LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

OF THE

EIGHTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE

OF THE.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

CONTAINING THE DEBATES, PROCEEDINGS AND LIST OF ACTS OF THE SESSION COMMENCING JANUARY 13, 1857.

By FRANKLIN S. MILLS, Reporter.

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TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1857.

AFTERNOON.

This being the day appointed by law, for the meeting of the Legislature, the members of the two Houses assembled at the Capitol, and proceeded to organize as follows:

SENATE.

This body was called to order by the late Secretary, Mr. A. R. Throckmorton, the following members being present:

Hon. Henry V. Speer of Middlesex.
" Joseph W. Allen of Burlington.
" George R. Chetwood of Essex.
" Charles P. Smith of Salem.
" Samuel K. Martin of Somerset.
" Jetur R. Riggs of Passaic.
" Zachariah H. Price of Sussex.
" John C. Rafferty of Hunterdon.
" Robert Laird of Monmouth.
" John K. Roberts of Camden.
" William Rea of Warren.

Mr. Rafferty moved that Mr. Martin be appointed President pro tem. Agreed to.

The credentials of
Robert C. Hutchinson of Mercer,
Thomas H. Herring of Bergen,
William F. Brown of Ocean,
Cornelius V. Clickener of Hudson,
Andrew B. Cobb of Morris,
John L. Sharp of Cumberland,
Enoch Cordery of Atlantic,
were presented, and the Senators were sworn or affirmed.

Mr. Laird nominated for President Mr. Speer of Middlesex.

Mr. Roberts nominated Mr. Allen of Burlington.

The roll was called with the following result:

For Mr. Speer.—Messrs. Allen, Cobb, Clickener, Cordery, Herring, Laird, Price, Rafferty, Rea, Riggs, Sharp. 11.

For Mr Allen.—Messrs. Brown, Chetwood, Hutchinson, Martin, Roberts, Smith, Speer. 7.

Mr. Speer was declared elected, and was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Allen and Riggs, when he addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS:

Permit me to return you my sincere thanks for the distinguished honor you have been pleased to confer on me, by electing me to preside over your deliberations during the ensuing session. Succeeding as I do in the position, a gentleman who has recently fulfilled its duties with such preëminent ability, and conscious of my own inexperience in legislative proceedings, I had almost felt constrained to decline the office, but when I consider that the Senate is composed of gentlemen, selected for their intelligence and business capacity, acquainted with the forms of business, and upon whose liberality and kindness I know I may rely, I feel that much of the embarrassment I might otherwise experience will be removed. Trusting, gentlemen, to your indulgence for the errors and mistakes I may commit, and hoping the session may prove beneficial to the interests of our state, and mutually agreeable to ourselves, I renew to you, gentlemen, the expression of my gratitude, for the favor you have conferred on me.

Mr. Laird nominated Amplius B. Chamberlin for Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. Roberts nominated George F. Tuttle, of Essex.

Mr. Chamberlin was elected, having received eleven votes, and Mr. Tuttle seven.

Mr. Laird nominated Stacy B. Read for Assistant Secretary, who was elected.

Mr. Laird nominated John W. Jackson, of Morris, for Engrossing Clerk.

Mr. Roberts nominated Randolph H. Moore, of Mercer.

Mr. Jackson was elected, having received eleven votes, and Mr. Moore seven.

Mr. Laird nominated James Jobson, of Camden, for Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Roberts nominated Samuel O. Conrow, of Camden.

Mr. Jobson was elected, having received eleven votes, and Mr. Conrow seven.

Mr. Laird moved that a committee of two be appointed to coöperate with the Secretary in procuring stationery for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Price moved to make the committee consist of four. The amendment was not agreed to—6 to 12.

Mr. Price moved that the committee consist of five members. Not agreed to.

The motion of Mr. Laird was then adopted, and Messrs. Laird and Allen were appointed said committee.

Mr. Smith moved that the rules of the last Senate be adopted until others are made. Agreed to.

Mr. Riggs moved that the morning session begin at ten o'clock. Agreed to.

Mr. Clickener moved that the morning session be opened with prayer, and that a committee be appointed to invite the clergy of Trenton to officiate in the performance of that duty. Agreed to.

Messrs. Clickener and Martin were appointed said committee.

The Secretary was directed to inform the Assembly that the Senate had organized and was ready to proceed to business.

Adjourned.

Mr. Franklin, of Gloucester, and Mr. Diverty, of Cape May, (Opposition,) were not present.

HOUSE.

At three o'clock, the clerk of the last House called the members elect to order.

Mr. Gould moved a call of the members elect. Adopted.

The roll was called, and the members elect answered to their names.

Mr. Robins moved that Mr. Gould, of Sussex, administer the oath to Mr. Dutcher of Mercer, and that Mr. Dutcher qualify the other members elect. Adopted.

The members were then called as follows, and severally sworn or affirmed:

Atlantic—1. David Frambes.
Bergen—1. Daniel Holsman; 2. Aaron H. Westervelt.
Burlington—1. Charles Mickle; 2. Samuel Keys; 3. Thomas L. Norcross; 4. Ezra Evans; 5. Jarvis H. Bartlett.
Camden—1. Samuel Scull; 2. Joseph M. Atkinson; 3. John P. Harker.
Cape May—1. Downs Edmunds, Jr.
Cumberland—1. Uriah Mayhew; 2. Elias Doughty.
Essex—1. John C. Denman; 2. Moses P. Smith; 3. John L. Blake, Jr.; 4. William B. Baldwin; 5. Charles L. C. Gifford; 6. John C. Thornton; 7. Elihu Day; 8. William K. McDonald; 9. Chas. C. Steward.
Gloucester—1. John H. Bradway; 2. Benjamin Smith.
Hudson—1. Robert C. Bacet; 2. Robert Gilchrist, Jr.; 3. George V. Demott.
Hunterdon—1. William Sergeant; 2. John M Vorhis; 3. Joseph W. Willever; 4. John M. Rittenhouse.
Mercer—1. George R. Cook; 2. Andrew Dutcher; 3 Jacob Vandyke.
Middlesex—1. Henry Stults; 2. Amos Robins; 3. John D. Buckalew.
Monmouth—1. Jacob Herbert; 2. John R. Barriclo; 3. John V. Conover; 4. Samuel Beers.
Morris—1. Benjamin M. Felch; 2. Richard Speer; 3. William A. Carr; 4. Daniel Budd.
Ocean—1. Edwin Salter.
Passaic—1. Benjamin Buckley; 2. John J. Brown; 3. James B. Beam.
Salem—1. William Beckett; 2. Thomas B. Jones.
Somerset—1. Cornelius W. Schomp; 2. Cornelius N. Allen.
Sussex—1. Daniel D. Gould; 2. William Smith; 3. John W. Obdyke.

Warren—1. Archibald Osborne; 2. John White; 3. Isaac Leida.

When Camden was called

Mr. Schomp asked leave to present a petition from Mr. Atkinson, of Camden, contesting the seat of Mr. Scull, the member returned from the 1st District of the county of Camden.

Mr. McDonald thought it would be improper at this time to receive the petition, inasmuch as the House was not organized, and no speaker had been appointed.

The Clerk decided that the petition could not be received at this time.

Mr. Dutcher moved that the member from Camden county be sworn. Agreed to.

After the members had all been qualified,

Mr. DeMott moved to proceed to the

ELECTION OF SPEAKER,

which, being adopted,

Mr. Gould nominated Andrew Dutcher, of Mercer.

Mr. Herbert nominated Wm. K. McDonald, of Essex.

The House was called and the result was as follows :—

FOR ANDREW DUTCHER.

Allen, Atkinson, Bacot, Barriclo, Beers, Beckett, Budd, Carr, Conover, DeMott, Denman, Doughty, Felch, Frambes, Gifford, Gould, Holsman, Keys, Leida, Mayhew, McDonald, Mickle, Obdyke, Osborne, Rittenhouse, Robins, Schomp, Sergeant, B. Smith, M. P. Smith, W. Smith, Stewart, Stults, Thornton, Vorhis, Westervelt, Willever, White—38.

FOR WILLIAM K. MCDONALD.

Baldwin, Bartlett, Beam, Blake, Buckalew, Buckley, Bradway, Brown, Cook, Day, Dutcher, Edmunds, Evans, Gilchrist, Harker, Herbert, Jones, Norcross, Salter, Scully, Speer, Vandyke—22.

Mr. Dutcher having been declared elected,

Mr. Robins moved that Mr. McDonald of Essex, and Mr. Vorhis of Hunterdon, conduct Mr. Dutcher to the Chair.—Adopted.

Upon taking the Chair

Mr. Dutcher said : For the honor conferred upon me, by my election to preside over the deliberations of this body, accept my sincere thanks. With little legislative experience, I shall be compelled to rely much upon your aid, in order to discharge the important duties of your presiding officer, in such manner as shall meet your approval. The good order and decorum that have heretofore distinguished the sessions of the Legislature of New Jersey, give assurance that my duties will be lessened by your friendly and prompt coöperation, and that my efforts will receive from you that forbearance due to a presiding officer.

Coming as we do from all parts of the State and elected as representatives fresh from the ranks of the people, we are supposed to know their wishes respecting the measures of State policy which we may be called upon to consider. The appearances indicate that we shall have much business brought before us during the present session. Much of it will be of an important character, and much of a local and private nature. We are not to forget that we are the guardians of the State, and that great care should be exercised in all matters affecting the character of the State, financially as well as morally and politically. We should endeavor to relieve the State from any embarrassments into which she may have been led by previous legislation or otherwise, and guard with scrupulous care those measures which may tend to affect the heretofore unsullied reputation of New Jersey.

Mr. Osborne moved to proceed to the election of a Clerk. Adopted.

Mr. Osborne nominated William Dorman, of Gloucester.

Mr. Bartlett nominated Benjamin Buckman, of Burlington.

The House was then called, and the following was the result :

FOR WILLIAM DORMAN,

Allen, Atkinson, Bacot, Barriclo, Beers, Beckett, Budd, Carr, Conover, DeMott, Denman, Doughty, Dutcher, Felch, Frambes, Gifford, Gould, Holsman, Keys, Leida, Mayhew, Mickle, Obdyke, Osborne, Rittenhouse, Robins, Schomp, Sergeant, B. Smith, M. P. Smith, W. Smith, Stewart, Stults, Thornton, Vorhis, Westervelt, Willever, White—38

FOR BENJAMIN BUCKMAN,

Baldwin, Bartlett, Beam, Blake, Buckalew, Buckley, Bradway, Brown, Cook, Day, Edmunds, Evans, Gilchrist, Harker, Herbert, Jones, McDonald, Norcross, Salter, Scull, Speer, Vandyke—22.

Mr. Dorman was declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Robins, JOHN HOOD was elected engrossing clerk, without opposition.

EDWARD I. PITCHER was elected assistant clerk without opposition.

The House then proceeded to the election of doorkeeper.

WILLIAM BEATTY, of Warren, and JOHN M. WILMOTT, of Camden, were nominated.

The House was called, and the following was the result :—

FOR WILLIAM BEATTY.

Allen, Atkinson, Bacot, Barriclo, Beers, Beckett, Buckalew, Budd, Carr, Conover, DeMott, Denman, Doughty, Dutcher, Felch, Frambes, Gifford, Gould, Holsman, Keys, Leida, Mayhew, Mickle, Obdyke, Osborne, Rittenhouse, Robins, Schomp, Sergeant, Smith, B ; Smith, M. P ; Smith, W ; Speer, Stewart, Stults, Thornton, Vandyke, Vorhis, Westervelt, Willever, White—41.

FOR JOHN M. WILMOTT.

Baldwin, Bartlett. Beam, Blake, Bradway, Cook, Day, Edmunds, Evans, Gilchrist, Harker, Herbert, Jones, McDonald, Norcross, Salter, Scull—17.

Mr. Beatty was declared elected.

Mr. DeMott offered a resolution directing the Clerk to inform the Senate that the House had elected its officers, and had proceeded to business. Adopted.

Mr. Robins offered a resolution to appoint a committee to procure the necessary stationery for the use of the members of the House.

Mr. Thornton rose to offer an amendment. It was evident to any one who would examine the figures, that the item of stationery needed some reform. He was opposed to the manner of providing stationery. It had become a public scandal. Mr. T. then proceeded to read a statement of the amount expended for stationery, showing that in the aggregate it would sum up to $6000. Mr. Thornton then read his resolution as follows :

Resolved (Senate concurring,) that each member of the Legislature provide himself with stationery, and that the sum of twenty dollars be appropriated to each member for that purpose, and the further sum of five dollars to each member for postage stamps.

Mr. Thornton proceeded to advocate this resolution. The amount would be amply sufficient for all the stationery that any gentleman would require, and his correspondence must indeed be very voluminous, if the amount appropriated for postage stamps is not sufficient.

Mr. Harker moved to strike out the words "Senate concurring." He thought the House ought to act independent in the matter, and let the Senate do as it pleases. Lost.

The ayes and nays were called on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Thornton said he hoped the democratic members of the House would look at this matter in the proper light. The reform is a much needed one. We have heard that there was a deficit in the Treasury that must be provided for. It was the duty of members to begin at once to prevent extravagance. By adopting this plan, we shall save to the state four or five thousand dollars, and yet supply all the stationery that any member may want; indeed, giving to each a liberal allowance, enough and to spare, without robbing the Treasury. No gentleman will want to use more than 133 red, and 100 blue stamps, and five reams of paper, which the appropriation will enable him to provide himself with.

The question was taken, and the resolution was carried—50 to 10 :

Ayes—Allen, Atkinson, Bacot, Barriclo, Beam, Beers, Beckett, Buckley, Budd, Bradway, Brown, Carr, Cook, Conover, De Mott, Denman, Doughty, Dutcher, Evans, Felch, Frambes, Gifford, Gilchrist, Gould, Harker, Holsman, Jones, Keys, Leida, Mayhew, Mickle, Norcross, Obdyke, Osborne, Rittenhouse, Salter, Schomp, Scull, Sergeant, Smith, B., Smith, M. P., Smith, W., Speer, Stewart, Stults, Thornton, Vorhis, Westervelt, Willever, White.—50.

Nays—Baldwin, Bartlett, Blake, Buckalew, Day, Edmunds, Herbert, McDonald, Robins. Vandyke.—10.

Mr. McDonald offered the following :

Resolved, That no appropriation whatever, be made for stationery.

Mr. McDonald said he doubted very much the propriety of the action of the House, just taken. He doubted it, because of its constitutional difficulties. It virtually increased the pay of members, which is now fixed by the Constitution. By adopting the plan of referring the matter to committees heretofore taken, we get rid of the constitutional difficulty. He went in for retrenchment and reform, whether among Whigs or Democrats, and he therefore would much prefer that members should furnish their own stationery, than appropriate to themselves money for that purpose.

The resolution was lost 20 to 37—as follows :

Ayes-Bartlett, Blake, Buckalew, Buckley, Brown, Cook, Day, Dutcher, Edmunds, Gifford, Gilchrist, Harker, Herbert, Leida, McDonald, Norcross, Obdyke, Osborne, Scull, M. P. Smith.

Nays—Allen, Atkinson, Bacot, Baldwin, Barriclo, Beam, Beers. Beckett, Bradway, Carr, Conover, DeMott, Denman, Doughty, Evans, Felch, Frambes, Gould, Holsman, Jones, Keys, Mayhew, Mickle, Rittenhouse, Salter, Schomp, Sergeant, B. Smith, W. Smith, Speer, Stewart, Thornton, Vandyke, Vorhis, Westervelt, Willever, White. 37.

Mr. Budd offered a resolution fixing the hour of meeting in the morning at 10 o'clock. Adopted.

Mr. Osborne offered a resolution appointing a committee of three to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the House, and that the rules of last year govern the House until others are adopted.—Adopted.

Mr. Vorhis offered a resolution to open the daily sessions with prayer, and to appoint a committee for that purpose. Adopted.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. McDonald gave notice that he would introduce the following bills:

To prevent wilful trespass upon lands.

A farther supplement to the act incorporating the Essex County Reform School.

A supplement to the act to simplify the pleadings and practice of courts of law.

Supplement to the act relative to the Court of Pardons.

Supplement to act respecting conveyances.

An act to transfer the charge of prisoners, and the keeping of the jails, and the custody of prisoners in the counties of Essex and Hudson, from the sheriff to the Boards of Chosen Freeholders, and for the employment of the services, and to regulate the term of prisoners therein.

To revive and amend the charter of the city of Newark.

Mr. Gifford gave notice of a bill to charter the Market Bank of Newark, also a

Supplement to Morris and Essex Railroad charter. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.

SENATE.

MORNING SESSION.

The President presented an invitation from the Executive committee, to attend the closing exercises of the State Normal School on Thursday, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Accepted.

Mr. Allen presented the annual report of the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroad.

Mr. Chetwood presented the annual report of the Elizabethtown Savings Institution.

Mr. Riggs presented the annual report of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Allen, a supplement to the city charter of Bordentown Reservoir and Water Company.

—Rafferty, a supplement to the charter of the Somerville and Easton Railroad.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution, directing the secretary to procure the usual number of postage stamps, for the use of the Senate.

Which was not agreed to by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Chetwood, Clickener, Cordery, Hutchinson, Laird, Martin, Roberts, Smith—9.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Cobb, Herring, Price, Rafferty, Rea, Riggs, Sharp, Speer, (President)—9.

Mr. Laird offered a resolution, authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms to appoint two Pages to assist him. Agreed to.

A message was received from the Assembly, informing the Senate of their organization.

Also of the passage of a resolution, appropriating to each member of the Legislature twenty dollars to purchase stationery, and five dollars to purchase postage stamps, and requesting thereto the concurrence of the Senate.

Mr. Rafferty moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. Rafferty offered a resolution to have appointed a joint committee to inform the Governor of the organization of the Legislature, and their readiness to receive any communication he may desire to make to them.

Agreed to, and Messrs. Rafferty and Smith were appointed on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Roberts offered a resolution that each new member be furnished with a copy of Nixon's Digest. Agreed to.

Mr. Martin moved that the afternoon sessions begin at three o'clock. Agreed to.

Mr. Allen moved that a committee be appointed to report rules for the government of the Senate. Agreed to, and Messrs. Allen and Cobb were appointed said committee.

Senator Diverty, of Cape May, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Clickener offered a resolution, directing the serectary to procure for the use of Senators two hundred post-stamps envelopes, and three hundred newspaper stamps, which was agreed to by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Chetwood, Clickener, Cordery, Diverty, Hutchinson, Laird, Martin, Roberts, Smith—10.

Nays—Messrs. Brown Cobb, Herring, Price, Rafferty, Rea, Riggs, Sharp, Speer, (Pres't) 9.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Laird from the committee to wait on the Governor, reported that the Governor would shortly communicate in writing to the Legislature.

A message was received from the Governor by Francis Price, Jr., Esq., his Private Secretary, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
January 13, 1857.

Senators and Members of the General Assembly:

GENTLEMEN:—In conformity with the requirements of the organic law, I herewith communicate at the opening of your session, the condition of the state, offering you my congratulations upon its prosperity.

By the report of the Treasurer, the total disbursement of the state has been for the past year $180,035.21, and the total receipts $181,347.39—leaving the sum of $1,012.18 in the Treasury on the 31st day of December.

The fund for the support of free schools has increased $4,362.58, and now amounts to $479,806.10.

For a clear and distinct understanding of the present condition of the Treasury, a full exhibit of the receipts and disbursements for the past three years, viz:—1854, 1855 and 1856—comprising the period of my official term, is herewith appended.—This statement shows the whole amount of receipts, and the sources of revenue, and exhibits the whole amount of disbursements, with the chief items of ordinary and extraordinary expenditure for that time. In my last annual communication it was stated that there were appropriations made by the previous legislatures unsatisfied, and that the condition of the treasury demanded prudent and economical appropriations. By reference to the last report of the Treasurer it appears that the amount outstanding on the 1st of January, 1856, was $25,058.88. This sum had to be paid from the receipts of the past year. The special appropriations and ordinary expenses of the last session were large, and the amount of unsatisfied appropriations is greater than it was last year, as it now amounts to $62,950.97, beside the appropriations made for the purchase of Webster's Dictionary and Lippincott's Gazetteer for the public schools of the state, which amount is not ascertained. The special loan of $30,000, made in 1855, with the loans of 1846 and 1852, make the indebtedness of the state $95,000, and within $5,000 of the limit fixed by the Constitution as the sum which the debt of the state shall not exceed. Against this indebtedness the state holds available assets amounting to $247,674.12.

The unsatisfied appropriations will be paid from the revenues of this year, but your action will be necessary to supply the deficiency. Otherwise the Treasury may be without the means to meet the current expenses of the state before the expiration of the present year; and it is for you to determine how to provide for it. There seems to be but two ways—either to realize a sufficient sum from the available assets, or diminish the expenses of the state sufficient to liquidate the amount of outstanding appropriations from anticipated revenues, without resorting to a state tax. The principal items of extraordinary expenditure have been the appropriations for the Lunatic Asylum, Geological Survey, State Normal School, and State Prison, whilst the ordinary expenditures have been augmented by the Legislative expenses, the increased number and salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court, costs of criminal convictions, and transportation of prisoners.

GEOLOGY.

Soon after the adjournment of the last session, it became evident that the Treasury would be unable to provide any portion of the appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars made at that session for the continuation of the geological survey, consequently instructions were given to suspend the work on the first day of May. It was a subject of great regret that the expressed wish of the Legislature could not be carried out by those appreciating the great importance of the work, who hoped to see it completed at an early day. Subsequently Dr. Kitchell, Superintendent of the Survey, Professor George H. Cook, Assistant Geologist, and Egbert L. Viele, Esq., Topographical Engineer, volunteered to continue their labors and await for their compensation until the Treasury was able to meet the appropriation, preferring this course to a suspension of the work. And as it appeared that a temporary suspension would break up the organization and prove a great loss to the state, it was thought best to accept the generous offer of these gentlemen; and with the assistance of one of the banks, which agreed to advance money for the incidental expenses of the survey, it has been continued, and great progress has been made in this important work. For the details of what has been accomplished, I refer to the satisfactory, valuable, and interesting reports of the officers which accompany this communication. The advantages to the state has already been very great from the survey, and I sincerely hope that such financial arrangements can be made as to allow it to be prosecuted with vigor to its completion under the present organization, in accordance with the plan that has been adopted. From the reports of the officers, it will be observed that the Superintendent has been chiefly occupied in the development of the iron deposits of the northern division of the state, and the results exhibit in a striking manner the magnitude and importance of this source of our wealth.—The Assistant Geologist has been actively employed in the Southern division of the state, and presents the final report on the geology of the county of Cape May, which is published and ready for distribution in the manner designated by the act of the last session. His investigations have been extended into all the remaining counties of the southern division, and his thorough report upon the agriculture of that section, and its resources for fertilizers is shown in a comprehensive manner, as also our present agricultural condition and the means for furthering its improvement.

The value and importance of the immense marl deposits for home use and exportation is clearly presented, and must command the attention of our people as one of their great sources of agricultural wealth as well as for revenue from abroad.

The Topographical Engineer has prosecuted the triangulations of the state, and the plane table survey in both the divisions. The map of Cape May is engraved and printed, and accompanies the final report of that county. This map affords a specimen of what the entire work is designed to be, and upon examination will be found to compare favorably with the coast survey maps of the United States, and works of a similar character in Europe. The conformation of the surface, the nature of the vegetation, the amount of cultivated and wooded land, the character of existing and facilities for future improvements, are all delineated with extreme accuracy. In short nothing is omitted which can aid in any way the development of our resources. The value of such a map to the citizens of the state I need not enlarge upon. The system under which the survey has been prosecuted has attracted the attention of other states in the confederacy, and steps are now in progress to have a similar system adopted in New York, Ohio and Connecticut, under the conviction that such a plan can alone enable the people to comprehend and to take advantage of their mineral, agricultural and manufacturing resources.

It is very important that the Legislature should take early action on this subject, in order that the persons now employed may know what course to pursue. I cannot too strongly urge the continuance of this great public work, which to my mind is of the first importance to the state.

SCHOOLS.

It is most gratifying for me to be able to state that the report of the Superintendent of Public Schools will furnish sutisfactory evidence of an increased interest on the subject of popular education and the progress of our educational movement, manifested by the increased number of children attending school, and the increased amount of money voted by the people for their support. The great object of making our public schools better than private ones will soon be attained. "The children of a Republic should be educated in the people's school; they should be made equal to the responsibilities which have been thrown upon them by the founders of our government." It is the first and highest interest of the state to educate and elevate the poor and laboring classes. Every school establishment by law should be bound to teach the duties of a citizen to the state, to unfold the principles of free institutions and to train the youth to an enlightened patriotism. The friends of popular education have cause for congratulation in the triumphant success of the Normal School. This institution is the basis of our school system, and will prove "a fountain of living water sending forth streams to refresh present and future ages."—Teachers must be qualified and trained to teach.—The office of instructor ought to be regarded and recompensed as one of the most honorable in society. We cannot vest it with too much dignity and importance. In this connection I have great pleasure to inform you that one of our citizens, Mr. Paul Farnum, of Beverly, has, in behalf of the cause of education, placed at the disposal of the Trustees of the State Normal School, a fine building, amply furnished, and supplied with every requisite for a first class preparatory Normal School, the building and furniture having cost him not less than $25,000. The school is now successfully established, and Mr. Farnum is paying all the expenses attending it, and has obligated himself to do so for one year. The expenses will not be less than $5,000. The designs of Mr. Farnum for the future are of the most liberal character. He intends to bequeath it to the state, with an endowment in trust, conditioned that the state shall keep up a preparatory Normal School for the education of teachers, as established. This munificent act is worthy of all commendation and deserving an appropriate acknowledgment from the Legislature.—Further evidence of the increased interest manifested by the people generally in the advancement of education and the improvement of teachers, is that Teachers' Institutes have been held in every county the past year.

The report of the commissioners appointed to codify the school laws, made at the last session in conformity to a previous law, and accompanied with the form of an act to establish public schools, was unacted upon. This service was performed with great labor, devotion and ability, and I trust will receive the attention it so justly merits.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The managers and officers of the State Lunatic Asylum report the entire cost for sustaining the institution the past year to have been $46,178.78, of which amount the State has paid $10,816.34, and the counties have paid $22,234.39; and the balance, $12,622.24, has been received from private patients. The inventory of personal property of the institution amounts to $22,417.26. The number of patients is larger than at any previous period. This is the result of increased accommodation afforded by the additional wings. The building is a noble structure, and, it is said, has not its superior. The conduct and management of the institution is satisfactory to the managers, and, in the language of their report, has realized in its practical operation "the cherished anticipations of its benevolent founders" But, it must be observed, that the cost to the state is large for sustaining it; the entire expenditure of the institution the past year has been $5,482.91 more than the previous year, whilst the receipts from private patients has been increased $2,305.75; and from county patients, $2,528.32. The average number of patients for the past year being two hundred and forty-eight, makes the cost of sustaining them $172.09 per year, for every patient, without including the salaries of the officers, which is paid from the State Treasury. This is a large sum, and beyond the cost of similar institutions. And it is a question, whether, by strict economy, the expenditure of the institution cannot be reduced, and the humane and philanthropic objects of its creation realized. I am clearly of opinion that the weekly allowance of the State of seventy-five cents for county patients should be discontinued; and if the price paid by the counties is not enough, it should be increased, which the managers have the power to do The institution ought to be self-sustaining.

DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND.

The deaf, dumb and blind of the State are well provided for in the institutions of New York and Philadelphia.

STATE PRISON.

No revenue has been derived from the State Prison; indeed, it is becoming a heavy charge upon the State. My observation is that the present system of prison discipline is inhuman, and has practically failed to answer the purposes of its establishment—the better to reform convicts—beside being more expensive than the old system of work shops. My clear judgment is, that the system should be changed. Solitary confinement has a prejudicial influence, mentally and physically.

It is a curious fact that when our prison discipline was changed, and its severity so much increased, from the system of work-shops to solitary confinement, our criminal law remained the same; consequently the convict has since suffered increased punishment, and it has been the ground of many applications to the pardoning power for clemency and remission of sentence. The criminal law and prison discipline are so intimately connected, that it would seem that when one is changed, a corresponding change should be made in the other.

The report of the keeper of the State Prison presents a detailed and comprehensive condition of its affairs. His close attention to the numerous and responsible duties imposed upon him, has sustained the instintion in the best discipline and condition, in all its business and departments, possible under the present system. Reports from the Inspectors, Physician, and Moral Instructor, will be submitted.

COURT OF PARDON.

In this connection I may observe that I consider the pardoning power of this State wisely constituted. There is one suggestion I will make, however, which may be worthy of your attention, for its better protection: that the judge, or prosecutor of the pleas, shall be directed by law to send a brief of the trial of each conviction to the Secretary of State, so that comparison may be made of the facts of the case as stated, with the subsequent petitions for a pardon—so that the court of pardons may have a clear understanding of the case. It is not unfrequent for the judges and jurors, before whom a conviction has been had and sentence passed, to petition for remission of sentence; and citizens, I fear too generally, sign petitions of this character.

PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

The Pilot Commissioners continue to give a favorable account of our pilots, who maintain a wholesome and successful rivalry with the pilots of New York. They make the sad announcement that two of our oldest and best pilots were drowned whilst in the discharge of their perilous duty, and another has deceased, during the past year.

QUARANTINE.

I was informed in the month of September last that vessels with infectious disease on board, were anchored in Raritan Bay, near the Southwest Spit, and within the waters of this State, having been sent there by the Health Officers of the Quarantine Establishment of New York, to the alarm of our citizens on the Bay shore. To ascertain precisely the facts of this reported infringement of our boundary and jurisdiction, I appointed John M. Cornelison, of Hudson, David K. Schenck, of Middlesex, and James Patterson, of Monmouth, commissioners to investigate and report upon the circumstances of the case. After visiting the locality and making all proper inquiry, they made a report that they found the facts as stated; whereupon a letter was addressed to the Governor of the State of New York, expressing the hope that so disagreeable an infringement of the rights of this State would not again occur. The report of these gentlemen, and a copy of my letter is herewith submitted.

I have been officially informed by the Governor of the State of New York, that the General Government has conveyed Sandy Hook in fee to that State, and that application will be made to you at this session, to cede jurisdiction over that peninsular, or so much thereof as will accommodate the Quarantine establishment of that State—it being desirable to remove it from its present location on Staten Island. While yielding to none in my desire to promote the health and prosperity of the commercial metropolis of the Union, I cannot regard this novel suggestion in any other light than as an additional attempt to grasp from us a portion of our territory, too much of which has already been yielded. The application, if granted, would add to the territory of New York to the extent that it would diminish the territory of New Jersey; and it would be an unprecedented example of a State yielding jurisdiction of any portion of her soil to another, except by a positive settlement of boundary. If this application were accompanied by a proposition to cede Staten Island to New Jersey, which, by its geographical position, should be embraced within the limits of this State, it would be deserving of more consideration. As a means of accommodating this question, and as a portion of the state of New York would be as valuable to us as Sandy Hook can be to it, it might be advisable, with such a design in view, that a joint commission be appointed to settle the limits, jurisdiction, and boundary of the States. If such a course were to result in the cession to New Jersey of that portion of the territory of New York which now divides with us the jurisdiction of the harbor, it would at once settle the numerous questions which now impede commercial intercourse between the several cities which make up the metropolis, by concentrating them under one State government. It would have the further advantage of equalizing the territory of the States whose interests in the Union are co-equal. Many odious discriminations against non-residents would be abolished, a more general interest felt in *transit duties*, and a more friendly intercourse cultivated among the people thus composing the future commercial centre of the world; business facilities would be increased under uniform and equal laws, and the residents of Brooklyn and Jersey City could meet and do business on a perfect equality in New York city. The innumerable advantages to be derived by the people of the territory so annexed, cannot be sufficiently set forth in this limited message. They would be relieved from many grievances and much taxation, and would have the benefit of many wholesome reforms, and among them this very system of quarantine, which is now thought, by its arbitrary regulations, to unnecessarily subject the merchant to loss, and embarrass commerce; and, in view of the differences existing in New York between the municipal and State governments, this proposition, it is presumed, would not be unfavorably received.

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

I append herewith a communication from the Commissioners appointed by the State of New York, to regulate the exterior lines of the cities of New York and Brooklyn. It will be seen that they have requested the officers of the General Government who have acted in concert with them, to suggest such lines for the shore of New Jersey as they might deem necessary for the preservation of the harbor.

These suggestions, which the Commissioners purpose to communicate through me to the Legis-

lature, I have not yet received. Should they be received in season, I will transmit them, leaving you to take such action as in your wisdom you may deem proper.

MILITIA.

The report of the Adjutant General will be found of unusual interest. General Cadwalader visited Europe during the past year, with orders to obtain information applicable to the improvement and efficiency of our militia system. The report is a valuable contribution to military science, full of authentic information as to the most approved arms now in use by the great powers of Europe, and a review of their present military organization and condition.

The information contained in the report could only have been obtained by great labor and research, and it is a just matter of pride that the state has an officer so patriotic and accomplished, ready thus gratuitously to render such important services. Such devotion to the interests of the state cannot fail to be appreciated by its citizen soldiery.

I would strongly urge the adoption of the recommendations contained in the report.

Under our system of government every citizen is supposed to be a good soldier, and every good soldier is always a good citizen. It is an accomplishment to understand the manual of arms, and it is our duty, depending as we do for our protection upon the militia of the state, to know that our system is efficient.

The report of the Quarter Master General is very complete, exhibiting great attention to the interests of the State, by the care of the property in his charge, and the particular account rendered of the arms and property at the State Arsenal, and in possession of military companies—embracing all the receipts and issues of arms during the year.

The law of the last session, requiring the commandants of companies to make annual returns of the actual condition and number of men enrolled, equipped and doing duty, in their respective corps, has not been complied with in all cases, and many of the returns are incomplete. The importance of the information sought for by the return, will, when more fully understood, cause hereafter a more strict compliance with the provisions of the law. By reference to the schedule of the return, you will have a condensed view of all the military companies in the state, and greatly promote the preservation of the arms and increase the care and accountability of the military property of the State. A large number of State arms, issued to companies which have been disbanded, and the arms never returned to the arsenal, are now scattered throughout the State. Authority is required to pay the necessary expenses for recovering these arms, and that the Attorney General be authorized to institute legal proceedings for the recovery and return of any arms belonging to the State, when requested by the Quarter Master General.

The annual appropriation to the State Colonization Society, to promote the emigration of free blacks to Africa and their permanent settlement there has been attended with the most satisfactory results.

The New Jersey Colony is now established in the interior, where better lands and better health is enjoyed than can be found on the coast.

Colonization is an important national object, and I recommend the Legislature to urge, by resolution, the Senators and Representatives from this State in Congress, to advocate appropriations for this object, as a measure eminently wise and philanthropic, deserving the fostering care of the government. The Colonies already established by the liberality of States and individuals are successful in a high degree; all doubts as to their permanency have ceased. Vigorous and liberal action is now required on the part of the government, to give impulse to African Colonization as the best means for breaking up the slave trade of that coast, of civilizing and enlightening that continent, by providing a country and home for the free emancipated blacks of this country, where the antagonism of race will not be felt, and further with the noble object of settling the agitating question of slavery, so disturbing and serious to our political quiet and threatening of disunion.—The measure is one of policy, humanity and interest, and should be urged with the utmost zeal, embracing as it does in its folds so much good.—All the States should be united in this common object by abundant appropriations from the common Treasury.

The late dreadful shipwrecks on our coast has proved the great value of life saving establishments, and shown deficiencies which I trust Congress will supply at once. More comforts are required at the station houses for the shipwrecked persons. The loss of two of our brave and noble citizens in the attempt to save the people from one of the stranded vessels, has caused a deep sensation of regret, and citizens of New York have magnanimously contributed means for the benefit of the family of one of them. We cannot commend sufficiently the impulses of those who have thus contributed. The act will be appreciated by the people of the state, and do much to sustain this valuable establishment.

The importance and the great chance of entire success, of the experiment of re-stocking our rivers with salmon, which can be tried at very small expense, may justly recommend itself to your favorable action.

Numerous applications will be made to you for bank charters. My views in regard to our banking system have been very fully presented to you in previous communications. I respectfully refer to them, as they remain unchanged.

I herewith transmit resolutions passed by the Legislatures of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Ohio, received by me as a medium of transmission to you. They relate to the questions of slavery and Kansas, and the immigration of paupers, and were intended no doubt to influence the result of the late election.—As the disturbances in Kansas have ceased with the determination of the election, there is no occasion for the state to be put to the expense of printing them, and their reading will only excite mirth.

I have also had the honor of receiving a certified copy of a resolution passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, from the Governor, requesting the Representatives in Congress of that State, "to use their utmost exertions to obtain an appropriation for the construction of a breakwater harbor on Crow Shoal, in the Delaware Bay near Cape May." This is a desirable and important work, and will no doubt be zealously promoted by our Congressional Representatives.

I renew my recommendations heretofore made for the addition to the State House, for the accommodation of the library; of modification and change in our road and poor laws, and commend the Agricultural, Historical and Colonization Societies to the regard and fostering care of the state.

My official term will soon expire, and I avail myself of this, my last communication, to return to the people my greatful acknowledgments for the confidence reposed in me. I go back to them with a consciousness of having faithfully and earnestly labored for their benefit, and having been guided solely in all cases for their good.

I have the satisfaction of knowing that during my administration the condition of the material interests of the State have been improved, education promoted, industrial pursuits and internal improvements multiplied, and our population and wealth increased.

I leave the affairs of the State prosperous and progressive, the people enjoying all the advantages of a voluntary, popular, republican government, with all the liberty and freedom, civil and religious rights, guaranteed by the State and Federal Constitutions.

The people of New Jersey, by their suffrages at the late Presidential election, have again shown their devotion and loyalty to Constitutional liberty, and their regard for the domestic rights of the States; conservative but firm in the opinion that we are a government of the people in State and in Territory. No State holds a prouder position.—Our central, geographical and commercial locality have made us the very heart of the republic, and that heart pulsates only with an ardent patriotic love for the National Union.

RODMAN M. PRICE.

which was read.

Mr. Allen moved that so much of the Message as referred to the subject of a Quarantine at Sandy Hook be referred to a select committee.

Agreed to, and Messrs. Allen, Laird and Rafferty were appointed.

Mr. Laird offered a resolution to refer the documents accompanying the message to the judiciary committee, to report which should be printed in connection with the message, and which separately. Agreed to.

Mr. Rafferty moved that five hundred copies of the message be printed for the use of the Senate. Agreed to. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Petitions—By Mr. Allen, for the charter of the Beverly Bank at Beverly, Burlington county.

Laid on the table.

The President announced the following committees:

JOINT COMMITTEES.

Treasurer's accounts—Messrs. Herring and Smith.

State Prison Accounts—Messrs. Laird and Diverty.

On the Library—Messrs. Riggs and Chetwood.

On Passed Bills—Messrs. Sharp and Hutchinson.

On the Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. Riggs and Martin.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Clickener and Allen.

On Public Printing—Messrs. Rea and Brown.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Messrs. Rafferty, Allen and Cobb.

Corporations—Messrs. Riggs, Chetwood and Herring.

Education—Messrs. Herring, Smith and Riggs.

Unfinished Business—Messrs. Roberts, Price and Cordery.

Finance—Messrs. Cobb, Allen and Rafferty.

Elections—Messrs. Price, Hutchinson and Rea.

Agriculture—Messrs. Sharpe, Brown and Price.

Miscellaneous Business—Messrs. Laird, Martin and Rea.

Militia—Messrs. Clickener, Chetwood and Rafferty.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Cordery, Franklin and Sharp.

Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Price, Diverty and Cobb.

Claims and Pensions—Messrs. Cordery, Franklin and Clickener.

Mr. Allen gave notice that he would introduce a bill to charter the Beverly Bank.

Mr. Rafferty called up the House concurrent resolution, appropriating twenty dollars for stationery, and five doilars for postage stamps to each member of the Legislature.

He then offered a substitute

That a committee on stationery of the Senate and Assembly be instructed to furnish each member with stationery, not exceeding twenty dollars in value. Agreed to.

Mr. Allen offered the following:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Senate committee having contracted for a supply of stationery for the Senate, and some of the Senators being desirous to save expense to the State. That the committee be requested to return all the stationery, which Senators may not accept, and to furnish the Senate with a list of the quantity taken by each Senator.

Mr. Rafferty moved to lay the same upon the table. Lost, 8 to 9.

Mr. Allen moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution. Agreed to.

Mr. Smith moved to refer so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the deficiencies in the life saving apparatus on the sea coast, to a special committee.

Agreed to, and Messrs. Smith, Laird, Riggs, Cordery and Brown were appointed.

Mr. Cobb gave notice of a supplement to the act to define the duties and fix the salary of the Attorney General.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

After the reading of the Journal

The Speaker announced the following committees :

Special committee—To invite clergy to open daily sessions with prayer:

Vorhis, Westervelt and Edmunds.

On Rules—Osborne, Budd and McDonald.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Gifford, Schomp, McDonald, Keys and Gilchrist.

Corporations—Robins, Felch, Buckley, Doughty and Day.

Ways and Means—Gould, Budd, Brown, Thornton and Evans.

Agriculture—White, Sergeant, Norcross, Westervelt and VanDyke.

Elections—Felch, W. Smith, Buckalew, Denman and Jones.

Education—Holsman, Robins, Blake, Beers and Harker.

Engrossed bills—Osborne, Willever, Herbert, Beckett and Baldwin.

Banks—Mickle, Bacot, Blake, Allen and Bartlett.

Municipal corporations—Thornton, Barriclo, Buckley, Stults, and Bradway.

Claims and Revolutionary Pensions—M. P. Smith, Conover, Brown, Frambes and Evans.

Militia—Budd, DeMott, Norcross, Holsman and Salter.

Unfinished Business—Vorhis, M. P. Smith and Bradway.

Incidental Expenses—DeMott, Budd and Cook.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

Treasurer's Accounts—Schomp, Conover, Day, White and Harker.

State Prison Accounts—Denman, Carr, Gilchrist, Willever and Scull.

Library—Barriclo, Gifford, Bartlett, Stewart and Cook.

Asylum—Bacot, Leida, Baldwin, Doughty and Edmunds.

Public Buildings—Obdyke, Mayhew, Beam, Atkinson, and VanDyke.

Printing—Rittenhouse, Gould, McDonald, Mickle and Edmunds.

Passed Bills—Doughty and Salter.

Mr. McDonald presented an invitation from the Trustees of the State Normal School, to attend the examination of pupils on Thursday afternoon. Invitation accepted.

LAW REPORTS.

Mr. McDonald presented a memorial from the Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, Supreme Court, and Court of Chancery, representing that great inconveniences have arisen from the manner in which the law reports have been printed.—Printers are sometimes selected so remote from the law reporter, that the necessary accuracy could not be secured—and sometimes the printer is compelled to put the work in different type, or surrender the work to persons without the authority of the Legislature. Uniformity and accuracy is desired in a work of so much importance. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. Schomp presented the petition of Thomas B. Atkinson, contesting the seat of Samuel Scull of the First Assembly district in Camden.

Mr. Gifford presented a petition to the same effect.

The Speaker laid before the House the depositions referred to in the petition of Thomas B. Atkinson.

Mr. Edmunds presented a petition from William Weeks, of Cumberland, representing that he had served in the war of 1812, as an alarm guard on the Jersey Shore, and asking for a pension. Referred to committee on claims and pensions.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Salter offered a resolution that both houses of the Legislature will adjourn *sine die* on the 27th of February.

Mr. Gould moved to lay the resolution on the table. Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. McDonald introduced the following bills :

To prevent wilful trespass upon lands.

A further supplement to the act incorporating the Essex County Reform School.

A supplement to the act to simplify the pleadings and practice of courts of law.

Supplement to the act relative to the Court of Pardons.

Supplement to act respecting conveyances.

An act to transfer the charge of prisoners, and the keeping of the jails, and the custody of prisoners in the counties of Essex and Hudson, from the sheriff to the Boards of Chosen Freeholders, and for the employment of the prisoners, and to regulate the term of service therein.

To revive and amend the charter of the city of Newark.

Mr. Gifford, supplement to Morris and Essex Railroad.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Buckley, to incorporate Danforth Locomotive and Machine works; supplement to Insurance companies.

Mr. Gifford, supplement to Newark Aqueduct company; supplement to act relating to courts for the trial of small causes.

Mr. Gilchrist, supplement to an act to prevent gaming.

Mr. Keys, supplement to charter of Burlington City.

Mr. Doughty, to charter Milville Bank; to charter Milville gas company.

Mr. Barriclo, supplement to Freehold and Jamesburg railroad company.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. White, authorizing the doorkeeper to employ two assistants, at a compensation not exceeding one dollar a day each. Adopted.

Mr. Bradway moved a reconsideration of the concurrent resolution respecting stationery.

The Chair stated that the resolution having been taken to the Senate, the motion could not be entertained.

A concurrent resolution was received from the Senate announcing the appointment of a committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that both Houses had organized and were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

On motion of Mr. DeMott, the resolution was concurred in, and Messrs. DeMott, Schomp and Edmunds were appointed the Committee on the part of the House.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Mr. DeMott, from the committee to wait on the Governor, reported that the Governor would report to both Houses in writing immediately.

The message and accompanying documents were then received through the hands of Francis Price, Jr., Private Secretary, and by order of the House was read.

[See Senate proceedings.]

Mr. Osborne moved that 1500 copies of the message be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Edmunds moved to amend by making the number 2,000. Agreed to.

The resolution was adopted as amended.

Mr. Edmunds moved that the accompanying documents be printed with the message. Adopted.

Mr. McDonald offered a resolution to print 200 extra copies of the Geological Survey for the use of the persons engaged in the survey.

Mr. McDonald stated that no provision was made last year to supply these persons, and in order to get copies they were compelled to buy them of members.

The resolution was adopted. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Thornton moved a reconsideration of the resolution by which 2,000 copies of the Governor's message were ordered to be printed. Agreed to.

Mr. Thornton offered a resolution to print one thousand copies of the Governor's message, and that the Kansas humbug referred to by the Legislatures of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Ohio, embraced among the accompanying documents, be not printed.

Mr. Brown offered to amend by striking out the word "humbug," and inserting "Kansas matter."

Mr. Gilchrist said he did not expect thus early to be called to speak, nor did he intend to make a speech on Kansas. While he agreed with the gentleman, he would simply suggest whether a term which would give less offence to members would not be better. The language was hardly of that dignified character becoming the Legislature.

Mr. Brown said he did not desire to say a word respecting Kansas affairs, but thought the word "humbug" was hardly of that character to be applied to a subject about which there was so much difference of opinion.

Mr. Thornton believed the term was a very proper and significant one, and that every one would be willing to acknowledge the fact. The Democratic members of the House he felt satisfied thought so.

Mr. Gilchrist. While the same object might be obtained without, it was not necessary to give offence, as he feared we should do by the use of the word "humbug." It was not a word which a decent and dignified legislature ought to use. The people of New Jersey were a plain, practi-

cal people—conservative in their character, and it would hardly be consistent to resort to the use of such language not common to our people, or not necessary from the facts in the case, merely to pass a resolution naming the number of copies to be printed.

Mr. Thornton—As gentlemen seem to desire it, he was willing to accept the amendment; although he believed every true Democrat regarded the whole Kansas affair as a humbug.

The amendment was accepted, and the resolution as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Jones offered a resolution that the Senate be requested to return to the House the concurrent resolution respecting stationery.

Mr. Budd hoped the resolution would not prevail.

Mr. Jones withdrew the resolution.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Cook, to authorize Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank, of Trenton, to increase their capital.

Mr. Mickle, to allow the people of Chesterfield, in Burlington, to vote by ballot at town meetings.

Mr. Baldwin, to charter Belleville Steamboat company.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Beers, that each new member of the House, be furnished with a copy of Nixon's digest.

Mr. Doughty moved to amend, by adding "one copy of Gifford's Index." Agreed to.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

QUARANTINE.

Mr. Steward moved that so much of the Governor's message, as refers to the New York Quarantine question, be referred to a special committee of three. Agreed to, and Messrs. Stewart, Conover and Vandyke appointed the committee.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Budd offered a resolution stating that the delays of the sessions have been mainly owing to persons leaving, to a late period in the session the business designed to be brought before the Legislature, and resolving that no bills will be received after the expiration of 40 days, and that the Legislature will adjourn finally, in 10 days thereafter.

Mr. Thornton advocated the resolution as a very proper one, and calculated to facilitate the business of the Legislature.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Robins offered a resolution requesting the clerk to furnish the Senate a list of the Joint Committees. Adopted. Adj.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 15.

Mr. Martin moved that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn until to-morrow morning.

He said the object was to give members an opportunity to attend the examinations at the State Normal School, and Historical Society. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Rafferty, (Judiciary,) reported that the reports of the Commissioners of Pilotage, Adjutant General, and Quarter Master General be printed with the Governor's message. Adopted.

Mr. Allen moved that these documents be printed under the direction of the Printing Committee, with instructions to have the printing done without delay. Agreed to.

Mr. Diverty said the examination at the Normal School began at nine o'clock, and closed at one o'clock, and if Senators wished to attend them, it would be necessary to adjourn over. He moved to adjourn. Not agreed to, 6 to 11.

The resolution from the House of Assembly that no bills should be introduced into either House after the fortieth day of the session, and that the Legislature would adjourn ten days thereafter, was concurred in.

Mr. Laird offered a resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee to wait upon the Governor elect, and to make such arrangements as may be necessary for his inauguration. Agreed to, and Messrs. Laird, Allen and Rafferty were appointed said committee.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Smith, a bill for the collection of demands against ships, steamboats and other vessels.

—Hutchinson, a bill to charter the American Iron Manufacturing Company; supplement to the charter of the Trenton Iron Company.

—Roberts, to charter Haddonfield Banking Company.

Brown, supplement to the act respecting coroners.

A message was received from the Assembly, stating they were ready to go into joint meeting, and requesting the Senate to name the time and place.

Mr. Riggs moved that Thursday, the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in the Assembly room, be appointed the time and place.

Mr. Allen moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. Riggs wished to know of the Senator the reason for delay. This was an important appointment, and there were many gentlemen here from different parts of the State, who were anxious to know when the joint meeting would be held, and the time should be fixed now.

Mr. Allen did not know that the Senator had any right to call upon him for his reasons for the motion. He agreed with the Senator that the appointment was an important one, and time should be taken to consider it well. The term of the present Senator did not expire until the 4th of March next, and that was a reason why there should be no haste.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to, as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Brown, Clickener, Cordery, Diverty, Hutchinson, Laird, Martin, Price, Roberts, Smith—11.

Nays—Cobb, Herring, Rafferty, Rea, Riggs, Sharp, Speer, (Pres't.)—7.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

On motion, the session was opened with prayer, by Hon. Mr. Harker of Camden.

Mr. McDonald presented an invitation from the New Jersey Historical Society, to attend its annual meeting.

Mr. McDonald moved that the invitation be accepted, and that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet again to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Adopted.

Mr. Mickle presented a petition from Phebe Wright, asking for a law to enable her to convey certain real estate.

The House agreed to the concurrent resolution from the Senate, relative to stationery.

Mr. Bartlett offered a resolution directing the clerk to furnish to each member 100 stamped envelopes, 100 letter stamps and 300 blue stamps, and that those members who wish to save money to the State, can return to the clerk whatever they do not use. Adopted.

Mr. Harker offered a resolution to furnish to each new member a copy of the legislative Guide.

Mr. Bradway moved an amendment, adding also, a copy of Nixon's forms.—Adopted.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

JOINT MEETING.

Mr. Robins offered a resolution that the House is ready to go into joint meeting for the election of U. S. Senator, and requesting Senate to name the time and place.—Adopted.

STATIONERY.

The House having concurred in the Senate resolution, that the committees of each house purchase stationery to the amount of $20 to each member, Mr. Harker called up the resolution offered by Mr. Robbins on Tuesday, calling for the appointment of a stationery committee.

The resolution was taken up and adopted, and Messrs. Robins, Schomp and Cook were appointed said committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Cook, to authorize Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank of Trenton to increase their capital.

Mr. Mickle, to enable voters of Chesterfield, to vote by ballot at town meetings.

Mr. Buckley, to incorporate Danforth Locomotive and Machine company; also, a further supplement to insurance companies.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Gilchrist, to facilitate the collection of demands against ships and vessels; to incorporate Hoboken and Hudson River Turnpike company; supplement to the election law.

Mr. Buckley, supplement to act respecting New York and Erie Railroad Company's owning land in New Jersey; to incorporate the Paterson Express co.

Mr. Bradway, supplement to West Jersey Railroad co.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. ELECT.

The concurrent resolution of the Senate, appointing a committee to make arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor elect, was on motion of Mr. Edmunds, concurred in, and Messrs. Edmunds, Thornton, Rittenhouse, Gilchrist and Keys, were appointed the committee on the part of the House. Adj.

FRIDAY, January 16.

SENATE.

10 o'clock, A. M. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Hall.

Mr. Rafferty stated that he had been informed by the President that it was out of his power to be present this morning. He moved that Mr. Riggs be appointed President *pro tem.* Agreed to.

Mr. Laird, from the joint committee to make arrangements for the Inauguration of the Governor elect, reported—

1. That the Inauguration shall take place at 12 o'clock. M., in the Senate Chamber.

2. That the official oaths shall be admin-

istered to the Governor elect by the President of the Senate, in the presence of the late Governor, the members and officers of the General Assembly, the clergymen of Trenton and vicinity, the Judiciary, all other state officers, civil and military, and citizens who may be pleased to attend.

3. The gallery shall be reserved exclusively for the accommodation of the ladies.

4. The Governor elect shall be escorted by the committee from his rooms to the front of the desk of the President of the Senate, where the following shall be the order of services:

1. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hall.

2. Administration and subscription of the official oath.

3. Delivery of the Great Seal of the State.

4. Benediction.

Which was accepted, and one hundred copies ordered to be printed under the direction of the committee.

Mr. Rafferty moved that when Senate adjourn it adjourn until Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Agreed to.

Mr. Rafferty introduced a supplement to the charter of Somerville and Easton railroad.

Mr. Martin moved that the Secretary purchase a thermometer for the Senate. Agreed to.

Mr. Rafferty moved that so much of the Governor's message as refers to the condition of the State Treasury, be referred to the Committee on Finance. Agreed to.

Mr. Hutchinson gave notice of a bill to charter the City Bank at Trenton.

Mr. Smith, from the special committee on the deficiencies in the life-saving apparatus on the sea-coast, reported the following:

Whereas, in view of the great distress and loss of life resulting from the recent maritime disasters on the coast of New Jersey, especially as witnessed in the case of the packet ship New York, stranded on Barnegat Beach, in which three hundred souls were in a starving and perishing condition; and also the barque Tasso, with eighteen souls, stranded on Long Beach, from which a part of the crew were lost, and with them two noble-hearted surfmen, (John F. Jones and John T. Parker,) citizens of Ocean county, lost their lives, and found a watery grave in their humane and philanthropic efforts in endeavoring to save the lives of others; *and whereas*, with our increasing maritime business, both as regards commerce and emigration, there must necessarily be and is an increase of disasters by shipwreck, without a corresponding increase of the means requisite for saving life and property on the coast; therefore,

Resolved, (the House of Assembly concurring,) that a committee of three from the Senate, and five from the House of Assembly, be appointed to prepare a memorial to the Governors of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, soliciting their coöperation, and respectfully requesting them to bring the matter before their respective legislatures at the earliest possible moment, and unite with us in obtaining from the National Government large appropriations, and more adequate and efficient means for saving life and property stranded on the New Jersey coast, and for remunerating the surfmen for their self-sacrificing and humane efforts in saving the lives of the shipwrecked.

Resolved, That the coöperation of the Governor with the committee be respectfully solicited.

CHARLES P. SMITH,
R. LAIRD,
J. R. RIGGS,
ENOCH CORDERY,
WILLIAM F. BROWN.

Which was adopted, and one hundred copies ordered to be printed under the direction of the committee.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

10 o'clock, A. M. Prayer by Rev. A. K. Street.

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR ELECT.

The Senate concurrent resolutions relative to the administration of the oath of office to the Governor elect, were concurred in by the House.

Mr. Buckley offered a resolution to adjourn over to Monday afternoon at three 3 o'clock. Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Buckley, supplement to New York and Erie Railroad Company; to incorporate the Paterson Express Company.

Mr. Bradway, supplement to West Jersey Railroad Company.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Doughty, to incorporate the Atlantic and Cumberland Railroad Company.

Mr. Beers, to incorporate the Holmdel Railroad Company.

Mr. Bacot, supplement to act relative to commissioners of deeds.

Mr. Blake, to incorporate Orange Gas Light Company.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Mr. Holsman introduced a resolution that so much of the Governor's message as refers to the present system of prison discipline, be referred to a special committee of three. Adopted, and Messrs. Holsman, Thornton and Harker appointed. Adj.

MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1857.

SENATE.

Senators Allen and Diverty were the only members present; the Secretary also not present.

After waiting a short time, Mr. Diverty moved that the Senate adjourn until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock, and that Mr. Allen be requested to keep a journal of the proceedings, and hand it to the Secretary of the Senate. Agreed to.

Owing to the tremendous drifting snow storm of yesterday and last night, (no trains of cars had been able to reach this city by 3 o'clock,) will account for the absence of the officers and Senators.

HOUSE.

The Speaker and two members appeared. No quorum. Adjourned to Tuesday at 10 A. M.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 20.

The Senate met.

Present—Senators Allen and Diverty; the Secretary also absent.

Mr. Diverty moved that the Senate adjourn to 12 o'clock, M., and that Mr. Allen keep the journal. Agreed to.

12 o'clock, M.

THE INAUGURATION.

The gallery and one of the lobbies of the chamber was filled at an early hou with ladies.

At quarter past twelve o'clock, the Hon. William A. Newell, Governor elect, accompanied by Governor Price, and Senators Allen, Diverty and Hutchinson, and Mr. Speaker Dutcher, and Messrs. Doughty, Cook, Mayhew and Mickle of the Assembly, with the officers of State,—Secretary of State, T. S. Allison, Col. Wm. M. Babbitt, Clerk in Chancery, Col. W. M. Force, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Mr. W. B. Vanderveer, Keeper of the State Prison, Col. R. F. Stockton, jr., Quarter-Master General Perrine, Captain S. Lilly, and others entered the Senate chamber.

Among the gentlemen present we noticed Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, Hon. Henry W. Green, Chief Justice, Judge Randolph, Judge Naar, Judge W. P. Robeson, Col. G. S. Cannon, United States District Attorney, R. C. Belville, President of Common Council, and the Rev. Messrs. Dr. Hall, J. B. Dobbins, J. Kirkpatrick, A. K. Street, J. Maxwell, J. D. King and E. Page.

Senator Allen took the President's Chair,—Dr. Newell being seated on his right, and Gov. Price on the left.

When the Senate was called to order,

Senator Diverty announced that Hon. William A. Newell, the Governor elect, was in attendance, and ready to take the official oaths.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Hall.

The oaths of office were then administered by Senator Allen, of Burlington, after subscribing which,

Governor Price then addressed his successor as follows:

SIR:—The oaths you have just taken and subscribed, having been duly administered, fulfils all the requirements of the Constitution and laws, to constitute you Governor of the State of New Jersey. The duties of the exalted position are transferred to you as my successor. I am relieved from the responsibilities of the office, and may be permitted to say that whilst there is much distinguished honor pertaining to it, you will find that it has much care, anxiety and labor.

I now hand you the Great Seal of the State, which, by the Constitution, has to be kept by the Governor. It may be gratifying for you, as well as those present, to know that it is the original seal, designed and approved at the first session of the first Legislature of this State, after we became independent, under the articles of confederation. It is probably the oldest state seal now in existence in the Union, and I have here the original report of the Joint Committee of both houses of the Legislature that designed it; dated Princeton, October 3d, 1776. It has always been kept with the seal; it is an interesting historical relic, from which we derive agreeable reminiscences, and I will read it:

The Joint Committee, appointed by both Houses, to prepare a Great Seal, beg leave to report,

That they have considered the subject, and taken the sentiment of several intelligent gentlemen thereon, and are of opinion that Francis Hopkinson, Esq., should be immediately engaged to employ proper persons at Philadelphia, to prepare a silver seal, which is to be round; of 2½ inches diameter, and ⅝ths of an inch thick, and that

the arms shall be 3 plows in an escutcheon, the supporters Liberty and Ceres, and the crest, a horse's head—these words to be engraved in large letters, round the arms, viz: "The Great Seal of the State of New Jersey."

By order of the committee,
Richard Smith, Chairman.

Princeton, 3d Oct., 1776.

This seal has never certified an oppressive, intolerant or sumptuary law, and I have an abiding faith that it never will.

You are called as the Chief Executive of a people, who may proudly and gratefully exult in being citizens of a State, "which has yielded as great an increase to the glory of God, and happiness to man, as any other portion of the world." It is our duty, our interest, and our honor to preserve, with sacred care, a model so rich with instructions of wisdom. The people of no State has so much cause for exultation, as those of New Jersey, none can boast of greater purity in its origin—none more wisdom, more happiness in its growth; our progress has been tranquil, and our prosperity uninterrupted, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

The interests of our State are diversified. We have great wealth in agriculture, manufactures, commerce and minerals. The development of these great interests, as well as the education and the domestic industrial pursuits of the people, are left with you and the Legislature. Let no difference of opinion concerning national policy interfere with the fraternity and unity, necessary to promote the interests, and improve the domestic policy of our beloved State. Let everything be forgotten in the desire to direct your efforts to the security and advancement of her prosperity; whilst a spirit of economy, industry and patriotism is encouraged.

Be assured, sir, that during your official term, you will have my best wishes for your health and happiness, and my most fervent prayers for the continued welfare of the State.

After thanking Governor Price for his kindness and attention, Governor Newell delivered his

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Assembly, and Fellow Citizens:

My profound acknowledgments are due to the people of New Jersey for the confidence bestowed upon me during the late exciting canvass, and for the high honor conferred by my election to the Chief Magistracy of the State.

The best return I can make for this generous regard, is the solemn pledge, here, upon the threshold of my duties, that the whole effort of my official term shall be to uphold, and with the blessing of God, to advance, the honor, the dignity, and best interests of our cherished State.

Following the practice of my predecessors, I avail myself of this occasion, briefly to set forth some very general views upon subjects of National and State interest.

The financial condition of New Jersey has heretofore compared advantageously with that of any of her sister States, but our treasury is now, notwithstanding our increased revenues, embarrassed to a considerable extent, by reason of large expenditures growing out of various legislative enactments, and other causes. It has been a source of pride hitherto, that our State was free from debt, and to this condition, it is hoped, it may speedily return. So far as lies in my power, the strictest economy will be observed in administering the government, through all its various departments. I shall, at an early day, examine into the resources of the treasury, and, if necessary, lay before the Legislature a detailed account of its present condition, and the causes of our indebtedness, together with such suggestions as may seem to be proper and necessary to relieve its embarrassment.

Legislative enactments ought to have in view the greatest good of the entire community, and to this end a system of general legislation would seem to be desirable; but experience has proved that this theory cannot be made uniformly available; prominent among other exceptions is the General Banking Law, passed a few years since, under which numerous banks were established; but notwithstanding the frequent efforts of its friends to improve the law so as to make it of practical utility, many of these institutions have either ceased to exist, or have relieved their disabilities by obtaining special charters. It is quite apparent, therefore, that if any banks be hereafter required, they will be established by separate acts of incorporation. But New Jersey has already nearly, if not quite, as many banks as her business interests demand—certainly, any large increase of banking capital would be unnecessary and unwise. Especially, ought we to guard against the establishment of institutions within our limits, owing their vitality to brokers and speculators doing business in a foreign State, and bringing discredit upon us abroad and at home. The greatest circumspection should be exercised by the Legislature, in granting charters for monied corporations, and in all cases the interests of the bill-holder ought to be most carefully protected.

Any attempt upon the part of incorporated companies to interfere with the legislation or official appointments of the State, should be utterly discountenanced; and any such interference in the primary elections, be regarded as an unwarrantable assumption of power, and deserving the severest condemnation and rebuke. No power should be allowed to assail the integrity of our elections.

Whatever may be the individual views of the Executive upon any matter of legislation which has been well considered and finally passed upon by the representatives of the people, his duty, in my judgment, is to interpose no obstacle to the will of the legislature, with whom the responsibility of making laws properly belongs—except in cases of the most urgent necessity.

The late Governor of New York has expressed the hope, in an unofficial note which has been handed to me, that, through Executive "recommendation and influence," the cession of jurisdiction over a portion of our shores will be made to New York, for the purpose of enabling her to remove her quarantine from Staten Island to the point in question. My convictions of duty render it not only impossible to concur in his views, but compel me, on the contrary, imperatively to dissent from them. It is not my intention now, to discuss the right of New York to establish a quarantine in New Jersey, upon the ground that a purchase was made of a portion of our territory, for that purpose, from the General Goxernment; nor to give a history of the transaction by which she obtained possession of Staten Island; but I shall reserve for the future, a consideration of these and other points, should it become necessary to communicate with the Legislature on this subject.

It is sufficient at this time, to say, that the pride and dignity of New Jersey would never allow her to consent that any portion of her territory should be used for such a purpose by another State. To New York inures the advantages of an extended commerce, and she must be content to abide by whatever evils follow in its train. She ought not to desire to impose these latter upon a sister State.

When, some years since, a Representative in Congress from this State, it was my good fortune to procure the favorable consideration of measures for the better preservation of life and property from shipwreck, upon the Atlantic coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, and appropriations were then (for the first time) made for this object. The intelligent gentlemen who have since represented the same district, have also secured similar appropriations, so that we may be said to have now a system established which promises to be of the greatest benefit to humanity. Already nearly three thousand lives and much property have been preserved by its agency. But the system is capable of much improvement, and further legislation is needed to perfect it. It is scarcely proper, on an occasion like the present, to make any suggestions in this regard; but I shall cheerfully co-operate with the Legislature towards perfecting and extending this important work.

Breakwaters at Sandy Hook and Crow Shoal would furnish places of refuge in seasons of peril, that would undoubtedly be the means of saving multitudes of lives and millions of property. The vast fleets of sail which pass these points on their way to and from New York and Philadelphia, deserve every safeguard which the General Government can furnish; and it seems to me to be one of the strangest inconsistencies of legislation, that devotes large sums of money for the construction of costly edifices throughout the country for the convenient transaction of business connected with the collection and safe-keeping of its revenues, yet hesitates to protect the capital and lives of the swarms of human beings, who are exposed to treacherous winds and fatal shores, while in the very act of gathering up this revenue.

The geographical position of New Jersey, her contiguity to the principal markets, her varied soil abounding in sources of fertility, her minerals and her manufacturing interests, her educational and charitable institutions, combined with her low taxation, are destined to keep her where the reminiscenses of the Revolution have already placed her, among the most conspicuous of the States.

It is of the utmost importance to her future welfare that her children should be educated to a full comprehension of the rights and duties that are to devolve upon them. It is a truism that without the proper

ture of the citizen, there is no safety for a Republic. In furtherance of this end, it is most earnestly to be desired that, as soon as our present indebtedness is removed, all our revenues, together with our school fund, be devoted to establishing and maintaining—so far as they can be made to do so—a uniform system of free schools throughout the State.

It has been long known, and incontestibly proven by statistical data, that the great mass of crime and misery throughout the land, may be directly traced to unrestrained indulgence in alcoholic liquors. It is the especial duty of a Legislature to check crime at its source, to shield the weak and helpless from suffering, and it ought to strive, by judicious enactments, to diminish this fruitful source of human degradation.

The interests of every part of our State are entitled to equal and impartial protection, and to this end facilities for improvement should be granted wherever they may be needed, whether by means of railroads, canals, plank roads or turnpikes.—It is only by having ready access to market that the resources of any country can be fully developed.

The recommendations of my predecessor in relation to our military affairs, and the Colonization Society, have my hearty approval.

Much and just complaint has been made as to the facility with which persons of foreign birth are admitted to the right of suffrage. This evil may, perhaps, be remedied by an alteration of our naturalization laws; or, by securing a constitutional provision restricting adopted citizens from exercising the elective franchise until one year, at least, has elapsed from the date of their naturalization. This latter course would essentially restrain the evils arising from the excessive, and perhaps corrupt, naturalizations which are effected on the eve of every important election; since few individuals or parties would, voluntarily, incur the expense and inconvenience incident to the process. if the privileges arising therefrom were to be postponed to so remote a period. A "registry" law—especially for incorporated cities—would also greatly aid in preserving the purity of the ballot box. Not only would these measures serve in a great degree to prevent the perjury and corruption attending elections, but it would also afford some opportunity for these strangers to our institutions to become acquainted with our Republican system, and learn to appreciate its blessings.

The right of Congress to legislate upon slavery in the Territories of the United States, is to my mind clear and incontestible. This doctrine was taught and practiced by the fathers and founders of the Republic; and was sustained by the whole race of illustrious statesmen which has just passed away. It has been reserved for those of this day to discover, that the former did not properly understand that instrument, to the framimg, and proper construction of which, they had devoted the best energies of their minds.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise in the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska act, was a gross violation of plighted faith, and occurred at a time, and under circumstances well calculated to arouse the just indignation of the whole country, and cause it to doubt the moral rectitude of the government. The sad consequences of this act will be long felt. No sophistry will avail to hide its true purpose. New Jersey will insist upon preserving, forever, intact from slavery, that portion of our soil dedicated to perpetual freedom by this solemn and time-honored compact. Yet New Jersey is conservative; she will abide by the compromises; she reprobates any interference with the institution of slavery in states where it already exists, and she recognizes no superior in her devotion to the true interests of the whole country.

It has become a convenient cant with a certain class of politicians to threaten a dissolution of the Union. Such language might have had some meaning in times long gone by, but what was once a feeble union of States has grown to be a powerful confederation, and this Government will never be overthrown by politicians while the people are true to themselves, and put their trust in the great God of Nations.

Applause followed its delivery.

Rev. A. K. Street pronounced the benediction, and on motion of Senator Hutchinson, the Senate adjourned until Wednesday morning.

SENATE.

10 o'clock, A. M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Street.

Ten members answered to their names, being one less than a quorum.

Adjourned.

3 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Allen presented a journal of the proceedings of the Senate on Monday and Tuesday, which was read.

Mr. Laird inquired whether the Senator (Mr. Allen) was authorized to keep the journal of those meetings.

Mr. Allen replied that the Senator from Cape May (Mr. Diverty) and himself, were the only Senators present, and the Senator from Cape May could say whether he was authorized.

Mr. Diverty said that the Senator from Burlington was requested, on his motion, to keep a journal of the proceedings, and present them to the Senate or the secretary.

The journal was approved.

Mr. Allen said that yesterday, in the absence of a quorum of the Senate, and in the absence of the President of the Senate, the Governor elect (Hon. William A. Newell) had taken and subscribed the oaths of office, as Governor, before a Senator, in obedience to the requirements of the Constitution, and he moved that the proceedings on that occasion be entered upon the journal. Agreed to.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Hutchinson, a supplement to the charter of the Crosswicks and Trenton Turnpike Company.

By Mr. Laird, to authorize the freeholders of Monmouth county to erect a bridge over Manasquan River.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Hutchinson, to charter the City Bank of Trenton; referred to committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Allen, to charter Beverly Bank; referred to committee on Corporations.

Mr. Diverty offered a resolution that so much of the Governor's Inaugural Address as relates to a breakwater on Crow Shoal, be referred to a special committee. Agreed to.

Messrs. Diverty, Brown, and Allen, were appointed said committee.

Mr. Laird moved that the proceedings of the Inauguration, and the Address of Governors Price and Newell, be printed—one hundred copies for the use of the Senate. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

10 o'clock, A. M. Twenty-three members answered to their names. No quorum. Adjourned.

3 o'clock, P. M. At the first call, thirty members answered to their names.

Mr. McDonald moved that the sergeant-at-arms be dispatched for absent members. Agreed to.

At the second call thirty-one members answered, and the house proceeded to business.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Keys, a supplement to the charter of Burlington.

Mr. Buckley, to renew the charter of the Paterson Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Doughty, to charter the Milville Bank; to charter Atlantic and Cumberland Railroad Company.

Mr. Gifford, a further supplement to act constituting courts for the trial of small causes; a supplement to Newark Acqueduct Company.

Mr. Blake, to incorporate Orange Gas Light Company.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Buckley, to renew the charter of the Paterson Manufacturing Company.

Mr. McDonald, to incorporate the Newark Firemen's Insurance Company.

Mr. Robins, a further supplement to the militia law; to repeal the charter of the Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy.

Mr. Mickle, for a turnpike from Bordentown to draw-bridge over Crosswicks creek.

Mr. Keys to incorporate the Fulton Fire Company of Burlington.

Mr. M. P. Smith, to incorporate the Plainfield Gas Light Company.

Mr. Gifford, to constitute a city court in Newark.

Mr. Leida, supplement to the charter of Belvidere.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Buckalew, to print one thousand copies of the Inaugural address of Governor Newell. Adopted.

The Speaker laid before the House the reports of the Keeper, Inspectors, and Moral Instructor, of the New Jersey State Prison, and the report of the Managers of the Asylum. Ordered that five hundred copies be printed for the House.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22.

SENATE.

10 o'clock A. M.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hall.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Chetwood, to charter Oraton Bank of Newark.

By Mr. Clickener, to regulate the price of legal advertising.

By Mr. Diverty, to provide for the registering of voters.

By Mr. Cobb, to authorize Hanover in Morris, to vote by ballot.

By Mr. Cordery, to charter Surf House

Association; Atlantic City Gas Light company.

By Mr. Allen, supplement to charter of Bordentown Water Company.

By Mr. Cobb, supplement to the act for the preservation of sheep.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Allen, supplement to the act for the trial of small causes, (this provides that where a plea of title is filed in Justice's courts. the party may bring his action in the Circuit or Common Pleas courts of the county, or Supreme Court; and that the party shall not be confined to his plea of title, but make the same defence he would have been entitled to, if the suit had been originally commenced in the courts,—and that the plaintiff shall recover costs where he recovers damages.)

By Mr. Hutchinson, to charter American Iron Manufacturing co.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Rafferty, requesting Governor Newell and Gov. Price, to furnish the Senate with copies of all communications received by them, from the authorities of the State of New York, or any other papers relating to the removal of the Quarantine to Sandy Hook. Agreed to.

By Mr. Rafferty, to refer so much of the Governor's message as relates to the militia, to the committee on that subject; and that part relating to the Court of Pardons, to the Committee on Judiciary. Agreed to.

By Mr. Riggs, to refer that part of the message, relating to Schools, to the committee on Education. Agreed to.

By Mr. Herring, that that part of the message, relating to the Geological Survey be referred to a special committee. Agreed to, and Messrs. Herring, Riggs and Chetwood were appointed said committee.

By Mr. Laird, to appoint a standing committee on banks—agreed to.

The President then announced as the committee, under the resolutions relative to life-saving apparatus on the sea coast, adopted last Friday, Messrs. Smith, Laird and Riggs.

LIFE SAVING APPARATUS.

Mr. Laird offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee on Life-Saving Apparatus on our coast, be empowered to send for persons and papers, and to collect all the information in their power relative to the number of wrecks, the number of lives lost within three years, the number of station houses on this coast, and the number of men employed, and such other information as may be needed in the matter—agreed to. Adj.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A message was received from the Assembly, requesting the concurrence of the Senate in the following resolutions:

Whereas the thorough instruction of the mass, is the safety and strength of a free people, and to reach this end, teachers must be had, who are well qualified and devoted to their work;

Therefore, Resolved, That we consider Normal Schools fundamental and essential to national education, and whereas the Governor's message communicates the fact, that one of our citizens, Mr. Paul Farnum of Beverly—embracing those sound and enlarged views of education—has at his own expense, erected and amply furnished a building, suitable for a first-class preparatory school, and whereas the said Mr. Farnum, has—with a noble patriotism and enlightened zeal, in the cause of education,—placed said building at the disposal of the Trustees of the State Normal School, he sustaining now and for one year, the current expenses of said school successfully established;

And whereas, Mr. Farnum has further declared his intention to bequeath said building and fixtures to the State, with an endowment in trust, conditioned that the State shall keep up a preparatory Normal School for the education of teachers as established; therefore,

Resolved, (Senate concurring,) That we highly commend and prize the patriotic and enlightened efforts of Mr. Farnum in the cause of education.

Resolved, That as the Representatives of the State of New Jersey, we gratefully acknowledge the liberality and general confidence of Mr. Farnum, in placing said school at the disposal of the State Normal School.

Resolved, That the proposed bequeathment by Mr. Farnum, so munificent in itself, and so national in its design, has our highest commendation, and will, no doubt, find the State thankfully receiving the gift and promptly meeting the required condition.

Which were read, and on motion of Mr. Riggs, were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate, and be referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Cordery offered the following concurrent resolutions relative to the improvement of the harbors at Absecom, Great and Little Egg harbor Inlets:

Whereas, The extreme cold of the present winter, by the production of large quantities of ice in the rivers, bays and harbors of the Atlantic coast, has seriously impeded, and, in many cases, totally prevented the navigation of the same, to the great loss and damage of the community, and shown the necessity of providing, if possible, more harbors, convenient and accessible at all times; and whereas, the harbors of Absecon, Great and Little Egg Harbor, have inlets, seldom or never obstructed by ice, easy of access at all times, and constantly in use as harbors of refuge for large numbers of coasting vessels; and believing that said inlets and harbors can be improved and made available for the use and safety of a large number of vessels, if properly improved, therefore,

Resolved, (Assembly concurring,) That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be instructed to use their influence to obtain an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars to improve the inlet and harbor at Absecom, and fifty thousand dollars to improve the harbors at Little and Great Egg Harbor inlets.

Resolved, (Assembly concurring,) That the Governor be requested to forward to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, a copy of the above resolutions.

Which were adopted.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Rafferty, a supplement to the charter of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad.

By Mr. Clickener, a supplement to the charter of the city of Hudson.

Mr. Hutchinson introduced a supplement to the charter of the Trenton Iron Company. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

10 o'clock A. M.—Prayer by Rev. A. K. Street.

PETITIONS

Mr. McDonald, memorial from the Chosen Freeholders of Essex, for the passage of an act taking the care of the jails in Essex and Hudson, from the custody of the Sheriffs, and giving them to the Boards of Chosen Freeholders, and also for the establishment of a reform school in Essex.

Mr. Gifford, from the Trustees of Union School, Newark, for power to sell their school house and lot, and give the proceeds to the Newark Orphan Asylum.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The Speaker laid before the House, the depositions and other papers in the contested election case from Camden County. Referred to Committee on Elections.

PREPARATORY NORMAL SCHOOL.

Mr. Denman introduced a preamble and resolutions, complimentary to Mr. Paul Farnham, of Beverly, for his noble efforts in promoting the cause of education, in erecting and maintaining at Beverly a Preparatory School.

The resolutions were amended, so as to make them concurrent, and adopted.

RULES.

Mr. Osborne from the Special Committee on rules, reported the rules of last session, except the first, which authorizes the speaker and any two members, to meet and adjourn the house from time to time, in the absence of a quorum, with a recommendation to alter the same, so as to enable any number of members, less than a quorum to adjourn the House. Report adopted.

Mr. Denman presented the annual report of the Rahway Savings Institution.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Buckley, to incorporate Paterson Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Gilchrist, to incorporate the Hoboken and Hudson River Turnpike Company.

Mr. McDonald, to incorporate Newark Fireman's Insurance Company.

Mr. Gifford, to incorporate Market Bank at Newark.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Bradway, supplement to Woodbury and Mullica Hill Turnpike Company.

Mr. Gilchrist, to regulate Fire Department of Jersey City.

Mr. Schomp, to incorporate Franklin Agricultural Society.

Mr. Keys to incorporate the Mount Holly Bank.

Mr. Edmunds, sup. to act regulating the time and place of holding courts.

Mr. Thornton, to incorporate the Essex County Bank at Newark—capital, $250,000, with power to increase to $500,000.

Mr. Atkinson to incorporate the Bloomfield Park and Agricultural Association of Camden county.

MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Stewart gave notice of a bill to repeal the act authorizing the establishment of Mutual Building and Loan Associations, and to enable persons concerned in the same to wind up their affairs, and make an equitable distribution of their funds and property; also one to repeal act authorizing the

establishment of one of these associations at Newark.

WRECKS ON THE JERSEY COAST.

The concurrent resolutions from the Senate, respecting wrecks on Jersey coast, and requesting Legislatures of other States to urge upon Congress some action relative thereto, were concurred in, and Messrs. Keys, Gifford, Bradway, Stults and Buckley were appointed on the part of the house.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mr. Robins, from the Committee on Corporations. reported a supplement to New York and Erie Railroad Company; to incorporate the Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company; to charter the Orange Gas Light Company; relative to Newark Acqueduct Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Mickle, to incorporate the Bordentown and Drawbridge Turnpike Company.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 23.

Prayer by Rev. A. K. Street.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

By Mr. Rafferty, (Judiciary,) sup. to act for trial of small causes, with amendments.

By Mr. Riggs, (Corporations,) supplement to charter of Trenton Iron company; supplement to charter of Somerville and Easton Railroad; to charter American Iron Manufacturing Co.

Mr. Martin moved to refer so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to the Lunatic Asylum to the Committee on that subject—agreed to.

The President presented the report of the State Superintendent of Schools, with accompanying documents.

The reading was dispensed with, and the papers referred to the Committee on Education, to have printed the report and such of the documents as they deem advisable.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Diverty, for the better protection of oysters in Dennis Creek.

By Mr. Sharp, to charter Millville, Blackwoodtown and Mauricetown Turnpike Company.

Mr. Laird moved that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to Monday at 3 P. M—agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. J. D. Hall.

The Speaker presented a memorial from the Grand Jury of the county of Mercer, respecting the county jail, and the law regulating the punishment of convicts in the same. On motion of Mr. Cook, referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Blake presented the report of the Orange Savings Institution.

REPORTS.

Mr. Gifford, from the committee on Judiciary, reported the bill to establish a reform school in Essex county; to change the custody of prisoners and jails from the sheriffs, to the boards of chosen freeholders of the counties of Essex and Hudson; to prevent wilful trespass on lands; to establish Essex co. Reform School.

Mr. Thornton, from the committee on municipal corporations, reported the supplement to charter of Burlington city.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Gilchrist, supplement to act to regulate elections; to regulate the Jersey City Fire Department.

Mr. Edmunds, respecting the time of holding courts.

Mr. M. P. Smith, to charter the Plainfield Gas Light Company.

Mr. Bradway, supplement to Mullica Hill and Woodbury Turnpike Company.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Osborne, to charter the Pequest Bank.

Mr. Herbert, to extend time naturalized citizens may be entitled to vote in this State to two years.

Mr. Gilchrist, supplement to Building and Loan Associations.

Mr. Brown, supplement to general banking law.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Cook introduced a resolution to adjourn over to Monday afternoon. Agreed to.

Mr. Denman, to require the American flag to be floated to the breeze from the dome of the State Capitol. Adopted.

The message from the Senate recommending Congress to appropriate $50,000 to Harbor of Absecum, and $50,000 to Little Egg Harbor, was concurred in.

SCHOOLS.

The state superintendent of public schools by permission of the House, read his annual report.

One thousand copies were ordered to be printed. The report shows the following statistics:

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Number of cities and townships in the state	193
Number that have made reports	170
Number of school districts	1440
Number of children between the ages of 5 and 18 years	176,350
Number that have attended school twelve months, allowance being made for vacations	28,713
Number that have attended 9 months, but less than 12	23,837
Number that have attended 6 months, but less than 9	30.652
Number that have attended 3 months, but less than 6	27,706
Number that attended a less period than 3 months	12,486
Number that have attended over the age of 18 years	1,641
Whole number that have attended school during the year	125,035
An increase over the preceding year of	10,112
Average number of months the schools have been kept open,	9
Amount of money raised by tax for the support of schools	$279,988.79
Amount of money raised by tax for building, repairing and furnishing school houses	105,021.12
State appropriation	80,000.00
From other sources being chiefly the interest on the surplus revenue, appropriated by the townships to school purposes	49,238.33
Total amount appropriated	$514,248.24
Being an increase over the preceding year of	39,079.60
Number of teachers employed,	1942
" Males	1125
" Females	817
Average salary of male teachers per annum	$351.00
Average salary of female teachers per annum	$229.00

Adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1857.

Three o'clock, P. M.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Dobbins.

Present—Messrs. Allen, Brown, Cobb, Cordery, Diverty, Hutchinson, Price, Riggs, Sharp, Speer, (Pres't.)

No quorum being present,

On motion of Mr. Riggs, the Senate Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Three o'clock, P. M.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Geisenhainer.

Twenty-seven members answered to their names. No quorum.

On motion of Mr. McDonald, the House Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 27.

SENATE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Geissenhainer.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Allen, sup. to charter Bordentown Reservoir and Water Company.

By Mr. Smith, an act for the collection of demands against ships, steamboats, and other vessels.

By Mr. Cordery, to charter Surf House Association of Atlantic city.

The President announced as the committee on banks, Messrs. Laird, Martin and Riggs.

Mr. Riggs asked leave to be excused from serving on this committee, as he had been placed at the head of the committee on corporations.

He was excused, and Mr. Herring was substituted.

On motion of Mr. Herring, the supplement to the charter of the Somerville and Easton Railroad, was recommitted to the committee on corporations.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Smith, to repeal the act authorizing the embankment of the Harries Neck Marsh co.

By Mr. Sharp, sup. to charter of Bridgeton Gas Light company; supplement to charter of Cumberland Nail and Iron Company.

By Mr. Cordery, sup. to charter of Pleasantville and Atlantic Turnpike Co.

By Mr. Allen, sup. to charter of Burlington and Mount Holly Railroad.

Mr. Price presented the annual report of the Sussex Railroad co.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

A sup. to the act constituting Justices' Courts, (relative to pleas of title.)

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BANKS.

Mr. Riggs presented the following:

The committee to whom was referred the bills entitled "An act to incorporate the City Bank at Trenton," and an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Beverly Bank," report—

That they have examined the bills carefully, and find them transcripts in principle and detail of the bank bills that have been

considered by the Senate during the three or four years last past. To determine whether such charters are based upon sound principles, and calculated to furnish the people a safe and uniform currency, your committee propose briefly to review the history of banking in this state. From the year 1804, when the first bank charter was granted, up to 1830, some 18 banks were chartered. These banks, by the terms of their charters, were prohibited from incurring an indebtedness exceeding twice the amount of their capital stock actually paid in, over and above their deposits—under the penalty of personal liability to the Directors. This restriction was found inefficient, inasmuch as seven of the eighteen failed, inflicting great loss and suffering upon the community. From 1830 up to 1837, inclusive, there were constant and pressing appeals made to the legislature for bank charters, and a new principle was adopted. The restriction as to the amount of indebtedness was left out of the charters and the president and directors were made personally liable in all cases for the redemption of the bills—this being deemed sufficient to make the paper equivalent to specie; the banking capital was suddenly and largely increased. From $5,425,000, with only $2,394,450 paid up in 1830, it was increased to $9,025,000, with but $3,127,520 paid in in 1838. Of course, such a state of the currency could not be permanent, and in the Spring of 1837 they all suspended specie payment, bringing such universal bankruptcy, suffering and distress upon the people, that the General Government interposed and passed a bankrupt law to relieve them from their embarrassments.

From 1837 up to 1845, whilst smarting from the effects of excessive banking, but one charter was granted, although the party which favors special laws were most of the time in power. On the contrary, an act was passed prohibiting the circulation of notes under five dollars—to oblige the banks to make periodical statements of their condition—and nine charters were repealed. Several have since failed, inflicting much loss upon the poor people who held their bills.

In 1850, the legislature seeing that practically the new plan of making the president and directors of the banks personally liable was unavailing to protect the people from the evils of an excessive paper currency, passed an act doing away with the monopoly feature of banking, and granting to any association of individuals the privilege of issuing a paper currency, but requiring securities to be lodged with the Treasurer to secure the bill-holder against loss. This system, although it may lessen the profits of the banker, has thus far worked well. It has protected the poor man, who gets no discounts and derives no advantage whatever from the banks from being robbed by an unconvertible currency It restrains the banks from making such excessive issues to be followed by equally stringent contractions of their circulation, as has heretofore caused such embarrassment and ruin to our business men, that it is said 97 out of 100 have failed in business. It abolishes that feature so odious to a republic, of giving to an individual or an association of individuals, rights and privileges not enjoyed by their fellow-citizens. Sound policy requires that the natural equality of men should be preserved as far as practicable, and it is the duty of government to preserve this natural equality as far as equal laws and equal rights will preserve it; to keep all the members of a community as distinct and independent as possible; to preserve the individuality of the citizens, and to discourage, as far as practicable, all associations for the purpose of giving to those combined an artificial power.

It is alleged, however, by the advocates of special laws, that the system has proved a failure. Facts do not sustain this allegation. It is true, many banks established in remote and inaccessible localities by New York brokers, were compelled by the par redemption bill, passed in 1852, to wind up their business—but those established by Jerseymen, to do a legitimate banking business, continue to do a business entirely satisfactory to their stockholders, and would doubtless have continued satisfied with the law of 1845, under which they were organized, had it not been for the inconsistent legislation of 1854-5, by which several banks were re-chartered, and a number of new charters granted, in direct conflict with the principles of the act of 1850. Of this unequal legislation they justly complain, whilst they seem blind to the fact that giving them special charters is equally unjust as conferring upon them privileges not enjoyed by the great mass of their fellow-citizens.

If other evidence be needed of the expediency and propriety of a general banking law, as opposed to special charters, it is found in the experience of our sister state of New York, where the law has been in force since 1838, affording a safe, convertible currency, and so commending itself to the favor of the people, that no party has hitherto recommended its repeal, and no bank has ventured to ask a new charter, or a renewal of an old one. We may remark, in this connection, that New York has a banking capital of $53,883 700, nearly ten times as much as New Jersey, and a circulation of $28,000,000, about six times as much as New Jersey, and this fact is the reason for the numerous applications for special charters.

Your committee in thus advocating the general banking law, would not be understood to favor any increase of paper money. Many persons suppose that the currency would be limited to an exceedingly small and insufficient amount, if bank notes and discounts on credit were abolished. This was the strong argument of the applicants for special charters twenty years ago.—But this view of the matter is purely imaginary. No doctrine in political economy is better established than that which teaches that paper money cannot be retained in the currency in excess of the coin, that would circulate without it,—the paper must displace the coin, to find room in the currency. This is illustrated by the fact that whilst the number of banks has increased during the past year from thirty-five to forty-six, with an increase of capital of nearly a million, their circulation has actually decreased nearly four millions. What stronger evidence can be adduced that no more banks are needed?—Of course, when bank paper is first issued, there will be a temporary excess, but as soon as it is incorporated into the currency, it becomes merged in prices; money is therefore debased, reduced in value, which is only another mode of saying that property and commodities rise,—and the coin, owing to the convertibility of bank notes, being of no more value here than the paper, is immediately taken up by our foreign trade, and leaves the country. Thus it is that an almost constant stream of specie has been flowing from the United States to Europe, from the beginning of the present century, leaving the element of debt, "the promise to pay," to discharge the office of real money, under the existing system we buy at the inflated prices occasioned by our debased currency, and pay in solid value. It is, undoubtedly, true that banks do not create capital. They simply create debts, and as debt is increased, the demand for money is augmented, which causes the rate of interest to rise, until usury and bankruptcy are the ultimate result.

Your committee urge these general reasons, why no more banks should be created in this State. As to the two bills referred to us, no memorials or petitions have come into our hand, asking their incorporation. No evidence has been submitted that the banks already in operation, are not adequate to meet the wants, both of Beverly and Trenton. Indeed, the fact that one of the Trenton banks now has the right to increase its capital largely, and refuses to do so, seems to prove that no more capital can be profitably employed in this city.

For these reasons, we report back to the Senate the bills unamended, and believing the best interests of the State will be promoted thereby, recommend their rejection.

J. R. RIGGS.
THOS. H. HERRING.

Mr. Allen wished to correct one statement in the report. A large petition in favor of the Beverly bank, had been presented to the Senate.

Ordered, That 100 copies of the report be printed for the Senate.

Mr. Allen moved to postpone the consideration of the report until to-morrow morning—agreed to.

Mr. Chetwood presented a petition in favor of the extension of the Central Railroad.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Brown, a sup. to charter of Bordentown and Hornerstown Turnpike.

Mr. Clickener, to charter Bergen Point and Staten Island Ferry company; to charter Hoboken Fire Department Fund.

Mr. Sharp, relative to American Aluminum Fire Brick and Water Pipe company of Camden.

Mr. Price, sup. to charter of Sussex Mine Railroad.

Mr. Cordery introduced a bill to charter the Atlantic City Gas Light Company.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

10 o'clock, A. M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Dobbins.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Gifford, from the New Jersey Pilots, against New York Quarantine in New Jersey. Referred to the committee on that subject. Also one from jurors of Essex county for a law to allow them mileage. Referred to Judiciary committee.

Mr. Vandyke, to change the name of the Baptist church at Princeton to the Princeton Baptist Church. Referred to Judiciary.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Trenton Savings Fund Society up to January 1st, 1857. Referred to Ways and Means.

Mr. Denman, from the committee on State Prison Accounts, asked leave to sit during the session. Granted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Keys, to incorporate the Mount Holly Bank.

Mr. Gifford, to dissolve Union School Corporation of Newark.

Mr. Baldwin, to incorporate Belville Steamboat Company.

Mr. Schomp, to incorporate Franklin Agricultural Society.

Mr. Brown, supplement to General Banking Law. [To add the bonds of the city of Paterson as security as a basis of banking.]

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Edmunds, a supplement to Cape Island charter.

Mr. Cook, incorporate Trenton Patent Promoting Company.

Mr. Willever, to authorize voting by ballot in Bethlehem, Hunterdon county.

Mr. Beers, to vote by ballot at the annual town meetings in Middletown, Monmouth county. Also, supplement to Middletown and Port Monmouth Plankroad Company.

Mr. Day, to incorporate Newark Hospital.

Mr. Robins, supplement to act to establish a uniform standard of weights and measures; also to grant to Samuel Akers and others certain privileges for rebuilding a dock on the Raritan River, Piscataway township.

Mr. Buckalew, supplement to Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad Company.

Mr. Herbert, a supplement to act to regulate elections.

Mr. Buckley, relative to the several courts in this state.

Mr. Bradway, supplement to act to prevent gaming.

Mr. Bacot, supplement to Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad Company; also to incorporate Hudson River and Bergen Hill Horse-Power Company.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. McDonald, Joint Resolution relative to public roads.

Mr. Vandyke, relative to America Bank at Trenton.

Mr. Osborne to create a new township in Warren, to be called Stewartsville.

Mr. Bacot, that so much of the Governor's Message as refers to the Geological Survey, be referred to a special committee. Adopted, and Messrs. Bacot, B. Smith and Herbert appointed said committee.

Mr. McDonald, that the bill to codify the school laws, submitted at the last session of the legislature, be taken from the files of the House and referred to the committee on education. Adopted.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To prevent wilful trespasses on lands—making it a penalty of three dollars, to be recovered by an action of debt.

To transfer the charge and keeping of the jails and the custody of the prisoners in the counties of Essex and Hudson, from the sheriffs to the boards of Chosen Freeholders, and for the employment of the prisoners, and to regulate their term of service.

A further supplement to the act relative to insurance companies, applying to the city of Paterson, and referring to the collection of the tax on foreign insurance companies.

To incorporate the Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company of Paterson. [Mr. Thornton offered an amendment to protect the employees of the establishment. Mr. McDonald opposed the principle because it preferred creditors, when the law already provided a preference of one month's wages. Mr. Thornton said his design was to secure to the workmen of these large establishments the wages due them. Mr. Buckley had no objections to the bill. The act of last winter was entirely effective. The amendment of Mr. Thornton was adopted. Mr. Day moved to strike out that part of the ninth section which provides that at least three-fourths *in value* of the stockholders shall be necessarry to dissolve the corporation, and moved to amend so as to make such a contingency only on the assent of three-fourths of the number of stockholders. The amendment was resisted by Mr. Buckley and Mr. Brown as unjust and oppressive. The amendment was lost.]

Supplement to act to authorize New York and Erie Railroad Company to purchase and hold lands, &c.—the proviso exempting two acres at any depot or station, and no more, from city, township, and county liabilities, being struck out on motion of Mr. Bacot.

Mr. Schomp, from the committee on Treasurer's accounts, asked leave to sit for the examination of said accounts, during the sittings of the legislature. Granted.

Mr. Gifford, by suspension of rules, gave notice of a bill to prevent druggists and others from selling strychnine and other poisonous drugs without the prescription of a physician.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Three o'clock, P. M.

BILLS ORDERED A THIRD READING.

To incorporate Orange Gas Light Company; to authorize Phebe Wright, administratix of John W. Wright, to execute a certain deed of conveyance for lands sold by her husband.

The supplement to the Newark Acqueduct Company was postponed to Thursday next.

Mr. Rittenhouse presented a lengthy petition, asking for the extension of the Central Railroad to Jersey City.

Mr. Edmunds, for an alteration in the charter of Cape Island.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Gifford gave notice of a bill relative to relief of the poor.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Vorhis, a supplement to general banking law.

SCHOOL LAWS.

Mr. McDonald presented a petition for the amendment of the school law, so as to place all schools under the care of religious societies, on the same foundation in regard to the distribution of the school money received by tax.

REPORTED.

Mr. Thornton, municipal corporations, an act to authorize the township of Chesterfield, Burlington county, to vote by ballot.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28.

SENATE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Dobbins.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Martin, against the extension of the Central Railroad from Elizabethport to Jersey City, unless the rights of commuters are guarded, and early morning trains run from Somerville.

On motion of Mr. Allen the consideration of the committee on corporations relative to the Beverly Bank, and the City Bank at Trenton was postponed for the present.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Roberts, supplement to act relative to charter of Red Bank and Woodbury turnpike.

Mr. Smith, to repeal the act authorizing the embankment of the Haines Neck Marsh company of Salem.

Mr. Cobb, supplement to act defining the duties, and fixing the salary of the Attorney General.

Mr. Sharp, supplement to the charter of Cumberland Nail and Iron Company; supplement to the charter of Bridgeton Gas Light co.

Mr. Cordery, supplement to the charter of Pleasantville and Atlantic Turnpike.

Mr. Brown, supplement to the charter of Bordentown and Hornerstown Turnpike.

Mr. Rea gave notice of a bill to authorize the devisees of Abraham Arndt, deceased, to execute a deed for certain real estate in Warren county, to the heirs of Joseph Emery, deceased.

On motion of Mr. Herring, the committee on treasurer's accounts, had leave to sit during the session of the Senate.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Riggs, (corporations,) a supplement to the charter of the Bordentown Reservoir and Water co.

Mr. Cobb gave notice of a supplement to the charter of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

Mr. Sharp offered a concurrent resolution, that the engrossing clerks of the Senate and Assembly, shall be paid for engrossing private bills by the applicants therefor—and that no bills shall be recognized by the committee on engrossed bills, except those presented by the engrossing clerks—not agreed to as follows:

Yeas—Cobb, Cordery, Price, Rea, Riggs, Sharp, Speer, (President,)—7.

Nays—Allen, Brown, Clickener, Diverty, Hutchinson, Martin, Roberts—7.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

Present—Messrs. Allen, Brown, Cordery, Price, Rea, Roberts, Speer, (President.)

There being no quorum present, Mr. Allen moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be despatched after the absent members—agreed to.

A number of members entering, the roll was again called, and a quorum found to be present.

REPORTS.

Mr. Allen, (Judiciary,) to repeal the act authorizing the embankment of the Haines Marsh Company of Salem.

Mr. Herring, (Corporations,) supplement to charter of Red Bank and Woodbury Turnpike co.

Mr. Rea presented a petition for the abolition of the office of town superintendent of schools in the township of Independence in Warren county.

Mr. Rea also gave notice of a bill for the purpose.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Sharp, relative to the American Aluminium Fire Brick and Water Pipe company.

Mr. Rafferty, supplement to the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company.

Mr. Rea, to authorize the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad to hold lands in Essex county, and to lease or operate a connecting road in New Jersey.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Ten o'clock.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Geisenhainer.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Gifford, from citizens of Newark, asking for the extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad to the Hudson river.

Mr. Buckley, for the renewal of Paterson Manufacturing co.

Mr. Thornton, for the extension of Morris and Essex Railroad.

Mr. McDonald, for the same.

Mr. Cook, for increase of the capital of Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank of Trenton.

Mr. Thornton, for repeal of the 12th section of the school law so that denominations of all religious creeds may be on an equality.

Mr. Mickle, for a turnpike from Bordentown to the Drawbridge.

Mr. Budd, from Jane Logan of Morris county, asking for a pension as the widow of a soldier of 1812.

Mr. Day, for the extension of Morris and Essex Railroad.

REPORTS.

Mr. Gifford, respecting the times and places of holding certain courts; sup. to the act constituting court of pardons; respecting the publication of law and chancery reports; to change the name of the Baptist church at Pennsneck, Mercer co.

Mr. Vorhis, from committee on unfinished business, a bill for the pardon of Thomas C. Pierce; to set off Hillsdale township in Essex.

Mr. Robins, from corporation committee, to incorporate Atlantic and Cumberland Railroad company; Paterson Manufacturing company; Bordentown and Drawbridge Turnpike company; Newark Firemen's Insurance Company; Plainfield Gas Light company; to regulate Jersey City Fire department; to incorporate the Paterson Express company, with amendments.

CAMDEN CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. Felch, from the committee on Elections, presented the following:

The majority of the committee on elections, to whom was referred the case of Thomas B. Atkinson, contesting the seat of Samuel Scull, of the first Assembly district of Camden county, beg leave to report that they have fairly and impartially examined the case presented before them by the respective parties, and the documentary evidence submitted; that upon a careful review of the same, and an examination of the poll book, and returns as filed in the office of the Secretary of State, they find the result of the election to be as follows:

Samuel Scull received in the	North Ward	141 votes.
" " " "	Middle "	267 "
" " " "	South "	293 "
		700
For Samuel Schuch.....		1
Total.....		701
Thomas B. Atkinson received in the North Ward.....		230 votes.
Thomas B. Atkinson received in the Middle Ward.....		316 "
Thomas B. Atkinson received in the South Ward.....		141 "
		687
For Thomas B. Atkinson,	North Ward,	1
For Thomas B. Atchkinson,	" "	1
" " " "	Middle "	1
For *T. B.* Atkinson,	" "	1
For *Atkinson*,	" "	1
For Thomas B. Askinson,	South "	7
For *Joseph M.* Atkinson,	North "	2
" " " "	Middle "	4
		18
For Thomas B. Atkinson, as above,		687
		705

Making the whole number of votes cast, or intended to be cast, for Samuel Scull, 701.

For Thomas B. Atkinson, 687.

Presumed to be cast for Atkinson, 18.—Total 705.

Making the majority for Thomas B. Atkinson four.

The committee have in the above calculation, added to Mr. Scull's vote, one vote cast for Samuel Schuch, believing that it was intended for Mr. Scull.

We have also included in, all the votes cast for Thomas B. Atkinson, Thos. B. Alkinson, T. B. Atkinson, Atkinson, Thomas B. Askinson, and Joseph M. Atkinson, in the vote for Thomas B. Atkinson.

From the evidence produced, the committee do not discover that any other person by the name of Atkinson, or any similar name, was running upon the ticket in said district for any office—nor has there been produced before them any evidence showing that the above votes, or any of them, were intended to have been cast for any other person than Thomas B. Atkinson.

Wishing, however, to present this matter impartially, and according to what might be considered the rights of the respective parties, they have taken the opinion of the Attorney General, who has informed them that the conclusion they have arrived at—in allowing all the votes cast for Mr. Atkinson, or by a similar name, to be given to him—they have acted according to law and precedent, established by the state canvassers, wherein 182 votes cast for Edward B. Wakeman, were allowed to Edgar B. Wakeman.

The committee therefore report, that all the matters considered, they are of the opinion that the seat now occupied by Samuel Scull, should be vacated, and that Thomas B. Atkinson is entitled thereto.

BENJAMIN M. FELCH,
JOHN C. DENMAN,
WILLIAM SMITH.

Mr. Buckalew moved that the report be laid on the table, in order to enable the minority of the committee to prepare a report. The majority had had possession of the papers, up to the present time—agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Lake, supplement to act for relief of poor.

Mr. Bradway, supplement to act to prevent gaming.

Mr. Willever, to authorize voting by ballot at town meetings in Bethlehem, Hunterdon county.

Mr. Buckley, respecting Sergeant-at-Arms in Courts.

Mr. Day, to incorporate Newark Hospital.

Mr. Beers, supplement to Port Monmouth and Middletown Plank Road Co.

Mr. Thornton, to charter Essex County Bank at Newark.

Mr. Herbert, sup. to act to regulate elections.

Mr. Leida, supplement to charter of Belvidere.

Mr. McDonald, joint resolutions relating to the public records.

Mr. Edmunds, supplement to Cape Island city.

Mr. Barriclo, supplement to Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Jones, to charter Farmers' bank of of Salem.

Mr. Harker, for a bridge near Penchakin creek, and for a bridge over Cooper's creek.

Mr. Sergeant, to incorporate Lambertville Manufacturing company; also to incorporate Lambertville Gas Light Company.

Mr. Mayhew, to authorize owners of marsh lands, to repair and drain a road in Cumberland.

Mr. Holsman, supplement to act for the better securing of property of married women.

Mr. Evans, to authorize trustees of Palmyra Methodist church to sell lands.

Mr. Buckley, supplement to act to secure to mechanics and employees payment for their labor

Mr. Barriclo, to incorporate the Monmouth county Agricultural Society.

Mr. Buckalew to authorize inhabitants of Howell, in Monmouth, to vote by ballot at town meetings.

Mr. Salter, to authorize Union in Ocean to vote by ballot at town meetings.

Mr. Osborne, supplement to act to punish frauds committed on incorporated banks.

Mr. Gould, to incorporate Newton Bank.

Mr. Keys, to charter Burlington and Mount Holly Turnpike Co.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Buckley, to reconsider the vote by which the New York and Erie Railroad bill was ordered to be engrossed—adopted.

Mr. Thornton, requesting committee on Ways and Means, to report to this House as soon as possible, the amount paid to the clerks and engrossing clerks of the two houses of the last Legislature—adopted.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

To incorporate Reform School in the county of Essex. Adj.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REPORTED.

Mr. Gifford, Judiciary Committee, supplement to the small cause act.

Mr. Osborne, committee on engrossed bills, reported several bills.

Mr. Thornton, Municipal Corporations, to revise and amend the charter of the city of Newark.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

The bill to revise and amend the charter of the city of Newark was taken up, read, amended, and on motion of Mr. Gifford, postponed to next Wednesday.

Mr. Osborne gave notice of a supplement to the bill incorporating the Warren Railroad Company.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 29, 1857.

SENATE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Geisenhainer.

PETITIONS, &c.

By Mr. Smith, for the repeal of the act authorizing the embankment of Haines Neck Marsh Company.

Mr. Rea introduced a bill to authorize devisees of Abraham Arndt, deceased, to make a deed of certain lands to the heirs of Joseph Emery, deceased.

Mr. Rea gave notice of a bill to authorize the draining of the Great Meadows in Hope and Independence in Warren county.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Rafferty, (Judiciary,) That the reports of the officers of the State Prison, of the officers of the Lunatic Asylum, and of the Geological Survey, be printed separate from the Governor's Message—and that the resolutions of different States relative to the extension of slavery, Kansas affairs, and the naturalization laws be not printed, but filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Adopted.

Mr. Riggs, (Corporations) a supplement to the charter of Pleasantville and Atlantic Turnpike; to charter Surf House Association at Atlantic City; to charter Atlantic City Gas Light Company.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

A supplement to the charter of Red Bank and Woodbury Turnpike; supplement to the charter of Bordentown Reservoir and Water Company.

Mr. Clickener introduced a bill to charter the Bergen Point and Staten Island Ferry Company.

Mr. Cobb introduced a supplement to the charter of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

Mr. Roberts, from the committee on unfinished business, reported a list of bills and joint resolutions postponed at the session of the last Legislature.

Mr. Clickener moved that two hundred copies of the report of the Adjutant-General be printed for the use of the Senate.—Agreed to.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Clickener, for the extension of the Central Railroad, if the interest of the commuters are guarded, and early trains run.

Mr. Laird, from 2000 of the inhabitants of Monmouth county, against allowing the New York Quarantine or "Pest Houses" to be placed at Sandy Hook.

REPORTS.

Mr. Rafferty, (Judiciary,) a bill to allow the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad to hold lands in Essex, and to co-operate with a connecting road, with amendments; to authorize devisees of Abraham Arndt to convey certain lands.

Mr. Riggs, Corporations, a supplement to the charter of the Bordentown and Hornerstown Turnpike; a supplement to the charter of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Rea, relative to the public printing; to alter the boundary line between Hackettstown and Mansfield, in Warren.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Hutchinson, a sup. to the charter of the Crosswicks and Trenton Turnpike.

PASSED.

A sup. to the charter of Red Bank and Woodbury Turnpike—13 to 0; to allow the Bordentown Reservoir and Water Company to elect 7 Directors, instead of 5 as heretofore—16 to 0.

Mr. Allen called up the report of the Committee on Corporations, adverse to the applications for the charter of the Beverly Bank, and the City Bank at Trenton.

Mr. Allen said, he proposed briefly to examine this report, and he thought he could show that the committee had arrived at erroneous conclusions. He supposed that the subject of banking had been so thoroughly discussed in the Legislature during the last two sessions, and that the system of special charters had been so generally acquiesced in, while the general banking law had been so generally admitted to be unsuited to the wants of the people of New Jersey, that he did not expect to find an advocate on this floor for its continuance.

The report says that 7 out of 18 banks, first chartered in this State have failed.—Can the committee point us to a single instance where a bank has failed—when it was under the control of our citizens?—The charters recently granted, as well as those under consideration, are so guarded that it is almost impossible for non-residents to obtain control of them, and the people of New Jersey, may well be proud of their banking institutions, as none stand higher in the Union.

In compliance with the advice of the general government, the Legislature of this State, in 1836, to supply the place of the United States bank, then going out of existence, chartered banks, broadcast throughout the State, without regard to those who were to control them, but few of these were ever organized. The year following was one of great commercial distress—but this was not to be attributed to excessive banking alone. The destruction of the tariff had much to do with bringing about this state of affairs, as was proved by the almost instantaneous restoration of confidence on the passage of the tariff of 1842. Well might the general government interpose the general bankrupt law, to relieve the people from the embarrassments it was instrumental in produeing.

The committee say that the general banking law did away with the monopoly feature of banking. Now, the facts are, that three-fourths of the banks organized under that law, were owned and controlled by individuals, thus creating a greater monopoly than existed under the special charter system.

The committee say that the general banking system has been successful in New York. Now, that State has a large State debt, which is constantly increasing, and it is to her interest to encourage a general banking system. The value of her State stocks is greatly increased by this basis for banking; but in New Jersey we have but a small State debt, and he trusted that we should never have a large one,—and most of the money invested in banking capital under the law, must be sent out of the State to purchase the stocks of other States.

The amount of securities in the State Treasury, belonging to the free banks on the first day of January, 1856, was $408,348. Of this amount $241,848 was in foreign stocks. These amounts do not include the stocks belonging to those banks that were winding up their affairs under the law.

The only place in the state where the free banking system has worked well is Jersey City, which is identified in interest and business with New York, and of the $763,508 capital under the general banking law, on the first of January, 1857, $493,200 was located in that city.

The people of New Jersey did not abandon the general banking law without giving it a fair trial. Before the passage of an extension or the granting of a new bank charter, eleven of the twenty banks organised under that law were in a state of liquidation or legal proceedings had been commenced against them.

The committee say that the poor bill-holder was protected by the general banking system. He said he had seen in this city the bills of free banks in a state of liquidation offered for sixty cents on the dollar.

This is not the worst feature in the law. Its whole security is based upon the integrity of one man, the State Treasurer,—he alone has control of the securities. Fortunately for the people and the state, since the passage of the general banking law, we have had an honest State Treasurer. Who can tell who will be his successor? We have had defaulting State Treasurers.

He said that so well convinced were the people that the general banking law would not do for New Jersey; that thousands of our most respectable citizens, of all parties, have petitioned the legislature to return to special charters. Not only in New Jersey has it failed, but several other states, after trying the general banking law, like us have returned to special charters.

The committee say that no petitions have come into their hands in favor of the charters asked. Had they inquired they would have found in the hands of the Secretary a petition for the Beverly Bank numerously signed,—headed by one of the most respectable citizens of Burlington county, one who has presided over the other House of the legislature, and whose democracy cannot be called in question.

He called the attention of the Senate to a part of the report of much importance.—The committee made a great mistake in saying that the number of banks have been increased during the past year, from 35 to forty-six—but 7 banks have gone into operation during the past year.

The following statement will show that they are equally wrong in their allegation,

that, while the banking capital has increased nearly a million of dollars during the past year, the circulation has decreased nearly four millions of dollars.

By the Treasurer's report January 1, 1850, the amount of banking capital in the state (not including the State Bank of Morris) was $3,596,720, and the circulation $2,548,352. In 1852 there were forty-three banks in the state, but three less than at this time. The capital of the twenty-four chartered banks was $3,917,400, and the circulation $3,126,607. The nineteen free banks had issued notes amounting to $766-742, making the total circulation in 1852, $3,893,349. In 1854 there were thirty-nine banks in the state—twenty-four chartered banks had a capital of $4,080,815, and a circulation of $4,055,668. Sixteen free banks had issued notes amounting to $977,454, making the whole circulation that year $5,033,122. In 1856 there were 39 banks in this state—thirty-three chartered banks had a capital of $5,320,084, and a circulation of $4,123,799—six free banks had a circulation amounting to $395,828, making the whole circulation that year $4,519.627. These amounts do not include the bills outstanding of those banks that have been changed from the general to the special charter system—the amount of capital and circulation nearly balancing.

On the first of January, 1857, thirty-six chartered banks, with a capital of $5,789,-262, had a circulation of $4,113,857—ten free banks had a circulation of $645,988, making the whole circulation last year $4,759,855—showing, instead of four millions increase in the bank circulation, an increase of $77,077, not taking into consideration that there is an amount of bills of the banks originally organised under the free banking law, still unredeemed but the securities for the redemption are in the Treasurer's hands.

He proposed further to show that the property of the Banks had steadily increased with the prosperity of the State, and they had made large discounts.

The amounts loaned by the banks since 1850 are as follows:

For year ending January 1, 1850, $6,194,575; for year ending January 1, 1852, $8,897,089 20; ending January 1, 1854, $10,504,623 08; ending January 1, 1856, $11,665,726 59; ending January 1, 1857, $13,380,085 18, showing that the amounts loaned by the banks have been more than doubled in the last seven years. The deposits have increased in the same time from $1,886,595 30 to $4,891,970 90.

He said the effect of creating bank capital was to keep money at home, and this remark referred more particularly to the western part of the state, where the rate of interest is seven per cent. He was not in favor of granting bank powers indiscriminately, but he should vote for banks where there is a responsible application, and where he thought the community needed them.—The banking capital of New Jersey is much less in proportion to the amount of population than the three most prosperous of the eastern states. Rhode Island, with a population of 170,000, has a banking capital of $18,682 802. Connecticut, with a population of $400,000, has a banking capital of $17,147,385. Massachusetts, with a population of 1,100,000, has a banking capital of $58,632,350, while New Jersey, with a population of 500,000, has but $6.602,770.

He concluded by saying that he thought he had shown that the report of the committee was erroneous in its statements of facts relative to banking in this state, that its arguments in support of the general banking law were refuted by experience, and that the people of New Jersey were in favor of special banking, if any. He believed also that more banking capital was needed to meet the growing wants of the people. He trusted the report of the committee would be disagreed to.

Mr. Riggs moved to postpone the further consideration of the matter. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Dobbins.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Osborne, from residents of Belvidere, for an alteration in the charter relating to schools. Also one in favor of chartering the Pequest Bank.

Mr. Blake, from residents of Orange, in favor of extension of Morris and Essex Railroad to Hudson River.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the State Librarian. Referred to committee on State Library.

Mr. Harker, in favor of a bridge over Penshawken creek; also one from freeholders, one from grand jury, and one from officers of Camden, in favor of bridge over Cooper's Creek.

REPORTS.

CAMDEN ELECTION CASE—MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Buckalew, from the minority of the committee on elections, reported the following:

The undersigned, members of the committee on Elections, to whom was referred the petition of Thomas B. Atkinson, who contests the right of Samuel Scull to the seat he now occupies as representative from the First Assembly District of Camden county, dissenting from the opinions of the Majority of the Committee, beg leave to submit the following report:

At the threshold of their duty, as members of your committee, in relation to this case, the undersigned endeavored, and, as they believe, with success, to divest their minds of all bias springing naturally out of political affiliations, and they confidently submit the conclusions they have reached, after careful and thorough investigation, to all candid minds, as one founded solely upon law and facts.

The case is this: Samuel Scull sits in this house by the same title as every other member, to wit, a certificate, based upon the judicial determination of the board of county canvassers—the tribune provided by law—that he was duly elected. All the evidence that has been adduced before your committee was likewise before the board of canvassers, that is to say, the returns made by the judges of election at the polls of the district. Upon that evidence the board decided that Mr. Scull was elected. Upon the same evidence, and no other—without a single additional ray of light in the shape of testimony—the majority of your committee have decided that Mr. Scull was not elected.

The question naturally arises: Which tribunal is most likely to be correct—that provided by the statute, belonging to the vicinage, intimately acquainted with all the circumstances, and sitting directly after the election; or the majority of your committee, strangers to the locality and remote from the place and time? The undersigned conceive that upon such evidence only as that presented to your committee and set forth in the majority report, in the absence of proof of fraud or irregularity in proceedings, the judgment of the board of county canvassers ought to be final, and that the reversal thereof by this House will be unprecedented, and give occasion for the imputation that it was done for partisan purposes, and for other reasons than those appearing upon the records of the House.

In the notice given by the contestant, Mr. Atkinson, to the sitting member, Mr. Scull, which, with the petition of said contestant, was referred to your committee—it is charged that a large number of illegal and fraudulent votes were cast at the election in the South Ward of the city of Camden for Mr. Scull, and that there was fraud and illegality in the proceedings of the judges of election in said ward. It is further charged in the same notice that the board of county canvassers proceeded illegally in their determination.

Were these charges supported by evidence, the undersigned would unhesitatingly concur with the majority of the committee, in vacating the seat of Mr. Scull, though not in giving it to Mr. Atkinson. But the contestant has failed to produce a tittle of testimony in proof these charges, and has been obliged to rest his claim to the seat upon the votes given for "Joseph M. Atkinson," as stated in the majority report.—The question then to be considered is, ought these votes to have been counted for the contestant? and it is upon this question that the difference has taken place in your committee.

The undersigned strenuously insist that the view of the majority, allowing these votes is wrong, and cannot be sustained by either reason or authority. The allowance of the votes given for "Thomas B. Alkinson," "Thos. B. Atckinson," "T. B. Atkinson," &c., is clearly correct, because the intention of the voter in these cases is manifest, and the same reason applies to the matter cited as a precedent in the majority report of the action of the State canvassers, in allowing votes for Edward B. Wakeman to Edgar B. Wakeman. In this case, there could be no mistake about the intention of the voter. Typographical errors, or erroneously writing the name of the candidate, never should be held to destroy the ballot. But the majority violate all reasonable probability in assuming that ballots bearing the name of "Joseph M. Atkinson," were intended for an entirely different individual, having an entirely different christian name.

There is no evidence to show it, and the majority have no right to presume it.

Is it clear that there is no person in the District by the name of "Joseph M. Atkinson?"

The argument of the majority report, that no other person than the contestant, by the name of Atkinson, was running upon the ticket in the District for any office, is of no force—because a Joseph M. Atkinson might have lived in the District, and been

voted for, without running upon any ticket.

It is not necessary to run upon a regular ticket, in order to be voted for, and it happens at every election, that many persons are voted for, for offices to which they have never aspired, or even so much as thought of.

With regard to the opinion,—said by the majority report, to have been given by the Attorney General,—the undersigned are unable to perceive that it sustains the views taken by that report. All it does is to sanction the allowance of those votes, which were allowed by the unanimous consent of the committee.

The learned Attorney General could never have intended to assert, as his professional and official opinion, that "Joseph M. Atkinson" is "Thomas B. Atkinson," or vice versa—and this he must have done in order to concur in the opinion of the majority of the committee.

As understood by the undersigned, the Attorney General advised the committee that, before allowing the Joseph M. Atkinson ballots, they must be satisfied by positive or presumptive proof, sufficiently strong to produce perfect conviction, that those ballots were intended by the voters for Thomas B. Atkinson, and this proof the committee have not had, nor can it be produced. The conclusion of the majority is mere assumption, and unsustained by a particle of evidence.

The undersigned are clearly of the opinion that the contestant, Thomas B. Atkinson, has failed to establish his claim to the seat, and that the adoption of the majority report, by the House, would be a flagrant injustice, alike to Mr. Scull, and the constituency he represents.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. D. BUCKALEW,
THOMAS B. JONES.

January 29th, 1857.

Mr. Gifford, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom had been referred the presentment of the Grand Jury of Mercer, reported an amendment to the bill, changing the custody of jails and prisoners in Hudson and Essex, so as to include any county in the State, if so agreed to by a majority of the Board of Freeholders.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Mayhew, to drain and keep in repair a road in Cumberland.

Mr. Osborne, to charter Pequest Bank.

Mr. Beers, to vote by ballot at town meetings in Middletown, Monmouth.

Mr. Evans, to authorize Trustees of Palmyra Methodist Church to convey real estate.

Mr. Holsman, supplement for the better securing of property of married women.

Mr. Vandyke, to charter America Bank of Trenton.

Mr. Osborne, sup. to Warren Railroad Co.

Mr. Gould, to charter the Newton Bank.

Mr. Buckley, a supplement to secure to operatives their wages.

Mr. Harker, to erect a bridge over Cooper's Creek.

Mr. Osborne, respecting frauds upon the incorporated banks of this State.

Mr. Bartlett, to prevent horses and mules from running at large in Tuckerton, Burlington co.

Mr. Beers, to set off two new townships, Holindale and Mataman, from Atlantic in Monmouth.

Mr. Harker, to erect a bridge over Pennshawken creek.

Mr. Buckelew, to authorize Howell, in Monmouth, to vote by ballot.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Cook, to incorporate Lawrence Cemetery Company; also Newton and Allentown Turnpike Co.

Mr. Beam, for collection of delinquent taxes in Pompton, Passaic county.

Mr. Beers, to incorporate Rosehill Cemetery Co.

Mr. Bradway, to legalize certain conveyances in Greenwich township, Gloucester Co.

Mr. Budd, to incorporate Pepack Railroad Co.

Mr. M. P. Smith, to prevent accidents from locomotives on the Central Railroad.

Mr. De Mott, to appoint commissioners to lay out certain streets in the town of Bergen.

Mr. Gould, for relief of Francis Brunner, of Sussex.

Mr. Norcross, to incorporate Farmers' and Mechanics Bank at Bordentown.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Budd moved a reconsideration of the vote directing the committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the amount paid to the clerks and the engrossing clerks of last session, and offered an amendment, requesting the committee on Ways and Means to report the amount paid to the clerks and engrossing clerks of the Legislature of 1855 and 1856; and the amount expended for the same years for stationery.

CAMDEN ELECTION CASE.

Mr. Felch called up the reports of the minority and majority in the Camden contested election case.

The reports were taken up.

Mr. Gilchrist offered a resolution to postpone the subject until Wednesday next, and that in the meantime, the depositions and reports of the majority and minority be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. G. said he moved this resolution, in order that he might vote intelligently. It was an important matter, and ought to be carefully considered. We were in a position to act without reference to party considerations. One member would make but little difference to the party having a majority in this house. He hoped, therefore, the resolution would prevail.

Mr. Denman thought it well enough to examine into the cost of the printing. It would be very considerable. The depositions have very little bearing on this case, and all the facts have already been very carefully examined by the committee, without reference to party, and it would therefore be hardly necessary to print these documents.

Mr. D. proceeded to discuss the points in the report of the majority. A delay would be an act of injustice to both these men.—It would be an inconvenience to both of them.

Mr. McDonald thought the gentleman had put his case on the wrong grounds. It mattered not what inconveniences these gentlemen suffered; we were here solemnly to decide this case, not by the opinion of either minority or majority report, but under our oaths, after a careful examination of all the facts. He therefore desired to examine the depositions. He might come to a very different conclusion from the majority or minority—he might conclude that neither of them were elected, and that the whole matter ought to go back to the people.

No matter what it cost to print the depositions, we are here for higher and nobler purposes, than to be stopped in our course from considerations of the cost. We are here for justice. He hoped the matter would not be pressed at this time; if it is we shall get into a long and weary discussion. He would be willing to act as soon as he could investigate the facts—a delay would work no injustice to either party.—If Mr. Atkinson is entitled to his seat, he could as well take it next week, he would be entitled to his pay from the beginning of the session, and to any perquisites he may be entitled to.

The question was taken, and the resolution of Mr. Gilchrist was adopted—26 to 13.

The ayes and nays were called, but not sustained.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill to prevent wilful trespasses.—This bill imposes a penalty of three dollars on persons who gun on lands, after having been forbidden. The bill was explained by Mr. McDonald, and passed as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Baldwin, Bartlett, Barriclo, Beam Beers, Beckett, Blake, Buckley, Bradway, Brown, Cook, Dutcher, (Speaker,) Edmunds, Evans, Felch, Frambes, Gifford, Gilchrist, Gould, Herbert, Holsman, Jones, Keys, Mayhew, McDonald, Norcross, Obdyke, Osborne, Scull, Sergeant, B. Smith, M. P. Smith, W. Smith, Speer, Stults, Thornton, Van Dyke, Westervelt—39.

Nays—Bacot, Buckelew, Budd, Carr, De Mott, Denman, Doughty, Leida, Mickle, Rittenhouse, Robins, Salter, Stewart, Vorhis, Willever—15.

To incorporate the Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company—41 to 2, (Holsman and Westervelt.) Advocated by Mr. Buckley.

Relative to insurance companies—facilitating the collection of tax on foreign insurance companies—51 to 0.

To enable Phebe Wright to convey lands of her husband, J. W. Wright—49 to 0.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

Supplement to Newark Agricultural Company.

To authorise the inhabitants of Chesterfield, in Burlington county, to vote by ballot at their town meetings.

Supplement to New York and Erie Railroad Company. The proviso exempting the lands authorised by the act to be held by the company in this state from tax stricken out when the bill was up before, was restored.

To transfer the charge and keeping of the jails, and the custody of the prisoners in the counties of Essex and Hudson, from the sheriffs to the boards of chosen freeholders, and for the employment of the prisoners and to regulate their term of service. Amended so as to allow the boards of chosen freeholders of any county to adopt the same.

REPORTED.

Mr. Gifford, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to dissolve the Union School Association of Newark, and the bill to incorporate the Newark Hospital.

BANKS.

Mr. Mickle, from the majority of the Committee on Banks, reported the bill to increase the capital stock of the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank of Trenton.

Mr. Bacot moved the report lie on the table to enable the minority of the committee to present their report.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 30.

SENATE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Dobbins.

PETITIONS, &C.

By Mr. Riggs, to set off part of the city of Paterson, and annex it to Manchester township.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Rafferty, Judiciary, supplement to act relative to Insurance Companies.

Mr. Riggs, Corporations, Assembly bill to charter Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Allen, supplement to the charter of Burlington and Mt. Holly Railroad.

Mr. Cobb, supplement to act for the preservation of sheep; to authorize the inhabitants of Hanover and Pequannock, in Morris, to vote by ballot.

Mr. Rea, to alter the boundary line between Hackettstown and Mansfield in Warren; to authorize the draining of the Great Meadows in Hope and Independence in Warren, and to clear out obstructions in the channel of Pequest River in said townships.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Smith, a supplement to the act concerning taxes.

Mr. Rafferty, a supplement to act concerning divorces.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

The bill to charter the Danforth Locomotive Company (amended so as to make a majority of Directors residents of this State.)

A bill relative to the American Aluminium Fire Brick and Water Pipe Company, (changing its name to that of Haywood Tile and Fire Brick Company, and authorizing the opening of an office in Philadelphia.)

POSTPONED.

The bill to charter the American Iron and Manufacturing company—for the present.

Mr. Rea moved when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday at 3 P. M.—Agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

10 A. M.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Geisenhainer.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Mayhew, for the draining of a road to Tindell's Island, in Cumberland.

Mr. Thornton, from residents of Orange, for a new township to be called Hilldale.

Mr. Gilchrist, for the Hoboken and Hudson River Turnpike.

Mr. Evans, for an act to enable the Palmyra Methodist church to sell their house of worship.

Mr. Gould for a bank at Newton, Sussex Co.

REPORTS.

Mr. Thornton, (Municipal Corporations,) for a new township of Holendale and Matewan.

Mr. Robins, Corporations, to incorporate Belville Steamboat Company; Franklin Agricultural Society of Somerset; Port Monmouth and Middletown Plank Road Co.

Mr. Osborne, a number of engrossed bills.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Bradway, to confirm conveyances of land in Greenwich, Cumberland.

Mr. Beers, to incorporate Rosehill Cemetery Co.

Mr. Cook, to incorporate Lawrence Cemetery Co.

Mr. Salter to authorize inhabitants of Union to vote by ballot at town meetings

Mr. Gilchrist, a supplement to Mutual Building and Loan Associations.

Mr. Robins, a further supplement to Militia law; also to repeal charter of Commercial Bank of New Jersey.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Gilchrist, to authorize sale of lands of infants in certain cases.

Mr. Osborne, to charter Philipsburg Water Co.

Mr. Atkinson, to incorporate the Delaware Park Association.

Mr. Harker, to charter White Horse Turnpike Co.

Mr. Carr, for a bank at Morristown.

Mr. Keys, to incorporate the Centerton Turnpike Co.

Mr. Buckelew, to increase the capital stock of Commercial Bank at Amboy.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Frambes moved a reconsideration the vote, to print the depositions, &c., in the Camden election case.

Mr. McDonald opposed the motion, on the ground that a day had been given to each of these parties, and that the matter was not now in the control of the House.—He called upon the Chair to decide the motion to reconsider out of order.

The chair decided the motion in order.

Mr. McDonald appealed from the decision of the chair.

The decision of the chair was sustained as follows:

Yeas—Allen. Atkinson, Bacot, Barriclo, Beers, Beckett, Budd, Carr, Cook, Conover, De Mott, Denman, Doughty, Edmunds, Felch, Frambes, Gifford, Gilchrist, Gould, Keys, Leida, Mayhew, Mickle, Obdyke, Osborn, Robins, Schomp, Sergeant, B. Smith, M. P. Smith, W. Smith, Stewart, Stults, Thornton, Vorhis, Westervelt, Willever, White—40.

Nays—Baldwin, Bartlett, Beam, Blake, Buckelew, Buckley, Bradway, Day, Evans, Harker, Herbert, Jones, McDonald, Norcross, Salter, Speer, Van Dyke—16.

Mr. Gilchrist moved to postpone the motion to Thursday next.

Lost 21 to 36—a party vote

Mr. Bartlett moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

Mr. Robins called the previous question. It was ordered.

The resolution was then adopted—31 to 17.

Mr. Robins moved that all the evidence before the committee, in the Camden election case, be now read by the clerk.

Mr. Thornton arose and said at the organization of this House, he constituted an election committee, composed of gentlemen of all parties, whose peculiar duty it was to investigate, and report upon this Camden contested case.

The majority of this committee reported on Wednesday, the facts in the case, and according to precedent, and their own convictions of right, reported in favor of Mr. T. B. Atkinson.

The minority of this committee asked for time to report, which was granted, and yesterday they reported, thus placing all matters pro and con before the House, fully enabling them to arrive at just conclusions. With this state of things, gentlemen were dissatisfied, and asked for the printing of all the documents before the committee, and a postponement for one week, thus throwing distrust on the action of the committee, and asking for a reinvestigation by the whole House.

For one, Mr. Speaker, I am entirely in favor of such investigation, but I can see no propriety in going to the expense of printing these voluminous documents, or of delaying the investigation for one week.—Let the documents come before the House, have them read by your clerk, and the members can come to their own conclusions, as to the merits of this case, and relieve the majority of the committee from the imputation of unfairness, or a desire to cover up the facts in the case. An early decision of this matter is highly proper, and is urgently called for in justice to the public interests, and the rights and feelings of the parties concerned.

If Mr. T. B. Atkinson is entitled to a seat in this House—at the soonest possible moment it is due to him that he should occupy it.

If Mr. Scull is not entitled to his seat, he is enjoying honors and emoluments to which he has no right, and the sooner he is required to vacate the better—for there is no propriety in the people's paying two men, where the services of only one is constitutionally allowed.

I hope the papers will be at once brought before the House, and we go into an investigation of the matter.

Mr. Harker did not regard it as at all important that the papers should either be read or printed. The whole question was narrowed down to the correctness of a certain precedent, and he was willing that the question should come up at once, on the points involved in the reports of the committees.

Mr. Gifford said he was anxious that every possible means should be taken to lay the facts before the House. If there is any light, let us have it. He stood here not as a partizan, but resolved to do justice though the heavens fall; but he could not see what additional light could be got by reading the depositions. They threw no light on the question, which had been reduced to the single fact, whether there is on the poll book a sufficient number of votes to elect Mr. Scull or Mr. Atkinson. This point had been satisfactorily examined by the committee, and their reports have been read before the House, and published in the papers. He could see no reason for reading these depositions, when both the minority

and majority reports admit—and the whole committee was entirely unanimous in the opinion—that they did not touch the question between Mr. Scull and Mr. Atkinson, now before the House. These depositions referred altogether to the question of fraud which is not raised at all in this question.

Mr. Denman felt unpleasant on the subject. He had been selected on a very important committee—had devoted much care and attention to the subject, in an anxious desire to arrive at the facts in the case, without any reference whatever to political bias. Now, after a report of all the facts thus carefully and fairly examined, and reported to this House, the reading of the depositions is called for, as though the committee had not discharged their duty, when the committee were unanimous that these depositions were entirely outside of the question. That was narrowed down to the simple fact whether the six votes given to Joseph B. Atkinson, ought to be counted for Thomas B. Atkinson. He therefore moved to dispense with the reading of the evidence.

Mr. Robins was in favor that everything touching the case should be read, yet the committee were unanimous in the opinion that the depositions were entirely outside of the question before the House—that they referred to the question of fraud, which is not pretended.

Mr. Thornton said he hoped the papers would all be read. He was willing to stay here all night, rather than they should not be read. He knew very well that if they were not read, it would be asserted that this House had refused to hear the facts in the case.

The Speaker directed the clerk to read the papers; which he proceeded to do.

After reading sometime, Mr. Budd, asked whether the further reading could not be dispensed with? It must be evident to all that it has very little bearing on the case. The only question, it appeared to him, was whether the six votes given to Joseph B. Atkinson, ought to be counted for Thomas B. Atkinson.

Mr. Thornton and Mr. Gifford hoped the reading would proceed.

Mr. Gilchrist thought it very important that the reading should continue.

The motion of Mr. Budd to dispense with the further reading was lost, and the reading was commenced, and continued ue to 20 minutes before one o'clock, when the House Adj.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The clerk finished reading the testimony in the contested election case.

Mr. Mickle moved that the report of the committee be adopted by the House.

Mr. McDonald moved that the contestant and Mr. Scull be heard in the case.

Mr. Atkinson, the contestant, was not present.

Mr. Scull proceeded to state his case.—He referred principally to the votes cast at the election, according to the facts stated in the depositions. He went over each vote said to have been illegally polled, stating the circumstances of each case.

Mr. Scull proceeded to answer a number of the objections in the allegations against him. One of these charges was that a very large vote had been polled. Mr. S. produced the census, and alleged that the vote was not large. In regard to the charge of illegal voting, he produced the comparative vote of previous years, alleging that there has been a heavy illegal vote in the city of Camden, and that the Democratic party had polled a very large increased vote. He stated that the majority of the election board were democrats, and that his seat has been given to him by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Harker followed, and contended, as votes had been cast for Mr. Scull in other districts, and summed up the vote of 699 for Atkinson, and 704 for Mr. Scull, and proceeded to argue that it was fair to presume that votes for Joseph M. Atkinson were intended by the voters to kill the actual candidate running in the district, and that the rule intended to be established to ascertain the intentions of a voter, a dangerous one, and likely to produce confusion and uncertainty.

Mr. Gilchrist addressed the House on the question, premising that he was opposed to the American party, and that the first convictions in regard to the case were with the majority of the committee. He believed, however, that his convictions and the convictions of many of the members had been shaken by the statements of Ma. Scull. Mr. G. said if the ballots cast for Jos. M. Atkinson, in the North or Middle Wards, were here, we might form some opinion of the intention of the voter; but they are not here. Why are they not here? It is plain that they are not here because the intention could not be made out. It was extraordinary that they were not here. He had first supposed that it was all right—that the voters intended to vote for Thomas B. Atkinson, but the ballots are not here to tell the story. The inference is that the producing of these ballots, or the oath of the judge of election, would have proved that the intention of the voter could not be ascertained.

Every man charged to have voted illegally for Mr. Scull in the South ward is disproved by the evidence of the voters themselves. He went on to show that the evidence was defective on the part of the contestant, but not so on the part of Mr. Scull. He had brought forward every witness that he possibly could, except the Democratic judge of election, who could not be found. He also contended that the votes cast for Joseph M. Atkinson might have been cast by design, by persons who, while they intended to vote a solid ticket, took a ticket from an adjoining district on which the name of the person against whom he had objections did not appear.

Mr. G. proceeded at considerable length to show that by the evidence, illegal votes had been cast for Thomas B. Atkinson, in the Middle Ward—at least four in number. This was plainly to be inferred from the evidence. There were in the North Ward, 14 votes cast by Democrats, which were illegal, which Mr. Atkinson is not entitled to. He suggested that the case should be returned to the people of Camden.

Mr. Robins moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed to Tuesday next, and that it be made the order of the day. Adopted.

The House then adjourned to Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 2.

3 P. M.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Geisenhainer.

Present—Messrs. Allen, Cobb, Hutchinson, Rafferty, Riggs, Smith, Speer, (President.)

There being no quorum present, Senate Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Smith.

Twenty-four members present. Not being a quorum,

Adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Wilcox.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Rafferty, (Judiciary) Assembly bill to prevent wilful trespass on lands; to authorize administratrix of John W. Wright to convey lands.

Mr. Riggs, (Corporations,) supplement to the charter of Burlington and Mt. Holly Railroad; supplement to the charter of Crosswicks and Trenton Turnpike.

PASSED.

The bill to charter the Danforth Locomotive Company.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The bill to charter the Surf House Association of Camden county; to repeal the act authorizing the embankment of Haines Neck Marsh Company; a bill relative to the Morris and Essex Railroad, (directing that company to keep up and construct fences and cattle guards along the whole line of their road in Morris county;) supplement to the act relative to Insurance Companies. (This bill directs that the tax on foreign Insurance Companies, heretofore paid to the Collector of Passaic for the use of the Paterson Fire Association, shall be paid to the Corporation of Paterson for the use of said Association;) a bill to collect demands against ships, steamboats, and other vessels; to authorize administratrix of John W. Wright to convey certain lands.

On motion of Mr. Allen, the supplement to the charter of the Bordentown and Hornerstown Turnpike was re-committed.

Mr. Riggs, from the Joint Committee on Lunatic Asylum, presented their report.—They approve of the manner in which the Institution is conducted, and in answer to the objection that the charge for board is too high, they say that it is less than at any other Asylum in the country, except at Harrisburg, where the charge is six cents a week lower. They also approve of the recommendation of the managers that $9000 be appropriated to finish and furnish the west wing.

Mr. Riggs moved that five hundred copies be printed in connection with the report of the managers. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Rafferty, for an extension of Central Railroad.

Messrs. Martin and Rafferty against the same, unless the rights of commuters, &c., are guarded.

Messrs. Sharp and Herring against erecting a bridge over Newark Bay.

Mr. Hutchinson, from 500 inhabitants of Trenton, in favor of City Bank of Trenton.

A message was received from the Governor, by E. R. Borden, his private Secre-

tary, endorsed "Nominations," and on motion of Mr. Allen, the Senate went into Executive session.

After some time spent therein, the doors were opened, and the Senate resumed its business.

PASSED.

The bill relative to the American Aluminium Fire Brick Company—13 to 0.

BILLS ORDERED A THIRD READING.

The bill to charter Atlantic Gas Light Company; to prevent wilful trespass on lands.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Smith, supplement to act to authorize the inhabitants of Salem township to vote by ballot.

Mr. Hutchinson, to change the time of holding town meetings in East Windsor, in Mercer.

Mr. Sharp, to repeal an act authorizing Maurice River and other townships in Cumberland to vote by ballot.

Mr. Cordery, supplement to the charter of Cape May and Atlantic Railroad.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Smith, supplement to the act concerning taxes.

Mr. Price, supplement to the charter of Sussex Mine Railroad.

The President presented the reports of the various railroads in the State, of the cost of the roads, the accidents, &c., the reading of which was dispensed with.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

MORNING SESSION.

Prayer by Hon. Mr. Smith. of Gloucester.

PETITIONS.

For the extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad, by Messrs. Gifford, Thornton, Demott, Denman, Baldwin, Blake and Day.

Mr. Gould, for the relief of Francis Bruner.

Mr. Herbert, a remonstrance against the location of the New York Quarantine at Sandy Hook.

Mr. W. Smith, for a bank at Newton.

Mr. Cook, to increase capital of the Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank at Trenton.

Mr. M. P. Smith, to prevent swine from running at large in Westfield.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Cook, a supplement to Trenton and Allentown Turnpike co.

Mr. Gifford, to authorize sale of lands of infants in certain cases.

Mr. Harker, supplement to White Horse Turnpike co.

Mr. Beam, to provide for the collection of delinquent taxes in Pompton, Passaic.

Mr. Gould, for the relief of Francis Bruner, of Sussex.

Mr. Denman, joint resolutions in favor of cheap ocean postage.

Mr. Keys, supplement to Salem Turnpike.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Gilchrist to incorporate the Charleston Industrial Association.

Mr. Harker, for a bank at Camden.

Mr. Mickle, supplement to Bordentown and Crosswicks Turnpike; also supplement to Bordentown and Columbus Turnpike Co.

Mr. Willever, to charter Clinton Bank.

Mr. Evans, supplement to Burlington Turnpike.

Mr. Brown, sup. against usury.

Mr. McDonald, to incorporate Newark Manufacturers Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Mr. Cook, to confirm the act incorporating the Trustees of the Central School District.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY—CAMDEN ELECTION CASE.

The Speaker announced that the Camden election case would now be taken up.

On motion, Mr. Atkinson was permitted to address the House.

Mr. Atkinson, after apologizing for not being present when the question was brought up on Friday last, answered certain statements made by Mr. Scull respecting his abandoning this case, by denying the charge and asserting that he had never entertained any such idea.

Mr. Atkinson then read from the True American the remarks of members made on Friday last, and refuted the charges made. He asserted that the charge that the majority of the board of canvassers were democrats, made by Mr. Scull, was not true. In regard to the statements respecting the refusal to produce certain witnesses and papers bearing upon this case, he presented very satisfactory reasons, showing that every effort had been made on his part to procure them, and that the ballots referred to by Mr. Gilchrist were now here. He also showed very clearly by statistics that the increased vote had been principally on the "American" side. The list of names of persons said to have voted illegally were then read over, and shown very clearly either that they were not illegal or were not democrats. Mr. Atkinson then showed by the actual vote, in a very clear and satisfactory manner, that he was entitled to 706, while Mr. Scull was entitled to 700. Mr. Atkinson then mentioned a number of circumstances showing very clearly that there were several votes cast for Jos. M. Atkinson intended for him.—One person told him that he knew of six votes of this kind.

Mr. McDonald next addressed the House, confining his remarks to the report of the majority. The report he said had given the wrong reason entirely for the conclusions to which they arrive. They ask us to decide the case by presumption. In regard to the law we must get at the intention of the party. The principle of the law is that when there is ambiguity it must be settled by the surrounding circumstances. A number of cases were cited. These principles he applied to the majority report, and contended that while all the votes for T. B. Atkinson, and all of a similar character, should be counted, the votes cast for Joseph M. Atkinson could not, by any of the principles of law laid down, be counted for Thomas B. Atkinson. They were cast for a man who was running in another district, known to all. He also contended the opinion of the Attorney General in saying that all votes cast for Thomas B. Atkinson or a similar name should be counted, he did not say that Joseph M. Atkinson was a similar name. In the precedent cited of Edward B. Wakeman and Edgar B. Wakeman, it would have been utterly destroyed if a man had been running by the name of Edward B. Wakeman, as in the case before us. It was by no means clear that these votes cast for Joseph M. Atkinson were not really intended for him. They were marked "Second District" tickets, and could not therefore be counted in the first district.

At the conclusion of Mr. McDonald's remarks the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

CAMDEN ELECTION CASE.

The Speaker being about to put the question, Mr. McDonald moved a call of the House.

The call was ordered. Forty-eight members answered.

On motion of Mr. McDonald, the Sergeant-at-Arms was dispatched for the absentees.

On motion of Mr. Thornton further proceedings under the call of the House were dispensed with.

Mr. Gifford said if he were to consult his own convenience, he would have nothing to say on this question; but we are about to establish a precedent, which is to govern us for time to come. He did not intend to appeal to partizan feeling—God forbid.—He would have this question settled upon the principles of justice, without any regard to the political affinities of either the persons concerned in this case. He had listened to the legal arguments of the gentleman, (Mr. McDonald,) and believed his principles to be correct, but he differed very materially in their application. It appeared to him that the gentleman had built up a superstructure, upon which a good defence for Mr. Atkinson might be made.

But the only point in this whole controversy is, whether Atkinson or Scull had the greatest number of votes on the poll list. He thought he would be able to demonstrate that, throwing aside the votes given for Joseph M. Atkinson—Thomas B. Atkinson is still elected by a clear majority. But still he would not yield the point that the votes for Joseph M. Atkinson ought be counted.

Mr. G. defended the report of the majority, and said they had arrived at the only conclusion which the facts in the case warranted.

It was evident from the facts in the case that fraud had been committed, and that the votes in the South Ward had been improperly counted.

Mr. G. then took up the evidence, and adduced strong proof that votes had been cast for Joseph M. Atkinson. This was proven by the testimony of Mr. Wagoner, Mr. Cressey and others, who were present at the time the votes were being counted off, and all assert under oath, they distinctly heard the name of Joseph M. Atkinson read off. Mr. Cressey swears that he heard it read off six times—that he turned to a friend at the time, and inquired who Joseph M. Atkinson was? and when these votes came out, there was a laugh; the clerk of the election said, "Hold on, till I write it down." Here is positive, unmistakable evidence that there was such tickets voted, and yet they are not returned or found in the ballot box. What is the inference?—Very plainly, that tickets had been taken from the box, and others put in their place.

The testimony of the witnesses was then reviewed. Three witnesses swear positive-

ly that they heard the name of Joseph M, Atkinson read off, while two swear they do not remember hearing it. At best, this is but negative testimony, and it could not outweigh the positive testimony of the other witnesses.

Much stress had been laid on the charge made by the gentleman from Hudson, that the ballot box had been violated—the palladium of our liberties had been assailed.—He said he had felt the crimson rush to his face, at the bare contemplation that by midnight caucusses, the ballots of the people of Camden had been abstracted. What now, are the facts? Where are the ballots given for Joseph M. Atkinson?

Mr. Gifford remarked that after a patient examination of the evidence, he could not see that it had anything whatever, to do with the question at issue. He would hazard the remark, that take out two or three witnesses, there is nothing in it—they stand like Pharaoh's lean kine, eating up all the rest. It was astonishing that gentlemen would rest these charges upon testimony of such a weak and unreliable character. Let us look at it for a moment.—Thomas Shields, one man swears, was not of age, and yet the facts show that there are two Shields'. The testimony of Garwood is rendered unreliable. He went to Philadelphia, but says he paid rent for the house in Camden; but it turns out that he did not pay it until after the election. This was probably done to make him a legal voter, and to help this case. In his cross examination he says he paid no rent. Afterwards, he says, his father-in-law paid it.

Francis Bloomfield is charged with having voted twice. Mr. Meyers testifies that he knew him, and that he was a Democrat. But the most remarkable part of this statement, is that he voted at No. 516, and also at No. 564 on the poll list—only about 15 minutes a part. Does this look probable? Is not this fact sufficient to stamp it with improbability? Does any one suppose that a man could vote twice within so short a time of each other without detection?

Joseph Hill another voter, said to have voted the Democratic ticket, is also known by Meyers to be an illegal voter; yet Meyers says he don't know whether he lives there or not. This is certainly very unsatisfactory testimony, on which to found an opinion to sustain the charges of fraud.

Claudius Bradshaw is charged with being an illegal voter, because his mother told somebody that he was only four years old, when he arrived in the country. Is that evidence?

Michael Riley and Benjamin Campbell are charged upon equally unreliable testimony. Because Mr. Meyers says he knew them. In reference to Riley, Meyers says he don't know what part of the Ward he lives in. Is that a good reason that he voted illegally? Does it make any difference what part of a Ward a man lives in?

James Hope is another, said to be illegal on the evidence that they did not know whether his father was naturalized or not.

All this appears to be absurd and ridiculous; yet he assured the House it was the verbatim testimony taken before the master.

Another man is charged with voting illegally, because he remained behind his family, after having sent them to Ohio, for the purpose of casting one more Democratic vote.

Mr. Gifford proceeded at considerable length in a very able manner, to show up the testimony upon which it is attempted to found the charge of illegal voting, declaring that in nearly every case it was entirely unreliable and unsatisfactory, and would be ruled out of a court of justice. All we wanted was to decide this case fairly and honestly, and from all the facts in the case it was clear that the charge of fraud against the Democrats, was entirely unsustained.

But it is said we ought to be magnanimous. The majority in the House did not want Mr. Atkinson's vote. How can we be magnanimous by doing an act of injustice? We are here as a court, to do justice, and cannot be guided by any other principles, and he believed this House was prepared so to decide this case, without any reference whatever to political feelings.

Now, then, let us look at the vote. It demonstrates clearly that Mr. Atkinson is elected, without the votes cast for Joseph M. Atkinson.

It may be stated thus:

	Scull.	Atkinson,
North Ward,	141	230
Middle Ward,	267	316
South Ward,	292	141
	700	687
Deduct one lost on a recount before the master,	1	
	699	
One vote not counted		1
Thomas B. Askinson		7
Thomas B. Alkinson		1
Thos. B. Atkinson		1
Thos. B. Atckinson		1
T. B. Atkinson		1
Atkinson		1
		700

Deduct the vote for Schuck from Mr. Scull, and Mr. Atkinson has a clear majority of two, without counting the votes given for Joseph M. Atkinson.

The whole facts show conclusively, that Mr. Atkinson is legally elected a representative from the first Assembly District of Camden. He is entitled and should receive every vote cast for the name of Atkinson, or for any name similar to it, unless it can be proved that another person by the name of Atkinson was running in the district.

He believed conscientiously that he had been defrauded out of his election, and that he ought soon to be admitted to the seat occupied by Mr. Scull.

Mr. Gilchrist next addressed the House. He merely rose to clear up the case from those ingenious sophistries by which it has been involved by the last gentleman up.—He had said nothing against the Democratic party. He had spoken highly of that party. There are three questions in this case, and proceeded to review the remarks of Mr. Gifford. Mr. Gilchrist contended for the facts in the case; it showed clearly that the persons who said they heard Jos. M. Atkinson votes called out must be mistaken. The names were those given for Atchinson, &c., and he appealed to the original tally list. He contended that the contestant had utterly failed to make out his case. He might have produced the tickets with the name of Jos. M. Atkinson, and that would have settled the point as to the intention of voting.

He thought it would be a compromise to send this whole matter back to the people, and let them settle it.

Mr. Gifford rose to correct a few statements made by the gentleman, Mr. Gilchrist, in regard to the testimony. He showed that while some of the witnessses testified there were no votes cast for Horner, it appeared that there were three votes on the poll list. This destroyed to some degree the credibility of the witnesses. It had been asked why the man who saw the tickets voted with Joseph M. Atkinson had not been produced? He would answer that the man had left a few days after the election for Georgia.

Mr. G. then spoke of the unpleasant feelings the case had given him, and declared that he would much rather it had never come before the House, and yet he had discharged his duty conscientiously.

Mr. Day offered a resolution declaring the seat vacant, and returning the election to the people of Camden county.

A question was raised as to whether it was in order, and while under consideration,

Mr. Scull addressed the House, contending that the contestant had failed to make out his case. He went over the calculation, showing that after giving Mr. Thomas B. Atkinson all the votes cast for Joseph M. Atkinson, and after throwing out the vote cast by persons not entitled to vote, some eight in number, there is still a majority for Mr. Scull,

Mr. Day said much time had already been spent on the subject, and little more could be learned by discussion. He therefore moved to recommit the report with instructions to report a preamble and resolutions, declaring the seat to be vacant, and returning the case back to the county of Camden.

This was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Bacot, Baldwin, Bartlett, Beam, Blake, Buckelew, Buckley, Bradway, Brown, Cook, Day, Evans, Gilchrist, Harker, Herbert, Jones, McDonald, Norcross, Salter, Speer, Van Dyke, White—22.

Nays—Allen, Atkinson, Barriclo, Beers, Beckett, Budd, Carr, Conover, De Mott, Denman, Doughty, Dutcher, (Speaker,) Felch, Frambes, Gifford, Gould, Holsman, Keys, Leida, Mayhew, Mickle, Obdyke, Osborn, Rittenhouse, Robins, Schomp, Sergeant, Smith, B., Smith, M. P., Smith, W., Stewart, Stults, Thornton, Vorhis, Willever—36.

Mr. Budd called the previous question.

The call was sustained.

Mr. Robins rose to make a personal explanation, denying that the Democratic members had caucussed on this subject.

The question was then taken and the majority Report, giving the seat of Mr. Scull to Thomas B. Atkinson, was adopted by the following:

Yeas—Allen, Atkinson, Bacot, Barriclo, Beers, Beckett, Budd, Carr, Conover, De-Mott, Denman, Doughty, Dutcher, (Speaker,) Felch, Frambes, Gifford, Gould, Holsman, Keys, Leida, Mayhew, Mickle, Obdyke, Osborn, Rittenhouse, Robins, Schomp, Sergeant, Smith, B., Smith, M. P., Smith, W., Stewart, Stults, Thornton, Vorhis, Willever, White—37.

Nays—Baldwin, Bartlett, Beam, Blake, Buckelew, Buckley, Bradway, Brown, Cook, Day, Evans, Gilchrist, Harker, Herbert, Jones, McDonald, Norcross, Salter, Speer, Van Dyke—20.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

SENATE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Clements.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Allen, to repeal a certain restriction in the charter of the Burlington and Columbus Turnpike.

Mr. Hutchinson, from Trenton, to abolish the court of Chancery, and have State officers elected by the people, &c.

Mr. Martin, for extension of Central Railroad, with restrictions.

Mr. Chetwood against such extension or bridging Newark Bay; also the proceedings of a meeting in Newark on the same subject.

Mr. Rafferty, from Hunterdon, for the extension of Central Railroad.

Mr. Cobb, from Morris, to have Morris and Essex Railroad erect fences and cattle gnards on the line of their road.

Mr. Hutchinson, from 180 citizens of Trenton, for the charter of the City Bank.

Mr. Martin, presented an invitation to attend the meetings of the State Agricultural Society this day—accepted.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Cobb, (Finance,) supplement to act concerning taxes.

PASSED.

The bill to charter the Surf House Association, of Camden—12 to 0; to charter Atlantic City Gas Light Co.; to repeal the act authorizing the embankment of Haines' Neck Marsh Company.

LOST.

A bill to compel the Morris and Essex Railroad to keep up and construct fences and cattle guards on their line of road in Morris Co.

Yeas—Brown, Cobb, Clickener, Cordery, Laird, Rafferty, Riggs, Sharp, Speer, (President.)

Nays—Allen, Chetwood, Hutchinson, Martin, Price, Roberts—6—Afterwards reconsidered.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

The bill to charter American Iron and Manufacturing Company; to authorize the Trenton Iron Company to issue bonds at 7 per cent., and mortgage their franchises therefor, not exceeding half of their capital stock, and to have an office in New York; supplement to Pleasantville and Atlantic Turnpike.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Roberts, sup. to Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

Mr. Laird, to prevent cattle running at large in Ocean and Shrewsbury, in Monmouth.

Mr. Chetwood, sup. to the charter of Perth Amboy Railroad.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Allen, sup. to Bordentown and Crosswicks Turnpike.

Mr. Hutchinson, to have town meetings in East Windsor, in Mercer, hereafter held on the second Tuesday in March.

Mr. Cordery, supplement to the charter of the Cape May and Atlantic Railroad.

Mr. Roberts called up, of Unfinished Business, the bill relative to the America Bank—it was referred.

The Assembly bill, to prevent wilful trespasses on lands, was recommitted and reported back, making the penalty apply to unlawful entry upon lands.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

PETITIONS.

By Messrs. Chetwood and Martin in favor of the extension of the Central Railroad.

By Mr. Chetwood, against the same.

Mr. Hutchinson, from 150 of the citizens of Trenton, in favor of the charter of the City Bank at Trenton.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Herring, supplement to the charter of Bergen County Railroad.

Mr. Sharp introduced a bill to repeal the act authorizing the inhabitants of Maurice River in Cumberland, to vote by ballot at town meetings.

Mr. Riggs (Corporations,) reported a bill to charter the Bergen Point and Staten Island Ferry Company.

The bill relative to pleas of title in suits before justices' courts, was recommitted to the committee on the Judiciary.

PASSED.

A bill directing that the tax on foreign insurance companies in Paterson, shall hereafter be paid to the city corporation.

The Assembly bill to prevent trespass on lands, as amended by the Judiciary Committee, was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

10 A. M. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Wilcox.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Blake, for the extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

Mr. Thornton, a memorial against the extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

Mr. Holman, a remonstrance from 300 persons against said extension.

Mr. Bradway, two remonstrances against Mullica Hill turnpike company.

Mr. Baldwin, in favor of extension of Morris and Essex Railroad.

The Speaker laid before the House an invitation from the State Agricultural Society.

The Speaker also presented the petition for a change of Constitution. so as to elect officers by the people, and to abolish the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Felch, from stockholders of Morris and Essex Railroad against extension of same.

Mr. Gould, from citizens of Sussex for a new Bank at Newton.

Mr. Denman, two remonstrances from Essex county, against the city charter of Newark, allowing one chosen freeholder from each ward.

Mr. M. P. Smith, for the extension of Morris and Essex Railroad.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Voorhees, unfinished business, to ascertain the boundary line between Ocean and Monmouth.

Mr. Mickle, from the majority Committee on Banks, reported the following bills:

To charter the Mount Holly Bank; Market Bank at Newark; Essex Bank at Newark; Pequest Bank at Belvidere; America Bank at Trenton; Sup. to general banking law.

The Committee close their report by the remark that in reporting the bills they hold themselves free to pursue such course in reference thereto as they may think proper.

Mr. Gifford, from the Judiciary, reported the following:

Sup. to act to secure to operatives and others their wages.

Further sup. to the Militia law.

To erect a bridge over Renshawken creek.

To vote by ballot at town meetings in Middletown, Monmouth.

To vote by ballot at town meetings in Howell, Monmouth.

To confirm certain conveyances of lands in Greenwich.

To prevent horses and mules from running at large in Tuckerton.

To drain and keep in repair a road leading to Tindall's Island, in Cumberland.

Sup. to act to prevent gaming.

To enable trustees of Methodist Church at Palmyra to sell their Church property.

Further supplement to Poor laws.

Joint Resolutions relative to the public records.

BANKS.

Mr. Bacot, from the minority of the Committe on Banks, reported the following.

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on Banks, to whom was referred the bill, entitled an act to authorize "the Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank of Trenton" to increase its capital stock, respectfully report:

That when the application for this bill was first brought to their notice, they were inclined to look upon it with favor.

They reflected, that the application was made by a corporation, composed of gentlemen of Trenton, who have long enjoyed the public confidence, and which has maintained its public credit unimpeachable.—That the business of Trenton might require an increase of banking capital, and that those, who in times past, had exercised the office of public trustees without betrayal, should receive a respectful consideration, when they proposed to extend the beneficial influence of their institution, by increasing its capacity for facilitating the operations of trade, and for advancing the prosperity of a commercial community.

They were induced to believe that the very fact of the existence of an application to add 250,000 dollars to the banking capital of Trenton, was evidence of the necessity of such addition; and they viewed with more favor an application to increase the capital of an old institution, than they could be induced to bestow upon an untried experiment.

They could not shut their eyes, however, to the large number of applications for special banking privileges now pending before and daily presented to this legislature; nor to the gravity and magnitude of the questions of public policy involved therein.

The history of legislation in this state, on this subject, admonishes us to be wary, vigilant, and deliberate, in the consideration of every application of this character. Nothing can be further from the intention of the committee than to suggest that the present application has its *origin* in any design other than the supposed public good. Nor can they fail to observe, that the grant-

ing of this application may be pressed upon the legislature, by other parties than those immediately interested, with the design of committing the members of this body to a policy which they never intended to sanction.

It becomes those who are opposed to the policy of bestowing special grants and privileges, to beware how, by their regard for legitimate and faithful special corporate institutions, they may be induced to enlarge powers—the original creation of which is now opposed to the practice and policy of the most enlightened systems of finance in America and Europe, the spirit of the age, and the progress of true democratic principles.

The State of New Jersey, not to speak of the Democratic party of New Jersey, which is now in the majority of the House of Assembly, is, by the records on her statute books, committed to the policy of general laws, and against the granting or extension of special privileges. The present application conflicts in principle with that policy.

There are many considerations which induced the undersigned to hesitate in coming to a conclusion on the subject of this particular application; although on the general subject of special banking privileges, their convictions are strong and consistent with the opinions, as they believe, of a majority of this House.

This application is not to grant a new charter, to untried or unknown men, nor in a community without adequate business, probably to justify an increase of banking capital. While they admit that all the objections to be made against the grant of a new banking charter cannot apply to this application, yet the undersigned have been unable to remove a great objection: that a *monopoly is extended*, and special privileges are granted to individuals.

The progress of the principles of equality, which underlie our institutions, have contributed as much to the creation of a strong and healthy sentiment against applications for charters, for renewals, or for increase of capital, as the inconveniences and danger attending special banks; nor should the legislature at this early day in the session, by granting this application, place itself in a position which will surely be found inconsistent with the refusal of original charters, so many of which are being presented to this House.

The strongest position to be taken against special charters, is on the broad basis of EQUALITY *of rights and privileges* to every citizen of the state; on which principle also repose with perfect security the liberties of the people.

Inconsistent positions are always feeble. Sacrifice of principle, to pressing solicitation, or local influences, or corrupt combinations, must always be attended in the end with the final ruin of any man who will not resist them.

If there is any desire to restore the practice of the legislature, to the proclaimed and reiterated principles of the present majority, we should not, by compliance, now yield up the ground on which alone the principle can be supported.

As early as the year 1850, the Democratic party, speaking the sentiments of the majority of the people of this State, declared, by resolution, in their State Convention, "That general laws should be substituted for special legislation; and that where chartered privileges are necessary they should be freely open to all, who will give the guarantees proper to secure the public against fraud and abuse."

Governor Fort in his inaugural address, declared that "Provisions of law should not exist, inhibiting one class of citizens of privileges possessed by another class—or imposing unequal burdens in support of the common weal, or vesting power for selfish purposes, in one or more citizens, while the same is denied to others—or releasing from liabilities and obligations, a class of citizens or associations, while upon others they are imposed in full force. These are fundamental principles—a departure from which is detrimental to the best interests of the people."

The messages from the same Governor, at the subsequent annual meetings of the Legislature, reiterate these wholesome doctrines with greater force and more elaborate arguments.

For the purpose of showing that the people respond to these sentiments, we cite the following among others of a like character:

At a meeting held at Elizabeth, in the county of Essex, in the month of September, 1853, this resolution was adopted:—Resolved, That the practice of incorporating companies with special charters, where general laws exist is anti-Democratic, and should be carefully avoided.

Governor Price in 1854, in his inaugural, says, "special enactments are to be avoided. The people have declared in favor of general laws, and are opposed to special legislation as it often confers a privilege or monopoly, which is against the spirit of our institutions. The principles of equal, exact and general laws, and no privileged classes, should be the basis of legislation.

In his first annual message he says:—"The general banking law was passed in this State, to cure an evil in our banking system, which duped so many of our people, and caused great pecuniary loss; which, vast as it has been, is nothing to the influence the system has inflicted on private credit—misleading the public, and causing them to look for protection to that which proved almost worthless. Experience teaches the inefficiency of all legislation, to prevent the abuse of banking under special charters."

Considerations of great weight must have induced the passage of a general banking law, and these considerations must have been pure, unselfish, and for the public good; for it was a law for all.

It granted no privilege to one man, which it did not allow to another. On the contrary, we have it on the authority of chief magistrates and of courts of justice, "that bank charters have become the motive and the means of corruption;" "that the power of making money is a dangerous faculty, and its liability to perversion is in proportion to its extension;" "that experience proves that applications for banking privileges, are made for personal benefit, and not for the public accommodation."

Until the year 1815, there was no restriction upon banking. Any individual or association had the right to do a banking business. Since that time banking has been by restraining laws, allowed only as a monopoly, erected by a special charter.

No men saw clearer the ruinous policy of destroying the free trade in banking, as in everything else—than the statesmen of the last generation. They have left to us, the teachings of their hard experience, and it is well for us to ponder the language of one, whose honesty of purpose and vigor of intellect, have earned him the title of the American Cato.

"Incorporated banks have vast privileges, and still more important exemptions. Their privilege of issuing, by express authority of law, their paper promises to pay gold and silver on demand as currency, to take the place of gold and silver in the hands and pockets of the people, is nothing less than the delegation to them, of one of the most delicate, important and responsible prerogatives of the sovereignty of any civil government. Their exemption from liability to pay any description of their debts, beyond the mere amount of stock paid into the bank, is an invidious privilege to these artificial corporations, over those extended to natural persons—the citizens and freemen of our country, which would startle every honest mind, not familiarized by custom and use to the legislative preference for soulless paper existencies, over the persons of God's creation. Almost from the commencement of our government, national and state banks, have been incorporated by legislative authority, and by the powers and privileges granted to them, have been made the practical trustees of the currency of the people. As we have receded from the days of the revolution, the sufferings of that period, and one of the most severe among them, was a depreciated paper currency—have become dim in the recollection; and in just about that proportion, we have increased our banks and our paper circulation."

The only control the people can exercise over the matter is through their respective legislators, State and National; and if that control be exercised in favor of an unsound currency, the government and the people must have an unsound currency, because it is made unsound or continued so, by the act of the people through their servants; while, on the contrary, if that control be exercised in favor of a sound currency, both must and will have a sound currency, because both government and people will it.

The undersigned had thought it was a foregone conclusion in this State, that its true policy was that of free banking, and that the only departures from such policy, were, where principle had been occasionally found too weak to withstand combinations.

In this State the system of free banking has been restored. The Legislature, which passed the general banking law, were elevated to power on pledges of devotion to equality of privileges—to a free and equal general banking law, and equality of taxation. These pledges, as we have stated, have been repeated from time to time, and every Governor of New Jersey, since the year 1850, has not ceased, with a faithful vigilance, to use the high prerogative of the veto, for the purpose of redeeming the pledges, on which they have been elected.

As irresistible combination has heretofore been the successful means by which the principle of equality of privileges has

been cloven down, now, specious arguments are the appliances by which the Legislature is to be brought back into compliance, and the sacred principles of equality are to be again overslaughed.

The length of this report, and the short time allowed the undersigned to prepare it, has induced them to forbear entering into arguments and quoting statistics, to establish the advantages of the free and equal system of Banking, over the close, special, and monopoly system.

It may be comprehensively said, that the special bank system offers no advantage, which is not equally secured by the free system—and that there are no defects chargeable upon the free system, which are not equally chargeable upon the special system—and that the free banks have the invaluable advantage of securing to the bill holder the faith and funds of the State, to redeem the promise of the bank; while, on the other hand, the special bank offers no such security.

The undersigned cannot close their report, without appealing to the House to look at the whole question as one of principle, and not as in reference to its possible bearings upon local interests.

The interests of the day are fleeting—they are perpetually varying their aspects and phases. Men are continually entering into new combinations—the local interest of to-day, may, by change of circumstances, lose its importance to-morrow; and he who abandons a great principle and his solemn pledge given or implied to sustain it, for the sake of a local interest, may find himself abandoned when he least expects t.

But principles are eternal; and he who boldly identifies himself with them, spurning away all minor or interested considerations, can never fall, for he stands upon ground, which is impregnable.

With these views, the undersigned respectfully recommend the rejection of the bill.

ROB. C. BACOT.
CORNELIUS N. ALLEN.

JANUARY 31st, '57.

Mr. Doughty moved to lay the report on the table. Lost—10 to 15.

Mr. Budd moved to accept the report. Agreed to.

Mr. Gifford moved to print two hundred and fifty copies for the use of the house. Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. McDonald, to incorporate the Newark Manufacturers Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Harker, to incorporate the Bank of North America, of Camden.

Mr. Evans, supplement to Burlington and Columbus Turnpike Company.

Mr. Cook, to incorporate the Trenton Pattern Promoting Company.

Mr. Willever, relative to Clinton Bank—giving a special charter.

Mr. Gilchrist, to charter the Charleston Industrial Association.

Mr. Beam, supplement to act against usury.

Mr. Osborne, to establish the township of Stewartsville.

Mr. Robins, to authorize Samuel Acton to build a dock on Shrewsbury river.

Mr. Keys, to incorporate the Burlington and Mount Holly Turnpike Company; also supplement to Fire Engine Company of Burlington.

Mr. Norcross, to incorporate Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Bordentown.

Mr. Barriclo, to incorporate the Monmouth County Agricultural Society.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Salter, a concurrent resolution, relative to search law of Virginia. Laid on the table.

Mr. Herbert, to charter Shrewsbury Turnpike Company.

Mr. Gilchrist, a further supplement to Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Denman, to charter Rahway Gas Light Company; also supplement to charter of First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth.

Mr. Holsman, concerning taxes in Bergen county.

Mr. Denman, to regulate pilots for the port of Elizabeth.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Thornton, a resolution that Mr. Atkinson present himself to the Speaker to take the oath as a member of the Legislature from the First Assembly District of Camden county. Adopted.

Mr. Atkinson was sworn and took his seat.

Mr. Thornton offered a resolution that Mr. Scull be entitled to the constitutional per diem and mileage allowed to members, for the time he occupied a seat in the House. Adopted.

Mr. Doughty, a resolution allowing Thomas B. Atkinson the usual amount of stationery given to other members. Adopted.

BILLS ON A SECOND READING.

To vote by ballot at town meetings in Chesterfield, Burlington county. Advocated by Mr. Mickle. Passed—46 to 1.

To transfer the charge and keeping of the jails, and the custody of the prisoners in the counties of Essex and Hudson, from the sheriffs to the boards of Chosen Freeholders, and for the employment of the prisoners, and to regulate their time of service. [Mr. Thornton moved to postpone this bill for one month. He thought there ought to be some expression of opinion on the subject before the bill passed. He knew that some very respectable gentlemen were opposed to it. Mr. Gifford opposed the motion. Mr. McDonald explained the bill, said it was asked for by every member of the board of chosen freeholders. It was also demanded on the score of humanity, for the punishment of youthful offenders without sending them to the State Prison. It also contemplated the working the prisoners. Mr. Demott also opposed the postponement. Mr. Gifford further explained the character of the bill. It had been prepared for the purpose of meeting legal difficulties in the way of punishing offenders in workhouses, and in compelling them to work in county jails. The bill was finally postponed for one week.]

Supplement to act to authorize the New York and Erie Railroad Company to purchase and hold lands, and to complete and finish the railroad of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, was taken up. Mr. Buckley asked the consent of the House to make an amendment by striking out the proviso exempting two acres of land for depot purposes from taxation This exemption had been stricken out and afterwards restored. The object now in striking it out was to remove any objections to the bill. Consent was given and the bill was passed—41 to 0.

Supplement to Newark Aqueduct Company, giving additional powers to carry out the object of said company, in supplying water. Passed—38 to 0.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Blake presented a remonstrance against the proposed erection of the township of Hill Dale, in Essex.

Mr. Denman presented a remonstrance against the new charter of Newark.

Mr. M. P. Smith presented a remonstrance against the proposed township of Hill Dale.

The act to charter the Orange Gas Light Company was passed, 42 to 0.

The Newark Charter was then taken up on its second reading.

Mr. Gifford moved to amend by striking out the clause creating a board of excise on the license question.

Mr. Thornton opposed the amendment.

A debate ensued—Mr. McDonald and Mr. Day opposed the amendment.

The motion of Mr. Gifford was lost.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Denman to strike out the provision giving to each ward one Freeholder.

Mr. Denman spoke at length in favor of the motion.

Mr. McDonald spoke at length in favor of giving to each ward in Newark a freeholder, on the principles of equal justice.

Mr. Denman followed in an able argument in favor of his motion.

Mr. Day followed in opposition.

Mr. Denman rejoined.

The motion of Mr. Denman was lost, 20 to 28, as follows:

Yeas—Baldwin, Blake, Carr, Cook, DeMott, Denman, Doughty, Evans, Gould, Holsman, Leida, Mayhew, Obdyke, M. P. Smith, W. Smith, Stewart, Stults, Thornton, VanDyke, Willever—20.

Nays—Allen, Bacot, Bartlett, Barriclo, Beers, Beckett, Buckley, Budd, Bradway, Brown, Day, Dutcher, (Speaker,) Felch, Frambes, Gifford, Gilchrist, Jones, Keys, McDonald, Mickle, Norcross, Osborn, Rittenhouse, Salter, Sergeant, Speer, Vorhis—28.

The House continued in the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Budd moved to strike out the clause giving power to prohibit the driving of cattle through the city on the Sabbath. Mr. Budd advocated the motion. Mr. Day and Mr. McDonald opposed the motion.

On motion of Mr. Gifford, the clause was so altered as to give power to prohibit the driving of cattle on a Sunday, and to regulate their driving at other times. The bill was then ordered a third reading.

Mr. Robins, from Corporations Committee, reported,

A bill relative to the collection of taxes in Pompton, in Passaic.

To incorporate White Horse Turnpike Company.

To incorporate the Centerton Turnpike Company.

The sup to West Jersey Railroad.

Sup. to Mullica Hill and Woodbury Turnpike Co. Also, the sup. to Morris and Essex Railroad, with amendments.

THURSDAY, Feb. 6.

SENATE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Smith.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Martin, in favor of the extension of the Central Railroad.

Messrs. Chetwood, Price, Clickener and Sharp against the same.

Mr. Laird (Miscellaneous Business,) reported a supplement to the act for the preservation of sheep.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Chetwood, to charter Oraton Fire Insurance Company of Newark.

Mr. Laird, to charter Farmers Bank at Keyport.

Mr. Clickener, a supplement to act for supplying Jersey City with water.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Roberts, a supplement to the charter of Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

Mr. Herring, supplement to the charter of the Bergen County Railroad.

Mr. Chetwood, a supplement to the charter of the Perth Amboy Railroad.

PASSED.

A bill to charter the American Iron and Manufacturing Company at Trenton—13 to 0; to authorize the Trenton Iron Company to issue bonds, &c—13 to 0; supplement to charter of Pleasantville and Atlantic Turnpike—15 to 0; to prevent wilful trespass on lands—12 to 4; to authorize administratrix of John W. Wright to convey lands—14 to 0.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

To authorize the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroad Company to extend their road to Pemberton and New Egypt—to increase their capital stock for that purpose, to change the location of their road in the city of Burlington, and when the road is opened to Pemberton, to change the name of the Company to that of the Burlington County Railroad.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REPORTS.

Mr. Riggs, (Corporations,) supplement to Newark Aqueduct Company; to charter Orange Gas Light Co.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Rafferty, supplement to the act for the better security of the property of married women; supplement to act concerning pleadings.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Laird, to prevent swine running at large in Ocean, and Shrewsbury in Monmouth.

A message was received from the Governor, by E. R. Borden, Esq., enclosing the correspondence between Gov. Price and Gov. Clark, of New York, relative to the removal of the Quarantine to Sandy Hook. Also transmitting the report of the State directors of the joint companies.

BANKS.

Mr. Allen called up the report of the Committee on Corporations, adverse to the chartering of the City Bank at Trenton, and the Beverly Bank.

Mr. Riggs said:

The Committee on Corporations in their report to the Senate, establish by a reference to the past history of banking, under special charters, that the system is unsafe—that great loss has resulted to the people under it. This is not denied; but it is alleged that under the new system of making officers and stockholders liable for the redemption of bank issues, no loss can result. Time alone can settle that question. It is certain that there is nothing in the charters to prevent the stock passing into the hands of residents of other States, quite beyond our control, as the history of the Plainfield Bank sufficiently proves; and it is equally certain in our opinion, that a bill secured by a pledge of stocks or mortgages, in the hands of the Treasurer, is better secured, than by the personal liability of any man or set of men. In this opinion, we are confident we will be sustained by nine-tenths of the bill holders. The assertion that the State Treasurer may be dishonest, is sufficiently answered by the fact, that cashiers may be dishonest.

Again, the committee favor the general law of 1850, because it does away with the monopoly feature of special charters. The Senator from Burlington replies that individuals own the banks, and become monopolists under the general law. I need not say to the Senate, or indeed to the Senator from Burlington, that it is only legal monopolies—privileges conferred by act of the Legislature on a portion of the citizens, not enjoyed by the great mass, that are so odious in a republic. A monopoly which is the legitimate result of superior industry or intelligence, or both, is in no wise censurable. It is the proper reward of those qualities, the Senator from Burlington monopolizes a seat in the Senate from that county—it is an honorable position which he has won by his superior intelligence, or his "suaviter in modo," or both. If he held it by virtue of an act of the Legislature, conferring upon himself and his heirs in perpetuity that seat, then it would be an odious legal monopoly.

Mr. President, it is given as a reason why the general banking law has proved so satisfactory in the State of New York, that she has a large State debt. I confess I cannot see the force of that reasoning. If New York gave her stocks to the bankers, it would be apparent enough; but since they must buy them, it is not clear to my comprehension what advantage they have over New Jersey bankers. Again, it is said, that our capitalists must take their money out of the State to get the securities.—It is known to the Senate that trade and commerce do not recognize State lines.—New York and Philadelphia are the markets of New Jersey. In those cities we sell our products; there we buy our supplies; there we want our money, and there we keep it.

Why, Mr. President, even these special banks, created, as the Senator from Burlington would have us believe, to keep the money in the State, actually keep it in New York. The Somerset County Bank, the State Bank at Elizabeth, the Mechanics' Bank at Newark---in fact, nearly, if not quite all the Banks of East Jersey keep much more specie in New York than in their vaults. If the Senators would buy a share of stock or a bond of our own New Jersey railroads, he must go to New York or Philadelphia, to get it. In fact and truth, every capitalist must either invest his money in bonds and mortgages, or take his money out of the State; how unnecessary, then, to talk of taking the money out of the State.

The Senator from Burlington says "the people of New Jersey did not abandon the general banking law, without giving it a fair trial." Certainly they did not, for they have not yet abandoned it. Does the Senator suppose, because some charters have been obtained during the last two years, through the agency of certain individuals who have thronged our lobbies, that the people have changed their policy? If so he is mistaken. Nine-tenths of the people I have the honor to represent are opposed to special charters. So strong is the feeling that all parties on that question stand on the same platform. Let us revert to the origin of this general banking law; and to this portion of my remarks I ask the attention of my democratic friends. In the fall of 1850, Dr. Fort received the Gubernatorial nomination from the Democratic Convention. That Convention adopted a series of resolutions of a radically Democratic character.

I will read one of these resolutions, as follows:

5. Resolved, That general laws should be substituted for special legislation, and that where chartered privileges are necessary they should be freely open to all who will give the guarantees proper to secure the public against fraud and abuse.

I believe those resolutions proposed and adopted by the Convention were not simply to gain power, but to carry them out in good faith by legislation.

The people endorsed the principles thus promulgated, by electing Governor Fort. When did they repudiate them? What Senator can tell of the convention, whether Democratic, Whig or Republican, that ever ventured to repudiate the principles then and there advanced? Will Democratic Senators, those who recognize the people as the rightful source of powers, as capable of self-government? Will they assume that because certain respectable people have signed bank petitions, that the people—the great mass who have neither the time nor inclination to visit these lobbies, have changed their principles, and deserted their faith? I trust not.

Mr. President, we are referred to Massachusetts and Connecticut as the most prosperous New England states, with an immense banking capital. The Senate will concur with me that, that State is most prosperous which increases most rapidly in wealth and population, with the least pauperism and crime. How is it in Massachusetts, which is par excellence the state of corporations and special privileges? She has a banking capital of over fifty millions. Of course the labors of Massachusetts pays to the capitalists of the State over three millions a year, for not money, but simply credit, on debt.

Let us compare these States with Illinois, having free banks, and Iowa having no banks at all:

The population of Massachusetts was in

	1840.	1850.	inc.	per ct.
	737,699	994,519	256,820	34.81
Conn.	309,978	370.492	60.814	19.62
Illinois	476,183	851,470	375,287	78.81
Iowa	43,112	192,214	149,102	345.85

This statement shows that Illinois has increased twice, and Iowa ten times as fast as Massachusetts.

Now as to pauperism. Massachusetts had, on the 1st June, 1850, fifteen thousand

seven hundred and seventy-seven, (15,777,) whilst Illinois had but 797, and Iowa but 135. She had nearly a third more than Pennsylvania with twice her population, and six times as many as Ohio.

Now as to crime. Massachusetts had 7250 persons convicted of crime in the year 1850, whilst Illinois had but 316 and Iowa but 3. She convicted eight times as many criminals as Pennsylvania or Ohio.

Is there anything in these statistics to commend the example of Massachusetts to us? They are taken from the census reports, and I presume may be relied on.—It is not pleasant for me to say aught in disparagement of a sister State—but as she is cited as an example worthy our imitation, it seemed proper to investigate her claim to this high distinction.

Mr. President, the only reason why the bankers ask special charters is, because, under them as now framed, they can at least issue two dollars for one of capital, under the general law they can issue but one. The effect of the two measures upon the currency can be seen at a glance by reference to the bank statements of New York and Massachusetts. If the Senate believe our currency needs further adulteration, if they believe personal liability is as good or better security than stocks deposited with the treasurer, they will disagree to the report.

Mr. Riggs moved to re-commit the report, to enable the Committee to correct some errors in the statistics contained therein.

Mr. Allen was opposed to the motion because, even if there was a mistake in figures in the report, still. the resolution appended to the report, which was that these bank charters should be rejected, was not affected thereby. Already three weeks of the session had passed, and if these bills are to be acted upon at this session, it is time that we began to act now. He had no doubt the minds of Senators were made up on this question, and that their opinions would not be changed, by any alteration of the shape of the report.

The Senator (Mr. Riggs,) insists that there is greater security for the public under the general law, than under the special charters. But the Treasurer now gives security for only $20,000. and he has in his hands securities to the value of several hundred thousand dollars, and he could very easily go to New York or other places, and dispose of them for his own benefit. The committee on treasurer's accounts closed their labors of examining those accounts, and we should know nothing more about tkem until next year. He repeated that the only security we had under the general law had been in the honesty of that officer.

Under the special law. the public have the security of the cashier, directors and stockholders. The case of the Plainfield Bank adverted to is inapplicable, to the present charters, because it had been owned in New York, and its directors were residents of that State.

It was true, that we send our produce to the adjacent cities for sale, and purchase goods there, and the imports and exports were about equal. It was true that our banks had funds in New York, and it was wisely directed, and it showed their healthy state, when they were able so to do, but if they were not compelled to do it, the funds would be in their vaults.

Passaic county, the Senator (Mr. Riggs) says, is opposed to special banks—why, he, (Mr. A.) had met a Passaic man this day, who thought the people would like to have a special bank in Paterson, but they were afraid it would get into the hands of New York brokers. In Paterson, where $5,000 is daily paid for wages, the whole is done with New York funds—very seldom could a State note be found there.

He said that Illinois and other States were furnished the funds for building railroads and other improvements, from the Eastern States, and the best currency they had there, was from the East.

As to the pauperism and crime that existed in the eastern cities, the Senator would find that it came from abroad. The thrifty emigrant left the port of his arrival for the far west, but the large number who are sent from the alms-houses and jails of the old world, who do not come here to work remain in the cities, and become chargeable to the cities, and occupants of our prisons.

It is said New York has a larger specie basis than the eastern States of a similar banking capital, but it will be found that the great portion of their business is done by checks; this can be done by checks, but in the country the employers and workingmen must have the bank notes. The circulation of the banks in the agricultural districts varies with seed and harvest, while through the year the circulation of the banks in the country was greater than in the cities.

If the General Banking Law has not been abandoned, what has become of some dozen or more of banks in different parts of the State, organized under that law? Why have operations ceased? Why have some half dozen others applied for special charters? What better evidence is wanted that that law is not satisfactory?

He said it was not the rich who asked for these special charters; they could get along under the general law; it had been poor men who had asked for them two years ago, and who asked for them now. He believed that this law had even been left out of the Democratic platform for two years.

Mr. Riggs said the Senator has failed to convince him that the positions he had first taken were not correct. If, as had been said, the use of New York stocks as a basis of banking, had enhanced their value, then the bankers of New York who purchased them had to pay such increase, and it was just as easy for Jerseymen to purchase them as for New Yorkers. With reference to the banks that abandoned the general law, it is to be said, they did not fail, but were put to death by the par-redemption bill; and they were banks organized by the people of the State. Those free banks that have been started by our own people, have proved advantageous and satisfactory to the people. He knew that in Paterson they had, and he had heard the same of those in Hunterdon and Jersey City. To make out that the General Law was not acceptable to the people, it was necessary to show that they were not satisfied that the bill-holders were secured. He wanted the report recommitted to correct an error.

After some further conversation, the report was recommitted and made the special order for to-morrow, taking precedence of all other business.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

10 o'clock A. M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Clements.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Thomas B. Atkinson on the Committee on State Prison Accounts, in place of Mr. Scull.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Gifford, from citizens of Newark, asking for the chartering of the Market Bank.

Mr. Denman, for a law to prevent accidents on the Central Railroad, by fencing in said road; also one from the citizens of Elizabeth, members of the first Presbyterian Church, for an alteration in their charter, so as to allow them to assess the pews for defraying the expenses.

Mr. Thornton, the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Newark, remonstrating against the bill to erect a bridge across Nowark Bay, or for the extension of the Central road.

Mr. Holsman, remonstrance against Morris and Essex Railroad extension.

Mr. Jones, from citizens of Pittsgrove, to prevent horses and mules from running at large.

Mr. Keys, for the revival of the act for the Beverly and Riverton Turnpike Company.

Mr. Evans, for the repeal of a clause in the Burlington and Columbus Turnpike charter, restricting the time of said charter.

Mr. Gould, from Francis Bruner of Sussex, asking restoration to the rights of citizenship, having lost the same by having been convicted of forgery.

Mr. Obdyke, for a bank at Newton, Sussex, with a capital of $200,000.

Mr. Day, against Morris and Essex Railroad extension.

Mr. Holsman, for a supplement to the usury law, allowing seven per cent. in Bergen.

Mr. M. P. Smith, for an act requiring Central Railroad to be fenced, in order to protect lives of citizens, as well as horses and cattle; also for a flag at each crossing.

Mr. Stewart, asking Central Railroad to be fenced and guarded.

Mr. Cook, for an increase of capital stock of Mechanics' and Manufacturers Bank.

Mr. Evans, for a bank at Mount Holly.

Mr. Stewart, for extension of Morris and Essex Railroad.

Mr. Norcross, for a bank at Bordentown.

Mr. Brown, for a supplement to usury laws.

REPORTS.

Mr. Osborn, several engrossed bills.

Mr. Vorhis, unfinished business, a supplement to act to simplify the pleadings in courts of law; to repeal part of the act relative to the Hudson Brigade; to erect a bridge over the Hackensack.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Denman, sup. to first Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth.

Mr. Beers, to incorporate Holmdel Railroad Company.

Mr. Denman, sup. to Rahway Gas Light Co.

Mr. Holsman, concerning taxes in Bergen.

Mr. Herbert, to incorporate the Shrewsbury Turnpike Co.

Mr. Cook, to incorporate Central School District of Lawrence.

Mr. M. P. Smith, to prevent accidents from locomotives on Central Railroad.

Mr. J. M. Atkinson, to incorporate Delaware Park Association.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Osborn, to incorporate Phillipsburg Water Co.

Mr. Van Dyke, supplement to Princeton and Kingston Branch Turnpike Co.

Mr. Leida, supplement to act to secure to owners lumber found adrift in the Delaware.

Mr. De Mott, supplement to inns and taverns.

Mr. Brown, supplement to act relative to juries and verdicts.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. J. M. Atkinson, to allow Mr. T. B. Atkinson to withdraw from the files of the House, the papers connected with the Camden Contested Election case. Adopted.

Mr. Gifford moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Newark City Charter was ordered to be engrossed.—Agreed to, and the bill was placed on second reading.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The Senate amendments to the bill to incorporate the Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company passed, 39 to 1, (Mr. Holsman.)

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

The new charter of the City of Newark was taken up.

Mr. Mickle moved to strike out the clause allowing one chosen freeholder for each ward in the City of Newark.

Mr. McDonald opposed the motion.

Mr. Denman advocated it, and appealed to the members from the rural districts to vote for the motion.

Mr. Gifford opposed the motion.

Mr. Holsman advocated the motion, and cited an instance in the city of Paterson, where the same clause is to be found. They had voted and controlled the erection of a bridge very much wanted by the people of Bergen and the rural districts of Passaic.

Mr. Brown stated that the principle worked well so far as he had learned in Passaic.

Mr. Mickle advocated the motion.

Mr. McDonald spoke at length upon the injustice of the representation as it now exists in the county of Essex. The city of Newark, with 60,000 inhabitants, has but two votes, while the other part of the county, with not more than forty per cent. of the population has thirty-five votes. This bill will give them eleven, nothing like what their wealth and population entitle them to.

Mr. Denman replied.

Mr. Gifford declared the old system to be taxation without representation—and giving the power to the minority instead of the majority.

The motion of Mr. Mickle prevailed as follows:

Yeas—Atkinson, J.M., Baldwin. Beckett, Blake, DeMott, Denman, Doughty, Evans, Frambes, Gould, Holsman, Leida, Mayhew, Obdyke, Osborn, Smith, M. P., Smith, W., Stewart, Stults, Thornton, VanDyke, Willever—22.

Nays—Allen, Atkinson, T. B., Bacot, Bartlett, Beers, Buckelew, Buckley, Bradway, Brown, Cook, Dutcher, (Speaker,) Felch, Gifford, Herbert, Keys, McDonald, Norcross, Rittenhouse, Salter, Sergeant, Vorhis—21.

Mr. Gifford offered an amendment, submitting the charter to a vote of the people of Newark on the second Tuesday in September next.

Mr. McDonald opposed the amendment. by stating that the people had delegated the right to legislate to the members of the Legislature, and it was therefore unnecessary to refer that to the people which they had expected their representatives to do.

Mr. Gifford advocated his amendment, alleging that the original charter had been submitted to a vote of the people, and there could therefore be no objection of submitting the new charter to the same ordeal.—He believed that not five out of every hundred of the inhabitants of Newark could be found approving this charter.

Mr. Day spoke against the amendment, alleging that the charter had been already approved by men of all parties in the city.

(A message was received from the Governor, by the hands of his private Secretary, E. R. Borden, Esq., with the annual report of the Directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies.)

The report states that the roads and canal are in good order, and that every effort has been made to facilitate the business over the works of the companies. No serious accidents have occurred during the past year, but a large part of the earnings has been paid to individuals for damages sustained by the accident on the railroad near Burlington, in the summer of the preceding year. The nett earnings of the companies have exceeded the amount paid in dividends, and the balance has been expended in the construction of new tracks, including a double track from New Brunswick to Dean's Pond—new wharves at Camden and Amboy, and other improvements of a permanent character. These improvements were sanctioned by the stockholders in order to avoid the sacrifice attending the borrowing of money by the sale of bonds at usurious rates of interest.

The gross receipts of the railroad company for the year is $1,589.769 19, and the expenditures for the same period were $986,715 79. The amount of transit duties from the Camden and Amboy Railroad is $62.943 54½, and from the Canal, $44,-420 72; the dividends on the stock held by the state amounts to $12,000 00, and interest on bonds of joint companies held by the state, $4,860 00; making the total amount received by the State from the joint companies, for the year, $124,224 62½. The way freight for the year amounts to 85,270½ tons, being an increase of 13,505½ tons over last year, which was larger by over 24,000 tons, than in any previous year.

The total amount of receipts and expenditures of both the Railroad and Canal Companies for the year, will be seen by the following statement:

Total receipts of Railroad,	$1,589,769 19
" " Canal,	511.331 04
	$2,101,100 23
EXPENDITURES:	
Railroad,	$986.715 79
Canal,	134.685 81
Transit Duty—Railroad,	62,943 54
" " Canal,	44.420 72
Dividends,	180.000 00
Interest,	472.485 77
	$1,881.251 63

The question was then taken on Mr. Gifford's amendment, submitting the Newark charter to a vote of the people, and it was adopted as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Atkinson, J. M., Bacot, Barriclo, Beers, Beckett, Buckley, DeMott, Doughty, Dutcher, (Speaker.) Felch, Frambes, Gifford, Holsman, Keys, Leida, Mayhew, Mickle, Obdyke, Osborn, Sergeant, Smith, M. P., Smith, W., Stewart, Stults, Vorhis—26.

Nays—Baldwin, Blake, Buckelew, Bradway, Brown, Cook, Day, Evans, Herbert, McDonald, Norcross, Salter, Thornton, Van Dyke—13.

Mr. McDonald moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until afternoon. The House was very thin, and questions vital to their interests had been decided by very meagre votes. Adopted.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Message of the Governor was taken up, and on motion of Mr. McDonald, five hundred copies of the report of the Joint Companies were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

The House resumed the consideration of the Newark charter.

Mr. Gifford offered an amendment changing the special election from the second Tuesday in September to the second Tuesday in May. Also an amendment that the act shall go into effect on the fourteenth day of May, if the people elect to adopt the charter.

Mr. Thornton hoped the charter would be allowed to pass as it originally stood.

Mr. Cook moved a reconsideration of the vote by which Mr. Gifford's section, first submitting the charter to a vote of the people before it takes effect, was adopted.—Adopted.

The original section, providing for the act to go into effect immediately, was then restored—25 to 19.

Mr. Gifford moved to strike out the 45, 46, 47 and 48th sections. Lost—13 to 33.

Mr. Gifford moved to amend by giving to each ward one freeholder.

Mr. Denman opposed the motion.

Mr. Day and Mr. Gifford advocated the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

ORDERED A THIRD READING.

Supplement to the act relative to the Court of Pardons, was taken up. This supplement requires notice to be given in one paper in Trenton, and in one in the county where the trial was had, of the application of any offender for pardon, and also requiring the reasons for such pardon to be given and filed for the examination of any person who may desire to look into it. The notes of evidence on the trial are also

required to be filed in the office of Secretary of State. Ordered a third reading.

The supplement to the small cause act was taken up. This supplement gives a justice of the peace jurisdiction in cases of assault and battery, where the matter in dispute, or sum demanded, does not exceed, exclusive of costs, the sum of one hundred dollars. The second section gives the right of trial by jury in cases of appeal from the decision of a justice, by giving to the clerk of common pleas twenty days' notice. In all cases of appeal, one dollar is to be paid to the clerk of common pleas as filing fees.

Mr. McDonald moved to strike out the section giving jurisdiction in cases of assault and battery.

Mr. Gifford and Mr. Gilchrist advocated the bill on the ground that it would reduce costs, and be a benefit to the poor man.

Mr. McDonald thought it would increase litigation, by opening the facilities for going to law.

The bill was discussed by Mr. Gifford, Mr. Gilchrist, and Mr. McDonald, and the motion to strike out the first section was lost.

Mr. Gilchrist offered an additional section striking out of the original act the words "newly discovered," wherever they occur. Adopted.

The bill was then ordered to have a third reading.

The supplement to the charter of the city of Burlington was ordered to a third reading.

The supplement to act to regulate elections, prescribing certain oaths to be taken by persons challenged as aliens; either the proper oath that he has been naturalized, or the certificate of naturalization, and an oath that the voter is the person named in such certificate, shall be deemed sufficient. A penalty of eight hundred dollars, or imprisonment for seven years, or both, is prescribed for illegal voting. Ordered a third reading.

The supplement to the act for the distribution of the Law and Chancery Reports, requiring the law and chancery reporter to have all the decisions published in volumes of not less than six hundred pages, for which the State Treasurer shall pay the sum of three dollars. This bill was postponed for one week, on motion of Mr. Thornton.

The bill to set off the new townships of Holmdel and Matavan from Raritan, was called up.

Mr. McDonald and Mr. Salter asked for the postponement of the bill until next week.

Mr. Beers and Mr. Denman opposed the postponement.

The motion to postpone was lost—12 to 27.

The bill was then read and ordered to a third reading.

The bill to incorporate the Paterson Express Company was ordered to a third reading.

REPORTED.

Mr. Buckley, from the Committee on Corporations, reported—

Supplement to Burlington and Columbia Turnpike Company.

To incorporate Monmouth county Agricultural Society.

Burlington and Mount Holly Turnpike Company.

Atlantic City Gas Light Company.

To incorporate the Surf House Association of Atlantic City.

Relative to the Alluminium Fire Brick and Water Pipe Manufacturing Company.

Supplement to General Manufacturing law. Adjourned.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, February 6.

10 o'clock, A. M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Clements.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Martin for, and Mr. Chetwood against, the extension of the Central Railroad.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Laird, to charter the Farmers' Bank, at Keyport.

Mr. Roberts, to charter the Haddonfield Banking Company.

Mr. Clickener, supplement to the act to supply Jersey City with water.

Mr. Diverty, to prevent illegal voting.

Mr. Laird gave notice of a bill to reannex a part of Jackson, in Ocean, to Freehold, in Monmouth.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Laird, (Miscellaneous Business.)

Mr. Riggs, (Corporations,) supplement to the charter of the Bergen County Railroad.

Extension of the Central Railroad.

Mr. Riggs, from the same committee, reported the bill to extend the Central Railroad to the Hudson River.

Mr. Herring presented a Minority Report.

The report states: In enquiring into the expediency and justice of granting the extension asked for, the question arises, what great public interests will be advanced and fostered by the granting of this extension? and on the other hand, what great rights, privileges, and natural advantages, will be sacrificed or impaired by its passage?

The Central Railroad is undoubtedly an enterprise of great public utility to a large and important part of the State, facilitating the intercourse, and causing immense benefits by easy and economical access to market of perhaps the richest agricultural territory we possess, and its extension would probably (particularly in the winter season) considerably improve its means of accommodation to its customers, if it did not add to its receipts.

But he was constrained, by his convictions, to hold that these considerations are largely overbalanced by the disadvantages and sacrifices involved in this extension.

First: As to Elizabethport, the present eastern terminus: here, we find a rapidly growing seaport, of which our State has not too many, whose interests and further growth and prosperity are intimately interwoven with the continuance of that port as the point of transhipment of the freight carried on this road. Capital has undoubtedly been invested there. Our citizens have settled and built there, with the confident belief that that was, by legislative enactment, and would be, the final terminus of this line of railroad; and the undersigned considers that it would be a manifest injustice to these parties to abandon that point as a terminus, which would undoubtedly be the result of this extension.

Secondly: The bridge over Newark Bay Mr. H. could not but consider, would alone immensely overbalance, by its damage to the commerce and navigation of Essex and Bergen counties, all the advantages to be derived from this extension.

To bridge over an arm of the sea of the area of this Bay below a populous and magnificent city such as Newark, the foremost city in our State, Mr. H. conceived, might well appal every patriotic Jerseyman.

Such rights and interests should not be sacrificed or impaired, unless an overwhelming exigency should arrive in which the greatest number should imperiously demand it.

Not being convinced that such an exigency has now arisen, and impressed with the conviction that the evils which this extension would produce would largely overbalance the benefits which would flow from it, Mr. H. believed that every motive of wisdom and sound policy should unite to condemn its passage.

Mr. Chetwood said, as one of the committee on corporations, it might be proper for him to state that, while he concurred mainly in the sentiments of the minority report, he did not sign it because he did not wish its friends to think that he should so act as to prevent its being fairly and impartially considered. He moved that one hundred copies of the report be printed.—Agreed to.

BANKS.

Mr. Riggs (Corporations) again presented the report of the committee adverse to the chartering of special banks, with some of the figures corrected.

Mr. Allen briefly addressed the Senate against the report.

Mr. Herring advocated the report, and replied to Mr. Allen's remarks of yesterday, as follows:

Mr. President, I had not intended to take up the time of the Senate, by making any remarks on the subject now under discussion, considering the able and comprehensive report of the Chairman of the Committee on Corporations lately submitted on the subject of special banking, which, as one of the Committee, it was my privilege to sign, and which mainly covered the whole ground, and leaves little further to be said in that connection.

But I feel constrained, by a sense of duty to myself and my constituents, briefly to set forth the reasons for my action on the question of special banking.

A cursory examination into the history of special banking in the State of New Jersey, presents the impressive fact that of the whole number of special bank charters from the formation of our government to the present day, secured and guarded as it was contended, they were by most of the very same restrictive clauses contained in the present applications, a very large proportion of the entire number have failed, carrying disappointment and ruin to many of the hearth-stones of the people.

This fact, the Senator from Burlington does not attempt to controvert, but admits the fact of great loss and distress to the people from these institutions, but attributes this loss, at one period, to the interference of foreigners, and at another, to an alteration of the tariff—but this is hardly convincing, that there has not been and cannot

be home products, in the shape of knaves in New Jersey, and that they may not be engaged in the business of banking. But the friends of the general banking law demanded that the issues of banks should be placed over and above all the vicissitudes of knaves, be they of native or foreign growth, and tariffs be they high or low, by the deposit of actual security for every dollar issued.

The serious loss incurred by the people by bank bills, produced an universal demand from the entire people of the State, for a complete renovation and reform, and the establishment of some new and safe system of banking.

The Legislature, in the session of 1850, after mature deliberation, favorable to the democratic principle of general laws, for the association of capital and enterprise, and in unison with many of her sister States, who, with the general tone of public sentiment, had moved in the same direction, passed a general banking law—a law framed upon the sound and true principle, that the first and foremost duty of the Legislature, in connection with banking is to make the bills issued by those institutions, secure in any and all events; even should the profits of those engaged in the business be not as large.

Well, this law went into operation with h e hearty concurrence and favor of ⅞ths of the people of the State, not engaged in or interested in the old banks, and a number of banks have been organized, and are organizing under its provisions. And I here maintain, that any bank so established at points where banking facilities were really and truly needed, for the prosperity and improvement of the locality—have thriven and paid the proprietors for their investment, and are now an accommodation to the community among whom they are established. This I claim, in vindication of the denial of the assertion, that under the free banking law, banking cannot be made remunerative. But I consider it one of the best evidences of the success and healthiness of that law, is in the fact, that every bank established in accessible and by places for the purpose of making currency for New York consumption, are obliged by the wise provisions of that law, to succumb and wind up its business. And this law, I consider, with all due deference to the contrary opinion of the Senator from Burlington, to have gained and now retains the favor of the masses of our people, not engaged or interested in the business of banking.

The Senator from Burlington, with an air of exultation, asks: What has become of the Bank of Cape May, the Wheat Grower's Bank, and several other free banks? I will answer him: They have wound up by their own volition, or have been wound up by the wise and protective principles of that law, without a dollar of loss to the people.

Now I will ask him, What has become of the State Bank at Trenton, the State Bank of Morris, the Bank of New Brunswick, the Delaware Bridge Company, the Mechanics' Bank of Paterson, the People's Bank of Paterson, and so on down the long, dark catalogue of fraud and swindling under legislative enactments? and let the cries and tears of the widows and orphans, beggared by their false and insecure system of banking, answer.

It is not from the makers of paper money that the friends of the free banking system expect perfect satisfaction, but from the takers, who constitute, probably, ninety-nine out of every hundred of our people.

But, unfortunately, an influence was brought to bear on the legislation of 1855, by those interested in the old banks, some of whose charters were about expiring, in consideration of their good behavior in paying their debts, when so many of their special chartered sisters had failed. In consequence of their immense deserving in simply fulfilling their contracts, the legislature were induced, in an evil hour, as I conceive, to make what was then understood should be an exception, and not applicable to new applications, and granted them special recharters. The result was what might have been justly expected. It was the opening wedge for a perfect torrent of new applications for special charters, some of which the legislature have unfortunately already succumbed to, virtually overriding and abrogating one of the wisest, most judicious, and patriotic laws of the State, and I cannot but consider it as recording one of the most unfortunate and most to be deprecated passages in the legislative history of New Jersey.

We hear much, Mr. President, of the influence of the Joint Companies, and much odium is cast upon the State for her legislation in reference thereto; but in my judgment, the legislation of this State on the subject of Banking, in the sessions of 1855 and 1856, should cause the cheeks of all true Jerseymen to tingle with a much deeper tinge of chagrin and mortification than all the legislative acts referring to the Joint Companies, combined, should produce.

With all the light thrown on the special bank system by its advocates, and with every candid consideration for the claims of safety to the bill-holders in the restrictive clauses, no doubt honestly intended by them to secure it, and with every acknowledgment of the general respectability and standing of the applicants for special charters, I cannot recognize in them any reliable basis for bank issues.

Integrity of the bankers; frequent statements; liability of the Directors, &c., &c., only ameliorate, but do not cover the complaint; they are, after all, unsecured promises to pay, predicated for their safety at best, on the success in business of the persons engaged in issuing them; while the issues of the free banks are the promises to pay of equally respectable parties, backed and guaranteed by real, tangible, palpable security deposited in the Treasury of the State for their redemption, reliable under any and all circumstances, *unaffected by, unconcerned in, and unpredicated upon*, the success or non-success, of those who issue them.

The Senator from Burlington has indulged himself in a formidable array of figures, which go but little way, in my judgment, in proving that a bond, without any security of mortgaged premises, is as sure as one of an equally good bondsman with a mortgage on valuable property attached. Special chartered bank issues, after all, depend on the naked integrity and success of the bankers.

And where is the guarantee that parties to whom you grant special charters this year, or their successors, will remain the same, in integrity and credit? The parties of business integrity and credit of this year, are liable to become the unprincipled speculators and bankrupts of the next. We would not have these promises to pay, which we, by legislative enactment, invest with all the potency of money, liable to any of the vicissitudes of business or of financial revulsions, but we would have them good, past all peradventure, not dependent on the ability or tender mercies of any one. When we have done this, we have done most of what can be reasonably claimed of legislation.

Thus failing, as I conceive, in the foremost requisite to commend them to legislative approval, to wit, undoubted security to the bill-holders, I shall proceed to consider the political principle involved in this question.

The control and regulation of the currency is one of the most important prerogatives of sovereignty, and in a free country, professedly of equal laws, equal rights, and equal privileges, such a government should, if possible, avoid granting any immunities to any man, or any body of men, save those which are common to all.

Impressed with the truth of these convictions, Mr. President, I shall steadily cast my vote against all bills granting special charters to banking institutions.

After some additional remarks from Mr. Allen, the vote was taken on adopting the report, and it was rejected, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Cobb, Cordery, Herring, Rafferty, Riggs, Speer, (President)—6.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Brown, Chetwood, Clickener, Diverty, Hutchinson, Laird, Martin, Price, Roberts.—10.

Mr. Rafferty moved that one thousand copies of the Railroad reports be printed, and that the clerks reserve three hundred copies for the Senate, and seven hundred copies for the Assembly. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Price, the Senate adjourned to Monday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

HOUSE.

10 o'clock, A. M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Smith.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Cook, for an increase of capital stock of the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank, of Trenton.

Mr. Leida, from citizens of Belvidere, against certain parts of the supplement to Belvidere charter, now before the House.

Mr. DeMott, from inhabitants of Bergen township, remonstrating against laying out certain parts of said township.

Mr. Salter, from Joel Haywood and others, against an act prohibiting a certain mode of gunning.

REPORTS.

Mr. Mickle, from the majority of the committee on Banks, the bills to incorporate the Newton, Clinton, and North America Bank, of Camden, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Bordentown.

Mr. Salter, from Committee on passed bills, reported that several had been presented to the Governor for his approval.

Mr. Thornton, (Municipal Corporations) reported adversely to the bill to set off the new township of Hill Dale, in Essex county, on the ground that the setting off of this

township would make an unequal distribution of the burthens of taxation.

Mr. Gifford moved to lay the report on the table. He hoped the matter would be permitted to lay over.

Mr. Stewart thought there had been time enough expended in the consideration of the bill. It was before the last legislature, and had been before the committee the whole session.

The motion to lay on the table was lost, and the report was adopted.

Mr. Thornton also reported the bills: Supplement to act to ascertain the boundaries between the counties of Monmouth, Ocean and Burlington; to authorize Bethlehem, in Hunterdon, and Ocean, in Monmouth, to vote by ballot at town meetings; supplement to Belvidere charter; to establish the new township of Stewartsville, in Warren.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Osborn, to establish Phillipsburg Water Company.

Mr. Demott, supplement to Inns and Taverns.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Osborn, to incorporate Belvidere and Bridgeville Railroad Company, and Bridgeville Water Company.

Mr. Salter, to repeal an act to prohibit a certain mode of gunning.

Mr. Keys, to enable Methodist church at Cooperstown to sell church property.

Mr. Demott, to reduce number of freeholders from two to one from each township and ward in Hudson.

Mr. Stults, for a new township in Middlesex; also to incorporate Raritan Marine Insurance Company.

Mr. Gifford, supplement to act concerning marriages.

BILLS ON A SECOND READING.

To change the time of holding Courts in Cape May on the 3d Tuesday of September, December and April. Ordered a third reading.

To increase the capital stock of the Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank of Trenton.

Mr. Holsman said there was a very objectionable feature in this bill, which he desired to examine more particularly. He therefore moved that the same be postponed to Thursday of next week. The motion was agreed to.

To incorporate the Atlantic and Cumberland Railroad Company was taken up, and postponed to next week.

Supplement to Paterson Manufacturing Company ordered a third reading.

The bill to incorporate the Bordentown and Drawbridge Turnpike was called up, and, on motion of Mr. Evans, postponed.

To incorporate the Newark Firemen's Insurance Company; to dissolve the corporation of the Union School of Newark; to incorporate the Bellville Steamboat Company; further supplement to the Bordentown Reservoir Company.

Mr. Gifford offered a resolution that when the House adjourn, it adjourn over to Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Budd thought they might find business enough to occupy the attention of the House.

The Speaker stated that there were only three bills on the calendar, which could be disposed of before the morning adjournment.

The resolution of Mr. Gifford was adopted.

A message was received from the Governor, announcing that he had signed the bill to incorporate the Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company, and an act respecting Insurance Companies.

The Newark Hospital bill, on motion of Mr. Blake, was postponed to Tuesday.

The supplement to the Red Bank and Woodbury Turnpike was recommitted to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Mickle, Harker, B. Smith, Holsman and Blake.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, February 9.

HOUSE.

3 o'clock, P. M. Nineteen members answered to their names. No quorum.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 10.

10 o'clock, A. M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Wilcox.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Martin, in favor of the extension of the Central Railroad.

Mr. Laird, for women's rights.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Roberts, a sup. to the charter of Bridgeport, Thompson's Point and Philadelphia Steamboat Company.

Mr. Smith, a supplement to the act for the relief of creditors.

Mr. Riggs, supplement to General Banking Law.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Laird, to annex part of Jackson, in Ocean, to Freehold, in Monmouth; to authorize a draw bridge over Squan river.

Mr. Sharp, to charter Millville and Buckshutem Turnpike.

Mr. Rea, to regulate Public Printing.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

A supplement to charter of Bridgeton Gas Light Company; supplement to act concerning taxes, (directing township collectors, after returning a list of delinquents to the magistrate, to deposite the duplicate with the county clerk); the bill to charter the City Bank at Trenton.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Diverty offered a resolution to furnish each new member of the Senate with Gifford's Index, the Legislative Guide, and Nixon's Forms. Agreed to.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Riggs, (Corporations,) the bill to charter Millville and Buckshutem Turnpike; supplement to Perth Amboy Railroad; supplement to Camden and Atlantic Railroad; supplement to Cape May and Atlantic Railroad.

Mr. Price, (Municipal Corporations,) the bill to alter the boundary line between Hackettstown and Mansfield in Warren.

Mr. Rea, the bill to regulate public printing. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

PETITIONS.

Messrs. Chetwood, Martin and Clickener in favor of the extension of the Central railroad.

BILLS PASSED.

To extend the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroad to Pemberton and New Egypt, and to increase the capital stock therefor—14 to 0.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

The bills to increase the capital stock of the Cumberland Mine and Iron Works to $500,000; supplement to the act for the preservation of sheep; supplement to the charter of the Perth Amboy Railroad; supplement to the charter of Crosswicks and Trenton Turnpike, (amended on motion of Mr. Allen, so as to authorize the company to construct a turnpike from the White Horse to the drawbridge, over Crosswicks creek;) supplement to the charter of Newark Aqueduct Company; to charter the Orange Gas Light Company; to prevent horses, &c., from running at large in Ocean and Shrewsbury, in Monmouth, in Rahway and Westfield in Essex, Mannington and Pilesgrove in Salem.

Mr. Clickener introduced a bill to charter the Hoboken Fire Department Fund.

Mr. Allen gave notice of a supplement to the charter of the Bordentown and Crosswicks Turnpike.

Mr. Laird offered a resolution to refer the petition from Monmouth, in favor of the legal equality of women with men, to the President, (Mr. Speer,) and Mr. Riggs on the part of the Senate.

The President decided the motion out of order, as he was by parlimentary usage, excluded from serving on committees.

The petition was read again, and the resolution postponed for the present.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

10 o'clock, A. M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. King.

PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. Herbert, against the division of the township of Raritan, Monmouth county; Mr. Beers, for new townships of Holmdell and Matawan, Monmouth county; Mr. Gifford, for supplement to school law; Mr. Conover, against the establishment of a quarantine in this state; Mr. Keys, for authority for Cooperstown M. E. Church to sell lands; Mr. Jones, for supplement to sheep law.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. McDonald, to provide for the cession of certain turnpikes to city of Newark; Mr. Buckley, to charter Passaic Gas Company; Mr. Denman, supplement to act relative to insurance companies; Mr. Buckalew, to authorize bridge over South River; Mr. Thornton, to abolish the usury laws; Mr. Bradway, to prevent swine from running at large in Paulsboro, Gloucester county; Mr. Gilchrist, supplement to act for partition of lands limited over; Mr. Brown, to charter Washington Continental Guards, Paterson; Mr. Cook, to authorize incorporation of associations for the promotion of useful industry; Mr. Allen supplement to sheep law.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Jones, to charter West Jersey Bank, Salem; Mr. Osborn, to charter Belvidere and Bridgeville Railroad; to charter Bridgeville Water Power and Manufacturing Co.; Mr. Demott, supplement to act incorporating the townships of this state; Mr. Leida, supplement to act securing to the owners lumber found adrift in the Delaware River; Mr. Keys, to authorize Cooperstown M. E. Church to sell lands.

Mr. Bradway moved that the supplement to the charter of the West Jersey Railroad be recommitted to the committee on incorporations. Agreed to.

The act transferring the charge of the jails of Hudson and Essex to the chosen freeholders, was taken up on its second reading.

Mr. Thornton moved that the bill be re-committed, in order that it may be so amended as to make the term of the jailers one year instead of five years, and to make them liable to be removed by a vote of a majority of the board instead of two-thirds.

The motion was debated by Messrs. Thornton, Gifford, Gilchrist, and McDonald, and the motion was lost—18 to 31.

Mr. Thornton said that he hoped that the bill would not be passed. In its present shape it was unsatisfactory to the people, and unless it would be amended as he had already suggested, the people of Essex did not want it.

The question was taken and the bill passed—42 to 8.

The supplement to the act relative to the Court of Pardons, was, on motion of Mr. McDonald, postponed till to-morrow.

PASSED.

To prevent wilful trespass on lands—38 to 14; sup. to act constituting courts for the trial of small causes—42 to 1; sup. to election law, 46 to 5; sup. to act to ascertain the times and places of holding certain courts—48 to 0; to charter Paterson Express Company, 40 to 2; sup. to charter of Paterson Manufacturing Co.; to charter Newark Firemen's Insurance Company—45 to 1. Adj.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Three o'clock.

PASSED.

To dissolve Union School, Newark—40 to 0; to charter Belville Steamboat Company—44 to 0; supplement to charter of Bordentown Water and Revervoir Company—44 to 0.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

To charter Newark Hospital; supplement to General Banking law; supplement to act to prevent gaming; to authorize township of Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, to vote by ballot; supplement to act for the settlement and relief of the poor; supplement to charter of City of Cape Island; to provide for the collection of taxes in Pompton township, Passaic county; supplement to charter of Morris and Essex Railroad; to charter Atlantic and Cumberland Railroad.

The supplement to the act for ascertaining the boundaries of Ocean, Burlington and Monmouth counties, on motion of Mr. Salter, was postponed, and made the order of the day for next Tuesday.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11.

10 o'clock, A. M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. King.

PETITIONS, &c.

By Messrs. Martin, Riggs, and Chetwood, in favor of the extension of the Central Railroad.

Messrs. Chetwood and Clickener, against the same.

STATE PRISON.

Mr. Laird, from the Joint Committee on State Prison, reported that they had found the accounts correct. No appraisers being appointed for the year 1855, and the books not being closed at the end of the year, the statements exhibit the operations of the prison for two years. We report a balance against the operations of the prison from 31st of December, 1854, to 31st of December, 1856,—two years—$10,903.28.

The committee were satisfied that the affairs of the prison have been as well conducted, and as advantageously, as could be expected under the circumstances. The committee are of the opinion that solitary confinement is not calculated to make a prison a self-sustaining institution. The committee also suggest the payment of the officers of the prison monthly instead of quarterly.

The usual number of copies were ordered to be printed.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Riggs, (Corporations,) supplement to the charter of Bordentown and Hornerstown Turnpike; supplement to Bordentown and Cooperstown turnpike.

Mr. Riggs, (Lunatic Asylum,) to appropriate $9,000 to pay present liabilities, make improvements, and furnish the new wing of the Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Cobb, (Judiciary,) to change the time of holding town meeting in East Windsor, Mercer county; to authorize Warren and Pequannock, Morris county, to vote by ballot; supplement to act to define the duties and fix the salary of the Attorney General; to authorize the draining of the Great Meadows along Pequest river.

Mr. Laird, (Banks,) from the majority of the committee, in favor of the charter of the Farmers' Bank at Keyport—giving their reasons at length, as follows:

The undersigned, majority of the committee on Banks, to whom was referred the bill to incorporate "the Farmers Bank of Keyport, in the county of Monmouth," beg leave respectfully to report: That they have carefully considered said bill, and find it in its provisions similar to the bank charters granted by the legislature in 1855, and equally meritorious with the best of them. The petitions are signed by a large number of citizens of the locality, engaged in all departments of business, and interested in an equal supply of banking capital for the requirements. The corporators named in the bill are men of the first standing and worth. From all the evidence before your committee, the undersigned are firmly of the opinion that the institution is needed and ought to be chartered by the present legislature. Undoubtedly a wise discrimination ought to be exercised in granting Bank charters; every application should stand or fall upon its own merits.—No bank should be chartered where there is no urgent need of banking capital; but where such need is shown, as it is in the present case, mere theory ought not to be allowed to stand in the way of supplying it.

The general subject of banking has been so fully discussed during the present session of the Senate, that the undersigned deem they may well be excused from entering upon it; nor is it necessary that they should contrast the merits of the two systems—Free and Special banking. The former may be suited to certain parts of the State, identified with New York, affording ample supply of capital to the community, and a fair profit to those engaged in the business. But the undersigned cannot see, by the light of experience, that for the greater portion of the State the system of special charters is preferable, and is indeed the only system under which the people can be accommodated. While, therefore, the undersigned do not recommend the abrogation of the General Banking Law, but would leave it open to all who desire to engage in the business of banking under its provisions, they nevertheless conceive that the people of every portion of the State ought to have the liberty of choosing for themselves between the two systems. Much may be urged by the theorists against both systems. No human invention is perfect. But practical men do not seek absolute perfection in devices for the promotion of prosperity in the State. They adopt the best conveniences they can hit upon, and endure the inherent evils, conscious that these latter are insignificant when compared with the benefits conferred. The facts in regard to the existing banks of the State seems to be that they are generally useful. More banking capital is manifestly required, or else what is the meaning of the numerous petitions on the table of the Senate, asking acts of incorporation?

The undersigned, according to each locality of the State the right to choose for itself either a free or special bank, conceive that when an application is made, and strongly supported for a charter, when the need for such is shown, and when there is no remonstrance from the people against it, common sense, in opposition to theory, dictates the granting thereof; and therefore the undersigned report the bill under consideration to the Senate, with the recommendation that the same do pass.

R. LAIRD,
S. K. MARTIN.

The usual number of copies was ordered to be printed.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Herring, a supplement to the act to improve sidewalks in Hackensack.

Mr. Brown, to charter Ocean County Bank at Toms River.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Roberts, a supplement to the charter of Bridgeport and Philadelphia Steamboat Company.

Mr. Riggs, supplement to General Banking Law.

Mr. Clickener, supplement to charter of Hudson.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the Cumberland Nail and Iron Works to increase their capital to $500,000; supplement to charter of Bridgeton Gas Light Company; supplement to Crosswicks and Trenton Turnpike; supplement to the act for the preservation of sheep; supplement to charter of Perth Amboy Railroad; to prevent horses, &c., running at large in Ocean and Shrewsbury in Monmouth, Rahway and Westfield in Essex, and Mannington and Pillsgrove in Salem; supplement to the charter of Newark Acqueduct Company; to charter Orange Gas Light Company.

TAX DUPLICATES.

A supplement to the act concerning taxes.

Mr. Smith stated that the object is simply to make the Assessor's duplicate a matter of record. It has been charged in some localities that after the magistrate and constable obtain possession of the duplicate, nothing further is heard of it. Should this bill become a law, it will be the duty of the township collectors, within a given time, to deliver to the county clerk a transcript of

the taxes assessed for the year, to be kept in his office for future reference. This will indicate the advance or decrease in the value of property, and become a valuable archive. It will facilitate subsequent assessors by affording them ready access to the rates of their predecessors, and also render the duplicate accessible as evidence in actions at law. He said the law was desired by some of the substantial citizens of his county, and he was aware of no opposition from any quarter whatsoever. The bill passed—14 to 1, (Mr. Rea.)

ORDERED THIRD READING.

The bill to charter the Bergen Point and Staten Island Ferry Company; to extend the time for commencing the building of the Bergen County Railroad to 1860, and its completion to 1863.

EXTENSION OF CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The supplement to the charter of the Somerville and Easton Railroad, authorizing them to extend their road to Jersey City, was taken up.

Mr. Martin proposed a section that the Company should continue to commute with passengers, annually, semi-annually, and quarterly, from Somerville and the intermediate places, to New York city, at rates established by said company previous to January, 1855.

Mr. Riggs objected to incorporating this novel principle in legislation. It would be to the interest of the Company to carry passengers as reasonable as possible, and they were the best judges of the rates.

The section was not agreed to. Yeas, 4, (Clickener, Herring, Martin, Speer, Pres't). Nays, 12. The bill was ordered a third reading. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Martin and Mr. Chetwood, in favor of the Central Railroad extension, and by Mr. Chetwood against the same.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Riggs, (Corporations,) the bill to charter Hoboken Fire Department Fund; Paterson Express Company; Paterson Manufacturing Company; Newark Firemen's Insurance Company.

Mr. Price, (Municipal Corporations,) supplement to charter of Burlington.

Mr. Cobb moved to recommit the bill directing the Morris and Essex Railroad to fence their road in Morris county, to the Judiciary Committee. Agreed to.

Mr. Cobb moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill directing township collectors to deposit their duplicates with the county clerks, passed this morning.—Agreed to--and the bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Cobb (Judiciary,) reported a bill directing that after the next April term of the court in Cape May, the terms should be held on the last Tuesday of August and third Tuesdays of December and April; a supplement to act constituting courts for the trial of small causes.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Ten A. M.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Smith.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Mickle, several petitions from Burlington and Ocean, for a law to define the boundary line.

Mr. Denman, from freeholders and heads of families in Essex, for repeal of the 12th section of the School Law, giving to religious denominations certain privileges.

Mr. M. P. Smith, for Morris and Essex R. R. Extension.

Mr. Felch, from citizens of Morris in favor of said extension.

Mr. White, a remonstrance against creating the new township of Stewartsville, in Warren.

Mr. Osborn, petitions asking for the new township of Stewartsville.

Mr. Herbert, from citizens of Raritan, against division of said township.

Mr. Beers, in favor of division of Raritan, and creating new township of Holmdel.

Mr. Stewart, for the extension of Morris and Essex R. R.

Mr. Obdyke, on the same subject.

Mr. Gould, in favor of restoring Francis Burmer to the rights of citizenship.

Mr. W. Smith, for a bank at Newton.

Mr. Gould, on the same subject.

Mr. Speaker, the preamble and resolutions of the Board of Freeholders of Monmouth, protesting against removal of Quarantine to that county.

REPORTS.

Mr. Osborn, from engrossed bills committee, several bills.

Mr. Buckley, from Committee on Corporations, reported the following bills:

Trenton Patent Promoting Company.

Charleston Industrial Association.

Holmdel Railroad Company.

Rahway Gas Light Company.

Relative to the Central District School of Lawrence, Mercer county.

Shrewsbury Turnpike Company.

American Iron Co.

Phillipsburg Water Company.

Supplement to Trenton Iron Company.

Supplement to Pleasantville and Atlantic Company.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Blake, to incorporate the Orange Fire Department.

Mr. Denman, to appoint commissioners relative to the school laws.

Mr. Harker, to charter Blackwoodstown Bank.

Mr. Conover, for relief of Methodist Church at Long Branch.

Mr. Harker, to divide Washington township in Camden.

Mr. Van Dyke, to incorporate the Hightstown and Imlaystown Turnpike Co.; the Mercer Mechanical and Agricultural Society.

Mr. Cook, supplement to Good Will Fire Company of Trenton; supplement to act concerning partition fences.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD EXTENSION.

This bill having been ordered to have a third reading, yesterday, Mr. Holsman moved a reconsideration of that vote, and gave a number of reasons for the motion, alleging that there was some indecent haste about it, and that several amendments were necessary respecting the terminus of the proposed extension, and also respecting the erection of bridges.

Mr. Thornton seconded the motion.

Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. Harker and Mr. Denman favored the reconsideration.

Mr. White moved to lay the resolution on the table. He thought it was very wrong to take this course, when gentlemen interested are absent.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed 31 to 18.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Salter, instructing the clerk to substitute the latest published map of the State for the one now hanging in the Hall. Adopted.

Mr. Harker, asking a committee of five to ascertain whether the incorporated companies of this State have paid into the Treasury the amount required by their charters. Adopted, and Messrs. Harker, Budd, Holsman, Gilchrist and Keys were appointed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Gilchrist, relative to partition of land.

Mr. Stults, to incorporate the Raritan Marine Insurance Co.

Mr. Bradway, to prevent swine from running at large in Pallsborough.

Mr. Thornton, to repeal the usury laws.

Mr. Brown, supplement to act respecting juries and verdicts.

Mr. Sergeant, relative to Lambertville Gas Light Co.

Mr. Brown, to incorporate Washington Continental Guards of Paterson.

Mr. Allen, sup. to act for preservation of sheep.

Mr. Cook, for the promotion of Associations to carry on useful mechanical pursuits.

Mr. Van Dyke, supplement to Princeton and Kingston Turnpike Co.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

The Newark City Charter was taken up, and while under consideration, the House Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee to whom was referred the petitions relative to the Woodbury and Red Bank Turnpike Company, were authorized to sit during the sessions of the House.

The papers relating to Hillsdale township, were on leave, withdrawn from the files of the House.

NEWARK CITY CHARTER.

The House resumed the reading of the new charter of the city of Newark.

On motion of Mr. McDonald, in consequence of the thinness of the House, this bill was postponed to this day week.

The bill to create the new township of Holmdel and Matevan, out of the township of Raritan, was passed—39 to 6, (Evans, Gilchrist, Herbert, Jones, M. P. Smith, Vandyke.)

The supplement extending the Morris and Essex Railroad, was called, but afterwards laid on the table—a motion being on the table to reconsider the vote by which it was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to establish a reform school in the county of Essex, was postponed for the present; also the bill to regulate the Fire Department of Jersey City; also the supplement to secure to mechanics and other employees their wages.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

The bill to authorize voting by ballot at town meetings in Middletown township, Monmouth county, was taken up and amended, by requiring the elections to be opened at eight o'clock in the morning, and closed at seven o'clock in the evening, and the bill was ordered to a 3d reading.

The supplement to the act establishing a

militia system; to authorize inhabitants of Union, in the county of Ocean to vote by ballot at the town meeting, were also ordered a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Herbert, the act to authorize the inhabitants of Howell, Monmouth county, to vote by ballot, was indefinitely postponed.

The act to charter the Millville Bank, on motion of Mr. Holsman, was postponed until to-morrow.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

Thursday, Feb. 12.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Smith.

PETITIONS, &C.

By Mr. Chetwood, in favor of the new township of Hilldale in Essex.

Mr. Laird, in favor of a bridge over Squan river.

Mr. Clickener and Mr. Chetwood in favor of Central Railroad extension.

Mr. Chetwood against the same.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Cobb, Judiciary, a bill to authorize Chesterfield, in Burlington, to vote by ballot; supplement to the act to supply Jersey City with water; to repeal the act authorziing Maurice River, in Cumberland, to vote by ballot; to authorize the erection of a bridge over Manasquan river.

Mr. Riggs, Corporations, a bill to charter Belleville Steamboat Company; to dissolve Union School in Newark.

Mr. Herring, from the joint committee to settle the Treasurer's accounts, reported that they find the accounts correctly stated, the books plainly and accurately kept, and the evidences of public stock and other securities belonging to the State are in the Treasury.

The balance on the Treasurer's books to the credit of the State, January 1, 1857, amounting to $1405 48, is deposited in bank.

The balance to the credit of the School Fund was $3,362 97, is deposited in bank.

The Committee have destroyed notes returned by free banks during the past year, amounting to $270,044.

The following banks were closed by injunction and are being wound up, and the securities are considered ample for the final liquidation of their outstanding debts:

American Exchange Bank at Cape May C. H.	$ 293
Merchant's Bank, Bridgeton	4896
Wheat Grower's Bank, Newton	1940

The usual number of copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Riggs offered a resolution to go into Joint Meeting on Thursday next, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Agreed to.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Martin, to change the name of the First Presbyterian Church of Plainfield.

Mr. Rea, to annex part of Oxford in Warren, to Harmony.

Mr. Clickener introduced a bill to regulate the rates of legal advertising.

PASSED.

The bill to charter the Bergen Point and Staten Island Ferry Co.

ORDERED A THIRD READING.

The bill to authorize the devisees of Abraham Arndt, deceased, to convey lands; supplement to the charter of the Cape May and Atlantic railroad; supplement to the charter of the City of Burlington; to charter the Newark Firemen's Insurance Association; the bill to dissolve the Union School Association of Newark; supplement to charter of the Paterson Manufacturing Company; to establish the boundary line between Hackettstown and Mansfield in Warren; to charter the Paterson Express Co.

Mr. Price moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate fixed upon Thursday, the 19th instant, to hold a joint meeting.

Mr. Riggs called the yeas and nays, and the motion was agreed to as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Brown, Chetwood, Diverty, Hutchinson, Martin, Price, Rea, Roberts, Smith—10.

Nays—Cobb, Clickener, Cordery, Herring, Laird, Rafferty, Riggs, Sharp, Speer, (Pres't.)—9.

Mr. Price moved to strike out the "19th of February," and insert the "5th of March," as the time for holding Joint Meeting.

Mr. Riggs did not understand the object of changing the date. The time now proposed goes beyond the time fixed for the adjournment of the Legislature. and this motion seemed to say in effect that we will not discharge the duty imposed upon us of electing a Senator—that we will not have any Joint Meeting to elect officers this session.

Mr. Rafferty raised a point of order—that the resolution was out of order, as the resolution had been carried to the House, and was in violation of rule 17.

After some conversation between Messrs. Allen, Riggs and Rafferty, the President ruled the resolution out of order, as it had passed out of the hands of the Senate.

Mr. Allen moved to rescind the resolution, and said a motion of this kind had been declared in order by the last President of the Senate, (Mr. Alexander.)

The President ruled this motion out of order.

Mr. Allen appealed from the decision,—and upon the question, Shall the decision of the President be sustained? it was decided in the affirmative as follows:

Yeas—Cobb, Clickener, Cordery, Herring, Laird, Rafferty, Rea, Riggs, Sharp, Smith, Speer, (Pres't.)—11.

Nays—Allen, Brown, Chetwood, Diverty, Hutchinson, Martin, Price, Roberts—8.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Riggs, (Corporations,) a supplement to the charter of Sussex Mine Railroad.

Mr. Sharp, (Passed Bills,) that they had presented to the Governor for his approval the supplement to the Bordentown Reservoir and Water Company.

Mr. Laird presented a letter from one of the petitioners in favor of "the legal equality of women with men."

After some remarks by Messrs. Allen, Riggs, Chetwood and Laird, the president announced that the petition would be referred to Messrs. Laird and Allen, on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Chetwood moved to add Mr. Riggs to the committee, pending which motion the matter was postponed.

Mr. Sharp gave notice of a bill relative to taxes on public roads.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to charter the Ocean County Bank at Toms' River.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The bill relative to public printing was taken up.

This enacts that David Naar shall be employed to do the current printing.

Morris R. Hamilton the journal and appendix of the Senate and the proceedings of the joint meeting.

Adam Bellis the minutes and appendix of the Assembly.

A. R. Speer to print the laws of the present session. (Mr. Clickener moved to substitute the name of Wm. H. Hemenover for that of A. R. Speer—lost, 5 to 12.)

John C. Thornton to print the law and chancery reports for the current year.—(Mr. Riggs moved to substitute the name of Andrew Mead for that of John C. Thornton—lost.)

And that the execution of the printing be subject to the inspection and approval of the Secretary of State.

Pending the consideration of this question, Mr. Laird moved to postpone the bill for the present—agreed to, 9 to 8.

LOST.

Assembly bill, being a supplement to the act constituting courts for the trial of small causes.

Mr. Chetwood moved to strike out the section giving justices of the peace cognizance of actions of assault and battery. He thought that this section would increase instead of diminish litigation—motion agreed to.

The Senate refused to order the bill to a third reading, by a vote of 9 to 9.

A message from the Governor informed the Senate that he had signed the supplement to the charter of the Bordentown Reservoir and Water Company.

Mr. Price, Municipal Corporations, reported a supplement to the charter of the city of Hudson.

The bill to change the time of holding the courts in Cape May, was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. King.

PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. Bradway, from Pallsboro', to prevent swine from running at large.

Mr. Gifford, for an increase of banking capital in Newark.

Mr. Blake, for incorporating the fire department of Orange, Essex.

Mr. Holsman, against extension of Morris and Essex Railroad.

Mr. Gifford, in favor of extension of Morris and Essex Railroad.

Mr. Harker, a remonstrance against division of Washington township in Camden Co.

Mr. Willever in favor of giving a special charter to Clinton Bank, signed by 500 persons.

Mr. McDonald, from Horace Hotchkiss, in favor of a change of the boundary line of Somerset.

Mr. McDonald, for the repeal of the 12th section of School law.

Mr. Keys, in favor of a bank at Mount Holly.

Mr. Cook, in favor of an increase of the

capital of the Mechanics and Manufacturers Bank, at Trenton.

Mr. Doughty, from Bloomfield township, Essex, in favor of extension of Morris and Essex Railroad.

Mr. T. B. Atkinson, against the supplement to Woodbury and Red Bank Turnpike.

Mr. Conover, against removal of the Quarantine to Monmouth Co.

Mr. W. Smith, in favor of a bank at Newton, Sussex.

The Speaker, a communication from the Principal of the institution of the blind at Philadelphia, proposition to give an exhibition of pupils before the Legislature.

Mr. McDonald offered a concurrent resolution accepting the invitation, and appointing Friday the 20th, for the exhibition, in the Assembly room. Adopted.

Mr. Obdyke, in favor of a new bank at Newton, Sussex.

The Speaker laid before the House a memorial in favor of such alterations of the Constitution, as to abolish the court of Chancery, and to elect State officers by the people.

REPORTS.

Mr. Gifford, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely to the application of Francis Bonner, of Sussex, asking to be restored to the rights of citizenship, on the ground, that the crime was committed in another State, and that no relief could be given by any legislative enactments.

Mr. Gifford also reported the following bills:

Supplement to act to simplify the pleadings and practice of courts of law.

To repeal part of an act relative to the Hudson Brigade.

For the pardon of Thomas C. Pierce.

Sup. to act against usury.

To authorize Methedist Church at Cooperstown, in the county of Burlington to sell real estate.

Sup. to charter of First Presbyterian church at Elizabeth.

Sup. to act relating to the courts in the several counties.

Supplement to act authorizing a bridge over Cooper's Creek.

To authorize the sale of lands of infants in certain cases.

Sup. to act concerning promissory notes, &c.

Sup. to the Usury laws.

To authorize the Freeholders of Bergen County to erect a bridge over the Hackensack.

Mr. Mickle, (special,) the supplement to Woodbury and Red Bank Turnpike, with an amendment—a compromise between all parties.

Mr. Buckley, (corporations,) supplement to Freehold and Jamesburgh Railroad; Newark Firemen's and Marine Insurance Company; Bridgeville Water Company; supplement to Burlington and Mount Holly Railroad Co.

Mr. Osborn, engrossed bills, a number of bills correctly engrossed.

Mr. Schomp, joint committee on Treasurer's accounts, reported the accounts correctly stated, and the office in good order. Six hundred copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Blake, to incorporate Orange Fire Department.

Mr. Vandyke, to incorporate the Hightstown and Imlaystown Turnpike; Mercer County Mechanical and Agricultural Society; sup. to charter of Hightstown.

Mr Budd, to charter Pepack Railroad Co.

Mr. Salter, to repeal act prohibiting certain mode of gunning.

Mr. McDonald, to cede to city of Newark, [illegible] the Newark and Springfi and Essex and Middlesex Turnpike.

Mr. Harker, to establish Monroe township in Camden Co.

Mr. Cook, respecting partition fences.

Mr. Stewart, for supplement to Mutual Loan Associations.

Mr. Bartlett, to charter Commercial Bank at Tuckerton.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Jones, supplement to act for preservation of sheep.

Mr. Mayhew, to remove Quarantine.

Mr. T. B. Atkinson, supplement to Camden city charter.

Mr. Gifford, to encourage and facilitate matrimony.

Mr. McDonald, to annex to Essex, part of the township of Warren, in Somerset.

Mr. Evans, sup. to act relative to justices of the peace.

JOINT MEETING.

A message was received from the Senate that they would be willing to go into joint meeting on the 19th of February next.—The resolution was concurred in.

Mr. Beers moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to allow the township of Middletown, in Monmouth, to vote by ballot at town meetings, was ordered to a 3d reading. Adopted.

BILLS ON A THIRD READING.

The supplement to the general banking law—giving to the Union Bank at Frenchtown, the right to redeem their notes at Trenton, or Philadelphia, was advocated by Mr. Vorhis, and passed 48 to 2—Day and Westervelt.

The supplement to the act to prevent gaming—to make the practice of wheeling barrows by persons blindfolded, very much in vogue in Gloucester, an indictable offence, was taken up.

Mr. Bradway explained the bill, and said that the custom very often drew together hundreds of people. He said the plan was to set up a stake, and after being blindfolded, the competitor for the prize would wheel in the direction of the stake, and if he succeeded in striking it, he would be entitled to the prize—sometimes a horse, cow or hog.

Mr. Salter thought that there should be some amendment, as the bill now stood, a man who should be employed to wheel a hog home for some person for a sum of money, would become liable to indictment—(laughter.)

After a few remarks by Mr. McDonald, the bill was passed—38 to 14.

To authorize the voting by ballot at town meetings in Bethlehem, Hunterdon county. Advocated by Mr. Willever and passed—47 to 0.

Supplement to act for the settlement and relief of poor, passed—32 to 6.

To erect a hospital in the city of Newark. Advocated by Mr. Day, and passed 54 to 0.

Supplement to the charter of Cape Island, investing Aldermen with certain powers in case of assault and battery, passed—54 to 0.

Relative to the collection of delinquent taxes in Pompton, Passaic—52 to 1—B. Smith.

Mr. Herbert moved to adjourn. Agreed to—26 to 15.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Newark city charter was called, and on motion of Mr. Day, postponed until tomorrow. Agreed to.

Mr. Denman asked for a suspension of the rules, in order to enable him to introduce a bill. The House refused to suspend.

Mr. Gifford moved a call of the House. Agreed to.

Forty-four members were present.

Mr. Denman then asked a suspension of the rules, which was granted, and he introduced a bill to appoint commissioners respecting public schools.

BANKS.

The bill to increase the capital stock of the Mechanics and Manufacturers Bank of Trenton, made the special order of the day was taken up.

Mr. Thornton was called to the chair.

Mr. Dutcher moved an amendment, so as to introduce the stockholder liability clause.

Mr. Gilchrist thought it was singular that a motion should be made to strike out this clause, which makes the stockholders liable, and which was inserted in the bill by the committee, and which it is intended to insert in all the bank bills that may pass this session. He thought the proposed amendments ought to be offered first, in order that the House might know what they are.

Mr. Dutcher said he would do so, and then offered nine additional sections, which were put in the charter of the Trenton Banking Company last session, containing the stockholder liability.

Mr. D. said these sections contained all the provisions inserted in the bank bills, passed within the last two years. It is proposed also to repeal the 13th section of the original charter of this bank, in order to enable the stockholder liability clause to be fairly and properly carried out. He believed this would secure the billholder and the creditors, and that it was entirely satisfactory to all with whom he had conversed. He thought the bill in this shape would be accepted by the stockholders. It was extraordinary to discuss the merits of the bill on a second reading, and he hoped it would be ordered to a third reading without debate, as is usual.

Mr. Gilchrist thought the sections introduced by Mr. Dutcher were long and complicated, and that the House should have the opportunity to examine them more closely than they could by reading them by the clerk. The people ought to see whether they are really secured against loss or not. He had amendments in his hands, which he thought would ring as clear as a bell, and be perfectly understood by every one. He then offered the same provisions as are contained in the general banking law, requiring securities to be deposited for such increase of capital with the State Treasurer, and the bills to be countersigned by the Treasurer, and issued in amount equal to the security given.

Mr. McDonald asked whether it was intended by those amendments to leave the

old capital under the special law, while the increased capital should be placed under the general law?

Mr. Gilchrist proceeded to advocate his amendments at considerable length, and was followed by Messrs. McDonald and Dutcher in opposition.

Mr. Gilchrist proceeded to advocate his amendments on the principle that they asked nothing but equal rights. He saw in the lobbies, men who were monuments of the injustice of the special banking system. The legislation of 1855 cannot be repeated with impunity. There was a time coming when there would be a quaking on this subject, and when the most numerous party in this House would be brought to an account for the violation of those principles upon which their candidates were elected.

This was a question altogether of the currency, (and not one to facilitate and stimulate trade.) The motive power of trade was the currency, which is derived from the products of the earth, and gold and silver—and then paper! paper! It was as explosive as steam, and as dangerous in its effects. It required a safety-valve as much as steam, to keep it from doing harm.

What is the effect of banking? If the coin of the country was doubled to-day, it would produce the effect of stimulating trade. The more gold there is, the more bank directors desire to increase their paper issues. Thus you are putting it in the power of men, by stimulating trade by these paper issues, to borrow money, who don't want it. Is not the tendency of the forty-five banks of New Jersey now to make every man become a borrower? Shrewd men do not do so; but all men are not shrewd. He gave examples of how men are often induced to purchase land and goods who don't want them, and, by this special banking system, giving money lenders the power to go round stimulating trade, and inducing men to buy that which they did not want. Surplus loans induce men to buy land, land goes up, and by this means speculations are created. The greatest revulsions are at times when there has been the greatest apparent prosperity. He regarded these charters as so many laws to enable banks to borrow money of the people, instead of lending it to them. Every day that the sum of $10,000 is out, it borrows from the people. Banks are created for private gains, and not to accommodate the people. He did not wish to make a crusade against banks. They have their uses—properly secured and guarded they become beneficent institutions. He thought they might be made useful—just like lightning can be made useful—but uncontrolled, it would destroy even the temples of the living God. He thought the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank an honest institution, and dispensing good in the community, but he said to his friends that he believed we had discovered a better system of banking, which inspired confidence and dispensed blessing among the people, without the danger of loss.

The Constitution of the United States provides that no State should make coin, or emit bills of credit. The old democrats contended that it meant the issue of bank paper. Can we now say that the State, by granting private corporations, is not directly concerned, and not acting in violation of the spirit of the Constitution?

Mr. G. concluded by reiterating the argument with which he started. All he asked was the security of the bill-holder. It is giving away a part of your sovereignty—plucking a feather from your plume, and giving it to bank directors. Why, gentlemen here won't even look at a man that talks about removing the Quarantine, but here is a system calculated to produce more distress than even that. The general banking law, after a lapse of twenty-five years, had restored to the people that equality which had been given away. It restored the right of the people to bank—the common law right of all to bank so long as we give the proper security. It was a beautiful system. It was a chain that bound the union of the States together, because their stocks, endorsed by each other, made their interests more closely allied.

He referred to the opinion advanced in Governor Price's message in 1855, declaring that the bank power was strong enough to pass laws in violation of the Constitution. No man had a right to proclaim himself a democrat that was not in favor of the doctrine of equal rights. The Governor had stood up nobly for the great democratic principle of equal rights. He honored him for it. And yet, while the Governor says that the Constitution is violated, the House seems to sit very easy under it. Mr. G. continued to read from Governor Price's message respecting the bank power as exhibited in lobbies of the legislature of 1855. He asked the House whether there was not sufficient here to cause the members to seize the monster and squeeze it to death. He spoke of the influence of the lobbies, and said that while it was powerful it was degrading, and made every man feel ashamed, as it was openly practiced in 1855.

Mr. G. then spoke of the individual liability. There might be local cases where we could rely upon gentlemen, as in the case before us; but we are not to be governed by local considerations. We are to act upon principle—for the general protection of the people. Mr. Van Buren, when Governor of New York, declared that individual liability was worth nothing. It only created confidence where there was no foundation for it. This he thought ought to be good democratic doctrine.

Mr. G. referred to the system of general banking in New York, as an evidence of the soundness and equality of the system. He showed that the idea advanced by some that it was carrying the money out of the State was nonsense. It was the true and equal system, to be preferred before every other, and he never had met with a man who would not say so. It was correct in theory, and equal in its bearings upon society. Every man was alike protected.

He cited instances where banks had been broken up and ruin scattered abroad in New Jersey under the special system, that had not passed into the hands of foreigners, as had been frequently alleged. He also read a list of banks which had failed under the special system, and contrasted them with the free banks that have closed, in not a single case of which was there a dollar lost. The argument advanced that these banks do not explode in the hands of Jerseymen, has no force while they are permitted to pass out of the hands of Jerseymen. He proceeded to answer the objections against the general system. 1st. The depositor is not secure. Is he secure in the special system? This is a matter to be regulated altogether by the intelligence of the people. They can deposit their money or not. 2d. The holder of a certificate of deposit is not secure—neither is he secure under the special system. 3d. The insecurity of the Treasurer—he is only one man, is another objection urged. He gives $100,000 security. He also answered the objection that the special system cannot succeed while the general law was in force. This argument is quite as good on one side as the other. He contended that we wanted no more banking capital in New Jersey.—There was considerable wealth in New Jersey; let the people get their wealth together and they can diffuse the whole of it in Bank paper if they choose. He said there were $13,000,000 of circulation, and about $1,000,000 of silver to redeem it. What you do want is an inflated bank paper, but what you ought to have is a real banking capital—a capital based upon something more substantial than paper. By statistics he showed that in seven years the discounts had been trebled, and the circulation had been doubled.

He referred to the resolution passed at Elizabethtown by the Democratic Convention against the special system, and called the attention of the Democratic members to it. He called upon the Whigs to look at the triumph of that party in New York, when it put itself on the general banking system.

He said there was now a Bank in Trenton that had the right to increase its capital, nearly $400,000, more than it is now. Why didn't they do it? He referred again to the fact that out of fifteen banks that had closed in New Jersey under the general law, not a man had lost a dollar.

The case of Rhode Island was referred to, as it had been alleged that, with a population of 170,000, she had $17,000,000 of bank capital. Rhode Island had 150 more times the foreign commerce that New Jersey has, so with Connecticut and other States, that are said to have more banking capital than New Jersey. He traced the estimate of the circulation, and showed that those States had much less circulation in proportion to that of New Jersey, while their banking capital was much larger. He thought that if the law in regard to annual statements in New Jersey had been strictly complied with, it would have shown a different statement.

He appealed to members of the House to reflect upon the subject. It was neither right nor just that the principles of equality should be abandoned. A great principle was involved in this question. Let not gentlemen be led away from it, because there are gentlemen of fortune and respectability connected with this application—who, if anybody, could be trusted with a Bank charter.

Mr. McDonald said the gentleman had spread himself considerably on this subject; and if in the process of incubation, the egg is not hatched, it will be because it had not been properly covered. He said that after a speech of two hours in

length, he had not, except for two minutes, touched the question.

He cited the authority of 11 Peters. to show that the Supreme Court of the United States had declared it was not unconstitutional for States to create banks. He regarded the general banking law of New Jersey, as one of the greatest humbugs of the age, and but for the fact that the great State of New York, with 35 votes in the electoral college, adopted it, it would have fallen long ago.

Banks should be granted on the character and respectability of the applicants.—He proceeded to show the insecurity of the basis of banking under the general law.—Stocks were fluctuating and liable to constant change. He proceeded then to speak of the application before the House. He stated that this bank had been chartered in 1821, and afterwards renewed; he therefore concluded that it was a good one, and had the confidence of the community in which it is located. He then proceeded to show that Trenton wanted more banking capital, which he said was the main question before the House. Trenton cannot now supply the wants of her business men within $50,000. Her people are suffering for the want of those facilities which their trade and commerce demanded; and he thought it was hardly right that we from remote counties, should declare that we knew better than they did, of their wants. The application was a fair one, and ought to be granted. He answered many of the statements made by Mr. Gilchrist, and in answer to the quotations from Gov. Price's message, he said the gentleman would find the Governor's signature to the Phillipsburg Bank.

Mr. Dutcher referred to the hasty manner in which the gentleman from Hudson had sought to make his speech. Out of courtesy, he thought he ought to have deferred his remarks until the bill came up on its final passage.

We do not ask for a new bank, but we ask for an increase of the capital of an old and tried institution, and we offer an increase of security; was their anything wrong about that? He was a Democrat, but he would vote for any special bank bill where the wants of the people of New Jersey demanded such an institution. Gov. Fort in 1850, on the very day he signed the general banking law, signed the bill to re-charter the Mechanics and Manufacturer's Bank. In speaking of the general system, he referred to the bank at Toms' River, where it was said the Bank was kept in a man's hat, and where it was said the bank was closed, when the President put on his hat, and opened when he took it off. He cited other instances of the inefficiency of the banks started under the general law. What he thought would be right, would be to give banks where they were wanted, with such restrictions as to make them secure and useful, and yet he was in favor of the general system, and would be glad if there was not a special charter. But we must listen to the wants of the communities in which we live, and take things as we find them.—Trenton, 20 years ago, was comparatively a small village. She had then as much banking capital as now, and yet she has now over 2000 men employed in manufactures. There is now one establishment in this city with eight hundred men employed, that requires as much capital as one of these banks can give. He contended that every security that the billholder required, was given in these amendments. They are the same that are to be found attached to the charters of all the banks passed within the last two years, and on the statute book; and where such security is given, it was proper to pass them, if it can be shown that the wants of the community demand them.

The bill was postponed until to-morrow, and the House

Adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 13.

SENATE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. King.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Rafferty for, and Mr. Chetwood against the extension of the Central Railroad.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Price, Municipal Corporations the bill to erect the townships of Holmdel and Matawan from Raritan, in Monmouth.

Mr. Laird. Banks, the bill to charter Haddonfield Banking Company, and the Ocean County Bank at Toms' River.

Mr. Cordery, a number of bills correctly engrossed.

Mr. Riggs, Corporations, supplement to the charter of Bridgeport and Philadelphia Steamboat Company, with amendments.—And adversely to a supplement to the charter of Cape Island City.

Mr. Chetwood offered a resolution authorizing the parties interested in the will of Margaret Bradford, dec'd., late of Essex, to withdraw their papers from the files.—Agreed to, 11 to 3.

Mr. Rafferty offered the usual resolution to adjourn to Monday afternoon. Agreed to.

Mr. Martin introduced a bill to change the name of the First Presbyterian Church of Plainfield.

Mr. Laird gave notice of a supplement to the charter of Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad.

PASSED.

A bill to extend the time for commencing and completing the building of the Bergen County Railroad; to charter Paterson Express Company; supplement to charter of City of Burlington.

Mr. Smith gave notice of a supplement to the act for the more easy partition of lands.

HOUSE.

Ten A. M.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Wilcox.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Denman, in favor of the appointment of commissioners for the examination into the conduct and management of schools.

Mr. T. B. Atkinson, in favor of setting off a new township out of Washington in Camden, to be called Monroe.

REPORTS.

Mr. Osborn, a number of engrossed bills.

Mr. Robins, Corporations, to incorporate Raritan Marine Insurance Company; Trenton and Allentown Turnpike Company; Endeavor Fire Engine Company, of Burlington; Washington Continental Guards; Lambertville Gas Light Company; Hudson River Turnpike Company; Belvidere and Bridgeville Railroad Company; Crosswicks and Allentown Turnpike Company; supplement to Perth Amboy Railroad Company; Bridgeton Gas Light Company; supplement to Cumberland Nail and Iron Company; Bergen Point and Staten Island Railroad Co.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. McDonald, to annex to Essex, part of Warren township in Somerset.

Mr. Gifford, to encourage and facilitate matrimony.

Mr. Conover, supplement to justices of peace act; for relief of Methodist Church at Long Branch.

Mr. Keys, sup. to Burlington City Savings Institution.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Bradway, supplement to Westville and Glassborough Turnpike Company.

Mr. Denman, sup. to act for the government of the State Prison.

Mr. Budd, supplement to act authorizing Mendham, in Morris, to vote by ballot at town meetings.

Mr. Cook, respecting rates of interest in Trenton—authorizing 7 per cent.

Mr. Bartlett, to confirm certain conveyances in Burlington Co.

Mr. Salter, to charter Barnegat Bay Railroad and Steamboat Co.

Mr. White, to alter line between Mansfield and Hope townships in Warren.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Denman, requesting the doorkeeper to prevent persons from occupying seats in the House, to whom seats have not been assigned, unless invited by a member.—Adopted.

Mr. Thornton, requesting the Clerk to furnish to reporters one copy of all bills and reports. Adopted.

Mr. Budd, a concurrent resolution to pay engrossing clerks only for the engrossing of public bills, and not private bills, and that all bills paid for by the State, must be approved by the engrossing committee.

Mr. Salter offered a resolution that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet again on Monday afternoon.

Mr. White and Mr. Thornton hoped the resolution would not be adopted. There was business enough to employ the time of the House.

Mr. Gifford suggested that the resolution ought to be adopted, for fear that a quorum could not be got together in the afternoon, and in that event, the House would be compelled to meet at every intervening hour of meeting between now and Monday afternoon, without being able to do any business.

The resolution was laid on the table.

BANKS—ORDER OF THE DAY.

Mr. Thornton of Essex in the chair.

The bill to authorize the Mechanics and Manufacturers of Trenton, to increase their capital was taken up.

Mr. Gilchrist addressed the House, first paying his respects to the gentlemen from Essex and Mercer, for the manner in which they had noticed his remarks. He thought he had but fulfilled his duty by preparing himself on this subject, and defending the doctrine of equal rights.

Mr. G. then proceeded to answer the arguments advanced by the friends of the application. He produced evidence to sustain his assertion, made yesterday, that New York had authorized the suspension of specie payments for one year.

In regard to the statement that Governor Fort had signed this bank bill on the very day he signed the general banking law, he said this might be so without any violation of principle. The law had not yet been tested.

He thought there could be no difficulty in the amendments. They only required stock to be deposited with the State Treasurer for every bill issued to the amount of the increased capital.

Mr. G. contended that there was a principle of vital importance in this question. This application may not be combined with any other bank—it may be all fair and proper—yet it is used here as a wedge to drive the members of the House away from the great principle involved. The whole controversy on the bank question is to be decided by the passage of this application.

He spoke of the viclation of principle by the Democratic party, both by its press and its officers. He counselled them against taking the advice of an enemy on this question. It was an important one, requiring a firm stand on principle.

Mr. Gifford asked the gentleman from Hudson how he expected his remarks to have effect under the advice he gave the House, not to take the advice of an enemy!

Mr. Gilchrist—That is the retort courteous.

Mr. Dutcher—The gentleman talks about his Democracy. He would be satisfied with the gentleman's Democracy, if he would go into joint meeting, and vote for United States Senator and State officers.—Mr. D. referred to the vote in the Senate of 1855, to show that Alexander and other leading Democrats of that body had voted for the renewal of the charter of this very Bank. He was willing to follow in the footsteps of such men, and he would even be governed by the necessities of the case and the demands of the people.

Mr. McDonald spoke against the amendment, because it allowed a part of the capital under the general law and a part under the special law. He enumerated the difficulties likely to arise. It left 33 per cent. secured, and 66 per cent. unsecured. How is the bill-holder to distinguish? Mr. McD. proceeded to answer the statement of the gentleman from Hudson, that the State of New York had authorized the suspension of specie payments, by showing that the action of the Court of Chancery only had been suspended. After a few remarks respecting the security offered by these amendments, the debate closed.

The question was taken on Mr. Gilchrist's amendment, and it was lost as follows:

Yeas—Atkinson, J. M., Bacot, Beers, Budd, Brown, Carr, Conover, DeMott, Denman, Gilchrist, Holsman, Rittenhouse, Schomp, Sergeant, Smith, M. P., Stults, Vorhis, Westervelt—18.

Nays—Atkinson, T. B., Bartlett, Beam, Beckett, Blake, Buckley, Bradway, Cook, Day, Doughty, Dutcher, (Speaker,) Edmunds, Evans, Felch, Frambes, Gifford, Gould, Harker, Herbert, Jones, Keys, Leida, Mayhew, McDonald, Mickle, Obdyke, Osborn, Salter, Smith, B., Smith, W., Speer, Thornton, Van Dyke, Willever, White—35.

Mr. Dutcher's amendments, adding the stockholder liability clause, were then adopted without opposition, all present voting therefor.

The bill was then ordered to have a third reading.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the State Treasurer, which was read, and five hundred copies ordered to be printed.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Bergen Railroad Company, was passed 32 to 1 (Mr. Herbert.)

The bill to authorize inhabitants of Union, in the county of Ocean, to vote by ballot at town meetings, passed 41 to 0.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

The joint resolution for the preservation of public records—requiring the appointment by the Governor of Commissioners in each county, to examine into the condition and preservation of public records of each county, who are to make a report to the Secretary of State by the 1st January, 1858. Ordered a third reading. Also the supplement to charter of Belvidere; to vote by ballot in Middletown, at town meetings.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

AMOUNT PAID FOR STATIONERY, &C.

Mr. Gould, from the committee on Ways and Means, to whom had been referred a resolution of inquiry into the amounts paid in the years 1855 and 1856, for stationery, postage stamps, and to the clerks and engrossing clerks of both houses of the Legislature, reported as follows:

Amount of stationery furnished for the Legislature of 1855:

Furnished by David Clark,		$103 25
" F. A. Pitman,		709 49
" Thomas Morrell,		1,888 17
" Joseph G. Brearley,		451 90
" C. Brearley & Co.,		18 09
" Charles Scott,		1,438 89
W. A. Benjamin, P. M. for envelopes and stamps,		1,189 40
		$5.799 19

1856.

Furnished by Charles Scott,	$1,605 69
" Hugh Holmes,	1,826 50
" David Clark,	1,194 82
" C. Brearley & Co.	205 43
" J. G. Brearley & Co.	115 34
	$4.947 78
W. A. Benjamin, for envelopes and stamps,	1,241 85
Furnished by A. Rowley,	17 50
	$6,207 13

TO CLERKS.

1855—E. R. Bullock, Engrossing Clerk of Assembly,		$1,439 50
Joseph Meyers, Engrossing C'rk of Senate,		1,284 25
		$2,723 75
P. D. Vroom, Clerk of Assembly,	$2,832 05	
Do. per diem,	325 50	
		$3,157 55
A. R. Throckmorton, Clerk of Senate,	$2.758 64	
Do. per diem.,	325 50	
		$3,083 14
		$8,964 44

1856.

John Hood, Engrossing Clerk of Assembly,	$935 00
John W. Jackson, Engrossing Clerk of Senate,	846 56
Wm. Dorman, Clerk of Assembly, $3,078 08	
Do. per diem, 248 50	
	$3,326 58
A. R. Throckmorton, Sec'y of Senate, $2,693 96	
Do. per diem, 252 00	
	2,945 96
	$8,054 10

The report was accepted and laid on the table. Afterwards, on motion of Mr. Thornton, the report was taken up, and 200 copies were ordered to be printed.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

The bill to charter the Millville Bank; to incorporate the Bordentown Drawbridge Turnpike Company; to charter Mount Holly Bank; supplement to Port Monmouth and Middletown Turnpike Company; Essex County Bank at Newark.

MODE OF READING BILLS—DECISION OF CHAIR.

The question was raised as to whether it was a violation of the constitution, to dispense with reading a bill through, and taking it up by sections on second reading.

Mr. Day and Mr. Thornton both objected to this mode of disposing of bills.

The Chair decided that when a bill came before the House, its title taken for the first reading, and then referred to a committee, it had always been regarded as one reading of the bill. The House sometimes preferred to read the bill through, in order to understand it as a whole, but whenever a motion was made to dispense with reading the bill through, and to take it up by sections, he should entertain the motion.—In support of this opinion he cited the usual custom of this House, and also cited from Sitgreaves' Manual, to show that the practice has been to take the reading by the title for the first reading.

The supplement to the Woodbury and Mullica Hill Turnpike charter, after having been read, and some debate between Messrs. Bradway, Keys, Harker, Buckley, respecting an amendment so as to prevent the using by the company of yards and improved grounds in front of residences along said turnpike, the bill was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr. Salter called up the resolution that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to Monday afternoon next, and it was adopted.

Monday, Feb. 16.

SENATE.

Three o'clock.

Present—Messrs. Allen, Brown, Cobb, Cordery, Laird, Martin, Rafferty, Sharp, Speer, (Pres't.)—9.

There being no quorum, the Senate Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Three P. M.

Eighteen members answered to their names. No quorum.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 17th, 1857.

SENATE.

Senator Franklin of Gloucester, who has been confined at home by sickness, appeared and took his seat.

Several petitions and remonstrances relative to the extension of the New Jersey Central Railroad were presented, and laid on the table.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Rafferty, (Judiciary,) relative to fencing in the track of the Morris & Essex Railroad.

Mr. Allen, the minority of said Committee, reported adversely to said bill, because it provided no means for fencing the same according to agreement with the landholders.

The President presented the report of the Secretary of State of the registry of marriages, births and deaths, during the past year.

The Senate accepted the invitation of the Principal of the Philadelphia Institute for the education of the Blind, to witness the exercises of the pupils, in the Assembly Chamber on Friday the 20th inst.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Chetwood, to charter the Elizabethtown Machine Company.

Mr. Rafferty, supplement to the act against Usury.

Mr. Clickener, to authorize the city of Hoboken to sell or exchange certain lands used as a burying ground.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Laird, a supplement to the charter of the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad.

Mr. Sharp, relative to taxes on public roads.

Mr. Smith, a supplement to the act for the partition of lands among co-parceners.

PASSED.

A supplement to the charter of Cape May and Atlantic Railroad.

A supplement to Paterson Manufacturing Company.

To charter the Newark Firemen's Insurance Company.

To dissolve the Union School Association of Newark.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

A supplement to the act authorizing the Delaware & Lackawana Railroad Company to hold lands in Essex county.

A supplement to the charter of Sussex Mine Railroad.

To repeal the act authorizing Maurice River township, in Cumberland, to vote by ballot.

To charter the Farmers' Bank at Keyport.

To charter Millville and Buckshutem Turnpike.

To authorize the building of a bridge over Manasquan river.

Supplement to the charter of the city of Hudson.

To authorize Chesterfield, in Burlington, to vote by ballot.

To set off from the township of Raritan, in Monmouth, two new townships to be called Holmdel and Matawan.

Relative to taxes in Pompton, in Passaic.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Martin for, and Mr. Herring against, the extension of the Central Railroad.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Riggs, (Corporations,) a supplement to the charter of the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad.

Mr. Smith introduced a supplement to the act for the relief of creditors.

The bill to recover demands against ship, steamboat, and other vessel owners, was postponed for the present.

The President presented the report and balance sheet of the State Treasurer for the year ending the first of January, 1857.

Mr. Riggs moved that one thousand copies of the same be printed for the use of the Senate. Agreed to.

The bill relative to working prisoners in jails, was postponed for the present.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

A supplement to the charter of the Bordentown and Crosswicks Turnpike; a supplement to the act respecting the business of banking, (permitting the Union Bank at Frenchtown, in Hunterdon, to redeem their issues in Trenton and Philadelphia, instead of at Newark and New York); to charter the Bellville Steamboat Company; supplement to the act relative to the poor.

Mr. Allen gave notice of a supplement to the charter of the Bordentown and Columbus Turnpike. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. White.

PETITIONS.

Mr. M. P. Smith, for the extension of Morris and Essex Railroad; also to repeal act authorizing building associations.

Mr. Evans, for a bank at Bordentown.

Mr. Harker for the same; and for new township of Monroe, in Camden.

Mr. Gifford, for the repeal of building associations.

Mr. Jones, for a supplement to the sheep law.

Mr. Obdyke and Mr. Smith, for a bank at Newton.

Mr. Doughty, for a bank at Millville.

Mr. Cook, for charter to the America Bank.

Mr. Felch, two petitions against extension of Morris and Essex Railroad.

Mr. T. B. Atkinson, in favor of setting off a new township in Camden, to be called Monroe.

Mr. Stewart, against building associations.

REPORTS.

Mr. Osborn, a number of engrossed bills.

Mr. Gifford, Judiciary, reported a further supplement to act for preservation of sheep; to prevent horses, sheep, and swine from running at large in Hackensack and Springfield, to facilitate matrimony; for relief of M. E. Church at Long Branch.

Mr. Mickle, from Committee on Banks reported the bill to charter Commercial Bank at Tuckerton, and the West Jersey bank at Salem.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Buckley, to incorporate Passaic Gas Light Co.

Mr. Bradway, supplement to Westville and Glassborough Turnpike Co.

Mr. Jones, supplement to act for the preservation of sheep.

Mr. Harker, to charter Farmers' Bank at Blackwoodtown.

Mr. Bartlett, to confirm certain conveyances.

Mr. Keys, to incorporate Burlington City Savings Institution.

Mr. Denman, supplement to State Prison laws.

Mr. Doughty, to incorporate Millville Gas Light Co.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Denman, to charter City of Rahway.

Mr. Robins, to charter Manufacturers' Bank at Newark.

Mr. Conover, sup. to act to sell Free Church at Colt's Neck.

Mr. Buckley, for supplement to Paterson.

Mr. Gilchrist, supplement to act concerning taxes.

Mr. Bartlett, for a bridge over Mullicus river.

Mr. Harker, to vote by ballot at town meetings in Waterford.

Mr. Norcross, for supplement to Mount Holly and Jobstown Turnpike Company.

Mr. Gilchrist, concerning notary publics, and also relative to Commissioners of deeds.

Mr. Brown, to incorporate Bradley Manufacturing Co.

BILLS ON A THIRD READING.

The Joint Resolution relative to the preservation of public records, was taken up. Mr. McDonald advocated the passage, and in his remarks, paid a very high compliment to Mr. Wm. A. Whitehead of Essex, at whose instigation the idea of preserving public records was started. The resolution passed, 55 to 0.

A further supplement to charter of Belvidere—relating to schools, 48 to 0; to authorize township of Middletown, in Monmouth, to vote by ballot at town meetings, 53 to 0; to charter Bordentown and Drawbridge turnpike, 50 to 1; supplement to charter of Port Monmouth and Middletown Point Plank Road, 53 to 0.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

To prevent horses, cattle and swine from running at large in Tuckerton, in Burlington county, and Pilesgrove and Mannington, in Salem; to authorize the survey and laying out of lots in Bergen township, Hudson county; to incorporate the Plainfield Gas Light Co.

RECOMMITTED.

The bill relative to the Court of Pardons.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Gifford, by leave introduced a bill to establish a City Court in the City of Newark.

ORDERED A THIRD READING.

To erect a bridge over Penshawken Creek; to authorize the owners of a tract of marsh and upland on the upper side of of Cohansey Creek to make, amend and keep in repair Tindall's Island causeway.

To incorporate the Pequest Bank was taken up. Mr. Brown offered an amendment to require the directors to own at least 2000 shares. Mr. Brown also offered the following amendment:

"That all said bills or votes of a less denomination than five dollars, shall be secured by the transfer of such securities to the Treasurer of the State, and by him countersigned, as may be required by the act to authorize the business of banking, approved Feb. 27, 1850. and by the several supplements thereto."

The amendment was lost as follows:

Yeas–Bacot, Barriclo, Beam, Beers, Buckelew, Buckley, Budd, Brown, Carr, Conover, DeMott, Denman, Felch, Gilchrist, Holsman, Rittenhouse, Robins, Salter, Schomp, Sergeant, Smith, M. P., Stewart, Stults, Vorhis, Westervelt—25.

Nays—Allen, Atkinson, J. M., Atkinson, T. B., Bartlett, Beckett, Bradway, Cook, Day, Doughty, Dutcher, (Speaker.) Edmunds, Evans, Frambes, Gifford, Gould, Harker, Herbert, Jones, Keys, Leida, Mayhew, McDonald, Mickle, Obdyke, Osborn, Smith, B., Smith, W., Speer, Van Dyke, Willever, White—31.

Mr. Day offered an amendment, to give the depositors equal priority with bill holders. Lost, 18 to 35.

Mr. Mickle moved to amend so as to require the payment of fifty thousand instead of thirty thousand of the capital to be first paid in. Adopted.

The bill was then ordered a third reading.

To authorize the sale of property of the Methodist Church at Palmyra, Burlington county; to make valid certain conveyances to William Darman; to incorporate the Lawrenceville Cemetery Company; supplement to Centreton Turnpike Company; supplement to Burlington and Columbus Turnpike Company; Monmouth County Agricultural Society; American Iron Company; supplement to charter of Trenton Iron Company; Franklin Agricultural Society, of Somerset; Surf House Association of Atlantic City.

Mr. Robins, from the committee on corporations, reported the Bergen county Railroad Company; to incorporate the Mercer county Mechanical and Agricultural Society; to incorporate Peapack Railroad; Delaware Park Association; further supplement to an act to incorporate Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company; to incorporate the Orange Fire Department.

The committee reported adversely to the application for an act to authorize the formation of Associations for the encouragement of useful branches of industry, and state that acts already exist sufficient for the organization of such Associations.

Mr. Buckley moved to reconsider the vote by which the Morris and Essex Railroad bill—extending the road to the Hudson river—was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Holsman advocated the reconsideration, on the ground that the bill was hastily run through, and that important amendments ought to be made.

Mr. Gifford opposed it, Mr. Gilchrist and Mr. Harker following in an argument in favor.

The motion to reconsider was lost, 15 to 20.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18th, 1857.

SENATE.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. White.

PETITIONS, &c.

By Messrs. Roberts and Chetwood, for and against the Central Railroad extension.

Mr. Chetwood presented a lengthy memorial from the said Company, setting forth their objects in asking an extension, the difficulties they labor under for want of accommodations on the New Jersey Railroad, and refuting the charges made by the last Company that the Central Railroad Company desired to get rid of their local business.

Mr. Chetwood presented two affidavits to the fact that all the freight offered for transportation by the Central Railroad had been promptly forwarded by the New Jersey Railroad Company.

By Mr. Rea, from Harmony, in Warren, against altering the boundary between Oxford and Harmony townships in Warren.

Mr. Cobb, from Morris county, in favor of fencing in the track of the Morris and Essex Railroad, in Morris county.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Rafferty, Judiciary, a bill relative to taxes on public roads.

Supplement to the act for the better protection of the property of married women.

Mr. Price, (Municipal Corporations,) a supplement to the charter of the town of Belvidere.

Mr. Riggs, (Corporations,) a supplement to the charter of the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad.

A supplement to the charter of the Port Monmouth and Middletown Point Plank-road.

To charter the Bordentown and Drawbridge Turnpike Company.

Mr. Cordery, a number of Senate bills correctly engrossed.

Mr. Chetwood gave notice of a bill to erect the county of Union from Essex

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Chetwood, to charter the Elizabeth Machine Company.

Mr. Rafferty, a supplement to the act against Usury.

Mr. Herring, gave notice of a supplement to the charter of the Paterson and Hackensack Turnpike.

PASSED.

A bill to authorize the devisees of A. Arndt to convey lands, 18 to 1, (Riggs.)

To establish the boundary line between Hackettstown and Mansfield, in Warren.

Supplement to the act authorizing the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company to hold lands in Essex county.

To charter Millville and Buckshutem Turnpike.

To authorize the erection of a draw or swing bridge over Manasquan river.

To allow Union Bank, at Frenchtown, to redeem their notes in Trenton or Philadelphia.

To change the time of holding Courts in Cape May.

To charter the Bellville Steamboat Company.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution changing the time of holding the exhibition of the Blind, from February 20th inst., to Monday the 23d at 3 o'clock, P.M.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

A supplement to the act regulating the duties of the Attorney General—reducing the salary to $1,000 was taken up, the first section was read, when

Mr. Allen inquired of the Senate who introduced this bill, whether the duties of the Attorney General for the time to come were likely to be less than they had been for the last three years? What great necessity is there, for attacking this officer? Is he paid proportionably more for his services than other officers? Would it not be well to reduce the salary and fees of the Secretary of State, to reduce the fees of the Clerk of Chancery, or Clerk of Supreme Court? He was induced to think that the singling out of this officer at this time, was, because there was a likelihood of there being another incumbent of that office. It was, he thought, not so much with reference to economy, as to the fact of a change in the office. He was in favor of retrenchment, but it was general and not special retrenchment.

Mr. Cobb, said it was well known, that it was necessary to retrench the expenses of the State, and it was with that and no other view, that he had introduced this bill. The salary of this officer from the Revolution up to 1854 had been but $80, and it was generally thought that the increase of the salary had been too great, and an equal desire had been expressed to have it reduced.—There would be no lack of persons to accept the office. He had been informed by some of the applicants for the office, that they would take it at $500.

Messrs. Chetwood and Allen further opposed, and Mr. Riggs advocated the bill.

The first section reducing the salary was then disagreed to, as follows:

YEAS.—Cobb, Cordery, Herring, Laird, Price, Rafferty, Rea, Riggs, Sharp.—9.

NAYS.—Allen, Brown, Chetwood, Clickener, Diverty, Franklin, Hutchinson, Martin, Smith, Speer, (President.)—10.

The bill was then postponed.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Clickener, a supplement to the charter of Hoboken Ferry Company.

Mr. Rafferty, a supplement to the General Banking Law.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Smith, to authorize Salem township to vote by ballot.

Mr. Rea, to annex part of Oxford, in Warren, to Harmony.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Brown, from citizens of Ocean, against setting off part of Ocean county to Monmouth.

Mr. Rafferty, from citizens of Hunterdon, in favor of extension of Central Railroad.

Mr. Chetwood, for and against the same.

Mr. Rea, from citizens of Harmony, in favor of altering boundary line between Harmony and Oxford.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution that the Treasurer be directed to furnish to Secretary of Senate and Sergeant-at-Arms, with Nixon's Digest and Forms. Adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Rafferty, (Judiciary) to authorize inhabitants of Salem to vote by ballot, &c.

Mr. Riggs, (Corporations) supplement to charter of city of Cape Island; to authorize inhabitants of Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, to vote by ballot.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Herring, supplement to act authorizing inhabitants of Hackensack to improve their side-walks.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Rafferty, an act giving assent of the State of New Jersey for erection of a bridge across the Delaware at or near New Hope.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

Act to enable possessors of Great Meadows to clear out obstructions from Pequest river and its branches; to change time of holding town meetings in East Windsor, Mercer county; supplement to Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company; supplement to Port Monmouth and Middletown Plank Road Company. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Bartlett, for a bridge across Mullicus River.

Mr. Leida, for the Pequest Bank at Belvidere.

Mr. Harker in favor of division of Washington township in Camden.

Mr. VanDyke, in favor of increasing capital of America Bank, providing they can get a special charter.

Mr. Felch, remonstrance against extension of Morris and Essex Railroad.

Mr. Cook, for seven per cent. interest in Trenton.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Principal of the Philadelphia Institution for the Blind, asking a change of the day for the exhibition of the pupils, to Monday, the 23d.

Mr. McDonald offered a concurrent resolution, changing the day, and appropriating the gallery exclusively for the accommodation of ladies.

Mr. Gould, for a bank at Newton.

REPORTS.

Mr. Gould, several engrossed bills.

Mr. Gifford, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, supplement to act concerning conveyances; supplement to Inns and Taverns; concerning taxes in Bergen; to prevent swine from running at large in Pilesborough; supplement for preservation of sheep; supplement to juries and verdicts; to annex to Essex part of Warren township in Somerset; supplement to Justices of the Peace; supplement to general township law; relative to lumber found adrift in Delaware; supplement to act concerning fences; an act to confirm the deed of manumission of the slave Joseph, executed in the name of Simon Nevius as the act and deed of David Nevius, late of Somerset county; also a supplement to act concerning taxes.

Mr. Doughty, titles of several bills presented to the Governor for his approval.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Buckley, supplement to Paterson charter.

Mr. Bartlett, for a bridge across Mullicus River.

Mr. Norcross, supplement to Mount Holly and Jobstown Turnpike Company.

Mr. DeMott, relative to Commissioners of deeds and notaries public.

Mr. Brown, to incorporate Bradley Manufacturing Co.

Mr. Conover, to sell Free Church at Colt's Neck.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. VanDyke, to incorporate the West Windsor Insurance Co.

Mr. Norcross, to repeal certain acts concerning gunning.

Mr. Conover, to incorporate Red Bank and Tinton Fall Turnpike Co.

On motion of Mr. Gilchrist, the vote by which the adverse report of the committee on corporations to the bill giving authority to certain persons in Trenton to erect, by loans, certain manufacturing establishments, was adopted, was reconsidered and the bill recommitted.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The bill to authorize certain improvements to streets in Bergen township, Hudson county, passed—53 to 0.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

The bill to extend the Morris and Essex Railroad to the Hudson river, was taken up.

Mr. Holsman stated his objections to the bill. Some of the provisions were extraordinary. The erection of bridges upon the Hackensack river, proposed by this bill, would seriously interfere with the navigation. This river, he said, was the natural penetrating avenue into Bergen county, and to obstruct it would most seriously affect the interests of his constituents.

Mr. Gifford advocated the passage of the bill in an able speech of some length. He said it was simply a proposition to open up a new avenue of trade and business, which would give wealth to the State. He then proceeded to speak of the objects contemplated by the bill, and the objections urged against it—the progress and spirit of the age—the developments which the indomitable energy of young America is making through the facilities of railroads, &c.

The objections against the bill were then noticed, which he regarded as trivial. Who, asked Mr. Gifford, are opposing this bill? Not the people. Fifteen thousand people of that section of the State could be here tomorrow on this subject, if necessary. The business of the New Jersey Railroad was already overrun. They could not accommodate the growing trade and increasing travel of that community. The road was demanded by the people. There was no more popular cry at the last election than that of a new railroad to New York. He had avowed himself, in the canvass, in favor of this road, and he knew the intense feeling in its favor.

The navigation interests, it is said, are to be damaged. Who says so? The New Jersey Railroad. He proceeded to show that this cry came altogether from interested persons, who fear that a new road may touch their pockets.

The sections of the bill were examined and explained, and the objections to them answered. In regard to the objection that this road interfered with vested rights, this House, he contended, had nothing whatever to do with it. There was a constitutional tribunal where this question would be properly decided. In the passage of this bill he asked the House to do nothing that would violate any contracts, or anything else that was not clearly just and right.

Mr. Holsman rose to deny the charge that the opposition to this bill proceeded entirely from the New Jersey Railroad. He contended that the most serious objections came from those whose only highway is proposed to be obstructed by additional bridges. His objections to the bill would be removed in a great degree if the road would be run over one of the bridges now across the Hackensack.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to extend the Morris and Essex Railroad to the Hudson river.

Mr. Gilchrist addressed the House principally on the ground that no opportunity has been given the representatives of Hudson county to amend this bill. It had been denied to them. They had refused even to consider an amendment, which should protect the lives of the citizens of Jersey City, by requiring this road to go either under or over the Jersey City road. He contended also that there ought to be amendments in the bill to protect the rights of the shoremen. He spoke for his constituents, and insisted that the Common Council of Jersey City ought to have the right to regulate the running of trains through Jersey City.

Mr. Gifford replied at considerable length in answer to Mr. Gilchrist, and Mr. Gilchrist rejoined. After some further remarks by Messrs. Gifford and Holsman, Mr. H. moved to re-commit the bill.

The question to re-commit was lost as follows:

Yeas.—Bacot, Bartlett, Beers, Cook, Conover, Day, Denman, Gilchrist, Holsman, Keys, Mickle, Sergeant, B. Smith, Thornton, Van Dyke.—15.

Nays.—Allen, J. M. Atkinson, T. B. Atkinson, Barriclo, Beam, Beckett, Buckelew, Buckley, Budd, Bradway, Brown, Carr, DeMott, Doughty, Dutcher, (Speaker,) Edmunds, Evans, Felch, Frambes, Gifford, Gould, Harker, Herbert, Jones, Leida, Mayhew, McDonald, Norcross, Obdyke, Osborn, Rittenhouse, Robins, Salter, Schomp, M. P. Smith, W. Smith, Speer, Stewart, Stults, Vorhis, Willever, White.—42.

After a few remarks by Mr. Harker, Mr. McDonald addressed the House in favor of the bill.

The question was taken and the bill passed as follows:

Yeas.—T. B. Atkinson, Bacot, Bartlett, Barriclo, Beam, Beckett, Buckelew, Buckley, Budd, Bradway, Brown, Carr, Day, Doughty, Edmunds, Evans, Felch, Gifford, Gould, Harker, Jones, Leida, Mayhew, McDonald, Mickle, Norcross, Obdyke, Osborn, Rittenhouse, Robins, Salter, Schomp, Sergeant, M. P. Smith, W. Smith, Speer, Stewart, Thornton, Vorhis, Willever, White.—41.

Nays.—Allen, J. M. Atkinson, Beers, Cook, Conover, DeMott, Denman, Dutcher, (Speaker,) Frambes, Gilchrist, Herbert, Holsman, Keys, B. Smith, Van Dyke.—15.

BANKS.

The bill to extend the capital of the Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank of Trenton, was taken up on its final passage.

Mr. Gilchrist of Essex, in the Chair.

Mr. Cook addressed the House in favor of the bill, on the ground that it was demanded by the interests of the people of the county. He represented the Directors as a body of reliable, honest, business doing men, in whom every man had entire confidence. At the close of the last session, he had repeatedly been asked why the Legislature had not increased the capital of the the Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank. Grain dealers and others had been paying out the notes of this Bank, and it was regarded as safe almost as gold and silver. But lately they had been compelled to pay out the money of distant banks, simply because there was not sufficient capital to accommodate the business of the community. He hoped the bill would pass as it was demanded by the wishes of the community.

Mr. Holsman addressed the House against the application, as follows:

I do not propose, Mr. Speaker, in the very few and brief remarks which I shall make upon this subject, to enter into its details, but simply to take into consideration those great principles which constitute the

ground-work of every question of magnitude. I regret exceedingly, sir, that I do not bring to the discussion of this subject a large experience or great ability; but I cannot permit this occasion to pass without giving expression to those sentiments which I individually possess, which have ever been eminently distinguishing of my constituency, and asserted in the very inception of the party to which I have the honor to belong, have again and again been reiterated by successive legislatures and popular assemblages. It has however been reserved for the latter-day-saints of democracy to deny that anti-special legislation is one of the cardinal principles of the party. Let me refer those gentlemen to the words of Thomas Jefferson, to whom as the father of democracy, all must bend the knee. On one occasion he says, "I have ever been the enemy of banks, not of those discounting for cash, but of those foisting their own paper for circulation and thus banishing our cash;" on another, "We are undone if this banking mania be not suppressed, Aut Carthago aut Roma delenda est." To the general system of incorporations I am opposed, because I do not consider them consistent with our institutions. No immunities should be granted in a Republican Government to any, which are not common to all. They confer upon an association, rights, powers, and privileges, which they do not possess in their individual capacity, and destroy the very foundation of our system—the equality of rights.

"Corporations," says a distinguished English writer, "have neither bodies to be kicked nor souls to be damned." Opposed as I am, however, to the whole system of corporate banking; yet I am so far willing to surrender so much of my opinions, as will result in removing its most objectionable feature of monopoly, and throwing it open to all, upon complying with certain conditions. This is no more nor less than the doctrine of free trade, to which the whole country is committed.

The power which these institutions have already acquired is monstrous, and the audacity with which they press their measures is equal to their power, and even now in the legislature of New York, a bill has been introduced, making it a misdemeanor for any one to accumulate the bills of a bank for redemption—beyond this it would seem that they can take but one step, and that is to exempt them from redemption entirely. Of their power, no one can doubt, who sees the enormous lobbies which are brought to the State Capitol, to induce the legislature to pass their favorite measures, and the facility with which they manufacture public opinion within the very portals of this House.

With regard to the constitutionality of these incorporations, to every man who has given the slightest consideration to the matter, there can be, I think, but one opinion. The constitution, by a wise provision, prohibited the separate States of the confederacy coining money or emitting bills of credit, and yet this power which they clearly do not possess, they have delegated.—Does any one believe that a power not possessed, can be delegated? This is the position which was assumed, not only by Mr. Webster, but by others, who were but in a little less degree, as great expounders of the Constitution as he. But as the general Government has allowed this power to remain in abeyance, it rests with us of the individual States, to say what limits shall be placed to them, and under what restrictions they shall be compelled to come.—But sir, I am in favor of the General Banking law as it now exists, not only because it is more in accordance with the great principles of free trade, but because it protects the bill holder. Under the general law, for every note issued, there must be pledged collaterals, while in the special charters, submitted to us, there is inserted instead, individual liability, with the restriction of circulation to twice the amount of capital. Under certain circumstances it would be possible to issue three or four times that amount, and what guarantee is there that such will not be the case? no system of registration—no depositing of securities—nothing but the honor of the Cashier and President. Surely in these degenerate days the happiness and welfare of a community should not depend upon individual honesty alone. But suppose there be no over-issue, and the bank, through a calamity of some kind suspends, how many ways, how many opportunities are there to evade personal liability? That they constantly do so is notorious; as a case fresh in the recollection of the people, not long since a bank at Perth Amboy failed, the liability clause was inserted, the owners and operators were reputed to be men of wealth, but with the suspension their wealth vanished, and their bills after a long time were redeemed at sixty-two and a half cents. That the circulation ought to be protected every legislator will admit, and what system does it so effectually as the existing general law?

Bank notes invested with the character of money, from the very nature of the use they are designed to perform, must necessarily pass from hand to hand in the transactions of business, with a rapidity which precludes the possibility of a close inquiry into the responsibilities of the drawer, and there is therefore as good a reason why the public should be protected against loss from the circulation of paper, as why they should be protected against loss from the circulation of metallic money, which is the design of establishing and maintainning a mint at the public expense. It is argued against the general law, that having no state debt, it takes the capital out of the state, but do they not hold the property in the state, divide an income, and supply the vacuum with their own representative? It is said that county banks cannot exist without circulation, and yet, according to the last statement, the circulation stood as two to three. They again say, where are the free banks? Why, wound up without one cent loss to the bill-holder. And the very fact of this re-closing proves that no more banking capital is needed, and also proves the superiority of the general to the special system, under which latter no bank which has failed, has ever paid its note holders in full.

That the banks cannot make so much money is no argument—for when the discharge of one of the most important functions of sovereignty is confided to an association of speculators, that of creating a circulating medium, no provision is too stringent which secures its convertibility to specie. But upon what grounds are these charters asked for? Certainly not for the purpose of circulation, because it is self-evident that there is a certain amount required by the country, which, whether there were one hundred or a thousand banks, could not be permanently increased or permanently diminished, for as soon as there is a redundancy of circulation, it raises the price of articles far above that of similar commodities in other localities. Bills driven in for redemption to export specie, prices must fall, and henee it is by what are called tentative efforts, where there is a surplus or deficiency of the circulating medium, by the simple laws of trade, which are as regular as those which govern the tides, it is forced to seek the proper level. The next question which arises is, are they required for discounting purposes? This, I believe, is relied upon by the advocates of these charters as their strongest argument. But look at it a moment. A bank does not increase the available capital of a locality, it simply concentrates it; it renders it no more easy of being borrowed. It, in fact, renders it more difficult, for it places the dispensing of it in the power of a few, where before it was in the hands of the many.

The borrower must be known to them as a man of credit, with another creditable man to endorse him; he must also be a depositor in the bank, and then they will receive from him a guarantied promise to pay in exchange, for which they will give him an unguarantied promise, in fact, a swop of credits, with the disadvantage decidedly on the side of the borrower. It is also said these institutions lower the rate of interest. But how can this be, when concentration of capital diminishes competition between lenders; but aside from this in times of scarcity, the funds of the bank, instead of being loaned to those who deserve them, are loaned either directly or indirectly to the directors of the bank, or to some favorite of the bank.

In proof of this, it will be seen in the answers made by the officers of the Philadelphia Bank to the interrogatories of the Bank Committee of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, that of the bank's funds one individual had at one time..... $200,000
Three individuals..... 267,000
Five individuals..... 356,000
Ten individuals..... 537,000

Total to nineteen individuals, $1,360,000
Average to each individual, $71,500

At this rate the banking capital of that city would accommodate less than two hundred persons. In times of expansion, men are invited to receive accommodations, and in times of contraction, these accommodations are made the means of fleecing the victims. It has been said that these institutions contract and expand to suit the wants of the people. The contractions and expansions, however, are in an inverse ratio. When there is an abundance of money, they are eager to lend; when there is a scarcity, they have none. But the poor man—the laboring man—the operative—is not benefitted by these expansions, this plenteousness of money; for while his rent and the necessaries of life rapidly increase in price, his wages are the last affected. In contractions, the manufacturer, first affected, suspends; his operatives, discharged, are driven by want into other

species of employment. Wages still fall. Thus, under either change of policy, he suffers; and the misfortune falls heaviest upon him who can least afford it. For if the rich man cannot sell his goods to-day, he may wait until to-morrow; but the poor man must sell his labor to-day at what price he can, or starve. But, though I have stated these objections to corporate banking, it is hopeless to suppose that the system can be immediately and effectually eradicated. If done at all, it must be the work of time; for, as Mr. Jefferson said, "it has taken deep root in the hearts of that class from which legislators are chosen." If it must exist, do away with the monopoly feature—place all upon a level—protect the poor man by abolishing the small notes and securing the issue.

The General Law is not an experiment; it has already been tried and found successful. And if it has proved the reverse in this State it has been because it has not been adhered to; and if but one half the time had been employed in remedying its slight defects, which have been spent in undermining and tearing it to pieces, we should have had the most perfect system that could possibly be invented. I shall support this law, because fifty per cent. of the special banks have failed or suspended, and carried ruin, destruction and poverty into every walk of life; because the system restores equality; because it protects the issue, and because anti-special legislation has ever been one of the cardinal principles of Democracy. It has ever been the cry by which the party have rallied the people; and now, when we have battled so long and successfully for it, to abandon it will be defeat. One thing is certain, either no special acts should be passed, or the General Law repealed, for it is absurd and inconsistent to have two systems which are so diametrically opposed, in existence at the same time. But every special charter which is passed, strikes a blow at the very foundation of our system: the equality of rights. It creates a power in the State which is greater than the State itself. It creates an aristocracy, which, for corruption, for evil, for all power to do harm, is greater than any titled nobility on earth—the Aristocracy of Money.

Mr. Dutcher did not think the merits of the special and general system at all involved in the question before the House. It was not asking a new charter. It was simply to increase the capital of an old institution, and for this we propose to give additional security. The old bill—with a capital of $215,000, had no such security, and we now offer to give the stockholder liability, not only for the old capital, but also for the increase. That we want this increase of capital every member of the House, if they would visit our manufacturing establishments, would admit.

Mr. Gilchrist addressed the House against the bill, and contended that, although this was not a new charter, the principle was precisely the same, and further by the repeal of the thirteenth section of the original charter, which worked a forfeiture of the charter in case of a refusal to redeem their notes, they are released from a restriction which is to be found in every Bank charter passed since 1855, and proceeded to show to the House that the security offered was only pretended, that the bill holder was secured only by the assets of the bank, and not by the stockholders. In short, his argument went to show that the present bill was less severe than the original charter.—That depositors have no security whatever.

Mr. Dutcher replied in explanation that this bill contained all the safeguards that are to be found in any bank charters, and that they are believed to be necessary to protect the people from loss. Mr. D. proceeded to answer the statements of Mr. Gilchrist at some length.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

Thursday, Feb. 18.

A message was received from the Governor, by his private secretary, E. R. Bordon, Esq., endorsed "nominations."

PETITIONS, &c.

By Mr. Rea, against the annexation of a part of Oxford to Harmony in Warren.

By Mr. Cobb, to have fenced the track of the Morris and Essex Railroad in Morris county.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Riggs, corporations, the bills to charter Elizabeth Machine Company; to charter the Atlantic and Cumberland Railroad Company; to charter the Newark Hospital Association.

By Mr. Clickener, Militia, a supplement to the act for organizing the militia of this State.

By Mr. Cordery, engrossed bills, a number of bills correctly engrossed.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Allen, to authorize the diverting of the waters of Telepekaukin creek to Bull creek, in the county of Burlington.

By Mr. Chetwood, to erect the county of Union, from Essex county.

By Mr. Rafferty, a supplement to the act respecting the business of banking.

By Mr. Herring, a supplement to the charter of the Paterson and Hackensack Turnpike Co.

By Mr. Clickener, a supplement to the charter of the Weehawken Ferry Company.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the Senate went into "executive session," and after some time spent therein, the doors were opened, and the usual business was resumed.

PASSED.

A bill to change the time of holding town meetings in East Windsor, in Mercer; to repeal the act authorizing inhabitants of Maurice River, in Cumberland, to vote by ballot; to authorise the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to construct a branch road between Camden and Haddonfield, to a point on theuDelaware river between Kaighn's Point and Gloucester City, and to complete the same in six years; a supplement to the charter of the City of Hudson; to erect townships of Holmdel and Matawan out of Raritan, in Monmouth. (Mr. Brown presented five remonstrances against said bill, which, he had been informed, was signed by six hundred persons, who were legal voters in Raritan township.)

(While the bill was being read, the Clerk of the Assembly entered with a message, transmitting to the Senate a copy of the nominations made by the House, and informing the Senate that the House awaited their presence to go into joint meeting.

The bill under consideration was passed.

Yeas—Cobb, Clickener, Cordery, Herring, Laird, Price, Rafferty, Rea, Riggs, Roberts, Sharp, Speer. Pres't.—12.

Nays—Allen, Brown, Chetwood, Diverty, Franklin, Hutchinson, Smith—7.

The Senate proceeded to the Assembly room to go into joint meeting.)

Upon their returning, Mr. Rea gave notice of a supplement to the charter of the Warren Railroad Co.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Rafferty, Judiciary, a supplement to the act for the partition of land; to authorize the diverting of the waters of Tulepehaukin creek to Bull creek, in Burlington county; to authorize Bethlehem, in Hunterdon, to vote by ballot.

By Mr. Rafferty, Finance, a supplement to the act respecting the business of banking.

By Mr. Riggs, Corporations, a supplement to the charter of the Paterson and Hackensack Turnpike.

By Mr. Price, Municipal Corporations, adversely to the bill to annex part of Jackson, in Ocean, to Freehold, in Monmouth; and adversely to the erection of the new township of Hillsdale, in Essex.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Rafferty, a supplement to the act against usury.

Mr. Clickener, to charter the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank at Jersey City.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Clickener, a supplement to the act constituting the court for the trial of small causes; to change the name of the township of North Bergen, in Hudson, to that of Weehawken; to charter the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank at Jersey City.

Mr. Cordery presented the following communication:

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

Gentlemen: Learning that a number of the members of your honorable body who are opposed to the Democratic party, cast their votes for me in the joint meeting to-day, for keeper of the New Jersey State Prison, I desire to state that it was done wholly without my authority, knowledge, or consent, or that of any of my political friends. GEO. A. WALKER.

Dated February 19, 1857.

The bill to charter the Ocean county bank at Tom's River, was postponed for the present.

The bill relative to the working of prisoners in Essex and Hudson counties, was recommitted.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

The supplement to the charter of the city of Cape Island; to charter the Newark Hospital Association.

Mr. Rafferty, Judiciary, reported a supplement to the act authorizing the New York and Erie Railroad to complete Paterson and Hudson River Railroad.

Mr. Diverty gave notice of a bill to authorize Cape Island City to subscribe for the stock of a railroad to connect with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, or the West Jersey Railroad. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. White.

PETITIONS.

Mr. P. Smith, for the fencing of the Central Railroad.

Mr. Cook, for seven per cent. interest in Trenton.

Mr. Thornton, for more banking capital in Newark.

Mr. Vandyke, for the election of State officers by the people, and for the abolition of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Evans, relative to banks

Mr. J. M. Atkinson, against chartering White Horse Turnpike Company.

Mr. Harker, in favor of White Horse Turnpike.

Mr. DeMott, a remonstrance from the Bergen Point Ferry Company.

A message was received from the Governor that he had signed several bills.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Paterson Savings Bank.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Cook, supplement to act for the encouragement of useful manufactures.

Mr. Denman, for a new county out of Essex, to be called Washington.

Mr. Budd, supplement to act to protect fish in Budd's lake.

Mr. Gilchrist, supplement to act relative to execution and sale of real estate.

Mr. Mickel, to authorize Trustees of Methodist church, at Burlington, to convey real estate.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Gilchrist, supplement to act concerning taxes.

Mr. Thornton, to incorporate Howard Savings Institution.

Mr. Vandyke, to incorporate West Windsor Mutual Fire Association.

Mr. T. B. Atkinson, supplement to Camden charter.

Mr. Budd, supplement to act authorizing Mendham to vote by ballot.

Mr. Jones, to annex part of Alloways-town to Mannington, in Salem.

Mr. Norcross, to repeal an act concerning deer and other game.

Mr. Gilchrist moved that the clerk furnish to the Senate a list of nominations.—Adopted.

JOINT MEETING.

At ten minutes after eleven o'clock, the members of the Senate came into the Assembly room.

On motion of Mr. Speaker Dutcher, Mr. Spear was chosen as Chairman of the Joint Meeting.

William Darmon was chosen as Secretary, and A. B. Chamberlain as Assistant Secretary.

The rules of the last Joint Meeting were adopted for the government of the present.

Mr. White presented the resignation of Isaac Leida, as commissioner of deeds.

Mr. Steward, the resignation of Mulford W. Casterline, of Essex, as commissioner of deeds.

NOMINATIONS FOR SENATOR.

The list of nominations was then taken up.

Mr. Rafferty nominated John R. Thomson.

Mr. Martin nominated Joseph F. Randolph.

Mr. Gilchrist nominated Richard S. Field.

The joint meeting was called and the following was the result:

For John R. Thomson.

Messrs. C. N. Allen, J. M. Atkinson, T. B. Atkinson. Bacot, Barriclo, Beers, Beckett, Budd, Carr, Cobb, Clickener, Conover, Cordery, DeMott, Denman, Doughty, Dutcher, (Speaker,) Felch, Frambes, Gifford, Gould, Herring, Holsman, Keys, Laird, Leida, Mayhew, Mickle, Obdyke, Osborn, Price, Rafferty, Rea, Riggs, Rittenhouse, Robins, Schomp, Sergeant, Sharp, B. Smith, M. P. Smith, W. Smith, H. V. Speer (President), Stewart, Stults, Thornton, Vorhis, Westervelt, Willever, White —50.

For Joseph F. Randolph.

Messrs. J. W. Allen, Bartlett, Beam, N. F. Brown, Buckelew, Bradway, Cook, Day, Diverty, Edmunds, Franklin, Harker, Herbert, Hutchinson, Jones, Martin, McDonald, Norcross, Roberts, C. P. Smith, R. Speer, Vandyke.—22.

For Richard S. Field.

Messrs. Buckley, Chetwood, Evans, Gilchrist, Salter.—5.

STATE TREASURER.

R. M. Smith was then elected without opposition.

Robert B. Stoll and George A. Walker were nominated for Keeper of the State Prison. Mr. Stoll received 52 votes, Mr. Buckley and Mr. Gilchrist, of the Opposition, having voted for him. Mr. Walker received 25 votes.

The following appointments were then made without opposition.

INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISON.

James M. Cassedy, Camden,
Jonathan Pickel, Hunterdon,
Jeremiah Lalor, Mercer,
Joseph Cunningham, "
Thomas F. Howell. "

Directors of Camden and Amboy Railroad and Delaware and Raritan Canal.—Henry Hilliard, Joseph O. Johnston.

LIBRARIAN.

Charles J. Ihrie.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.—Judge.—John H. Doughty.

Commissioners of Deeds.—Hosea F. Madden.

BERGEN.—Judge—Henry H. Voorhis.

Commissioners—Peter P. Herring, Simeon Zabriskie, Jacob Berdan, Abraham J. Vanemburgh, George C. Brinckerhoff.

BURLINGTON.—Judge—John W. Fenimore.

Commissioners—William Atkinson, Samuel S. Downs, Zebulon M. P. Mattus. Stephen Willets, Moses Wills, Charles Collins, jr., Daniel F. Gibbs, Thomas J. Sutter, William Malsbury, Guy Briant, Daniel Stewart, William Woolman, Levi H. Rogers, Samuel E. Rogers, Joshua F. Larean.

CAMDEN.—Judge—John R. Cowperthwaite.

Commissioners—Jonathan Burr, Charles W. Sartori, Samuel F. Leak, Henry Curtis, Josiah Harpel, Edward Turner, John I Githens, Washington Schlosser, William Peacock.

CAPE MAY.—Judge—Hezekiah W. Godfrey.

Commissioners—William Souder, Andrew H. Stevens, Elijah Ireland.

CUMBERLAND.—Judge—Israel Stratton.

Commissioners—ClementJ. Lee, Norton Lawrence.

ESSEX.—Judge—Elias Kirkpatrick.

Police Justices—David W. Baldwin, Philip Brady, Nathaniel Lewis.

Commissioners—John N. Crawford, John B. Knight, Charles E. Brown, Moses Wright, Amos Williams, Edwin Speer, Stephen Clark, Herman Ise, John Penn, Augustus S. Hamlin, George A. Van Wagoner, Edward Ingleton, Maline M. Bonner, Lucius A. S. Robinson, Andrew Britton, Frazee Lee, jr., Thomas W. Reynolds, Henry W. Morehouse, Noah Woodruff, Samuel R. Winans, John Potter, Cooper Parse, David McCurdy.

GLOUCESTER.—Judge—John R. Sicl ler.

Commissioners—Peter F. Lock, Isaac Dilks.

HUDSON.—Commissioners—Enos A. Skillman, Cornelius C. Martindale, Walter S. Vanderzee, Samuel A. French, Thomas D. Jordan, Waldron H. Dane, Stephen Garrettson, John I. Earl, Smith A. Freeland. Geo. W. Bampton.

HUNTERDON.—Commissioners—Cornelius H. Rose, Michael Shurts, John Hoffman, Henry S. Trimmer, David Neighbor, David D. Schomp, Joseph Bartles, Frederick Apgan.

MERCER.—Judge—Barclay Perrine.

Commissioners—Thomas Blake, William G. Bergen, Edward R. Combs, James H. McGalliard, Elijah L. Henderson, Arthur Howell, John H. Phillips, Henry H. Vancleave, Samuel Evans, Abraham M. Hutchinson, Samuel T. Bellerjeau, Charles Biles, James H. Dippoldt, Franklin S. Mills, William Southwick, Lewis R. Justice, Julius Johnston, Samuel Wooley, John A. Sherrad, Joseph Ashmore, jr.

MIDDLESEX.—Judge—Abraham P. Provost.

Commissioners—Thomas Hoffman, William Hutchinson, Obediah Clark.

MONMOUTH.—Judge—Thomas C. Throckmorton for unexpired term, and William P. Forman for the full term.

Commissioners—Samuel W. Jones, Tunis V. Conover, Stephen M. Disbrow, Benjamin Dye, Hutchinson Tantum, Edward I. Pitcher, Henry F. Cox, John B. Gifford, and James M. Allen.

MORRIS.—Judge—Joseph Dalrimple.

Commissioners—Daniel Budd, Richard Fairchild, Harris Chamberland, Job L. Lawrence.

OCEAN.—Judge—Benj. L. Irons.

Commissioners—Isaac Allen, Joseph Gliphant, Timothy Faulkenburgh.

PASSAIC—Judge—Benjamin N. Cleveland.

Commissioners—John R. Nappie, Andrew J. Stanford.

SALEM.—Judge—James Newell.

Commissioners — William Richmond, Henry Kandle.

SOMERSET.—Judge—Leonard Bunn.

Commissioners—Ralph Davenport, John Ross, Jacob Wyckoff.

SUSSEX.—Judge—Enoch Ayres.

Commissioners—Samuel Dermis, Haslet Slater, Philip Hopkins, Moses W. Woodruff, William Campbell.

WARREN.—Judge, James Davidson.

Commissioners—Abraham S. VanHorn, William R. Segle, Joseph Kork, John Loller, Joseph Karr, David D. Shannon, Jacob T. Johnston, John Wycoff, Jr., William Hamlin.

The joint meeting then rose, and the House

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Conover gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Red Bank and Tinton Falls Turnpike Co.

Mr. Harker introduced a bill to authorize voting by ballot at town meetings in

Waterford, Winslow, Washington and Gloucester, in Camden.

Mr. Keys gave notice of a bill to incorporate the city of Beverly.

Mr. Buckelew gave notice of a bill to promote the Agricultural interests of this state.

Mr. Salter, to incorporate Barnegat Bay and Delaware Steamboat and Railroad Co.

The petition of the Mechanics and Manufacturers' bank, asking an increase of capital, was, on motion of Mr. Cook, recommitted.

The House took up the Newark city charter. Mr. McDonald and Mr. Thornton spoke in favor of the bill, and said it had been amended so as to be entirely satisfactory to all. The bill was then passed 41 to 2, (Stewart and Vandyke.)

To prevent horses, cattle and mules running at large in Tuckerton, in Burlington, and Pilesgrove and Mannington in Salem, was read and recommitted.

The amendments made in the Senate to the bill to incorporate the Newark Firemen's Insurance Company was passed 48 to 1, (Mr. Jones.)

Mr. Denman gave notice of a bill to regulate courtship and marriage in Essex.

Mr. Frambes presented a memorial from George A. Walker, stating that the vote of the Opposition given for him for Keeper of the State Prison, was wholly without his knowledge.

Mr. Buckelew moved that two hundred copies be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Gifford moved an amendment, making it 100 copies.

Mr. White moved further to amend, by making the number of copies sixty.

Mr. McDonald moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Adopted.

Mr. Stewart gave notice of a bill to create a new ward in Newark, to be called the 12th ward.

To incorporate the Plainfield Gas Light Company. Passed 40 to 0.

To incorporate the Franklin Agricultural Society of Somerset county, 45 to 3.

To authorize the erection of a bridge over Peashawken Creek, was postponed until to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 20.

SENATE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. White.

By Mr. Rea, against annexing part of Oxford to Harrington in Warren.

PETITIONS, &c.

By Mr. Rea, a supplement to the charter of the Warren Railroad Co.

By Mr. Allen, to regulate the grading and repairing of streets in Mt. Holly.

By Mr. Clickener, to charter the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Hudson county.

Mr. Chetwood gave notice of a bill for the relief of Harvey Dayton.

Mr. Hutchinson gave notice of a bill to promote useful industry in Mercer county.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The bill to authorize inhabitants of Chesterfield, in Burlington, to vote by ballot

Mr. Laird, from the committee on banks, reported a bill to charter the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank at Jersey City.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

A bill to charter the Beverly Bank; to authorize the Governor to furnish arms to military academies in the State.

Mr. Martin gave notice of a supplement to the law authorizing the militia.

Mr. Speer offered the usual resolution to adjourn to Monday afternoon. Agreed to.

Mr. Diverty introduced a bill to authorize the city of Cape Island to subscribe for stock of railroad companies.

Mr. Clickener moved to reconsider the vote directing certain words in the bill to charter the Ocean County Bank, to be erased. Agreed to, and the bill was ordered a third reading.

Mr. Clickener moved to reconsider the vote accepting the report of the committee on municipal corporations, adversely to forming the township of Hilldale, in Essex. Agreed to, and the report was laid on the table.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Hon. B. Smith.

Mr. Thornton, against loan and building associtions.

Mr. Stewart, on the same subject.

Mr. Buckley, asking to change the power to grant licences from Mayor and Alderman of Paterson, to a board of one person from each ward.

Mr. Gifford, from citizens of Monmouth, for an alteration of the statutes, so as to create more equality among men and women. Referred to Messrs. Gifford, Gilchrist and Harker.

REPORTS.

Mr. Mickle, the bill authorizing the increase of capital of the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' bank of Trenton, with an amendment.

Also, to charter a bank at Blackwoodtown; also a supplement to general banking law.

Mr. Doughty, notice that several bills had been placed in the hands of the Governor.

Mr. Gifford, Judiciary, to authorize a draw on the Manasquan river; to authorize devisees of Abraham Arndt to execute deeds for the conveyance of real estate in Warren; to authorize Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad to hold estate in New Jersey; to create a City Court in Newark; to repeal an act respecting a certain mode of gunning; relative to the preservation of deer and other game; supplement to act for the preservation of sheep; to authorize a bridge over Mullicus river; to authorize sale of a free church at Colt's Neck; to legalize certain conveyances in Burlington.

ABOLITION OF COURT OF CHANCERY AND THE ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS BY THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Gifford, from the Judiciary committee, reported the following:—

The Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the petition of citizens, respecting alterations in the Constitution of this State, abolishing the Court of Chancery, and to allow the election of certain officers in said petition specified by the people, report

That the objects contemplated by the amendments proposed are such as demand the most serious and careful examination, and a more extended investigation than the committee have been able to give at the present time.

That the present Constitution, which was prepared and perfected with great labor and care, and which has been adopted and approved by the people so recently, should not be amended, or would the recommendation of amendments be warranted at this time, unless some urgent necessity or great abuse of the powers conferred by it, should imperiously demand it. No such necessity or abuse has been brought to the notice of the committee, or any reason, save the competency of the people to choose their own rulers, (and in which the committee concur,) been laid before us, tending to show that the public good, or any pressing importance at present, calls for hasty legislation. The committee, therefore, without expressing any opinion on the merits of the proposed amendments, would recommend that no action be taken at present, but that further time be given for that careful consideration of the prayer of the petition, which it so eminently demands.

C. L. C. GIFFORD, Ch'n.

The report was adopted.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Evans, to construct a turnpike road in Shamong, Burlington.

Mr. Vorhis, to change time of opening polls in Alexandria, Kingwood and Franklin at spring elections.

Mr. Mayhew, to authorize inhabitants of Downs, in Cumberland, to straighten Dividing creek, and improving the navigation thereof.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Osborn, to protect streets &c., in incorporated towns in this state; for a Fire Insurance Company in Warren.

Mr. Cook, supplement to Good-Will Fire Co., of Trenton; a supplement to Societies for the promotion of learning.

Mr. Bacot to incorporate Hudson River and Bergen Hill Railroad Company.

Mr. Stewart, to constitute the 12th ward in Newark.

Mr. Buckelew, for the promotion of the agricultural interests of this state.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Harker, to change morning sessions to 9½ o'clock.

Mr. Gifford offered an amendment to have an evening session beginning at half-past seven o'clock.

Mr. McDonald opposed the night sessions. He had tried this last winter to his satisfaction. Very little could be done. The attendance was generally to small that it was unsafe to attempt to do any business.

Mr. Harker was not particular as to the night sessions, but he was not satisfied that it was important that time should be economical. The night sessions were never productive of any good. It was seldom that more than a bare quorum could be got together.

After some remarks, the amendment was lost, and the resolution was also lost.

Mr. Harker then offered a resolution that no member shall be permitted to speak more than thirty minutes.

Mr. Cook moved that the time be limited to 15 minutes.

Opposed by Messrs. Gifford and Gilchrist and advocated by Mr. Harker.

Mr. Brown moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. McDonald, in consequence of the thinness of the House, the usual order of business was changed, and bills were taken up on second reading.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

To authorize Samuel Acken and Julius Dudley to build a dock in front of their land in Piscataway.

Supplement to act to secure to mechanics and other employees their wages.

To incorporate the Trenton Patent Promoting Company.

To incorporate the Central School of Lawrence, in Mercer

The bill to ascertain the boundaries between the counties of Ocean and Burlington was taken up.

Mr. Mickle offered an amendment restoring the boundary to Province line.

Mr. Salter spoke at considerable length against the original bill or the amendment before the House. He contended that the line as run by the commissioners, was run strictly in accordance with the act appointing them.

Mr. Mickle replied, and stated that some of the commissioners themselves had agreed that the line was intended to have been now on the Province line.

Mr. Gilchrist moved to recommit the bill in order to get at the whole facts in the case. Adopted, and referred to Messrs. Gilchrist, B. Smith, Rittenhouse, Brown and Leida.

The amended bill to increase the capital of the Mechanics and Manufacturers Bank of Trenton was taken up.

Mr. Thornton, of Essex, in the Chair.

Mr. Gilchrist was not entirely satisfied with the amendment. He wanted time to examine it. It did not appear to him to be as broad as the original charter, and moved that it be postponed for the present.

Mr. Cook and Mr. McDonald opposed the motion. Mr. McD. intimated that this application had not been fairly treated. It had been recommitted for the express purpose of introducing an amendment to restore the 12th section of the original charter.

The discussion continued on the question of the stockholders liability.

Mr. Dutcher charterized the conduct of Mr. Gilchrist respecting this bill as exceedingly unfair. Every effort had been made for the last five weeks to perfect this bill to satisfy the gentleman, (Mr. Gilchrist,) while the same gentleman let other bills of a similar character pass by unnoticed. Mr. D. then proceeded to show that the bill was sufficiently guarded.

A discussion of a personal nature arose between Mr. Gilchrist and Mr. Dutcher.—Mr. D. declaring that Mr. G. was exceedingly unfair in regard to this application while he believed in special privileges, voting for every Railroad and other Corporations.

Mr. Gilchrist spoke violently and warmly in reply to Mr. Dutcher, declaring that the charge of unfairness had never before been made against him, and that while he would not characterize it with the monosylable it deserved, he would say it was untrue, and that the gentleman, who ought to be a model for this House, ought not to have made such a charge against any member of this House.

Mr. Gilchrist said he regretted the course this discussion had taken. Yet he must say that he had been surprised at the course of the gentleman from Hudson, in the course of his remarks, he said while he was a democrat, and his fathers before him, and expected to die a democrat, yet he would vote for every special charter where the wants of the people demand them.

Mr. Dutcher replied that he did not intend to charge the gentleman from Hudson with unfairness intentionally, but still he contended that there was a degree of unfairness towards this bill seldom shown towards any other. He proceeded then to discuss the amendment offered, and insisted that guards had been thrown around this charter, which are not to be found in any other.

The question was then taken on postponing the bill, and it was lost as follows:

Yeas.—Bacot, Gilchrist.—2.

Nays.—Allen, J. M. Atkinson, Beam, Beers, Beckett, Buckelew, Cook, Day, Doughty, Dutcher, (Speaker,) Edmunds, Evans, Frambes, Gifford, Harker, Herbert, Keys, Leida, Mayhew, McDonald, Mickle, Osborn, Rittenhouse, Robins, Salter, Sergeant, B. Smith, M. P. Smith, Stewart, Stults, Thornton, Van Dyke, Vorhis, Willever.—34.

Mr. Dutcher then presented an amendment restoring the 13th section, declaring the bank insolvent, if during business hours they shall refuse to redeem any of their bills or notes.

Mr. Day and Mr. Harker opposed the amendment as presenting an unnecessary restriction already provided for in the bill, and by the general act respecting corporations.

Mr. Dutcher said that while the persons connected with this bank were willing, in order to satisfy everybody, to introduce this amendment they nevertheless thought it a stringent and unnecessary restriction.

The question was then taken on its amendment, and it was carried as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Atkinson, J. M., Bacot, Dutcher, (Speaker,) Edmunds, Frambes, Gilchrist, Keys, McDonald, Mickle, Osborn, Rittenhouse, Robins, Sergeant, Stewart, Stults, Vorhis, Willever—18.

Nays—Beam, Beers, Beckett, Buckelew, Cook, Day, Doughty, Evans, Gifford, Harker, Herbert, Leida, Mayhew, Salter, Smith, M. P., Thornton, Van Dyke—17.

The bill was then ordered a third reading.

Mr. Harker said that in order to test the question as to whether there would be a quorum this afternoon, he would offer a resolution to adjourn to Monday afternoon at three o'clock.

Mr. Gifford said in order that the afternoon session should not be lost, he would offer an amendment that when the House adjourn for the day, it will be to meet again on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The amendment was adopted, and the House

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Nineteen members answered to their names.

Mr. Gifford moved to dispatch the Sergeant-at-Arms for absent members. Adopted.

After the return of the Sergeant-at-Arms, it was ascertained that no quorum was present. Adjourned.

Our report is here interrupted to publish the

Annual Report of the condition of the New Jersey State Prison.

INSPECTORS REPORT.

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

Gentlemen:—The Board of Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison, in accordance with law, herewith submit their annual report:

There was in confinement on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two hundred and twenty convicts. There were received during the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one hundred and twenty-one. Making in confinement during the past year, three hundred and forty-one.

There was discharged during the year, as follows:

By expiration of sentence,	88
By pardon granted by pardoning power,	53
Escaped,	1
Making the number discharged during the year,	142

Leaving in confinement on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one hundred and ninety-nine—to wit: one hundred and eighty-seven males and twelve females.

The annexed tables will exhibit the terms of sentence of those in confinement on the thirty-first of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, together with the number of times they have been committed, their place of nativity, number received from each county, year in which received, their color, age, sex, and all the particulars concerning them that are called for by existing laws.

Terms of Sentence.

30 years,	1
20 "	3
15 "	4
12 "	2
11 "	1
10 "	12
8 "	3
7 " and 6 months,	1
7 "	3
6 " and 6 months,	1
6 "	5
5 "	18
4 "	11
3 " and 6 months,	4
3 "	35
2 " and 6 months,	10
2 " and 4 months,	1
2 " and 6 months,	2
1 "	32
1 year and 6 months,	20
1 " and 3 months,	1
1 " and 2 months,	3
1 "	19
9 months,	1
8 "	1
7 "	1
6 "	4
Total,	199

Crimes Committed.

Assault and battery,	8
Assault and battery, with attempt to kill,	5
Assault and battery, with attempt to commit a rape,	4
Assault and battery and larceny,	5

Assault and battery, with intent to rob,	3
Atrocious assault and battery,	3
Attempt to kill by poison,	1
Arson,	6
Attempt to pass counterfeit money,	1
Burglary,	11
Burglary and larceny,	10
Burglary and arson,	1
Breaking in and larceny,	11
Burning barns,	3
Breaking jail,	5
Burning a factory,	1
Bigamy,	2
Forgery,	5
Embezzlement,	1
Cutting timber,	1
False pretences and stealing,	1
Grand larceny,	24
Keeping disorderly house,	1
Larceny,	29
Misdemeanor,	15
Misdemeanor and larceny,	7
Murder,	1
Murder in second degree,	7
Manslaughter,	4
Passing counterfeit money,	6
Polygamy,	1
Obstructing track of New Jersey Railroad,	1
Rape,	7
Robbery,	2
Receiving stolen goods,	3
Setting fire to court house and larceny,	1
Stealing a horse,	2
Total,	199

Counties where convicted and number from each.

Atlantic,	2
Bergen,	9
Burlington,	17
Camden,	17
Cumberland,	2
Cape May,	1
Essex,	35
Gloucester,	8
Hudson,	27
Hunterdon,	10
Mercer,	7
Middlesex,	12
Monmouth,	10
Morris,	12
Ocean,	1
Passaic,	11
Salem,	5
Somerset,	7
Sussex,	1
Warren,	5
Total,	199

Their color and sex.

White males,	144
White females,	8
Colored males,	43
Colored females,	4
Total,	199

Years in which received.

1847	1
1848	1
1850	3
1851	7
1852	5
1853	13
1854	20
1855	53
1856	96
	199

Ages when received.

13 years	1
14 "	1
16 "	4
17 "	9
18 "	6
19 "	12
20 "	9
From 20 to 25 years	56
" 25 to 30 "	26
" 30 to 40 "	43
" 40 to 50 "	16
" 50 to 60 "	11
" 60 to 70 "	5
	199

Number of convictions.

For 1st offence	166
" 2d "	15
" 3d "	12
" 4th "	5
" 5th "	1
Total,	199

Place of Nativity.

New Jersey	72
New York	28
Pennsylvania	23
Maryland	4
Illinois	1
Massachusetts	2
Connecticut	1
Virginia	1
Total native born,	132

Foreigners.

Ireland	19
Germany	20
England	12
Scotland	3
France	2
Switzerland	5
Italy	1
Canada	2
Belgium	1
Holland	1
Not known	1
Total foreigners	67
Total	199

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the number in confinement at the termination of the present year, is twenty-one less than at the termination of the previous one, the decrease arising wholly from a decrease in the number committed during the year. This fact would lead to the idea of a decrease in crime in our state, but we believe it to arise from a different source. In many of the large and populous counties, workshops have been attached to their county prisons, and many of the juvenile convicts and those convicted of minor offences, instead of being sent to the State Prison as formerly for short terms are now confined in the county jails, a practice that cannot be too highly commended, and if adopted by all the counties in the state, would not only be a great saving to the state in the costs of conviction and transportation of convicts, but the reformation of the convict would more readily be effected, than by his incarceration in the State Prison.

As a general thing, state prisons do not possess the reformatory means that could be employed in county prisons, particularly with novices in crime. No classification of the inmates of a State Prison is made; the young culprit, for his first offence, is placed in contact with the adept in crime—one a hoary headed evil doer, steeped in vice and polluted by a long life of crime, the other in the bloom of youth, and probably for the first offence, committed in a moment of temptation. Yet both are viewed alike. The public make no discrimination—both "have been in the State Prison." They bear alike the felon's mark, and suffer equal disgrace; the younger goes forth into the world, cowering under his disgrace; as a citizen he is disfranchised, his self respect is gone, and with the same weakness of character that first led him estray, he follows in the footsteps of the older, who soon becomes his model. Thus are criminals perpetuated and prisons filled.

On the other hand, imprisonment in the county jail leaves no indellible stain. There every aid to favor resolution and purposes of amendment of life could be given. The convict, on emerging from thence, could recover himself, his civil right remain in tact, the taint of the State Prison not upon him, and the chance would be at least an equal one that he would be restored to usefulness and respectability. We cannot, therefore, commend too highly the policy of attaching workhouses to the county prisons, as a place of punishment for such criminals, by the different counties. It is painful indeed, and none feel it more than those connected with the prison, to witness as is too frequently the case, the incarceration in the State Prison of the child scarce past the age of infancy, as well as the penitent man, who, in an unfortunate moment, has committed a crime that barely sends him to the State Prison, there to become the equal, if not the associate, of the hardened and degraded criminal.

In this connection we would respectfully suggest the propriety of an alteration in the law so that no convict can be sent to the state prison for a shorter period than one year.

The past two years have been a trying period in the financial history of the prison. The general embarrassment attending business of every kind, with the unprecedented high prices of provisions and of every article required for the supplies of the prison, the sale of manufactured articles dull, making it necessary to sell many articles at low prices in order to meet the current demands of the institution, are among the causes which must appear obvious to every one. We are happy, however, to state that the financial condition of the prison is improving. The debt in which the prison was involved at the commencement of the year 1855, has been somewhat reduced, while at the same time the current wants of the prison have been promptly met, notwithstanding the pecuniary embarrassments as before stated. The business of manufacturing boots and shoes, which has been prosecuted in this prison for several years past, but until within the past three years under the contract system, has become extremely unprofitable in consequence of the unprecedented high prices in the raw material, with apparently little alteration in the price of the manufactured article, so that the keeper during

the past year has turned his attention more to the other departments of labor.

The legislature of 1855, having failed to appoint appraisers, as required by law, to appraise the stock, &c. on hand at the termination of that year, the clerk was unable in consequence, to estimate the profit and loss on the operations of the past year, but was compelled to estimate it from the commencement of the year 1855 to the termination of the year 1856, including the past two years, consequently we are unable to report the operations of the prison during the year it has been under our charge. For more particular details in regard to the finances and business operations of the prison we refer you to the keeper's report.

A convict by the name of William Mailer, alias Peter O. Miliner, made his escape on the night of the 28th of January last.—He was confined in the bakers' cell and succeeded in effecting an entrance into the ice house and through the roof of the same into the prison yard, and scaled the wall. The occurrence took place previous to our appointment, and as no investigation of the case by our predecessors appears upon the records, we are unable to report further particulars. A reward for his apprehension was offered by the keeper, but nothing has been heard of him since.

The necessary repairs to the Prison have been carefully attended to. The sewer connecting with the waste pipes of the prison for carrying off the filth, &c., has been thoroughly repaired and altered, and instead of being discharged into the canal, as formerly, it was found necessary, in consequence of there not being sufficient descent to construct a vault for its reception, which plan gives entire satisfaction, as the pipe do not now become choked up as formerly, by which the air in the prison was at times rendered extremely offensive. No new rules have been adopted for the internal regulations of the prison during the year.

No deaths have occurred during the year, and under the sanitary measures of our worthy physician, the convicts have enjoyed an unusual degree of good health.—We would refer you to the accompanying report of the physician for more particular details in regard to the health of the Prison.

The moral Instructor has been faithful and attentive, and has passed a large portion of his time among the convicts in ministering to their spiritual wants, and his frequent visitations, exhortations and teachings, we believe have been attended with beneficial consequences. A contribution from the funds of the prison of seventy dollars was made for an addition to the prison library, which was carefully and judiciously expended by the moral Instructor for that purpose.

We refer with satisfaction to his accompanying report.

The moral and physical condition of the convicts have never been in a better condition than they are at present. Wholesome and sufficient food and clothing are supplied, the cells are kept clean and comfortable, with thorough ventilation, whilst industry and order are enforced in every department of the prison.

The keeper has been untiring in his devotion to the interests of the institution, and during the trying period which it has passed, has conducted its affairs with marked skill and ability.

We also feel bound to notice the efficiency of the clerk of the Prison, in the neatness and correctness of his books. He has been faithful and attentive to the complicated and arduous duties assigned him, and has performed them to our entire satisfaction.

All the subordinates have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the board, and are entitled to our thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

JOS. CUNNINGHAM,
SAMUEL KAY,
THOS. F. HOWELL,
JEREMIAH LALOR,
M. W. CASTERLINE,
Inspectors.

Inspector's Room, N. J. State Prison,
January 16th, 1857.

KEEPER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable the Legislature, of the State of New Jersey:

The Keeper of the State Prison begs leave to submit his annual report.

The number of prisoners in confinement on the 31st day of December, 1855 was		220
Received during the year 1855		121
Making a total confined during the year		341
Discharged during the year 1856, as follows, viz:		
By expiration of sentence	88	
" pardon and restored	53	
" escape	1	
		142
Leaving in confinement, Dec. 31st, 1856,		
Male convicts	187	
Female "	12	

No deaths have occurred during the year, and but one escape. We have enjoyed extraordinary good health. To an increased attention to cleanliness, added to a plentiful and wholesome diet and a proper enforcement of industrious habits, the uniform health of the prisoners may, in a great degree, be attributed. The occasional cases of illness which have occurred, have fortunately yielded to the vigilant care of the physician of the prison, whose constant and unremitting attention it is my pleasing duty to acknowledge.

The medical department of the prison is very much incommoded by the want of a suitable place for the reception of the sick and convalescent convicts, and I fear that should any epidemic occur of a dangerous character, when the prison may be crowded as for the last five years it has been very frequently, that it will be impossible to prevent great mortality.

The discipline of the Institution is in a wholesome condition. No serious offences, and but one case of insubordination has occurred. The rules to regulate the department of prisoners are characterized by a mildness only practicable under the separate system. So long as the reformation of the convicts is to be considered a controlling purpose of the discipline to which he is subjected, his labor and the profits resulting therefrom must be made a secondary consideration.

As usual, every encouragement is held out to industry, by the allowance of overwork. The amount of overwork paid discharged convicts for the last two years is $1609 95.

The business operations of the prison during the past year have been better than during the last, although still greatly embarrassed by the high prices of provisions and some of the materials used in the articles manufactured, such as rattan, which has increased in value from fifty to one hundred per cent., and leather, which has also been subject to a steady increase in price, without any corresponding advance in the manufactured article.

There having been no appraisement made last year, I am unable to state the difference in the operations of the last years, and am forced to report the aggregate result of both.

The expenses of 1855 and 1856, are as follows:

In furniture, clothing, &c., account,	$3,175 08
In provisions account,	22,147 78
In hospital "	1,009 10
In fuel "	5,465 69
In overwork paid to convicts on their discharge accounts,	1,406 95
In discharge convicts paid account,	715 61
In interest account,	735 58
In incidental "	899 35
	$35,755 14

The gains in the aggregate in the several departments of labor amount to twenty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-one dollars and eighty six cents, as follows:

Chair making account,	$21.295 58
Weaving "	1,705 18
Cordwainers "	957 38
Sundries "	893 72
	$24,851 86

The inventory of stock and property belonging to the prison, made by the appraisers appointed by the last legislature, amounted on the 31st day of December, to $20,110 99

On the same date there existed the following assets, viz:

Cash on hand,	$955 48	
Bills received, good and doubtful,	2,054 92	
Book accounts, "	2,092 82	
		5,103 22
		$25,214 21
The liabilities of the prison amount in the aggregate to		11,862 72
Balance in favor of prison,		$13,351 59

In which however, must be reckoned the proceeds of a warrant on the treasury issued by the Governor, in virtue of an act of the last legislature, four thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars, and sixty-seven cents.

This statement shows that by proper care and management the liabilities of the prison can be entirely liquidated without any aid from the treasury of the state.

At the close of the last fiscal year, with the advice of the inspectors, I entered into a contract for the manufacture of wisk

brooms, which is a new business, and from the result of one month's labor it promises to yield a fair remuneration.

It affords me pleasure to say that the untiring efforts of the Moral Instructor in the duties assigned to him have been conducive of great benefit to the convicts, not only by stimulating a desire for occupying their leisure hours in study, but by encouraging them to turn their minds to the consideration of moral and religious obligations. The prison Library has been completely renovated, and the number of books increased under appropriation of the Inspectors. In conclusion I am indebted to the officers and assistant keepers for a steady and undeviating attention to their respective duties.—With the inspectors my intercourse has been of the most harmonious character, and I must acknowledge the earnestness and zeal with which they co operate in preserving the discipline and good order of the prison. The clerk has been diligent and faithful in the performance of his arduous duty.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. B. VANDERVEER,
Jan. 12, 1857. Keeper.

MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

To his Excellency, the Governor of New Jersey, and to the Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison:

Gentlemen:—In presenting the annual report of the moral and religious discipline of the state prison, a department particularly assigned to the Moral Instructor of that institution, permit me at the outset, to express my thanks for the uniform kindness and assistance I have met at the hands of the keeper and the deputy keepers, and for the willingness with which you have responded to the wants and necessities of this department. Immediately upon my appointment to this responsible and important station in April last I endeavored to comprehend the peculiar duties assigned to the moral instructor, which I understand to be the inculcation of moral principles among the unfortunate men shut out from all intercourse with their fellow citizens. The plan adopted to reach this desired end was first to awaken a disposition to read, and by frequent conversations to induce a forgetfulness of the past, and the formation of resolutions to lead new lives in the future. To this end appropriate books and the regular preaching of the gospel, were also employed. I found upon entering upon my duties, about eleven hundred volumes in the library, purchased by the state for the use of the prisoners. Many of these books were much worn and out of repair; these were lain aside, some 300 in number, and over one hundred were added by an appropriation received from the Inspectors. The library is composed of books well adapted to the purpose, and compose a catalogue of historical and moral works, which are read with eagerness and much profit by the prisoners. All that can read have been very anxious to be supplied with books, and such as cannot read are very willing to learn.—It has been my object to keep up a regular course of instruction with those who cannot read or write, or both, and I have been pleased to observe the success which has followed these efforts, and the willingness to be instructed. The supply of books have been regularly kept up, as has been the necessary stationery. On each Sabbath during my term of office, there have been religious services in both wings of the prison. The clergy now resident in the city of Trenton, of all persuasions, have very cheerfully assisted me occasionally in the discharge of this duty. Speakers from the society of Friends, from other places, have visited the prison for the purpose of giving religious instruction. In so large a body of persons, all of whom are in confinement for some known or alleged offence against society, whose associations have been among the vicious and abandoned, one would suppose the teachings of religion would find but little prospect of reformation. But the world is apt to reason too harshly against those unfortunates; many of them receive religious instruction with obedient and thankful hearts, and some are exemplary professors of religion. It is no uncommon thing to witness the emotions of sorrow and repentance in hearts supposed to have been beyond the reach of any softening influences, however tenderly offered. I have uniformly found a willingness to be instructed, and to conform to the discipline established for this purpose. There is scarcely a case where the visits of the instructor, which have been almost daily since my term of office commenced, have not been received with pleasure, and sometimes with more than the usual exhibitions of delight. I have, therefore been treated with a great deal of respect, as have also all who have visited the prison for the purpose of giving instruction. I have never witnessed a single instance of a disposition to regard lightly or turn off with ridicule the efforts to inculcate moral and religious principles among them. I am fully persuaded of the beneficial efforts of the system of moral instruction established by the legislature in this institution. Instances might be cited where its salutary efforts have not only lighted up the dreariness of solitary confinement, but has been seen in the conduct of the convict after his discharge, by an exhibition of an altered life, and the "peaceable fruit of righteousness." Every friend of the erring and frail specimens of a falling nature must comnend the wisdom of those laws that unite with the punishment due to crime, a system of moral and reformatory measures which teaches the crimical that he may yet regain the forfeited confidence of his fellow citizens, and occupy a respectable position among them. In conclusion, I would return my sincere thanks to my highly respected and worthy predecessor, Rev. Mr. Maxwell, who kindly volunteered to give me all the necessary information respecting the prisoners, in order that I might successfully prosecute the work assigned me.

And I would return my thanks, as a public officer, to the Inspectors, and the keeper and his deputies for the uniform kindness and courtesy which I have received at their hands.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER H. ARMOUR,
Moral Instructor New Jersey State Prison.
January 5th, 1857.

JOINT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Joint Committee to whom was referred the accounts of the State Prison, beg leave to report—

That, in accordance with their duties, they have examined the vouchers and accounts of the State Prison, and find them correct.

Accompanying this report will be found a statement furnished your committee by the keeper of the prison.

No appraisers being appointed for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and the books not being closed at the end of the year, the statements exhibit the operations of the prison for two years. We report a balance against the operations of the prison, from the thirty-first of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to the thirty-first of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two years, ten thousand nine hundred and three dollars, twenty eight cents.

Your committee beg leave to refer you to the statements accompanying this report for particulars.

We are satisfied that the affairs of the prison have been as well conducted, and as advantageously, as could be expected under the circumstances. Your committee are of the opinion that solitary confinement is not calculated to make a prison a self-sustaining institution.

Your committee would further suggest the paying of the clerks and under-keepers their salaries monthly, instead of quarterly.

Inasmuch as the prison is incumbered, we would recommend an appropriation for the prison.

R. LAIRD,
JESSE H. DIVERTY,
Senate Committee.
JOHN C. DENMAN,
W. A. CARR,
ROBERT GILCHRIST,
JOSEPH W. WILLEVER
T. B. ATKINSON,
Assembly Committee.

MONDAY, Feb. 23.

SENATE.

Three o'clock. The Senate met and adjourned to attend the exhibition in the Assembly room, of the pupils of the Philadelphia Institute for the instruction of the Blind.

HOUSE.

The roll was called, and no quorum being present, the House adjourned. The House was crowded with people to witness the exhibition of the blind.

TUESDAY, Feb. 24th, 1857.

SENATE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Maxwell.

PETITIONS, &C.

By Mr. Allen, from the borough of Beverly, in Burlington county, to have made certain alterations in their charter agreed upon by the citizens, (among them, to give criminal jurisdiction to their borough magistrates, and to change the title of "borough" to that of "city,"); from the township of Willingboro', in Burlington, to divide said township, calling one part Beverly, and the other Willingboro'; from Beverly, for the chartering of a bank at that place.

By Mr. Martin, a remonstrance from the officers of the Somerset Agricultural Society, against the chartering of any similar society in that county.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the bill to authorize the town of Salem to vote by ballot was recommitted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Chetwood, for the relief of Harvey Dayton.

By Mr. Martin, a supplement to the militia laws.

By Mr. Laird, to charter the Manasquan and Barnegat Bay Canal Company.

By Mr. Smith, to charter the Salem Reservoir and Water Company.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

By Mr. Laird, (Banks,) to charter the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Bergen.

By Mr. Cordery, a number of bills which the committee had examined and found correctly engrossed.

DEMANDS AGAINST SHIPS, &c.

An act for the collection of demands against ships, steamboats and other vessels, was taken up.

Mr. Smith addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. Smith said he regarded this as one of the most important bills likely to come before the legislature. The merchant, mechanic, laborer—in short, all classes of citizens, cannot but be interested in its passage. It seems we have no special lien law in this State for the collection of demands against vessels. The mechanic who builds a house, the lumber and hardware dealer who furnishes the material, are amply protected, and he who purchases without first ascertaining the amount of liabilities, is as unwise as he who purchases a farm without ascertaining whether or not it is encumbered by mortgage. Why, then, should the purchaser of a vessel be exempt from the trouble of similar inquiry? The bill before us is almost identical with the New York Statute. Pennsylvania, I am informed, has also a law to the same effect, and I presume the interests of other States are similarly guarded. Foreign states own most of the vessels trading on our coast and rivers, and traversing our canals.—They are themselves protected from their own craft, while our citizens, but slightly interested, are unprotected. It is true, we have the admiralty laws, but few of the legal profession in this state are acquainted with the practice in those courts, and our dealers and mechanics endure many losses rather than venture upon such unfamiliar ground to obtain redress. I might narrate several recent instances in point, where, in the section of the State I have the honor to represent, many thousands of dollars have been lost to the industrious portion of the community through the want of precisely such a law as this.

I cannot, Mr. President, for a moment imagine that the comparatively small number of vessel owners in our State will seriously object to the passage of this bill. Their trade is mostly with New York and Philadelphia, and while in either of these ports they are amenable to the restrictions embraced in this bill. It is not at home, under the eye of the owner, that danger exists of involving the vessel in difficulty. It is not the New Jersey vessels that prey upon our citizens, but the vessels of other states, who are precluded by their own laws from preying upon their own citizens. This bill received the unanimous sanction of the last legislature at a late hour in the session, and was left with the Executive in full confidence of his approval. It is again brought forward in accordance with the expressed wishes of many citizens in various parts of the State. I hope, Mr. President, it may again receive legislative sanction.

The bill was passed.

Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Chetwood, Clickener, Franklin, Herring, Hutchinson, Martin, Riggs, Roberts, Smith, Speer, (President)—11.

Nays—Allen, Cobb, Cordery, Laird—4.

BILLS PASSED.

A supplement to the charter of the Bordentown and Crosswicks Turnpike, 16 to 0; a supplement to the charter of the Port Monmouth and Middletown Point Turnpike, 15 to 0; to charter the Newark Hospital, (Mr. Chetwood briefly explained the bill) 16 to 0; a supplement to the charter of Cape Island City, allowing the mayor, recorder, &c., to try cases of simple assault and battery, 15 to 0; a bill authorizing the issuing by the Governor of military arms and equipments to military academies in this State, 16 to 0.

BILLS ORDERED THIRD READING.

Relative to the America Bank at Trenton. The bill to charter the Haddonfield Banking Company was taken up, considered and postponed.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President presented an invitation from the Principal of the Philadelphia Institute for the Blind to attend an exhibition of the pupils this evening at the Temperance Hall. Accepted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Rafferty, a supplement to the act concerning divorces; to give the assent of this State for the erection of a bridge over the Delaware at or near New Hope.

Mr. Hutchinson, to promote the formation of associations for the promotion of industry in Mercer county.

Mr. Clickener, to authorize the authorities of Hoboken to sell or exchange certain property used as a grave yard; a supplement to the charter of the city of Hoboken; supplement to small cause act.

Mr. Brown, a joint resolution relative to the preservation of life on the sea coast of this State.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Rafferty, (Judiciary,) a bill to authorize the Methodist Church, at Palmyra to sell certain property.

Mr. Riggs gave notice of a bill to authorize the increase of the capital stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company and the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.

ORDERED A THIRD READING.

To compel the Morris and Essex Railroad to fence in and place cattle guards along their track through Morris county, [Mr. Chetwood said it seemed that the bill did not provide that the Company should be released from fencing where the owners of property had been paid for, or were under obligation to do the same. Mr. Cobb thought the terms of the bill provided for every thing requisite. The motion of Mr. Chetwood was lost, 4 to 9,] ; to authortze the township of Hanover and Pequannock in Morris county to vote by ballot; to charter the Hoboken Fire Department Fund of Hoboken; a supplement to the General Banking Law (directing that all securities deposited with the treasurer for the issuing of bank notes, shall be endorsed "not transferable without the signature of the Treasurer and Secretary of State." Mr. Cobb moved to strike out the word "and," and add "or any one of the justices of the Supreme Court,"—agreed to,); to change the name of the First Presbyterian congregation of Plainfield; to charter the Elizabeth Machine Company; to authorize the Union Bank of Frenchtown to redeem their notes in Trenton or Camden and Philadelphia; supplement to the charter of Belvidere; to authorize the township of Bethlehem, in Hunterdon, to vote by ballot; a supplement to the act authorizing the New York and Erie Railroad to hold lands in Paterson and to finish the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad.

Mr. Clickener gave notice of a bill to charter the Hoboken Bank for Savings.

LOST.

A supplement to the act against Usury. This bill enacted that the benefits and privileges of a supplement to the act against usury, passed in 1855, which provided that no bond, mortgage or other security for the payment of money heretofore made or issued, or which may be hereafter made or issued by any railroad or canal company of this State, shall be invalid because such bond, &c., may have been sold &c., below the par value thereof, shall be extended to manufacturing companies of this State.

Mr. Riggs moved to extend the benefits of the act to all the people of the State. Lost.

Upon the question of ordering the bill to be engrossed, it was decided in the negative:

Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Chetwood, Clickener, Herring, Martin, Rafferty, Speer, (Pres't)—7.

Nays—Messrs. Cobb, Cordery, Franklin, Hutchinson, Rea, Riggs, Sharp, Smith—8.

On motion of Mr. Riggs, the vote was reconsidered, and the bill postponed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Beers, to prevent cattle from running at large in Shrewsbury.

Mr. T. B. Atkinson, for Bank of North America.

Mr. Harker, for bank at Blackwoodtown.

Mr. Mickle, for supplement to act establishing the boundaries of Ocean county.

Mr. Salter, against the same.

The Speaker presented an invitation to the House, to attend the Concert of the Blind, this evening. Accepted.

REPORTS.

Mr. Gifford, Judiciary, to authorize M. E. Church, Bordentown, to sell lands.

Mr. Thornton, Municipal Corporations, supplement to act to establish boundary between Hackettstown and Mansfield township, Warren county.

Supplement to charter of the city of Hudson; supplement to the charter of Camden; to create new township of Monroe, Camden county.

Mr. Robins, Corporations, to charter Millville and Buckshutem turnpike; supplement to Cape May and Atlantic Railroad; supplement to Bergen county Railroad; supplement to Camden and Atlantic Railroad; to charter Burlington Savings

Institution; to charter Bradley Manufacturing Company; to charter West Windsor Mutual Insurance Company; to charter Passaic Gas Light Company; to charter Millville Gas Light Company; to charter Westville and Glassboro' Turnpike Company; supplement to Mt. Holly and Jobstown Turnpike Company; supplement to charter of Paterson; to charter Red Bank and Tinton Falls Turnpike; to charter Hightstown and Imlaystown turnpike Company.

The Speaker announced that according to a resolution of the House no bills can now be received, the time for their introduction having been limited to 40 days.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Buckelew, that 2500 copies of that portion of the Geological report as relates to Agriculture, be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Buckelew and Mr. Herbert advocated the resolution.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The supplement to the act to secure to Mechanics and other employees, their wages. Advocated by Mr. Buckley and passed, 53 to 0.

To authorize the erection of a bridge over Penshawkin creek, lost 23 to 27.

To authorize the owners of lands on Cohansey creek, to drain marsh and upland, passed 42 to 0.

To authorize the Trustees of Palmyra Methodist Church to sell real estate, 46 to 0.

To confirm certain conveyances in Greenwich, Gloucester county, passed 49 to 0.

To incorporate the Lawrence Cemetery Company of Mercer county, passed 46 to 0.

The supplement to the Centerton turnpike company, passed 43 to 1, (M. P. Smith.)

Supplement to Burlington and Columbus turnpike company passed 50 to 0.

To incorporate the Trenton Patent Promoting Company was lost, 30 to 22, (requiring 31.)

To authorize Samuel Acken and Julius Dudley to build and maintain a wharf on the Raritan, passed 49 to 1.

To incorporate the Monmouth County Agricultural Society passed 41 to 3, (J. M. Atkinson, Herbert and Osborn.)

To incorporate the Central School district of Lawrence, Mercer county, passed, 43 to 0.

To incorporate the American Iron Manufacturing Company of Trenton, passed 43 to 6.

The Speaker laid before the House the Report of the Trustees of the State Normal School, which by request, was read by the President of the Board, Mr. R. S. Field.

Mr. Field read the report which contained a very interesting history of the School.

On motion of Mr. Thornton, 2000 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Day moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill to incorporate the Trenton Patent Promoting Company was lost this morning. Agreed to.

The supplement to the act to incorporate the Trenton Iron Co—passed 35 to 3, (Leida, Osborn and White.)

[A message was received from the Governor, that he had signed sundry bills, and also the report from the State Agricultural Society.]

To incorporate the Surf House Association of Atlantic City was lost 27 to 18.

On motion of Mr. Holsman, two thousand copies of the report of the State Agricultural Society be printed for the use of the House.

The bill relative to the firemen of Jersey City was recommitted.

The bill to incorporate the Trenton Patent Promoting Association lost this morning, was again put on its final passage, and passed, 37 to 12.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

To incorporate the Hoboken and Hudson River Turnpike Company, ordered a third reading.

The bill to incorporate the Newark Hospital was ordered to be reëngrossed; also the supplement to the City of Capé Island.

The supplement to the Mullica Hill and Woodbury Turnpike Company was taken up, and discussed for a considerable time, and ordered to a third reading.

The supplement to the White Horse Turnpike Comyany; the bill relative to the America Bank; to incorporate the Rose Hill Cemetery Company; Newark Fire and Marine Insurance Company, were severally ordered a third reading.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick.

PETITIONS, &C.

By Messrs. Riggs, Clickener, Rea and Price in favor of, and Clickener against the extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

Mr. Allen, in favor of creating the township of Beverly from Willingboro'.

Mr. Chetwood, in favor of the new county of Union.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Rafferty, Judiciary, the bill to authorize Palmyra M. E. Church to sell property; to create Union county; to transfer the charge of certain jails to the Board of Freeholders; to annex part of Oxford to Harmony, in Warren; to authorize Hoboken to sell a certain burying ground; supplement to act concerning divorces; to give the assent of the State to the erection of a bridge over the Delaware at New Hope; and recommending the indefinite postponement of the joint resolutions relative to certain public records.

Mr. Laird, Miscellaneous Business, to authorise the owners of the marsh on the upper side of Cohansey creek to keep in repair Tindall's Island Causeway.

Mr. Laird from the special committee on the subject of Women's Rights, presented a lengthy report upon the subject, concluding with a recommendation that they be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution that Senators Speer and Riggs be appointed to revise the laws of the State relating to this subject, and to report the same at this or a subsequent session. Lost.

Mr. Clickener moved that 300 copies of the report be printed for the use of the Senate. Lost, 7 to 8.

Mr. Allen introduced a supplement to the charter of the Bordentown and Columbus Turnpike Co.

BANKS.

The bill to charter the City Bank at Trenton was read.

Mr. Riggs moved to postpone the bill for the present.

Mr. Hutchinson objected, because the bill had already been some time before the Senate for its consideration.

The motion was agreed to, as follows:

Yeas—Cobb, Clickener, Cordery, Herring, Martin, Price, Rafferty, Rea, Riggs, Smith, Speer, (Pres't)—11.

Nays—Allen, Brown, Chetwood, Diverty, Franklin, Hutchinson, Laird, Roberts—8.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the owners of the Great Meadows in Warren, to drain the same, and to have the Pequest River cleared out, 18 to 0; to change the name of the First Presbyterian Church at Plainfield; to require to be endorsed on all bank securities deposited with the Treasurer, "Not transferable unless endorsed by the Treasurer, Secretary of State, or any one of the Justices of the supreme court," 16 to 0; to authorize Hanover and Pequannock in Morris to vote by ballot; to charter the Elizabeth Machine Company; to allow the banks in Hunterdon county to redeem their notes in Trenton, Camden or Philadelphia, (explained by Mr. Rafferty); to charter the Hoboken Fire Department Fund,—19 to 0.

The bill directing the Morris and Essex Railroad to fence in their road and place cattle guards along the line in Morris county, was taken up.

Mr. Allen could not vote for the bill, because a large portion of the road had been already fenced and paid for by the Company, and this bill would release the landowners from keeping up said fences, unless a written agreement had been entered into between them and the Company. It would cost the Company $30,000 to do this work. When commissioners assess the value of the lands taken, they also assess the damages, including fencing, although the latter item is never specifically named in the amount. Had a provision been inserted in the bill exempting from its operation such lands that had been taken by assessment or by purchase, he might have voted for it.

Mr. Rea moved to postpone the bill for the present. Agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

A message was received from the House of Assembly with a concurrent resolution rescinding the concurrent resolution heretofore adopted, prohibiting that no bill or joint resolution should be introduced after, and that the legislature would adjourn at the expiration of fifty days,—and that the legislature will adjourn on the 13th day of March next.

Mr. Riggs called for a division of the question, and that the vote be first taken on the resolution to rescind.

Mr. Chetwood opposed the rescinding of the resolution. He did not believe the business of the State would suffer by adjourning on the 5th of March. He thought it was time to remove the stigma resting upon the legislature of adopting resolutions in the early part of the session to adjourn at a certain time and rescinding them when they are about to become operative.

The resolution to rescind was agreed to.

Yeas—Allen, Clickener, Diverty, Franklin, Herring, Laird, Martin, Rafferty, Smith, Speer, (President) 10.

Nays—Brown, Chetwood, Cobb, Cordery, Hutchinson, Price, Rea, Riggs, Sharp.—9.

Mr. Franklin moved to lay on the table that part of the resolution fixing the 13th of March as the time for adjournment. Lost, 8 to 11.

The resolution was agreed to.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

PETITIONS, &c.

By Mr. Martin, in favor of the charter of the Franklin Agricultural Society of Somerset.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Rafferty, (Judiciary) for the relief of Harvey Dayton; supplement to act constituting Justices' Courts; to form societies for the promotion of industry in Mercer.

By Mr. Riggs, (Corporations) authorizing the Morris and Essex Railroad to extend their road—with amendments; to charter Salem Reservoir and Water Company; supplement to the charter of Manasquan River and Barnegat Bay Canal Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Riggs, to authorize the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad Companies to increase their capital stock.

Mr. Rafferty, to enable married women to warrant the title of real estate conveyed by them.

On motion of Mr. Rafferty, the Senate went into executive session. After some time spent therein, the doors were opened and the ordinary business was resumed.

PASSED.

A supplement to the act to authorize the New York and Erie Railroad to hold lands in this State, &c.. 20 to 0; to authorize the township of Bethlehem, in Hunterdon, to vote by ballot, 19 to 0; a supplement to the charter of Belvidere.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

A bill relative to jails and persons imprisoned therein in Hudson and Essex; the bill to register the votes of the State—its application to townships being stricken out; an act explanatory of an act to authorize the Bordentown and Crosswicks Turnpike to extend their road to New Egypt, [Mr. Allen offered an amendment directing that for the cost of building, the road from Carslake corner to New Egypt be separate stock, and that separate books of account be kept, and no dividends shall be made out of said stock until the branch road be completed. Mr. Brown opposed the amendment at length. Mr. Allen replied, and Mr. Riggs opposed the amendment: it was lost, 5 to 10]; to charter the Atlantic and Cumberland Railroad; to authorize Salem township, in Salem county, to vote by ballot; to authorize Middletown in Monmouth county to vote by ballot.

Mr. Price introduced a bill to authorize Frankford, in Sussex, to vote by ballot.

ESSEX AND HUDSON JAILS AND PRISONS.

The bill to transfer the keeping of the jails and custody of the prisoners in the counties of Essex and Hudson, to provide for the employment of prisoners therein, and to regulate their term of service, was taken up.

Mr. Chetwood briefly advocated the bill, and it passed unanimously, every Senator present.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Hon. B. Smith.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Keys, for Mount Holly ———

Mr. Norcross, on the same subject.

Mr. Harker, relative to rate of interest.

The Speaker presented a petition in favor of the abolition of the Court of Chancery, and the election of State officers by the people. Laid on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Osborn, several engrossed bills.

Mr. Holsman, (Education) reported supplement to the act for the promotion of learning; for the appointment of commissioners relative to public schools. The committee recommend that the bill before the House relative to Public Schools, be postponed to the next legislature.

Mr. Gifford, (Judiciary) reported Senate bill to change the time of holding the town meetings in East Windsor, Mercer county; Senate bill to repeal part of the act authorizing the inhabitants of Millville, Maurice River, and Deerfield, in the county of Cumberland, to vote by ballot at their town meetings; Assembly bill to prevent horses, mules and cattle from running at large in the village of Freehold, Burlington county, and the townships of Pillsgrove and Mannington, in Salem, with an amendment striking out Pillsgrove and Mannington; to authorize the townships of Waterford, Winslow, Washington and Gloucester, in Camden, to vote by ballot at town meetings; to annex part of the township of Upper Alloways Creek, in Salem, to the township of Mannington in said county; to repeal a supplement to act for the preservation of deer and other game, and to prevent trespass with guns; to prevent accidents from the use of locomotive engines.

Mr. Gifford, from a special committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry people asking for a change of the laws so as to create more equality between men and women, reported, at length, adversely to the prayer of the petitioners, in which the excellence of woman is eloquently referred to.

Mr. Cook moved that the report be adopted, and that five hundred copies be printed.

Mr. Gilchrist hoped the report may be allowed to lie on the table, in order to give the minority of the committee an opportunity to report.

A discussion followed of a very amusing and interesting character.

The report was finally laid on the table.

Mr. Robins, from the corporations committee, reported the supplement to the charter of the Good-Will Fire Company of Trenton; supplement to Howard Savings Institution; to incorporate the Barnegat and Delaware Steamboat Company.

Mr. White, (Agricultural) reported a bill for the promotion of the Agricultural interests of the State.

Mr. Doughty, (Passed Bills) several bills presented to the Governor.

Mr. Holsman moved to print five hundred copies of the report of the Adjutant General. Adopted.

ADJOURNMENT, &c.

Mr. McDonald raised the question as to what was to be understood by the resolution offered on the 14th day of January, which prevented the introduction of bills after forty days, and the adjournment of the *House* at the end of fifty days. The Senate by this resolution was not bound in any respect, but having concurred in the resolution, the House is completely tied up. While the Senate is still receiving bills, the House by this action is prevented. He had an important bill, and other members of the House no doubt had bills of equal importance.

Mr. McDonald offered a resolution rescinding the resolution by which the House resolved to receive no bills after forty days and to adjourn after fifty days.

Considerable discussion was had on the subject.

Mr. Thornton offered an amendment to the effect that the legislature will adjourn sine die on the thirteenth of March.

A motion to lay the amendment on the table was lost—28 to 23. The amendment was then adopted, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, J. M. Atkinson, T. B. Atkinson, Barricle, Beers, Becket, Blake, Brown, Cook, Conover, Day, Denman, Dutcher (Speaker), Evans, Felch, Gifford, Gilchrist, Gould, Herbert, Holsman, Keys, McDonald, Mickle, Rittenhouse, Sergeant, M. P. Smith, Stewart, Thornton, Vorhis, Westervelt, Willever—31.

Nays—Messrs. Bacot, Bartlett, Beam, Buckelew, Buckley, Bradway, DeMott, Doughty, Frambes, Harker, Jones, Leida, Mayhew, Norcross, Obdyke, Osborn, Robins, Salter, Schomp, B. Smith, Speer, Stults, Vandyke, White—24.

The resolution as amended was then adopted without a division.

The Speaker stated that bills could be brought before the House by the presentation of petitions, and the report by the committees to whom they are referred, by bill. There was nothing in the resolution to prevent committees from reporting bills.

THE BLIND.

Mr. Denman offered a resolution that the thanks of the Legislature are due and tendered to the Principal and pupils of the Philadelphia Institution of the Blind for the very interesting exhibition given by them, and that the Treasurer of the State be requested to procure for each of the pupils in the institution from New Jersey, one "Vienna Box," to enable them to correspond with one another, at a cost not exceeding ten dollars each.

Mr. Denman explained that there were but five pupils in the institution from this State, and that he thought it was due to them as well on the score of merit, as to enable them to correspond with each other.

The resolution was adopted.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

BANKS.

The bill to increase the capital stock of the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank of Trenton, was then taken up.

Mr. Thornton in the chair.

Mr. Dutcher moved a call of the House. Fifty-two members answered to their names. He then moved that the sergeant-at-arms be dispatched after absent members.

Mr. Dutcher addressed the House in favor of the bill, briefly reiterating his former arguments in favor of this bill. The bill had been carefully guarded, and the in-

crease of capital was greatly demanded by the people whom he represented.

Mr. Gilchrist opposed the bill, and said that not one single argument had been presented in favor of this special bank and no other. He contended that his former positions had not been met by a single gentleman in his place. The policy of special banking had not been successfully defended and could not be. He believed that if the system of wrong in favor of the special banking system had not been committed, the State of New Jersey would this day be a free banking State. He proceeded to show by the legislation on this bill, it had been twice recommitted in order to insert the very provisions which he had stated it needed to cure it of great defects. He contended that this bill was yet defective and that the depositors were now compelled to let their money go for the redemption of the bill holders. This he characterized as stealing the money of the depositors—a principle not be found in any other charter. He insisted that this Bank was released from the restrictions of their original charter. Was it the wish of the members of this House to release this Bank from any of its original obligations? This bill he insisted did not contain the stockholder liability. It was not as well guarded as when originally reported by the committee. The stockholder liability of 1855 was not sustained by many members of the present House who held seats in that body. Why should they vote for it now? They put the depositors wholly without remedy, by taking the whole deposites of the Bank to pay the bill holder. It looked as if the object was to take away the liability of the stockholder. The stockholder ought to be made liable for all the liabilities of the Bank. He called it absurd and ridiculous, to say there was a stockholder liability in this bill.

By the original charter, the directors are made liable for all the bills they issue. The assets are not provided for and ought not to be. Now they devote the whole assets to the payment of the bill holder—which, he stated, relieved the director and robbed the depositor. He regarded it as a defective bill. It steals from the depositor, and gives the bill holder nothing. It is made expressly for the stockholder. The principle in it was taken from laws where the inception of them was corrupt. He hoped gentlemen would not do wrong in principle to oblige others. If they will stand up for the right, they will go down with honor, while the Legislature of 1855 would go down with dishonor.

Mr. Gifford rose to give his reasons which would induce him to vote for this bill. He could not find that under the special system that Banks, in the hands of Jerseymen, had lost a single cent. He had not heard any good reason given against the special system. And so long as he believed the special charters guarded as the one before him, he should vote for them. And he felt satisfied that his constituents would approve his course.

Mr. Holsman said he could tell the gentleman, (Mr. Gilchrist,) of at least three Banks, operated by Jerseyman, where money had been lost:—The Hoboken Grazing Bank, the Washington Bank, of Hackensack, and the People's Bank of Paterson.

Mr. Brown cited the Belville Bank, which after 19 years, paid thirty cents on the dollar.

Mr. Gifford stated that these banks were generally Wall street concerns. The Belville bank was kept in a basement in Wall street. He cited several instances where banks under the general law had paid eighty and sixty cents to the dollar. The special banks paid as well as that when legitimately managed by Jerseymen.

Mr. Gilchrist again addressed the House in answer to these statements, insisting that they had all been answered in detail in his previous arguments.

Mr. McDonald said this was an honest application, and after all we are to rely on the integrity of the men who have charge of this institution. It would be impossible under any system, to legislate successfully against roguery. Talk as we please, we are at last compelled to rely upon the integrity of the men whom we are to believe are the corporators. He took issue with the gentleman from Hudson, that the depositors were robbed by making their deposits a part of the assets for the redemption of the bills, and proceeded to show at length that the directors as well as stockholders were all liable for the redemption of the bills.

Mr. Dutcher spoke in favor of the bill, representing that the men connected with it, were men of undoubted financial ability, whose obligations for twenty years had always been honored. He did not ask the legislature to give his immediate constituents a Wall street concern—a concern to steal from depositors—but a bona fide concern, demanded by the business community. He then showed that the attempt to charge fraud upon this application was unfounded. That every effort had been made to perfect this bill—that amendments had been put into it solely to meet the objections urged by gentlemen when the bill was on its second reading. Yet, now that these objections are supposed to have been met, the charge of an attempt at fraud is still urged with as much vehemence as before. He had characterized this course as exceedingly unfair, and he would continue to do so. The gentleman from Hudson disclaims it, and yet it is apparent from a review of the proceedings respecting this bill, since its first introduction.

Mr. Dutcher yielded to a motion to adjourn, and the House

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to increase the capital of the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank of Trenton.

Mr. Dutcher continued his remarks in favor of the bill. This bank, for a long time has been doing business in this city. Numerous petitions have been presented in its favor. When the bill was first introduced it did not contain the stockholder liability clause. This clause was subsequently inserted precisely as it exists in other bills chartering banks in this state. He then proceeded to show how false were the accusations that it was contemplated to practice fraud upon the House, by reading the bill and the amendments made thereto—to show that every precaution had been taken to perfect the bill, some of the amendments were inserted in obedience to suggestions made by the gentleman from Hudson himself. The 13th section of the original charter was objected to by the gentleman from Hudson, because it was in, and now he objects to it because it is not in. How can we please him?

Mr. D. read from the general act respecting incorporations, to show that any bank may be declared to be insolvent, the moment they refuse to redeem their notes during business hours. He read this to show that in leaving out the 13th section, the friends of this bill had no intention to release themselves from any of the restrictions of the original charter, and that the allegation was not true—that it was unnecessary to insert a restriction that was already provided by the general act.

Mr. D. also showed that the charge that depositors were not secured was entirely fallacious. There was a just and proper distinction between stockholders and depositors. The latter placed their deposites in the bank by their own voluntary act, and there was no reason why they should be protected against the bill-holder.

Mr. D. contended that there was no such clause as the 13th section of the original charter, in either the Trenton Bank or the Burlington Bank, although a greater part of the argument of the gentleman from Hudson (Mr. Gilchrist,) was based on the charge that this 13th section was to be found in every other bank charter.

Mr. D. spoke of the value of the stockholder liability clause, which he said acted as a notice to the stockholders to check any proceedings which are likely to bring the bank into discredit.

Mr. D. spoke of the security which this bill gave to the bill-holder. The remedies for redress under this act were as complete and as speedy as could be desired, and equal to those of the general act. In the latter case instances were cited where it was less speedy for a poor man to get redress. He showed that the difference was very great with Jersey City and Trenton. In the former they had a heavy amount of bonds which were made a basis of banking. In the latter, we had no such privileges, and yet it was only a day or two ago that a gentleman from Hudson county was here asking for a special charter.

Mr. D. concluded his remarks by a reference to the wants of the people of Trenton who asked for this application.

Mr. Holsman asked Mr. Day of Essex what the effect of this bill would be respecting depositors.

Mr. Day replied that he did not think anything should have been put in the bill to destroy the rights of stockholders.

He spoke at length, answering the objections made to special charters, and showing that the bill under consideration was well guarded, and the people secured as well as they were by the general law.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Day, Buckley, Brown and Harker.

After the vote was taken, and before it was announced, Mr. McDonald moved for a call of the House, which was ordered, and fifty-five members answered to their names. On motion of Mr. Dutcher, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with. The vote was announced, and the bill was lost by the following vote—not receiving three-fifths of the whole number of members:

Ayes—T. B. Atkinson, Baldwin, Bart-

lett, Beam, Beckett, Blake, Buckelew, Bradway, Cook, Day, Doughty, Dutcher, Evans, Frambes, Gifford, Gould, Harker, Herbert, Jones, Keys, Mayhew, McDonald, Mickle, Norcross, Osborn, Salter, B. Smith, W. Smith, Speer, Thornton, Van Dyke, Willever, White, 33.

Nays—Allen, Bacot, Barriclo, Beers, Buckley, Brown, Carr, Conover, DeMott, Denman, Felch, Gilchrist, Holsman, Leida, Obdyke, Robins, Schomp, Sergeant, M. P. Smith, Stults, Vorhis, Westervelt, 22.

Mr. Buckelew, (the rules being suspended,) introduced an act to authorize a drawbridge over South river.

Mr. T. B. Atkinson, (the rules being suspended,) moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to charter the Atlantic Surf House Association was lost. Agreed to.

PASSED.

Supplement to Mullica Hill and Woodbury Turnpike, 33 to 15; to charter Rose Hill Cemetery, 44 to 0; supplement to White Horse Turnpike, 40 to 0. Adj.

SENATE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Maxwell.

PETITIONS, &c.

By Mr. Riggs, two from Passaic, in favor of the extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad to Jersey City.

Mr. Chetwood, against the same.

Mr. Cobb, (six from Morris county, and Mr. Clickener one from Hudson and Essex) in favor of the extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

Mr. Rafferty, in favor of the charter of the Franklin Agricultural Society of Somerset.

Mr. Clickener presented several affidavits relative to the business of the Central and New Jersey Railroads (published in our paper of yesterday).

REPORTS.

By Mr. Rafferty (Judiciary), to authorize Frankford, in Sussex, to vote by ballot; to authorize married women to warrant the title of lands conveyed by them; to regulate the cost of legal advertising; to authorize Cape Island City to subscribe for railroad stock; to validate certain conveyances to William Darmon and Thomson, in Gloucester.

Mr. Cobb (Finance), setting forth the condition of the Treasury, the amount of appropriations made and expended for several years past, and entering at length upon the financial situation of the State. The report concluded as follows:

"Your committee beg leave to recommend that for the present year no other appropriation be made than the usual amount furnished for school purposes."

The committee will present bills to carry into effect their suggestions. The report is signed by Andrew B. Cobb and John C. Rafferty.

Mr. Riggs moved to adopt the report.—Agreed to—and two thousand copies for the use of the Senate were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Price (Municipal Corporations), the bill to charter the city of Newark with sundry amendments; supplement to the charter of Hoboken.

Mr. Laird (Miscellaneous Business), relative to streets in the city of Hudson.

JOINT COMPANIES.

Mr. Riggs (Corporations), "A further supplement to the act incorporating the Delaware and Raritan Conal Company and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company.

"Whereas, the demand for increased facilities for trade and transportation on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and the Camden and Amboy Railroad, rendered it expedient to construct as early as possible a double track between Trenton and New Brunswick, and also boats, wharves and other works; and whereas, it has been impossible, owing to the condition of he money market, to obtain the necessary means without making the most usurious sacrifices, the board of Directors of said companies have, with the consent of the stockholders, from time to time, used a portion of the net earnings of the companies for the construction of said works; and whereas, the interests of the State of New Jersey, as well as of the other stockholders, make it desirable that the legitimate earnings of said companies, so diverted as aforesaid, be returned and divided among the stockholders in the stock, instead of the bonds of said companies:

"1. Be it enacted, That the capital stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company be and the same is hereby increased to any number of shares not exceeding fifteen thousand; and that the capital stock of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company be and the same is hereby increased to any number of shares not exceeding fifteen thousand; and the additional capital stock hereby created shall be part of the capital stock of said companies respectively, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, held, enjoyed, and transferred, in the same manner as the capital stock created by the acts to which this is a supplement, is now held and enjoyed; and the directors of said companies are authorized from time to time to issue said stocks as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the stockholders: Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to extend or enlarge any of the privileges or franchises mentioned in the acts to which this is a supplement, except only so as to increase the capital stock of said companies respectively by the amounts aforesaid.

"2. And be it enacted, That this act shall not go into effect until the Board of Directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and the Board of Directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company shall each certify their acceptance of the same as a supplement to, and as part of the charters of said companies, under the hands and seals of the Presidents and Secretaries of said companies respectively, and under the corporate seals of said companies; and shall have filed the same in the office of the Secretary of State, a certified copy of which acceptance the Secretary of this State shall cause to be published in connection with this act, among the laws of this State, which publication shall be deemed competent and plenary evidence of such acceptance."

By Mr. Allen, from Committee on Rules, the rules of last session, which were adopted, and fifty copies ordered to be printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Smith, directing the treasurer to send a copy of the laws and proceedings of the legislature to each newspaper establishment in this State.

Mr. Cobb, a joint resolution authorizing the transfer of the stock of the Joint Companies and other lands to the school fund.

Mr. Clickener, to authorize the city of Hudson to have water introduced into said city.

Mr. Herring, to amend the charter of the Fort Lee and New York Ferry Company.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

To appropriate $9,000 for expenses, and to furnish the Lunatic Asylum; to charter the Bridgeport and Philadelphia Steamboat Company; to authorize the sueing of married women for debts contracted by them, or by their authority; relative to taxes on public roads; to authorize the diverting of the waters of Tullpehankin Creek to Bull Creek; to charter the Salem Reservoir and Water Company; to authorize the formation of companies for the promotion of useful industry in Mercer county.

The bill to charter the City Bank at Trenton, was taken up on its final passage.

Mr. Riggs addressed the Senate at length in opposition to special bank charters.

When he concluded, Mr. Cobb moved to adjourn—agreed to—10 to 9.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Cobb, Finance, to transfer the bonds, &c., of the Joint Companies and other bonds to the School Fund.

The House concurrent resolutions to appoint appraisers for the stock of the State Prison, and authorizing the State Librarian to purchase such laws and reports as the Library were deficient in, and to appropriate $10 dollars for writing boxes for the pupils of the Asylum for the Blind, who recently gave an exhibition here, were all concurred in.

Mr. Cobb moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate refused to print 300 copies of the report of the Committee on "Women's Rights." Agreed to.

Mr. Laird moved that 200 copies of said report be printed. Agreed to.

CITY BANK AT TRENTON.

The bill to charter this Corporation was taken up.

Mr. Allen advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. Riggs replied to Mr. Allen.

The bill passed.

Yeas—Allen, Brown, Chetwood, Diverty, Franklin, Hutchinson, Laird, Martin, Rea, Roberts, Sharp, Smith.—12.

Nays—Cobb, Clickener, Cordery, Herring, Price, Rafferty, Riggs, Speer, (President,)—8.

CENTRAL RAILROAD EXTENSION.

The bill for the extension of the New Jersey Central Railroad from Elizabethport to the Hudson river, was taken up.

Mr. Martin addressed the Senate at length in favor of the bill.

Mr. Sharp addressed the Senate against the bill.

Mr. Rafferty advocated the bill.

Mr. Chetwood opposed it.

The bill was lost as follows:

Yeas—Brown, Clickener, Diverty, Martin, Rafferty, Riggs, Roberts, Smith.—8.

Nays—Allen, Chetwood, Cobb, Cordery, Franklin, Herring, Hutchinson, Laird, Price, Rea, Sharp, Speer, (President.)—10.

Debate in the Senate of this State on the bill to authorize the New Jersey Central Railroad Company to extend their Road from Elizabeth Port to Jersey City, February 26, 1857.

Mr. Martin addressed the Senate, as follows:

The Central Railroad of New Jersey extends from Elizabeth Port at the outlet of Newark Bay, to the Delaware river at Phillipsburg, opposite Easton, a distance of sixty-three miles, through five of the best Agricultural counties in the State.

Along the line of this road is a belt of country, six or seven miles wide, that has already realized a great benefit therefrom.

Lands have increased in value, new and flourishing villages have grown up, and old ones have been steadily improving by the increase of population and capital, which have been drawn to them.

It is about one year since a communication was made at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and about six months since one was made with the Warren Railroad at New Hampton, forming a continuous route with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which unites with the New York and Erie road at Great Bend.

Thus, opening a route or routes to the Great West and North West, by connecting with a net work of Railroads, which are principally concentrating upon this main trunk, to reach New York, with the expectation based upon public interest and requirement, that this road would be extended to Jersey City.

From a recent statement of the Company, we learn that they have constructed and completed forty-eight miles of double track, extending from Elizabeth Port to the junction of the Warren Railroad, at New Hampton; have laid three rails on each track, to accommodate both the broad and narrow guage cars ; have made large additions to their lands, buildings, engines, cars, shops, boats and wharves at Elizabeth Port, until their whole investment now amounts to more than $5,000,000.

They are now bringing express, freight, passengers and mail over their road from Cincinnati, Dunkirk, Syracuse and other points without transhipment, until they reach the station at Elizabeth.

The freighting business of the road is now double what it was twelve months ago; that the same ratio of increase will probably continue for some time to come ; that whilst a large amount of this business is brought from connecting roads, the local business is also very largely and rapidly increasing.

Their present arrangement is by steamboat from Elizabeth Port to New York, a distance by water of twelve miles, which takes double the time to run it, (even when there is fair sailing,) that would be required by Railroad.

They cannot have any certainty of keeping up with a fixed time, because of the frequent fogs in the Sound, which very much retards their boats. The obstruction from ice in winter is a very great annoyance.

For eighteen days during the present winter, the Company's boats have been entirely ice-bound, and unable to move, with freight in great amount accumulating on their dock, and lingering along their whole road, preventing the owners from availing themselves of favorable and timely markets.

The Company continued to combat the ice, until their boats were broken to pieces and entirely fastened in.

True, this has been an extraordinarily cold winter, but the same difficulty to a considerable extent prevails every year, for several weeks. so as to prevent doing the business which public interest requires.

All they ask at your hands is the privilege of extending their road a distance of about nine miles to Jersey City.

Along the whole belt of country before alluded to, the people by thousands are petitioning you to grant this application, and afford them the common privileges which they have a right to demand.

It will place them half an hour nearer New York, with a certain and safe communication at all times of the year.

And now, Sir, what is the difficulty ?—What is the objection ? Where does the opposition come from ?.

Those of you Senators who were here last session know where the opposition came from then ; and the presumption is that the greatest opposition, directly and indirectly, comes from the same quarter now.

I cannot conceive what right or reason any railroad company has to oppose this extension. It conflicts with no contract, express or implied; it comes from a section of country not before supplied with railroad facilities ; it arrives at Elizabethport, and then asks you to grant it the simple right to continue the road to Jersey City.

There is now but one railroad avenue to New York, for the whole southern, western and northwestern travel ; the New Jersey Company hold the keys of that; and they seem inclined, as far as possible, to make every approach to the metropolis tributary to them.

With that avenue already crowded with trains, in a manner to exclude the safe accommodation of any more ; with a revenue flowing in, to their stockholders, perhaps unequalled by any other road in the Union ; I ask, is it fair, is it just, is it reasonable, for them to oppose this application, under the plea of *injury to navigation ?*

It cannot be forgotten that two years ago this same New Jersey Railroad Company were applying for a bridge in Newark, and urging the importance of another on the Passaic. entirely below that city, and consequently below her whole navigating interest. Then, it was the interest of this New Jersey Railroad Company to have the charter for those two bridges granted; and then the injury to navigation was not considered by them of much moment. But as soon as the present application is made for a bridge, to accommodate the public requirement and interest, you hear the cry from that monopoly, Don't obstruct navigation.

Sir, is it fair ? Is it consistent ? Or is it merely done for fear of losing a few passengers, who might choose to take the Central Road from Elizabeth to New York ?

It has been stated that Elizabethport would be injured, and that the dock owners would sustain a loss, consequent upon a diversion of business to the railroad. Suppose this was true, is that any reason why a great public improvement should be prevented ? The greatest good to the greatest number is the principle that should govern.

But it is not true that the granting of this extension is going to injure the Port. The boating interest will be continued, and increased as the business of this road increases. Although most of the through travel and freight may continue directly on to New York, yet an immense amount of boating will be required from and to the Elizabeth wharves.

Let this road be built, and Elizabeth Port is virtually placed within half of its present distance of the city—placed within thirty minutes. You therefore see it would be the making of the place.

Men of capital and enterprise would, from the business facilities offered, settle there ; others, doing business in New York, would locate their families there, whilst they themselves would go and come every morning and evening. In conversation with a gentleman, who owns several buildings at the Port, but who, notwithstanding, is in favor of the application, he remarked, "It will ruin Elizabeth Port, just as the New Jersey road has ruined Newark, by causing its business population to increase, and its vacant grounds to be crowded with buildings.

The shipping interest is in my judgment the only objection worthy of consideration. And with regard to this, I am convinced that the public interest, in this extension, is vastly paramount to all the obstruction that would be caused by it.

I understand that upon the Hackensack there is now, upon an average, one bridge in every two and a half miles ; and yet I don't remember to have heard of any great objection to them. No bridges, either upon the Hackensack or Passaic, have draws more than from thirty to fifty feet.

The bridge contemplated in the bill before us, is designed to have a draw of one hundred and fifty feet, turning upon a pier under the centre, so that when open there is actually a passage for two vessels at the same time. You will perceive, therefore, that this bridge would produce a greater facility to pass through than either of those upon the Hackensack or Passaic.

Upon an average of from eight to ten weeks a year, the Bay is entirely shut by ice—during extreme winters still longer. And certainly during all that time the navigating interest would not be interfered with by a bridge, even had it no draw at all.

This too, is the time when the bridge and road would be most required, for during all this time the company's boats are more or less obstructed, or, like the present winter, absolutely frozen up.

So you will understand that at the very time of all others, when the bridge would be most required, the Bay is already blockaded by ice, and Newark navigation entirely stopped.

When the rivers open, the Company will of course run their boats for transporting freight and such passengers as please to go that way, and consequently reduce the increased number of cars that have been necessarily added in the winter.

The exhibitions from Newark, relative to bridging across their navigable waters, have some very singular anamolies about them.

Sometimes we find them warmly in favor of bridging, and then equally warm in their opposition.

Is it possible that any parties outside of the river interest, could cause such demonstrations?

During the session of 1855, there came from Newark an expression in favor of a plankroad bridge across the Passaic, entirely below the whole shipping interest.

It was then insisted upon, by petitions with thousands of signers, that the obstruction to navigation caused by it would be of small consequence.

They argued that public interest demanded it, and that nine-tenths, if not ninety-nine-hundreds of her population were in favor of it. And many of those who were at first opposing it, said, we withdraw our opposition, we dare not longer oppose this tide of popular opinion.

And all this, for the sole purpose of accommodating a Plankroad, that would at most, be used for private travelling; and which was already in convenient and full operation.

During that same session the New Jersey Railroad Company applied for a charter for a bridge over the Passaic at the foot of Market street, in Newark, below their present bridge to relieve a material and dangerous curve in their road, and it was granted.

Then the interests of Newark seemed to demand all this obstruction to navigation.

But now, a great change has come over them—and when this application is made for a bridge across the Bay, with draws 150 feet wide, giving sufficient room for two boats to pass through abreast, with lamps burning all night, and a man constantly at his post to attend to those draws, acting as a guide to show the mariner the channel and secure him a safe pilotage through.

We hear the cry from Newark, passing along the iron rail to Trenton—What? do you mean to stop our shipping interest? Do you mean to blockade our port, and stop up the natural avenue, which God has given us?

Do you mean to paralyze appropriations made by the general government for improvments in our harbor, and thus prevent our getting any more aid from that quarter?

And they undertake to say that thousands are remonstrating against this application, and that if granted it is going to destroy Newark.

Sir, there is no danger of that. Newark is already grown to manhood. She is the pride of Jerseymen. She has the elements of prosperty in the enterprise, and skill, and industry of her sixty thousand inhabitants, which together with her contiguity to New York, places her where no arbitrary power can prevent her from gaining onward, and upward, to still greater eminence and prosperity.

And yet the anxiety on the part of some of her citizens to monopolize, and compel the whole travel from the South and West to pass through her streets, may blind them to their own interests, and produce some re-action in public sentiment to their own injury.

Other States, in common with our own, will be benefitted by the extension. It is therefore somewhat of a national requirement.

Look at the importance of the Central Railroad; consider the connections made with it by Pennsylvania and New York roads; think of the continuous routes thus formed and still forming to the Northern Lakes, and the Western Prairies, and then say whether this extension is a matter of public importance. Think of the coal fields of Pennsylvania, and the trains with their fifty car loads of sparkling diamonds, now passing down to Elizabeth Port, supplying all that belt of country from the Port to Easton, with the Lehigh and Scranton currency, and then say whether this road is not identified with the citizens of New Jersey.

Go ask the citizens along the line if this extension is called for--and they will respond in one universal shout, That as Jerseymen they demand it.

Mr. Sharp addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. President:—It is with reluctance I rise to enter my protest against this bill,—and also to repeal the imputation cast upon me, a new member of this Senate by the senator from Somerset, charging me with being influenced in my vote by the New Jersey Railroad Company. No, Sir, the motives by which I am actuated are paramount to any influence that this or any other corporate company could bring to bear. I never was more astonished at any request I ever knew to be made of this Legislature, than at this very modest one from the Central Railroad Company, asking for a law to destroy, forever, in the most effective manner that lies in our power, the fairest prospect of a populous and flourishing city. They ask us, Sir, to give them permission to obstruct the entrance to one of the principal harbors of this Commonwealth.

Yes, Sir, they have the unblushing effrontery to ask Senators to vote for an act that can operate in no other way, but as a clog to the first commercial city in our state, that will not only operate against its prosperity by an increase of freight on all imports and exports, but must entirely destroy a large and very important part of it. Nor is this all. We are called upon, Sir, by this company, (who have proven themselves, in my estimation, entirely regardless of the natural rights of others,) to say to the citizens of Newark, who are renowned for their industry and prosperity, you must stop in your road to wealth and fame, you must cease in your aspirations to advance as a commercial city, the source of much of your present greatness; you must cease to speculate upon and improve your town lots; you must be checked in your enterprising trade, that is so rapidly enlarging the bounds of your city, and increasing the wealth of our State. And we are called upon to say this, for what? I repeat it, Sir, for what are we going to do this unjust act? What is the consideration for which we are willing to commit such an unprecedented act of treachery towards our own citizens? What vast and momentous good is to be acquired in exchange for a sacrifice so great?

I will tell you, Sir, and in so doing, I shall do justice to the applicants, so far as my information extends. It is simply this: That some of the inhabitants along the route of the Central Railroad in Hunterdon and Somerset counties think if this application is granted, they can get to New York from ten to twenty minutes sooner than they could if they had to avoid this Bay. And that, I believe, is the length, breadth and depth of all that is to be gained by this unwarrantable stretch of power.

Well, thank God, I have never learned to live so fast; my time was never so precious. The people I have always associated with, stop long enough to get their breath as they go along through life, and Sir, perhaps it is in consequence of education and habit, that I cannot appreciate the great merits of this bill.

Two years ago, my constituency asked for the privilege of constructing a Railroad to New York City, where it would interfere with no community; but on the contrary develope a large extent of country, and enhance the property along its route, and you saw fit to refuse them, and surely, Senators are not prepared to grant this charter now in defiance of petition upon petition of citizens who are to be wronged by this act?

It is not confined to the citizens of Newark alone, whose rights would be outraged by the passage of this bill.

But the inhabitants of Essex and Bergen counties, and the entire trade up the Passaic and Hackensack rivers is to be impaired by this obstruction; for a bridge across Newark Bay is an obstruction of a very serious nature. I know what I say, Sir, by some degree of experience in navigation through Bridges. It may appear to Senators a matter of small moment to steer a vessel through an open draw in a bridge; so it is through some bridges under favorable circumstances; and I suppose, Sir, it may be done by lawyers, statesman, and the like, under any contingency, if they can do it by setting in their easy chairs, in a comfortable room. But it is idle, Mr. President, to talk about this obstruction being but a trifling interruption to navigation, and I do contend that it is only under the most favorable combination of circumstances that large vessels can go through a bridge of this description; the wind and tide must be just right. If the stream was narrow, with an ordinary current, and but one channel, the case would be very different. But here is a wide Bay, with two channels and peculiar currents, and alwasy very rough, as a matter of course, when the wind blows hard. Now, I would like to know, Sir, for information, how these gentlemen, who advocate this bill and speak so light of the hindrance it would be to commerce, would manage to overcome this detention? Suppose, Sir, you were beating a large vessel up or down this Bay, with a good whole-sail breeze, and when you come to this bridge, how are you to get through, (especially if there is much head sea?) And how are you going to get clear of the bridge, after you do get through?

Now, Sir, I will tell you what I think you would have to do, and that would be to take in your sails, anchor, and wait for a favorable change of wind, if it should be a week, or, if the wind blew hard, you might be compelled to run back and hunt a harbor, which is not very convenient of a dark night, or profitable to commerce at any time.

Again, sir, suppose you are going up or coming down this Bay in a calm, especially in the night, (and by the bye it is not an uncommon thing for it to be calm in the

night,) will you not be very likely to find this bridge a serious obstruction? Now here is a broad Bay, with no land marks to guide you, and if you had, you are pretty much at the mercy of the tide, and how many chances are there of not hitting this draw, to one of coming to it? And suppose, as is most likely to be the case, you do not hit it? If your vessel is very large you cannot row her, and what can you do? Well, I think you would have to anchor, as you did before, and wait till you could get a fair wind. And so I might go on supposing different coincidences of the kind, but I deem it entirely unnecessary.

But still we are told that it does not interfere with the commerce on this Bay. Senators that know how to overcome these obstacles may vote for this bill, but until I find out that a bridge across an arm of the sea, two miles wide, is no obstruction to navigation, where there is said to be a hundred sail of vessels passing daily, I shall vote against it, especially, sir, while there is land enough left to put Railroads on; I do not believe bays and harbors are proper places for them. I believe, Mr. President, that a steamboat is better adapted to their navigation than locomotives; and I for one hope this Company will be content with their present arrangement.

One grand object to be acquired by the extension of this Railroad, will be the facilities with which this Company can transport coal direct from the mines in Pennsylvania to New York, thereby diminishing the amount, to a great extent, that is now carried by our own coasting vessels; and it will also have a direct tendency to decrease the amount of freights which is now the main source of revenue and dependence, to several and important districts in the southern counties, without any advantage to be derived to any of the citizens of New Jersey, except those who are members of this Company; therefore, if we consult a very important interest of this State, in preference to the interest of this Company, we must refuse this unreasonable request.

I regret, very much, that I have to differ with Senators on this floor, on this question, for whom I entertain the highest respect, and they may think that it does not concern my constituency because of their locality. But let me tell you sir, that it does concern them, because a large portion of the inhabitants of my county are engaged in the coasting trade, and anything that tends to place obstructions in the way of navigation, increases the risk of their property. And not only that, but they feel a deep interest, in common with every other part of our State in her commercial prosperity; and I should prove recreant to the trust imposed upon me, did I not raise my voice in opposition to the passage of this bill.

Mr. Rafferty remarked that after the able and eloquent remarks of the Senator from Somerset, he deemed it unnecessary to say anything in regard to the merits of this bill. He rose merely to say that he advocated this bill not only because the Company wish it passed, but because the interests of his constituents imperatively demanded it. There was but one feeling among the people along the line of this road. It was a question of vital importance to their interests. He had never met with any one who did not admit that this extension would greatly promote the prosperity and welfare of a large section of the State. The great difficulty with those who opposed it, was the injury the proposed bridge across Newark Bay would inflict upon navigation. Mr. R. thought it was rather singular that the most active defenders of the right of navigation were the officers and employees of the New Jersey Railroad. Mr. R. thought it was unwise, unjust and illiberal on the part of that Company to oppose this application. The Central was not in any legitimate sense a competing road—the damage that the commercial interests would suffer from the building of this bridge were small in comparison with the inconvenience the public now suffer from the want of this bridge.

The true rule in such cases was, that wherever the damages done to navigation were less than the inconvenience the public would suffer from the want of a bridge, in all such cases a bridge should be granted.

It was but a question of time. This bridge was demanded by the people, and in this country the will of the people must be obeyed.

Mr. Chetwood said :—

I did not, Mr. President, intend occupying the time of the Senate with any remarks upon this bill, not because I am not fully satisfied with the magnitude of the injury its passage would involve, but from a reluctance to run counter to the wishes of some of my friends, who appear to be anxious in its behalf. And I am impelled, Sir, from a sense of duty, to endeavor to controvert some of the statements made here by the Senators from Somerset and Hunterdon. I am not surprised at the zeal manifested by these gentlemen, as they have been induced to believe that the extension of this Road would give a more direct and rapid transit to and from the city of New York. This conclusion, according to my judgment and experience, is a great mistake. At the last session of the Legislature, I had occasion to examine this proposed route of the Central Railroad Company. At my request, a nautical man measured from the authentic Coast Survey Map, the line laid down by themselves and compared the same with the present termini of the New Jersey Railroad Company, and the result clearly proved a difference only of less than a mile in favor of this Company, half of which will be reduced by the straight route to Commercial Dock. Now, Sir, there would be. I am informed by the Light House Keeper and Pilot, by whose door all vessels navigating this Bay would pass — about twenty thousand times in the course of a year, the draw would be required to open, in giving the same a transit. My friend from Somerset has stated that from two to three months in the year the navigation would be closed by ice. Well, Sir, deduct that period, and you have as a result, that a vessel would be navigating through there about once every twenty minutes during the day. Would not this obstruction, in connection with the delay consequent upon the slow mode of travel incident to railroad passage over bridges, overcome any advantage this new route is presumed to present? I am certain of this fact, and am fully convinced that their present route would be more safe, expeditious and reliable. The passage from Elizabeth Port to New York is susceptible of great improvement.—Should this Company, instead of cumbering their boats with hundreds of tons of freight at a time, thereby diminishing greatly their speed, run express boats solely for passengers, and adopt the plan of the Erie Railroad Company in supplying barges for freight, propelled exclusively by their inferior boats, then they would be enabled to compete successfully with the New Jersey or any other Railroad. I do not speak unadvisedly, when I state this fact, as I recollect a few years since, at a time when there was no connection between these two Companies, that passengers by each of these lines, leaving the city of New York at the same hour, arrived nearly simultaneously at Elizabeth, the Central Railroad cars reaching the Depot often in advance. The bridging of Newark Bay would be greatly detrimental, if not destructive, to the commerce of the City of Newark and higher parts of the Passaic and Hackensack.

And the gentlemen are much mistaken when they state that the petitioners greatly exceed the remonstrants. Why, Sir, the latter have kept pace with the former during the whole agitation of this question.—I think, Sir, the success of this bill would be greatly injurious to the interests of my more immediate constituents at Elizabeth Port. They have granted to this Company large privileges, by suffering, for their benefit, streets to be closed, avenues appropriated exclusively to their use and benefit —lands taken by them at nominal prices—subjecting themselves to much expense and inconvenience—created large manufacturing establishments, all under the implied, if not expresssed faith, that the terminus of the road was to be perpetually at that point. I think its removal is almost its death blow.

The Ferry Company likewise would suffer from its removal, although the stock is principally in the hands of this Company, still several shares are held outside. That Company has aided this road in its construction, at a time when they needed substantial aid, and these ferries should be protected by the defeat of this bill. There is a great change in the public sentiment of the inhabitants of Elizabeth in reference to the advantages the passage of this bill would confer. After mature reflection, many prominent individuals formerly entertaining towards it a favorable consideration have arrived at the opposite conclusion.

With this simple statement of the facts, I trust the Senators will concur with me in sentiment, that the public interest would not be advanced, but, on the contrary, much impaired by the success of this measure.

(Senate Proceedings—Continued.)

Mr. Diverty introduced a bill to preserve Oysters in Dennis' creek in Cape May.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

The bill to authorize the Joint Companies to increase their capital stock.

The concurrent Resolution of the House of Assembly to refer to a Joint Committee the proposition of Paul Farnum, Esq., of a School House at Beverly was read and concurred in, and Messrs. Allen, Riggs, and Laird, appointed on behalf of the Senate.

The President presented a note from the State School Superintendent with a bond of

of Mr. Paul Farnum, as to the disposition of said School House. Referred to the Joint Committee on that subject.

Mr, Cobb moved to adjourn. Lost, 6 to 14.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

The bill to authorize this Company to extend their Road to the Hudson river, was taken up.

The amendments made by the Senate Committee on Corporations were adopted.

Mr. Franklin and Mr. Chetwood offered sundry amendments, which were discussed by Messrs. Franklin, Chetwood and Riggs, Some were voted down, and pending the consideration of the amendment of Mr. Chetwood, the bill was postponed.

Mr. Clickener introduced a bill to charter the Hoboken Bank for Savings'.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, the bill to extend the Central Railroad was reconsidered.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Mickle in favor of a bank at Bordentown.

Mr. Blake to extend the cattle law to Caldwell, Essex county.

Mr. DeMott for a Ferry between Bergen Point and Hackensack.

Mr. Beers, in favor of selling Free Church at Colt's Neck.

Mr. Harker, for an increase of banking capital in Camden.

Mr. B. Smith, for a bank at Blackwoodtown.

Mr. Salter, against a repeal of deer laws.

Mr. McDonald, for a bank at Clinton, Hunterdon county.

REPORTS.

Mr. Osborn, several bills correctly engrossed.

Mr. Gifford, from the Judiciary, relative to voting by ballot in Hanover and Pequannock; to change the name of first Presbyterian Church of Plainfield; relative to draining lands on Pequest River; relative to draw bridge on South River.

Mr. Robins, Corporations, relative to Hoboken Fire Department; Bordentown and Crosswicks Turnpike Company: Insurance Company in Warren county; West Jersey Railroad; Elizabeth Machine Company.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Bartlet, to regulate fisheries on Mullicus River.

Mr. Osborn, relative to Pedlars.

Mr. Harker, relative to the amount of money paid by incorporated companies.

Mr. McDonald, to supply Newark with pure water.

Mr. Day, respecting Independent Essex Brigade; to prevent nuisances in the navigable rivers in this State.

Mr. Gilchrist, to incorporate Union Gas Light Company of Jersey City.

Mr. Cook, to incorporate the Newark Annual Conference and Centenary fund and Preachers Aid Association.

Mr. Willever, to incorporate Hunterdon county Mining Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Cook, supplement to Trenton Water Works Company.

Mr. Evans, to incorporate Medford and Indiantown Turnpike Company.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Buckelew, for the exchange of Law and Chancery reports with other States by the Librarian. Adopted.

Mr. McDonald moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank of Trenton was lost. Laid on the table.

Mr. Doughty, to furnish to each of the clergymen who have officiated in the House one ream of note and one of letter paper. Adopted.

Mr. Gilchrist, concurrent, that Charles Brearley, Lewis Parker and Anthony Rowley be appointed appraisers of the State Prison, to take an inventory at the close of the year 1857, and that Charles Skelton, James Hammel and Jonathan Pickle be appointed to take an inventory of the property at the State Prison on the 2d day of Marcy, 1857, and that they be authorized, with the consent of the Inspectors, to sell such property belonging to said Prison as they may deem unnecessary, and pay the proceeds to the State Treasurer. Adopted.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Supplement to charter of Cape Island, passed, ayes 49, nays 0.

To incorporate a Reform School in the County of Essex, was taken up. Mr. Thornton said he was in favor of the bill, but moved to re-commit, in order to make an important amendment, so that the county should not be saddled with the expense of the buildings. He did this, because he was unwilling to tax the people without further evidence that they desired to be taxed. Opposed by Mr. McDonald. A discussion of some length took place. Mr. Gifford, Mr. Thornton and Mr Denman strenuously advocating the re-commitment, while they were entirely favorable to the objects of the bill. and Mr. McDonald and Mr. Day against it. Mr. G. and Mr. T. alleged that the people of Essex were not prepared to increase their taxes, without due consideration. They were already enormous, and constantly increasing. Mr. Thornton changed his motion to re-commit the bill to a special committee. Lost, 24 to 26.

Mr. Thornton then moved to postpone the bill to the next session of the Legislature. Lost.

The bill was then passed as follows:

Yeas—Allen, T. B. Atkinson, Baldwin, Bartlett, Barriclo, Beam, Blake, Buckelew, Buckley, Bradway, Brown, Day, Edmunds, Evans, Felch, Frambes, Gifford, Girchrist, Harker, Jones, Leida, McDonald, Mickle, Norcross, Obdyke, Osborn, Rittenhouse, Salter, B. Smith, W. Smith, Speer, Van Dyke, Vorhis, White—35.

Nays—Beers, Beckett, Budd, Denman, Doughty, Dutcher, (Speaker.) Holsman, Sergeant, M. P. Smith, Stewart, Stults, Thornton, Westervelt, Willever—14.

To incorporate the Hoboken and Hudson River Turnpike Company, passed,—49 to 0.

To incorporate the Newark Hospital, as amended in the Senate, passed 46 to 0.

To incorporate the Newark Fire and Marine Insurance Company, passed, 43 to 2, (Mr. Holsman and Mr. Westervelt.)

To incorporate the Surf House Association, which was lost a day or two ago and reconsidered, was taken up. Advocated by Messrs. Harker, McDonald, Gifford, Bradway, and T. B. Atkinson, and passed 40 to 4, (Beers, Holsman, B. Smith, and White.)

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. McDonald called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Mechanics and Manufacturers' bill was lost.

The Speaker stated that a question of order had arisen as to the propriety of the motion. The rules prescribed that any one voting with the majority has a right to move a reconsideration. The question now was whether a member voting with the numerical majority, or one voting with the prevailing side should have the right to make the motion. The Chair decided that any one voting with the numerical majority had the right to move a re-consideration.

From this decision Mr. Gilchrist appealed.

The Speaker stated the grounds of his decision, and said that it was a case of some difficulty, and would be pleased to have the opinion of the House on the subject.

Mr. Holsman, Mr. Gilchrist, and Mr. McDonald debated the point.

Mr. Holsman cited as authority Cushing's Manual of Legislative Assemblies, in which it is stated that the term majority means the prevailing part; and, therefore, when a question is lost by a tie vote, those who vote in the negative are alone entitled to move a re-consideration. He also cited other authorities.

The question was taken on the question, Shall the decision of the Chair be sustained. It was decided in the negative, 12 to 35.

Mr. Denman, who had voted against the bill, moved a re-consideration of the vote by which the bill was lost.

Mr. Gifford moved to lay the motion on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. Keys, by a suspension of the rules, introduced a bill to incorporate the City of Beverly.

The Speaker, by a suspension of the rules, presented a communication from the Superintendent of Public Schools, enclosing a deed of conveyance from Paul Farnham, of the buildings now used as a Preparatory Normal School to the State, with the interest of $20,000 annually for its support, providing that the State wi l contribute $200 per annum towards the same object.

Mr. Thornton offered a concurrent resolution, accepting the proposition, and for the appointment of a Committee of both Houses, to consider the propriety of accepting the deed on the terms proposed.—Adopted, and Messrs. Thornton, Holsman, Buckelew, B. Smith and Salter were appointed.

BILLS ON A SECOND READING.

A supplement relative to the act respecting the taking of acknowledgment and proof of deeds was taken up, and after a lengthy discussion, on motion of Mr. Gould, it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Denman moved to suspend the rules to enable him to call up the resolution to re-consider the vote by which the bill to charter the Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank was lost. The House refused to suspend the rules, 16 to 3.

The joint resolution relative to cheap Ocean Postage was taken up, and ordered to a third reading.

The bill relative to the Courts in the several counties of this State—authorizing the justice of a supreme court, to whom a judicial district may be assigned, to appoint a suitable person from each county in the district, as sergeant-at-arms, at a compensation of two dollars per day, providing that such officer shall not for the sametime receive a per diem compensation as a constable or crier, was ordered to a third reading. Adopted.

The bill to authorize the sale of lands limited over to infants, or in contingency in cases where such sale would be beneficial, was ordered to a third reading.

Supplement to the act against usury, allowing seven per cent. in Bergen or Passaic was taken up, and after remarks in its favor by Mr. Brown, was postponed for the present.

The supplement to the act to simplify the pleadings and practice of law; to repeal part of an act concerning the Hudson brigade; supplement concerning taxes in Bergen; supplement to act concerning Inns and Taverns, requiring courts of common pleas of Hudson to pay over all moneys for licenses in Bergen, North Bergen and Harrison townships, to the collectors of these townships; supplement to act relative to lumber found adrift in the Delaware, extending the provisions to boats, scows, &c; supplement requiring one chosen freeholder to be elected in the township and wards of Hudson county; supplement to act for the preservation of sheep, repealing the act of 1846 so far as it applies to the county of Somerset. Mr. White offered an amendment, extending parts of the act of 1846 to Washington in Warren county, which were severally ordered a third reading

Adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 27.

SENATE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick.

PETITIONS, &c.

By Mr. Price, three in favor of the extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

Messrs. Rea, Clickener and Chetwood, on the same subject, (these Senators did not state whether the papers presented by them were for or against the extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad.)

Mr. Price, for alterations in the Constitution so as to elect Judges, &c., by the people. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Rafferty, Judiciary, to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to supply Hudson City with water; to distribute laws, &c., to newspapers; to authorize the township of Union, in Hunterdon, to convey certain lands; to authorize S. Ackley to keep up a dock on the Raritan river.

Mr. Cordery, a number of bills correctly engrossed.

Mr. Riggs, Corporations, a supplement to Burlington and Columbus Turnpike; to charter Hoboken and Hudson Turnpike; to charter Newark Fire and Marine Insurance Company; supplement to Mullica Hill and Woodbury Turnpike; supplement to Monmouth Agricultural Society; Lawrence Cemetery Company; supplement to White Horse Turnpike; to erect Holmdel and Matawan townships out of Raritan, in Monmouth.

Mr. Herring introduced a supplement to the charter of the New Brunswick Savings' Institution.

The bill to extend the Morris and Essex Railroad was taken up.

Mr. Chetwood moved to amend by directing that the bridge over the Passaic should be at least 600 feet from any other bridge over said river. Lost.

Mr. Herring moved that the bridge over the Hackensack river should be at least 1000 feet from any other bridge over said river. Accepted by Mr. Riggs and agreed to.

Mr. Franklin moved to amend the section directing that if this Railroad shall cross the main line of the New Jersey Railroad, it shall do so by a viaduct or tunnel so as not to intefere with the passage of trains on said Railroad, by applying this provision to "any Railroad." Lost, 2 to 10, (Cobb and Franklin.)

Mr. Franklin moved to amend by providing that this extension shall be commenced within 3 and completed within 6 years, instead of 6 and 10 years. Lost, 5 to 11.

Mr. Franklin offered a section requiring the Morris and Essex Railroad to purchase that part of the New Jersey Railroad where it joins the same with their road, at a fair valuation, before building the proposed extension.

Mr. Riggs moved to amend the amendment by requiring the New Jersey Railroad to sell upon terms agreed upon by mutual Commissioners. Accepted and agreed to.

Mr. Franklin offered a section requiring the Company to pay to the State a tax of half of one per cent. on all the property of the Company. Lost.

The bill was ordered a 3d reading.

A message from the Governor informing the Senate that he had approved a supplement to the charter of the Trenton Iron Company and the bill to charter the American Iron and Manufacturing Company of Trenton.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

A bill to charter the Bordentown & Drawbridge Turnpike; to authorize the Palmyra M.E. Church to sell certain property; to confirm certain conveyances of lands to W. Davison and J. H. Thomson; a supplement to the charter of the White Horse Turnpike Company; to charter Newark Fire and Marine Insurance Company; to authorize Ackley and Dudley to erect a Dock on the Raritan river.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution that at the close of the afternoon session, the Senate adjourn to Monday at 3 o'clock, P. M.—Agreed to.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Smith, for the relief of the wife and minor children of habitual drunkards.

Mr. Roberts, a supplement to the act concerning townships; to regulate executions issued out of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Clickener introduced a bill to change the name of North Bergen township in Hudson, to Weehawken.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Clickener, to change the name of North Bergen township, in Hudson, to that of Weehawken.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Laird, Miscellaneous Business, Joint Resolutions relative to the saving of life on the sea coast of this State.

The President presented the report of the Trustees of the State Normal School. Referred to the Committee on Education and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed.

PASSED.

To appropriate $9,000 to pay debts and provide furniture for the renewing of the Lunatic Asylum. (Mr. Riggs said it was the unanimous opinion of the Joint Committee on the Asylum that this appropriation should be made. It should not be considered as granting but as an actual debt which the State has incurred, in limiting the amount paid for board of individual patients. The State should promptly discharge debts caused by legal enactments); supplement to the charter of Philadelphia and Bridgeport Steamboat Company; to authorize the diverting of the waters of Tilepekanken creek to Bull creek; relative to taxes on public roads; to charter the Salem Reservoir and Water Company; to authorize the Joint Companies to increase their Capital Stock; to charter the Atlantic and Cumberland Railroad; supplement to the act concerning the Poor; to authorize the inhabitants of Middletown, in Monmouth to vote by ballot.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Maxwell.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Budd, from citizens of Pequannock for a law to vote by ballot at town meetings.

Mr. Harker, against incorporating Delaware Park Association.

Mr. Bacot, relative to firemen of Jersey City.

Mr. Gould, to vote by ballot in Green township, Sussex county.

Mr. Keys, for a city charter to Beverley.

Mr. Harker and T. B. Atkinson, asking for a seven per cent. law for Camden.

REPORTS.

Mr. Mickle, Banks, further supplements to the general law regulating the business of banking.

Mr. Gifford, Judiciary, reported bill relative to voting by ballot in Salem; relative to the Essex and Springfield turnpikes; relative to Swine in Harrington,, Caldwell, &c.; supplement to Trenton Waterworks; supplement to Telegraph Companies; relative to Indigent Blind; supplement to act for the punishment of crime.

Mr. Thornton, municipal corporations, to charter city of Beverly; supplement to Hudson City.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Buckley, offered a resolution to print three hundred copies of the report of the committee on Women's Rights. Adopted, 20 to 16.

Mr. Gifford, moved that when the House adjourn at its afternoon session, it will be to meet again on Monday afternoon at three o'clock. Adopted.

Mr. Keys withdrew from the House the bill to incorporate the Delaware Park Association.

Mr. Thornton withdrew from the files the bill to charter the Essex County Bank.

The several bank bills were called, and postponed for the present.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Willever, to charter Hunterdon Co. Iron Company.

Mr. Gilchrist, to charter Union Gas Light Company, and a further supplement to act for the punishment of crimes.

Mr. VanDyke to incorporate the Matewan and Keyport Bridge Company.

Mr. Osborn, explanatory of the act relative to Pedlers in Phillipsburg.

Mr. Jones, supplement to the act relating to oaths.

Mr. Day, relative to the Independent Essex Brigade; to prevent nuisances in the navigable waters of this State.

Mr. Denman, relative to Indigent Blind.

Mr. Cook, to incorporate the Educational association of the Newark Annual Conference; to incorporate the Centenary Fund and Preachers' Aid Association.

Mr. Gould, to authorize township of Green, in Sussex, to vote by ballot.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. B. Smith, relative to elections in Gloucester.

Mr. Leida, to repeat law relative to preservation of sheep so far as relates to Knowlton.

Mr. McDonald, to appoint commissioners, to lay out streets, avenues, &c. in Newark.

Mr. White, to authorize Nathan Smith and William Kunkle to burn lime.

BILLS ON A SECOND READING.

Supplement to the general banking law, authorizing the bonds of the city of Paterson to be taken as a basis of banking; to erect a bridge over Cooper's creek; to prevent horses, mules, cattle, &c., running at large in Tuckerton; to prevent swine running at large in Paulsborough, in Gloucester; supplement to act relative to juries and verdicts, requiring firemen, before they are exempt from jury duty, to have their names registered in the county clerk's office; to authorize Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company to connect with the Warren Railroad, and hold lands at Elizabeth Port for a coal depot; to authorize inhabitants of Salem to vote by ballot at town meetings; repealing act to vote by ballot at town meetings in Maurice River, Cumberland; changing time of holding town meetings in East Windsor to the second Tuesday in March; supplement to act concerning fences, making fences along public highways lawful partition fences; to repeal an act relative to certain modes of gunning; requiring elections for justices of the peace to be governed by laws regulating town meetings; were severally ordered a third reading.

The bill to encourage matrimony, imposing an additional tax of two per cent. on every unmarried man over twenty-five years of age, not to be enforced against a widower having a child or children living. [Mr. Gifford said this act would give $5000 additional tax, and proceeded to show the justice and propriety of such an act. It would compel men to get married, and so fulfil the laws of nature. It was alarming to examine the statistics of unmarried people. Something must be done, or the race will become extinct. Mr. Gilchrist moved an amendment exempting all bachelors who shall marry within six months after the passage of the act. Mr. Demott moved the whole subject be postponed to the last day of the session. Adopted.]

To annex a part of Warren, in Somerset, to Essex, was also ordered a third reading.

Mr. Gifford moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill to encourage matrimony was postponed to the last day of the session. He said it was an important bill, and had not been introduced for the purpose of burlesque.

Mr. Day also spoke of the importance of the bill.

Mr. McDonald moved to lay the motion on the table. Agreed to.

The bill relative to habitual drunkards, giving to the Chancellor and the Court of Chancery the same jurisdiction respecting the estates of habitual drunkards as are given in the act concerning idiots and lunatics, passed in 1852, was taken up.

Mr. Gilchrist moved to postpone for the present.

A debate ensued between Mr. Gifford, Gilchrist and McDonald.

Mr. Gifford stated that the object of the bill was to save the property of habitual drunkarks and invest it for the benefit of his family.

Mr. Robins and Mr. Gilchrist opposed the bill and advocated the postponement. The motion to postpone was agreed to—15 to 14.

The supplement to the act for the preservation of sheep, repealing the act of 1846, so far as Salem county is concerned, and that losses of sheep by dogs shall be assessed by the board of assessors, pro rata, upon each dog, was ordered to a third reading.

To erect a draw or swing bridge over the Mullicus river; supplement to act to incorporate societies for the promotion of learning; to change the mode for the election of trustees of the Pennington Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church, according to the division of the New Jersey Annual Conference—were severally ordered to a third reading.

The supplement to the West Jersey Railroad, taking off the restriction which prevents the running of cars until twenty miles of the road is completed, was taken up.

Mr. Doughty offered an amendment that in case the company do not complete the said road to the town of Millville within three years from the date hereof, then the privileges conferred by this act shall cease, and the company shall not run cars for transportation of goods or passengers over any portion of the road after three years, until they run their cars to Millville.

Mr. Bradway opposed the amendment.

Mr. Day also opposed it as unreasonable. It was hard to deny this Company the privilege of running the cars on a part of the road.

Mr. Doughty proceeded at some length to show that it was distinctly understood that this road should be constructed as far as Millville, when the extension of the Camden and Amboy charter was granted—it was a part of the condition on which the privileges were granted to this company. This amendment did not prevent the company from running cars at present—they might go on for three years. All he wanted, and all his constituents wanted, was that these gentlemen should carry out honestly their obligations to them.

Mr. Day said that the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company had complied with all their obligations. They had expended on this road some $300,000, while the people had done comparatively nothing.

Mr. Robins said that he sympathized with the gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Doughty, but he thought the people were to blame. They had subscribed about four thousand dollars to this enterprise, while the Camden and Amboy Railroad had expended some $300.000. He would move an amendment as follows: "Providing that the citizens of Millville subscribe $200,000 towards the construction of said road to Millville."

The House adjourned while the bill was under consideration.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The house resumed the consideration of the supplement to the West Jersey Railroad—the question being an amendment offered by Mr. Robins.

Mr. Harker proceeded to speak against the amendment offered by Mr. Robins, when it was withdrawn.

Mr. Harker then offered an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Doughty, requiring the company to build the road a distance of twenty miles in three years, and to the town of Millville in five years.

Mr. Doughty accepted the amendment.

Mr. Harker advocated this amendment as an act of justice to the people. It was a part of the understanding at the time the extension was passed, — the West Jersey Railroad was intended to answer the purposes of an air line road.

Mr. Day said if there was any understanding it must have been an outside understanding of which the Legislature has no right to know anything. It was a reasonable proposition to allow them to use that part of the road already constructed. This would enable them to complete the road at an earlier period than could be done under the restrictions.

After further remarks by Messrs. Bradway, Robins, Buckalew, Doughty, Edmunds, the question was taken and the amendment was lost as follows:

Yeas—Beers, Beckett, Doughty, Gifford, Harker, Norcross—6.

Nays—Allen, Bacot, Baldwin, Beam, Buckelew, Bradway, Cook, Day, De Mott, Dutcher, (Speaker.) Edmunds, Felch, Frambes, Holsman, Jones, Keys, Leida, McDonald, Mickle, Osborn, Rittenhouse, Robins, Salter, Schomp, Smith, B., Smith, W., Speer, Stewart, Stults, Thornton, Westervelt, White,—33.

The bill was then ordered to have a third reading.

The bill relative to the publication of the law and chancery reports was ordered to a third reading.

The bill for the Pardon of Thomas C. Pierce; to charter the Newton Bank. (Mr. Robins moved an amendment requiring a director to be the owner of at least $2000 worth of stock. This was opposed by Mr. Gould, Mr. Doughty and Mr. Gifford, on the ground that a man with small means was as likely to feel as much interest as a man with greater means. Mr. Thornton thought it was putting the control of the bank entirely under rich men. The question was further debated by Mr. Day and Mr. Harker. Mr. Gould offered to amend by making the sum $1000. This was accepted by Mr. Robins. The amendment was

lost 10 to 29,) to incorporate the Market Bank of Newark; supplement to the Trenton and Allentown Turnpike Company, were severally ordered a 3d reading.

Mr. Gifford, (Judiciary,) by a suspension of the rules, reported the bill relative to pedlers in Phillipsburg, Warren co.

DEATH OF DR. KANE.

Mr. Thornton offered the following joint resolutions:

Resolved, Senate concurring, That the Legislature of this State have heard with sincere regret of the death of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, whose adventurous efforts in behalf of humanity and science have made his name familiar in all parts of the world, and added greatly to the renown of our beloved country. Resolved,

That this Legislature, on behalf of the people of New Jersey, put in their claim for a share in the fame earned by the exploits of the lamented deceased, and in their name hereby tender their sympathies to the bereaved family of their renowned countryman, and mingle their regrets with their's in the common loss sustained by the whole country.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to the father and family of the distinguished deceased.

Mr. Thornton addressed the House in support of these resolutions. He said:

It is with no mere affectation of sadness, Mr. Speaker, that I rise to offer these resolutions.

The continued accounts of the illness of Dr. Kane filled me with regret, and my sympathies, in common with his fellow-citizens of the whole country, were borne to him and his afflicted parent, in every breeze that visited the far-off isle of the sea, where he lay struggling with the last enemy of man. And when the relentless foe had done his work, and the news was borne to us that his adventurous and brilliant spirit had ascended to the God who gave it, a universal sorrow pervaded the land, and every appreciative inhabitant thereof felt that the nation had sustained a loss hard to repair.

Mr. Speaker, the death of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane is no ordinary loss to this Union.

No man of his age has done more to exalt the fame of the United States, and put our country prominiently before the civilized age and the barbarous nations of the earth, than the scientific and adventurous Kane.

And it was in the pursuit of science, and devotion to the service of philanthrophy that he sacrificed his valuable life, and as a member of the Legislature of New Jersey, I rejoice that I shall have an opportunity by my vote, to express in common with the people of this whole State how sincerely we mourn the National loss, and to express our sympathies for, and mingle our sorrows with his parents and immediate relatives and friends who are shedding their tears over his remains.

To honor and cherish the memory of such a man as Dr. Kane, is but an emanation of enlightened patriotism, and nothing more than a just tribute to departed worth, and a becoming testimonial of respect and appreciation for the character and services of a renowned countryman who has sacrificed his life in the service of humanity and the pursuit of science.

There is no doubt, Mr. Speaker, that the contemplation of the honors that awaited him while living, and the renown and respect which would attach to his name when dead, were often a source of incentive and consolation to the deceased, as he was tossed upon the stormy wave and traced his perilous way amid the frigid regions of the North, whose extreme rigor proved too severe for his constitution, and finally consigned him to the mansions of the dead. I trust and believe these resolutions will meet the entire approbation and unanimous vote of this legislature.

Mr. Holsman said:

I intend Sir, to pass no eulogium upon the character of this distinguished gentleman; he needs none, he has raised a monument more enduring than brass, in the affections of the people. With talents and a versatility of genius seldom equalled and a spirit adventurous in the prosecution of science, his fame is not to be circumscribed within the narrow limits of a State, or the boundaries of a nation. It is co-extensive with civilization itself. He went forth not for kindred or countrymen, but at the call of humanity. Penetrating within the dangerous limits of the Arctic circle, his fate was for a long time in suspense, and the members of this House remember how a nation dwelt with anxiety upon the safety of a beloved son, and with what shouts of joy and acclamation his safety was proclaimed, and how this State strove with others to do him honor.

Beautifully exclaims the Mantuan bard, "*Turque quaterque beati, queis ante ora patrum contigit oppetere.*" But if thrice and fourfold is it to die in defence of one's country, thrice and fourfold happy also is it to him who falls a victim in the cause of humanity. A nation grieves, let us mourn also.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Gifford offered a resolution to have night sessions next week, to begin at 7½ o'clock.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, March 3.

SENATE.

PETITIONS, &C.

By Mr. Martin, three from Middlesex against increasing the freight on marl on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad.

The bill to reduce the salary of the Attorney-General, was, on motion of Mr. Cobb, recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Riggs moved that the House be requested to return to the Senate the bill to increase the capital stock of the Joint Companies, to correct a grammatical error.—Agreed to.

The House resolutions relative to the death of Dr. Kane were postponed for the present.

BILLS ORDERED THIRD READING.

The bill to charter the Merchants' and Traders' Bank of Jersey City; to authorize the Warren Railroad to increase their capital stock to $1,800,000.

The new charter of the City of Newark was taken up.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President, the proceedings of the Publishers and Printers Convention recently held in this city, recommending the establishing of a certain rate for legal advertising, and to distribute to newspaper offices copies of the laws and other documents.

Mr. Smith introduced a bill for the relief of the wives and minor children of drunkards.

The consideration of the new charter of the City of Newark, was resumed.

Mr. Rafferty moved to add a section, directing that the charter shall not go into effect without the approval of the people at a special election. Lost, 5 to 12.

Mr. Rafferty moved to postpone the bill for the present. Lost, 7 to 7.

The bill was ordered a third reading.

ORDERED A THIRD READING.

The bill to charter the Hoboken and Hudson River Railroad; a bill declaring that the Mullica Hill and Woodbury Turnpike shall be sixty feet wide, except where shade trees now stand; to authorize the owners of the marsh on Cohansey Creek to keep in repair Tindall's Island Causeway; to authorize Union Township in Ocean to vote by ballot; supplement to the charter of the Centreton Turnpike; to charter Monmouth County Agricultural Society.

Mr. Riggs gave notice of a supplement to the act chartering companies for the erection of lyceums, &c.

Mr. Riggs introduced a bill, fixing the salaries of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of Assembly.

The supplement to the charter of the Joint Companies, which had been returned to the Senate by the House, was taken up and amended, on motion of Mr. Riggs, so that the Companies are authorized to increase their capital stock 15,000 shares.—He said their present shares amounted to 15,000.

Mr. Clickener offered a resolution that the Legislature will encourage the fine arts by attending the opening of the Assanpink Theatre to-morrow night, provided the manager will send the members of the Legislature free tickets. Laid on the table.

Mr. Riggs, Corporations, the bill to charter the Trenton Patent Promoting Company.

LOST.

A supplement to the charter of the Bordentown and Crosswicks Turnpike—9 to 7.

Adjourned,

HOUSE.

Ten, A. M.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hance.

Twenty-eight members answered to their names.

Mr. White moved to take a recess of one hour. Agreed to.

At eleven o'clock, the House was called. No quorum being present, the House adjourned to 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Evans, for a turnpike from Medford to Indian Mills.

Mr. Bacot, for a law better regulating the firemen of Jersey City.

The Speaker laid before the House the memorial from the late Printers' and Editors Convention.

REPORTS.

Mr. Mickle, Banks, to charter City Bank at Trenton.

Mr. Doughty, from Committee on passed bills, reported several bills presented to the Governor.

Mr. Osborn, served bills correctly ensed.

Mr. Gifford (Judiciary) reported a bill to authorize inhabitants of Greene in Sussex to vote by ballot at town meeting ; to authorize the diverting of water from Tulepehauken creek to Bull's Creek in Burlington.

Mr. Robins, corporations, to incorporate Medford and Indiantown turnpike Company ; Hunterdon county Mining Company ; Keyport and Metavan Bridge Company : Salem Reservoir Water Company ; Bridgeport, Thompson's Point and Billingsport Ferry ; to incorporate Centennary Fund and Preacher's Aid Association of the Newark Annual Conference of the M. E. Church.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. T. B. Atkinson, relative to ground rents in Camden county.

Mr. Jones, to reclaim tide swamps and preserve the banks of meadows in Salem.

Mr. Keys, to divide Willingboro into election districts.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. McDonald, to appoint commissioners to lay out streets, avenues, &c., in Newark.

Mr. Blake, to incorporate the Orange Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The bill concerning taxes in Bergen county was postponed for the present.

The bill requiring the monies received for licenses in Bergen, North Bergen, and Harrison, to be paid to said townships, passed 38 to 0.

Supplement to act for the preservation of sheep, passed, 37 to 0.

To prevent a certain mode of gunning, in small boats at a distance of more than three rods from the ice, marsh, heaped seaweed or sand-bar, with decoy geese, ducks, or haudt, &c., was, on motion of Mr. Salter, postponed for the present. He said he was in favor of preventing the use of decoy ducks, &c., but thought a law ought to be introduced prohibiting them altogether.

The bill providing that hereafter the elections of justices of the peace shall be opened at the same time and conducted in the same manner, as the elections for ward officers, was passed 34 to 0.

The supplement to the act for the preservation of sheep, repealing so much of the act as relates to Salem county, was lost, 5 to 23. A quorum not voting on the bill, doubts, were expressed as te whether it was really lost.

Mr. Harker moved a reconsideration, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed.

The Market Bank bill was made the order of the day for Thursday.

The bill changing the time of holding the town meetings in East Windsor to the second Thursday in March next, was passed, 39 to 0.

The bill repealing the act requiring the voting by ballot at town meetings in Deerfield, Cumberland county, passed, 32 to 2.

To vote by ballot at town-meetings in Salem, Salem county, was passed, 35 to 3, and the House, then, in view of some constitutional objections, refused to direct the Speaker to sign the bill. The bill was then recommitted.

The bill to allow the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad to hold lands in New Jersey, passed, 42 to 0.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

For the better regulation of the Firemen of Jersey City ; the supplement to the act against usury, allowing seven per cent. in Bergen and Passaic ; to establish the township of Monroe in the county of Camden ; the bill relative to habitual drunkards ; supplement to tax law, exempting all stocks, &c., held by residents of this state, taxed in other states, from taxation, were severally ordered to a third reading.

Relative to the powers of commissioners of deeds allowing them to administer oaths, amended so as to include clerks and surrogates of counties, except "on notice." While the bill was under consideration, the House adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill relative to the powers of commissioners of deeds, and it was ordered to have a third reading. Also the further supplement to the city of Paterson.

The bill to repeal the supplement relative to the preservation of deer, and to prevent trespass with guns, was, on motion of Mr. Mickle, indefinitely postponed.

The bill to incorporate the North American Bank at Camden ; the Clinton Bank ; the Charleston Industrial Association ; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Bordentown ; Burlington and Mount Holly Turnpike Company ; the Endeavor Hook and Ladder Company of city of Burlington ; to change the name of the Baptist church of Williamsburg, Penns Neck, to the Baptist church of Princeton ; to incorporate the Holmdel Railroad Company, were severally ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, March 4.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Hance.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Rafferty, Judiciary, a supplement to the act securing to operatives in manufactories their wages ; for the relief of the wives and minor children of drunkards.

Mr. Cobb, Finance, a bill to regulate the salaries of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of Assembly ; supplement to the charter of the New Brunswick Savings' Institution.

Mr. Laird, State Prison. that the joint Committee have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Prison from Jan. 1, 1857, to Feb. 27, 1857, and find bonds and vouchers correct.

Statement A, shows :

Amounts of bills receivable since 1st January,	$5,882 44
Amount of bills paid out,	4,508 82
Balance in favor of Prison,	$1,373 62

Statement B.

From examination of the books we find of the accounts receivable, as stated.

Bills receivable—good and doubtful,	$4,147 74
Of which is considered entirely worthless, of many years standing,	2,635 79
	$1,511 65

Statement C, shows :

There has been received, since the 1st of January,	1,156 68
Balance of old account,	$354 97

The Committee recommend the worthless accounts be stricken from the available accounts and charged to profit and loss.

R. LAIRD,
ROBT. GILCHRIST, JR.

Accepted and 100 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Cordery reported a number of bills correctly engrossed.

Mr. Riggs introduced a supplement to the act authorizing the formation of Companies to build Lyceums, &c.

RECOMMITTED.

A bill to authorize the formation of Societies for the promotion of useful industry in Mercer county ; to make the property of married women liable for debts of their own contracting.

PASSED.

A bill to charter the Bordentown and Crosswicks Turnpike ; a supplement to the charter of the Mullica Hill and Woodbury Turnpike ; to authorize the owners of Marsh lands on Cohansey Creek to keep up Tindall's Island Causeway ; to authorize Palmyra M. E. Church to sell certain property ; a supplement to the charter of the Centreton Turnpike ; to charter the Newark Fire and Marine Insurance Company ; a supplement to the charter of the Burlington and Columbus Turnpike ; to authorize S. Acken and J. Dudley to construct docks on the Raritan River ; to charter Monmouth Agricultural Society.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

Joint Resolution to transfer certain stocks and bonds of the Joint Companies to the School Fund ; to regulate the rates of legal advertising ; the bill to authorize the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad Co. to extend their road to Farmingdale. Mr. Speer, (Mr. Martin in the Chair,) moved to add to the second section, which authorizes the Company to charge four cents a mile per ton for transporting marl, a proviso that the Company should not be permitted to charge said sum until they have completed the extension of the road. Mr. Speer advocated the proviso, and Messrs. Allen, Franklin and Riggs opposed it. It was lost 3, (Rea, Sharp, Speer, Pres't, to 14.) The fourth section provided that if the Company did not build the extension in a certain time, then the first section, giving them authority so to do, should be void.—Mr. Speer moved to amend so as to make the whole act void, if the road was not built. He advocated, and Messrs. Allen, Franklin and Speer opposed it. It was lost ; to authorize manufacturing companies to sell and dispose of their bonds for less than par value, and without the same being deemed usurious ; a supplement to the act regulating the paving of sidewalks in Hackensack ; to erect from Essex county the new county of Union ; a supplement to the Burlington and Columbus Turnpike ; to authorize the township of Frankford in Sussex, to vote by ballot.

Mr. Rafferty moved to reconsider the vote by which the supplement to the charter of the Bordentown and Crosswicks Turnpike was yesterday lost. Agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Allen, a bill to remove obstructions from the Delaware River.

Mr. Smith, a bill to authorize two-thirds of the owners of marsh land to keep up roads running through the same.

The President presented an invitation from the Principal of the State Normal School, to attend an examination of pupils on Friday the 6th inst. Accepted.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REPORTS.

Mr. Riggs, (Corporations) a supplement to Hoboken and Weehawken Ferry Company; supplement to the act incorporating societies for the erection of buildings for the use of lyceums, &c., to confirm the incorporation of Central School District in Lawrence, Mercer county.

Mr. Rafferty, (Judiciary) explanatory of the act in reference to the property of married women; to incorporate companies for the promotion of useful industry.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

A bill for the relief of Harvey Dayton; to authorize Cape Island City to subscribe for stock of certain railroads; to extend the time for completing the canal of the Manasquan and Barnegat Canal Company; supplement to the act concerning divorces; to distribute laws, &c., to the newspaper establishments of this State; to charter the Lawrence Cemetery Company of Mercer; to charter Trenton Patent Promoting Company; to confirm the incorporation of the Central School District in Lawrence, Mercer county; to charter Rose Hill Cemetery in Monmouth county; explanatory of the act for the securing of the property of married women; to enable married women to warrant title to lands; to promote useful industry in Mercer, Hunterdon, and Gloucester counties.

The bill to provide for the enrolling, organizing and arming the militia, was taken up.

Mr. Riggs hoped that the Senate would not agree to the engrossment of this bill. It was an attempt to resuscitate the militia system. It was true it appeared to be voluntary, but when a person signs the enrolment, they are subjected to all the regulations of this bill. It would add to the expenses of the townships and the State. It provides that when the militia are called out of the county to attend a brigade parade, the expense is to be paid out of the State Treasury upon the certificate of the Brigade Commander; and also that the persons should be exempt from township tax. It also provides for a system of pensions, by declaring that whenever any enrolled person shall become disabled while acting under this law, shall receive a pension from the State Treasury of the same amount as they would be entitled to under the laws of the United States.

Mr. Martin moved to postpone the bill for the present.

Mr. Cobb said that from the objections made to the bill by the Senator from Passaic, it appeared to be too preposterous to trifle with the business of the people by further considering it. It should be disposed of at once.

Mr. Martin stated that the bill was a modification of the present militia system. The state should have some reliable means for protection when it was needed. This bill was not oppressive. It was voluntary with any one to enroll himself, but when he did so, he should conform to the regulations established. This bill was the result of the labors of a commission appointed by the Governor, and much time and pains had been expended to make it as perfect as possible. It had received the sanction of a commission of military officers recently held. He thought it should not thus be summarily dealt with; when it is on its final passage, let it stand or fall upon its merits.

Mr. Riggs said that the militia system was dead in his part of the State, and in its stead they had fine uniformed volunteer military companies, where those who had a taste for this business might attach themselves.

Mr. Martin replied it was true the present system was dead, but this bill was intended to revive it.

Mr. Cobb further said that under this bill Brigade Commanders were authorized to draw upon the Treasury for expenses for parades, that might amount to thousands of dollars, and the Treasury was not in a condition to sanction such expenses.

The motion to postpone was agreed to:

Yeas.—Chetwood, Diverty, Franklin, Hutchinson, Laird, Martin, Rafferty, Rea, Roberts, Smith, Speer, (President,) 11.

Nays.—Cobb, Cordery, Herring, Riggs, Sharp, 5.

Mr. Rafferty moved that the usual number of copies of the report of the Directors of the Joint Companies be printed for the use of the Senate. Agreed to.

Mr. Roberts introduced a supplement to the act respecting the Court of Chancery.

PASSED.

The new charter of the city of Newark, 16 to 0.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Ten A. M.—Prayer by Rev. E. Page.

REPORTS.

Mr. Holsman, Education, reported the bill to incorporate the Newark Annual Conference.

Mr. Osborn, several engrossed bills.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Mr. Holsman, from the special committee to whom had been referred that part of Governor Price's Message referring to Prison Discipline, reported as follows:

The special committee, to whom was referred that portion of Governor Price's Message relative to Prison discipline, respectfully report:—

That owing to the limited time which has been afforded them, they have not been able to pursue their investigations to that extent which they would have desired, but after a careful examination of the two systems which have been adopted in this country, the congregate or separate, and the silent, they have arrived at the conclusion that the preference in all respects is to be awarded to the former; but while doing so they do not desire to be understood as endorsing that which has been pursued in our own State Institutions, for owing to the parsimonious appropriations of the State which have created the necessity of confining more than one in a cell in consequence of a lack of accommodation, and from other causes which will be hereafter enumerated, the separate system has not been fairly tested, and in fact the only institutions in which it has been carried to perfection in this country, are those of Pennsylvania, where since the year 1829 it has been in operation.

Great objections have been raised against this system, which your committee approve, because as is asserted it is solitary, and glowing pictures have been presented of the fearful effects of non-intercourse of the convict with his fellow man. Nothing however, can be more erroneous than this assertion, for the word separate does not necessarily convey the idea of solitude, for while the prisoners are separated at all times, it is only so far as regards their fellow convicts. In the Penitentiaries previously alluded to, they are visited by the overseers frequently during the day, and whenever the prisoner desires by the warden, the physician, the moral intructor and the schoolmaster; by the inspectors, clergymen of whatever denomination the prisoner may prefer, by the judges of the courts, the sheriffs and commissioners of the counties from which they are sent, by the committee of "the prison society," and any official person who may visit the prison.—Thus he has a constant and beneficial intercourse.

If a reform is to effected in a person who is being punished for violating the laws of God and man, it can only be done by operating on his self-respect. by teaching him that though for a while exiled from the society of those who have not so offended, it is within his power to regain the position which he has lost. There are few, indeed, who, when left to the beneficial influences of meditation and reflection, shut out from the gaze and association of those who are more degraded than they, who do not experience regret at their evil course of life. Some do so from a recollection of their parents, their families, and their associations with honest men, and feeling that their punishment is merited, regret the crimes which induced it.

If the convict is ignorant, he is taught to read and write; if he has lacked the means by which to gain a livelihood, he is instructed in a trade. so that when he goes out into the world, not only has he every incentive to pursue a virtuous life, which freedom from recognition by his fellow convicts gives, but he has the very means of subsistence placed in his hands by the power which punished him. Thus under this system is the great object of all punishment more fully obtained—reformation.

Says Dr. Given, an intelligent physician formerly connected with the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania:—

"Would not mature reflection lead us to believe—nay, have not years of experience proved—the entire safety of a system of imprisonment, the principles of which are to protect the young and less culpable offender from the demoralizing influences of association with the hardened and irreclaimable, by confining him in a separate cell; to furnish him with a trade, the exercise of which will be sufficient for his support, to show him the temporal as well as eternal advantages of a moral and religious life; to protect him from vulgar curiosity, so that when discharged qualified and determined to gain an honest livelihood, his best efforts may not be thwarted by the recognition and denunciation of a malicious

fellow convict or the thoughtlessness of a visitor to the Institution in which he has been confined."

In the many and great advantages exhibited in this system over the congregate or silent, there are none more important than the facility which is afforded the overseer to become intimately acquainted with the peculiar disposition of the convict, and the opportunity to vary the minor details of discipline, so as more fully to compass the end desired—his reformation. For it is as absurd to apply the same course of discipline to all convicts, as it would be for a physician to prescribe the same treatment for a number of persons laboring under different species of fevers.

It has been urged against the separate system, that it is prejudicial to health, and yet experience has shown that directly the reverse is the case. In the Pennsylvania penitentiaries, to which your committee refer as the most perfect of their kind, for many years the mortality has never exceeded, and seldom equalled one per cent. which when the usually dissipated course of life led by these persons is taken into consideration, is astonishingly low.

The great security which this system presents against escapes and insurrections, is also a great argument in its favor, as against that which is adopted in the Sing-Sing, and Auburn, and Massachusetts penitentiaries, from the first of which, escapes are almost weekly and in all of them insurrections frequent. In the Auburn and Massachusetts prisons two deplorable and unfortunate instances of revolt have lately occurred, which ease of concert among the prisoners greatly facilitated, and which under the separate system would be impossible.

The great defect which exists in the present State Prison, is the limited accommodation for the number of convicts, which is continually increasing in a ratio with our population; your committee therefore consider that an imperative necessity exists for the erection of a new wing and the creation of a hospital to which those who are so ill as to require greater and more constant attention than it would be possible to give in a cell, might be removed. This they conceive should receive as early an attention from the State as the condition of its finances will permit. They would also recommend that in the event of such erection, that to each cell upon the ground floor should be attached an enclosed yard of about ten feet by fifteen, in which the prisoners, under such regulations as might be considered proper, should be permitted to exercise.

The greatest evil, however, which your committee considers to exist, is the political character of the Prison and the mutations of government to which it is liable from the frequent changes of party. The great qualification which seems now to be taken into consideration, is the peculiar political tenets of the Keeper, and not the fitness or ability which is requisite for an office in which so much depends upon its executive. While however, the appointing power remains with the legislature, your committee cannot hope for any radical reformation, and they therefore consider that it should be entrusted to the Chancellor and the Judges of the Supreme Court, as being further removed from political influences, and where a discrimination could be exercised which is impossible in a popular body. The first questions which are now asked when an election occurs, is, to what party does the present incumbent belong? How long has he held office, and how near has the Prison been self-supporting? not in what manner has he proved himself competent to fill the position. Under the present system, for at least three months in the year, the attention of the incumbent is bent upon securing his re-election, which cannot but in every way prove detrimental to the interests of the prison.

That the separate is the best system, your committee consider, that twenty-eight years of experience in the Pennsylvania prisons has conclusively shown, and a further evidence of its excellence is, that upon an examination by Commissioners it has been adopted in France, Belgium and several other European countries.

Your committee cannot conclude their report without expressing the great obligations they are under, to Mr. Halloway, Warden of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pa. and its other officers, as also to the Hon. Richard Vaux of Philadelphia, who for fifteen years has been one of its Inspectors, for his polite attentions and the valuable information which he imparted to them.

DANIEL HOLSMAN,
J. C. THORNTON, } Committee.
JOHN P. HARKER,

On motion the report was accepted, and one thousand copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Gifford, Judiciary, reported the bill respecting fences on public roads; to vote by ballot in Salem; to appoint Commissioners to lay out streets and avenues in Newark; to prevent nuisances in navigable waters; to drain marshes and bank meadows in Salem.

Mr. Gould, from Ways and Means, the bill appropriating $9,000 to the Lunatic Asylum.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. McDonald, for a special election in Newark. relative to supplying the city with pure water.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Leida, to repeal act for the preservation of Sheep, passed in 1846.

Mr. T. B. Atkinson, relative to ground rents in county of Camden.

Mr. McDonald, for supplement to the City of Newark—relative to special elections.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The bill authorizing the appointment by the Circuit Judges of the Supreme Court, of a Sergeant at arms, for each Circuit Court was passed, 36 to 14.

The supplement to build a bridge over Coopers' Creek, passed 47 to 2, (J. M. Atkinson and Carr.)

The supplement to the act to simplify the proceedings in Courts, was re-committed.

The bill to repeal part of an act relating to the Hudson Brigade—repealing that part which authorizes a commutation tax was passed, 48 to 4, (Day, Gifford, Herbert, Jones.)

Concerning taxes in Bergen County was lost, 14 to 37. A motion to reconsider the vote was made and laid on the table.

Supplement to act relative to securing lumber found adrift in the Delaware, passed 48 to 1, (Mr. Westervelt.)

Supplement to act relative to townships, authorizing election of one Freeholder in each of the townships and cities of Hudson county passed 45 to 1, (J. M. Atkinson.)

To prevent swine running at large in Paulsboro, passed 33 to 9.

To set off the new township of Monroe, in the county of Camden, was taken up.

Mr. Harker spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. J. M. Atkinson found difficulty in making up his mind respecting the bill. There were petitioners in favor of the application and remonstrants against it—and some who had signed the petitions in favor had remonstrated against. He thought, however, it would be proper for him to vote against it. The bill was lost 9 to 32.

The Speaker referred to a decision made by him yesterday, that a bill was lost when but 28 persons were voting. Precedents were cited in support of this decision; but the Speaker was satisfied that the proper announcement by the Chair, is that a quorum is not voting, leaving the bill in the same position as if no vote had been taken, This seemed to be necessary from a decision of the House.

The Speaker laid before the House an invitation from the Principal of the Normal School to attend an examination of the pupils on Friday next. Accepted.

Mr. Gilchrist, from the special Committee to whom was referred the bill relative to the boundaries of Ocean, Monmouth and Burlington, reported the same with an amendment.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Gifford, Judiciary, by a suspension of the rules, reported the re-committed bill supplemental to the act to simplify the pleadings and practice of Courts.

The supplement to the West Jersey Railroad was passed 38 to 6, (J. M. Atkinson, Bacot, Doughty, Harker, Norcross, Mayhew.)

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

The bill to authorize the board of Chosen Freeholders of Bergen to erect a bridge over Hackensack. Mr. Westervelt moved to postpone the bill to the next session of the legislature. Agreed to.

To appoint Commissioners respecting public schools—Governor to appoint three Commissioners in the First and Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts, to examine and inquire into all such matters as relate to the high, common or public schools, particularly in regard to their management and organization, and the apportionment of moneys, and expenditures therefor, was taken up and ordered a 3d reading.

To annex part of Upper Alloway's Creek to Mannington, in Salem; for the promotion of the Agricultural interests of this State, appropriating $1000 to the State Agricultural Society; relative to pedlers in Phillipsburg; to prevent horses, cattle, sheep and swine from running at large in Orange, Caldwell and Springfield, in Essex, amended so as to include Rahway and Clinton, in Essex, Woodstown in Salem, Hamilton in Mercer, Blackwoodtown in Camden; respecting Firemen in the city of Hudson; to enable Banks under the general law, in Hunterdon, to redeem their bills at Trenton, Camden or Philadelphia; supplement to

First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth; supplement to Rahway Gas Light Company; further supplement to Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company; Shrewsbury Turnpike Company; Bridgeville Water Company; Bridgeville and Belvidere Railroad Company; to authorize Methodist Church at Cooperstown to sell real estate; Raritan Marine Insurance Company; Hoboken Fire Department Fund; supplement to Princeton and Kingston Turnpike Company; Washington Continental Guards of Paterson; to enable owners of lands on the great meadows on Pequest River to drain the same; Lambertville Gas Light Company; Pepack Railroad Company; supplement to act to incorporate Borough of Hightstown; Hightstown and Imlaystown Turnpike Company, were severally ordered a third reading, also the amendments made to the charter of the city of Newark.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A message was received from the Governor, by E. R. Borden, Esq., private secretary, enclosing a correspondence with the Superintendent of the Geological Survey respecting the amount already expended and the probable amount yet needed to complete the whole survey, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, 4th March, 1857.

To Hon. Andrew Dutcher, Speaker of the General Assembly:

SIR:—I herewith transmit to your House a correspondence relating to the Geological Survey of New Jersey."

The gentlemen to whom you have entrusted an investigation of this subject are now assiduously engaged in discharging that duty, and will shortly present to you a detailed account of the condition of that work. You will then be enabled to take such action in the matter as the circumstances may warrant. I shall cheerfully co-operate in carrying out the wishes of the Legislature.

(Copy of Letter to Dr. Kitchell.)

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
Executive Department,
Trenton, Feb. 10, 1857.

To Wm. Kitchell, M. D., Sup. Geological Survey:

Dear Sir:—Will you please give me a statement of the amount of money already expended in prosecuting the State Geological Survey; also, an estimate of the sum necessary for its entire completion.

I am Sir, with high respect,
Truly yours,
WM. A. NEWELL.

To this note the following answer has been received:

NEWARK, N. J. 24th Feb. 1857.

To His Excellency, William A. Newell, Governor of New Jersey:

SIR:—In reply to your's of the 10th instant, asking for "a statement of the amount of money already expended in prosecuting the State Geological Survey; also, an estimate of the sum necessary to its entire completion," I would beg leave to submit to you the following abstract of expenditures from the commencement of the survey, to March 1st, 1857:

Total amount expended by E. L. Viele in the Topographical Department	$21,268,61½
Amount expended by Henry Wurtz in the Chemical Department under his direction, to May 1st, 1856	3473 40
Amount expended by George H. Cook in the Geological and Chemical Department of the Southern Division of the State	3624 44
Amount expended by Wm. Kitchell in the General Superintendence of the Survey, and incidental expenses therewith, for instruments and apparatus, and in the Geological and Chemical Departments of the Northern Division of the State	9191 10½
Amount expended for printing extra copies of the second annual report, by order of Governor Price, and for the engraving of the maps and wood-cuts for the second annual report, for printing the maps and views for the same report, and for engraving wood-cuts for the final report on the county of Cape May	2225 00
Amount expended by Governor Price and by his order, for interest on warrants negotiated on account of the Survey	341 66
Amount expended for printing and binding eight hundred copies of the final report of the county of Cape May and for stereotyping	778 47
Total amount expended to March 1st, 1857	$40,902 69
Total amount appropriated to March 1st, 1857	$49,000 00
Balance of amount appropriated	$8097 31

In reply to your question respecting an estimate of the sum necessary to the entire completion of the work, including engraving and printing, I would say, that I confidently believe the whole Survey, if *judiciously managed*, could be completed in five years, as follows:

For the Topographical Department	$50,000
" Geological, Chemical, &c., Department	35,000
Printing and engraving	30,000
	$115,000

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Serv't,
WM. KITCHELL.

(Copy of Reply to Dr. Kitchell.)

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
Executive Department,
Trenton, 27th Feb. 1857.

To Wm. Kitchell, M. D., Sup. Geological Survey:

Dear Sir:—Owing to the embarrassed condition of the State Treasury and other causes, I deem it to by my duty to suspend the Geological Survey of New Jersey.

You will therefore please consider your commission as an officer in that work revoked, to take effect from and after the first day of March proximo.

With sentiments of high personal esteem,
I am truly yours,
WM. A. NEWELL.

Similar orders have been sent to Lieut. E. L. Viele, Topographical Engineer, and Professor George Cook, Assistant Geologist.

WM. A. NEWELL.

A motion was carried to accept and print one thousand copies of the report; the motion to print was afterwards reconsidered in order to wait for the result of further investigations on the same subject.

EVENING SESSION.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

To incorporate Mercer Mechanical & Agricultural Society; to incorporate Orange Fire Department; for the relief of Jane Logan; for the relief of Rebecca Hodgson; for the relief of William Weeks; for the relief of M. E. Church at Long Branch; to charter Passaic Gas Light Co.; supplement to Westville and Glassboro' Turnpike; to charter Burlington Savings' Institution; to charter Milville Gas Light Co; to confirm a deed of manumission of a slave; supplement to act authorizing inhabitants of Colt's Neck to sell their Free Church; to charter Mount Holly and Jobstown Turnpike; to charter Howard Savings' Institution; to charter West Windsor Fire Insurance Co; to charter Barnegat Bay and Delaware River Railroad and Steamboat Company; supplement to charter Good-Will Fire Co. of Trenton. Adjourned.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, IN RELATION TO THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the condition of the state treasury, beg leave to report:

That upon examining the condition of the treasury, your committee find that the people of this state have every reason to be proud of their freedom from financial embarrassment.

While our sister states, with but few exceptions, have pursued a heedless and reckless policy in their state improvements, creating enormous debts, burdening their people with constantly increasing taxation, the State of New Jersey, by the early wisdom of her shrewd and sagacious statesmen, has not only secured to us freedom from financial embarrassment and state taxation, but has, after building her several large, commodious, and unsurpassed public institutions, devoted large sums to her school fund, now amounting to about four hundred and fourteen thousand dollars, from which, conjointly with the appropriation from the ordinary revenues of the state, eighty thousand dollars are distributed annually to the public schools in the several counties, and ten thousand dollars to the Normal School—and although through a succession of years, a loan debt, commencing with thirty-seven thousand dollars due for special loan and thirty-four thousand eight hundred and ten dollars and twenty-six cents to school fund in eighteen hundred and fifty, and now amounting to ninety-five thousand dollars, has accrued, yet, when we consider that one year's appropriation for public school purposes has amounted to more than that sum, we should feel satisfied with contrasting our present financial condition with that of the time when a state tax of forty thousand dollars was levied, and no school appropriation made; and especially should we feel satis-

fied when we compare ours with the finances of our sister states.

Since the year eighteen hundred and forty-seven, no tax has been levied upon our people. The legislature of that year deemed it safe to suspend such tax and depend for the support of government entirely upon the income from invested funds, and the receipts from taxes and claims upon the incorporated institutions in the state. They so acted relying upon a steady and liberal growth of the revenue from those sources to meet the naturally increasing demands upon the treasury.

As a general thing, the increase of the revenue has exceeded the increase in the ORDINARY expenses of the state.

This excess of increase over the ordinary disbursements of the treasury, has, upon the demand of our people, been appropriated to the encouragement and support of public institutions and valuable state enterprises.

It will be seen by table B, annexed to this report, showing the amount of disbursements, both ordinary and extraordinary, together with the yearly receipts, for the period of seven years last past, that since the year eighteen hundred and fifty large sums of money have been paid yearly to the state lunatic asylum, liberal appropriations have been made towards the support of public schools, a geological and topographical survey of the state has been commenced and carried on at no inconsiderable expense, and the Normal School and various other objects of state regard have shared liberally in the distribution of state patronage.

Since eighteen hundred and fifty, the treasurer has paid to the managers and officers of the state lunatic asylum over one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; from that year to the date of this report, two hundred and forty thousand dollars, over and above the school fund, have been paid towards the support of public schools. In view of these large appropriations, made out of our ordinary income, the increase we find in our state debt has not seemed to us a matter of surprise.

This debt, however, approximates closely to the sum fixed by the Constitution as the limit of State debt, and it has become necessary that the Legislature take immediate measures to prevent its increase and provide for its entire payment at as early a day as possible.

It will be seen, upon examination of the table A, that part of the appropriations made by previous Legislatures had not been paid at the close of the year 1856, for want of funds in the Treasurer's hands so to do. Part of this money has since been paid out of the receipts for the present year, and forty-six thousand five hundred and twelve dollars and ninety-two cents still remains to be met by any funds that shall come into the Treasury. This, in some measure, results from the increased expenditures of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, which required not only a loan of thirty thousand dollars above the current receipts to meet them, but drew upon funds that properly belonged to the following year, and left twenty-nine thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty cents of unpaid appropriations; so that the year 1856 was commenced without funds in hand, with this lien upon the current resources, and no loans have since been made to relieve the Treasury.

This table shows the amount of unpaid appropriations at the commencement of the present year, to be sixty-six thousand nine hundred and nine dollars and fifty-seven cents, and the several purposes for which the appropriations were made.

The estimated amount of receipts for the present year, from ordinary sources, is one hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars. The ordinary expenses of government for the year last past, were one hundred and twenty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents.

Your committee believe that those expenses for the present year may, without detriment to public interest, be reduced to one hundred and twelve thousand dollars.—This, with the annual appropriation to public schools of forty thousand dollars, to the Normal School of ten thousand dollars, making n all the sum of one hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars, leaves thirty thousand dollars balance to go towards the liquidation of the unpaid appropriations.

In this view, there still remains thirty-six thousand nine hundred and nine dollars and fifty-seven cents to be provided, in addition to the estimated income, to enable the Treasury to meet all the demands on it for the present year.

The State holds, at this time, bonds of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company to the amount of forty-four thousand dollars, and bonds and mortgages to the value of three thousand four hundred and ninety-one dollars and eighty-five cents, all of which are paying punctually six per cent. per annum. These securities may, with propriety, be transferred to the school fund, and their value realized out of the available moneys of that fund. By this measure our finances will be made easy; and your committee can conceive of no valid objection to its adoption. They are believed to be as safe and desirable an investment as any other made out of the school fund. The Legislature of 1853 made a transfer of like securities to this fund, in exchange for available means. If this course is pursued now, besides discharging the unpaid appropriations of 1856, a balance will remain of ten thousand five hundred and eighty-two dollars and twenty-eight cents, to be set off against the State debt, the geological and topographical surveys can be continued on the appropriation already made, all your public institutions will be sustained, and the Treasury placed in a sound and healthy condition. Your committee therefore recommend that such transfer and exchange be made.

With this report is a table showing the several loans made by the State, and the dates thereof since 1845, the payments that have been made upon the same, and the present amount of State debt due to "The Bank of Savings in New York," for the payment of which it becomes necessary to make provision.

Had the receipts from the Joint Companies continued to increase annually, as previous reports had encouraged us to expect, the loan debt would not now have amounted to its present sum; but owing to the payment of large amounts on account of the great catastrophe at Burlington in 1855, and for extensive repairs and improvements made, the dividends of the past year have been reduced to six per centum, or twelve thousand dollars, on the stock owned by the state, when in former years it has paid twenty-four thousand dollars, and in one year thirty thousand dollars. Your committee are, however, informed by the state directors of these companies, that the state may surely depend on receiving the usual dividend of twenty-four thousand dollars the present year; and that an extra dividend may be expected of sixty thousand dollars in the stock of the companies. This amount, when received, may be applied toward liquidating the loan debt. The cash value of these stocks is about one hundred and thirty dollars per share, or thirty per centum above par, making the cash value of the stock to be received, seventy-eight thousand dollars. This, with the balance before mentioned, of ten thousand five hundred and eighty-two dollars and twenty-eight cents, would reduce the state debt to six thousand four hundred and seventeen dollars and seventy-two cents—the smallest amount in which the state has been indebted for many years.

To meet these results, as your committee have before suggested, it is necessary that the present legislature should economise in state expenditure. Indeed, with our income, —nearly fixed and certain in amount as it is, and not likely to be suddenly and largely increased—too great liberality in appropriations does not become us at any time, even though the money be bestowed upon objects worthy and beneficent in themselves; but it is especially desirable, at this time, that active measures for discriminate retrenchment should be taken.

The table first mentioned shows the different items of state expenses and disbursements, both ordinary and extraordinary, for the period of seven years last past. A view of the same will enable you to determine in what matters a saving of money may properly be made.

Your committee beg leave to recommend, that for the present year no other appropriation be made than the usual amount furnished for school purposes; and at an early day they will present such bills to this House as they shall deem suitable to carrying into effect the suggestions they have the honor to make in this report.

ANDREW B. COBB,
JOHN C. RAFFERTY.

Dated Feb. 26th, 1857.

TABLE A.

A Statement of the Appropriations made by preceding Legislatures, upon which any money remains unpaid, the amounts which have been paid upon them severally, and the balance unpaid at the close of the year 1856.

APPROPRIATIONS.	1855. Amount appropriated.	1855. Amount paid.	1855. Balance unpaid.	1856. Amount appropriated	1856. Amount paid.	1856. Aggregate am't unpaid.
To Public Schools	$40,000 00	$40,000 00	.....	$40,000 00	$19,549 03	$20,450 97
State Lunatic Asylum for building wings	29,375 00	20,187 28	$9,187 72	.....	5,075 00	4,112 72
Lunatic Asylum for County Patients	6,596 30	6,596 30	.....	7,402 50	7,402 50	.....
Geological and Topographical Survey	20,000 00	16,000 00	4,000 00	25,000 00	5,000 00	24,000 00
State Normal School	10,000 00	4,054 12	5,945 88	10,000 00	8,000 00	7,945 88
State Arsenal	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
State Prison	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Nixon's Digest	5,000 00	2,000 00	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	.....
Colonization Society	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	.....
Webster's Dictionary	4,400 00	.....	4,440 00	.....	.....	4,400 00
Agricultural Society	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
Whole amount	$119,371 30	$89,837 70	$29,533 60	$89,402 50	$52,026 53	$66,909 57

NOTE.—In the amount above stated as appropriation to Lunatic Asylum for 1855, are included $75, appropriaied March 10th, 1853, for services of architect, and $300, appropriated March 16th, 1854, for services of Commissioners, which remained unpaid.

TABLE B.

ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.	1850.	1851	1852.	1853	1854.	1855.	1856.
Court of Pardons	.....	.....	.....	$629 25	$922 50	$923 00	$588 00
Blind	$2,200 77	$2,904 14	$1,697 53	2,049 92	900 00	3,504 45	1,055 00
Deaf and Dumb	2,480 29	2,303 07	3,896 86	3,354 88	3,791 14	4,262 38	4,477 98
Postage	193 09	216 48	169 56	135 57	212 02	242 85	204 17
Legislature	16,968 80	19,723 91	24,393 85	18,955 66	22,362 75	28,069 25	24,058 70
State Prison, (salaries)	7,388 50	7,619 00	8,577 47	8,666 50	9,637 77	10,476 97	10,360 10
Court of Errors and Appeals	2,081 60	1,862 60	2,983 00	3,723 00	3,162 00	3,430 00	3,918 00
Library	577 87	530 50	556 30	875 05	769 23	704 61	768 38
Printing	4,583 26	5,825 39	6,269 12	7,371 05	12,633 84	14,712 13	18,543 07
Interest	3,279 54	3,782 83	1,244 66	2,718 35	3,900 00	3,900 00	5,766 73
Arsenal	932 50	626 00	671 24	701 37	700 00	710 00	972 75
Salaries (Lunatic Asylum)	3,100 00	3,175 00	3,175 00	3,287 50	3,300 00	3,450 00	3,500 00
Transportation and cost of convicts	7,650 51	7,972 97	7,206 13	9,448 99	7,605 15	10,375 81	8,701 35
Incidental account	6,200 58	7,280 07	7,720 69	7,406 03	5,901 97	11,832 28	9,584 59
Pensions	1,578 85	1,340 00	1,164 92	935 75	668 99	625 00	570 00
State account	4,844 46	2,823 76	3,751 59	3,961 73	4,645 87	5,462 04	5,579 45
Salaries	15,501 92	15,516 33	15,206 13	15,350 00	18,767 99	23,350 50	24,310 00
	$79,562 54	$84,502 05	$88,684 08	$89,570 60	$99,881 17	$126,021 27	$122,858 32
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.							
House of Refuge	$11 941 14	$11,011 25	$14,415 80	$10,560 00	.....	.....	$156 02
Managers Lunatic Asylum	8,716 75	10,058 00	11,145 22	5,145 00	$27,620 00	$26,783 58	12,477 50
Commissioners to investigate C. and A. B. R. R	5,223 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Real estate	541 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special loan	15,000 00	32,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. E. Horner, for maps	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collector of Mercer Co., Warren Prisoners	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Prison repairs	3,406 54	1,252 20	4,887 87	1,158 57	1,577 55	1,486 19	2,161 06
Repairs to State House	.....	429 18	.....	4,131 19	2,384 74	.....	110 34
Appropriation to schools	.....	40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	19,549 03
Books purchased for Library	.....	893 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone for Washington Monument	.....	558 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gifford's Index	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	1,200 00	.....	.....
Surveyor General's Office	.....	.....	1,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Safe for Treasury Office	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gas Fixtures	.....	.....	872 65	195 12	.....	.....	.....
Colonization Society	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00
Commissioners to run line bet. Cumberland and Cape May	.....	.....	132 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Advertising Laws in newspapers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400 00	1,600 00	1,550 00
Geological Survey	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000 00	16,000 00	5,000 00
Enrolling Minutes and Journal, 1853	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,108 74	.....	.....
Chairs for Senate Chamber	.....	.....	.....	.....	435 00	.....	.....
Arranging Rolls in Supreme Court office	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	200 00	.....
Curbing and Paving Delaware street	.....	.....	.....	.....	657 58	.....	.....
Nixon's Digest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	3,000 00
Agricultural appropriation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Normal School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,054 12	8,000 00
Census account	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375 34	.....
Burying Dead from wrecks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	611 10	213 18
Arresting Fugitives	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	968 22	959 76
Furniture for Governor's room	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 50	.....
	$45,979 39	$96,112 59	$76,854 04	$61,189 88	$80,583 61	$95,119 05	$57,176 89
Aggregate amount	$125,541 93	$180,614 74	$165,538 12	$150,760 48	$180,464 78	$221,140 32	$180,035 21
Annual receipts	$138,544 23	$182,168 50	$173,237 10	$159,576 73	$183,456 23	$221,263 62	$181,470 09

TABLE, C.

1845. Jan. 27.—Balance of loan due school fund,	$25,595 82
1853. Mar. 1.—Due for interest thereon, eight years, one month and three days,	12,426 77
	$38,022 59
1853. Mar. 1.—Bonds for $37,000, with interest thereon, were transferred to school fund to pay the above, by resolution of Feb. 5th, 1853,	$38,022 59
1850.—By report of Samuel Mairs, Treasurer, there was due Trenton Banking Company, for loan,	$37,000 00
1851.—Loan authorized by resolution,	30,000 00
	$67,000 00
1851. Dec. 31.—Paid on the above,	32,000 00
Balance,	$35,000 00
1852.—Loan authorized by resolution,	30.000 00
1855.—Loan authorized by retion, April 6,	30,000 00
	$95,000 00

Making the present amount of state debt, ninety-five thousand dollars, due to the Bank of Savings, in New York city.

THURSDAY, March 5th.

SENATE.

Prayer by Rev. Edward Page.

A number of Assembly bills were reported by Messrs. Rafferty and Laird, and a number of bills reported correctly engrossed by Mr. Cordery.

The President presented the bond of R. M. Smith, State Treasurer, in the sum of $50,000, with John B. Mount, Jeremiah Lahlor, John C. Ward, Benjamin Marlett, Runey R. Forman, Richard M. Job, and George M. Rue, as sureties. Referred to the Finance Committee.

THE DEATH OF DR. E. K. KANE.

The concurrent resolutions of the House of Assembly passed a few days since upon this subject, were taken up.

Mr. Allen addressed the Senate as follows:

I little thought, when at the last session of the legislature, I urged the passage of resolutions commending Dr. Kane for his untiring exertions in the prosecution of the search for Sir John Franklin in the Arctic regions, that we should so soon be called upon to pay a tribute to his memory.

It is proper and right, Mr. President, that we should pass these resolutions. The fame of Dr. Kane belongs to the whole world, but we alone can claim him as a fellow citizen.

When the history of the present century shall be written, Dr. Kane will occupy a high position in the niche of fame, and will for his scientific discoveries in the Arctic regions go down to posterity as the great explorer of his age.

It is not necessary for me to urge the passage of these resolutions. The life ot Dr. Kane is familiar to every Senator "as household words," and I have no doubt the resolutions meet with a response from every heart in the Senate chamber.

Mr. Herring addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. President, I am aware that at this late period of the session we have no time to spare for the making of speeches, nor do I mean to indulge in so doing, but I feel unwilling to allow these resolutions to pass without some expression of our sympathies with their sad import.

But one short year has elapsed since this legislature, echoing the enthusiasm of our whole people, passed resolutions of congratulation to this bold and skillful young officer, for the never dying laurels with which he had crowned our country, on the successful termination of his generous but perilous expedition.

And we are now called upon to mingle our condolence and sympathies with those of the entire nation upon his untimely and lamentable decease.

That gallant spirit so elate and vigorous with high purposes and noble resolves, has left its frail tenement, and gone up to his reward, for to serve one's country devotedly and faithfully, is obedience to God.

We hear much, Mr. President, of Young America, and our impression of the impersonation of that idea, is that of a reckless, impetuous individual, taking great risks, more perhaps for the excitement connected therewith, than for the ends to be attained thereby. Brave, but rash, generous but improvident, daring all things, but claiming all things, in short a character about equally made up of light and shadow.

But I am forcibly impressed with the conviction, sir, that the character of the gallant young son of our Republic, whose pale corpse is now wending its sad way over our western rivers to his father's home in a neighboring city, there to be deposited in its last resting place, in the tomb of his ancestors; I say I cannot but consider that his was a character, as displayed in the record of his adventurous life, perhaps the most worthy model for the imitation of Young America which has appeared since that expression has become so current.

Brave, but modest and retiring, self-reliant, but trusting and reverential, impetuous, but gentle and forbearing, ardent, but patient and enduring; these are some of the qualities which illustrated his brilliant but brief career; brief alas! but sufficiently prolonged to enable him to indelibly stamp his impress upon the times in which he lived.

I shall vote most heartily for a concurrence with the resolutions of the House of Assembly, and propose this amendment, that the flag now floating over this capitol, the starry flag he carried so nobly in the cause of science and humanity, be displayed at half-mast during the remainder of the session of this legislature, as a mark of respect for the memory of the illustrious deceased.

Mr. Riggs introduced a bill relative to the Public Printing.

PASSED.

A bill to regulate the rates of legal advertising; to hold the property of Married Women responsible for their debts.

Yeas—Allen, Chetwood, Diverty, Franklin, Herring, Hutchinson, Laird, Martin, Rafferty, Riggs, Roberts, Smith, Speer, (President,) 13.

Nays—Cobb, Cordery, Price, Rea, Sharp, 5.

To authorize the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad Company to extend their road to Farmingdale, 15 to 2, (Sharp, and Speer, President.)

Supplement to the act concerning Divorces, 15 to 2, (Allen and Cobb.)

To authorize Manufacturing Companies to sell their bonds, &c., for less than par value, 14 to 3, (Cobb, Price, Rea.)

Joint Resolutions to transfer certain bonds of the Joint Companies to the School Fund, 16 to 0.

To create the new County of Union out of Essex.

Yeas—Allen, Chetwood, Cobb, Diverty, Franklin, Herring, Hutchinson, Laird, Rafferty, Riggs, Roberts, Sharp, Smith, 13.

Nays—Cordery, Martin, Price, Rea, Speer, (President,) 5.

To incorporate Societies for the Promotion of Useful Industry in Mercer, Hunterdon and Gloucester, 13 to 4, (Herring, Laird, Price, Roberts.)

To enable Married Women to Warrant title to property, 13 to 1, (Rea.)

To distribute to each newspaper establishment in the State, copies of the laws, &c., 12 to 6, (Allen, Cordery, Rea, Riggs, Roberts, Sharp.)

To charter Rose Hill Cemetery of Matawan, in Monmouth; to charter Lawrence Cemetery of Mercer; supplement to the charter of White Horse Turnpike Company; to charter the Trenton Patent Promoting Company, 12 to 1, (Speer,) President.

To confirm the incorporation of Central District School of Lawrence, in Mercer, 13 to 1, (Riggs.)

The bill to provide for the safety of railway travellers, was postponed till next session.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Laird offered a resolution, (House concurring,) that a Joint Committee be appointed to confer with a similar Committee that has been or may be appointed by the New York Legislature, to examine into such measures affecting the joint interest of both States, in relation to the health and commerce of the citizens of both States as shall seem advisable. The Committee from New Jersey to report to the legislature, if in session, if not, to the Governor.

This resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Laird and Allen, were appointed on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Rafferty offered a resolution that the usual number of copies of the returns of births, marriages and deaths, be printed for the use of the Senate. Agreed to.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Riggs, Corporations, a supplement to the charter of the West Jersey Railroad.

A message was received from the Governor endorsed "nominations."

On motion of Mr. Rafferty the Senate went into Executive Session. After some time spent therein, the doors were opened.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

The bill to establish a Reform School in Essex County, (the section authorizing other Courts in other counties of the State to send to said School, boys under 15 years of age, if the public interest is thereby subserved, was on motion of Mr. Riggs stricken out, 7) to 2; to charter Bloomfield Gas Light Company; Franklin Agricultural Society of Somerset; to change the time of

holding certain Courts; to charter Haddonfield Banking Company; to prevent swine from running at large in Paulsboro, Gloucester.

PASSED.

The bill for the relief of H. Dayton, 12 to 6; the bill to extend the Morris and Essex Railroad to Jersey City, 11 to 7.

Yeas—Allen, Cordery, Diverty, Herring, Laird, Price, Rafferty, Riggs, Roberts, Sharp, Speer, (President.)

Nays—Chetwood, Cobb, Franklin, Hutchinson. Martin, Rea, Smith.

Mr. Laird introduced a supplement to the charter of Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hance.

PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. Holsman presented six remonstrances from Sussex against the Newton Bank.

Mr. Blake, against incorporation of the fire department of Orange.

Mr. Vandyke, from two hundred and forty-two citizens of Trenton, in favor of special charter to America Bank; also in favor of enlarging boundaries of Hightstown; also in favor of Hightstown and Imlaystown Turnpike.

Mr. Robins, for the repeal of the charter of Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy.

Mr. Buckelew and Mr. Stults in favor of repealing the charter of Bank of Perth Amboy.

Mr. Jones, to change the boundary of Upper Alloway's Creek; also a remonstrance on the same subject.

Mr. Obdyke, several in favor of Newton Bank.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Treasurer enclosing the annual bank statements. Five hundred copies, with the usual accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed.

REPORTS.

Mr. Osborn, several engrossed bills.

Mr. Doughty, several bills presented to the Governor for his signature.

Mr. Gifford, Judiciary, relative to ground rents in Camden; supplement to the act for the preservation of sheep; supplement to city of Newark; to enable inhabitants of Salem to raise money for certain purposes.

Mr. Robins, corporations, to incorporate the Orange Mutual Fire Insurance Company; further supplement to Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. McDonald, for a special election in Newark, relative to pure water.

Mr. B. Smith, to repeal act relative to elections in Franklin, Gloucester county.

Mr. Keys, to divide Willingboro' into two election districts and to change place of holding elections.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Edmunds, supplement to Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad.

BILLS ON A THIRD READING--BANKS--ORDER OF THE DAY.

The House took up the bill to incorporate the Essex County Bank at Newark.

Mr. Thornton addressed the House in favor of the bill. After a careful investigation of the subject, he could see no reason why a bank application, properly guarded, should not be granted where it is demanded by the wants of the people. It was thought that the subject had been exhausted by previous discussions, but he believed that reasons could be urged to show that this application was a proper one, and had merits to commend it to the favorable consideration of this House, and secure for it a majority of the votes of the members—a constitutional majority—and that, too, with out being bought, as had been repeatedly asserted, both in this House and by some newspapers pretending to be democratic leaders. He alluded to the efforts made by a majority of the House to prevent the passage of bank bills although demanded by the wants of the people, thus frustrating several very meritorious applications.

In presenting the application for another bank in the city of Newark, I desire to put it solely on its merits and the imperative wants of the county, that I have the honor in part to represent.

I come here, Mr. Speaker, with no lobby influence, nor am I backed up by men seeking to aggrandize or enrich themselves by special privileges that are not to be shared in common by the people. I contend that it is a misnomer to call a well conducted bank a monopoly. How can an institution that is daily and weekly dispensing its benefits to the people, in the shape of loans at a moderate rate of interest, assisting them to carry on the business of the community, furnishing employment and pay to the mechanics and laboring women of the cities and towns where they are located, and thus dispensing, as it were, the life-blood that gives vigor and activity to the body politic, be called a monopoly?

Gentlemen in this House, who I know to be sound Democrats, and some, who I am not so sure of, have attempted to raise a prejudice against bank applications on an appeal to party principle. The genius of Democracy has been invoked, and the shade of Jefferson has, by the witchery of Young American eloquence, been made to flit through this hall, astonishing the "latter day saints" of the apostate Democratic Church with its angry frown. The motto of "Equal Rights" has been thrown to the breeze, and the color-bearer, standing upon the arch of anti-monopoly, endeavors to rally the recusant sons of Democracy to the charge against corporators who only desire to furnish a circulating medium commensurate with the wants of the business community. The term Monopoly, in my opinion, cannot in its strict interpretation, apply to the system of legitimate banking. A monopoly is, by strict interpretation, a privilege vested in a person or persons, solely for their own profit and emolument. This cannot be said of a bank doing a legitimate business, for while in every well managed bank the stockholders of course make money, the borrowers also are put in position to do the same, and what is called a monopoly inures to the benefit of vast numbers. I contend, Mr. Speaker, that a country could never attain an advanced stage of civilization and wealth, such as exists in our Democratic Republic, were not the denounced principle of monopoly a part and parcel of the machinery of society, and protected by the law-making power. Why, sir, the patent laws are an unmixed monopoly, and strike a death-blow at the "equality of rights" that we have heard so much about. What business has the government to give to any man or set of men an exclusive right to vend a certain book, or to make and exclusively sell or regulate the sale of certain commodities, utensils, machinery, and the like, for thirteen years, and punish other person or persons for in any wise interfering? I would ask my young, whole-souled Democratic friend from the ever faithful county of Bergen, (Mr. Holsman) if these are not special privileges and monopolies of the most odious kind?

How can any man, consistent with an equality of rights, be permitted to monopolize the exclusive sale of a reaping machine, an engine, the transmission of intelligence, and the very sources of knowledge? Why, Sir, it strikes at the root of the tree of equal rights, and leaves it to wither and die. Like every other element in Government, the principle of "equal rights," and the creation of monopolies are subject to discrimination, and those provisions that insure the rewards of genius, and the just appreciation of labor for the advancement of the general good.—Should a general principle of equality be enforced in all the ramifications of society, the greatest injustice would be perpetrated, labor in many cases would go unrewarded, the most brilliant conceptions and creations of inventive genius would be thrown out among the thankless and unappreciative herd, without thanks or reward. The fact of the business is, Mr. Speaker, that the locomotive factory of the Rogers' of Paterson are a monopoly. So is every association of wealth in the country, and it is all folly for gentlemen to come into this House and clamor for equal rights, and against the establishment of Monopolies.

The infringement of the one, and the establishment of the other, will always be a necessity of Government, until all men are born with the same amount of brains, and the labor and wealth of each man in the community is able to effect what now requires the concentration of the labor and wealth of many to effect. Until every man has genius for invention, you must give protection to the inventor. Until every man can write like an Irving, a Prescott, a Longfellow, a Brancroft and others, you must give them the exclusive privilege to enjoy the products of superior genius.—Until every man can command money enough to establish, by his unaided resources, a large manufacturing establishment, or a banking institution, the State will be called upon to grant special privileges.

And if she don't grant them, society will be at a stand still, and the body politic will be a mass of corruption.

But enough on this head. Let us contemplate some of the dangers of Banking, and the evils that are confessedly incident to the system, and I for one am not disposed to hide them from view, or in the least mitigate their effects upon the community. I know that evils are often experienced from an expanded currency, a plethora of paper money encourage the spirit of speculation, and men are induced to venture upon the treacherous sea of apparent prosperity, induced by the hope of gain, but soon the breeze of confidence that set fair to waft them to the haven of fortune, proves adverse, and ere they are aware, they are driven upon the rocks of misfor-

tune, and bankruptcy is the result, and many are involved in the ruin that ensues.—But consequences such as these are not confined to one species of Banks more than another, these evils are incident to the system, and results more from the character of the currency, than the peculiar agency by which it is put into circulation.

Their Banks are liable to break, and the people are thereby subject to loss. Admit all this, and if the objections are to work the destruction of Banks, whose advantages in developing the resources and fostering the labor and enterprise of the country are so apparent, then the argument must stand good against some of the most potent agencies, that keep in motion the elements of society, and urge forward the car of civilization and enlightened progress, that are constantly adding to the wealth and mighty power of this marvellous Republic.

The steamship whose fiery lungs and resistless paddle wheels cross the Atlantic, and carry our products and our merchants to all countries and the far distant isles of the sea, and return laden with the riches of every clime, are liable to dangers of various kinds, that involve destruction to everybody and everything on board. The engine that sets in motion the numerous cog wheels and machinery of the extensive manufactory is liable to burst and scatter ruin and death to all around.

The belching Locomotive that whirls the commodious train of animated intelligence along the iron path, may, in a second of time, leap into the yawning draw, or be precipitated against an obstruction, that would scatter the mangled corpes of the passengers like chaff from the fanning mill.

As well for this, might all these powerful agencies be condemned and abolished, because they are liable to involve the loss of life, the fracture of limbs and the destruction of property.

The gentleman from the City of Hudson has introduced Mr. McCulloch to this House, and his opinions have been recommended and commented upon, with a view to influence the action of this House. Mr. McCulloch may be a very wise man, and an able writer on political economy, but his theories of finance are not fitted to the machinery of this Government.

The opinions of James Necker, the French financier, and his works on the administration of the finances of France, might with as much propriety be quoted in this House. The fact of the question is this—What will work well or answer in the administration of English or French finance, can have no adaptation to this free impulsive and go-ahead Republic. The Bank of England and her example, can, with no sort of pertinency, be quoted before the Legislature of New Jersey. The Banks of England and France are Government machines, resting upon the credit of the respective nations, and so interwoven with the whole net-work of commerce and business, that the very stability of these Governments depends on keeping them going. And their whole operations are the result of arbitrary regulation, and a system of administration that would never find countenance in this country.

As well might the same system of farming and times of putting in seed, be practiced in this country, as prevails in England and France, as to attempt to engraft upon ours, her system of finance.

I shall now, Mr. Speaker, turn my attention to the controversy that is going on in this State.

The great curse of New Jersey banking for the last forty years has been from the schemes of New York speculators, and I assert most positively, that never a dollar has been lost by any Bank under the control of our citizens. The fact is, that the financiers of other States sought, and in a great measure controlled our Banks. And politicians who knew but little of finance, have attempted, and to a certain extent have made our system of banking an instrument of party. We have thus profitted but little from the experience of other States, and have blindly adopted a system, not at all adapted to our geographical position, not inviting capital from abroad and using it for the accommodation of our own citizens, and at the same time protecting them from the evils incident to all banking systems.

New Jersey is at last in a position to set up for herself, and adapt her system of banking to the wants of her own citizens, furnishing them with a safe and sound currency, under the control of her own citizens, protected by their honor and the provisions of our own laws. When New Jersey is cut loose from the cunning and avaricious operators of Wall street, it would have been well, if she could have kept clear of her system of banking. The general banking law of New Jersey, that is so much vaunted in this House, is a copy of the New York law, with many of the most wholesome provisions left out.

When this law was introduced into the State of New York, it was very unpopular with the Democracy, and many leading democrats denounced it, because it owed its origin to a desire to increase the paper currency by affording a greater facility for the creation of Banks.

But I must hasten on, Mr. Speaker, to draw the parallel between the two systems of banking that at present exist in our State, the one so much lauded, the other so much decried.

First—It is said that it won't do, to have two systems of banking operating at the same time. There is nothing in this objection; in Massachusetts, the two systems work very harmonious side by side, and under the present state of public sentiment among us, it is just the thing we want. Let those gentlemen who so zealously contend for free banks, and assert that they are the best and safest, invest their money therein, and give opportunity to those who prefer special banks, in localities where they are needed to do the same.

The main point in dispute, between the advocates of the two rival systems is their comparative security.

It is claimed that the bonds or stocks of a sovereign State, are a better security than those afforded by the securities of a special bank. Those who make this assertion can have taken but little pains to investigate the matter. In the year 1837, the 5 per cent. stocks of Pennsylvania ran down to $35. A depreciation of only 65 dollars. Fine security to the bill-holders they would have been. What has occurred once, may, and under similar circumstances, will occur again. States are liable to repudiate and become bankrupt. Does any one doubt, I refer you, Mr. Speaker, to the states of Michigan and Mississippi, and when a state refuses to pay who can make her do so. What would be the effect upon Virginia sixes, should a servile insurrection break out in that state, or a foreign war break out, in that event, the stocks of all the states would go down as in the last war, to 25 and 30. As a Democrat of the old Jackson school, I protest, Mr. Speaker, against the attempt to fasten the general banking system upon the Democratic party. I do not wish to bear the odium, nor do I desire to see my party in the state of New Jersey involved in the disgrace that must one day follow, should it be adopted as the policy of the party.

There is nothing Democratic in the free banking system. It is worthless and dangerous in its principles, and rests almost wholly on the paper promises of foreign states, whose credit we know fluctuates under the influence of every adverse wind that blows.

If this system is fastened upon the state as a Democratic measure, the people will, ere long, discover its delusive character, and the responsibility will be fatal to our ascendancy as a party. Free Banks! yes, its freedom if adopted as a system, will terminate in licentiousness, and a more gigantic contrivance for swindling was never concocted.

One of the first institutions organized in the state of New York, (under the general banking law,) was the North American and Banking Company. This precious concern swindled the people of New York and adjacent states out of ten millions of money.—Democratic principles as I understand them, recognize nothing but gold and silver as the legal currency, and upon this assumption, it makes no difference where paper money comes from, it is equally opposed to the true democratic faith, and I contend that a Bergen county or Hudson county Democrat or a Democrat from any county, cuts a sorry figure when with one breath, he decries a special bank, and with another lauds a free bank.

The free banking system is objectionable because it throws open the doors to an indefinite number of banks, and increases the demand for a state debt. Should this system be the established policy of the state a formidable party would soon arise, whose interest it would be to build up a gigantic state debt. One of the principal reasons for the slow increase of the free banks in this state, is the lack of the required, so-called securities. Everything in the shape of bonds has been caught up to bank on.—Newark city bonds—Jersey City Water Scrip—Paterson city, and the like, are all got possession of, to secure the people who take the bills upon which they are issued.

Much has been said in this House of broken banks and the losses consequent thereon. Until the advocates of free banks can make it appear they cannot fail, they do not advance a single foot. The people are just as much, and a good deal more exposed under their system than any other.—For their security they have to depend upon the honesty of the State Treasurer, the honesty of the officers of the bank, the honesty of the state that issues the bonds, in addition, they have to run the risk of depreciation of these stocks, and under no

circumstances can the bill-holder realize Democratic currency for the promises to pay. Not a man on this floor who has opposed special bank charters has had one word to say against the floods of paper issued by special banks in other states, that enter so largely into the circulation in New Jersey. Everybody is free to use this money, yet our own citizens are denied a privilege conceded to foreign corporations, who circulate thousands upon thousands, and millions of money, over which we have no control, and from which we do not receive a dollar of tax.

Perhaps some of these anti-bank Democrats think it right that foreigners should make thousands upon thousands in the way of interest out of our citizens, and never return the value of a cent, by way of equivalent. Transcendental Democrats may talk forever against special banks, but so long as they tolerate the bank paper of other states, they will never get credit for sincerity, or command that character for consistency that will give them influence.

The fact of the business is, in my opinion it is too late in the day to keep up this bank war.

Should every bank in the state of New Jersey be wiped out of existence at the close of this session of the legislature, it would be like draining the water from one lake and simultaneously cutting a canal to a neighboring lake, the waters of which would flow in, and supply the loss of that just drawn out.

If we refuse our people a sufficiency of what passes as currency, the wants of commerce will call it from other states, and we shall be guilty of the foolishness of allowing the people of other states, privileges and advantages that we deny to our own.

Upon this question of banks, like every other, where legislation is necessary, the legislator must take things as they exist, and endeavor to arrive at results practically useful, and in accordance with what he thinks is best for the welfare and interests of the people for whom he acts. He must adopt his legislation to the actual condition of things. Under a special bank system, a well defined limit to the circulation of paper money can be maintained. The multiplication of banks can be restrained. Where no real want exists, they can be denied, and thus the establishment for mere speculative purposes can be prevented.

Under the free banking system, the State could be dotted all over with paper mills, built upon uncertain securities, multiplying and vitiating the currency, fostering speculation and inflating prices, and producing a bloated system that must ere long perish from inherent corruption.

No measure can be called Democratic that is liable to such disaster. Its tendency is to benefit the rich man and speculating capitalist, who always fares the best when the masses suffer the most. Other Democratic States of this Union increase their Bank capital as far as the enterprise and business wants of their people require it.—And why should not New Jersey do the same?

There is a mighty road of competition being run by the States of this Union.—And if we would keep up or dash ahead, we must avail ourselves of the motive power that will assist in the development of resources, and in furnishing the facilities to take advantage of the position in which the God of our fathers has placed us. Give us Banks founded upon actual capital paid in, administered by honest, well-known citizens, who will pay their creditors in gold and silver on demand, who shall be personally liable for their promises, and make quarterly statements of their operations; let such banks be located where the business of the people require them, banish the bills of other States if you please, and abolish your usury laws, and make the legal rate of interest seven per cent., and uniform throughout the State, and my word for it, Mr. Speaker, that New Jersey would occupy a Gibralter position that the waves of commercial distress could not effect.

A considerable number of banks under the general law have been organized in this state; more than half of them are mere Wall street broker's shops. They afford no accommodation to the people of New Jersey. The people can have no confidence in a system thus liable to abuse.

No bank, since their first institution, has ever secured any real repute, or had the confidence of the community, but those resting on the solid basis of a paid-up capital, paying for its notes the only real democratic currency—gold and silver. The poor man, with his few notes, in the event of a panic, on going to the bank wants to be paid in that upon which there is no depreciation—the real metal. He does not wish to be told, Don't be frightened—there is plenty of security with the Treasurer at Trenton; just hold on four or five months, and you will be paid every dollar. But the poor fellow can't hold on; he has his meat and bread to buy, his rent to pay, and away he must go to the broker and sell for what he can get, in all probability losing from ten to thirty per cent.; and if he could hold on, in all probability he would fare no better, as in the general panic that would follow, state stocks, as aforetime, would depreciate fearfully, and, at no price, realize real money—gold and silver. Mr. Speaker, as an honest man and a friend of that sort of legislation that will inure to the greatest benefit of the greatest number, I must give my vote for the special system of banking. Under this system, First, We have the paid-up capital in gold or silver, or its equivalent (at least equal to state stocks). Second, Then we have the notes and obligations discounted, and these are secured, of course, by the whole property of the drawers and endorsers who make them, in most cases fifty times the amount of such notes or obligations. Third, We have the entire property of Directors and Stockholders, in case of mismanagement.—This security in the absence of fraud, would at all times far exceed their circulation. As a general thing, the returns of banks doing a good business show the average circulation to be less than their capital.

[Here Mr. Thornton read the bank statistics embodied in the statements from the New Jersey finance report.]

Now, Mr. Speaker, add to all these the security that is insured by men who are managing a business where their own pockets and every dollar of their property is at stake as the penalty of bad management or dishonesty, and it does appear to me that you have as perfect a system of security as it is possible to embody by the ingenuity of man.

Now, a few words with regard to the favorable working of the Free Banks, and I have done.

The gentleman from Hudson has had much to say by way of laudation of these Jersey City banks, which are said to be working so prosperously. There are reasons for this which do not exist in other parts of the State.

First: Their proximity to the city of New York enables them to do business for the city, and to get deposites from them.—The Hudson County Bank, with a capital of $180,000. has deposites to the amount of $290,000. The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, with a capital of $200,000, has deposites to the amount of $207,000. The Bank of Jersey City, with a capital of $113,000, has deposites to the amount of $130,000.

Second: The Jersey City Banks are authorised to receive 7 per cent. for discount, whilst banks in the interior of the state can take but 6 per cent.

Third: The country banks are obliged to redeem either in Jersey City, Newark or New York, or in Camden or Philadelphia, while the Jersey City Banks are only compelled to redeem at their own counters.

By this general banking law of New York the country banks which are obliged to redeem at the city of New York or Albany, are allowed to redeem at one-half per cent. discount, and this will hardly pay the redeeming agents and express charges, whilst the country Banks of New Jersey are compelled to redeem at par.

This state of things looks very favorable on the outside, but when the season of commercial disaster arrives, they are yet to undergo a trial that will shake their paper foundations to the bottom. Seasons of adversity such as these have tried many of the oldest institutions of our State, and the trial has added still further to the confidence reposed in them. Let such institutions be located where they are called for, and the business of the people and their best interests will be promoted thereby.

Mr. Brown followed, alleging that although many of these applications were apparently demanded by the wants of the people, and backed by a numerous body of gentlemen of respectability and influence; yet he could not vote for them, because there was a principle of great importance involved in the question. Mr. B. read from the New York reports, in favor of the general banking principle, to show with what favor it is regarded in that great State.—The system had met with great difficulties in New Jersey; it had nearly been crushed out by the Legislature of 1855. He proceeded then to answer the arguments against this system, and especially those urged on the ground that these banks flourish only where cities have stock as a basis. The amounts of these city stocks were so inconsiderable that they could not be said to affect the Banks. He could not see why banks should not get along, when they received the interest on their stocks, and the interest on their discounts. He thought the general law might be perfected—the banks under it ought not pay the same tax as the special system—the basis of securities ought to be enlarged. By a reference to the reports of the New Jersey Banks, he showed that the circulation could be very easily secured under the general sys-

tem, and that the average of circulation was about the same in the special and general system. Mr. B. produced a number of statistics to show that New Jersey had even more banking capital than larger States—abundantly sufficient to do all the business in the State. He named Kentucky, North Carolina, Ohio and other States, with much greater population, had even less banking capital. While New Jersey had a circulation of five millions, Pennsylvania had only nine millions. The figures did not show that we were very badly off for banking capital. He regarded the general banking law as the happy medium between specie and paper currency. It operated as a check upon the flood of bank paper, which tended to raise the price of everything, and make it still more difficult for the poor man to live. He cautioned the House against giving life to this monster of many heads.

Mr. Thornton read from an official statement, to show that many of the figures read from the table published in the New York "Tribune" were erroneous. He mentioned that of Ohio, where the official statement gave the calculation at nine millions. Mr. T. again spoke particularly in favor of the application of the Essex Co. Bank, that it was well secured and demanded by the people.

Mr. Holsman addressed the House in opposition to the bill, alleging that the principle of special banking was a cardinal feature of the Democratic creed—set forth in the resolutions of its State Conventions and by its constituted committees. On this principle, the Democratic party had triumphed and emerged from a minority in New Jersey to a glorious majority.

He then spoke of the dangers of the special system to all classes of the community. He did not subscribe to the doctrine that we must take things as we find them. It was a dangerous doctrine—we must do right—we must throttle the monster of bank iniquity wherever and whenever we find it. He was proud to acknowledge himself a disciple of the immortal Jefferson and bow the knee to his opinions against monopolies of every kind.

Mr. Gilchrist addressed the House, merely reiterating his former arguments against the special system, and alleged that he had not pursued a factious course—he had not sought to induce men to vote against these bills on any other ground than that of principle—he stood upon principle and upon nothing else. He warned them not to make the stain on the fair name of N. Jersey deeper than it has already been made by the special system. He then spoke particularly respecting the two systems, and characterized the special system as one of robbery. He referred to the clause in the special charters which takes the depositors' money to pay bill holders, while the stockholders are relieved. Mr. G. proceeded at length to argue the several principles involved in the question of granting monopolies. He referred to the increase of the prices of every thing by granting to men the power to double their capital by the issue of paper money.

Mr. G. yielded to a motion to adjourn.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Gilchrist resumed the discussion on the bill to incorporate the Essex County Bank of Newark, and concluded his remarks in a few minutes in answer to some of the objections urged against the general system.

Mr. Gifford addressed the house at length in favor of the bill. He contended that the people, if they rightly understood the question, would not be opposed to the special banking system. He denied that the rotten plank of the general Banking Law was a principle of the democratic party. It had been placed there by the State of New York, and the democratic party would sooner or later take it away. He would vote for this bill, first, because it was right. secondly, because it was demanded by the people, and thirdly, because they have shown us nothing better.

Mr. G. then answered the objections made to the bill. He had made every effort to satisfy the gentleman from Hudson. Indeed he had agreed to vote for an amendment, if the gentleman from Hudson would offer it, which by consultation with him he had said was nearer a perfect bill than anything he had seen; but he dare not offer it. He dare not offer it, because it would seal his mouth.

Mr. Gifford made an eloquent allusion to the progressive spirit of the age and the principles of Andrew Jackson, which he said were embraced in the sentence Go Ahead—and respect the will of the majority. He challenged gentlemen to produce a single word of that old patriot against the incorporation of special banks, although he had been quoted as entertaining such views. He should vote for this bill, because the people demanded it. He regretted that the charge of corruption had been made. He felt satisfied that on reflection the charge would be withdrawn.

Mr. Gilchrist replied at length, asserting that he was a Democrat—and that the general banking law was a true Democratic doctrine—a live-oak plank which the Legislation of 1855 attempted to rot. It had been reiterated by the Messages of the Governors since 1850, and by every Legislative Committee since then, and if the Democratic party would not adhere to it, we Black Republicans would take it up and beat you. He contended that the security in the corporators was not worth anything. The corporators of all the banks in New Jersey that have exploded were high minded, honorable men. The general system was the true one—it was in a word freedom to all and special privilege to none.

Mr. Gifford replied in a very amusing manner, calling Mr. Gilchrist a morbid Democratic anti-bank specialist. The Plainfield Bank, and the Amboy Bank, which had been referred to, had paid one hundred cents to the dollar. Instead of this plank being of live-oak, it was New York Hemlock—it rots everything it comes in connection with—no birds rest on its branches—no animal takes shelter under its branches. The special system was an equal one. If you want a special bank come and get it—if you want a general Bank, there is the law, go and take it. He had no interest in this application, but he went for it because the people want it. While hundreds of petitions have been presented, not the shadow of a remonstrance had been seen. We want the Bank, and honestly ask the House to give it to them.

Mr. Robins said he was another Democrat that advocated the general law. He referred to the Perth Amboy Bank, and said that they had a circulation of $129,000, and had paid $100,000, leaving $29,000 still afloat. If this was paying 100 cents to the dollar, then he was at a loss to compute.

The question was then taken. Before the vote was announced, Mr. McDonald moved a call of the House. Fifty-four persons answered to their names. The Sergeant-at-Arms was then dispatched after absent members.

A motion was made to dispense with the further proceedings under the call.

Mr. McDonald spoke warmly against the motion. He wanted every man to face this question. It was the duty of members to be here and vote. We had been trifled with long enough by members dodging in and out. He was in favor of closing the doors and bringing every man in or subjecting him to a fine.

Several questions were raised as to the right of persons to vote even after they had been brought in, not having been present when the question was put.

The chair decided that they could not vote even if they should be brought in.

The question was taken, on the motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call, and it was lost, 25 to 30.

The sergeant-at-arms reported that he was unable to find any of the absentees.

Mr. McDonald moved to suspend the rule which prevents members from voting who come in after the question had been put.

The chair decided the question out of order.

Mr. McDonald appealed.

The chair was sustained by a vote of 53 to 2, (McDonald and J. M. Atkinson.)

The vote on the bill was then announced as follows:

Yeas—T. B. Atkinson, Baldwin, Blake, Buckelew, Bradway, Cook, Day, Doughty, Dutcher, (Speaker,) Edmunds, Evans, Gifford, Gould, Harker, Herbert, Jones, Keys, Mayhew, McDonald, Norcross, Obdyke, Salter, W. Smith, Speer, Thornton, Van Dyke—26.

Nays—Allen, J. M. Atkinson, Bacot, Barriclo, Beam, Beers, Becket, Buckley, Budd, Brown, Conover, De Mott, Felch, Gilchrist, Holsman, Leida, Mickle, Osborn, Rittenhouse, Robins, Sergeant, B. Smith, M. P. Smith, Stewart, Stults, Vorhis, Westervelt, Willever—28.

The Senate concurrent resolution relative to reciprocity between New York and New Jersey, was concurred in.

The amendments to the Morris and Essex extension bill, made in the Senate, were concurred in, 50 to 1, (J. M. Atkinson.)

The House concurrent resolutions respecting the death of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, with amendment to display the flag on the dome of the capitol at half mast, were concurred in on amendment.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

7½ o'clock P. M.

PASSED.

Joint Resolutions relative to cheap postage—44 to 0; for the better regulation of the Firemen of Jersey City—47 to 0; charter City of Newark—50 to 0; sup. to general banking law—making bonds of City of

Paterson a basis of banking—34 to 15; sup. to charter of Morris and Essex Railroad—(giving the company the privilege of extending their road to the Hudson River) with the Senate amendments—49 to 0; supplement to act for the publication of the Law and Chancery reports—47 to 0; to prevent cattle from running at large in Tuckerton—36 to 13; supplement to act relative to Juries and Verdicts—41 to 6.

LOST.

Supplement to act relative to Fences—11 to 26.

On motion of Mr. Gifford the rules were suspended, and the act authorizing the township of Salem to vote by ballot taken up, read a second time, and ordered a third reading.

Adjourned.

Friday, March 6.

SENATE.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Hance.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Riggs, Education, a resolution to have 1000 copies of the report of the trustees of the Normal School printed for the use of the Senate—agreed to.

By Mr. Cobb, Municipal corporations, to create a township in Essex County, to be called Millburn.

By Mr. Rea, to condense the printed proceedings of the Legislature.

Mr. Chetwood offered the following:

Resolved, House of Assembly concurring, that the Joint Committee appointed to meet a corresponding committee of the New York Legislature on the subject of the removal of Quarantine be instructed to protest against the placing of vessels at Sandy Hook during the summer with infectious diseases aboard—agreed to.

Mr. Cobb, from the Committee on Finance, recommended the approval of the State Treasurer's bond. The bond was approved.

Mr. Riggs introduced a bill to charter the Hoboken Bank for Savings.

PASSED.

The bill to authorize Frankfort in Sussex to vote by ballot; a supplement to the act to regulate streets in Hackensack; to authorize Cape Island City to subscribe for stock of certain railroads; to extend the time for completing the canal of the Manasquan and Barnegat Bay Canal Company; to charter Plainfield Gas Light Company; to authorize different Courts to appoint a Sergeant-at-Arms; to prevent swine from running at large in Paulsboro' in Gloucester.

The Senate adjourned to Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Page.

Mr. Bacot, a petition respecting the removal of Quarantine—being the proceedings of Common Council of Jersey City on the subject.

REPORTS.

Mr. Thornton, Municipal, to create the County of Union.

Mr. Doughty, several bills presented to the Governor for his approval.

Mr. Osborn, several engrossed bills.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. Rittenhouse reported the bill on public printing.

Mr. Robins, corporations, reported a bill to provide for special election in Newark, repecting supplying the City with water; supplement to Jamesburg and Freehold Railroad.

Mr. Gifford, Judiciary, supplement to act concerning Divorces; respecting elections in Franklin; to drain swamps and bank meadows along Dividing Creek; to divide Willingsborough into two election districts; to transfer bonds of the Joint Companies to the School fund; supplement to act against usury; for relief of Harvey Dayton; relative to the distribution of the laws, &c. in this State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Edmunds, a further supplement to incorporate Raritan Delaware Bay Railroad.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Blake, respecting First Ward Industrial school of Newark.

Mr. Barriclo, further supplement to township act.

RESOLUTIONS.

QUARANTINE.

Mr. Stults moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the concurrent resolutions appointing a committee of conference to meet a similar committee from New York to consider the Quarantine question, &c.

Mr. Robins read a telegraphic dispatch showing that the New York Legislature had already selected a site for the Quarantine at Sandy Hook, without consulting New Jersey.

Mr. Thornton thought in view of the forestalling of this question by the Legislature of New York, the resolutions ought to be reconsidered.

After remarks by Mossrs. McDonald, Gifford, Day, Gilchrist, and Stults, the whole subject was postponed to Tuesday next.

Mr. Rittenhouse, a resolution to print 500 copies of the report of Births, Marriages and Deaths. Adopted.

FARNUM PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Mr. Thornton presented a report relative to the offer of Paul Farnum of Beverly to give the interest of $20,000 towards its support, conditionally, that the State would appropriate $1200 per annum, with a bill providing for the payment out of the State Treasury of the said sum; which was read and referred.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The bill to vote by ballot in Salem, passed 46 to 0.

The bill allowing 7 per cent. interest in Bergen county was taken up. It was advocated by Mr. Holsman, Mr. Gifford, Mr. Thornton and Mr. Stults, and opposed by Mr. Doughty. The bill was lost 20 to 26.

To annex to the County of Essex a part of the township of Warren in Somerset, was taken up and advocated by Mr. McDonald and Mr. Schomp. Lost 14 to 35.

Supplement to act relative to habitual drunkards, was passed—39 to 7.

Mr. Buckelew moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill allowing 7 per cent. interest in Bergen, was lost.

Mr. Holsman moved to lay the motion on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. Osborn offered a resolution that the House this afternoon adjourn to Monday. Adopted.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill exempting bonds and mortgages held by residents of this state and taxable in other states, from taxation, passed, 37 to 0.

The bill authorising commissioners of deeds and clerks of counties to take oaths in certain cases. passed, 41 to 0.

The bond of the State Treasurer was presented, read and referred.

The supplement to the charter of the city of Paterson, giving to a board of excise the power of granting licenses, was taken up, advocated by Mr. Buckley, and the power of granting licenses passed, 41 to 0.

Mr. Buckelew offered a resolution directing the reports ordered to be printed by the House, to be distributed pro rata among the members of the House, the Governor, State Treasurer, Secretary of State, State Librarian, and two copies to each officer and reporter of the House, and to no others unless otherwise provided in the resolution ordering them. Adopted.

The bill authorising the election of trustees for the Pennington Seminary, and the Female Collegiate Institute of Newark, by the Newark Annual Conference, passed, 41 to 0.

To change the name of Williamsburgh Baptist Church of Penns Neck to Baptist Church of Princeton, passed, 38 to 0.

Mr. Osborn moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Essex County Bank of Newark was defeated. Laid on the table.

The several bank bills were laid over until Wednesday next.

The supplement to the bill to incorporate the Trenton and Allentown turnpike company was taken up, advocated by Mr. Dutcher, (Mr. McDonald in the chair,) and passed, 36 to 0.

The bill to incorporate the Charleston Industrial Association, was taken up, advocated by Mr. Gilchrist and Mr. Gifford, and opposed by Mr. McDonald, and was lost, 24 to 14.

The bill to incorporate the Mount Holly and Burlington turnpike company, passed, 36 to 0. Advocated by Mr. Keys.

Supplement to act to incorporate the Fulton and Endeavor Fire Engine Company of Burlington, asking for power to hold real estate, passed, 37 to 0.

Relative to the 1st Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, passed, 37 to 1, (Westervelt.)

To incorporate the Phillipsburg water company. Advocated by Mr. Osborn and passed, 31 to 0.

To incorporate the Bridgeville water power company, 36 to 0.

Mr. Blake (by leave) introduced a bill respecting the First Ward Industrial Association of Newark.

Mr. Gifford moved that the bill to annex part of Upper Alloways' Creek to Mannington, in Salem, be postponed to the next session of the legislature. Agreed to.

The bill providing for each pupil in the blind institution of Philadelphia, from New Jersey, a "Vienna writing box," was ordered (by a suspension of the rules) to a third reading.

To incorporate the Howard Savings Institution, passed, 35 to 0.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, March 9.

HOUSE.

3 o'clock P. M.—27 members answered to their names—no quorum.

EVENING SESSION.

HALF PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.

PETITIONS, &c.

Mr. McDonald, from Gideon L. Ford, asking his appointment as Commissioner of Deeds for Brooklyn; against the act for special water election in Newark.

REPORTS.

Mr. Gifford, Judiciary, supplement to act authorizing village of Hackensack to improve sidewalks; to authorize City of Cape Island to subscribe to Railroad stocks; to authorize township of Frankford, Sussex county, to vote by ballot; relative to First Ward Industrial School, Newark; declaring to amount of tax to be paid by certain Corporations; supplement to act respecting Court of Pardons.

Mr. Robins, Corporations, to charter Associations for the promotion of useful branches of industry in the counties of Hunterdon, Mercer and Gloucester.

Mr. Robins introduced an act to cede to the United States certain lands in Perth Amboy, for the purposes therein mentioned.

The act to authorize the sale of lands limited over was read a third time, and was postponed.

Mr. Gifford, (the rules being suspended,) reported from the Judiciary Committee, an act ceding to the United States certain lands.

PASSED.

To authorize bridge over Mullicus river, 40 to 0; sup. to charter of city of Hudson, 39 to 0; to charter Shrewsbury Turnpike, 36 to 1.

The act to charter the Belvidere and Bridgeville Railroad was read a third time and postponed.

LOST.

To charter Holmdel Railroad, 19 to 21.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, March 10.

SENATE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick.

PETITIONS, &c.

By Mr. Allen, in favor of a bill to have the streets and sidewalks of Mount Holly graded, (being a bill postponed from last session.)

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Allen, to charter the Bordentown Machine Company; Freehold Gas Light Company.

Mr. Rafferty, to confirm to Oliver W. Harley the title to certain lands in Hunterdon county.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly amendments to the bill to authorize the town of Salem to vote by ballot, and the bill was passed.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Cobb. Municipal Corporations, the bill to change the name of North Bergen township, in Hudson county, to that of Weehawken; to authorize the grading of the streets and sidewalks in the town of Mount Holly.

The bill to regulate the price of legal advertising was postponed for the present.

Mr. Riggs. Corporations, a bill to charter the Freehold Gas Light Company; Bordentown Machine Company.

Mr. Rafferty, Judiciary, a bill to confirm title of D. W. Farley, to lands in Hunterdon.

PASSED.

The bill to establish the Essex Reform School, 13 to 0. (with amendments.)

A supplement to the Sussex Mine Railroad; a supplement to the Hoboken and Hudson River Turnpike Company.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

A supplement to the charter of the Weehawken Ferry Company; to authorize the City of Hoboken to sell a certain burying ground; a bill to authorize the city of Hudson to obtain a supply of Water from the Jersey City Water Works; to authorize the Town Committee of Union, in Hunterdon, to sell certain lands late of Joseph Waterhouse; for the preservation of Oysters in Dennis' Creek, in Cape May; to authorize all Savings' Institutions in the State to receive seven per cent interest for their loans; for the relief of the Wife and Minor Children of Drunkards; to authorize the removal of obstructions in the Delaware River; supplement to the act for the chartering of Associations for the erection of buildings for Lyceums, &c.

Adjourned,

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Clickener presented a communication from the Mayor and Council of Jersey City, in favor of the charter of the Union Gas Light Co.

Several Assembly bills were reported by various Committees.

Mr. Allen called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the Assembly had not acted upon bills which had been sent to them some five weeks since. He thought this was a very unusual course—it had been formerly the practice for the House to act upon bills from the Senate, and not confine themselves solely to their own bills.

Mr. Chetwood had been informed that out of one hundred and four bills passed by the House, only three had been Senate bills. He knew that bills sent from the Senate to the House some six weeks since had not been read a second time.

Mr. Riggs said the House was a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, and we could not coerce them,—but we can limit our action.

He therefore offered a resolution

That no more private bills shall be introduced into the Senate this session.

Mr. Allen opposed, and Mr. Riggs advocated it. It was adopted, 14 to 2.

BILLS ORDERED THIRD READING.

The bill to charter the Hoboken Savings' Bank; to prevent horses, &c., running at large in Tuckerton, in Burlington; to prevent the game of hog wheeling; a supplement to act for the preservation of sheep; supplement to act respecting executions issued out of the Court of Chancery.

PASSED.

The bill for the preservation of oysters in Dennis Creek in Cape May, 13 to 1, (Cobb); to supply Hudson City with water, 13 to 1, (Sharp.)

The supplement to the charter of the Paterson and Hackensack Turnpike was indefinitely postponed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Geisenhainer.

Mr. McDonald, Mr. M. P. Smith and Mr. Denman, remonstrances against the new county of Union.

Mr. Cook presented a petition from John Stull, asking for the impeachment of Judges McIlvaine, Pearce and VanKirk of the Common Pleas of Mercer county.

Mr. Bacot, against Quarantine.

Mr. M. P. Smith and Denman in favor of new County of Union.

Mr. Mayhew, for an act to straighten Dividing Creek.

Mr. Robins, in favor of a bridge over Matevan creek.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Buckelew, that the Clerk of the House certify to all printing done for the House, and that the Clerks and Engrossing Clerks be furnished with as many copies of each Report as the members. Adopted.

Mr. Budd, to receive no more private bills after the 10th of March inst. Adopted 18 to 11.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Bartlett, to repeal an act relative to fishing in Mullicus River.

Mr. Gilchrist, supplement to Court of Chancery; relative to the duties of the Attorney General; supplement to landlord and tenant act.

REPORTS.

Mr. Osborn, several engrossed bills.

Mr. Gifford, Judiciary, a further supplement to an act entitled an act to authorize the partition of land in cases where particular individual shares therein are limited over; supplement to State Prison; supplement to act concerning taxes; respecting the Orphans' Court; supplement to act act against usury.

Mr. Mickle, from the Committee on Banks, made a lengthy report in favor o the repeal of the charter of Commerciaf Bank at Perth Amboy, alleging that the Directors have abused the franchises and violated the law.

Mr. McDonald presented a memorial from the friends of the Bank, alleging that the Legislature cannot legally interfere with their franchises.

Mr. Gifford also presented a memorial from the Bank, giving the opinions of the Chancellor, George Wood, and others in favor of the Bank, and insisting that the question respecting their rights is properly in the Courts.

On motion of Mr. Gifford, five hundred copies of the majority report were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

QUARANTINE.

Mr. Stewart, from the Special Committee on Quarantine, reported as follows:

That after mature reflection they have unanimously concurred in the view taken by the governor in his message, and believe that any action on the part of the State of New York, whereby any portion of the soil or waters belonging to this State would be taken or used for the purpose of Quarantine without the consent and authority of this State, would be an infringement of our rights, and in direct opposition to the expressed will of our citizens, we would therefore respectfully propose the passage of a law, giving to the Governor or some other public authority in case of the attempt on the part of the State of New York, to so locate the Quarantine, or to establish any Hospital, pest ship, hulk or other vessel or building on either the soil or waters within the control or jurisdiction of this State, the power to make use of such means as may,

in his or their opinion be necessary to prevent an infringement of our State rights.

CHARLES C. STEWART, JOHN V. CONOVER, JACOB VAN DYKE, } Committee.

The Speaker laid before the House a memorial from the commissioners appointed on the subject by the State of New York, asking for a conference with a committee of the New Jersey Legislature on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Robins the subject was referred to a special committee. The chair appointed Messrs. Robins, Mickle, Day, Thornton and Herbert.

Mr. Gilchrist offered a resolution instructing the Committee to report with all convenient dispatch. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. McDonald the house took up Senate bills on a third reading.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To authorize the drainage of great meadows in Warren County. Passed—42 to 0.

To incorporate the Hoboken Fire Department Fund. Passed 46 to 0.

Supplement to general banking law, 42 to 2.

BILLS ON A SECOND READING.

The bill to repeal the charter of the Comercial Bank of Perth Amboy was ordered to a third reading; supplement to Court of Pardons; supplement to Central Railroad, requiring track to be fenced; relative to the Essex and Middlesex, and Springfield and Newark turnpike; relative to bills of exchange and promissory notes; supplement to act concerning usury; supplement to act relative to voting by ballot at town meetings in Mendham.

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

To set off the new township, in Warren, to be called Stewartsville.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Gifford offered a resolution directing the State Treasurer to furnish each new member with a copy of the Geological Survey of Cape May County. Adopted

To authorize the inhabitants of Waterford, Winslow and Gloucester, in Camden, to vote by ballot in town meetings; sup. to Warren Railroad; supplement to Trenton Water Works Company; supplement to act for the pu ishment of crimes, relating to the firing of cannon muskets; further supplement to Telegraph Companies; to appoint commissioners to lay out streets and avenues in Newark; to repeal an act relative to the preservation of Sheep; further supplement to the City of Newark, respecting a supply of water. (Mr. Thornton moved to postpone this bill to the 1st day of April next, whereupon a debate took place of some length. Mr. McDonald and Mr. Day opposed the motion, and Mr. Thornton advocated it. The motion to postpone was lost 6 to 30. Mr. Gifford then advocated a recommitment in order to enable the Newark Aqueduct Company to be heard. The motion was lost.)

The bill making an appropriation of $1200 annually for the support of the Farnum Preparatory School; to incorporate the West Jersey Bank at Salem; to incorporate the Commercial Bank at Tuckerton, were severally ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Budd, from the Committee on Militia, reported the bill relative to the Independent Essex Brigade.

TAX ON RAILROADS.

Mr. Harker, from the Special Committee to whom was referred the subject of taxes due from railroad companies made a report. 500 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Robins, by a suspension of the rules, reported the Senate supplement to the Sussex Mine Railroad Company.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Half-past 7 o'clock.

The roll was called, and 23 members answered to their names—not a quorum.

On motion of Mr. Blake, the Sergeant-at-Arms was dispatched for the absentees.

After the lapse of a few minutes, a quorum having arrived, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

To charter Bradley Manufacturing Company; to charter Red Bank and Tinton Falls Turnpike; supplement to act to simplify pleadings and the practice of law; to charter Lopating Fire Insurance Company; to charter Hudson River and Bergen Hill Horse-Power Railroad; to authorize Bordentown M. E. Church to sell parsonage house and lot; to authorize bridge over South River; an act relative to Public Printing; relative to First Ward Industrial School, Newark.

The act to authorize townships of Pequannock and Hanover to vote by ballot, was postponed until to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, March 11.

SENATE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Geisenhainer.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Brown, in favor of the extension of Central Railroad.

By Mr. Clickener, in favor of the supplement to charter of Hoboken.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Rafferty, Judiciary, to authorize Commissioners of Deeds, Surrogates, &c. to administer oaths; to authorize the erection of a drawbridge over Mullicus River; to change the name of the Baptist Church at Penn's Neck; supplement to the act relative to habitual drunkards; Joint Resolution in favor of cheap Ocean postage: supplement to the act defining the duties and salary of the Attorney General.

By Mr. Laird, Miscellaneous Business, to authorize the survey of streets in Bergen township south of the Morris Canal.

By Mr. Cordery, a number of bills correctly engrossed.

By Mr. Price, Municipal Corporations, for the better regulation of the Firemen of Jersey City; a supplement to the charter of the city of Paterson; supplement to charter of Hudson City.

By Mr. Riggs, a bill to charter the Bridgeville Water Power Company; to charter the Phillipsburg Water Company.

PASSED.

A bill to establish the rates of legal advertising, 13 to 2, (Allen and Riggs); supplement to the charter of the Weehawken Ferry Company, 16 to 1, (Riggs); to authorize Hoboken City to sell a certain burying ground; to authorize Union township, in Hunterdon, to sell certain lands of Joseph Waterhouse, deceased; for the relief of the wives and minor children of drunkards, 14 to 1, (Riggs); supplement to the act incorporating societies for the erection of buildings for lyceums and charitable purposes, 14 to 0; to encourage the removal of obstructions of sand and mud in the river Delaware.

(Mr. Allen said the object was to encourage the removal of accumulations of sand and mud in the river. At present there are no buoys placed where bars are, and vessels very often get on them, causing great delay and injury to navigation,) 14 to 0; to charter the Franklin Agricultural Society, of Somerset, 11 to 4, (Allen, Diverty, Franklin, Martin;) to prevent horses, mules or cattle from running at large in Tuckerton, in Burlington, 11 to 4, (Cobb, Laird, Price, Rafferty); to authorize the township of Union in Ocean county, to vote by ballot.

LOST.

A bill to prevent hog wheeling and pigeon shooting matches, (Mr. Franklin explained the bill,) 10 to 7.

Mr. Riggs moved that the Secretary be directed to have printed immediately bills heretofore ordered to be printed, and not sent in. Adopted.

QUARANTINE.

Mr. Laird, from the Committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message on the subject of Quarantine, reported a "bill for the better protection of the counties of Monmouth and Middlesex from contagious diseases, likely to be engendered by vessels from foreign and other ports, anchoring in the waters of the Raritan and Sandy Hook Bay,"

Which was ordered to be printed under the direction of the Committee.

Mr. Laird called up the concurrent resolution heretofore passed by the Senate to appoint a Joint Committee to confer with a similar Committee appointed by the Legislature of New York upon the subject of a Quarantine, —and which resolution had been returned to the Senate at their request, by the House. The resolution was read, and, on motion of Mr. Laird, the vote by which it was adopted, was rescinded.

Mr. Rafferty offered a resolution that the usual number of copies of the reports of the Railroad Companies be printed for the use of the Senate. Adopted.

Mr. Clickener introduced a bill to authorize the Water Commissioners of Hoboken to furnish a supply to that city.

ORDERED A THIRD READING.

A bill to change the name of the township of North Bergen to that of Weehawken: to charter Bordentown Machine Co.; to charter the Freehold Gas Light Company, (after an ineffectual motion by Mr. Cobb to make the stockholders personally and individually liable for notes, bonds or other obligations given by the Company.)

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REPORTS.

Mr. Laird, to charter Howard Savings Institution.

Mr. Clickener presented the resolutions of the Jersey City Council on the subject of a quarantine. Also resolutions of the same body asking certain amendments to the supplement to the Bergen Point and Jersey City Railroad.

The House amendments to the bill regulating the public printing, were concurred in, and the bill ordered a third reading.

The bill to allow the We t Jersey Railroad to run cars on their road as far as it is finished, was taken up.

Mr. Sharp moved to amend by directing that the company should complete their road to Millville within three years, or forfeit their privileges.

Mr. Franklin opposed the motion. Lost —6 to 13.

Mr. Sharp moved to amend that the Company should complete, within two years, twenty miles of the road from Woodbury, or forfeit the privileges of this act, and be precluded from receiving freight on their present road if said twenty miles are not completed. Lost.

The bill was ordered a third reading.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

A bill for the better regulation of the firemen of Jersey City; to change the name of the Baptist church of Penn's Neck to that of Princeton Baptist Church; supplement to the act authorizing the erection of a bridge over Cooper's creek, in Camden; to authorize the survey of streets in that part of Bergen township south of the Morris canal, in Hudson county; to make two divisions of that part of the Trenton and Allentown Turnpike Company between Sandtown and Allentown; to charter the Phillipsburg Water Company; to charter the Mount Holly and Burlington Turnpike Company; to authorize the bonds of the city of Paterson to be received as a basis for banking; to charter the Bridgeville Water Power and Manufacturing Company; to authorize clerks and surrogates and commissioners of deeds to administer oaths, &c; a supplement to the charter of the city of Paterson; to charter Howard Savings Institution of Newark.

Mr. Chetwood introduced a bill in reference to the surrogate and judges of the inferior courts of the county of Essex.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Hon. Mr. Harker.

PETITIONS.

Several petitions were presented, some in favor of, and opposed to the new county of Union, by Messrs. Denman, M. P. Smith, and Stewart.

By Mr. Conover and others, against removal of the Quarantine.

REPORTS.

Mr. Gifford, Judiciary, reported a bill to repeal act relative to Fisheries on the Mullica River; to authorize Water Commissioners of Hudson to introduce water, &c.; for the preservation of Oysters.

Mr. Bacot, from the Committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message, relative to the Geographical Survey, reported a detailed account of the operations in this department, the number of persons employed, the amount expended, and the results of the Survey to the Agricultural interests of the State. The Committee came to the conclusion that the basis of operations are far too expensive, and beyond our means, and much larger in proportion, to that of New York. The Committee approve of the course taken by Gov. Newell, but recommend the Survey to be completed under a less expensive plan.

On motion of Mr. Blake 1000 copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Denman moved a re-consideration of the vote by which the bill appointing Commissioners to lay out Streets and Avenues in Newark, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. McDonald opposed the motion.

The motion to reconsider was lost, 26 to 30.

Mr. Gifford offered a resolution to request the Governor to return to this House the new charter of Newark. Withdrawn.

Mr. Holsman offered a resolution to give of the 500 copies of the Adjutant General's Report, 100 copies to the Adjutant-General. Adopted.

BANKS.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

The House took up the bill to incorporate the Millville Bank of Millville.

Mr. Doughty addressed the House in favor of the bill. He contended that while other portions of the State had a large banking capital, Millville or West Jersey, had comparatively very little. He then proceeded to speak of the business of Millville and its wants, the number of men employed and the future prospects of the place if favored with the facilities for doing business.

Mr. Thornton also advocated the bill on the ground of its merits. He believed it was wanted by the growing interests of the community. He felt it his duty to represent the people—that he thought was Democratic.

Mr. Holsman spoke against the whole system of special banking as anti-Democratic. At no time in the history of the party had it ever advocated any such doctrine.

Mr. Thornton replied that he believed it truly democratic to obey the voice of the people—and if the people demanded these applications they ought to have them.

Mr. Gilchrist spoke at length against the special system, using the same argument as when he addressed the House before.

Mr. Gifford said whether the speech Mr. Gilchrist made was for buncombe or not, he would move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered and the bill was passed as follows:

AYES.—J. M. Atkinson, T. B. Atkinson, Baldwin, Bartlet, Beckett, Blake, Backelew, Bradway, Cook, Conover, Day, Doughty, Day, Dutcher, (Speaker,) Evans, Frambes, Gifford, Gould, Harker, Herbert, Jones, Keys, Leida, Mayhew, McDonald, Mickle, Norcross, Obdyke, Osborn, Rittenhouse, Salter, B. Smith, W. Smith, Speer, Thornton, Van Dyke, White.—37.

NAYS.—Allen, Bacot, Barriclo, Beam, Beers, Buckley, Budd, Brown, Carr, De Mott, Denman, Felch, Gilchrist, Holsman, Robins, Schomp, M. P. Smith, Stewart, Stults, Vorhis, Westervelt.—21.

The House then took up the bill to charter the Mount Holly Bank at Mount Holly.

Mr. Keys advocated the bill and proceeded to show the wants of the county of Burlington for banking capital, and referred to the numerous petitions in its favor.

Mr. McDonald advocated the bill on general principles, and contended that the time had not arrived for a gold and silver currency. It is time to give up these old notions, and adapt ourselves to the progress of the age.

The question was then taken and the bill was lost as follows:

AYES.—J. M. Atkinson, T. B. Atkinson, Baldwin, Bartlett, Blake, Bradway, Cook, Day, Doughty, Dutcher, (Speaker,) Edmunds, Evans, Frambes, Gifford, Gould, Harker, Herbert, Jones, Keys, Mayhew, McDonald, Obdyke, Salter, W. Smith, Speer, Thornton, Van Dyke.—27.

NAYS.—Allen, Bacot, Barriclo, Beam, Beers, Becket, Buckelew, Buckley, Brown, Carr, Conover, DeMott, Denman, Felch, Gilchrist, Holsman, Leida, Mickle, Norcross, Osborn, Rittenhouse, Robins, Schomp, Sergeant, B. Smith, M. P. Smith, Stewart, Stults, Vorhis, Westervelt, White.—31.

The bill respecting Public Printing was then passed, 48 to 0.

The bill ceding certain lands to the general Government at Perth Amboy was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House took up the bill to charter the Newton Bank.

Mr. Holsman called for the reading of the remonstrances against this bank.

Mr. Gould addressed the House in favor of the bill, contending that they were not here to establish any system of banking, but to inquire into the respective merits of the application before the legislature. The application was a fair and honest one and ought to be granted.

Mr. Gould called for the reading of petitions on this subject.

The question was taken and the bill was lost as follows:

AYES.—J. M. Atkinson, T. B. Atkinson, Baldwin, Bartlett, Blake, Buckelew, Bradway, Cook, Doughty, Dutcher, Speaker, Edmunds, Evans, Frambes, Gifford, Gould, Harker, Herbert, Keys, Mayhew, McDonald, Obdyke, Salter, B. Smith, W. Smith, Speer, Thornton, Van Dyke, Willever.—28.

NAYS.—Allen, Bacot, Barriclo, Beam, Beers, Beckett, Buckley, Budd, Brown, Carr, Conover, Day, DeMott, Denman, Felch, Gilchrist, Holsman, Jones, Leida, Mickle, Osborn, Rittenhouse, Robins, Schomp Seargeant, M. P. Smith, Stewart, Vorhis, Westervelt, White.—30.

Mr. Gould changed his vote to the negative.

The House then took up the bill to incorporate the America Bank of Trenton.

Mr. Van Dyke addressed the House in favor of the bill.

The question was then taken and the bill was lost as follows:

YEAS.—Allen, J. M. Atkinson, T. B. Atkinson, Baldwin, Bradway, Cook, Day, Doughty, Dutcher, (Speaker,) Edmunds, Evans, Frambes, Gifford, Gould, Harker, Herbert, Jones, Keys, Leida, Mayhew, McDonald, Norcross, Obdyke, Salter, W. Smith, Speer, Thornton, Van Dyke, Willever, White.—30.

NAYS.—Bacot, Bartlett, Barriclo, Beam, Beers, Beckett, Blake, Buckelew, Buckley, Budd, Brown, Carr, Conover, DeMott, Denman, Felch, Gilchrist, Holsman, Mickle, Osborn, Rittenhouse, Robins, Schomp, Sergeant, B. Smith, M. P. Smith, Stewart, Vorhis, Westervelt.—29.

The Clinton Bank of Hunterdon county then came up.

Mr. McDonald advocated the bill.

The bill was lost as follows:

YEAS.—Allen, J. M. Atkinson, Baldwin, Bartlett, Beckett, Blake, Buckelew, Bradway, Cook, Day, Denman, Doughty,

Dutcher, (Speaker,) Edmunds, Evans, Frambes, Gifford, Gould, Harker, Herbert, Mayhew, McDonald, Norcross, Obdyke, Osborn, Rittenhouse, Salter, B. Smith, W. Smith, Speer, Stewart, Thornton, Van Dyke, Willever.—34.

NAYS.—Bacot, Barriclo, Beam, Beers, Buckley, Budd, Brown, Carr, Conover, De Mott, Gilchrist, Holsman, Leida, Mickle, Robins, Schomp, Sergeant, M. P. Smith, Vorhis, Westervelt, White.—21.

Mr. Willever changed his vote.

The bill to increase the capital of the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank of Trenton was taken up.

The bill passed as follows:

AYES.—J. M. Atkinson, T. B. Atkinson, Baldwin, Bartlett, Backett, Blake, Buckelew, Bradway, Cook, Conover, Day, Doughty, Dutcher, (Speaker,) Edmunds, Evans, Felch, Frambes, Gifford, Gould, Harker, Herbert, Jones, Keys, Mayhew, McDonald, Mickle, Norcross, Obdyke, Osborn, Rittenhouse, Salter, B. Smith, W. Smith, Speer, Stewart, Thornton, Van Dyke, Willever.—38.

NAYS.—Allen, Bacot, Barriclo, Beam, Beers, Buckley, Budd, Brown, De Mott, Gilchrist, Holsman, Leida, Robins, Schomp, Sergeant, M. P. Smith, Vorhis, Westervelt, White.—19.

The vote on the Essex County Bank was then reconsidered and the bill was put upon its final passage and lost as follows:

AYES.—T. B. Atkinson, Baldwin, Bartlett, Blake, Buckelew, Bradway, Cook, Day, Doughty, Dutcher, (Speaker,) Evans, Gifford, Gould, Harker, Herbert, Jones, Keys, Mayhew, McDonald, Norcross, Obdyke, Osborn, Salter, W. Smith, Speer, Thornton, Van Dyke, Willever.—30.

NAYS.—Allen, J. M. Atkinson, Bacot, Barriclo, Beam, Beers, Beckett, Buckley, Budd, Brown, Carr, Conover, De Mott, Denman, Felch, Frambes, Gilchrist, Holsman, Leida, Mickle, Rittenhouse, Robins, Schomp, Sergeant, B. Smith, M. P. Smith, Stewart, Vorhis, Westervelt, White.—30.

The bill to charter the Bordentown Bank was postponed to the next session.

Mr. Gould, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation to the State Prison, and the bonds of the State Treasurer.

Mr. Gifford, offered a resolution to require the Treasurer to furnish State Librarian with all reports published by either House, five copies of Nixon's Digest and Legislative Guide. Adopted.

PASSED.

Supplement to Warren Railroad, 52 to 0; to incorporate Belvidere and Bridgeville Railroad, 41 to 8.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Half-past seven o'clock.

Mr. Gifford, from the Committee on the Judiciary reported an act to enable Married Women to warrant the title of real estate conveyed by them.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

Supplement to sheep laws; to alter and establish the boundary of townships of Hackettstown and Mansfield, Warren county; supplement to act to prevent Cattle from running at large in Hackensack; to authorize a bridge over Manasquan River; making appropriations for support of the Lunatic Asylum; supplement to General Banking Law, (requiring securities to be endorsed "not transferable without the signature of the Treasurer, Secretary of State, and a Judge of the Supreme Court"); relative to Taxes on Public Roads; to charter Elizabeth Machine Company; supplement to Usury law, (authorizing manufacturing companies to sell bonds at less than par;) supplement to act authorizing village of Hackensack to improve sidewalks; to create the county of Union; to authorize City of Cape Island to subscribe for Railroad Stock; supplement to act concerning divorces. (allowing divorce for desertion for three years;) to authorize formation of Societies to aid those engaged in useful branches of industry in Mercer, Hunterdon and Gloucester; to authorize township of Franklin, Sussex county, to vote by ballot; supplement to act relative to distribution of the laws: to charter City Bank of Trenton; to increase the capital stock of the Joint Companies; supplement to charter of Bergen county Railroad; supplement to charter of Perth Amboy Railroad.

Mr. Gifford gave notice of a bill to provide for the better ventilation of the Assembly chamber.

Adjourned.

DEBATE

IN THE SENATE OF NEW JERSEY, ON THE BILL TO INCORPORATE THE CITY BANK AT TRENTON, FEB. 26, 1857.

REMARKS OF MR. RIGGS.

MR. PRESIDENT:—I arise to address the Senate upon this question, with but little hope or expectation that any thing I can say, any arguments I may adduce, however convincing to myself, will in any degree influence this body. Still I conceive it to be my duty, to state briefly, the reasons which determine my vote.

The principal alleged reason why banks are asked for, is, that business men cannot get discounts; in other words there are certain individuals who cannot borrow as much money as they want. This was the allegation in 1837, when banking capital was created to the amount of $2,600,000. One only of the banks then chartered, went into operation, which failed a few years later, and a subsequent legislature repealed the charters of the others. That was the specious argument used, it is the only argument used now. Let us examine it; does this charter add one dollar to the capital of the country? certainly not. It only adds to its indebtedness, it is saying in effect, we have not money enough now to meet our requirements, therefore let us add to our difficulties by increasing our indebtedness. The laws of our state deny to an individual the right to circulate his "promises to pay" as money, and we are asked to give an association of individuals this power. Thus we are asked to declare that what would be a violation of the law and wrong on the part of an individual, is perfectly right and proper when done by an association. Again, it is alleged, that although these banks have heretofore done more robbery of the poor, inflicted more suffering, brought more privation, wretchedness, and woe upon the people, an hundred-fold, than all the convicted felons in the land; yet they are necessary that there is not gold and silver enough to supply a sufficient circulation. If this be so, it is because bank paper has driven the constitutional currency to Europe.

Secretary Guthrie says in his last report that the gold and silver currency in the country amounts $250,000,000, whilst the gold and silver coinage of our mint, from 1792 to 1856, was $584,000,000. The coinage of the last four years has been over $233,000,000, whilst our bank circulation on the first of July 1856, was but $195,000,000.

Now, Mr. President, add this $195,000,000 to the $250,000,000 millions of cash in the country, and the sum total is $445,000,000; less by $139,000,000, than the currency that has been coined at our mints.—Our coinage from 1849 to 1852, inclusive, was $160,000,000. Within the last eight years we have coined twice as much gold and silver as the total amount of bank notes in circulation. It is perfectly evident therefore, that there is within our reach, gold and silver sufficient to make a currency as large or larger even, than our present circulation, debased as it is by paper.

Now sir, having shown that the creation of banks does not create money but only debt, I now proceed to show the effect of this debased and fluctuating currency upon trade and commerce. The wish of the Banks to make large dividends form their stockholders, prompts them to enlarge their discounts and increase their circulation as much as possible. Thus we find the bills of the New England Banks scattered through this State and all through the West. The Banks of this State pursue the same policy. Last year the Bank of Georgia circulated their notes in Chicago. When the banks of New York are not obliged to export specie, this policy goes on swimmingly. Traders can borrow as much money as they like, by simply endorsing for each other, and of course prompted by the love of money, will enlarge their business and increase their liabilities. The currency thus becomes redundant and prices arise, or to express the idea more correctly, the currency being debased is cheapened, just as our gold would be by an alloy of copper or other base metal. Then comes the revulsion; the foreigner who has brought us broadcloth, silk or any other commodity, in looking for a return cargo, finds nothing as cheap as our currency, and of course he takes that in payment. But he does not take the mixed currency; he leaves the paper and takes the gold. The Banks are speedily drained of their specie, and obliged to avoid bankruptcy. To curtail their discounts and refuse accommocation to those traders who have relied upon them, the result is that many are driven into bankruptcy and often to crime. As this purifying process goes on, prices fall, (according to a well established law,) as much below, as they were previously advanced beyond a healthy rate. Then come the sufferers or the victims to this Capitol, asking for more banking capital, like the inebriate suffering from a debauch over night.—they seek relief from the same bottle in the morning. And the relief, if temporary, is in the end quite as vain and delusive.

Mr. President, I had the honor in 1837 to occupy a seat in the other branch of this Legislature. Then as now, men of influence and character from every part of the State were here, assuring the Legislature that the people of their respective localities were suffering from the want of banks. The Legislature yielded to their

influence, and banks were chartered with an aggregate capital of $2,000,000, but in a few years all these charters, with one exception, were repealed, and the exceptional one died a natural death, (that is. failed.)—And for several years thereafter each party reproached the other with the folly and guilt of chartering these banks; and without claiming prophetic power, I predict that I shall live to see my Democratic friends who vote for these banks, regretting that in evil hours they abandoned the principles of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.

MR. HERRING'S REMARKS.

MR. PRESIDENT:—I have not felt disposed and have not indulged in any factious opposition to a fair hearing and candid consideration of these bank bills. I had thought it enough for me to put myself right upon the record by, on a previous occasion, earnestly but temperately expressing my views adversely to the subject.

But deprecating as I do most emphatically the impending avalanche of paper money which now so imminently and closely threatens us, I cannot refrain on this, their final question, from calmly but earnestly, and I could hope impressively, uttering my warning and protest against their passage.

In doing this, I wish most distinctly to disclaim any arraignment of the motives of those who do not agree with me on this question. Recognizing their great right to differ with me as well as my right to differ with them, and frankly according to them the same integrity of purpose which I claim for myself, if three-fifths of this Senate, unmindful of the sad experience of the past, are disposed to grant these special charters, I bow with submission to the will of the majority constitutionally expressed, and unwise and short-sighted as I cannot but consider it, must be content.

It has been said, Mr. President, by some philosophers, that in the moral as well as the celestial world, things are moved in circles, and there would appear to be some truth in this theory, when we find ourselves in 1857, just twenty years from 1837, engaged in the same struggle, feeling the same pressure to do the same thing as our predecessors were called upon to do in 1837. It is a singular fact, Mr. President, that we are so constituted that the clouds and adversity of yesterday, are forgotten in the sunshine of to day. In this to some extent we lack the ordinary instinct of the brute creation, who, many of them, provide in the season of fruits and plenty, for the scarcity and inclemency of winter.

In the commencement of the year 1837, a period of great inflation and supposed prosperity, when everybody was making money, and doing as they thought a flouring business, and supposing just as these applicants do now, that if they had more banking facilities they could do so much better, our predecessors of that legislature yielding to the very same pressure with which we are now beset, granted numerous bank charters, but although during the session of 1837 the bubble had not yet bursted, that legislature had scarcely adjourned before the sky was overcast, and the thunder of the suspension of the specie payments burst upon the country.

Now, although no prophet, nor the son of one, I can predict that if we, like our predecessors at the period I have quoted, yield to this pressure, a day of suffering retribution will come. In that day I do not say that all of the special banks that are or may be specially chartered, will succumb to one of our great periodical revulsions, but as it has been so it will be, a very considerable portion of them will do as very considerable portion of their predecessors has done, *end in bankruptcy*, causing immense loss and suffering to our people. When that day comes, I want the county I have the honor to represent, to be enabled to point back with pride to the record of this day's business, that her honor was kept bright in this emergency by the act of her representatives. And I could have wished that when that day of dire recompense comes, the great political party with whom I have the honor of acting, could say, "Nay, never shake your gray locks at me, thou canst not say I did it." These days may be sooner or they may be later, you and I Mr. President may not live to see it. "We may have lain down for our last sleeping," but come it must, those dark days of revulsion when the people must settle the great reckoning we are called upon to sum up this winter.

Mr. Allen said he did not propose to inflict a speech upon the Senate. The systems of banking had been so thoroughly discussed during the present session, that Senators must be heartily tired of it. He proposed briefly to reply to the arguments of the Senators who have just spoken.

The Bank under consideration is located in West Jersey. In a former discussion he had said that in this part of the state we required more banks to prevent capital being drawn from us to that section of the state where 7 per cent. is allowed. Our capitalists will willingly take the stock of chartered institutions, and the citizens will be greatly benefitted by keeping the money at home. Banks in this section of the state have been well managed, and productive of the greatest advantage to every branch of industry.

The remarks of the Senator from Passaic would lead us to believe that he thinks a purely metallic currency would be preferable to our credit system. Does he wish to copy after Spain and Mexico? They have the metallic system in perfection. Let him compare those with other countries where the credit system exists. Three centuries ago Spain was the most powerful nation in the Europe. Where is she now?

Notwithstanding she drew from her South American colonies more than one thousand millions of the precious metals, while England and other countries around her have increased in power and greatness, Spain has fallen so low that she has less influence in European politics than the little kingdom of Sardinia. How has Mexico prospered with her metallic currency? How will she compare with the United States, where the credit system in its greatest extent has existed from the first settlement of the country? While we have prospered beyond any other nation, Mexico is begging a loan from us to keep her from being entirely disorganized.

The credit system is indispensable to the success of all commercial countries. It is the most powerful agent known to the world in generating the wealth and prosperity of the nation. As it is with nations, so it is with individuals. In no country where the credit system does not exist can the lower classes hope to rise in influence and prosperity. The tendency of the metallic system is to keep the wealth in the hands of a few, and to keep down the poor class. How different it is with us! Here, by the aid of the credit system, most of our wealthy and influential citizens have risen from comparative poverty to the commanding position they now occupy.

The Senator from Passaic (Mr. Riggs,) said that the paper currency was driving all the gold from the country. He (Mr. Allen,) said that California had furnished during the last year more gold than had been exported in the same time. The Senator from Passaic said that the nominal price of grain &c., was raised by the banking system, so high that it was impossible to ship it to advantage. If that Senator would refer to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the last year, he would find that $77,000,000 of breadstuffs &c., had been exported, greatly exceeding the amount of specie shipped, while the whole exports exceed the imports several millions. He did not agree with the Senator, (Mr. Riggs,) that the price of flour, &c., was affected by our banking system. The price is regulated entirely by the demands for shipping. The price it will bring in New York for exportation controls the price throughout the country.

The Senator from Passaic was mistaken when he asserted that the greater part of the circulation in this State was composed of the notes of foreign banks, and that our banks send their notes to a distance for circulation. But a limited amount of foreign notes are circulated with us, and give us but a few more banks, and we will drive them out entirely.

In speaking of the banks that were chartered in 1837, the Senator from Passaic said but one went into operation. Mr. A. said that one of the banks chartered that year was the Burlington County Bank of Medford; it had always been well conducted to the credit of its managers, and the great advantage of the people of his county.

The Senator from Bergen dwells much upon the distress caused by the banks in 1837. So far as his knowledge extended, Mr. Allen said no bank failed during that year. It was then that many but not all of them suspended specie payments, yet he believed that no loss had been sustained by the people of the State by such suspension. The Senator from Bergen compares the present time with 1837. Does he reflect that the condition of the country is in quite a different state now? In 1836–7 our imports exceeded our exports $33,000,000. The last year, (1856,) the exports exceeded our imports $12.000.000. Our exports in 1837 were $117,000,000. In 1856 they were $326,000,000, showing that the country is certainly in a much more prosperous condition than it was at that time.

Mr. Allen called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the seven free banks in the State, outside of Jersey City, had a capital of $320.308, and deposits of $110.029, making $430.337, while their discounts amount to $286,384, showing a loss of capital of $144,000 by this system of banking,—the other thirty-nine banks in this State, with a capital of $6,282,462, and deposits of $4,781,941, making $11,-

074,303, had discounts amounting to $13,-093,701, being nearly fifty per cent. more than the amount of their capital and deposits, showing conclusively that the free banking system was unsuited to New Jersey, and can only be successful or advantageous to the people, where the banks have large deposits.

The charter now before the Senate had been asked for by a large number of the citizens of Trenton, of all classes and trades. The corporators were all men of integrity and standing in the community, as well as of capital. The bank was needed, and he trusted the bill would pass.

The bill was passed.

Thursday, March 12.

SENATE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. White.

Mr. Clickener presented a large petition in favor of the supplement to the charter of Jersey City, now before the Senate.

Messrs. Rafferty, Price and Riggs reported a number of bills.

Mr. Cordery reported a number of bills correctly engrossed.

The bill directing township collectors to deposit their duplicates in the County Clerk's office was postponed to the next session of the Legislature.

Mr. Allen moved to reconsider the vote ordering to a third reading the bill to charter the Beverly Bank. Adopted.

The President presented a communication, addressed to the Governor by the Harbor Commissioners of New York, with a map of the lines of the waters, shoals, &c., between New York and New Jersey, which they recommend should be adopted by this State.

PASSED.

A bill to charter the Freehold Gas Light Company; to charter the Bordentown Machine Company; to regulate the public printing; to allow all the Savings' Institutions in the State to receive seven per cent. (Messrs. Allen and Cobb opposed the bill, and Messrs. Riggs, Martin and Herring approved it, 11 to 9—Yeas—Brown, Chetwood, Clickener, Herring, Laird, Martin, Rafferty, Rea, Riggs, Roberts, Speer, (Pres't.) Nays—Allen, Cobb, Cordery, Diverty, Franklin, Hutchinson, Price, Sharp, Smith); to allow the West Jersey Railroad Company to run cars on their road as far as the same is completed, 17 to 1, (Sharp); for the better regulation of the Firemen of Jersey City; to allow the bonds already issued by the City of Paterson to be used as a basis for banking. (Mr. Allen opposed, and Mr. Riggs advocated it, 15 to 7—Allen, Diverty, Hutchinson, Martin, Price, Rea, Roberts); to change the name of the Baptist Church at Penn's Neck to that of Princeton Baptist Church; to divide the Trenton and Allentown Turnpike between Sandtown and Allentown into two divisions, and providing that any defect in one division shall not prevent the collection of tolls on the other, 11 to 5; to charter the Phillipsburg Water Company.

POSTPONED INDEFINITELY.

A bill to prevent illegal voting.

The reading of the bill was dispensed with. Mr. Diverty then advocated the bill at considerable length.

After which, Mr. Riggs moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. Agreed to.

Yeas—Cobb, Clickener, Cordery, Herring, Price, Rafferty, Rea, Riggs, Sharp, Speer, (Pres't)—10.

Nays—Allen, Brown, Chetwood, Diverty, Franklin, Hutchinson, Martin, Roberts, Smith—9.

The President, a note from the Treasurer with the Bank statement.

The reading was dispensed with, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

LOST.

A bill to authorize a bridge over Cooper's Creek to be erected without a draw.—Mr. Roberts presented a petition for, and Messrs. Roberts and Cordery remonstrances against it. Messrs. Roberts and Franklin opposed the bill. It was declared lost, 9 to 7.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The resolution from the Assembly, rescinding the resolution to adjourn to-morrow, and fixing on the 20th inst., as the time for adjournment *sine die*, was laid on the table.

PASSED.

A bill to regulate the laying out of streets in Bergen township in Hudson, south of the Morris Canal, 12 to 2; a supplement to Bridgeville Water Power and Manufacturing Company, 15 to 1, (Riggs;) supplement to the charter of the City of Paterson; to charter the Howard Savings' Institution of Newark; a bill explanatory of the act relative to the Bordentown and Crosswicks Turnpike, 13 to 6, (Allen, Cobb, Cordery, Hutchinson, Roberts, Sharp.)

ORDERED THIRD READING.

A bill to charter the Beverly Bank; to authorize the City of Hoboken to raise money by loan and issue bonds therefor; to charter Hoboken Savings' Bank; a bill regulating the printing of the Journal of the Senate and House of Assembly; to protect the citizens of Monmouth and Middlesex from contagious diseases which may be engendered by the anchoring of vessels in the waters of the Raritan and Sandy Hook Bay; to fix the salaries of the officers of the two Houses, (providing that the Secretary of the Senate shall receive an annual salary of $900, the Clerk of Assembly $1,400, the assistant Clerks $2, a day, the engrossing Clerks $500, without any additional charges;) to fix the salary of the Attorney General at $1,000; to charter the Millville Bank; a supplement to the charter of the Endeavor and Fulton Fire Companies of Burlington; a supplement to the act to secure to owners lumber found adrift in the River Delaware; a bill directing that Firemen exempt from jury duty shall file a certificate thereof with the County Clerk; a supplement to the act concerning Justices of the Peace; a supplement to the charter of the City of Hudson; to authorize the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank at Trenton to increase their capital stock.

Mr. Diverty offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to purchase for each Senator 100 letter stamps and 200 paper stamps. Agreed to, 14 to 3.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Geissenhainer.

PETITIONS.

Mr. M. P. Smith, several in favor of new county of Union.

REPORTS.

Mr. Osborn, from Committee on Engrossed bills, a large number of bills correctly engrossed.

Mr. Gifford, Judiciary, a supplement to act to revise and amend the charter of the city of Newark; for better securing property of Married Women; authorizing Hoboken to sell burying ground; authorizing town of Union, in Hunterdon, to sell certain lands; supplement to incorporate Companies for the erection of Lyceums and other public buildings; for the removal of obstructions in the Delaware; for the better ventilation of the Assembly room; for relief of Wives and minor children of drunkards.

Mr. Robins. Corporations, reported the Columbus turnpike; Manasquan River and Barnegat Bay Railroad. The Committee recommended that the bill to charter the Union Gas Light Company be postponed to the next session of the legislature. Adopted.

QUARANTINE.

Mr. Robins, from the Special Committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Commissioners of the State of New York, on the subject of Quarantine reported,

That they had given the same due and deliberate consideration; the said Commissioners have appeared before the Committee, and settled most conclusively to our mind, that the State of New York do not hold or claim any jurisdiction over Sandy Hook.

The said Commissioners have exhibited to us their authority to treat with us on the most liberal terms, and desire that the legislature appoint a like Commission, with ike powers.

All of which is submitted for your consideration.

AMOS ROBINS,
ELIHU DAY,
CHAS. MICKLE,
J. C. THORNTON. } Committee.

Mr. Herbert from the minority of the Committee, dissented from the report of the Committee, and said he was opposed to the location of a Quarantine at Sandy Hook.

Mr. Robins said the majority had not said they were in favor of any such thing.

The Report of the majority was adopted.

BANKS.

The votes by which the Clinton Bank, Newton Bank, America Bank, and Mount Holly Bank were lost were reconsidered.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The bill relative to the Court of Pardons passed, 38 to 1.

The bill for the pardon of Thomas C. Pierce, now in the State Prison for murder, sentenced for 20 years, was taken up.

Mr. McDonald thought there was a constitutional difficulty in the way.

Messrs. Gilchrist and DeMott explained the circumstances of the case, and advocated the bill.

Mr. Holsman opposed the bill because it was establishing a bad precedent.

The bill was passed, 46 to 10.

The bill relative to lands of Infants, passed, 43 to 13.

The supplement to the Practice act, passed, 49 to 0.

Relative to the partition of lands passed, 42 to 1.

To provide for the cession of part of the Essex and Middlesex Turnpike, and the

Newark and Springfield Turnpike, to the City of Newark, passed, 51 to 0.

Supplement to the Borough of Hightstown, passed, 50 to 0.

Supplement respecting Schools, relative to reports to the State Superintendent, was taken up and postponed indefinitely.

The bill to pay Jane Logan, widow of a soldier of 1812, a pension of 40 dollars, was taken up.

It was advocated by Messrs. Budd, Gilchrist, and Harker.

Messrs. McDonald, Thornton, and Day, suggested that this lady ought properly to present her application to the general government—that we might be opening a wide door. The bill was passed, 32 to 20.

Mr. Gifford offered a concurrent resolution, rescinding the resolution to adjourn on the 13th, and fixing adjournment on the 20th, at noon.

The great amount of business, and the frequent interruptions of the sessions, were the reasons urged.

The House refused to divide the question so as to leave the day of adjournment blank, 28 to 19, and adopted the resolution.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Buckley offered a resolution, limiting members in debate to five minutes at any one time during the session. Adopted—37 to 10.

The bill to grant a pension of forty dollars per annum to Rebecca Hodgson, a widow of a soldier of the war of 1812, was lost—30 to 27.

The bill to grant a pension of fifty dollars per annum to William Weeks, a soldier of the war of 1812, was taken up, advocated by Mr. Edmunds and Gifford, and opposed by Mr. Thornton, and passed, 49 to 5.

The bill to grant a pension to Rebecca Hodgson, was reconsidered, and passed, 36 to 19.

The bill relative to promissory notes, inland bills of exchange, and notaries public, was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to establish a uniform custom of computing interest, was taken up. Mr. Budd opposed the bill on the ground that it deprived borrowers of five days' interest. On motion of Mr. White, the bill was postponed to the next session of the legislature.

The bill to authorize the inhabitants of Waterford and Winslow, in Camden, to vote by ballot, at town meetings, passed 48 to 0.

The bill making an appropriation of one thousand dollars to the State Agricultural Society, passed, 45 to 11.

Explanatory of an act relative to hawkers and pedlers in Phillipsburgh, passed, 42 to 2.

The bill to authorize the Treasurer to provide for each pupil of the blind institution, one Vienna writing box, at an expense not exceeding ten dollars, passed, 53 to 0.

The bill to punish target firing with muskets and cannon, under certain circumstances, was passed. 47 to 0.

The bill to extend the provisions of the cattle law to several townships, was recommitted. The bill was afterwards reported by the committee.

The bill to appoint commissioners to lay out streets and avenues in Newark, passed, 48 to 0.

The bill relative to sewers in Newark, passed, 40 to 0.

The bill to supply Newark with pure and wholesome water, passed, 47 to 0.

The bill to make an appropriation to Farnum Preparatory School of $1200 per annum. Mr. McDonald advocated this bill, and it was passed, 44 to 6.

To cede to the United States certain lands in Perth Amboy for custom house, &c., passed, 48 to 0.

To establish the Reform School in Essex, as amended in the Senate, passed, 43 to 0.

To incorporate the Hoboken and Hudson River Turnpike Company, passed, 47 to 0.

The bills to incorporate the Clinton, Mount Holly, Newton, and Pequest Banks, were made the order of the day for Wednesday next. The America Bank of Trenton, and the North America Bank of Camden, were postponed until to-morrow, (Friday). The West Jersey Bank, at Salem, was postponed for the present.

The bill to incorporate the Rahway Gas Light Company, passed 48 to 0.

Supplement to Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, passed, 36 to 5.

To authorize Methodist Church of Cooperstown to sell and convey real estate, passed, 49 to 0.

To incorporate the Raritan Marine Insurance Company, passed, 48 to 1.

The supplement to Princeton and Kingston Turnpike Company was passed, 49 to 2.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at seven o'clock. No quorum present. Adjourned.

Friday, March 13.

SENATE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Geissenhainer.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Clickener for, and Mr. Herring against the supplement to the charter of Hoboken.

Mr. Sharp offered a resolution that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to Monday afternoon. Agreed to.

Mr. Franklin moved to reconsider the vote by which the supplement to the act authorizing the erection of a bridge over Cooper's Creek was yesterday lost. Agreed to, 5 to 7.

Mr. Martin moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill explanatory of the act relative to the Bordentown and Crosswicks Turnpike was yesterday passed. Agreed to, 10 to 7.

Mr. Brown opposed, and Mr. Allen advocated the motion.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Riggs, Corporations, a bill to charter the Bridgeville and Belvidere Railroad.

Mr. Chetwood called up the report of the Judiciary Committee, made February 25th, recommending the indefinite postponement of the Assembly Joint Resolution to systematize the public records.

Mr. Rafferty moved the report be adopted.

Mr. Cobb advocated the motion. He thought the people of the different counties understood their wants in this matter as well as gentlemen who live entirely, or a greater part of the year in New York, and as they had not seen the necessity for their work, he did not think it right to impose it upon them.

Mr. Chetwood said the gentleman who had originated this bill was a native of this State, and resided in it, as far as he knew. He was the Secretary of the N. J. Historical Society.

Mr. Cobb replied that he had only known him as being in business in New York.

Mr. Franklin opposed the resolution, because it could not be effected. It provided that the Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk of the County, and two judicious persons should perform this service without any compensation. He did not believe the work would ever be completed upon these terms.

Mr. Riggs opposed the resolution, because it would inevitably involve expenditure by the State. Those persons are to be appointed or commissioned by the Governor, and when they had rendered the service, they would be entitled to receive compensation from the State.

The Joint Resolution was indefinitely postponed.

Yeas—Cobb, Clickener, Cordery, Diverty, Franklin, Herring, Price, Rafferty, Riggs, Roberts, Sharp, Speer, (President,) 12.

Nays—Allen, Chetwood, Martin—3.

PASSED.

A bill to charter the Hoboken Bank for Savings, 14 to 0.

A message was received from the Governor by E. R. Borden, Esq., his Private Secretary, with a communication from the Principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Page.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

REPORTS.

Mr. Buckley, from the Committee on Corporations, reported the bill to incorporate the Weehawken Ferry Company; Freehold Gas Light Company.

Mr. Osborn, several engrossed bills.

Mr. McDonald, Judiciary, sup. to act against usury.

Mr. Doughty, a number of bills presented to the Governor for his approval.

Mr. Rittenhouse, Public Printing, the bill from the senate disposing of the public printing.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Bartlett, to furnish each member with two hundred letter, and two hundred newspaper stamps.

Messrs. Budd, Schomp and Brown opposed the motion.

Mr. Blake advocated it.

Mr. Osborn moved to amend, by making it 100 of each.

Mr. Dutcher opposed the amendment and the original resolution. He hoped members would adhere to their ideas of economy entertained at the first part of the session. This would make thirteen dollars per member.

Mr. Thornton and Mr. Osborn opposed the voting of any more stamps.

Mr. Gifford and Mr. White advocated it.

The amendment was agreed to, 34 to 22.

Mr. Dutcher again spoke against the resolution.

The resolution was lost 20 to 36.

Mr. Herbert offered a resolution to furnish to each member a copy of the Map and Geological report of Monmouth coun-

ty, as soon as completed. Adopted 23 to 15.

QUARANTINE—SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

The question was on the adoption of the Report of the majority of the Committee.

Mr. Bacot addressed the House in favor of the report, and offered a concurrent resolution that a committee of five from the House and three from the Senate be appointed a joint committee, to confer with the commissioners appointed by the State of New York on the subject of a removal of Quarantine and report to this House, whether, in their judgment it is advisable to appoint a Commissioner.

Mr. Salter offered a substitute respectfully informing the New York Commissioners that New Jersey will never consent to have the Quarantine located upon her territory, or that vessels containing infected diseases should be anchored within her jurisdiction.

Mr. Brown opposed the amendment.

Mr. Salter addressed the House warmly on the subject, charging the New York legislature with bad faith and that they had treated the action of our legislature with contempt—and that they had intimated we could be bought with $150.000. He spoke of the courtesy due Monmouth county on this subject, and said that New York had plenty of places well adapted to a quarantine within her own limits.

Mr. DeMott and Mr. McDonald both thought it was right to deliberate on this subject and have a Commission appointed.

Mr. Bradway was in favor of the Commission.

Mr. Buckelew was opposed to appointing a Commission, and thought that this House was entirely competent to settle this question. He was opposed to ceding any of our territory for the purpose of a Quarantine.

Mr. Holsman amended the substitute so as to say that the "legislature" instead of "New Jersey" "cannot consent," &c.

Mr. Harker advocated the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the propriety or necessity of appointing a Commission.

Mr. Salter replied to Mr. Harker, and stated in his remarks that the Chamber of Commerce of New York had protested against the removal of the Quarantine.

Mr. Day addressed the House in favor of the resolution and proceeded to state that much misrepresentation and prejudice had been created on this subject. That it was an important one, which ought to be mutually and properly settled.

The subject was further debated by Mr. Denman, Mr. Gifford and others, in favor of treating the New York Commissioners with courtesy, and appoint the committee called for, by Mr. Bacot's resolution.

The question was taken on Mr. Salter's substitute, as follows:

Yeas—Atkinson, T. B., Bartlett, Barriclo, Beers, Beckett, Buckelew, Budd, Bradway, Carr, Cook, Conover, Doughty, Gould, Herbert, Holsman, Keys, Leida, Norcross, Rittenhouse, Salter, Sergeant, Smith, B., Smith, M. P., Smith, W., Speer, Stewart, Stults, Westervelt—28.

Nays—Allen, Atkinson, J. M., Bacot, Baldwin, Beam, Blake, Brown, Day, DeMott, Denman, Dutcher, (Speaker,) Edmunds, Evans, Felch, Frambes, Gifford, Harker, Jones, Mayhew, McDonald, Mickle, Osborn, Schomp, Van Dyke, Vorhis, Willever, White—27.

The question then came up on the adoption of the resolution of Mr. Salter.

Mr. Gilchrist addressed the House against it, and characterized it as an act of discourtesy.

Mr. Brown took the same view. We did not commit ourselves in any way by hearing what the New York Commissioners had to say.

Mr. T. B. Atkinson thought it was no discourtesy to pass this resolution,—in as much as all agree, that they cannot consent to have the Quarantine in New Jersey.

Mr. Gifford said, we did not consent to anything except to hear what the New York Commissioners had to say on this subject, and others entirely disconnected with Quarantine. He thought, at least, we ought to hear what they have to say. There was nothing wrong in this. He was opposed to yielding any of our rights for a Quarantine, and would not consent to its location on Jersey soil.

Mr. Cook and Mr. T. B. Atkinson said they had voted supposing there was no other question except the Quarantine.

Mr. Budd thought if there were other matters they should be laid before the House.

Mr. Day said there were questions in regard to the mutual health of the citizens of both States.

Mr. Buckelew said the resolution only settled the Quarantine question—it did not shut out other matters.

Mr. McDonald stated that the question as to where a Quarantine might be located on Staten Island was a question of some importance to us, on which we ought to confer with the New York Commissioners.

Mr. Salter again spoke of the manner in which the reciprocity resolutions had been voted down by the legislature of New York.

The question was taken on the resolution and it was lost as follows:

Yeas.—T. B. Atkinson, Bartlett, Barriclo, Beers, Beckett, Buckelew, Budd, Bradway, Carr, Conover, Doughty, Felch, Gould, Herbert, Holsman, Leida, Norcross, Rittenhouse, Salter, Sergeant, B. Smith, M. P. Smith, W. Smith, Speer, Stewart, Stults, Westervelt.—27.

Nays.—Allen, J. M. Atkinson, Bacot, Baldwin, Beam, Blake, Brown, Cook, Day, DeMott, Denman, Dutcher, (Speaker,) Edmunds, Evans, Frambes, Gifford, Harker, Jones, Keys, Mayhew, McDonald, Mickle, Osborn, Schomp, Van Dyke, Vorhis, Willever, White.—28.

Mr. Blake then offered a concurrent resolution to appoint a Joint Committee of five from the House and two from the Senate to confer with the Commissioners from New York, on removal of the Quarantine and other matters, to ascertain whether in their judgment a Commission should be appointed.

Mr. Day moved to postpone the whole subject to Tuesday next. Lost, 15 to 20.

Mr. Keys moved to lay the resolution on the table. Adopted, 19 to 15.

The supplement to the charter of Newark was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill to incorporate the Washington Continental Guards of Paterson, passed 34 to 0.

To incorporate the Lambertville Gas Light Company, passed 37 to 0.

To incorporate the Peapack Railroad, passed 42 to 0.

To incorporate the Hightstown and Imlaystown Turnpike Company, passed 42 to 0.

To elect Overseers of Roads in Mendham, Morris county, by districts, passed 39 to 0.

Supplement to act to incorporate the Westville and Glassborough Turnpike Company, passed 36 to 0.

Mr. Denman offered a resolution that when the House adjourn it will be to Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Adopted.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

The bill to ascertain the boundaries between Monmouth, Burlington and Ocean counties, was taken up.

Mr. Salter moved to re-commit this bill. Lost.

Mr. Salter moved to postpone indefinitely. Lost 11 to 14.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The Blackwood Bank bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate Joint Resolution to transfer to the School Fund certain bonds of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company amounting to $47,000, was taken up.

Mr. Cook moved to amend by requiring the purchase to be made at the "present value," instead of the "market value."

It was stated that these bonds were worth only eighty dollars to the hundred, and the result would be that the School Fund would be the loser just the difference between 80 and 100. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Gilchrist, Harker, Brown, and Day, and advocated by Mr. Budd, and finally postponed to Tuesday next.

The bill to encourage Matrimony was postponed to next week.

The bill to create a City Court in Newark was postponed to the next session.

The bill to vote by ballot at town meetings in Green township, Sussex county; to prevent nuisances in the navigable waters in this state; respecting the Independent Essex Brigade; to drain Tide Swamps; to raise money in Salem for fire purposes, were severally ordered a third reading.

Supplement to act to regulate elections in Franklin, Gloucester, was postpored indefinitely.

The billl relative to Draining Creeks in Downes' township, Cumberland; to divide Willingborough, in Burlington into eleven districts, were ordered a third reading.

The bill declaring the amount of tax to be paid into the Treasury by incorporated Companies was postponed to Tuesday next.

The bill allowing 7 per cent. in Mercer county was refused a re-engrossment. It was afterwards reconsidered.

The bill respecting the Orphans' Court, and the power and authority of Surrogates was ordered a third reading.

Mr. Doughty reported a number of bills presented to the Governor for his signature.

Adjourned.

Monday, March 16.

HOUSE.

3 P. M. Twenty-four members answered to their names. No quorum.

Mr. Blake moved that the sergeant-at-arms be dispatched for absent members.

To more members arrived, and there still being no quorum, the House adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

7½ o'clock P. M.

PETITIONS.

Mr. M. P. Smith, against the formation of the county of Union.

Mr. Keys, against Jobstown Turnpike.

Mr. Robins, against act authorizing bridge over South River.

REPORTS.

Mr. Mickle, Banks, to charter Hoboknn Savings' Bank.

Mr. White offered a resolution that the hours of meeting of the House be 9½ A. M, and 2½ and 7½, P. M., until otherwise ordered.

The resolution was amended, so as to read 10, 3, and 7½, and in that shape was disagreed to.

The act to repeal the usury laws, on motion of Mr. Gilchrist, was indefinitely postponed.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

Sup. to act for government of State Prison, (making the salaries payable monthly instead of quarterly); sup. to tax law; to incorporate city of Beverly; to prevent cattle from running at large in township of Hamilton, Mercer county; relative to ground rents in counties of Mercer and Burlington; to repeal the charter of the company for carrying on whale and seal fisheries, and for banking purposes, at Perth Amboy.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

Tuesday, March 17.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Street.

Mr. Allen presented a petition against the bill to grade the streets of Mount Holly.

Mr. Rea, against the bill to charter of the Belvidere and Bridgeville Railroad.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution that the Treasurer be authorized to erect a railing around the roof of the State House.

Mr. Allen advocated and Mr. Cobb opposed it. Postponed for the present.

The President presented a letter from the President of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, stating that the prices for board and tuition of pupils, would, after the close of the present academic year, be raised from $130 to $150 per annum. Referred to the Committee on Education.

LOST.

The act relative to the publication of the journals of the Legislature, and annual reports of State officers—4 to 8.

PASSED.

The bill to protect the citizens of Monmouth and Middlesex from contagious diseases, engendered by vessels lying in Sandy Hook or Raritan Bay—15 to 0; to charter the Burlington and Mt. Holly Turnpike—10 to 0; supplement to the charter of the Endeavor and Fulton Fire Companies of Burlington; to compel firemen exempt from jury duty, to file a certificate thereof with the County Clerk; directing that at elections for Justices of the Peace, the polls shall be opened and closed at the hours for opening and closing elections for township officers, 11 to 0; supplement to the charter of Hudson, 13 to 0.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

To regulate the grading, &c., of streets of Mount Holly; to fix the salaries of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of Assembly, giving the former $1200, and the latter $1500, in full, for all services; supplement to the publication of the law and chancery reports; to authorize the First Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth to assess and sell pews to defray current expenses of Church; to simplify the pleadings in Courts of law; to charter Shrewsbury Turnpike Co.

A message was received from the Governor by his Private Secretary, endorsed "Nominations."

On motion of Mr. Allen, the Senate went into Executive Session, and when the doors were opened, the Senate

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ORDERED A THIRD READING.

The bill to charter the Belvidere and Bridgeville Railroad Company; to direct tax for tavern licenses in certain townships in Hudson to pay the same to the townships where the taverns are; to have elected for each township and ward in Hudson one chosen freeholder; to authorize the owners of marsh or meadow land to keep up a common causeway from the marsh to fast land; to create the new township of Millburn from Springfield in Essex, and attach the same to the third assembly district; a supplement to the Westville and Glassboro' Turnpike.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution, directing the Secretary to deposit the official bond of the Treasurer in the office of the Secretary of State. Agreed to.

PASSED.

A bill authorizing the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabethtown to tax the pews of the Church for current expenses.

Mr. Herring, (Education,) a bill authorizing the payment of $150 a year for board and Tuition of Deaf and Dumb pupils in the New York Institution.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Sergeant.

Mr. M. P. Smith, from Springfield and New Providence, for an alteration of the boundary line of the new county of Union; also one in favor of the county.

Mr. Vandyke, for a bridge over Matavan creek.

REPORTS.

Mr. Gifford, Judiciary, the bill relative to elections in Franklin, Gloucester county.

Mr. Robins, Corporations, to incorporate Bordentown Machine Company.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Buckley, that the morning sessions hereafter commence at nine o'clock.—Adopted.

Mr. White, that the usual number of copies of report on railroad accidents be printed for the use of the House.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Mercer County Mechanical and Agricultural Association, passed 41 to 0.

To incorporate Orange Fire Department, passed 43 to 0.

For relief of M. E. Church at Long Branch, 44 to 0.

To incorporate Passaic Gas Light Co., 44 to 0.

To incorporate Burlington Savings Institution, 47 to 0.

To incorporate Millville Gas Light Co., 47 to 0.

Relative to a deed of manumission to the slave Joseph, passed 44 to 0.

To sell free church at Colt's Neck, 46 to 1.

To charter West Windsor Fire Insurance Co., 50 to 0.

To charter Shrewsbury and Tinton Falls Turnpike, 48 to 1.

The supplement to charter of Mount Holly and Jobstown Turnpike, on motion of Mr. Keys, was indefinitely postponed.

A supplement to prevent the spread of infectious diseases in the counties of Middlesex and Monmouth, was received from the Senate and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

QUARANTINE.

Mr. Day called up the resolution on the subject of quarantine, offered by Mr. Blake on Friday last, and moved its adoption.—The resolution contemplates the appointment of a joint committee to confer with the New York commissioners on the subject of a removal of the quarantine, and report whether in their judgment it is advisable to appoint a commission for further negotiation.

Mr. Holsman opposed the resolution.

Mr. Gifford moved to amend so as to instruct the committee to ascertain the objects contemplated by the New York commission.

Messrs. Blake, Gifford and Gilchrist advocated the resolution, on the ground of courtesy to the New York commissioners. It was opposed by Mr. Stults and others.

The resolution was then lost as follows:

AYES.—Bacot, Baldwin, Blake, Buckley, Brown, Cook, Day, DeMott, Denman, Dutcher, (Speaker,) Evans, Felch, Gifford, Gilchrist, Jones, McDonald, Mickle, Schomp, Speer, Stewart, Thornton, Van Dyke.—22.

NAYS.—J. M. Atkinson, T. B. Atkinson, Barriclo, Beam, Beers, Beckett, Buckelew, Bradway, Carr, Conover, Doughty, Gould, Herbert, Holsman, Keys, Leida, Mayhew, Noreross, Osborn, Obdyke, Rittenhouse, Robins, Salter, Sergeant, B. Smith, M. P. Smith, W. Smith, Stults, Vorhis, Westervelt, White—31.

Mr. Buckalew offered a resolution that as a mark of respect to the New York commissioners, the Speaker invite them to address the House in reference to their mission.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Buckley opposed the resolution and Mr. Gilchrist and Mr. Buckelew advocated it. It was passed, 27 to 22, as follows:

AYES.—T. B. Atkinson, Bacot, Buckelew, Cook, Day, De Mott, Denman, Gifford, Gilchrist, Gould, Harker, Jones, McDonald, Mickle, Obdyke, Osborn, Rittenhouse, Robins, Schomp, Sergeant, M. P. Smith, W. Smith, Speer, Stewart, Thornton, Van Dyke, Vorhis.—27.

NAYS.—Allen, J. M. Atkinson, Barriclo, Beers, Beckett, Blake, Buckley, Bradway, Brown, Conover, Doughty, Dutcher, (Speaker,) Evans, Felch, Herbert, Keys, Leida, Mayhew, Salter, B. Smith, Westervelt, White.—22.

The supplement to the Good-Will Fire Company of Trenton was passed—37 to 0.

To incorporate the Lopatcong Fire Insu-

rance Company of Warren county passed —40 to 2.

To incorporate the Hudson River and Bergen Hill Horse Power Railroad, passed 36 to 11.

The supplement to the act relative to to Justices of the Peace, amended in the Senate, was ordered to be re-engrossed.

The bill to enable the Trustees of the M. E. Church at Bordentown to sell real estate, passed 50 to 0.

To enable the Water Works Company of Trenton to borrow money. Advocated by Mr. Dutcher, and passed 50 to 1.

To incorporate the Bradley Manufacturing Company—49 to 0.

Supplement to Telegraph Companies, 42 to 0.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Gifford, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported Senate bill for the better protection of the counties of Monmouth and Middlesex, from infectious diseases likely to be engendered from foreign and other vessels.

PASSED.

Respecting First Ward Industrial School Newark, 44 to 0; supplement to sheep law, 45 to 0; to establish boundary line between townships of Hackettstown and Mansfield, Warren county, 45 to 0; appropriating $9000 to the Lunatic Asylum, 39 to 10; supplement to General Banking Law, 45 to 0; supplement to act authorizing village of Hackensack to improve sidewalks,—41 to 5.

LOST.

Relative to taxes on public roads, 13 to 33; supplement to usury law (allowing manufacturing corporations to sell bonds at less than par)—25 to 25.

NEW COUNTY OF UNION.

The bill to create the county of Union out of parts of Essex county, was taken up, advocated by Mr. Denman, and passed as follows:

YEAS.—J. M. Atkinson, T. B. Atkinson, Bacot, Beam, Beers, Beckett, Blake, Buckley, Bradway, Brown, Carr, Cook, Conover, DeMott, Denman, Doughty, Dutcher, (Speaker,) Gifford, Gilchrist, Gould, Herbert, Holsman, Jones, Keys, Mayhew, Mickle, Obdyke, Osborn, Rittenhouse, Robins, Salter, Schomp, Sergeant, W. Smith, M. P. Smith, Stults, Speer, Thornton, Van Dyke, Vorhis, Westervelt, Willever, White.—45.

NAYS.—Baldwin, Buckelew, Day, Evans, Leida, Norcross, B. Smith, Stewart—8.

At four o'clock, the Speaker announced that the Commissioners of New York, who had in charge the Quarantine question, were present, and according to the resolution of the House, would now be enabled to address the House.

Mr. Day and Mr. Bacot were appointed a committee to conduct the Commissioners to the Speaker's desk.

Mr. Hall, the Chairman of the Commission, addressed the Speaker, thanking him and the Assembly of New Jersey for their kindness, in giving the Commissioners so favorable a hearing, and introduced Mr. Bowne, of Richmond county, who he said would explain to the House the wishes of the State of New York.

Mr. Bowne then addressed the House.—He premised by thanking the Assembly for its courtesy, in tendering the use of the floor to the Commission, and then read that section of the law of New York, under which his associates and self were authorized to appear there; he also read a joint resolution of the Legislature of New York, by virtue of which the Quarantine Commissioners were authorized to treat with New Jersey other than the removal of Quarantine. After alluding to the course taken by the Commissioners in bringing this matter before the Legislature of New Jersey, the gentleman made a brief explanation of the motives which prompted New York to remove the Quarantine station, showing that the demands of humanity preponderated over all other considerations. He then proceeded to show the deep interest which he conceived New Jersey had in this question, both in a commercial and humane point of view, and remarking that though imaginary lines might divide the people on the two sides of the Bay and Harbor of New York, really they were but one in sentiment, interest and business relations. New York had no feeling in this matter, which should not find a pulsation in unison throughout New Jersey. He denied that New York sought to trespass upon the rights of New Jersey, but agreed that New Jersey from her growing commercial importance, had a deep interest in this question, more so than in any other which had been presented to her for years, and suggested that she owed it to herself to see that in this removal, her interests, commercial and sanitary, were not prejudiced.

Mr. Bowne concluded with a stirring appeal to the House, not to force New York to a selfish settlement of this question, without enabling her to take into consideration the needs of New Jersey, which he said would soon, if it did not now, want a quarantine for its own purposes, submitting the idea that it would be just and wise for the states to join and build an establishment for mutual protection to the public health.

He waived a discussion of the question of the merits of any particular point as a quarantine station, alleging that it would require a much longer time to go into the consideration of that subject than the Assembly could then give to it, and asked the appointment of suitable persons on the part of New Jersey to consider the subject fully.

After thanking the House for the attention with which the statement of the commissioners had been received, Mr. Bowne brought his remarks to a close, and with his associates withdrew from the chamber.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The supplement to the act concerning divorces, was passed 38 to 10.

Supplement to act to authorize Mayor of Cape Island to subscribe for railroad stock, passed 48 to 1.

The bill to authorize the formation of Associations for the purpose of carrying on useful branches of industry. Lost 22 to 21.

Further supplement to the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and Camden and Amboy Railroad Company—to allow them to increase their capital stock, passed 49 to 0.

To authorize voting by ballot, in Franklin, Sussex co.—47 to 0.

To distribute a copy of the laws to each newspaper in this State, passed 33 to 14.

EVENING SESSION.

HALF PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.

Mr. McDonald asked and obtained leave to have his name recorded in the negative on the question of the final passage of the act to create the county of Union.

Mr. Schomp moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to incorporate societies to aid those who wish to engage in branches of useful industry was lost. Laid on the table.

Mr. Blake moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill authorizing manufacturing corporations to sell their bonds at less than par value, was lost. Laid on the table.

Mr. Denman moved to reconsider the vote by which the act relative to taxes on public roads was lost. Laid on the table.

PASSED.

Supplement to charter of Bergen Railroad, 49 to 0; supplement to Perth Amboy Railroad, 43 to 0; supplement to act to prevent cattle from running at large in township of Hackensack, 37 to 14; to authorize bridge over Manasquan River, 38 to 11; to charter Elizabeth Machine Company, 45 to 2.

The act to encourage matrimony was made the order of the day for Wednesday afternoon.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

Declaring the amount of tax to be paid by railroad corporations; to repeal part of act regulating fishing in Mullica river; supplement to act to define the duties and fix the salary of the Attorney General; supplement to act respecting the Court of Chancery; making appropriations for the State Prison; to provide for the better ventilation of the Assembly chamber; to repeal act regulating elections in Franklin township, Gloucester county; to legalize certain conveyance of lands in Burlington county; to charter Medford and Indiantown Turnpike; to charter Hunterdon County Mining Company; to charter Preachers' Aid Society of Newark Annual Conference; to incorporate the Board of Trustees of the Education Fund of Newark Annual Conference.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 18.

SENATE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Sergeant.

PETITIONS, &c.

By Mr. Rea, in favor of the Belvidere and Bridgeville Railroad, and a remonstrance against the same.

By Mr. Allen, from the Belvidere and Water Gap Railroad, against the bill to charter the Belvidere and Bridgeville Railroad.

Messrs. Cobb, Rafferty and Sharp reported several Assembly bills.

Mr. Cordery reported several bills correctly engrossed.

A message was received from the Governor, endorsed "Nominations," and the Senate went into Executive Session. After some time spent therein, the doors were again opened, and the Senate resumed business.

LOST.

The bill to charter the Farmers' Bank at Keyport.

Yeas—Allen, Chetwood, Diverty, Franklin, Hutchinson, Laird, Martin, Rea, Roberts, Sharp, Smith—11.

Nays—Cobb, Clickener, Cordery, Herring, Price, Rafferty, Riggs, Speer, (Pres't) 8.

A bill to regulate the grading of streets in Mt. Holly, 7 to 10.

The bill relative to executions issued out of the Court of Chancery—directing that such writs should be executed by Sheriffs except in certain cases, instead of Masters in Chancery.

Mr. Chetwood addressed the Senate as follows:

As the law now stands, the chancellor may, when he thinks the interest of parties require it, order the writs to be directed to a Master instead of the Sheriff.

The chancellor made a rule that the writs should be directed to a Sheriff in all cases where he was not in default, but that if a sheriff did not return his execution, and pay the surplus money in his hand into Court, no more writs should be directed to him while such default continued.

The chancellor found it necessary to make this rule on account of existing abuses.

In one case a Sheriff had surplus money in his hands amounting to $1329 11. The interest of this money belonged to a poor widow, and at her death went to judgment creditors. This was a surplus after a sale of mortgaged premises, which the Sheriff was ordered by his writ, to pay into Court. He kept this money one year and nine months, and the Court made him pay up the money with interest, by ordering no more writs to be directed to him until the money was paid.

Another Sheriff had surplus money amounting to $1612 28, which he kept in his hands nearly three years. The mere fact of the power of the chancellor to direct the writs to some one else and his determination to do so when the officer was in default compelled the payment of this money.

There is now on deposit to the credit of the Court $11,309 71, which has been paid in by the Sheriffs mostly in small sums, some as low as $13.

It is the power the Court has over its writs, which enables it to compel the officers to a strict discharge of duty.

The proceedings on an execution in Chancery are very different from proceedings at law. The Sheriff is ordered to raise $1000 to pay A s mortgage, $1000 to pay B's mortgage, $1000 to pay C's judgment, and to bring the surplus into Court. Unless the execution is returned, the surplus is never heard of. That surplus cannot be ascertained except the Sheriff returns his execution.

The power the Court now has, enables it to have the business done with expedition.

Delays are complained of, and as soon as the Court requires promptness in the discharge of duty, &c., the Legislature interferes.

Again—Foreclosures are frequently made in Chancery for the purpose of perfecting title. The encumbrances amount to $100,000 and the encumbrances must pay the expenses in addition to their loss. A Sheriff would be entitled to fees in such a sale amounting to $4910.

And yet a Master, a friend of the parties could make the sale for $50.

These cases are of frequent occurrence. There was one sale where the property brought $500,000. If the Court had been compelled to direct the writ to the Sheriff, the parties, besides losing upwards of $400,000, which they did in that case, would have been obliged to pay fees of upwards of $20,000. As it was the whole cost was less than $1000.

Thus you see the Chancellor by this act is deprived of the power of appointing Masters. The Sheriffs must do all the business and delays will consequently ensue and injustice be done to parties by increased expenses. To be sure the Chancellor in the 2d section may order the Sheriff to give additional security—but where is the power to enforce the order, and return the executions, and pay the surplus into Court?

I trust Senators will weigh this matter well before consenting to change the practice of any Courts. And outside of the profession of the law on this floor, I doubt if any Senator is sufficiently informed, to make so important a movement. In order to manage a machine well, we should be acquainted thoroughly with its mechanism. A pin loosened or screw misplaced will destroy its entire harmony and practical operations. Therefore, before we undertake to institute so radical a change in one of our most important courts, we should, in my view, be well satisfied of its beneficial results; and believing all the facts I have now stated, I shall be compelled to vote against the bill.

Mr. Roberts said the opposition to this bill was but recently got up. He thought it a just bill. The Sheriffs of the counties have to give security for the performance of their duties, while Masters in Chancery give none, and that Court can direct all its writs to Masters. It was generally only third rate lawyers, with nothing else to do, who sought for sales from that Court. The Sheriffs complain of this, and justly. In Atlantic county, where the Sheriff's office was not worth much, there was recently a sale of a large amount of property, and a Master in Chancery from Trenton was sent down to sell it, when the Sheriff could just as well have attended to it. This was a fair fight between the lawyers and laymen, and he did not expect the lawyers would vote for the bill, although it had been prepared by three good lawyers. He rather liked the idea of the Clerk in Chancery's furnishing statistics to show that it would be economy for the people to let the Masters in Chancery attend to this business.

It was but a few years ago, that an act was passed authorizing the foreclosure of mortgages in the Circuit Court, to save expense to the people, but all the lawyers continued to foreclose in the Court of Chancery, keeping up, if not increasing the cost of the same. He repeated that he rather liked the idea of economy coming from Chancery.

The bill was lost.

Yeas—Allen, Cobb, Cordery, Diverty, Franklin, Hutchinson, Laird, Martin, Roberts, Smith—10.

Nays—Chetwood, Clickener, Herring, Price, Rafferty, Rea, Riggs, Sharp, Speer, (Pres't)—9.

The bill compelling the Morris and Essex Railroad to fence in their track, and erect cattle guards along their road in Morris county. Advocated by Mr. Cobb, and opposed by Mr. Allen—10 to 9.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

On motion of Mr. Franklin, the bill directing what documents should be printed with the Journals of both Houses.

PASSED.

The bill to change the name of North Bergen township to that of Weehawken; fixing the salaries of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Assembly, 15 to 3, (Clickener, Laird and Roberts); to authorize owners of marsh land through which there is a common causeway, to keep up the same, 14 to 4, (Cordery, Herring, Rea and Riggs;) to fix the salary of the Attorney General, hereafter to be appointed, at $1000, (Mr. Allen opposed, and Messrs. Cobb and Franklin advocated it,) 12 to 7; to provide that the Law and Chancery Reporters shall have printed at their own expense three hundred copies of their Reports, which the Treasurer shall take at $3.00 a copy; a supplement to simplify the practice and pleadings in the Courts of law; to charter Shrewsbury Turnpike Co.

UNION COUNTY.

The House amendments to the bill to create the county of Union out of Essex County, were taken up.

Mr. Allen moved to amend the House amendment to the third section by adding thereto that the county of Union shall not be subject to taxes to pay the existing debts of the county of Essex.

The President decided the amendment out of order.

Mr. Allen insisted that it was in order, and cited Sitgreaves's Manual to show that the House could amend the amendments made by the other.

Mr. Chetwood admitted that an amendment to the House amendment could be made here, but that amendment must be pertinent to that of the House, but the one now proposed was entirely foreign to it. This was evidently the rule, otherwise the Houses would be playing battledore and shuttlecock the whole session.

Mr. Rafferty supported the view of Mr. Chetwood, and the President decided the amendment out of order.

The amendments were then concurred in, the bill ordered to have a third reading, and rules being suspended, it was passed—15 to 2, (Cordery and Martin).

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Riggs reported several Assembly bills. He also, from the Committee on Corporations, reported that the bill to charter the Mechanical Agricultural Society of Mercer be indefinitely postponed.

PASSED.

A supplement to the act concerning Inns and Taverns, 11 to 0; supplement to the act incorporating Townships; supplement to the Westville and Glassboro' Turnpike Company; to charter the Belvidere and Bridgeville Railroad, 35 to 5.

Nays—Allen, Cobb, Hutchinson, Roberts, Smith.

A supplement to act for the preservation of sheep; to authorize Commissioners of Deeds, county Clerks and Surrogates to administer oaths and affirmations, 13 to 4, Nays—Allen, Cordery, Martin, Roberts.

BILLS ORDERED THIRD READING.

To authorize Water Commissioners of Hoboken to introduce water; relative to public printing—(amended by Mr. Riggs so as to go into effect on the 1st October;) for the support of the Farnum Preparatory

School; to allow the Trustees of Newark and New Jersey Conference to elect equal number of Trustees; an act for the relief of Thomas C. Pearce, (a substitute offered by Mr. Riggs, which provided that the Court of Pardons should have power to pardon or remit fines after conviction in all cases, was adopted); authorizing the Governor to postpone the execution of persons subject to the penalty of death in certain cases; supplement to charter of Rahway Gas Light Company; supplement to Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company; to authorize the sale of lands limited over to infants; supplement to charter of Raritan Marine Insurance Company; supplement to Princeton and Kingston Turnpike Company.

Mr. Rafferty moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill the charter the Farmers' Bank of Keyport was lost.—Agreed to.

Mr. Rea moved to postpone indefinitely the bill to annex a part of Oxford to Harmony, in Warren.

The bill to appoint Commissioners to lay out the streets in Newark, was indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Riggs, Mr. Chetwood opposing it.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution to hold Joint Meeting to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

To provide for the cession of parts of the Essex and Middlesex Turnpike to certain townships; to charter Washington Continental Guard; Passaic Gas Light Company; Lambertville Gas Light Company.

Mr. Allen moved to reconsider the bill authorizing the grading of the streets of Mt. Holly, lost this morning. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, the Senate adjourned to meet at 7½ this evening.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

7½ o'clock, P. M.

In the absence of the President, Senator Riggs, on motion of Mr. Cobb, was appointed President, pro tem.

BILLS ORDERED 3D READING.

Supplement to act defining the territorial limits of the borough of Hightstown; to charter the Burlington Savings' Institution; to incorporate Hightstown Turnpike Co.

(The vote by which the supplement respecting Court of Chancery was lost this morning, was, on motion of Mr. Sharp, postponed.)

For the relief of Jane Logan of Morris county; for the relief of Rebecca Hodgso of Morris co.

(Mr. Franklin moved that the House be requested to return to the Senate the bill to charter the Belvidere and Bridgeville Railroad, which bill was passed this afternoon. Agreed to, 7 to 6); to charter Bradley Manufacturing Company; for the relief of William Weeks, of Cape May county; to incorporate West Windsor Fire Insurance Company; respecting First Ward Industrial School, of Newark; to incorporate Shrewsbury and Trenton Falls Turnpike Company; to incorporate the Lopatcong Fire Insurance Company of Warren county; to incorporate Hudson River and Bergen Hill Horse Power Railroad Co.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. A. K. Street.

PETITIONS.

Mr. McDonald, against the extension of the Central Railroad.

Mr. Robins, against bridge over South River.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Buckelew, to authorize the Speaker to employ an assistant sergeant-at-arms for emainder of the session.

Mr. B. said an additional door-keeper was needed to keep order in the lobby.

The resolution was lost.

Mr. Denman, to reconsider the vote by which the sum of $10,000 was stricken out of the bill making appropriations for the State Prison, and $6,000 inserted. Agreed to, and the bill was again ordered to a third reading.

BANKS—ORDER OF THE DAY.

The bill to grant a special charter to the Clinton Bank, was taken up.

Mr. Willever moved a call of the House. Fifty-six members answered to their names.

The vote was then taken, and the bill was lost, as follows—36 votes being necessary:

AYES—Messrs. Allen, J. M. Atkinson, T. B. Atkinson, Baldwin, Bartlett, Blake, Buckelew, Bradway, Cook, Day, Doughty, Dutcher, (Speaker,) Evans, Gifford, Gould, Harker, Herbert, Jones, Leida, Mayhew, McDonald, Norcross, Obdyke, Osborn, Rittenhouse, Salter, W. Smith, Stewart, Thornton, Van Dyke, Willever, White.—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Bacot, Barriclo, Beam, Beers, Beckett, Brown, Conover, DeMott, Denman, Felch, Frambes, Gilchrist, Holsman, Keys, Mickle, Robins, Schomp, Seargeant, B. Smith, M. P. Smith, Vorhis, Westervelt—22.

The bill to charter the Mount Holly Bank was called up, and on motion of Mr. Keys was postponed to the next session of the legislature. Also the Newton Bank, on motion of Mr. Gould; also the Pequest Bank, on motion of Mr. Osborn; also the Salem Bank, on motion of Mr. Jones; also the Commercial Bank, of Tuckerton, on motion of Mr. Bartlett.

The North America Bank of Camden, was postponed for the present, on motion of Mr. Harker; also the America Bank, of Trenton, on motion of Mr. Vandyke.

The bill to charter the Farmers' Bank at Blackwoodtown, was taken up.

Mr. Harker advocated the bill.

Mr. Robins opposed it, and it was lost, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Allen, J. M. Atkinson, T. B. Atkinson, Baldwin, Bartlett, Blake, Buckelew, Bradway, Cook, Day, Doughty, Dutcher (Speaker), Gifford, Harker, Herbert, Jones, Mayhew, McDonald, Obdyke, Osborn, Salter, W. Smith—22.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bacot, Barriclo, Beam, Beers, Beckett, Brown, Conover, DeMott, Denman, Evans, Felch, Frambes, Gilchrist, Holsman, Keys, Mickle, Norcross, Rittenhouse, Robins, Schomp, Sergeant, B. Smith, M. P. Smith, Stewart, Thornton, Vorhis, Westervelt, Willever, White—29.

Mr. Gifford, from the Judiciary, by the suspension of the rules, reported a supplement to act to organize courts of law.

Mr. DeMott, from committee on Ways and Means, reported the incidental bill.

The bill to ascertain the boundaries between the counties of Monmouth and Ocean, was taken up on its final passage, and passed, 44 to 1. (Mr. Salter.)

The bill relative to accidents from locomotives on the Central Railroad, was taken up.

Mr. Schomp moved to postpone the bill to the next session. The motion was opposed by Mr. Denman, and afterwards agreed to by him, and carried without opposition.

The bill to prohibit a certain mode of gunning, was, on motion of Mr. Keys, indefinitely postponed.

To authorize inhabitants of Greene, in Sussex county, to vote by ballot, passed, 42 to 0.

To prevent nuisances in the navigable waters in this state, passed, 42 to 0.

Supplement to act respecting Indepenpendent Essex Brigade, was lost, 23 to 21.

To enable inhabitants of Salem to raise money for fire purposes, passed, 43 to 0.

To enable the owners of lands on tide waters to drain the same and to keep the same in repair, passed, 34 to 9.

To authorize inhabitants of Downe, in Cumberland, to straighten and improve Dending creek.

The bill to divide the township of Willingboro' into two election districts, was, on motion of Mr. Keys, indefinitely postponed.

The supplement relative to the powers and duties of surrogates, passed, 41 to 0.

The supplement to the act to revise and amend the charter of the city of Newark, passed, 48 to 0.

BILLS ON A SECOND READING.

The bill to erect a bridge over the Matavan creek, was, on motion of Mr. Vandyke, postponed to the next session of the legislature.

To incorporate the Orange Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was ordered to a third reading.

The joint resolutions to authorize the transfer of $47,000 of the bonds of the Joint Companies to the school fund, was taken up.

Mr. Gilchrist offered an amendment providing that they shall be transferred at their market value.

Mr. McDonald raised a constitutional objection by referring to the fourth article in the Constitution, which says, the funds of the School Fund shall not be borrowed or used.

Mr. Gifford and Mr. Day stated that there was nothing in this objection. This was only a transfer of securities. Mr. Day said it was regarded in the light of an investment. It did not disturb the School Fund.

Mr. Gifford said, in regard to the difference in the par value, the State guaranteed the par value of the bonds to the School Fund.

Mr. Gilchrist inquired what was the object of this bill?

Mr. Gifford stated the object was to pay the debts of the state now outstanding. The state had securities which she could turn into cash, and thus relieve herself of debt.

Mr. Gilchrist replied that he was opposed to the resolution for several reasons, the principal one of which was found in the constitution that the school fund could not be used under any pretence whatever.

Mr. Gifford replied, showing clearly that

this bill was correct, entirely free from all constitutional objections; that no possible objection could be made to the sale of these bonds, now the property of the state, in order to reimburse the Treasury.

Mr. Blake moved to strike out the enacting clause. While the motion was under discussion, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion of the gentleman from Essex (Mr. Blake) to strike out the enacting clause of the bill to authorize the transfer of the bonds of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies to the School Fund.

Mr. Holsman addressed the House in favor of the bill and against the motion of Mr. Blake.

Mr. McDonald spoke against the bill, and in favor of the motion of Mr. Blake, and proceeded to show that this bill was an infringement of the law respecting the school fund.

A discussion ensued of some length; the previous question was moved and carried, and the question was taken on striking out the enacting clause, and the motion was lost, 14 to 36. The bill was then ordered a third reading, with Mr. Gilchrist's amendment, 36 to 14.

The bill supplemental to act regulating the Essex Brigade, which was lost this morning, was reconsidered. The bill was put on its final passage, and after being advocated by Mr. McDonald, and Mr. Denman, was passed 42 to 5.

The bill to encourage Matrimony, was indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Robins.

The bill to facilitate the collection of demands against vessels, was taken up. Mr. Buckelew moved to postpone to the next session of the legislature, because it allowed a lien of nine months, which he said was too long. After remarks by Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. Buckelew withdrew his motion.

Mr. Salter moved to strike out the nine months lien, and conforming the law to that of New York, which is to the time the vessels leave the port.

Mr. Gifford opposed the amendment, and could not see why the lien could not remain nine months.

The amendments were lost, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

JOINT MEETING.

Mr. Denman offered a resolution to hold a joint meeting on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the new county of Union, and such other officers as have been omitted.—Adopted.

The bill to authorize the inhabitants of Hanover and Pequannock to vote by ballot at town meetings, was ordered a third reading.

The bill respecting firemen in Hudson, was, on motion of Mr. DeMott, postponed for the present.

The bill relative to the price of legal advertising; to enable married women to warrant title to real estate conveyed by them; to authorize Water Commissioners of Hudson to contract for and introduce Water to said city; to authorize committee of the township of Union, in Hunterdon, to sell certain lands in said township; for the preservation of oysters in Dennis creek, in the county of Cape May; supplement to act against usury, allowing savings institutions to take seven per cent.; supplement to act for the encouragement of the building of lyceums and charitable institutions; to direct sheriffs of Monmouth and Middlesex to remove infected vessels on waters of State, were severally ordered a third reading.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Seven o'clock.

ORDERED A THIRD READING.

For the relief of the wife and minor children of common drunkards; to incorporate the Atlantic City Gas Light Company; to restore Harvey Dayton to the rights of citizenship; relative to the Red Bank and Woodbury Turnpike or McAdamized Road Company; repealing the act to authorize the embankment of Haines Neck Marsh Company, in the county of Salem; supplement to Cumberland Nail Company; supplement to Pleasantville and Atlantic Turnpike Company; supplement to Bridgeton Gas Light Company; relative to the American Alumnium Fire Brick Manufacturing Company of Camden; to authorize devisees of Abraham Arnt to convey certain real estate; Bergen Point and Staten Island Ferry Company; to establish a new township in Essex to be called Millburn; to encourage removals of obstructions in the Delaware river; supplement to Burlington and Mount Holly Railroad Company; supplement to Trenton and Crosswicks Turnpike Company; supplement to Bordentown and Crosswicks turnpike company; supplement to Cape May and Atlantic railroad company; supplement to Atlantic and Camden and Atlantic railroad company; Buckshuten turnpike company; Thompson's Point and Burlington steamboat company; to change the name of rhe First Presbyterian Church of Plainfield; supplement to Jamesburg railroad company; supplement to Wechauken Ferry company; supplement to Manasquan river and Barnegat railroad company; Salem reservoir and water company; supplement to Bordentown and Columbus turnpike company; to incorporate the Hoboken bank for savings; to incorporate the Bordentown machine company; to incorporate the Freehold gas light company.

RECOMMITTED.

The supplement to Sussex mine railroad company.

Adj.

Thursday, March 19.

SENATE.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Street.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Rea, against the bill to appoint Commissioners to lay out streets in Newark.

By Mr. Clickener, from twelve hundred citizens of Jersey City, in favor of the extension of the Central Railroad to Jersey City: in favor of Hudson River and Bergen Hill Horse Power Railroad.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Riggs, Corporations, a bill to charter the Mercer County Mechanical Society.

By Mr. Sharp, that the Committee on Passed Bills had presented a number to the Governor for his approval.

By Mr. Cordery, a number of bills correctly engrossed.

By Mr. Rafferty, Judiciary, bills to authorize the M. E. Church at Bordentown and Cooperstown, in Burlington county, to sell certain property; supplement to act authorizing the purchase of the Trenton Water Works.

LOST.

The bill to direct that one half of the reports be printed with each Journal of the two Houses, instead of printing the whole of them with each Journal as heretofore, was taken up.

Mr. Riggs advocated the bill. Lost 10 to 1, (Clickener;) to charter the Millville Bank, 10 to 7; afterwards reconsidered.

A mesaage was received from the House, requesting the Senate to return to the House the bill to authorize the erection of a drawbridge over South River in Middlesex. It seemed this bill had been referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and not been reported to the Senate, and it was also stated that it had been brought to the Senate by mistake, never having passed a third reading in the Assembly.

PASSED.

A supplement to the charter of the Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad Company, 13 to 2, (Cobb and Riggs); to authorize Water Commissioners of Hoboken to procure a supply of Water for that city, 12 to 2, (Cordery and Riggs); to repeal the third section of the act concerning the Court of Pardons, so that the said Court shall have power to pardon and remit fines and forfeiture at any time after conviction; to charter the Rahway Gas Light Company; to authorize the Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company to issue preferred stock, 14 to 2; (Cobb and Riggs); a supplement to act concerning the Court of Pardons, directing that in cases of conviction for offences where the penalty is death, the Judge trying such case shall send to the Clerk of the Court of Pardons notice of the evidence. And no application shall be heard in such case unless notices shall be published at Trenton, and in the county where the crime was committed of the time of hearing such application. And the Governor shall give his reasons in writing for concurring in the commutation of the sentence or pardon, which shall be filed in the Secretary of State's Office, 14 to 2, (Price and Smith); the bill to increase the capital stock of the Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank at Trenton, was taken up. Mr. Riggs, on behalf of a stockholder, opposed the bill, and Messrs. Allen and Cobb advocated it.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Chetwood, Cordery, Diverty, Franklin, Hutchinson, Martin, Price, Rea, Roberts, Sharp, Smith—12.

Nays—Messrs. Cobb, Clickener, Herring, Laird, Rafferty, Riggs, Speer, (Pres't)—7.

The bill to charter the Raritan Marine Insurance Company 16 to 0; supplement to the act to secure to owners lumber found adrift in the river Delaware, 18 to 0; to charter the Washington Continental Guard of Paterson, 17 to 1 (Franklin); Lambertville Gas Light Company, 17 to 0; to authorize the Essex and Middlesex, and the Newark and Springfield Turnpike Companies to cede part of their roads to the cities and townships in which such portions lie; a supplement to the charter of Hightstown, 14 to 0.

Mr. Rafferty, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported that they had examined the Assembly bill to authorize the erection

of a bridge over South River, and found that it lacked the signature of the Speaker of the House.

Mr. Riggs moved that it be returned to the House in compliance with their request. Agreed to.

Mr. Chetwood introduced a bill to abolish the borough court of Elizabeth—printing dispensed with, rules suspended, and ordered a third reading.

Mr. Cobb offered a resolution to meet at 2½ o'clock, P. M. Agreed to—8 to 1.

Mr. Herring moved to dispense with the reading of the bill to increase the allowance for pupils of the State in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of New York. Agreed to.

Mr. Price (Municipal Corporations) reported a supplement to the bill to revise the charter of the City of Newark.

Mr. Smith offered the following:

Whereas, in view of the growing commercial interests of this State, and in con ideration of the various questions arising with respect to commerce and navigation, submitted for the deliberation of the Legislature:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the next legislature of this state to add a committee on commerce and navigation to the other standing committees, to be appointed by the Senate and House of Assembly.—Adopted.

A message was received from the Governor endorsed "Nominations," and on motion of Mr. Franklin the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were again opened, the Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

PASSED.

A bill to charter the Hightstown and Imlaystown Turnpike; for the relief of W. Weeks, of Cape May county; Burlington Savings' Institution; Passaic Gas Light Company; Bradley Manufacturing Company; West Windsor Mutual Fire Insurance Company; Shrewsbury and Trenton Falls Turnpike Company; to allow the two divisions of the New Jersey M. E. Conference to elect an equal number of Trustees of Pennington Seminary; Lopatcong Fire Insurance Company, of Warren; to charter the Millville Bank. (Advocated by Messrs Diverty and Sharp,) 13 to 3,—Yeas—Allen, Chetwood, Cordery, Diverty, Franklin, Hutchinson, Laird, Martin, Price, Rea, Roberts, Sharp, Smith—13. Nays—Cobb, Clickener, Herring, Riggs, Speer, (Pres't.) 6; to validate certain proceedings of the City of Newark, in reference to the "North Sewer," 13 to 0; relating to the First Ward Industrial School, of Newark, 15 to 0; to authorize the Princeton and Kingston Branch Turnpike Company to issue preferred stock, 13 to 3, (Cobb, Price, and Rafferty.)

RECOMMITTED.

The bill to appoint Commissioners to survey streets in Newark, was reconsidered on motion of Mr. Riggs, and recommitted on motion of Mr. Chetwood, Mr. Cobb opposing it; the bill to appropriate $1200 a year for the Farnum Preparatory School at Beverly, on motion of Mr. Rafferty—this bill was subsequently reported by Mr. Herring, from the Committee on Education, when Mr. Cobb moved to lay the report on the table. Lost, 2 to 12, (Cobb and Rafty.)

LOST.

The bill to charter the Hudson River and Bergen Hill Horse Power Railroad, 7 to 10. Mr. Rafferty moved to reconsider the vote. Messrs. Cobb and Herring opposed, and Messrs. Franklin and Rafferty advocated the motion. It was lost, 9 to 9.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution, (House concurring,) That the Inspectors of the State Prison be requested to devise some plan for reducing the expenses of that Institution, either by letting out by contract the entire labor of the convicts, and the provisioning and clothing of the same, or in some other mode, and report to the next Legislature. Adopted.

Mr. Allen called up the bill to charter the Beverly Bank.

Mr. Riggs objected to taking bills out of order.

The bill to provide for organizing the Militia, and a supplement to Justices' Courts, relating to Hudson county, were postponed to the next Legislature.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

A bill to confirm the title of Oliver W. Failey to certain lands in Hunterdon; supplement to the act to define the boundaries between Ocean, Burlington and Monmouth; to authorize Cooperstown M. E. Church to sell certain lands; Peapack Railroad Company; Mercer County Mechanical and Agricultural Society; Orange Fire Department; a supplement to the act concerning habitual drunkards; Millville Gas Light Company; to confirm a deed of manumission of Joseph, a former slave of Simon Nevius; to bill to cede exclusive jurisdiction to the United States over certain lands at Perth Amboy, for the accommodation of a custom house and post office.

Mr. Riggs moved to strike out the word "exclusive," and insert "concurrent," but withdrew it, for an amendment of Mr. Allen, providing "that all civil and criminal process issued out of the courts of this state may be served on said land and in said buildings in the same way as if jurisdiction had not been ceded by this act."

A very spirited debate sprung up between Messrs. Allen and Riggs for the amendments, and Mr. Rafferty against them—the motion of Mr. Allen was lost.

Yeas—Allen, Chetwood, Diverty, Hutchinson, Martin, Price, Riggs, Smith—8.

Nays—Clickener, Cordery, Franklin, Herring, Rafferty, Roberts, Sharp, Speer, (President,)—8.

A number of motions were piled on top of one another, and finally the Senate adjourned to 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

7½ o'clock, P. M.

The consideration of the bill to cede a portion of the lands of Perth Amboy to the General Government was resumed.

Mr. Allen thought the State should not relinquish jurisdiction over any portion of her soil. In the event of criminals escaping and taking refuge on lands thus ceded, it would be impossible to make an arrest.

On motion of Mr. Rafferty, the further consideration of said bill was postponed for the present.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to inform the House that the Senate is now ready to go into joint meeting.

A message was received from the House announcing their readiness, whereupon the Senate proceeded to the Assembly chamber. After a short absence, the Senators returned, and the order of business resumed.

On motion of Mr. Rafferty, the Senate went into executive session.

On the opening of the doors, Mr. Herring moved a suspension of the rules in order to put upon final passage the bill to increase the price of board and tuition of deaf and dumb belonging to this State, which motion was agreed to, and the bill passed, 14 to 0.

On motion of Mr. Riggs, the bill for the promotion of the agricultural interests of this State was postponed to the next session of the legislature.

ORDERED THIRD READING.

Supplement to revise and amend the charter of Newark; supplement to act concerning taxes (exempting from taxation public stocks as are taxable in another state); to incorporate city of Beverly; to authorize Greene township, Sussex county, to vote by ballot; to authorize city of Trenton to issue bonds to the amount of $25,000 for the improvement of Trenton Water Works; the bill to cede jurisdiction to the United States of certain lands at Perth Amboy for a custom house and post office (Mr. Riggs moved to strike out the words "be exclusive," referring to the jurisdiction of the United States over said land, and to add the proviso offered this afternoon by Mr. Allen, relative to the service of process from the courts of this state—agreed to); explanatory of the act to prevent pedlars from hawking their wares in Phillipsburg; for the support of the Farnum Preparatory School. (Mr. Rafferty proposed to amend the 1st section by making the appropriation of $1200 general throughout the state.) He did not see why all the other portions of the state should do penance to the township of Beverly. If Mr. Farnum wishes to commemorate his benevolence, let him do so without any conditions or restrictions.

Mr. Allen opposed the amendment—if the bill is so to be killed, let it be done when it comes up on its final passage.—The amendment proposed would completely nullify the bills.

Mr. R. withdrew his amendment, and the bill was ordered to a 3d reading; to repeal part of an act regulating fisheries in Mullica river; act respecting the Essex brigade; to provide each blind pupil belonging to this state with a Vienna writing box; supplement to act incorporating telegraph companies; to empower common council of Newark to appoint commissioners to lay out squares, &c.; relative to ground rents in Camden and Burlington.

(Mr. Riggs offered a concurrent resolution rescinding so much of the resolution relative to adjournment as fixes the hour—adopted;) supplement to Good Will fire company of Trenton; to incorporate Hunterdon county mining company; to confirm conveyance of land in Burlington county; to extend act to prevent cattle &c., running at large to Hamilton in Mercer; to repeal act regulating elections in Gloucester.

Mr. Cobb offered a resolution to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning; Mr. Allen moved an amendment that the mover of the resolution set an example of punctuality. Mr. Cobb avowed that he had been as punctual during the session as any other mem-

ber. Mr. Rafferty moved to adjourn—agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Hon. Mr. Harker.

REPORTS.

Mr. Doughty, a number of bills presented to the Governor.

Mr. Osborn several bills correctly engrossed.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Supplement to Justices of the Peace passed—46 to 1, (Mayhew); supplement to State Prison, 46 to 0; supplement to tax law 34 to 19; to incorporate the city of Burlington 41 to 0; concerning taxes in Bergen 47 to 6; to prevent cattle running at large in Hamilton, Mercer and Blackwoodtown, Camden, 39 to 2; relative to ground rents in Camden, 43 to 0, declaring the amount of money to be paid into the treasury, 42 to 0.

The bill to repeal an act incorporating a company for carrying on the whale and seal fisheries from the port of Perth Amboy was taken up.

Mr. Gilchrist moved to suspend rules to enable him to offer a resolution that Mr. O. S. Halsted, Jr. be allowed to address the House. Opposed by Messrs. Robins, Holsman, Buckley, and advocated by Mr. McDonald and Mr. Gilchrist. The House refused to suspend the rules and the bill was read. The bill was discussed at considerable length by Mr. Robins in favor and Mr. McDonald against it. It was passed 43 to 10.

The bill relative to fishing in Mullicus river, was passed, 43 to 1, (Mr. Carr.)

The bill relating to the duties of the Attorney General in the sale of lands of infants and common drunkards, was discussed at length by Messrs. Gilchrist and McDonald, and lost 10 to 21.

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

To repeal an act respecting sheep.

QUARANTINE.

Mr. Brown offered the following:

Resolved, (Senate concurring) that John S. Darcey, William P. Robeson, James Parker, James S. Green and John W. Herbert be and are hereby appointed Commissioners on behalf of this State to confer with the Commisioners appointed by the State of New York on matters relating to the public health and commercial intercourse and interest of both States, and said Commissioners shall report to the Legislature of this State at the present or next session whether any arrangement, advantageous to this State can be entered into and the nature of the same.

Mr. Herbert offered an amendment to strike out all the names of the Commissioners and insert "all the citizens of this State." Out of order.

Mr. Herbert then offered an amendment that no compensation be allowed the Commissioners. Agreed to.

The resolution was then laid on the table—17 to 16.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill relative to the reorganization of the Courts of law was read and ordered to a third reading.

The supplement respecting Courts of Chancery, lost 16 to 23.

The bill appropriating $10,000 to State Prison, passed 39 to 1.

To provide for the ventilation of the Assembly Chamber, passed 46 to 0.

To regulate elections in the township of Franklin in Gloucester, passed 31 to 12.

To confirm title to certain lands in Burlington, passed 40 to 2.

To incorporate the Medford and Indiantown Turnpike Company, passed 37 to 0.

To incorporate the Hunterdon County Mining Company, passed 38 to 2.

To incorporate the Centenary Fund and Preachers' Aid Society of the M. E. Church. passed 46 to 0.

To incorporate the fund of the Preachers' Aid Society of the Board of Education of the Newark Annual Conference, passed 41 to 0.

To incorporate the Orange Mutual Fire Insurance Company, passed 39 to 0.

To incorporate the Bridgeville and Belvidere Railroad, passed 48 to 8.

The Senate resolution relative to the State Prison, advising the inspectors to devise some plan to reduce the expenses of the Prison was concurred in.

The bill to reorganize the Courts of law, providing for the holding of Courts in Union county, passed 40 to 0.

The amendments made to the bills for the preservation of sheep, were concurred in and passed 43 to 0.

The amendments made in the Senate to the bill to cede a portion of the Essex and Middlesex Turnpike Company, and Newark and Springfield Turnpike to Newark, were concurred in.

To incorporate Charleston Industrial Association, passed 33 to 7.

To facilitate demands against steamboats and other vessels, passed 38 to 7.

Mr. Gifford, Judiciary, reported bills respecting water in Hoboken; supplement to Court of Pardons.

The rules were suspended and the supplement to Court of Pardons was read a second time, and then passed 39 to 0.

The bill to vote by ballot at town meetings in Hanover and Pequannock in Morris county, was taken up.

Mr. Speer opposed the bill. Messrs. Holsman. Denman, Gilchrist and Budd advocated the bill, and it was passed, 41 to 12.

The bill providing for the cession of parts of the Essex and Middlesex Turnpike and the Newark and Springfield Turnpike to the city of Newark, was taken up on its final passage and passed, 39 to 0.

Mrt Doughty from committee on passed bills, reported several bills to the Governor for his signature.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Half-past seven o'clock.

Mr. Gifford offered a resolution that the clerk inform the Senate that the House is now ready to go into Joint Meeting.—Adopted.

JOINT MEETING.

On motion of Senator Speer Mr. Dutcher was appointed chairman of the Joint Meeting, and Mr. Chamberlain Secretary, and Wm. Dorman Assistant Secretary.

The list of nominations was then taken up. The counties were called in alphabetical order, and the following appointments were made:

Essex—Commissioners—Robert L. Cook, Bloomfield; Edward T. Whillingham, Millburn.

Mercer—Commissioner—Peter Geary, Ewing.

Monmouth—Commissioner—Thomas I. Bedel, Matavan.

Morris—R. McDugal, Chatham.

Ocean——Commissioner——Job F. Randolph.

Salem—Commissioners—Joseph Humphreys and John K. Louderbeck, for Upper Penns' Neck. Howell Hoffman, Mannington.

Union—Judges of Common Pleas—Geo. W. Savage, of Rahway; Theodore Pierson, of Springfield; Apollos W. Elmer, Elizabeth.

Warren——Commissioners——David D. Shannon, Oxford; Jesse King, Belvidere.

The appointments having been completed, the joint meeting rose.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order.

The bill to create the new township of Millburn, in Essex, was passed, 41 to 0.

To fix the rates of legal advertising, 39 to 1.

To restore Harvey Dayton to the rights of citizenship, 46 to 0.

To provide for the building of a draw bridge over South River, was taken up. Mr. Buckelew advocated the bill. Mr. Robins opposed it. Was lost, 21 to 25.

To enable married women to warrant the title to lands as amended in the Senate, passed, 41 to 1.

To provide Hoboken with water, was ordered a third reading.

The bill to authorize the township committee of Union, Hunterdon, to convey certain lands, passed, 47 to 1.

The bill relative to tax on roads, passed, 32 to 16.

To introduce water in City of Hudson, was passed as amended in the Senate, 47 to 0.

For the preservation of oysters in Dennis creek, was passed, 38 to 0.

Adjourned.

Friday, March 20.

SENATE.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Hall.

A number of bills were reported.

The President laid before the Senate his letter to Judge Kane, enclosing the resolutions of the Legislature upon the death of Dr. E. K. Kane, with the reply of Judge Kane thereto. Ordered filed.

Mr. Martin moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill making an appropriation to the State Agricultural Society was yesterday lost. Agreed to, 8 to 4.

POSTPONED.

The bill to charter the Beverly Bank and Haddonfield Bank, were postponed to next session.

LOST.

The bill relative to the America Bank, 10 to 9,—Yeas—Brown, Chetwood, Diverty, Hutchinson, Laird. Martin, Rea, Roberts, Sharp. Smith—10. Nays—Allen, Cobb. Clickener, Cordery, Franklin, Herring, Price, Riggs—8.

PASSED.

A supplement to the charter of the Bordentown and Crosswicks Turnpike company, 11 to 6,—Yeas—Chetwood. Cordery, Diverty, Frank in, Herring Laird, Martin, Rea, Riggs, Smith, Speer, (Pres't.) Nays—Allen, Clickener, Hutchinson, Price, Ro-

herts, Sharp; supplement to the charter of Hoboken; to abolish the Borough court of Elizabeth; to authorize the sale of lands limited over to infants, or on contingency, 16 to 0; supplement to the act to fix the boundaries between Ocean, Burlington and Monmouth; Peapack Railroad; to confirm the title of O. W. Failey to certain lands in Hunterdon; to charter the Mechanical and Agricultural Society of Mercer, 15 to 1, (Rea); to charter Millville Gas Light Company; to authorize Trustees of Cooperstown M. E. Church to sell certain lands; Orange Fire Department; pensions to Jane Logan and Rebecca Hodges; supplement to act concerning habitual drunkards; to confirm certain conveyances of lands to Charles W. Caveler; to confirm a deed of manumission of slave Joseph, by Simon Nevius; supplement to the charter of the Good-Will Fire Company, 11 to 0; to authorize the city of Trenton to issue bonds for $25,000, for the improvement of the Trenton Water Works; supplement to act to prevent pedlers exercising their trade in Phillipsburg; to charter the city of Beverly; to authorize township of Greene, in Sussex, to vote by ballot; to provide each of the pupils supported by this State in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind with a Vienna writing box; to apply the law respecting the Hudson Brigade to the Independent Essex Brigade; to prevent horses, &c., from running at large in Hamilton and Blackwoodtown, 15 to 2, (Cobb and Price); to authorize a telegraph from Newark to Hackettstown; to regulate ground rents in Camden and Burlington; to appropriate $1200 a year to the Farnum Preparatory School of Beverly, 12 to 5,—Nays—Cobb, Cordery, Rea, Sharp, Speer, (Pres't.); to cede to the United States jurisdiction over lands for a custom house and post office at Perth Amboy; to regulate fisheries in Mullicus river; supplement to the charter of Newark; to repeal the act regulating elections in Franklin, in Gloucester. (Mr. Franklin opposed the bill, because it now worked to the satisfaction of the people, and its repeal would cause them great inconvenience. Mr. Sharp said he had been requested by several of the citizens of the township to present the bill,) 11 to 8, Nays—Allen, Chetwood, Diverty, Franklin, Hutchinson, Martin, Roberts, Smith.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill to authorize married women to warrant title; concerning Water commissioners of Hudson.

BILLS ORDERED THIRD READING.

Supplement to act respecting Justices courts, applying only to Essex county; to charter Charleston Industrial Association; a bill concerning taxes in Bergen co.

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

The bill to repeal the act prohibiting a certain mode of gunning; to authorize the erection of a draw bridge over Mullicus river.

Mr. Cordery moved to postpone this bill indefinitely.

Mr. Allen opposed the motion. He said the inhabitants of his county in the neighborhood of the proposed bridge desired the passage of this act. Besides, the act was not compulsory; the Freeholders could exercise their discretion in the matter. Agreed o.

YEAS—Cobb, Clickener, Cordery, Herring, Price, Rafferty, Rea, Riggs, Sharp, Speer, (Pres't)—10.

Nays—Allen, Chetwood, Diverty, Franktin, Hutchinson, Martin, Roberts, Smith. —8.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill to appropriate $1,000 to the state agricultural society was taken up.

Mr. Riggs moved it be indefinitely postponed. He could not see the propriety of giving money from the state treasury for this object. He had attended the state fair of this society, and he could not see that any particular benefit that the farmers of New Jersey would derive from that society. The constitution provided that we could not appropriate or create a debt exceeding $100,000.

Mr. Martin thought that the appropriation for the encouragement of agriculture heretofore made would be of no avail unless an additional appropriation was now made to complete the object of the first appropriation.

Messrs. Riggs and Martin again expressed their views on the subject.

Mr. Franklin thought there was no constitutional objection to this bill.

Mr. Riggs said that while he had voted to pay for the debt of the lunatic asylum, which had been already incurred and under color of law, he nevertheless believed that we had no right to increase the state debt beyond the constitutional prohibition.

Mr. Rafferty could see no difficulty in the passage of the bill.

Mr. Cobb said that he, as one of the finance committee, had an opportunity to know somewhat of the condition of the finances of the state, and while he was in favor having everything done for the benefit of the agricultural interests of the state, yet he thought this bill ought not to pass. The bill was ordered a third reading.

PASSED.

To authorise the M. E. Church at Long Branch to sell certain property; a supplement to act regulating the state prison; to authorise the trustees of Colt's Neck free church to sell their church and invest the funds; supplement to act authorising the township of Mendham, in Morris, to vote by ballot; to charter Medford and Indiantown turnpike company; to appropriate $1,000 to the state agricultural society, 11 to 6, (Nays—Cobb, Cordery, Laird, Price, Riggs, Speer, President;) to charter the Preachers' Aid Society of Newark; to authorise Bordentown M. E. Church to sell parsonage; to charter the education fund board of the Newark conference of the M. E. Church; Orange mutual fire insurance company; to authorise the appointment of commissioners by the common council to lay out streets in Newark; to authorise the owners of marsh land through which there is a common causeway, to keep up said causeway; to authorise the straightening of dividing creek in Cumberland; to regulate the time of holding the courts in Union county; to authorise the sale of lands by order of the court of chancery when the same may be limited over to infants or on contingency, and be beneficially sold.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution that the governor be furnished with 200 copies of the inaugural address—agreed to.

The joint resolution to authorize the transfer of certain securities from the school fund to the State Treasurer, as amended by the Assembly, by inserting a provision that said stocks should be sold at their market value. An amendment was offered by Mr. Chetweed, and adopted, providing that the value of said stock shall be fixed by a certificate of the President, Treasurer or cashier of the company or institution whose stock is proposed to be transferred. Agreed to, and the bill ordered a third reading.

A message was received from the Governor by E. R. Borden, Esq., his Private Secretary, and on motion of Mr. Allen, the Senate went into Executive Session.

After some time spent therein, the doors were opened.

The President presented a note from D. Naar that he would distribute the documents to the Senators, ordered to be printed by the senate, and which were not ready for delivery until after the Senate had adjourned. A resolution authorizing the same to be done was passed.

Mr. Roberts offered a resolution that the Sergeant-at-Arms receive the same pay as the Sergeant-at-Arms did at the last session.

Mr. Sharp offered a resolution directing that each new member be furnished with a copy of the Geological survey of Cape May. Adopted.

Mr. Rafferty moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill relative to the sale of lands limited over to infants, &c, was passed—agreed to, 8 to 5.

Mr. Cobb introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Treasurer to dispose of certain securities and their dividends received from the school funds. Ordered third reading.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

7½ o'clock, P. M.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Cobb moved to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution relative to transfer railroad bonds to school fund, was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Cobb advocated his motion, and Mr. Chetwood opposed it. The motion was carried, 11 to 7. Mr. Cobb moved further to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Chetwood's amendment was agreed to—carried, 11 to 7.

The House amendments were then concurred in, and the bill ordered to be re-engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Allen asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to introduce a bill. Granted, and Mr. Allen introduced a supplement to the Sussex Mine Railroad company.

The bill to transfer the bonds of certain railroad companies to the school fund was taken up on its final passage. Mr. Chetwood addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill, contending that the contemplated action of the resolution was clearly in violation of the constitution.

Mr. Rafferty thought it strange that the Senator from Essex had received so much additional information in regard to the joint resolution now before the Senate, and proceeded to controvert some of the statements Mr. C. had made.

The question was taken and the bill passed, 11 to 8.

Ayes—Cobb, Clickener, Cordery, Herring Laird, Price, Rafferty, Rea, Riggs, Sharp, Speer.

Nays–Allen, Chetwood, Diverty, Franklin, Hutchinson, Martin, Roberts, Smith.

The supplement to Sussex mine railroad was ordered to a third reading.

The joint resolutions authorising the treasurer to dispose of certain securities was passed, 11 to 8, (vote same as above.)

The following bills were postponed to next session: to extend Central railroad; to charter Ocean county bank at Toms River; supplement to charter of city of Hoboken.

The amendments made in the House to the bill to enable married women to warrant the title of real estate conveyed by them were concurred in and the bill passed, 18 to 0; supplement to Sussex mine railroad, providing that the time for completing said road shall begin from the passage of this act, 14 to 1, (Brown:) to authorise Hoboken water commissioners to obtain a supply of water for said city; concerning taxes in Bergen county; supplement to justices' courts applying to Essex county.

Mr. Rafferty offered a resolution that the Governor be requested to return to the Senate the bill to authorise the sale of lands limited over to infants, &c., which by mistake has passed out of the custody of the Senate, lost 6 to 10.

Mr. Diverty offered a resolution of thanks to the president for the able and dignified manner in which he has discharged his duties—adopted.

A resolution was adopted giving to each Senator a copy of the Geological Survey of Monmouth county.

PASSED.

To charter Charleston Industrial Association.

Mr. Roberts offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary. Adopted.

The Incidental bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Clickener offered a resolution of thanks to the clergy. Adopted.

Mr. Franklin offered a resolution of thanks to Assistant Secretary, engrossing clerk, and Sergeant at Arms. Adopted.

The concurrent resolution from the House, appointing a joint committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the readiness of the Legislature to adjourn sine die was taken up, and, on motion, laid upon the table for the present.

The act appropriating $10,000 for the support of the State Prison, was ordered a third reading, and subsequently passed.

The Incidental bill was passed, with slight amendments.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution of thanks to the Reporters, for the impartial manner in which they have reported the proceedings. Adopted.

The concurrent resolution from the House for the appointment of a joint committee to wait upon the Governor was concurred in, and Messrs. Price and Chetwood appointed the committee on the part of the Senate.

POSTPONED TO NEXT SESSION.

Supplement to Justices' courts; supplement to act for punishment of crime.

Mr. Cobb, from the Finance committee, reported against the Assembly bill to better ventilate the Assembly chamber; and also reported a concurrent resolution that the Treasurer be directed to procure estimates and a plan of such object.

Mr. Allen moved to include the Senate chamber. Mr. Diverty said there was a great necessity for alterations in the ventilation of this chamber.

Mr. Cobb thought this was a very inappropriate time to incur expense. He thought it singular that every time he wished to retrench he was opposed by the opposite side.

After further remarks by Mr. Allen and Mr. Cobb, the amendment of Mr. Allen was lost, 6 to 9—and the resolution adopted, 10 to 8.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution appointing a committee to wait on the Governor and inform him that unless he had communications to make to the two houses, they were ready to adjourn, and Messrs. Price and Chetwood were appointed on the part of the Senate.

VETO MESSAGE.

A message was received from the Governor, by E. R. Borden, Esq., his private secretary, returning to the Senate, with his objections, Joint Resolution hereinafter named, addressed to the President of the Senate:

Sir: I return to the Senate, in which it originated, the "Joint resolution to authorize the transfer of certain bonds of the Joint Companies, and other bonds and mortgages, to the school fund of this state," to which I cannot give my official sanction.

The Constitution (Art. iv., sec. 7, clause 6.) provides as follows, viz: "The fund for the support of free schools, and all money, stock and other property, which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the Treasury under the provision of any law heretofore passed to augment the said fund, shall be securely invested, and remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be judged expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public schools for the equal benefit of all the people of the State, and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate, or use the said fund, or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretence whatever."

The object of this provision is manifest; its terms mark the jealous care with which it was intended to guard the public school fund of the State from all manner of encroachment. It was required that it be *securely invested*, and remain a *perpetual fund*, and that "it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate or use said fund or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretence whatever."

No broader language could have been used to indicate the intents of the framers of the constitution to place this fund beyond the reach of the legislature, except for the purpose indicated in the constitution itself. It was specially intended to provide against the state's borrowing or using the money in any shape, to pay debts, or relieve itself from pecuniary embarrassments; and the wisdom of this provision is thus early made manifest.

The State is now in debt beyond the limit prescribed in the constitution, and funds are needed to meet its present and accruing liabilities. The state owns securities amounting on their face to $47,491.94, the market value of which being less than this amount by nearly $10,000. The state will not now sacrifice this $10,000, by raising the money it wants by a sale of these securities in the market, but proposes to pass them over to the school fund at their "par value," guaranteeing their payment in full at maturity. There are sundry objections to this proceeding—It violates, in my judgment, both the letter and spirit of the constitution:

1. It is in effect a borrowing by the state of a part of the school fund. The pretence that it is a mere exchange of one security for another, is not according to the fact.—It is the exchange of one security for another, with the additional pledge upon the part of the state to make up all deficiencies in the latter. An individual may sell the paper of a third party for what it is worth in the market, and if done "without recourse," it is but a sale; but, if he guarantee the paper to one who advances money upon it, it is a loan, a borrowing in law. This principle, it would seem, should apply strongly to the present case, in which the securities to be transferred and guaranteed by the state, are nearly $10,000 less in value than those to be received by it. This $10,000 is taken by the state only in virtue of its agreement to refund it. If the constitution can be evaded in this way, the state may borrow the entire school fund, transferring partial securities or no securities in exchange, only pledging itself for their payment at maturity, not even becoming liable for the prompt payment of the yearly accruing interest. This would make the constitutional restriction a dead letter.

2. But there is another obvious objection to this joint resolution. The constitution (art. iv, sec. 6) prohibits the legislature from creating "any debt or debts, liability or liabilities of the state which shall singly, or in the aggregate, with any previous debts or liabilities, at any time, exceed $100,000, except," &c., &c.

Now, it is very manifest that the debts and liabilities of the state already exceed the sum named, yet this resolution proposes to create a clear liability for an indefinite or a contingent amount, the extent of which the future can alone determine. If the bonds and mortgages transferred to the school fund are paid, it would be nothing; if unpaid, it will be the whole $47,000. It could never have been the intent of the Constitution to admit of these contingent liabilities, beyond the limit of $100,000.

3. There are other objections to this resolution, growing out of my views of the general policy with which the school fund and the State finances should be administered. The former I desire shall be kept as a secure and permanent fund, and not to be interfered with by reason of any embarrassment in the pecuniary condition of the State. Let the precedent once be established, that the Legislature may look to this fund as a resource in difficulty, and the end is sure. So, too, I should hold it bad policy, and an unsafe precedent for the State to endorse the bonds of any company or companies, with a view to raise money. These things generally have small beginnings, but once begun, their tendency is all in one direction. The resolution in question is, in my judgment unconstitu-

tional, unwise, and inexpedient. Viewing it thus, I am constrained by a strong sense of duty, to withhold my signature therefrom.

WM. A. NEWELL.

Which was read, and some remarks were made by Messrs. Riggs and Allen.

Mr. Herring offered a resolution that the resolution to adjourn to-day, (House concurring,) be rescinded, and that the Legislature adjourn the 21st. Adopted.

Mr. Rafferty moved the Senate adjourn to meet at 12½ A. M. of the 21st instant.

Mr. Chetwood moved to amend by adjourning to meet at 9, A. M., on the 21st instant. Agreed to, and the Senate

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. A. K. Street.

The House took up the incidental bill.

Mr. Denman moved to amend by making the salary of the Secretary of the Governor, E. R. Borden, Esq., three hundred instead of two hundred dollars. Mr. Gifford said this had been the amount paid to this office, for the last two years, and there was no reason why it should not be paid now.—The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McDonald moved to increase the salary of the Assistant Clerk, from $268 to $300. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Harker, the messenger to the Governor's salary was increased to $1 50 per day.

The salary of the door keeper and assistants, was increased to one dollar additional.

The bill was then ordered a third reading.

The supplement to act against usury, allowing all Savings' Institutions to loan money at seven per cent, passed 32 to 16.

For the relief of wife and minor children of drunkards, 48 to 0.

Supplement to act to form associations the building libraries, lyceums, &c., passed 43 to 1.

For the removal of obstructions in the river Delaware, passed 31 to 19.

The bill to allow 7 per cent. interest in Bergen county was advocated by Mr. Holsman and lost, 26 to 28.

For the better protection of vessels in Monmouth and Middlesex from infected disease, passed, 48 to 0.

The bill to incorporate the City Bank at Trenton was taken up and lost as follows:

AYES—J. M. Atkinson, T. B. Atkinson, Baldwin, Bartlett, Blake, Buckelew, Bradway, Cook, Conover, Day, Doughty, Dutcher, (Speaker.) Edmunds, Gifford, Gould, Harker, Herbert, Jones, Leida, Mayhew, McDonald, Obdyke, Osborn, Salter, W. Smith, Speer, Thornton, Van Dyke, —28.

NAYS—Allen, Bacot, Barriclo, Beam, Beers, Beckett, Buckley, Budd, Brown, DeMott, Denman, Felch, Frambes, Gilchrist, Holsman, Keys, Mickle, Norcross, Rittenhouse, Schomp, Seargeant, B. Smith, M. P. Smith, Stewart, Vorhis, Westervelt, Willever, White.—28.

To incorporate the Atlantic City gas light company, passed 50 to 0.

The bill relative to the encouragement of associations for prosecuting branches of industry, which was lost a few days ago, was reconsidered and put upon its final passage. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Dutcher, Gilchrist, Blake, J. B Atkinson, and opposed by Mr. Bradway, and passed 43 to 6.

Supplement to Red Bank and Woodbury turnpike company, passed 45 to 0.

To repeal an act authorising the embankment of Haines' Neck, passed 39 to 0.

Supplement to Cumberland nail and iron company, passed 43 to 0.

Supplement to Pleasantville and Atlantic turnpike company, 48 to 0.

Supplement to Bridgeton gas light company, passed 43 to 0.

Supplement to the American Allumium fire brick company, passed 39 to 0.

To authorise devisees of Abraham Arnt, of Warren, to convey certain land, passed 37 to 0.

To incorporate Bergen Point and Staten Island ferry company, passed 47 to 0.

Supplement to Trenton and Crosswicks turnpike company, passed 43 to 0.

Supplement to Burlington and Mount Holly railroad company, passed 41 to 0.

The amendments made in the Senate to the bill ceding certain lands in Perth Amboy to the United States were concurred in.

Supplement to Bordentown and Crosswicks turnpike company, passed 43 to 1.

To incorporate the Cape May and Atlantic turnpike company, passed 30 to 0.

Supplement to Camden and Atlantic railroad company, passed 50 to 0.

To incorporate the Millville and Buckshuten turnpike company, passed 41 to 1.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on Corporations reported adversely to the Sussex Mine Railroad Company.

Mr. White moved to adopt the report.

Mr. Gilchrist opposed the adoption of the report.

Mr. McDonald moved that the motion be laid on the table. Agreed to.

A debate of much warmth ensued, in which Mr. Gilchrist and Mr. Holsman characterized the whole proceedings as a tyrannical attempt to stifle a proper bill.—Mr. White, Mr. Blake and others contended that the bill was not a legitimate one, but one only intended to extort money from the Morris and Essex Railroad Company. The debate took a wide range, and was continued.

Mr. Buckley called the previous question, and the motion to accept instead of adopting the report was carried, 27 to 26.

The bill to authorize the transfer of the bonds of Camden and Amboy Railroad company, amounting to $47,000 to the School Fund. The bill was amended so as to require the State to guarantee these bonds, and that they shall not be purchased except at their market value.

The bill was passed, 40 to 14, (a strict party vote—Democrats in favor. Opposition against.)

Supplement to Bridgeport, Thompson's Point and Billingsport Steamboat Company passed 41 to 0.

To change name of First Presbyterian Church of Plainfield, passed 43 to 0.

Supplement to the Jamesburg Railroad, authorizing its extension eight miles, passed 43 to 0.

The bill to authorize the diversion of Tulpehawken creek, postponed indifinitely.

To appoint Commissioners to lay out streets in Newark was ordered to be re-engrossed.

Supplement to Weehawken Ferry company, passed 40 to 1.

Supplement to Barnegat Bay and Manasquan Railroad company, passed—38 to 0.

The Incidental Bill was passed—50 to 0.

The Trenton City Bank was taken up on its final passage, and the bill was again lost, 27 to 28, as follows:

Yeas—Atkinson, T. B.. Bartlett, Baldwin, Blake, Buckelew, Cook, Conover, Day, Doughty, Dutcher, (Speaker,) Gifford, Gould, Harker, Herbert, Jones, Leida, Mayhew, McDonald, Norcross, Obdyke, Salter, Smith, W., Speer, Thornton, Van Dyke, White—27.

Nays—Allen, Atkinson, J. M., Bacot, Beam, Beers, Beckett, Buckley, Budd, Brown, Carr, DeMott, Denman, Felch, Gilchrist, Holsman, Mickle, Osborn, Rittenhouse, Robins, Schomp, Sergeant, M. P. Smith, Stewart, Vorhis, Willever, Westervelt—28.

QUARANTINE.

Mr. Denman moved that the resolution to appoint commissioners to meet the New York commissioners on the subject of Quarantine be taken up.

The House refused to suspend the rules for that purpose.

The supplement to the Bordentown and Columbus Turnpike company was passed, 32 to 0.

To incorporate Hoboken Bank for savings—passed 39 to 0.

To incorporate Freehold Gas Light co., 46 to 0.

To incorporate the Bordentown Machine Company, passed 39 to 0.

To cede lands in Perth Amby to the United States for custom house, passed—47 to 9.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

To introduce pure and wholesome water into Hoboken, passed 42 to 0.

Explanatory of the act for the better securing the property of married women, was ordered 3d reading.

Mr. Gifford offered a resolution providing for the distribution of certain reports not yet printed. Adopted.

The bill to authorise commissioners to lay out streets and avenues in Newark, passed 36 to 1, (Mr. Thornton)

To authorise the mayor of Hoboken to sell or exchange certain grounds now used as burying ground, passed 47 to 0.

To sell Methodist church at Cooperstown, passed 40 to 0.

Supplement to act for the instruction of indigent deaf and dumb persons of this state, passed 44 to 0.

Mr. Herbert offered a resolution to appoint a committee of both houses to wait upon the Governor, and inform him that if he had no further communications to make the two houses are ready to adjourn sine die. Adopted.

The America Bank bill was postponed to the next session.

The bill to incorporate the bank of North America at Camden, was taken up. Mr. Harker advocated it. The bill was lost by the same vote as the others, 26 to 28.

Supplement to Jersey City and Bergen Point railroad company, 54 to 0.

To authorise the treasurer to dispose of certain securities, in order to pay the state debt, passed 43 to 10.

Supplement to act to protect the property of married women as amended, passed 47 to 1.

An additional supplement to Sussex mine railroad company, passed 53 to 0.

The bill to abolish the courts in the borough of Elizabeth, passed 51 to 0.

The bill to fix the salaries of the clerks of the Senate and Assembly, passed 47 to 3.

The incidental bill as amended in the Senate was received and the amendments concurred in.

To confirm the title of Oliver M. Farlee, in Hunterdon, to certain lands, passed 50 to 0.

The amended Senate bill to the act constituting courts for the trial of small causes, passed 41 to 0.

The incidental bill as amended was passed.

A message was received from the Senate that they were desirous of rescinding the resolution to adjourn on the 20th and that they will adjourn on the 21st.

Mr. Dutcher stated that there were matters that could not be acted upon this evening.

Mr. Gilchrist stated that the reason was simply that the Governor had vetoed the joint resolutions authorising the treasurer to transfer certain securities to the school fund, and it could not be acted on on the same day.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Mr. McDonald offered a resolution of thanks to the Speaker, Mr. Dutcher.

Mr. Gifford was in the chair, and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. White offered a resolution of thanks to the clerk. Adopted.

Mr. White offered a resolution of thanks to the clergy for their services in opening the sessions with prayer. Adopted.

Mr. M. P. Smith offered a resolution of thanks to Edmund I. Pitcher, the Assistant Clerk. Adopted.

Mr. Blake, one complimentary to the Engrossing Clerk. Adopted.

POSTPONED INDEFINITELY.

To incorporate the Delaware Bay canal company; supplement to act to fix salaries and define duties of attorney-general; relative to the city of Hudson; to change the name of North Bergen in the county of Hudson; relative to keeping in repair certain roads through marsh lands.

Adjourned.

SATURDAY, March 21.

SENATE.

Mr. Riggs called up the message of the Governor vetoing the Joint Resolution authorising the sale of certain securities to the school fund.

Mr. Herring moved to lay the message on the table.

Mr. Allen rose, when Mr. Rafferty called him to order, as the motion was not debatable.

Mr. Brown said he had not heard the message read, and wished to hear it before voting.

The President directed the message to be read. Mr. Herring renewed his motion to lay on the table—agreed to, 11 to 9.

Mr. Allen, rules being suspended, introduced a bill to raise a state tax of $60,000.

Upon ordering it to a second reading Mr. Rafferty called the yeas and nays.

Mr. Allen said he thought it was best to meet this question of the State debt at once and settle it in a legitimate way, and not go borrowing securities from the school fund.

Mr. Rafferty moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Allen said he had the floor, and the Senator could not make a motion while he had it.

The President decided the motion in order—and it was agreed to.

Mr. Allen moved to reconsider the vote. He said his reason for so doing——

Mr. Rafferty moved to lay the motion on the table—agreed to, 11 to 8—party vote. Democrats for and opposition against.

Mr. Cobb introduced a Joint Resolution to authorize the Treasurer to dispose of $47,000 of securities to pay debts.

Mr. Allen moved to add a proviso that the Governor's assent be first given to such sale—lost, 9 to 11.

Mr. Rafferty moved to lay on the table—agreed to, 11 to 9.

The Joint Resolutions were then passed, 11 to 9.

Mr. Chetwood offered a resolution to appoint a committee to draft a bill to relieve the State from its present embarrassment without disturbing the school fund—laid on the table.

Sup. to general banking law, indefinitely postponed. This authorized the bonds of Burlington and Trenton to be deposited as a basis for banking purposes.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution to have printed 100 copies of the Governor's message—agreed to.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution directing that the reporters and officers of the Senate be furnished with copies of the Geological Survey and Maps of Cape May county—agreed to.

The Speaker and House of Assembly here entered the Chamber, and the Speaker announced that the House had adjourned *sine die*.

The Senate then adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE.

A supplement to the act regulating the business of banking—allowing the bonds of Trenton and Burlington to be taken as a basis of banking, was passed, 40 to 9.

The Joint Resolution from the Senate authorising the Treasurer to dispose of such securities as he may have to raise funds to pay the State indebtedness was taken up.

Mr. Gilchrist moved to amend by inserting that the Trustees of the school fund shall not dispose of their securities at less than their market value.

Mr. Gifford said he did not think the motion to amend was in order, because the Joint Resolution did not refer to the securities of the school fund, and there was no authority to dispose of them, and nothing whatever in the resolution to authorize any disturbance of the school fund.

The Chair stated that the resolution did not refer to any securities except such as are owned by the State, and the amendment was therefore out of order.

The resolution was then ordered to a third reading, and afterwards passed, 39 to 12.

Mr. Dutcher, the Speaker, delivered his valedictory as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Permit me to return my sincere thanks for the complimentary manner in which you have been pleased to allude to the performance of my duties as your presiding officer, I shall ever hold in grateful remembrance.

When I entered upon the discharge of the arduous and responsible duties of this position, I did so with great distrust in my ability, but with an earnest desire to perform those duties with that faithfulness and strict impartiality which would merit your approval. If I have succeeded, I have accomplished all I desired.

Permit me, gentlemen, to thank you for the uniform kindness, courtesy and forbearance that you have extended to me during the time it has been our pleasure to be associated together.

The associations here formed have been to me of the most agreeable character, and the remembrance of them will always be among the most pleasant recollections of my life.

We are now about to separate. It is not probable that we shall ever again all meet together. We shall never all meet together here again as legislators—many of us will never hold seats here again. I trust that those who succeed us may be guided by as pure motives as we have been, to promote the interests of the state, and that the character, dignity and reputation of the General Assembly of New Jersey may ever remain unsullied.

We are now about to return to our homes and submit our labors to our constituents and the test of public opinion. Whether all our measures have been wisely adopted, time will determine.

If they have not, we have the satisfaction of feeling that the people, that safe repository of power, will soon correct whatever has been done amiss.

Trusting that our associations here will always be remembered with pleasure, that our acts will promote the interests and preserve the honor of New Jersey, I can only at this parting hour invoke Heaven's choicest blessings upon you all and upon our belovod state.

Again, gentlemen, allow me to thank you for your kindness, and for the high compliment you have paid me.

Resolutions were then exchanged between the two Houses of their readiness to adjourn. The members proceeded to the Senate Chamber and both Houses adjourned sine die.

Remarks of Mr. Doughty,

OF CUMBERLAND,

In the House, March 11, 1857, on the Millville Bank.

MR. SPEAKER:—Sir, it is with a great deal of reluctance that I get up on this floor to say anything upon this subject of Banking. When, Sir, I take into consideration the talent that has been displayed before this House by men who have been accustomed to produce arguments before public bodies of men, and then, Sir, for me who never expected to occupy a position of this kind prior to my election to a seat in this body, and consequently never having

devoted any time and attention, in order to qualify me for the duties that I feel to devolve upon me at this time — it is with a great degree of reluctance indeed I attempt to say anything upon this matter. But, Sir, I do not at this time propose to enter into a discussion in regard to the Banking question, nor to the amount of capital we should have invested in those institutions, for, Sir, this is a matter that has been fully discussed for the last two years in the halls of our Legislature, and which subject I do not feel myself capable of doing justice to now.

Sir, we may have, as some gentlemen have observed on this floor, as much banking capital in the State as is really required for her legitimate business. This is a matter that I do not consider myself competent to judge of, but, Sir, this I do know, that if we have as much banking capital as is required, it is very unequally distributed indeed; while some parts of our State have as much as is necessary for her to have to conduct the legitimate business, there are other parts of the State that have comparatively none at all.

Now, Sir, I simply wish to state our position as a town, which contains about three thousand inhabitants, and one or two reasons why we ask for this institution. We are, Sir, as a town, situated forty odd miles from the cities of Camden and Philadelphia, at which places the principal part of our banking business is done, and not blessed with railroad or steamboat travel.— We have one of the great natural blessings conferred upon us in the way of water privilege, which is not excelled in the State. We also have nine glass factories which do an extensive business in the way of manufacturing glassware; a large cotton factory containing ten thousand spindles, and another in contemplation; also two large founderies, which do a large business in the way of making gas and water pipes, &c.; grist and saw mills; a bleaching establishment, erected and ready to go into operation this spring; quite a business done in the way of ship-building, merchandize, &c. Now, Sir, it is highly necessary for us to have one of those institutions, in order to more fully develope ourselves, and not to ourselves only, but to a large extent of country around us. If, Sir, you will examine the map that hangs on yonder wall, you will see, Sir, there is about two-fifths of the whole State of New Jersey that has but three institutions of the kind located in it This Sir, is one grand reason why we ask for this one great blessing of the age. Another reason is some of our manufacturing establishments have introduced the practice of paying out money to their operatives for their labor.

But, Sir, in consequence of the inconvenience of those institutions, they have been under the necessity of adopting the mode of paying the operatives every three months.

Now, sir, the laboring classess of the community think that if this honorable body will confer this one favor upon them, by having this institution immediately in their town, they can have their money paid to them every week as well as every three months. You are many of you, no doubt, aware of the manner in which many of the manufacturing establishments conduct their business in those country towns. They have a store of their own, and have not been in the habit of settling with their men but once a year, until the last year or two, and consequently the men who were in their employ were under the necessity of dealing out of their store, which, as we have sometimes said, they were not over conscientious about laying on tariff. Now, Sir, those operatives having realized the advantage there is to be had by having the money to pay for the article they wish to purchase, they, Sir, are among the first to press upon this honorable body the necessity of regarding their wishes and interests.

And, Sir, as to the character of the gentlemen who are the incorporators of this Bank, I can assure this House they are men whose spirit of enterprize, industry and economy has done much for the interest and advancement of our place, and whose management of this institution, we are not the least afraid, and Sir, as to security, I can but say we decidedly prefer that offered by the special Banks of the day. Their might be some things said in relation to this point that has not been said; but, as I said before, there has been enough already said, and I will not trespass upon the time of this House now.

I hope, however, that this House will take into consideration the great necessity there is in regarding the wishes of the people, who come up here through their representatives without the first dissenting voice, and ask this honorable Legislature to grant them this one blessing of the age.

Remarks of Mr. Sharpe,

ON THE BILL TO CHARTER THE MILLVILLE BANK AT MILLVILLE, DELIVERED 18TH MARCH, 1857, THE BILL BEING ON ITS LAST READING.

Mr. Sharpe said:

Without desiring to trespass on either the time or patience of the Sena e, I believe it to be my duty to advocate the passage of this bill, and in so doing, I hope in as brief manner as possible, to present its merits in such a light as to leave no doubt as to the propriety or justice of the request.

The Company, Sir, that ask of this Legislature a charter for a Bank at Millville, ask for it in good faith and sincerity of purpose to enable them to do a legitimate banking business of a local character. I know them all, and I know them well. I know them to be high-toned, honorable men, for whom I have the greatest respect.— But, Sir, notwithstanding the high estimation I have for them, and the unreserved confidence I have in their integrity, they might require this service of me in vain, this request would be unheeded, and I should turn a deaf ear to their solicitations, if it was not for the people, who come forward in an unbroken phlanx, and command me, as they have a right to do, to lay before this honorable body their demands.

They believe that their interest and prosperity would be advanced by the establishment of an institution of this character, and it is not for me to be their judge. I am their servant, and will obey their mandates, and very cheerfully, too, when I believe their demands are peculiarly meritorious.

This community have for a long time keenly felt the inconvenience they labor under for the want of an institution of this kind. And while every portion of the State are allowed privileges of this character, I can see no good reason why they should be refused. I hear some say we have banks enough in this State, and we don't want any more: we have more now than is necessary to accommodate our own citizens. If this is true, why can we not have them apportioned more equally over the State, and if they are useful institutions, let us be the recipients of their utility.

Some of the arguments in favor of this application, are, in my estimation, Sir, of a very peculiar character, and call loudly upon the Senate for a favorable consideration.

A large portion of our business is done through the Banks in Philadelphia, forty miles distant, and that, too, by stage route, takes two days tiresome riding to transact business that we wish to do at home, and save the time and expense.

The operatives in our numerous factories are paid in checks and drafts on distant banks, frequently in very small amounts, and to avoid the inconvenience and oftentimes the expense of getting them cashed, they are permitted to circulate as a part of the currency. But this is attended with confusion or difficulty, and confined, of course, to those who know the parties concerned. Therefore, I consider the geographical position we occupy, isolated as we are from the grand thoroughfares in which the Northern, Eastern and Middle portions of the State are situated, without the modern modes of communication with the cities of Philadelphia and New York, by means of railroads, is a strong argument in favor of this bill, and for the lack of such convenient modes of travel, I find our fellow-citizens from other parts of the State know less about the wants and merits of this locality, than is desirable for our mutual advantage.

Millville is a manufacturing town, rapidly increasing in size, situated at the head of the navigable waters of Maurice river, and contains a very thrifty population, that have, by their industry and energy, established a business of no trifling importance, and look forward with confidence to a period at no distant day, if we can judge the future by the past, when they will rank second to no town in South Jersey in population and commercial importance, (Camden excepted.) Situated upon the same river and within a very few miles of Millville, there are several other flourishing towns, and contain collectively about as many inhabitants, making about seven thousand that may be considered identical in their interest.

These people, (together with the inhabitants of Cape May county, as the Senator from that county can testify,) ask with unanimous voice for a small bank of only fifty thousand dollars capital, to be located in their midst; will you not grant it?— What objection can be urged? I appeal to Senators who profess to be favorable to institutions of this kind, who have usually voted for them, and have defended the principles upon which they are based, to consider this bill upon its own merits and act according. Do not, I entreat you, let

any secondary consideration deter you from doing an act of justice to a community that you must acknowledge seldom ask for legislative favors.

To those that would refer me to the general banking law, and tell me that these applicants must organise under it, I would ask them to contrast for a moment the advantages of various kinds, including special banks in abundance, that their constituents have over mine, and I think they will not object to the passage of this bill; especially, sir, as they can but admit that the two systems cannot exist together, because one has decided advantages over the other. But if they do, I think I can imagine with what exultation and complacency they would look down, from a position to which they have been elevated by special legislation, and invite others to follow on, but at the same time deny them the same means which they have and still continue to use.

Now, sir, all my constituents want is equality and justice; they ask for this charter in no suppliant disposition, but demand it as their right as a privilege that they are justly entitled to, they feel that their interest should be as much respected and protected by this honorable body as any portion of their commonwealth.

And while they believe themselves as loyal, as devoted to the interest of the state, and willing to do as much to promote her welfare and prosperity as any other county, they are unwilling to have their interest perpetually sacrificed for the purpose of carrying out a policy of doubtful utility, unless it is mutually shared by every other portion of the state.

List of Acts passed by the Eighty-First Legislature of New Jersey.

1. An act to incorporate Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company.
2. A further supplement to act relative to Insurance Companies.
3. Act to authorize Phebe Wright, admin'x to execute deeds, &c.
4. Supplement to act to incorporate Bordentown Reservoir and Water Company.
5. Act to incorporate the Orange Gas Light Company.
6. Act to incorporate the Paterson Express Compony.
7. Act to prevent wilful trespasses upon land.
8. Supplement to act to incorporate city of Burlington.
9. Supplement to act to incorporate Newark Aqueduct Company.
10. Supplement to act to incorporate Paterson Manufacturing Company.
11. An act to dissolve the corporation known by the name of the Trustees of the Union School
12. An act to provide for the collection of delinquent taxes in Pompton.
13. An act to incorporate the Belleville Steamboat Company.
14. A further supplement to an act to ascertain the times of holding certain courts.
15. A further supplement to an act to authorize the business of banking.
16. An act to establish the townships of Holmdel and Mattawan, Monmouth county.
17. An act to authorize inhabitants of Chesterfield to vote by ballot.
18. An act to incorporate Newark Firemen's Insurance company.
19. An act to transfer charge of jails &c., in Essex and Hudson, to freehold ers.
20. An Act to incorporate Newark Hospital.
21. An act to authorize inhabitants of Bethlehem to vote by ballot.
22. An act to incorporate the American Iron and Manufacturing company.
23. A supplement to act to incorporate city of Cape Island.
24. A supplement to act to incorporate Port Monmouth and Middletown Plankroad company.
25. A further supplement to act to establish a Militia System.
26. A further supplement to act to incorporate town of Belvidere.
27. A further supplement to act to incorporate Trenton Iron company.
28. A supplement to act to authorize the New York and Erie Railroad to purchase land, &c.
29. An act to authorize the inhabitants of Middletown to vote by ballot.
30. An act to incorporate the Atlantic and Cumberland Railroad companies.
31. A further supplement to act for the settlement and relief of the poor.
32. An act to incorporate Surf House association of Atlantic city.
33. An act to repeal part of act to authorise inhabitants of Deerfield, Millville and Maurice river to vote by ballot.
34. An act to authorize the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad company to lease Railroad in this state.
35. An act to change the time of holding town meetings in East Windsor.
36. An act to incorporate Newark Fire and Marine Insurance company.
37. An act to authorize Samuel Acken and J. Dudley to build dock.
38. An act to incorporate Monmouth county Agricultural Society.
39. An act to authorize trustees of Palmyra M. E. Church to sell land.
40. An act to incorporate Bordentown and Drawbridge Turnpike company.
41. An act to authorize owners of marsh &c., in Cohansey creek to keep in repair Tindall's causeway.
42. An act to confirm conveyance of land from William Hoff and wife.
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44. Supplement to act to incorporate Centreton Turnpike company.
45. Supplement to act to incorporate Mullica Hill and Woodbury Turnpike company.
46. An act to incorporate the Lawrence Cemetery company.
47. An act to incorporate the Rose Hill Cemetery company.
48. An act to incorporate the Trenton Patent Promoting company.
49. An act to confirm the incorporation of Trustees of Central School District in the township of Lawrence.
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51. Further supplement to act to incorporate White Horse Turnpike Company.
52. An act to amend and revise the charter of the city of Newark.
53. An act regulating public printing.
54. An act to authorize the inhabitants of Salem to vote by ballot.
55. An act to incorporate the Hoboken Fire Department.
56. An act to enable possessors of Great Meadows, to drain the same.
57. A further supplement to act to incorporate Warren Railroad.
58. A further supplement to act to authorize business of Banking.
59. An act to incorporate the Plainfield Gas Light company.
60. An act to incorporate the Franklin Agricultural Society.
61. An act relative to the Courts in the several counties of the state.
62. An act to prevent cattle, &c., running at large in Tuckerton.
63. An act to prevent swine running at large in Paulsboro'.
64. An act to authorize voting by ballot in Union, Ocean county.
65. An act to incorporate Bridgeville Water Power and Manufacturing company.
66. An act to incorporate Phillipsburg Water company.
67. An act for the establishment of a refrom school in Essex county.
68. An act to incorporate the Hoboken and Hudson river turnpike company.
69. An act for the better regulation of firemen in Jersey City.
70. An act to change the name of Baptist Church of Williamsburg.
71. An act to incorporate Howard Savings' Institution.
72. An act authorising appointment of commissioners to survey streets in Bergen township.
73. A supplement to act to incorporate West Jersey railroad.
74. A supplement to act to incorporate Trenton and Allentown turnpike company.
75. A further supplement to act to incorporate city of Paterson.
76. A further supplement to authorise business of banking.
77. An act to incorporate Burlington and Mount Holly turnpike company.
78. A supplement to charter of First Presbyterian Church of Elizabethtown.
79. A supplement to act to incorporate city of Hudson.
80. A supplement to act to incorporate the Endeavor and Fulton fire engine company.
81. A supplement to act relative to juries and verdicts.
82. An act to create the county of Union.
83. An act to alter and establish boundary line between Hackettstown and township of Mansfield.
84. An act respecting First Ward Industrial School, Newark.
85. An act relating to powers of commissioners of deeds, clerks and surrogates.
86. An act to authorise Mechanics and Manufacturers Bank to increase capital stock.
87. An act authorising construction of draw bridge on Manasquan river.
88. An act authorising inhabitants of Frankford township to vote by ballot.
89. An act authorising mayor and com-

mon council of Cape Island to subscribe to railroad stock and to issue bonds.

90. An act to incorporate the Elizabeth machine company.

91. An act to incorporate the Shrewsbury turnpike company.

92. An act to incorporate the Millville Bank.

93. An act making appropriation for Lunatic Asylum.

94. An act to provide for cession of part of Essex and Middlesex turnpike and Newark and Springfield turnpike company to Essex county.

95. A supplement to act to authorise inhabitants of Hackensack to improve side walks.

96. A supplement to act to incorporate Perth Amboy railroad company.

97. A supplement to act to incorporate Bergen county railroad company.

98. A supplement to act concerning inns and taverns.

99. A supplement to act incorporating inhabitants of townships, &c.

100. A supplement to act for the publication of chancery and law reports.

101. An act relative to justices of the peace.

102. An act to incorporate Westville and Glassboro turnpike company.

103. A further supplement to act to simplify pleadings and practice of courts of law.

104. A further supplement to act to incorporate Passaic mining and manufacturing company.

105. A further supplement to act to incorporate city of Newark.

106. A further supplement to act to incorporate Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy railroad company.

107. A further supplement to act for preservation of sheep.

108. A further supplement relative to distribution of laws, &c.

109. A further supplement to authorise business of banking.

110. An act relative to the Lambertville gas light company.

111. An act to incorporate the Belvidere and Bridgeville railroad company.

112. An act to incorporate the Burlington savings institution.

113. An act to incorporate the Hightstown and Imlaystown turnpike company.

114. An act to incorporate the West Windsor Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

115. An act to incorporate the Raritan marine insurance company.

116. An act to incorporate the Red Bank and Tinton Falls turnpike company.

117. An act to incorporate the Passaic gas light company.

118. An act to incorporate the Bradley manufacturing company.

119. An act to incorporate the Lopatcong fire insurance company.

120. An act to incorporate the Washington Continental Guards of Paterson.

121. An act for the relief of Wm. Weeks, of Cape May county.

122. Supplement to act to incorporate Princeton and Kingston branch turnpike company.

123. Supplement to act to incorporate the Rahway gas light company.

124. Supplement to act to incorporate the borough of Hightstown.

125. Supplement to act to secure to the owners lumber found adrift in the river Delaware.

126. A further supplement to act to incorporate societies for the promotion of learning.

127. An act to authorize the township committee of Union Township, Hunterdon county, to sell lands.

128. An act to authorize the inhabitants of Hanover and Pequannock Townships to vote by ballot.

129. An act to authorize the devisees of Abraham Arndt to execute deed.

130. An act to authorize the formation of associations to carry on useful branches of industry.

131. An act for the better protection of the counties of Middlesex and Monmouth from contagious diseases.

132. An act for the preservation of oysters in Dennis creek.

133. An act relative to the Court of Pardons.

134. An act relative to taxes on public roads.

135. An act for the relief of Harvey Dayton.

136. An act to establish the township of Milburn in Essex company.

137. An act to regulate and establish a uniform rate of charges for legal advertising.

138. An act for the collection of demands against ships, steamboats, &c.

139. An act relative to the American Aluminium Fire Brick and Water Pipe Manufacturing company.

140. An act to repeal an act to authorize the embankment of Haines Neck Marsh.

141. An act to incorporate the Atlantic Gas light company.

142. Bergen Point and Staten Island Ferry company.

143. Supplement to act concerning devisees.

144. Supplement to act to incorporate Burlington and Mount Holly Railroad company.

145. Supplement to act to incorporate Bridgetown Gas Light company.

146. Supplement to act to incorporate Cumberland Nail and Iron company.

147. Supplement to act to incorporate Pleasantville and Atlantic Turnpike company.

148. Supplement to act to incorporate Bordentown and Crosswicks Turnpike company.

149. Supplement to act to incorporate Cape May and Atlantic Railroad company.

150. Supplement to act against usury.

151. A further supplement to act to incorporate Crosswick and Trenton Turnpike company.

152. Supplement to act to incorporate companies to erect buildings for the use of Lyceums, &c.

153. A further supplement to act to incorporate Camden and Atlantic Railroad company.

154. An act to repeal part of act regulating fishing in Mullica River.

155. An act to incorporate the Hunterdon Mining company.

156. An act to authorize inhabitants of Green township to vote by ballot.

157. An act to incorporate the Mercer county Mechanical and Agricultural Society.

158. An act explanatory of an act respecting pedlers in Phillipsburg.

159. An act to authorize trustees of Bordentown M. E. Church to sell house.

160. An act to incorporate centenary fund and Preachers Aid Society of Newark.

161. An act to incorporate the Medford and Indiantown Turnpike company.

162. An act to incorporate the city of Beverly.

163. An act to incorporate the Peapack Railroad company.

164. An act to incorporate the Millville Gas Light company.

165. An act to incorporate the Orange Fire department.

166. An act to confirm and legalize conveyance of lands in Burlington.

167. An act for the relief of M. E. Church of Long Branch.

168. An act relative to Jane Logan of Morris county.

169. An act relative to Rebecca Hodgson of Morris county.

170. An act making an appropriation for support of Farnum preparatory school.

171. An act to confirm deed of manumission of slave Joseph.

172. An act relative to ground rents in Burlington and Camden county.

173. An act to extend provisions of act to prevent cattle running at large in townships of Hackensack and Harrington.

174. An act to repeal an act regulating elections in Franklin township.

175. An act respecting Independent Essex Brigade.

176. A supplement to act to authorize city of Trenton to purchase stock of Trenton Water Works company.

177. A supplement to act to authorize inhabitants of Colt's Neck to sell free Church.

178. A supplement relative to habitual drunkards.

179. A supplement to revise and amend the charter of city of Newark.

180. A supplement concerning taxes.

181. A supplement for the government and regulation of State Prison.

182. A supplement to provide for the instruction of indigent blind persons.

183. A supplement to act to ascertain the boundaries between the counties of Ocean, Burlington and Monmouth.

184. A supplement to act to incorporate Good Will Fire company.

185. An act to authorize inhabitants of Mendham to vote by ballot.

186. A further supplement to act to incorporate Telegraph companies.

187. An act concerning taxes in the county of Bergen.

188. An act to change name of First Presbyterian Church, Plainfield.

189. An act to enable married women to warrant title to real estate.

190. An act for the promotion of the Agricultural interest of the State.

191. An act explanatory of act for the better securing the property of married women.

192. An act ceding to the United States jurisdiction over certain lands in Perth Amboy.

193. An act authorizing the sale of lands limited over to infants, &c.

194. An act authorizing inhabitants of Salem township to raise moneys.

195. An act authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to lay out streets in Newark.

196. An act authorizing inhabitants of Downe to improve navigation of Dividing Creek.

197. An act authorizing Trustees of Methodist Episcopal Church at Cooperstown to sell real estate.

198. An act authorizing the Mayor and Council of Hoboken to sell lands.

199. An act authorizing the Water Commissioners of Hoboken to contract for water.

200. An act authorizing the Water Commissioners of Hudson to contract for water.

201. An act to incorporate the Bordentown Machine company.

202. An act to incorporate the Hoboken Bank for Savings.

203. An act to incorporate the Freehold Gas Light company.

204. An act to incorporate the Salem Reservoir and Water company.

205. An act to incorporate the Millville and Buckshutem Turnpike company.

206. An act to incorporate the Board of Trustees of the Education Fund of the Newark Annual Conference.

207. An act to incorporate the Orange Mutual Fire Insurance company.

208. A supplement to act for the instruction of indigent deaf and dumb persons.

209. A supplement to act to incorporate Bridgeport, Thompson Point, Billings Port and Philadelphia Steamboat company.

210. A supplement to act to incorporate Manesquan River and Barnegat Bay Canal company.

211. A supplement to act to incorporate Weehawken Ferry company.

212. A supplement to act to incorporate Bordentown and Columbus Turnpike Co.

213. A further supplement to act to enable owners of Tide Swamps, &c., to improve the same.

214. A further supplement to act to reorganize the Courts of Law.

215. A further supplement to incorporate Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad company.

216. An act to defray incidental expenses.

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1. Joint Resolution in relation to disposal of securities in the hands of the State Treasurer.

2. To authorize Treasurer to dispose of certain securities.

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