

APPENDIX

TO

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Serold Park

THE JOURNAL

OF

THE SIXTEENTH SENATE

OF THE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.



BELVIDERE, N. J.

JOHN SIMERSON, PRINTER.

1860.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
January 11, 1860. }

Senators and Members of the House of Assembly :

GENTLEMEN:—Before inviting your attention to the various interests of the people of New Jersey, which, as their chosen representatives, you are assembled to supervise and to promote, I am constrained by a solemn sense of our dependence upon Omnipotent Power, to invoke your gratitude to Him for all the benefactions which have crowned the year just closed; and your supplications for wisdom to guide our counsels, so that they may best insure the happiness and welfare of our cherished State.

Since your immediate predecessors left these halls, our people have been mercifully exempted from all the calamities which sometimes afflict nations and States. The clouds which, for a time, gathered over us, have passed away, and we are again restored to individual and national prosperity. An abundant harvest has rewarded labor, and supplied the wants of the poor; the interests of trade, manufactures and commerce, have been advanced; our educational institutions have continued to dispense their treasures of knowledge; and our free institutions have secured to us the full enjoyment of civil

rights and religious privileges. We have been signally blessed with health, and a larger share of social tranquility and domestic happiness than has ever before been enjoyed by any people. All things essential to our happiness have been graciously offered to our acceptance.

The State which you represent, gentlemen, occupies now, as of old, a most prominent position in the confederacy. New Jersey has attained distinction, not only by a grand Revolutionary history; by her priceless heritage of bloody fields consecrated to liberty; by the deeds of gallant chieftains, military and naval; by the fame of illustrious statesmen, living and dead; by the achievements of renowned mechanics, whose labor and genius have spanned the Niagara and provided machinery for the most enlightened nations in the Eastern world; but also, by the possession of many of the natural elements of national greatness; by geographical position; by mountains and plains, and seaboard and rivers; by bays, inlets and harbors; by varied and fertile soil, inexhaustible beds of mineral and fertilizing treasures; by a genial climate, diversified and picturesque scenery, and by attractive sea-side and mountain resorts, which give health and pleasure to all who frequent them. It is distinguished, too, by the advantages acquired by the energy of an enterprising and prosperous people; by a system of extensive and superior internal improvements; by manufactories whose products find their way to every civilized country under the sun; by colleges and schools, churches and charitable institutions. By all these, and much more, is New Jersey entitled to the highest elevation in the scale of States.

I need not remind you that a people thus favored, require at your hands the most beneficent legislation which patriotism and a thorough knowledge of their necessities, can achieve. They require an honest and economical administration of the government—legislation not solely for party or the benefit of capitalists and corporations, but legislation to prevent and punish evils; to redress grievances; to promote education; encourage industry, agricultural, mechanical and commercial;

to secure improvements which will aim to carry to remote regions the advantages already afforded to more fortunate and prosperous districts; to disclose and develop every resource which nature has so bountifully supplied for us.

The trust-worthy Treasurer has supplied me with the following abstract of the State finances :

STATEMENT FROM TREASURER'S BOOK, JANUARY 1, 1860.

Whole amount of receipts during the year 1859,	\$207,740	67
Balance in bank, January 1, 1859,	-	13,046 08
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	\$220,786	75

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary expenses,	-	-	\$136,001	66
Extraordinary expenses,	-	-	65,495	58
			<hr/>	\$201,498 24

APPROPRIATIONS UNPAID.

Balance of appropriation of 1859, to support				
Normal School,	-	-	-	\$700 00
Appropriations of 1859 to Managers of Lunatic				
Asylum,	-	-	-	9,000 00
Balance of 1859 to Public Schools,	-	-	-	20,598 00
Balance of 1857 to Lippincott's Gazetteer,	-	-	-	4,800 00

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1860.

Transit duties,	-	-	-	-	\$125,000 00
Dividends,	-	-	-	-	24,000 00
Tax on capital stock,	-	-	-	-	40,000 00
Interest on bond, and bonds and mortgages,	-	-	-	-	2,778 00
Pedlers' Licenses,	-	-	-	-	1,800 00
Forfeited recognizances,	-	-	-	-	500 00

United States, for rent, - - - - -	800 00
Assessments on private acts, - - - - -	4,000 00
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	\$198,878 00
Balance in bank, January 1, 1860, - -	19,288 51
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	\$218,166 51

The liabilities of the State are as follows :

Standing debt, - - - - -	\$95,000 00
Unp'd appropriations for Normal School, 1859,	700 00
Unp'd appropriations for Lunatic Asylum, 1857	9,000 00
Balance due Schools, - - - - -	20,598 78
Lippincott's Gazetteer, (not presented for pay- ment,) - - - - -	4,800 00
Prison liabilities, - - - - -	3,000 00
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	\$133,098 78

The same system heretofore adopted, and which was explained particularly in my last annual message, of anticipating the resources of the State, has been applied by the Treasurer in his abstract of the present year.

The \$40,000 "tax on capital stock," in the above estimate of receipts for 1860, is not really due until 1861, and belongs alone to the revenue of that year. This system is, in effect, a borrowing from the income of a future year to pay the indebtedness of the present or past—a temporizing policy which does not enable us, without explanation, fairly to understand the real condition of the finances, and pushes off upon the future a deficiency equal to the amount thus anticipated, which, in truth and fact, belongs to the present.

The increase in our revenue during the last year, is highly gratifying, and will, I trust, conduce to greater economy in our expenditures. This is attributable to the enlarged business of the corporations from which our resources are mainly

derived, and to the salutary operation of a law recently adopted by the legislature taxing private legislation.

There has been effected during the last three years a gradual reduction of our indebtedness. The Treasurer has been materially aided in his endeavor to liquidate the numerous small accounts standing against the State, by using for that purpose the forty thousand dollars paid into the Treasury by the Joint Companies, as a substitute for the four hundred shares of stock, an extra dividend declared to the State as a stockholder, in the year 1857; and by the twenty thousand dollars (making in all sixty thousand dollars) drawn from the school fund, by the authority of the legislature, during the last two years to supply the deficiency of the annual standing appropriation from the treasury for the use of the public schools, which treasury appropriation has been minus that amount.

No State conducts its government more economically than ours, yet many sources of expense might well be abolished or curtailed, and thus enable us to extinguish the debt in a few years, without resorting to taxation or disposing of any portion of the State property, or making any further extraordinary draft upon the proceeds of the school fund. There can be no time more appropriate than the present, when the people are enjoying a reasonable share of prosperity, to make strenuous efforts to accomplish this desirable result. A State debt is a most unpalatable novelty to our citizens and they manifest an earnest solicitude for retrenchment, and an entire cancellation of all obligations. We should carefully husband our resources, and steadily refuse *any* and *all* appropriations which are not imperatively required; we shall thus not only effect an extinction of our liabilities, but also initiate habits of economy which will ever inure to the public good.

If your view of retrenchment be concurrent with mine, I beg to suggest to you that twenty thousand dollars may be saved annually, by obliging each county to pay the bills of "taxed costs" for the prosecution and transportation of State

prisoners tried at its courts, and by compelling each county to pay for the entire support of its beneficiaries at the Lunatic Asylum, by which latter the State would be relieved of the payment of seventy-five cents per week tax for each county patient to which it is now subjected, and which amounts in the aggregate to nearly nine thousand dollars a year. The printing of unnecessarily voluminous public documents, containing much non-essential matter, the cost of clerical service to the Legislature, and many items in the incidental bill are sources of expense which might be advantageously curtailed. The entire abolition of fees and perquisites and the substitution of liberal salaries for all officers of State, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, would be also highly conducive to the public interest. If these suggestions are deemed sufficiently worthy of your consideration to impel you to their adoption, the expenses of the State will be reduced by not less than twenty-five per cent. each year, and these will be fully met by our annually accruing receipts.

More circumspection is desirable in looking after the interest which the State holds in the business of various incorporated companies. Two directors are appointed to supervise its interest in the transit duties and stock of the Joint Companies. These gentlemen have always, I believe, endeavored to discharge their obligations, yet it is quite certain that they cannot be made fully acquainted, in the time usually devoted to the inspection, with the business of the Companies, in all its extensive ramifications. It would be advantageous to the State to have their directors instructed to appropriate all the time requisite to a full understanding of the concerns of these companies, or to provide for the appointment of a commission who should, at least once in three years, make a thorough investigation of their affairs, so far as they appertain to the State.

Inspection should be made also into the business and accounts of those corporations which pay into the State Treasury a tax upon their capital stock. At present, these com-

panies make out their own statement of their indebtedness to the State; under oath, but without any supervision. The accounts are doubtless correct, but this system is not in accordance with the rules of business life; no private individual would commit his resources to the entire control of others, and it is neither wise nor just for a State to manifest less concern for its property. New Jersey is greatly indebted to the various railroad and canal corporations, especially to those constructed at an early day, for the development of its resources; for giving employment to so many of its citizens; for the extraordinary convenience and comfort afforded for the business and travel; for an enlarged population; for the increased value of property which they have occasioned, and it is the true policy of the State to cherish and protect them. I have full confidence in the integrity and business capacity of their officers, but it is well known that mistakes, involving thousands of dollars to the State, have been discovered by former investigations, and it is possible that the same may again occur.

There is no subject likely to come before you which claims a greater share of your earnest consideration than the condition of the State Prison. The gradual and constant increase of criminals has quite outstripped the capacity of the buildings for their safe and suitable accommodation, and the institution is in consequence laboring under serious disadvantages which the interests of the State and the cause of humanity require to be speedily remedied. The number of convicts now in confinement is three hundred and seventeen, whilst there are but one hundred and eighty inhabitable cells, which precludes the possibility of enforcing the law providing for their solitary confinement. For many years this law has been disregarded, and I respectfully suggest to you whether, in view of the impossibility of its enforcement, it will not be wise to erase it from the statutes. The system of leasing the labor to contractors has been highly satisfactory, and conduced greatly to the financial welfare of the institution. About one

hundred and fifty prisoners are now thus employed in manufacturing window shades, and a contract has been recently made to employ the whole available force, which numbers about two hundred and fifty, in that occupation. This business requires but little shop room, is readily learned by the more intelligent convicts, and it does not conflict with the interests of mechanics in this city, nor, so far as I am informed, in this State.

During the past year a large additional workshop has been erected by the contractor for the labor of the prisoners, with the consent of the Board of Inspectors, it being understood that he was to assume the risk of being indemnified by the Legislature. It is for you to determine whether this building, erected without authority from your predecessors, shall be paid for out of the Treasury. The necessity for another shop was detailed in my last annual message, and although the subject was fully discussed, the Legislature thought it wise to make no provision for its erection. I do not recommend that the State refuse the payment; on the contrary, it will be well to compensate the builder, yet you cannot fail to perceive that it establishes a precedent which will surely hereafter lead to embarrassment and expense. The Legislature convenes annually to supervise affairs of State, and from that body alone can proceed legitimate authority for an outlay like the one in question.

The chief necessity at this time is a "lock up" or sleeping apartment, it being necessary in some instances to place as many as three convicts in a cell, originally designed for the reception of but one. Good discipline, the health and security of the prisoners, urgently demand increased accommodations. Had not the Court of Pardons come incidentally to the relief of the institution, by releasing some of the inmates whose health, good conduct and inferior crimes seemed to entitle them to merciful consideration, its condition would have been literally intolerable.

The debt of the Prison has been diminished under the pres-

ent system of labor. Indeed there is no good reason why the establishment should not become self-sustaining and pay the salaries of its officers. There are at least two hundred and fifty abled-bodied, intelligent persons, who are fed and clothed at the smallest possible expense consistent with comfortable living; the institution is subjected to no cost for rent, and it appears but reasonable to expect that under these very favorable circumstances the prisoners should earn a sufficient sum to idemnify the State for all their expenses. This is effected in other States, and it can be accomplished here.

The chief obstable to its greater prosperity lies in the fact that its management is subject to the mutations which effect political parties. The welfare of the State imperatively requires that this of all other institutions should be placed above the reach of politicians who strive for the spoils of office. The constitution provides that the keeper shall be appointed for one year, and the time of his occupancy cannot be modified without a change in the organic law, but the Legislature has the power to provide for the appointment of a financial officer to supervise and regulate the business concerns of the Prison. If this were done, so as to make the tenure cover a term of years, and the appointment of that officer given, as is that of the Board of Trustees of the Lunatic Asylum, to the Supreme Court, leaving to the keeper the proper duties of guarding the prisoners and providing their necessities, great good would result to the State. This would involve but little, if any, additional expense, whilst it would enable the institution to establish and continue for years any line of business policy which appeared to be best adapted to its interests.

Should you determine upon the erection of more buildings, I beg that you will not omit to provide a good-sized, well ventilated room for the accommodation of invalid prisoners. Those of this class are now confined to small and uncomfortable cells which greatly diminishes the prospects of recovery. Common humanity demands this improvement, and I trust it will not be withheld. No elaborate hospital arrangements are

contemplated in this recommendation; all that is requisite is an airy, spacious apartment to receive the sick and infirm.

Provision also should be made for the proper security of the insane convicts who are occasionally consigned to the guardianship of this institution. They are usually violent and intractable, and the safety of society calls for the most secure arrangements for their detention which it is possible to construct.

The following is a statement of the financial operations of the prison for the year 1859:

Profits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$17,947	62
Costs,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,857	91
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Gain,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,089	71
Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	00

Much credit is due to the keeper for the prosperity, good discipline, and excellent order which distinguish the institution.

The close scrutiny exercised by the Board of Bank Commissioners over the fraudulent institutions working under the General Banking Law, has effected their extermination, and the condition of the banks now in operation is sound and prosperous. They are judiciously conducted, affording the people as safe a circulating medium as is enjoyed in any other State and are fully entitled to the public confidence.

Our system of public education has been quite successful, yet there is much occasion for its improvement, by enlightened and benevolent legislation. This government rests upon the people, and their intelligence is the only security for its perpetuity. It is obvious that in proportion to the diffusion of knowledge will this foundation be broad or narrow, for although the ignorant ostensibly take part in our elections, they will always be controlled by the intelligent, and, it may be, designing few. It is the duty of a State to see that those who are to become its citizens are made fit by a proper moral and physical, as well as mental, training. If we would have

them shun vice and cultivate virtue, they must be taught to avoid the one, and to love and practice the other. Imperfect as is our present system, it has been of incalculable value, but there is a great work to be accomplished in improving and extending it so as to provide for the full and free education of every child in the State. They will thus become fitted for the duties and responsibilities of life, and to struggle against its temptations and necessities. I earnestly commend the subject, in all its bearings, to your careful consideration.

The highly competent Superintendent of Public schools informs me "that in all that relates to our system of general education there are many evidences of improvement. Schools and school houses, pupils and attendance, as well as the means provided for sustaining our schools, are steadily increasing, and with the growing interest manifested in the Normal School, and the increasing demand for better teachers, and their better compensation, furnish the most conclusive evidence of this progress."

Our colleges and other seminaries of learning continue to maintain their high reputation, and to shed the benign influences of religion and learning over the land. I have attended the meetings of the Board of Trustees of the various colleges, and am gratified to know that these bodies aim to elevate still higher their respective institutions, and to make them more worthy than ever of the support of their patrons. I have been present also upon Commencement occasions, and bear cheerful testimony to the ability and proficiency displayed by the graduates.

The Board of Trustees for the School Fund—consisting of the Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House—have, since the opening of the present year, made a thorough examination into the condition of this fund. Each investment has been closely scrutinized, and found to be perfectly safe. The system adopted by the board, if continued, must prove an effectual barrier against the loss of either principal or interest.

No loan is made except upon improved real estate, discriminating as far as possible in favor of the country, to not more than one-half the value of the property, and to persons of character, who have been usually found to be prompt in the payment of interest.

The standing annual appropriation from the treasury for the use of the public schools is forty thousands dollars, and from the school fund a similar amount has, until recently, been drawn, making in all eighty thousand dollars "school money." During the last two years, however, in order to assist in relieving the embarrassment of the treasury, but thirty thousand dollars have been drawn from the treasury, whilst the balance fifty thousand dollars, has been taken from the school fund. I sincerely trust that you will not find it expedient to repeat this extraordinary draft. We should look each year to its increase, and thus realize the expectation and intention of the founders of this beneficent and sacred fund.

The amount of the School Fund is as follows :

On bond and mortgages,	- - - -	\$202,207 01
Loans,	- - - -	174,000 00
Railroad and Bank Stock,	- - - -	28,562 00
Bonds of Joint Companies;	- - - -	37,000 00
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		\$441,769 01

Increase during the year, \$10,474 00.

The elevation and usefulness of our system of public instruction is intimately blended with the prosperity of the Normal School, and we can scarcely estimate the ultimate advantages which will inure to our people when that institution shall have attained its greatest capability for providing teachers. It aims to present to every section assiduous, competent and effective instructors; when this is accomplished it will inaugurate a new era in the history of education in this State.

Controlled by no party, either religious or political, it is removed from the arena of sectarian or party strife, and contemplates only, as its chief honor and glory, the development

and invigoration of the intellectual and moral elements of our nature. The United States Normal School Convention, which assembled at this place during the past year, conceded to our institution the high honor of having attained a degree of excellence in its system of preparing teachers, at least equal to, if not in advance of, many of the older establishments of the country. This recognition reflects no little distinction upon the Board of Trustees and the other officers, for the assiduity with which they have performed their duties.

The State Lunatic Asylum, that beneficent public charity, continues to present a condition of flattering prosperity. No one can inspect this institution without being impressed with the order and system which control its operations. It is supervised by a faithful and competent Board of Trustees, under whose management, with the aid of the distinguished chief physician, it has acquired a standing at home and abroad equal to that of any similar establishment in the world. I refer you, with much satisfaction, to their reports, which are herewith submitted, for a complete account of its operations during the past year.

One of the most cheering indications of the progress of mankind in civilization and moral and christian character, and religion, is the great interest manifested at this day in alleviating the afflictions of suffering and impotent humanity. No other portion of our fellow-beings appeal with more thrilling power to our sympathies than those in whose minds Infinite Wisdom has suffered the light of reason to become darkened or extinguished. Shut out from the enjoyment of the amenties and pleasures of social life, and oftentimes unconscious of the cause of their, to them, unjust confinement, their pitiable condition calls for all the aid which beneficent legislation can afford. To administer to an insane mind, to alleviate its distress, to restore it to a consciousness of its accountability is one of the noblest duties which man is called upon to accord to his fellow.

The Treasurer of the Asylum presents me with the following abstract of the receipts and expenditures :

CR.

By balance in the Treasurer's hands,	-	-	\$	07
Amount received from the State of New Jersey,			8,965	69
Revenue account from Asylum,	-	-	42,559	30
				<hr/>
			\$51,525	06

DR.

To amount paid on Steward's orders,	-	-	\$51,522	87
Balance in Treasurer's hands,	-	-		2 19
				<hr/>
			\$51,525	06

The number of patients received and treated, was four hundred and seventy-six, a larger number, by fifty-three, than has before received the care of the institution in any one year.

Of this number, seventy-six have been discharged as recovered; sixty-nine improved; two as unimproved, and twenty-six have died. Three hundred and six remained.

The reports of the officers of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, and blind in the cities, of Philadelphia and New York, herewith submitted, will inform you that forty-two pupils have received the benefit of the provision made by the State for their instruction and support. The claim of these silent and sightless children of sorrow upon the public benevolence and sympathy keeps pace with the advance of civilization. I have visited and conversed with our beneficiaries at these establishments, and find their condition to be as comfortable as we can expect it to be under their peculiarly afflicted circumstances. They are taught much useful information, and many acquire a knowledge of pursuits which enables them, when they leave the institutions, to be comparatively independent of relatives and friends. Could you witness their unaffected expressions of gratitude to the State for its benefactions to them, and see how large a share of happiness these small appropriations afford, I am persua-

ded that you would not hesitate to acknowledge that no equal sum of money can dispense more good.

The report of the Commissioners of Pilotage, herewith submitted, will inform you of the condition of that important department. You will perceive thereby, that the New Jersey Pilot service is characterized by a degree of fidelity, zeal and energy which entitles it to the continued confidence and patronage of mariners, and to the fostering care of the State.

I took occasion to call the attention of your immediate predecessors to the fact that "much damage had been done to the channels at Elizabethport and Shuter's Island, by persons dredging the docks at the former place, and by depositing oyster shells at the latter," and, to state that "no law exists upon the statute book which gives authority to any one to prevent such obstructions in our waters." I also recommended that authority should be given to the Board of Pilot Commissioners to prevent a recurrence of like impositions. Since the adjournment the necessity of such legislation has been sadly experienced by the riparian proprietors living on Communipaw Bay, and by others engaged in navigation and fishing in those waters. During the month of October last, my attention was called by the authorities of Jersey City, to the fact that large quantities of earth and deleterious matter, dredged from the slips and outlets of the sewers of New York, were being deposited in immense quantities, daily, upon the land, the property of New Jersey, lying under the waters, in the bay of New York, damaging the navigation, burying the oysters, or injuring their growth and health by the noxious effluvia of the dredgings, and so filling up that portion of the bay as to banish shad and other scale fish from the waters.

Before taking action, I made a personal inspection into the alleged abuse, and discovered that in one instance alone, the shad fishery of one of our citizens, worth to him seven hundred dollars a year, had been completely destroyed, the deposit having reduced the water from five feet to twelve inches a depth at which it is impossible to drag a seine, and in which

shad cannot run in any considerable numbers ; the main channel also, by which the tide flows into Communipaw bay, was so obstructed as to be nearly useless for the purpose of navigation, several vessels having already been grounded there.

Although not especially authorized by law to arrest the evil, in view of the pressing nature of the case, and the extensive and irreparable damage likely to be done to many of our citizens before your meeting, I took the liberty to issue a proclamation, warning and commanding all persons to desist from a further encroachment upon our rights, to which, however, the trespassers gave no attention.

Having subsequently read a published correspondence between the Governor and the Attorney General of the State of New York, upon the subject of my proclamation, and inferring therefrom that neither the intent of the proclamation, nor the rights of the State of New Jersey were altogether understood by those officers, I addressed to the Governor an explanatory communication, to which he made a polite and satisfactory reply, since which time, I am happy to inform you, the encroachment has entirely ceased. Copies of the papers from the Mayor and Council of Jersey City ; the proclamation ; the correspondence between the Governor and Attorney General of New York, and my communication to the Governor, with his reply, are subjoined. I need not urge upon you the necessity of making immediate provision to meet similar emergencies in the future.

The genius of our government is repugnant to a large standing army ; but it was the expectation and design of the framers that each of the several States should keep up a well-ordered system of militia for their own and the general defence. To conduct our affairs as though wars were at an end, betrays an inexcusable ignorance both of history and human nature. To suppose that in this age of improvement we can prepare for defence as soon as the emergency may require, is equally absurd ; and to remain without arms is to invite aggression.

I am aware that many of our fellow-citizens regard all mil-

itary systems as opposed to the public welfare, and inconsistent with the spirit of peace inculcated by the Christian religion. It is a well-settled principle of the Society of Friends, that they will neither bear arms themselves nor contribute to the support of military organizations. I would defer to these scruples by exempting all who conscientiously entertain them from military fine or duty; nevertheless, to preserve the lives and property of peaceful citizens from the ravages of lawless rioters, when the civil force is impotent for their protection; to repel invasion; and to contribute to the general defence, a military organization is indispensable.

No change has been made in the law of 1808 for arming the militia of the States. The distribution of arms is now made upon the basis of representation, instead of being regulated by the number of enrolled militia, and owing to the addition of new States and Territories, the annual quota has been considerably diminished. The supply now received is not sufficient to meet the wants of the militia of this State, and I recommend that the attention of Congress be called to the subject in such a manner as you may think best calculated to insure an increased distribution.

I have received a communication from the accomplished soldier who heads the military commission appointed in accordance with a resolution of the last legislature, in which he writes:—"The Military Commission appointed by you, pursuant to the authority of the legislature, will report at an early day, as the result of their labors, a complete and thorough revision of the militia law, which, it is believed, will not only remedy the defects of the existing code, removing its absurdities, incongruities and unconstitutional provisions, but prove adequate to the complete organization of the militia of the State. It will provide for the preparation and promulgation of a set of regulations for the service, without which the militia, as a body, can hardly be expected to attain to very great efficiency. Legislative aid in the publication of these regulations will, of course, be necessary."

A full and accurate account as to the number, character and condition of the arms belonging to the State, is presented to you in the report of the Quarter Master General, which I herewith submit. Under the immediate management of this officer, who always evinces a just pride in his attention to the duties of his department, the arsenal presents an appearance which, for order of arrangement, neatness and excellent condition of the arms, will compare favorably with any similar establishment belonging to the general government. The arms and ammunition are always ready for instant and effective use, without notice. A visit to the arsenal will afford you unexpected satisfaction.

Your especial attention is invited to the interesting report, herewith transmitted, of Professor George H. Cook, one of the geologists of the late Geological Survey. You will be thereby informed that in accordance with the announcement made to you in my last annual message, I have authorized him to arrange and catalogue many of the geological specimens and minerals collected during the survey. Under his immediate supervision and care, they have been systematically and handsomely placed on shelves and in drawers, in an apartment adjoining the Chancery Court room, and constitute one of the most instructive attractions at the Capital.

The scientific scholar, the agriculturist, and others curiously inclined, will find in this cabinet much that is worthy of their studious attention. The rich collection of iron ores, and their associated rocks, marls, both green sand and calcareous, in almost endless specimens; fine clays, specimens of rock and minerals, fossil remains, ores and minerals, roofing-slate in the rock and split for use, specimens of marbles, building stones, brick clays, potters' clay, limestone, fire-sand, glass-sand, mineral paint, peat, marsh mud, fish, green-sand, cancerine, &c., all products of New Jersey, constitute a collection which will afford great satisfaction to all who will give them even a cursory inspection. The learned Professor makes suggestions in his report in reference to the continuance of the survey, to

which your attention is respectfully called. He is entitled to much credit for the assiduity with which he has discharged the duty assigned him, and the good taste and beauty of the arrangement.

His report contains a reference to some notes and materials connected with the survey, yet in the possession of its distinguished Chief, Dr. Kitchell. I fully appreciate the reluctance of the honorable gentlemen to relinquish the possession of unfinished papers, yet I doubt not but that he will readily yield such articles as may with propriety be held in the immediate custody of the State.

The crowded condition of the State Library demands your serious attention. The steady and necessary accumulation of books has quite exhausted the ingenuity of the polite and accommodating librarian, to provide for their reception and suitable exhibition. Many valuable and handsome volumes are now confined to obscure recesses, and the constant accession only tends to increase the evil. I claim for this subject your early consideration.

Among the evils which flow from an excessive immigration, and an evasion of the naturalization laws, by which foreigners are converted into citizens before they have become assimilated to our customs, or shaken off habits incompatible with those customs, may be cited a growing disposition, chiefly observable as yet in the larger cities and their vicinities, to relax in the remembrance of the Sabbath. The fathers from whom we inherit the blessings of a free government threw off none of the restraints of religion, and it will be a sad thing for us to forget their example. Such innovations as these should be resisted, not simply because they are wrong in themselves, but because they serve to destroy our national characteristics, and successfully and silently prepare the way for subverting our religion and our government. When mysticism and infidelity shall come to predominate over the faith of our fathers, we may expect anarchy and civil war to follow in their train. Let us continue to "remember the Sabbath day to keep it

holy," and require those who come among us, if they refuse to join in the devotion, not to disturb the worship.

I have complied with the requirement of a resolution adopted by your predecessors, authorizing the Governor to appoint a committee of nine to prepare and to report to your bodies "a law having for its object the suppression of the evils of intemperance." The gentlemen who have been selected for this position, are distinguished for their philanthropy, ability, and conservatism, and will, in due time, present to you a report, the adoption of which, I sincerely trust, will avail to abate this horrible vice. To arrest the evils of intemperance is indeed a great work for the philanthropic reformer to accomplish. Legislators and others owe it to themselves to stop the swelling tide of human wretchedness which it daily engenders; to effect this, it is not sufficient to legislate against the adulteration of liquors, or to close the innumerable dram-shops which everywhere abound, but the reform must extend to the tables of the rich, if we would have it reach the habitations of the poor.

My attention has been officially called by the Prosecutor of the Pleas for the county of **Union**, to a presentment of the Grand Inquest, "that nearly **all** the complaints before them have originated in the immediate use of intoxicating drinks;" and "that one of the principal opportunities for procuring liquors has appeared to be from pedlars who, in wagons, with signs of 'Burning Fluid,' furnish weekly supplies of poisoned drinks, and deliver them from door to door, at such low prices as plainly indicate their miserable quality." It is clearly the province of the legislature to abate this nuisance, and I trust you will not hesitate to interpose the strong arm of the law for its arrest.

The subject which first engaged my efforts when entering upon public life, was that of alleviating the distress suffered by mariners upon a winter coast, and it will ever be a source of unalloyed satisfaction to know that those efforts have been instrumental of much good, and may, by proper management,

be made the foundation of still greater good. It seems to me that it should be the especial care of the State, a duty of legislation itself, to exercise supervising control, in some form, over the means provided for saving life and property, when shipwrecked upon our shores. We know how terrible has been the suffering from this quarter in the past, and have reason to believe that with a constantly increasing commerce, like disasters will be more numerous in the future. The honorable Senator from Ocean has hitherto given much attention to this subject, and I trust that he will not relax his efforts until the system shall become so perfected, as to be productive of the greatest possible benefit to humanity.

It too often happens that valuable lives are sacrificed by the ignorance or carelessness of apothecaries in compounding medical prescriptions, and the same occasionally results from an inexcusable haste in writing recipes. This evil may be prevented in the future, by requiring all apothecaries, under penalty, to affix to each receptacle, in a distinct style, the English, as well as the officinal name of the medicine it contains, and by obliging physicians to write their prescriptions *in full*, instead of making the abbreviations and characters now in use.

I have received the accompanying resolutions, adopted by the Legislature of the State of New York, from his Excellency the Governor of that State, with the request that they be presented to your bodies. They relate to the "re-opening of the slave trade;" also, the subjoined address from the committee of the "Washington Monument Society," presenting an appeal for aid to assist in the completion of a monument to Washington, now in process of erection at the National Capitol. I commend this communication to your favorable consideration, well assured that no invocation is required from me to prompt Jerseymen to the performance of the pious and patriotic duty of perpetuating the memory of that confessed masterpiece of humanity—George Washington.

The public lands have been but a small source of revenue

to the general government, and yet, by a system of bounty and railroad grants, they have been so managed that the speculator has contrived to come between the government and the settler, and lay a heavy hand upon the toil of the latter. Upon two occasions within a few years, Congress has attempted to set apart some small part of our wide-spread, unoccupied domain for philanthropic and educational purposes, for the benefit of the insane poor, and for the establishment of agricultural colleges, but in both instances the wise purpose was defeated by the interposition of an Executive veto. Although it is injurious to the old States to increase the existing facilities for settlement in the western wilderness, whereby a portion of their hardy and enterprising population is withdrawn, yet it is clearly the duty of the government to lighten the lot of the pioneer, and protect him from the exactions of the speculator. There ought to be no monopoly of the public land by corporations or individuals, and the best and only means to prevent this is to provide that the actual settler, who alone gives real value to the soil, shall receive what he can cultivate at the hands of the government itself, at no greater price than the cost of the survey, and be protected in the ownership so long as he chooses to occupy it as a homestead.

It is evident that the present condition of the national finances must lead to an alteration of the tariff, and it is to be hoped when the change is made, it will include a final abandonment of the fraudulent practices so long indulged in the manner of assessing duties. The present system gives a bonus for perjury. It is desirable, also, that another tariff may afford at least so much protection to our manufacturers as will enable them to pay fair wages for reasonable labor. This, indeed, is all they ask—they can stand up against European capitalists, but they cannot compete with pauper labor.

Every succeeding popular election demonstrates the wisdom of establishing a registry law, especially for our large cities, both for the prevention of fraud and the convenience of our citizens. The dearest right of a freeman is one which ought

to court publicity, instead of being at any time covered with secrecy. Ours is a government of majorities, but in order that the will of the majority shall be respected and yielded to without a murmur, every transaction connected with the ballot should be open and fair. I have heretofore expressed my views upon the importance of a registry law and a modification of our system of naturalization, as well as upon the propriety of adopting measures to prevent corruption and venality in an election. The interference of corporations, too, in attempts to influence the primary elections or to control appointments, is a matter which ought to be discountenanced by good citizens of all parties. It is worthy of consideration whether some provision should not be inserted in the future charters, whereby such interference should work their forfeiture.

No word is needed from me to confirm the attachment of the people of New Jersey to the Constitution and the Union of the States. Any argument thus invoking their patriotism, would be indignantly spurned, for here there is no hand raised against them. This State, of all others, is bound to the Union in indissoluble bonds, by every consideration of patriotism, by sincere affection for each member of the sisterhood, by historical, revolutionary memories, and by a common interest in the general welfare. We tolerate no thought of its dissolution; on the contrary, our people discountenance and hold as enemies and traitors, all who would scheme for their destruction. We utterly condemn and reprobate any and all interference with the sovereign rights, internal affairs or domestic institutions of any sister State. We will carry out fully and freely every obligation imposed upon us by the Constitution, and observe the provisions of every law for their protection. We hold as an unlawful and abhorrent crime the recent invasion of Virginia, by a quixotic band, with a view to incite a servile insurrection, and can only regard the punishment inflicted upon the unhappy and deluded perpetrators as justly due to the crimes of treason and murder. I know of

no individual, of whatever party, who does not denounce this act in terms of the severest condemnation; and the charge which has been so loosely preferred against a great body of the northern people, of giving sympathy and approval thereto is as unfounded as it is unworthy the magnanimity which should characterize the demeanor of the great and powerful party which has given it origin. The rights of our southern brethren could be as safely confided to the people of New Jersey—and, I believe, to the great body of the north—as to the south itself. There are those who affect the belief that this act will eventuate in a disruption of the confederacy, but I cannot consider that the Union ever has been, or ever will be in danger from any such cause. No sensible man supposes that the angry threats of disunionists at the South, or the vagaries of fanatical abolitionists at the North, represent the established opinions of the people. I would not underrate the intense feeling which now pervades the southern mind in consequence of recent events: but when it shall be understood that we of the north do utterly condemn and abhor all such atrocious inroads upon their peace and rights, and that the misrepresentation of northern sentiment, made by leading men of the south, and their coadjutors elsewhere, has for its object only the advancement of party interest, our ancient relations of peace and fraternal friendship will resume their sway.

The foundations of this Republic were laid in prayer and faith, and cemented with tears and blood. Its destinies rest in the hand of the Almighty, and I have an abiding faith that the time has not yet come when He will permit its light to be extinguished by designing, unprincipled politicians. These may be allowed, for a season, to raise the tempest and lash the surface to a fury, but He who sitteth upon the flood and gathereth the wind in his fists, will, in his own good time, say "Peace, be still!" He has established, away down in the depths of the popular heart, an ever-living well-spring of serene devotion to the Constitution and the Union of the

States, which, when their existence shall become really imperilled, will burst forth in irrepressible floods and overwhelm to annihilation all who would impair the force of the one, or would effect a dissolution of the other.

It is the true policy of every State to resist all efforts to extend into the territories an institution so pregnant with the elements of danger and discord. The foundations of these future, and, we trust, mighty commonwealths, should be laid upon the only true corner-stone of a happy and prosperous state—the principle of constitutional American freedom. We should avoid the narrow and selfish doctrine that these rising States are to be sacrificed, at the beginning, to the pecuniary interests, real or imaginary, of the very few slave-holders who may desire to migrate thither with their slaves. The fathers of the Constitution and the Union had an eye single to the glory and prosperity of the great republics which should grow up in our territories. They laid their foundations on the principle of freedom, and determined that no territory which they controlled should be afflicted with slave institutions. Recent events have but afforded another illustration of their wisdom and patriotism. We should follow their example with unwavering confidence, and with renewed resolution resist any temptation to abandon it. The late violent inroad upon the soil of Virginia is itself a conspicuous and lamentable consequence of the rejection, by the Federal Government, of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of its founders. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the sanguinary attempt to force slavery upon Kansas; wanton violations of faith; abandonments of time-honored policy; disturbances of the peace and harmony of the Union, and reckless re-agitations of the question of slavery, which at that time was comparatively at rest, have been the obvious, the logical, and the immediate cause and antecedent of this lawless invasion of a sister State. We rejoice that the unhallowed and dangerous scheme was defeated at the outset, and trust that

the Federal Government will return from a policy which produces such baleful fruits, to the course of wisdom, whose results have been peace, freedom and prosperity.

The early prohibition and severe punishment of that most barbarous traffic, the slave trade, was one of the cherished objects of the framers of the Constitution. Christianity and civilization shrink with horror even from the contemplation of a system which outrages every right, destroys every hope, sunders every tie of its victims, and inflicts upon them such cruelties, that those who die soonest under them are the happiest.

To extinguish forever this detestable crime, so far as the States of the Union are concerned; to remove from our national character a blot and a stigma so foul, that no government which endures them can justly pretend to have a national honor, was one of the first, as it was the greatest, service rendered by the fathers of the Republic, under the Federal Constitution, to the glory of the Union and the reputation of their posterity. If it was their glory to have speedily prohibited this infamous trade, and to have utterly abolished it and stamped it as a piracy, what would not be our disgrace if we should permit it to be re-established? We should be adjudged, and justly, by all Christian nations to be illegitimate sons, utterly unworthy of our American lineage and freedom, unfit and unable to maintain the one, or to transmit the other, and surely destined to bring down upon our country the severest punishment of Him who is all just, and whose justice will not sleep forever.

I have now communicated to you "the condition of the State, and recommended such measures as have been deemed expedient," in accordance with a requirement of the Constitution, and I shall, in a few days, resign the government of the State into the hands of one eminently worthy of the post—whose enlarged capacity, liberal statesmanship, and legislative experience, will tend greatly to advance the welfare of

the State. I shall carry with me into retirement, a profound and enduring sense of obligation and gratitude to my fellow-citizens for the honors they have conferred upon me. I am far from indulging the belief that errors have not occurred in conducting the various interests committed to my judgment and care ; I am, nevertheless, solaced by the reflection that I have been actuated by no motive inconsistent with the highest regard for the honor and welfare of the people. The duties of the Executive office are relinquished more cheerfully than they were assumed ; I will return with satisfaction to the more genial and useful avocation of my life, and to the companionship of friends who will judge my conduct with charity, and censure only at the constraint of friendship and truth. I commit my administration to the tribunal of public opinion, with the hope and belief that, when the asperities of party feeling shall be softened ; when time shall have assuaged the bitterness of disappointment, and dissipated the errors of prejudice, there will be accorded to me at least honesty of purpose, if not the possession of a correct appreciation of the true interests and necessities of the State.

I cannot, in conclusion, refrain from giving utterance to a public expression of my indebtedness to the various officers of the State with whom I have been associated during the last three years, for the kindness and courtesy which have characterized their bearing towards me. Although, with few exceptions, of diverse political sentiments, our intercourse, official and personal, has been marred by the occurrence of no single unpleasant incident, and I leave them with an earnest desire for their happiness and prosperity. My especial obligations are extended to the able and distinguished Attorney General, for his friendly counsel, always timely and wise ; to the prompt, accurate and efficient Secretary of State, and his excellent assistant, Mr. Rice, for their indispensable aid in the transaction of much and important official business ; to the Treasurer and Register, always complaisant and obliging ; and to others,

one and all, who have contributed to make my position, socially considered, so agreeable.

May the great Law-giver of the Universe inspire your hearts with wisdom to legislate for the greatest good of our common constituency.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM A. NEWELL.