

consin claim. At the general election in August, in Boone county, Illinois, the question of attachment to Wisconsin came up, with the result that of four hundred and ninety-six votes all but one were in the affirmative.

August 13 Governor Doty issued a proclamation, on his own responsibility, calling on all the people within the "ancient limits of Wisconsin," to vote, the fourth Monday in September, on the question of forming a state government. In the recognized limits of the Territory, however, but a small proportion of the inhabitants paid any attention to the proclamation, and of those three-fourths were against the proposition.

Not at all abashed by the manner in which his proclamation had been ignored, the governor again solicited the legislature to call for a popular vote on the constitution question; with, of course, an invitation to the people of northern Illinois to join. But the legislature declined and the governor, again of his own motion, issued another proclamation — August 23, 1843 — of the same import as that of the previous year. Less attention was paid to the matter, however, than in 1842, only one-eighth of the citizens caring to record their sentiments and nearly all of those voting "nay."

December 4, 1843, in a message covering all of the boundary troubles, Governor Doty once more called legislative attention to the claim of Wisconsin to the sixty-one-mile-wide strip through northern Illinois. The special committee to whom the matter was referred found, among other things, that congress had, in fixing the northern boundary of Illinois at 42° 30', violated the compact of 1787. The report of the committee on this branch of the subject is elaborate and convincing.

The warlike address to congress accompanying the report, both of which were adopted, contains this phrase: "Had we formed a constitution and state government, and extended our jurisdiction over all the territory appropriated by the ordinance to the fifth state, though it might have involved us in a conflict with Illinois * * * no one could truly say we had done more than exercise our lawful rights in a lawful manner."