

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

DURING ITS SESSION

A. D. 1843.

AUGUSTA:

WM. R. SMITH & Co., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.



1843.

RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

1843.

AUGUSTA:

WM. R. SMITH & Co., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1843.

STATE OF MAINE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
JANUARY 10, 1843. }

ORDERED, That four hundred copies of the Rules and Orders, together with the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, with the amendments; the names of the members of the House, and the number of their seats, and their boarding places; the names of the members of the Senate; of the several officers of each House; of the Governor and Council, and of the officers of the several Departments of the State Government; with a list of the Standing Committees of each House, and of the Joint Standing Committees; with the Census of this State in 1830 and 1840; be printed for the use of the House.

[Extract from the Journal.]

ATTEST:

WM. T. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

Constitution
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION I.

1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SECTION II.

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative, who shall not

have attained to the age of twenty five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States; and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states, which may be included within this Union, according to their respective members, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand; but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of *New Hampshire* shall be entitled to choose three, *Massachusetts* eight, *Rhode Island* and *Providence plantations* one, *Connecticut* five, *New York* six, *New Jersey* four, *Pennsylvania* eight, *Delaware* one, *Maryland* six, *Virginia* ten, *North Carolina* five, *South Carolina* five, and *Georgia* three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION III.

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as

equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year: so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The vice president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro-tempore, in the absence of the vice president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECTION IV.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections.

1*

for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION V.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two thirds expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of

the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to, or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION VII.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill, which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to re-consider it. If after such re-consideration, two thirds of the house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be re-considered; and if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president, within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VIII.

The congress shall have power,

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States:

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes:

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States:

5. To coin money; regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin; and fix the standard of weights and measures:

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

7. To establish post offices and post roads:

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court: To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

10. To declare war ; grant letters of marque and reprisal ; and make rules concerning captures on land and water :

11. To raise and support armies ; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years :

12. To provide and maintain a navy :

13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces :

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions :

15. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States ; reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by congress :

16. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States ; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings : and

17. To make all laws, which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION IX.

1. The migration or importation of such persons, as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit,

shall not be prohibited by the congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration, herein before directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person, holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

SECTION X.

1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the vice president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. *The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves: and they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each: which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall,*

in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president: and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall in like manner choose the president: but in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the vice president. But if there should remain two or more, who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot, the vice president.

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president: neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice president; and the congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice president,

declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation :

9. "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECTION II.

1. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject, relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper,

in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies, that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION III.

1. He shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION IV.

The president, vice president and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I.

1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION II.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, *between a state and citizens of another state*, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations, as the congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trials shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

SECTION III.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the pun-

ishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION II.

1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party, to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION III.

1. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed, as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

SECTION IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every state in the Union a republican form of government; and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress: *Provided*, that no amendment, which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

2. This constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land: and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution, between the states so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.



ART. 1. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ART. 2. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ART. 3. No soldier shall in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. 4. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. 5. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ART. 6. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district, wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. 7. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. 8. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. 9. The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. 10. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ART. 11. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ART. 12. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice president, and

of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose, immediately, by ballot the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice: and if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

CONSTITUTION OF MAINE.

WE the people of Maine, in order to establish justice, insure tranquility, provide for our mutual defence, promote our common welfare, and secure to ourselves and our posterity the blessings of liberty, acknowledging with grateful hearts the goodness of the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe in affording us an opportunity, so favorable to the design; and, imploring his aid and direction in its accomplishment, do agree to form ourselves into a free and independent state, by the style and title of the STATE OF MAINE, and do ordain and establish the following constitution for the government of the same.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

SEC. 2. All power is inherent in the people; all free governments are founded in their authority and instituted for their benefit; they have therefore an unalienable and indefeasible right to institute government, and to alter, reform, or totally change the same, when their safety and happiness require it.

SEC. 3. All men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no one shall be hurt, molested or restrained in his person, liberty or estate for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience, nor for his religious professions or sentiments, provided he does not disturb the public peace, nor obstruct others in their religious worship:—and all persons demeaning themselves peaceably, as good members of the state, shall be equally under the protection of the laws, and no subordination or preference of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law, nor shall any religious test be required as a qualification for any office or trust, under this state; and all religious societies in this state, whether incorporate or unincorporate, shall at all times have the exclusive right of electing their public teachers and contracting with them for their support and maintenance.

SEC. 4. Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of this liberty; no laws shall be passed regulating or restraining the freedom of the press; and in prosecutions for any publication respecting the official conduct of men in public capacity, or the qualifications of those who are candidates for the suffrages of the people, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and in all indictments for libels, the jury, after having received the direction of the court, shall have a right to determine, at their discretion, the law and the fact.

SEC. 5. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions from all unreasonable searches and seizures; and no warrant to search any place, or seize any person or thing, shall issue without a special designation of the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized, nor without probable cause—supported by oath or affirmation.

SEC. 6. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, or either, at his election ;

To demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and have a copy thereof ;

To be confronted by the witnesses against him ;

To have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor ;

To have a speedy, public and impartial trial, and, except in trials by martial law or impeachment, by a jury of the vicinity. He shall not be compelled to furnish or give evidence against himself, nor be deprived of his life, liberty, property or privileges, but by judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

SEC. 7. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in such cases of offences, as are usually cognizable by a justice of the peace, or in cases arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger. The legislature shall provide by law a suitable and impartial mode of selecting juries, and their usual number and unanimity, in indictments and convictions, shall be held indispensable.

SEC. 8. No person, for the same offence, shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb.

SEC. 9. Sanguinary laws shall not be passed ; all penalties and punishments shall be proportioned to the offence : excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel nor unusual punishments inflicted.

SEC. 10. *All persons, before conviction, shall be bailable, except for capital offences, where the proof is evident or the presumption great.* And the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC. 11. The legislature shall pass no bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, nor law impairing the obligation of contracts, and no attainder shall work corruption of blood nor forfeiture of estate.

SEC. 12. Treason against this state shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC. 13. The laws shall not be suspended but by the legislature or its authority.

SEC. 14. No person shall be subject to corporal punishment under military law, except such as are employed in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 15. The people have a right at all times in an orderly and peaceable manner to assemble to consult upon the common good, to give instructions to their representatives, and to request, of either department of the government by petition or remonstrance, redress of their wrongs and grievances.

SEC. 16. Every citizen has a right to keep and bear arms for the common defence; and this right shall never be questioned.

SEC. 17. No standing army shall be kept up in time of peace without the consent of the legislature, and the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 18. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner or occupant, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 19. Every person, for an injury done him in his person, reputation, property or immunities, shall have remedy by due course of law: and right and justice shall be administered freely and without sale, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay.

SEC. 20. In all civil suits, and in all controversies concerning property, the parties shall have a right to a trial by jury, except in cases where it has heretofore been otherwise practised; the party claiming the right may be heard by himself and his counsel, or either, at his election.

SEC. 21. Private property shall not be taken for public uses without just compensation; nor unless the public exigencies require it.

SEC. 22. No tax or duty shall be imposed without the consent of the people or of their representatives in the legislature.

SEC. 23. No title of nobility or hereditary distinction, privilege, honor or emolument, shall ever be granted or confirmed, nor shall any office be created, the appointment to which shall be for a longer time than during good behavior.

SEC. 24. The enumeration of certain rights shall not impair nor deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.

ELECTORS.

SEC. 1. Every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty one years and upwards, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed, having his residence established in this State for the term of three months next preceding any election, shall be an elector for governor, senators and representatives, in the town or plantation where his residence is so established; and the election shall be by written ballot. But persons in the military, naval or marine service of the United States, or this state, shall not be considered as having obtained such established residence by being stationed in any garrison, barrack or military place in any town or plantation; nor shall the residence of a student at any seminary of learning entitle him to the right of suffrage in the town or plantation where such seminary is established.

SEC. 2. Electors shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at, going to, and returning therefrom.

SEC. 3. No elector shall be obliged to do duty in the militia on any day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 4. The election of governor, senators and representatives, shall be on the second Monday of September annually forever.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

SEC. 1. The powers of this government shall be divided into three distinct departments, the *legislative*, *executive* and *judicial*.

SEC. 2. No person or persons, belonging to one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except in cases herein expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV.—Part First.

LEGISLATIVE POWER—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SEC. 1. The Legislative power shall be vested in two distinct branches, a house of representatives, and a senate, each to have a negative on the other, and both to be styled the *Legislature of Maine*, and the style of their acts and laws, shall be, "*Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in legislature assembled.*"

SEC. 2. The house of representatives shall consist of [not less than one hundred nor more than two hundred*] members, to be elected by the qualified electors for one year from the day next preceding the annual meeting of

*The words *one hundred and fifty one* have been substituted by the people for the words here included in brackets.

the legislature. The legislature, which shall first be convened under this constitution, shall, on or before the fifteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and the legislature, within every subsequent period of at most ten years and at least five, cause the number of the inhabitants of the state to be ascertained, exclusive of foreigners not naturalized, and Indians not taxed. The number of representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumeration, be fixed and apportioned among the several counties, as near as may be, according to the number of inhabitants, having regard to the relative increase of population. The number of representatives shall, on said first apportionment, be not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty; [and, whenever the number of representatives shall be two hundred, at the next annual meetings of elections, which shall thereafter be had, and at every subsequent period of ten years, the people shall give in their votes, whether the number of representatives shall be increased or diminished; and if a majority of votes are in favor thereof, it shall be the duty of the next legislature thereafter to increase or diminish the number by the rule hereinafter prescribed.*]

SEC. 3. Each town having fifteen hundred inhabitants may elect one representative; each town having three thousand seven hundred and fifty may elect two; each town having six thousand seven hundred and fifty may elect three; each town having ten thousand five hundred may elect four; each town having fifteen thousand may elect five; each town having twenty thousand two hundred and fifty may elect six; each town having twenty six thousand two hundred and fifty inhabitants may elect seven; but no town shall ever be entitled to more than seven representatives: and towns and plantations duly

*The lines included in brackets have been stricken out by the people.

organized, not having fifteen hundred inhabitants, shall be classed, as conveniently as may be, into districts containing that number, and so as not to divide towns; and each such district may elect one representative; and, when on this apportionment the number of representatives shall be two hundred, a different apportionment shall take place upon the above principle; and, in case the fifteen hundred shall be too large or too small to apportion all the representatives to any county, it shall be so increased or diminished as to give the number of representatives according to the above rule and proportion; and whenever any town or towns, plantation or plantations not entitled to elect a representative shall determine against a classification with any other town or plantation, the legislature may, at each apportionment of representatives, on the application of such town or plantation, authorize it to elect a representative for such portion of time and such periods, as shall be equal to its portion of representation; and the right of representation, so established, shall not be altered until the next general apportionment.

SEC. 4. No person shall be a member of the house of representatives, unless he shall, at the commencement of the period for which he is elected, have been five years a citizen of the United States, have arrived at the age of twenty one years, have been a resident in this state one year, or from the adoption of this constitution; and for the three months next preceding the time of his election shall have been, and, during the period for which he is elected, shall continue to be a resident in the town or district which he represents.

SEC. 5. The meetings for the choice of representatives shall be warned in due course of law by the selectmen of the several towns seven days at least before the election, and the selectmen thereof shall preside impartially at such meetings, receive the votes of all the qualified electors present, sort, count and declare them in

open town meeting, and in the presence of the town clerk, who shall form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name, shall make a fair record thereof in the presence of the selectmen, and in open town meeting; and a fair copy of this list shall be attested by the selectmen and town clerk, and delivered by said selectmen to each representative within ten days next after such election. And the towns and plantations organized by law, belonging to any class herein provided, shall hold their meetings at the same time in the respective towns and plantations; and the town and plantation meetings in such towns and plantations shall be notified, held and regulated, the votes received, sorted, counted and declared in the same manner. And the assessors and clerks of plantations shall have all the powers, and be subject to all the duties, which selectmen and town clerks have, and are subject to by this constitution. And the selectmen of such towns, and the assessors of such plantations, so classed, shall, within four days next after such meeting, meet at some place to be prescribed and notified by the selectmen or assessors of the eldest town or plantation, in such class, and the copies of said lists shall be then examined and compared; and in case any person shall be elected by a majority of all the votes, the selectmen or assessors shall deliver the certified copies of such lists to the person so elected, within ten days next after such election; and the clerks of towns and plantations respectively shall seal up copies of all such lists and cause them to be delivered into the secretary's office twenty days at least before the first Wednesday in January annually; but in case no person shall have a majority of votes, the selectmen and assessors shall, as soon as may be, notify another meeting, and the same proceedings shall be had at every future meeting until an election shall have been effected: *provided*, that the legislature may by law prescribe a different mode of returning, examining and

ascertaining the election of the representatives in such classes.

SEC. 6. Whenever the seat of a member shall be vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise, the vacancy may be filled by a new election.

SEC. 7. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker, clerk and other officers.

SEC. 8. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

ARTICLE IV.—Part Second.

SENATE.

SEC. 1. The senate shall consist of not less than twenty, nor more than thirty one members, elected at the same time, and for the same term, as the representatives, by the qualified electors of the districts, into which the state shall from time to time be divided.

SEC. 2. The legislature, which shall be first convened under this constitution, shall on or before the fifteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and the legislature at every subsequent period of ten years, cause the state to be divided into districts for the choice of senators. The districts shall conform, as near as may be, to county lines, and be apportioned according to the number of inhabitants. The number of senators shall not exceed twenty at the first apportionment, and shall at each apportionment be increased, until they shall amount to thirty one, according to the increase in the house of representatives.

SEC. 3. The meetings for the election of senators shall be notified, held and regulated, and the votes received, sorted, counted, declared and recorded, in the same manner as those for representatives. And fair copies of the list of votes shall be attested by the selectmen and town clerks of towns, and the assessors and

clerks of plantations, and sealed up in open town and plantation meetings; and the town and plantation clerks respectively shall cause the same to be delivered into the secretary's office thirty days at least before the first Wednesday of January. All other qualified electors, living in places unincorporated, who shall be assessed to the support of the government by the assessors of an adjacent town, shall have the privilege of voting for senators, representatives and governor in such town; and shall be notified by the selectmen thereof for that purpose accordingly.

SEC. 4. The governor and council shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of such lists, and, twenty days before the said first Wednesday of January, issue a summons to such persons, as shall appear to be elected by a majority of the votes in each district, to attend that day and take their seats.

SEC. 5. The senate shall, on the said first Wednesday of January, annually, determine who are elected by a majority of votes to be senators in each district; and in case the full number of senators to be elected from each district shall not have been so elected, the members of the house of representatives and such senators, as shall have been elected, shall, from the highest numbers of the persons voted for, on said lists, equal to twice the number of senators deficient, in every district, if there be so many voted for, elect by joint ballot the number of senators required; and in this manner all vacancies in the senate shall be supplied as as soon as may be, after such vacancies happen.

SEC. 6. The senators shall be twenty five years of age at the commencement of the term, for which they are elected, and in all other respects their qualifications shall be the same, as those of the representatives.

SEC. 7. The senate shall have full power to try all impeachments, and when sitting for that purpose shall be on oath or affirmation, and no person shall be con-

victed without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present. Their judgment, however shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this state. But the party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 8. The senate shall choose their president, secretary and other officers.

ARTICLE IV.—Part Third.

LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SEC. 1. The legislature shall convene on the first Wednesday of January annually, and shall have full power to make and establish all reasonable laws and regulations for the defence and benefit of the people of this state, not repugnant to this constitution, nor to that of the United States.

SEC. 2. Every bill or resolution, having the force of law, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, which shall have passed both houses, shall be presented to the governor, and if he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house, in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections at large on its journals, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass it, it shall be sent together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall be reconsidered, and, if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall have the same effect, as if it had been signed by the governor: but in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons, voting for and against the bill or resolution, shall be entered on the journals of both houses respectively. If the bill or resolution shall not be returned by the gov-

ernor, within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall have the same force and effect, as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall have such force and effect, unless returned within three days after their next meeting.

SEC. 3. Each house shall be the judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members, and a majority shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house shall provide.

SEC. 4. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause.

SEC. 5. Each house shall keep a journal, and from time to time publish its proceedings, except such parts as in their judgment may require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question, shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journals.

SEC. 6. Each house, during its session, may punish by imprisonment, any person not a member, for disrespectful or disorderly behavior, in its presence, for obstructing any of its proceedings, threatening, assaulting or abusing any of its members, for any thing said, done, or doing in either house: *provided*, that no imprisonment shall extend beyond the period of the same session.

SEC. 7. The senators and representatives shall receive such compensation, as shall be established by law; but no law increasing their compensation shall take effect during the existence of the legislature which enacted it. The expenses of the members of the house of representatives in travelling to the legislature, and returning therefrom, once in each session and no more, shall be paid by the state out of the public treasury to every member,

who shall seasonably attend, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart therefrom without leave.

SEC. 8. The senators and representatives shall, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at, going to and returning from each session of the legislature, and no member shall be liable to answer for any thing spoken in debate in either house, in any court or place elsewhere.

SEC. 9. Bills, orders or resolutions, may originate in either house, and may be altered, amended or rejected in the other; but all bills for raising a revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose amendments as in other cases: *provided*, that they shall not, under color of amendment introduce any new matter, which does not relate to raising a revenue.

SEC. 10. No senator or representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which increased during such term, except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people: *provided* that this prohibition shall not extend to the members of the first legislature.

SEC. 11. No member of congress, nor person holding any office under the United States (post officers excepted) nor office of profit under this state, justices of the peace, notaries public, coroners and officers of the militia excepted, shall have a seat in either house during his being such member of congress, or his continuing in such office.

SEC. 12. Neither house shall during the session, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, nor to any other place than that in which the houses shall be sitting.

ARTICLE V.—Part First.**EXECUTIVE POWER.**

SEC. 1. The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor.

SEC. 2. The governor shall be elected by the qualified electors, and shall hold his office one year from the first Wednesday of January in each year.

SEC. 3. The meetings for election of governor shall be notified, held and regulated, and votes shall be received, sorted, counted, declared and recorded, in the same manner as those for senators and representatives. They shall be sealed and returned into the secretary's office in the same manner, and at the same time, as those for senators. And the secretary of state for the time being, shall, on the first Wednesday of January, then next, lay the lists before the senate and house of representatives, to be by them examined, and, in case of a choice by a majority of all the votes returned, they shall declare and publish the same. But, if no person shall have a majority of votes, the house of representatives shall, by ballot, from the persons having the four highest numbers of votes on the lists, if so many there be, elect two persons, and make return of their names to the senate, of whom the senate shall, by ballot, elect one, who shall be declared the governor.

SEC. 4. The governor shall, at the commencement of his term, be not less than thirty years of age; a natural born citizen of the United States, have been five years, or from the adoption of this constitution, a resident of the state; and at the time of his election and during the term for which he is elected, be a resident of said state.

SEC. 5. No person holding any office or place under the United States, this state, or any other power, shall exercise the office of governor.

SEC. 6. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. He shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the state, and of the militia, except when called into the actual service of the United States; but he shall not march nor convey any of the citizens out of the state without their consent or that of the legislature, unless it shall become necessary, in order to march or transport them from one part of the state to another for the defence thereof.

SEC. 8. He shall nominate, and, with the advice and consent of the council, appoint all judicial officers, the attorney general, the sheriffs, coroners, registers of probate, and notaries public; and he shall also nominate, and with the advice and consent of the council appoint all other civil and military officers, whose appointment is not by this constitution, or shall not by law be otherwise provided for; and every such nomination shall be made seven days, at least, prior to such appointment.

SEC. 9. He shall from time to time give the legislature information of the condition of the state, and recommend to their consideration such measures, as he may judge expedient.

SEC. 10. He may require information from any military officer, or any officer in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 11. He shall have power, with the advice and consent of the council, to remit, after conviction, all forfeitures and penalties, and to grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment.

SEC. 12. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 13. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the legislature; and in case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time, as he shall think proper, not beyond the day of the next annual meeting; and if, since the last adjournment, the place where the legislature

were next to convene shall have become dangerous from an enemy or contagious sickness, may direct the session to be held at some other convenient place within the state.

SEC. 14. Whenever the office of governor shall become vacant by death, resignation, removal from office or otherwise, the president of the senate shall exercise the office of governor until another governor shall be duly qualified; and in case of the death, resignation, removal from office or other disqualification of the president of the senate, so exercising the office of governor, the speaker of the house of representatives shall exercise the office, until a president of the senate shall have been chosen; and when the office of governor, president of the senate, and speaker of the house shall become vacant, in the recess of the senate, the person, acting as secretary of state for the time being, shall by proclamation convene the senate, that a president may be chosen to exercise the office of governor. And whenever either the president of the senate or speaker of the house shall so exercise said office, he shall receive only the compensation of governor but his duties as president or speaker shall be suspended; and the senate or house shall fill the vacancy, until his duties as governor shall cease.

ARTICLE V.—Part Second.

COUNCIL.

SEC. 1. There shall be a council, to consist of seven persons, citizens of the United States, and residents of this state, to advise the governor in the executive part of government, whom the governor shall have full power, at his discretion, to assemble; and he with the counsellors, or a majority of them, may from time to time, hold and keep a council, for ordering and directing the affairs of state according to law.

SEC. 2. The counsellors shall be chosen annually, on

the first Wednesday of January, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives in convention; and vacancies, which shall afterwards happen, shall be filled in the same manner; but not more than one counsellor shall be elected from any district, prescribed for the election of senators; and they shall be privileged from arrest in the same manner as senators and representatives.

SEC. 3. The resolutions and advice of council shall be recorded in a register, and signed by the members agreeing thereto, which may be called for by either house of the legislature; and any counsellor may enter his dissent to the resolution of the majority.

SEC. 4. No member of congress, or of the legislature of this state, nor any person holding any office under the United States, (post officers excepted) nor any civil officers under this state, (justices of the peace and notaries public excepted) shall be counsellors. And no counsellor shall be appointed to any office during the time for which he shall have been elected.

ARTICLE V.—Part Third.

SECRETARY.

SEC. 1. The secretary of state shall be chosen annually at the first session of the legislature, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives in convention.

SEC. 2. The records of the state shall be kept in the office of the secretary, who may appoint his deputies, for whose conduct he shall be accountable.

SEC. 3. He shall attend the governor and council, senate and house of representatives, in person or by his deputies as they shall respectively require.

SEC. 4. He shall carefully keep and preserve the records of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor and council, senate and house of representatives, and, when required, lay the same before either branch of the legislature, and perform such other duties as are enjoined by this constitution, or shall be required by law.

ARTICLE V.—Fourth Part.**TREASURER.**

SEC. 1. The treasurer shall be chosen annually, at the first session of the legislature, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives in convention, but shall not be eligible more than five years successively.

SEC. 2. The treasurer shall before entering on the duties of his office, give bond to the state with sureties, to the satisfaction of the legislature, for the faithful discharge of his trust.

SEC. 3. The treasurer shall not, during his continuance in office, engage in any business of trade or commerce, or as a broker, nor as an agent or factor for any merchant or trader.

SEC. 4. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but by warrant from the governor and council, and in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money, shall be published at the commencement of the annual session of the legislature.

ARTICLE VI.**JUDICIAL POWER.**

SEC. 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme judicial court, and such other courts as the legislature shall from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. The justices of the supreme judicial court shall, at stated times receive a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no other fee or reward.

SEC. 3. They shall be obliged to give their opinions upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions, when required by the governor, council, senate or house of representatives.

SEC. 4. *All judicial officers, except justices of the*

peace, shall hold their offices during good behavior, but not beyond the age of seventy years.

SEC. 5. Justices of the peace and notaries public, shall hold their offices during seven years, if they so long behave themselves well, at the expiration of which term, they may be reappointed or others appointed, as the public interest may require.

SEC. 6. The justices of the supreme judicial court shall hold no office under the United States, nor any state, nor any other office under this state, except that of justice of the peace.

ARTICLE VII.

MILITARY.

SEC. 1. The captains and subalterns of the militia shall be elected by the written votes of the members of their respective companies. The field officers of regiments by the written votes of the captains and subalterns of their respective regiments. The brigadier generals in like manner, by the field officers of their respective brigades.

SEC. 2. The legislature shall, by law, direct the manner of notifying the electors, conducting the elections, and making returns to the governor of the officers elected; and, if the electors shall neglect or refuse to make such elections, after being duly notified according to law, the governor shall appoint suitable persons to fill such offices.

SEC. 3. The major generals shall be elected by the senate and house of representatives, each having a negative on the other. The adjutant general and quartermaster general shall be appointed by the governor and council; but the adjutant general shall perform the duties of quartermaster general, until otherwise directed by law. The major generals and brigadier generals, and the commanding officers of regiments and battalions shall

appoint their respective staff officers; and all military officers shall be commissioned by the governor.

SEC. 4. The militia, as divided into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies pursuant to the laws now in force, shall remain so organized, until the same shall be altered by the legislature.

SEC. 5. Persons of the denominations of quakers and shakers, justices of the supreme judicial court and ministers of the gospel, may be exempted from military duty, but no other person of the age of eighteen and under the age of forty five years, excepting officers of the militia who have been honorably discharged, shall be so exempted, unless he shall pay an equivalent to be fixed by law.

ARTICLE VIII.

LITERATURE.

A general diffusion of the advantages of education being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people; to promote this important object, the legislature are authorized, and it shall be their duty to require, the several towns to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of public schools; and it shall further be their duty to encourage and suitably endow, from time to time, as the circumstances of the people may authorize, all academies, colleges and seminaries of learning within the state: *provided*, that no donation, grant or endowment shall at any time be made by the legislature to any literary institution now established, or which may hereafter be established, unless, at the time of making such endowment, the legislature of the state shall have the right to grant any further powers to, alter, limit or restrain any of the powers vested in, any such literary institutions as shall be judged necessary to promote the best interests thereof.

ARTICLE IX.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SEC. 1. Every person elected or appointed to either of the places or offices provided in this constitution, and every person elected, appointed, or commissioned to any judicial, executive, military or other office under this state, shall, before he enter on the discharge of the duties of his place or office, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do swear, that I will support the constitution of the United States and of this state, so long as I shall continue a citizen thereof. So help me God."

"I do swear, that I will faithfully discharge, to the best of my abilities, the duties incumbent on me as according to the constitution and the laws of the state. So help me God." *Provided*, that an affirmation in the above forms may be substituted, when the person shall be conscientiously scrupulous of taking and subscribing an oath.

The oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor and counsellors before the presiding officer of the senate, in the presence of both houses of the legislature, and by the senators and representatives before the governor and council, and by the residue of said officers before such persons as shall be prescribed by the legislature; and whenever the governor or any counsellor shall not be able to attend during the session of the legislature to take and subscribe said oaths or affirmations, such oaths or affirmations may be taken and subscribed in the recess of the legislature before any justice of the supreme judicial court: *provided*, that the senators and representatives, first elected under this constitution, shall take and subscribe such oaths or affirmations before the president of the convention.

SEC. 2. No person holding the office of justice of the supreme judicial court, or of any inferior court, attorney

general, county attorney, treasurer of the state, adjutant general, judge of probate, register of probate, register of deeds, sheriffs or their deputies, clerks of the judicial courts, shall be a member of the legislature; and any person holding either of the foregoing offices, elected to, and accepting a seat in the congress of the United States, shall thereby vacate said office; and no person shall be capable of holding or exercising at the same time within this state, more than one of the offices before mentioned.

SEC. 3. All commissions shall be in the name of the state, signed by the governor, attested by the secretary or his deputy, and have the seal of the state thereunto affixed.

SEC. 4. And in case the elections, required by this constitution on the first Wednesday of January annually, by the two houses of the legislature shall not be completed on that day, the same may be adjourned from day to day, until completed, in the following order: the vacancies in the senate shall first be filled; the governor shall then be elected, if there be no choice by the people; and afterwards the two houses shall elect the council.

SEC. 5. Every person holding any civil office under this state, may be removed by impeachment, for misdemeanor in office; and every person holding any office, may be removed by the governor, with the advice of the council, on the address of both branches of the legislature. But before such address shall pass either house, the causes of removal shall be stated and entered on the journal of the house in which it originated, and a copy thereof served on the person in office, that he may be admitted to a hearing in his defence.

SEC. 6. The tenure of all offices, which are not or shall not be otherwise provided for, shall be during the pleasure of the governor and council.

SEC. 7. While the public expenses shall be assessed on polls and estates, a general valuation shall be taken at least once in ten years.

SEC. 8. All taxes upon real estate, assessed by authority of this state, shall be apportioned and assessed equally, according to the just value thereof.

ARTICLE X.

SCHEDULE.

SEC. 1. The first legislature shall meet on the last Wednesday in May next. The elections on the second Monday in September annually shall not commence until the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and in the mean time the election for governor, senators and representatives shall be on the first Monday in April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and at this election the same proceedings shall be had as are required at the elections, provided for in this constitution on the second Monday in September annually, and the list of the votes for the governor and senators shall be transmitted, by the town and plantation clerks respectively to the secretary of state *pro tempore*, seventeen days at least before the last Wednesday in May next, and the president of the convention shall, in presence of the secretary of state *pro tempore*, open and examine the attested copies of said lists so returned for senators, and shall have all the powers, and be subject to all the duties, in ascertaining, notifying, and summoning the senators, who appear to be elected, as the governor and council have, and are subject to, by this constitution: *provided*, he shall notify said senators fourteen days at least before the last Wednesday in May, and vacancies shall be ascertained and filled in the manner herein provided: and the senators to be elected on the said first Monday of April, shall be apportioned as follows:

The county of York shall elect three.

The county of Cumberland shall elect three.

The county of Lincoln shall elect three.

The county of Hancock shall elect two.

The county of Washington shall elect one.

The county of Kennebec shall elect three.

The county of Oxford shall elect two.

The county of Somerset shall elect two.

The county of Penobscot shall elect one.

And the members of the house of representatives shall be elected, ascertained, and returned in the same manner as herein provided at elections on the second Monday of September, and the first house of representatives shall consist of the following number, to be elected as follows:

County of York. The towns of York and Wells may each elect two representatives; and each of the remaining towns may elect one.

County of Cumberland. The town of Portland may elect three representatives; North Yarmouth, two; Brunswick, two; Gorham, two; Freeport and Pownal, two; Raymond and Otisfield, one; Bridgton, Baldwin and Harrison, one; Poland and Danville, one; and each remaining town one.

County of Lincoln. The towns of Georgetown and Phipsburg, may elect one representative; Lewiston and Wales, one; St. George, Cushing and Friendship, one; Hope and Appleton Ridge, one; Jefferson, Putnam and Patricktown plantation, one; Alna and Whitefield, one; Montville, Palermo and Montville plantation, one; Woolwich and Dresden, one; and each remaining town one.

County of Hancock. The town of Bucksport may elect one representative; Deer Island, one; Castine and Brooksville, one; Orland and Penobscot, one; Mt. Desert and Eden, one; Vinalhaven and Islesborough, one; Sedgwick and Bluehill, one; Gouldsborough, Sullivan and plantations No. 8 and 9 north of Sullivan, one; Surry, Ellsworth, Trenton and plantation of Mariaville, one; Lincolnville, Searsmont and Belmont, one; Belfast and Northport, one; Prospect and Swanville, one; Frankfort and Monroe, one; Knox, Brooks, Jackson and Thorndike, one.

County of Washington. The towns of Steuben, Cherryfield and Harrington, may elect one representative; Addison, Columbia and Jonesborough, one; Machias, one; Lubec, Dennysville, plantations No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, one; Eastport, one; Perry, Robbinston, Calais, plantations No. 3, No. 6, No. 7, No. 15, and No. 16, one.

County of Kennebec. The towns of Belgrade and Dearborn may elect one representative; Chesterville, Vienna and Rome, one; Wayne and Fayette, one; Temple and Wilton, one; Winslow and China, one; Fairfax and Freedom, one; Unity, Joy and twenty five mile pond plantation, one; Harlem and Malta, one; and each remaining town one.

County of Oxford. The towns of Dixfield, Mexico, Weld and plantations No. 1 and 4, may elect one representative; Jay and Hartford, one; Livermore, one; Rumford, East Andover and plantations Nos. 7 and 8, one; Turner, one; Woodstock, Paris and Greenwood, one; Hebron and Norway, one; Gilead, Bethel, Newry, Albany and Howard's Gore, one; Porter, Hiram and Brownfield, one; Waterford, Sweden and Lovell, one; Denmark, Fryeburg, and Fryeburg addition, one; Buckfield and Sumner, one.

County of Somerset. The town of Fairfield may elect one representative; Norridgewock and Bloomfield, one; Starks and Mercer, one; Industry, Strong and New Vineyard, one; Avon, Phillips, Freeman and Kingfield, one; Anson, New Portland, Embden and plantation No. 1, one; Canaan, Warsaw, Palmyra, St. Albans and Corinna, one; Madison, Solon, Bingham, Moscow and Northhill, one; Cornville, Athens, Harmony, Ripley and Warrenstown, one.

County of Penobscot. The towns of Hampden and Newburg may elect one representative; Orrington, Brewer and Eddington and plantations adjacent on the east side of Penobscot river, one; Bangor, Orono, and Sunk-

haze plantation, one; Dixmont, Newport, Carmel, Hermon, Stetson, and plantation No. 4, in the 6th range, one; Levant, Corinth, Exeter, New Charlestown, Blakesburg, plantation No. 1 in 3d range, and plantation No. 1 in 4th range, one; Dexter, Garland, Guilford, Sangerville, and plantation No. 3, in 6th range, one; Atkinson, Sebec, Foxcroft, Brownville, Williamsburg, plantation No. 1, in 7th range, and plantation No. 3, in 7th range, one.

And the secretary of state *pro tempore*, shall have the same powers, and be subject to the same duties, in relation to the votes for governor, as the secretary of state has, and is subject to, by this constitution; and the election of governor shall, on the said last Wednesday in May, be determined and declared, in the same manner, as other elections of governor are by this constitution; and in case of vacancy in said office, the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives, shall exercise the office, as herein otherwise provided, and the counsellors, secretary and treasurer, shall also be elected on said day, and have the same powers, and be subject to the same duties, as is provided in this constitution; and in case of the death or other disqualification of the president of this convention, or of the secretary of state *pro tempore*, before the election and qualification of the governor or secretary of state under this constitution, the persons to be designated by this convention at their session in January next, shall have all the powers and perform all the duties, which the president of this convention, or the secretary *pro tempore*, to be by them appointed, shall have and perform.

Sec. 2. The period for which the governor, senators and representatives, counsellors, secretary and treasurer, first elected or appointed, are to serve in their respective offices and places, shall commence on the last Wednesday in May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and continue until the first Wednes-

day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty two.

SEC. 3. All laws now in force in this state, and not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain, and be in force until altered or repealed by the legislature, or shall expire by their own limitation.

SEC. 4. The legislature, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, may propose amendments to this constitution; and when any amendments shall be so agreed upon, a resolution shall be passed and sent to the selectmen of the several towns, and the assessors of the several plantations, empowering and directing them to notify the inhabitants of their respective towns and plantations, in the manner prescribed by law, at their next annual meetings in the month of September, to give in their votes on the question, whether such amendment shall be made; and if it shall appear that a majority of the inhabitants voting on the question are in favor of such amendment, it shall become a part of this constitution.

SEC. 5. All officers provided for in the sixth section of an act of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, passed on the nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "an act relating to the separation of the district of Maine from Massachusetts proper, and forming the same into a separate and independent state," shall continue in office as therein provided; and the following provisions of said act shall be a part of this constitution, subject however to be modified or annulled as therein is prescribed, and not otherwise, to wit:

"Sec. 1. Whereas it has been represented to this legislature, that a majority of the people of the district of Maine are desirous of establishing a separate and independent government within said district: therefore,

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the consent of this commonwealth be, and

the same is hereby given, that the district of Maine may be formed and erected into a separate and independent state, if the people of the said district shall in the manner, and by the majority hereinafter mentioned, express their consent and agreement thereto, upon the following terms and conditions: and provided the congress of the United States shall give its consent thereto, before the fourth day of March next: which terms and conditions are as follows, viz.

First. All the lands and buildings belonging to the commonwealth, within Massachusetts proper, shall continue to belong to said commonwealth, and all the lands belonging to the commonwealth, within the district of Maine, shall belong, the one half thereof to the said commonwealth, and the other half thereof, to the state to be formed within the said district, to be divided as is hereinafter mentioned; and the lands within the said district, which shall belong to the said commonwealth, shall be free from taxation, while the title to the said lands remains in the commonwealth; and the rights of the commonwealth to their lands, within said district, and the remedies for the recovery thereof, shall continue the same, within the proposed state, and in the courts thereof, as they now are within the said commonwealth, and in the courts thereof; for which purposes, and for the maintenance of its rights, and recovery of its lands, the said commonwealth shall be entitled to all other proper and legal remedies, and may appear in the courts of the proposed state and in the courts of the United States, holden therein; and all rights of action for, or entry into lands, and of actions upon bonds, for the breach of the performance of the condition of settling duties, so called, which have accrued or may accrue, shall remain in this commonwealth, to be enforced, commuted, released, or otherwise disposed of, in such manner as this commonwealth may hereafter determine: *provided however,* that whatever this commonwealth may hereafter receive

or obtain on account thereof, if any thing, shall, after deducting all reasonable charges relating thereto, be divided, one third part thereof to the new state, and two third parts thereof to this commonwealth.

“Second. All the arms which have been received by this commonwealth from the United States, under the law of congress, entitled, “an act making provisions for arming and equipping the whole body of militia of the United States, passed April the twenty third, one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall, as soon as the said district shall become a separate state, be divided between the two states, in proportion to the returns of the militia, according to which, the said arms have been received from the United States, as aforesaid.

“Third. All money, stock or other proceeds, hereafter derived from the United States, on account of the claim of this commonwealth, for disbursements made, and expenses incurred, for the defence of the state, during the late war with Great Britain, shall be received by this commonwealth, and when received, shall be divided between the two states, in the proportion of two thirds to this commonwealth, and one third to the new state.

“Fourth. All other property, of every description, belonging to the commonwealth, shall be holden and receivable by the same as a fund and security, for all debts, annuities, and Indian subsidies, or claims due by said commonwealth; and within two years after the said district shall have become a separate state, the commissioners to be appointed, as hereinafter provided, if the said states cannot otherwise agree, shall assign a just portion of the productive property, so held by said commonwealth, as an equivalent and indemnification to said commonwealth, for all such debts, annuities or Indian subsidies or claims, which may then remain due, or unsatisfied: and all the surplus of the said property, so holden as aforesaid, shall be divided between the said commonwealth and the said district of Maine, in the

proportion of two thirds to the said commonwealth, and one third to the said district—and if, in the judgment of the said commissioners, the whole of said property, so held, as a fund and security, shall not be sufficient indemnification for the purpose, the said district shall be liable for and shall pay to said commonwealth one third of the deficiency.

“Fifth. The new state shall, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for that purpose, assume and perform all the duties and obligations of this commonwealth, towards the Indians within said district of Maine, whether the same arise from treaties, or otherwise; and for this purpose shall obtain the assent of said Indians, and their release to this commonwealth of claims and stipulations arising under the treaty at present existing between the said commonwealth and said Indians; and as an indemnification to such new state, therefore, this commonwealth when such arrangements shall be completed, and the said duties and obligations assumed, shall pay to said new state, the value of thirty thousand dollars, in manner following, viz: the said commissioners shall set off by metes and bounds, so much of any part of the land within the said district, falling to this commonwealth, in the division of the public lands, hereinafter provided for, as in their estimation shall be of the value of thirty thousand dollars; and this commonwealth shall, thereupon, assign the same to the said new state, or in lieu thereof, may pay the sum of thirty thousand dollars at its election; which election of the said commonwealth, shall be made within one year from the time that notice of the doings of the commissioners, on this subject, shall be made known to the governor and council; and if not made within that time, the election shall be with the new state.

“Sixth. Commissioners, with the powers and for the purposes mentioned in this act, shall be appointed in manner following: the executive authority of each state

shall appoint two; and the four so appointed or the major part of them, shall appoint two more: but if they cannot agree in the appointment, the executive of each state shall appoint one in addition; not however, in that case, to be a citizen of its own state. And any vacancy happening with respect to the commissioners, shall be supplied in the manner provided for their original appointment; and, in addition to the powers herein before given to said commissioners, they shall have full power and authority to divide all the public lands within the district, between the respective states, in equal shares, or moieties, in severalty, having regard to quantity, situation and quality; they shall determine what lands shall be surveyed and divided, from time to time, the expense of which surveys, and of the commissioners, shall be borne equally by the the two states. They shall keep fair records of their doings, and of the surveys made by their direction, copies of which records, authenticated by them, shall be deposited from time to time in the archives of the respective states; transcripts of which, properly certified, may be admitted in evidence, in all questions touching the subject to which they relate. The executive authority of each state may revoke the power of either or both its commissioners: having, however, first appointed a substitute, or substitutes, and may fill any vacancy happening with respect to its own commissioners; four of said commissioners shall constitute a quorum, for the transaction of business; their decision shall be final upon all subjects within their cognizance. In case said commission shall expire, the same not having been completed, and either state shall request the renewal or filling up of the same, it shall be renewed or filled up in the same manner, as herein provided for filling the same, in the first instance, and with the like powers; and if either state shall, after six months' notice, neglect or refuse to appoint its commissioners, the other may fill up the whole commission.

Seventh. All grants of land, franchises, immunities, corporate or other rights, and all contracts for, or grants of land not yet located, which have been or may be made by the said commonwealth, before the separation of said district shall take place, and having or to have effect within the said district, shall continue in full force, after the said district shall become a separate state. But the grant which has been made to the president and trustees of Bowdoin college, out of the tax laid upon the banks within this commonwealth, shall be charged upon the tax upon the banks within the said district of Maine, and paid according to the terms of said grant; and the president and trustees, and the overseers of said college, shall have, hold and enjoy their powers and privileges in all respects; so that the same shall not be subject to be altered, limited, annulled or restrained except by judicial process, according to the principles of law; and in all grants hereafter to be made, by either state, of unlocated land within the said district, the same reservations shall be made for the benefit of schools and of the ministry, as have heretofore been usual, in grants made by this commonwealth. And all lands heretofore granted by this commonwealth, to any religious, literary, or eleemosynary corporation, or society, shall be free from taxation, while the same continues to be owned by such corporation, or society.

Eighth. No laws shall be passed in the proposed state, with regard to taxes, actions, or remedies at law, or bars or limitations thereof, or otherwise making any distinction between the lands and rights of property of proprietors, not resident in, or not citizens of said proposed state, and the lands and rights of property of the citizens of the proposed state, resident therein; and the rights and liabilities of all persons, shall after the said separation, continue the same as if the said district was still a part of this commonwealth, in all suits pending, or judgments remaining unsatisfied on the fifteenth day

of March next, where the suits have been commenced in Massachusetts proper, and process has been served within the district of Maine; or commenced in the district of Maine, and process has been served in Massachusetts proper, either by taking bail, making attachments, arresting and detaining persons, or otherwise, where execution remains to be done; and in such suits the courts within Massachusetts proper, and within the proposed state, shall continue to have the same jurisdiction as if the said district had still remained a part of the commonwealth. And this commonwealth shall have the same remedies within the proposed state, as it now has, for the collection of all taxes, bonds or debts, which may be assessed, due, made, or contracted, by, to, or with the commonwealth, on or before the said fifteenth day of March, within the said district of Maine; and all officers within Massachusetts proper and the district of Maine, shall conduct themselves accordingly.

“*Ninth.* These terms and conditions, as here set forth, when the said district shall become a separate and independent state, shall, *ipso facto* be incorporated into, and become and be a part of any constitution, provisional or other, under which the government of the said proposed state, shall, at any time hereafter, be administered; subject however, to be modified, or annulled, by the agreement of the legislature of both the said states; but by no other power or body whatsoever.”

Sec. 6. This constitution shall be enrolled on parchment, deposited in the secretary's office, and be the supreme law of the state, and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the books containing the laws of this state.

AMENDMENTS

TO THE

CONSTITUTION OF MAINE,

Adopted in pursuance of the fourth section of the tenth article of the original constitution.

ARTICLE I.

The electors resident in any city may, at any meeting duly notified for the choice of representatives, vote for such representatives in their respective ward meetings, and the wardens in said wards shall preside impartially at such meetings, receive the votes of all qualified electors present, sort, count and declare them in open ward meetings, and in the presence of the ward clerk, who shall form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name, shall make a fair record thereof in the presence of the warden, and in open ward meeting; and a fair copy of this list shall be attested by the warden and ward clerk, sealed up in open ward meeting, and delivered to the city clerk within twenty four hours after the close of the polls. And the aldermen of any city shall be in session at their usual place of meeting, within twenty four hours after any election, and in the presence of the city clerk shall examine and compare the copies of said lists, and in case any person shall have received a majority of all the votes, he shall be declared elected by the aldermen, and the city clerk of any city shall make a record thereof, and the aldermen and city clerk shall deliver certified copies

of such lists to the person or persons so elected, within ten days after the election. And the electors resident in any city may at any meetings duly notified and holden for the choice of any other civil officers, for whom they have been required heretofore to vote in town meeting, vote for such officers in their respective wards, and the same proceedings shall be had by the warden and ward clerk in each ward, as in the case of votes for representatives. And the aldermen of any city shall be in session within twenty four hours after the close of the polls in such meetings, and in the presence of the city clerk shall open, examine and compare the copies from the lists of votes given in the several wards, of which the city clerk shall make a record, and return thereof shall be made into the secretary of state's office in the same manner as selectmen of towns are required to do.

ARTICLE II.

No person before conviction shall be bailable for any of the crimes, which now are, or have been denominated capital offences since the adoption of the constitution, where the proof is evident or the presumption great, whatever the punishment of the crimes may be.

ARTICLE III.

All judicial officers now in office or who may be hereafter appointed shall, from and after the first day of March in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the legislature to the executive) and no longer, unless reappointed thereto.

ARTICLE IV.

The second section, article fourth, part first, of the constitution, is amended by substituting the words *one hundred and fifty one* for "not less than one hundred nor more than two hundred," before the word "members" in said section, so as to establish the number of representatives for the state at the number of one hundred and fifty one; and the latter part of said section, being the words and sentences following: "and, whenever the number of representatives shall be two hundred, at the next annual meetings of elections which shall thereafter be had, and at every subsequent period of ten years, the people shall give in their votes, whether the number of representatives shall be increased or diminished, and if a majority of votes are in favor thereof, it shall be the duty of the next legislature thereafter to increase or diminish the number by the rule hereinafter prescribed," shall not be a part of the constitution; but one hundred and fifty one representatives shall be apportioned according to the rule in this constitution.

RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1843.

RULES AND ORDERS.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE SPEAKER.

1. The speaker shall take the chair every day at the hour to which the house shall have adjourned; shall call the members to order; and on the appearance of a quorum shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

2. He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order in preference to other members; shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the house, on motion regularly seconded; and may vote in all cases.

3. He shall declare all votes; but if any member doubt the vote, the speaker shall order a return of the house, with the number voting for and against the question and declare the result.

4. He shall rise to put a question, or to address the house, but may read sitting.

5. When the house shall determine to go into a committee of the whole house, the speaker shall appoint the member who shall take the chair.

6. When any member shall demand a question to be determined by yeas and nays, the speaker shall take the sense of the house in that manner, provided, one fifth of the members present are in favor of it.

7. He shall propound all questions in the order they were moved, unless the subsequent motion be

previous in its nature ; except that in naming sums, and fixing times, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first.

8. He shall consider a motion to adjourn as always first in order, and it shall be decided without debate.

9. He shall put the previous question in the following form : " Shall the main question be now put ? " and all amendment or further debate of the main question shall be suspended until the previous question shall be decided, and the previous question shall not be put unless one third of the members present are in favor of it. And a call for the yeas and nays, or for a division of the question, shall be in order after the main question has been ordered to be put. And while a motion for the previous question is pending, a motion to lie on the table shall be decided without debate.

10. When two or more members rise at the same time, the speaker shall name the person to speak ; but in all cases the member who shall first rise and address the chair shall speak first.

11. All committees, except such as the house shall from time to time determine to select by ballot, shall be nominated by the speaker, unless a majority of members shall be in favor of a nomination by the house, in which case the nomination shall be made by the house.

12. The speaker shall have a right to name a member to perform the duties of the chair during his absence, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

13. All messages from the house to the senate, and to the governor, or governor and council, shall be carried by the clerk, unless when the house shall otherwise decide.

14. All papers shall be transmitted to the governor and council, and to the senate, by the clerk, or the assistant clerk.

15. In case the speaker shall be absent, the clerk shall preside until a speaker pro tem. be chosen.

OF THE CHAPLAIN.

16. A chaplain or chaplains, shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, in such manner as the house may direct, who shall perform religious services every morning immediately after the reading of the journal. They may exchange with the chaplain or chaplains of the senate, when it may be convenient to themselves.

DECORUM OF MEMBERS.

17. Every seat which shall be drawn by any member, in person, at the beginning of any session, shall be his seat during that session, unless he shall have leave of the speaker to change it.

18. No person shall sit at the desk of the speaker or clerk, except by permission of the speaker.

19. No member shall speak out of his place without leave from the chair, nor without first rising and addressing the speaker; and he shall sit down as soon as he has done speaking.

20. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except to call to order, or to correct a mistake.

21. No member shall speak more than twice to the same question, without first obtaining leave of the house, unless he be the mover, proposer, or introducer, of the matter pending; in which case he shall be permitted to speak in reply, but not until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

22. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be received and considered by the house, and not otherwise; and no member shall be permitted to lay a motion in writing on the table, until he shall have read the same in his place, and the same shall have been seconded; and no new bill or resolve of a public nature shall be received, except it be reported by a committee, unless the house otherwise order; and all bills and resolves, not reported by a committee, shall be referred to the appropriate committees, or shall lay upon the table one day, before further action thereon.

23. No member shall nominate more than one person for one committee, provided the person nominated by him be chosen.

24. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative, or negative, it shall not be in order for any member who voted in the minority, to move for a reconsideration thereof; but any member who voted with the majority may move to reconsider on the same or the succeeding day.

25. No member shall be obliged to be on more than two committees at the same time, nor chairman of more than one. No member of this house shall act as counsel for any party, before a joint committee of the legislature, or a committee of this house.

26. No member shall be permitted to stand up, to the interruption of another, while any member is speaking, or pass unnecessarily between the speaker of the house and the person speaking. Nor shall any member or other person be permitted to stand in the alleys during the session of the house.

27. Every member shall keep an account of his own attendance and travel, and deliver the same to the clerk, or to the committee appointed to make up the pay roll ; and on failure thereof, shall not be made up in the roll.

28. When the galleries shall be ordered to be cleared or shut, the matter which may occasion such order, shall be kept secret by each member, until the house shall order such injunction of secrecy to be taken off.

29. Every member who shall neglect to give his attendance in the house for more than six days after the session commences, shall, on making his appearance therein, be held to render the reason of such neglect ; and in case the reason assigned shall be deemed by the house sufficient, such member shall be entitled to receive pay for his travel and not otherwise ; and no member shall be absent more than two days without leave of the house, and no member shall have such leave unless it be reported by the committee on leave of absence ; and no leave of absence shall avail any member who retains his seat, more than five days from the time the same was obtained.

30. When any member shall be guilty of a breach of any of the rules and orders of the house, and the house has determined he has so transgressed, he shall not be allowed to vote or speak, unless by way of excuse for the same, until he has made satisfaction.

31. No member shall be permitted to vote in any question where his private right, distinct from public interest, is immediately concerned.

32. Every member who shall be in the house when a question is put, where he is not excluded by interest, shall give his vote unless the house, for special reason, shall excuse him, and when the yeas and nays are ordered, no member shall leave his seat until the vote is declared. In all elections by the house, or in joint ballot of the two houses, no member shall leave his seat, after voting, before a return of the house is had.

ORDER IN PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES.

33. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the speaker direct, or any member request it.

34. On the previous question, no member shall speak more than once, without leave.

35. A motion for commitment, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment of the main question.

36. Motions and reports may be amended, committed or recommitted, at the pleasure of the house.

37. No new motions or propositions shall be admitted under color of amendment, as a substitute for the motion or question under debate.

38. Propositions to amend by striking out and inserting dates, numbers, and sums, are not divisible; but all propositions, otherwise divisible shall be divided at the request of any ten members.

39. When the reading of a paper is called for, which has been before read to the house, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the house.

40. After a motion is stated or read by the speaker, and seconded, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the house and shall be disposed of by vote of the house: but the mover may withdraw it at any time before a decision or amendment.

41. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, but

1st—To adjourn;

2d—To lie on the table;

3d—For the previous question;

4th—To commit;

5th—To amend;

6th—To postpone to a day certain;

7th—To postpone indefinitely;

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged.

42. The unfinished business in which the house was engaged, at the time of the last adjournment, shall have preference in the orders of the day, and no motion or other business shall be received, without special leave of the house, until the former is disposed of.

43. No rule or order of the house shall be dispensed with, unless two thirds of the members present shall consent thereto.

44. When a vote, having been declared by the speaker, is doubted, the members for and against the question, when called on by the speaker, shall rise and stand uncovered till they are counted, and the vote made certain without any further debate.

45. One monitor shall be appointed by the speaker, for each division of the house, whose duty it shall be, to see to the due observance of the orders of the

house, and on demand of the speaker, to return the number of votes and members in his division.

46. If any member shall transgress any of the rules and orders of the house, and persist therein, after being notified thereof by any monitor, it shall be the duty of such monitor to give information thereof to the house.

47. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Jefferson's Manual shall govern the house in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the house, and the joint rules of the senate and house of representatives.

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, &c.

48. All petitions, memorials, and other papers, addressed to the house, shall be presented by the speaker, or by a member in his place, and shall be indorsed with the name of the person presenting it, and the subject matter of the same. They shall be read by the speaker, clerk, or such other person as the speaker may request, and shall be taken up in the order they were first presented, unless when the house shall otherwise direct.

49. No petition of a private nature shall be received after the expiration of thirty days from the commencement of the session, unless by order of the house.

BILLS, RESOLUTIONS AND GRANTS.

50. All resolutions for grants of money which may be laid upon the table or reported by a committee, shall be accompanied by written statements of facts

in each case; and no resolution for a grant of money shall pass, without being read on two several days, the second time to be assigned by the house.

51. No engrossed bill or resolve shall be sent to the senate, without notice thereof being given to the house by the speaker.

52. No bill shall pass to be engrossed, until it shall have had three several readings; the time for the last reading shall be assigned by the house; the second reading shall be by the title; and at the time of the first, unless objected to, in which case a time shall be assigned.

53. No act or resolve shall be passed, affecting the rights of individuals or corporations, without previous notice to such individuals or corporations.

54. All bills in their third reading, and resolves in their second reading, shall be committed to the standing committee on bills in the third reading, to be by them examined, corrected, and so reported to the house.

55. All engrossed bills and resolves shall be committed to the standing committee on engrossed bills, to be strictly examined; and if found by them to be truly and strictly engrossed, they shall so report to the house, and the same shall pass to be enacted without any further reading, unless on motion of any member, a majority of the house shall be in favor of reading the same as engrossed.

COMMITTEES.

56. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, with leave to report by bill or otherwise, viz:

- On elections,
 - On engrossed bills,
 - On finance,
 - On county estimates,
 - On bills in the third reading,
 - On leave of absence,
 - On the pay roll,
 - To consist of seven members each.
 - On change of names,
 - To consist of three members.
-

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

- On the judiciary,
- On literary institutions,
- On banks and banking,
- On incorporation of towns,
- On division of towns,
- On division of counties,
- On state lands,
- On state roads,
- On the state prison,
- On maritime frontier,
- On roads and bridges,
- On canals and rail roads,
- On interior waters,
- On the militia,
- On agriculture,
- On manufactures,
- On accounts,
- On parishes,
- On claims,
- On public buildings,
- On interior fisheries,

On military pensions,
 On Indian affairs,
 On hospital for the insane,
 On the library.

To consist of seven members each on the part of the house, except on the library, which shall consist of three.

57. In all elections by ballot, of committees of the house, the person having the highest number of votes, shall act as chairman.

58. Any member having obtained leave of absence, and having in his possession any papers relative to the business before the house, shall leave the same with the clerk.

59. The chairman of every committee, other than of the standing committees, that shall have business referred to it, shall make a report of its doings therein, within four days after its appointment.

ELECTIONS.

60. In all elections by ballot of the house, a time shall be assigned for such election, at least one day previous thereto.

OF THE REPRESENTATIVES' HALL.

61. No person, not a member or officer of the house, except members of the senate, its secretary and assistants, the governor and council, state's treasurer, secretary of state, land agent, adjutant general, judges of the supreme judicial court, and district court, chaplains of the house and senate, and reporters of the proceedings and debates of the house, shall be admitted

within the representatives' hall, unless invited by the speaker, or some member of the house.

JOINT RULES.

1. All indorsements on papers on their passage between the two houses (excepting bills and resolves on their final passage) shall be under the signature of the secretary of the senate, or clerk of the house, respectively.

2. Whenever a select committee shall be appointed by either house, and be joined by the other, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the senate, or clerk of the house, respectively, as the case may be, to transmit, one to the other, the names of the members so joined, in order that they may be entered upon the journals of both houses.

3. The enacting clause of every bill shall follow its title in these words, namely :

“Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:—”

And if any bill shall contain more than one section, the words “section 1,” shall be inserted immediately after the enacting clause, and before the first part of the bill, and each subsequent section shall be prefixed with the words “section 2,” or otherwise, as the case may be, in conformity with the style of the Revised Statutes. And if any bill shall be found not to conform to the requisitions of this rule, it shall be the duty of the committee on bills in the second reading, or of the secretary of the senate, or of the committee on bills in the third reading, or of the clerk of the house, to correct the same, without a proposition to either branch to amend.

MEMORANDA.



1. Orders, motions in writing, and reports of committees, should never be presented on less than a half sheet of paper.
2. When a *report* of a committee is made to the house, it should be accompanied by the *order*, appointing said committee.
3. Petitions, memorials and remonstrances from towns, in their *corporate capacity*, should be indorsed thus, "*Petition of the town of ———,*" [stating concisely the subject matter thereof.]
4. Petitions, memorials and remonstrances from individuals, should be indorsed thus, "*Petition of ———, and others of the town of ———,*" [stating concisely the subject matter thereof.]
5. Petitions, memorials and remonstrances from corporations, should be indorsed thus, "*Petition of ———,*" [naming the corporation, and stating concisely the subject matter thereof.]
6. The name of the member presenting petitions, memorials and remonstrances, should be indorsed on the back thereof, *near the bottom*.
7. The member presenting an *order* should put his name thereto, on the inside, at the bottom of the page, on the left.
8. Petitions, memorials and remonstrances on which *leave to withdraw* was ordered by a former legislature, cannot be called from the files with a view of being again referred. The *original*, however, may be taken from the files, and the subject presented *de novo*.

9. Bills and resolves *refused a passage, rejected or postponed indefinitely* by a former legislature, cannot be called from the files with a view of being considered by the present legislature.
10. All bills, resolves, petitions, memorials and remonstrances before a preceding legislature, not acted upon *definitely*, are, at the commencement of each session, *as a matter of course*, brought forward and referred to appropriate committees.
11. The heading or caption of BILLS, should be as follows :

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

An act —

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in legislature assembled, as follows :—

12. The caption of RESOLVES, as follows :

STATE OF MAINE.

[*omitting* the year required in bills.]

Resolve —

CIVIL GOVERNMENT
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE,
FOR THE POLITICAL YEAR
1843.

JOHN FAIRFIELD, Saco,
GOVERNOR.

COUNCIL.

BARNABAS PALMER, of *Kennebunk*,
DOMINICUS JORDAN, of *Gorham*,
ATWOOD LEVENSALE, of *Thomaston*,
MOSES MASON, of *Bethel*,
GREENLIEF WHITE, of *Augusta*,
DENNIS L. MILLIKIN, of *Burnham*,
CYRUS MOORE, of *Orono*.

WILLIAM M. LONGLEY, of *Greene*,
Messenger to the Governor and Council.

PHILIP C. JOHNSON, of *Augusta*, *Secretary of State*.
JAMES WHITE, of *Belfast*, *Treasurer*.
ALFRED REDINGTON, of *Augusta*, *Adjut General*.
LEVI BRADLEY, of *Charleston*, *Land Agent*.

S E N A T E .



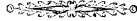
EDWARD KAVANAGH, of *Newcastle*, PRESIDENT.

		BOARDING-PLACES.
1st Sen. Dist.	ELISHA BODWELL, of <i>Shapleigh</i> , SOLOMON BROOKS, of <i>York</i> , HARRISON LOWELL, of <i>Biddeford</i> ,	G. Turner. Augusta House. J. Reed.
2d " "	THEODORE INGALLS, of <i>Bridgton</i> , CHARLES MILLET, of <i>Minot</i> , CHARLES HUNT, of <i>Gorham</i> , JAMES STROUT, of <i>Durham</i> ,	Augusta House. do. do. J. Eveleth.
3d " "	EDWARD KAVANAGH, PRESIDENT, JOSHUA PATTERSON, of <i>Warren</i> , WILLIAM R. FRYE, of <i>Lewiston</i> , JOHN ANDERSON, of <i>Wiscasset</i> .	do. Augusta House. J. Eveleth. Augusta House.
4th " "	JACOB MAIN, of <i>Belgrade</i> . JOHN HUBBARD, of <i>Hallowell</i> , DAVID STANLEY, of <i>Wintrop</i> ,	J. Piper. His house. G. W. Stanley.
5th " "	EPHRAIM K. SMART, of <i>Camden</i> , JOSHUA F. ELLIOT, of <i>Knox</i> , HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM, of <i>Sucanville</i> ,	Augusta House. do. do.
6th " "	ROWLAND H. BRIDGHIAM, of <i>Castine</i> ,	do.
7th " "	BENJAMIN D. EASTMAN, of <i>Wesley</i> ,	Augustus Brick.
8th " "	BENJAMIN B. LEAVITT, of <i>Eastport</i> ,	Augusta House.
9th " "	SHEPARD CARY, of <i>Houlton</i> ,	Mansion House.
10th " "	AMASA STETSON, of <i>Stetson</i> , THOMAS C. BURLEIGH, of <i>Springfield</i> , ARCHELAUS D. ATWOOD, of <i>Orrington</i> ,	do. do. do.
11th " "	MORDECAI MITCHELL, of <i>Dover</i> ,	Cushnoc House.
12th " "	CULLEN SAWTELLE, of <i>Norridgewock</i> , HARRIS GARCELON, of <i>St. Albans</i> ,	Mansion House. Cushnoc House.
13th " "	DANIEL MERRITT, of <i>Jay</i> ,	do.
14th " "	VIRGIL D. PARRIS, of <i>Paris</i> , JOHN W. DANA, of <i>Fryeburg</i> , LEE STRICKLAND, of <i>Livernore</i> ,	Mansion House. do. do.
	JERE HASKELL, of <i>Portland</i> , SECRETARY,	Augusta House.
	JAMES O. L. FOSTER, of <i>Lewiston</i> , ASSISTANT SECRETARY,	J. Means.
	WILLARD BRACKETT, of <i>Cape Elizabeth</i> , MESSENGER,	J. Reed.
	JOHN McLAUGHLIN, of <i>Augusta</i> , ASSISTANT MESSENGER,	His house.
	REV. JOHN H. INGRAHAM, of <i>Augusta</i> , CHAPLAIN,	His house.

Senate.



ARRANGEMENT OF THE MEMBERS AT THE SENATE BOARD.



EDWARD KAVANAGH, Esq., President.



No. of Seat.

1. Benjamin D. Eastman,
3. Virgil D. Parris,
5. Elisha Bodwell,
7. Harrison Lowell,
9. Henry W. Cunningham,
11. Amasa Stetson,
13. John Anderson,
15. Archelaus D. Atwood,
17. Charles Hunt,
19. Thomas C. Burleigh,
21. Cullen Sawtelle,
23. Harris Garcelon,
25. David Stanley,
27. John Hubbard,
29. Rowland H. Bridgham,

Left. No. of Seat.

2. William R. Frye,
4. John W. Dana,
6. Shepard Cary,
8. Lee Strickland,
10. Charles Millett,
12. Benjamin B. Leavitt.
14. Joshua Patterson,
16. Ephraim K. Smart,
18. Solomon Brooks,
20. Joshua F. Elliot,
22. Theodore Ingalls,
24. James Strout,
26. Daniel Merritt,
28. Jacob Main,
30. Mordecai Mitchell,

Right.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.



On Bills in the Second Reading.

Messrs. Eastman,
Bodwell,
Ingalls,
Patterson,
Smart,
Atwood,
Leavitt,
Bridgham,
Millett,
Elliot,
Sawtelle,
Cary.



On Engrossed Bills.

Messrs. Hunt,
Strickland,
Garcelon,
Dana,
Anderson,
Strout,
Burleigh,
Stanley,
Brooks,
Lowell,
Frye,
Merritt.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.



DAVID DUNN, Esq., *Speaker.*

COUNTY OF YORK.

SEAT.	NAMES.	TOWNS.	BOARDING-PLACES.
59	Charles G. Bellamy,	Kittery,	<i>Franklin House.</i>
67	Charles Bradbury,	Kennebunkport,	<i>Augusta House.</i>
41	Ivory Bragdon,	Shapleigh,	<i>Gilman Turner.</i>
58	Abel M. Bryant,	Kennebunk,	<i>John Reed.</i>
21	Nathaniel Emery,	Waterborough,	<i>Gilman Turner.</i>
28	Humphrey Fall,	North Berwick,	<i>do.</i>
66	Jedediah Goodwin,	South Berwick,	<i>Gideon Powers.</i>
127	James McLellan, jr.,	Newfield,	<i>Gilman Turner.</i>
23	Samuel Merrill,	Biddeford,	<i>John Reed.</i>
5	Samuel Mildram,	Wells,	<i>Franklin House.</i>
82	Arthur Milliken,	Saco,	<i>Jacob H. Arnold.</i>
42	John Mudgett,	Parsonsfield,	<i>John Reed.</i>
106	Charles Watts,	Duxton,	<i>Jacob H. Arnold.</i>
146	Theodore Wilson,	York,	<i>John Reed.</i>
91	Frederic A. Wood,	Lebanon,	<i>Augusta House.</i>

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

69	Henry C. Babb,	Westbrook,	<i>Thomas Smith.</i>
147	Simeon Bailey,	Durham,	<i>Gilman Turner.</i>
1	Ezra Brown, jr.,	Windham,	<i>John Varney.</i>
20	Joshua Chadbourne,	Baldwin,	<i>Augusta House.</i>
62	Thomas Chadwick,	Portland,	<i>Mrs. Jones.</i>
	David Dunn, (<i>Speaker.</i>)	Poland,	<i>Mansion House.</i>
55	Daniel C. Emery,	Gorham,	<i>Augusta House.</i>
47	James Goff, jr.,	Auburn,	<i>Jacob H. Arnold.</i>
68	Henry B. Hart,	Portland,	<i>Mrs. Jones.</i>
100	Alpheus S. Holden,	Casco,	<i>Augusta House.</i>

SEAT.	NAMES.	TOWNS.	BOARDING-PLACES.
49	Josiah S. Little,	Portland,	<i>Hallowell House.</i>
93	Benjamin H. Meder,	Brunswick,	<i>Mrs. Jones.</i>
102	Daniel Merrill,	Falmouth,	<i>Gilman Turner.</i>
27	Jeremiah Mitchell,	North Yarmouth,	<i>Mansion House.</i>
87	Daniel C. Poole,	Standish,	<i>do.</i>
2	Joseph Raynes,	New Gloucester,	<i>Jacob H. Arnold.</i>
85	Alfred Soule,	Freeport,	<i>do.</i>
13	Theophilus Stimson,	Gray,	<i>Gilman Turner.</i>
10	Stephen L. Waterhouse,	Scarborough,	<i>Joshua L. Heath.</i>

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

76	Isaac Ames,	Thomaston,	<i>Augusta House.</i>
45	Algernon S. Austin,	Newcastle,	<i>Mrs. Rogers.</i>
75	William Carlisle,	Boothbay,	<i>Jacob H. Arnold.</i>
15	Hiram Chapman,	Nobleborough,	<i>Mrs. Rogers.</i>
71	Beder Fales,	Thomaston,	<i>Augusta House.</i>
79	Philip M. Garcelon,	Webster,	<i>Kennebec Hotel.</i>
104	Thomas C. Greenlow,	Bristol,	<i>J. Eveleth.</i>
4	Phillips C. Harding,	Union,	<i>Augusta House.</i>
119	Aaron Hinkley,	Topsham,	<i>Mrs. Jones.</i>
54	Amos H. Hodgman,	Warren,	<i>Augusta House.</i>
51	Randel Jones,	Jefferson,	<i>Ubert L. Pettengill.</i>
84	Thomas Mars,	Georgetown,	<i>Kennebec Hotel.</i>
3	Freeman H. Morse,	Bath,	<i>Hallowell House.</i>
11	Ebenezer Otis,	St. George,	<i>Kennebec Hotel.</i>
30	Gideon Perkins,	Lewiston,	<i>Gideon Powers.</i>
105	Hezekiah Purinton,	Richmond,	<i>Ebenezer Jones.</i>
44	Isaac Reed,	Waldoborough,	<i>Asa Redington.</i>
80	Thomas White,	Whitefield,	<i>James Dealy.</i>
86	Joshua Young,	Wiscasset,	<i>Jacob H. Arnold.</i>

COUNTY OF HANCOCK.

101	John Bridges,	Castine,	<i>Daniel Locke.</i>
132	Thomas Bunker,	Cranberry Isle,	<i>Jacob H. Arnold.</i>
121	Byron W. Darling,	Bluehill,	<i>do.</i>

SEAT.	NAMES.	TOWNS.	BOARDING-PLACES.
136	John Lee,	Bucksport,	<i>Mansion House.</i>
52	Henry Partridge,	Orland,	<i>Daniel Locke.</i>
61	Calvin Peck,	Ellsworth,	<i>Jacob H. Arnold.</i>
38	Amos B. Simpson,	Sullivan,	<i>do.</i>
103	Asa Turner,	Deer Isle,	<i>Daniel Locke.</i>

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

63	William Brown,	Machias,	<i>Augustus Brick.</i>
81	David Davis,	Addison,	<i>Gideon Powers.</i>
111	Warren Gilman,	Medybemps,	<i>Eleazer Smith.</i>
35	James W. Lyman,	Lubec,	<i>Mansion House.</i>
123	Jabez T. Pike,	Eastport,	<i>do.</i>
89	Putnam Rolf,	Princeton,	<i>do.</i>
99	Ebenezer Watson,	Calais,	<i>Gideon Powers.</i>
125	Gowen Wilson,	East Machias,	<i>Cushnoc House.</i>

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC.

144	Israel Chase,	Fayette,	<i>Gideon Powers.</i>
72	Isaac Fairfield,	Vassalborough,	<i>Franklin House.</i>
77	George Fields,	Sidney,	<i>John Varney.</i>
57	William O. Grant,	Litchfield,	<i>Ubert L. Pettengill.</i>
33	Philip C. Holmes,	Gardiner,	<i>Augusta House.</i>
6	George W. Perkins, jr.,	Hallowell,	<i>His house.</i>
143	Henry Perkins,	Windsor,	<i>Edmund G. Dot.</i>
109	George Williamson,	Pittston,	<i>Cushnoc House.</i>
122	Charles A. Russ,	China,	<i>Franklin House.</i>
95	Luther Severance,	Augusta,	<i>His house.</i>
94	Samuel Wood, jr.,	Winthrop,	<i>Mansion House.</i>
149	Reuben H. Yeaton,	Belgrade,	<i>Joseph Piper.</i>

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

37	William B. Bray,	Turner,	<i>John Varney.</i>
29	Isaac S. Daly,	Livermore,	<i>Kennebec Hotel.</i>
129	William Frye,	Bethel,	<i>Augusta House.</i>
12	Samuel Gibson,	Denmark,	<i>do.</i>

SEAT.	NAMES.	TOWNS.	BOARDING-PLACES.
7	John Higgins,	Porter,	<i>Augusta House.</i>
141	Hiram Hubbard,	Paris,	<i>Mansion House.</i>
88	Richard Hutchinson,	Hartford,	<i>do.</i>
124	John J. Perry,	Oxford,	<i>Augusta House.</i>
108	Elijah Powers,	Newry,	<i>Gideon Powers.</i>
56	Noah Prince,	Buckfield,	<i>Cushnoc House.</i>
114	John Walker, jr.,	Lovell,	<i>Augusta House.</i>

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

137	James Bailey,	Anson,	<i>Kennebec Hotel.</i>
60	Cleopas Boyd,	Harmony,	<i>Cushnoc House.</i>
19	Joshua Fogg,	Cornville,	<i>Franklin House.</i>
39	Nathaniel W. Gould,	Embden,	<i>Elihu Robinson.</i>
43	Joseph S. Nichols,	Moscow,	<i>Kennebec Hotel.</i>
25	Sturges Nye,	Fairfield,	<i>Franklin House.</i>
118	Thomas Pray,	Detroit,	<i>Gilman Turner.</i>
64	David Richardson,	Canaan,	<i>Mansion House.</i>
36	Edward Rowe,	Norridgewock,	<i>do.</i>

COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT.

18	Joseph Baker, jr.,	Orrington,	<i>Japhet Beale.</i>
14	Cyrus Goss,	Bangor,	<i>Hallowell House.</i>
8	Tristram F. Jordan,	Passadumkeag,	<i>Cushnoc House.</i>
40	William F. Leavitt,	Levant,	<i>Mansion House.</i>
116	Smith Libby,	Exeter,	<i>do.</i>
113	John Lord,	Corinna,	<i>Daniel Locke.</i>
50	William Paine,	Bangor,	<i>Hallowell House.</i>
115	Edmund Pillsbury,	Newport,	<i>Mansion House.</i>
92	Isaac Sanborn,	Orono,	<i>Cushnoc House.</i>
46	Asa Smith,	Mattawamkeag,	<i>do.</i>
98	Theophilus Stanley,	Hampden,	<i>Mansion House.</i>
48	Benjamin B. Thomas,	Newburg,	<i>Gilman Turner.</i>
99	Elisha M. Thurston,	Charleston,	<i>Ubert L. Pettengill.</i>
32	Ira Wadleigh,	Old Town,	<i>Mansion House.</i>

COUNTY OF WALDO.

SEAT.	NAMES.	TOWNS.	BOARDING-PLACES.
34	Nehemiah Abbot,	Belfast,	<i>Augusta House.</i>
70	John Clements,	Monroe,	<i>Nicholas Smith, Hallowell.</i>
53	James Crockett, jr.,	Vinalhaven,	<i>Cushnoc House.</i>
78	Henry Davidson,	Waldo,	<i>Ebenezer Jones.</i>
73	Thomas Elliot,	Frankfort,	<i>Cushnoc House.</i>
138	Asa C. Emery,	Montville,	<i>J. K. Killsa.</i>
120	James H. Haines,	Burnham,	<i>do.</i>
26	Henry Hichborn,	Prospect,	<i>Cushnoc House.</i>
110	Nathan Knight,	Lincolnville,	<i>J. K. Killsa.</i>
117	Joseph Muzzy,	Searsmont,	<i>do.</i>
96	Jesse Page,	Camden,	<i>do.</i>
107	Nathan Worthing,	Palermo,	<i>do.</i>

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

97	Adam Clark,	Strong,	<i>Japhet Beale.</i>
65	Abner C. Holman,	Carthage,	<i>Gideon Powers.</i>
16	John Jewett,	Farmington,	<i>Japheth Beale.</i>
128	Charles Morse,	Wilton,	<i>do.</i>

COUNTY OF PISCATAQUIS.

9	Abner Brown,	Monson,	<i>Cushnoc House.</i>
24	Samuel Coburn,	Parkman,	<i>J. K. Killsa.</i>
131	Thomas B. Spaulding,	Milo,	<i>Japheth Beale.</i>
31	Leonard Stoddard,	Dover,	<i>Joseph Piper.</i>

COUNTY OF AROOSTOOK.

74	Dennis Fairbanks,	Presque Isle,	<i>Eleazer Smith.</i>
22	Leonard Pierce,	Houlton,	<i>Kennebec Hotel.</i>
142	John Rollins,	Moluncus,	<i>Cushnoc House.</i>

WILLIAM T. JOHNSON, of Augusta, CLERK, *His house.*
 JAMES C. MADIGAN, of Newcastle, ASSISTANT CLERK, *J. Evelth.*
 GEORGE B. STARBIRD, of Hampden, MESSENGER, *J. Varney.*
 PHILIP PHILLIPS, of Turner, 1st ASSISTANT MESSENGER, *do.*
 JOSHUA PICKARD, of Hampden, 2d do. do. *do.*
 DANIEL C. BAILEY, of Augusta, PAGE, *Daniel Bailey.*
 REV. CALEB FULLER, of Augusta, CHAPLAIN. *His house.*

MONITORS.

1st Division,	Mr. BAKER,	of Orrington.
2d	"	" RICHARDSON, of Canaan.
3d	"	" HART, of Portland.
4th	"	" PAGE, of Camden.
5th	"	" FALL, of North Berwick.
6th	"	" STODDARD of Dover.

Standing Committees of the House.

On Elections.

Messrs. Frye of Bethel,
Paine of Bangor,
Bradbury of Kennebunk-port,
Merrill of Falmouth,
Bridges of Castine,
Williamson of Pittston,
Garcelon of Webster.

On Engrossed Bills.

Messrs. Poole of Standish,
Spaulding of Milo,
Hubbard of Paris,
Rowe of Norridgewock,
Rolf of Princeton,
Clark of Strong,
Clements of Monroe.

On Finance.

Messrs. Abbot of Belfast,
Chadwick of Portland,
Pierce of Houlton,
Partridge of Orland,
Wood of Winthrop,
Young of Wiscasset,
Brown of Machias.

On County Estimates.

Messrs. Greenlow of Bristol,
 Rollins of Moluncus,
 Soule of Freeport,
 Bunker of Cranbery Isle,
 Merrill of Biddeford,
 Lord of Corinna,
 Gilman of Medybemps.

On Bills in the Third Reading.

Messrs. Lee of Bucksport,
 Holmes of Gardiner,
 Thurston of Charleston,
 Hart of Portland,
 Fales of Thomaston,
 Russ of China,
 Holden of Casco.

On Leave of Absence.

Messrs. Perkins of Hallowell,
 Stanley of Hampden,
 Bray of Turner,
 Jewett of Farmington,
 Wood of Lebanon,
 Fogg of Cornville,
 Davidson of Waldo.

On Pay Roll.

Messrs. Goodwin of South Berwick,
 Goss of Bangor,
 Wilson of East Machias,
 Gould of Embden,
 Chadbourne of Baldwin,
 Brown of Monson,
 Fairfield of Vassalborough.

On Change of Names.

Messrs. Brown of Windham,
Worthing of Palermo,
Fairbanks of Presque Isle.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

On the Judiciary.

Messrs. Parris,
Sawtelle, } *Of the Senate.*
Ingalls, }

Messrs. Little of Portland,
Hodgman of Warren,
Higgins of Porter,
Emery of Gorham,
Morse of Bath,
Bradbury of Kennebunk-port,
Lee of Bucksport, } *Of the House.*

On Literature and Literary Institutions.

Messrs. Bridgham, }
Millett, } *Of the Senate.*
Hubbard, }

Messrs. Thurston of Charleston,
Mitchell of North Yarmouth,
Severance of Augusta,
Milliken of Saco,
Davidson of Waldo,
Wilson of East Machias,
Yeaton of Belgrade, } *Of the House.*

On Banks and Banking.

Messrs. Cary, }
Leavitt, } *Of the Senate.*
Dana, }

Messrs. Abbot of Belfast,
Chadwick of Portland,
Otis of St. George,
Prince of Buckfield,
Emery of Montville,
Poole of Standish,
Chapman of Nobleborough, } *Of the House.*

On Incorporation of Towns.

Messrs. Bodwell,
Strout, } *Of the Senate.*
Mitchell, }

Messrs. Leavitt of Levant,
Spaulding of Milo,
Bailey of Durham,
Nichols of Moscow, } *Of the House.*
Holman of Carthage,
Gilman of Medybenss,
Greenlow of Bristol, }

On Division of Towns.

Messrs. Garcelon, } *Of the Senate.*
Eastman, }
Lowell, }

Messrs. Goff of Auburn,
Bragdon of Shapleigh,
Ames of Thomaston,
Grant of Litchfield, } *Of the House.*
Watson of Calais,
Sanborn of Orono,
Fairfield of Vassalboro,' }

On State Lands.

Messrs. Dana, } *Of the Senate.*
Stetson, }
Cunningham, }

Messrs. Wadleigh of Old Town,
Raynes of New Gloucester,
Wilson of York, } *Of the House.*
Carlisle of Boothbay,
Perry of Oxford,
Fales of Thomaston,
Rolf of Princeton, }

On State Roads.

Messrs. Purlough, }
 Cary, } *Of the Senate.*
 Stanley, }

Messrs. Reed of Waldoborough, }
 Rollins of Moluncus, }
 Brown of Windham, } *Of the House.*
 Stanley of Hampden, }
 Perkins of Windsor, }
 Goss of Bangor, }
 Turner of Deer Isle, }

On State Prison.

Messrs. Patterson, }
 Atwood, } *Of the Senate.*
 Lowell, }

Messrs. Hodgman of Warren, }
 Meder of Brunswick, }
 Emery of Waterborough, } *Of the House.*
 Chase of Fayette, }
 Libby of Exeter, }
 Crockett of Vinalhaven, }
 Page of Camden, }

On Rail Roads and Canals.

Messrs. Ingalls, }
 Cary, } *Of the Senate.*
 Frye, }

Messrs. Babb of Westbrook, }
 Bellamy of Kittery, }
 Hinkley of Topsham, } *Of the House.*
 Jones of Jefferson, }
 Hichborn of Prospect, }
 Muzzy of Searsmont, }
 Nye of Fairfield, }

On Roads and Bridges.

Messrs. Elliot,
Brooks; } *Of the Senate.*
Strickland, }

Messrs. Holden of Casco,
Daly of Livermore,
Purinton of Richmond,
Stoddard of Dover,
Smith of Mattawamkeag,
Morse of Wilton,
Fields of Sidney, } *Of the House.*

On Interior Waters.

Messrs. Patterson,
Strickland, } *Of the Senate.*
Main, }

Messrs. Boyd of Harmony,
Williamson of Pittston,
Russ of China,
Lord of Corinna,
Hinkley of Topsham,
Mudgett of Parsonsfield,
Stimson of Gray, } *Of the House.*

On the Militia.

Messrs. Leavitt,
Strickland, } *Of the Senate.*
Cunningham, }

Messrs. Perry of Oxford,
Paine of Bangor,
Haines of Burnham,
Austin of Newcastle,
Pray of Detroit,
Jewett of Farmington,
Coburn of Parkman, } *Of the House.*

On Agriculture.

Messrs. Strout,
Stetson, } *Of the Senate.*
Merritt, }

Messrs. Gibson of Denmark,
Brown of Monson,
Knight of Lincolnville,
Purinton of Richmond,
Daly of Livermore,
Bray of Turner,
Clark of Strong, } *Of the House.*

On Manufactures.

Messrs. Frye,
Hunt, } *Of the Senate.*
Bodwell, }

Messrs. Emery of Gorham,
Morse of Bath,
Elliot of Frankfort,
Smith of Mattawamkeag,
Mars of Georgetown,
Simpson of Sullivan,
Meder of Brunswick, } *Of the House.*

On Accounts.

Messrs. Anderson,
Garcelon, } *Of the Senate.*
Stanley, }

Messrs. Mildram of Wells,
Baker of Orrington,
Perkins of Hallowell,
Clements of Monroe,
McLellan of Newfield,
Davis of Addison,
Wood of Winthrop, } *Of the House.*

On Parishes.

Messrs. Hunt,
Eastman, } *Of the Senate.*
Strout,

Messrs. Waterhouse of Scarboro', }
Perkins of Lewiston, }
Pillsbury of Newport, } *Of the House.*
Yeaton of Belgrade, }
Carlisle of Boothbay, }
Bunker of Cranbery Isle, }
Wilson of York, }

On Claims.

Messrs. Smart,
Dana, } *Of the Senate.*
Burleigh,

Messrs. Lyman of Lubec, }
Stanley of Hampden, }
Grant of Litchfield, } *Of the House.*
Jordan of Passadumkeag, }
Hutchinson of Hartford, }
Merrill of Biddeford, }
Watts of Buxton, }

On Public Buildings.

Messrs. Millett,
Merritt, } *Of the Senate.*
Elliot,

Messrs. Brown of Machias, }
Thomas of Newburg, }
Holmes of Gardiner, } *Of the House.*
White of Whitefield, }
Powers of Newry, }
Little of Portland, }
Pike of Eastport, }

On Interior Fisheries.

Messrs. Mitchell, }
 Atwood, } *Of the Senate.*
 Main, }

Messrs. Hubbard of Paris, }
 Harding of Union, }
 Fall of North Berwick, }
 Merrill of Falmouth, } *Of the House.*
 Nye of Fairfield, }
 Fairfield of Vassalboro', }
 Rowe of Norridgewock, }

On Military Pensions.

Messrs. Cunningham, }
 Parris, } *Of the Senate.*
 Anderson, }

Messrs. Partridge of Orland, }
 Peck of Ellsworth, }
 Walker of Lovell, }
 Bailey of Durham, } *Of the House.*
 Soule of Freeport, }
 Bellamy of Kittery, }
 Wood of Lebanon, }

On Division and Alteration of Counties.

Messrs. Brooks, }
 Stetson, } *Of the Senate.*
 Mitchell, }

Messrs. Richardson of Canaan, }
 Greenlow of Bristol, }
 Turner of Deer Isle, }
 Perry of Oxford, } *Of the House.*
 Young of Wiscasset, }
 Williamson of Pittston, }
 Lyman of Lubec, }

On Indian Affairs.

Messrs. Atwood, }
 Patterson, } *Of the Senate.*
 Cary, }

Messrs. Chadbourne of Baldwin, }
 Darling of Bluehill, }
 Brown of Windham, } *Of the House.*
 Sanborn of Orono, }
 Jordan of Passadumkeag, }
 Muzzy of Searsmont, }
 Bailey of Anson, }

On the Library.

Messrs. Sawtelle, } *Of the Senate.*
 Dana, }

Messrs. Paine of Bangor, }
 Wood of Lebanon, } *Of the House.*
 Morse of Bath, }

On Insane Hospital.

Messrs. Ingalls, }
 Hubbard, } *Of the Senate.*
 Millett, }

Messrs. Prince of Buckfield, }
 Bryant of Kennebunk, }
 Coburn of Parkman, } *Of the House.*
 Morse of Wilton, }
 Stanley of Hampden, }
 Fairbanks of Presque Isle, }
 Stimson of Gray, }

On the Maritime Frontier.

Messrs. Eastman, }
 Smart, } *Of the Senate.*
 Patterson, }

Messrs. Pike of Eastport, }
 Pierce of Houlton, }
 Hart of Portland, }
 Fales of Thomaston, }
 Bryant of Kennebunk, } *Of the House.*
 Morse of Bath, }
 Lee of Bucksport, }
 Williamson of Pittston, }
 Waterhouse of Scarboro', }
 Mildram of Wells, }

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEES.

On Treasurer's Report.

Messrs. Ingalls,
Cunningham, } *Of the Senate.*
Strickland,

Messrs. Abbot of Belfast,
Chadwick of Portland,
Otis of St. George,
Emery of Waterboro', } *Of the House*
Young of Wiscasset,

On Northeastern Boundary.

Messrs. Cary,
Ingalls,
Dana,
Sawtelle, } *Of the Senate.*
Stetson,

Messrs. Pierce of Houlton,
Partridge of Orland,
Clark of Strong,
Reed of Waldoborough, } *Of the House.*
Severance of Augusta,
Frye of Bethel,
Emery of Gorham,

On West Point Academy.

Messrs. Smart,
Bridgham, } *Of the Senate.*
Stetson,

Messrs. Poole of Standish,
Otis of St. George,
Chapman of Nobleboro', } *Of the House.*
Hart of Portland,
Stanley of Hampden,

On changing of the time of Meeting of the Legislature.

Messrs. Brooks,
 Hunt,
 Patterson,
 Smart,
 Bridgham,
 Eastman,
 Leavitt,
 Cary,
 Stetson,
 Mitchell,
 Sawtelle,
 Merritt,
 Dana,
 Main,

} *Of the Senate.*

Messrs. Boyd of Harmony,
 Prince of Buckfield,
 Hart of Portland,
 Wilson of East Machias,
 Mildram of Wells,
 Otis of St. George,
 Pierce of Houlton,
 Darling of Bluehill,
 Grant of Litchfield,
 Paine of Bangor,
 Knight of Lincolnville,
 Jewett of Farmington,
 Coburn of Parkman,

} *Of the House.*

On State Valuation.

Messrs. Bodwell,
 Hunt,
 Anderson,
 Eastman,
 Garcelon,

} *Of the Senate.*

Messrs. Chadbourne of Baldwin,
 Reed of Waldoborough,
 Perry of Oxford,
 Mildram of Wells,
 Turner of Deer Isle,
 Rolf of Princeton,
 Russ of China,
 Bailey of Anson,
 Pillsbury of Newport,
 Elliot of Frankfort,
 Morse of Wilton,
 Brown of Monson,
 Pierce of Houlton,

} *Of the House.*

On Congressional Districts.

Messrs. Parris,
 Ingalls,
 Frye,
 Bridgham,
 Leavitt,
 Atwood,
 Cunningham,

} *Of the Senate.*

Messrs. Otis of St. George,
 Watts of Buxton,
 Frye of Bethel,
 Goff of Auburn,
 Lee of Bucksport,
 Davis of Addison,
 Holmes of Gardiner,
 Rowe of Norridgewock,
 Paine of Bangor,
 Abbot of Belfast,
 Clark of Strong,
 Coburn of Parkman,
 Pierce of Houlton.

} *Of the House.*

On Pedler Law.

Messrs. Brooks,
Stanley,
Burleigh, } *Of the Senate.*

Messrs. Goff of Auburn,
Abbot of Belfast,
Perkins of Hallowell,
Fales of Thomaston,
Darling of Bluehill, } *Of the House.*

On Rhode Island Affairs.

Messrs. Smart,
Bodwell,
Strout,
Strickland,
Eastman, } *Of the Senate.*

Messrs. Perry of Oxford,
Wood of Lebanon,
Morse of Bath,
Chadbourne of Baldwin,
Simpson of Sullivan,
Pike of Eastport,
Grant of Litchfield,
Gould of Embden,
Wadleigh of Old Town,
Hitchburn of Prospect,
Jewett of Farmington,
Brown of Monson,
Rollins of Moluncus, } *Of the House.*

CENSUS OF 1840.

COUNTY OF YORK.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Acton,	1,401	Lyman,	1,478
Alfred,	1,408	Newfield,	1,354
Berwick,	1,698	North Berwick,	1,447
Biddeford,	2,574	Parsonsfield,	2,442
Buxton,	2,687	Saco,	4,408
Cornish,	1,263	Shapleigh,	1,510
Eliot,	1,889	Sanford,	2,233
Hollis,	2,363	South Berwick,	2,314
Kennebunk,	2,323	Waterborough,	1,944
Kennebunk-port,	2,770	Wells,	2,978
Kittery,	2,435	York,	3,111
Lebanon,	2,273		
Limerick,	1,509		<hr/>
Limington,	2,211		54,028

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Baldwin,	1,134	Otisfield,	1,307
Bridgton,	1,987	Poland,	2,360
Brunswick,	4,259	Portland, city,	15,218
Cumberland,	1,616	Pownal,	1,210
Danville,	1,294	Raymond,	2,032
Durham,	1,836	Scarborough,	2,173
Falmouth,	2,071	Sebago,	707
Freeport,	2,662	Standish,	2,198
Gorham,	3,002	Westbrook,	4,116
Gray,	1,740	Windham,	2,303
HarpSwell,	1,448	New Gloucester,	1,946
Harrison,	1,243	Cape Elizabeth,	1,666
Minot,	3,550		
Naples,	758		<hr/>
North Yarmouth,	2,824		68,660

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Alna,	989	Topsham,	1,833
Bath,	5,113	Union,	1,784
Boothbay,	2,631	Waldoborough,	3,661
Bowdoin,	2,073	Webster,	1,133
Bowdoinham,	2,402	Warren,	2,223
Bremen,	837	Washington,	1,600
Bristol,	2,946	Westport,	655
Cushing,	791	Whitefield,	2,142
Dresden,	1,647	Wiscasset,	2,344
Edgecomb,	1,238	Woolwich,	1,416
Friendship,	725	Patricktown plantation,	506
Georgetown,	1,357	Matinicus Island,	177
Jefferson,	2,214	Monhegan Island,	77
Lewiston,	1,801	Matinicus Rock,	10
Lisbon,	1,531	Matinic Island,	19
Newcastle,	1,713	Muscle Ridge Island,	51
Nobleborough,	2,210	Ragged Island,	17
Phipsburg,	1,657	Wooden Ball Island,	9
Richmond,	1,604		
St. George,	2,094		
Thomaston,	6,227		
			63,512

COUNTY OF HANCOCK.

Aurora,	149	Sullivan,	650
Amherst,	196	Surry,	857
Bluehill,	1,891	Waltham,	232
Brooksville,	1,246	Swan Island,	284
Bucksport,	3,015	Township No. 33,	34
Castine,	1,188	Township No. 21,	37
Cranberry Isles,	238	Township No. 2,	27
Dedham,	455	Plantation No. 1,	88
Deer Isle,	2,841	Strip North No. 1,	23
Eastbrook,	155	Wetmore Isle,	139
Eden,	1,054	Seaville,	129
Ellsworth,	2,267	Plantation No. 7,	61
Franklin,	502	Plantation No. 10,	19
Gouldsborough,	1,196	Trenton,	1,061
Greenfield,	223	Bear Island,	11
Hancock,	760	Beach Island,	8
Mariaville,	275	Pickering's Island,	14
Mount Desert,	1,889	Sprucehead Island,	12
Orland,	1,418	Little Sprucehead Island,	6
Otis,	88	Butter Island,	8
Penobscot,	1,474	Eagle Island,	18
Sedgwick,	1,922	Harbor Island,	4

COUNTY OF HANCOCK, (CONTINUED.)

Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Marshall's Island,	8	Hog Island,	12
Duck Island,	6	Conway's Island,	10
Long Island,	114	Hacketash Island,	18
Black Island,	30	Wooden Ball Island,	7
Placentia Island,	32	Matinicus Rock,	10
Conway's Island,	8	Matinicus Island,	182
Calf Island,	13	Holbrook Island,	3
John's Island,	4		
Pond Island,	11		
Harbor Island,	9		
			<hr/> 28,616

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

Addison,	1,052	Prescott,	793
Alexander,	513	Topsfield,	188
Bedington,	164	Wesley,	255
Baileyville,	329	Whiting,	460
Baring,	376	Plantation No. 23,	122
Calais,	2,934	E. half Town'p No. 6, 2d R.,	73
Columbia,	813	Hill's Gore, 4th Range,	30
Cooper,	657	No. 9, 2d Range,	12
Cutler,	657	Fowler and Ely, 1st Range	
Charlotte,	666	Township No. 1,	13
Cherryfield,	1,003	Township No. 9, 4th Range,	49
Crawford,	300	Danforth half Township, 4th	
Dennysville,	378	Range,	45
Eastport,	2,876	Township No. 9, 3d Range,	48
Edmonds,	259	Township No. 2, 2d Range,	53
Harrington,	1,525	No. 3, 2d Range,	47
Jonesborough,	392	Hinkley Township No. 3, 1st	
Jonesport,	576	Range,	9
Lubec,	2,307	Township No. 1, 2d Range,	12
Machias,	1,351	Township No. 21, Eastern	
Machias Port,	834	Division,	26
Marion,	231	Annsburg,	23
East Machias,	1,395	Devereaux,	30
Northfield,	232	Township No. 14,	153
Pembroke,	1,050	Township No. 18,	35
Perry,	1,003	Township No. 19,	62
Princeton,	157		
Robbinston,	822		
Steuben,	884		
			<hr/> 28,309

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Albion,	1,624	Readfield,	2,037
Augusta,	5,314	Rome,	987
Belgrade,	1,748	Sidney,	2,190
China,	2,675	Vassalborough,	2,951
Clinton,	2,818	Vienna,	891
Dearborn,	168	Waterville,	2,939
Fayette,	1,016	Wayne,	1,201
Greene,	1,406	Windsor,	1,789
Gardiner,	5,044	Winthrop,	1,915
Hallowell,	4,668	Winslow,	1,722
Leeds,	1,736	Clinton Gore,	110
Litchfield,	2,293	Wales,	656
Monmouth,	1,882	Territory North of Albion,	89
Mount Vernon,	1,475		
Pittston,	2,460		
			<hr/> 53,804

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Albany,	691	Peru,	1,002
Andover,	551	Porter,	1,133
Bethel,	1,994	Roxbury,	227
Brownfield,	1,360	Rumford,	1,444
Buckfield,	1,629	Stoneham,	313
Byron,	219	Stow,	376
Canton,	919	Summer,	1,269
Denmark,	1,143	Sweden,	670
Dixfield,	1,166	Turner,	2,479
Fryeburg,	1,536	Waterford,	1,331
Greenwood,	836	Woodstock,	819
Gilead,	313	Township B.	111
Hartford,	1,472	No. 5, 1st Range,	49
Hebron,	915	No. 5, 2d Range,	42
Hiram,	1,232	Township C.	29
Howard's Gore.	131	Andover North Surplus,	45
Hamlin's Grant,	80	Riley Township,	51
Lovel,	941	Letter A, No. 2,	54
Livermore,	2,745	No. 4, 1st Range,	4
Mexico,	447	Fryeburg Academy Grant,	153
Newry,	463	Number two,	386
Norway,	1,736	Batchelder's Grant,	3
Oxford,	1,246		
Paris,	2,454		
			<hr/> 38,389

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

<i>Towns</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Anson,	1,941	No. 1, 2d Range, Pleasant	
Athens,	1,427	Ridge,	167
Bingham,	751	No. 1, 3d Range West	
Bloomfield,	1,093	Kennebec River,	85
Brighton,	803	No. 1, 4th Range,	10
Canaan,	1,379	No. 1, 5th Range, Forks	
Cambridge,	461	Township,	30
Concord,	577	Enchanted Stream,	5
Cornville,	1,140	Parlin Pond,	9
Chandlerville,	372	Jackman's Township,	10
Embden,	993	Holden Plantation, Moose	
Fairfield,	2,193	River,	65
Hartland,	1,023	Canada Road,	6
Harmony,	1,096	Canada Line, No. 5, 3d	
Lexington,	561	Range,	10
Madison,	1,701	No. 2, 2d Range,	139
Maxfield,	148	No. 3, 3d Range,	106
Mercer,	1,432	Flag Staff Township, No.	
Moscow,	562	4, 4th Range,	64
New Portland,	1,620	Spencer Stream,	6
Norridgewock,	1,265	Long Pond,	1
Palmyra,	1,500	No. 5, 2d Range, Canada	
Pittsfield,	951	Road,	1
Ripley,	591	No. 1, 3d Range, East Ken-	
Solon,	1,139	nebec River,	164
St. Albans,	1,564	No. 1, 4th Range, East	
Starks,	1,559	Kennebec River,	103
Skowhegan,	1,584		
Smithfield,	789		33,912
No. 1, 2d Range West Ken-			
nebec River,	63		

COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT.

Argyle,	527	Etna,	745
Bangor, city,	3,634	Eddington,	595
Bradford,	1,001	Edinburg,	52
Bradley,	395	Enfield,	346
Brewer,	1,736	Exeter,	2,052
Burlington,	350	Garland,	1,065
Carmel,	521	Glenburn,	664
Corinna,	1,702	Greenbush,	260
Corinth,	1,318	Hampden,	2,663
Charleston,	1,269	Hermon,	1,045
Chester,	277	Howland,	312
Dexter,	1,464	Kirkland,	351
Dixmont,	1,498	Lagrange,	336

COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT, (CONTINUED.)

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Lee,	724	Jauvis' Gore,	185
Levant,	1,060	Township No. 3,	22
Lincoln,	1,121	Township No. 4,	41
Lowell,	255	Township No. 3, Range 8th,	29
Maxfield,	185	Lower Indian Township,	
Mattamiscontis,	97	West Penobscot River,	37
Milford,	474	Indian Township No. 2,	6
Newburg,	963	Hopkins' Academy Grant,	3
Newport,	1,138	Letter A.	29
Orono,	1,520	Unincorporated Township	
Orrington,	1,580	North of Lincoln,	147
Oldtown,	2,345	West half of Township	
Passadumkeag,	394	No. 6,	187
Plymouth,	813	Township No. 7,	30
Springfield,	516		
Stetson,	616		
			45,705

COUNTY OF WALDO.

Appleton,	891	Monroe,	1,602
Belfast,	4,194	Montville,	2,153
Belmont,	1,378	Northport,	1,207
Brooks,	910	Palermo,	1,514
Burnham,	609	Prospect,	3,492
Camden,	3,005	Searsmont,	1,374
Frankfort,	3,603	Swanville,	919
Freedom,	1,153	Thorndike,	897
Hope,	1,770	Troy,	1,376
Islesborough,	778	Unity,	1,467
Jackson,	652	Vinalhaven,	1,950
Knox,	897	Waldo Plantation,	721
Liberty,	895		
Lincolnton,	2,048		
			41,535

COUNTY OF PISCATAQUIS.

Abbot,	661	Guilford,	892
Atkinson,	704	Greenville,	123
Barnard,	153	Kilmarnock,	319
Bowerbank,	165	Kingsbery,	227
Blanchard,	270	Monson,	548
Brownville,	568	Milton,	469
Dover,	1,527	Milo,	756
Elliottsville,	60	Parkman,	1,205
Foxcroft,	925	Sangerville,	1,197

COUNTY OF PISCATAQUIS, (CONTINUED.)

Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Sebec,	1,116	Township No. 3, 3d Range,	26
Shirley,	190	Plantation No. 8,	31
Wellington,	722	Letter B, 10th Range,	5
Wilson,	70		
Williamsburg,	131		13,138

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Avon,	327	Weld,	1,045
Berlin,	442	Wilton,	2,198
Carthage,	522	No. 3, 2d Range,	47
Chesterville,	1,098	No. 4, 2d Range,	6
Farmington,	2,613	No. 4, 1st Range,	4
Freeman,	338	Pigelow Township,	37
Industry,	1,035	Township Letter B,	77
Jay,	1,750	Township No. 2, 2d Range,	32
Kingfield,	671	Township No. 1, 4th Range,	163
Madrid,	363	Township No. 1, 3d Range,	52
New Sharon,	1,321	Township No. 3, 1st Range,	7
New Vineyard,	927	Township No. 2, 1st Range,	9
Phillips,	1,312	Township No. 2, 3d Range,	216
Salem,	561		
Strong,	1,109		20,800
Temple,	955		

COUNTY OF AROOSTOOK.

Amity,	169	New Limerick,	123
Belfast Academy Grant,	141	Letter A, 1st Range,	177
Hodgdon,	665	Williams College Grant,	35
Houlton,	1,597	Bridgewater Acad. Grant,	51
Township No. 5, 3d Range,	9	Framingham Acad. Grant,	16
Township A, 2d Range,	6	Westfield Acad. Grant,	3
Weston,	249	Letter A, 5th Range,	15
Township No. 2, 2d Range,	43	No. 1, 5th Range,	22
Linneus,	311	Benedicta. or No. 2, 5th R.	222
Township No. 11, 1st Range,	66	No. 3, 5th Range,	100
Township No. 1, 4th Range,	69	No. 4, 5th Range,	294
Township No. 2, 3d Range,	14	No. 6, 5th Range,	43
Township No. 1, 2d Range,	104	Nos. 7 and 9, 5th Range,	48
Township No. 1, 3d Range,	24	No. 10, 5th Range, or Ma-	
Orient Gore.	68	sardis,	140
Township No. 9,	50	No. 11, 5th Range,	45
Township No. 3, 2d Range,	20	No. 13, 3d Range,	66
Smyrna,	184	Letter G, 2d Range,	58

COUNTY OF AROOSTOOK, (CONTINUED.)

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Letter K, 2d Range,	96	No. 3, 6th and 7th Ranges,	50
Plymouth and Eaton Grant,	63	Madawaska south of the St.	
Letters H and J, 1st and 2d		John river,	1,584
Ranges,	194	Madawaska north of the St.	
Plymouth Grant,	200	John river,	1,876
Letter G,	27		
Fort Fairfield, or letter D,	26		9,413

RECAPITULATION,

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
York,	54,023
Cumberland,	68,660
Lincoln,	63,512
Hancock,	28,646
Washington,	28,309
Kennebec,	55,804
Oxford,	38,339
Somerset,	33,912
Penobscot,	45,705
Waldo,	41,535
Piscataquis,	13,138
Franklin,	20,800
Aroostook,	9,413
Total,	501,796

CENSUS OF 1830.

COUNTY OF YORK.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Alfred,	1,453	Parsonsfield,	2,492
Berwick,	3,168	Saco,	3,219
Biddeford,	1,995	Sanford,	2,327
Cornish,	1,235	South Berwick,	1,577
Eliot,	1,845	Wells,	2,978
Hollis,	2,272	York,	3,485
Kittery,	2,202	Waterborough,	1,814
Kennebunk,	2,233	Buxton,	2,855
Kennebunk-port,	2,763	Territory in dispute between	
Lebanon,	2,391	Hollis and Waterborough,	16
Limerick,	1,419	Shapleigh,	1,479
Limington,	2,317	Acton,	1,318
Lyman,	1,503		<hr/>
Newfield,	1,286		51,722

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Baldwin,	947	Portland, city,	12,598
Brunswick,	3,547	Raymond,	1,756
Bridgton,	1,541	Scarborough,	2,106
Cape Elizabeth,	1,696	Standish,	2,023
Cumberland,	1,538	Westbrook,	3,238
Danville,	1,123	Windham,	2,182
Durham,	1,731	Sebago,	586
Falmouth,	1,966	Pownal,	1,308
Freeport,	2,623	Harrison,	1,068
Gorham,	2,938	Gore between Raymond and	
Gray,	1,575	Gray,	25
Harpswell,	1,352	Territory in dispute between	
Minot,	2,904	Raymond and Poland,	64
North Yarmouth,	2,666	Cape between Raymond and	
New Gloucester,	1,632	Standish,	54
Otisfield,	1,271		<hr/>
Poland,	1,916		60,102

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Bath,	3,773	Alna,	1,175
Jefferson,	2,074	Nobleborough,	1,876
Wiscasset,	2,255	Bremen,	770
Woolwich,	1,495	Litchfield,	2,308
Warren,	2,030	Richmond,	1,308
Thomaston,	4,214	Boothbay,	2,286
Waldoborough,	3,113	Bowdoinham,	2,061
Topsham,	1,567	Bowdoin,	2,094
Friendship,	634	Washington,	1,135
Cushing,	681	Plantation of Patricktown,	384
Wales,	612	Bristol,	2,450
Lisbon,	2,423	Island of Monhegan,	67
Lewiston,	1,549	Georgetown,	1,258
Dresden,	1,559	Phippsburg,	1,311
Union,	1,612	Muscle Ridge Island,	58
St. George,	1,643	Matinic Island,	13
Whitefield,	2,020	Ragged Island,	14
Edgecomb,	1,258	Matinicus Rock,	5
Westport,	554		
Newcastle,	1,544		57,183

COUNTY OF HANCOCK.

Ellsworth,	1,385	Township No. 7,	54
Surry,	561	Township No. 10,	10
Trenton,	794	Gouldsborough,	380
Plantation No. 14,	162	Penobscot,	1,271
Plantation No. 20,	217	Orland,	975
Plantation No. 27,	127	Bucksport,	2,237
Plantation No. 26,	109	Plantation No. 8, or Otis,	350
Plantation No. 33,	26	Orphan Island,	52
Plantation No. 21,	19	Marshall Island,	15
Eden,	957	Round Island,	11
Mount Desert,	1,603	Burntcoat Island,	254
Cranberry Isles,	258	Long Island,	42
Vinalhaven,	1,794	Pond Islands,	14
Isle au Haut,	315	Calf Island,	13
Brooksville,	1,089	John Island,	6
Bluehill,	1,486	Placentia Island,	39
Castine,	1,143	Black's Island,	30
Deer Isle,	2,228	Conrey's Island,	9
Sedgwick,	1,604	Pickering Island,	10
Hancock,	653	Butter Island,	11
Sullivan,	538	Eagle Island,	10
Franklin,	382	Sprucehead Island,	13
Township No. 15, or East- brook,		Bear Island,	7
	81	Spoon Island,	6

COUNTY OF HANCOCK, (CONTINUED.)

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Beach Island,	12	Page's Mills Settlement,	37
Mark Island,	5	Matinicus Island,	145
Lasdell Island,	10		
Oiamon Plantation,	222		<u>24,336</u>

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

Steuben,	695	Alexander,	336
Harrington,	1,113	Crawford,	132
Cherryfield,	533	Township No. 13,	121
Addison,	741	Township No. 14,	110
Columbia,	663	Township No. 17,	67
Plantation No. 23,	75	Township No. 18,	41
Plantation No. 29,	23	Township No. 19,	29
Plantation No. 19,	30	Township No. 23,	35
Plantation No. 17,	15	Township No. 24,	23
Aroostook,	261	Township No. 25,	106
Bridgewater Acad. Grant,	9	Township No. 26,	8
Doll's Township,	3	Baileyville,	189
Foxcroft,	34	Baring,	159
Hampden Academy Grant,	69	Catais,	1,686
Houlton Plantation,	579	Charlotte,	557
Hodgdon Plantation,	273	Dennysville,	856
Linneus, (settlement)	43	Perry,	735
Mattawamkeag,	7	Robbinston,	616
Mattawamkeag Forks,	14	Eastport,	2,450
New Limerick Plantation,	136	Lubec,	1,535
No. 10,	60	Trescott,	480
No. 11,	59	Edmunds,	267
Schoodic Lakes,	22	Petit Menan Island,	11
Vanceborough,	17	Bowbear Island,	13
Westford Academy Grant,	52	Sheep Island,	7
Wellington's Grant,	15	Beall's Island,	55
Machias,	1,021	Head Harbor Island,	31
East Machias,	1,065	Roke's Island,	37
Machias Port,	633	Libbey's Island,	19
Jonesborough,	310	Indian River,	29
Cutler,	454		
Whiting,	309		<u>21,294</u>
Cooper,	396		

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC.

Waterville,	2,216	Wayne,	1,153
Sidney,	2,191	Fayette,	1,049

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, (CONTINUED.)

Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Clinton,	2,124	Vienna,	732
Winslow,	1,253	New Sharon,	1,599
Gore between Clinton and Pittsfield,	99	Mount Vernon,	1,439
Greene,	1,324	Augusta,	3,980
Leeds,	1,685	Vassalborough,	2,761
Winthrop,	1,888	Belgrade,	1,375
Readfield,	1,884	Rome,	883
Monmouth,	1,879	Dearborn,	616
Windsor,	1,485	Hallowell,	3,961
Gardiner,	3,709	Pittston,	1,799
China,	2,233	Farmington,	2,341
Albion,	1,393	Temple,	795
Territory North of Albion,	75	Wilton,	1,640
Chesterville,	923		<hr/>
			52,484

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Fryeburg,	1,352	Sweden,	487
Fryeburg Academy Grant,	74	Lovell,	697
Eastman & Bradley's Grant,	44	Waterford,	1,123
Fryeburg Addition,	165	Paris,	2,306
Buckfield,	1,514	Turner,	2,220
Livermore,	2,453	Hiram,	1,026
Bethel,	1,620	Brownfield,	936
Dixfield,	889	Porter,	841
Holmes,	71	Rumford,	1,126
Andover West Surplus,	119	Newry,	345
Weld,	765	Gilead,	377
Berlin,	478	Riley,	57
No. 1, 1st Range,	223	Howard's Gore Plantation,	127
No. 3, 2d Range,	114	Hamlin's Gore Plantation,	77
Township Letter E,	49	Denmark,	954
Andover,	399	Sunmer,	1,098
Andover North Surplus,	26	Woodstock,	573
No. 5, 2d Range,	13	Chandler's Gore,	60
No. 5, 1st Range,	38	Plantation No. 2,	211
Township Letter B,	109	Peru,	666
No. 1, 3d Range,	125	Hartford,	1,294
No. 7,	122	Hebron,	915
No. 8,	200	Norway,	1,713
Carthage,	333	Oxford,	1,116
Mexico,	343	Greenwood,	695
Jay,	1,276	Batchelder's Grant,	124
Canton,	746		<hr/>
Albany,	387		35,211

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Fairfield,	2,002	Boies' Stand,	2
Milburn,	1,006	Holden's Plantation,	14
Madison,	1,272	Gilman Pond Plantation,	335
Canaan,	1,076	East Pond Plantation,	290
Chandlerville,	172	North Salem,	389
Cornville,	1,104	Embden,	394
Pittsfield,	610	New Portland,	1,214
Hartland,	718	Kingfield,	554
Palmyra,	902	Freeman,	724
Corinna,	1,079	Avon,	745
St. Albans,	920	New Vineyard,	869
Ripley,	644	Industry,	902
Parkman,	802	Strong,	585
Abbot,	405	Phillips,	954
Monson,	411	Concord,	391
Township No. 8, 8th Range,	21	Mercer,	1,210
Vaughan's No. 8, 9th	30	Anson,	1,532
Township No. 9, 9th	109	Athens,	1,200
Haskell's Plantation,	47	Harmony,	925
Norridgewock,	1,710	Solon,	768
Starks,	1,471	Brighton,	722
Bloomfield,	1,072	Bingham,	537
No. 3, 3d Range,	56	Wellington,	639
No. 4, 4th Range,	32	Moscow,	405
Jerusalem Plantation,	63	No. 3, 3d Range,	195
Keen's Plantation,	17	No. 3, 2d Range,	66
Township No. 1, 2d Range,	193	No. 3, 4th Range,	25
Township No. 1, 3d Range,	62	No. 2, 2d Range,	60
Smith's Plantation,	41	No. 1, 3d Range,	74
Township No. 1, 4th Range		No. 1, 4th Range,	41
Bingham's Purchase,	9		
Dead River Settlement,	61		35,787

COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT.

Newport,	897	Corinth,	712
Dixmont,	945	Charleston,	859
Etna,	362	Dexter,	885
Stetson,	114	Exeter,	1,439
Hermon,	535	Sebec,	906
Carmel,	257	Bowerbank Plantation,	49
Plymouth,	504	Williamsburg,	227
Orono,	1,472	Milo,	381
Argyle,	326	Brownville,	402
Plantation of Sunkhaze,	250	Maxfield,	186
Kirkland,	249	Township No. 2, or Oxford,	101
Garland,	621	Howland,	329

COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT, (CONTINUED.)

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
No. 1, old Indian Purchase,	80	Township No. 1, 8th Range,	
Kilmarnock,	138	west of Penobscot river,	171
Hammond Track,	31	Township No. 4, or Inger-	
Hampden,	2,020	soll's,	197
Newburg,	626	Drew's Township, Matta-	
Brewer,	1,073	wamkeag,	16
Orrington,	1,234	Wytupidlock,	11
Eddington,	405	Grand Falls, (west branch,)	10
No. 4,	220	East branch of Penobscot	
Jarvis's Gore,	115	river,	4
Bangor,	2,367	Madawaska,	2,487
Grand Falls,	10	Foxcroft,	677
East of Cold Stream Pond,	87	Guilford,	655
Cold Stream,	275	Sangerville,	776
Indian Township, No. 1,	3	Dover,	1,042
Herd's Ridge,	91	Atkinson,	418
Snowsville,	43	Boydstown,	123
Passadumkeag,	269	Blakesburg Plantation,	403
Township No. 1, Old Indian		Levant,	747
Purchase, (Olamon,)	41	Dutton,	443
No. 2, Old Indian Purchase,	203		
No. 3, (Mattakeunk,)	52		
Lincoln,	404		31,530

COUNTY OF WALDO.

Palermo,	1,257	Islesborough,	674
Freedom,	367	Camden,	2,200
Liberty,	676	Swanville,	633
Montville,	1,743	Knox,	666
Belfast,	3,077	Frankfort,	2,487
Belmont,	1,042	Prospect,	2,383
Waldo,	534	Lincolnville,	1,702
Unity,	1,299	Northport,	1,083
Troy,	803	Hope,	1,541
Burnham,	409	Appleton,	735
Monroe,	1,080	Searsmont,	1,151
Jackson,	493		
Thorndike,	632		29,788
Brooks,	601		

RECAPITULATION,

<i>Counties.</i>						<i>Population.</i>
York,	-	-	-	-	-	51,792
Cumberland,	-	-	-	-	-	60,102
Lincoln,	-	-	-	-	-	57,183
Hancock,	-	-	-	-	-	24,336
Washington,	-	-	-	-	-	21,294
Kennebec,	-	-	-	-	-	52,484
Oxford,	-	-	-	-	-	35,211
Somerset,	-	-	-	-	-	35,787
Penobscot,	-	-	-	-	-	31,530
Waldo,	-	-	-	-	-	29,788
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	399,437