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## APPENDIX.

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### STANDING RULES AND ORDERS,

FOR CONDUCTING BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

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#### *Touching the duty of the Speaker.*

1. He shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned on the preceding day; shall immediately call the members to order; and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any two members; on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, to wit: "As many as are of opinion that (as the question may be) say Ay;" and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion, say No." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide: those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative. If the Speaker still doubts, or a count be required, the Speaker shall name two members, one from each side, to tell the members in the affirmative, which being reported, he shall then name two others, one from each side, to tell those in the negative, which being also reported, he shall rise, and state the decision to the House.

5. When any motion or proposition is made, the question, "Will the House now consider it?" shall not be put, unless it is demanded by some member, or is deemed necessary by the Speaker.

6. The Speaker shall examine and correct the Journal before it is read. He shall have a general direction of the Hall. He shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

7. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House, in which case they shall be appointed by ballot; and if, upon such ballot, the number required shall not be elected by a majority of the votes given, the House shall proceed to a second ballot, in which a plurality of votes shall prevail; and, in case a greater number than is required to compose or complete a committee shall have an equal number of votes, the House shall proceed to a further ballot or ballots.

8. In all other cases of ballot than for committees, a majority of the votes given shall be necessary to an election ; and where there shall not be such a majority on the first ballot, the ballot shall be repeated until a majority be obtained.

9. In all cases of ballot by the House, the Speaker shall vote : in other cases he shall not vote, unless the House be equally divided, or unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the division equal ; and in case of such equal division, the question shall be lost.

10. In all cases where other than members of the House may be eligible to an office by the election of the House, there shall be a previous nomination.

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

12. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobby, the Speaker (or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House) shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

13. No person, except members of the Senate, their Secretary, Heads of Departments, Treasurer, Comptroller, Register, Auditor, Postmaster General, President's Secretary, Chaplains to Congress, Judges of the United States, Foreign Ministers and their Secretaries, officers who, by name, have received, or shall hereafter receive, the thanks of Congress for their gallantry and good conduct displayed in the service of their country, the Commissioners of the Navy Board, Governor, for the time being, of any State or Territory of the Union, who may attend at the seat of the General Government during the session of Congress, and who may choose to avail himself of such privilege, such gentlemen as have been heads of Departments, or members of either branch of the Legislature, and, at the discretion of the Speaker, persons who belong to such Legislatures of foreign Governments as are in amity with the United States, [and other persons introduced by the Speaker, or by a member of the House, shall be admitted within the Hall of the House of Representatives.\*]

14. Stenographers, wishing to take down the debates, may be admitted by the Speaker, who shall assign such places to them on the floor or elsewhere, to effect their object, as shall not interfere with the convenience of the House.

#### *Order of Business of the Session.*

15. After six days from the commencement of a second or subsequent session of any Congress, all bills, resolutions, and reports, which originated in the House, and at the close of the next preceding session remained undetermined, shall be resumed and acted on in the same manner as if an adjournment had not taken place.

#### *Order of Business of the Day.*

16. As soon as the Journal is read, the Speaker shall call for petitions from the members of each State, and delegates from each Territory, beginning with Maine : and if, on any day, the whole of the States and Territories shall not be called, the Speaker shall begin on the next day

\* Stricken out this session by the House.

where he left off the previous day : Provided, that, after the first thirty days of the session, petitions shall not be received except on the first day of the meeting of the House in each week.

17. The petitions having been presented and disposed of, reports, first from the standing, and then from the select committees, shall be called for and disposed of. Resolutions shall then be called for in the same order, and disposed of by the same rules, which apply to petitions : Provided, that no member shall offer more than one resolution, or one series of resolutions, all relating to the same subject, until all the States and Territories shall have been called. And after one hour shall have been devoted to reports from committees and resolutions, it shall be in order, pending the consideration or discussion thereof, to entertain a motion that the House do now proceed to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table, and to the orders of the day ; which being decided in the affirmative, the Speaker shall dispose of the bills, messages, and communications on his table, and then proceed to call the orders of the day.

18. The business specified in the two preceding rules shall be done at no other part of the day, except by permission of the House.

#### *Local or Private Business.*

19. Friday and Saturday in every week shall be set apart for the consideration of private bills and private business, in preference to any other, unless otherwise determined by a majority of the House.

#### *Of Decorum and Debate.*

20. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat, and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

21. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may call to order ; in which case, the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain ; and the House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate : if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed ; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House ; and, if the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.

22. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the Speaker shall name the member who is first to speak.

23. No member shall speak more than twice to the same question, without leave of the House, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

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

25. Whilst the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the House ; nor, in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse ; nor, whilst a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the chair.

26. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately and particularly interested, or in any case where he was not present when the question was put.

27. Upon a division and count of the House on any question, no member without the bar shall be counted.

28. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put, shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him.

29. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker ; or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud by the Clerk before debated.

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

31. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

32. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely ; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged : and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

33. When a resolution shall be offered, or a motion made, to refer any subject, and different committees shall be proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order :

The Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union ; the Committee of the Whole House ; a standing committee ; a select committee.

34. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order : that, and the motion to lie on the table, shall be decided without debate.

35. The previous question shall be in this form : "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present ; and, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment, and further debate of the main question.

36. On a previous question there shall be no debate.

37. When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted upon again during the session.

38. Any member may call for the division of a question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct, that, one being taken away, the rest may stand entire for the decision of the House : a motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible. But a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment, nor a motion to strike out and insert.

39. Motions and reports may be committed at the pleasure of the House.

40. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

41. When a motion has been once made, and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move

for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or the succeeding day; and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to adjourn.

42. When the reading of a paper is called for, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the House.

43. The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the orders of the day; and no motion on any other business shall be received, without special leave of the House, until the former is disposed of.

44. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate shall be necessary, shall be read to the House, and laid on the table, on a day preceding that in which the same shall be moved, unless the House shall otherwise expressly allow.

45. Petitions, memorials, and other papers, addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place: a brief statement of the contents thereof shall verbally be made by the introducer, and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read, unless where the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order they were read.

46. A proposition requesting information from the President of the United States, or directing it to be furnished by the head of either of the Executive Departments, or by the Postmaster General, or to print an extra number of any document or other matter, excepting messages of the President to both Houses at the commencement of each session of Congress, and the reports and documents connected with or referred to in it, shall lie on the table one day for consideration, unless otherwise ordered by the unanimous consent of the House; and all such propositions shall be taken up for consideration in the order they were presented, immediately after reports are called for from select committees; and when adopted, the Clerk shall cause the same to be delivered.

47. Any fifteen members (including the Speaker, if there be one) shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

48. Upon calls of the House, or in taking the yeas and nays on any question, the names of the members shall be called alphabetically.

49. Any member may excuse himself from serving on any committee at the time of his appointment, if he is then a member of two other committees.

50. No member shall absent himself from the service of the House unless he have leave, or be sick and unable to attend.

51. Upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be called over by the Clerk, and the absentees noted; after which, the names of the absentees shall again be called over, the doors shall then be shut, and those for whom no excuse, or insufficient excuses are made, may, by order of those present, if fifteen in number, be taken into custody as they appear, or may be sent for and taken into custody, wherever to be found, by special messengers to be appointed for that purpose.

52. When a member shall be discharged from custody, and admitted to his seat, the House shall determine whether such discharge shall be with or without paying fees; and, in like manner, whether a delinquent member, taken into custody by a special messenger, shall, or shall not, be liable to defray the expense of such special messenger.

53. A Sergeant-at-Arms shall be appointed, to hold his office during the pleasure of the House, whose duty it shall be to attend the House during its sitting ; to execute the commands of the House from time to time, together with all such process, issued by authority thereof, as shall be directed to him by the Speaker.

54. The fees of the Sergeant-at-Arms shall be, for every arrest, the sum of two dollars ; for each day's custody and releasement, one dollar ; and for travelling expenses for himself or a special messenger, going and returning, one-tenth of a dollar per mile.

55. Twenty-one standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, viz.

- A Committee of Elections,
- A Committee of Ways and Means,
- A Committee of Claims,
- A Committee on Commerce,
- A Committee on the Public Lands,
- A Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads,
- A Committee for the District of Columbia,
- A Committee on the Judiciary,
- A Committee on Revolutionary Claims,
- A Committee on Public Expenditures,
- A Committee on Private Land Claims,
- A Committee on Manufactures,
- A Committee on Agriculture,
- A Committee on Indian Affairs,
- A Committee on Military Affairs,
- A Committee on Naval Affairs,
- A Committee on Foreign Affairs,
- A Committee on the Territories,
- A Committee on Revolutionary Pensions,
- A Committee on Invalid Pensions,
- A Committee on Roads and Canals,
- A Committee of Revisal and Unfinished Business,
- and
- A Committee of Accounts,

To consist of seven members each.

To consist of three members each.

56. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Elections to examine and report upon the certificates of election, or other credentials, of the members returned to serve in this House, and to take into their consideration all such petitions, and other matters touching elections and returns, as shall or may be presented, or come into question, and be referred to them by the House.

57. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Ways and Means to take into consideration all such reports of the Treasury Department, and all such propositions relative to the revenue, as may be referred to them by the House ; to inquire into the state of the public debt or the revenue, and of the expenditure ; and to report, from time to time, their opinion thereon ; to examine into the state of the several public Departments, and particularly into the laws making appropriations of moneys ; and to report whether the moneys have been disbursed conformably with such laws ;

and, also, to report, from time to time, such provisions and arrangements as may be necessary to add to the economy of the Departments, and the accountability of their officers.

In preparing bills of appropriations for other objects, the Committee of Ways and Means shall not include appropriations for carrying into effect treaties made by the United States; and, where an appropriation bill shall be referred to them for their consideration, which contains appropriations for carrying a treaty into effect, and for other objects, they shall propose such amendments as shall prevent appropriations for carrying a treaty into effect being included in the same bill with appropriations for other objects.

58. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Claims to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things touching claims and demands on the United States, as shall be presented, or shall or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions for relief therein as to them shall seem expedient.

59. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Commerce to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things touching the commerce of the United States, as shall be presented, or shall or may come into question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report, from time to time, their opinion thereon.

60. It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Public Lands to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things respecting the lands of the United States, as shall be presented, or shall or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions for relief therein as to them shall seem expedient.

61. It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things touching the post office and post roads, as shall be presented, or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions relative thereto as to them shall seem expedient.

62. It shall be the duty of the Committee for the District of Columbia to take into consideration all such petitions, matters, or things, touching the said District, as shall be presented, or shall come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report their opinion thereon, together with such propositions relative thereto as to them shall seem expedient.

63. It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Judiciary to take into consideration such petitions and matters or things touching judicial proceedings, as shall be presented, or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions relative thereto as to them shall seem expedient.

64. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things touching claims and demands originating in the revolutionary war, or arising therefrom, as shall be presented, or shall or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report their opinion there-

upon, together with such propositions for relief therein as to them shall seem expedient.

65. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Public Expenditures to examine into the state of the several public Departments, and particularly into laws making appropriations of moneys, and to report whether the moneys have been disbursed conformably with such laws; and, also, to report, from time to time, such provisions and arrangements as may be necessary to add to the economy of the Departments, and the accountability of their officers.

66. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Private Land Claims to take into consideration all claims to land which may be referred to them, or shall or may come in question; and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions for relief therein as to them shall seem expedient.

67. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Military Affairs to take into consideration all subjects relating to the military establishment and public defence, which may be referred to them by the House, and to report their opinion thereupon; and, also, to report, from time to time, such measures as may contribute to economy and accountability in the said establishment.

68. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Naval Affairs to take into consideration all matters which concern the naval establishment, and which shall be referred to them by the House, and to report their opinion thereupon; and, also, to report, from time to time, such measures as may contribute to economy and accountability in the said establishment.

69. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to take into consideration all matters which concern the relations of the United States with foreign nations, and which shall be referred to them by the House, and to report their opinion on the same.

70. It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Territories to examine into their legislative, civil, and criminal proceedings, and to devise and report to the House such means as, in their opinion, may be necessary to secure the rights and privileges of residents and non-residents.

71. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions to take into consideration all such matters respecting pensions for services in the revolutionary war, other than invalid pensions, as shall be referred to them by the House.

72. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Invalid Pensions to take into consideration all such matters respecting invalid pensions, as shall be referred to them by the House.

73. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Roads and Canals to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things relating to roads and canals, and the improvement of the navigation of rivers, as shall be presented, or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report thereupon, together with such propositions relative thereto as to them shall seem expedient.

74. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Revisal and Unfinished Business to examine and report what laws have expired, or are near expiring, and require to be revived or further continued; also, to examine and report, from the Journal of the last session, all such matters as were then depending and undetermined.

75. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Accounts to superintend and control the expenditures of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, and to audit and settle all accounts which may be charged thereon ; and, also, to audit the accounts of the members for their travel to and from the seat of Government, and their attendance in the House.

76. Six additional standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the first session in each Congress, whose duty shall continue until the first session of the ensuing Congress.

1. A committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relate to the Department of State ;
2. A committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relate to the Treasury Department ;
3. A committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relate to the Department of War ;
4. A committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relate to the Department of the Navy ;
5. A committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relate to the Post Office ; and
6. A committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relate to the Public Buildings.

To consist of three members each.

77. It shall be the duty of the said committees to examine into the state of the accounts and expenditures respectively submitted to them, and to inquire and report particularly—

Whether the expenditures of the respective Departments are justified by law :

Whether the claims from time to time satisfied and discharged by the respective Departments are supported by sufficient vouchers, establishing their justness both as to their character and amount :

Whether such claims have been discharged out of funds appropriated therefor ; and whether all moneys have been disbursed in conformity with appropriation laws : and

Whether any, and what, provisions are necessary to be adopted, to provide more perfectly for the proper application of the public moneys, and to secure the Government from demands unjust in their character, or extravagant in their amount.

And it shall be, moreover, the duty of the said committees to report, from time to time, whether any, and what, retrenchment can be made in the expenditures of the several Departments, without detriment to the public service ; whether any, and what, abuses at any time exist in the failure to enforce the payment of moneys which may be due to the United States from public defaulters or others ; and to report, from time to time, such provisions and arrangements as may be necessary to add to the economy of the several Departments, and the accountability of their officers.

78. The several standing committees of the House shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

79. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House, without special leave.

80. The Clerk of the House shall take an oath for the true and faithful discharge of the duties of his office, to the best of his knowledge and

abilities, and shall be deemed to continue in office until another be appointed.

81. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to make, and cause to be printed and delivered to each member, at the commencement of every session of Congress, a list of the reports which it is the duty of any officer or Department of the Government to make to Congress; referring to the act or resolution, and page of the volume of the Laws or Journal in which it may be contained; and placing under the name of each officer the list of reports required of him to be made, and the time when the report may be expected.

82. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the House, at the end of each session, to send a printed copy of the Journals thereof to the Executive, and to each branch of the Legislature of every State.

83. All questions of order shall be noted by the Clerk, with the decision, and put together at the end of the Journal of every session.

84. Whenever confidential communications are received from the President of the United States, the House shall be cleared of all persons, except the members, Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Doorkeeper, and so continue during the reading of such communications, and (unless otherwise directed by the House) during all debates and proceedings to be had thereon. And when the Speaker, or any other member, shall inform the House that he has communications to make, which he conceives ought to be kept secret, the House shall, in like manner, be cleared, till the communication be made; the House shall then determine whether the matter communicated requires secrecy or not, and take order accordingly.

85. The Sergeant-at-Arms and the Doorkeeper shall be sworn to keep the secrets of the House.

86. All questions relating to the priority of business to be acted on shall be decided without debate.

### Of Bills.

87. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by an order of the House, on the report of the committee; and, in either case, a committee to prepare the same shall be appointed. In cases of a general nature, one day's notice at least shall be given of the motion to bring in a bill; and every such motion may be committed.

88. Every bill shall receive three several readings in the House previous to its passage; and bills shall be despatched in order as they were introduced, unless where the House direct otherwise; but no bill shall be twice read on the same day, without special order of the House.

89. The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and, if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question.

90. Upon the second reading of a bill, the Speaker shall state it as ready for commitment or engrossment; and, if committed, then a question shall be, whether to a select or standing committee, or to a Committee of the Whole House: if to a Committee of the Whole House, the House shall determine on what day. But, if the bill be ordered to be

engrossed, the House shall appoint the day when it shall be read the third time.

91. Not more than three bills, originating in the House, shall be committed to the same Committee of the Whole ; and such bills shall be analogous in their nature, which analogy shall be determined by the Speaker.

92. After commitment and report thereof to the House, or at any time before its passage, a bill may be recommitted.

93. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair round hand.

94. No amendment by way of *rider* shall be received to any bill on its third reading.

95. When a bill shall pass, it shall be certified by the Clerk, noting the day of its passage at the foot thereof.

*Of Committees of the Whole House.*

96. It shall be a standing order of the day, throughout the session, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

97. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman, to preside in committee, shall be appointed by the Speaker.

98. Upon bills committed to a Committee of the Whole House, the bill shall be first read throughout by the Clerk, and then again read and debated by clauses, leaving the preamble to be last considered ; the body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and so reported to the House. After report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by clauses, before a question to engross it be taken.

99. All amendments made to an original motion in committee shall be incorporated with the motion, and so reported.

100. All amendments made to a report committed to a Committee of the Whole House shall be noted and reported, as in case of bills.

101. All questions, whether in committee or in the House, shall be propounded in the order in which they were moved, except that, in filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

102. No motion or proposition for a tax or charge upon the people shall be discussed the day in which it is made or offered ; and every such proposition shall receive its first discussion in a Committee of the Whole House.

103. No sum or quantum of tax or duty, voted by a Committee of the Whole House, shall be increased in the House until the motion or proposition for such increase shall be first discussed and voted in a Committee of the Whole House ; and so in respect to the time of its continuance.

104. All proceedings touching appropriations of money shall be first discussed in a Committee of the Whole House.

105. The rules of proceedings in the House shall be observed in a Committee of the Whole House, so far as they may be applicable, except

the rule limiting the time of speaking ; but no member shall speak twice to any question, until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

106. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor. Nor shall any rule be suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present. Nor shall the order of business, as established by the rules of the House, be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

107. It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

108. No person shall be permitted to perform divine service in the chamber occupied by the House of Representatives, unless with the consent of the Speaker.

109. The rule for paying witnesses summoned to appear before this House, or either of its committees, shall be as follows: for each day a witness shall attend, the sum of two dollars ; for each mile he shall travel in coming to or going from the place of examination, the sum of ten cents each way ; but nothing shall be paid for travelling home when the witness has been summoned at the place of trial.

110. The Clerk shall, within thirty days after the close of each session of Congress, cause to be completed the printing, and primary distribution to members and delegates, of the Journal of the House, together with an accurate index to the same.

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## JOINT RULES AND ORDERS OF THE TWO HOUSES.

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House, and dissented to in the other, if either House shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour, to be agreed on by their chairman, meet in the conference chamber, and state to each other verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. When a message shall be sent from the Senate to the House of Representatives, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the Doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it may be sent.

3. The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the House of Representatives to the Senate.

4. Messages shall be sent by such persons as a sense of propriety in each House may determine to be proper.

5. While bills are on their passage between the two Houses, they shall be on paper, and under the signature of the Secretary or Clerk of each House respectively.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled on parchment by the Clerk of the House of Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in the one or the

other House, before it shall be presented to the President of the United States.

7. When bills are enrolled, they shall be examined by a joint committee of two from the Senate and two from the House of Representatives, appointed as a standing committee for that purpose, who shall carefully compare the enrolment with the engrossed bills, as passed in the two Houses, and, correcting any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bills, make their report forthwith to the respective Houses.

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

9. After a bill shall have been thus signed in each House, it shall be presented, by the said committee, to the President of the United States, for his approbation, (it being first endorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which House the same originated ; which endorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk [as the case may be] of the House in which the same did originate,) and shall be entered on the Journal of each House. The said committee shall report the day of presentation to the President, which time shall also be carefully entered on the Journal of each House.

10. All orders, resolutions, and votes, which are to be presented to the President of the United States for his approbation, shall also, in the same manner, be previously enrolled, examined, and signed ; and shall be presented in the same manner, and by the same committee, as provided in cases of bills.

11. When the Senate and House of Representatives shall judge it proper to make a joint address to the President, it shall be presented to him in his audience chamber, by the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Speaker and both Houses.

12. When a bill or resolution, which shall have passed in one House, is rejected in the other, notice thereof is to be given to the House in which the same may have passed.

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

14. Each House transmits to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

15. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution is lost.

16. No bill that shall have passed one House shall be sent for concurrence to the other on either of the three last days of the session.

17. No bill or resolution that shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall be presented to the President of the United States for his approbation on the last day of the session.

18. When bills which have passed one House are ordered to be printed in the other, a greater number of copies shall not be printed than may be necessary for the use of the House making the order.

## QUESTIONS OF ORDER DECIDED DURING THE SESSION.

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JANUARY 22, 1834.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the message from the Senate informing the House that the Senate have adhered to their second amendment to the bill (No. 36) entitled "An act making appropriations, in part, for the support of Government for the year 1834."

A motion was made by Mr. Polk that the House do insist on its disagreement to the said amendment, and ask a conference of the Senate on the subject-matter thereof.

A motion was then made by Mr. Foot that the House do recede from its disagreement to the said amendment; which motion the Speaker decided took precedence of that made to insist and ask a conference.

FEBRUARY 11, 1834.

A motion was made by Mr. John Quincy Adams that the House do reconsider the vote of yesterday, referring to the Committee of Ways and Means the memorial of merchants of the city of New York in favor of the warehousing system, against the prompt cash payment of duties, and for the abolition of custom-house fees.

The Speaker decided that this motion would not come up for consideration until Monday next, the day fixed by the rule for the presentation of memorials and petitions.

FEBRUARY 18, 1834.

The previous question was moved by Mr. Muhlenberg;

And, before it was ascertained that the previous question was, or was not, demanded by a majority of the members present,

A call of the House was moved by Mr. Chilton.

The Speaker decided that, after the previous question was moved, and before it was ascertained whether there was a second to the motion, (which, by the rules of the House, required a majority of the members present,) it was not in order to entertain a motion for a call of the House.

From this decision Mr. Chilton took an appeal to the House; and, after debate, Mr. Chilton withdrew his appeal.

Mr. Adams renewed the appeal; and, after further debate, withdrew it.

The appeal was then renewed by Mr. Foster.

And the question was put, Shall the decision of the Speaker stand as the judgment of the House?

And passed in the affirmative.

MAY 12, 1834.

After the list of yeas and nays had been called on a question before the House, and before the decision thereon was pronounced, Mr.

William Allen asked to have his vote taken, having been out of the House when his name was called, attending to his duties as a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs; which committee has leave to sit during the sitting of the House.

The request of Mr. Allen, under the circumstances of his case, was granted by a vote of the House; and his vote is recorded in the list.

MAY 16, 1834.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Mardis on the 14th of January, relative to the selection of banks in which to deposite the public money.

The question recurred on the amendment moved by Mr. Corwin on the 12th of April.

And, after further debate, the hour expired; when

A motion was made by Mr. Plummer that the rule setting apart Friday (this day) for the consideration of private business, be suspended, for the purpose of affording Mr. Galbraith an opportunity of closing his remarks upon the said resolution.

And on the question, Shall the rule be suspended for the purpose aforesaid?

It passed in the affirmative, two-thirds voting therefor.

Mr. Galbraith then resumed his remarks; and having concluded the same,

A motion was made by Mr. Boon that the rule be again suspended, to enable Mr. Stewart, who intimated a wish to do so, to make a motion that the said resolution do lie on the table.

And on the question, Shall the rule be suspended for the purpose aforesaid?

It passed in the affirmative, two-thirds voting therefor.

A motion was then made by Mr. Stewart that the said resolution, and the amendment proposed by Mr. Corwin, do lie on the table.

And, before the question was put thereon, Mr. Stewart withdrew his said motion.

The motion that the said resolution, and the amendment proposed by Mr. Corwin, do lie on the table, was then renewed by Mr. Moore; and an inquiry was made whether the motion of Mr. Moore could be received without again suspending the rule.

The Speaker (Mr. Hubbard acting) decided that the suspension of the rule was for the purpose of receiving a motion to lay the resolution on the table, and to come to a decision on that motion, and it was immaterial by whom the motion might be made; and that the motion made by Mr. Moore would, therefore, be entertained.

From this decision Mr. John Quincy Adams appealed to the House, on the ground that the motion was to suspend the rule for the purpose of enabling Mr. Stewart to move that the resolution do lie on the table, and that Mr. Stewart having made his said motion, and withdrawn it, it was necessary that the rule should be again suspended before the said motion could be renewed by any other member.

And, after debate on the appeal,  
Mr. Moore withdrew his motion that the said resolution and amendment do lie on the table.

An inquiry was then made of the Chair, whether the withdrawal of the motion that the said resolution do lie on the table, set aside the question on the appeal made by Mr. John Quincy Adams.

The Speaker decided that the appeal did not fall by the withdrawal of the motion that the resolution do lie on the table, and that the question on the appeal was the question then pending before the House.

And the question was then put on the appeal moved by Mr. John Quincy Adams, viz. Shall the decision of the Speaker stand as the judgment of the House?

And passed in the affirmative.

MAY 22, 1834.

A motion was made by Mr. Clayton that the House do adjourn.

And the question being put,  
It was decided in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Miller that the further consideration of the subject-matter before the House be postponed until Tuesday, the 27th instant.

And, after debate thereon, and the yeas and nays being demanded,  
Mr. Miller withdrew the said motion,  
And thereupon moved that the said report do lie on the table.  
And the yeas and nays being again demanded on the question,  
Mr. Miller also withdrew that motion: whereupon,  
It being half past four o'clock P. M.

Mr. McKinley moved that the House do adjourn; when

An inquiry was made of the Chair, whether that motion was in order, as no question had been put or decided since the House had voted on a motion to adjourn.

The Speaker (Mr. Hubbard officiating) decided that the motion was in order, and would be entertained, debate having taken place on a motion to postpone subsequent to the decision of the question on the motion made by Mr. Clayton to adjourn; in which decision the House acquiesced.

And the question was then put, Will the House adjourn?

And passed in the affirmative.

JUNE 10, 1834.

The previous question having been moved, and sustained by a majority of the House,

Mr. Marshall called for the reading of that portion of the report of the Committee of Elections which contains a statement of the votes.

The Speaker decided that, under the 36th rule, which declares that "on a previous question there shall be no debate," the reading of the portion of the report called for would not be in order, as it was in the nature of an argument, which, at this stage of the proceeding, was forbidden.

From this decision Mr. Marshall took an appeal to the House, on the ground that it was in order at this stage of the proceeding to call for the reading of any paper connected with the matter in hearing.

And on the question, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?

It passed in the affirmative.

JUNE 27, 1834.

The bill from the Senate, (No. 203,) entitled "An act for the benefit of the City of Washington," having been read the third time, and passed by yeas and nays,

The Speaker rose, and suggested to the House that doubts were entertained by many members, whether the said bill had been, *by a vote of the House*, ordered to be read a third time; that these doubts had been informally communicated to him; that, according to his recollection of the proceedings in a former part of the day, a vote of the House had been taken, whereby the bill was ordered to be read a third time, but that the Clerk, upon examination of his minutes, did not find an entry of the fact. Under these circumstances, the Speaker wished the House to decide whether the bill should be considered passed or not: and thereupon,

A motion was made by Mr. John Quincy Adams that the House do reconsider the vote on the passage of said bill; which motion to reconsider being agreed to,

The question was put, Shall the bill be read a third time?

And passed in the affirmative.

The said bill was then again read the third time.

And on the question, Shall it pass?

It passed in the affirmative.

JUNE 28, 1834.

A motion was made by Mr. Speight that the House do come to the following resolution, viz.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this House be presented to the honorable Andrew Stevenson, late Speaker, for the firmness, dignity, skill, and impartiality with which he filled the office of Speaker during the present session.

The resolution being read, an inquiry was made of the Chair whether it could be received and entertained at this state of the business of the day, without a suspension of the rules prescribing the order of business.

The Speaker (Mr. Bell) decided that, in an analogous case which occurred on the 3d of March, 1829, the House had decided that a resolution, of similar import, did not come within the rules prescribing the order of business, and that, in accordance with the decision then made, the present resolution would be received and entertained.

**ERRATUM.**

In the list of Yeas and Nays, page 687, for "Jonathan Slade," read Jonathan Sloane.