

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE OFFICERS

OF THE

N. J. STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

For the Year 1864.

New Jersey State Library

JERSEY CITY:

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1865.

MANAGER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency, Joel Parker, Governor of the State of New Jersey.

In obedience to the law, which calls for it, the Board or Managers of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, respectfully present their annual report.

At the various visitations, made by the managers and their committees from time to time, during the year, everything has been found in proper order.

With the blessing of Providence on the unwearied care and faithful labors of the superintendent and steward, and their efficient aids, the general health of the numerous inmates of the asylum has been good throughout the year. While more than the usual number of deaths has occurred among the patients of the institution, from chronic exhaustion and other causes, it is gratifying to know that no epidemic disease has spread within its walls.

The accustomed regularity and good order which have always characterized the management of the institution, are still a prominent feature, and bear strong testimony in favor of those who are more immediately concerned in its direction and control, and inspire new confidence in their faithfulness and skill.

On the first day of January, 1864, there were three hundred and twenty-six patients in the asylum. The number admitted during the year was one hundred and sixty-five, making the whole number under treatment during that period, four hundred and ninety-one. Of these, sixty-two were discharged recovered, forty-four improved, fifteen unimproved, and thirty-seven died; leaving in the institution on the first day of January, 1865, three hundred and thirty-three patients.

The proportion of incurable cases increases, as patients of this class are seldom removed. In some instances the removal has not taken place even when requested. The result of this must be the decrease of hopeful cases and of private patients, and a necessity for increased expenditure on the part of the State, as the income from private patients diminishes. It will be a matter of regret if this process should ultimately exclude private patients, and thus deny to a large and interesting class the benefits of the institution, and cut off an important part of its support. Such a result was not anticipated when the institution was organized.

The annual appraisement of the personal property of the institution has just been made, and amounts to the sum of thirty-six thou-

sand, one hundred and seventy-three dollars and ninety-seven cents; being an increase from that of last year of two thousand nine hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty-three cents. This difference does not indicate an increase of the amount of personal property during the year, but as an augmentation of its value.

The balance in the treasury on the first day of January, 1864, was one hundred and one dollars and seventy-nine cents. The receipts during the year amount to the sum of sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-three dollars and five cents. The payments of the year amount to sixty-nine thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars and nineteen cents, leaving a balance due the treasurer of two hundred and seventeen dollars and thirty-five cents on the first day of January, 1865.

The greatly increased prices of all provisions and supplies necessary for the institution, created the apprehension, soon after the beginning of the year, that its expenditures would much exceed its receipts. But the economy and excellent management of the officers of the asylum, have brought us through the year without incurring much debt. It should, however, be stated here, that there is not on hand so large a supply of fuel and other stores as is usual at this period of the year. The deficit in the article of fuel alone, compared with the supply usual at the close of the year, is not less than three thousand dollars. To meet this deficiency, to make the ordinary and necessary repairs, and to carry on the institution successfully to the first of January, 1866, will require at the present prices, according to careful estimates, the sum of ten thousand dollars in addition to the present income.

Your Excellency's special attention is called to that part of the Superintendent's report which refers to this subject. The managers have at all times been cautious to recommend no appropriations but such as were really necessary for the proper support and good management of the institution. They had hoped that the arrangements of the last year would meet all contingencies. But the great advance in the prices of everything coming into the account of the asylum, has outstripped all ordinary calculation. In this emergency they respectfully recommend the appropriation of the sum of ten thousand dollars, to supply the deficiency in fuel and other stores, make necessary repairs, and meet the demands of the coming year.

The healthfulness and economy of unfermented bread having been fully tested in the institution, the managers some time since authorized the procuring of the apparatus and fixtures necessary for making it on the premises. This arrangement has been finished during the year, by the appropriation made for the purpose at the last session of the Legislature. It has been found to promote the convenience, health, and comfort of the institution. To make it complete some additional fixtures were necessary, as will be seen from the Superintendent's report.

It was stated in the Superintendent's report for 1864, that a legacy of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) had been left to the asylum by the late Mrs. Commodore Reed, of Philadelphia, to be expended for the

purposes of the institution, under the advice and direction of Miss D. L. Dix. From this legacy, after the deduction of National and State taxes, the sum of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven dollars and sixty cents (\$1,887.60) was realized. An application was made to Miss Dix for her advice in the disposition of the fund. A letter was accordingly received from her expressing her judgment in the case, and advising that the legacy be appropriated as follows, viz.: "Thirteen hundred dollars (\$1,300) to pay for the organ, which has been found so useful in the chapel services; five hundred dollars (\$500) to be put at interest, and the interest annually accruing to be expended in the purchase of pictures or music, or musical instruments, for the pleasure and benefit of the patients; and the balance, eighty-seven dollars and sixty cents (\$87.60), to be expended in fitting up the old chapel for such purposes as may conduce to the pleasure and recreation of the inmates of the wards."

These views of Miss Dix, as expressed in her letter, the Board of Managers resolved to carry out in the disposition of Mrs. Commodore Reed's generous legacy.

The reports of the superintendent, steward, and treasurer, carefully prepared and submitted herewith, will show more fully the general operations and condition of the asylum.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER WURTS,
PHINEAS B. KENNEDY,
THOMAS J. STRYKER,
RICHARD T. HAINES,
SAMUEL M. HAMILL,
JOHN H. PHILLIPS,
GEORGE F. FORT,
CALEB S. GREEN,
WILLIAM ELMER,
GARRET S. CANNON,

Managers.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TRENTON, December 30th, 1864.

DEAR SIR,—Below please receive an abstract of my accounts as Treasurer of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum for the fiscal year ending December 30th, 1864:

Dr.

1864. Jan. 1. Balance in treasurer's hands.....	\$101 79
Oct. 19. By amount received from State of New Jersey, four quarters.....	12,459 12
Dec. 28. Received from revenue account of Asylum.....	56,663 93
“ “ Balance due the treasurer.....	217 35
	<hr/>
	\$69,442 19

Cr.

Dec. 28, By amount paid Caleb Sager, steward's orders.....	\$69,442 19
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Respectfully submitted by

JASPER S. SCUDDER,
Treasurer, &c.

HON. JOEL PARKER,
Governor.

The New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum in account with J. S. Scudder, Treasurer, from December 28, 1863, to December 26, 1864.

Dr.	Cr.
<i>Amount paid for sundry accounts.</i>	
Clothing.....	\$6,041 49
Books and stationery.....	102 76
Funeral expenses.....	650 48
Freight.....	268 88
Sundry.....	547 36
Feed.....	1,352 31
Groceries.....	4,974 35
Harness.....	27 51
Light.....	1,169 20
Newspapers.....	29 00
Petty current expenses.....	397 12
Straw.....	332 36
Wages.....	12,170 24
Farm and garden.....	913 37
Provision.....	19,505 08
Fuel.....	8,000 30
Fixture.....	921 00
Incidental.....	865 64
Medical.....	516 38
Postage.....	161 84
Flour.....	5,603 59
Smith and wheelwright.....	498 92
Furniture.....	1,145 32
Repairs.....	2,040 66
Fruit.....	757 85
Refunding.....	454 18
	<u>\$69,442 19</u>
1864.	
Dec. 26. To balance.....	217 35
	<u>\$69,442 19</u>

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Managers.

CALEB SAGER,
Steward.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Asylum:

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the law for organizing the Asylum, the superintendent submits his annual report:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in the asylum December 31st, 1863.....	162	164	326
" received since, to January 1st, 1865.....	65	100	165
" under treatment during the year,.....	227	260	491
" discharged recovered during the year..	30	32	62
" " improved " " ..	22	22	44
" " stationary " " ..	6	9	15
" " died " " ..	21	16	37

Total discharged and died..... 79 79 158

Patients remaining December 31st, 1865..... 148 185 333

	County.	Private.	Total.
Of this number there are.....	259	74	333

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Whole number of cases received and treated from opening of asylum, May 15th, 1848, to December 31st, 1864, inclusive.....	1147	1258	2405

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients discharged recovered.....	468	503	971
" " improved.....	299	378	677
" " unimproved and stationary..	39	40	79
" escaped.....	6	1	7
" not insane.....	1	..	1
" died.....	186	151	337

Total discharged and died..... 999 1073 2072

Remaining December 31st, 1864..... 148 185 333

Total discharged and remaining..... 1147 1258 2405

GENERAL RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

The number of patients in the asylum at the close of the last year, Dec. 31st, 1863, was three hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and sixty-two men, and one hundred and sixty-four women.

The number received since, to December 31st, 1864 inclusive, was one hundred and sixty-five; sixty-five men and one hundred women.

The number of cases under treatment during the year was four hundred and ninety-one; of this number sixty-two have been discharged as recovered, forty-four as improved, fifteen as stationary, and thirty-seven have died, leaving under care at the close of the year three hundred and thirty-three; of whom one hundred and forty-eight are men, and one hundred and eighty-five are women.

Death occurred in fifteen cases from general or chronic exhaustion of the vital forces, in three from general paralysis, in two from strangulation of food (one of whom being afflicted by general paralysis and therefore more liable to such accident), in one from bilious fever, in eight from exhaustion of acute mania, in four from epilepsy, in one from consumption, in two from congestion of lungs, and in one from obscure disease of the brain.

Though the number of deaths during the year was quite large it will be perceived by reference to the causes assigned, that they occurred without the presence of any disease of an epidemic character.

With slight exception during the heat of summer the general health of the household has been good and it is at this time.

The demand for room in the institution has been very great during the whole year, but especially so on the side occupied by the women, the number of whom has been disproportionately large. This has been a source of much embarrassment as the accommodations in the building are equal for the two sexes.

The authorities of several of the counties have, however, at our request, promptly removed cases of long standing who were harmless and not likely to be benefitted by further residence here, or we should have been compelled to refuse admission to many necessitous cases for want of room. In this connection and at this time, it may be proper to suggest that the judges who send the poor and indigent classes, could aid the institution and promote the welfare of the insane in the State by exercising an increased degree of discrimination in regard to the character and duration of the mental disorder in those sent.

Where the disease is mild in its general character, and of so long standing as to have resulted in dementia or loss of mind and is therefore quite incurable, it is a fair question for them to consider, whether in view of these facts and the crowded state of the institution, the order for admission should not be withheld.

Another matter of importance in reference to the action of judges in sending the indigent insane, or those who possess moderate means. The law authorizing the support of this class at the expense of the counties is most wise and humane, as it secures early care in the institution after their attack, and is also intended to save their little

property for their use after recovery, thus preventing the pauperism of themselves and families. The action or abuse to which I would call attention consists in the sending of individuals to the institution under the provisions of this law who are not regarded by the chosen freeholders of the counties as proper subjects for its benefit, the evidence being that their friends are required to refund the amount charged to the counties for their support.

If individuals are really indigent as the law describes, they should be allowed to enjoy the benefits of the institution free of charge as the law contemplates; if they are not, they should be sent by friends on the usual terms at which private patients are received. In the former case an injustice is practiced upon the individual, in the latter upon the institution, and in both upon the State, which assists the counties to the extent of one dollar per week toward the support of all who are thus sent.

The proper observance of the provisions of this law would operate usefully; also, by preventing the admission of a large number of harmless and hopeless cases whose friends are quite willing to have them transferred to the asylum, provided the cost of their support to themselves is less than it would be at home. They do not seem to reflect that the valuable room of the institution is taken by this class to the exclusion of other more necessitous cases.

Again, in regard to the number of persons to be received by the institution it should be understood that its usefulness is not in proportion to the number who may be crowded into it, but to the number who can be properly accommodated, having reference to the due separation and classification of all.

Should it become the policy of the state at a future day, to provide asylum care for all the insane within its boundaries, we shall gladly receive and retain the number assigned to us, but while the provision in buildings for their care is far short of the extent required for all; wisdom and humanity alike dictate that judicious selection should be made among those to be received and retained here.

In the meantime, however, it is exceedingly necessary that township and county authorities do what they can to relieve the institution from the care of those not likely to be specially benefitted, and who may be safely provided for elsewhere by some additions to the facilities usually possessed by the almshouses of the State.

By carrying out this plan the institution may continue to receive all recent and curable cases and all those who would be dangerous to themselves or others if allowed to go at large, while the necessity for immediate action by the State in providing additional buildings would be obviated.

Operations on the farm and in the garden have been conducted as heretofore, though the quality and extent of certain productions were somewhat injured and diminished by the prevailing drought of summer. This was particularly the case in reference to the potato crop which is one of much value and importance when fully successful.

As usual a considerable number of the male patients have been agreeably and usefully employed in these operations and in other

work about the building and grounds; while a still larger number of females have engaged in useful employments on their side of the house.

Nothing of unusual or peculiar interest has occurred during the last year in the character of the case received, except, perhaps, a larger proportion than have generally been admitted of extreme cases of melancholy and religious despair. This class of cases give us much anxiety as they are inclined to refuse food, to take little rest either day or night, to maintain the upright posture so much of the time as to exhaust their strength and in many cases are disposed to suicide. As a reward for our efforts in their behalf, however, several of the cases have been restored or so far relieved as to again enjoy their accustomed tranquility of mind.

Notwithstanding the advance in the rate of charges for the support of the poor and indigent, amounting to about twenty-five per cent., authorized by the last and previous legislatures, the income of the institution from these sources has been insufficient, although great caution in expenditure and in the use of supplies has been practiced.

This will not be considered as a remarkable occurrence, however, when it is remembered that the price of many of the leading articles consumed, as fuel, flour, butter, coffee, meats, eggs, &c., have advanced beyond all comparison with the advance in charges described, and with a prospect of still higher rates in regard to some of the chief articles.

Though the subjoined statement of the steward shows but a slight overdraft on the treasurer, it should be stated that but a partial supply of fuel for the current year has been procured, and that expenditures for the repairs of the building and fixtures and in refurnishing have been deferred as far as possible during the past year; hence the needed expenditure on these objects will be larger than usual during the year to come.

I may also state that it has been found necessary to procure a steam boiler for the special purpose of driving the machinery connected with the bakery, the steam from the boiler-house, six hundred feet distant not being supplied under sufficient pressure after the cold weather comes on to answer the purpose.

For these various objects it is estimated that to cover the deficiencies of the past, and to meet the prospective wants of the coming year an extra appropriation of ten thousand dollars will be required, viz: five thousand five hundred for fuel and lights, four thousand for repairs and renewal of fixtures and furniture, and five hundred for steam boiler for bakery, the latter having been procured as a necessary aid to the successful working of machinery.

It may be added in this connection that the new process of bread-making referred to in my last report and for the establishment of which an appropriation was made has been in successful operation since July last, and has fully met our expectations in regard to its utility.

By the aid of the steam boiler alluded to, giving increased power, and the enlargement of the oven, just accomplished, we shall be able

in future to bake a barrel of flour at once, or double the quantity heretofore done. This increased capacity in fixtures will add much to the convenience and economy of the process.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

By the clergymen of Trenton and the vicinity, with occasional aid from others from abroad, our chapel services have been conducted during the year, to all of whom we would return the expression of our obligation and thanks.

From John Headden, Esq., of Hudson City, we have received sixty-three 23-100 dollars, to be applied to some purposes connected with the entertainment of the patients. It was accordingly applied to assist in paying for piano procured as an article of furniture and use in the "Amusement Room" for patients of both sexes—additional sums to meet the purchase price of this instrument, for scenery and the fittings and furniture for this room are still desired and invited. Investments in this fund are sure to pay large dividends in health, happiness and contentment, to the members of our household.

From Miss D. L. Dix we have received several prints and other articles for the embellishment of parts of the building; also, as heretofore, the continued expression of sympathy and interest in the welfare and progress of the institution, notwithstanding the engrossment of her time and thoughts in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers of the national army.

From the American Bible Society, through R. T. Haines, Esq., of Elizabeth, we have received four bibles, nine testaments and psalms, and fourteen small testaments.

From A. D. Bache, Esq., Superintendent of the Coast Survey, one copy of his large Illustrated Report for the year 1862.

From the publishers of the following daily and weekly newspapers we have received gratuitous copies, viz:

Daily True American, Trenton, N. J.
Daily and Weekly Monitor, Trenton, N. J.
Daily Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa.
National Standard, Salem, N. J.
Somerset Messenger, Somerville, N. J.
People's Beacon, Lambertville, N. J.
Herald and Inquirer and
Monmouth Democrat, Freehold, N. J.
Dollar Newspaper, Burlington, N. J.
Jerseyman, Morristown, N. J.
New Jersey Herald, Newton, N. J.
The Intelligencer, Belvidere, N. J.
Mount Holly Herald and
Mount Holly Mirror, Mt. Holly, N. J.,
Of each two copies.

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CONCLUSION.

From the resident officers and many faithful attendants and assistants I have received the most cordial co-operation and support.

We have been called to part with the valued services of Mrs. Minerva Powers, who died during the year. She had held the place of housekeeper from the opening of the institution until her death, and her duties were ever performed in an obliging and conscientious manner.

To the members of the board of Managers I am under increasing obligation for their interest in the success of the institution and for their aid and sympathy in the management of its affairs.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. BUTTOLPH.

New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, }
Trenton, January 2, 1865. }

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

PRIVATE PATIENTS,*

Or those supported by themselves or their friends, are admitted to the asylum when there are vacancies, on their complying with the directions and forms contained in chapters nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of the by-laws of the institution which are in substance as follows:

That patients of all classes be made perfectly clean and free from any contagious or infectious disease; that they be provided with suitable clothing, and sufficient in quantity for one or more changes; that a written history of patients be sent with them, or that they be accompanied by a person capable of giving such information; that a "request for their admission" be made by some friend; that a "certificate of insanity," by one respectable physician, be brought with the patient; and lastly, that a bond, with satisfactory sureties, be given for the payment of their expenses, such payment being made quarterly in advance, and for their removal when discharged.

The forms of "request for admission," "certificate of insanity," and "bond for support," &c., are as follows:

FORM OF REQUEST.

To the Superintendent of the N. J. State Lunatic Asylum:

The undersigned, of the township of _____, in the county of _____, is desirous of placing in the State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton, and hereby requests the admission therein of _____, a resident of the township of _____, in the county of _____, who is aged _____ years, and has been [here state what the occupation, profession or business of the person has been]. He (or she) is a native of _____ in the state of _____, and is [here state what the relationship or circumstances of connection may be] of the undersigned.

[Then should follow a written history of the case, stating the alleged cause of insanity, when it commenced, and all the particulars of the case.]

Dated _____, 18 .

* Application for admission of patients, if made by letter, should be addressed to the Superintendent.

LUNATIC ASYLUM REPORT.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY.

I, A B, physician of the township of ———, in the county of ———, do certify that I have examined into, or am acquainted with the state of health and mental condition of C D. of the township of ———, in the county of ———, and that he is, in my opinion, insane, and a fit subject to be sent to the State Lunatic Asylum.

Signed, A B.

Dated ———, 18 ———.
[The law requiring the certificates of two physicians, under oath, was repealed by supplement of March 1, 1850.]

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we ———, of the township of ———, in the county of ———, are held and firmly bound unto ———, treasurer of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, and his successors in office, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this ——— day of ———, 18 ———.

Whereas ———, of the township of ———, in the county of ———, a lunatic, has been admitted a boarder in the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton: Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is, that if the said obligator shall pay to the said treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum of ——— dollars and ——— cents per week, for the board of said lunatic, so long as ——— shall continue a boarder in said Asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by ——— requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for ——— suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for ——— by the steward of the asylum, and shall remove ——— from the asylum whenever the room occupied by ——— shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or in the opinion of the superintendent, to be received into said asylum; and if ——— should be removed at the request of ——— before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then if such obligators shall pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless ——— should sooner be cured, and if they shall also pay, not exceeding fifty dollars for all damages ——— may do to the furniture or other property of the asylum, and for reasonable charges in case of death; such payment for board and clothing to be made quarterly, in advance, from date of admission, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill, from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Signed and sealed in presence of,

LUNATIC ASYLUM REPORT.

FORM OF ORDER, ETC., FOR JUDGES.

I, A B, one of the judges of the court of common pleas, of the county of ——— and State of New Jersey, do hereby report, that application has been made to me in behalf of C D, a resident of the township of ——— in said county, alleged to be insane (and in indigent circumstances, or a pauper, as the case may be), and that pursuant to the act of the legislature in such case made and provided, I have called before me Dr. ———, a respectable physician, and other credible witnesses, to wit (state their names), and having examined them, and fully investigated the case, and not deeming it necessary to call a jury, I do hereby decide and certify that satisfactory proof has been adduced before me, showing the said C D to be an insane person, and that ——— has not sufficient estate or means to support ——— under said visitation of insanity.

Given under my hand at ———, in the county and State aforesaid, this ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ———.

A. B.

——— county, ss.—I, A B, being duly sworn according to law, do certify and declare that I have examined into the state of health and mental condition of C D, of the township of ———, of said county of ———, and that I am of opinion that ——— is insane.

A B, Physician.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

A B, Judge, &c.

Endorse on certificate—"Approved"—A B and C D, chosen freeholders of the township of ———, and county of ———.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, {
——— county. }

I, A B, clerk of the county of ———, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the report and certificate of ———, one of the judges of the court of common pleas of said county, in the case of ———, and also of the certificate of Dr. ———, thereto appended, as filed in my office, that the foregoing is a true copy of the endorsement thereon, and that A B and C D, whose names are signed to the said endorsement of approval, are members of the board of chosen freeholders of said township, in said county, and that said signatures are in their proper handwriting.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, at ———, this ——— day of ——— A. D. 18—.

[L. s.]

A B, Clerk.

JOINT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

To the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

The Joint Committee on the New Jersey Lunatic Asylum, beg leave to report, that in conformity with their duty they have visited that Institution, and examined the accounts, the condition and management of the same.

The accounts, as transmitted to the legislature, is believed by the committee to be correct.

The condition of the Institution is sufficient testimony to the able management and untiring devotion of those to whose supervision it is entrusted.

In view of the greatly increased prices of every article of consumption, the amount of money annually received, and the expenditure of the same, assures the committee that the rigid economy there practiced is highly creditable to those entrusted with its control.

Your committee would recommend an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to meet the deficiency of the past year, to provide for the present, and for the purpose of making repairs necessary for the protection of the property, and the comfort and convenience of the inmates.

The committee would call your attention to the crowded condition of the asylum, the number of patients now filling it to its utmost capacity, rendering it necessary at no far distant period to provide for this steadily increasing inconvenience.

The attention of the committee being directed to the fact that many patients laboring under insanity of many years standing, cases pronounced incurable are admitted, not for the purpose of effecting a cure, but to relieve those having the care or charge of such insane persons from the trouble and burthen incident thereto; this, unless remedied by action of the legislature, must soon prevent the admission of patients afflicted less dangerously, and who, under the care and medical treatment of the asylum, would be restored to reason and health.

S. STILLE,
W. W. WARE,
Senate Committee.

JOHN BATES,
ROBERT V. MOORE,
WILLIAM CALLAHAN,
WILLIAM L. BROKING,
DAVID B. BOSS.
Assembly Committee.

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