[For the State Journal.]

THE BURIAL OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Oh solemn march! on whose funeral state
With mourning pageant, crowded cities wait;
Bear thou the mighty dead to honored rest
Midst the fair meadows of those sunny plains,
Where golden harvests shall around him wave;
And glittering spires of peopled cities rise;
Whose feet the many silvery rivers lave;
In that young Empire of the fertile West
That feels the pulses of her glad life chill
With sudden grief, for him, her proudest son
Now to her arms returning, cold and still,
From his high place of honor stricken down:
And hope and purpose, and life's generous glow
Quenched in an evil hour by one fell blow.

As falls the mountain pine, by lightning riven,
As cleaves, from Alpine hights the ice-bound rock:
As rides the gallant ship, by tempests driven;
Swift, as the ruin of the earthquake's shock,
Have, oft, the mighty fallen from hight of power,
Leveled to mortal dust by Destiny,
And Earth beholds the pageant passing by,
The grief, the wonder of the fleeting hour.

Thus passed the pomp of Egypt's chivalry,
Up from the red cliffs of the Coral sea,
To Jacob's burial, midste those hills of bloom,
That shed their crimson blossoms on the tomb
Where, laid in faith and hope, the Patriarchs rest,
While centuries their cycles long fulfill
In toil and bondage to their race oppressed;
Till, led by Him who keepeth covenant still,
Israel redeemed, his fatherland possessed.

So gazed the world when Asia's conqueror
In triumph's joyous hour, by death o'ercome,
Passed from the splendor of the subject East
To hold his little kingdom of a tomb,
In that memorial city by the Nile
A gold and purple show of royal state,
Where Egypt's jealous care and worship wait,
And throngs the homage of each Grecian isle.

Heard ye the echo, borne across the wave,
When France conveyed her cherished hero home!
From the lone exile of his island grave
To rest in glory 'neath her proudest dome?
Along her vine-clad hills bright banners dance,
And rings the cry—Napoleon! *Vive la France!*
'Tis o'er, and Europe's conqueror, too, has won
His hour of triumph, and—an empty crown.

Build we memorial to our nobler dead?
And shall th' eternal marble speak his fame?
Who lies entombed within the pyramid?
Of all her ancient glory but the name
To Alexandria remaineth now;
The rock wherein the patriarchs were laid,
Hath lost its sacred treasure long ago:
We doubt the dim traditions of the place
So long by feet of desert-wanderers trod.
So perish monuments that man hath made,
But theirs is record time cannot efface,
Sealed with Jehovah's name, the friends of God.

Such record too is thine, oh noble life!
On whose meridian darkens such eclipse
As shrouds a nation in its sable pall!
Thou, midst the discord, and the bitter strife
Hast looked in faith to Him who ruleth all.
Oh ruler, wise, magnanimous and good!
We speak thy virtues now with quivering lips,
And learn the wisdom, then hait understood.
That, with unwavering purpose and strong hand
Has wiped the blot of slavery from the land:
And built, in justice and in liberty,
Enduring peace, and safe prosperity.
Soon fade the laurels conquerers have won,
But thou, th' immortal Amaranth shalt wear
In courts of light, with nobler victors there,
Who cast their crowns before th' eternal throne.

Like him, who, from the height of Pisgah, saw
The land where Israel's wandering feet sho'd rest;
And closed his eyes upon that vision blest:—
Buried by God upon that mountain lone,
A sepulchre no eye hath looked upon,
Unvisited save by the winds of heaven;—
His time-enduring monument—the law,
To him, amidst the clouds of Sinai given;—
His living record, through millennial years,
A people in its living memory bears.

MADISON, May 12th. C. C.

Domestic Sketch—The Bow-Window.

[In her last Chimney Corner paper in the Atlantic, Mrs. Stowe treats of "The little fox" *Persistency* or self-will, and draws an admirable picture of people who are "set in their way." We make the subjoined extract.]

Our Hero and Leander, then, who are arranging their cottage to-day, are examples just in point. They have both of them been only children,—both the idols of circles where they have been universally deferred to. Each in his or her own circle has been looked upon as a model of good taste, and of course each has the habit of exercising and indulging very distinct personal tastes. They truly, deeply, esteem, respect, and love each other, and for the best of reasons,—because there are sympathies of the very highest kind between them. Both are generous and affectionate,—both are highly cultured in intellect and taste,—both are earnestly religious; and yet, with all this, let me tell you that the first year of their married life will be worthy to be recorded as *a year of battles*. Yes, these friends so true, these lovers so ardent, these individuals in themselves so admirable, cannot come into the intimate relations of life without an effervescence as great as that of an acid or the alkali, both being in their way of the very best quality.

The reason of it all is, that both are intensely "*set in their way*," and the ways of no two human beings are altogether coincident. Both of them have the most sharply defined, exact tastes and preferences. In the simplest matter both have *a way*,—an exact way,—which seems to be dear to them as life's blood. In the simplest appetite or taste they know exactly what they want, and cannot, by any argument, persuasion, or coaxing, be made to want anything else.

For example, this morning dawns bright upon them, as she, in her tidy morning wrapper and trimly laced boots, comes stepping over the bales and boxes which are discharged on the verandah; while he, for joy of his new acquisition, can hardly let her walk on her own pretty feet, and is making every fond excuse to lift her over obstacles and carry her into her new dwelling in triumph.

Carpets are put down, the floors glow under the hands of obedient workmen, and now the furniture is being wheeled in.

"Put the piano in the bow-window," says the lady.

"No, not in the bow-window," says the gentleman.

"Why, my dear, of course it must go in the bow-window. How awkward it would look anywhere else! I have always seen pianos in bow-windows."

"My love, certainly you would not think of dashing that beautiful prospect from the bow-window by blocking it up with the piano. The proper place is just here, in the corner of the room. Now try it."

"My dear, I think it looks dreadfully there; spoils the appearance of the room."

"Well, for my part, my love, I think the appearance of the room would be spoiled, if you filled up the bow-window. Think what a lovely place it would be to sit in!"

"Just as if we couldn't sit there behind the piano, if we wanted to!" says the lady.

"But then, how much more ample and airy the room looks as you open the door, and see through the bow-window down that little glen, and that distant peep of the village-spire!"

"But I never could be reconciled to the piano standing in the corner in that way," says the lady. "I *insist* upon it, it ought to stand in the bow-window: it's the way mamma's stands, and Aunt Jane's, and Mrs. Wilcox's; and every body has their piano so."

"If it comes to *insisting*," says the gentleman, "it strikes me that is a game two can play at."

"Why, my dear, you know a lady's parlor is her own ground."

"Not a married lady's parlor, I imagine. I believe it is at least equally her husband's, as he expects to pass a good portion of his time there."

"But I don't think you ought to insist on an arrangement that is really disagreeable to me," says the lady.

"And I don't think you ought to insist on an arrangement that is really disagreeable to me," says the gentleman.

And now Hero's cheeks flush, and her spirit burns within as she says—

"Well, if you insist upon it, I suppose it must be as you say; but I shall never take any pleasure playing on it;" and Hero sweeps from the apartment, leaving the victor very unhappy in his conquest.

He rushes after her, and finds her up stairs, sitting disconsolate and weeping on a packing-box.

"Now, Hero, how silly! Do have your own way. I'll give it up."

"No,—let it be as you say. I forget it was a wife's duty to submit."

"Nonsense, Hero! Do talk like a rational woman. Don't let us quarrel like children."

"But it's so evident that I was in the right."

"My dear, I cannot concede that you were in the right; but I am willing it should be as you say."

"Now I perfectly wonder, Leander, that you don't see how awkward your way is. It would make me nervous every time I came into the room, and it would be so dark in that corner that I never could see the notes."

"And I wonder, Hero, that a woman of your taste don't see how shutting up that bow-window spoils the parlor. It's the very prettiest feature of the room."

And so round and round they go, stating and restating their arguments, both getting more and more nervous and combative, both declaring themselves perfectly ready to yield the point as an oppressive exaction, but to do battle for their own opinion as right and reason,—the animal instinct of self-will meanwhile rising and growing stronger and stronger on both sides. But meanwhile in the heat of argument some side-issues and personal reflections fly out like splinters in the shivering of lances. He tells her, in his heat, that her notions are formed from deference to models in fashionable life, and that she has no idea of adaptation,—and she tells him that he is domineering, and dictatorial, and wanting to have everything his own way; and in fine this battle is fought off and on through the day, with occasional armistices of kisses and makings-up,—treacherous truces, which are all broken up by the fatal words, "My dear, after all, you must admit I was in the right," which of course is the signal to fight the whole battle over again.

STATE JOURNAL.

[illegible] $10.00; Tri-Weekly $5,00; Weekly $2,50
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE IN

ATWOOD & RUBLEE,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS

DAVID ATWOOD.....HORACE RUBLEE

☞ We have a class of persons who believe a public debt is a public blessing.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Who are they? We have not met any of this class. We have heard men argue that a public debt was not an unmixed evil—that its burdens were attended by some incidental advantages—but we do not know a loyal man who would not willingly part with whatever of advantage he may think attends it, for the yet greater blessing of freedom from debt and from the taxation which debt necessitates. In the same way, we have heard men discuss the probable consequences of the war. Accepting it as the unavoidable result of antagonistic systems of labor and society, they have sought to make the best of it. They would gladly have averted it. They recognized war as the greatest of calamities, but when it was inevitable they sought, wisely as we think, to find the soul of goodness which dwells in things evil. They said, though this war brings upon us destruction of life and property, though it darkens the land with sorrow, though it sadly interrupts the productive energies of the country, though it loads us with debt and taxation, we do not find it all dark; we can see gleams of light here and there, and bright glimpses away in the future; while we struggle on with dauntless hearts we will look at these rather than confine our view to the darkness and horrors that immediately surround us; beyond the bloody surges which we buffet lies the fair land of peace. Though we may reach it lacerated with wounds and bearing heavy burdens, we shall not be without compensations; we shall emerge a free people; we shall have proved the stability of Republican institutions; we shall have borne the supreme test which tries the strength of governments; we shall have acquired a sentiment of nationality, hitherto deficient in vigor which will be a guarantee against a recurrence of civil strife; and, a Republic of freemen, with industry, economy and foresight, will in a few years restore our former prosperity.

We don't understand that men who have talked in this way are justly chargeable with asserting that civil war is a blessing, though we are aware that the copperhead press is eager to place that construction upon their sentiments. For the same reason, an unavoidable public debt having accrued, we see no objection in taking the most cheerful view of it that circumstances will justify:

"The merry heart goes all the day;
Your sad one tires in a mile-a."

We have a large national debt. It was incurred in a holy and heroic and victorious struggle for the preservation of our country and its free institutions. It is not a blessing, but a burden; yet it is a burden that the people will cheerfully bear, and of which, in good time, they will relieve themselves, by paying it, to the uttermost farthing. Under the circumstances, no good is likely to result from exaggerating the burden of the debt, and no harm in directing attention to any incidental benefits that the country may derive from it. There is no danger that the country will ever prefer those benefits to the advantages of perfect freedom from debt. In the meantime, however, there is a political faction, sympathizing with those who have risen in rebellion against the national authority, that assiduously seeks to excite popular discontent, by magnifying the burdens of the people; and by representing those who have carried the nation triumphantly through the perils of four years of tremendous conflict, for having needlessly involved it in debt. It is with them a common charge against the Union party, that it is in favor of a public debt, and we regret to see, in a paper professedly sustaining the Union, a statement, wholly erroneous, as we believe, which seems to concede that there is some foundation for the accusation.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says MISS IMHOFF has obtained a verdict of $10,000 damages against the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Co. for the loss of a leg, occasioned by the sudden backing of the train while she was passing from a car to the platform, which caused her to fall upon the track in such a manner that her left leg and right foot were crushed by the wheels of the passing cars. The injury was so severe that immediate amputation of the right leg was rendered necessary to preserve life.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.—The trial of BOOTH's accomplices continues. On the 17th, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, who assisted in the pursuit of BOOTH, testified that on April 18th, he called on Dr. MUDD, who set BOOTH's leg, MUDD denied that two men had been at his house, one with a broken leg. Afterwards when he was arrested, he admitted the fact that two men called him, but they were not BOOTH and HAROLD. Previous evidence established the fact of an intimate acquaintance between BOOTH and MUDD.

FAST DAY.—The Jewish *Record* says that President JOHNSON, in the re issue of his fast day proclamation, has hit upon a day "mal appropos so far as the Jews are concerned, that day, the 1st of June, being the festival of Shervuous."

☞ The whirligig of time has made some queer changes during the past few years.—Five years ago, ANDREW JOHNSON voted for JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE for President; now he is President himself, *and will hang* BRECKINRIDGE *if he can catch him.*

News Paragraphs.

—It is stated that the Richmond papers, without exception, are still published by men identified with the rebellion as supporters and most of them as instigators. With a single exception the editors are in the same category.

—The rebel pirate Semmes is loose, and a fugitive in South Carolina, with the prospect of being caught and hanged for his crimes.

—The following significant advertisement appears in the Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*:—"Headquarters Military Division of the James, Richmond, Va., May 8, 1865.—$25,000 reward! By order of the Secretary of war, a reward of $25,000 is hereby offered for the arrest and delivery for trial of Wm. Smith, rebel Governor of Virginia. H. W. Halleck, Major-General Commanding."

—Thurlow Weed in a letter to the New York *Times*, says:

"The archives of the Cabinet and government, and the recollections of Cabinet ministers will prove, that from the beginning to the 'bitter end,' Gov. Seward originated the strongest measures, advocated the largest armies, and urged the most stringent policy against the rebellion; that on no occasion, in the cabinet, in his department, or in his personal relations with the President, Congress or the people, has he faltered or wavered; that his moral and physical courage has been ever conspicuous, and that he has given his time, his talents, his fortune and almost his life, to his country."

We doubt not this statement is true. Pity that Thurlow cannot show as good a record.

—A great sensation was created at Liverpool on the 3d inst., on the receipt of a telegram from Queenstown announcing that J. Wilkes Booth had arrived there on the Edinburgh, and was captured. Great satisfaction was expressed. It afterward turned out to be false. The man arrested was a passenger named O'Neil, who bears a resemblance to Booth. He was of course liberated.

—A strange sort of person, named SOPHIA GIMONSE, died a few days ago at Cambridge, out in Guernsey county, Ohio. It was always supposed that the person in question was a female, and for twenty-five years the public remained in ignorance that the would-be woman was in reality a man. Not until after death was the deception discovered. During all that time the man had dressed as a woman, associated with women, and had been employed as one in doing all sorts of rough housework from place to place.

—Earl RUSSELL in his speech in the House of Lords, relative to the assassination, paid the following tribute to Mr. LINCOLN.

"President Lincoln was a man who, though not conspicuous before his election, had since displayed a character of so much integrity, so much sincerity and straightforwardness, and at the same time of so much kindness, that if any one was able to alleviate the pain and animosities which prevailed during the period of civil war, I believe that Abraham Lincoln was that person."

—One of the most remarkable of recent demonstrations in Paris was that of the students of the Latin quarter on the reception of the news of Mr. LINCOLN's assassination. These young men, to the number of nearly a thousand, formed in procession, and were proceeding to the residence of Mr. BIGELOW, the American Minister. The police interfered, arrested some of them, and dispersed the remainder, except about thirty, who succeeded in reaching their destination, when they presented Mr. BIGELOW with an address, of which the following is a portion and a fair specimen, in style and spirit, of the entire document:

"In President Lincoln we mourn a fellow citizen. There are no longer any countries shut up in narrow frontiers. Our country is everywhere where there are neither masters nor slaves—wherever people live in liberty or fight for it. We are fellow citizens of John Brown, of Abraham Lincoln and of William H. Seward. To us young men, to whom belongs the future, is requisite a grand energy to found a true democracy. We cast our eyes to the other side of the ocean to learn how a people which has known how to make itself free knows how to preserve its freedom. He who has just been struck down was a citizen of that republic where the great men are—not the conquerors who violate right and sovereignty of peoples, but the founders and the guardians of their independence, like Washington and Lincoln.—Probity, simplicity, energy in the struggle, moderation in victory, respect for liberty always and everywhere—these were the qualities of the elect of the American people. To strike such men is to strike the law itself."

OUTLAWING REBELS IN THE ARMY.—A general order has been issued from the War Department as follows:

"All forces of the enemy east of the Mississippi river having been duly surrendered by their proper commanding officers to the armies of the United States, and under agreements of parole and disbandment, and there being now no authorized troops of the enemy east of the Mississippi river, it is ordered that from and after the 1st day of June, 1865, any and all persons found in arms against the United States, or who may commit acts of hostility against it, east of the Mississippi river, will be regarded as guerrillas, and punished with death. A strict enforcement and execution of this order is especially enjoined upon commanding officers of all United States forces within the territorial limits to which it applies."

LIEUT. COL. HARNDEN.—The Jefferson *Banner* says this officer "in command of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, who participated in the capture of JEFF. DAVIS, is a resident of Rome, in this county. He entered the regiment as a private, and at the organization of the company was elected Captain. He was afterwards promoted to Major, and from thence to Lieutenant Colonel." He has an excellent military record.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MILWAUKEE SCHOOLS.—We see that under the law of last winter, Mr. F. C. POMEROY was elected City School Superintendent. He has been long identified with the schools of that city, and is said to be peculiarly qualified for the place.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The May number of the Wisconsin *Farmer* contains the premium list for the State Fair, which is to be held from the 25th to the 29th of September, inclusive. The premium list is a very liberal one.

RETRENCHMENT.—The Adjutant General of the United States has been ordered to commence the mustering out of service all general, field, and staff officers who are unemployed, and whose service is no longer required.

☞ HORSEY, the Indiana conspirator, whose sentence has been commuted by the President from death to imprisonment for life, is to be sent to the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Gen. DANA is under arrest at Vicksburg, on charge of having crowded too many released federal prisoners on the ill-fated steamer *Sultana.*

THE GREAT REVIEW.—Secretary STANTON announces that the great review of the armies at Washington will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 23d and 24th.

LAWS OF WISCONSIN.

OFFICIAL.

All acts published in the State Paper, that have the word "copy" appended, are those selected by the Secretary of State, as "Acts of general interest," as provided in Sections 31 and 32, Chapter [illegible] of the Revised Statutes. All publishers of Weekly newspapers in the State, who shall publish in their respective newspapers the acts thus designated will be allowed thirty dollars for such entire publication.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of State.

[Where a superfluous word is found in the enrolled bill, it is printed in the text, but in italic, and inclosed in parenthesis, (*thus.*) Where a word is found necessary to sustain the sense of the text, or where one word has been obviously mistaken for another, the word supposed to be proper supplied, but in brackets, [thus.]

[Published May 19, 1865.]

CHAPTER 292.

AN ACT to incorporate the Northwestern Insurance company, of La Crosse, Wisconsin.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Gysbert Van Steenwyk, Seth Dean, Mons Anderson, George A. Metzger, Charles W. Marshall, William J. Lloyd and Angus Cameron, and all other persons who may hereafter associate with them, in the manner provided in this act, are hereby made, constituted, appointed and declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the "Northwestern Insurance company," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall have and enjoy all the privileges, franchises and immunities incident to a corporation; they may make, have and use a common seal, and alter and renew the same at pleasure, and by that name they may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, contract and be contracted with.

Sec. 2. The persons named in the first section of this act shall be the first directors of said company, and shall hold their offices until other directors are elected by the stockholders, and shall possess all the powers conferred by this act upon the board of directors elected by the stockholders, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. The capital stock of said company shall be one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, to be paid in such installments as the directors may from time to time direct, under such penalties as the directors may in their discretion order and appoint, and twenty-five per cent. of such capital shall be actually paid in before the said company shall issue any policies under this charter. Said capital stock may hereafter be increased to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, in the discretion of a majority of the board of directors, to be subscribed for and taken under the direction of the president and directors of said company, or by persons duly appointed by them. The stock of said company shall be assignable and transferable, under such rules and regulations as the by-laws may prescribe.

Sec. 4. In addition to the general powers and privileges of a corporation, the corporation hereby created shall have power, by instrument, under seal or otherwise: First. To make insurance on dwelling houses, stores, manufactories and all other kinds of property of whatsoever name, kind or nature, against loss or damage by fire or lightning, and to do and perform all necessary acts and things whatsoever connected with these objects, or any of them. Second. To make marine insurance upon vessels, hulls of steamboats, flat and keel boats, freight, goods, wares and merchandise, specie, bullion, commission paper, bank notes, and bills of exchange and other evidences of debt, bottomry and respondentia interest, and to make all and every insurance connected with the marine and inland transportation or navigation risks, and to do and perform all necessary acts and things connected with these objects, or with any of them.

Sec. 5. They may cause themselves to be reinsured against any risk or risks which they may have made or shall assume to make, in the progress of their business.

Sec. 6. The stock, property and affairs of said company shall be managed and conducted by the board of directors and such officers, clerks, agents and other persons as said directors may from time to time select or appoint. Said board of directors shall consist of seven persons, with the power to fill all vacancies that may occur. Hereafter they shall be elected annually, on the first Monday of January, in each year, at such place in the city of La Crosse, as a majority of the directors may appoint; and the polls of said election shall be opened at two o'clock P. M. and remain open until four o'clock P. M. of said day, of which notice shall be given in some public newspaper published in the English language, in the city of La Crosse, at least two weeks previously to said election. Said election shall be held under the direction of three stockholders, to be appointed by a majority of the directors; and the directors shall be elected by a plurality of the votes of the stockholders present and voting at said election, and their proxies, allowing one vote for every share of stock subscribed, and shall hold their offices until their successors shall be elected and qualified. Said directors shall elect a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, who shall, on their election, be *ex officio* members of said board of directors. Said board of directors shall have power to declare, by a by-law, what number less than a majority of the whole shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. If for any cause an election of directors shall not be had at the time when, by the provisions of this act, it should be had, the same may be held at any other time, on ten days' notice being given as aforesaid; and until such election be had, the directors of the preceding year shall continue to act, and the said company shall not forfeit or lose any of its privileges, franchises or immunities by reason of the irregularity or want of any such election.

Sec. 7. The board of directors shall prescribe the duties and compensation of all officers and agents by them appointed or employed. They shall have power and authority to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said company, and to prescribe the manner and terms of subscriptions and payment, not inconsistent with the provisions of section three of this act. They may make and establish such by-laws, rules and regulations for the management of the affairs of said company as they may deem necessary: *provided*, that no such rule, regulation or by-law shall be inconsistent with the constitution or laws of this state or of the United States.

Sec. 8. It shall and may be lawful for the said company to take and hold any real estate or securities mortgaged or pledged to said company, to secure the payment of any debt which may be contracted by or with said company, and to foreclose the same, and to purchase on sale made by virtue of any judgment at law, or by order or decree of any court of equity, or any other legal proceeding, or otherwise, to receive and take any real or personal estate in payment or towards satisfaction of any debt previously contracted and due to the said company, and to hold the same until they can conveniently sell and convert the same into money or any other personal property; and also to invest or lend so much of their surplus funds as they may deem fit, at any rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, in such manner as the directors shall from time to time determine, and to call in and reinvest or relend the same, so often as it shall be deemed necessary for the interest of said company.

Sec. 9. All policies of insurance or other contracts entered into by said corporation, may be under seal or otherwise, and shall be binding and obligatory upon said corporation.

Sec. 10. The office of said company shall be located at La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Sec. 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved April 4, 1865.

[Published May 19, 1865.]

CHAPTER 262.

AN ACT to authorize T. B. Sheldon and William Howe to keep and maintain a ferry across the Mississippi river, including both channels, at some point in the county of Pierce, opposite the city of Red Wing, in the state of Minnesota.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. T. B. Sheldon and William Howe, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, shall have the exclusive right and privilege, for the term of ten years, of keeping and maintaining a ferry across the Mississippi river, including both channels, where the town line between township number twenty-four (24,) range number seventeen (17,) and township number twenty-four (24,) range number eighteen (18,) strikes the said river, or within two miles of said point up and down said river.

Sec. 2. The said T. B. Sheldon and William Howe, their associates or assigns, shall, within one year after the passage of this act, place and maintain at the aforesaid place such good and sufficient boat or boats as may be necessary to carry across said river all teams, horses, cattle and other property, and for the accommodation of foot passengers, and shall at all times give ready and prompt attendance on passengers or teams on all occasions and at all hours of the day or night, but persons crossing the said ferry at night may be charged double the fare hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 3. The said corporation may land their boats, passengers and property on any public highway which now does or may hereafter terminate within the points above specified, or on the lands of any person or persons owning the same, they having first procured the permission of such owner so to do.

Sec. 4. The said T. B. Sheldon and William Howe, their associates or assigns, shall, within one year after the passage of this act, place and maintain at the aforesaid place such good and sufficient boat or boats as may be necessary to carry across said river all teams, horses, cattle and other property, and for the accommodation of foot passengers, and shall at all times give ready and prompt attendance on passengers or teams on all occasions and at all hours of the day or night, but persons crossing the said ferry at night may be charged double the fare hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 5. That for every neglect to keep a good and sufficient boat or boats, or failure to give prompt and due attendance upon all persons wishing to cross the said ferry, the aforesaid corporators shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten dollars, to be recovered by and for the use of said county, in a civil action, before any court having competent jurisdiction, and shall be further liable in like action for all damages any person may sustain by reason of the neglect of the aforesaid corporators to fulfill any of the duties imposed upon them by this act, or of any one in their employ.

Sec. 6. The rates charged for crossing at said ferry shall not exceed the following, except to those crossing between the hours of eight o'clock P. M. and five o'clock A. M., when double said rates may be charged: For each foot passenger, twenty-five cents; for each horse, mare or mule, with or without riders, fifty cents; for each two-horse or two-mule team, loaded or unloaded, with or without driver, one dollar; for each single horse carriage, with or without passengers, sixty cents; for each additional horse, mare, mule, ox or cow, fifteen cents; for each swine or sheep, five cents; all freights of merchandise, or other articles, not in teams, at the rate of twenty cents per hundred weight when the same delivered by one person shall not exceed two hundred pounds, and for any excess over two hundred pounds at the rate of ten cents per hundred weight, and fifty cents per thousand feet for lumber.

Sec. 7. If the said corporators, their heirs or assigns, or any ferryman or other person employed by them, shall take, exact or receive any greater or higher rate or farriage for transporting persons, goods and chattels, or other things whatsoever, than is allowed by this act, the said corporators, their heirs or assigns, shall be liable to the party aggrieved in the sum of five dollars for every such act, and which may be recovered before any justice of the peace of this state having by law jurisdiction over the same.

Sec. 8. If any other person or persons shall, after the establishment of the said ferry as aforesaid, set up or keep or maintain any ferry, or shall carry any person, goods or chattels for hire or pay across the Mississippi river, from any place on the east side or shore of the waters of said river, within the points above specified, every such person shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered as aforesaid by and for the use of any person entitled by law to sue for the same: *provided, however*, that this section shall not apply to any person or persons now having a charter or charters for keeping and maintaining a ferry from Trenton, in Pierce county, to Red Wing, in the state of Minnesota.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 31, 1865.

[Published May 18, 1865.]

CHAPTER 263.

AN ACT relating to marriage certificates.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The clerk of the circuit court of each county in this state, shall forthwith transfer to the office of the register of deeds of his county, all records of marriages and all marriage certificates on file in the office of said clerk.

Sec 2. The said register shall immediately after said transfer, record in the manner now provided by law, such of said certificates as are not already recorded, and the clerk and register of deeds of any county where such records may be, shall receive for their services such compensation, as the board of supervisors of such county shall deem just and proper, not exceeding the rates now allowed by law for similar services.

Sec. 3. Copies of the records of any marriage certificate of record in the office of any register of deeds, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein stated.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect when published.

Approved April 1, 1865. ☞ COPY.

[Published May 19, 1865.]

CHAPTER 275.

AN ACT to authorize the state superintendent of public instruction to apportion school moneys to the town of La Valle, Sauk county.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The state superintendent of public instruction is hereby authorized and directed to apportion to the town of La Valle, in the county of Sauk, the full amount of school moneys for the present year that the said town would have been entitled to, if the annual report of the clerk of joint district number eleven (11) of La Valle and Ironton had been made at the time prescribed by law; and the town clerk of said town of La Valle is hereby directed to apportion to said joint district number eleven (11) its full share of all school moneys coming into the hands of the town treasurer during the present year, the same as if the report of the clerk of said district for the year 1864, had been received by him in due time.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved April 1, 1865.

[Published May 19, 1865.]

CHAPTER 276.

AN ACT to authorize the state superintendent of public instruction to apportion school moneys to the town of Randolph, Columbia county.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The state superintendent of public instruction is hereby authorized and directed to apportion to the town of Randolph, in the county of Columbia, the full amount of school moneys to which said town would have been entitled for the present year, if the report of the clerk of joint district number two (2) of said town for the year 1864 had been made at the time prescribed by law; and the town clerk of said town is hereby directed to apportion to said joint district its full share of all school moneys coming into the hands of the town treasurer for the present year, the same as if the report of the clerk of said district for 1864 had been received by him within the time prescribed by law.

Sec 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved April 1, 1865.

[Published April 19, 1865.]

CHAPTER 277.

AN ACT to vacate Webster, Ford and Miller's addition to the city of Beaver Dam.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. All the addition to the city of Beaver Dam, in the county of Dodge, known, described and recorded as Webster, Ford and Miller's addition to Beaver Dam, is hereby vacated, and shall be designated hereafter as out lot No. (71) seventy-one, of the third (3d) ward of the city of Beaver Dam.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 1, 1865.

[Published May 19, 1865.]

CHAPTER 284.

AN ACT to legalize the proceedings of a special town meeting held in the town of Irving, in the county of Jackson.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. All the proceedings of a special town meeting held in the town of Irving, in the county of Jackson, on the 10th day of January, 1865, for the purpose of raising by tax a bounty to pay volunteers or drafted men which [who] should become credited to said town under the late call of the president for men, are hereby declared valid and legal to all intents and purposes: *provided*, that no more than two hundred dollars shall be paid to each volunteer or drafted man by virtue or in pursuance of the vote of said town.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved April 3, 1865.

[Published May 19, 1865.]

CHAPTER 287.

AN ACT to vacate certain blocks and streets in the village of Clinton, in the county of Dane.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. All of blocks numbers four, five, six, nineteen, twenty, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, forty-one, seventy-six, seventy-seven, eighty-four and eighty-five, in the village of Clinton, county of Dane, and all the streets intersecting the same, as the said blocks and streets are described in the recorded plat of said village, are hereby vacated: *provided, however*, that such vacation shall not in anywise affect or impair any assessment thereof heretofore made, nor any tax heretofore levied thereon, or levied on any lot, tract or parcel thereof.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 31, 1865.

[Published May 19, 1865.]

CHAPTER 402.

AN ACT to amend section 95 of chapter 13 of the revised statutes, entitled "of counties and county officers."

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section. 1. Section 95 of chapter 13 of the revised statutes, is hereby amended, so as to read as follows: "A sheriff shall be elected in each county in this state, organized for judicial purposes, for the term of two years, and shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute to the people of this state a bond with at least three sureties, being freeholders, in such penal sum not less than five nor more than twenty-five thousand dollars, as the officers approving the same shall specify, which bond shall be approved by the clerk of the circuit court and county judge of the same county; or in case of the absence of said clerk and county judge, or either of them, then the said bond shall be approved by the chairman and clerk of the board of supervisors of the county, and filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court; and no person shall be received as such surety who the persons approving such bond believe is not worth at least the sum of two thousand dollars over and above all debts, notwithstanding such surety may have so sworn."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication.

Approved April 3, 1865. ☞ COPY.

[Published May 19, 1865.]

CHAPTER 299.

AN ACT to incorporate the Eureka petroleum company.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. William Ketchum, W. L. Lincoln, C. V. N. Kittridge, F. Z. Hicks, Ben. M. Coates, A. Palmer, Seth McDonald, Joseph Frost, O. P. Underwood, J. I. Case, James McCallister, S. L. Strong, J. H. Hill, J. W. Harvey, and such other persons as may hereafter be associated with them in the manner provided by this act, are hereby made, constituted, appointed and declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Eureka petroleum company," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, shall be able to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law and equity; to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to alter and renew at pleasure, and shall have full power and authority to purchase, hold, lease and convey personal or real estate, as may be necessary and convenient for the purposes of said corporation, either within the United States or elsewhere, and also to prospect, work, manage and develop lands generally known as oil territory, and, further, to open and work any mines on any lands which may be acquired by them.

Sec. 2. The capital stock of said company shall consist of five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, but it shall be lawful for such company to organize and commence their operations when and as soon as twenty thousand dollars of said stock shall be subscribed, and twenty-five per cent. thereof actually paid into the treasury of said company, and with that capital to commence, conduct and carry on the same. The stockholders shall have power to increase the capital stock, also the number of shares from time to time, when required to extend their operations, to any amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars. The corporators above named may hold their first meeting for the organization of the company, at such time and place as a majority of them may agree upon.

Sec. 3. The management of the affairs of said corporation shall be invested in nine directors, who shall be stockholders, any five of whom shall constitute a quorum to do business. Such directors shall hold their office for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The board of directors as soon as practicable after their election, shall proceed to elect one of their number president of the company, and the president and directors shall elect and appoint all such other officers and persons as they shall deem necessary for the management and care of the business of the company.

Sec. 4. The stock of said company shall be deemed personal property, transferable on the books of the company in such manner as the directors shall regulate by by-laws.

Sec. 5. The president and directors of said company may enact and establish such by-laws, rules and regulations for the management of the affairs of said corporation, and for the government of themselves and all officers and persons in the employ of said company, as shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this act, the constitution and laws of the United States and the state of Wisconsin.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 6, 1865.

[Published May 19, 1865.]

CHAPTER 261.

AN ACT to authorize the town of Shields, in Dodge county, to pay two hundred dollars to persons furnishing substitutes credited to said town.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The town board of supervisors of the town of Shields, in the county of Dodge, are hereby authorized to pay the sum of two hundred dollars to any person, being a resident of said town, who shall furnish a substitute to be credited to said town, and apply upon the quota of said town, out of any money received by a vote of the electors of said town to pay bounties to volunteers.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 31, 1865.

[Published May 19, 1865.]

CHAPTER 288.

AN ACT to provide for expending the license money of the town of Port Washington, Ozaukee county.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. All moneys derived from the licensing of the sale of strong, spirituous, ardent or intoxicating liquors and drinks, in the town of Port Washington, in the county of Ozaukee, in this state, shall be expended for and applied by the board of supervisors of said town, exclusively for the purpose of making and improving the streets, and in the construction of sidewalks in the village of Port Washington, in said county.

Sec. 2. The qualified electors of the said town of Port Washington, shall have power at any annual meeting thereof, to vote to raise by tax such sum on money as they may think proper and reasonable, for the purpose of making and improving the streets, and for the construction of sidewalks in said village of Port Washington, and the tax so voted at any such meeting, shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other highway taxes are levied and collected.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 3, 1865.

[Published May 19, 1865.]

CHAPTER 272.

AN ACT to vacate certain streets in the town of Prairie du Chien.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. So much of Prairie street as