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.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On the Judiciary:
Senators Bowman, Webb, Bentley, Sessions and F. O. Thorp.

On Finance:

Senators Lawrence, Sholes and George Reed.

On Incorporations:
Senators Case, Bentley and Morgan.

On Roads, Bridges and Ferries: Senators Lincoln, Judd and Smith.

On Town and County Organizations: Senators Sessions, Cole and Meade.

On Militia:

Senators Starks, Webb and Clark.

On Privileges and Elections:
Senators Meade, J. C. Chandler and Barnum.

On Agriculture:
Senators Wheeler, Rountree and Orson Reed.

On Legislative Expenditures: Senators Bull, Elwood and Morgan.

On State Affairs: Senators Proudfit, Wheeler and Larkin.

On Federal Relations:
Senators Bentley, Bowman and F. O. Thorp.

On Education, School and University Lands: Senators Elwood, Lawrence and Smith.

On Banks and Banking: Senators J. A. Chandler, Case and Budlong.

Joint Committee on Claims: Senators W. H. Chandler, Case and Budlong. On Internal Improvements: Senators Adams, Cole and Clark.

On Engrossed Bills: Senators Fulton, Bull and Smith.

On Enrolled Bills:

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

On Contingent Expenses:
Senators Judd, Sessions and F. O. Thorp.

On Public Lands:
Senators Rountree, Adams and Orson Reed.

On State Prison: Senators Barnum, W. H. Chandler and Wilson.

On Railroads:

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

On Benevolent Institutions: Senators Webb, Littlejohn and Starks.

Joint Committee on Public Printing: Senators Sholes and Wilson.

Joint Committee on Local Legislation: Senators Cole and Budlong.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE SENATE FOR 1866.

Dist.	Names.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Age.	Yrs in State.	Yrs in Leg'r.	Post Office.	County.	BOARDING PLACE.	Polities.
	Wyman Spooner,	Lt. Gov. ex-officio P,	Massachusetts,	68	23	8	Elkhorn,	Walworth,	Gen. Atwood's,	Union.
1	John A. Bentley,	Lawyer,	New York,	30	7	2	Sheboygan,	Sheboygan,	Gen. Atwood's,	Union.
2	Mathew J. Meade,	Farmer,	Pennsylvania	42	30	1	Green Bay,	Brown	Vilas House,	Democrat.
3	L. Morgan,	Manufacturer,	Pennsylvania,	51	20	2	Ozaukee,	Ozaukee,	Meredith House,	Democrat.
4	Frederick O. Thorp,	Lawyer,	New York,	33	26	5	West Bend,	Washington,		Democrat.
5	W. K. Wilson,	Mechanic,	Scotland,	41	21	5	Milwaukee,	Milwaukee,	Mrs. Lathrop's	Democrat.
6	Charles H. Larkin,	Farmer,	Connecticut,	54	80	1	Milwaukee,	Milwaukce,		Democrat.
7	J. I. Caee,	Manufacturer,	New York,	46	23	2	Racine	Racine,	Mr. Beardsley's,	Union.
8	C. C. Sholes,	Sup't of Telegraph,	Connecticut,	50	30	6	Kenosha,	Kenosha,	Gen. Gaylord's,	Union.
9	Henry G. Webb,	Lawyer,	Pennsylvania,	40	16	2	Wautoma,	Waushara,	Mrs. Foresman's,	Union.
10	Orson Reed,	Farmer,	Massachusetts,	55	30	2	Summit,	Waukesha,	Judge Ainsworth's	Democrat.
11	Willard H. Chandler,	Farmer,	Vermont,	35	12	6	Windsor,	Dane,	Mrs. Vrooman's,	Union.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Lumber Merchant	New York,	42	10	3	Whitewater,	Walworth,	Mrs, Vrooman's,	Union.
13	Samuel Cole,	Mechanic,	Canada East,	51	27	7	Gratiot,	La Fayette,		Union.
14	A. W. Starks,	Farmer,	Massachusetts,	63	23	5	Baraboo,	Sauk,	Mrs. Johnson's,	Union.
15	W. L. Lincoln,	Merchant,	Vermont,	37	8	3	Avoca,	Iowa,	Mrs. Johnson's,	Union.
16	John H. Rountree,	Farmer,	Kentucky,	60	39	12	Platteville,	Grant,	John N. Jones',	Union.
17	Wm. A. Lawrence	Merchant,	Vermont,	43	21	5	Janesville,	Rock,	Home,	Union.
18	Stoddard Judd,	Farmer,	Connecticut,	68	25	6	Fox Lake,	Dodge,	Mrs. Kellogg,	Union.
19	Goorge Reed,	Lawyer,	Massachusetts,	57	30	3	Monitowoc,	Manitowoc,	Judge Ainsworth's	Democrat.
20	George F. Wheeler,	Farmer,	Vermont,	41	12	3	Nanuapa,	Fond du Lac		Union.
21	George S. Barnum	Miller,	Vermont,	46	19	4	Waukau,	Winnebago,.	Mrs. Foresman's,	Union.
22	A. L. Smith,	Land Agent,	Connecticut,	32	11	1	Appleton,	Outagamie,.	Vilas House,	Democrat.
23	S. W. Budlong,	Produce Merchant,.	New York,	48	7	2	Waterloo,	Jefferson,	Vilas House,	Democrat.
24	Henry Adams,	Farmer,	Pennsylvania,	54	20	1	Monticello,	Green,	Mr. Pyncheon's,	Union.
25	Jonathan Bowman	Lawyer,	New York,	36	14	5	KilbourneCity		Vilas House,	Union.
26	James K. Proudfit,	Clerk,	New York,	34	23	1	Madison,	Daue,	Home,	Union.
27	M. H. Sessions,	Lawyer,	Vermont,	44	11	2	Waupaca,	Waupacca,	C. M. Foresman's,	Union.
28	Marcus A. Fulton,	Merchant,	New York,	30	12	2	Hudson,	St. Croix,	Mrs. Foresman's,	Union.
29	G. DeWitt Elwood,	Farmer,	New York,	47	16	2	Princeton,	Green Lake,		Union.
30	Benjamin Bull,	Lawyer,	Virginia	67	19	1	Pra. du Chien,	Crawford,	Mrs. Wilson's,	Union.
31	John A. Chandler,	Speculator,	Vermont,	35	11	2	Sparta,	Monroe,	C. M. Foresman's,	Union.
82	J. G. Thorp,	Lumber Merchant,	New York,	53	9	1	Eau Claire,	Eau Claire,	Aug. Gaylord's,	Union.
38	Satterlee Clark,	Lawyer,		49	38	7	Horicon,	Dodge,		Democrat.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

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

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE SENATE.

Calling Sen-

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

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

Temporary President.

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

President pro tem.

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

Committee of the whole.

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

Duties of President.

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

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

8. Questions may be stated by the President while Questionssitting, but he shall rise to put a question, and shall use and decided. this form: "As many as are of the opinion that \[\sigmas the question may be, I will say aye;" and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of a different opinion, will say no." If the President doubt as to the voice of the majority, or a division be called for, the Senate shall divide—those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise and be counted; or if there still be a doubt, or a count be called for, the President shall appoint two tellers, one from each side, to make the count and report the same to the President, who shall declare the same to the Senate.

9. A majority of all the members elected to the Senate, Quorums. 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.

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

11. Any committee required or entitled to report upon Reports of a subject referred to them, may make a majority and Committees. 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.

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

missing papers to the notice of the President; and generally shall perform, under the direction of the President, all duties pertaining to his office as Clerk.

Sergeant-at-Arms—election and duties.

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

Committees.

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

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

1. On the Judiciary.

On Finance.
 On Education, School and University Lands.

On Incorporations.
 Joint Committee on Claims.
 On Internal Improvements.

On Roads, Bridges and Ferries.
 On Town and County Organizations.
 On Militia.

On Privileges and Elections,
 On Agriculture and Manufactures.
 On Benevolent Institutions.

On Legislative Expenditures.
 On State Affairs.
 Joint Committee on Printing.

On Banks and Banking.
 On Engrossed Bills.
 On Contingent Expenditures.

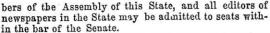
On Public Lands.
 On Enrolled Bills.
 On State Prison.

On Railroads.
 On Federal Relations.

24. Joint Committee on Local Laws.

Reporters, persons privileg'd to floor of Senate.

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



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

 Letters, petitions, memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and referred.

 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.

 Messages from the Assembly, and amendments proposed by the Assembly to bills from the Senate.

 Bills and resolutions from the Assembly on their first and second reading.

7. Bills on their third reading.

Bills ready for a third reading.

9. Bills reported by a committee of the whole.

 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 Call to order deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and shall confine himself to the question under consideration, and avoid personalities.

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

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

first to speak.

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

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

22. No member shall vote on any question in any case where he was not in the chamber of the Senate when the question was put, unless by leave of the Senate; nor shall any member be counted, upon a division and count

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

Every Sena-

23. Every member who may be within the Senate tor to vote chamber when the question is put, shall give his vote unless the Senate shall excuse him from voting. When a question is being taken, or about to be taken, it shall be competent for any member to call for the ayes and noes, which shall be entered on the journal. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the call of ayes and noes is commenced; and any Senator wishing to be excused from voting, may briefly and pertinently explain his reasons therefor, before the call of ayes and noes is commenced; but when the ayes and noes are being taken, the call shall not be interrupted for any purpose whatever.

24. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the President, or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud before debate.

Motion to be in writing.

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

Motion made in possession of Senate.

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

Motions, order of.

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

Adjourn.

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

The previous question.

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

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

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

31. Any member may call for a division of the ques- Division of tion, when the same shall admit of it. A motion to question. strike out being lost, shall not preclude an amendment, nor a motion to strike out and insert.

- 32. In presenting a petition, memorial, remonstance, or other communication, addressed to the Senate or Assembly, the member shall only state the general purport of it.
- 33. A member offering a resolution or an amendment papers to be to a bill, resolution or memorial, shall first read the same read before in his place, before presenting it to the President; and presented. 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.

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

pended, except by a vote of two-toirds of the members present.

Rules to govern in Com-Whole.

35. The rules observed in the Senate shall govern, as mittee of the 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 aves and noes, or for the previous question, cannot be made in committee.

Amendmen's of the Whole

36. Amendments made in committee of the whole in Com'ittee shall be entered on a separate piece of paper, and reported to the Senate by the Chairman, standing in his place, on the floor of the Senate. All amendments and other propositions reported by committee of the whole, shall be disposed of in the same manner as if proposed in the Senate.

Introducti'n of bills.

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

Bills to be read three times.

38. Every bill, memorial, or joint resolution requiring the signature of the Governor shall receive three several readings previous to its passage. But no such bill or memorial, or joint resolution, shall receive a second and third reading on the same day.

Commitm'ts.

39. No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it has been twice read. If objections are raised to the bill on its first reading, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objections be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading.

Committ'e of the Whole to consider all bills.

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

Copies to be printed.

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

Engrossm'nt of bills.

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

43. After a bill has been read a third time, no amend- Amendm'nts ment shall be in order, except to fill blanks, without the ing. 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 pas-

44. Every bill, joint resolution or memorial, originat- Bills to be ing in the Senate, shall be carefully engrossed before be- engrossed.

ing transmitted to the Assembly for concurrence.

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

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

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

sent without leave.

48. It shall be in order for the committee on enrolled Enrollment.

bills to report at any time.

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

50. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Ayes & noes Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Senate in all cases to be called to which they are amplicable and in which they are not to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and the orders of the Senate, and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly. Upon the final passage of any bill or pro-

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

President to administer oaths. Hour of meeting.

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

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

Senate direct otherwise.

Rules not to be recinded without notice.

53. No standing rule or order for the Senate shall be rescinded, changed or suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

Resolutions objected to.

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

Title of laws amended to be in bill.

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

Amendment how made.

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

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

On Judiciary:

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

On State Affairs:

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

On Federal Relations:

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

On Militia:

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

On Ways and Means:

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

On Banks and Banking:

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

On Incorporations:

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

On Railroads:

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

On Internal Improvements:

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

On State Prison:

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

On Charitable and Benevolent Institutions: Messrs. Babcock, Reed, Pettit, Abrams and Orton. On Medical Societies and Medical Colleges:
Messrs. Reed, Burdick, Pease, Williams and Orton.

On Town and County Organizations.

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

On Assessment and Collection of Taxes: Messrs. Davis, Osborn, Potter, Phillips and Baldwin.

On Roads, Bridges and Ferries: Messrs. Miner, Eaton, Smith, Deuster and H. Turner.

On Expiration and Re-enactment of Laws: Messrs. Bates, Belden, Proctor, Sanderson, Smoke and Dittmar.

On Education:
Messrs. Robbins, Newell, Clark, Hadley and Willard.

On School and University Lands:
Messrs. Proctor, Stephenson, Thomas, Smith and Plumer.

On Swamp and Overflowed Lands:
Messrs. Eaton, Marsden, Carpenter, Derringer and McCarthy.

On Agriculture and Manufactures:
Messrs. Sanderson, S. O. Raymond, Wooster, Slaughter and Delaney.

On Mining and Smelting:
Messrs. Spensley, Doe, Armstrong, Morse and Schneider.

On Privileges and Elections:
Messrs. Bartlett, Burdick, Rounseville, Baldwin and McGrath.

On Legislative Expenditures:

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

On Contingent Expenses:
Messrs. Copp, Douglas, Jones, Carroll and Seely.

On Engrossed Bills:

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

On Enrolled Bills:

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

On Claims:

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

On Public Printing:

Messrs. Carr, Wilson and Butler.

On Local Legislation: Messrs. Charleton, Miner and Daly.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1866.

No.Seat.	NAME. Age.		NAME Age. OCCUPATION. Place of Nat		Years in State.	POST OFFICE	ADDRESS.	BOARDING PLACE.	Politics.
No.	NAME.	Age.	OCCUPATION.	rado di radi iloj .	Yes	Name of P.O.	County.		
_	Daniel II D Guarda	33	Lawyer,	New York,	15	Falls St. Croix,	Polk	Vilas House,	Union.
**:	Barron, H.D., Speak'r	37	Forw'd'g Merch,		6	Green Bay,	Brown	Mrs. Caswell,	Democrat
7	Abrams, W. J	51	Lawyer,	New York,	24	Delavan,	Walworth	Vilas House,	Union.
100	Allen, W. C	50	Farmer,	Pennsylvania,	23	Wiota,	Lafayette	Wm. Rasdell,	Union.
22	Armstrong, John		Farmer,	New York,	20	Westford,	Dodge	Chynoweth,	Union.
20 75	Ashley, Oliver	31	Farmer,	New York,	20	Dakota,	Waushara	Mr. Redfield,	Union.
59	Babcock, Oscar Baldwin, George	34	Lawyer,	Vermont,	12	Chilton,	Calumet,	Dr. Chittenden,	Democrat
53	Bartlett, J. O		Merchant,	New Yerk	30	Racine,	Jlacine	Vilas House,	Union,
96	Bates, A. C		Lawyer,	New York,	21	Janesville,	Rock	Vilas House,	Union.
74	Belden, Philo	50	Farmer,	Connecticut,		Rochester,	Racine	Vilas House,	Union.
77	Bennett, A. A		Lawyer,	New York,	19	Glen Haven,	Grant	Miss Bright,	Union.
58	Bodden, Jacob	35	Farmer,	Prussia	18	Theresa,	Dodge	Rheinischer Hoff,	Democrat
4	Brown, Daniel	53	Farmer,	Connecticut	17	Elm Grove	Waukesha	Dr. Chittenden,	Democrat
65	Bugh, W. A	41	Lawyer,	Ohio,	15	Berlin,	Green Lake	A. S. Frank,	Union.
43	Burdick, B	42	Physician,	Rhode Island,	12	Edgerton,	Rock	Vilas House,	Union.
26	Butler, A. R. R	44	Lawyer,	Vermont	19	Milwaukee,	Milwaukee		Democrat
25	Cameron, Angus	39	Lawyer,	New York,	8	La Crosse,	La Crosse	B. F. Hopkins,	Union.
45	Carpenter, N. F	36	Farmer	Massachusetts, .	4	Desoto,	Vernon	Col. J. Rusk,	Un on.
21	Carr, E. E	40	Printer,	New York,	10	Monroe,	Green	H. Drew,	Union.
60	Carroll, J. P	46	Merchant,	Ireland,	17	Adell,	Sheboygan	Mrs. Knowlton,	Democrat
39	Charlton, William		Farmer	Ireland,	21	Verona,	Dane		Union.
64	Clark, G. F		Farmer,	New Hampshire,	26	Bugle	Fond du Lac		Union. Union.
28	Coleman, James		Lawyer,	New York,	8	Fond du Lac,	Fond du Lac		Union.
70	Copp, William J		Farmer,	Georgia,	12	Prescott,	Pierce	D. Atwood,	Democrat
3	Curtis, T. H	24	Student,	Canada West,	20	Wauwatosa,	Milwaukee	Dr. Chittenden,	Democrat
90	Daly, Edward	55	Farmer,	Ireland,	22	Brown Deer,	Milwaukee,	Frank Schmidt,	Union.
91	Davis, Thomas	48	Farmer,	Vermont,	11	Sugar Creek,	Walworth		Democrat
71	Delaney, M. L	46	Millwright,	New York,,	18	Barton,	Washington	T. Walden	Democrat
95	Dieringer, A. J	44	Farmer,	Germany,	22	353	Fond du Lac	L. Nolden, Frank Schmidt,	Democrat
55	Deuster, John H	54	Merchant,		21	Milwaukee,	Milwaukee		
63	Dittmar, Nicholas	56	Farmer,	Germany,	17	Memee,	Manitowoc	Mr. Durolf,	(Union.

32 30 31 31 52 40 27 18 88 89 27 44 66 13 73 49 30 49 31 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	Doe, William H	48 39 1 50 38 45 3 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	Miner, Farmer, Farmer, Brickmaker, Farmer, Lawyer, Merchant, Produce Dealer, Mechanic, Farmer, Lumberman, Farmer, Lumber Dealer, Farmer, Lumber Dealer, Farmer, Lumber Dealer, Farmer, Farmer, Lumber Dealer, Farmer, Grecer, Merchant, Lumber Dealer, Lawyer, Lawyer, Agriculturist, Physician, Lawyer, Farmer, Physician, Farmer, Physician, Farmer, Farmer, Farmer, Farmer, Farmer, Farmer, Farmer, Farmer,	Ireland, Vormont Now York, England, Belgium, New Foundland, Ireland, Maine, New York, England, New York, England, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, New York, Maryland, New York, France, New Hampshire,	11 24 9 15 13 9 23 31 17 6 11 14 17 18 19 12 17 8 19 12 17 8 19 12 17 8 19 12 17 8 19 12 17 8 19 12 17 8 19 12 17 8 19 12 17 8 19 12 17 8 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	Oshkosh, Hanover, Lone Rock, Brant's Mills, Racine, Sun Prairie, Highland, Milwaukee, Montfort, Boscobel, Rome, Madison, Cambrin, Toland's Prairie, Heloit, Hilwaukee, Friendship, Dycksville, Pt Washington, Milwaukee Bl'k River Falls, Necedah, Ashippun, Waterloo, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Logansville, Montello, East Troy, Mulwaukee, Wausau, Logansville, Montello, East Troy, Mulwaukee, Wausau, Logansville, Montello,	Winnebago. Rock Richland Manitowoc. Racine Dane. Waukesha Lowa. Milwaukee. Grant Grant Grant Jefferson Dane. Washington Rock Milwaukee Milwaukee Milwaukee Jackson Juneau Dodge Juneau Dodge Washaukee Waupaeca Sauk Marquette Walworth Milwaukee Marathon	Z. S. Doty, Mr. Johnson, Wm. Pyncheon, Vilas House, Madison House, D. H. Tullis, Vilas House, Mrs. Wilson, H. Drow, Hono, Mrs. Wilson, H. Drow, Hono, Mrs. Wilson, Dr. Kramer, Prof. Lyman, Mrs. Caswell, —Kinney, Frank Schmidt, Miss Bright, C. Foresman, Rheinischer Hoff, Vilas House, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. House, Mr	Union. Union. Union. Union. Democrat Union. Democrat Democrat Democrat Union. Democrat Union. Union. Union. Union. Union. Union. Union. Democrat Union.
24	Pease, S. A Pettit, Paris	48 42	Physician, Farmer,	New York,	27 18	Montello, East Troy,	Marquette Walworth	Dr. Chittenden,	Democrat
15	Plumer, B. G	35	Lumberman,	New Hampshire,	15	Milwaukee, Wausau,	Milwaukee Marathon	Frank Schmidt, Vilas House,	Democrat Democrat
42 51	Pouter, W. D Pound, Thaddeus C	37 33	Merchant, Lumberman,	New York,	16	Janesville, Cambridge,	Rock Dane	Z. S. Doty, American House,	Union. Union.
50 47	Proctor. John	47	Manufacturer	Pennsylvania, Massachusetts,	16 10	Chippewa Falls, Neenah,	Chippewa Winnebago	Mrs. Tappan, S. G. Benedict,	Union. Union.
76	Raymond, James O . Raymond, S. O	34 35	Lawyer,	New York,	11	Plover,	Portage	American,	Union.
41	Reed, W. W	40	Miller,	Vermont,	9	Geneva,	Walworth	Vilas House,	Union.
(2000aj 11 . 17	40 (Physician,l	Onio,	17 (Jefferson,	Jefferson	Vilas Houss,	Union.
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STATISTICAL LIST OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1866.—Concluded.

No.Seat,			0	Place of Nativity.	Years in State.	POST OFFICE	ADDRESS.	BOARDING PLACE.	Politics.
No.	NAME.	Age.	OCCUPATION.	Place of Nativity.	Yea Sta	Name of P, O.	Name of P, O. County.		
87 93 29 85 8 80 97 68 86 66 66 1 22 31 23 33 49 37 92 30 84 54 98 19 98 86 86 66 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86	Robbins, Hanmer Rogan, Patrick Rounseville, Samuel Sanderson, R. B. Sawyer, Hiram Schneider, Philip Scribuer, Wiley S Seeley, David J Simmons, William Skeels, A.M. Slaughter, George H. Smith, Jesse Smoke, David Spensley, James Stepheuson, Isaac Strong, Rollin M Thomas, W. H. Thomas, W. H. Thompson, Samuel. Turner, A. J. Turner, Herry Wagner, Joseph Wagner, Joseph Willams, Bille Wilson, D. W. C. Wolff, Julius Woods, Alexander	50 45 40 45 40 42 51 32 60 42 52 60 60 53 33 36 51 32 51 32 51 33 33 34 35 35 35 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36	Farmer, Bolkesler, Farmer, Brickmaker, Lawyer, Brickmaker, Lawyer, Battor, Farmer, Farmer, Farmer, Farmer, Farmer, Farmer, Farmer,	New Brunswick, Vermont, Now York, New Hampshire, New York, Germany, Vermont, New York, New York, Ohio, Germany,	29 20 25 16 20 20 20 17 39 19 19 22 28 25 20 20 10 20 20 10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Platteville, Watertown, Sheboygan Falls Poynette, Burnett, Boston, Fairplay, Elk Grove, Oshkosh, Ripou, Mendota, Albany, Dodge's Corners, Two Rivers, Mineral Point, Marinett, Reedsburg, Sumner, Hartland, Portage City, Appleton, Moria, Millville, Beaver Dam, Sheboygan, Sparta, Rhine, Hillsborough, Clinton,	Sheboygan Monroe Sheboygan Vernon	S. II. Vedder, II. M. Lowis, Mrs. Randolph, Rheinis shor Hoff, Miss Bright, Mrs. Kellogg, Vilas House, American, Mr. Durolf, Mrs. Wilson;	Union. Democrat Union. Union. Democrat Union. Union. Democrat Union.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Names.	Office,	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Age.	Years in State.	POST OFFICE	BOARDING PLACE.	
Super Super Control of the Control o				4	Yes	Name of P. O.	Name of P. O. County.	
E. W. Young,	Chief Clerk,	Farmer,	Maine,	44	9	Prairie du Sac,	Sauk,	R. G. Norton.
J. H. Balch,	Assistant Clerk,	Clerk,	New York,	32	8	Milton,	Rock,	W. H. Holt.
William M. Newcomb,	Book Keeper	Clerk,	New York,	38	19	Darlington,	Lafayette,	
Wm. H. Conner,	Enrolling Clerk,	Soldier,	Maine,	27	18	Sheboygan Falls,	Sheboygan,	Mrs. Burgess.
Capt. C. B. Valentine	Engrossing Clerk	Lawyer,	New York,	31	10	Ripon,	Fond du Lac	R. G. Norton.
Frank Graham,	Transcribing Clerk,.	Soldier,	France,	26	13	Milwaukee,	Mil waukee,	Mrs. Hough.
. M. Hammond,	Sergeant-at-Arms	Teacher	New York,	30	12	Clinton,	Pools	D. H. Tullis.
Capt. I. T. Carr,	1st Ass't S't-at-Arms,	Soldier,	New York	34	8	Monroe,	Rock,	H. Drew.
A. Stevens,	2d Ass't S't-at-Arms,	Mechanic,	New York,	38	10	Elkhorn,	Green,	H Drew.
A. Morley,	Postmaster,	Editor,	New York,	39	24	Oshkosh,	Walworth,	Mrs. Johnson.
H. Beckwith,	1st Ass't Postmaster,	Clergyman,	N. Hampshire.	56	16	Wantford	Winnebago,	Mrs. Johnson.
C. S. Chipman,	2d Ass't Postmaster	Soldier,	Vermont	19	10	Hartford,	Washington,	Mrs. Seymour.
I. Thorngate,	Door Keeper,	Soldier,	New York,	35	20	Racine,	Racine,	Sen. Lawrence.
A. A. Kidd	Door Keeper,	Soldier,	Ohio,	28	19	Dakota,	Waushara,	Redfield.
deorge D. Phinney	Door Keeper,	Soldier,	New York,	19	10	Cassville,	Grant,	American House
Charles L. Valentine,	Door Keeper,	Soldier,	New York,	22	12	Lodi,	Columbia,	S. Boffman.
E. B. Whitmore,	Door Keeper,	Soldier,	Pennsylvania,.		20.00	Janesville,	Rock,	Z. S. Doty.
. E. Orvis	Door Keeper,	Soldier,	Now Vanla	31	13	Oregon,	Dane,	
Villiam Fitzpatrick,	Fireman,	Laborer,	New York,	39	11	Waukesha,	Wankesha,	Mr. Orvis.
I. S. Lockerby,	Fireman,	Soldier,	Ireland,			Madison,	Dane,	Home.
I. H. Hayward,	Fireman,	Bounder,	New York,	41	21	Waupacca,	Waupacea,,	Mrs. Cameron
. P. Spencer,	Fireman	Farmer,	Massachusetts,	63	21	Sparta,	Monroe,	Ole Thompson.
Peter Nelson ,	Fireman,	Mechanic,	Ireland,	30	11	Madison,	Dane,	Home.
James McDowell,	Speaker's Attendant	Soldier,	Sweden,	30	:::	Prescott,	Pierce,,	
E. Beaver,	Gallery Attendant,	Soldier,	New York,	22	18	Madison,	Dane,	Home.
. Wilcox,	Cullery Attendant,	Farmer,	Pennsylvania,.	56	16	Fond du Lac,	Fond du Lac,	American House
forwood Bowers,	Gallery Attendant,	Farmer,	New York,	55	25	Spring Green,	Sauk,	R. G. Norton.
Iarry H. Barron,	Night Watchman,	Soldier,	Wisconsin,	23	23	Clinton,	Rock,	***************************************
Tuest Norton	Sneaker's Messenger	Student,	Wisconsin,	12	12	Falls St. Croix,	Polk,	Mrs. Tappan.
R. Frank Norton,	Clork's Messenger,	Student,	Wisconsin,	8	8	Madison,	Dane,	Home.
Harvey Olin,	Messenger,	Student,	Wisconsin,	13	13	Waukesha,	Waukesha	C. H. Purple.
Fay Flint,	Messenger,	Student,	Wisconsin,	11	11	Madison,	Dane,	Home.



STATISTICAL LIST OF THE OFPICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY .— Concluded.

Misses	0	0	NATIVITY.	e.	ears in State.	POST OFFICE	BOARDING PLACE.		
NAMES.	Office.	Occupation.	NATIVITY.	Age.	Year	Name of P. O.	County.	DONIDING I DAOM	
N. F. Webber,	Messenger,	Strdent,	Wisconsin,			Boscobel,	Grant,	Meredith House.	
F. A Frank,			New York,		10	Oshkosh,	Winnebago,	H. Rublee.	
Thaddeus Sutliff,			Wisconsin,			Emerald Grove,			
Thomas Robbins,	Messenger,	Student,	Wisconsin,			Platteville,			
Joseph Goss,	Messenger,	Student,	Massachusetts,		10	Madison, ,			
R. C. Notbohm,	Messenger,	Student,				Milwaukee,		Meredith House.	
John Armbrecht,			New York,	14	6	Madison,			
Porter Smith,			Wisconsin,	14	14	Madison,	Dane,	Home.	
Frank Wilcox,						Spring Green,	Sauk,	R. G. Norton.	
Frank Wilcox,	messenger,	Buttuent,			1	pring droin, iiii	2,		

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

MEETING, QUORUM, PRIVILEGES, ETC.,

1. The hour for the meeting of the Assembly shall be Hour of at ten o'clock A. M., unless a different hour shall be prescribed by resolution.

2. A majority of all the members elected to the Assem- Quorum. bly 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 com-

pel the attendance of the absent members.

3. No member or officer of the Assembly, unless from Leave of abillness or other cause he shall be unable to attend, shall sence. 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 govern-

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

5. Persons of the following classes, and no others, Who may be shall be admitted to the floor of the House during the admitted to 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.

6. Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct Disturbance shall occur in the lobby or gallery, the Speaker (or the in lobby. Chairman of the Committee of the Whole) shall have power to cause the same to be cleared of all persons, ex-

cept members and officers of the Assembly.

7. No member or officer of the Assembly shall be Reading permitted to read newspapers within the bar of the newspapers and smoking House while the Assembly is in session; nor shall any prohibited.

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

OF THE OFFICERS.

Duties of Speaker.

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

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

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

To announce the business before the Assembly in the

order in which it is to be acted upon;

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

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

To restrain the members, when engaged in debate,

within the rules of order;

To enforce on all occasions the observance of order

and decorum among the members:

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

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

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

To represent and stand for the Assembly, declaring its

will, and in all things obeying its commands.

Points of order decided by Speaker, appeal.

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

A member 11. The Speaker may call a member to the Chair, but may be callsuch substitution shall not extend beyond an adjourn-

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

Chair. Speaker pro

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

other members.

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

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

Engrossing and Enrolling Clerks.

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

taken as the standard. 17. All acts, addresses and resolutions shall be signed Acts, etc., to by the Speaker, and all writs, warrants and subpœnas be signed by Speaker and issued by order of the Assembly, shall be under his clerk. hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk.

made at any time by the clerk or his assistants, unless upon the order of the Assembly. On questions of orthography, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary shall be

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

26. The Chief Clerk and his Engrossing Clerks, in all Chief Clerk

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

OF THE COMMITTEES.

Committees.

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

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

Joint Committees.

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

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

Select Committees.

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

ports.

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

See Chap. 870, General Laws of 1860, page 381.

^{*} See Sects. 18 to 22, inclusive, of Chap. 9, R. S., page 122. † See Secs. 22 and 23, of Chap. 114, Laws of 1858, (R. S., page 97.)

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

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

of members.

24. 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.

25. No committee shall absent themselves by reason Absence of of their appointment, during the sitting of the Assem-Committees. bly, without special leave, except a Committee of Con-

ference.

26. Whenever an Assembly bill, which is fairly writ- Engrossm'nt of bills. ten, without interlineation or erasure, is ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, without amendment, the Committee on Engrossed Bills may report such bill back to the Assembly as the engrossed bill.

27. The Committee on Enrolled Bills shall not report Report on any bill as correctly enrolled that has any words in- enroll'd bills terlined therein, or when any words have been erased

therefrom.

Assembly.

28. It shall be in order for the Committee on En-Committee rolled Bills to report at any time, except when ques- bills may retions are being taken, or a call of the House is being port at any

29. No Standing or Select Committee, nor any member No substitte thereof, shall report any "substitute" for any bill or ferent title bills referred to such committee, which substitute relates to be reportto a different purpose than that of the original bill for ed. 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

JOURNAL AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

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

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

Order of business.

- 31. After an opportunity shall have been given to correct the journal, the order of business shall be as follows:
 - 1. Letters, petitions, memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and referred.

Resolutions may be offered.

- Resolutions may be considered.
 Bills may be introduced, and notice of leave to introduce bills may be given.
- Reports of committees may be made and considered; first from standing committees, and next from select committees.

6. Messages and other Executive communications.

Messages from the Senate. 3. Bills and resolutions from the Senate on their first and second reading.

9. Senate bills on their third reading.

10. Assembly bills ready for a third reading. Bills reported by a committee of the whole.

- Bills in which a committee of the whole has made progress, and obtained leave to sit again.
- Bills not yet considered in committee of the whole.

Morning hour.

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

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, BILLS, ETC.,

Petitions, etc ed.

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

Introduction of Resolut'ns

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

Bills, etc., to

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

First and seof bills.

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

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

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

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

40. 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.

41. The second and third reading of all bills appro- Second and priating money, shall be at length, and a suspension of third read'g this rule shall not be made without the unanimous con- bills to be at sent of the Assembly.

length.

42. Every bill shall receive three several readings Every bill to previous to its passage, but no bill shall receive its sec-beread three times. ond and third readings on the same day.

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

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

HOW BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

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

Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under

debate, and avoid personality.

Speaker to decide who has the floor.

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

Call to order ing.

47. When a member is called to order, he shall sit while speak- down, and shall not speak, except in explanation, until it shall have been determined whether he is in order or not; and if a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptional words shall be taken down in writing, that the Speaker and Assembly may be better able to judge.

48. No member shall speak except in his place, nor Speaking twice or out more than twice on any question, except on leave of the

of place pro-Assembly. hibited.

49. While the Speaker is addressing the Assembly, or Order while the Speaker putting a question, no member shall cross the floor, or or a member leave the house; nor while a member is speaking, walk is speaking. between him and the Chair.

50. When a question is under debate, no motion shall Motions in order during be received, except-

To adjourn;

To lay on the table;

For the previous question; To postpone to a day certain;

To commit to a standing committee; To commit to a select committee; 6.

To amend:

To postpone indefinitely;

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

51. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of an tion to strike Assembly bill shall be considered equivalent to a motion out enacting to indefinitely postpone.

clause. No member to speak more than twice without leave. Motions de-

cided without debate.

52. If a question depending be lost by adjournment, and revived on the succeeding day, no member who shall have spoken twice on the preceding day shall be permitted again to speak without leave of the Assembly.

53. A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, and a call for the previous question, shall be decided without debate. And all incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for either of the questions named in this rule, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

Motions not

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

Motions, how stated, etc.

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

division or amendment.

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

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

navs, which shall be recorded by the Clerk.

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

commenced voting.

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

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

pleasure of the Assembly.

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

62. In all cases, when the Assembly is equally divi- Tie vote.

ded, the question shall be lost.

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

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

called.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

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

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

Doors to be closed.

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

Absentees to be bro't in.

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

No business to be transacted while under a call.

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

When call is at an end.

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

Report of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

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

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

Previous question.

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

Statement of

73. The previous question being moved, the Speaker the previous shall say, "It requiring fifteen members to second the question, and motion for the previous question, those in favor of susmain quest'n taining the motion will rise;" and if fifteen or more rise, the previous question shall be thereby seconded; and the question shall then be, "Shall the main question be now put?"-which question shall be determined by yeas and nays. The main question being ordered to be now put, its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the Assembly to a direct vote upon the pending amendments, and then upon the main question.

74. When, on taking the previous question, the Assem- Main quest'n bly shall decide that the main question shall not now be not ordered. 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.

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

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

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

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

78. All amendments made to a memorial or report amendme'ts committed to the Committee of the Whole shall be noted or reports.

and reported as in the case of bills.

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

80. The chairman of the Committee of the Whole shall Chairman of Com. to prehave the same power to preserve order and decorum as serve order.

the Speaker of the Assembly.

81. After the business upon which the Assembly re-Report of solved itself into Committee of the Whole shall be com- Committee. pleted, the committee, without motion, (or at any time previous, upon motion,) shall rise and report.

PROCEDDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Amendme'ts made inCom. read by the

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

Speaker. Statement of question previous to 3rd reading.

83. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or other paper originating in the Assembly, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "Shali 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?"

Engrossm'nt of bills.

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

No amendreading.

85. On the third reading of a bill or resolution, no ment on 3rd amendment, except to fill blanks shall be received, except by the unanimous consent of the members present.

Recommitmt previous to passage.

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

Question on passage of bills.

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

Bills to be transmitted to Senate.

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

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS.

Motion to adiourn always in order.

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

Privileged motions.

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

SUSPENDING AND CHANGING RULES, ETC.

Suspension and alterat'n of rules.

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

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

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

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

Messages.

1. When a message shall be sent from the Senate to the Assembly, it shall be announced at the door of the Assembly by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it may be sent.

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

By whom sent.

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

Reject'd bills and resolutions.

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

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

Papers to accompany bills. Order re-

currence.

6. Each House shall transmit to the other all papers

on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

7. When a bill, resolution or memorial, shall have questi'g con- 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.*—Five from Assembly; two from Senate.
 On Public Printing.†—Three from Assembly; two from Senate.
 On Local Legislation.‡—Three from Assembly; two from Senate.

Visiting Com. mittees.

9. The Committees of the two Houses on State Prison, and on Charitable and Penevolent Institutions, shall act

^{*} See Sects. 18 to 22. inclusive, of Chap. 9, R. S., page 122. † See Secs. 22 and 23, of Chap. 114, Laws of 1858, (R. S., page 97.)

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

jointly in visiting the State institutions, and in reporting

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

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

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

12. After each House shall have adhered to their disa- Adherence greement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

to disagreement fatal.

ACTS OF A GENERAL NATURE.

13. The title of every bill of a general nature shall Titles of designate the object, purpose or subject of the bill, and bills. when such bill proposes to amend any chapter or act, the title shall read thus:

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

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

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

Each House may amend.

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

OF BILLS PASSED.

Enrollment of bills.

16. After a bill has passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled by or under the direction of the Chief Clerk of the House in which the same originated, before it shall be

presented to the Governor for his approval.

Examinati'n of enrolled bills.

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

Signing of bills.

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

Presentation of bills to -Governor.

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

Resolutions same course as bills.

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

OF CLAIMS, ETC.

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

All papers ney to be preserved.

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

of the session, to the Secretary of State.

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

JOINT CONVENTION, ETC.

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

25. Neither House shall adjourn during any session Adjournme't 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 Wed-

nesday in January in each year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

tent to proceed to business.

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

had until the next day.

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

The roll is called, and each member announces audibly the name

of the candidate of his choice.

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

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

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

in readiness to receive any communication from him.

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

The message has been read sometimes by his Private Secretary

and sometimes by the Clerk of one of the Houses.

At the first opportunity after hearing the message read, the various recommendations therein contained, are referred, by resolution, to appropriate standing committees, or to select committees.

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

DRAWING OF SEATS.

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

The method heretofore pursued is as follows:

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

behind the seats.

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

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

COMPENSATION.

ance enring 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.

[&]quot;Each member of the Legislature shall receive for his services, two dollars and fifty cents for each day's attendance during the session, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the Legislature, on the most usual route,"—Const. Art. 4, Sec. 21.

"The Speaker of the Assembly shall be entitled to receive fost every day's attend-

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

The members are entitled to per diem due them, whenever demanded. Since 1862, members have received their per diem certificates from the Chief Clerk at regular intervals of twenty days; which course is preferable on many accounts to the former method of drawing certificates only when demanded by members.

PAY OF OFFICERS.

Chapter 136, General Laws, 1860.

See. 1. There is hereby annually appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to pay the per diem of officers of the Legislature, as follows: To the Chief Clerks, each, five dollars; to the Assistant Clerks, and Sergeant-at-Arms, each, four dollars; to all other Clerks, Postmaster and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, each, three dollars; to the Assistant Postmaster, Doorkeeper and Firemen, each, two dollars and fifty cents; to all Messengers, each, one dollar and fifty cents.

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

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

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

which it is to be acted upon;

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

positions 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 re-

To restrain the members when engaged in debate, within the rules

of order;

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

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

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

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

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

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

DUTIES OF DEPUTIES.

THE ASSISTANT CLERK—It is his special duty:
1. To keep a record of each day's proceedings; and to correct
the proof of the same while being printed.

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

3. To label and file in their appropriate places all papers 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, etc.

THE BOOK-KEEPER-It is his special duty:

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

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

titions 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 the direction of the Chief or Assistant Clerk, to perform any necessary service appertaining to the duties of the other dep-

uties.

THE ENROLLING CLERK-It is his special duty:

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

THE TRANSCRIBING CLERK-It is his special duty:

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

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Each Deputy, when not occupied in the performance of his own special duties, is to render such assistance to the Clerk and to his associate deputies as may be in his power, or as the pressure of duties in a particular defartment 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 subpenas and warrants of the Assembly, announces messages from the Governor and from the Senate, provides rooms for committees, receives from the Superintendent of Public Property all public documents ordered or coming in due course, and distributes the same through the post office, or otherwise, to members and officers entitled thereto. He is to organize his department with such system that each of his subordinates shall know his precise duties, and he is to see that each performs his duty promptly, thoroughly and courteously. He is required to keep the Chamber open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

He should have the printed bills and other documents in his possession so classified and arranged that he can at once answer any call upon him for them. His assistant assists him generally in the discharge of his duties, and takes his place when he is absent.

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

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

THE DOORKEEPER attends to the principal door; opens and closes it for the entry and exit of all persons; maintains order in the lobby and vestibule; sees that visitors are seated, and that the regulations of the House, in his department, are strictly enforced. For the proper discharge of this office, both patience, courtesey 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 FIBEMEN 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 Chamber during the morning hour, or absent themselves from the sessions of the Assembly during an entire day, except upon leave of the Speaker or Clerk.

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

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

requiring it.

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

STATIONERY.

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

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

NEWSPAPERS.

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

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

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

POST OFFICE ARRAGEMENTS.

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

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

PROCESS OF PASSING BILLS.

Some diversity of practice exists herein, but the ordinary meth-

od in the Assembly is as follows:

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

"Mr. Speaker:"

If recognized, the Speaker responds:

"The gentleman from ---."

The member announces:

"I ask leave to introduce a bill."

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

"First reading of the bill."

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

"Second reading of the bill."

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

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

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

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

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

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

to the order of "Bills ready for a third reading."
When, under the order of business, the bill is reached, the bill, (unless it appropriates money) is read by its title, when the Speak-

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

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

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

mittee.

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

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

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

"Shall this bill be concurred in?"

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

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

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

If this motion prevails, which requires an affirmative vote of

two-thirds of the members present, the member who desires the immediate passage of the bill may at once move that the bill do pass; and if passed, it may go at once to the Senate.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

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

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

first case, the motion is,

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

In the second case it is,

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

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

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

Committee of Whole."

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

"The Gentleman from _____, Mr. ____, will take the Chair."

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

"Gentlemen: -The committee have under consideration, Bill No. --, entitled ----, (reading the title from the back of the bill.) Or in case of consideration of the

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

"The first section is as follows:"

The Chairman then reads the first section, and asks-

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

If none are offered, the Chair says:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

" That the committee rise and report."

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

"It is moved that the committee do now rise and report [or otherwise as the case may be]."
"Is the committee ready for the question?"

"Is the committee ready for the question?"

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

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

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

"Mr. Speaker."

The Speaker answers-

"Mr. Chairman."

Who reports-

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

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

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

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

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

On the latter report, the question is-

"Shall leave be granted?"

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

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

In case of confusion or disorder, the Speaker, of his owna coord, 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 the usual manner.

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

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

And is stated as follows:

"The gentleman from _____ moves that the amendment of the gentleman from ____, to the _th section, be reconsidered.

"Is the committee ready for the question?

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

In case the amendment is reconsidered, the Speaker says:

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

FORMS.

OF TITLES:

No. -, a bill to -

Repealing Bill:

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

Appropriation Bill:

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

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

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 the Public Printer, to the Sergeant at-Arms, for the use of the Assembly. MR. TUCKER.'

For Reports the following form is used:

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

"and recommend that it do pass;" or,
"and recommend that it be indefinitely postponed;" or,

"and recommend that it be referred to the delegation from -

"to a select committee."

Or, if the Committee report by bill:

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

"Bill No. —, A., a bill to —;
"And recommend its passage."

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

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

INVESTIGATIONS.

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

"THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

"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 saidcommittee, to testify and give evidence upon the matters of inquiry before said committee.

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

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

" Speaker of the Assembly.

"Attest:

"Chief Clerk of the Assembly."

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

"Speaker of the Assembly:

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

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

CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

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

"Resolved, That the neglect or failure of ______ to appear before gating committee, composed of Messrs. _____ of the Senate, and ____ to appear before the joint investisembly, in compliance with the mandate of the writ of subpæna of this Assembly, served upon him on the — instant, as fully appears by the said writ. and the affi-davit 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 judgment is inflicted. Another form is as follows:

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

Followed by the corresponding interrogatory:

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

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:

. The testimony taken:

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

QUORUMS.

Whole number electable.

"Not less than 54 nor more than 100."—Const., Art. IV, Sec. 2.
"One from each Assembly District."—Chap. 216, Gen. Laws 1861—(which provides for 100 Assembly Districts.)

To expel a member-67.

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

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

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

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

"One-sixth of those present."—Const., Art. IV, Sec. 20. (See table on page 137.)

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

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

To adjourn from day to day-

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

To compel the attendance of absent members-

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

To agree to an amendment of the constitution-51.

"A majority of the members elected."—Const., Art. XII, Sec. 1.
To recommend a Constitutional Convention—

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

A majority "[present.]—Const., Art. XII, Sec. 2.
(See table on page 137.)

To contract a public debt-51 affirmative votes.

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

CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

To pass any bill, resolution or motion-

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

(See table below.)

To make a call of the House-15.

" Fifteen members."-Rule 54.

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

"A majority present."-Rule 61.

(See table below.)

To suspend the rules—(at least 34.)

"Two-thirds of the members present."—Rule 76.

(See table below.)

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

"Two-thirds of the members present."-Rule 78.

(See table below.)

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

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

TABLE

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

No. Present.	One Sixth.	Two-Thirds.	Majority.	No. Present.	One-Sixth.	Two Thirds.	Majority.	No. Present.	One-Sixth.	Two-Thirds.	Majority.
51	9	34 35	26 27	63	12	46	35	85	15	57	43 41 41 45 45 46 46 47 47 48 48 49
52	9 9 9 9	35	27	69	12	46	35	86 87	15	58 58 59	44
58	9	36	27	70	12	47	36	88	15 15	50	44
54	9	36	28	71 72	12 12	48 48	36 37	89	15	60	45
55	10	37	28	73	13	49	27	90	15	60	46
56	10	38	29	10	13	50	37 38 38	91	16	61	46
57	10	35	23	74 75	13	50	38	92	16 16	62	47
50	10 10 10 10	40	20	76	13	51	39	93	16	62	47
60	10	10	31	76 77	13	52	39	93 94	16	63	48
61	111	11	31	78	13	52	40	95	16	64 64 65	48
62	11 11 11	42	32	79	14	53	40	96 97	16	64	49
63	îî	42	32	80	14	54	41	97	17	65	49
64	îî	43	83	81	14	54	41	98	17	66	50
51 52 53 55 55 55 55 56 61 62 64 66 66 67	11	36 37 38 38 39 40 41 42 42 43 44 44 45	28 29 29 20 30 31 31 32 32 33 34 84	82	14	55	42	99	17	66	50 51
66	11	44	34	83	14	56	42	100	17	67	
67	12	45	34	84	14	56	43			•••	

SENATE DISTRICTS.

WITH THE NAMES OF SENATORS SINCE THE APPORTIONMENT OF 1861.

No	DISTRICTS.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
1 2 3 4	Sheboygan County	Luther H Cary Edward Hicks Hugh Cunning F O Thorp	John E Thoms Edward Hicks J R Bohan F O Thorp	Fred S Ellis	John A Bentley Fred S Ellis L Morgan F O Thorp	Mathew J Meade L Morgan
6	The 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th and 9th wards of the ciry of Milwankee, and the towns of Milwankee and Granville, in the county Milwankee. The 3d, 4th, 5th and 8th wards of the city of Milwankee, and the towns of Wan		W K Wilson	Wm K Wilson	Wm K Wilson	William K Wilson
7 8 9 10	watosa, Greenûeld, Lake, Oak Creek and Franklin, in the county of Milwaukee. Racine County! Kenosha County Junean, Adams and Waushara Waukesha County.	Edward Keogh Wm L Utley H S Thorp J T Kingston Geo C Pratt	Edward Keogh T D Morris H S Th rp A M Kimball Geo C Pratt	T D Morris Anth'y Van Wyck	Henry G Webb	J I Case C C Sholes Henry G Webb
11 12 13	The towns of Albion, Dunkirk, Rutland, Dunn, Pleasant Spring, Christiana, Cot tage Grove, Blooming Grove, Deerfield, Medina, York, Bristol, Sun Prairie, Burke, Windsor, Vienna and Westport, in the county of Dane	Samuel C Bean Wyman Spooner Samuel Cole	W H Chandler Wyman Spooner Jas H Earnest	N M Littlejohn	W H Chandler N M Littlejohn Sanuel Cole	W H Chandler N M Littlejohn Samuel Colo
14 15 16 17	In Factor County	S S Wilkinson L W Joiner Milas K Young	S W Silkinson Geo L Frost Milas K Young	S S Wilkinson Geo L Frost	S S Wilkinson W L Lincoln Milas K Young	A W Starks W L Lincoln John H Rountree

18	The towns of Fox Lake, Chester, Westford, Beaver Dam, Burnett, Calamus, Oak Grove, Elba Clyman, Lowell, Portland. Suields, Emmet, the city of Beaver Dam, the 5th and 6th wards of the city			-		*
	of Watertown, and the south ward of the village of Waupun	Joel Rich	Joel Rich	W E Smith	WE Smith	Stoddard Judd
19	The Counties of Manitowoc and Calumet	Geo A Jenkins	Joseph Vilas Jr	Joseph Vilas, Jr	Geo Rreed	George Reed
20	Fond du Lac County	G W Mitchell	G W Mitchell	Geo F Wheeler J B Hamilton	Geo F Wheeler Geo S Barnum	Geo F. Wheeler
21	Winnebago County	S M Hay	J B Hamilton	J B Hammon	Geo S Darnum	George S Barnum
22	The Counties of Outagamie, Shawano,	Thomas R Hudd.	Thos R Hudd	Joseph Harris	Joseph Harris	A L Smith
23	Oconto and Door	E Montgomery	J D Clapp	J D Clapp	S W Budlong	S W Budlong
24	Green County	E A West	E A West	W S Wescott		Henry Adams
25	Columbia County	G W Hazelton	J Bowman	J Bowman	J Bowman	J Bowman
26	The towns of Danc, Roxbury, Mazomanie,	1 N				
	Black Earth, Berry, Blue Mounds,					700
1	Springdale, Vérona, Fitchburg, Oregon. Montrose, Primrose, Perry, Madison					
1	and the cith of Madison, in the County					
2000	of Dane	B F Hopkins	B F Hopkins	Thos Hood	Thos Hood	James K Proudfit
27	The Connties of Waupaca, Portage, Wood		1 C 35 70 111	A C Manill	M H Sessions	AT TT Caratana
	and Marathon	E L Browne	A S McDill	A B McDill	III II Dessions	M II Sessions
28	The Counties of Pierce, St. Croix, rolk.	31	,		8	
- 1	Dallas, Burnett, Douglas, La Pointe and Ashland	H L Humphrey	H L Humphrey	Austin H Young	A H Young	Marcus A Fulton
29	The Counties of Marquette and Green	II II IIIIIpiitej		and an arrange of the second	0 D 747 711 1	
	Lako	Chas S. Kelsey	Chas S Kelsoy	Chas S Kelsey		G DeWitt Elwood
30	The Counties of Richland, Crawford and		MT C Danieles	Wm Ketcham	Win Ketenam	Benjamin Eull
31	Vernon	N S Cate	W S Purdy Angus Cameron	Angus Cameron.	John A Chandler	John A Chandler
32	The Counties of La Crosse and Monroe The Counties of Jackson, Clark, Trempea-	Edwin Flint	Angus Cumeron	2220		voint it onduiter
02	leau, Buffalo, Pepin Eau Claire, Dunn					
	and Chippewa	M D Bartleit	M D Bartlett	Carl C, Pope	Carl C Pope	J G Thorp
33	The towns of Leroy, Lomira, Williams-		DESCRIPTION PROPERTY.			
- 1	town, Theresa, Hubbard, Herman, Hus-					
	tisford, Rubicon, Lebanon, Ashippuu and the village of Horicon	Cat Claule	Set Clark	Sat Clark	Sat Clark	Satterlee Clark
	and the vinage of Horicon	Dat Clark	Dat Olar E		1	

139

SBNATE DISTRICTS.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS,

WITH NAMES OF MEMBERS SINCE THE APPORTIONMENT OF 1861.

DISTRICTS.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Adams County Brown County Calumet County Columbia County.—	Fred S Ellis Wm F Watrous	Otis B Lapham Fred S Ellis J Robinson	W J Abrams	R K Fay	T B Marsden W J Abrams George Baldwin
 1stTowns of Newport, Lewiston, Caledonia, Pacific, Dekora, Lodi, West Point and city of Portage 2dTowns of Fountain Prairie, Otsego, Lowville, Arlington, Leeds, Ilampden and Col- 	Jona Bowman	A J Turner	A J Turner	Levi W Barden	A J Turner
umbus	Wm Dutcher	John Q Adams	E W McNitt	Jesse F Hand	Rob't B Sanderson
Fort Winnebago, Wyocena, Springvale. and Courtland	R. R Sanderson	Yates Ashley James Fisher	Yates Ashley Horace Beach	William Owen O B Thomas	Evan O Jones Geo E Harrington
1stTowns of Albion, Dunkirk, Rntland, Dunn, Pleasant Spring, Christiana, Cot tage Grove and Blooming Grove 2dTowns of Deerfield, Medina, York, Bris-	B F Adams	C R Head	W W Blackman	W M Colladay	Wm D Potter
tol, Sun Prairie, Burke, Windsor, Vienna, and Westport	W H Chandler	W II Miller	W H Miller	A A Boyce	J M Flint
Black Earth, Berry, Springfield, Middleton, Cross Plains and Vermont	A S Sanborn	A S Sanborn	A S Sanborn	David Ford	Geo H Slaughter
Primrose and Perry	N M Matts	George Wright George Hyer	George Wright Geo B Smith	John S Frary James Ross	Wm Charleton B F Hopkins
1stTowns of Fox Lake, Westford, Calamus, Elba and Portland	Q H Barron	Oliver Ashley	G H Adams	*Stoddard Judd	Oliver Ashley

Trenton and the city of Beaver Dam J F McCullum J F McCullom W H Green M F Lowth Andrew W. 3dTowns of Emmet, Clyman, Oak Grove,	llard
Burnett, Chester and the 5th and 6th wards of the city of Watertown	er -
liamstown and Hermann	n
con, Asbippun and Lebanon	
Fond du Lac County—	
1stThe city of Ripon, the towns of Ripon, Rosendale, Eldorado and Metomen	
and Waupun, and the north ward of the village of Waupun. W W Hatcher FM Wheeler James McElroy JH Brinkerhoff George F Cl	ırk
of Fond du Lac and Friendship	nan
chedah, Empire and Forest	ner
field, Ashland and Auburn II C Hamilton Egbert Foster Edgar Wilcox Jonathan Large And'w J Die	ringer
Graht County—	
1stTowns of Hazel Green, Smeltzer and Platteylle	bins
Potosi and Waterloo	r
3dTowns of Lancaster, Ellenboro, Lima, Joseph T Mills J Allen Barber J Allen Barber I Henry Utt A P Hamme 4thTowns of Blue River, Muscoda, Water-	n
town Hickory Grove, Boscobel, Marion, Fennimore and Millville	burn
ven, Tafton, Little Grant, Wyalusing and Patch Grove	
Green County— 1stTowns of Decatur, Mt. Pleasant, Wash-	
ington, Adams, Yerk, New Glarus, Exector, Brooklyn and Albany,	y
* Elected February 20, 1865, to fill vacancy occasioned by death of J M McGuire.	,



ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS-continued.

DISTRIITS.	1862.	1868.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Green County—continued.					
2dTowns of Spring Grove, Jefferson, Syl-					
vester, Monroe, Clarno, Cadiz and Jor- dan,	H T Moore	Egra Wegcott	F B Rolph	David Dunwiddie	It E Carr
Green Lake County	Arch. Nichols		James Field		W A Bugh
Iowa County—	Arch. Monois	D II DILLION IIII.	f ottimos riola il illi	20 Diajtomini.	11 22 2045.1
1stTowns of Highland, Dodgeville, Ridge-					
way, Arena, Wyoming and Clyde	Robert Wilson	D McFarland	W S Lincoln	E B Goodsell	E B Goodsell
2dThe city of Mineral Point, and the towns	Troport Himon	D DIOLUMIANA WILL		22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	22 2 0,000,000
of Mineral Point, Mifflin, Linden, War-					
wick and Moscow	John II Vivian	John H Vivian	Francis Little	Francis Little	James Spensely
Jackson and Clark Counties	Carl C Pope		C R Johnson		L G Merrill
Jefferson County—		TOTAL TOTAL			
Ist Towns of Ixonia and Watertown, and	į.				
the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 7th wards of the			100		
city of Watertown	Peter Rogan	Emil Rothe	Robert Hass	Jonathan Piper	Patrick Rogan
2d Towns of Milford, Waterloo, Lake Mills,					1000 - 1000 - 100
Oakland and Aztalan	Walter S Green	N S Green	A B Smith	Gardner Spoor	John Mosher
2d Towns of Hebron, Jefferson, Sumner,					
Koshkonong and Cold Spring	W W Reed	L B Caswell	Joseph Powers	Alanson Pike	W W Reed
4th Towns of Farmington, Concord, Sulli-					
van and Palmyra	J B Crosby	J M Bingham	J M Bingham	Wm P Forsyth	Henry Harnden
Juneau County	DR W Williams	J B Frazell	Lyman Clark	ES Miner	E S Miner
Kewaunee County	G W Elliott		Nelson Boutin		Constant Martin
Kenosha County	Reuben L Bassett		A C Barry		Franklin Newell
LaCrosse County	T B Stoddard	Enos M Phillips	Sam'l S Burton	T N Horton	Angus Cameron
La Fayette County—	-	X 18			20
1st Towns of White Oak Springs, Shulls	-				
burg, New Diggings, tenton, Elk Grove,		T 1 7771 11	m	T YT	D11 TG1
Belmont and Kendall	C B Jennings	Joseph White	Tarieton Dunn	James Harker	David J Seely
2dTowns of Wayne, Gratiot, Monticello,			*		
Center, Wiota, Argyle, Fayette and Wil-	T TT 1	T III Dullen	Samuel Cale	Q W Oalson	Tahn Ammatras
low Springs	Jas wadsworth	L T Pullen	Somuel Cole,	S W USDOTH	John Armstrong



LaPointe, Ashland, Douglas, Polk, Burnet and
Dallas Counties
Manitoman Chamba-
1stTowns of Centerville, Meme, Schlese- rig, Eaton, Buchanan, Newton and Rock-
rig. Eaton, Buchanan, Newton and Rock-
land
2dTowns of Manitowoc Rapids, Cato, Ma
ple Grove, Franklin, Kossuth and Coop-
erstown
Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Mishicott, Gib-
son and Rowley
Marathon and Wood Counties
Marquette County
Milwaukee
1stThe 1st and 7th wards of the city of
Milwaukee
2dThe 2d ward of the city of Milwaukee
3dThe 3d ward of the city of Milwaukee
4th The 4th ward of the city of Milwaukee
5thThe 5th ward of the city of Milwaukee
6thThe 6th and 9th wards of the city of
Milwaukee
7thThe towns of Granville and Milwau-
kee
8thThe towns of Wauwatesa and Green-
field
9thTowns of Lake, Oak Creek and Frank-
lin
Monroe County
Oconto, Shawano and Door Counties
Outagamie County
Portage County
Racine County—
1stThe city of Racine
2dTowns of Caledonia, Mt. Pleasant and
Yorkville
3dTowns of Burlington, Dover, Rochester,
Waterford, Norway and Raymond
material and may and may mond

d)	Geo B Stuntz	Henry D Barron	Henry D Barron	A C Stuntz	II D Barron
e- c-	S Rounseville	Dan'i Shanahan	P P Fuessenich	H Mulholland	Nich Dittmar
p- ef	James Cahill	James Cahill	Thos Thornton	Michael Murphy	Wm Eatough
b-	E K Rand Chas Hœflinger H S Thomas	E K Rand L P Powers H S Thomas	David Smoke Bart Ringle Robert Cochran	Chas B Daggett M J McRaith S A Pease	David Smoke B G Plumer S A Pease
of ee ee	II L Palmer George Abert Geo K Gregory J V V Platto J M Stowell	J R Sharpstein Geo Abert John W Eviston M Larkin Jr P V Deuster	Levi Hubbell David Knab John W Eviston N B Caswell J C U Niederman	Jackson Hadley David Knab James McGrath Dewitt Davis J Thompson, jr	Jackson Hadley Wm P Lynde Jas McGrath A R R Butler Chas H Orton
of 	Adam Finger	Adam Pærtener	F T Zetteler	Jacob Oberman	Joseph Phillips
u- u-	Henry Kirchloff	John Hanrahan	James Watts	Henry Fowler	Edward Daley
	P J Shumway	Edward Collins	Kdward McGarry	John W Weiler	T II Curtis
	L Semmans Jos M Morrow E B Stevens Milo Coles J A Schletz A S McDill	John Bentley W W Jackson Geo C Ginty Byron Douglass Robert Power Enoch Webster	Anthony Frey C E Rice, Hermann Naber George Kreiss W T Bonniwell, jr John Phillips	Richard White Josiah M Tarr D A Reed Sam Ryan, jr W T Bonniwell, jr N H Emmons	Jno II Deuster D W C Wilson Isaac Stephenson Henry Turner Jas McCarthy Jas O Raymond
ıd	Calvin II Upham	Horatio T Taylor	Geo C Northrup,	John Vaughan	Jas O Bartlett
	Thomas Butler	O C Munroe	Henry Stevens	E C Salisbury	Geo Q Erskine
r,	James Catron	H L Gilmore	Philo Belden	F A Weage	Philo Belden

	ASSEMBLY 1	DISTRICTS—con	ntinued.		
DISTRICTS.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Richland County	L D Gage	Jno Walworth	Jno Walworth	Henry L Eaton	H L Eaton
1stTowns of Center, Janesville, Magnolia, Porter and Union	N B Howard,	Jonathan Cory	Thomas Earle	Daniel Johnson	A W Pope
2dTowns of Fulton, Harmony, Lima and Milton	E Palmer	J Spaulding	T II Goodhue	Solomon C Carr	B Burdick
3dTowns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnstown and La Prairie	3	Jacob Fowle	Jacobson and the second		A. Chara-san market i canada a san
4thThe city of Beloit, and the towns of Turtle and Beloit	John Bannister A C Bates	C M Treat A C Bates	Perry Bostwick H Richardson	E P King J B Cassoday	E P King A C Bates
6thTowns of Avon, Newark, Plhmouth, Rock and Spring Valley	Orrin Guernsey J W Bradley	Denison Alcott Charles B Cox	Jerome Burbank J S Ewell	Daniel Mowe Marcus A Fulton.	A C Douglass W J Copp
Sauk County— 1st Towns of Westfield, Washington, Bear Creek, Franklin, Honey Creek, Sumpter, Merrimac, Prairie du Sac, Troy and Spring Green. 2d Towns of Buffalo, Delona, Winfield, Marston, Woodland, Ironton, Reedsburgh, Excelsior, Baraboo, Fairfield, Greenfield,		Alonzo Wilcox	25	to the state	NULL DE PROPRE
and Freedom Sheboygan Countp—	A W Starks	A W Starks	A W Starks	A W Status	It in birong
1stThe city of Sheboygan, and the towns of Sheboygan, Moselle an I Wilson	Godfrey Stamm	Carl Ziller	Carl Ziller	James Wedig	Billie Williams
2dTowns of Herman, Sheboygan Falls and Lima	J E Thomas	Charles Octling	Louis Wolf,	Cephas Whipple	Sam'l Rounseville
3dTowns of Holland, Abbott, Scott and Mitchell	S D Hubburd	Henry Hayes	Michael Winter	Charles Rogers	J P Carroll
4thTowns of Greenbush, Plymouth, Rhine, Linden and Russell Trempealcau, Pepin and Buffalo Counties		B Dockstader A W Newman	Mark Martin Fayette Allen	Edwin Slade, John Burgess	Julius Wolff W H Thomas

Vernon County-1st ... Towns of Hamburg, Bergen, Wheatland, Storling, Franklin, Harmony, Jefferson, Coon and Christiana..... 2d. Towns of Hillsborough, Greenwood, Forest, Union, Whitestown, Stark, Clinton, Webster, Liberty, Kickapoo and Viroqua. Walnorth County-1st... Towns of Sharon, Walworth, Darien and Delavan..... 2d... Towns of Richmond, Sugar Creek, La Grange and Whitewater..... 3d ... Towns of Linn, Bloomfield, Hudson and Geneva 4th ... Towns of Elkhorn, Lafavette, Spring Prairie, Troy and East Troy..... Washington County-1st...Thwns of Wayne, Hartford, Addison and Erin 2d... Towns of Kewaskum, Barton, West Bend, Polk and Richfield..... 3d ... Towns of Farmiugton, Trenton, Jackson and Germantown Wankesha County-1st... Towns of Menomonee, Lisbon, Pewau kee and Brookfield..... 2d... Towns of Merton, Oconomowoc, Summit and Delafield..... 3d ... Towns of Genesee, Ottowa, Eagle and Mukwonago 4th... Towns of New Berlin, Waukesha, Ver non and Muskego..... Waupaca County..... Waushara County..... Winnebago County-1st... The city of Oshkosh, and towns of Vinland, Oshkosh and Algoma..... 2d... Towns of Neenah, Menasha, Clayton, Winchester, Wolf River, Poygan and Winneconne

		1			1
	Ole Johnson	James II Layue	Wm H Officer	Wm H Officer	N F Carpenter
,	J M Rusk	B D Priest	Albert Biiss	James Berry	Alexander Woods
	F P Arnold	C II Sturtevant	John Jeffers	II C Tilton	W C Allen
	Sylvester Hanson	George II Foster	Daniel Smith	Thomas Davis	Thomas Davis
	H W Boyce	Thos W Hill	D C Roundy	B F Groesbeck	S O Raymond
5	Hollis Lathamp	Samuel Pratt	Lucius Alien	II S Wisnor	Paris Pettit
n :	Thomas Barry	Adam Schantz	Nichlaus Marx	G C Williams	James Kenealy
	Michail Maloy	M Hildebrandt	II Hildebrandt	M L Delaney	M L Delaney
	Robert Salter	Martin Schottler	Martin Schottler	E Franckenburg	Philip Schneider
	G W brown	Silas Richardson	Wm Costigan	Thomas Weaver	Daniel Brown
	Sam'l Thompsonp	E W Edgerton	J R Carpenter	J N Cadby	Samuel Thompson
	Peter D Gifford	D G Suover	Norman Shultis	J B Monteith	Peter D Gifford
	C D Combs	N Burroughs A K Osborn Wm C Webb	A K Osborn	Reuben Doud	A K Osborn
	W E Hanson	W E Hanson	Rich C Russell,	Wm A Кпарр	William II Doe
1	Michael Hogan	Michael Hogan	Jeremiah Hunt	Nathan Cobb	John Proctor
			and a collection of Eastern contraction and a		

146

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS-concluded.

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

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

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

NO.	DISTRICT.	MEMBERS.
	The Counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth, Racine and Kenosha.	Halbert E. Paine
2	The Counties of Rock, Jefferson, Dane and Columbia	I. C. Sloan.
	The Counties of Green, LaFayette, Iowa, Grant. Crawford, Richland and Sauk.	Amasa Cobb.
4	The Counties of Czaukee, Washington, Dodge, Fond du Lac and Sheboygan	C. A. Eldredge.
5	The Counties of Manitowoc, Calumet, Winnebago, Green Lake, Marquette, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown Kewau-	
6.7	nee, Door, Oconto and Shawano	Philetus Sawyer.
6	The Counties of Bad Ax, La Crosse, Monroe, Juneau, Adams, Portage, Wood, Jackson, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Dunn, Eau Claire, Clark, Marathon, Chippewa, Dallas, Polk, Burnett, Douglass, La Pointe and	
	Ashland.	W. D. McIndoe.

GOVERNORS OF TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN. BY WHOM AND WHEN APPOINTED.

HENRY DODGEappointed	by Andrew Jackson April 30th, 1836
	by John Tyler Sept. 30th, 1841
	by John TylerJune 21st, 1844
HENRY DODGEappointed	by James K. PolkApril 8th, 1845

STATE OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN.

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION UNTIL JANUARY 1st, 1866.

GOVERNORS.

NELSON DEWEY			
NELSON DEWEY	Lancaster	from January 1	1850, to Dec. 31, 1851
LEONARD J. FARWELL.	Madison	from January 1	1852, to Dec. 31, 1853
WM. A. BARSTOW	Waukesha	from January 1	, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855
COLES BASHFORD	Oshhosh	from January 1	, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857
ALEX. W. RANDALL	Waukesha	from January 1	1858, to Dec. 31, 1859
ALEX. W. RANDALL	Waukesha	from January 1	1860, to Dec. 31, 1861
LOUIS P. HARVEY	Shopiere	from January 1	1862, to Apr. 19, 1862
LOUIS P. HARVEY EDWARD SALOMON	Milwaukee	from April 20	, 1862, to Dec. 81, 1863
JAMES T. LEWIS	Columbus	from January 1	1864, to Dec. 31, 1865

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

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

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

THOMAS McHUGH	Delavan	.from A	August .	. 1848.	to Dec.	31, 1849
WM. A. BARSTOW						
CHAS, D. ROBINSON	Green Bay	.from J	January :	, 1852	to Dec.	31, 1853
ALEXANDER T. GRAY	Janesville	.from J	January .	, 1854,	to Dec.	31, 1855
DAVID W. JONES	.Belmont	from J	fanuary 1	, 1856,	to Dec.	31, 1857
DAVID W. JONES						
LOUIS P. HARVEY	Shapiere	.from J	January	1, 1860	to Dec.	31, 1861
JAMES T. LEWIS	Columbus	.from J	anuary	, 1862,	to Dec.	31, 1863
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD	Madison	.from J	January .	, 1864,	to Dec.	31, 1865

STATE TREASURERS.

J. C. FAIRCHILD	.Madison	from August .	. 1848,	to Dec.	31, 1851
ED. H. JANSSEN	.Cedarburg	from January	1, 1852,	to Dec.	31, 1855
CHARLES KUEHN					
SAM'L D. HASTINGS	. Trempcaleau .	from January	., 1858,	to Dec.	31, 1859
SAM'L D. HASTINGS	.Trempealeau .	from January	, 1860,	to Dec.	31, 1861
SAM'L D. HASTINGS	. Trempealeau .	from January	1, 1862,	to Dec.	31, 1863
SAM'L D. HASTINGS	.Trempealeau .	from January	1, 1864,	to Dec.	31, 1865

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

JAMES S. BROWN	.Milwaukeefrom August 1848, to Dec. 31, 1849	
S. PARK COON	.Milwaukeefrom January 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851	
EXPER. ESTABROOK	.Genevafrom January 1. 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853	
GEORGE B. SMITH	.Madisonfrom January 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855	
WILLIAM R. SMITH	.Mineral Point. from January 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857 .Oshkoshfrom January 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859	
TAMES H HOWE	Green Bayfrom January 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861	
JAMES H. HOWE	. Green Bay from January 1, 1862, to Oct. 7, 1862	
WINFIELD SMITH	Milwaukeefrom October 8, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863	Ğ.
WINFIELD SMITH	.Milwaukeefrom January 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1865	è

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ELEAZER ROOT	. Waukesha	from August	1848.	to Dec. 31, 1851
AZEL, P. LADD	.Shullsburg	from January 1,	1852,	to Dec. 31, 1353
IIIRAM A. WRIGHT	.P. du Chien .	from January 1,	1854,	to Dec. 31, 1855
A. C. BARRY	.Racine	from January 1,	1856,	to Dec. 31, 1857
LYMAN C. DRAPER	. Madison	from January 1,	1858,	to Dec. 31, 1859
JOSIAH L. PICKARD	.Platteville	from January 1,	1860,	to Dec. 31, 1861
JOSIAH L. PICKARD	.Platteville	irom January 1,	1802,	to Dec. 31, 1803
JOSIAH L. PICKARD	.Piatteville	from Sant 20	1004,	to Dec. 30, 1804
JNO. G. McMYNN	. Kacine	пош верь. 22,	1004,	to Dec. 31, 1803

BANK COMPTROLLERS.

JOEL C. SQUIRES	JAMES S. BAKER	Watertownfrom Jan.	20, 1852, to December 31, 1858 1, 1854, to December 31, 1855 1, 1856, to December 31, 1857
WM. H. RAMSEY	JOEL C. SQUIRES	Mineral Point . from Jan. Kilbourn City from Jan. Ozaukeefrom Jan.	1, 1856, to December 31, 1857 1, 1858, to December 31, 1859 1, 1860, to December 31, 1861 1, 1862, to December 31, 1863 1, 1864, to December 31, 1865

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

JOHN TAYLOR	. Waupunfrom 1	March 2	S, 1853, to	April 2	2,1853
HENRY BROWN	Fond du Lacfrom	April :	2, 1853, to	December 31	1,1853
A. W STARKS				December 31	
ED. McGARRY			1,1856, to	December 31	1,1857
E. M. MACGRAW		Jan'y	1.1858, to	December 31	1,1859
H. C. HEG		Jan'y	1,1860, to	December 3	1,1861
ALEX. P. HODGES			1,1862, to	December 3	1,1803
HENRY CORDIER	waupunfrem	Jan'y	1, 1864, to	December 3	1,1500

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS,

FROM ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY.

PRESIDENTS OF THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

Names. When	Elected.	. Fames.	When Elected.	32
Henry S. Baird Oct	27, 1836	Moses M. Strong	Dec. 7, 18	42
Arthur B. Ingraham Nov.		Morgan L. Martin	Mar. 20, 18	43
Arthur B. Ingraham June		Marshall M. Strong	Dec. 5, 18	43
William BuilenNov.		Moses M. Strong		45
James CollinsJan.		Nelson Dewey		46
William A. Prentiss Aug.		Mason C. Darling		
James MaxwellDec.		H. N. Wells		
James CollinsDec.	15, 1841	H. N. Wells		

SECRETARIES OF THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

DIOIUI.	TITLE OF TAXA	ADDITION OF THE	
Names.	When Elected.	Names. When	
Edward McSherry.	Oct. 27, 1836	John P, SheldonMarc	ch 31, 1843
George Beaty	Nov. 7, 1837	Ben. C. EastmanDec.	5, 1843
	June 11, 1888	Ben, C. EastmanJan.	7, 1845
	Nov. 28, 1838	Ben. C. EastmanJan.	5, 1846
	Jan. 22, 1839	Thos. McHughJan.	5, 1847
	Dec. 8, 1840	Thos. McHughOct.	19, 1847
	Dec. 10, 1841	Thos. McHughFeb.	8, 1848
	Dec. 7, 1842		

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS.

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

	When Elected.	Names.	When Elected.
William Henry	Oct. 27, 1836	Charles E. Brown.	Dec. 7, 1842
Levi Sterling	Nov. 7, 1837	G. C. S. Vail	Dec. 5, 1843
	,June 11, 1838		Jan. 7. 1845
	Nov. 28, 1838	Joseph Brisbois	Jan. 6, 1846
	Jan. 23, 1839		Jan. 5, 1847
Miles M. Vinevar	dDec. 8, 1840		rtOct. 19, 1847
	Dec. 11, 1841		rtFeb. 7, 1848

CHIEF CLERKS OF THE SENATE.

When Elected.			
	Names.	When E	lected.
Jan. 10, 1849	Hiram Bowen	Jan.	13, 1859
Jan. 9, 1850	J. H. Warren	Jan.	11, 1860
Jan. 8, 1851			
Jan. 11, 1854			
	Jan. 10, 1849 Jan. 9, 1850 Jan. 8, 1851 Jan. 14, 1852 Jan. 12, 1853 Jan. 11, 1854 Jan. 10, 1855 Jan. 10, 1855 Jan. 15, 1857 Jan. 14, 1858	Jan. 9, 1850 J. H. Warren Jan. 8, 1851 J. H. Warren Jan. 14, 1852 J. R. Warren Jan. 11, 1854 J. H. Warren Jan. 11, 1854 J. H. Warren Jan. 10, 1855 F. M. Stewart Jan. 10, 1856 F. M. Stewart Jan. 15, 1857 F. M. Stewart	Jan. 9, 1850 J. H. Warren. Jan. Jan. 8, 1851 J. H. Warren. Jan. Jan. 14, 1852 J. K. Warren. May Jan. 12, 1853 J. H. Warren. Jan. Jan. 1364 J. H. Warren. Sept. Jan. 10, 1855 F. M. Stewart. Jan. Jan. 10, 1856 F. M. Stewart. Jan. Jan. 15, 1857 F. M. Stewart. Jan.

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE SENATE.

Names.	When Elected.	Names.	When Elected.
F. W. Shollner	Jan. 9,1849	Asa Kinney	Jan. 13,1859
James Hanrahan	Jan. 10, 1850	Asa Kinney	Jan, 21,1860
E. D. Masters		J. A. Hadley	Jan. 9,1861
Patrick Cosgrove		J. A. Hadley	May 15,1861
Thomas Hood		B. U. Caswell	Jan. 8,1862
J. M. Sherwood			Sept. 10, 1862
W. H. Gleason			Jan. 14,1863
Joseph Baker			Jan. 13,1864
Alanson Filer			Jan. 11,1865
N. L. Stout			Jan. 10,1866

SPEAKERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

TERRITORY.

Names. Date o	f Election.	Names.		
Peter Hill Angle	Oct. 26,1836	David Newland	Dec.	11,1841
Isaac Liffler	Nov. 10, 1837	Albert G. Ellis	Dec.	7,1842
John W. Blackstone	Nov. 29, 1838	George H. Walke	rDec.	5,1843
Lucius I. Barber	Jan. 23, 1839	George H. Walke	rJan.	7,1845
E. V. Whiton	Dec. 5,1839	Mason C. Darling	Jan.	5,1846
Nelson Dewey	Aug. 4,1840	William Show	Jan.	5,1847
David Newland	Dec. 8, 1840	Timothy Burns	Feb.	7,1848

STA	TE.
Names. Date of Election.	William P Lyon. Jan. 12, 1859 William 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 William W Field. Jan. 14, 1864 William W Field. Jan. 11, 1865 Henry D Barron. Jan. 10, 1866

CHIEF CLERKS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

TERRITORY.

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 LaFayette Kellogg. Jan. 8, 1845 LaFayette Kellogg. Jan. 6, 1846 LaFayette Kellogg. Jan. 5, 1847 LaFayette Kellogg. Feb. 8, 1848		
STATE.			
Daniel Noble Johnson June 6, 1848 Robert L Ream Jan 11, 1849 Alexander T Gray Jan 9, 1850 Alexander T Gray Jan 9, 1851 Alexander T Gray Jan 13, 1853 Thomas McHugh Jan 13, 1853 Thomas McHugh Jan 12, 1854 David Atwood Jan 10, 1855 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 L H D Crane May 15, 1861 John S Dean Jan. 9, 1862 John S Dean Sep. 10, 1862 John S Dean Jan. 14, 1863 John S Dean Jan. 14, 1864 John S Dean Jan. 14, 1866 E W Young Jan. 10, 1866		

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

TERRITORY.

Names.	Date of Election.	Names.	Date of Election.
Names. Jesse M Harrison	Oct. 26, 1836		nDec. 11, 1841
William Morgan	Nov. 8,1837		Dec. 7,1842
William Morgan	Nov. 29, 1838	J W Trowbridge .	Dec. 5, 1843
Thomas J Moorman	Jan. 23, 1839	Chauncey Davis	Jan. 8, 1845
James Durley	Dec. 3,1839	David Bonham	Jan. 6,1846
D M Whitney	Aug. 4.1840	E R Hugunin	Jan. 5,1847
Francis M Rublee	Dec. 8, 1810	John Mullanphy	Feb. 8,1848

STATE.

Names. Date of Election. Names.		DIA	SIATE.		
John Mullanphy	Names.	Date of Election.	Names		
Felix McLinden Jan. 11, 1849 Joseph Garel E R Hugunin Jan. 9, 1850 Craig B B Chas M Ktngsbury Jan. 9, 1851 Craig B B Elisha Starr Jan. 15, 1852 A A Hunt Richard F Wilson Jan. 12, 1853 A M Thom William Blake Jan. 10, 1855 A M Thom Egbert Mosely Jan. 10, 1856 A M Thom William C Rogets Jan. 15, 1857 L M Ham	John Mullanphy	June 6. 1848			
E R Hugunin. Jan. 9, 1850 Craig B B Chas M Kingsbury. Jaz. 9, 1851 Craig B B: Elisha Starr Jan. 15, 1852 A M Hunt Willism H Gleason Jan. 12, 1854 A M Thom William Blave Jan. 10, 1855 A M Thom Egbert Mosoly Jan. 10, 1856 A M Thom William C Rogets. Jan. 15, 1857 L M Ham	Felix McLinden	Jan. 11, 1849			
Chas M Kingsbury	E R Hugunin	Jan. 9, 1850			
Elisha Starr	Chas M Kingsbury	Jan. 9, 1851			
Richard F Wilson	Elisha Starr	Jan. 15, 1852			
William H Gleason Jan. 12, 1854 A. M. Thom. William Blake Jan. 10, 1855 A. M. Thom. Egbert Mosely Jan. 16, 1856 Ale nzo. W. William C Rogers Jan. 15, 1857 L. M. Hum.	Richard F Wilson	Jan. 13, 1853			
William Blake Jan. 10, 1855 A M Thom Egbert Mosely Jan. 10, 1856 Al. nzo W William C Rogers Jan. 15, 1857 L M Hami	William H Gleason	Jan. 12, 1854			
William C RogersJan. 10, 1856 Alenzo W William C RogersJan. 15, 1857 L M Hami	William Blake	Jan. 10, 1855			
William C RogersJan. 15, 1857 L M Hami	Egbert Mosely	Jan. 10, 1856			
Frank MassingJan. 14, 1558	William C Rogers.	Jan . 15, 1857			
	Frank Massing	Jan, 14, 1558	Attimi		

Names. Date of Election.	
Emaruel MuskJan. 12, 1859)
Joseph GatesJan. 11, 1860)
Craig B BeebeJan. 9, 1861	Ĺ
Craig B Beebe May 15, 1861	
A A HuntingtonJan. 9,1862	,
Fred MohrSep. 10, 1862	2
A M ThomsonJan. 14, 1863	ŝ
A M ThomsonJan. 14, 1864	Ļ
Alenzo WilcoxJan. 11, 1865	,
L M HammondJan. 10, 1866	į

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS

FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

Names.	When Elected.
George W Jones	
James D Poty	Sep. 10, 1838
James D Doty	Sep 1839
Henry Dodge	Sep 1841

Names.	When Elected.
Henry Dodge	Sep 1843
Morgan L Martin.	Sep. 22, 1845
John H Tweedy	
	· January of the

UNITED STATES SENATORS

FROM WISCONSIN, SINCE ORGANIZATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

Names.	When Elected.
Isaac P Walker	June 8.1848
Henry Dodge	
Isaac P Walker	Jan. 17 1849
Henry Dodge	Jan. 17, 1849 Jan. 20, 1851

Names.	When Elected.
Charles Durkee	Feb. 1.1855
James R Doolittle	Jan. 23. 1857
Timothy O Howe	Jan. 23, 1861
James R Doolittle	Jan. 22, 1863

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Names. Dist. When	Elected
Wm P LyndelstMa	v 8 1848
Mason C Darling2d Ma	v 8 1848
Charles Durkee 1st Nov	7 1848
Orsamus Cole2dNov	7 1848
James D Doty3dNov	7 1848
Charles Durkee 1st Nov	5 1850
Ben C Eastman2dNov	5 1850
James D Doty3d Nov	5 1850
Daniel Wells, Jr1stNov	2 1852
Ben C Eastman2d Nov	2 1852
John B Macy2dNov.	2 1852
Daniel Wells, Jr1stNov	7 1854
C C Washburn2dNov.	7 1854
Chas Billinghurst3dNov.	7 1854
John F Potter1stNov	4 1856
C C Washburn2dNov.	4 1856
Chas Billinghurst 3d Nov.	4 1856
John F Potter1stNov.	9 1858
	2, 1000

2	THE STATE GOVERNMENT.
	C C Washburn2dNov. 2,1858
	C C Washburn2dNov. 2 1858
	Chas H Larrabee3dNov. 2, 1858
	John F Potter1stNov. 6, 1860
	Luther Hanchett2dNov. 6, 1860
	A Scott Sloan3d Nov. 6, 1860
	James S Brown1stNov. 4, 1862
	Ithomas C Sleep 01
	Ithamar C Sloan2dNov. 4, 1862
	Amasa Cobb3dNov. 4, 1862
	Unus A Eldredge4th Nov. 4 1862
	Ezra Wheeler5thNov. 4, 1862
	Ezra Wheeler5thNov. 4,1862 Walter D McIndoe 6thNov. 4,1862
	Halbert E Paine 1st Nov. 8 1864
	Ithamar C Sloan2dNov. 8,1864 Amasa Cobb3dNov. 8,1864
	Amasa Cobb3d Nov 8 1864
	Chas A Eldredge4thNov. 8, 1864
	Philetur Sawyer5thNov. 8,1864
	Walter D Marndon 6th New 0 1004
	Walter D McIndoe6th Nov. 8, 1864

TABLE

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

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

		7 17 C 37 77
Year. Time of Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length Lessions. No. Reps.
Year. Time of Meeting. 1836Octobor 25th	December 9th	
1837November 6th	January 20th 1:	838 76 days 39
1838June 11th	Toma Of the	15 days 39
1838June 11th	June 45th	15 uays 00
1838November 26th	December 22d	
1839January 21st	March 11th	
1000 December 9d	January 13th 1.	\$40 43 days 39
1840August 3d	Angust 14th	12 days 39
1840August ou	Eshamona 104h 1	841 75 days 39
1840December 7th	February 19th, 1	041
1841December 6th	February 19th, 1	842 76 days 39
1843March 6th	March 25th, 18	43 20 days 39
1843March 27	April 17th, 184	3 22 days 39
2843December 4th	January 31st 18	14 59 days 39
2843December 4th	January orst, 10	50 days 90
1845January 6th	February 24th	
1846Jannary 5th	February 3d	30 days 39
1847 . Tanuary 4th	February 11th	
1947 October 19th	October William	10 days 39
1848February 7th	March 19th	26 days 30
1848 February 7th	Haren 15tii	05 days 05
STATE	ORGANIZATIO	N.
1848June 5th	Angust 21st	
1849January 10th	April 9d	
1849January 10th		24 days 95
1850January 9th	February IIII	
1957 Tanuary Sth	March 18th	80
1959 Tonnery 14th	April 19th	
1952 Taunary 19th	April 4th	
1858June 6th	7les 194b	28 dove 107
1853June oth	duly 10th	
1854January 11th	April 3d	
1855 January 10th	April 2d	107
1856 January 9th	March 31st	
1956 Santambar 2d	October 14th	42 days107
1857January 14th	March Oth	54 days 107
1857January 14th	March stil	105 days 107
1858January 13th	May I'th	125 days121
1859	March 21st	
1860 January 9th	April 2d	82 days121
1861January 8th	April 17th	99 days127
1001danuary out	3for 0745	12 days 197
1861May 15th	May 2760	10 uays21
1862January 8th	April 7th	
1862January 8th 1862June 3d	Juue 171h	
1862September 10th	Sentember 26th	17 days133
1363Sanuary 14th	April 2d	79 days 183
1000January 14th	Amuil 4th	92 dong 199
1864January 13th	April 4111	100 uaya100
1865January 11th	April 10th	

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

FIRST	CONVENTION.
1846 October 5th	.December 16th
SECONI	CONVENTION.
1847December 15th	February 1st