martin Russell, 2d Lieut.

Company K—*Clauson's Guards*.—Mons. Grinagter, Captain; Ole Peterson, 1st Lieut.; Olaus Solberg, 2d Lieut.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Benjamin Allen, Colonel, Pepin; Cassius Fairchild, Lieut. Colonel; Thomas Reynolds, Major; George M. Sabin, Adjutant, Madison; J. E. Jones, Quartermaster, Stoughton; George W. Eastman, Surgeon, Platteville; J. A. Torrey, Ass't Surgeon, Neenah; L. S. Livermore, Chaplain, Berlin.

COMPANIES.

Company A—*Waushara and Green Lake Co. Rangers*.—Edward Saxe, Captain; O. F. Silver, 1st Lieut.; Geo. A. Spere, 2d Lieut.

Company B—*Oconomowoc Rifles*.—Geo. H. Fox, Captain; Sidney B. Fuller, 1st Lieut.; James O. Hazelton, 2d Lieut.

Company C—*Dodge County Guards*.—Horace D. Patch, Captain; John G. Daley, 1st Lieut.; Paskell Hovey, 2d Lieut.

Company D—*Hanchettville Union Guards*.—Oliver D. Pease, Captain; Edwin B. Roys, 1st Lieut.; Wm. A. Greene, 2d Lieut.

Company E—*Adams County Rifles*.—Wm. F. Dawes, Captain; Charles White, 1st Lieut.; Wm. D. Niles, 2d Lieut.

Company F—*Northern Lights*.—Harrison V. Train, Captain; John Lymburn, 1st Lieut.; Bertram E. Stevens, 2d Lieut.

Company G—*Chippewa Valley Guards*.—John R. Wheeler, Captain; Wm. H. Pond, 1st Lieut.; Dyrus A. Allen, 2d Lieut.

Company H—*Tredway Pumas*.—Almond D. Gray, Captain; Henry M. Becroft, 1st Lieut.; John Lewis, 2d Lieut.

Company I—*Darlington Light Infantry*.—Sylvester W. Osborn, Captain; Charles H. Vail, 1st Lieut.; D. G. Purman, 2d Lieut.

Company K.—*Ozaukee County Rifles*.—George C. Williams, Captain; Richard P. Derickson, 1st Lieut.; David F. Vail, 2d Lieut.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

John L. Doran, Colonel; A. G. Malloy, Lieut. Colonel; Thomas McMahon, Major; William H. Plunkett, Adjutant; John Gee, Quartermaster; H. McKennon, Surgeon; G. D. Davis, 1st Ass't Surgeon; ——— 2d Ass't Surgeon; Napoleon Mignault, Chaplain.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

James S. Alban, Colonel; Samuel H. Beall, Lieut. Colonel; J. W. Crain, Major; Gilbert L. Park, Adjutant; Jeremiah D. Rogers, Quartermaster; George F. Huntington, Surgeon; E. J. Buck, 1st Ass't Surgeon; L. G. Mead, 2d Ass't Surgeon.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT. (*Independent.*)

FIELD AND STAFF.

Horace N. Sanders, Colonel; Charles Whipple, Lieut. Colonel; Alvin E. Bovay, Major; Lorenzo Van Slyke, Adjutant; Henry Kirke White, Quartermaster; _____ Surgeon; J. G. Pelton, 1st Ass't Surgeon; M. C. Markham, 2d Ass't Surgeon; _____ Chaplain.

CAVALRY.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Edward Daniels, Colonel; James M. Lewis, Lieut. Colonel; O. H. La Grange, H. Pomroy, and W. H. Torrey, Majors; C. W. Burbank, Adjutant; J. C. Mann, Quartermaster; H. N. Gregory, Surgeon; C. H. Lord, 1st Ass't Surgeon; H. W. Cansdell, 2d Ass't Surgeon; _____, Chaplain.

Troop A.—T. H. Mars, Captain; L. Howland, 1st Lieut.; W. S. Phillips, 2d Lieut.

Troop B.—Eggleston, Captain; T. T. Hobbs, 1st Lieut.; John Consul, 2d Lieut.

Troop C.—*Fremont Guards*.—Decker, Captain; A. J. Burrows, 1st Lieut.; C. F. Huxford, 2d Lieut.

Troop D.—*Lincoln Guards*.—Bruett, Captain; F. C. Merrill, 1st Lieut.; Fredericks, 2d Lieut.

Troop E.—*Union Guards*.—Chittenden, Captain; A. J. Hunt, 1st Lieut.; T. W. Johnson, 2d Lieut.

Troop F.—*Kenosha County Guards*.—Hyde, Captain; Newton Jones, 1st Lieut.; H. W. Gatchell, 2d Lieut.

Troop G.—N. Paine, Captain; S. V. Shipman, 1st Lieut.; J. E. Mosher, 2d Lieut.

Troop H.—Smith, Captain; Comstock, 1st Lieut.; William S. Cooper, 2d Lieut.

Troop I.—Porter, Captain.

Troop K.—A. S. Seaton, Captain; G. D. Coyle, 1st Lieut.

Troop L—

Troop M—

SECOND REGIMENT.

C. C. Washburn, Colonel; Thomas Stephens, Lieut. Colonel; William Henry Morgan, Adjutant; George C. Russell, Quartermaster; Clark G. Pease, Surgeon; Alex. McBean, 1st Ass't Surgeon; M. P. Hanson, 2d Ass't Surgeon; William H. Brisbane, Chaplain.

FIRST BATTALION.

W. H. Miller, Major; H. H. Virgin, Adjutant.

Troop A.—*El Dorado Mounted Rangers*.—W. Woods, Captain; A. N. Boardman, 1st Lieut.; H. Decker, 2d Lieut.

Troop G.—*Badger Boys*.—N. H. Dale, Captain; J. P. Wall, 1st Lieut.; E. S. Keeves, 2d Lieut.

Troop K.—*Watworth County Guard*.—F. Hutchins, Captain; E. Williams, 1st Lieut.; _____ Roundy, 2d Lieut.

Troop D.—*St. Croix Rangers*.—J. Burnell, Captain; D. Mears, 1st Lieut.; _____ Bently, 2d Lieut.

SECOND BATTALION.

H. E. Eastman, Major; Oliver Gibbs, jr., Adjutant.

Troop E.—*Columbia County Cavalry*.—George Richmond, Captain; W. Smith, 1st Lieut.; J. T. Dean, 2d Lieut.

Troop H.—*Eastman Guards*.—H. V. Heyde, Captain; A. Klaus, 1st Lieut., P. Haven, 2d Lieut.

Troop L—*Eau Claire Rangers*.—Sherman, Captain; J. Burbank, 1st Lieut.; T. Nary, 2d Lieut.

Troop B—*La Crosse Cavalry*.—A. W. Bishop, Captain; J. Whytock, 1st Lieut.; La Flesh, 2d Lieut.

THIRD BATTALION.

Levi Sterling, Major; Benj. L. Brisbane, Adjutant.

Troop C—*Grant County Guards*.—R. R. Wood, Captain; M. Wood, 1st Lieut.; Riley, 2d Lieut.

Troop I—*Mounet's Chasseurs*.—E. D. Sexton, Captain; Brisbane King, 1st Lieut.

Troop M—*Rock County Cavalry*.—N. Parker, Captain; F. Kimbill, 1st Lieut.; J. Metcalf, 2d Lieut.

Troop F—*Stephen's Guard*.—C. M. Palmer, Captain; Hamilton, 1st Lieut.; Newton DeForest, 2d Lieut.

THIRD REGIMENT.

William A. Barstow, Colonel; Richard H. White, Lt. Colonel; Henry Sandes, Adjutant; Asa W. Farr, Quartermaster; Rev. Hiram W. Beers, Chaplain; Benoni O. Reynolds, Surgeon; William H. Warner, 1st Ass't Surgeon; Joseph S. Lane, 2d Ass't Surgeon.

FIRST BATTALION.

Elias A. Calkins, Major; John D. Welch, Adjutant; Isaac Woodle, Quartermaster.

Troop A—*Monroe Co. Cavalry*.—Jeremiah D. Dammun, Captain; Robert Carpenter, 1st Lieut.; Edward Mosley, 2d Lieut.

Troop G—*Union Cavalry Guards*.—John P. Moore, Captain; Hugh Calhoun, 1st Lieut.; Henry Goodsell, 2d Lieut.

Troop E—*Janesville Cavalry*.—Ira Justin, Jr., Captain; Alexander M. Pratt 1st Lieut.; Leonard House, 2d Lieut.

Troop L—*Madison Guards*.—Thomas Derry, Captain; Charles A. Perry, 1st Lieut. James Campbell, 2d Lieut.

SECOND BATTALION.

Benjamin S. Henning, Major; Charles L. Noggle, Adjutant; Francis Quarles, Quartermaster.

Troop C—*Green Lake Cavalry*.—Edward R. Stevens, Captain; Jason Daniels, 1st Lieut.; James B. Pond, 2d Lieut.

Troop I—*Union Dragoons*.—Theodore Conkey, Captain; Hudson Bacon, 1st Lieut.; Marshal M. Ehle, 2d Lieut.

Troop F—*Sauk County Cavalry*.—David S. Vittum, Captain; Asa Wood, 1st Lieut.; Charles O. Ferris, 2d Lieut.

Troop M—*Gaylord Guards*.—Henry F. Rouse, Captain; William Schmidt, 1st Lieut.; Olef Meyer, 2d Lieut.

THIRD BATTALION.

John C. Schroeling, Major; William H. Thomas, Adjutant; Augustus O. Hall, Quartermaster.

Troop D—*Waukesha County Cavalry*.—Leander J. Shaw, Captain; Charles H. Kizer, 1st Lieut.; Byron H. Kilbourn, 2d Lieut.

Troop K—*Barstow Cavalry Guard*.—Ernest Off, Captain; John P. McDonald, 1st Lieut.; Charles T. Clothier, 2d Lieut.

Troop H—*Pinery Cavalry*.—Nelson L. Stout; Julius Grisler, 1st Lieut.; John H. Van Meyer.

Troop A—*Winnebago County Cavalry*.—Alexander F. David, Captain; William Wagner, 1st Lieut.; Lorenzo B. Read, 2d Lieut.

ARTILLERY.

There are seven batteries of Artillery, each battery comprising about one hundred and fifty men.

Battery No. 1.—J. T. Foster, Captain, La Crosse; Alex. Cameron, 1st Lieut., La Crosse; J. D. Anderson, 1st Lieut.; Daniel Webster, 2d Lieut.; Vacancy.

This Battery was raised at La Crosse.

Battery No. 2.—Ernst Hertzberg, Captain, Milwaukee; E. Stephen, 1st Lieut.; Charles Berger, 1st Lieut., Milwaukee; John Schabel, 2d Lieut., Milwaukee; Vacancy.

This Battery was raised in Milwaukee.

Battery No. 3.—Lu. H. Drury, Captain, Berlin; C. Livingston, 1st Lieut.; Jas. Purdy, 1st Lieut.; A. Le Brun, 2d Lieut., Milwaukee; — Hubbard, 2d Lieut., Madison.

This Battery was mostly raised in Green Lake County.

Battery No. 4.—John F. Vallee, Captain, Beloit; Geo. B. Easterly, 1st Lieut.; S. L. Hillier, 1st Lieut.; M. McDivitt, 2d Lieut.; A. H. Hunt, 2d Lieut.

This Battery was raised in Rock County.

Battery No. 5.—O. F. Pinney, Captain, Monroe; Washington Hill, 1st Lieut.; Charles Humphrey, 1st Lieut.; Alvin Smith, 2d Lieut.; George Gardner, 2d Lieut.

This Battery was raised in Green County.

Battery No. 6.—Henry Dillion, Captain; Samuel F. Clark, 1st Lieut.; T. R. Hood, 1st Lieut.; J. W. Fancher, 2d Lieut.; D. T. Noyes, 2d Lieut.

This Battery was raised in Richland and Sauk Counties.

Battery No. 7.—R. R. Griffiths, Captain, Milwaukee; H. S. Lee, 1st Lieut.; G. E. Green, 1st Lieut.; A. B. Wheelock, 2d Lieut.; Samuel Hays, 2d Lieut.

This Battery was raised in Milwaukee.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF WISCONSIN,
UP TO AND INCLUDING FEBRUARY 28, 1862.

BANK COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
MADISON, MARCH 1, 1862.

<i>Bank of Beloit.</i>			
	Val. per dol.		
25,000 Missouri 6s.....	55	13,750	
Circulation.....		13,474	102
<i>Bank of Columbus.</i>			
11,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	11,000	
Circulation.....		11,000	100
<i>Bank of Fox Lake.</i>			
21,000 Minnesota 8s.....	88	18,480	
23,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	23,000	
2,000 Tennessee 6s.....	59	1,180	
8,750 Illinois 6s.....	90	7,875	
1,000 Louisiana 6s.....	67	670	
7,000 Michigan 6s.....	88	6,160	
		57,365	
Circulation.....		53,646	106.9
<i>Bank of Green Bay.</i>			
30,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	30,000	
Circulation.....		29,985	100
<i>Bank of Grant County.</i>			
30,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	30,000	
Circulation.....		30,000	100
<i>Bank of the Interior.</i>			
40,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	40,000	
Circulation.....		40,000	100
<i>Bank of Jefferson.</i>			
11,160 Illinois 6s.....	90	10,044	
6,000 Wisconsin.....	100	6,000	
1,000 Kentucky 6s.....	88	880	
21,500 Michigan 6s.....	88	18,920	
2,000 Ohio 6s.....	98	1,960	
4,000 Minnesota 8s.....	88	3,520	
7,000 California 7s.....	86	6,020	
88 65 Specie.....		88 65	
		47,432 65	
Circulation.....		47,239	100.2
<i>Bank of Madison.</i>			
24,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	24,000	
Circulation.....		23,999	100
<i>Bank of Manitowoc.</i>			
25,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	25,000	
Circulation.....		25 600	100
<i>Bank of Milwaukee.</i>			
23,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	23,000	
Circulation.....		22,998	100
<i>Bank of Moneka.</i>			
9,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	9,000	
Circulation.....		9,000	100

<i>Bank of Monroe.</i>			
7,000 Missouri 6s.....	55	3,850	
5,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	5,000	
		8,850	
Circulation.....		7,489	118.1
<i>Bank of the North West.</i>			
10,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	10,000	
10,000 Tennessee 6s.....	59	5,900	
7,000 Minnesota 8s.....	88	6,160	
11,000 Michigan 6s.....	88	9,680	
16,000 California 7s.....	86	13,760	
15,000 Indiana 2 1/2s.....	50	7,500	
1,000 Michigan 7s.....	91	910	
750 Illinois 6s.....	90	675	
		54,585	
Circulation.....		49,372	110.5
<i>Bank of Oshkosh.</i>			
10,000 Missouri 6s.....	55	5,500	
Circulation.....		3,500	157.1
<i>Bank of Prairie du Chien.</i>			
5,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	5,000	
20,000 Illinois 6s.....	90	18,000	
5,000 Michigan 6s.....	88	4,400	
		27,400	
Circulation.....		27,750	98.7
<i>Bank of Racine.</i>			
2,093 Specie.....		2,093	
Circulation.....		2,093	100
<i>Bank of Ripon.</i>			
2,487 Specie.....		2,487	
Circulation.....		2,487	100
<i>Bank of Sheboygan.</i>			
15,500 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	15,500	
Circulation.....		14,994	100
<i>Bank of Sparta.</i>			
18,500 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	18,500	
Circulation.....		18,495	100
<i>Bank of Watertown.</i>			
5,000 N. Carolina 6s.....	72	3,600	
1,000 Louisiana 6s.....	67	670	
4,000 Kentucky 6s.....	88	3,520	
7,200 Illinois 6s.....	90	6,480	
4,470 Specie.....		4,470	
		18,740	
Circulation.....		17,163	109.1

Bank of Weyauwega.

		Val. per dol.
15,600 Ohio 6s.....	98	15,288
7,000 Indiana 5s.....	75	5,250
11,000 Illinois 6s.....	90	9,900
5,000 U. S. 6s, reg.....	93	4,650
1,000 do do coup.....	92	920
117 05 specie.....		117 05
		<hr/>
Circulation.....		36,125 05
		35,000 103.2

Bank of Whitewater.

24,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	24,000
Circulation.....		23,995 100

Bank of Wisconsin.

9,000 Missouri 6s.....	55	4,950
1,000 Kentucky 6s.....	88	880
10,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	10,000
1,000 Minnesota 8s.....	88	880
		<hr/>
Circulation.....		16,710
		16,119 103.6

Batavian Bank.

3,000 California 7s.....	86	2,580
3,000 Minnesota 8s.....	88	2,640
20,400 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	20,400
		<hr/>
Circulation.....		25,620
		24,900 102.8

Central Bank of Wisconsin.

8,000 Iowa 7s.....	100	8,000
10,000 Ohio 6s.....	98	9,800
10,000 Michigan 6s.....	88	8,800
10,000 Indiana 5s.....	75	7,500
10,000 Illinois 6s.....	90	9,000
5,000 California 7s.....	86	4,300
3,000 U. S. 5s.....	85	2,550
14,000 U. S. 6s.....	92	12,880
		<hr/>
Circulation.....		62,830
		57,383 103.4

City Bank of Kenosha.

4,000 Missouri 6s.....	55	2,200
15,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	15,000
		<hr/>
Circulation.....		17,200
		16,619 103.4

City Bank of Prescott.

27,600 Illinois 6s.....	90	33,840
9,000 Michigan 6s.....	88	7,920
2,000 Ohio 6s.....	98	1,960
500 California 7s.....	86	430
967 76 specie.....		967 76
		<hr/>
Circulation.....		45,117 76
		45,693 98.7

City of Berlin, Oneida Bank.

16,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	16,000
Circulation.....		16,000 100

Columbia County Bank.

33,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	33,000
7,000 Michigan 6s.....	83	6,160
6,750 Illinois 6s.....	90	6,075
5,000 Minnesota 8s.....	88	4,400
		<hr/>
Circulation.....		49,635
		48,481 102.3

Commercial Bank, Racine.

4,000 Illinois 6s.....	90	3,600
3,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	5,000
577 30 specie.....		577 30
		<hr/>
Circulation.....		9,177 30
		8,960 102.4

Corn Exchange Bank.

31,850 Illinois 6s.....	90	28,665
2,000 Missouri 6s.....	55	1,100
10,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	10,000
302 88 specie.....		302 88
		<hr/>
Circulation.....		40,067 88
		40,909 97.9

Corn Planter's Bank.

32,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	32,000
1,135 specie.....		1,135
		<hr/>
Circulation.....		33,135
		33,135 100

Dane County Bank.

6,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	6,000
12,000 Illinois 6s.....	90	10,800
7,000 Michigan 6s.....	88	6,160
		<hr/>
Circulation.....		22,960
		20,000 114.8

Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.

4,000 California 7s.....	86	3,440
23,000 Wisconsin.....	100	23,000
		<hr/>
Circulation.....		26,449
		26,199 100.9

Elkhorn Bank.

2,000 Louisiana 6s.....	67	1,340
19,000 Missouri 6s.....	55	10,450
5,000 Virginia 6s.....	59	2,950
2,000 Tennessee 6s.....	59	1,180
2,000 U. S. 6s.....	92	1,840
8,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	8,000
		<hr/>
Circulation.....		25,760
		22,454 114.7

Farmer's & Mechanic's Bank.

4,000 Missouri 6s.....	55	2,200
10,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	10,000
		<hr/>
Circulation.....		12,200
		11,663 104.6

Farmer's Bank, Beaver Dam.

4,000 Minnesota 8s.....	88	3,520
22,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	22,000
		<hr/>
Circulation.....		25,520
		24,996 102

Farmer's & Miller's Bank.

3,000 Tennessee 6s.....	59	1,770
5,000 Louisiana 6s.....	67	3,350
12,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	12,000
417 specie.....		417
		<hr/>
Circulation.....		17,537
		16,255 107.8

<i>Forest City Bank.</i>		
	Val.	per dol.
2,000 Missouri 6s.....	55	1,100
13,000 Illinois 6s.....	90	11,700
7,248 Specie.....		7,248
		<u>20,048</u>
Circulation.....	19,845	101
<i>Frontier Bank.</i>		
30,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	30,000
Circulation.....	29,990	100
<i>German Bank.</i>		
9,000 Michigan 6s.....	88	7,920
5,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	5,000
150 30 Specie.....		150 30
		<u>13,070 30</u>
Circulation.....	13,669	95.6
<i>Green Bay Bank.</i>		
15,000 Minnesota 8s.....	88	13,200
26,000 M. & W. R.R. bs. 8s	64	16,640
4,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	4,000
151 40 Specie.....		151 40
		<u>33,991 40</u>
Circulation.....	31,999	106.2
<i>Hudson City Bank.</i>		
3,000 Michigan 6s.....	88	2,640
5,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	5,000
		<u>7,640</u>
Circulation.....	7,533	101.4
<i>Iowa County Bank.</i>		
2,160 Illinois 6s.....	90	1,944
3,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	3,000
		<u>4,944</u>
Circulation.....	5,054	97.8
<i>Jefferson County Bank.</i>		
35,000 Missouri 6s.....	55	19,250
Circulation.....	14,000	137.5
<i>Juneau Bank.</i>		
6,000 Minnesota 6s.....	88	5,280
Circulation.....	4,500	117.3
<i>Kenosha County Bank.</i>		
3,040 Specie.....		3,040
Circulation.....	3,027	100
<i>Lumberman's Bank.</i>		
5,000 Missouri 6s.....	55	2,750
19,800 Illinois 6s.....	90	17,820
8,200 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	8,200
5 15 Specie.....		5 15
		<u>28,775 15</u>
Circulation.....	28,371	101.4
<i>La Crosse County Bank.</i>		
3,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	3,000
Circulation.....	2,998	100
<i>Monroe County Bank.</i>		
50,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	50,000
Circulation.....	50,000	100
<i>Northern Bank.</i>		
18,500 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	18,500
24 Specie.....		24
		<u>18,524</u>
Circulation.....	18,517	100

<i>Oakwood Bank.</i>		
	Val.	per dol.
1,000 Illinois 6s.....	90	900
5,000 Minnesota 8s.....	88	4,400
2,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	2,000
		<u>7,300</u>
Circulation.....	7,905	92.3
<i>Oshkosh Commercial Bank.</i>		
29,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	29,000
Circulation.....	29,000	100
<i>Prairie City Bank.</i>		
20,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	20,000
Circulation.....	20,000	100
<i>Racine County Bank.</i>		
20,000 Ohio 6s.....	98	19,600
Circulation.....	18,001	108.8
<i>Rock County Bank.</i>		
2,000 Michigan 6s.....	88	1,760
6,000 Indiana 5s.....	75	4,500
18,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	18,000
6,000 Illinois 6s.....	90	5,400
		<u>29,660</u>
Circulation.....	28,729	103.2
<i>Rock River Bank.</i>		
10,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	10,000
Circulation.....	10,000	100
<i>Rockwell & Co.'s Bank.</i>		
25,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	25,000
Circulation.....	24,996	100
<i>Sauk City Bank.</i>		
14,510 Illinois 6s.....	90	13,059
2,000 Michigan 6s.....	88	1,760
500 California 7s.....	86	430
35,500 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	35,500
		<u>50,749</u>
Circulation.....	48,936	103.6
<i>Sauk County Bank.</i>		
24,000 Michigan 6s.....	88	21,120
3,750 Illinois 6s.....	90	3,375
8,000 California 7s.....	86	6,880
10,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	10,000
22 15 Specie.....		22 15
		<u>41,397 15</u>
Circulation.....	39,932	103.6
<i>Shawanaw Bank.</i>		
33,920 Illinois 6s.....	90	30,528
1,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	1,000
3,000 California 7s.....	86	2,580
177 30 Specie.....		177 30
		<u>34,285 30</u>
Circulation.....	34,018	100.7
<i>State Bank.</i>		
10,000 Iowa 7s.....	100	10,000
1,000 Missouri 6s.....	55	550
12,830 Illinois 6s.....	90	11,547
7,000 Michigan 6s.....	88	6,160
24,200 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	24,200
		<u>52,457</u>
Circulation.....	49,994	104.9

<i>State Bank of Wisconsin.</i>		
6,000 Wisconsin 6s.....100	6,000	
Circulation.....	5,109	117.4
<i>St. Croix Valley Bank.</i>		
4,000 California 7s..... 86	3,440	
22,000 Wisconsin 6s.....100	22,000	
	25,440	
Circulation.....	24,800	102.5
<i>Summit Bank.</i>		
1,000 Michigan 6s..... 88	880	
5,000 Indiana 5s..... 75	3,750	
	4,630	
Circulation.....	4,703	98.4
<i>Sun Prairie Bank.</i>		
20,000 Wisconsin 6s.....100	20,000	
Circulation.....	20,000	100
<i>Walworth County Bank.</i>		
30,000 Wisconsin 6s.....100	30,000	
Circulation.....	29,995	100
<i>Waukesha County Bank.</i>		
50,000 Wisconsin 6s.....100	50,000	
Circulation.....	50,000	100
<i>Wisconsin Bank of Madison.</i>		
25,000 Wisconsin 6s.....100	25,000	
Circulation.....	25,000	100
<i>Wis. Marine and Fire Ins. Co. Bank.</i>		
20,000 Wisconsin 6s.....100	20,000	
24,000 M & W.R.R. b'ds 8s 64	15,360	
	35,360	
Circulation.....	35,360	100
<i>Wisconsin Pinery Bank.</i>		
7,000 Wisconsin 6s.....100	7,000	
Circulation.....	7,000	100
<i>Artic Bank.</i>		
21,000 Mo. 6s, 1 H. & St.J. 55	11 550	
4,000 Virginia 6s..... 59	2,360	
3,000 California 7s..... 86	2,580	
	16,490	
Circulation.....	22,195	74.2
<i>Bank of Horicon.</i>		
9,000 Missouri 6s..... 55	4,950	
30 specie.....	30	
	4,980	
Circulation.....	6,870	72.4
<i>Bank of North America.</i>		
2,000 Illinois 6s..... 90	1,800	
13,000 Tennessee 6s..... 59	7,670	
5,000 Ohio 6s..... 98	4,900	
7,992 Specie.....	7,992	
	22,362	
Circulation.....	24,640	90.7
<i>Bank of Oconto.</i>		
8,000 Mo. 6s, 4 H. & St.J. 55	4,400	
3,000 Michigan 6s..... 88	2,640	
776.90 specie.....	776.90	
	7,816.90	
Circulation.....	8,401	93

<i>City Bank of Beaver Dam.</i>		
2,000 Missouri 6s..... 55	1,100	
3,000 Tennessee 6s..... 59	1,770	
6,750 Illinois 6s..... 90	6,075	
1,000 Michigan 6s..... 88	880	
3,000 Louisiana 6s..... 67	2,010	
1,000 North Carolina 6s, 72	720	
248.80 specie.....	248.80	
	12,803.80	
Circulation.....	15,189	84.2
<i>Citizens Bank.</i>		
4,003 N. Carolina 6s..... 72	2,880	
748.10 coin.....	748.10	
	3,628.10	
Circulation.....	4,470	81.1
<i>Clark County Bank.</i>		
10,000 Tennessee 6s..... 59	5,900	
12,000 N. Carolina 6s..... 72	8,640	
448.85 specie.....	448.85	
	14,988.85	
Circulation.....	19,530	76.7
<i>Chippewa Bank.</i>		
2,000 U. S. 6s, coup..... 92	1,840	
1,500 Illinois 6s..... 90	1,350	
6,000 N. Carolina 6s..... 72	4,320	
3,000 Tennessee 6s..... 59	1,770	
53.85 coin.....	53.85	
	9,333.85	
Circulation.....	11,420	81.7
<i>Farmers' Bank, Two Rivers.</i>		
2,000 Tennessee 6's..... 59	1,180	
2,000 N. Carolina 6s..... 72	1,540	
1,000 U. S. 12s.....100	1,000	
5,000 U. S. reg. 6s..... 93	4,650	
809.42 specie.....	809.42	
	9,179.42	
Circulation.....	9,500	95.6
<i>Katanyan Bank.</i>		
8,000 Missouri 6s..... 55	4,400	
3,000 California 7s..... 86	2,580	
157.05 Specie.....	157 05	
	7,137 05	
Circulation	5,756	81.5
<i>Laborer's Bank.</i>		
1,000 Louisiana 6s..... 67	670	
2,000 North Carolina 6s 72	1,440	
3,000 Illinois 6s..... 90	2,700	
310 45 Specie.....	310 45	
	5,120 45	
Circulation	5,820	87.9
<i>Lake Shore Bank.</i>		
1,000 Wisconsin 6s.....100	1,000	
3,000 N. Carolina 6s..... 72	2,160	
	3,160	
Circulation	3,560	88.7

Manitowoc County Bank.

		Val. per dol.	
6,000 Georgia 7s.....	67	4,020	
3,000 Wisconsin 6s.....	100	3,000	
		<u>7,020</u>	
Circulation.....		8,759	80.1

North Western Bank.

5,000 N. Carolina 7s.....	67	3,000	
4,000 Louisiana 6s.....	67	2,680	
		<u>6,280</u>	
Circulation.....		7,902	79.4

State Stock Bank.

5,000 Kentucky 6s.....	88	4,400	
1,000 Louisiana 5s.....	63	630	
7,000 Missouri 6s. H. & St. J.....	55	3,850	
9,000 Michigan 6s.....	88	7,920	
9,000 Tennessee 6s.....	59	5,310	
8,000 California 7s.....	86	6,880	
2,000 N. Carolina 6s.....	72	1,440	
3,000 New York 6s.....	100	3,000	
2,059 11 Specie.....		2,059	11
		<u>35,489</u>	11
Circulation.....		40,204	88.2

St Croix River Bank.

500 Georgia 6s.....	65	325	
3,000 Missouri 6s.....	55	1,650	
2,000 Louisiana 6s.....	67	1,340	
3,000 Illinois 6s.....	90	2,700	
3,000 N. Carolina 6s.....	72	2,160	
		<u>8,175</u>	
Circulation.....		10,230	79.9

Waupaca County Bank.

6,240 Illinois 6s.....	90	5,616	
2,000 Missouri 6s.....	55	1,100	
1,000 Wisconsin.....	100	1,000	
6,000 N. Carolina 6s.....	72	4,320	
115 65 Specie.....		115	65
		<u>12,151</u>	65
Circulation.....		14,040	86.5

Wood County Bank.

1,000 Illinois 6s.....	90	900	
1,000 Louisiana 6s.....	67	670	
6,000 N. Carolina 6s.....	72	4,320	
2,000 Wisconsin.....	100	200	75
		<u>290</u>	75
290 65 Specie.....		8,180	75
Circulation.....		9,820	83.3

BANKS WINDING UP, AND REDEEMED IN GOLD AT PAR AT THE BANK COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

<i>Time of Redemption Expires.</i>	<i>Time of Redemption Expires.</i>
Badger State Bank.....April 6, 1862	Kokomo Bank.....Protested
Bank of the City of La Crosse.....May 6, 1862	Marathon County Bank.....May 17, 1862
Bank of the Capitol.....Protested	Marine Bank.....April 18, 1863
Bank of La Pointe.....April 19, 1863	Merchants' Bank.....Feb. 9, 1862
Bank of Montello.....Protested	Merchants & Mechanics' Bank.....Protested
Brown County Bank.....Feb. 22, 1863	Northern Wisconsin Bank.....July 22, 1862
City Bank of Racine.....Dec. 31, 1862	Oshkosh City Bank.....Protested
Farmers' Bank of Hudson.....May 6, 1862	People's Bank.....May 12, 1862
Fox River Bank.....June 26, 1863	Second Ward Bank.....
Germania Bank.....Protested	State Security Bank.....May 17, 1862
Janesville City Bank.....Protested	Union Bank.....
Kankakee Bank.....May 6, 1862	

BANKS WINDING UP AND REDEEMED AS FOLLOWS:

<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Bank of Albany.....73 $\frac{3}{4}$	Mercantile Bank.....79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank of Appleton.....61 $\frac{3}{4}$	Oconto County Bank.....75
Bank of Beaver Dam.....57 $\frac{1}{2}$	Osborn Bank.....65
Bank of Eau Claire.....84	Portage County Bank.....703 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bank of Fond du Lac.....68 $\frac{3}{4}$	Beedsburg Bank.....751 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank of Portage.....78.6	Southern Bank.....701 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beloit Savings Bank.....46 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tradesmen's Bank.....51
Dodge County Bank.....69.3	Waupun Bank.....80
Hall & Brothers' Bank.....63	Waushara County Bank.....731 $\frac{1}{2}$
Koshkonong Bank.....543 $\frac{1}{4}$	Winnebago County Bank.....57
Mechanic's Bank.....62 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wisconsin Valley Bank.....77

The bonds of the following States have been decreased since statement of Jan. 31, 1862, as follows:

United States 6s.....	6,000	New York 6s.....	3,000
California 7s.....	5,000	Wisconsin 6s.....	1,018,800
Kentucky 6s.....	1,000	Iowa 7s.....	18,000
Tennessee 6s.....	4,000	Minnesota 8s.....	71,000
Missouri 6s.....	6,000	Illinois 6s.....	291,520
Virginia 6s.....	2,000	Indiana 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.....	15,000
North Carolina 6s.....	3,000	Indiana 5s.....	28,000
Louisiana 6s.....	2,060	Michigan 6s.....	138,500
		do 7s.....	1,000
Total.....	\$29,000	Ohio 6s.....	54,600
Since statement of Jan. 31, '62,		California 7s.....	65,000
Wisconsin 6s have been in-		Kentucky 6s.....	11,000
creased.....	7,400	Tennessee 6s.....	57,000
The circulation has been re-		Missouri 6s.....	183,000
duced during the last month	19,680	Virginia 6s.....	9,000
The whole amount of circula-		North Carolina 6s.....	57,000
tion outstanding is:		Georgia 7s.....	6,000
Par Banks.....	1,690,485	do 6s.....	500
Discredited Banks.....	281,305	Louisiana 5s.....	1,000
Winding up ".....	81,605	Louisiana 6s.....	20,000
		Mil. & Wat. R. R. 8s.....	50,000
Total.....	\$2,003,395		
Secured as follows:			
United States 6s.....	29,000	Specie.....	2,131,920
do do 5s.....	3,000		96,362 38
do do 12s.....	1,000	Total.....	\$2,228,282 38

I, Wm. H. Ramsey, Bank Comptroller of the State of Wisconsin, hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the securities and circulation of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, as the same appears from the books of this office, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1862.

WM. H. RAMSEY,
Bank Comptroller.

<i>For—</i>		<i>For—</i>	
Arctic Bank,	J. P. McGregor Milw'ee.	Iowa County B'k,	J. P. McGregor Milw'ee.
Bank of Columbus,	do do	Katanyan Bank,	do do
Bank of Horicon,	do do	Laborers' Bank,	do do
Bank of North America,	do do	La Crosse County Bank,	do do
Bank of Portage,	do do	Lake Shore Bank,	do do
Bank of Oconto,	do do	Manitowoc County B'k,	do do
Bank of Moneka,	do do	Monroe County Bank,	do do
City B'k of Beaver Dam,	do do	Northern Bank,	do do
Chippewa Bank,	do do	Northwestern Bank,	do do
City Berlin, Oneida l'k,	do do	Oakwood Bank,	do do
Citizen's Bank,	do do	Sun Prairie Bank,	do do
Commercial Bank,	do do	State Stock Bank,	do do
Clark County Bank,	do do	St. County River Bank,	do do
Dodge County Bank,	do do	Waupacca County Bank,	do do
Farmers B'k, Two Rivers,	do do	Waupun Bank,	do do
Green Bay Bank,	do do	Wisconsin Pinery B'k,	do do
Juneau Bank,	do do	Wood County Bank,	do do

The Banks of Milwaukee and Madison redeem at their counters, at their respective locations, and are therefore exempted from the appointment of redeeming agents.

AGENCIES FOR REDEMPTION.

The following banks have appointed agents for the redemption of their circulating notes, in conformity with the provisions of sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10 of chapter 242 of the General Laws of 1861, as amended by chapter 1 of the General Laws of the Extra Session of 1861, and as approved by the people at the General Election of Nov. 5 of said year.

Bank of Beloit appoints Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee.

Bank of Fox Lake appoints Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee.

Bank of Green Bay appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.

Bank of Grant County appoints John P. McGregor, Milwaukee.

Bank of the Interior appoints Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee.

Bank of Jefferson appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.

Bank of Manitowoc appoints Dane County Bank, Madison.

Bank of Monroe appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.

Bank of the Northwest appoints Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee.

Bank of Oshkosh appoints State Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

Bank of Prairie du Chien appoints Farmers and Millers' Bank, Milwaukee.

Bank of Racine appoints Wis. Marine and Fire Ins. Co. Bank, Milwaukee.

Bank of Ripon appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.

Bank of Sheboygan, appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.

Bank of Sparta appoints Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee.

Bank of Watertown appoints Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee.

Bank of Weyauwega appoints Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee.

Bank of Whitewater appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.

Bank of Wisconsin appoints Juneau Bank, Milwaukee.

Batavian Bank appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.

Central Bank of Wisconsin, appoints Farmers' & Millers' Bank, Milwaukee.

City Bank of Kenosha appoints Wis. Marine and Fire Ins. Co. Bank, Milwaukee.

City Bank of Prescott appoints Wis. Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank, Milwaukee.

Columbia County Bank appoints State Bank of Madison.

Corn Exchange Bank appoints Wis. Marine and Fire Ins. Co. Bank, Milwaukee.

Corn Planters' Bank appoints Wis. Marine and Fire Ins. Co. Bank, Milwaukee.

Exchange Bank of Darling & Co. appoints Wis. Marine and Fire Ins. Co. Bank, Milwaukee.

Elkhorn Bank appoints Price, Farmer & Co., Milwaukee.

Farmers & Mechanics' Bank appoints State Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

Forest City Bank appoints Wis. Marine and Fire Ins. Co. Bank, Milwaukee.

Frontier Bank appoints Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee.

Farmers' Bank of Beaver Dam appoints Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee.

German Bank appoints Farmers & Millers' Bank, Milwaukee.

Hudson City Bank appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.

Jefferson Co. Bank appoints State Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

Kenosha Co. Bank appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.

Lumbermen's Bank appoints Wis. Marine and Fire Ins. Co., Milwaukee.

Oshkosh Commercial Bank appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.

Prairie City Bank appoints State Bank, Madison.

Racine County Bank appoints Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee.

Rock County Bank appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.

Rock River Bank appoints John P. McGregor, Milwaukee.

Rockwell & Co.'s Bank appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.

Sauk City Bank appoints Dane County Bank, Madison.

Sauk County Bank appoints Bank of Madison, Madison.

Shawanaw Bank appoints Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee.

St. Croix Valley Bank appoints Marshall & Ilsley, Milwaukee.

Summit Bank appoints State Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

Walworth County Bank, appoints State Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

Waukesha County Bank appoints State Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

The following Banks having failed to appoint agents for the redemption of their circulating notes, the Comptroller appoints as follows, viz. :—

THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The following table shows the number of members assigned to each State, under the census of 1850 and that of 1860:

	1850.	1860.		1850.	1860.
Alabama.....	7	6	Michigan.....	4	6
Arkansas.....	2	3	Minnesota.....	2	2
California.....	2	3	New Hampshire.....	3	3
Connecticut.....	4	4	New Jersey.....	5	5
Delaware.....	1	1	New York.....	33	31
Florida.....	1	1	North Carolina.....	8	7
Georgia.....	8	7	Ohio.....	21	19
Illinois.....	9	14	Oregon.....	1	1
Indiana.....	11	11	Pennsylvania.....	25	24
Iowa.....	2	6	Rhode Island.....	2	2
Kansas.....	1	1	South Carolina.....	6	4
Kentucky.....	10	9	Tennessee.....	10	8
Louisiana.....	4	5	Texas.....	2	4
Maine.....	6	5	Vermont.....	3	3
Maryland.....	6	5	Virginia.....	13	11
Massachusetts.....	11	10	Wisconsin.....	3	6
Mississippi.....	5	5			
Missouri.....	7	9	Total.....	238	241

Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan, and Wisconsin all gain largely in their representations. The older Free States lose five votes. Of the Southern States, the only ones that gain are Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana. South Carolina's representation has fallen to four members.

In the present Congress, the West is represented by sixty members in the House, including Missouri. In the next Congress, the West will have seventy-four seats in that body.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Daguerreotypes will be charged with letter postage by weight.

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

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Emmie Kirchhoff

Den 1. Nov. 1891

The image shows the front cover of a book bound in dark red leather. The cover is intricately decorated with embossed floral and scrollwork patterns, forming a border around the central text. The leather shows signs of wear, with some scuffing and discoloration, particularly on the left side. The central text is printed in a bold, yellow, serif font.

HENRY KIRCHLOFF