LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

COMPRISING

STATISTICAL LISTS OF THE

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS;

-THE

RULES AND JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

-ALSO-

A MANUAL OF CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

LIST OF

MEMBERS

MO.

SENATE.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE SENATE OF 1863.

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

STATISTICAL LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

NAMES.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	A.233	Years in State.	Post Office.	County.	Boarding Place.
Frank, M. Stewart J. M. Randall	Chief Clerk	Lawyer Attorney Farmer Clerk Land Agent Farmer Mechanic Farmer Mechanic Merchanic Merchanic Farmer Mechanic Farmer Student Student Student Student Student	New York	29 28 31 32 36 48 31 61 35 47 47 47 47 49 48 44 41 42 41 42 43 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	13 8 7 26 16 27 10 8 8 14 9 3 16 16 13 12 8 9 17 13	Baraboo La Crosse Columbus. Madison Monroe G. Haven Oshkosh Mt. Morris Milwaukee Utica Manitowoc Lodi Likhorn Eikhorn P. du Sac Madison P. du Sac Madison Door Cr'k Milwaukee	Sauk	American. Mrs. Roys. Mrs. Roys. Home. P. Wintler. City Hotel. Mrs. Austin. Maj. Hood. Geo. Darrolf. Meredith. Madison Hotel American H'sc N. L. Andrew City Hotel. O. A. Albee. Home. D. H. Wright. Home. A. Abbott. Capital House

OFFICERS

THE

SENATE.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

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

On Finance—Senators Hopkins, Lawrence and Mitchell.

On Incorporations-Senators Humphry, Chardler and Clark. On Roads, Bridges and Ferries-Senators Morris, H. S. Thorp and Hicks.

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

On Militia-Senators Lawrence, Hamilton and Clar

On Pirvileges and Elections-Senators West, Purdy and Vilas.

On Agriculture-Senators Purdy, Young and Rich.

On Legislative Expenditures-Senators Kimball, Wilkinson and Hicks.

On State Affairs-Senators Wilkinson, Bowman and Clapp. On Federal Relations-Senators Barlett, Hamilton and Wilson.

On Education-Senators McDill, Hamilton and Earnest. On Banks and Banking-Senators Kelsey, Kimball and Bohan. On Joint Committee on Claims-Senators Chandler, H. S. Thorp

and Rich.

On Internal Improvements-Senators Hamilton, McDill and Hicks. On Engrossed Bills-Senators Purdy, Young and Frost.

On Enrolled Bills-Senators Morris, Kimball and Thomas.

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

On Public Lands-Senators Cameron, Kelsey and F. O. Thorp. On State Prison-Senators H. S. Thorp, Kelsey and Mitchell. On Railroads-Senators Bowman, Cameron, Hopkins, Frost and

Hicks. On Benevolent Institutions-Senators Young, Wilkinson and

Clark. On Joint Committee on Printing-Senators Kelsey and Keogh.

On Local Legislation-Senators Kimball and Vilas.

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

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE SENATE.

1. The Lieutenant Governor of the State, who, by the Calling 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.

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

3. The President shall have the right to name any mem- Temporary ber to perform the duties of the chair temporarily, who President. 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 days's adjournment of the Senate.

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

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

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

7. Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall Disturboccur in the lobby, the President (or chairman of the ances in 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.

8. Questions may be stated by the President while sit- Questionsting, but he shall rise to put a question, and shall use this how stated form: "As many as are of the opinion that [as the ques-

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

Quorums.

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

Leave of absence.

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

Reports of Committees.

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

Clerk, election of, and duties.

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

Sergeantat-Arms, election

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

14. The following Standing Committees shall be elected Commitby the Senate, at such time as may be designated, unless tees.

otherwise directed:

The Joint Committees on Investigation, Local Laws, and Joint Com-Printing shall consist, on the part of the Senate, of one mittees. 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. 7 7th.—On Royle, Brilly s, and Farrice, 8th.—On Town and County opposition, 9th.—On Militia. 9th.—On Militia.
10th.—On Privileges and Ellerif ms.
11th.—On Agriculture and Manafactures.
12th.—On Benevolent Institutions.
13th.—On Legislative Expenitures.
14th.—On State Affairs.
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. 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 Reporters, them by the President, within the bar of the chamber, for persons the purpose of taking down the proceedings, but not so as privileged to interfere with the convenience of the Senate. The to floor of Governor, Licutenant 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.

16. After the journal shall have been read, and an op- Reading of portunity given to correct it, the order of business shall be Journal, order of business as follows:

ness.

[6 MANUAL.]

Call to

order.

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 considera-

tion, and avoid personalities.

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

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

first to speak.

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

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

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

time.

Every Senater 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.

1. 1. 197 - 144 -

24. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the President, or, being in writing, it shall be

handed to the chair, and read aloud before debate. 25. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Mot'n to be

President or any member desire it.

26. After a motion is stated by the President, or read Motion by the clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the possession

Senate, but may be withdrawn or altered at any time be- of Senate. fore a decision or amendment, on leave of the Senate.

27. When a question is under debate, no motion shall Mo'tns, orbe 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 mations shall have precedence in the order in which they herein stand arranged. But a motion to postone to a day certain, to strike out the enacting clause, or postpone indefinitely, shall not again be in order on the same day, or at the same stage of the proposition.

28. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order, except Adjourn. as restricted by the "previous question." A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, or take a recess, shall be

decided without debate.

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

ration.

Reconside-

tions and proceedings authorized by this rule shall be decided without debate, whether on appeal or otherwise. 30. It shall be in order for any member who voted in the

majority on any question, for any member who voted in the negative, when the Senate was equally divided, to move a reconsideration of such vote, on the same or next succeeding day that the Senate shall be in session; and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to adjourn, and a motion to recall from the Assembly the proposition on which the vote is proposed to be But no motion to reconsider shall be in reconsidered. 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.

31. Any member may call for a division of the question, Division of 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

Papers to fore sented.

33. A member offering a resolution or an amendment to beread be- a bill, resolution or memorial, shall first read the same in his place, before presenting it to the President; and every petition, memorial, remonstrance, resolution, bill, and report of committee, shall be endorsed with its appropriate title; and immediately under the endorsement, the name of the member presenting the same shall be written.

Call of the Senate.

34. Any three members may make a call of the Senate and require absent members to be sent for, but a call of the Senate cannot be made after the voting has commenced; and the call of the Senate being ordered, and the absentees noted, the doors shall be closed, and no member permitted to leave the room until the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings in the call be suspended, or the Senate adjourn. Previous to the reception of such report, further proceedings in the call shall not be suspended, except by

a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Rules to govern Committee Whole.

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

36. Amendments made in committee of the whole shall Amend ments in be entered on a separate piece of paper, and reported to Committee the Senate by the Chairman, standing in his place, on the floor of the Senate. All amendments and other proposi-

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

37. All bills and resolutions shall be introduced by mo- Introduction 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.

38. Every bill, memorial, or joint resolution requiring Bills to be the signature of the Governor shall receive three several read three times. 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.

39. No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or Commitamended until it has been twice read. If objections are ments. 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 sec-

ond reading.

40. All bills and joint resolutions, requiring the approv- Committee al of the Governor, shall, on a second reading be considered whole to ered in committee of the whole, before they shall be acted considerall upon by the Senate: an lth -- originating in the Senate, bills. except resolutions not be uiring 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.

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

fore being considered.

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

"Shall it be ordered to a third reading?"

43. After a bill has been read a third time, no amend- Amendments shall be in order, except to fill blanks, without the ments on unanimous consent of the Senate, unless on commitment 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.

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

Clerk so Assembly.

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

45. Immediately after the passage of any bill or other

Memorials 46. Memorials to Congress, to the President of the to Congress United States, or the head of either of the departments, shall be considered in committee of the whole before being

Committees not to be absent unless adopted.

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

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

Enrollment Executive sessions.

leave be

granted.

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

Ayes and noes to be certified.

arising thereon, except the final question.

50. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in called and 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 Assem-Upon the final passage of any bill or proposition in which the concurrence of more than a majority of Senators present is required by the constitution of this State, the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be entered at large upon the journal, and it shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk to certify on the back of every such bill or proposition, the number of Senators voting for and against the passage of the same.

Presid'nt to administer

oaths. Hour of meeting.

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

52. The standing hour for the daily meeting of the Senate, shall be 10 o'clock in the morning, until the Senate direct otherwise.

53. No standing rule or order for the Senate shall be Rules not to nor shall any rule be rescinded. changed, or suspended exbe recinded without no- cept by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present. tice.

54. All resolutions introduced shall, if objection be Resolutions made to the consideration thereof, remain on the files one to day before being considered, and all resolutions involving the expenditure of money, shall, on their introduction, be referred to an appropriate committee and reported upon before being considered.

55. All bills for repealing or amending an act, shall, in Titleoflaws the title and body of the bill, designate the true title of amended to be in bill.

the act proposed to be repealed or amended.

56. No bill or resolution shall be amended by substitute, Amendm't otherwise than by striking out all after the enacting or tute how resolving clause, and inserting the substitute without an made. enacting or resolving clause.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE ASSEMBLY OF 1863.

NAME.	No. of Seat.	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Age	Years in State.	Post Offi Name of P. O.	CE Address.	Boarding Place.	Politics	
J. Allen Barber, Speaker. George Abert John Q. Adums. Denison Alcott Oliver Ashloy. Yates Ashley. Henry D. Barron. Allen C. Bates. John Bentley. J. M. Bingham. N. Burroughs. Albert Burtch. James Cahill. L. B. Caswell. James F. Chapman. Edward Collins. Jonathan Cory. Chas. B. Cox. E. F. Davis. P. V. Deuster. Benjamin Dockstader. Byron Donglas. *E. W. Edgerton. Fred S. Ellis. John W. Eviston. William W. Field. James F. Sher. Egbert Foster. Geo. H. Foster. Jacob Fowle. J. B. Frazell.	74 23 87 21 14 80 98 16 33 59 6 6 93 5 41 76 31 83 28 15 21 18 35 44 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	Lawyer Contractor Farmer Farmer Farmer Produce dealer Lawyer Builder Lawyer Lawyer Lawyer Lawyer Farmer Merchant	Vermont. France. Massachusetts. Connecticut. New York. Hreland. Vermont. Pennsylvania. Ireland. New York. Massachusetts. New York. New Hampshire. Pennsylvania New York. England New York.	52 46 46 61 42 39 29 40 34 54 55 46 47 53 27 49 38 47 53 33 33 34 47 53 35 47 47 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49	25 19 9 17 18 12 18 14 8 15 17 13 26 22 21 16 23 33 30 10 27 16 20 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	Lancaster Milwaukee Fall River Sp'g Valley. Fox Lake Pardeeville F's St. Croix Janesville Milwaukee. Palmyra Waukesha Mayville Root Creek Root Creek Footville River Falls Oshkosh Milwaukee Plymouth Appleton Waterville Green Bay Milwaukee Fennimore Eastman Foster Whij cwater, Emi'ld Grovô Wonewoc	Grant Milwaukee Columbia. Rock Dodge Columbia. Polk Rock Milwaukee Jefferson Waukesha J Dodge Manitowoc Jefferson Grant Milwaukee Winnebago Milwaukee Sheboygan Outagamio Waukesha Brown Milwaukee Chadou Winnebago Milwaukee Sheboygan Coutagamio Waukeeha Brown Milwaukee Grant Grant Waukeeha Brown Milwaukee Grant Waukeeha Brown Milwaukee Grant Waukeeha Milwaukee Grant Waukeeha Milwaukee Grant Milwaukee Juneau	P. L. Carman Rheinischer Hof. P. L. Carman Mrs. Austin Thos. Chynoweth Thos. Chynoweth Mrs. Austin Mrs. Austin Mrs. Thorn Mrs. Thorn Mrs. Thorn Capitol House Thomas Hood Thomas Hood Kinney's Hotel. Mrs. Thorn Wm. Pyncheon Thomas Hood Rheinischer Hof. American House Mrs. Hayes Thomas Hood Kinney's Hotel P. L. Carman Mrs. Wilson Dr. Chittenden Mrs. Austin Mrs. Austin Mrs. Austin	Rep. Dem. Rep. Rep. Rep. Rep. Rep. Rep. Rep. Rep	LIST OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

	Rep.	
koloy	Rep.	
mmi	Rep.	
yes	Rep.	
11	Dem.	
uso	Rep.	
House	Dem.	
n	Rep.	
n	Dem.	
ood	Rep.	
nell	Rep.	
er Hof.	Dem.	
use	Dem.	
ens	Dem.	
gh	Rep.	
011	Dem.	
gh	Rep.	
11	Dem.	
011	Rep.	
House	Dem.	
n	Dem.	
orton.	Rep.	
t	Rep.	
House	Rep.	
Iotel	Dem.	
nden	Dem.	
ood	Rep.	
gh	Rep.	
r Hof.	Dem.	
House	Rep.	
ell	Rep.	
n	Rep.	
n	Dem.	
use	Dem.	
Bergen	Rep.	
use	Dem.	
ood	Dem.	

Rep.

CALCULATE DESTRUCTION OF THE PARTY OF THE PA								
Edwin H. Galloway	1 97	Lumberman	New York	1 36	111	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Capitol House 1
II. L. Gilmore	27	Farmer	New York	36	21	North Cape	Racine	Miss Bright
Geo. C. Ginty	78	Editor	Canada	24	10	Oconto	Oconto	E. T. Wakoloy
Robert Glenn	95	Farmer	Pennsylvania	49	25	Wyalusing	Grant	P. L. Carman
N. S. Greene	34	Miller	New York	52	17	Milford	Jefferson	E. W. Keyes
John Hanrahan	64	Farmer	Massachusetts	29	21	Goodhope	Milwaukee	Mrs. Thorn
William E. Hanson	35	Lumberman	Maine	40	8	Oshkosh	Winnebago	Capitol House
†John Harms	52	Farmer	Germany	50	23	Platteville	Grant	Wm. Tell House
B. T. Hatch	82	Farmer	Vermont	48	:20	Kenodia	Kenosha	Mrs. Thorn
Henry Hayes	66	Carp'ter & Jn'r	Canada	32	16	Cascado	Sheboygan	Mrs. Thorn
-C. R. Head	96	Physician	New York	41	23	Albion	Dane	Thomas Hood
T. W. Hill	26	Farmer	New York	46	21	Springfield	Walworth	Mrs. Donnell
Henry Hildebrandt	7	Farmer	Prussia	26	13	Station	Washington	Rheinischer Hof.
M. Hogan	17	Farmer	Ireland	37	12	Mena dia	Winnebago	Capitol House
George Hyer	49	Printer	New York	42	26	Madison	Dane	J. T. Stevens
William W. Jackson	86	Farmer	New York	49	9	Tomah	Monroe	Mrs. Hough
Oscar F. Jones	48	Lawyer	New York	30	10	Juneau	Dodge	Mrs. Wilson
Otis B. Lapham	19	Lawyer	New York	44	.).)	Friendship	Adams	Mrs. Hough
Martin Larkin, jr	20	Law Student	New Jersey	22	13	Milwaukeo	Milwaukee	Mrs. Thorn
James H. Layne	67	Farmer	Virginia	50	9	Viroquat	Vernon	Mrs. Wilson
John F. McCollum	12	Farmer	Pennsylvania	47	12	Trenton	Dodge	American House
David McFarland	63	Farmer	New York	40	17			Mrs. Thorn
W. H. Miller	62	Farmer		46	ii	Highland	Iowa	
O. C. Munroe	17		Maine	44	18	Door Creek	Dane,	John B. Norton.
A. W. Newman	89	Farmer	Vermont			Racine	Racine	Miss Bright American House
	54	Lawyer	New York	28	5	Tromp'leau.	Trempealeau	
Charles Octling		Farmer	Germany	52	16	Howard'sGr	Sheboygan	Madison Hotel
Samuel O'Hara	8	Farmer	New York	42	13	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Dr. Chittenden
A. K. Osborn	36	Lawyer	New York	38	13	Iola	Waupacca	Thomas Hood
Enos M. Philips	11	Clergyman	Pennsylvania	53	13	Big Valley	La Crosse	Mrs. Hough
Adam Portner	71	Mason	Germany	46	20	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Rheinischer Hof.
Carl C. Pope	88	Lawyer	Vermont	28	7	Bl'kRiv F'lls	Jackson	American House
Samuel Pratt	100	Farmer	Massachusetts	55	18	Sp'g Prairie.	Walworth	Mrs. Donnell
Daniel B. Priest	92	Lawyer	Indiana	32	11	Viroqua	Vernon	Mrs. Wilson
Robert Power	72	Farmer	New Foundland	26	13	Ozaukee	Ozaukee	Mrs. Thorn
Levi P. Powers	60	Lawyer	Vermont	33	12	Ur'd Rapids	Wood	Capitol House
Lloyd T. Pullen	1-1-1	Mor't& Man'f'r	Maine	38	- 8	Argyle	Lafayette	P.H. Van Bergen
E. K. Rand	91	Contractor	New York	29	12	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Capitol House
Silas Richardson	58	Farmer	Vermont	50	6	Waukesha	Waukesha	Thomas Hood
* Seat contested by L.	B. Se	eymour. Dem.	† Seat conteste	d by	John	H. Rountree,	and given to conte	stant February 6, 18

ary 6, 1863.

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

40 2004/00/2010/2010	No. of Seat	4800	Target Salary		urs tate.	Post Office	Address.		
NAME.	ofS	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Age	Yer in S	Name of P. O.	County.	Boarding Place.	Politics
James Robinson. Emil Rothe John H. Rountree Alden S. Sanborn Adam Schantz Martin Schottler Daniel Shanahan J. R. Sharpstein Mathias Simon S. W. Smith W. H. Smith David G. Snover Joseph Spaulding A. W. Starks William Starr Charles H. Sturtevant H. T. Taylor H. T. Taylor Horatio S. Thomas C. M. Treat A. J. Turner John H. Vivian Ferdinand Wagner John Walworth Wm. C. Webb Ezna Wescott Walter S. Wescott F. M. Wheeler Joseph White Alonzo Wilcox George Wright Carl Zillier	9 22 13 50 69 68 51 55 81 43 57 73 22 44 56 64 62 59 30 79 38 56 61 73	Merchant Lawyer Farmer. Lawyer Merchant. Farmer Lawyer Merchant. Farmer Clerk. Merchant. Farmer Farmer Farmer Farmer Farmer Farmer Farmer Farmer Harwer Harmer Farmer	New York. Prussia Kentucky Vermont Germany. Germany. Ireland. New York. Germany New York. Illinois. New Jersey. Pennsylvania. Massachusetts. Connecticut. Vermont. New York.	35 36 58 41 43 29 46 39 37 41 29 41 45 45 46 39 41 45 45 46 45 46 45 46 46 45 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46	14 13 36 16 17 15 16 22 17 15 17 23 20 8 27 22 13 14 15 17 23 17 23 17 23 17 23 20 17 23 20 17 23 20 21 23 21 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	Chilton	Calumet	Dr. Chittenden Mrs. H. Wilson. P. L. Carman. P. L. Carman. Truman E. Bird Rheinischer Hof. Rheinischer Hof. Kinney's Hotel Mrs. Hayes Wm. Tell House American House Thomas Hood Thomas Hood Mrs. Seymour. D. H. Wright Thomas Hood Mrs. Donnell David Atwood Dr. Chittenden Mrs. Austin H. M. Lewis David Atwood Frank Smith Mrs. Wilson Thomas Hood American House Mr. Taylor Capitol House City Hotel David H. Wright John B. Norton Capitol B. Norton Capitol House	Dem. Dem. Dem. Dem. Dem. Dem. Dem. Dem.

STATISTICAL LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY OF 1863.

ST S	# T	Card Lords	www		4. 4	Post Office	Address.	Balletto allon School e
NAME.	Office.	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Age	In Star	Name of P. O.	County.	Boarding Place
John S. Dean	Chief Clerk	Clerk	Massachusetts	36	8	Madison	Dane	Home.
Ephraim W. Young	Assistant Clerk	Farmer	Maine	-11	6	Prairie du Sac	Sauk	J. B. Norton.
derrick P. Wing	Book Keeper	Lawyer	Massachusetts	29	8	Portage City	Columbia	Mrs. Roys.
. Canning Fisher	Enrolling Clerk	B'k Keep'r	New York	31	6	Janesville	Rock	F. S. Lawrence
Ierbert A. Lewis	Engrossing Clerk	Farmer	Vermont	25	10	Windsor	Dane	H. M. Lewis.
Ienry C. Hadley	Transcribing Clerk	Clerk	New York	19	16	Watertown	Jefferson	Mrs. Hough.
. M. Thomson	Sergeant-at-Arms	Editor	Pennsylvania	.(1)	13	Hartford	Washington	P.H. Van Berg'
D. Long	1st Ass't Serat-Arms	Farmer	New York	-13	23	Darien	Walworth	P.H. Van Berg'
). S. Hawley	2d Ass't Serat-Arms	Miller	Vermont	45	16	Argyle	La Fayette	P. H. Van Berg'
I. B. Patchin	Post Master	Lawyer	New York	238	5	Fremont	Waupaca	Meredith Hous
no. B. Eugene	1st Ass't Post Master	Clerk	Belgium	23	S	Green Bay	Brown	Wm. Pyncheor
scar Babcock	2d Ass't Post Master	Farmer	New York	28	17	Dacotah	Waushara	Redfield.
ranklin Kelly	Door Keeper	Farmer	New York	35	22	Whitesville	Raci ne	City Hotel
. J. Fuller	Ass't Door Keeper	Mechanic	Massachusetts	40	8	Lake Mills	Jefferson	Meredith Hous
P. Davis	Ass't Door Keeper	Mechanic	New York	::1	17	Attica	Green	City Hotel.
Vm. C. Lesure	Ass't Door Keeper	Farmer	Massachusetts	53	20	B'k River Falls	Jackson	American H's
I. II. Hayward	Fireman	Farmer	Massachusetts	60	18	Dorset	Monroe	Ole Thompson
hilip Carey	Fireman	Mechanic	Ireland	57	18	Kenosha	Kenosha	Mrs. Austin.
ver Knudsen	Fireman	Farmer	Norway	39	15	Albion	Dane	Ole Stevenson.
dam Waltz	Messenger	Farmer	Pennsylvania	36	11	Baraboo	Sauk	P. S. Smith.
ames E. Dean	Messenger	Student	Massachusetts	12	8	Madison	Dane	Home.
ichard L. Hayward	Messenger	Printer	Wisconsin	16	16	Kingston	Green Lake	American H's
dgar C.M'Laughlin	Messenger	Student	Wisconsin	18	18	Whitewater	Walworth	II. P. Starks.
atrick W. Lannen	Messenger	Student	Massachusetts	16	7	Madison	Dane	Home.
Vm. H. Miller	Messenger	Student	Vermont	1.1		Madison	Dane	Home.
ouis Sholes	Messenger	Student	Wisconsin	13	13	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	W. C. Bradley
eo. D. Potter	Messenger	Student	New York	13	6	Janesville	Rock	O. C. Willey.
fark W. Bailey	Messenger	Student	Indiana	14	12	Boscobel	Grant	P. L. Carman

ASSEMBLY.

OFFICERS

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY

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

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

On Federal Relations-Messrs. Pope, Starr, Sanborn, Osborn,

and Deuster.

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

On Ways and Means-Messrs. Barron, Hyer, Bates, Treat, and

Snover.

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

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

On Railroads-Messrs. Field, Larkin, Galloway, Pullen, Cory,

Douglas, Green, Frazell and Schantz.
On Internal Improvements—Messrs. Turner, Ellis, Taylor,

Sturtevant and Chapman.

On State Prison-Messrs. Stark, Field, Zillier, Wheeler and Pærtner.

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

On Medical Societies and Medical Colleges-Messrs. Head,

Vivian, Hyer, Philips and Alcott.

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

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

On Roads, Bridges and Ferries-Messrs. Jackson, Jones, Pratt, Layne and White. On Expiration and Re-enactment of Laws-Messrs. Osborn, New-

man, Abert, O. Ashley and Schottler.

On Education, School and University Lands-Messrs. Starr, Rothe, Cox, Adams and Ellis. On Swamp and Overflowed Lands-Messrs. Y. Ashley, Spauld-

ing, Wagner, Jackson and Power. On Agriculture and Manufactures - Messrs. Munroe, O. Ashley,

Foster, Glenn and Hogan.

On Mining and Smelting-Messrs. Pullen, Chapman, W. S. Wescott, Harms and McFarland.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On Investigation-Messrs. Galloway and Robinson.

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

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

MEETING, QUORUM, PRIVILEGES, ETC.

Hour of meeting.

1. The hour for the meeting of the Assembly, shall be at 91/2 o'clock, A. M.

Quorum.

2. A majority of all the members elected to the Assembly must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; a smaller number, however, can adjourn from time to time, and shall have power to compel the attendance of absent members.

Leave of absence.

3. No member or officer of the Assembly, unless from illness or other cause he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the sessions of the Assembly during an entire day, without first having obtained leave of absence; and no one shall be entitled to draw pay while absent more than one entire day, without leave, except he be confined by sickness at the seat of government.

Contest' ts for seats.

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

Admission to the floor.

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

Dist'rb'nce in lobby.

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

Reading ited.

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

OF THE OFFICERS.

8. The Assembly shall choose, viva voca one of their Duties of Speaker. own number to occupy the chair. He shall be styled SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY. He shall hold his office during one session of the Assembly.

420 do

It shall be the general duty of the Speaker-

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

To announce the business before the Assembly in the

order in which it is to be acted upon ;

To receive and submit, in the proper manner, all mo-

tions and propositions presented by the members;

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

To restrain the members, when engaged in debate, with-

in the rules of order;

To enforce on all occasions the observance of order and

decorum among the members;

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

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

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

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

er shall vote on a call of the yeas and nays.

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

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

the return of the Speaker.

11. A Clerk shall be elected at the commencement of Duties of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the As-Clerk. sembly; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily procceding 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.

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

seal, and attested by the Clerk.

13. A Sergeant-at-Arms shall be elected at the com- Duties of mencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Assembly. It shall be his duty to execute all at-Arms.

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

OF THE COMMITTEES.

Committ's.

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

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

15. The following Committees shall be Joint Commit-Committees tees, and shall be constituted as follows:

On Claims.*—Five from Assembly; three from Senate.
 On Public Printing.?—Three from Assembly; two from Senate.
 On Envestigation.†—Two from Assembly; one from Senate.

4. On Local Legislation. +- Three from Assembly; two from Senate.

^{*} See Secs. 18 to 22, inclusive, of Chap. 9, Revised Statues, page 122. 2 See Secs. 22 and 23, of Chap. 114, Laws of 1858, (Revised Statuets,

page 97).
† See Secs. 16 and 17, of Chap. 9, Revised Statues, page 121. See Chap. 370, General Laws of 1860, page 381.

16. Select or Special Committees may be raised on mo- Select tion, or by resolution, designating the number and object, Committ's. and, unless otherwise ordered, shall be appointed by the

17. Any Committee required or entitled to report upon Majority a subject referred to them, may make a majority and mi- and Minornority report; and any member of such Committee, dis- ty Reports. senting 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.

18. Every Committee, in reporting upon any bill or Title of bill memorial, shall recite at length in their report, the title to be recited

of such bill or memorial, as well as the number thereof.

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

20. Whenever an Asam'dy bill, which is fairly written, without interlineation or erasure, is ordered to be en- Engresm't grossed for a third reading, without amendment, the Com-mittee on Engrossed Bills may report such bill back to

the House as the engrossed bill.

[7 MANUAL.]

21. The Committee on Enrolled Bills shall not report Report on any bill as correctly enrolled, that has any words inter-enrolled lined therein, or when any words have been erased there-bills.

22. It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Com on En-Bills to report at any time, except when questions are to report at

being taken, or a call of the house is being had.

23. No standing or select committee, nor any member No substithereof, shall report any "substitute" for any bill or bills tuterequirreferred to such committee, which substitute relates to a ing differdifferent subject, or is intended to accommodate a different be reported purpose, than that of the original bill for which it is reported, or which if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different from the title of the original bill. And every substitute bill so reported, shall be rejected whenever the Assembly is advised that the same is in violation of this rule. And this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Assembly.

JOURNAL AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

printed in pamphlet form, and laid upon the desks of members the following morning. The journal need not be read, unless the Assembly order otherwise. Any member discovering any error in the journal, may call the

24. The journal of each day's proceedings shall be Journal.

any time

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

Order of business.

- 25. After an opportunity shall have been given to correct the journal, the order of business shall be as follows:
- 1. Letters, petitions, memorials, accounts. remonstrances, and accompaning 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. Messages and other Executive communications.

5. Messages from the Senate.

6. Bills and resolutions from the Senate on their first and second readings.

7. Senate bills on their third reading.

- 8. Assembly bills ready for a third reading. 9. Bills reported by a committee of the whole. 10. Bills in which a committee of the whole has made progress, and
- obtained leave to sit again. 11. Bills not yet considered in committee of the whole.

Morning hour.

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

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, BILLS, ETC.

Petitions sented.

27. Petitions, memorials, communications, and other &c. how pre 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

Resolutions be nedorsed

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

Bills, to be Endorsed.

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

Bills how Frst readi'g of bills.

30. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, introduced. or by order of the honse on a report of the committee. 31. The first reading of a bill shall be for information,

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

Bills not committed until twice

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

dered by the Assembly.

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

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

the Assembly.

35. The second and third reading of all bills appropri- Second and ating money shall be at length; and a suspension of this third readrule shall not be made without the unanimous consent of ing of bills the Assembly. the Assembly.

36. Every bill shall receive three several readings pre-Three readvious to its passage, but no bill shall receive its second and ings of bills

third readings on the same day.

37. All bills, resolutions, memorials, &c., requiring the Bills to be approval of the Governor, shall, after the second reading, considered be considered by the house in committee of the whole, in commit-before they shall be taken up and considered by the As-whole. sembly.

HOW BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

38. When any member is about to speak in debate or MrSpeaker deliver any matter to the Assembly, he shall arise from his to be adseat, and respectfully address the Speaker, and shall con-dressed. fine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality

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

first to speak.

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

41. No member shall speak except in his place nor more speaking than twice on any question, except on leave of the Assem- twice or bly.

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

outof place

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

speaking. 43. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be order du- received, exceptring debate

1—To adjourn; 2—To lay on the table;

3-For the previous question;

4—To postpone to a day certain; 5—To commit to a standing committee;

6-To commit to a select committee;

-To amend;

8-To postpone indefinitely.

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

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

able. Motions not to be same day.

45. A motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall not be again renewed on allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill

or proposition.

Motions &c.

46. When a motion is made, it shall be stated by the howstated, Speaker, or read by the Clerk, previous to debate. If any member require it, all motions (except to adjourn, postpone or commit,) shall be reduced to writing. Any motion may be withdrawn, by consent of the House, before division or amendment.

Questions, how put.

47. All questions shall be put in this form: "Those who are of opinion (as the case may be,) say aye. contrary opinion say no." And in doubtful cases, any member may call for a division.

48. It shall be competent for one-sixth of the members Aves & Noes when taken present, when a question is taken, to call for the ayes and

noes, which shall be recorded by the Clerk.

Every mem

Filling

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

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

51. In filing blanks, the largest sum and longest time

blanks. shall first be put. 52. In all cases, when the Assembly is equally divided, Tie vote.

the question shall be lost.

53. When a motion or question has been once deter-Reconsider mined, either in the affirmative or negative, it shall always ation. be in order for any member of the majority, or where the Assembly is equally divided, for any member who voted in

the negative, to move for a reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day. A motion to reconsider being put and lost, shall not be renewed.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

54. Any fifteen members may make a call of the house Call of the and require absent members to be sent for; but a call of house. the house cannot be made after the voting has com-

55. A call of the house being ordered, the Sergeant-at-Nomember Arms shall close the doors, and no member shall be al- eave the lowed to leave the room.

lroom.

56. The Clerk shall immediately call the roll of mem- Absentees bers, and note the absentees, whose names shall be read, in. and entered upon the journal in such manner as to show who are absent with leave, and who are absent without leave. The Clerk shall furnish the Sergeant-at-Arms with a list of those who are absent without leave; and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall forthwith proceed to find and bring in such absentees.

57. While the Assembly is under a call, no business Nobusishall be transacted, except to receive and act upon the re-ness to be port of the Sergeant-at-Arms; and no motion shall be in transacted under call order, except a motion to adjourn, and a motion to suspend further proceedings under the call-which motions shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the motion to

suspend further proceedings under the call shall not be

adopted unless a majority of all the members elect vote in favor thereof.

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

59. The Sergeant-at-Arms may make report of his proceedings at any time, which report may be accepted, and Sergeantfurther proceedings under the call thereby dispensed with; at-Arms. but the motion to accept such report shall be determined by yeas and neas, and it shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect shall vote in favor thereof. If such report be not accepted, the Sergeant-at-Arms

Rule 55.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

shall proceed to a completion of his duties, as required by

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

The previous question being moved, fifteen members

Main question. concurring therein may order the same; the previous ques-"Shall the tion being ordered, the question shall be: main question be now put?"-which question shall be The main question being determined by year and nays. ordered, to be now put its effect shall be to put an end and bring the Assembly to a direct vote upon to all debate, the pending amendments, and then upon the main question.

Main question not orderered.

62. Waen, on taking the previous question, the Assembly shall decide that the main question shall not now be put, the main question shall remain as the question before the house, in the same stage of proceedings, as before the previous question was moved.

Call of h'se in order once.

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

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Com. of the W Zole.

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

Rules in

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

Report of Com mittee

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

PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

67. Amendments made in the Committee of the Whole. ments m'de shall not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the in Com. not chair, unless required by one or more of the members. to be read.

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

"Shall it be read a third time?"

69. Every Assembly bill and resolution ordered to be Engrossengrossed and read a third time, shall be re-written in a bills. plain hand, with all amendments, before being read a third time, except as is provided for in Rule 20.

70. On the third reading of a bill or resolution, no Moamend-ment on 3d amendment, except to fill blanks, shall be received, ex-reading.

cept by the unanimous consent of the members present.

71. A bill or a resolution may be recommitted at any Recommit-11. A bill of a resolution may be recommitted at any mentant time previous to its passage; if any amendment be reported ments and upon such commitment, the question shall be upon con-thereon. curring in the amendment, and the question for its engrossment and third reading may then be put.

72. Upon the third reading of each Assembly bill, the Question question shall be staied thus: "This bill having been read on passage three several times, the question is, 'Shall the bill pass ?' ?? of billis. Upon the third reading of Senate bills, the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is, 'Shall the bill be concurred in?' "

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

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS.

74. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, ex-Motion to cept when the House is voting; but this rule shall not adjourn. authorize any member to move an adjournment while another member has the floor.

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

SUSPENDING AND CHANGING RULES, ETC.

76. No standing rule or order of the Assembly shall be Suspension rescinded or changed, without one day's notice being and alteragiven of the motion therefor. Nor shall any rule be sus- tion of pended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the Rules. members present. Nor shall the order of business, as established by the rules of the Assembly, be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

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

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

Messages.

- When a message shall be sent from the Senate to the Assembly, it shall be announced at the door of the Assembly by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it may be sent.
 - 2. The same ceremony shall be observed when a mes-

sage shall be sent from the Assembly to the Senate.

By whom sent.

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

Rejected bills and

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

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

Papers to go with the bill.

6. Each house shall transmit to the other all papers on

which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

Order requesting concurrence.

7. When a bill, resolution, or memorial, shall have passed either house, and requires the concurrence of the other, it shall be transmitted to said house without entering an order upon the journal of the house in which it passed, requesting the concurrence of the other house.

OF JOINT COMMITTEES.

Joint Committees.

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

On Claims.
 —Three from Senate; five from Assembly.
 On Public Printing.
 —Two from Senate: three from Assembly.
 On Investigation.
 —Two from Senate; two from Assembly.

4. On Local Legislation.; Two from Senate; three from Assembly.

9. The Committees of the two houses on State Prison, and on Charitable and Benevolent Institutions, shall act jointly in visiting the State institutions, and in reporting upon the condition of such institutions.

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

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

^{*}See Secs. 18 to 22, inclusive, of Chap. 9, Revised Statutes, page 122. 2See Secs. 22 and 23, of Chap. 114, Laws of 1858, (Revised Statutes, page 97.)

10. Whenever any report of a Joint Committee, or other Printing of document. shall be presented to both houses of the Legis- reports. lature, 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.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

11. In all cases of disagreement between the Senate Committees of conand Assembly, if either house shall request a conference, ference. and appoint a committee for that purpose, the other house shall appoint a similar committee. Such committees shall. at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their chairmen, meet in the conference chamber, and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective houses for or against the disagreement, and confer freely thereon; and they shall be authorized to report to their respective houses such modifications or amendments as they may think advisable.

12. After each house shall have adhered to their dis- Adherence agreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

to disagreement fatal.

ACTS OF A GENERAL NATURE.

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

read if amended as proposed. 14. It shall be in the power of each house to amend any Each amendment made by the other to any bill, memorial or House may amend.

resolution.

OF BILLS PASSED.

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

When a bill is duly enrolled, it shall be examined Examinaby the committees of the two houses on Enrolled Bills, tion of enacting jointly, who shall carefully compare the enrolled rolled bills. bill with the engrossed bill as passed in the two houses .-Said committee shall correct any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bill, and make their report forthwith to the house in which the bill originated.

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

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

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

Resolut'ns to take the same course as bills.

'ns
the
presented to the Governor for his approval, shall also, in
as the same manner, be previously enrolled, examined and
signed, and then be presented in the same manner, and
by the same committee, as is provided in case of bills.

OF CLAIMS, ETC.

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

All papers claiming money to be preserved. 21. All petitions, claims, bills, accounts, or demands, asking for an appropriation of money, shall be preserved by the committee to whom the same may be referred; and such committee shall endorse on every such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, whether they report in favor of allowing or disallowing the same; and if in favor of allowing part thereof only, then the sum so reported. After such committee shall have reported upon the same, such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, and every one of them, shall be delivered to the Chief Clerk of the house in which the same was first presented, to be filed by such Clerk, and delivered at the close of the session, to the Secretary of State.

Appropriation of money.

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

JOINT CONVENTIONS, ETC.

Joint con-

23. Whenever there shall be a joint convention of the two houses, the proceedings shall be entered at length on the journal of each House. The Lieutenant-Governor, or President of the Senate, shall preside over such joint convention, and the Chief Clerk of the Senate shall act as Clerk thereof, assisted by the Chief Clerk of the Assembly; Provided, That the Lieutenant-Governor shall not act in said convention except as presiding officer, and in no case shall have the right to give a casting vote.

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

MANUAL OF

CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

ORGANIZATION.

The Legislature convenes at 12, o'clock M., on the second Wednes-

day in January in each year.

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

The Secretary of State furnishes to the clerk a certified statement of the names of the members elect, which is read. The members, then advance to the Clerk's desk, generally, the delegation of

each county by itself, and subscribe the oath of office.

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

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

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

to proceed to business.

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

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

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

The Clerk announces the result, and names a committee to conduct the Speaker elect to the chair; the other elections proceed in

the same manner, except that when the result is announced by the Speaker, the officer elect advances to the Clerk's desk and is sworn in by the Speaker.

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

resolution, to inform the Senate of the fact.

A Joint Committee of both Houses is then appointed to convey a like message to the Governor, and inform him that the Houses are

in readiness to receive any communication from him.

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

The message has been read sometimes by his Private Secretary,

and sometimes by the Clerk of one of the Houses.

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

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

in Committee of the Whole.

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

DRAWING OF SEATS.

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

The method heretofore pursued, is as follows:

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

behind the seats.

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

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

pleted.

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 hey cents for each day's attendance during the session, and ten cents for every find the shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the Legislature, on the most usual route."—Con. Art. 4. Sec. 21.

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

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

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

PAY OF OFFICERS.

Chapter 106, General Laws, 1860.

There is hereby annually appropriated, out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to pay the per diem of officers of the Legislature, as follows: To the Chief Clerks, each, five dollars; to the Assistant Clerks, and Sergeant-at-Arms, each, four dollars; to all other clerks, Postmaster and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, each, three dollars; to the Assistant Postmaster. Doorkeeper and Firemen, each two dollars and fifty cents; to all Messengers, each, one dollar and fifty cents.

SEC. 2. The per diem hereby established shall only be allowed from the commencement to the adjournment of the Legislature, and each of the officers mentioned in this act is hereby authorized to receive his per diem from the Treasury on the certificate of the presiding officers of their respective houses, as to the number of days

attendance.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SPEAKER.—The duties of this officer are generally as follows: To open the session, at the time to which the Assembly is adjourned by taking the chair and calling the members to order;

To announce the business before the Assembly in the order in

which it is to be acted upon;

To receive and submit, in the proper manner, all motions and

propositions presented by the members ;

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

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

To enforce on all occasions the observance of order and decorum

among the members;

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

To authenticate, by his signature, when necessary, all the acts,

orders and proceedings of the Assembly;

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

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

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

It is his duty to prepare an index to the Journal. at the close of the session, and to be present at the opening of the next session, and attend to such preliminary business as may be necessary, and conduct the proceedings therein until a Speaker is elected, and perform the duties of clerk thereof until his successor is chosen

and qualified.

He is by law responsible for the safe keeping of all bills and other documents in possession of the Assembly, and for the proper registry of all proceedings; and is required, at the close of the session, to deposit all papers in his possession as Chief Clerk, properly classified and labelled, with the Secretary of State.

A more detailed description of the labors connected with the

clerkship will be found under the next head.

REGULATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK.

To insure a systematic and correct performance of the duties of their department, the Chief Clerks of the two Houses have established the following regulations

DUTIES OF DEPUTIES.

THE ASSISTANT CLERK-It is his special duty:

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

2. To officiate at the reading desk when required by the Clerk;

and in case of his absence, to perform his duties generally.

3. To label and file in their appropriate places all papers pre-

sented, with proper dates and references.

4. To select each day all papers ordered to be printed, make a list thereof in the book provided for that purpose, and send them to the State Printer, taking his receipt therefor.

5. To keep a list of all absentees on leave, &c.

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

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

2. To distribute to the proper committee, or officers, all bills,

petitions and other papers referred.

3. To make out all certificates for per diem and mileage, ready

for the signature of the Speaker and Clerk.

4. To prepare the Messages to be delivered to the other House, and when not otherwise occupied, to help the Assistant Clerk in the performance of his duties.

THE ENGROSSING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

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

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

THE EXROLLING CLERK-It is his special duty:

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

THE TRANSCRIBING CLERK .- It is his special duty:

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

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

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

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

3. Perfect courtesy must at all times be maintained towards members, reporters, associate deputies, and all who have business to transact with the department; and interference with legislation

cannot be allowed under any circumstances.

TO MEMBERS, OFFICERS AND REPORTERS.

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

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

He should have the printed bills and other documents in his possession so classified and arranged that he can at once answer any call upon him for them. His assistants 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, except those in particular attendance upon the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, who are appointed by said officers respectively.

DUTIES OF MESSENGERS.

1st. To be in attendance from 8 o'clock, A. M., until 10 o'clock, P. M., every day (Sunday's excepted), whether the Assembly is in session or not.

2d. To receive the Journals and printed bills from the Sergeantat-Arms, and arrange them in order on the file of each member.

3d. Not to leave the Assembly during the morning hour, or absent themselves from the sessions of the Assembly during an entire day

except upon leave of the Speaker or Clerk.

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

several members to the Clerk, when presented.

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

quiring it.

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

STATIONERY.

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

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

can order more stationery than will amount to \$15.

NEWSPAPERS.

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

16, General Laws 1861, which is as follows: SEC. 1. Members of the Legislature, the Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly, are hereby authorized, during each session of the Legislature, to take such newspapers as each may choose, at the expense of the State, at a cost not to exceed twenty dollars to each member and officer named, for the session.

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

POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.

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

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

PROCESS OF PASSING BILLS.

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

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

"Mr. Spaaker :"

If recognized, the Speaker responds .

"The gentleman from-"

The member announces:

"I ask leave to introduce a bill."

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

"First reading of the bill."

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

"Second reading of the bill."

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

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

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

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

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

· If decided affirmatively, the bill is sent by the Chief Clerk to the Engrossing Clerk, for engrossment. Upon its return, engrossed, the original and engrossed bills are placed in the hands of the committee on engrossed bills, who compare them, and correct any er-

rors which they may find. When found correct, or made so, the Committee report them to the House, as correctly engrossed, when the original is filed by the Chief Clerk, and the engrossed bill goes into the order of "Bills ready for a third reading."

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

says as follows:

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

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

Going through with a similar process in the Senate, it is return-

ed with a message announcing their action upon it.

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

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

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

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

"Shall this bill be ordered to a third reading !"

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

"Shall this bill be concurred in?"

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

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

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

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

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

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

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

the motion is.

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

In the second case it is,

"That the Assembly do not resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the General File of bills."

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

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

Committee of the Whole."

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

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

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

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

"The first section is as follows:

The Chairman then reads the first section, and asks-

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

If none are offered, the Chairman says:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"That the committee rise, and report."

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

"It is moved that the committee do now rise and report [or otherwise, as the case

may be."]
"Is the committee ready for the question?
"Gentlemen:—Those who are of opinion that this committee do now [rise and report,] say Aye; those of a contrary opinion, say No."

In case of doubt a division must be had, as the ayes and noes can-

not be called in Committee of the Whole. When the committee rises, the Speaker resumes his seat, and the Chairman, in his place on the floor, reports as follows:

"Mr. Speaker."

The Speaker answers,

"Mr. Chairman."

Who reports-

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

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

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

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

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

CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

"Is the committee ready for the question?

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

In case the amendment is reconsidered, the Speaker says:

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

FORMS.

OF TITLES:

No. - A., a bill to ----.

Repealing Bill:

"To repeal chapter - of the Revised Statutes, entitled of -

Appropriation Bill:

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

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

No. -, A.

A BILL to change the name of Andrew Jackson, to James Madison.

MR. GORDON.

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

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

FOR REPORTS, the following form is used:

"The committee on --, to which was referred Bill No. -, A., a bill to-"Respectfully report the same back to the House with an amendment, and recommend its passage when amended or,

"and recommend that it do pass;" or,
"and recommend that it be indefinitely postponed; or,
"and recommend that it be referred to 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 The form of a subpœna is as follows: papers.

"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.

"Hercof fail not, under the penalty in such case made and provided.
"Given at the Assembly Chamber, in the city of Madison aforesaid, this —

- A. D. 18--.

"Attest :

" Speaker of the Assembly.

"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;

-, chairman of the joint committee appointed to investigate -

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

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

"Given at the Assembly Chamber, in the city of Madison aforesaid, this -

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:

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 -

To which the defaulter pleads before punishment is inflicted. Another form is as follows:

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;

"24. 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 34 nor more than 10."—Conn. Art. IV, Sec. 2.
"One from each Assembly District."—Chap. 216, Gen. Laws, 1861—(which provides for 100 Assembly Districts.)

To expel a member-67.

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

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

"A majority."-Cons., Art. IV, Sec. 7.

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

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

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

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

To adjourn from day to day-

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

To compel the attendance of absent members-

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

To agree to an amendment of the constitution-51.

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

To recommend a Constitutional Convention-

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

To contract a public debt-51 affirmative votes.

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

To pass any bill, resolution or motion-

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

To make a call of the House-15.

"Fifteen members."-Rule 54.

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

"A majority present."—Rule 61.
(See table on page 125.)

To suspend the rules-(at least 34.)

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE

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

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

SENATE DISTRICTS,

WITH THE NAMES OF SENATORS SINCE THE APPORTIONMENT OF 1861.

No.	DISTRICTS.	1862.	1863.
1 2 3 4 5	Sheboygan County Brown and Kewauneo Ozaukee County Washington County The 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th, and 9th wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Milwaukee and Granville in the County of	Hugh Cunning	Edward Hicks.
6	Milwankee. 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 Country of Milwaylee.	Chas. Quentin	Wm. K. Wilson.
7 8 9 10 11	in the County of Milwaukee. Racine County Kenosha County Jureau, Adams, and Waushara Waukesha County 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	Wm. L. Utley II. S. Thorp J. S. Kingston Geo. C. Pratt	T. D. Morris. H. S. Thorp. A. M. Kimball. Geo. C. Pratt.
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Dane. Walworth County. La Fayette County. Sauk County. Grant County. Grant County. 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 Wau- and the south ward of the village of Wau-	Wyman Spooner. Samuel Cole S. S. Wilkinson. L. W. Joiner Milas K. Young. Ezra A. Foot	Wyman Spooner Jas. H. Earnest. S. S. Wilkinsou, Geo. L. Frost. Milas K. Young.
19 20 21 22	pun The Counties of Manitowee and Calumet Fond du Lac County Winnebago County The Counties of Outaramie. Shawanew. Ocon-	Joel Rich Geo. A. Jenkins G. W. Mitchell. S. M. Hay	Joseph Vilas, j G. W. Mitchell. J. B. Hamilton.
23 24 25 26	to, and Door. Jefferson County. Green County. Columbia County. The towns of Dane, Roxbury, Mazo Manie, Black Earth, Berry, Blue Mounds, Spring Dale, Verona, Fitchburg, Oregon, Mont- rose, Primrose, Perry, Madison, and the city of Madison, in the County of Dane	Thos. R. Hudd E. Montgomery E. A. West G. W. Hazleton.	J. D. Clapp. E. A. West. J. Bowman.
27 28	The Counties of Waupacu, Portage, Wood, and Marathon The Counties of Pierce, St. Croix, Polk' Dallas, Burnett, Douglas, La Pointe, and Ashland	E. L. Browne	A. S. McDill.

SENATE DISTRICTS-(Continued.)

No.	DISTRICTS.	1862.	1863.
20	The Counties of Marquette and Green Lake.	Chas. S. Kelsev.	Chas. S. Kelsey
CO	The Counties of Richland, Crawford, and Bad Ax	N. S. Cate	W S Purdy
31	The Counties of La Crosse and Monroe	Edwin Flint	Angus Camaron
32	The Counties of Jackson, Clark, Trempea- leau, Buffalo, Pepin, Eau Claire, Dunn.	,	Ü
	and Chippewa	M D Bartlett	M. D. Bartlett.
33	The towns of Le Roy, Lomira, Williamstown, Theresa, Hubbard, Herman, Hustisford, Rubicon, Lebanon, Ashippun, and the vil-		
	lage of Horicon	Sat. Clark	Sat. Clark

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

WITH NAMES OF MEMBERS UNDER THE APPORTIONMENT OF 1861.

Durange		 _
Districts,	1822.	1860.
Adams County		Otis B. Lapham.
1st DistTowns of Hamburg, Bergen, Wheat- land, Sterling, Franklin, Harmony, Jeffer-	Ages agests	
son, Coon, and Christiana		James. H.Layne
Liberty, Kickapoo and Viroqua	J. M. Rusk Fred S. Ellis	Fred. S. Ellis.
Calumet County		J. Robinson.
Pacific, Dekorah, Lodi, West Point, and the city of Portage		A. J. Turner.
ville, Arlington, Leeds, Hampdon and Colum- bus	Wm. Dutcher	John Q. Adams.
Winnebago, Wyocena, Springvale and Court- land	R. B.Sanderson O. B. Thomas	Yates Ashley. James Fisher.
Dane County— 1stTowns of Albion, Dunkirk, Rutland, Dunn, Pleasant Spring, Christiana, Cottage Grove,		
and Blooming Grove	B. F. Adams	
Sun Pratric, Burke, Windsor, Vienna, and Westport. 3dTowns of Dane, Roxbury, Mazomanie, Black Earth, Berry, Springfield, Middleton, Cross Plains, and Vermont.	W. H. Chandler	W. H. Miller.
4thTowns of Blue Mounds, Springdale, Ve-	3	A. S. Sanborn.
rona, Fitchburg, Oregon, Montrose, Prim- rose, and Perry	N. M. Matts	George Wright. George Hyer.

DISTRICTS.	1862.	1863.
Dodge County—		
1stTowns of Fox Lake, Westford, Calamus,		
Elba, and Portland	Q. H. Barron	Oliver Ashley.
2dTowns of Shields, Lowell, Beaver Dam,		
Trenton, and the city of Beaver Dam	J. F. McCollum	J. F. McCollum.
3dTowns of Emmet, Clyman, Oak Grove, Burnett, Chester, and the 5th and 6th wards		
of the city of Watertown	H. C. Griffin	O. F. Jones.
4thTowns of Le Roy, Lomira, Theresa, Wil-	2	
namstown and Hermann	Jacob G. Mayer.	Albert Burtch.
5thTowns of Hubbard, Hustisford, Rubicon,	D D Honnook	Ford Wasman
Ashippun, and Lebanon Eau Claire, Dunn and Chippewa Counties	H W Rarnes	W H Smith
Fond du Lac County—	ii. W. Darnes	W. H. BIIII.
1stThe city of Ripon, the towns of Ripon.	and the second	
Rosendale, Eldorado, and Metomen	C. F. Hammond.	Wm. Starr.
2dTowns of Lamartine, Springvale, Alto, and		
Waupun, and the north ward of the village of Waupun	W. W. Hatcher	D M Wheeler
3dThe city of Fond du Lac and the towns of	W. W. Hatcher	r. m. wheeter.
Fond du Lac and Friendship	C. McLean	E. H. Galloway.
4thTowns of Calumet, Marshfield, Taychedah,		
Empire, and Forest	John Boyd	Sam'l O'Hara.
5thTowns of Osceola, Eden, Byron, Oakfield.	TT G TT	
Ashland, and Auburn	H. C. Hamilton	Egbert Foster.
1stTowns of Hazle Green, Smeltzer, and		
Plattville	Wm. Brandon	J. H. Rountree.
2dTowns of Jamestown, Paris, Harrison, Po-		
tosi, and Waterloo	Allen Taylor	J. F. Chapman.
3dTowns of Lancaster, Ellenboro, Lima, Clif-		- 100
ton, Liberty, and Wingville	Joseph T.Mills	J. Allen Barber.
4thTowns of Blue River, Muscoda, Water- town, Hickory Grove, Boscobel, Marion, Fen.	1	
nimore, and Millville	Wm. W. Field	Wm. W. Field.
5thTowns of Cassville, Beetown, Glen Haven,		
Tafton, Little Grant, Wyalusing, and Patch	i	
Grove	Samuel Newick	Robert Glenn.
Green County—		/ *
1stTowns of Decatur, Mt. Pleasant, Washington, Adams, York, New Glarus, Exeter		
Brooklyn, and Albany	C. D. W.Leonard	W S Wescott
2dTowns of Spring Grove, Jefferson, Sylvester,		W. B. Webeett
Monroe, Clarno, Cadiz, and Jordan	H. T. Moore	Ezra Wescott.
Green Lake County	Arch. Nichols	S. W. Smith.
Iowa County—		1
1stTown of Highland, Dodgeville, Ridgeway	Robert Wilson	D McForland
Arena, Wyoming, and Clyde 2dThe city of Mineral Point, and the towns of		D. McFarland.
Mineral Point, Mifflin, Linden, Warwick, and	il	
Moscow	. John H. Vivian.	John H. Vivian.
Jackson and Clark Counties	Carl C. Pope	Carl C. Pope.
Jefferson County-		14 1
1stTowns of Ixonia and Watertown, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 7th wards of the city o		
Watertown	Peter Rogan	Emil Rothe.
2dTowns of Milford, Waterloo, Lake Mills		man Itolio.
Oakland and Aztalan	. Walter S. Green	N. S. Green.
3dTowns of Hebron, Jefferson, Sumner		
ou Towns of Hebron, Benerson, Builder		II D Commoli
Koshkonong, and Cold Spring	. W. W. Reed	L. D. Caswell.
Koshkonong, and Cold Spring	. W. W. Reed	L. B. Caswell.

District.	1862.	1863.
Juneau County. Kewannee County. Kenocke County.	D.R.W.Williams G. W. Elliott Rephent Bassett	J. B. Frazell. Mathias Simon.
La Fayette County—	. B. Stoddard	Enos. M. Philips
1stTowns of White Oak Springs, Shullsburg, New Diggings, Burton, Elk Grove, Belmont.	1	1 7771.74
2dTowns of Wayne, Gratiot, Monticello, Centre, Wiota, Argyle, Fayette, and Willow	C. B. Jennings	Joseph White.
Springs La Pointe, Ashland, Douglass, Polls, Burnett.	Jas. Wadsworth.	Secure and recognition of the security of the
and Dallas Counties	2)	
1stTowns of Centerville, Meme, Schleserig, Eaton, Buchanan, Newton, and Rockland 2dTowns of Manitowoc Rapids, Cato, Maple	Ton Colon	T. 01.00
Grove, Franklin, Kossuth, and Cooperstown. 3dThe city of Manitowoc, and the towns of Manitowoc. Two Rivers. Mishicott. Gibson	Jas. Cahill	James Cahill.
3dThe city of Manitowoe, and the towns of Manitowee, Two Rivers, Mishicott, Gibson, and Rowley. Marathen and Weel Combies. Marquette Comby. William Research Combiners.	E. K. Rand Chas. Heeflinger.	E. K. Rand, L. P. Powers.
1stThe 1st and 7th war is of the city of		
		J. R.Sharpstein. George Abert.
2dThe 2d ward of the city of Milwaukee 3dThe 3d ward of the city of Milwaukee 4thThe 4th ward of the city of Milwaukee 5thThe 5th ward of the city of Milwaukee 6thThe 6th and 6th wards of the city of Mil	Geo. K. Gregory. J. V. V. Platto. J. M. Stowell	John W. Eviston. M. Larkin, Jr. P. V. Deuster.
6thThe 6th and 9th wards of the city of Mil- waukee	Adam Finger	Adam Pærtner.
walkee	P. J. Shumway. L. Semman	Edward Collins. John Bentley
Monroe County. Oconto, Shawanaw, and Door Counties. Outagamie County. Ozaukee County. Portage County.	Jos. M. Morrow. E. B. Stevens	W. W. Jackson. George C. Ginty.
Ozaukee County	J. A. Schletz A. S. McDill	Robert Power. Enoch Webster.
1stThe city of Racine	Calvin H. Upham	Horatio T.Taylor
Vorkville	The Dutley	O.C. Munroe.
3dTowns of Burlington, Dover, Rochester, Waterford, Norway, and Raymond		H. L. Gilmore. Jno. Walworth.
1stTowns of Center, Janesville, Magnolia, Porter and Union	N. B. Howard	Jonathan Cory.
3d Towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnstown	E. Palmer	J. Spaulding.
4th The city of Poloit and the towns of True	Sam I Miller	Jacob Fowle.
the and Beloit	A. C. Bates	A. C. Bates.
St. Croix and Pierce Counties.	Orren Guernsey. I J. W. Beardsley. C	Denison Alcott.
[9 MANUAL.]	1	

DISTRICTS.	1862.	1863.
Sauk County— 1stTowns of Westfield, Washington, Bear Creek, Franklin, Honey Creek, Sumpter, Merrimac, Prairie du Sac, Troy, and Spring Green. 2dTowns of New Buffalo, Delona, Winfield, Marston, Woodland, Ironton, Reedsburg, Excelsior, Barabco, Fairfield, Greenfield, and Freedom. Sheboygan County— 1stThe city of Sheboygan, and the towns of Sheboygan, Moselle, and Wilson. 2dTowns of Herman, Sheboygan Falls, and Lima. 3dTowns of Holland, Abbott, Scott, and Mitchell, 4thTowns of Greenbush, Plymouth, Rhine, Linden, and Russell. Trempeleau, Pepin, and Buffalo Counties. Walworth County— 1stTowns of Sharon, Walworth, Darien, and Delavan. 2d Towns of Richmond, Sugar Creek, La Grange, and Whitewater. 3dTowns of Linn, Bloomfield, Hudson, and Geneva	J. S. Tripp A. W. Starks Godfrey Stamm. J. E. Thomas S. D. Hubbard B. Dockstader Orlando Brown.	Alonzo Wilcox. A. W. Starks. Carl Zillior. Charles Oetling. Henry Hayes. B. Dockstader. A. W. Newman. Samuel Pratt. Thos. W. Hill. C. H. Sturtevan.
Washington County— 1stTowns of Wayne, Hartford, Addison, and Erin	Thomas Barry Michael Maloy Robert Salter	
1stTowns of Menomonee, Lisbon, Pewaukee, and Brookfield. 2dTowns of Morton, Oconomowoc, Summit, and Delafield. 3dTowns of Genesee, Ottowa, Eagle and Mukwonago 4thTowns of New Berlin, Waukesha, Vernon, and Muskego Waupacca County Waushara County Winnebago County 1stThe city of Oshkosh, and towns of Vinland, Oshkosh, and Algoma. 2dTowns of Neenah, Menasha, Clayton, Winchester, Wolf River, Poygan, and Winneconne 3dTowns of Black Wolf, Nekemi, Utica, Nepeuskum, Rushfield, and Omro	G. W. Brown Sam'l Thompson Peter D. Gifford. W.A. Vanderpool C. D. Combs Wm. C. Webb W. E. Hanson	E. W. Edgerton D. G. Snover. N. Burroughs. A. K. Osborn. Wm. C. Webb. W. E. Hanson. Michael Hogan.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS,

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

NO.	DISTRICT.	MEMBERS.
1	The Counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth, Racine, and Kenosha,	James S. Brown
2	The Counties of Rock, Jefferson, Dane, and Columbia.	I C Sloan
	Richland, and Sauk	Amasa Cobb
	The Counties of Ozaukee, Washington, Dodge, Fond du Lac, and Shebovean	O A T14-14
5	The Counties of Manitowoc, Calumet, Winnebago, Green Lake, Marquette, Waushara, Waupacca, Outagamie, Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Oconto, and Shawanaw,	
6	The Counties of Bad Ax, La Crosse, Monroe, Juneau, Adams. Portage, Wood, Jackson, Trempeleau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Dunn. Eau Claire. Clark. Marathon, Chinneya	
	Dallas, Polk, Burnett, Douglas, La Pointe, and Ashland,	W. D. McIndoe.

GOVERNORS OF TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

BY WHOM AND WHEN APPOINTED.

HENRY DODGEappointed by Andrew JacksonApril 30th	1836
JAMES DUANE DOTY, appointed by John Tyler	1841
N. P. TALMADGEappointed by John TylerJune 21st	, 1844.
HENRY DODGEappointed by James K. PolkApril 8th	1, 1845.

STATE OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN,

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION UNTIL JANUARY 1st, 1862.

GOVERNORS.

Standard and an annual control of the control of th	
NELSON DEWEYLancasterfrom August 1848, to December 31, 1849	
NELSON DEWEYLancasterfrom January 1, 1850, to December 31, 1851	
LEONARD J. FARWELL. Madisonfrom January 1, 1852, to December 31, 1853	
WM. A. BARSTOW Waukeshafrom January 1, 1854, to December 31, 1855	
COLES BASHFORDOshkoshfrom January 1, 1856, to December 31, 1857	
ALEX. W. RANDALL Waukeshafrom January 1, 1858, to December 31, 1859	
ALEX. W. RANDALL Waukesha from January 1, 1860, to December 31, 1861	
LOUIS P. HARVEYShopierefrom January 1, 1862, to April 19, 1862	

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

JOHN E. HOLMESJeffersonfrom August 1848, to December 31, 1849
SAMUEL W. BEALL Taycheedahfrom January 1, 1850, to December 31, 1851
TIMOTHY BURNSLa Crossefrom January 1, 1852, to December 31, 1853
JAMES T. LEWIS Columbus from January 1, 1854, to December 31, 1855
ARTHUR McARTHUR Milwaukee from January 1, 1856, to December 31, 1857
E. D. CAMPBELLLa Crossefrom January 1, 1858, to December 31, 1859
BUTLER G. NOBLE Whitewater from January 1, 1860, to December 31, 1861
EDWARD SALOMON Milwaukce, from January 1, 1862, to April 19, 1862

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

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

STATE TREASURERS.

J. C. FAIRCHILD	.Madison,from		to December 31, 1851
ED. H. JANSSEN	.Cedarburafron	January 1, 1852,	to December 31, 1855
CHARLES KUEHN	.Manitowoc from	January 1, 1856.	to December 31, 1857
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS.	Trempeleaufron	January 1, 1858.	to December 31; 1859
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS.	.Trempeleaufron	January 1, 1860,	to December 31, 1861

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

JAMES S. BROWN	Milwaukeefrom	August 1848	, to December 31, 1849
S. PARK COON	.Milwaukeefrom	January 1, 1850	, to December 31, 1851
EXPER' ESTABROOK	.Genevafrom	January 1, 1852	, to December 31, 1853
GEORGE B. SMITH	Madisonfrom	January 1, 1854	, to December 31, 1855
WILLIAM R. SMITH	Mineral Pointfrom	January 1, 1856	, to December 31, 1857
GABRIEL BOUCK	.Oshkoshfrom	January 1, 1858	, to December 31, 1859
JAMES H. HOWE	Green Bayfrom	January 1, 1860	, to December 31, 1861
JAMES H. HOWE	.Green Bayfrom	January 1, 1862	to October 7, 1862

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ELEAZER ROOT	Waukesha	from August	. 1848, to	December 3	1, 1851
AZEL P. LADD	Shullsburg	from January	1, 1852, to	December 3	l, 1853
HIRAM A WRIGHT	Pr. du Chien.	from January	1, 1854, to	December 3.	1, 1855
A. C. BARRY	Racine	from January	1, 1856, to	December 3	1, 1857
LYMAN C DRAPER	Madison	from January	1, 1858, to	December 3	L, 1859
JOSIAH L. PICKARD	Platteville	from January	1, 1860, to	o December 3.	1, 1801

BANK COMPTROLLERS.

JAMES S. BAKERGreen Bayfrom Novem. 20, 1852, to December 31, 1853
WM. M. DENNIS
WM. M. DENNIS Watertownfrom January 1, 1856, to December 31, 1857
JOEL C. SQUIRESMineral Pointfrom January 1, 1858, to December 31, 1859
G. VAN STEENWYK Kilbourn City. from January 1, 1860, to December 31, 1861

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

JOHN TAYLOR	from	March 28	, 1853,	to April 2 1853	
HENRY BROWN	Fond du Lac. from	April 2.	1853, 1	to December 31, 1853	
A. W. STARKS	Baraboofrom	January 1,	1854,	to December 31, 1855	
ED. McGARRY E. M. McGRAW	Shehougan from	January 1	1858	to December 31, 1859	
H. C. HEG	Racinesfrom	January 1	, 1860,	to December 31, 1861	

PRESIDENTS OF THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

Names. When	Eksted .	Names. When E	lected.
Henry S. BairdOct.	27, 1806 7, 1807 11, 1838 28, 1838 22, 1839 4, 1840 8, 1840	M. 55 M. S. 11 Dec'br Morgan L. Martin. March Marshall M. Strong. Dec'br Moses M. Strong. Jan'y Nelson Dewey. Jan'y Mason C. Darling. Jan'y H. N. Wells. Oct'br H. N. Wells. Feb'ry	7, 1842 20, 1843 5, 1843 7, 1845 5, 1846 5, 1847 18, 1847 8, 1848

SECRETARIES OF THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

Names.	When	Elected.	Names.	When 1	Elected.
Edward McSherry	Nov· June Nov. Jan'y Dec'br Dec'br	10, 1841	John P. Sheldon Ben. C. Eastman Ben. C. Eastman Ben. C. Eastman Thos. McHugh Thos. McHugh Thos. McHugh	Dec'br Jan'y Jan'y Jan'y Oct,br	31, 1843 5, 1843 7, 1845 5, 1846 5, 1847 19, 1847 8, 1848

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

Names. When	Elected.	Names. When	Elected.
William HenryOct'br	27, 1836 7, 1837 11, 1838 28, 1838 23, 1839 8, 1840 11, 1841	Charles E. BrownDec'br G. C. S. VailDec'br Charles H. LarkinJan'y Joseph BrisboisJan'y John BevansJan'y Edward P. Lockhart.Oct'br Edward P. Lockhart.Feb'ry	5, 1843 7, 1845 6, 1846 5, 1847 19, 1847

OFFICERS OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE,

FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

CHIEF CLERKS OF THE SENATE.

cted. Names.	When Elected
. 1849 J. L. V. Thomas	Jan'v 14 1858
, 1850 Hiram Bowen	Jan'y 13, 1859
. 1851 J. H. Warren	Jan'v 11, 1860
. 1852 J. H. Warren	Tan'v 9 1861
1853 J. H. Warren	May 16, 1861
1854 J. H. Warren	
1855 J. H. Warren	Sept. 10, 1862
. 1856 F. M. Stewart	Jan'v 14, 1863
1857	3 23, 2000

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE SENATE.

Names. When Elected.	N. I. Stout. Jan'y 14, 1858 Asa Kinney. Jan'y 13, 1859 Asa Kinney. Jan'y 21, 1860 J. A. Hadley. Jan'y 9, 1861 J. A. Hadley. May 15, 1861 B. U. Caswell. Jan'y 8, 1862 B. U. Caswell. Sept. 10, 1862
------------------------	---

SPEAKERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY OF WISCONRIN.

TERRITORY.

Names. Date of Election. Peter Hill Angle. 0ct. 26, 1836 Isaac Liffler. Nov. 10, 1837 John W. Blackstone. Nov. 29, 1838 Lucius I. Barber. Jan. 23, 1839 E. V. Whiton. Dec. 5, 1839 Nelson Dewey. Aug. 4, 1840 David Newland. Dec. 8, 1840	Names. Date of Election. David Newland Dec. 11, 1841 Albert G. Ellis Dec. 7, 1842 George H. Walker Dec. 5, 1843 George H. Walker Jan. 7, 1845 Mason C. Darling Jan. 5, 1846 William Shew Jan. 5, 1847 Timothy Burns Feb. 7, 1848
STA	TE.
N. E. Whitesides June 6, 1849 Harrison C. Hobart Jan. 11, 1849 Moses M. Strong Jan. 9, 1850 Frederick W. Horn Jan. 9, 1861 J. McShafter Jan. 15, 1852 Henry L. Palmer Jan. 13, 1853 Frederick W. Horn Jan. 12, 1854 Charles C. Sholes Jan. 10, 1856 William Hull Jan. 10, 1856	Wyman Spooner. Jan. 15, 1857 Fred. S. Lovell. Jan 13, 1858 Wm. P. Lyon. Jan. 12, 1859 Wm. P. Lyon. Jan. 11, 1860 Amasa Cobb. Jan. 9, 1861 Amasa Cobb. May 15, 1861 J. W. Beardsley. Jan. 9, 1862 Henry L. Palmer. Sep. 10, 1862 J. Allen Barber. Jan. 14, 1863

CHIEF CLERKS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

TERRITORY

TERRI	ioni.
Names. Date of Election. Warren Lewis Oct. 26, 1836 John Catlin Nov. 8, 1837 John Catlin Nov. 29, 1838 John Catlin Jan. 22, 1839 John Catlin Dec. 3, 1839 John Catlin Aug. 4, 1840 John Catlin Dec. 8, 1840	Names. Date of Election. John Catlin. Dec. 11, 1841 John Catlin. Dec. 7, 1842 John Catlin. Dec. 5, 1843 La Fayette Kellogg. Jan. 8, 1845 La Fayette Kellogg. Jan. 6, 1846 La Fayette Kellogg. Jan. 5, 1847 La Fayette Kellogg. Feb. 8, 1848
STA	TE
Daniel Noble Johnson June 6, 1848 Robert L. Ream Jan. 11, 1849 Alexander T. Gray Jan. 9, 1850 Alexander T. Gray Jan. 15, 1852 Thomas McHugh Jan. 13, 1853 Thomas McHugh Jan. 12, 1854 David Atwood Jan. 10, 1856 James Armstrong Jan. 10, 1856	William C. Webb. Jan. 15, 1857 L. H. D. Crane. Jan. 14, 1858 L. H. D. Crane. Jan. 12, 1859 L. H. D. Crane. Jan. 11, 1860 L. H. D. Crane. Jan. 9, 1861 John S. Dean. Jan. 9, 1862 John S. Dean. Sep. 10, 1862 John S. Dean. Jan. 14, 1863

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

TERRITORY.

Names. Date of Election.	Numes. Date of Election. Thomas J. Moorman. Dec. 11, 1841 Wm. S. Anderson. Dec. 7, 1842 J. W. Trowbridge. Dec. 5, 1843 Chauncey Davis. Jan. 8, 1845 David Bonham. Jan. 6, 1846 E. K. Hugunin. Jan. 5, 1847 John Mullanphy. Feb. 8, 1848			
STATE.				
John Mullanphy June 6, 1848 Felix McLinden Jan. 11, 1849 E. R. Hugunin Jan. 9, 1850 Charles M. Kingsbury Jan. 9, 1851 Elisha Starr Jan. 15, 1852 Richard F. Wilson Jan. 13, 1853 William H. Gleason Jan. 12, 1854 William Blake Jan. 10, 1855 Erchart Mosely Jan. 10, 1856	William C. Rogers Jan. 15, 1857 Frank Massing Jan. 14, 1858 Emanuel Munk Jan. 12, 1859 Joseph Gates Jan. 11, 1860 Craig B. Beebe Jan. 9, 1861 Craig B. Beebe May 15, 1861 A. A. Huntington Jan. 9, 1862 Fred. Mohr Sep. 10, 1862 A. M. Thompson Jan. 14, 1863			
	Jesse M. Harrison. Oct. 26, 1836 William Morgan. Nov. 8, 1837 Thomas Morgan. Nov. 29, 1838 Thomas J. Moorman. Jan. 23, 1839 James Durley. Dec. 3, 1839 D. M. Whitney. Aug. 4, 1840 Francis M. Rublee. Dec. 8, 1840 STA John Mullanphy. June 6, 1848 Felix McLinden. Jan. 11, 1849 E. R. Hugunin. Jan. 9, 1850 Charles M. Kingsbury Jan. 9, 1851 Elisha Starr. Jan. 15, 1852 Richard F. Wilson. Jan. 13, 1853 William H. Gleason. Jan. 13, 1853			

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

Names.	When Elected.	Names.	When Elect	ed.
George W. Jones	Oct. 10, 1836	Henry Dodge	September	1843
James D. Doty	Sept. 10, 1838	Morgan L. Martin	September 22	1845
James D Doty	Sept. 1839	John H. Tweedy	September.	1847
Henry Dodge	Sept. 1841		•	

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM WISCONSIN.

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Names.	When Elected.	Names.	When Elected.
Isaac P. Walker	June 8, 1848	Charles Durkee	Feb. 1, 1855
Henry Dodge	June 8, 1848	James R. Doolittle	Jan. 23, 1857
Isaac P Walker	Jan. 17, 1849	Timothy O. Howe	Jan. 23, 1861
Henry Dodge			2 .

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Names. District. When	Elected.	Names, District. When Elected.
Wm. P. Lynde1stMay	8, 1848	C. C. Washburne2dNov. 4, 1856
Mason C. Darling2dMay	8, 1848	Chas. Billinghurst3dNov. 4, 1856
Charles Durkee 1st Nov	7, 1848	John F. Potter1stNov. 2, 1858
Orsamus Cole2dNov.	7, 1848	C. C. Washburne2dNov. 2, 1858
James D. Doty3dNov.	7, 1848	Chas, H. Larrabee 3d Nov. 2, 1858
Charles Durkee 1st Nov.	5, 1850	John F. Potter1stNov. 6, 1860
Ben. C. Eastman2dNov.	5, 1850	Luther Hanchett 2d Nov. 6, 1860
James D. Doty3dNov.	5, 1850	A. Scott Sloan2dNov. 6, 1860
Danlel Wells, Jr 1st Nov.	2, 1852	James S. Brown1stNov. 4, 1862
Ben. C. Eastman2dNov.	2, 1852	Ithamar C. Sloan2dNov. 4, 1862
John B. Macy3dNov.	2, 1852	Amsa Cobb3dNov. 4, 1862
Daniel Wells, Jr1st Nov.	7. 1854	Chas. A. Eldridge4thNov. 4, 1862
C. C. Washburne 2d Nov.	7, 1854	Ezre Wheeler5thNov. 4, 1862
Chas. Billinghurst.3dNov.	7. 1854	Walter D. McIndoe. 6th Nov. 4, 1862
John F. Potter1stNov.	4, 1856	. Notice of the first in the state of the st

TABLE

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

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length	Session. No.	Reps.	
1836,	October 25th,	December 9th,	46	days,	39	
1837,	November 6th,	January 20th, 1838,.	76	days,	39	
1838,	June 11th,	June 25th,	15	days,	38	
1838,	November 26th,	December 22d,	27	days,	37	
1839,	January 21st,	March 11th,	50	days,	39	
1839,	December 2d,	January 13, 1840,	43	days,	39	
1840,	August 3d,	August 14th,	12	days,	39	
1840,	December 7th,	February 19, 1841,	75	days,	39	
1841,	December 6th,	February 19, 1842,	76	days,	39	
1843,	March 6th,	March 25, 1843,	20	days,	39	
1843,	March 27th,	April 17, 1843,	22	days,	39	
1843	December 4th,	January 31, 1844	59	days,	39	
1845,	January 6th,	February 24th,	50	days,	39	
1846,	January 5th,	February 24,	30	days,	39	
1847,	January 4th,	February 11th,	20	days	39	
1547	October 18th	October 27th	10	days,	39	
1848,	February 7th,	March 13th	33	days,	39	
	STATE	ORGANIZATIO	N.			
1848	June 5th,	August 21st,	78	days,	85	
1849,	January 10th,	April 2d,	83	days,	85	
1850	January 9th,	February 11th,	34	days,	85	
1851,	January 8th,	March 18th,	70	days,	85	
1852,	January 14th,	April 19th,	96	days,	85	
1853,	January 12th,	April 4th	83	days,	107	
1853,	June 6th,	July 13th,	38	days,	107	
1854,	January 11th,	April 3d,	83	days,	107	
1855,	January 10th,	April 2d,	83	days,	107	
1856,	January 9th,	March 31st,	83	days,	107	
1856,	September 3d,	October 14th,	42	days,	107	
1857,	January 14th,	March 9th,	54	days,	107	
1858,	January 13th,	May 17th,	12	5days,	127	
1859	January 12th,	March 21st,	69	days,	127	
1860,	January 11th,	April 2d,	82	days,	127	
1861,	January 9th,	April 17th,	99	days,	127	
1861,	May 15th,	May 27th,	13	days,	127	
1862,	January 8th,	April 7th,	· ໄ 10	Sdore	122	
1862,	September 10th,	September 26th,	17	days,	133	
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.						
FIRST CONVENTION.						
1846,	October 5th,		73	days,	124	
		COND CONVENTION.				
1847,	December 15th,	February 1st,	49	days,	69	

