

ART. VII, SEC. 1. Every male person of the age of twenty-one or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and in this State four months next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the election district of which he shall at the time have been for ten days a resident, for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elected by the people:

1. Citizens of the United States.
2. Persons of foreign birth, who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the United States upon the subject of naturalization.
3. Persons of mixed white and Indian blood who have adopted the customs and habits of civilization.

4. Persons of Indian blood residing in this State, who have adopted the language, customs, and habits of civilization, after an examination before any district court of the State, in such manner as may be provided by law, and shall have been pronounced by said court capable of enjoying the rights of citizenship within the State.

SEC. 2. No person not belonging to one of the classes specified in the preceding section; no person who has been convicted of treason, or any felony, unless restored to civil rights, and no person under guardianship, or who may be *non compos mentis* or insane, shall be entitled or permitted to vote at any election in this State.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have lost a residence by reason of his absence while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged upon the waters of this State, or of the United States; nor while a student of any seminary of learning, nor while kept in any almshouse or asylum; nor while confined in any public prison.

SEC. 4. No soldier, seaman, or marine, in the army or navy of the United States, shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed within the same.

ART. XV, SEC. 2. Persons residing on Indian lands within the State shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizens, as though they lived in any other portion of the State, and shall be subject to taxation.

MISSOURI. (1865.)

ART. II, SEC. 3. At any election held by the people under this constitution, or in pursuance of any law of this State, or under any ordinance or by-law of any municipal corporation, no person shall be deemed a qualified voter who has ever been in armed hostility to the United States, or to the lawful authorities thereof, or to the government of this State; or has ever given aid, comfort, countenance, or support to persons engaged in any such hostility; or has ever, in any manner, adhered to the enemies, foreign or domestic, of the United States, either by contributing to them, or by unlawfully sending within their lines money, goods, letters, or information; or has ever disloyally held communication with such enemies; or has ever advised or aided any person to enter the service of such enemies; or has ever, by act or word, manifested his adherence to the cause of such enemies, or his desire for their triumph over the arms of the United States, or his sympathy with those engaged in exciting or carrying on rebellion against the United States; or has ever, except under overpowering compulsion, submitted to the authority or been in the service of the so-called "Confederate States of America;" or has left this State, and gone within the lines of the armies of the so-called "Confederate States of America," with the purpose of adhering to said States or armies; or has ever been a member of, or connected with, any order, society, or organization inimical to the government of the United States, or to the government of this State; or has ever been engaged in guerilla warfare against loyal inhabitants of the United States, or in that description of marauding commonly known as "bushwhacking;" or has ever knowingly and willingly harbored, aided, or countenanced any person so engaged; or has ever come into or left this State, for the purpose of avoiding enrollment for or draft into the military service of the United States; or has ever, with a view to avoid enrollment in the militia of this State, or to escape the performance of duty therein, or for any other purpose, enrolled himself, or authorized himself to be enrolled, by or before any officer as disloyal, or as a southern sympathizer, or in any other terms indicating his disaffection to the government of the United States in its contest with rebellion, or his sympathy with those engaged in such rebellion; or, having ever voted at any election by the people of this State, or in any other of the United States, or in any other of their Territories, or held office in this State, or in any other of the United States, or any of their Territories, or under the United States, shall thereafter have sought or received, under claim of alienage, the protection of any foreign government, through any consul or other officer thereof, in order to secure exemption from military duty in the militia of this State, or in the army of the United States; nor shall any such person be capable of holding in this State any office of honor, trust, or profit, under its authority; or of being an officer, councilman, director, trustee, or other manager of any corporation, public or private, now existing or hereafter established by its authority; or of acting as a professor or teacher in any

educational institution, or in any common or other school; or of holding any real estate or other property in trust for the use of any church, religious society or congregation. But the foregoing provisions in relation to acts done against the United States shall not apply to any person not a citizen thereof, who shall have committed such acts while in the service of some foreign country at war with the United States, and who has, since such acts, been naturalized, or may hereafter be naturalized, under the laws of the United States; and the oath of loyalty hereinafter prescribed, when taken by any such person, shall be considered as taken in such sense.

SEC. 4. [Requires a registration of voters at least ten days before the day of election. Until a system of registration is established, every person offering to vote is required to take an oath and declaration of past and present loyalty, and of allegiance to the government of the United States and the State of Missouri.]

SEC. 15. Whoever shall be convicted of having, directly or indirectly, given or offered any bribe, to procure his election or appointment to any office, shall be disqualified for any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State; and whoever shall give or offer any bribe to procure the election or appointment of any other person to any office, shall, on conviction thereof, be disqualified for a voter, or any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State for ten years after such conviction.

SEC. 16. No officer, soldier, or marine, in the regular army or navy of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this State.

SEC. 17. No person who shall make, or become directly or indirectly interested in, any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, shall vote at such election.

SEC. 18. Every white male citizen of the United States, and every white male person of foreign birth who may have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, according to law, not less than one year nor more than five years before he offers to vote, who is over the age of 21 years, who is not disqualified by or under any of the provisions of this constitution, and who shall have complied with its requirements, and have resided in this State one year next preceding any election, or next preceding his registration as a voter, and during the last sixty days of that period shall have resided in the county, city, or town where he offers to vote, or seeks registration as a voter, shall be entitled to vote at such election, for all officers, State, county, or municipal, made elective by the people; but he shall not vote elsewhere than in the election district in which he is at the time a resident, or after a system of registration of voters shall have been established in the election district where his name is registered, except as provided in the 21st section of this article.

SEC. 19. After the first day of January, 1876, every person who was not a qualified voter prior to that time shall, in addition to the other qualifications required, be able to read and write in order to become a qualified voter, unless his inability to read or write shall be the result of physical disability.

SEC. 20. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State, or of the United States, or of the high seas, nor while a student in any seminary of learning, nor while kept at any poor-house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in any public prison.

[SEC. 21. Allows voters who are absent as volunteers in the army of the United States, or the militia of the State, to vote during their absence without registration.]

[SEC. 23. Allows persons disqualified under the third section to remove such disability by entering the military service of the United States.]

[SEC. 25. After January 1, 1871, the general assembly shall have power to suspend or repeal any part of the 3d, 5th and 6th sections, so far as they may relate to the qualifications of voters, but no further. After the 1st day of January, 1875, it may wholly suspend or repeal the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th 11th, and 12th sections.]*

SEC. 26. The general assembly shall provide for the exclusion from every office of honor, trust, or profit within this State, and from the right of suffrage, of any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime.

NEBRASKA. (1867.)

ART II, SEC. 2. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the State, county, precinct, and ward for the time provided by law, shall be an elector:

1. Citizens of the United States.
2. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.†

* It was decided in the case of *Blair vs. Ridgely and Thompson*, that the oath prescribed in Article II, sections 2 and 6, of the constitution, as one of the qualifications for voting, does not violate any of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. (Missouri Reports, xli, 63.)

† The constitution of this State, as adopted by the convention, restricted the privilege of voting to "whites." But Congress in an act for admitting the State into the Union, passed February 9, 1867, declared as a condition precedent, that there should be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other right, to any person, by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed. This condition was accepted by the territorial legislature, in an act declaring its assent to the conditions of the act of Congress above cited.

NEVADA. (1864.)

ART. II, SEC. 1. Every white male citizen of the United States not laboring under the disabilities named in this constitution, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have actually and not constructively resided in the State six months, and in the district or county thirty days next preceeding any election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people, and upon all questions submitted to the electors at such election: *Provided*, That no person who has been or may be convicted of treason or felony in any State or Territory of the United States, unless restored to civil rights; and no person who, after arriving at the age of eighteen years, shall have voluntarily borne arms against the United States, or held civil or military office under the so-called "Confederate States," or either of them, unless an amnesty be granted to such by the federal government, and no idiot or insane person, shall be entitled to the privileges of an elector.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse or other asylum at public expense; nor while confined in any public prison.

SEC. 3. The right of suffrage shall be enjoyed by all persons otherwise entitled to the same, who may be in the military or naval service of the United States: *Provided*, The votes so cast shall be made to apply to the county and township of which said voters were *bona fide* residents at the time of the enlistment: *Provided further*, That the payment of a poll-tax, or a registration of such voters, shall not be required as a condition to the right of voting.

SEC. 7. The legislature shall provide by law for the payment of an annual poll-tax of not less than two nor more than ten dollars from each male person resident in the State, between the age of twenty-one and sixty-five years, uncivilized American Indians excepted, one-half to be applied for State and one-half for county purposes; and the legislature may, in its discretion, make such payment a condition to the right of voting.

[ART. XV, SEC. 3, excludes persons concerned in duels from the right of voting or holding office.]

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (1792.)

PART II, SEC. 28. * * * Every male inhabitant of each town and parish with town privileges, and places unincorporated in this State, of twenty-one years of age and upwards, excepting paupers and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request,* shall have a right at the annual or other meeting of the inhabitants of said towns and parishes, to be duly warned and holden annually forever in the month of March to vote in the town or parish wherein he dwells, for the senator in the district whereof he is a member.†

* If the abatement of taxes by the selectmen, at the request of the person against whom they are assessed, is to be considered as excusing from paying taxes, within the meaning of the clause of the constitution which excludes from voting paupers and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request, it operates only to disqualify him as a voter during the political year for which the taxes were assessed, and not as a perpetual disfranchisement.—*Ford vs. Holden*, 39 N. H., 143.

† The Revised Statutes (Chap. XXVII) provide that none but native or naturalized citizens of the United States shall possess the right of voting, and aliens are expressly denied the right. No person can be considered a pauper within the meaning of the law, unless he has been assisted within ninety days prior to the meeting at which he claims the right to vote. If otherwise a legal voter, he cannot be deprived of his right to vote by reason of having been excused from paying taxes at his own request, if he shall, before he offers to vote, tender payment of all taxes assessed against him during the year prior to his offer to vote, to the moderator, collector of taxes, or one of the selectmen, and, at the time he offers to vote, presents evidence of such tender. Nor can a person be deprived of the right to vote by reason of having received assistance for himself or family, if he shall have tendered payment as aforesaid of all reasonable expenses which said town has incurred within ninety days by reason of such assistance; but, upon making such tender, he must have his name placed upon the check-list, when his vote must be received.

No person is considered as dwelling in a town for the purpose of voting, unless he shall have resided in such town six months next preceeding the day of meeting. A residence, when acquired, is not interrupted or lost by a temporary absence therefrom, with the intention of returning.

By exercising the privilege of voting within a town, a person is deemed to have elected by such act to make the town his home, and is thereby disqualified from voting in any other town until he has gained a new residence as above provided.

By chapter 1, section 3, of the laws of 1862, any person who shall have been excused from paying taxes in any other town, or shall have received help for himself or family within ninety days, from the county, or any town other than that in which he offers to vote, shall, if otherwise qualified, be entitled to vote at any election, by tendering payment as provided in the section above cited. Paupers not chargeable to any town cannot vote at any election, except upon tender of payment of all reasonable expenses of any assistance received from the town or county for himself or family within ninety days.

To establish the fact that the respondent was not entitled to vote in a certain ward, under the statute requiring six months' residence, evidence tending to show that he had not actually resided in such ward for the six months preceeding the election, but had remained for several months in another ward, is legally sufficient, no evidence being given by the respondent to show that the absence was temporary.—*State vs. Marshall*, 45 N. H., 281.

The provisions of the statutes of 1849 and of 1860, relating to the domicile of voters, are not unconstitutional.—*Davis v. School District*, 44 N. H., 398.

The unconstitutionality of the proposed act of the legislature of New Hampshire, entitled, "An act to secure the right of suffrage to the qualified voters of this State engaged in the military or naval service of their country," affirmed.—*Opinion of Justices*, 44 N. H., 633.

SEC. 30. And every person, qualified as the constitution provides, shall be considered as an inhabitant for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office or place within this State, in the town, parish, and plantation where he dwelleth and hath his home.

[Section 13 gives to voters for senators the right of voting for representatives.]

NEW JERSEY. (1844.)

ART. II, SEC. 1. Every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people: *Provided*, That no person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident in this State, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State; and no pauper, idiot, insane person, or person convicted of a crime which now excludes him from being a witness, unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector.

SEC. 2. The legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery at elections.

NEW YORK. (1846.)

ART. II, SEC. 1. Every male citizen* of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a citizen for ten days and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people; but such citizen shall have been, for thirty days next preceding the election, a resident of the district from which the officer is to be chosen for whom he offers his vote. But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of \$250 over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election. And no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation, unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid.

[In 1864 an amendment was added, allowing electors, in time of war, to vote while absent from the State, in the military or naval service of the United States, in such manner as the legislature might prescribe.]

SEC. 2. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery, larceny, or of any infamous crime; and for depriving every person who shall make, or become directly interested in, any bet or wager, depending upon the result of any election, from the right to vote at such election.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse, or other asylum, at public expense; nor while confined in any public prison.

NORTH CAROLINA. (1868.)

ART. VI, SEC. 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, 21 years old or upward, who shall have resided in this State twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide from time to time for the registration of all the electors, and no person shall be allowed to vote without registration, or to register without first taking an oath or affirmation to support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith.

SEC. 5. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, or any other infamous crime, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption or malpractice in office, unless such person shall have been legally restored to the rights of citizenship.

* A certificate of naturalization is the legal evidence of the judgment of the court, and is not to be collaterally impeached. [WILLIAMS, J., dissenting.]—*People vs. Pease*, 30 Barber, (N. Y.) 588.

The elector is made the judge of his own qualifications, and his conscience takes the place of the judgment of every other tribunal for that occasion. The inspectors may instruct and advise him, but they cannot decide upon his qualifications.—*Id.*

OHIO. (1851.)

ART. V, SEC. 1. Every white male citizen of the United States,* of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county, township, or ward in which he resides such time as may be provided by law,† shall have the qualifications of an elector and be entitled to vote at all elections.

SEC. 4. The general assembly shall have power to exclude from the privilege of voting, or of being eligible to office, any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or otherwise infamous crime.

SEC. 5. No person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall, by being stationed in any garrison or military or naval station within the State, be considered a resident of this State.

SEC. 6. No idiot or insane person shall be entitled to the privileges of an elector.

OREGON. (1857.)

ART. II, SEC. 2. In all elections not otherwise provided for by this constitution, every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six months immediately preceding such election, and every white male of foreign birth, of the age of 21 years and upwards, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in this State during the six months immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States one year preceding such election, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote at all elections authorized by law.

SEC. 3. No idiot or insane person shall be entitled to the privileges of an elector; and the privilege of an elector shall be forfeited by a conviction of any crime which is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

SEC. 4. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of this State, or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any seminary of learning, nor while confined in any public prison.

SEC. 5. No soldier, seaman, or marine, in the army or navy of the United States, or of their allies, shall be deemed to have acquired a residence in the State in consequence of having been stationed within the same, nor shall any such soldier, seaman, or marine have the right to vote.

SEC. 6. No negro, Chinaman, or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage.

SEC. 17. All qualified electors shall vote in the election precinct in the county where they may reside for county officers, and in any county in the State for State officers, or in any county of a congressional district in which such electors may reside for members of Congress.

PENNSYLVANIA. (1838.)

ART. III, SEC. 1. In elections by the citizens, every white freeman; of the age of 21 years, having resided in this State one year and in the election district where he offers

* In *Jeffries vs. Ankeny et al.*, 11 Ohio Rep., 372, the court in giving a construction to this word "white," in the constitution of 1802, held, that a person, the offspring of a white man and a half-breed Indian woman, was a lawful voter. This construction was followed in *Thacker vs. Hawk et al.*, *Id.* 376, where it was decided that the court of common pleas erred in holding that a man who had any negro blood in him, whatever, was not a lawful voter. The controlling idea of both cases is, that all men nearer white than black, of the grade between the mulatto and the white, were, so far as blood and color were concerned, entitled to vote as "white male" citizens.

READ, J., dissented in both cases, insisting that "white" meant "pure white—unmixed;" and that the constitution intended to exclude all persons from the privileges of the elective franchise except persons of pure white blood.

The act of April 13, 1863, "to enable qualified voters of this State, in the military service of this State, or of the United States, to exercise the right of suffrage," was intended to enable qualified voters of the State, in the military service, to vote in accordance with its provisions, as well without as within the territorial limits of this State.—*Lehman vs. McBride*, 15 Ohio St. R. 573.

Such act is constitutional. [KANNEY, J., dissenting.]—*Id.*

The constitution of Ohio gives a right to vote to white male citizens. It having been decided that male citizens having a visible admixture of African blood, but in whom the white blood predominates, are white within the above clause; held, that a law imposing a heavy burden of proof on such citizens, providing that judges of elections should not be liable for damages for rejecting their votes, and otherwise unfavorably discriminating against them, was unconstitutional.—*Monroe vs. Collins*, 17 Ohio St. R. 665.

Persons having a mixture of African blood, but a preponderance of white blood, or being more white than black, and being otherwise qualified, were, by the settled construction of the section of the constitution of 1832, regulating the exercise of the elective franchise, entitled to enjoy the right of an elector. No change was made in this respect by the corresponding section of the constitution of 1851. The same persons, being otherwise qualified, are not to be excluded on account of color, but are entitled, under the present constitution, to vote at all elections.—*Anderson vs. Millikin et al.*, 9 O. St. R., 568.

† This time was limited by act of April 17, 1868, to thirty days in the county, and twenty days in the township, incorporated village, or ward, before election; except that heads of families may remove from one ward to another in the same city, and not out of the county, without losing the right of voting.

‡ A negro or mulatto cannot vote at a general election in Pennsylvania.—*Hobbs vs. Fogg*, 6 Watts, 533. The word "white" was introduced into the constitution in 1837, subsequent to the above decision.

to vote for 10 days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax,* which shall have been assessed at least 10 days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector. But a citizen of the United States,† who had previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, after residing in the State six months: *Provided*, That white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of 21 and 22 years, and having resided in the State one year and in the election district‡ ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

[By a law passed July 2, 1839, citizens in actual military service, in any detachment of the military, or corps of volunteers under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by authority of the commonwealth, were allowed to vote at places other than their usual residence. In 1864, an amendment was added to the constitution authorizing such persons to vote under such regulations as might be prescribed by law. An act was accordingly passed August 25, of that year, for carrying this provision into effect.§]

RHODE ISLAND. (1842.)

ART. II, SEC. 1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years, who has had his residence and home in this State for one year, and in the town or city in which he may claim a right to vote six months next preceding the time of voting, and who is really and truly possessed in his own right of real estate in such town or city of the value of \$134, over and above all incumbrances, or which shall rent for \$7 per annum over and above any rent reserved, or the interest of any incumbrances thereon, being an estate in fee simple, fee tail, for the life of any person, or an estate in reversion of remainder, which qualifies no other person to vote, the conveyance of which estate, if by deed, shall have been recorded at least ninety days, shall hereafter have a right to vote at the election of all civil officers, and on all questions, in all legal town or ward meetings, so long as he continues so qualified.

And if any person hereinbefore described shall own any such estate within this State out of the town or city in which he resides, he shall have a right to vote in the election of all general officers and members of the general assembly in the town or city in which he shall have had his residence and home for the term of six months next preceding the election, upon producing a certificate from the clerk of the town or city in which his estate lies, bearing date within ten days of his voting, setting forth that such person has a sufficient estate therein to qualify him as a voter, and that the deed, if any, has been recorded ninety days.

SEC. 2. * * * * From and after that time, [the end of 1843,] every such citizen, [male citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, two years resident in State and six months in town or city,] who has had the residence herein required, and whose name shall be registered in the town where he resides, on or before the last day of December in the year next preceding the time of his voting, and who shall show any legal proof that he has, for and within the year next preceding the time he shall offer to vote, paid a tax or taxes assessed against him in any town or city in this State, to the amount of \$1; or that he has been enrolled in a military company in this State, been equipped and done duty therein, according to law, and at least for one day during such year, shall have a right to vote in the election of all civil officers, and on all questions in all legally organized town or ward meetings: *Provided*, That no person shall at any time

* To entitle a citizen, otherwise qualified, to vote in Pennsylvania for President and Vice-President, he must have paid, within two years next preceding the election, a State or county tax, assessed on himself individually, at least six months prior to such election.—*Callin vs. Smith*, 2 S. and R. 267.

† Where the naturalization results from the naturalization of the parent, the parent's certificate must be produced.—*Price vs. Barber*, 13 Leg. Int., 140.

‡ Election districts, within the meaning of the Pennsylvania statutes, denote subdivisions of State territory marked out by known boundaries, prearranged and declared by public authority; though not defined by the constitution, they mean in it the same as in the statute, and are recognized as among the civil institutions of the State, which can neither be created nor controlled by the military power.—*Chase vs. Miller*, 41 Penn. State R., 403.

§ "Residence," in the constitution, is the same as domicile, the place where a man establishes his abode, makes the seat of his property, and exercises his civil and political rights.—*Ib.*

The party must not only have actually resided in the State one year before tendering his vote, but such residence must have been with the intent to become a citizen of the State, and to abandon the citizenship the party may have previously had in another State.—*Swow*, Com. Pleas, Phila., 3 Nov., 1848, M. S., Sec. 2d, Par. A. D., 450; 1 Ash., 125; 1 Wall, jr., 217, 2d J., 365, P. L. J., 310.

The term "election district" signifies any part of a city or county having fixed boundaries, within which the citizens residing therein must vote.—3 P. L. J., 310; 5 Wright, 403.

§ The law providing for the voting of soldiers away from home in actual service covers the case of municipal elections held at the same time as the general election; hence the soldiers in camp, belonging to Philadelphia, at the time of the election of 1861, had the right to vote for their proper municipal officers, and have their votes counted and returned, and it was the duty of the judges of each ward to meet on the second Tuesday of November, to include the votes so returned in their enumeration.—*Hulseman vs. Rens*, 41 Penn. State R., 396.

The right of a soldier to vote, under the constitution, is confined to the election district where he resided at the time of his entering the military service.—*Chase vs. Miller*, 41 Penn. State R., 403.

be allowed to vote in the election of the city council of the city of Providence, or upon any proposition to impose a tax, or for the expenditure of money in any town or city, unless he shall, within the year next preceding, have paid a tax assessed upon his property therein valued at least at \$134.

SEC. 3. The assessors of each town or city shall annually assess upon every person, whose name shall be registered, a tax of \$1, or such sum as with his other taxes shall amount to \$1, which registry tax shall be paid into the treasury of such town or city, and be applied to the support of public schools therein. But no compulsory process shall issue for the collection of any registry tax: *Provided*, That the registry tax assessed upon any mariner, for any year while he is at sea, shall, upon his application, be remitted; and no person shall be allowed to vote whose registry tax for either of the two years next preceding the time of voting is not paid or remitted, as herein provided.

SEC. 4. No person in the military, naval, or marine, or any other service of the United States, shall be considered as having the required residence by reason of being employed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval station in this State; and no pauper, lunatic, person *non compos mentis*, person under guardianship, or member of the Narragansett tribe of Indians, shall be permitted to be registered or to vote.

Nor shall any person convicted of bribery, or of any crime deemed infamous at common law, be permitted to exercise that privilege, until he be expressly restored thereto by an act of the general assembly.

SEC. 5. Persons residing on lands ceded by this State to the United States shall not be entitled to exercise the privilege of electors.

AMENDMENT: ARTICLE 4. (ADOPTED JUNE 3, 1864.)—Electors of this State who, in time of war, are absent from the State in the actual military service of the United States, being otherwise qualified, shall have a right to vote in all elections in the State for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, and general officers of the State. The general assembly shall have full power to provide, by law, for carrying this article into effect, and until such provision shall be made by law, any such absent elector, on the day of such elections, may deliver a written or printed ballot, with the names of the persons voted thereon, and his Christian and surname, and his voting residence in the State, written at length on the back thereof, to the officer commanding the regiment or company to which he belongs; and all such ballots, certified by such commanding officer to have been given by the elector whose name is written thereon, and returned by such commanding officer to the secretary of state within the time prescribed by law for counting the votes in such election, shall be received and counted with the same effect as if given by such elector in open town, ward, or district meeting; and the clerk of town or city, until otherwise provided by law, shall, within five days after any such election, transmit to the secretary of state a certified list of the names of all such electors on their respective voting list.

SOUTH CAROLINA. (1868.)

ART VIII, SEC. 2. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years and upwards, not laboring under the disabilities named in this constitution, without distinction of race, color, or former condition, who shall be a resident of this State at the time of the adoption of this constitution, or who shall thereafter reside in this State one year, and in the county in which he offers to vote sixty days next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that are now or hereafter may be elected by the people, and upon all questions submitted to the electors at any elections: *Provided*, That no person shall be allowed to vote or hold office who is now, or hereafter may be, disqualified therefor by the Constitution of the United States, until such disqualification shall be removed by the Congress of the United States: *Provided further*, That no person while kept in any almshouse or asylum, or of unsound mind, or confined in public prison, shall be allowed to vote or hold office.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide from time to time for the registration of all electors.

SEC. 4. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have lost his residence by reason of absence while employed in the service of the United States, nor while engaged upon the waters of this State or the United States, or of the high seas, nor while temporarily absent from the State.

SEC. 5. No soldier, seaman, or marine, in the army or navy of the United States, shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of having been stationed therein.

SEC. 8. The general assembly shall never pass any law that will deprive any of the citizens of this State of the right of suffrage, except for treason, murder, robbery, or dueling, whereof the persons shall have been duly tried and convicted.

SEC. 12. No person shall be disfranchised for felony or other crimes committed while such person was a slave.

TENNESSEE. (1834.)

ART. IV, SEC. 1. Every free white man, of the age of 21 years, being a citizen of the United States, and a citizen of the county wherein he may offer his vote six

months next preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the general assembly and other civil officers for the county or district in which he resides: *Provided*, That no person shall be disqualified from voting in any election on account of color, who is now, by the laws of this State, a competent witness in a court of justice against a white man. All free men of color shall be exempt from military duty in time of peace, and also from paying a free poll-tax.

SEC. 2. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage persons who may be convicted of infamous crimes.

AMENDMENT. (1866.) SCHEDULE.—SEC. 9. The qualifications of voters, and the limitations of the elective franchise, may be determined by the general assembly which shall first assemble under the amended constitution.*

VERMONT. (1793.)

PART I, ART. 8. That all elections ought to be free, and without corruption, and that all freemen, having a sufficient evident common interest with, and attachment to, the community, have a right to elect and be elected into office, agreeably to the regulations made in this constitution.

PART II, SEC. 21. Every man of the full age of 21 years, having resided in this State for the space of one whole year next before the election of representatives, and is of a quiet and peaceable behavior, and will take the following oath or affirmation, shall be entitled to all the privileges of a freeman of this State:

"You solemnly swear (or affirm) that whenever you give your vote or suffrage touching any matter that concerns the State of Vermont, you will do it so as in your conscience you shall judge will most conduce to the best good of the same, as established by the constitution, without fear or favor of any man."

AMENDMENT. (1828.)—ART. I. No person who is not already a freeman of this State shall be entitled to exercise the privileges of a freeman, unless he be a natural-born citizen of this or some one of the United States, or until he shall have been naturalized agreeably to the acts of Congress.

WEST VIRGINIA. (1861-'63.)

ART. III, SEC. 1. The white male citizens of the State shall be entitled to vote at all elections held within the election districts in which they respectively reside; but no person who is a minor, or of unsound mind, or a pauper, or who is under conviction of treason, felony, or bribery in an election, or who has not been a resident of the State for one year, and of the county in which he offers to vote for thirty days next preceding such offer, shall be permitted to vote while such disability continues.

* An act to limit the elective franchise was passed June 5, 1865. It restricted the right of voting to those white men (otherwise qualified under the constitution) who were publicly known to have entertained unconditional Union sentiments from the outbreak of the rebellion until that time, and who had not voluntarily given aid to the so-called "Confederate States."

This act was repealed by another, passed May 3, 1866, soon after the adoption of the amendment given in the text, and this was again further amended February 25, 1867. The existing provisions of these acts, so far as they admit or deny the right of persons to vote, are as follows:

SEC. 1. Every male inhabitant of this State, of the age of 21 years, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the county wherein he may offer his vote six months next preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to the privilege of the elective franchise, subject to the following exceptions and disqualifications, to wit:

1. Said voter shall never have borne arms against the government of the United States, for the purpose of aiding the late rebellion, nor have voluntarily given aid, comfort, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to any rebellion against the authority of the United States government, nor aided, countenanced, or encouraged acts of hostility thereto.

2. That said voter shall have never sought or voluntarily accepted any office, civil or military, or attempted to exercise the functions of any office, civil or military, under the authority or pretended authority of the so-called "Confederate States of America," or of any insurrectionary State whatever, hostile or opposed to the authority of the United States government, with the intent and desire to aid said rebellion or insurrectionary authority.

3. That said voter shall never have voluntarily supported any pretended government, power, or authority hostile or inimical to the authority of the United States, by contributions in money or property, by persuasion or influence, or in any other way whatever: *Provided*, That the foregoing restrictions and disqualifications shall not apply to any citizen who may have served in and been honorably discharged from the army or navy of the United States since the 1st day of January, 1862, nor to those who voted in the presidential election in November, 1864, or voted in the election for "ratification or rejection," in February, 1865, or voted in the election held on the 4th of March, of the same year, for governor and members of the legislature, nor to those who have been appointed to any civil or military office by Andrew Johnson, military governor, or William G. Brownlow, governor, of Tennessee, prior to June 5, 1865, all of whom are hereby declared to be qualified voters, upon their complying with the requirements of this act: *Provided*, That this latter clause shall not apply to any commission issued upon any election which may have been held.

[The second and third sections provide for the appointment of a commissioner of registration for each county in the State. He is required to issue certificates of registration to those entitled, upon production of sufficient documentary proofs, and personal evidence of unconditional Union men, and upon the oath of the person making application for registration, setting forth that he has not borne arms against the United States, nor willingly given aid to rebellion. Persons personally known to the commissioner to have always been unconditional Union men, or who may be proved to be such by two such witnesses, are excused from taking the oath. Citizens of Tennessee in the army of the United States are allowed to vote wherever located, and the votes are to be counted as of the counties in which such officers or soldiers might reside.]

AMENDMENT. (1866.)—No person who, since the 1st day of June, 1861, has given or shall give voluntary aid or assistance to the rebellion against the United States, shall be a citizen of this State, or be allowed to vote at any election therein, unless he has volunteered into the military or naval service of the United States, and has been or shall be honorably discharged therefrom.

WISCONSIN. (1848, AS AMENDED.)

ART. III, SEC. 1. Every male person, of the age of 21 years or upward, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in this State for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:*

1. Citizens of the United States.
2. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.
3. Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of Congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.
4. Civilized persons of Indian descent, not members of any tribe: *Provided*, That the legislature may at any time extend by law the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated: but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election.

SEC. 2. No person under guardianship, *non compos mentis*, or insane, shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election, unless restored to civil rights.

SEC. 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 5. No soldier, seaman, or marine in the army or navy of the United States, shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed within the same.

SEC. 6. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and depriving every person who shall make, or become directly or indirectly interested in, any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, from the right to vote at such election.†

ART. XIII, SEC. 2. Any inhabitant of this State who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory, shall forever be disqualified as an elector, and from holding any office under the constitution and laws of this State, and may be punished in such other manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. All persons residing upon Indian lands within any county of the State, and qualified to exercise the right of suffrage under this constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence, for State, United States, or county officers: *Provided*, That no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

Constitutional provisions relating to the limitation of suffrage in States not restored to the right of representation in Congress.

MISSISSIPPI.

CONSTITUTION OF 1832.—ART. III, SEC. 1. Every free white male person of the age of 21 years or upwards, who shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in this State one year next preceding an election, and the last four months within the county, city, or town in which he offers a vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector. And any such qualified elector who may happen to be in any county, city, or town other than that of his residence at the time of an election, or who shall have moved to any county, city, or town within four months preceding the election, from any county, city, or town in which he would have been a qualified elector had he not so removed, may vote for any State or district officer, or member of Congress, for whom he could have voted in the county of his residence, or the county, city, or town from which he may have so removed.

ART. VII, SEC. 4. * * * Laws shall be made to exclude from office and from suffrage those who shall thereafter be convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors. * * *

* The words "any person not having all the qualifications of an elector," in this statute, mean any person disqualified, incapacitated, or disqualified, from any of the causes fixed by law, referring to his condition when his vote is received.—*Byrne vs. State*, 12 Wis., 519.

† The question whether or not a voter had a wager depending upon the result of the election, is a question of mixed law and fact, upon which the inspectors act in a *quasi* judicial capacity, and for an obvious but honest mistake of the law or error of judgment in their decision they are not criminally responsible.—*Byrne vs. State*, 12 Wis., 519.

CONSTITUTION PREPARED IN 1863 AND NOT ADOPTED.—ART. VII, SEC. 2. All male inhabitants of this State, except idiots and insane persons, and Indians not taxed, citizens of the United States, or naturalized, 21 years old and upwards, who have resided in this State six months and in the county one month next preceding the day of election at which said inhabitant offers to vote, and who are duly registered according to the requirements of section three of this article, and who are not disqualified by reason of any crime, are declared to be qualified electors.

SEC. 3. The legislature shall provide, by law, for the registration of all persons entitled to vote at any election, and all persons entitled to register shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have resided in this State six months, and in _____ county one month: that I will faithfully support and obey the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Mississippi, and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same: that I am not disfranchised in any of the provisions of the acts known as the reconstruction acts of the 39th and 40th Congress, and that I admit the political and civil equality of all men: So help me God."

Provided, That if Congress shall at any time remove the disabilities of any person disfranchised in the said reconstruction acts of the said 39th and 40th Congress, (and the legislature of this State shall concur therein,) then so much of this oath, and so much only, as refers to the said reconstruction acts, shall not be required of such person, so pardoned, to entitle him to be registered.

SEC. 6. In time of war, insurrection, or rebellion, the right to vote at such place and in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, shall be enjoyed by all persons otherwise entitled thereto, who may be in the actual military or naval service of the United States or this State, provided said votes be made to apply in the county or precinct wherein they reside.

ART. XII, SEC. 2. The legislature shall pass laws to exclude from office and from suffrage those who shall hereafter be convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors.

TEXAS.

CONSTITUTION OF 1845, AS AMENDED IN 1866.—ART. III, SEC. 1. Every free male person who shall have attained the age of 21 years, and who shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in this State one year next preceding an election, and the last six months within the district, county, city, or town in which he offers to vote, (Indians not taxed, Africans, and descendants of Africans, excepted,) shall be deemed a qualified elector; and should such qualified elector happen to be in any other county situated in the district in which he resides at the time of an election, he shall be permitted to vote for any district officer: *Provided*, That the qualified electors shall be permitted to vote anywhere in the State for State officers: *And provided further*, That no soldier, seaman, or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be entitled to vote at any election created by this constitution.

[The amendments proposed by the constitutional convention of 1867 define the qualifications of voters in two sections, and differently, as will be seen by the following quotations:]

"ART. III, SEC. 1. Every male person who shall have attained the age of 21 years, and who shall be (or who shall have declared his intention to become) a citizen of the United States, or who is, at the time of the acceptance of this constitution by the Congress of the United States, a citizen of Texas, and shall have resided in this State one year next preceding an election, and the last six months within the district or county in which he offers to vote, and is duly registered, (Indians not taxed excepted,) shall be deemed a qualified elector; and should such qualified elector happen to be in any other county situated in the district in which he resides, at the time of an election, he shall be permitted to vote for any district officer: *Provided*, That the qualified elector shall be permitted to vote anywhere in the State for State officers: *And provided further*, That no soldier, seaman, or marine in the army or navy of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at any election created by this constitution."

"ART. VI, SEC. 1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years and upwards, not laboring under the disabilities named in this constitution, without distinction of race, color, or former condition, who shall be a resident of this State at the time of the adoption of this constitution, or who shall thereafter reside in this State one year, and in the county in which he offers to vote sixty days next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that are now, or hereafter may be, elected by the people, and upon all questions submitted to the electors at any election: *Provided*, That no person shall be allowed to vote or hold office who is now, or hereafter may be, disqualified therefor by the Constitution of the United States, until such disqualification shall be removed by the Congress of the United States: *Provided further*, That no person while kept in any asylum, or confined in prison, or who has been convicted of a felony, or who is of unsound mind, shall be allowed to vote or hold office."

VIRGINIA.

CONSTITUTION AS AMENDED IN 1866.—ART. III, SEC. 1. Every white male citizen of the commonwealth of the age of 21 years, who has been a resident of the State for two years, and of the county, city, or town where he offers to vote for twelve months next preceding an election, who has paid all State taxes assessed to him for the preceding year, shall be qualified to vote for members of the general assembly, and all officers elective by the people; but when a citizen of the State removes from one county, city, or town, to another in this State, he shall not, by reason of such change of residence, lose his right to vote in the county, city, or town from which he removes until he shall have acquired the right to vote in the county, city, or town to which he removes: *Provided, however,* That no person shall be allowed to vote who is of unsound mind, a pauper, or who has been convicted of bribery at an election, or of an infamous offense. No person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State, by reason of being stationed therein; but citizens of this State, when in the military service of the United States, shall be permitted to vote, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the general assembly, wherever they may be stationed, the same as if they were within their respective cities, counties, or districts.

CONSTITUTION PREPARED IN 1868, AND NOT YET ADOPTED.—ART. III, SEC. 1. Every male citizen of the United States 21 years old, who shall have been a resident of this State twelve months, and of the county, city, or town in which he shall offer to vote three months next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote upon all questions submitted to the people at such election: *Provided,* That no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine of the United States Army or Navy, shall be considered a resident of this State by reason of being stationed therein: *And provided also,* That the following persons shall be excluded from voting:

1. Idiots and lunatics.
2. Persons convicted of bribery in any election, embezzlement of public funds, treason, or felony.
3. No person who, while a citizen of this State, has, since the adoption of this constitution, fought a duel with a deadly weapon, sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with a deadly weapon, either within or beyond the boundaries of this State, or knowingly conveyed a challenge, or aided or assisted in any manner in fighting a duel, shall be allowed to vote, or hold any office of honor, profit, or trust under this constitution.

Every person who has been a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or who held any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. This clause shall include the following officers: Governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, second auditor, register of the land office, state treasurer, attorney general, sheriffs, sergeant of a city or town, commissioner of the revenue, county surveyors, constables, overseers of the poor, commissioner of the board of public works, judges of the supreme court, judges of the circuit court, judges of the court of hustings, justices of the county courts, mayor, recorder, aldermen, councilmen of the city or town, coroners, escheators, inspectors of tobacco, flour, &c., clerks of the supreme, district, circuit, and county courts, and of the court of hustings, and attorneys for the commonwealth: *Provided,* That the legislature may, by a vote of three-fifths of both houses, remove the disabilities incurred by this clause from any person included therein by a separate vote in each case.

Sec. 2. All elections shall be by ballot, and all persons entitled to vote shall be eligible to any office within the gift of the people, except as restricted in this constitution.

SUMMARY OF CLASSES.

*Of male citizens of the United States, being 21 years of age, whose right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime.**

I.—ON ACCOUNT OF RACE OR COLOR.

Colored persons indirectly described by using the word "white" in the definition of voters—*California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.*

Negroes and mulattoes expressly excluded—*Indiana and Oregon.*

Chinamen expressly excluded—*Oregon.*

* The States of Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia are not included in this summary.

II.—ON ACCOUNT OF RESIDENCE.

Persons residing on lands ceded by the State to the United States—*Massachusetts*,*
Rhode Island.

In State less than three years, being a colored citizen and freeholder to the value of \$200—*New York*.

In State less than two years—*Kentucky*.

In State less than one year—*Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin*.

In State less than six months—*Alabama, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Nevada, New Hampshire, and Oregon*.

In State less than four months—*Minnesota*.

In State less than three months—*Maine and Michigan*.

In county less than six months—*Florida and Tennessee*.

In county less than five months—*New Jersey*.

In county less than four months—*New York*.

In county less than three months—*Alabama*.

In county less than sixty days—*Iowa and South Carolina*.

In county less than thirty days—*Georgia, North Carolina, Ohio, and West Virginia*.

In parish less than ten days—*Louisiana*.

In county or district less than six months—*Maryland and Nevada*.

In county or district less than thirty days—*California*.

In county, city, or town less than one year—*Kentucky*.

In county, city, or town less than sixty days—*Missouri*.

In town or city less than six months—*Rhode Island*.

In township or ward less than thirty days—*Kansas*.

In township or ward less than ten days—*Michigan*.

In town or district less than six months—*Massachusetts*.

In town less than six months—*Connecticut, New Hampshire*.

In township, incorporated village, or ward less than twenty days—*Ohio*.

In district or precinct where they reside less than sixty days—*Kentucky*; less than thirty days—*New York*; less than ten days—*Minnesota and Pennsylvania*.

III.—ON ACCOUNT OF WANTING PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS, OR FOR NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES.

Those who have not paid all taxes which may have been required of them, and which they have had an opportunity of paying within the preceding year—*Georgia*.

Those who have not paid a poll-tax, as law may require—*Nevada*.

Those excused from paying taxes at their own request—*New Hampshire*.

Those who have not paid any State or county tax assessed within two years next preceding, unless by law exempted from taxation—*Massachusetts*.

Those of 22 who have not within two years paid a county tax assessed at least six months before election—*Delaware*.

Those over 22 who have within two years paid a State or county tax, assessed at least ten days before election—*Pennsylvania*.

Those who do not own real estate in the town or city, worth \$134 over and above all incumbrances, &c.; also, those who have not paid a registry tax within either of two preceding years, unless remitted on account of absence at sea—*Rhode Island*.

Colored persons, not owning freeholds during one year next preceding election, worth \$250 over all incumbrances, and on which taxes have been assessed and paid—*New York*.

IV.—ON ACCOUNT OF WANT OF LITERARY QUALIFICATIONS.

Those unable to read an article in the constitution, or any section of the statutes of the State—*Connecticut*.

Those unable to read the constitution in the English language, and write their names, unless prevented by physical disability, or over 60 years of age when the amendment was adopted—*Massachusetts*.

V.—ON ACCOUNT OF CHARACTER OR BEHAVIOR.

Those who do not sustain a good moral character—*Connecticut*.

Those who are not of a quiet and peaceful behavior—*Vermont*.

* By judicial decision, and not by the express terms of the constitution.

† If previously a resident of the State, a man may regain residence as a voter in six months after his return.

‡ Six months of actual, not of constructive, residence.

VI.—ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICE IN THE ARMY OR NAVY.*

No officer, soldier, or marine, in the regular army or navy of the United States, allowed to vote—Missouri.

VII.—ON ACCOUNT OF POVERTY, IDIOCY, OR INSANITY.

Those who are insane—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.

Those who are idiotic—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, and Oregon.

Those "non compos mentis," or of "unsound mind"—Florida, Kansas, Minnesota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Those under guardianship—Florida, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.

Those who are under guardianship as a lunatic, or as a person non compos mentis—Maryland.

Those who are paupers—Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and West Virginia.

Persons supported in an almshouse or asylum—South Carolina.

VIII.—ON ACCOUNT OF NOT TAKING CERTAIN OATHS.†

Those not taking the oath of freemen—Connecticut and Vermont.

Those not taking oaths of loyalty and allegiance prescribed in the constitution—Florida and Missouri.

IX.—OTHER CLASSES DISQUALIFIED FROM VOTING.

Those who have not been citizens ten days before election—New York.

Those disqualified as electors in States from whence they came—Arkansas.

APPENDIX B.

Constitutional provisions of States with reference to a Census as the basis of representation in their legislatures.

ALABAMA. (1867.)

ART. VIII, SEC. 1. The house of representatives shall consist of not more than 100 members, who shall be apportioned by the general assembly among the several counties of the State according to the number of inhabitants in them respectively; and to this end the general assembly shall cause an enumeration of all the inhabitants of the State to be made in 1875, and every ten years thereafter, and shall make an apportionment of the representatives among the several counties at the first regular session after each enumeration, which, when made, shall not be subject to alteration until after the next census shall have been taken: *Provided*, That each county shall be entitled to at least one representative: *And provided further*, That when two or more adjoining counties shall each have a residuum or fraction over and above the ratio then fixed by law, which fractions, when added together, equal or exceed that ratio, in that case the county having the largest fraction shall be entitled to one additional representative.

ARKANSAS. (1868.)

ART. IV, SEC. 8. The general assembly shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of this State in the year 1875, and every tenth year thereafter; and the general assembly elected after each enumeration so made, and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, may re-arrange the senatorial and representative districts, according to the number of inhabitants as ascertained by such enumeration: *Provided*, That there shall be no apportionment other than that made by this constitution until after the enumeration to be made in the year 1875.

* In many of the States the constitution declares that no person shall gain a residence by reason of being stationed on duty, as an officer, soldier, or marine, in the service of the United States. In several instances the courts have decided that persons do not lose their right of voting when thus stationed, if otherwise qualified.

† The election laws of all the States prescribe forms of oaths to be taken where the right of a person to vote is challenged. In the States above mentioned an oath is required as an indispensable preliminary at first voting.

NINTH CENSUS.

CALIFORNIA. (1849.)

ART. IV, SEC. 28. The enumeration of the inhabitants of this State shall be taken under the direction of the legislature in the year 1852 and 1855, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and these enumerations, together with the census that may be taken under the direction of the Congress of the United States, in the year 1850, and every subsequent ten years, shall serve as the basis of representation in both houses of the legislature.

CONNECTICUT.

AMENDMENT 1828, ART. II. [Requires the general assembly to be held in May, 1829 to divide the State into not less than eight nor more than 24 senatorial districts. The districts when established were to remain until the session next following the completion of the next census of the United States; which assembly had power to alter the same if found necessary. This was to be done at each subsequent census of the United States.]

DELAWARE. (1831.)

[No census is required in this State.]

FLORIDA. (1868.)

ART. XIII, SEC. 1. The legislature shall, in the year 1875, and every tenth year thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the inhabitants of the State, and they shall then proceed to apportion the representation among the different counties, giving to each county one representative at large, and one additional to every 1,000 registered voters therein, but no county shall be entitled to more than four representatives.

GEORGIA. (1868.)

ART. III, SEC. 2. [The number of State senators fixed for each county. It further provides as follows:

"If a new county be established, it shall be added to a district which it adjoins and from which the larger portion of its territory is taken. The senatorial districts may be changed by the general assembly, but only at the first session after the publication of each census by the United States government, and their number shall not be increased."

By section 3 the apportionment of representatives among the several counties is fixed, which may be changed after each census of the United States. The constitution of 1798 provided for a census once in seven years, and this custom continued until the revision of 1865.]

ILLINOIS. (1847-'48.)

ART. III, SEC. 8. In the year 1855, and every tenth year thereafter, an enumeration of the inhabitants of this State shall be made in such manner as shall be directed by law; and in the year 1850, and every tenth year thereafter, the census taken by authority of the government of the United States shall be adopted by the general assembly as the enumeration of this State; and the number of senators and representatives shall, at the first regular session holden after the returns herein provided for are made, be apportioned among the several counties or districts to be established by law, according to the number of white inhabitants.

INDIANA. (1851.)

ART. IV, SEC. 4. The general assembly shall, at its second session after the adoption of this constitution, and every sixth year thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the white male inhabitants over the age of 21 years.

IOWA. (1856, as modified in 1868.)

ART. III, SEC. 33. The general assembly shall, in the years 1859, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, and 1875, and every 10 years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the inhabitants of the State.

SEC. 34. The number of senators shall, at the next session following each period of making such enumeration, and the next session following each United States census, be fixed by law, and apportioned among the several counties according to the number of inhabitants in each.

KANSAS. (1859.)

ART. II, SEC. 26. The legislature shall provide for taking an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State at least once in ten years. The first enumeration shall be taken A. D. 1865.

ART. X, SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the first legislature to make an apportionment, based upon the census ordered by the last legislative assembly of the Territory; and a new apportionment shall be made in the year 1866, and every five years thereafter, based upon the census of the preceding year.

KENTUCKY. (1850.)

ART. II, SEC. 6. Representation shall be equal and uniform in this commonwealth, and shall be forever regulated and ascertained by the number of qualified voters therein. In the year 1850, and again in the year 1857, and every eighth year thereafter, an enumeration of all the qualified voters of the State shall be made; and to secure uniformity and equality of representation, the State is hereby laid off into 10 districts.

LOUISIANA. (1868.)

TITLE II, ART. XX. A census of the State, by State authority, shall be taken in the year 1875, and every ten years thereafter. In case of informality, omission, or error in the census returns from any parish or election district, the general assembly may order a new census taken in such parish or election district; but until the State census of 1875, the apportionment of the State shall be made on the basis of the census of the United States for the year 1870.

MAINE. (1820.)

ART. IV, (PART I,) SEC. 2. The legislature which shall first be convened under this constitution shall, on or before the 15th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1821, 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.

MARYLAND. (1867.)

ART. III, SEC. 3. Until the taking and publishing of the next national census, or until the enumeration of the population of this State, under authority thereof, the several counties and the city of Baltimore shall have representation in the house of delegates as follows:

* * * * *

[Sections 4 and 5 provide that as soon as may be after taking and publishing the next national census, or after the enumeration of the population of the State under the authority thereof, a new apportionment of representation in the house of delegates shall be made.]

MASSACHUSETTS. (AMENDMENT 1857.)

ARTS. XXI, XXII. A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year 1857; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town in the year 1865, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters; and in each city said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid residing in each ward of such city. The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of representatives for the periods between the taking of the census.

MICHIGAN. (1850.)

ART. IV, SEC. 4. The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants in the year 1854, and every ten years thereafter; and at the first session after each enumeration so made, and also at the first session after each enumeration by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall re-arrange the senate districts, and apportion anew the representatives among the counties and districts, according to the

number of white inhabitants and civilized persons of Indian descent, not members of any tribe. Each apportionment and the division into representative districts, by any board of supervisors, shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration.

MINNESOTA. (1857-'58.)

ART. IV, SEC. 23. The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of this State in the year 1863, and every tenth year thereafter. At their first session after each enumeration so made, and also at their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall have the power to prescribe the bounds of congressional, senatorial, and representative districts, and to apportion anew the senators and representatives among the several districts, according to the provisions of section second of this article.

MISSISSIPPI. (1832.)

ART. III, SEC. 9. The legislature shall at their first session, and at periods of not less than every four, nor more than every six years, until the year 1845, and thereafter at periods of not less than four, nor more than eight years, cause an enumeration to be made of all the free white inhabitants of this State, and the whole number of representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumeration, be fixed by the legislature, and apportioned among the several counties, cities, or towns entitled to separate representation, according to the number of free white inhabitants in each, and shall not be less than thirty-six, nor more than one hundred: *Provided, however,* That each county shall always be entitled to at least one representative.

CONSTITUTION OF 1868, ART. IV, SEC. 33. The legislature shall provide for the enumeration of the whole number of inhabitants, and of the qualified electors of the State, once in every ten years; and the first enumeration shall be ordered at the first meeting of the legislature under this constitution.

MISSOURI. (1865.)

ART. IV, SEC. 7. Senators and representatives shall be chosen according to the rule of apportionment established in this constitution, until the next decennial census taken by the United States shall have been made, and the result thereof as to this State ascertained, when the apportionment shall be revised and adjusted on the basis of that census. In the year 1876, and every tenth year thereafter, there shall be taken, under the authority of this State, a census of the inhabitants thereof; and after every such census the apportionment of senators and representatives may be based thereon, until the next succeeding national census; after which it may be based upon the national census, until the next succeeding decennial State census, and so on from time to time; the enumerations made by the United States and this State shall be used, as they respectively occur, as the basis of apportionment.

NEBRASKA. (1867.)

ART. II, SEC. 3. The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State in the year 1875, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and at their first session after such enumeration, and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and house of representatives, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, and soldiers and officers of the United States Army and Navy.

NEVADA. (1864.)

ART. XV, SEC. 13. The enumeration of the inhabitants of this State shall be taken under the direction of the legislature, if deemed necessary, in A. D. 1867, A. D. 1875, and every ten years thereafter, and these enumerations, together with the census that may be taken under the direction of the Congress of the United States in A. D. 1870, and every subsequent ten years, shall serve as the basis of representation in both houses of the legislature.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (1792.)

[No census expressly required. An enumeration is implied in Part II, Secs. 9, 10, by which the rights of representation of towns are to be fixed according to the number of male polls of twenty-one years of age, and upwards.]

NEW JERSEY. (1844.)

ART. VI, SEC. 72. The population of the townships in the several counties of the State and of the several wards shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the

United States, until the legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of ascertaining it. [A law was passed, under this authority, March 24, 1855, and a census was taken in that year, and in 1865, under it.]

NEW YORK. (1846.)

ART. III, SEC. 4. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken under the direction of the legislature, in the year 1855, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and the said districts shall be so altered by the legislature at the first session after the return of every enumeration, that each senate district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and persons of color not taxed; and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a senate district except such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more senators.

NORTH CAROLINA. (1868.)

ART. II, SEC. 5. An enumeration of the inhabitants shall be taken under the direction of the general assembly, in the year 1875, and at the end of every ten years thereafter.

OHIO. (1851.)

[No census is required by the constitution. In Article XI, Section 1, the apportionment "is ordered to be made upon the basis of the whole population of the State, as ascertained by the federal census, or in such other mode as the general assembly may direct."]

OREGON. (1857.)

ART. IV, SEC. 5. The legislative assembly shall, in the year 1865, and every ten years after, cause an enumeration to be made of all the white population of the State.

PENNSYLVANIA. (1838.)

[Representation is required to be equalized once in seven years, upon an enumeration of taxable inhabitants, made in such manner as shall be directed by law.—Art. I, Sec. 4; Amendment, Art. XII, (1857,) Sec. 4.]

RHODE ISLAND. (1842.)

[Representation in the house of representatives is established, by Article V, Section 1, on a given ratio. This section further provides that "the general assembly may, after any new census taken by the authority of the United States, or of the State,* reapportion the representation, by altering the ratio."]

SOUTH CAROLINA. (1868.)

ART. II, SEC. 4. The house of representatives shall consist of 124 members, to be apportioned among the several counties according to the number of inhabitants contained in each. An enumeration of the inhabitants, for this purpose, shall be made in 1869, and again in 1875, and shall be made in the course of every tenth year thereafter, in such manner as shall be by law directed; and representatives shall be assigned to the different counties in the above-mentioned proportion, by act of the general assembly, at the session immediately succeeding every enumeration.

SEC. 5. If the enumeration herein directed shall not be made in the course of the year appointed for the purpose, it shall be the duty of the governor to have it effected as soon thereafter as shall be practicable.

TENNESSEE. (1834.)

ART. II, SEC. 4. An enumeration of the qualified voters and an apportionment of the representatives in the general assembly shall be made in the year 1841, and within every subsequent term of ten years.

TEXAS. (1866.)

ART. III, SEC. 28. The legislature shall cause an enumeration to be made every ten years, commencing on the 6th day of February, 1875, of all the inhabitants (including

* The first State census was taken in 1865, under an act passed on the 17th of March of that year.

Indians taxed) of the State, designating particularly the number of qualified electors, and the age, sex, and color of all others, herein following the classification of the United States census; and the whole number of representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumeration, be fixed by the legislature, and apportioned among the several counties, cities, or towns, according to the number of white population in each; and shall not be less than 45 nor more than 90: *Provided*, That there shall be an enumeration and an apportionment made in the year 1870, in the manner here indicated.

VERMONT.

AMENDMENT, (1850,) ART. 23. The legislature shall make a new apportionment of the senators to the several counties, after the taking of each census of the United States, or after a census taken for the purpose of such apportionment, under the authority of this State, regarding the above provisions of this article.*

VIRGINIA. (1864.)

ART. IV, SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the general assembly, in the year 1870, and in every 10th year thereafter, to reapportion representation in the senate and house of delegates among the cities of Norfolk and Richmond, and the several counties, from an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State.

CONSTITUTION PREPARED IN 1868, ART. V, SEC. 4. At the first session of the general assembly after the enumeration of the inhabitants of the State by the United States, a reapportionment of senators and members of the house of delegates, and every 10th year thereafter, shall be made.

WEST VIRGINIA. (1861-'63.)

[A reapportionment to be made after each national census, under Art. IV, Secs. 5, 9.]

WISCONSIN. (1848.)

ART. IV, SEC. 3. The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State, in the year 1855, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and at their first session after such enumeration, and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, and soldiers and officers of the United States army and navy.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

Interval six years.

To be ordered at second session after the adoption of constitution, and every six years after. [1853, 1859, 1865.]—Indiana.

Interval seven years.

Census of taxable inhabitants to be taken once in seven years, in such manner as the law may direct.—Pennsylvania.

Interval eight years.

1857, and every eighth year thereafter.—Kentucky.

Interval ten years.

1841, and every tenth year thereafter.—Tennessee.

1854, and every tenth year thereafter.—Michigan.

1855, and every tenth year thereafter.—Illinois, New York, and Wisconsin.

1852, 1855, and every tenth year thereafter.—California.

1857, census of legal voters, and in 1865, and every tenth year thereafter, a census of the inhabitants.—Massachusetts.

1865, and every tenth year thereafter.—Kansas, Minnesota and Oregon.

1875, and every tenth year thereafter.—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Nebraska, and North Carolina.

* No census has been ordered by law under this authority.

1867, (if deemed necessary,) and in 1875, and every tenth year thereafter.—Nevada.
 1869, 1875, and every tenth year thereafter.—South Carolina.
 1870, 1875, and every tenth year thereafter.—Texas.
 1859, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1875, and every tenth year thereafter.—Iowa.
 1876, and every tenth year thereafter.—Missouri.
 Permitted, but not required, to be taken in every tenth year.—Maryland, New Jersey,
 and Rhode Island.
 Once in ten years, the first to be ordered by legislature.—Mississippi.
 At most once in ten, and at least once in five years.—Maine.

Use of the national census for State representation.

Use only United States census.—Connecticut, Georgia, and West Virginia.
 Use also United States census.—California, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Mis-
 souri, Nebraska, Nevada, and Wisconsin.
 Use also United States census, after 1870.—Arkansas.
 Use United States census of 1870 only.—Louisiana.
 Use United States census, or may use a State census.—Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio,
 Rhode Island, and Vermont.
 No census required.—Delaware and New Hampshire.

Classes included in the representation.

Total population.—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana,
 Massachusetts, Mississippi, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina,
 Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia.
 Total population, excepting aliens and colored persons not taxed.—New York.
 Total population, excepting Indians not taxed, and soldiers and officers in the army
 and navy of the United States.—Nebraska and Wisconsin.
 Total population, excepting foreigners not naturalized and Indians not taxed.—
 Maine.
 White inhabitants.—Illinois, Oregon, and Texas.
 White male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age.—Indiana.
 White inhabitants and civilized persons of Indian descent not belonging to any
 tribe.—Michigan.
 Taxable inhabitants.—Pennsylvania.
 Qualified voters.—Kentucky and Tennessee.

APPENDIX C.

To the Committee of the House of Representatives on the Ninth Census of the United States:

GENTLEMEN: The community or nation is simply the sum total of all its parts, the aggregate life, force, and availability of all the individuals that belong to it. Each member or person is a component element of the whole, and contributes his or her part to its totality. The part thus contributed to that totality varies widely, both in degree and kind. One class are helpless babes, and another are decrepit in age. Both of these classes contribute nothing to the national power or wealth; on the contrary, they are burdens upon it, and the nation has so much less effectiveness in consequence of their presence.

Another class includes those who are fifteen to twenty and sixty to seventy years old. They are generally able, by their earnings, to support themselves, but can do no more; they contribute no surplus to the Commonwealth.

A third class belong to the working period, between twenty and sixty. They are in the full strength of manhood. These do the labor of the world; they contribute the force, the power, and the effectiveness of the nation. They are the sustaining and the contributing class. Their earnings are not only sufficient to support themselves, but to sustain the dependent classes in youth and age, and to create all the capital of the nation. Whatever available energy there is in the nation comes from them.

There are also differences in the health and working power of the people, even of the working age, in their degree of mental force, in their education and intelligence, in their capacity of self-direction, their skill, their methods of employing their personal faculties, their efficiency; all these affect the amount of their contribution to the nation's capital and power, and make them more or less valuable elements of the Commonwealth.

There are varieties of occupation, all of which are necessary for the common good, but which contribute variously to the public wealth.

Some are married and aid in the preparation of the elements of the generation that shall come after, and in securing the permanence of the nation, keeping it full and strong when they shall leave it.

Human force, the energy and action of muscle and brain, are the source and founda-

tion of all the power and wealth of the community. They alone create, accumulate, and administer all the property of the world; all lands, mills, ships, machinery, houses, stores and money are managed by their agency and are useless and worthless without it.

The products of human industry, the property created, the crops raised, the goods manufactured, the effects of commerce in the increased value given to grain, merchandise, &c., by removing them from places where, or changing them from conditions in which they are not wanted or cannot be used, to places and conditions in which they are needed and can be appropriated for the benefit of man—these, which are all done by the agency of human force, bear, in each year, a very large proportion to the value of all the accumulated capital of the nation. All this is mainly, almost entirely, accomplished by the people in the sustaining period, who are between twenty and sixty years old.

As the members of this class, in the productive period of life, beside earning sufficient for their own sustenance and for that of the dependent classes, older and younger than themselves, earn also a surplus, which is added to and forms the whole capital of the world, and as they and they only put capital to use and make it profitable, the power and wealth of the nation are not in proportion to the total numbers of the people, but in the proportion which their creating and sustaining class bears to the whole.

RELATION OF GOVERNMENT TO THE CENSUS.

The government is the concentrated intelligence and will of the nation, the supervising agent to watch over the whole, to hold in its central eye all the component elements, all the individual members of the body politic, their personal interests, and their means of sustenance and of adding to the national wealth and power. With this knowledge of the ground on which it stands, and of the means intrusted to it, the government extends its arm to every part, and protects every element under its control; it lays its plans for the future and provides law for the common good. To fulfill this responsibility for the Commonwealth, to use the national resources for the best advantage of the people individually and collectively, it is necessary for the government to analyze and measure the nation, to learn accurately the ingredients that compose it, and understand clearly the number, force, and value of the people whom it represents.

All civilized nations feel the importance of this self-analysis to determine their own elements, in order, as far as possible, to know their amount of vitality, their amount of force and productive power, the manner in which that power is employed, their degree of culture, and the quantity of comfort and happiness that is enjoyed among them. They have, therefore, from time to time, enumerated their people and ascertained in various degrees of minuteness and accuracy the condition and character of the individuals.

FREQUENCY OF CENSUS.

As, in the progress of time, in the natural law of growth and decay of individuals, there may be changes in the numbers and proportions of the several classes, and an increase or decrease of totality of force, it is necessary that these measurements of the nation, the enumeration of the people, should be repeated at periods of longer or shorter duration, according to the urgency or the desire of the government or country to keep their plans, legislation, and measurements in exact harmony with the means or the measure of the vital forces under their control.

Nations differ in regard to their periods of self-enumeration. The United States, Great Britain, and Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, Sweden, and Norway take their census once in ten years. Denmark, France, and Austria take it once in five years. Most of the German nations and principalities once in three years. Wurtemberg once in twelve years.

SUBJECTS OF INQUIRY.

It is important to make this analysis of nations as minute as possible, to learn, as nearly as may be, the exact measure of all the elements of force in each individual, and know what and how much he has in himself, and can contribute to the sum total of national power and wealth.

As this cannot be done as completely as a chemist analyzes a compound substance, as we cannot learn and make record of all the elements that enter into the nature and condition of individuals, we must make a selection from those that are desirable, and take only such as are possible, and such as best represent the person and best show his worth to himself and to the body politic.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

These matters have been subjects of consideration at all the meetings of the international statistical congress, and at some of them the census, and the manner in which