

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL



STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

1881

FITZGERALD & GOSSON.

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Last Roman
from
Hon John Taylor
Senator for
Mercer County
March 2nd 1881
Newton, N.C.







E. B. Ludlow.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

MANUAL

OF THE

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH SESSION

OF THE

Legislature of New Jersey,



1881.

J328

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
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John L. Murphy, Printer, Trenton.

PREFACE.

THE Manual of the one hundred and fifth session of

ERRATA.

Page 99—W. R. Murphy's biography, last line, read 1844 for 1884.

Page 101—C. J. Mines' biography, sixth line, read 1864 for 1865; tenth line, read 1865 for 1868.

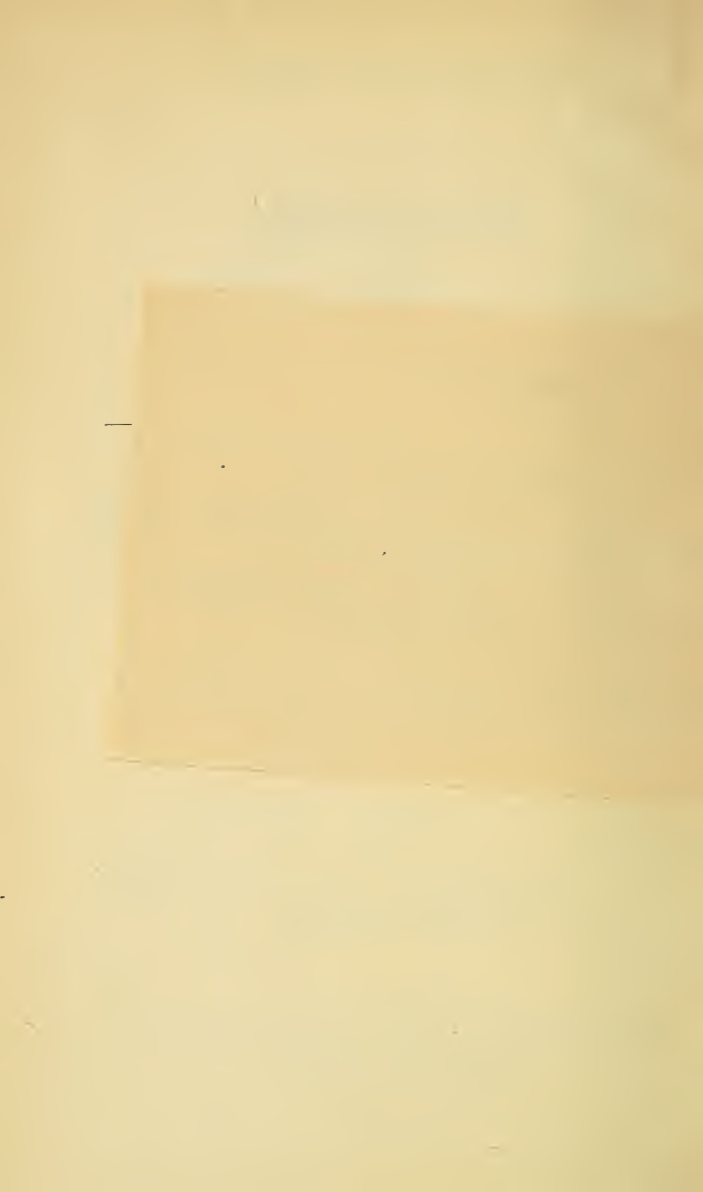
Page 101—Population of Jersey City, 1870, omitted; 82,798, exclusive of Greenville (2,790) now included in Jersey City.

Page 160—Third line, read Joseph L. Naar for John A. Hall.

encouragement heretofore given is gratefully acknowledged, and soliciting a continuance of support and good will,

We remain, gratefully,

THE COMPILERS.



PREFACE.

THE Manual of the one hundred and fifth session of the Legislature of New Jersey is now before the public, and it is confidently hoped that the work will give satisfaction and prove as meritorious as preceding editions. Every care has been taken to insure accuracy and reliability in the compilation, and to present a complete guide book for everyone interested in the affairs of State. Full and complete returns of the census of 1880, supplied by the Superintendent of Census at Washington, D. C., are included, which make a special feature of interest of no small importance. Besides there are full returns of the late Presidential election, synopsized reports of the various State Departments, combined with other data, all of which give a character to the work abundantly necessary to merit the continued approval of its patrons. The favors of State officials, the press, and others, which contribute materially to the success of the undertaking, are highly appreciated; the encouragement heretofore given is gratefully acknowledged, and soliciting a continuance of support and good will,

We remain, gratefully,

THE COMPILERS.



CALENDAR

1881

1881	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	1881	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN...	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	JULY...	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...		31	...	...	...	...	...	...
FEB...	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	AUG...	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	27	28	...	...	...	...	...		28	29	30	31	...	...	...
MAR...	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	SEPT...	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...		25	26	27	28	29	30	...
APR...	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	OCT...	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		30	31	...	...	...	...	...
MAY...	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	NOV...	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...		27	28	29	30	...	...	...
JUNE...	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	DEC...	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30	...	...		25	26	27	28	29	30	31

HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY.

In 1606, King James of England granted a new patent for Virginia (ignoring that of Sir Walter Raleigh, dated in 1584), in which was included the territory now known as the New England States and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The possession of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the adjacent lands was claimed respectively by the Dutch and Swedes. The former built Fort Nassau, on the Delaware, near Gloucester; Fort Orange, on the Hudson, near Albany; and the Hirsse of Good Hope, on the Connecticut. Disputes as to the rightful possession of territory continued for years, until the early summer of 1664, when Charles II. sold to John Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret "all that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and being to the westward of Long Island; bounded on the east part by the main sea and part by the Hudson river, and hath, upon the west Delaware bay or river, and extendeth southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May, at the mouth of Delaware bay, and to the northward as far as the northermost branch of said bay or river of Delaware, which is forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and worketh over thence in a straight line to Hudson river, which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name, or names, of NOVA CÆSAREA or NEW JERSEY."

The name was given in honor of Carteret, on account of his gallant defence of the Island of Jersey, at the time he was Governor of the island.

This grant regarded the Dutch as intruders, and Berkeley and Carteret not only became rulers, but acquired the right to transfer the privilege to others. Measures were speedily devised for peopling and governing the country. The proprietors published a constitution, dated February 10th, 1664, by which the government of the province was to be exercised by a Governor and Council and General Assembly. The Governor was to receive his appointment from the proprietors; the Council was to be selected by the Governor, who might make

choice of six Councillors, at least (or twelve, at most), or any even number between six and twelve.

On the same day that the instrument of government was signed, Philip Carteret, a brother of one of the proprietors, received a commission as Governor of New Jersey. He landed at Elizabeth in August, 1665.

The precise date of the first settlements in New Jersey is not known, though it is believed that the Danes or Norwegians, who crossed the Atlantic with the Dutch colonists, began a settlement at Bergen about the year 1624. Ten years previous an attempt was made to form a settlement at Jersey City. In 1623, the Dutch West India Company sent out a ship under the command of Capt. Cornelius Jacobse Mey, who entered the Delaware bay and gave his name to its northern cape, and, sailing up the river to Gloucester, built Fort Nassau, which may be considered the first permanent settlement of the State.

Upon the arrival of Governor Carteret, he entered at once upon a vigorous discharge of his duties. A large number of settlers flocked thither, and at an early period the executive authority of the province was established by the appointment of a Council, composed of Captain Nicholas Varlett, Daniel Pierce, Robert Bond, Samuel Edsall, Robert Vanquellen and William Pardon. James Bollen was appointed Secretary of the province.

The first Legislative Assembly in the history of New Jersey met at Elizabethtown on the 26th of May, 1668. The session lasted four days, and was characterized by harmony and strict attention to the business for which the Burgesses and Representatives were summoned by Governor Carteret. It may be noted that this Assembly passed laws by which twelve distinct offenses were made punishable with death. The Assembly adjourned *sine die*, and seven years elapsed before another convened. The capture of New York by the Dutch, July 30th, 1673, was followed by the subjection of the surrounding country, including the province of New Jersey. The whole of the territory, however, swung back to the possession of the English crown, by the treaty of peace with Holland on the 9th of February, 1674.

The second General Assembly began its session on the 5th of November, 1675. Eight members of Council, including the Governor, were present, and fourteen Representatives appeared from the towns. Laws were enacted looking to the proper military defence of the

province, for the institution of regular courts, and for the assessment of taxes. A code of capital laws was also adopted, similar in its provisions to that passed in 1668.

On the 18th of March, 1673, Lord Berkeley, one of the original proprietors of New Jersey, disposed of his right and interest in the province to John Fenwick and Edward Byllinge, members of the Society of Quakers, or Friends, who paid the sum of one thousand pounds for the same. John Fenwick received the conveyance in trust for Edward Byllinge, and a dispute, as to the terms having arisen, William Penn was called in as arbitrator. He gave one-tenth of the province and a considerable sum of money to Fenwick and the remainder of the territory was adjudged to be the property of Byllinge. A permanent settlement was made at Salem, in June, 1675.

Owing to the continued disputations and dissensions, a division of the territory of the province was agreed upon. By this "Indenture Quintipartite," dated July 1st, 1676, the line of division was made to extend across the province, from Little Egg Harbor, to a point in the Delaware river in forty-one degrees of north latitude. These divisions were known respectively as East and West Jersey, until the charters of both were surrendered, and the two portions included together under a Royal government.

By the retercession of New Jersey to Great Britain by the treaty of 1674, the question arose whether the title returned to the proprietors or to the King. To avoid all difficulty, the King recognized the claim of Carteret, and made a new grant to the Duke of York, who also executed a fresh conveyance to Carteret, covering, however, only a part of the original territory of New Jersey. But before making this conveyance, the Duke included the province in a commission given to Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of New York, who refused to recognize the authority, as Governor, of Philip Carteret, arrested all magistrates who would not submit to his own jurisdiction, and finally, on April 30th, 1680, carried Carteret himself prisoner to New York. The Duke was finally prevailed upon to acknowledge the claims of the proprietors, and in 1681, the government of Andros came to an end.

West Jersey, in February, 1682, was purchased by William Penn and eleven other Quakers. The first Governor under the new proprietors was Robert Barclay, a Scotchman, and one of the twelve purchasers, under whom the country became an asylum for the oppressed

members of his creed, and for a time enjoyed great prosperity. But the number of proprietors, the frequent subdivisions and transfers of shares, and various other difficulties in the way of good government, soon involved the province in trouble, and in 1702, the proprietors surrendered the rights of government to the Crown.

Queen Anne appointed Lord Cornbury Governor of New York and New Jersey, but each continued to have a separate Assembly. In 1708, New Jersey petitioned for a distinct administration, and Lewis Morris was appointed Governor. The population was then about 40,000. The last Royal Governor was William Franklin, the natural son of Benjamin Franklin. A State Constitution was adopted in 1776, and some of the most important battles of the Revolution took place upon its soil. Among these were the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Red Bank and Monmouth.

The first Legislature met at Princeton, in August, 1776, and chose William Livingston, Governor. The Federal Constitution was adopted by a unanimous vote, Dec. 18th, 1787. The State Capital was established at Trenton in 1790.

New Jersey, out of 98,806 men liable to do military duty, furnished 88,305 during the civil war, being 10,057 in excess of the number called for by the general government, and within 10,501 of her entire militia at that time. Of this number 79,348 served with State organizations, and the remainder in regiments of other States. The naval and marine enlistments from New Jersey numbered 4,853. The entire expense to the State for organizing, equipping, subsisting, supplying and transporting her troops, was \$2,894,384.99.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNORS OF EAST JERSEY.

Philip Carteret,	- - - - -	1665 to 1681
Robert Barclay,	- - - - -	1682 to 1683
Thomas Rudyard, Deputy Governor,	- - - - -	1683
Gawen Laurie,	- - - - -	1683
Lord Niel Campbell,	- - - - -	1685
Andrew Hamilton,	- - - - -	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse,	- - - - -	1698 to 1699

GOVERNORS OF WEST JERSEY.

Samuel Jenings, Deputy,	- - - - -	1681
Thomas Oliver, Governor,	- - - - -	1684 to 1685

John Skein, Deputy,	- - - - -	1685 to 1687
William Welsh, Deputy,	- - - - -	1686
Daniel Coxe, Governor,	- - - - -	1687
Andrew Hamilton,	- - - - -	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse, Deputy,	- - - - -	1697 to 1699
Andrew Hamilton, Governor, 1699 till surrender to the Crown,		1702

EAST AND WEST JERSEY UNITED.

John Lord Cornbury, Governor,	- - - - -	1703 to 1708
John Lovelace—(died in office),	- - - - -	1708
Richard Ingolsby, Lieutenant Governor,	- - - - -	1709 to 1710
General Andrew Hunter,	- - - - -	1710 to 1720
William Burnet,	- - - - -	1720 to 1727
John Montgomerie,	- - - - -	1728 to 1731
Lewis Morris,	- - - - -	1731 to 1732
William Crosby,	- - - - -	1732 to 1736
John Hamilton,	- - - - -	1736 to 1738

(The above were also Governors of New York at the same time.)

SEPARATE FROM NEW YORK.

Lewis Morris,	- - - - -	1738 to 1746
John Hamilton,	- - - - -	1746 to 1747
Jonathan Belcher,	- - - - -	1747 to 1757
John Reading,	- - - - -	1757 to 1758
Francis Barnard,	- - - - -	1758 to 1760
Thomas Boone,	- - - - -	1760 to 1761
Thomas Hardy,	- - - - -	1761 to 1763
William Franklin,	- - - - -	1763 to 1766

FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

William Livingston (Federalist),	- - - - -	1776 to 1790
William Paterson (Federalist),	- - - - -	1790 to 1792
Richard Howell (Federalist),	- - - - -	1792 to 1801
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat),	- - - - -	1801 to 1802
John Lambert, Pres't of Council and Act'g Gov. (Democrat),	- - - - -	1802 to 1803
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat),	- - - - -	1803 to 1812
Aaron Ogden (Federalist),	- - - - -	1812 to 1813
William L. Pennington (Democrat),	- - - - -	1813 to 1815
Mahlon Dickerson (Democrat),	- - - - -	1815 to 1817
Isaac H. Williamson (Federalist),	- - - - -	1817 to 1829
Garret D. Wall (Democrat),	- - - - -	1829 decl'd
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat),	- - - - -	1829 to 1832
Samuel L. Southard (Whig),	- - - - -	1832 to 1833
Elias P. Seeley (Whig),	- - - - -	1833 to 1833
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat),	- - - - -	1833 to 1836
Philemon Dickerson (Democrat),	- - - - -	1836 to 1837
William Pennington (Whig),	- - - - -	1837 to 1843
Daniel Haines (Democrat),	- - - - -	1843 to 1844
Charles C. Stratton (Whig),	- - - - -	1845 to 1848
Daniel Haines (Democrat),	- - - - -	1848 to 1851
George F. Fort (Democrat),	- - - - -	1851 to 1854
Rodman M. Price (Democrat),	- - - - -	1854 to 1857
William A. Newell (Republican),	- - - - -	1857 to 1860
Charles S. Olden (Republican),	- - - - -	1860 to 1863
Joel Parker (Democrat),	- - - - -	1863 to 1866
Marcus L. Ward (Republican),	- - - - -	1866 to 1869
Theodore F. Randolph (Democrat),	- - - - -	1869 to 1872
Joel Parker (Democrat),	- - - - -	1872 to 1875
Joseph D. Bedle (Democrat),	- - - - -	1875 to 1878
George B. McClellan (Democrat),	- - - - -	1878 to 1881
George C. Ludlow (Democrat),	- - - - -	1881 to —

STATE CONSTITUTION.

A CONSTITUTION agreed upon by the delegates of the people of New Jersey, in convention begun at Trenton on the fourteenth day of May, and continued to the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, ratified by the people at an election held on the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1844, and amended at a special election held on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1875.

We, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION:

ARTICLE I.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

3. No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshipping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor under any pretense whatever to be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgment; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes, or other rates for building or repairing any church or

churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.

4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust; and no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the papers and things to be seized.

7. The right of a trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits, when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six men.

8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

9. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy: or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

10. No person shall after acquittal, be tried for the same offense. All persons shall, before conviction, be

bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great.

11. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

12. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

14. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

15. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

16. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; but land may be taken for public highways as heretofore, until the legislature shall direct compensation to be made.

17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

18. The people have the right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

19. No county, city, borough, town, township or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual association or corporation, or become security for or be directly or indirectly the owner of any stock or bonds of any association or corporation.

20. No donation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the State or any municipal corporation to or for the use of any society, association or corporation whatever.

21. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people; *provided*, that no person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident in this State, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State; and no pauper idiot, insane person, or person convicted of a crime which now excludes him from being a witness unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector; *and provided further*, that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

2. The legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive, and judicial; and no person or persons belonging to, or constituting one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

Section I.

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and general assembly.

2. No person shall be a member of the senate who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for four years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election; and no person shall be a member of the general assembly who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for two years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year next before his election; *provided*, that no person shall be eligible as a member of either house of the legislature, who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage.

3. Members of the senate and general assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting, the legislative year shall commence; but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature.

Section II.

1. The senate shall be composed of one senator from each county in the State, elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, for three years.

2. As soon as the senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one class may be elected every year: and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only.

Section III.

1. The general assembly shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, who shall be apportioned among the said counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants. The present apportionment shall continue until the next census of the United States shall have been taken, and an apportionment of members of the general assembly shall be made by the legislature at its first session after the next and every subsequent enumeration or census, and when made shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall have been taken; *provided*, that each county shall at all times be entitled to one member; and the whole number of members shall never exceed sixty.

Section IV.

1. Each house shall direct writs of election for supplying vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise; but if vacancies occur during the recess of the legislature, the writs may be issued by the governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

2. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

3. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

5. Neither house, during the session of the legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house, before the final passage thereof; and no bill or joint resolution shall pass, unless there be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal.

7. Members of the senate and general assembly shall receive annually the sum of five hundred dollars during the time for which they shall have been elected, and while they shall hold their office, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever. The president of the senate, and the speaker of the house of assembly, shall, in virtue of their offices, receive an additional compensation, equal to one-third of their allowance as members.

8. Members of the senate and general assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Section V.

1. No member of the senate or general assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be nominated or appointed by the governor or by the legislature in joint meeting, to any civil office under the authority of this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time.

2. If any member of the senate or general assembly shall be elected to represent this State in the senate or house of representatives of the United States, and shall accept thereof, or shall accept of any office or appointment under the government of the United States, his seat in the legislature of this State shall thereby be vacated.

3. No justice of the supreme court, nor judge of any other court, sheriff, justice of the peace, nor any person or persons possessed of any office of profit under the government of this State shall be entitled to a seat either in the senate or in the general assembly; but on being elected and taking his seat, his office shall be considered

vacant; and no person holding any office of profit under the government of the United States shall be entitled to a seat in either house.

Section VI.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of assembly; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but for appropriations made by law.

3. The credit of the State shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case.

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create 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 one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrevocable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged; and no such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this State by the government of the United States.

Section VII.

1. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

2. No lottery shall be authorized by this State; and no ticket in any lottery not authorized by a law of this State shall be bought or sold within the State.

3. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of any remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the act revived, or the section or sections amended, shall be inserted at length. No general law shall embrace any provision of a private, special or local character. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of the act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

5. The laws of this State shall begin in the following style: "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey."

6. 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 free 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 legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this State between the ages of five and eighteen years.

7. No private or special law shall be passed authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors, or other persons who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves.

8. Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use, without just compensation first made to the owners.

9. No private, special, or local bill shall be passed,

unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor, and of the general object thereof, shall have been previously given. The legislature, at the next session after the adoption hereof, and from time to time thereafter, shall prescribe the time and mode of giving such notice, the evidence thereof, and how such evidence shall be preserved.

10. The legislature may vest in the circuit courts, or courts of common pleas within the several counties of this State, chancery powers, so far as relates to the foreclosure of mortgages and sale of mortgaged premises.

11. The legislature shall not pass private, local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say :

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways.

Vacating any road, town plot, street, alley or public grounds.

Regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties; appointing local officers or commissions to regulate municipal affairs.

Selecting, drawing, summoning or empaneling grand or petit jurors.

Creating, increasing or decreasing the percentage or allowance of public officers during the term for which said officers were elected or appointed.

Changing the law of descent.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Providing for the management and support of free public schools.

The legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this paragraph, and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. The legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, but they shall pass general laws under which corporations may be organized, and corporate powers of every nature obtained, subject, nevertheless, to repeal or alteration at the will of the legislature.

12. Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value.

Section VIII.

1. Members of the legislature shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation :

" I do solemnly swear, [or affirm, as the case may be,] that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator [or member of the general assembly, as the case may be] according to the best of my ability."

And members elect of the senate or general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

2. Every officer of the legislature shall, before he enters upon his duties, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation : " I do solemnly promise and swear [or affirm] that I will faithfully, impartially and justly perform all the duties of the office of ———, to the best of my ability and understanding; that I will carefully preserve all records, papers, writings or property entrusted to me for safe keeping by virtue of my office, and make such disposition of the same as may be required by law."

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor.
2. The governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be the governor ; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by the vote of a majority of the members of both houses in joint meeting. Contested elections for the office of governor shall be determined in such manner as the legislature shall direct by law. When a governor is to be elected by the people, such election shall be held at the time when and at the places where the people shall respectively vote for members of the legislature.

3. The governor shall hold his office for three years, to commence on the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election for governor by the people, and to end on the Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter; and he shall be incapable of holding that office for three years next after his term of service shall have expired; and no appointment or nomination to office shall be made by the governor during the last week of his said term.

4. The governor shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for twenty years, at least, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or of this State.

5. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be the commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; he shall have power to convene the legislature, or the senate alone, whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it; he shall communicate by message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and grant, under the great seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as shall be required to be commissioned.

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law; but in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it; and in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the

bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on reconsideration, one or more of such items be approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section in relation to bills not approved by the governor shall apply to cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

8. No member of congress, or person holding an office under the United States, or this State, shall exercise the office of governor; and in case the governor, or person administering the government shall accept any office under the United States or this State, his office of governor shall thereupon be vacant. Nor shall he be elected by the legislature to any office under the government of this State or of the United States, during the term for which he shall have been elected governor.

9. The governor, or person administering the government, shall have power to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves, to extend until the expiration of a time not exceeding ninety days after conviction; but this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor, and the six judges of the court of errors and appeals, or a major part of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

11. The governor and all other civil officers under this State shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

12. In case of the death, resignation, or removal from office of the governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly, for the time being, until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the legislature, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature. When a vacancy happens, during the recess of the legislature, in any office which is to be filled by the governor and senate, or by the legislature in joint meeting, the governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed: when a vacancy happens in the office of clerk or surrogate of any county, the governor shall fill such vacancy, and the commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified.

13. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from the State or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly for the time being, until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor be elected and qualified.

14. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor from any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the governor elect before he is qualified into office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate or speaker of the house of assembly, as above provided for, until a new governor be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY

Section I.

1. The judicial power shall be vested in a court of errors and appeals in the last resort in all causes as heretofore; a court for the trial of impeachments; a court of chancery; a prerogative court; a supreme court; circuit courts, and such inferior courts as now exist, and as may be hereafter ordained and established by law; which inferior courts the legislature may alter or abolish, as the public good shall require.

Section II.

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges, or a major part of them; which judges are to be appointed for six years.

2. Immediately after the court shall first assemble, the six judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seat of one of them shall be vacated every year, in order that thereafter one judge may be annually appointed.

3. Such of the six judges as shall attend the court shall receive, respectively, a *per diem* compensation, to be provided by law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

5. When an appeal from an order or decree shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court, in writing, of the reasons for his order or decree; but he shall not sit as a member, or have a voice in the hearing or final sentence.

6. When a writ of error shall be brought, no justice who has given a judicial opinion in the cause in favor of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or for its affirmance or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the court in writing.

Section III.

1. The house of assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching, by a vote of a majority of all the members; and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate: the members, when sitting for that purpose, to be on oath or affirmation "truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to evidence:" and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the senate.

2. Any judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal.

3. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit or trust under this State: but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

Section IV.

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor.

2. The chancellor shall be the ordinary or surrogate general, and judge of the prerogative court.

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentence, or decree of the orphans' court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof to the prerogative court; but such order, sentence, or decree shall not be removed into the supreme court, or circuit court if the subject matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the orphans' court.

4. The secretary of state shall be the register of the prerogative court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect.

Section V.

1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of associate justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two.

2. The circuit courts shall be held in every county of this State, by one or more of the justices of the supreme

court, or a judge appointed for that purpose; and shall in all cases within the county, except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction, concurrent with the supreme court; and any final judgment of a circuit court may be docketed in the supreme court and shall operate as a judgment obtained in the supreme court from the time of such docketing.

3. Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by writ of error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

Section VI.

1. There shall be no more than five judges of the inferior court of common pleas in each of the counties in this State, after the terms of the judges of said court now in office shall terminate. One judge for each county shall be appointed every year, and no more, except to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired term only.

2. The commissions for the first appointments of judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April next; and all subsequent commissions for judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacancies which shall bear date and take effect when issued.

Section VII.

1. There may be elected under this constitution, two, and not more than five, justices of the peace in each of the townships of the several counties of this State, and in each of the wards, in cities that may vote in wards. When a township or ward contains two thousand inhabitants or less, it may have two justices; when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more than four thousand, it may have four justices; and when it contains more than four thousand inhabitants, it may have five justices; *provided*, that whenever any township not voting in wards contains more than seven thousand inhabitants, such township may have an additional justice for each additional three thousand inhabitants above four thousand.

2. The population of the townships in the several counties of the State and of the several wards shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, until the legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of ascertaining it.

ARTICLE VII.

APPOINTING POWER AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

Section I.

MILITIA OFFICERS.

1. The legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing and arming the militia.

2. Captains, subalterns, and non-commissioned officers, shall be elected by the members of their respective companies.

3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions, and squadrons, shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons.

4. Brigadier generals, shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades

5. Major generals, the adjutant general and quartermaster general shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

6. The legislature shall provide, by law, the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the governor, who shall grant their commissions, and determine their rank, when not determined by law; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office but by the sentence of a court martial, pursuant to law.

7. In case the electors of subalterns, captains, or field officers, shall refuse or neglect to make such elections, the governor shall have power to appoint such officers, and to fill all vacancies caused by such refusal or neglect.

8. Brigade inspectors shall be chosen by the field officers of their respective brigades.

9. The governor shall appoint all militia officers, whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

10. Major generals, brigadier generals and commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, shall appoint the staff officers of their divisions, brigades, regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, respectively.

Section II.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

1. Justices of the supreme court, chancellor, judges of the court of errors and appeals, and judges of the inferior court of common pleas, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

The justices of the supreme court and chancellor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years: shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or of the United States.

2. Judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when appointed to fill vacancies they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

3. The state treasurer and comptroller shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for three years, and until their successors shall be qualified into office.

4. The attorney general, prosecutors of the pleas, clerk of the supreme court, clerk of the court of chancery, secretary of state, and the keeper of the state prison, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

5. The law reporter shall be appointed by the justices of the supreme court, or a majority of them; and the chancery reporter shall be appointed by the chancellor.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

6. Clerks and surrogates of counties shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the general assembly.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

7. Sheriffs and coroners shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the elections for members of the general assembly, and they shall hold their offices for three years, after which three years must elapse before they can be again capable of serving. Sheriffs shall annually renew their bonds:

8. Justices of the peace shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards, in such manner and under such regulations as may be hereafter provided by law.

They shall be commissioned for the county, and their commissions shall bear date and take effect on the first day of May next after their election.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when elected to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only; *provided*, that the commission of any justice of the peace shall become vacant upon his ceasing to reside in the township in which he was elected.

The first election for justices of the peace shall take place at the next annual town-meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards.

9. All other officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate; and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law.

10. All civil officers elected or appointed, pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, shall be commissioned by the governor.

11. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, except when herein otherwise directed, shall commence on the day of the date of their respective commissions; but no commission for any office shall bear date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent of said office.

ARTICLE VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. The secretary of state shall be *ex officio* an auditor of the accounts of the treasurer, and as such, it shall be his duty to assist the legislature in the annual examination and settlement of said accounts, until otherwise provided by law.

2. The seal of the State shall be kept by the governor, or person administering the government, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of New Jersey.

3. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Jersey, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor, or person administering the government, and countersigned by the secretary of state, and it shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey, to ———, greeting." All writs shall be in the name of the State; and all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz., "against the peace of this State, the government and dignity of the same."

4. This constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

Any specific amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the senate or general assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published for three months previous to making such choice, in at least one newspaper of each county, if any be published therein; and if in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such pro-

posed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed to as aforesaid by the two legislatures, to the people, in such manner and at such time, at least four months after the adjournment of the legislature, as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people at a special election to be held for that purpose only, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified shall become part of the constitution; *provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the legislature oftener than once in five years.

ARTICLE X.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained, that—

1. The common law and statute laws now in force not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature; and all writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions, contracts, claims and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and of the State, and all charters of incorporation, shall continue, and all indictments, which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any crime or offence committed before the adoption of this constitution, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts of law and equity, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

2. All officers now filling any office or appointment, shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless, by this constitution, it is otherwise directed.

3. The present governor, chancellor and ordinary or

surrogate general, and treasurer shall continue in office until successors elected or appointed under this constitution shall be sworn or affirmed into office.

4. In case of the death, resignation, or disability of the present governor, the person who may be vice-president of council at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office and administer the government until a governor shall have been elected and sworn or affirmed into office under this constitution.

5. The present governor, or in case of his death or inability to act, the vice-president of council, together with the present members of the legislative council and secretary of state, shall constitute a board of state canvassers, in the manner now provided by law, for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring the result of the next ensuing election for governor, members of the house of representatives, and electors of president and vice-president.

6. The returns of the votes for governor, at the said next ensuing election shall be transmitted to the secretary of state, the votes counted, and the election declared, in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of electors of president and vice president.

7. The election of clerks and surrogates, in those counties where the term of office of the present incumbent shall expire previous to the general election of eighteen hundred and forty-five, shall be held at the general election next ensuing the adoption of this constitution; the result of which election shall be ascertained in the manner now provided by law for the election of sheriffs.

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall take place as now provided by law.

9. It shall be the duty of the governor to fill all vacancies in office happening between the adoption of this constitution and the first session of the senate, and not otherwise provided for, and the commissions shall expire at the end of the first session of the senate, or when successors shall be elected or appointed and qualified.

10. The restriction of the pay of members of the legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall not be applied to the first legislature convened under this constitution.

11. Clerks of counties shall be clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties, and perform the duties, and be subject

to the regulations now required of them by law until otherwise ordained by the legislature.

12. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

I, HENRY C. KELSEY, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Constitution of the State of New Jersey as amended, as the same is taken from and compared with the original Constitution and Amendments thereto, now remaining on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my
[L. s.] hand and affixed my official seal, this ninth day of
October, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

HENRY C. KELSEY.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

This edifice, a massive structure, erected at sundry times and various periods, is located on West State street, at the corner of Delaware street, running thence westerly along State street to the grounds of the late ex-Chancellor Green, and southerly to the Water Power. The location is a good one, and although the style of the building is not modern, yet it answers the purposes for which it was intended, even if it does not present a very imposing appearance.

The seat of Government was fixed at Trenton by an act of the Legislature, approved November 25th, 1790. James Cooper, Thomas Lowery, James Ewing, Maskell Ewing, George Anderson, James Mott and Moore Furman were appointed commissioners to select, purchase or accept so much land as was needed, and to erect thereon suitable buildings for the use of the Legislature. They purchased the present site, containing about three and three-quarter acres—a frontage on Second street (now West State street) of 247 feet and 6 inches, and a depth from the front to the low-water line of Delaware river of 666 feet—at a cost of £250 5s. The old State House was a plain, bare looking, rough-cast building, and was erected at a cost of £3992 3s. ½d. By an act of March 4th, 1795, a building was erected to serve as an office for the Secretary of State, and for the preservation of the public records, at a cost of £620 19s. 10d. Numerous improvements and repairs were made, and on March 3d, 1806, an act was passed appointing commissioners to make certain repairs to the State House, to provide and hang a suitable bell, &c. This was done, and the bell was used for informing the members of both houses, as well as the courts, of the hour of meeting. The bell was eventually discarded, and an American flag

substituted, which waves from the building unto this day, when the Legislature is in session, and upon holidays and State occasions. In 1848 the State House was altered by the removal of the rough-casting, and changing the front to the style of the Mercer County Court House, placing neat porticoes over the front and rear entrances, and erecting two additional buildings adjoining the main one, as offices for the Clerks of the Chancery and Supreme Courts. The rotunda was also erected, and the grounds fenced, graded, laid out and shade trees planted, all at a cost of \$27,000. The commissioners, under whose directions the work was completed, were Samuel R. Gummere, Samuel R. Hamilton and Stacy A. Paxson. In 1863, '64 and '65, appropriations were made and expended in building additions for the State Library, Executive Chambers, &c. In 1871, Charles S. Olden, Thomas J. Stryker and Lewis Perrine were appointed commissioners to cause a suitable addition to be built—more commodious apartments for the Senate and Assembly, &c. The sum of \$50,000 was appropriated, and the buildings for the Legislature were ready for occupancy in time for the meeting of the Legislature of 1872. In 1872, \$120,000 was appropriated for completing the building, \$3000 for fitting up the Executive Chamber, \$4000 for fitting up the Chancery and Supreme Court rooms, and \$2000 for fitting up the offices on the first floor of the east wing. In 1873, the sum of \$43,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the front of the building, completing unfinished repairs and improvements, and for fitting up the Library, &c. On March 18th, 1875, the sum of \$15,000 was appropriated for the purpose of putting a new three-story front to the building and to fit up offices on the second floor for the Clerks of the Court of Chancery and Supreme Court, and for providing a suitable museum for geological specimens and the battle-flags of New Jersey volunteer regiments, carried during the war of 1861.

The Legislative Chambers are very handsome apartments, and the only cause of complaint heretofore has been inadequate ventilation, which has of late been much improved.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

This valuable collection of books is located in a roomy apartment in a southern wing of the State Capitol. The old saying, "Great oaks from little acorns grow," most appropriately applies to this institution.

The first library of the State was a case ordered to be procured by Maskill Ewing, Clerk of the House of Assembly, for the keeping and preservation of such books as belonged to the Legislature. It was ordered by a resolution passed March 18th, 1796. This was the nucleus of the present extensive library. On February 18th, 1804, William Coxe, of Burlington, Ezra Darby, of Essex, and John A. Scudder, of Monmouth, were appointed a committee on rules, and to make a catalogue; they reported that there were 168 volumes belonging to the State, and presented a code of seven rules, which was adopted. On February 10th, 1813, an act (the first one) was passed, entitled "An act concerning the State Library." Up to 1822 it appears that the Clerk of the House had charge of the books, as Librarian, and on November 16th, 1822, an act was passed for the appointment of a State Librarian, annually, by joint meeting. In 1846, on April 10th, an act was passed making the term of office three years. The Law Library at that time belonged to the members of the Law Library Association. The only persons allowed the use of the Library were members of the association, the Chancellor, and the judges of the several courts. Stacy G. Potts was treasurer and librarian of the association. The Law Library was kept in the Supreme Court room until 1837, when the Legislature authorized the State Librarian to fit up a room adjoining the library for the care and reception of the books and papers belonging to the State Library. Thus the two Libraries were consolidated. On March 13th, 1872, \$5000 per year for three years was appropriated for the library by the Legislature, and by the act of March 15th, 1876, the sum of \$2500 was appropriated for finishing and refurnishing the library room. A new catalogue has been prepared by Capt. J. S. McDanolds, the Librarian, and many important and useful improvements have been effected under his administration.

THE STATE ARSENAL.

The building now used as the State Arsenal was formerly the old State Prison. It is situate upon Second street, in the Sixth Ward, of the city of Trenton, and has on its front the following inscription :

LABOR, SILENCE, PENITENCE.

THE PENITENIARY HOUSE,

ERECTED BY LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

RICHARD HOWELL, GOVERNOR.

IN THE XXII. YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,
MDCXCXVII.

THAT THOSE WHO ARE FEARED FOR THEIR CRIMES,
MAY LEARN TO FEAR THE LAWS AND BE USEFUL.
HIC LABOR, HOC OPUS.

In the messages of Governors Peter D. Vroom and Samuel L. Southard recommending the erection of the New Prison, it was proposed that the old one be converted into an Arsenal for the safe keeping of the arms and military property of the State, which, previous to that time, had been kept in the Old State Bank, corner of Warren and Bank streets, with accoutrements and camp and garrison equipage at the State House. After the removal of the State convicts from the Old Prison, permission was given to the County of Mercer to occupy it as a jail until their jail, then in course of completion, was finished, and when it was again vacated it was converted into an Arsenal.

Among the stores, &c., at the Arsenal are one bronze gun, French, of the date of 1758, two bronze guns, English, four pounders, and two iron six pounders. There is also one gun captured at the battle of Trenton, Dec. 26th, 1776, and two guns captured at Yorktown, Oct. 19th, 1781. There are also a large quantity of fire arms, ammunition, ordnance, tents, clothing, blankets, &c.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

NEAR TRENTON.

This institution is located in Ewing township, in Mercer county, two and half miles northwest of the city of Trenton, on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and near the Delaware river. A very fine view is had from the Asylum. The building is built of reddish sand-stone (from the Ewing quarries on the premises), laid in rubble and broken range work, and pointed, with hammer-dressed stone for base. The roof is covered with slate, except the dome, which is covered with tin.

In 1844, after many futile attempts to cause action to be taken for the building of a State Asylum for the Insane, commissioners were appointed to select a site, and an appropriation of \$35,000 was made to pay for the land and commence the erection of a building. The commissioners selected the present site. During the year 1845, commissioners were appointed to contract for and superintend the erection of the Asylum, which was done by William Phillips and Joseph Whittaker, of Trenton—the builders of the State House. It was opened for the reception of patients May 15th, 1848. Numerous additions were made to the building from time to time, and under the direction of the present Superintendent, Dr. J. W. Ward, a fine green-house has been added, and he has introduced many new plans and devices for the comfort and amusement of the patients. Handsome pictures have been hung up in the wards and dormitories of the patients; flowers and hot-house plants are a source of much pleasure to the unfortunates, who regard them with rare appreciation; and during the fall and winter months there have been regular weekly entertainments, consisting of tableaux, concerts, dancing, the performance of minor theatricals, and stereopticon exhibitions. The effect of these besides breaking up the monotony of long evenings, seems to call the minds of the patients from their troubles, and not unfrequently tends towards the restoration of their mental health.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,**MORRIS PLAINS.**

Owing to the crowded condition of the Trenton Asylum, commissioners were appointed to select a site and build an additional Asylum in the northerly portion of the State. They purchased 430 acres, at a cost of \$82,672.11, in Hanover township, Morris county, and plans were drawn by Samuel Sloan, architect, of Philadelphia. The building was erected and occupied by August 17th, 1876. It is 1243 feet in length, and is 542 feet deep from the front of the main centre to the rear of the extreme wing, and will accommodate 800 patients. The total cost was \$2,250,000.

STATE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

These schools are located in the city of Trenton, on a piece of ground belonging to the State, at the junction of Clinton avenue and Perry street. There are two buildings—one called the Normal and the other the Model Hall.

As early as the year 1839, the Trustees of the School Fund, in their annual report, advised the erection of schools for the education of teachers. The appeal was unheeded. Normal schools, so far as this country was concerned, might then have been considered an untried experiment. There was but one in the United States, and that had just gone into operation in Massachusetts.

For upwards of fifteen years, New Jersey continued to forego the means for the education of teachers; but the Legislature of 1855, with an enlightened liberality, passed a law for the establishment of a State Normal School. The object was declared to be, the training and education of teachers in such branches of knowledge, and such

methods of instruction, as should qualify them to become teachers of our common schools.

The location of the school, and its general management, were committed to a board of ten trustees, two from each Congressional District in the State, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The lot was purchased of William P. Sherman, Esq., at a cost of \$3000. The architect was Chauncey Graham. The corner-stone was laid by Governor Price, October 9th, 1855. The school was opened in a temporary building—October 1st, 1855, under the direction of the chosen Principal, Prof. William F. Phelps, there being fifteen candidates for entrance examination—five gentlemen and ten ladies. The school continued under the management of Prof. Phelps till March 15th, 1865, when Prof. John S. Hart, Principal of the Model School, took charge of the two schools. The latter resigning February 7th, 1871, Lewis M. Johnson, of Newark, was elected Principal, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Washington Hasbrouck, July 1st, 1876. The property of these schools is valued at \$160,000.

An auxiliary to the Normal School is the Farnum Preparatory School, at Beverly, Burlington county, founded by Paul Farnum, in 1856, who gave \$70,000 in money and property for its support. Dr. Hasbrouck is Principal of the school, and J. Fletcher Street, A. M., is the resident principal.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This institution is situate at Jamesburg, Middlesex county, and was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed April 6th, 1865. Juvenile criminals between the ages of eight and sixteen years are here cared for, and every influence tending to their reformation is brought to bear upon them. Numerous additions have been made to the original building, to which is attached a farm of 490 acres. The first pupils were received July 6th, 1867.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This institution is located on the line of the Trenton Branch of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, in Ewing township, near the Trenton Lunatic Asylum, and is located on a farm of about 79 acres of land. A substantial building was erected at a cost of \$23,334, and other improvements made, which brings the value of the place, with furniture, &c., up to \$37,740. Previous to the erection of the new building the school was at "Pine Grove," in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton. This place had been leased so as to afford room for persons sentenced under the act of April 4th, 1871.

THE STATE PRISON.

The New Jersey State Prison situated on the block enclosed by Federal, Third, Cass and Second streets, in the city of Trenton, is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country. Its erection was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed February 13th, 1832, and it was completed in the year 1836, having 150 cells, at a cost of \$179,657.11. It was built of red sand-stone from the Ewing quarries, and the style of its architecture is Egyptian, having four Egyptian columns in front of the main entrance on Third street. It consists of a main building, used as a residence for the Keeper and as reception rooms and offices. From time to time the prison has been enlarged, and although there is not sufficient room to afford separate confinement for each prisoner as required by law, the provisions of the act are carried out as far as possible. The present Keeper, General Gershom Mott, has brought the internal affairs of the institution as to cleanliness, discipline, victualing, &c., to a much higher standard than was ever before reached, and a visit thereto will convince the visitor that the management is as perfect as can be.

On March 4th, 1847, \$5000 was appropriated to build an additional wing to the original building. On March 25th, 1852, \$15,000 was granted for the erection of a new wing for hospital purposes. On March 22d, 1860, the sum of \$17,000 was voted for the purpose of building an

additional wing for cells, and on February 16th, 1861, a further sum of \$2243.01 was appropriated to complete the same. On April 16th, 1868, \$6000 was appropriated for the building of an additional wing to provide room for female convicts. An act passed April 2d, 1869, provided for the appointment of commissioners to extend the grounds of the prison to the wall of the State Arsenal, to build an additional wing and work shops, and made an appropriation of \$50,000 for that purpose, and in the same month \$9734 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the wing of the female department. On April 4th, 1871, the sum of \$75,000 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the new or east wing, and on April 4th, 1872, a further sum of \$28,700 was appropriated for the completion of the same. March 3d, 1874, \$12,000 was voted for the construction of gas works for the supply of illuminating gas for the prison. On March 8th, 1877, the sum of \$100,000 was appropriated for the enlargement of the prison and the purchase of a burial ground for deceased convicts. The north wing was remodeled out of this last appropriation and a burial ground purchased.

Previous to the year 1798 there was no State Prison, and prisoners were confined in the county jails. On March 1st, 1797, Jonathan Doane was appointed by an act of the Legislature as an agent to purchase a lot of land from Peter Hunt, situate at Lamberton, containing six and a half acres, and to erect suitable buildings thereon. This was done at an expense of £9852 cs. 3d. and what is now the State Arsenal at Second and Cass streets is the result. Solitary confinement was not practiced previous to 1836, in which year the old prison was vacated and the present one occupied.

N. J. SOLDIERS' HOME AT NEWARK.

This institution, situated on Mount Pleasant, in the city of Newark, is desirably and eligibly located, and has the advantage of beautiful scenery and a healthy position. There are 23 acres of land connected with the buildings, and there is a good supply of pure soft water. Its organization was authorized by a joint resolution adopted and approved April 12th, 1862. The Home was opened July 4th, 1866.

BIOGRAPHIES.

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

GEORGE C. LUDLOW.

George Craig Ludlow was born at Milford, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on April 6th, 1830. His father was Cornelius Ludlow, and his grandfather General Benjamin Ludlow, of Long Hill, Morris county, a leading Democrat of his time. At the age of five years his parents removed to New Brunswick, where he has since resided. He entered Rutgers College and graduated therefrom in his twentieth year, in 1850, and soon afterwards commenced the study of law in the office of W. H. Leupp, in New Brunswick. He also studied in the office of Robert Van Arsdale, of Newark. In 1853 he was admitted to practice as an attorney at law, by the Supreme Court, and immediately afterwards commenced the practice of his profession in the city of New Brunswick. In due time he was called to the bar as counsellor, and earned for himself the reputation of being a sound and careful lawyer. He was selected as counsel for the city of New Brunswick, and acted in the same capacity for several corporations and many of the citizens of his county. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Middlesex county, and for a number of years was President of the Board of Education of New Brunswick. In 1876 he was elected Senator from Middlesex county, over Hon. Levi D. Jarrard, who had previously served in that capacity, and by reason of his sound judgment and peculiar fitness, became the leader of the Democracy. In the Second year of his term, 1878, he was chosen President of the Senate, which office he filled with ability and impartiality. He was nominated at the Democratic State Convention in 1880, for Governor, and after a closely contested canvass, was elected by a plurality of 651 votes.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

THEODORE F. RANDOLPH.

✓ Senator Randolph was born in New Brunswick, Middlesex county, N. J., June 24th, 1826. His family are of old Revolutionary stock, dating back to the Randolphs of Roanoke, Virginia. His father, James F. Randolph, was for thirty-six years the publisher and editor of the *Fredonian*, a journal of the Whig party, published at New Brunswick. For eight years he represented his party in Congress. The Senator was liberally educated. He was brought up in the Whig school of politics, and at an early age wrote for his father's paper. He cast his first vote in Mississippi, whither he had removed for a short time. In 1850 he took up his residence in Hudson county, where he remained for twelve years. He is married to a granddaughter of the late Chief Justice Marshall. When, in 1852, the Whig party suffered its famous defeat, Mr. Randolph allied himself with the Native American—or Know-Nothing—party, and took a prominent part in its proceedings, and in State politics generally.

During the struggle over the slavery question in 1860, he and other Know-Nothings formed a coalition with the Democratic party, by which he was elected to the House of Assembly from the First District of Hudson county, and was offered—but declined—the Speakership of that body.

In 1861 he presided as chairman over the Special Committee on the Peace Congress, and was one of those who inaugurated the measure for the relief of soldiers' families. In the same year he was elected to the State Senate, to fill an unexpired term, and the following year he was re-elected, and served until 1865. In 1867 he was elected president of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company. In the fall of 1868 he was elected Governor of New Jersey by a majority of 4618 votes over John I. Blair, the Republican nominee. On the expiration of his term, Mr. Randolph devoted himself to farming and mining. On his home at Morristown (comprising ninety acres)—where he has resided since 1862—he pursued

his agricultural tastes and fondness for stock raising. In 1875 he was elected United States Senator, to succeed Hon. John P. Stockton, whose term expired in March of that year. His opponent was Hon. George M. Robeson.

JOHN RHODERIC MCPHERSON.

Senator McPherson was born at York, Livingston county, New York, on the 9th of May, 1833. He received a common school and academic education. Leaving the academy when eighteen years old, he engaged in farming and stock raising, in which, by dint of hard work, he was moderately successful, until he became a resident of Jersey City in 1858. Here he entered largely into the live stock trade, and very soon became one of the most prominent dealers. He invented, perfected and put into practice new and hitherto unknown devices and principles in the treatment of animal matter. He designed and put in operation in this country the great abattoir system in use in France, improving that system in many material ways. Senator McPherson was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City from 1864 to 1870, and for more than three years of that time he was president of the board. He established in that city the People's Gas Light Company, and was elected its president. He was also president of several savings banks. In 1871 he was elected to the New Jersey Senate by an unusually large majority, and served for three years with great credit to his city and State. He inaugurated many reforms in local and State government, and he received the thanks of the press and the people irrespective of party—for so doing. In 1876 he was a Presidential elector, when the State went for Tilden by a very large majority. In 1877 he was elected a United States Senator, to succeed Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen. Removing to Jersey City when he was twenty-five years old, with nothing to assist him but his own resolution and clear understanding, he soon attracted public attention to his very progressive character. He accumulated wealth rapidly in the live stock trade; and while it was not an uncommon occurrence for him to lose fifty or

sixty thousand dollars in one sweep, he did not allow the loss to interfere with his plans, which he always carried out successfully. He planned his business as a general plans a battle, and, after making all proper allowances for contingent disasters, he steadily advanced to the accomplishment of the main object.

While a member of the State Senate, Mr. McPherson was noted for his readiness in debate, and his cogency and terseness of style. His memory is wonderful, and he recollects everything he reads. He can recite from memory page after page of the best known classic authors, either in statecraft, history, philosophy, poetry, or in the palpable and uncompounded science of our historic period—the period over which man's civilized existence extends. He is in every sense progressive, and has no inert reluctance to accept new ideas, whether clerical or secular.

His great abattoir project is now a national institution in its extent and importance, and one of the great industries of the country properly systematized. He planned the project from a poor French system, and he improved on his plan till he reached perfection, so far as that could be reached.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES.

First District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester and Camden Counties.

GEORGE MAXWELL ROBESON.

(Rep., Camden.)

Mr. Robeson was born at Belvidere, Warren county, in the year 1829. At an early age he matriculated at Princeton College, and when under eighteen years of age graduated with distinguished honors. Subsequently he began the study of law, at Newark, in the office of Chief Justice Hornblower, and was in due time admitted

to the bar. He is a son of William P. Robeson, a native of Philadelphia, who was an Associate Judge of the Philadelphia County Court. His maternal uncle, J. P. Maxwell, and his grandfather, George C. Maxwell, were members of Congress from New Jersey. Mr. Robeson commenced his professional duties at Newark, but subsequently removed to Jersey City. In 1855 Governor Newell appointed Mr. Robeson Prosecutor of the Pleas of Camden county, and he became a resident of Camden, holding his office of public prosecutor until 1860. Retiring from that office he became a law partner of Alden C. Scovel, Esq., but in the year 1865, when Mr. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, then Attorney-General of New Jersey, was elected Senator, he recommended Mr. Robeson to the vacant Attorney-Generalship, to which position Governor Ward appointed him. He was a member of the Sanitary Commission, and was from the first associated with the Union League of Philadelphia. In 1862 he was appointed by Governor Olden a Brigadier-General, and commanded a camp of volunteers at Woodbury, New Jersey, for the organization of troops. He was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Grant, June 25th, 1869, and held that office until the 4th of March, 1877, when he retired with his colleagues in the Cabinet of President Grant. Mr. Robeson was re-elected to Congress in 1880.

1878—Robeson, R., 14,924; Stratton, D., 6215; Grosscup, Gr., 9879. Plurality, 5045.

1880—Robeson, R., 19,807; Carter, D., 16,350; Hollis, Gr., 724; Woolman, Pro., 76.

Second District—Atlantic, Burlington, Mercer and Ocean Counties.

HEZEKIAH B. SMITH.

(Dem. and Gr., Smithville, Burlington county.)

Mr. Smith was born at Bridgewater, Vermont, in the year 1816. He learned the trade of a worker in wood. At the age of nineteen he went into business for himself

in Woodstock. Three years later he took a partner, who, he avers, involved him in bankruptcy. When he was thirty years of age he had paid off all the debts of the firm. Then he left Woodstock.

About fourteen years ago he settled in a small manufacturing village, two miles from Mount Holly, N. J., where he has since expended a large amount of money in the improvement and enlargement of his business. That village is now called Smithville. He gives employment to a large number of people, and his wife edits a paper known as the *Smithville Mechanic*, a weekly journal of mechanics, science and literature.

1878—Smith, D. and Gr., 14,610; Pugh, R., 13,699; Baker, T., 568.

Mr. Smith's term expires on the 4th of March, 1881, when he will be succeeded by

JOHN HART BREWER.

(Rep., Trenton.)

Mr. Brewer was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., March 29th, 1844, and is a lineal descendant on his mother's side of John Hart, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was given a liberal English education, and at an early age began business on his own account at Delhi, N. Y. Two years later he bought an interest in the Etruria Pottery Works, of Trenton, and subsequently, on the retirement of a member of the firm, became equal partner with Mr. Joseph Ott, the firm now being Ott & Brewer. He suggested and successfully organized the "United States Potters' Association," an organization that has for six years past done much to unify and strengthen and advance the interests of the pottery trade of this country. He was Secretary of the Trenton Potters' Association from its formation until a year or two ago; became Secretary of the National Association when it was organized, and two years ago was elected President of the latter body. In 1875, he was elected to the House of Assembly from the Second District of Mercer county (Trenton) by a majority of 245 over Mr. Youmans, the Democratic nominee, although the district usually goes against Republicans. He was a useful and an active member of the State Legislature. He is one of the most enterprising and progressive of

the Trenton potters, and the wonderful growth of the interest in that city is in a large measure due to the zeal and ability with which he has pushed its development. Thoroughly versed in the tariff question, there is every reason to believe that he will watch closely the pottery and other industrial interests of the State while in Congress.

1880—Brewer, R., 18,580; Smith, D., 16,536; Dobbins, Gr., 342.

Third District—Middlesex, Monmouth and Union Counties.

MILES ROSS.

(Dem., New Brunswick.)

Mr. Ross was born at Raritan, N. J., in the year 1828. At an early age he removed with his father to New Brunswick, where he was educated, and subsequently engaged with his father in the vessel trade. He served as Chosen Freeholder of Middlesex county, and at one time filled the office of Mayor of New Brunswick. He was a member of Assembly for two years. He is largely interested in the coal business. For a long time he was a leading bank director, a member of the Board of Street Commissioners, besides having held other local offices. In 1874 he was nominated for Congress, and was elected by over 2000 majority. He has been elected to a fourth term.

1878 - Ross, D., 13,509; Clark, R., 13 176; Hope, Gr., 1843; Bradley, T., 73.

1880—Ross, D., 19,725; Robbins, R., 16,953; Hope, Gr., 334.

Fourth District—Hunterdon, Warren, Somerset and Sussex Counties.

ALVAH A. CLARK.

(Dem., Somerville.)

Mr. Clark was born September 13th, 1840, at Lebanon, Hunterdon county, and is a lawyer by profession. He

entered the law office of Hon. J. C. Rafferty in 1859, and remained there for two years. Subsequently he studied with Mr. I. N. Dilts, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1863. He opened an office in Germantown, and began practice, and after laboring for three years there he removed to Somerville, where he has since resided. He has been employed as an attorney by the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company, the Hamilton Land Improvement Company and the Dime Savings Bank of Somerville. In 1876 he was elected to Congress by over 5000 majority.

1878—Clark, D., 11,449; Potts, R., 9852; Larison, Gr., 4111.

Mr. Clark's time expires on the 4th of March, 1881, when he will be succeeded by

HENRY SCHENCK HARRIS.

(Dem., Belvidere.)

Mr. Harris was born at Belvidere, Warren county, New Jersey, December 27th, 1850, and is a son of Israel Harris, cashier of Belvidere National Bank. He entered the Sophomore class at Princeton College in June, 1867, at the age of sixteen, and graduated in 1870. Studied law with J. G. Shipman, Esq., at Belvidere, and was licensed an attorney in June, 1873, a counsellor at June term, 1876, and began successful practice immediately.

In March, 1877, he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Warren county, and during his term in this office, its business has been of an important and varied character. The railroad strikers of 1877, were, to the number of twenty, indicted in Warren county. In September, 1878, a large number of indictments were presented against the members of the celebrated "Warren County Ring," all of whom were officials of influence and prominence. The trials of these persons attracted national attention, and were successfully conducted; eleven of the defendants being sentenced to the State Prison, and one to the county jail—a remarkable result in contrast to the termination of the Tweed ring prosecutions, and others of like character.

The flight of the then Clerk of the Board of Freeholders from the Warren county jail, and his re-capture

forty-eight hours afterwards at Alexandria, Virginia, was one of the most remarkable occurrences of the prosecution.

Mr. Harris was nominated by acclamation for representative in Congress, by the Fourth Congressional District Democratic Convention, held at Belvidere, September 8th, 1880. He made a most active canvass of the district, making speeches in every town and village, and was elected over Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, by a majority of 4173, notwithstanding the opposition of some of the members of the broken ring.

Mr. Harris' paternal ancestors have resided in New Jersey over two hundred years. Dr. Isaac Harris, his great-great-grandfather, is buried at Pittstown, Salem county, N. J., and John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was another progenitor.

John Stuart, his maternal grandfather, was a Scotchman, who came to Warren county in 1811, and was many years cashier of the Belvidere Bank, till succeeded by the father of the subject of this sketch. Dr. Henry S. Harris, grandfather, for whom H. S. H. was named, practiced medicine for fifty-five years in the counties of Somerset, Hunterdon and Warren, and is still living, at the age of 86, at Belvidere.

1880—Harris, D., 17,043; Kilpatrick, R., 12,870; Larison, Gr., 457.

Fifth District—Bergen, Morris and Passaic Counties.

CHARLES H. VOORHIS.

(Rep., Hackensack and Jersey City.)

Mr. Voorhis was born in Spring Valley, Bergen county, N. J., March 13th, 1833, and is a lawyer by profession. He graduated at Rutgers College in July, 1853, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney, in November, 1856, and as counsellor just three years later. He served as Law Judge for Bergen county, from September 11th, 1868, to April 1st, 1869.

1878—Voorhis, R., 10,893; Demarest, D., 10,089; Potter, Gr., 3268.

Mr. Voorhis' term expires on March 4th, 1881, when he will be succeeded by

JOHN HILL.

(Rep., Boonton.)

Mr. Hill was born at Catskill, N. Y., June 10, 1821. In 1844 he removed to Boonton, and engaged in mercantile business in that place. After filling several local offices, he was chosen a member of the House of Assembly of 1861 and 1862, and was again elected in 1866. In the last named year he was chosen Speaker of the House, and made an able presiding officer. During the war Mr. Hill was active in raising troops, and was largely instrumental in giving aid and comfort to the New Jersey soldiers when encamped in the South. He was elected to the Fortieth Congress, re-elected to the Forty-first, and again to the Forty-second. During the three terms of his service he was an active member of the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, and it was largely due to his efforts that the present postal-card system was adopted, and the franking privilege adopted. In 1874 Mr. Hill was elected to the State Senate from Morris county, for a term of three years, by a majority of 104.

1880—Hill, R., 16,766; Cutler, D., 15,165; Potter, Gr., 339.

Sixth District—Essex County.

JOHN L. BLAKE.

(Rep., Orange.)

Mr. Blake was born at Boston, Mass., March 25th, 1831, and is a son of Rev. J. L. Blake, D. D. He is a lawyer by profession. He came to Orange in 1846, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1852, and as counselor in 1854. He was a member of the House

of Assembly in 1857. He has been counsel for the township and city of Orange since 1852. He has been president of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city of Orange ever since its foundation. He was a delegate from the Sixth District to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati in 1876.

1878—Blake, R., 14,771; Allbright, D., 12,832; Bliss, Gr., 2106.

Mr. Blake's term expires March 4th, 1881, when he will be succeeded by

PHINEAS JONES.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Jones is a native of Spencer, Mass., and is about sixty years of age. He first came to New Jersey in 1855, when he established at Elizabethport the business of manufacturing carriage wheels by machinery, and was the first to introduce such manufacture in the State. While at Elizabeth he was a member of the Common Council of that city for two years. He moved to Newark in 1860, and is still at the head of Phineas Jones & Co., of that city, manufacturers of wagon wheels, &c. He is a prominent director of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society and other corporations. In 1872 he was elected to the House of Assembly from the Fourth District of Essex county, and in 1873 he was re-elected.

1880—Jones, R., 20,424; Balbach, D., 17,888; Donai, Gr., 584.

Seventh District—Hudson County.

LEWIS A. BRIGHAM.

(Rep., Jersey City Heights and 200 Broadway, New York City.)

Mr. Brigham was born at New York Mills, Oneida county, N. Y., January 2d, 1831, and is a lawyer by profession. He graduated from Hamilton College, Oneida county, N. Y., in 1849, taught school in Monticello, Sullivan county, N. Y., 1850-1, and in Bergen, N. J., 1852-3. Studied law in New York city, and was admitted to the

bar in 1855. Settled in Bergen—now Jersey City—continuing the practice of law in New York. In 1865 was appointed member of Board of Education of the city of Bergen. In 1866-7-8 and 9 was elected Superintendent of Public Schools. In 1874 was appointed member of Board of Police Commissioners of Jersey City, and in 1876 was elected President of the Board, holding the office until resignation in October of that year. In November, 1876, was elected member of Assembly from Fifth District of Jersey City.

1878—Brigham, R., 13,199; Laverty, D., 11,234; Wissant, Gr., 1424; Burr, Gr., 113.

Mr. Brigham's term expires March 4, 1881, when he will be succeeded by

AUGUSTUS A. HARDENBERGH.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. Hardenbergh was born May 18, 1830, and is the fourth son of the late Cornelius A. Hardenbergh, L. L. D., of New Brunswick, a distinguished member of the bar of New Jersey, and for many years prominently connected with Rutgers College, of which his grandfather, Rev. Jacob R. Hardenbergh, D. D., was the founder and first President. Mr. Hardenbergh entered Rutgers College in 1844, but was only enabled to continue his studies through the Freshman year, as he was called upon to act as amanuensis for his father, who had been stricken with blindness. In 1846 he entered a counting house in New York, and took up his residence in Jersey City. In 1852 he became connected with the Hudson County Bank, and was appointed in 1858 cashier of that institution, a position of trust which he still occupies. When but 23 years of age Mr. Hardenbergh was returned to the State Legislature from the strong Whig district of Jersey City, comprising the 1st, 2d and 3d wards of that city, and took a prominent part in the House for so young a member. In 1857-58 he was elected an alderman from the 2d ward of Jersey City, and was re-elected in 1859-60. In 1862 he was elected alderman from the 1st ward, and was chosen President of the Common Council. Upon his removal to the town of Bergen he was elected councilman by an almost unanimous vote. In 1868 Mr. Hardenbergh removed to Bergen county,

and was the Representative of the Fourth Congressional District to the Baltimore Convention of 1872. In 1868 he was elected by Legislature to the position of State Director of Railroads. In 1873 he removed back to Hudson county, where he has since resided. In 1874 he was elected to Congress over Hon. I. W. Scudder, by a majority of 4917, and in 1876 he was re-elected. In 1878 he declined a renomination, and in that year he was elected President of the Hudson County National Bank.

1880—Hardenbergh, D., 19,462 ; Brigham, R., 14,714 ; Becker, Gr., 161.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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

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

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

4. Each House in which any bill or resolution shall have passed shall transmit therewith to the other House all papers and documents relating to the same.

5. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be delivered by the Clerk of the Assembly, or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in one House or the other, to a Joint Committee on Passed Bills, of two from each House, appointed as a Standing Committee for that purpose, and shall be presented by said committee to the Governor for his approbation, it being first endorsed on the back of the bill, certifying in which House the same originated, which endorsement shall be signed by the secretary or clerk, as the case may be, of the House in which the same did originate, and shall be entered on the Journal of each House. The said committee shall report on the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall also be carefully entered on the Journal of each House.

SENATE.

RULES ADOPTED 1878

President.

1. The President shall take the Chair at the time appointed, and a quorum being present the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected.

2. He shall not engage in any debate without leave of the Senate, except so far as shall be necessary for regulating the form of proceeding. (Rule 6.)

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

4. He shall, on all occasions, preserve the strictest order and decorum. (Rules 8, 43, 53.)

5. When two or more Senators shall rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall have the right to name a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day.

7. He shall decide every question of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and he may call for the sense of the Senate upon any question of order.

8. He shall cause all persons to be arrested or removed from the Senate Chamber who shall interrupt the proceedings of the Senate, or conduct themselves improperly in the lobby or gallery. (Rule 53.)

Quorum.

9. A majority of the members of the Senate, shall constitute a quorum; and whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at a regular meeting, and shall adjourn, the names of those present shall be entered on the journal.

10. Whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at any regular meeting, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent Senators.

Order of Business.

11. After the President has taken the Chair, the order of business shall be as follows :

- I. Prayer.
- II. Calling the Roll.
- III. Reading the Journal.
- IV. Presentation and reference of petitions and memorials.
- V. Reports of Committees.
 1. Standing Committees (in accordance with Rule 13.)
 2. Select Committees.
- VI. Unfinished business.
- VII. Introduction of bills.
- VIII. Senate bills on second reading.
- IX. Senate bills on third reading.
- X. Assembly bills on second reading.
- XI. Assembly bills on third reading.

Committees.

12. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. (Rule 34.)

13. The following Standing Committees, consisting of three members each, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, until otherwise ordered, with leave to report by bill or otherwise :

- A Committee on the Judiciary.
- A Committee on the Revision and Amendment of the laws.
- A Committee on Finance.
- A Committee on Corporations.
- A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
- A Committee on Railroads, Canals and Turnpikes.
- A Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies.
- A Committee on Education.
- A Committee on the Militia.
- A Committee on Agriculture
- A Committee on Miscellaneous Business.
- A Committee on Elections.
- A Committee on Claims and Pensions.
- A Committee on Unfinished Business.
- A Committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills and joint resolutions before they shall be put upon their third reading, and who shall report the same to the Senate, and the Secretary shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly engrossed.

Special Committees shall consist of three members, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

The several Joint Committees shall consist of three members each, and shall be also appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the House of Assembly.

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.

A Committee on the State Prison.

A Committee on the Lunatic Asylum.

A Committee on the Library.

A Committee on Public Buildings.

A Committee on Printing.

A Committee on Passed Bills.

A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

A Committee on Federal Relations.

A Committee on the Soldiers' Home.

A Committee on Reform School for Boys.

A Committee on Sinking Fund.

Bills and Joint Resolutions.

14. When a memorial or bill is referred to a committee, praying or providing for an act of incorporation, or for any other act, notice of the application for which is required by law to be previously advertised, the committee shall not have leave to report such bill unless satisfactory evidence has been presented to the committee that the application for such act has had a *bona fide* advertisement according to law; and all committees reporting such bills referred to them shall certify to the Senate that such proof has been presented and is deemed satisfactory.

15. The titles of all bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be entered on the journal.

16. When leave is asked to bring in a bill, its title shall be read for the information of the Senate, and if objected to it shall be laid over for one day; and all public bills and joint resolutions shall, after the first reading, be printed for the use of the Senate; but no other paper or document shall be printed without special order, except private bills, as provided by Rule 17.

17. No private bill shall be read a second time, unless printed copies thereof, procured by the applicants, shall be in the possession of the Senate.

18. All bills and special reports of committees shall be numbered by the Secretary as they are severally introduced and a list made of the same, and such bills and reports shall

be called up by the President for consideration in the order in which they are reported and stand upon the calendar, unless otherwise ordered; and the Secretary shall read from the said list or calendar, and not from the files of bills or reports.

19. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been ordered to a second reading, after which it may be referred to a committee.

20. All bills may be made the order for a particular day, and public bills, when called for, shall have the preference of private bills; and when two or more bills shall be called for by Senators, they shall be taken up according to their seniority, reckoning from the date of their introduction. (Rule 56.)

21. The consent of a majority of the Senators present shall be sufficient to engross or re-engross any bill or joint resolution; but no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there shall be a majority of all the Senators personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of Senators voting on the final passage of any bill or joint resolution, shall be entered on the journal; and the like entry on any other question shall be made at the desire of any Senator.

22. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second or third; which readings shall be on three different days.

23. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or joint resolution originating in the Senate, shall be whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and no amendment shall be received at the third reading, unless by unanimous consent of the Senators present; but it shall be in order, before the final passage of any such bill or joint resolution, to move its recommitment; and should such recommitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill or resolution shall be again read a second time and considered, and the aforesaid question again put.

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

25. When a bill or joint resolution shall have been lost, and reconsidered and lost again, the same shall not again be reconsidered but by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

26. Bills and joint resolutions, when passed by the Senate, shall be signed by the President.

27. When a Senate bill or joint resolution shall have been

passed, the same shall be signed, taken to the House of Assembly, and its concurrence therein requested, without a motion for that purpose.

28. When a bill or resolution passed by the Senate shall be carried to the House of Assembly, all papers and documents relating thereto on the files of the Senate, shall be carried by the Secretary, with such bill or resolution, to the House of Assembly.

Motions and their Precedence.

29. When a motion shall be made, it shall be reduced to writing by the President or any Senator, and delivered to the Secretary at his table, and read before the same shall be debatable.

30. All motions entered on the journal of the Senate, shall be entered in the names of the Senators who make them.

31. If the question in debate contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided; but a motion to strike out and insert, or to commit with instructions, shall not be divided. (Rule 49.)

32. The rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

33. On filling blanks the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, the greatest number, and the most distant day.

34. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a Select Committee and to a Standing Committee, the question of reference to a Standing Committee shall be put first.

35. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn. (Rules 36, 37.)
2. To proceed to the consideration of Executive business.
3. To lay on the table. (Rules 37, 39.)
4. To postpone indefinitely. (Rule 39.)
5. To postpone to a certain day. (Rule 39.)
6. To commit. (Rule 39.)
7. To amend. (Rules 38, 39.)

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. (Rule 39.)

36. The motion to adjourn, or to fix a day to which the Senate shall adjourn, shall always be in order except when

a vote is being taken, or while a Senator is addressing the Senate.

37. The motion to adjourn, to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, and to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

38. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection.

39. When a motion shall have been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any Senator who voted on the prevailing side, to move a reconsideration thereof on the same or next succeeding day of actual session; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken, announcing their decision, shall have gone from the possession of the Senate, and they shall not pass from the possession of the Senate until the expiration of the time in which a reconsideration is permitted; and every motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes, except a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of a bill or joint resolution, which shall require the same majority as is necessary for their final passage.

Members.

40. The seats within the bar shall be reserved exclusively for the Senators, the officers of the Senate, and the reporters of the press, who may have seats assigned them.

41. No Senator shall speak in any debate without rising, nor more than three times on any subject of debate, unless he shall first obtain leave of the Senate.

42. Every Senator, in speaking, shall address the President, confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

43. Any Senator may change his vote before the decision of the question shall have been announced by the Chair.

44. No Senator shall have his vote recorded on any question, when the yeas and nays are called, unless he shall be present to answer to his name.

Messages.

45. All messages shall be sent to the House of Assembly by the Secretary, under the direction of the President, as a standing order, without a vote thereon.

46. Messages may be delivered at any stage of business except when a vote is being taken.

47. When a message shall be sent from the Governor or House of Assembly to the Senate, it shall be announced at the door by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Senate Bills in the House.

48. When an amendment made in the Senate to a bill from the House of Assembly shall be disagreed to by that House, and not adhered to by the Senate, the bill shall be considered as standing on a third reading.

49. An amendment of the House of Assembly to a Senate bill shall not be divisible.

50. In case of disagreement between the Senate and House of Assembly, the Senate may either *recede, insist and ask a conference* or *adhere*, and motions for such purposes shall take precedence in that order.

51. When a Senate bill shall be returned, amended by the House of Assembly, the sections of the bill so amended, together with the amendments, shall be read by the Secretary for a first reading, and be entitled to a second reading, without special motion, at which reading the proposed amendments shall be open to the action of the Senate. (Rule 50.) And if, at its third reading, upon the question being put by the President, "Will the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate bill No. —?" a majority of the whole Senate should, by a vote of ayes and nays, to concur, the question shall then be upon ordering the bill to be re-engrossed. If so ordered, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Senate, to the end that it may be known to be correctly engrossed, and shall be then signed and certified as other bills.

Disorder.

52. In case of any disturbance in the gallery or lobby, the President shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

53. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the President.

54. No Senator, in speaking, shall mention a Senator then present by his name.

Special Orders.

55. When the hour shall have arrived for the consideration of a special order, the same shall be taken up, and the Senate shall proceed to consider it, unless it shall be postponed by the Senate.

56. The unfinished business in which the Senate shall have been engaged at the last preceding adjournment, shall have the preference in the special orders of the day. (Rule 20.)

Secret Session.

57. On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the President shall direct the Chamber to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut.

Rules.

58. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be suspended unless by the consent of two-thirds of the Senators elected, nor rescinded or amended but by the same number, and one day's notice shall be given of the motion for rescission or amendment.

Executive Session.

59. When nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, be referred to appropriate Committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

60. When acting on Executive business, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Senators and Secretary.

61. All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor to office, shall be kept a secret.

62. The Legislative and Executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept in separate and distinct books.

63. All nominations approved by the Senate, or otherwise definitely acted on, shall be transmitted by the Secretary to the Governor, with the determination of the Senate thereon, from day to day, as such proceedings may occur; but no further extract from the Executive journal shall be furnished, published, or otherwise communicated, except by special order of the Senate.



Samuel A. Hoobar

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF STATE SENATORS.



Atlantic County.

JOHN J. GARDNER.

(Rep., Atlantic City.)

Senator Gardner was born October 17th, 1845, in Atlantic county, N. J., and since 1856 has resided in Atlantic City, except during his term of service in the army during the late war. He was elected Mayor of Atlantic City in 1868-69-70-73 and 74—having declined the nomination in 1872 and 1875. In the latter year he was elected a member of the Common Council, and one of the Coroners of the county. He was elected Senator in 1877, over Doughty, D., by a majority of 98 votes, and was re-elected in 1880 over French, D., and Pressy, Gr., by a majority of 967. His term expires in 1884.

In the Legislature of 1880 he served on the following Senate Committees: Riparian Rights, Banks and Insurance and Municipal Corporations, and on the Joint Committees on Public Grounds and Buildings and Sinking Fund.

1877—Gardner, R., 1599; Doughty, D., 1456; Pressy, Ind., 45.

1880—Gardner, R., 2539; French, D., 1626; Pressy, Gr., 46.



Bergen County.

ISAAC WORTENDYKE.

(Dem., Hackensack.)

Mr. Wortendyke was born at Newton, (now Wortendyke), Bergen county, N. J., on October 2d, 1823. He pursued his collegiate studies at Rutgers College and graduated therefrom, being awarded first honor in 1846.

He followed the occupation of teacher, being Principal of Claverack Academy, New York, from 1846 to 1849. He studied law and was admitted to practice in New York as attorney and counselor-at-law in 1851, and also by the Supreme Court of New Jersey as an attorney in 1878. From January, 1868, to January, 1878, a period of ten years, Mr. Wortendyke filled the office of Surrogate of Bergen county. He is now engaged in the practice of law, having his office at Hackensack, and residing at Midland Park, N. J. In 1880 he was elected to the Senate by a majority of 626 over Hassler, R. His term expires in 1884.

1877—Cooper, D., 3030; Howland, R., 2844.

1880—Wortendyke, D., 4277; Hassler, R., 3649; Taylor, Gr., 2.

Burlington County.

WILLIAM BUDD DEACON.

(Rep., Mount Holly.)

Mr. Deacon was born near Rancocas, Burlington county, N. J., November, 19th, 1837. He studied law with Hon. John C. Ten Eyck, and was admitted to the bar at the June Term of the Supreme Court, 1859. In 1861, he was elected Clerk of the Board of Freeholders of Burlington county, and held that office until 1866. He was Deputy U. S. Marshal, under his father, from 1861 until 1868, when his father died. He was appointed to serve for the balance of his father's term, which expired in May, 1869. He was U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue from 1866 to 1869. In March, 1871, he accepted a position in the State Treasurer's office, which he held until 1875 when he resigned. In August, 1875, he was elected a member of the Board of School Trustees of Mount Holly. He is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Mount Holly. In 1877, he was elected a member of the 102d Legislature over Cronk, D., by 18 majority. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 1878 over Lloyd, Gr., and Woodington, T., by a majority of 1165. He was elected to the Senate after a long and active canvass, defeating Caleb G. Ridgway,

who occupied the Senatorial office, and Axtell, Gr., by a majority of 842. His term expires in 1883.

In the Legislature of 1880 he was Chairman of the Committee on Elections, and a member of the Committees on Revision of Laws and Finance, and was Chairman of the Joint Committees on Treasurer's Accounts and Commerce and Navigation.

1876—Ridgway, D., 6466; Thorn, R., 6383.

1879—Deacon, R., 5967; Ridgway, D., 4888; Axtell, Gr., 237.

Camden County.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL.

(Rep., Camden.)

Senator Sewell was born in Ireland in 1835. He came to this country at an early age. At the outbreak of the late war he was mustered into the United States service as Captain in the Fifth New Jersey Regiment, August 28th, 1861, and participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, down to the battle of Spottsylvania, in May, 1864. In the battle of Chancellorsville, General Mott was disabled by a severe wound, and Sewell assumed charge of the brigade. At a critical point in the engagement he led it forward in a resistless charge and achieved one of the most magnificent successes of the war. He captured eight colors from the Confederates, and retook the regimental standard of a New York regiment. His services were scarcely less brilliant at Gettysburg and other important points. He was wounded twice, at Gettysburg and Chancellorsville. He was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, July, 1862, and Colonel three months later. In September, 1864, after recovering from illness, he became Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, and remained with it in the field until the close of the war.

He was made Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers, April 9th, 1866, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chancellorsville," and Major General at the close of the war for meritorious services. When Joel Parker became Governor, General Sewell was appointed a member of his personal staff. During the recent rail-

road strikes he was sent by Governor Bedle to the most critical point in New Jersey, Phillipsburg, with the Sixth Regiment, and was appointed Provisional Commander of the forces of that point. He guarded his post so well that not a ripple of trouble occurred. Last year he commenced his third term in the Senate. He was President of that Body during the session of 1876. He is Superintendent of the West Jersey R. R. Co., and takes a deep interest in railroad matters.

In 1878 he served on the Senate Committees, Railroads and Canals and Riparian Rights; also on the Joint Committees on Treasurer's Accounts and Public Grounds and Buildings.

In 1879 and 1880 he was President of the Senate and executed the arduous duties of that position with the most exact impartiality and rare tact and ability. His term expires in 1882.

1878—Sewell, R., 5987; Ridgeway, D., 4624.

Cape May County.

WATERS B. MILLER.

(Dem., Cape May City.)

Senator Miller was born in Gloucester county in the year 1824. His father removed to Cape May in 1835. Since attaining his majority he has been actively engaged in almost every public improvement that affected his adopted county; was a member of the Assembly in the 77th Legislature, member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders for 10 years, Mayor of Cape May City four years, and for a number of years he was proprietor of Congress Hall hotel, Cape May, so celebrated throughout the country. It was largely due to his exertions that the present Cape May Railroad was built, as when the enterprise seemed about to fail for want of means, he came forward and mortgaged his property to a heavy amount in order to raise the funds necessary to its completion. With a single exception (Rice, 1867), he is the only Democrat ever elected to the State Senate from Cape May county. In 1855 he was defeated by Mr. Diverty, Know-Nothing, and again in 1873 by Richard

S. Leaming. He was elected in 1879 over his competitor, one of the wealthiest and most popular citizens of Cape May, by a majority of 136. His term expires in 1883.

During the session of 1880 he served on the Senate Committees on Finance, and on the Joint Committees on State Library and Commerce and Navigation.

1876—Leaming, R., 995; Edmunds, D., 912.

1879—Miller, D., 1066; Leaming, R., 930.

Cumberland County.

ISAAC F. NICHOLS.

(Rep. Bridgeton.)

Senator Nichols was born at Bridgeton, Cumberland county, N. J., on March 22d, 1848, and is the youngest member of the Senate. He was educated at the Bank Street Public School, Bridgeton, and apprenticed himself to Mr. George F. Nixon, of the Bridgeton *Chronicle*, under whom he learned the trade of a printer. In October, 1874, he entered into a partnership and purchased the *West Jersey Pioneer*, Bridgeton, N. J., which paper he now edits. The *Pioneer* is the leading Republican newspaper of Cumberland county. Mr. Nichols was chosen to represent the First Assembly District of Cumberland county in the year 1876 by a majority of 246 over I. W. Richman, D. At the election of 1877 he was again returned to the Assembly by a majority of 160 over Jacob Kienzle, D.

During the Legislatures of 1877 and 78 Mr. Nichols served as a member of the Committees on Education, Revision of the Laws, Banks and Insurance, State Library, and of the Special Committees appointed to examine the accounts and transactions of certain State officials against whom charges had been brought. During his term in the House of Assembly he was one of the leaders of his party, and both in debate and by his general tact and intelligence won for himself an enviable reputation. He was elected Senator in 1880 over Whittaker, D., and Tyler, Gr., by a plurality of 576 votes. His term expires in 1884.

1877—Whiticar, R., 2667 ; Stratton, D., 2378 ; Grosscup, Gr., 1824.

1880—Nichols, R., 4301 ; Whittaker, D., 3725 ; Tyler, Gr., 544 ; scattering, 3.

Essex County.

WILLIAM H. FRANCIS.

(Rep., Newark.)

Senator Francis was born at South Norwalk, Connecticut, August 29th, 1839, (his father having been a Jerseyman), and is a lawyer by profession. He finished his education in Oberlin College, Ohio. He studied law with Mr. Caleb S. Titsworth, at Newark, and was admitted to the bar as attorney in June, 1865. In 1870 he was admitted as counselor. He practised in Newark under the firm name of Titsworth & Francis, and Titsworth, Francis & Marsh, until April, 1878, when the co-partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Francis opened an office on his own account. From January, 1871, until January, 1875, he was city counsel of Newark. He has taken an active part in politics since the year 1862, filling the position of chairman of the city and county Republican Committees at various times, in 1878 being chairman of both committees.

During the session of 1880 he was Chairman of the Committees on Municipal Corporations and Claims and Pensions, and a member of the Committee on Judiciary and a member of the Joint Committee on Federal Relations. His term expires in 1882.

1878—Francis, R., 14,352 ; Marsh, D., 12,908 ; Baxter, Gr., 1989.

Gloucester County.

JOHN FORMAN BODINE.

(Rep., Williamstown)

Senator Bodine was born at Tuckerton, Burlington county, N. J., October 27th, 1821. He never attended

school since he was eleven years of age, except for one term of three months. When quite young he worked in a glass factory and chopped wood in the forests until he was indentured to learn window-glass blowing. The signing of this indenture he holds to be one of the noblest acts of his life. He has lived in Monroe township for thirty-nine years. This township was originally in Camden county, but in 1871 it was annexed to Gloucester county. His ancestors have lived in New Jersey for over a century. He is now engaged in glass manufacture. A quarter of a century ago he served as Township Superintendent of Public Schools for three years, and five years later he served as Chosen Freeholder for a term of three years. He was elected to the House of Assembly in 1865, from the Third District of Camden county, and was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Gloucester county in 1873, and served a term of five years. His term expires in 1882.

In the session of 1880 he was a member of the Committee on Railroads and Canals, and Chairman of the Joint Committees on State Prison and Lunatic Asylums, and a member of the Joint Committee on Industrial School for Girls.

1878—Bodine, R., 2421; Lodge, D., 2130; McCallister, Gr., 955.

Hudson County.

ELIJAH T. PAXTON.

(Dem., Town of Union)

Senator Elijah T. Paxton was born near Jamesburg. Middlesex county, N. J., in 1847, and is 33 years old. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, and at the Englishtown Academy. He is a lawyer by profession, and a member of the firm of Hoffman and Paxton, of Jersey City. He commenced his legal studies in the office of ex-Gov. Joseph D. Bedle, at Freehold, N. J., and completed them at the Harvard, Mass.

Law School. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1866, and has since been in active practice in Hudson county. He was for several years the Corporation Attorney of Union Hill, and in the year 1877 represented the Eighth District of Hudson in the House of Assembly. During the latter part of that year he was appointed one of the Common Pleas Judges of Hudson, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the late Judge John Wiggins. He was elected to the State Senate at the last election, over Gilbert Collins, one of the leading and most popular Republicans of Hudson county, by a majority of 3110, after one of the most exciting canvasses ever known in Hudson county.

1877—Rabe, D., 14,563; Weart, R., 8995; Ransom, Pro., 32.

1880—Paxton, D., 18,554; Collins, R., 15,446; Wetmore, Gr., 156.

Hunterdon County.

ELI BOSENBURY.

(Dem., Clinton.)

Senator Bosenbury was born in Delaware township, in the county he represents, on September 9th, 1822, and is a manufacturer and wholesale dealer in lumber. He was, previous to engaging in his present business in 1864, a carpenter and builder. He was elected and served as Mayor of the Town of Clinton, during the years 1873 and '74. He was nominated for the Senate, and elected by a plurality of 131 votes over Smith, Republican. Conover, Greenbacker, receiving 452 votes, and Herr, Temperance, 336 votes. His term expires in 1883.

During the session of 1880 he served on the Committees on Railroads and Canals and Riparian Rights, and the Joint Committee on Passed Bills.

1876—Pidcock, D., 5497; Taylor, R., 3822.

1879—Bosenbury, D., 3514; Smith, R., 3383; Conover, Gr., 452; Herr, T., 336.

Mercer County.

JOHN TAYLOR.

(Rep., Trenton.)

Senator Taylor was born at Hamilton Square, Mercer county, October 6th, 1836, and is engaged extensively in the pork packing and cattle trade in the city of Trenton. His father carried on the business of brick-making, and in 1837, moved to Pennington, four years later to Princeton, and again, in 1846, he removed to Trenton, where he prosecuted his business until his demise, in 1849. The family, by the loss of its head, having been left without means of support, the subject of this sketch at once procured work with a brick-making firm in Trenton and continued in that employment until 1852, when he obtained a situation as clerk in A. R. Rainear's grocery, where, after three year's service, and then being only 18 years of age, he was admitted as a partner, under the firm name of Rainear, Son & Co. A year later, young Taylor withdrew from this firm and associated himself with his old co-clerk in the same store, Mr. James Ronan, under the firm name of Ronan & Taylor, without capital, for the inauguration and prosecution of the wholesale grocery business in the city. This was but an experiment which, however, soon proved a success, and has now grown to a trade of over \$5,000,000 a year. In 1860, Mr. Ronan having relinquished his interest and entered into another branch of the jobbing grocery business, Mr. Taylor associated himself with Mr. D. P. Forst, under the firm name of Forst & Taylor, which partnership continued until 1870, with marked success, when Mr. Taylor retired and at once engaged in the pork packing and cattle trade. This business he now conducts on a very large scale, giving employment to a large number of hands. Mr. Taylor's education was limited to what might have been gleaned from a quarter's schooling each winter, until he was 14 years old. During his successful business career the Senator has always manifested a creditable public spirit, and to him the city of Trenton owes a great deal for the rapid progress it has made of late years. He is the projector and principal owner of Taylor Opera House and was the originator of

the private market system. He has been a member of Common Council for twelve years, and is at present chairman of the Committee on Finance in that body, and, besides, is a Director in the First National Bank and Standard Insurance Company.

Mr. Taylor is undoubtedly a self-made man, and there is no other man in the community who enjoys a higher standard for uprightness, progressiveness and true manhood. His election to the State Senate over one of the most popular of Democrats by a majority of 755 in a close county, truly attests this fact.

1877—Marsh, D., 5878; Bruere, R., 5756; Howell, Pro., 137.

1880—Taylor, R., 7338; Moore, D., 6583; scattering, 3.

Middlesex County.

ISAAC L. MARTIN.

(Rep., New Brunswick.)

Mr. Martin is a retired merchant, and was born in New Brunswick, N. J., January 11th, 1829. He is a Director of the National Bank of New Jersey, having held that position since its organization, and has been for years a Director of the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company. Heretofore his attention has been mainly given to business, but since his retirement he has devoted himself to public matters in connection with benevolent institutions and public improvement. He was a member of the 102d Legislature, having been elected over Waldron, D., and Johnson, I. He was elected Senator November, 1879, after a hard fought contest, defeating Wright Robbins, one of the strongest men in the county, by a majority of 968.

During the session of 1880 he served on the Committees on Agriculture and Agricultural College, Banks and Insurance, Riparian Rights and Engrossed Bills, and was Chairman of the Joint Committees on State Library and Industrial School for Girls. His term expires in 1883.

1876—Ludlow, D., 5890; Jarrard, R., 5108.

1879—Martin, R., 5368; Robbins, D., 4400.

Monmouth County.

GEORGE C. BEEKMAN.

(Ind., Freehold.)

Senator Beekman was born July 2d, 1839, at Middletown, Monmouth county, N. J., and graduated from Princeton College in 1859. He was licensed as an attorney by the N. J. Supreme Court in 1863, and as counselor three years later. He began the practice of law at Freehold, where he has since remained, forming a co-partnership with Holmes W. Murphy in 1874, under the firm name of Beekman & Murphy, which relation still exists. The firm has acted as counsel for the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county of Monmouth for the past six years; also as counsel for the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, Spring Lake Beach Improvement Company, and other kindred interests on the Monmouth shore; also for the town of Freehold.

A convention of Independent Democrats, held at Freehold, nominated Mr. Beekman for the State Senate by acclamation. The convention, without knowing whether he would accept or refuse, adjourned *sine die* immediately after nominations were made. The Republican convention, without the knowledge of Mr. Beekman, endorsed this nomination and also adjourned. This occurred three weeks before the election.

During the session of 1879 he served on the Committees on Banks and Insurance, Miscellaneous Business and Unfinished Business; also on the Joint Committees on State Library and Passed Bills.

During the session of 1880 he served on the same committees and beside was Chairman of the Committee on Education. During his term in the Senate, he has not attended any caucus, but supported such measures, introduced by either of the political parties, as in his judgment would best advance the interests of the people, without regard to partisan results. His term expires in 1882.

1878—Beekman, I., 5307; Patterson, D., 4729; Chatte, T., 182; Hendrickson, Gr., 347; Longstreet, I. D., 11.

Morris County.

JAMES C. YOUNGBLOOD.

(Rep., Morristown.)

Senator Youngblood was born at Morristown, Morris county, N. J., on November 25th, 1840, and is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted to the bar at the June Term of the Supreme Court, 1864, and soon after entered into partnership with Mr. Henry C. Pitney, under the firm name of Pitney & Youngblood, which association still continues, the firm being one of the best known in the profession. Mr. Youngblood served as counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Morris county from May, 1869, to May, 1873. He was elected to the Assembly in 1874 by 210 majority, and in 1875 by 522 majority. During the latter year he was prominent in the counsels of his party. He was elected to the Senate over Stickle, D., and Duggan, Gr., by a majority of 505 votes. His term expires in 1884.

1877—Canfield, D., 4428; Hillard, R., 4016.

1880—Youngblood, R., 5647; Stickle, D., 5096; Duggan, Gr., 46.

Ocean County.

ABRAHAM C. B. HAVENS.

(Rep., Metedeconk.)

Senator Abraham Charles Bartolette Havens was born at the place where he now resides, on March 28th, 1841 and is a son of Rev. A. O. S. Havens, a Baptist clergyman of Ocean county, who was elected Assemblyman in 1853, and died October, 1854, is a brother of Hon. John G. W. Havens, State Senator from Ocean county, 1872 to 1875, and now Superintendent of the U. S. Life Saving Service, 4th District of the United States. Left fatherless in his fourteenth year, he assumed control of the farm, and superintended its operations for his widowed mother, until 1860, when he joined his brother

in the general merchandizing business, in which he continued nine years. Ever an earnest advocate of free public schools, in the organization of a Township Board of Trustees, in compliance with "An act to establish a system of Public Instruction," he was chosen Secretary, and Chairman of the Committee to adopt a Uniform series of Text-books. In 1869 he was chiefly instrumental in erecting and furnishing a neat and commodious school building in his native village, and since that date he has been engaged in teaching. As a partial result of his labor, fifteen pupils have received teacher's certificates, many of whom have been employed in the schools of Ocean and the adjacent counties for several years. He is a school teacher and land conveyancer by occupation, and has held the following official positions:—School Trustee from April, 1864, to September, 1873, when he resigned to become principal of the school. Again chosen, September, 1876, and still occupies the position; Clerk of Brick township from March, 1866, to March, 1872; Collector of Brick township from March, 1875, to March, 1879; Calendar Clerk of the New Jersey Senate during sessions of 1875 and 1876; now senior member of the Ocean County Board of School Examiners, having been appointed May, 1872; Master in Chancery, appointed by the late Hon. A. O. Zabriskie, April, 1872; Notary Public, appointed by Hon. Joseph D. Bedle, April, 1875.

He was elected Senator in 1880 over Blodgett, D. and Hooper, Gr., by a majority of 45 votes.

1877—Emson, D., 1900; Gulick, R., 1361.

1880—Hayens, R., 1827; Blodgett, D., 1747; Hooper, Gr., 33; scattering, 2.

Passaic County.

GARRET AUGUSTUS HOBART.

(Rep., Paterson.)

Senator Hobart is a native of Monmouth county, in this State, having first seen the light at Long Branch, June 3, 1844. His mother is of one of the old Dutch families of that county, while his father is from New

Hampshire, being of the same family as the late Bishop Hobart. Senator Hobart attended the district and other local schools of Monmouth county until he went to Rutgers College, where he was graduated in 1863. Immediately thereafter he went to Paterson and entered the office of Socrates Tuttle, Esq., one of the leading lawyers of that city, and devoting himself assiduously to the study of his chosen profession he was licensed as an attorney in 1863, and as a counselor three years later. Since 1866 he has had a large and growing practice, which is now exceeded by that of no lawyer in Paterson. It is principally "office business" relating to commercial law, business transactions, real estate matters, and chancery proceedings. He is counsel of numerous important financial, manufacturing and other institutions and corporations, and of many large and important trusts. In 1874 he was appointed Receiver of the New Jersey Midland Railway, managing that road for six years with such success that a hopelessly bankrupt, worn out concern, was transformed into a paying enterprise in good running order, and before relinquishing his trust he actually paid a handsome dividend to the unsecured creditors—something unprecedented in the history of bankrupt railroads. Upon the reorganization of the company he was unanimously elected President of the new corporation, but resigned in a few months on account of the pressure of more important engagements; he remains, however, in the Direction. He was also Receiver for some time of the Montclair Railway, and of the Jersey City and Albany Railroad Company, managing them both with signal success, and, as with the New Jersey Midland Railway, most acceptably, not only to the traveling public, but to the creditors as well. Last summer he was appointed Receiver of the First National Bank of Newark, and within six months collected nearly or quite half a million dollars of assets, paid the depositors in full, and has something in prospect for the stockholders. It is said to be the quickest work of the kind on record, and was an excellent specimen of the rare executive ability, prompt decision and energetic action which characterize the Senator's manner of doing business.

Mr. Hobart's political career has been one continual progress. In May, 1871, he was appointed City Counsel

of Paterson, his father-in-law, Mr. Tuttle, with whom he studied law, having been elected Mayor of the city the same spring. He held the office but one year. In May, 1872, he was appointed Counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders, but declined a re-election the next year. In November, 1872, he was elected to the Assembly from the Third District of Passaic county by the largest majority the district had ever given. He at once took rank in the Legislature as a ready and effective debater of marked ability, his unfailing urbanity and geniality winning for him the warm friendship and esteem of all the members. Re-elected in 1873, he was immediately, without the slightest effort on his part, unanimously agreed upon by his Republican associates for Speaker of the Assembly, discharging the duties of that trying position in a manner that has rarely been equaled and never excelled. His success in driving forward the business of the House eliciting the warmest encomiums from the public, while the individual members of the Legislature found no reason to complain of the treatment of their own special bills. Though strongly urged by his constituents to accept a re-election in 1875 for a third term, he declined. The following year, 1876, in obedience to the overwhelming sentiment of his party, he was nominated for State Senator, and the people ratified the selection at the polls, giving him 890 majority over a most respectable opponent, while Hayes, for President, received only 407 majority in the county. He was re-elected in 1879 by the largest majority the county has ever given any candidate, 1899. During his term in the Senate he has served on some of the most important committees—Revision of Laws, Education, State Library, Industrial School for Girls, Printing, Fisheries, Elections, etc., etc. In 1879 and in 1880 he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He has introduced the largest number of bills of any member of the Senate, most of them of a very important public nature, which he has succeeded in getting enacted into laws. Among them may be mentioned the "Act to provide for the summary investigation of county and municipal expenditures;" also the act charging the sinking fund with the payment of all the interest and part of the principal of the state debt yearly, whereby the ordinary expenditures of the State have been reduced \$100,000 per year,

which was largely the cause of the entire removal of the State tax; also the "Act to provide for the arbitration of labor disputes;" also, various acts to reduce State, county and city taxes and expenses, and to secure better administration of public affairs in all departments of government. His term expires in January, 1883.

1879—Hobart, R., 5546; Hopper, D., 3647; Warr, Gr., 122.

Salem County.

QUINTON KEASBEY.

♦ (Rep., Salem.)

Senator Keasbey was born at Salem, in June, 1828. He is a farmer by occupation. For seven years he was a member of Common Council of his native city, and was a member of the House of Assembly in 1876, '77 and '78. He is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Salem County Agricultural Society, and for ten years he has been a Director of the Building Association of Salem. The farm on which he resides has been in the possession of the Keasbey family since 1726.

During the session of 1880 he served on the Committees on Militia and Elections, and was Chairman of the Committees on Corporations and Engrossed Bills, and was Chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing and a member of the Joint Committee on Commerce and Navigation. His term expires in 1882.

1878—Keasbey, R., 2822; Grier, D., 2504; Dickerson, Gr., 335; Cooper, T., 310.

Somerset County.

JOHN G. SCHENCK.

(Rep., Neshanic.)

Senator Schenck was born at Neshanic, Somerset county, January 2d, 1823. He is a farmer by occupation. He was a member of Assembly in the years 1861,

'62, '63, 1872, '73, '74. He is a Director of the First National Bank of Somerville, and of the South Branch Railroad Company.

During the session of 1880 he was Chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Canals, and a member of the Committee on Education. He was also Chairman of the Joint Committee on Sinking Fund, and a member of the Joint Committees on Treasurer's Accounts and Reform School for Boys. His term expires in 1882.

1878—Schenck, R., 2734; Doughty, D., 2472; Opie, Gr., 223.

Sussex County.

THOMAS LAWRENCE.

(Dem.,¹ Hamburg.)

Senator Lawrence was born at the place where he now resides, in December, 1816, and has been a merchant, a miller and manufacturer, but for the past quarter of a century has been a farmer. He has been one of the Trustees of the New Jersey State Normal School since its formation, and is a member of the State Board of Education. Until his election as Senator he had never been a candidate before the people for any office. He was elected Senator over Stiles, R., by a majority of 274 votes.

During the session of 1880 he served on the Committees on Education, Fisheries and Engrossed Bills, and also on the Joint Committee on Industrial School for girls. His term expires in 1883.

1876—Ward, D., 3246; Smith, I. D., 2144.

1879—Lawrence, D., 2669; Stiles, R., 2395.

Union County.

BENJAMIN A. VAIL.

(Rep., Rahway.)

Senator Vail was born at Woodbridge township, Middlesex county, N. J., August 15th, 1844. He has been a

member of the Rahway Common Council for two years, and was member of Assembly in the years 1876-7. He is a lawyer by profession.

During the session of 1880 he was chairman of the committee on Revision of the Laws and Fisheries, and chairman of the Joint Committee on Federal Relations and a member of the Joint Committee on Soldiers Home at Newark. His term expires in 1882.

1878—Vail, R., 4758 ; Martine, D., 4304 ; Whitney, Gr., 784.

Warren County.

PETER CRAMER.

(Rep., New Hampton.)

Senator Cramer was born near Germantown, Hunterdon county, N. J., February 10th, 1824. He is a merchant, miller and dealer in grain. He has lived for over thirty years in Warren county. He was never an office-seeker, although he held several offices in Democratic townships. He is the first Republican Senator from Warren county.

During the session of 1880 he was chairman of the committee on Finance, Agriculture and Agricultural College and Unfinished Business, and a member of the Joint Committee on State Prison, Lunatic Asylum and Reform School for Boys. His term expires in 1882.

1878—Cramer, R., 2572 ; Beatty, D., 2333 ; Davis, Gr., 1555 ; Pursell, I. D., 573.

MEMBERS

OF THE

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

WITH POST OFFICE ADDRESS AND EXPIRATION OF
TERM OF SENATORS.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

Senate.....John J. Gardner, R., 1884.....Atlantic City.
Assembly...George Elvins, R.....Hammonton.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Senate.....Isaac Wortendyke, D., 1884.....Hackensack.
Assembly...John Van Bussum, D.....Corona.
 Elias H. Sisson, D.....Tenafly.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Senate.....Wm. Budd Deacon, R., 1883.....Mount Holly.
Assembly...William R. Murphy, D.....Bordentown.
 Abraham Marter, R.....Beverly.
 Henry C. Herr, R.....Hainesport.
 John Cavalier, R.....Lower Bank.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Senate.....William J. Sewell, R., 1882.....Camden.
Assembly...Henry L. Bonsall, R.....Camden.
 Christopher J. Mines, R.....Camden.
 John H. McMurray, R.....Gloucester City.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

Senate.....Waters B. Miller, D., 1883.....Cape May City.
Assembly...Furman L. Richardson, R.....Cape May City.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Senate.....Isaac T. Nichols, R., 1884.....Bridgeton.
Assembly...Charles Ladow, R.....Newport.
 John H. Avis, R.....Deerfield.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Senate.....William H. Francis, R., 1882.....Newark.
Assembly...Thomas W. Langstroth, R.....Bloomfield.
 Joseph L. Munn, R.....Orange.
 Harrison Vanduyne, R.....Newark.
 William R. Williams, R.....Newark.
 William Wright, R.....Newark.
 Charles G. Bruemmer, R.....Newark.
 Elias A. Wilkinson, R.....Newark.
 Michael McMahon, D.....Newark.
 Thomas O'Connor, D.....Newark.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	John F. Bodine, R., 1882.....	Williamstown.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	George Craft, R.....	Clarksboro.
	Thomas M. Ferrell, D.....	Glassboro.

HUDSON COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	Elijah T. Paxton, D., 1884.....	Town of Union.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	Noah D. Taylor, D.....	Jersey City.
	Terence J. McDonald, D.....	Jersey City.
	Frederic Payne, R.....	Jersey City.
	Allan L. McDermott, D.....	Jersey City.
	David Lawrence, R.....	Jersey City.
	J. Herbert Potts, R.....	Jersey City.
	James Curran, D.....	Hoboken.
	James J. Casey, D.....	Town of Union.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	Eli Bosenbury, D., 1883.....	Clinton.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	George H. Mathews, D.....	Lambertville.
	Jacob Hipp, D.....	Glen Gardner.

MERCER COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	John Taylor, R., 1884.....	Trenton.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	Charles S. Robinson, R.....	Princeton.
	Richard A. Donnelly, D.....	Trenton.
	John V. D. Beekman, R.....	Hightstown.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	Isaac L. Martin, R., 1883.....	New Brunswick.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	James H. Van Cleef, D.....	New Brunswick.
	Manning Freeman, D.....	Metuchen.
	Stephen Martin, D.....	South Amboy.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	George C. Beekman, I. D., 1882.....	Freehold.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	Holmes W. Murphy, D.....	Freehold.
	David A. Bell, D.....	Matawan.
	Grover H. Lufburrow, R.....	Shrewsbury.

MORRIS COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	James C. Youngblood, R., 1884.....	Morristown.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	William C. Johnson, R.....	New Providence.
	John F. Post, R.....	Pompton.
	Oscar Lindsley, D.....	Green Village.

OCEAN COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	Abraham C. B. Havens, R., 1884.....	Metedeconck.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	William H. Bennett, R.....	Bennett's Mills.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	Garret A. Hobart, R., 1883.....	Paterson.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	Jacob Latus, R.....	Paterson.
	Robert B. Morehead, R.....	Paterson.
	Thomas B. Vreeland, R.....	Echo Lake.

SALEM COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	Quinton Keasbey, R., 1882.....	Salem.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	Henry Barber, D.....	Pennsgrove.
	John T. Garwood, R.....	Salem.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	John G. Schenck, R., 1882.....	Neshanic.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	William A. Schomp, D.....	Bedminster.
	John L. Oakey, R.....	Blackwell's Mills.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	Thomas Lawrence, D., 1883.....	Hamburgh.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	Lewis J. Martin, D.....	Deckertown.

UNION COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	Benjamin A. Vail, R., 1882.....	Rahway.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	John T. Dum, D.....	Elizabeth.
	George T. Parrot, R.....	Elizabeth.
	Frank W. Sheldon, R.....	Rahway.

WARREN COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	Peter Cramer, R., 1882.....	New Hampton.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	William Fritts, D.....	Washington.
	Coursen H. Albertson, D.....	Vienna.

SENATE—Republicans, 15 ; Democrats, 5 ; Independent Democrat, 1.

ASSEMBLY—Republicans, 34 ; Democrats, 26.

Republican Majority on joint ballot, 19.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

RULES ADOPTED 1878.

Of the Meeting of the House.

1. Any member or members less than a quorum may meet and adjourn the House from day to day, when necessary.

2. Every member shall attend in his place precisely at the hour to which the House was last adjourned; and in case of neglect, he shall be subject to a reprimand from the Chair, unless excused by the House; nor shall any member absent himself from the House for more than the space of a quarter of an hour without leave previously obtained.

3. In case a less number of members than a quorum shall be present after the arrival of the hour to which the House stood adjourned, they are hereby authorized to send their Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, with a warrant duly executed, for any and all absent members, as the majority of such as are present may agree, and at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be rendered as the House, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient. Immediately after the appointment of the Standing Committees, the members shall arrange among themselves their several seats appropriated to their counties; and in case of disagreement, the same shall be decided by lot.

Of the Duties of the Speaker.

1. He shall take the chair at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned, and immediately call the members to order; and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read, which may then be corrected by the House.

5. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in debate shall prevent personal reflections, and confine members to the question under discussion; but he shall not engage in any debate, nor propose his opinion on any question, without first calling on some member to occupy the chair. When two or more members rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House, when demanded by any four members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

7. All questions before the House shall be stated by the Speaker, and distinctly put in the following form, to wit: "As many as are in favor of (the question) will say aye;" and after the affirmative is expressed, "Those of a contrary opinion, no." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative; and in case of an equal division, the Speaker shall decide.

8. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

9. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpœnas issued by the order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk. If the Speaker be absent, a less number of members than a quorum may appoint a speaker *pro tempore*, who may sign any warrants, or perform any act requisite to bring in absent members.

10. He shall have a general direction of the Hall, and he may name a member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond a second adjournment.

Of the Order of Business.

11. After the reading of the journal, the business of the first meeting of each day shall be conducted in the following manner, to wit:

I. Letters, petitions and memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and disposed of.

II. Reports of Committees may be read.

III. Original resolutions may be offered and considered; items of unfinished business referred; motions to reconsider and to appoint additional members of Committees made; and leave of absence, leave to withdraw documents, and leave to introduce bills asked.

Leave for Bills and to Introduce Bills.

IV. Bills and joint resolutions on a third reading may be taken up.

V. The House shall then proceed in the order of the day, preference being always given to the unfinished business of the previous sitting; after which bills and joint resolutions

on a second reading shall be taken in their order; and the House, in its afternoon session, will proceed to business as though there had been no adjournment of its morning session, excepting that original resolutions, and leave to introduce bills of Committees, be the first business in the afternoon session; and shall, on demand of the majority, proceed with the order of the day.

12. The Clerk shall make a list of all public bills and joint resolutions. He shall keep a separate calendar of private bills. No bills for granting, continuing, altering, amending, or renewing a charter for any corporation, other than a municipal corporation, shall be placed on the calendar of public bills. All bills, public and private, shall be numbered according to the time of their introduction into the House. They shall be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they were reported, or ordered to a third reading, as appears by the calendar; and the calendar shall be proceeded in until all the bills thereon are called up before the commencement of the calendar anew.

13. All messages shall be sent from this House to the Senate by the Clerk.

Of Decorum and Debate.

14. When a member is about to speak in debate, or communicate any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker, confining himself to the question under debate, and avoiding personality.

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

16. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken, or other business

has intervened after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

17. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, without leave of the House.

18. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the hall; nor in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall any one entertain private discourse; nor shall any one, while a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

19. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is particularly interested, nor in any case where he was not within the bar of the House when the question was put.

20. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced; any member requesting to be excused from voting, may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

21. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made by the introducer, and, if called upon, he shall declare that it does not, in his opinion, contain any indecent or reproachful language, or any expressions of disrespect to the House, or any committee of the same.

22. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, at all times, not to allow any person to smoke in the Assembly Chamber.

On Motions.

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

24. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk, when it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House and open to debate; but it may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received, but—

1. To adjourn.
2. A call of the House.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.

5. To postpone indefinitely.
6. To postpone to a day certain.
7. To go into a Committee of the Whole on the pending subject immediately.
8. To commit to a Committee of the Whole.
9. To commit to a Standing Committee.
10. To commit to a Select Committee.
11. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are stated, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or joint resolution shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

27. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order, except when the House is voting, or while a member is addressing the House, or immediately after the question to adjourn has been negatived; that, and the motion to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

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

29. When any motion shall be made and seconded, the same shall, at the request of any two members, be entered on the Journal of the House.

30. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same day or on the next day of actual session of the House thereafter; all motions may be reconsidered, by a majority of the members present; but bills, to be reconsidered, must have the same majority that would be necessary to pass them; and such vote, on motion to reconsider, shall be by taking the yeas and nays.

31. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum, or greatest number, and remotest day.

32. The yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House, when moved for and seconded by five members, and in taking the yeas and nays the names of the members, including the Speaker, shall be called alphabetically.

33. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be, if decided affirmatively, to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question; if decided in the negative, to leave the main question and amendments, if any, under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner. • All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

34. After the Clerk has commenced calling the yeas and nays on any question, no motion shall be received until a decision shall have been announced by the Chair.

Of Committees.

35. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, until otherwise ordered:

- A Committee of Ways and Means;
- A Committee on the Judiciary;
- A Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College;
- A Committee on Education;
- A Committee on Elections;
- A Committee on Engrossed Bills;
- A Committee on Municipal Corporations;
- A Committee on Militia;
- A Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions;
- A Committee on Corporations;
- A Committee on Banks and Insurance;
- A Committee on Unfinished Business;
- A Committee on Incidental Expenses;
- A Committee on Stationery;
- A Committee on Riparian Rights;
- A Committee on Revision of Laws;
- A Committee on Fisheries;
- A Committee on Railroads and Canals;
- A Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects;

Which several committees shall consist of five members each.

Joint Committees.

The following Joint Committees, of five members each, shall also be appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the Senate:

- A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts ;
- A Committee on the State Prison ;
- A Committee on Public Printing ;
- A Committee on the Library ;
- A Committee on the Lunatic Asylums ;
- A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings ;
- A Committee on Commerce and Navigation ;
- A Committee on Passed Bills ;
- A Committee on Federal Relations ;
- A Committee on Sinking Fund ;
- A Committee on Soldiers' Home at Newark ;
- A Committee on Reform School for Boys ;
- A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.

36. The several Standing Committees of the House shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

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

38. All committees appointed at the first sitting shall continue to act during every subsequent sitting of the same Legislature, or until they have reported on the business committed to them, or have been discharged.

Of the Committee of the Whole House.

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

40. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed, as far as practicable, in Committee of the Whole, except that any member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, but shall not speak a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken ; nor shall a motion for the previous question be made therein.

41. All amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be noted by the Clerk, but need not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the chair, unless required by the House.

On Bills and Joint Resolutions.

42. All bills and joint resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or on the report of a committee, and the

member offering the same shall indorse his name on them, that the committee may confer with him should they so desire.

43. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three separate readings in the House previous to its passage, but no bill or joint resolution shall be read twice on the same day, without special order of the House.

44. All bills and joint resolutions, after the first reading, shall be referred to appropriate committees; and when reported, printed for the use of the members.

45. All bills and joint resolutions may be made the order of a particular day, on which day they shall be taken up in preference to others on the calendar; and the calendar of private bills shall not be taken up until the calendar of public bills shall have been gone through with.

46. All bills and joint resolutions, previous to their final passage by the House, all petitions, motions and reports, may be committed at the pleasure of the House.

47. All bills and joint resolutions ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand, and no amendment by way of rider shall be received to any bill or joint resolution on its third reading.

48. On a motion to strike out any item in the incidental bill, the question to be submitted to the House shall be, "Shall the item be retained in the bill?" and a majority of all the members of the House shall be necessary to adopt the same.

49. After the introduction of any private bill, the applicants for said bill shall, at their own expense, furnish the usual number of copies for the use of the members, unless the printing thereof be dispensed with by a special order of the House.

50. On the question of the final passage of all bills and joint resolutions, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House.

51. Whenever a bill or resolution that has passed the House shall be carried to the Senate, all papers and documents relating thereto, on the files of the House, shall be carried with such bill or resolution to the Senate.

Of Rules.

52. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of the majority of the whole number of members of the House.

53. When an Assembly bill is returned amended by the Senate, the report thereof by the Secretary of the Senate shall be taken as the first reading, and the same be entitled to a second reading, without a motion for that purpose; after its second reading, the question shall be: "Shall the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. — have a third reading?" If ordered to a third reading, the amendments shall be read, but these readings shall be on different days; the question shall then be: "Will the House of Assembly concur in the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. —?" upon which question the votes shall be by ayes and nays. If concurred in by a majority of the whole House, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported upon by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Assembly, to the end that it may be known to be correctly engrossed, and then signed and certified as other bills.

54. Cushing's Manual shall in all cases, when not in conflict with the rules adopted by the House, be considered and held as standard authority.

55. No person shall be allowed on the floor of the House during its sessions, except State officers and members and officers of the Senate, unless by written permission of the Speaker.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

BIOGRAPHIES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ONE HUNDRED
AND FIFTH SESSION.

Atlantic County.

GEORGE ELVINS.

(Rep., Hammonton.)

This district embraces the entire county.

Mr. Elvins was born in England, June 29th, 1838, and is consequently in his forty-third year. He is engaged in the mercantile business, and is besides Postmaster at Hammonton, a position which he has filled since 1869. For eight years preceding his appointment as such, he acted as Assistant Postmaster. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from 1869 to 1872, inclusive.

1879—Jeffries, R., 1288; Shinn, D., 1243.

1880—Elvins, R., 2454; Osgood, D., 1746; Dana, Gr., 38; scattering, 6.

Bergen County.

First District.

JOHN VAN BUSSOM.

(Dem., Corona.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of Lodi, New Barbadoes, Midland, Ridgefield, Saddle River and Union.

Mr. Van Bussom was born at Peck Hook, between Passaic and Corona, Bergen county, February 4th, 1840, and is a farmer—an occupation which he has always followed. He is a son of David D. Van Bussom, who was a member of the House of Assembly in 1838 and 1839. The subject of this sketch is an assessor of Lodi township, and he has held other local positions. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from 1868 to 1873. He has been a member of the Bergen County Democratic Executive Committee for the last five years. He is descended from one of the oldest and best-known Democratic families in the county, and is of the sixth generation born in the old homestead. He is known as a man of untiring industry and determination.

1879—Demarest, D., 1006; Shafer, R., 776.

1880—Van Bussom, D., 2024; Zabriskie, R., 1713; scattering, 5.

Second District.

ELIAS HEWITT SISSON.

(Dem., Tenafly.)

✓ The Second Legislative District comprises the townships of Englewood, Franklin, Harrington, Hohokus, Palisade, Ridgewood and Washington.

Mr. Sisson was born at North Stonington, Conn., March 6th, 1842. His education was received, mostly, in private schools, and was finished at the Dickinson Institute, Jersey City. This is the first political office he ever held. He was for some time Secretary of the State Insurance Company of Jersey City, and resigned that position in 1866, long before that institution collapsed. He removed to Tenafly in 1867. Has been a Director in the Northern Railroad of New Jersey for ten years, and President of the Nyack and Northern Railroad for the past five years. He was chief clerk to his father while the latter was engaged in developing the Long Dock and Bergen Tunnel Co., the building of Pavonia Ferry, and at the same time superintending the management of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

1879—Smith, R., 1384; Huyler, D., 1250.

1880—Sisson, D., 2184; Smith, R., 1972; Williams, 1.

Burlington County.*First District.***WILLIAM R. MURPHY.**

(Dem., Bordentown.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of Bordentown, Chesterfield, Florence, Mansfield, New Hanover and Springfield.

Mr. Murphy was born in Princeton, November 22d, 1810. He was formerly Supervisor of the State Prison, but never sought a political office until he was elected to the House of Assembly last year. He has an excellent military record, having served in the Union army during a long period of the late war. In the fall of 1860 he was chosen Captain of Company A, National Guard, of the city of Trenton. During the Pennsylvania emergency he was detailed to command of the First Battalion of the New Jersey Militia, and was Colonel of the Tenth Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, from February 9th, 1862, to March 12th, 1863.

1879—Carter, R., 1830; Warner, D., 1349.

1880—Murphy, D., 1884; Carter, R., 1841.

*Second District.***ABRAHAM MARTER.**

(Rep., Beverly.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of Beverly city, Beverly township, Burlington city, Chester and Cinnaminson.

Mr. Marter was born in Burlington county, N. J., June 23d, 1820, and is a farmer. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders five years, and at different times filled township offices.

In the session of 1880 he served on the Committee on Incidental Expenses, and on the Joint Committees on Printing and Reform School for Boys.

1879—Marter, R., 1572; Lippincott, D., 1519.

1880—Marter, R., 2117; Lippincott, D., 1909.

Third District.

HENRY C. HERR.

(Rep., Hainesport.)

✓ The Third Legislative District comprises the townships of Evesham, Lumberton, Mount Laurel, Northampton, Pemberton, Willingboro and Westhampton.

Mr. Herr was born in Lancaster county, Pa., September, 1832, and is a farmer and teacher by profession. Formerly he was a teacher only. He served in the Union army during the late rebellion and was mustered out of service in September, 1863. Afterwards he was a clerk in the Quarter Master General's office. He studied law and graduated from the Columbia College Law School and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He moved to New Jersey in 1867.

In the session of 1880 he served on the Committees on Banks and Insurance and Incidental Expenses, and the Joint Committee on State Prison.

1879—Herr, R., 1485; Davis, D., 1414; Pope, Gr., 119.

1880—Herr, R., 1882; Budd, D., 1692; Keely, 105.

Fourth District.

JOHN CAVILEER.

(Rep., Lower Bank.)

The Fourth Legislative District comprises the townships of Bass River, Little Egg Harbor, Medford, Randolph, Southampton, Shamong, Woodland and Washington.

Mr. Cavileer was born at Lower Bank, Burlington county, October 22d, 1832, and is a mariner by profession. He served on the Township Committee for several years, and was a member of the Board of Freeholders for two years. He was a member of the House of Assembly from the district he now represents in the years 1876, '77, '78.

1879—Haines, D., 948; Cox, R., 943; Wells, Gr., 84.

1880—Cavileer, R., 1185; Haines, D., 1143; Peacock,

Camden County.

First District.

HENRY L. BONSTALL.

(Rep., Camden.)

The First Legislative District comprises the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th wards of the city of Camden.

Mr. Bonsall was born in Philadelphia, December 24th, 1834, and is editor of the *Camden Daily Post*. He owned and edited various journals throughout the country. For the past six years he has been City Superintendent of the Public Schools of Camden, and was a member of the House of Assembly in 1868 and 1869. In the session of 1880 Mr. Bonsall was one of the leaders of his party on the floor of the House, where he showed distinguishing traits of character and ability. He was Chairman of the Committee on Elections, a member of the Committees on Education and Miscellaneous Business.

1879—Bonsall, R., 1676; Cameron, D., 1232.

1880—Bonsall, R., 2920; Davis, D., 2056; Martin, 60; Heisler, 31.

Second District.

CHRISTOPHER J. MINES, JR.

(Rep., Camden.)

The Second Legislative District comprises the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th wards of the city of Camden, and the townships of Delaware, Merchantville and Stockton.

Mr. Mines was born in the city of Camden, November 21st, 1844. Formerly he followed the business of a silver smith, but now he is a tobacconist. In January, 1865, he enlisted as a private in the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers; was wounded in the battle of Petersburg, in the left arm, and received an honorable discharge in August, 1868.

1879—Burroughs, R., 1413; Voorhees, D., 1041.

1880—Mines, R., 2798; Branning, D., 2074; Aspden, 27; Smith, 54; scattering, 4.

Third District.

JOHN H. McMURRAY.

(Rep., Gloucester City.)

The Third Legislative District comprises the townships of Centre, Gloucester, Haddon, Waterford, Winslow and Gloucester City.

Mr. McMurray was born at Mt. Freedom, Morris county, N. J., April 7th, 1855, and is a printer by profession. He was formerly a clerk. He is a son of the late Rev. Joseph McMurray, who was for years pastor of the Gloucester Presbyterian Church. He was elected City Clerk of Gloucester City, in the year 1875, and re-elected the following year. He was appointed Fire Commissioner by the City Council in 1878, and re-appointed in 1879. He is now junior editor of the Gloucester City *Reporter*, and in all the positions he has ever occupied he has proved himself a capable and efficient officer. Although a Republican of the most pronounced type, still he has always enjoyed the respect of his political opponents.

1879—Herring, R., 1228; Da Costa, D., 1138.

1880—McMurray, R., 1952; Latimer, D., 1736; Thompson, 12; Avis, 1.

Cape May County.

FURMAN L. RICHARDSON.

(Rep., Cape May City.)

The district embraces the entire county.

Mr. Richardson was born in Cape May county, February 23d, 1842, and is a merchant in Cape May City. He was elected to the Common Council in Cape May City in March, 1874, and served for two years. He was elected City Treasurer of Cape May City March 9th, 1878, and his term expires in March of the present year.

1879—Ludlam, D., 1006; Williams, R., 988.

1880—Richardson, R., 1224; Ludlam, D., 1012.

Cumberland County.

First District.

CHARLES LADOW.

(Rep., Newport.)

The First Legislative District comprises Bridgeton, Commercial, Fairfield, Downe, Greenwich, Hopewell and Stoe Creek.

Mr. Ladow was born near Dividing Creek, Cumberland county, January 21st, 1834; was formerly a farmer and a teacher in the public schools, and has been a merchant for the last twelve years. He received his education at the Tremont Academy, Morristown, Pa. He taught school for several years in the State of Ohio, and also in Cumberland county, N. J. He has served on the Township Committee; held the office of Township Treasurer, also the treasurership of the Newport Building and Loan Association; Secretary of a Benevolent Society for eighteen years and Post Master of Newport for six years.

1879—Ewing, R., 1171; Cobb, D., 892; Cambloss, Gr., 405.

1880—Ladow, R., 2349; Wells, D., 2120; Davis, Gr., 159; Ransom, 1.

Second District.

JOHN H. AVIS.

(Rep. Deerfield.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Deerfield, Landis, Maurice River and Millville.

Mr. Avis was born in Deerfield township, December 25th, 1845, was formerly a farmer, and is now a store-keeper at Deerfield. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders, and served four consecutive years. He is a member of the Township Committee, having been elected to that office in 1880.

1879—Parsons, R., 1027; Loughran, D., 1101; Hibbard, Gr., 976.

1880—Avis, R., 2038; Woodruff, D., 1883; scattering, 4.

Essex County.*First District.*

THOMAS WYCKOFF LANGSTROTH.

(Rep., Newark.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of Bloomfield, Caldwell, Livingston, Millburn and Montclair.

Mr. Langstroth was born at New Hope, Pa., February 4th, 1826, and is a lock manufacturer and brass founder. He was a member of the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders for four years—during the years 1873, '74, '75, '76.

In the session of 1880. Mr. Langstroth served on the Joint Committees on Public Grounds and Buildings and Industrial School for Girls.

1879—Langstroth, R., 1280 ; Stockton, D., 744 ; Lux, 152.

1880—Langstroth, R., 2102 ; Feely, D., 1362 ; Hulin, 92 ; Booth, 1.

Second District.

JOSEPH L. MUNN.

(Rep., East Orange.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Orange, East Orange and West Orange.

Mr. Munn was born December 5th, 1840, at the place where he now lives, and where his ancestors have resided for several generations.

He graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1862. Studied law in the office of Judge Amzi Dodd, at Newark ; was admitted to practice as attorney in 1865, and licensed as counsellor in 1868—since which time he has practiced law in this State. His office is at 810 Broad street, Newark. He is attorney and counsel for the township of East Orange, as well as for other municipal corporations in Essex county.

Mr. Munn has given much time to educational interests. Since his graduation in 1862 he has been continu-

ously a trustee of public schools, and, on the adoption of the present school system of this State in 1866, he was chosen the first County Superintendent for Essex county, but resigned at the end of a year, finding that the duties of the office absorbed too large a portion of his time.

1879—Gill, R., 1820 ; Brennan, Jr., D , 1485.

1880—Munn, R., 2580 ; Booth, D., 2158 ; Condit, 22.

Third District.

HARRISON VAN DUYNÉ.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Third Legislative District comprises the townships of Belleville and Franklin, and the 8th Ward of the city of Newark.

Mr. Van Dyne is a civil engineer and surveyor by profession, and was born in Morris county, December 25th, 1845. He was a member of the Newark Board of Education in the years 1871-2.

This is his second term, he having been elected in the First District as it was then formed—in 1878, the vote standing Van Dyne, R., 1964 ; Patten, D., 1199 ; Seaman, Gr., 242.

In the session of 1880 Mr. Van Dyne was a prominent candidate for Speaker, and won distinction on the floor of the House as one of the leaders of his party. He was chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, a member of the Committee on Claims and Pensions, and also of the Joint Committees on State Prison and State Library, and of the Special Committee on Cities, Townships, Counties and Taxes.

1879—Van Dyne, R., 1185 ; Young, D., 1043.

1880—Van Dyne, R., 1917 ; Vroom, D., 1470 ; Harrison, Gr., 54 ; scattering, 7.

Fourth District.

WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Fourth Legislative District comprises the 1st and 4th wards of Newark.

Mr. Williams was born in Rahway, September 29th, 1843, and is a dealer and manufacturer of boots and shoes. Before his election to the House of Assembly he never held a political office, although being an active politician for fifteen years. He ran for School Commissioner once in a Democratic ward, but was defeated on account of temperance issues. He is a paymaster in the State Militia, a position he has held for the last six years. During the war he enlisted as a drummer, but served in the ranks for three years in the Second Regiment, N. J. Volunteers. When he returned from the war he was scarcely twenty-one years old. He served nearly one year in the U. S. Signal Corps with the rank of First Sergeant. When but seven years old he came to Newark. He was a member of the House during the session of 1880, having been awarded a seat after an exciting contest against Hon. W. H. Brown. Mr. Williams soon became an active and industrious member, and on several occasions proved himself a ready debater and wise legislator.

1880—Williams, R., 1899; Duryea, D., 1557; scattering, 24.

Fifth District.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

(Rep. Newark.)

The Fifth Legislative District comprises the 2d and 6th wards of Newark.

Mr. Wright was born in New Haven, Conn., May 10th, 1821, and is in the saddlery and hardware business in Newark. In October, 1880, he was elected to the Board of Aldermen of the city of Newark. He has the character of being a genial, upright and progressive business man, and his pleasant manners have made for him numerous friends, not only in his own party, but among his political opponents.

1879—Paterson, R., 1914; Kalisch, D., 1780.

1880—Wright, R., 2678; Soden, D., 2133; Hoppen, 81; Mauger, 1.

Sixth District.

CHARLES G. BRUEMMER.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Sixth Legislative District comprises Clinton, South Orange, and the 13th ward of Newark.

Mr. Bruemmer was born in the city of Weimar, Saxony, May 15th, 1846; and coming to this country in December, 1850, settled in Newark, where he has resided ever since. During the first eighteen months of his residence in his adopted country his family were in very poor circumstances, and suffered many trials in consequence. His mother was sick nearly all that time, and in the spring of 1852 she died. Shortly afterward Mr. Bruemmer was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Christian D. Bruemmer, and from that time on he was forced to work for a living, his principal employment being that of gardener in the summer and a farm hand in the winter. When he was twelve years old he was sent to a German school, where he spent three months and then became an apprentice in a harness factory, and worked there until February, 1862. On the first of March, in that year, he enlisted in the United States army as a bugler, and served three months as a recruit on Governor's Island. He was then assigned to the Twelfth U. S. Infantry, in Banks' Corps, and was ordered to the field of battle. At the battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862, he was slightly wounded, and in September, 1863, he was made brigade bugler of the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Corps. In April, 1864, he was sent to the headquarters of the Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, and on March 16th, 1865, he was honorably discharged, his term of service having expired. Upon his return home he resumed work at harness making until February, 1868. Up to this time he could not read nor write a word of English. He then entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Newark, and studied for nine months. Securing a position as bookkeeper for the Evergreen Cemetery Company, at East New York, L. I., he worked there for seven months, when he was called home on account of sickness in his family. He engaged in the manufacture of hardware and mechanics' tools

in the Heidenburg Works, Newark, and carried on that business four years.

In the years 1872-73 he was Deputy Sheriff of Essex county under the late Sheriff Gamble, and was Assistant City Clerk of Newark for four years, when last year he was forced to resign that position in consequence of continued ill-health. When but a boy—in 1860—he became a Republican out of sympathy for the slaves, and ever since he has taken an active part in politics. During the last twelve years he served as a delegate in most of the Republican State, county and city conventions of that time.

1879—Krueger, D., 2108; Stainsby, R., 1365.

1880—Bruemmer, R., 2496; Mauger, D., 2104; McCullogh, 60.

Seventh District.

ELIAS ACKERSON WILKINSON.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Seventh Legislative District comprises the 3d, 9th and 14th wards of the city of Newark.

Mr. Wilkinson was born in Chatham, Morris county, May 11th, 1842, and has been a commission merchant in Newark, since 1864. He is an alderman of the city of Newark from the Fourteenth ward, having filled that office since January, 1st, 1879. He is president of the Imperial Manufacturing Company, and a director of the Essex County National Bank, the Prudential Insurance Company and the Humboldt Insurance Company, since the organization of the latter two, all of Newark, and he is vice president of the International Dairy Fair Association of New York. All of his acquaintances in Newark pronounce him a notable example of remarkably successful business energy and intelligence.

In the session of 1880 Mr. Wilkinson was Chairman of the Committee on Miscellaneous Business and a member of the Committee on Elections and of the Joint Committee on Sinking Fund.

1879—Wilkinson, R., 1851; Guild, Jr., D., 773.

1880—Wilkinson, R., 2724; Guild, D., 1107; Ryanier, 54.

Eighth District.

MICHAEL McMAHAN.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Eighth Legislative District comprises the 5th, 10th and 12th wards of the city of Newark.

Mr. McMahan was born in Ireland in 1841, and is in the bakery business at Newark.

1879—Grey, D., 2752; Smith, R., 1302.

1880—McMahan, D., 3116; Bleye, R., 2715; Minderman, 54.

Ninth District.

THOMAS O'CONNOR.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Ninth Legislative District comprises the 7th, 11th and 15th wards of Newark.

Mr. O'Connor was born in England, March 12th, 1833, and is engaged in the liquor business in Newark. Formerly he followed the occupation of a carpenter. He enlisted as a private in the Twenty-seventh New Jersey Regiment, in September, 1862, and was promoted to color sergeant in line of battle at Fredericksburg. Afterwards he recruited a company for the Thirty-third Regiment, and went out as Captain of Company F. At the fall of Atlanta he was promoted to the rank of Major, and he served honorably and heroically until the war ended. The Major is now serving a third term in the House, which is an honor not often conferred on members belonging to Essex county. During his career as a legislator he has won golden opinions from both parties, not only for his strict integrity, industry and faithfulness, but for the courage of his convictions, which have been expressed on all occasions. Fearless and outspoken in debate, he never fails to advocate warmly the enactment of good measures, or to denounce the introduction of iniquitous legislation. A rigid party man, still he always respects the opinions of his opponents. Ever ready to reward merit and serve a friend, yet

whenever he is the victim of mean, unprincipled men, he may forgive but not forget. That everyone who knows the Major will accord to him this tribute, there is no reason in the world to doubt.

Last year he served on the Committee on Militia and on the Joint Committee on Treasurer's Accounts and State Prison.

1879—O'Connor, D., 1812; Mellick, R., 1229.

1880—O'Connor, D., 2356; Ward, R., 1808; Waldrip, 41; scattering, 7.

Gloucester County.

First District.

GEORGE CRAFT.

(Rep., Mickleton.)

The First Legislative District comprises Deptford, Greenwich, Mantua, Monroe, Washington, West Deptford and Woodbury.

Mr. Craft was born at Mickleton, March 9th, 1840, and is now and always has been engaged in farming pursuits.

In the session of 1880 Mr. C. served on the Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College, and on the Joint Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings, and Industrial School for Girls.

1876—Craft, R., 1056; Wills, D., 967; Mullen, G., 107.

1880—Craft, R., 1717; Hewitt, D., 1374; Reed, 26.

Second District.

THOMAS M. FERRELL.

(Dem., Glassboro.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Clayton, Franklin, Glassboro, Harrison, Logan and Woolwich.

Mr. Ferrell was born at Glassboro, Gloucester county, June 20th, 1844, and is a mechanic. He was a member of the Township Committee for two years, (1872 and 1873), and a Trustee of the public schools, five years, from 1874 to 1879. He is D. G. Master of I. O. O. F. of New Jersey.

In the session of 1880 Mr. F. served on the Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College, and on the Joint Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings, and Industrial School for Girls.

1879—Ferrell, D., 1245; Zane, R., 1047; Adams, G., 101; Tonkin, T., 103.

1880—Ferrell, D., 1470; Horner, R., 1453; Black, 120.

A re-count of the votes was made, after the official result was announced, when Mr. Ferrell's majority over Mr. Horner was found to be 11.

Hudson County.

First District.

NOAH D. TAYLOR.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The First Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. Taylor was born in Norwalk, Conn., Feb. 22d, 1834. He was formerly in the hotel business. From 1864 to 1868 he was Water Commissioner in Jersey City, and he was re-elected in 1879. In 1864 he was elected to the House of Assembly, and re-elected in 1865 and 1866. He was State Senator from Hudson county for a full term of three years, 1868 to 1870.

In the session of 1880 Mr. T. served on the Joint Committees on Passed Bills, and Soldiers' Home, New-ark.

1879—Taylor, D., 1377; Rouse, R., 1150.

1880—Taylor, D., 1995; Ockerhausen, R., 1669.

Second District.

TERENCE J. McDONALD.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Second Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. McDonald is a merchant, and was born in New York City, February 26th, 1844. He was formerly a builder. At the outbreak of the late war he enlisted as a private in Company D, 62d Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, and after serving two years, was, on May 22d, 1863, promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in Company F, 179th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers; was made First Lieutenant of the same company August 22d, following, and Captain, December 21st, 1865. He was severely wounded at the storming of Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 9th, 1865, and was mustered out of the service May 13th, 1865. He was a member of the Jersey City Board of Education in the years 1874, '75, '76. He was a member of the House of Assembly in 1878 and '79.

1879—Sheeran, I. D., 1215; McDonald, D., 947; Cole, R., 391; McGrath, I. D., 429; Burk, 37.

1880—McDonald, D., 1679; Sheeran, D., 1397; Brown, 1065.

Third District.

FREDERICK PAYNE.

(Rep. Jersey City.)

The Third Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. Payne was born in England and came to this country in 1864, and is in the jewelry business. He left school when twelve years of age, and at once commenced to make his own way in the world. He settled in Jersey City, upon arriving in this country, and in two weeks from that time was in business for himself as a fish and oyster dealer. He prospered, and in two years time he was the sole proprietor of the largest meat and provision house in that city. After several years of successful business life, he sold out, intending to return to Europe

and live on the comfortable fortune he had made, but he was dissuaded from this, and again entering the business world, his success continued. He is now sole proprietor of one of the largest jewelry houses in Jersey City, and is rated as A 1 in the commercial registers. He is a large property owner, and has the full confidence of the business community in which he lives. He is at present a member of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City, having been elected two years ago by 475 majority over ex-Alderman Butler, one of the most popular Democrats in Hudson county. In 1872, and again in 1876 he was elected a Justice of the Peace, both times by large majorities. His recent election to the Assembly, by a majority of 140, over R. S. Tilden, a well-known and popular Democrat, is a testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

1879—Stiltsing, I. R., 1270; Lee, R., 919; Duffy, D., 758; Chase, 25.

1880—Payne, R., 2148; Tilden, D., 2012; Chase, 8.

Fourth District.

ALLAN LANGDON McDERMOTT.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Fourth Legislative District comprises a part of Jersey City.

Mr. McDermott was born in South Boston, Mass., March 30th, 1853, and is a lawyer by profession. In 1869 he entered a printing office and worked "at case" until 1871, when he commenced his legal studies with Hon. Leon Abbett. These he forsook in 1872, and then traveled through the Western States until 1874, as a correspondent for New York and St. Louis journals. Returning to New Jersey in 1874, he resumed the study of law in the office of Alfred B. Dayton, Esq., also entering the Law School of the University of the City of New York, where he received his degree as Bachelor of Laws, in May, 1877. In November of that year he was admitted to the bar of this State, and in April, 1879, was appointed Corporation Attorney of Jersey City, which position he now holds. In 1878, Mr. McDermott was nominated by the Democratic party of his district, for

the Assembly, but was defeated by Hon. Frank C. Fry. Last year the Democratic Convention tendered Mr. McDermott a unanimous re-nomination.

In the session of 1880 Mr. McD. distinguished himself on the floor of the House as an orator and ready debater. He served on the Committee on Riparian Rights, and on the Joint Committee on State Prison and Industrial School for Girls.

1879—McDermott, D., 1330; Furman, R., 1204; Jacobs, 84.

Fifth District.

DAVID W. LAWRENCE.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Fifth Legislative District comprises a part of Jersey City.

Mr. Lawrence was born in New York City, November 10th, 1850, and was connected with the United States Postal Service for nearly eight years, and formerly engaged in the mercantile shoe business in Jersey City. He was elected a member of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen, April 10th, 1877, and served one term of two years. In 1879 he declined a re-nomination to the same office. As a member of the Board of Aldermen he was noted for strict integrity and earnest opposition to everything which was not for the best interests of the city. In 1879 he was elected to the House of Assembly by the largest majority ever given a member from that district; also, in 1880. Mr. Lawrence had but one year's schooling outside of his attendance at the New York City night schools. When he was but thirteen years of age his father died in Andersonville prison, which forced him to go to work, and from that time to the present he has been the principal support of his widowed mother. His father and two oldest brothers served in the Union army during the Rebellion, the latter being among the first to respond to the call for troops.

In the session of 1880, Mr. L. served on the Committee on Banks and Insurance, and Claims and Pensions, and was Chairman of the Committee on Militia.

1879—Lawrence, R., 1319; Post, D., 636; Lewis, 26.

1880—Lawrence, R., 1751; Van Alstyne, D., 1154; Jackson, 15.

Sixth District.

J. HERBERT POTTS.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Sixth District comprises a part of Jersey City and the whole of the City of Bayonne.

Mr. Potts was born in Trenton, N. J., July 3d, 1852, and is a lawyer by profession. He studied law with Edward T. Green, Esq., of Trenton, and was admitted to practice February 5th, 1874. He was a member of the class of 1872 of Princeton College. In 1872 he was Assistant Journal Clerk of the House of Assembly, Journal Clerk in 1873, '74 and '75, and Assistant Clerk in 1876, '77 and '79. He represents the largest district in Hudson county, both as to population and territory.

In the session of 1880, Mr. P. took a prominent part in debate, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Revision of Laws, and as a member of the Joint Committee on Treasurer's Accounts.

1879—Potts, R., 1933; Buck, D., 1755; Doyle, 56.

1880—Potts, R., 2835; Clark, D., 2661.

Seventh District.

JAMES CURRAN.

(Dem., Hoboken.)

The Seventh Legislative District comprises the city of Hoboken.

Mr. Curran was born in New York City, December 10th, 1845. He was formerly engaged as a liquor dealer. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen for two terms, of the Board of Chosen Freeholders three terms, and was Chief Engineer of the Hoboken Fire Department for four terms. In the session of 1880 Mr. C. served on the Committees on Miscellaneous Business and the Joint Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.

1879—Curran, D., 1321; Hoffman, R., 852; Tange-man, I. R., 416; Augusteen, 20.

1880—Curran, D., 2731; Besson, R., 1857; ———, 40.

Eighth District.

JAMES J. CASEY.

(Dem., Weehawken.)

The Eighth Legislative District comprises the townships of Guttenburg, Kearny, North Bergen, Union, Town of Union, Weehawken, West Hoboken, and the city of Harrison.

Mr. Casey was born in New York City January 17th, 1827, and is a mason and builder. He has held the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of Union Hill, and was also a member of the Common Council of that town for two years. He has a disinclination for holding public office, and would rather help his friends to attain such honor than to aspire himself.

1879—Meeks, D., 1610; Fleming, R., 1026.

1880—Casey, D., 2739; Lundie, R., 1750; Miller, 40.

Hunterdon County.*First District.*

GEORGE H. MATHEWS.

(Dem., Lambertville.)

The First Legislative District comprises Delaware, East Amwell, Lambertville, Kingwood, Raritan, Readington and West Amwell.

Mr. Mathews was born in West Amwell township, Hunterdon county, August 26th, 1834, and is a farmer. He was a member of the Township Committee for five years, and Surveyor of Highways for the same period. He held both offices at the same time, and the terms commenced in April, 1862. He was a member of the Board of Freeholders for three years—1869, '70 and '71.

1879—Godown, D., 2077; Reading, R., 1491; Holcombe, G., 183; Watson, 82.

1880—Mathews, D., 2820; Stout, R., 1921; Fackenthal, 62.

Second District.

JACOB HIPPI.

(Dem., Glen Gardner.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Alexandria, Bethlehem and Clinton (borough and township), Franklin, Frenchtown, High Bridge, Lebanon (East and West districts), Tewksbury, Union and Holland.

Mr. Hipp was born in Lebanon township, Hunterdon county, November 23, 1826, and is a farmer. He was a member of the Board of Freeholders for three years, commencing in May, 1874 and ending in May 1877, has been on the Township Committee for two or three years, and was treasurer of the same body two years.

1879—Ramsey, D., 2162; Philhower, R. and T., 1309; Anderson, G., 284.

1880—Hipp, D., 2693; Young, R., 1769; Cramer, 224.

Mercer County.*First District.*

CHARLES S. ROBINSON.

(Rep., Princeton.)

The First Legislative District is composed of Princeton borough and township and the townships of Ewing, Hopewell and Lawrence.

Mr. Robinson was born in Princeton, October 28th, 1845, and is a printer and publisher. In 1863 he served in the One Hundred and Fifty-Second Pennsylvania Militia (Union League Regiment), Col. William Gray, commanding. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, under Colonel (now General) Sewell, and served until the close of the war. He has been publisher of the *Princeton Press* for ten years. He was elected Mayor of Prince-

ton in 1877 for two years, and re-elected in 1879. He has held township and other local offices.

In 1879 the vote stood, Robinson, 1496; Stockton, 1480. The Board of Canvassers, in that year, rejected the return from the polling district of North Hopewell on account of errors, thus giving his election by 125 majority. If this return had been counted Mr. Stockton would have received the certificate of election. Mr. Robinson demanded a recount of the votes in the rejected district, which was made by a Legislative Committee, and resulted in showing his election by 16 majority.

In the session of 1880 Mr. Robinson served on the Committees on Education and Engrossed Bills and on the Joint Committee on Printing.

1880—Robinson, R., 1885; Stockton, D., 1565; scattering, 2.

Second District.

RICHARD A. DONNELLY.

(Dem., Trenton.)

The Second Legislative District comprises all the wards of the city of Trenton, except the sixth.

Mr. Donnelly was born on Staten Island, N. Y., March 4th, 1841, and is engaged in the gentlemen's furnishing business. Formerly he was a clerk in a mercantile house in New York City. At the outbreak of the rebellion he enlisted, at Hoboken, in Company I, First Regiment of Infantry (Gen. Phil. Kearny's Brigade). He was actively engaged with his regiment up to the time of the battle of Gaines' Mills, in the seven-day Peninsular campaign, under Gen. McClellan. He was wounded severely, taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison until exchanged. Before his election to the Assembly he never held a public office. In the session of 1880 Mr. D. served on the Committees on Municipal Corporations and Militia.

1879—Donnelly, D., 2923; Roberts, R., 1908.

1880—Donnelly, D., 3411; Coleman, R., 3337.

Third District.

JOHN V. D. BEEKMAN.

(Rep., Hightstown.)

The Third Legislative District comprises the borough of Chambersburg and the townships of East Windsor, Hamilton, Washington and West Windsor, and the 6th Ward of the city of Trenton.

Mr. Beekman was born near New Brunswick, N. J., July 1st, 1843, and is engaged in the hay and grain business. Formerly he was a farmer. In 1875 he was a member of the Hightstown Council for one year; Inspector of Election in 1876; a member of the Township Committee for three years, commencing in 1877; and again a member of the Borough Council in 1879. In the session of 1880 Mr. B. served on the Committee on Railroads and Canals, and on the Joint Committees on Lunatic Asylums and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1879—Beekman, R., 1373; Pearce, D., 1371.

1880—Beekman, R., 1956; Pearce, D., 1760; scattering, 5.

Middlesex County.*First District.*

JAMES H. VAN CLEEF.

(Dem., New Brunswick.)

The First Legislative District comprises the city of New Brunswick.

Mr. Van Cleef was born at Branchville, Somerset county, N. J., July 12th, 1841, and is a lawyer by profession. He was counsel for the Middlesex county Board of Chosen Freeholders in 1873 and 1874, and a member of the House of Assembly in 1875, when he served on the following committees: Corporations, Revision of Laws, Industrial School for Girls, and Fisheries. He was City Solicitor of New Brunswick during the years

1877 and 1878. He was educated at La Fayette College, Easton, Pa., entered the law office of Hon. Mercer Beasley, and upon the appointment of that gentleman as Chief Justice, Mr. Van Cleef completed his studies in the law office of Edward T. Green, Esq., at Trenton. Mr. Van Cleef has attained a high position in his profession.

1879—Miller, R., 2268; Boice, D., 1299.

1880—Van Cleef, D., 2327; Howell, R., 1675; Jennings, 74.

Second District.

MANNING FREEMAN.

(Dem., Metuchen.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Perth Amboy, Piscataway, Raritan and Woodbridge.

Mr. Freeman was born at Metuchen, August 12th, 1827, and is engaged in the lumber, coal and general merchandise business. From 1870 to 1875 he was a member of the Township Committee, and Collector during the years 1879-80.

1879—Board, R., 1353; Acken, D., 1200.

1880—Freeman, D., 1807; Board, R., 1651; scattering, 3.

Third District.

STEPHEN MARTIN.

(Dem., South Amboy.)

The Third Legislative District comprises Cranbury, East Brunswick, Madison, Monroe, North Brunswick, Sayreville, South Amboy and South Brunswick.

Mr. Martin was born in Washington, South River, Middlesex county, March 6th, 1835, and is proprietor of the Everett House (hotel), South Amboy. Formerly he followed the occupation of a carpenter. He was engaged in steamboating a greater part of his life, and during the late war he commanded a government transport on the Potomac and James River for a number of years, and rendered valuable services to the government. Heretofore he has held but one public office

—that of a Justice of the Peace in the township of East Brunswick, for one year prior to moving to South Amboy. In the session of 1880 Mr. M. served on the Committee on Elections and on the Joint Committee on State Library.

1879—Martin, D., 1878; Roddy, R., 1732.

1880—Martin, D., 2503; Roddy, R., 1944; scattering, 5.

Monmouth County.

First District.

HOLMES W. MURPHY.

(Dem., Freehold.)

The first Legislative District comprises Freehold, Howell, Manalapan, Millstone and Upper Freehold.

Mr. Murphy was born at Freehold, November 28th, 1822, and is a lawyer by profession. He was County Clerk of Monmouth county from November, 1858, to November, 1868, Clerk of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county of Monmouth from May, 1858, to May, 1874, and Commissioner of the town of Freehold from May, 1869, to May, 1872.

Mr. Murphy graduated at Princeton College in the Class of 1842, studied law with Judge Dikeman in the city of Brooklyn, and was admitted an attorney-at-law in the State of New York in 1845. He practiced in that State about ten years, when he moved back to Freehold, his native town, and was elected Clerk of Monmouth county in 1858. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar of this State, when he formed a co-partnership with Hon. George C. Beekman, now Senator of Monmouth county, which still exists.

1879—Oviatt, R., 1464; Bowne, D., 1394.

1880—Murphy, D., 2153; Van Doren, R., 1560; scattering, 3.

Second District.

DAVID A. BELL.

(Dem., Matawan.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Atlantic, Holmdel, Marlboro', Ocean, Wall, Matawan and Neptune townships.

Mr. Bell was born at Matawan, March 16th, 1841, and is editor and proprietor of the *Matawan Journal*. In the session of 1877, he was Private Secretary to Leon Abbett, President of the Senate, and in the following year he acted in the same capacity to Hon. George C. Ludlow, then President of the Senate and now Governor of New Jersey.

1879—Honce, D., 740; no opposition.

1880—Bell, D., 3272; Yard, R., 1985; scattering, 18.

Third District.

GROVER H. LUFBURROW.

(Rep., Shrewsbury.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of Eatontown, Middletown, Raritan and Shrewsbury.

Mr. Lufburrow was born at Middletown, Monmouth county, February 22d, 1840, and is a farmer. His former occupation was that of a farmer and commission merchant.

In the session of 1880, Mr. L. served on the Committee on Militia, was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College, and a member of the Joint Committee on Sinking Fund.

1879—Lufburrow, R., 1577; Wilson, D., 1466.

In 1880, Mr. Lufburrow's opponent, Mr. Allen, was awarded the certificate of election by the County Board of Canvassers, but on Mr. Lufburrow demanding a re-count of the votes before Judge Scudder, he was declared elected by a majority of 7. The whole number of votes cast was 4292.

Morris County.*First District.***WILLIAM C. JOHNSON.**

(Rep., New Providence.)

The First Legislative District comprises Chatham, Hanover, Morris and Montville townships.

Mr. Johnson was born in Chatham township, Morris county, February 4th, 1829, and is a farmer. He served as a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders for two terms of three years each, and was also a member of the Township Committee.

1879—Axtell, R., 1489; Quimby, D., 1084.

1880—Johnson, R., 2014; Brant, D., 1689; Griswald, 45.

*Second District.***JOHN FRANCIS POST.**

(Rep., Pompton.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Boonton, Jefferson, Pequannock and Rockaway.

Mr. Post was born at Pompton, November 6th, 1842, and is a merchant, and was formerly a bookkeeper. He was a member of the Pequannock Township Committee for about nine years.

1879—Bruen, R., 278; no opposition.

1881—Post, R., 1787; no opposition.

*Third District.***OSCAR LINDSLEY.**

(Dem., Green Village.)

The Third Legislative District comprises Chester, Mendham, Mount Olive, Passaic, Randolph, Roxbury and Washington.

Mr. Lindsley was born in Green Village about fifty years ago, and is a farmer. He is now Assessor of Pas-

saic township, and he has served in the Board of Chosen Freeholders.

1879—Hunt, D., 564; no opposition.

1880—Lindsley, D., 2337; Budd, R. 1993; Smith, 82; scattering, 7.

Ocean County.

WILLIAM H. BENNETT.

(Rep., Bennett's Mills.)

The district comprises the entire county.

Mr. Bennett was born at Bennett's Mills, March 19th, 1832, and is a school teacher and farmer. In the year 1860 Mr. Bennett held the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction for Jackson township; in 1878 he was elected a Justice of the Peace by a majority of 92 over other candidates, to fill an unexpired term, and in the year following he was re-elected, without opposition, for a term of five years. He served during the war in the 28th Regiment, N. J. Volunteers; participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862, and in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3d and 4th, 1863. He was made Orderly Sergeant the day before the former battle.

1879—Blodgett, D., 1690; Martin, R., 1177.

1880—Bennett, R., 1815; Horner, D., 1754; Bancroft, 34.

Passaic County.

First District.

JACOB LATUS.

(Rep., Paterson.)

The First Legislative District comprises the township of Acquackanonk, city of Passaic, and the 4th 5th and 8th wards of Paterson.

Jacob Latus was born May 1st, 1830, in Wirtemberg, Germany, where he received an excellent education, such as the German States furnish to their youth. When seventeen years old he concluded to try his fortune in America, and on June 1st, 1847, he arrived in this country. He first settled at Ellenville, Ulster county, N. Y., following his trade of house carpenter. In 1854 he removed to Paterson, where he pursued the same occupation some years and then engaged in the butcher business. Recently he has set up as a silk manufacturer, and now devotes his whole attention to that enterprise. He is energetic and attentive to business, and is quite sure to succeed in whatever he undertakes, if close attention and sound, practical sense can achieve success. Mr. Latus has been for many years an active and most zealous Republican, but has never been so partisan as to lose the esteem of those politically opposed to him. Living in the 8th ward of Paterson, which is always considered good for 350 to 400 Democratic majority, the Republicans polling but one-third of the whole vote of the ward, Mr. Latus twice came near being elected Alderman on the Republican ticket, being defeated once by 32 and again by only 15 majority.

1879—Conkling, R., 2022; Haley, D., 2009; McKiernan, G., 23.

1880—Latus, R., 3122; Haley, D., 2504; Healey, 158; scattering, 34.

Second District.

ROBERT B. MOREHEAD.

(Rep., Paterson.)

The Second Legislative District comprises the 2d, 6th and 7th Wards of Paterson and Little Falls township.

Mr. Morehead was born in Cheshire, England, February 7th, 1827, and was but seven months old when he first saw America, his father having come to this country to settle, taking up his residence at Paterson, where he has lived ever since. The subject of this sketch received his education in the "district school" of the then township of Paterson, and at an early age was sent into the Oldham Machine Works, then one of the principal factories of the place, to learn his trade of machinist.

He was barely out of his time when the California gold fever broke out. On the last day of the year 1848 Mr. Morehead with a party of twenty-seven other adventurous youths sailed from New York for Vera Cruz, en route for the new El Dorado. After many and varied experiences by flood and field he arrived at San Francisco in the following May, being thus entitled to the honor of enrollment among the original "forty-niners." He remained in California but two years, and in accordance with his determination, formed before he left home, he returned to Paterson in 1851. Soon after, he began the business of merchant tailoring, which he has continued from that time to the present, living for twenty-nine years in what is now the sixth ward of the city of Paterson. Although always taking an active interest in politics, he has usually been indisposed to holding public office. In 1864 he was elected Ward Collector, and in 1874 was chosen Alderman from his ward, being re-elected in 1876 for another term of two years. During his service in the Board of Aldermen he was a member of the Finance and other of the more important committees, and was noted for his industry as a committeeman, and for his prudent and conservative care of the taxpayers' interests.

In the session of 1880, Mr. M. served on the Committees on Revision of Laws and Stationery and on the Joint Committees on State Library and Passed Bills.

1879—Morehead, R., 1082; O'Brien, D., 919; McDonald, G., 467.

1880—Morehead, R., 1700; Johnson, D., 1636; scattering, 31.

Third District.

THOMAS B. VREELAND.

(Rep., Echo Lake.)

The Third Legislative District comprises the 1st and 3d Wards of Paterson and townships of Pompton, Manchester, Wayne and West Milford.

Macopin is the Indian name of one of New Jersey's most beautiful lakes and valleys, in the upper part of Passaic county, about twenty miles northeast of Paterson. Of late years the sheet of water has been given the

appellation "Echo Lake," and a post office similarly designated has been established near by. In this neighborhood the Vreeland family has lived for four or five generations, certainly more than a century, and here Thomas B. Vreeland was born August 1st, 1829. Being desirous of seeing something more of the world than was to be observed in that secluded valley, before he was eleven years of age he went to Paterson and entered a dry goods store to learn the business. He was employed as clerk in this line about twelve years, and then returned to the locality where his father, his grandfather and his great-grandfather had lived and died, and engaged in their calling, that of farmer. To this he added the business of stock raising, and is now the most extensive stock raiser in Passaic county, besides carrying on a large farm, being interested in mining, and in other ways concerned in the material development of the county. He has always displayed a lively interest in public affairs. Under the old township school system he invariably advocated the most liberal appropriations for the public schools, on the ground that it was cheaper to make good citizens than to punish bad ones; that schools were more economical than courts and prisons. During the war he took a very active part in raising troops from his township, and at a public meeting of the citizens was appointed recruiting agent, in which capacity he rendered great and valuable services, for which he never charged or would accept any compensation. Though his modesty has prevented the fact from being made public, Mr. Vreeland has always been a liberal contributor to religious, educational and charitable objects in his township. He was the first Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Third District, of Passaic county, in 1855, when the party had scarcely an organization in the county. He was not elected, but the contest he made brought him into notice as a rising politician, and in the following Spring the people of his township elected him to be a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, and were so well satisfied with him in that capacity that they re-elected him in 1857, '59, '60, '61, '68, '70, and for a term of two years in 1875, in 1877 and in 1879, his majority each time being larger than before, reaching 123 the last time, although the township is usually Democratic by 50 to 75 in the Fall elections.

In the session of 1880 Mr. V. served on the Committees on Agriculture, Agricultural College, Fisheries, and on the Joint Committee on Federal Relations.

1879—Vreeland, R., 1776; Todd, D., 1020.

1880—Vreeland, R., 2626; George, D., 1523; scattering, 12.

Salem County.

First District.

HENRY BARBER.

(Dem., Pennsgrove.)

The First Legislative District comprises Lower Penns Neck, Pilesgrove, Pittsgrove, Upper Penns Neck and Upper Pittsgrove.

Mr. Barber is a lumber, coal and lime merchant, and was born in Salem county, July 12th, 1820. He had formerly been a farmer, but turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. He is a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders for the township of Upper Penns Neck, and has occupied that position from the year 1868, inclusive. Mr. B. is now serving a third term. In the session of 1880 he served on the Committees on Municipal Corporations and Riparian Rights, and on the Joint Committee on Printing.

1879—Barber, D., 1158; Diver, R., 946; Shimp, G., 59; Woolman, T., 308.

1880—Barber, D., 1534; Stanton, R., 1515; Golder, 57; scattering, 9.

Second District.

JOHN T. GARWOOD.

(Rep., Salem.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Elsinboro, Lower Alloways Creek, Mannington, Quinton, Salem and Upper Alloways Creek.

Mr. Garwood is a merchant, and was born at Woodbury, Gloucester county, N. J., January 17th, 1834. He

was twice elected Chosen Freeholder for Salem city, and was also City Treasurer of Salem. During the war, in 1862, he served as a Captain in the Nine Months' Volunteers, and subsequently was appointed by the United States Senate to the office of Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, and at the close of the war was brevetted Major of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious service. Mr. Garwood is now serving a third term.

In the session of 1880 he served on the Committees on Engrossed Bills and Fisheries, and on the Joint Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

1879—Garwood, R., 1412; Mowers, D. and G., 1133; Howard, T., 164.

1880—Garwood, R., 1593; Shimp, D., 1511; Cox, 23; Harris, 5.

Somerset County.

First District.

WILLIAM A. SCHOMP.

(Dem., Bedminster.)

The First Legislative District comprises Bedminster, Bernards, Bridgewater, North Plainfield and Warren.

Mr. Schomp was born in Bedminster about thirty-nine years ago, and is a lawyer by profession, but a farmer and miller by occupation. He was graduated at Rutgers College, studied law with Hon. David Dudley Field in New York, where he was admitted to practice, and followed the profession with Mr. Field for thirteen years, and until the death of his (Mr. S.'s) father, who was formerly a member of the Legislature, when he came home and took charge of the latter's business. He never held nor was a candidate for public office until last fall, when he was elected to the House of Assembly.

1879—Ringelman, R., 1330; Potter, D., 1058; Bease, G., 54.

1880—Schomp, D., 2122; Ringelman, R., 1683; scattering, 11.

Second District.

JOHN L. OAKEY.

(Rep., Blackwell's Mills.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Branchburg, Franklin, Hillsboro' and Montgomery.

Mr. Oakey was born in New Brunswick, N. J., May 25th, 1822, and is a miller, dealer in grain and fertilizers, and farmer.

1879—Voorhees, R., 965; Garretson, D., 409; Skillman, 40.

1880—Oakey, R., 1405; Lane, D., 1109; scattering, 41.

Sussex County.

LEWIS J. MARTIN.

(Dem., Deckertown.)

The Legislative District embraces the whole county.

Mr. Martin is a lawyer by profession, and was born near Deckertown, Sussex county, N. J., February 22d, 1844. He was chief clerk in the county clerk's office of Sussex county during his father's (James J. Martin's) term, until his decease, in January, 1869, when he was appointed by the Governor and commissioned as Clerk to serve the unexpired term of his father, which terminated in the fall of the same year. Mr. Martin is serving a third term.

In the session of 1880 he served on the Committees on Judiciary and Banks and Insurance.

1879—Martin, D., 2580; Anderson, R., 2444.

Union County.*First District.*

JOHN T. DUNN.

(Dem., Elizabeth.)

The First Legislative District comprises the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 8th wards of the city of Elizabeth.

Mr. Dunn was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in the year 1838, came to this country when but a child, and from that time until the present he has had to depend entirely upon his own resources. He worked on a farm, and went as cabin boy on a vessel trading between Philadelphia and the West Indies. After two years he quit the sea and obtained work as a bobbin boy in a factory at Gloucester, N. J., where an older brother resided. At this time he had no education whatever, and seeing the necessity thereof, without going to school, but through volunteer teachers, he acquired a fair English education. When twenty-one years of age he went to Connecticut and took an active part in the Douglas canvass. He commenced the study of law, and was sick for three years. At the commencement of the war he went to the front, and through the good offices of General Hooker and others went into business and made money, but lost it in the real estate business in Washington, at the close of the war. After several reverses in business, at different places, he settled down at Elizabeth in the painting business. He has been an active Democrat all his life, was elected Alderman of the city of Elizabeth by 59 majority, and in 1878, notwithstanding a determined opposition, was elected over both Republican and Greenback candidates by a majority of 356 votes. Mr. D. is serving a third term.

In the session of 1880, as one of the leaders of his party on the floor of the House, made for himself a brilliant record, particularly as a ready debater. He served on the Committees on Education, and on the Joint Committees on Sinking Fund, Federal Relations, and Soldiers' Home at Newark.

1879—Dunn, D., 1938; Darling, R., 981.

1880—Dunn, D., 2352; Hoyt, R., 1371; McCormack, 98.

Second District.

GEORGE T. PARROT.

(Rep., Elizabeth.)

The Second Legislative District comprises the 5th, 6th and 7th wards of the City of Elizabeth, Cranford, Linden, Springfield and Union.

Mr. Parrot was born in New Providence, Union county, December 17th, 1846, and is a lawyer by profession. He was a member of the Republican City Executive Committee of Elizabeth in 1876, and Chairman of the same in 1879-80. He was graduated from the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1870; admitted to practice as an attorney-at-law in this State, November, 1873, and as a counsellor, February, 1877. Since his admission to the bar he has been a member of the firm of Alward & Parrot, at Elizabeth, in which City he has resided since December, 1874.

1879—Stiles, R., 1449; Fisher, D., 641.

1880—Parrot, R., 1876; Roll, D., 1441; scattering, 25.

Third District.

FRANK W. SHELDON.

(Rep., Rahway.)

The Third Legislative District comprises Clark, Fanwood, New Providence, Plainfield, Rahway, Summit and Westfield.

Mr. Sheldon was born in Branford, New Haven county, Conn., March 13th, 1847. Since 1871 he has been engaged in the manufacture of clothing and military goods, and from 1864 up to that time he was in the woolen business in New York. He is a Councilman from the 3d ward in Rahway, having been elected in 1879.

1879—Vernon, R., 1559; Stover, D., 1418.

1880—Sheldon, R., 2391; Stover, D., 2068; scattering, 3.

Warren County.

First District.

WILLIAM FRITTS.

(Dem., Washington.)

The First Legislative District comprises Franklin, Greenwich, Harmony, Lopatcong, Phillipsburg, Washington Borough and Washington Township.

Mr. Fritts was born in Franklin Township, Warren county, March 8th, 1833, and is an agriculturist. He always followed the same vocation. He has held various township and county offices. Was Director of the County House in 1873, '74, '75; Township Assessor in 1876, and Justice of the Peace (one term) in 1875. In the session of 1880 Mr. F. served on the Committees on Incidental Expenses and Fisheries, and on the Joint Committee on Sinking Fund.

1879—Fritts, D., 1116; Depue, R., 1107; Bieber, G., 191.

1880—Fritts, D., 2396; Thompson, R., 1509; Bieber, G., 100.

Second District.

COURSEN H. ALBERTSON.

(Dem., Vienna.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Allamuchy, Belvidere, Blairstown, Hackettstown, Hardwick, Hope, Independence, Knowlton, Mansfield, Frelinghuysen, Oxford and Pahaquarry.

Mr. Albertson is a teacher by profession, and was born at Independence, Warren county, March 26th, 1833. Was formerly a merchant; has given considerable study and attention to law, and has been engaged in general public business. He has been a Justice of the Peace, and has held various township offices. Mr. A is serving a third term. In the session of 1880 he served on the Committees on Corporations and Miscellaneous Business, and the Joint Committee on Treasurer's Accounts.

1879—Albertson, D., 1617; Schoonover, R., 918; Hildebrant, G., 191.

1880—Albertson, D., 2768; Rice, R., 1633; Peer, 130; Thompson, 5.

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS.**PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE.**

- 1845-6-7-8—John C. Smallwood, Gloucester.
 1849-50—Ephraim Marsh, Morris.
 1851—Silas D. Canfield, Passaic.
 1852—John Manners, Hunterdon.
 1853-4-5-6—W. C. Alexander, Mercer.
 1857-8—Henry V. Speer, Middlesex.
 1859—Thomas R. Herring, Bergen.
 1860—C. L. C. Gifford, Essex.
 1861—Edmund Perry, Hunterdon.
 1862—Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
 1863—Anthony Reckless, Monmouth.
 1864—Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
 1865—Edward W. Scudder, Mercer.
 1866—James M. Scovel, Camden.
 1867—Benjamin Buckley, Passaic.
 1868-9—Henry S. Little, Monmouth.
 1870—Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
 1871-72—Edward Bettie, Camden.
 1873-4-5—John W. Taylor, Essex.
 1876—W. J. Sewell, Camden.
 1877—Leon Abbett, Hudson.
 1878—G. C. Ludlow, Middlesex.
 1879-80—W. J. Sewell, Camden.

SECRETARIES OF THE SENATE.

- 1845-6-7—Daniel Dodd, Jr.
 1848-9-50—Philip J. Gray, Camden.
 1851—John Rogers.
 1852-3—Samuel A. Allen.
 1854—A. R. Throckmorton, Hudson.
 1855-6— " " Monm'th.
 1857-8—A. B. Chamberlain, Hunterdon.
 1859-60—John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon.
 1861—Joseph J. Sleeper, Burlington.
 1862-3—Morris R. Hamilton, Camden.
 1864-5—John H. Meeker, Essex.
 1866-7—Enoch R. Borden, Mercer.
 1868-9—Joseph B. Cornish, Warren.
 1870—John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon.
 1871-2-3-4—John F. Babcock, Middlesex.
 1875-6—N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
 1877-8—C. M. Jemison, Somerset.
 1879—N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
 1880—Geo. Wurts, Passaic.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

- 1845—Isaac Van Wagenen, Essex.
 1846—Lewis Howell, Cumberland.
 1847-8—John W. C. Evans, Burlington.
 1849—Edward W. Whelpley, Morris.
 1850—John T. Nixon, Cumberland.
 1851—John H. Phillips, Mercer.
 1852—John Huyler, Bergen.
 1853-4—Jno. W. Fennimore, Burlington.
 1855—William Parry, Burlington.
 1856—Thomas W. Demarest, Bergen.
 1857—Andrew Dutcher, Mercer.
 1858—Daniel Holzman, Bergen.
 1859—Edwin Salter, Ocean.
 1860—Austin H. Patterson, Monm'th.
 1861—F. H. Teese, Essex.
 1862—Charles Haight, Monmouth.
 1863—James T. Crowell, Middlesex.
 1864—Joseph N. Taylor, Passaic.
 1865—Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
 1866—John Hill, Morris.
 1867—G. W. N. Custis, Camden.
 1868—Aug. O. Evans, Hudson.
 1869-70—Leon Abbett, Hudson.
 1871—Albert P. Condit, Essex.
 1872—Nathaniel Niles, Morris.
 1873—Issac L. Fisher, Middlesex.
 1874—Garret A. Hobart, Passaic.
 1875—George O. Vanderbilt, Mercer.
 1876—John D. Carscallen, Hudson.
 1877—Rudolph F. Rabe, Hudson.
 1878—John Egan, Union.
 1879—Schuyler B. Jackson, Essex.
 1880—Sherman B. Oviatt, Monmouth.

CLERKS OF THE HOUSE.

- 1845—Alexander G. Cattell, Salem.
 1846—Adam C. Davis, Hunterdon.
 1847-8-9-50—Alex. M. Cumming, Mercer.
 1851-2—David Naar, Essex.
 1853-4—David W. Delicker, Somerset.
 1855—Peter D. Vroom, Hudson.
 1856-7—William Darmon, Gloucester.
 1858—Daniel Blauvelt, Essex.
 1859—John P. Harker, Camden.
 1860—D. Blauvelt, Jr., Essex.
 1861-2—Jacob Sharp, Warren.
 1863-4—Levi Scobey, Monmouth.
 1865-6—George B. Cooper, Cumberland.
 1867—Ed. Jardine, Bergen.
 1868-9-70—A. M. Johnston, Mercer.
 1871—A. M. Cumming, Mercer.
 1872-3-4—Sinnickson Chew, Camden.
 1875—Austin H. Patterson, Monm'th.
 1876-7—John Y. Foster, Essex.
 1878—Austin H. Patterson, Monm'th.
 1879-80—C. O. Cooper, Morris.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURES.

The following is a record of the length of each session, the date of meeting and adjournment of, and the number of laws enacted by the various Legislatures since the adoption of the new Constitution in 1844—

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted.	Joint Resolutions
1845—	January 14,	April 4,	12 Weeks.	.....	...
1846—	" 13,	" 18,	14 "	144	...
1847—	" 12,	March 5,	8 "	109	13
1848—	" 11,	" 9,	9 "	136	14
1849—	" 9,	" 2,	8 "	136	12
1850—	" 8,	" 8,	9 "	123	9
1851—	" 14,	" 19,	10 "	171	3
1852—	" 13,	" 30,	11 "	213	9
1853—	" 12,	" 11,	9 "	198	12
1854—	" 10,	" 17,	10 "	223	13
1855—	" 9,	April 6,	13 "	258	5
1856—	" 8,	March 14,	10 "	180	11
1857—	" 13,	" 21,	10 "	223	2
1858—	" 12,	" 18,	10 "	215	8
1859—	" 11,	" 23,	11 "	231	1
1860—	" 10,	" 22,	11 "	270	6
1861—	" 8,	" 15,	10 "	181	2

(An extra session convened on April 30, and adjourned on May 10, called in obedience to Governor Olden's proclamation, to raise troops for the war.)

				Extra session }	13	2
1862—	January 14,	March 28,	11 Weeks.		194	5
1863—	" 13,	" 25,	11 "		279	3
1864—	" 12,	April 14,	14 "		446	7
1865—	" 10,	" 6,	13 "		514	5
1866—	" 9,	" 6,	13 "		487	6
1867—	" 18,	" 12,	12 "		480	12
1868—	" 14,	" 17,	14 "		566	11
1869—	" 12,	" 2,	12 "		577	5
1870—	" 11,	March 17,	10 "		532	6
1871—	" 10,	April 6,	13 "		625	9
1872—	" 9,	" 4,	13 "		603	10
1873—	" 14,	" 4,	12 "		723	1
1874—	" 13,	March 27,	11 "		534	1
1875—	" 12,	April 9,	13 "		439	0
1876—	" 11,	" 21,	15 "		213	6
1877—	" 9,	March 9,	9 "		156	6

(A special session of the Senate was convened this year for the purpose of acting on the Governor's nominations of District Court Judges. It met on March 28, and adjourned on March 30.)

1878—	January 8,	April 5,	13 Weeks.	267	7
1879—	" 14,	March 14,	9 "	209	3
1880—	" 13,	" 12,	9 "	224	4

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Law Judges, Lay Judges and Prosecutors of the Pleas.

COUNTIES.	LAW JUDGES.	LAY JUDGES.	PROSECUTORS OF PLEAS.
Atlantic .....	.....	Richard J. Byrns, Enoch Cordery, Joseph Scull.....	Alexander H. Sharp.
Bergen	William E. Skinner.....	Garret G. Ackerson, William S. Banta.....	A. D. Campbell.
Burlington...	.....	Clayton Lippincott, Clayton A. Black, William Parry.....	Chas. E. Hendrickson.
Camden	David J. Pancoast.....	Isaiah Woolston, Joel Horner.....	Richard S. Jenkins
Cape May .....	.....	Jesse H. Diverty, Somers Gandy, Joseph E. Hughes.....	James R. Hoagland.
Cumberland	.....	Elias Doughty, Nathaniel Stratton, Alphonso Woodruff.....	James R. Hoagland.
Essex.....	Ludlow McCarter.....	John H. Meeker, Stephen W. Tickenor.....	Gustavus N. Abeel.
Gloucester...	.....	Benjamin F. Carter, Samuel T. Miller, John M. Moore.....	Belmont Perry.
Hudson.....	Abraham Q. Garretson..	John Brinkerhoff, Asa W. Fry.....	A. T. McGill, Jr.
Hunterdon ..	.....	Alexander Wurts, John L. Jones, James P. Huffman.....	John C. Rafferty.
Mercer	John H. Stewart.....	William S. Yard, Edward T. R. Applegate.....	Mercer Beasley, Jr.
Middlesex...	Andrew K. Cogswell....	Charles S. Scott, Charles F. Newton.....	Chas. T. Cowenhoven.
Monmouth ..	Alfred Walling, Jr.	John Remsen, John L. Wheeler.....	John E. Lanning.
Morris.....	Francis Child.....	David W. Dellicker, Freeman Wood.....	George W. Forsyth.
Ocean.....	.....	William A. Low, Richard H. Conover, William Jeffry.....	Thomas W. Middleton.
Passaic	John S. Barkalow	Peregrine Sandford, John R. Dagers, Henry P. Simmons	Abraham B. Woodruff.
Salem.....	.....	Allen Wallace, William Plummer, Joseph Cook.....	Albert H. Slape.
Somerset.....	.....	Andrew V. D. B. Vosseler, J. M. Garretson, J. Thompson...	James J. Bergen.
Sussex	Thomas Anderson.....	Hiram C. Clark, James B. Huston.....	Lewis Cochran.
Union.....	Thomas F. McCormick..	David Mulford, Hugh H. Bowne.....	J. Augustus Fay.
Warren.....	William H. Morrow.....	Jehtel T. Kern, James Somerville.....	Henry S. Harris.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Clerks, Surrogates, Sheriffs and Collectors.

COUNTIES.	COUNTY SEATS.	CLERKS.	SURROGATES.	SHERIFFS.	COLLECTORS.
Atlantic	Mays Landing...	Lorenzo A. Down...	S. R. Divinney	Martin V. D. Moore	Jos. Thompson, Jr.
Bergen	Hackensack	Samuel Taylor	John M. Knapp	David A. Pell	John W. Bogert.
Burlington...	Mount Holly	John B. Deacon	John R. Howell	George P. Conover	Wallace Lippincott.
Camden	Camden	Jos. Hollinshead...	David B. Brown	William Calhoun	Ezra Stokes.
Cape May	Cape May C. H. ...	Jonathan Hand	William Hildreth	William H. Benezet	David T. Smith.
Cumberland	Bridgeton	Daniel Sharp	Samuel Steinmetz	David McBride	Henry B. Lupton.
Essex	Newark	William A. Smith	C. Meyer Zulick	S. V. C. Van Rensselaer.	P. S. Pierson.
Gloucester...	Woodbury	S. P. Loudenslager..	W. H. Livermore	Amos Gaunt	Joseph Paul.
Hudson	Jersey City	H. K. Van Horn	William McAvo	John J. Toffey	E. W. Kingsland.
Hunterdon ..	Flemington	John M. Hyde	William H. Johnson	Heber C. Belden	William W. Swayze
Mercer	Trenton	Randolph H. Moore ..	John H. Scudder	Charles H. Skirm	William T. Allen.
Middlesex ..	New Brunswick ..	Charles S. Hill	Wm. Reiley, Jr.	Charles C. Campbell	Levi D. Jarrard.
Monmouth ..	Freehold	T. V. Arrowsmith	A. R. Throckmorton ..	Charles Allen	John H. Laird.
Morris	Morristown	Melvin S. Condit	Charles A. Gillen	Wm. Henry McDavid	E. M. Skillenger.
Ocean	Toms River	William I. James	Charles W. Potter	Charles L. Holman	E. Cowperthwaite.
Passaic	Paterson	Jacob H. Blauvelt	Henry McDanolds	Albert A. Van Voorhies	William H. Hayes.
Salem	Salem	J. M. Lippincott	George R. Morrison	George W. Barton	A. Smith Reeves.
Somerset	Somerville	M. H. Vanderveer	William H. Long	Lewis A. Thompson	A. Berry.
Sussex	Newton	George H. Nelden	G. B. Dunning	James L. Decker	Theodore Morford.
Union	Elizabeth	James S. Vosseller	James J. Gerber	Seth B. Ryder	Patrick Sheridan.
Warren	Belvidere	Wm. L. Hoagland	Martin C. Swartsweller.	Benjamin F. Howey	P. H. Hann.

Register of Deeds.—Camden Co., Jehu Evans; Essex, Henry W. Egner; Hudson, J. B. Cleveland.

CENSUS.

The following statement exhibits the population of New Jersey by counties, cities, townships and wards, according to the census of 1880, as furnished officially by General Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, Washington, D. C., together with the population of 1870, by way of comparison.

It will be observed that several new townships were created since 1870, and this fact must be borne in mind when a comparison of the population is being made between the old townships from which they sprung.

NOTE.—A, included in Egg Harbor; B, included in Beverly township; new townships are marked with an asterisk (*) in the column of 1870.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

	1880.	1870.		1880.	1870.
Absecom, town of...	507	—A	Hamilton	1,464	1,292
Atlantic City.....	5,477	1,043	Hammonton	1,776	1,412
Buena Vista.....	885	950	Mullica.....	717	862
Egg Harbor (exclusive of Absecom)	3,570	3,625	Weymouth,.....	741	801
Egg Harbor City.....	1,232	1,311	Total.....	18,706	14,163
Galloway (exclusive of Egg Harbor City).....	2,337	2,867			

BERGEN COUNTY.

	1880.	1870.		1880.	1870.
Englewood	4,076	*—	Ridgefield.....	3,953	*—
Franklin.....	2,206	2,899	Ridgewood.....	1,478	*—
Harrington	2,570	2,666	Saddle River.....	1,355	1,169
Hohokus.....	2,920	2,633	Union.....	3,164	2,058
Lodi,.....	4,071	3,220	Washington.....	2,853	2,513
Midland.....	1,591	*—	Total.....	36,790	31,033
New Barbadoes.....	4,250	5,836			
Palisade	2,303	*—			

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

	1880.	1870.		1880.	1870.
Bass River.....	1,006	808	Mount Laurel.....	1,739	*—
Beverly (exclusive of City).....	1,369	2,439	New Hanover.....	2,373	2,532
Beverly (City).....	1,759	B—	Northampton.....	4,630	4,019
Bordentown.....	5,334	6,054	Pemberton (exclu- sive of Borough)..	2,086	{ 2,749
Burlington.....	7,237	6,842	Pemberton (Boro.)..	799	{
Chester.....	2,855	2,587	Randolph.....	428	450
Chesterfield.....	1,525	1,755	Shamong.....	1,097	1,149
Cinnaminson.....	2,184	3,112	Southampton.....	2,270	2,380
Delran.....	1,760	*—	Springfield.....	1,886	1,766
Easthampton.....	566	*—	Washington.....	389	624
Evesham.....	1,602	3,551	Westhampton.....	715	1,369
Florence.....	1,528	*—	Willingboro.....	743	750
Little Egg Harbor..	1,881	1,625	Woodland.....	325	389
Lumberton.....	1,689	1,719			
Mansfield.....	1,648	2,915	Total.....	55,403	53,774
Medford.....	1,980	2,190			

CAMDEN COUNTY.

		1880.	1870.
Camden (City)—			
First ward.....	6,363		
Second ward.....	6,060		
Third ward.....	3,952		
Fourth ward.....	6,935		
Fifth ward.....	6,018		
Sixth ward.....	3,720		
Seventh ward.....	4,424		
Eighth ward.....	4,186		
		41,658	20,085

(In 1870 there were only three wards in the city.)

Centre.....	1,538	1,720
Delaware.....	1,481	1,627
Gloucester (exclusive of city).....	2,527	2,710
Gloucester (city).....	5,347	3,682
Haddon (exclnsive of Haddonfield).....	1,071	{ 1,925
Haddonfield (borough).....	1,480	{
Merchantville (borough).....	3,093	*—
Stockton (exclusive of Merchantville).....	439	2,381
Waterford.....	2,077	2,034
Winslow.....	2,230	2,053
Total.....	62,941	46,206

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

	1880.	1870.		1880.	1870.
Cape May (city).....	1,699	1,393	Middle.....	2,575	2,195
Cape May Point (Borough).....	198	*—	Upper.....	1,702	1,528
Dennis.....	1,812	1,600			
Lower (ex. Boro. of Cape May Point)	1,779	1,813	Total.....	9,765	8,529

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	1880.	1870.
Bridgeton (City)—		
First ward.....	3,786	3,103
Second ward.....	2,413	1,919
Third ward.....	2,530	1,808
	8,729	6,830
Commercial.....	2,265	*
Deerfield.....	1,643	1,522
Downe.....	1,687	3,385
Fairfield.....	3,215	3,011
Greenwich.....	1,245	1,262
Hopewell.....	1,764	1,859
Landis.....	6,005	7,070
Maurice River.....	2,374	2,502
Millville (City)—		
First ward.....	2,217	1,663
Second ward.....	2,892	2,160
Third ward.....	2,251	2,284
	7,660	6,107
Stoe Creek.....	1,107	1,133
Total.....	37,694	34,688

ESSEX COUNTY.

	1880.	1870.
Belleville.....	3,004	3,653
Bloomfield.....	5,748	4,579
Caldwell.....	3,167	2,727
Clinton.....	2,742	2,240
East Orange.....	8,349	4,319
Franklin.....	1,617	*
Livingston.....	1,401	1,122
Milburn.....	1,743	1,685
Montclair.....	5,146	2,853
Newark—		
First ward.....	7,617	9,597
Second ward.....	8,188	7,333
Third ward.....	6,572	7,633
Fourth ward.....	6,745	5,890
Fifth ward.....	5,343	8,852
Sixth ward.....	15,786	10,240
Seventh ward.....	8,131	11,990
Eighth ward.....	12,027	6,825
Ninth ward.....	6,794	5,458
Tenth ward.....	11,320	9,210
Eleventh ward.....	6,140	3,677
Twelfth ward.....	12,977	4,586
Thirteenth ward.....	18,199	13,840
Fourteenth ward.....	3,670	*
Fifteenth ward.....	6,891	*
	136,400	105,131
Orange—		
First ward.....	3,548	2,475
Second ward.....	3,532	2,823
Third ward.....	6,126	4,045
	13,206	9,343
South Orange.....	3,911	2,978
West Orange.....	3,385	2,104
Woodside.....	.....	1,173
Total.....	189,819	143,907

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

	1880.	1870.		1880.	1870.
Clayton.....	1,981	3,677	Mantua.....	1,718	1,897
Deptford (exclu- sive of Wood- bury City).....	1,520	2,662	Monroe.....	1,858	*—
Franklin.....	2,480	2,192	Washington.....	1,366	*—
Glassboro.....	2,088	*—	West Deptford.....	1,399	*—
Greenwich.....	2,598	2,342	Woodbury (City)....	2,298	1,965
Harrison.....	2,841	3,031	Woolwich.....	1,974	3,761
Logan.....	1,765	*—	Total.....	25,886	21,527

HUDSON COUNTY.

	1880.	1870.
Jersey City—		
First Assembly District.....	17,282	
Second Assembly District.....	25,143	
Third Assembly District.....	20,288	
Fourth Assembly District.....	24,798	
Fifth Assembly District.....	14,339	
Sixth Assembly District.....	18,878	
	120,728	

(In 1870 Jersey City was divided into sixteen wards.)

Bayonne—		
First ward.....	1,601	
Second ward.....	3,548	
Third ward.....	1,547	
Fourth ward.....	2,676	
	9,372	3,835

(Wards not given in 1870.)

Hoboken—		
First ward.....	6,933	4,992
Second ward.....	4,459	3,612
Third ward.....	10,943	6,860
Fourth ward.....	8,664	4,848
	30,999	20,312
Guttenberg.....	1,206	*—
Harrison—		
First ward.....	1,760	
Second ward.....	949	
Third ward.....	1,167	
Fourth ward.....	1,634	
	5,510	4,115

(No wards given in 1870.)

Kearny.....	2,165	959
North Bergen.....	4,268	3,032
Union (town).....	5,849	4,642
Union (township).....	1,310	2,097
Weehawken.....	1,102	597
West Hoboken.....	5,441	4,111
Total.....	187,950	129,288

HUNTERDON COUNTY.		1880.	1870.
Delaware.....		3,092	2,963
East Amwell.....		1,696	1,803
Kingwood.....		1,694	1,946
Lambertville—			
First ward.....	1,354		
Second ward.....	1,281		
Third ward.....	1,548		
		4,183	3,845
(No wards given in 1870.)			
Raritan.....		4,186	3,655
Readington.....		3,103	3,069
West Amwell.....		1,039	1,032
Alexandria.....		1,324	3,341
Bethlehem.....		2,830	2,211
Clinton Borough.....		842	785
Clinton township.....		2,133	3,131
Franklin.....		1,338	1,325
Frenchtown.....		1,039	920
High Bridge.....		2,209	*—
Holland.....		1,886	*—
Lebanon.....		2,699	3,556
Tewksbury.....		2,108	2,328
Union.....		1,167	1,051
Total.....		38,568	36,961

MERCER COUNTY.		1880.	1870.
Ewing.....	2,412		2,497
Hopewell.....	4,462		4,280
Lawrence.....	3,171		2,255
Princeton.....	4,348		3,989
Trenton—			
First ward.....	4,523	2,925	
Second ward.....	2,729	2,619	
Third ward.....	6,537	4,608	
Fourth ward.....	4,088	4,157	
Fifth ward.....	4,920	4,110	
Sixth ward.....	1,389	1,110	
Seventh ward.....	5,724	3,390	
		29,910	22,919
East Windsor.....	2,271		2,387
Chambersburg.....	5,437		*—
Hamilton.....	3,370		5,417
Washington.....	1,281		1,294
West Windsor.....	1,396		1,432
Total.....		58,058	46,470

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

New Brunswick—	1880.	1870.
First ward.....	2,734	
Second ward.....	3,061	
Third ward.....	2,013	
Fourth ward.....	1,079	
Fifth ward.....	4,014	
Sixth ward.....	4,266	
	<hr/>	
	17,167	15,059

(In 1870 New Brunswick was divided into three districts.)

Perth Amboy.....	4,808	2,862
Piscataway.....	3,242	2,761
Raritan.....	3,789	3,472
Woodbridge.....	4,099	3,717
Cranbury.....	1,599	*—
East Brunswick.....	3,272	2,861
Madison.....	1,662	1,637
Monroe.....	3,016	3,255
North Brunswick.....	1,251	1,126
Sayreville.....	1,930	*—
South Amboy.....	3,648	4,526
South Brunswick.....	2,803	3,781
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	52,286	45,057

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

	1880.	1870.		1880.	1870.
Atlantic.....	1,743	1,713	Millstone.....	2,080	2,093
Eatontown.....	2,637	*—	Neptune.....	4,187	*—
Freehold.....	4,302	4,233	Ocean.....	6,027	6,192
Holmdel.....	1,575	1,415	Raritan.....	3,891	3,443
Howell.....	3,374	3,374	Shrewsbury.....	6,526	5,440
Manalapan.....	2,117	2,387	Upper Freehold....	3,236	3,647
Marlborough.....	2,193	2,231	Wall.....	3,829	2,669
Matawan.....	2,699	2,839		<hr/>	<hr/>
Middletown.....	5,059	4,640	Total.....	55,535	46,316

MORRIS COUNTY.

	1880.	1870.		1880.	1870.
Boonton.....	2,685	3,458	Passaic.....	1,896	1,625
Chatham.....	4,277	3,715	Pequannock.....	2,239	1,539
Chester.....	2,337	1,745	Randolph.....	7,701	5,111
Hanover.....	4,138	3,624	Rockaway.....	7,366	6,445
Jefferson.....	1,792	1,430	Roxbury.....	2,139	3,320
Mendham.....	1,526	1,581	Washington.....	2,681	2,492
Montville.....	1,270	1,403		<hr/>	<hr/>
Morris.....	6,838	5,673	Total.....	50,867	43,161
Mount Olive.....	1,982	*—			

OCEAN COUNTY.

	1880.	1870.		1880.	1870.
Berkley.....	683	*—	Ocean.....	484	*—
Brick.....	2,990	2,725	Plumsted.....	1,561	1,593
Dover.....	2,439	3,045	Stafford..	1,008	1,514
Eagleswood.....	592	*—	Union	1,024	1,923
Jackson.....	1,803	1,755			
Lacy.....	814	*—	Total.....	14,455	13,658
Manchester.....	1,057	1,103			

PASSAIC COUNTY.

	1880.	1870.
Acquackanonck	1,781	4,377
Little Falls.....	1,404	1,322
Manchester.....	1,513	1,116
Passaic City.....	6,532	.....
Paterson—		
First ward.....	5,272	2,904
Second ward	5,782	3,208
Third ward.....	7,615	4,456
Fourth ward.....	5,551	3,574
Fifth ward.....	7,507	7,203
Sixth ward.....	4,149	4,113
Seventh ward.....	5,616	3,101
Eighth ward.....	9,395	4,044
(Ninth ward).....	.....	978
	50,887	33,581
Pompton.....	2,251	1,840
Wayne.....	1,757	1,522
West Milford.....	2,591	2,660
Total.....	68,716	46,468

SALEM COUNTY.

	1880.	1870.		1880.	1870.
Elsinboro.....	570	700	Salem (City).....	5,057	4,555
Lower Alloways			Upper Alloways		
Creek.....	1,373	1,483	Creek.....	1,917	3,062
Lower Penns Neck.	1,334	1,474	Upper Penns Neck.	3,361	3,179
Mannington.....	2,230	2,354	Upper Pittsgrove...	2,073	2,090
Pilesgrove.....	3,497	3,385			
Pittsgrove.....	1,778	1,669	Total.....	24,580	23,951
Quinton	1,390	*—			

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SOMERSET COUNTY.		1880.	1870.
Bedminster.....		1,812	1,881
Bernards.....		2,622	2,369
Bridgewater—			
First district.....	2,143		
Second district.....	1,632		
Third district.....	2,346		
Fourth district.....	1,876		
	<hr/>	7,997	5,884
(No wards given in 1870.)			
North Plainfield.....		3,217	*—
Warren.....		1,203	2,706
Branchburg.....		1,316	1,253
Franklin.....		3,818	3,912
Hillsboro.....		3,248	3,444
Montgomery.....		1,928	2,065
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....		27,161	23,514

SUSSEX COUNTY.		1880.	1870.
Andover.....	1,150 1,126	Sandyston..... 1,195	1,230
Byram.....	1,406 1,332	Sparta.....	2,274 2,031
Frankford.....	1,680 1,776	Stillwater.....	1,502 1,632
Green.....	727 868	Vernon.....	1,828 1,979
Hampton.....	895 1,023	Walpack.....	575 647
Hardyston.....	2,645 1,669	Wantage.....	3,361 3,636
Lafayette.....	780 884		
Montague.....	1,022 932	Total.....	23,553 23,168
Newton.....	2,513 2,403		

UNION COUNTY.		1880.	1870.
Elizabeth—			
First ward.....	5,327	3,631	
Second ward.....	5,287	3,582	
Third ward.....	3,965	3,012	
Fourth ward.....	1,924	1,635	
Fifth ward.....	5,329	3,823	
Sixth ward.....	2,165	2,429	
Seventh ward.....	1,829	781	
Eighth ward.....	2,403	1,955	
	<hr/>	28,229	20,848
Cranford.....		1,184	*—
Linden.....		1,889	1,398
Springfield.....		844	770
Union.....		2,418	2,312
Clark.....		353	331
Fanwood.....		1,167	*—
New Providence.....		781	934
Plainfield.....		8,126	5,106
Rahway—			
First ward.....	1,272	1,145	
Second ward.....	1,496	1,730	
Third ward.....	2,331	2,229	
Fourth ward.....	1,355	1,153	
	<hr/>	6,454	6,257
Summit.....		1,910	1,176
Westfield.....		2,216	2,759
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....		55,571	41,891

WARREN COUNTY.		1880.	1870.
Allamuchy.....		648	*—
Belvidere.....		1,773	1,882
Blairstown.....		1,458	1,379
Franklin.....		1,529	1,657
Frelinghuysen.....		1,042	1,117
Greenwich.....		2,554	2,591
Hackettstown.....		2,502	2,202
Hardwick.....		583	639
Harmony.....		1,350	1,407
Hope.....		1,570	1,542
Independence.....		1,018	1,768
Knowlton.....		1,476	1,691
Lopatcong.....		1,591	1,155
Mansfield.....		1,709	1,998
Oxford.....		4,593	2,954
Pahaquarry.....		418	445
Phillipsburg—			
First ward.....	1,752		
Second ward.....	1,845		
Third ward.....	2,221		
Fourth ward.....	1,362		
		7,180	5,950
(No wards given in 1870.)			
Washington.....		1,452	2,160
Washington Borough.....		2,142	1,882
Total.....		36,588	34,419

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	1880.	1870.	Increase.
Atlantic.....	18,706	14,163	4,543
Bergen.....	36,790	31,033	5,757
Burlington.....	55,403	53,774	1,629
Camden.....	62,941	46,206	16,735
Cape May.....	9,765	8,529	*1,236
Cumberland.....	37,694	34,688	3,006
Essex.....	189,819	143,907	45,912
Gloucester.....	25,886	21,527	4,359
Hudson.....	187,950	129,288	58,662
Hunterdon.....	38,568	36,961	1,607
Mercer.....	58,058	46,470	11,588
Middlesex.....	52,286	45,057	7,229
Monmouth.....	55,535	46,316	9,219
Morris.....	50,867	43,161	7,706
Ocean.....	14,455	12,658	797
Passaic.....	68,716	46,468	22,248
Salem.....	24,580	23,951	629
Somerset.....	27,161	23,514	3,647
Sussex.....	23,553	23,168	385
Union.....	55,571	41,891	13,680
Warren.....	36,588	34,419	2,169
	1,130,892	908,149	222,743

STATE OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the Secretaries of State and State Treasurers from 1776; State Comptrollers, from 1865; Adjutant Generals and Quartermaster Generals, from 1776; Chancellors, from 1845; Chief Justices and Attorney Generals, from 1704; Clerks in Chancery, from 1831; Clerks of the Supreme Court, from 1776; State Prison Keepers, from 1829; Presidents of the Senate and Speakers of the House, Secretaries of the Senate and Clerks of the House, from 1845:

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

(Term five years—Fees.)

1776, Charles Pettit, resigned October 7, 1778; 1778, Bowes Reed; 1794, Samuel W. Stockton; 1795, John Beatty; 1805, James Linn; 1820, Daniel Coleman; 1830, James D. Westcott; 1840, Charles G. McChesney; 1851, Thomas S. Allison; 1861, Whitfield S. Johnson; 1866, Horace N. Congar; 1871, Henry C. Kelsey (Term expires April 6, 1881).

STATE TREASURERS.

(Term three years—Salary as Treasurer, \$4,000; State Prison Inspector, \$500.)

1776, Richard Smith (resigned February 15, 1777); 1777, John Stevens, Jr.; 1783, John Schureman (declined); 1783, James Mott; 1799, James Salter; 1803, Peter Gordon; 1821, Charles Parker; 1832, William Grant; 1833, Charles Parker; 1836, Jacob Kline; 1837, Isaac Southard; 1843, Thomas Arrowsmith; 1845, Stacy A. Paxson; 1848, Samuel Mairs; 1851, Rescarrick M. Smith; 1865, David Naar; 1866, Howard Ivins; 1868, William P. McMichael; 1871, Josephus Sooy, Jr.; 1875, Gershom Mott; 1876, George M. Wright (Term expires March 4, 1882).

STATE COMPTROLLERS.

(Term three years—Salary \$4,000 as Comptroller, and \$500 as State Prison Inspector.)

1865, William K. McDonald; 1871, Albert L. Runyon; 1877, Robert F. Stockton; 1880, Edward J. Anderson (Term expires April 6th, 1883).

ADJUTANT GENERALS.

(Salary \$1,200.)

1776, William Bott; 1793, Anthony Walton White; 1803, John Morgan; 1804, Ebenezer Elmer; 1804, Peter Hunt; 1810, James J. Wilson; 1812, John Beatty; 1814, James J. Wilson; 1814, Charles Gordon; 1816, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Thomas Cadwalader; 1858, Robert F. Stockton, Jr.; 1867, William S. Stryker.

QUARTERMASTER GENERALS.

(Salary \$1,200.)

1776, Jno. Mehelm; 1778, Matthias Williamson; 1813, Jonathan Rhea; 1821, James J. Wilson; 1824, Garret D. Wall; 1830, Samuel R. Hamilton; 1855, Lewis Perrine.

CHANCELLORS.

(Term six years—Salary \$5,200, and fees.)

1845, Oliver S. Halsted; 1852, Benjamin Williamson; 1860, Henry W. Green; 1866, Abraham O. Zabriskie; 1873, Theodore Runyon (Term expires May 1st, 1886).

CHIEF JUSTICES.

(Term of office seven years—Salary \$5,200 and fees.)

1704, Roger Mompesson; 1709, Thomas Gordon; 1710, David Jamison; 1723, William Trent; 1724, Robert Lettis Hooper; 1728, Thomas Farmer; 1738, Robert Hunter Morris; 1758, William Aynsley; 1764, Charles Read; 1764, Frederick Smyth; 1776, Richard Stockton (declined); 1776, John DeHart (declined); 1777, Robert Morris; 1779, David Brearley; 1789, James Kinsey; 1803, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1824, Charles Ewing; 1832, Joseph C. Hornblower; 1846, Henry W. Green; 1853, Peter D. Vroom (declined); 1853, Alexander Wurts (declined); 1861, Edward W. Whelpley; 1864, Mercer Beasley (Term expires March 8, 1885).

ATTORNEY GENERALS.

(Term five years—Salary \$1,500 and fees.)

1704, Alexander Griffith; 1714, Thomas Farmer; 1719, Jeremiah Bass; 1723, James Alexander; 1728, Lawrence Smith; 1733, Joseph Warrel; 1754, Cortland Skinner; 1776, William Paterson; 1783, Joseph Bloomfield; 1792, Aaron D. Woodruff; 1811, Andrew S. Hunter; 1817, Theodore Frelinghuysen; 1829, Samuel L. Southard; 1833, John Moore White; 1838, Richard S. Field; 1841, George P. Molleson; 1844, Richard P. Thompson; 1845, Abraham Browning; 1850, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Richard P. Thompson; 1857, William L. Dayton; 1861, F. T. Frelinghuysen; 1867, George M. Robeson; 1870, Robert Gilchrist; 1875, Joel Parker; 1875, Jacob Vanatta; 1877, John P. Stockton (Term expires April 5, 1882).

CLERKS IN CHANCERY.

(Term five years—Fees.)

1831, Stacy G. Potts; 1840, Samuel R. Gummere; 1851, Daniel B. Bodine; 1856, William M. Babbitt; 1861, Barker Gummere; 1871, Henry S. Little (Term expires March 28, 1881).

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

(Term five years—Fees.)

1776, Jonathan D. Sergeant (declined); 1776, Bowes Reed; 1781, William C. Houston; 1788, Richard Howell; 1793, Jonathan Rhea; 1807, William Hyer; 1812, Garret D. Wall; 1817, Zachariah Rossel; 1842, Eli Morris; 1842, James Wilson; 1852, William M. Force; 1857, Charles P. Smith; 1872, Benjamin F. Lee (Term expires November 2, 1882).

STATE PRISON KEEPERS.

(Term since 1876, five years—Salary, \$4,000.)

———— Crooks; Henry Bellerjeau; Francis Labaw; 1829, Ephraim Ryno; 1830, Thomas M. Perrine; 1836, Joseph A. Yard; 1839, John Voorhees; 1841, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1843, Joseph A. Yard; 1845, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1851, William B. Vanderveer; 1857, Robert P. Stoll; 1862, T. V. D. Hoagland; 1863, Joseph B. Walker; 1866, Peter P. Robinson; 1868, Joseph B. Walker; 1869, David D. Hennion; 1871, Robert H. Howell; 1873, Charles Wilson; 1876, Gershom Mott (Term expires March 31, 1881).

BIOGRAPHIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

Secretary of State.

HENRY C. KELSEY, Trenton.

Mr. Kelsey was born at Sparta, Sussex county, in the year 1837. He was educated and brought up in that town. At one time he was editor of the *Jersey Herald*; was postmaster at Newton, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Sussex county for four years. He was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Randolph, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. H. N. Congar, and took possession of the office July 1st, 1870. This term expired in 1871, and Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Randolph, and confirmed by a Republican Senate for a full term, which expired in 1876. Again Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and confirmed by a Republican Senate, for another full term, which will expire this year.

By virtue of his office Mr. Kelsey is a member of the Board of Bank Commissioners; Clerk of the Board of State Canvassers; Clerk of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Clerk of the Court of Impeachment; Clerk of the Court of Pardons; Clerk of the Prerogative Court; Commissioner of the State Library; Scientific School Commissioner, and State Commissioner of Insurance.

Mr. Kelsey is also a member of other boards, and the duties of his office in other respects are multifarious.

MR. JOSEPH D. HALL is Assistant Secretary of State. He "shall, during the absence or inability through sickness or other cause, of the Secretary of State, have the same powers and perform all the duties which are now imposed by law on the Secretary of State."

State Treasurer.

GEORGE M. WRIGHT, Bordentown.

Mr. Wright was born at New Shoreham, Rhode Island, in the year 1817. He was educated in a select school at Milford, Otsego county, N. Y., whither he had removed in his nineteenth year. He resided there for two or three years, and removed to New York City in 1841. He took a steamboat agency, and in 1854 was one of three partners who bought a line of steamboats. In 1852, he removed to New Brunswick, and three years later to Bordentown, where he has resided ever since. In 1865 he was elected State Senator for Burlington county. For eight or nine years he was inspector and collector of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, during the Camden and Amboy administration. He has been a director of the Bordentown Bank for three years. In 1876 he was elected State Treasurer in Joint Meeting of the two houses of the Legislature, and in 1879 he was re-elected to the same position.

State Comptroller.

EDWARD J. ANDERSON, Trenton.

Edward J. Anderson, the present Comptroller of the Treasury, was born in Hunterdon county, in this State, December 15th, 1830. After receiving a common school education he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia, Pa., until the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, when he returned to New Jersey, and accepted the position of principal Assistant in the Adjutant-General's Department of the State, which position he occupied until the close of the war. Resigning this, he engaged in business in New York, but retained his residence in New Jersey, and in 1871, when the control of the office of Comptroller of the Treasury passed into the hands of the Republicans, he consented, after urgent solicitation, to accept the position of first assistant in this department. This position he occupied for nine years, and

when, in 1880, the office of Comptroller became vacant, the Republican Legislature chose him as head of the department.

By virtue of his office the Comptroller is a member of the following boards: Inspectors of the State Prison, Trustees of the Fund for the Support of Public Schools, State Board of Education, Commissioners of the State Library, Commissioners of Railroad Taxation, and Commissioners of Savings Banks, all of which positions involve the performance of arduous duties, and to none of which is there any compensation attached, excepting that of five hundred dollars a year for the performance of the duties of Inspector of the State Prison.

Previous to his election as Comptroller of the Treasury, Mr. Anderson has never sought any public office, nor has he held any excepting that of Commissioner of Fisheries, which he accepted in 1877, at the solicitation of Governor McClellan, and the duties of which he has since performed as a labor of love, there being no compensation nor perquisites attached to the office.

Mr. Anderson has no idea that there is any public demand for his biography, but has written this little sketch solely to oblige his friend, the publisher of this manual.

His term expires in 1883.

Attorney General.

JOHN P. STOCKTON, Trenton.

John Potter Stockton was born at Princeton, August 2d, 1826, and is a son of the late Commodore Stockton, U. S. N. He graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1843, and studied law with the late Judge R. S. Field. He was admitted to practice as an attorney at the April Term, 1847, of the Supreme Court, and was called to the bar as counsellor in 1850, and practiced law in New Jersey until 1857, when he was appointed U. S. Minister to Rome by President Buchanan. He held that position until 1861, when he returned to his

native land and re-commenced the practice of law in Trenton. He was elected to the Senate of the United States for six years, for the term commencing March 4th, 1865, to succeed Hon. J. C. Ten Eyck, but was unseated after serving one year. He was, however, re-elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4th, 1869, and served the full term, when he returned to Trenton and re-commenced the practice of law in Trenton. He was appointed Attorney General of the State, and sworn into office, for the term of five years, on April 8th, 1877.

Senator Stockton was appointed, with Judges Ryerson and Randolph, as Commissioner to revise and simplify the proceedings and practice in the courts of law, and made a report to the Legislature, which was adopted.

Adjutant General.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER, Trenton.

William S. Stryker was born at Trenton, New Jersey, June 6th, 1838. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, graduating there in the year 1858. He commenced the study of law, and had nearly completed the course when the war broke out. As stated in "New Jersey and the Rebellion," "He entered the military service of the country in response to the first call for troops. He then assisted in organizing the Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and, in February, 1863, was ordered to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and made Major and A. D. C. to Major General Gillmore, then in command of the Tenth Army Corps. He participated in the capture of Morris Island, and the bloody night attack on Fort Wagner. Subsequently he was transferred to the north on account of illness, and placed in charge of the Pay Department U. S. Army, at Parole Camp, Columbus, Ohio. He was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for meritorious services during the war, and, resigning in June, 1866, was soon after placed upon the Staff of the Executive of New Jersey." On

April 12th, 1867, he was made Brigadier General and Adjutant General of New Jersey, which position he holds at the present time. He was brevetted Major General, for long and meritorious services, February 9th, 1874. He has compiled officially and published a "Roster of Jerseymen in the Revolutionary War;" a "Roster of New Jersey Volunteers in the Civil War," and several works on historical subjects relating to New Jersey. He was made a counsellor-at-law of the State of Ohio in the year 1865; is a member of historical societies; a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Quartermaster General.

LEWIS PERRINE, Trenton.

Lewis Perrine was born in Freehold township, Monmouth county, September 15th, 1815, and attended the Lawrenceville High School, from which he graduated and entered Princeton College in 1835, graduating with the class of 1838. He studied law with Hons. Garret D. Wall and James S. Green, at Princeton. He settled in Trenton in 1841, and was appointed and served as Military Secretary to Governor Fort. He was appointed Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of Governor Price in 1854, and was commissioned Quartermaster General, vice Samuel R. Hamilton, deceased, September 22d, 1855. His services during the late war, which were both arduous and trying, were executed with rare ability and expedition. The State of New Jersey having more troops in the field than the regular forces of the United States, made the duties of the office very laborious, requiring much skill and endurance in their execution. For meritorious services in the discharge of the same he was made Brevet Major General by the Senate, on recommendation of Governor Parker, in 1865.

General Perrine still holds the office of Quartermaster General, and is, besides, acting Paymaster General of the State.

Commander of the National Guard.

MAJOR GENERAL GERSHOM MOTT, Trenton.

General Mott was born near Trenton, N. J., on April 7th, 1822, and was educated at the Trenton Academy. He began his business career when he was fourteen years of age, in a commercial establishment in New York, and shortly before the breaking out of the Mexican war he relinquished his position in New York and went to reside temporarily with his father in New Jersey. In 1846, when President Polk called for fifty thousand volunteers, he offered his services to the government, and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, and assigned to the Tenth U. S. Infantry. He served with his organization during the entire war, distinguished himself for coolness in danger, and for his exactness as a disciplinarian. At the termination of the war, he resigned his position in the army, and in recognition of his meritorious services he was appointed Collector of the Port of Lambertton—a position previously held by his father. He retained the position until the Spring of 1849, when he was removed to make room for President Taylor's appointee. He then accepted a clerical situation at Bordentown, in the office of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and in 1855 was appointed Teller of the Bordentown Bank.

At the breaking out of the war, when the famous Second New Jersey Brigade—composed of Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Regiments of Infantry—was formed, he was appointed, on August 4th, 1861, Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth N. J. Vols. Practically—Colonel Starr being ranking officer and Acting Brigadier General—he was the commander of the Fifth, and under his supervision its men were thoroughly disciplined and drilled. In December, 1861, the regiment was attached to Hooker's "old" division, at Budd's Ferry, Maryland, and received its baptismal fire at the battle of Williamsburg. In this battle, the New Jersey Brigade took a leading part, and for a time held the entire rebel army in check—the Fifth Regiment being for more than nine hours exposed to a frightfully destructive fire. For the gallant manner in which he held his ground, Lieutenant

Colonel Mott was promoted (May 7th, 1862), to the colonelcy of the Sixth Regiment, N. J. Vols. In this position his soldierly qualities became more and more conspicuous. He was severely wounded in the arm in the second battle of Bull Run, July 28th, 1862. He was promoted Brigadier General, and assigned to the command of the Second New Jersey Brigade on December 4th, (Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps). He was again wounded at the battle of Chancellorville, May 3d, 1863, and it was only when weakened by loss of blood that he consented to go to the rear. In the Spring of 1864, when the Army of the Potomac moved to the Wilderness, General Mott was placed in command of the Fourth Division of the Second Corps, (afterwards Third Division, Second Corps), a position he held until the end of the war. His management of the division was as able as that of his brigade and regiment, and on September 10th, 1864, he was brevetted Major General. On April 6th, 1865, he was again wounded in a skirmish at Amelia Springs. Upon the dissolution of the army, he had command of the Provisional Corps, and when that was disbanded, he was ordered to report at Washington. In the August following, he was detailed to serve on the Wirz Commission; and on December 1st, 1865, was made a full Major General of Volunteers—being the first New Jersey soldier to receive the brevet of Major General, and the only one to retain the full rank. On February 20th, 1866, his resignation was accepted, and returning to his home in New Jersey, he accepted the Paymastership of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. In 1867, he declined the colonelcy of the Thirty-third U. S. Infantry. In 1873, he was appointed Commander of the New Jersey National Guard, with the rank of Major General, which position he still occupies. He was appointed on September 1st, 1875, Treasurer of the State of New Jersey to fill a vacancy; and on March 29th, 1876, he was appointed Keeper of the State Prison, a position which he still holds—his term expiring in 1881.

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

BENJAMIN F. LEE, Trenton.

Mr. Lee was born in Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county, N. J. His father, Hon. Thomas Lee, was a prominent public man, having served several terms in Congress and the State Legislature, and been a successful merchant in Port Elizabeth, where he died in 1856. The Hon. Thomas Lee was a brother of Colonel Francis Lee, of the regular army, and a graduate of West Point, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and the father of Doctor Thomas Lee, a surgeon in the regular army, who died in 1838, from disease contracted in the Florida war. This branch of the Lee family are descendants of the Lees and Alexanders, (Scotch and Irish), who emigrated to this country prior to the Revolution.

The subject of this sketch finished a thorough English education under the tutorship of John Gummere, at Burlington, in 1845, and immediately entered his father's store, at Port Elizabeth, as partner. In time he succeeded the firm of Thomas and Benjamin F. Lee, and finally, in 1860, retired from the business altogether. In 1863, he was elected Treasurer of the Cape May and Millville Railroad Company, and in 1866 Treasurer of the West Jersey Marl and Transportation Company, which position he resigned upon entering on the duties of Clerk of the Supreme Court. He was for several years a director of the State Agricultural Society of New Jersey. Like his father, he was always an earnest and active supporter of the Democratic doctrine, and took an active part in politics. In 1856 he was a Presidential Elector, and had served a term on the State Central Committee. In 1858, his friends of the First District presented his name in convention for nomination for Congress, and he received thirty-nine of the forty-one votes necessary to a choice. He was afterwards nominated for the Legislature from this district, which was largely Republican, and after an exciting contest, was defeated by only three votes. In 1870, Mr. Lee was nominated for Congress in the First District. The district usually gave 3700 Republican majority, and that year about 1500 colored votes were added, making nearly 6000 to over-

come, but he was defeated by only 1800 votes. This was the first inroad made upon the large Republican majority in the district. In the Gubernatorial Convention that nominated Hon. Joel Parker, in 1871, Mr. Lee received 118 votes, the entire strength of his district. In 1872 he was appointed, by Governor Parker, Clerk of the Supreme Court, which appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1877 he was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and his appointment had the singular and unusual compliment of a confirmation by the Senate without the customary reference to a committee.

Clerk in Chancery.

HENRY STAFFORD LITTLE, Trenton.

Mr. Little was born at Middletown Point (now Matawan), Monmouth county. He was admitted to the bar in 1848, and continued to practice until he was appointed to his present position. He was the first President of the New York and Long Branch Railroad Company, and was mainly instrumental in the construction of the road. He was elected a Presidential Elector in 1856, and voted for President Buchanan. He was a delegate to the New York Convention when Horatio Seymour received the Democratic nomination for President. He was a member of the State Senate during the years 1864 '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70 and '71, and was President of that body in the years 1868 and 1869. He was nominated by Governor Randolph as Clerk of the Court of Chancery January 25th, 1871, and was confirmed unanimously by the Senate. He took possession of the office March 17th, 1871. In 1876 he was re-appointed to the same position by Governor Bedle, and confirmed by the Senate. His term expires in 1881.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ELLIS A. APGAR, Trenton.

Ellis A. Apgar was born at Peapack, Somerset county, N. J., March 20th, 1836; received his preparatory education in the public school of his native village, and graduated from the New Jersey State Normal School in 1857. He then engaged in teaching, and, in 1862, entered Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1866. A few months previous to his graduation he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the State Normal School. On the creation of the State Board of Education, in 1866, Mr. Apgar was appointed State Superintendent. By his efforts the supervision of the schools was transferred from the Town Superintendents to the County Superintendents, and he was instrumental in securing the vote of the Legislature which made the schools free by the levy of an annual State tax. He has done much towards the improvement of the school buildings, furniture, apparatus, &c. The value of school property has risen during his administration from \$1,645,000 to \$6,300,398.

Commissioner of Railroad Taxation.

JAMES S. YARD, Freehold.

Mr. Yard was born in the city of Trenton, April 20th, 1826, and is a son of the late Captain Joseph A. Yard. He was educated at the Trenton Academy, and left school at the age of fourteen years to act as bookkeeper for his father in the auction business. Afterwards he entered the *True American* office to learn the art of printing. He spent several years in learning the mechanical branch of the trade. He was a skillful compositor and pressman, and at one time worked the entire weekly edition of the *True American* on a hand press. In 1846 he started the *Weekly Visitor* in the city of Trenton, and after conducting it for three months sold it. Subsequently he started the *Village Record*, now *Gazette*, at Hightstown. In January, 1854, he purchased the *Monmouth Democrat*, and has conducted it ever since.

He was a member of the Monmouth County Board of Chosen Freeholders for a term of three years. He was Major of the Third Regiment of Militia during the three months' service, at the outbreak of the late war. He was connected with all the military operations for raising troops until the close of the war, and was appointed by Governor Olden to draft the Militia for Monmouth county, and was Commander of Camp Vredenburg, having raised the Twenty-Eighth and Twenty-Ninth Regiments of Volunteers, by virtue of appointment from Governor Olden. Was also commissioned as Commander of Camp Bayard, at Trenton, which was declined. Held several commissions under Governor Parker during the war, in connection with New Jersey troops in the field. Was appointed Commissioner of Railroad Taxation by Governor Parker, in 1873, which position he still holds. In 1878, he was appointed by Governor McClellan Deputy Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

President—Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio.

President Elect—James A. Garfield, of Ohio.

Vice President—William A. Wheeler, of New York.

Vice President Elect—Chester A. Arthur, of New York.

Secretary of State—William M. Evarts, of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury—John Sherman, of Ohio.

Secretary of War—Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota.

Secretary of the Navy—

Secretary of the Interior—Carl Schurz, of Missouri.

Attorney General—Charles Devens, of Massachusetts.

Postmaster General—Horace Maynard, of Tennessee.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio.

Associate Judges—Nathan Clifford, of Maine; Ward Hunt, of New York; Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio; George W. McCrary, of Iowa; Stephen J. Field, of California; Joseph B. Bradley, of New Jersey; William B. Woods, of Georgia; John M. Harlan, of Kentucky. Court meets first Monday in December each year, at Washington.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—George C. Ludlow; term expires January 18th, 1884.

Private Secretary to the Governor—John A. Hall.

Secretary of State—Henry C. Kelsey.

Assistant Secretary of State—Joseph D. Hall.

Treasurer—George M. Wright.

Comptroller—Edward J. Anderson.

Attorney General—John P. Stockton.

Adjutant General—William S. Stryker.

Assistant Adjutant General—S. Meredith Dickinson.

Quartermaster General—Lewis Perrine.

General Inspector—William H. Sterling.

Major General—Gershom Mott.

Chancellor—Theodore Runyon.

Vice Chancellor—Abraham V. Van Fleet.

Clerk of Supreme Court—Benjamin F. Lee.

Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court—Alfred Lawshe.

Clerk in Chancery—Henry S. Little.

Chancery Reporter—John H. Stewart.

Law Reporter—Garret D. W. Vroom.

State Librarian—James S. McDanolds.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Ellis A. Apgar.

State Geologist—George H. Cook.

Chief of Bureau of Statistics—James Bishop.

Inspector of Weights and Measures—Thomas S. Hulit.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Mercer Beasley.

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—Manning M. Knapp, Edward W. Scudder, Bennett Van Syckle, David A. Depue, Alfred Reed, Jonathan Dixon, Joel Parker, William J. Magie.

Court of Errors and Appeals—The Justices of the Supreme Court; and Lay Judges—Amzi Dodd, Francis S. Lathrop, John Clement, Edmund L. B. Wales, Martin Cole, Caleb S. Green. Clerk—The Secretary of State.

Court of Pardons—Governor, Chancellor, and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Clerk—Secretary of State.

United States Senators—Theodore F. Randolph, John R. McPherson.

Representatives in Forty-seventh Congress—1st Dist., George M. Robeson; 2d, J. Hart Brewer; 3d, Miles Ross; 4th, Henry S. Harris; 5th, John Hill; 6th, Phineas Jones; 7th, Augustus A. Hardenburg.

State Board of Education—Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, the Trustees and Treasurer of the Normal School, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Trustees of the School Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, Attorney General and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Library—Governor, Chancellor, Chief Justice, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Fisheries—Benjamin P. Howell, Edward J. Anderson, Theodore Morford.

Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund—James Wilson, Philemon Dickinson. Secretary—Benjamin Naar.

Riparian Commissioners—Francis S. Lathrop, Amzi Dodd, Bennington F. Randolph, Thomas S. McKeen.

Commissioners of Pilotage—David Cox, George W. Johnson, Andrew A. Smalley, William M. Gamble, James Parker, Thomas S. Negus, Robert Simonson.

State Board of Health—Elias J. Marsh, Laban Dennis, Cyrus F. Brackett, Franklin Gauntt, Theodore R. Varick, Ezra M. Hunt, E. A. Osborne.

Commissioner of Railroad Taxation—James S. Yard.

Commissioner of Insurance—Secretary of State, *ex-officio*.

State Director of Joint Companies—Charles A. Butts.

Surveyor General of West Jersey—Franklin Woolman, Burlington.

Surveyor General of East Jersey—Stephen V. R. Pater-son, Perth Amboy.

Managers of Morristown Asylum—Francis S. Lathrop, Beach Vanderpool, Anthony Reckless, John S. Read, George A. Halsey, William G. Lathrop, Hiram C. Clark, Joseph D. Bedle, S. C. Clark. Physician—Horace A. Buttolph. ——— (vacancy).

Managers of Trenton Asylum—Alexander Wurts, William Elmer, John Vought, Caleb S. Green, Samuel M. Hamill, Garret S. Cannon, James Bishop, Benjamin F. Carter, Isaac Stephens. Physician—John W. Ward.

Trustees of Normal School—Charles E. Elmer, Morris H. Stratton, James B. Woodward, John Maclean, Benjamin Williamson, Gilbert Combs, Rynier H. Veghte, Thomas Lawrence, John M. Howe, Rodman M. Price, William A. Whitehead, William H. Steele, Charles K. Imbrie, Bennington F. Randolph. Principal—Washington Hasbrouck.

Inspectors of State Prison—The Comptroller and Treasurer, (*ex-officio*), Henry L. Butler, Andrew Kerr, Barclay Griscomb. Supervisor—Charles B. Moore. Keeper—Gershom Mott.

Trustees of State Industrial School for Girls—Samuel Allinson, Samuel L. Baily, Samuel C. Brown, Rudolphus Bingham, J. Newton Voorhees, Jeremiah O'Rourk.

Trustees of Reform School for Boys—David Ripley, Samuel Allinson, Nathan T. Stratton, Nathaniel S. Rue, George W. Helme, George W. Devoe.

TIME OF HOLDING COURTS,

COURTS.	TUESDAY IN											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
CHANCERY.....	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
SUPREME COURT.....	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
COURT OF ERRORS.....	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
PREROGATIVE.....	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
PARDONS.....	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
U. S. CIRCUIT.....	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
U. S. DISTRICT.....	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
<i>First District.</i> JUSTICE REED.												
Cape May.....	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3
Cumberland.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Salem.....	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Atlantic.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
<i>Second District.</i> JUSTICE WOODHULL.												
Gloucester.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Camden.....	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Burlington.....	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
<i>Third District.</i> CHIEF JUSTICE BEASLEY.												
Mercer.....	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Hunterdon.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Warren.....	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	*
<i>Fourth District.</i> JUSTICE SCUDDER.												
Middlesex.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Monmouth.....	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
<i>Fifth District.</i> JUSTICE DALRYMPLE.												
Somerset.....	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Morris.....	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Sussex.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
<i>Sixth District.</i> JUSTICE DIXON.												
Bergen.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Passaic.....	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
<i>Seventh District.</i> JUSTICE DEPUE.												
Essex.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
<i>Eighth District.</i> JUSTICE KNAPP.												
Hudson.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
<i>Ninth District.</i> JUSTICE VANSYCKEL.												
Union.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Ocean.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1

*1st Tuesday after 4th Tuesday in Dec'r. ‡1st Tuesday after 1st day of Jan'y.

PREROGATIVES, &c., OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor is invested with the power of making numerous appointments to office, and by virtue of the Constitution holds several high positions himself. So varied are they that it is no easy task to compile a complete list. The following, however, are the most important:

He is Commander-in-Chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; is President (*ex officio*) of the Boards of Trustees of Princeton and Rutgers Colleges, and also of Saint Mary's Institution, Burlington, and the Board of Managers of Geological Survey. He is Chairman of the State Board of Canvassers, and has power to fill any vacancy for New Jersey that may occur in the United States Senate, during a recess of the Legislature.

He is a member of the following boards: Trustees of School Fund; State Board of Education; Court of Pardons; Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund; Premium Committee of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society; Board of Control of State Industrial School for Girls, and State Reform School for Boys; Commissioners of the State Library; composing a board with the Chancellor, Chief Justice and Attorney General, for the appointment of a Supervisor for the State Prison; State Board of Savings Banks; composing, with the State Comptroller, a board to choose newspapers in which to publish the laws of the State.

With the advice and consent of the Senate, he has the power of appointing the following officers: Chancellor; Chief Justice; Judges of the Supreme Court, Inferior Courts, and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Attorney General; Secretary of State; Clerk of the Court of Chancery; Clerk of the Supreme Court; Keeper of the State Prison; Superintendent and Inspector of Weights and Measures; Prosecutors of the Pleas. Riparian Commissioners; Commissioners of Pilotage; Trustees of the Normal School; Commissioners of Fisheries; Visitors to the State Board of Agriculture; Judges of the District Courts; Chief of Bureau of Labor Statistics, Major General; Quartermaster General; Adjutant General; Foreign Commissioners of Deeds.

Without the consent of the Senate: New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, and State Board of Health; Private Secretary; Commissioner of Railroad Taxation; Fish Wardens; Notaries Public; Moral Instructor of the State Prison; Railroad Policemen, and fills all vacancies that occur in any office during a recess of the Legislature, which offices are to be filled by the Governor and Senate, or Legislature in Joint Meeting; also, vacancies happening in the offices of Clerk or Surrogate in any county; issues warrants for the admission of deaf and dumb, blind and feeble minded children into the several institutions; grants requisitions and renditions, and has power to offer rewards for apprehending and securing persons charged with certain crimes; signs or vetoes all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature; has power to convene the Legislature, or Senate alone. if in his opinion public necessity requires it; grants, under the Great Seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as require to be commissioned; has right to borrow money for the State; signs all leases or grants issued by the Riparian Commissioners; he has power to reprieve in cases of capital punishment, and to suspend fines at any time not exceeding ninety days after conviction, and in case of pardon or commutation of sentence, the Governor's vote in the affirmative is necessary.

Beside all these duties, the Governor finds it necessary to read and answer a large mass of correspondence, which comes to the department daily. All bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature are compared, and then recorded in the Executive Department, before presentation to the Governor.

He receives a salary of \$5000 a year, and is not allowed any fees or perquisites whatever.

His term of office is three years.

MILITARY.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS OF NATIONAL GUARD.

Commander-in-Chief—George C. Ludlow.

Staff—Adjutant General, Bvt. Major General William S. Stryker; Quartermaster General, Bvt. Major General Lewis Perrine; Surgeon General, Brig. General Theodore R. Varick; General Inspector, Brig. General William H. Sterling; Judge Advocate General, Colonel Garret Ackerson, Jr.; Assistant Adjutant General, Colonel S. Meredith Dickinson; Aides-de-Camp, ———, ———.

Quartermaster General's Department—Deputy Quartermasters, Major James S. Yard, Freehold; Bird W. Spencer, Passaic.

Division—General Commanding, Major General Gershom Mott.

Division Staff—Assistant Adjutant General, Colonel Daniel Lodor; Inspector, Bvt. Brig. General William Ward; Surgeon, Colonel Edward L. Welling; Paymaster, Lieut. Colonel Charles V. C. Murphy; Quartermaster, Lieut. Colonel J. Blanchard Edgar; Judge Advocate, Lieut. Colonel James N. Stratton; Aides-de-Camp, Major John C. Owens, Major Daniel Elmer.

First Brigade—General Commanding, Bvt. Maj. General Joseph W. Plume.

Staff—Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. Colonel Marvin Dodd; Inspector, Lieut. Colonel George E. P. Howard; Surgeon, Lieut. Colonel George W. Terriberry; Quartermaster, Major ———; Paymaster, Major Samuel Meeker; Judge Advocate, Major A. Judson Clark; Aides-de-Camp, Captain Samuel Klotz, Major Isaac R. Denman.

Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice, Lieut. Colonel Isaac J. Wardell.

Second Brigade—General Commanding, Bvt. Major General William J. Sewell.

Staff—Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. Colonel Willoughby Weston; Inspector, Lieut. Colonel Daniel B. Murphy; Surgeon, Lieut. Colonel Franklin Gauntt; Quartermaster, Major William M. Palmer; Paymaster, Kenneth J. Duncan; Judge Advocate, Major James E. Hays; Aides-de-Camp, Captain Edward Furlong, Captain Thomas S. Chambers.

Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice, Lieut. Colonel James M. Dart.

First Regiment, Infantry, Headquarters, Newark—Colonel, Edward A. Campbell; Adjutant, Lieutenant James L. Marsh.

Third Regiment, Headquarters, Elizabeth—Colonel, John C. Rose; Adjutant, Lieutenant Frederick A. Appelles.

Fourth Regiment, Headquarters, Jersey City—Colonel, Dudley S. Steele; Adjutant, Lieutenant Samuel D. Dickinson.

Fifth Regiment, Headquarters, Newark—Colonel, Levi R. Barnard; Adjutant, Lieutenant William H. Jeroleman.

Sixth Regiment, Headquarters, Camden—Colonel and Bvt. Brigadier General, E. Burd Grubb; Adjutant, Lieutenant Emmor H. Lee.

Seventh Regiment, Headquarters, Lambertville—Colonel, Ashbel W. Angel; Adjutant, Lieutenant Charles H. W. Van Sciver.

Ninth Regiment, Headquarters, Hoboken—Colonel, B. F. Hart; Adjutant, Lieutenant Edwin A. Stevens.

First Battalion, Headquarters, Paterson—Major, Joseph W. Congdon; Adjutant, Lieutenant James Inglis, Jr.

Second Battalion, Headquarters, Leonia—Major, J. V. Moore; Adjutant, Charles W. Springer.

Battery "A," Artillery, Headquarters, Jersey City—Captain, Peter A. Eller.

Gatling Gun Company A, Elizabeth—Captain and Bvt. Brigadier General, J. Madison Drake.

Gatling Gun Company B, Camden—Captain, John H. Platt.

Adjutant General's Department.

The Adjutant General is required by law to carry into execution the system of military discipline established by the authority of the State. As the executive officer of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief he is required to see that all his orders in reference to the military force are properly fulfilled. His office is an office of record and deposit of information in regard to the National Guard and of the reserve militia. All details for calling troops into the field for active service are kept in his department. It is also an office of record of the military service of men of New Jersey in all the wars of this country for the last one hundred and twenty-five years. It is asserted by the official in charge that its records are more complete than any office of the kind in the Union.

Quartermaster General's Department.

The Quartermaster General is, by law, Acting Commissary General, Acting Paymaster General, and Acting Chief of Ordnance. He is charged with the duty of providing the means of transportation for

troops of the National Guard when ordered upon duty by the Governor, who is Commander-in-Chief of all the State forces, and the movement of all necessary stores for parades, inspections, encampments and rifle practice on the ranges of the principal rifle associations of the State, and furnishes all material of war and ammunition in cases of riot and tumult. He provides and distributes uniforms under the law approved March 10th, 1880; furnishes tents, camp and garrison equipage, forage, fuel, lumber and all material for camps and for shelter of troops and stores when the militia is called out for duty; provides grounds for military encampments ordered by the Commander-in-Chief; has the charge of the State Arsenal at Trenton, where all military supplies of the State are stored, and has the general supervision of all military expenses, except where otherwise provided by law.

He has the care and preservation of all ordnance stores and ammunition, issuing them as they are required, keeps books of accounts with regimental and company officers, receives from the United States Government, under the act of Congress of 1808, for arming the militia, furnishes subsistence to troops while in active service, and pays the per diem allowed by law for such service.

The total number of small arms, the property of the State, including those in possession of the National Guard, is 21,317. The heavy ordnance, serviceable, consists of light Napoleon guns, smooth bore, four three and one-half inch Ames' guns, smooth bore; four three and one-half inch James' guns, rifled, and eighteen three-inch Griffin guns, rifled. These, with gun carriages, limbers, caissons, battery wagons, traveling forges and implements, compose six 6-gun battalions. In addition to this there are eight gatling guns, two Billinghamurst and Requa batteries, and two mountain howitzers, with sufficient ammunition for almost any emergency. The number of cartridges for Springfield rifles on hand is about 150,000. A large quantity of ammunition is manufactured at the Arsenal.

The many duties assigned to the Quartermaster General makes his department one of considerable activity throughout the entire year.

STATE LIBRARY.

JAMES S. McDANOLDS, Librarian. ARTHUR KELLY, Assistant.

The Library apartment is situate on the second floor of the State Capitol at the southerly end of the building, and is 90 feet long by 45 feet in breadth. It has a gallery running round the apartment, on which, in cases arranged in alcoves, are the miscellaneous and government publications. The main floor is devoted to legal text books, reports, digests, &c.

The report of the State Librarian presents the following facts and recommendations:

The total additions during the year were 817 volumes, and the number of books at last report 25,925, which makes the total number of volumes now in library 26,742.

The Librarian says: "The additions to the library for the year past are smaller than usual for the reason that there was not sufficient funds to the credit of the library for needed purchases. I called

attention in my last report to the need of an increased appropriation, which was recommended in your last message, but the bill for that purpose was introduced so late in the session that it failed to become a law. Although the demand for books is constantly increasing, the income of the library is now smaller than it has been at any time for thirty years past, and is not sufficient for the needs of the library. I respectfully suggest that there is urgent necessity for an additional annual appropriation. I would also suggest that there should be provided a fire-proof safe or vault for the protection of valuable books and manuscripts, which could not be replaced if destroyed."

Capt. McDanolds was appointed Librarian January 21st, 1872, and at the expiration of that term, no joint meeting being held, he held over for one year, when, on January 26th, 1876, he was reappointed for another term of three years. In 1878, the law was changed, so that the Commissioners of the State Library had the appointing power, and in November of that year he was reappointed for a term of five years, which commenced January 21st, 1879.

STATE PRISON.

The report of this institution for the year ending October 31st, 1880, shows the following: Convicts remaining on November 1st, 1879, 788; received during the year, 482; discharged by reason of expiration of terms of sentence, pardoned, died, etc., 434; remaining on October 31st, 1880, 836. The maximum number of convicts was 877 on June 18th, 1880; this being the greatest number ever confined at one time in the prison. The maximum was 786 on November 2d, 1879. The daily average in 1879 was 802, and in 1880 it was 830, an average increase of 28. This is the greatest general average reached in the history of the prison.

The cost per capita was 8.08 cents per day; per annum, \$32 23. Cost of maintenance per day, 16.05 cents; per year, \$60.40 cents. The total cost of each convict, officers' salaries, ordinary repairs, money paid to discharged prisoners, recapture of escaped convicts, etc., was 38.03 cents per day, or \$139 68 per annum. A decrease of cost in comparison with last year of \$2.29 per capita. The earning per capita was \$82 62 against \$58.15 during the previous year.

On October 31st, 1880, there were only 276 convicts employed by the shoe contractors and three by the laundry contractors. The smallness of the number employed was caused by the destruction of the workshops by fire, and the failure to promptly repair the damage. The occupation of the prisoners on the above date was as follows: Employed by contractors, 279; employed at prison work, 104; sick, 25; old and infirm, 99. unemployed, 307. Females employed in repairing and making clothing, etc., 22. Total, 836.

On September 8th, 1880, a fire broke out at about 2 A. M. in the workshops, which, by the aid of the fire departments of Trenton and Chambersburg, whose services are acknowledged, was extinguished.

The report contains a recommendation that dwellings for the deputies and prison officials be erected on the lot owned by the State, on the east side of the canal, in Chambersburg, so that in case of emergency they would be within hearing of the alarm bell. The necessity of more cell room is spoken of. There are only 698 cells.

607 cells will only admit of one convict in each, and the balance, 91 cells, contain 270 prisoners, or three in each cell. This is contrary to law, and detrimental to the health of the prisoners, subversive to discipline and demoralizing to the convict. The sewerage in the south hall has been improved, and it is recommended that the bucket system in the west hall should be abolished. The smallness of the cook and bake shops and laundry is spoken of. They were large enough when constructed to meet the wants of 242 prisoners, but not adequate to the necessities of 836. The report sets forth that a considerable saving in the cost of the maintenance, etc., of the convicts has been made under General Mott's administration, and that according to the testimony of those long connected with the institution, the food and clothing issued has never been better in quality or greater in quantity. This is due to the care and economy exercised in every department of the prison.

George W. Edwards, one of the Jamesburg bank robbers, who escaped in 1872, was returned on January 9th, 1880.

No escapes from within the prison walls have occurred during the administration of General Mott, which commenced on April 10th, 1876, which fact shows vigilance on the part of all the officials.

On May 1st, 1880, all the deputies were uniformed in blue cloth suits, with caps and badges to designate their positions and duties.

The convicts are required to bathe once a week, and the beds and bedding are also taken out and aired.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ELLIS A. APGAR, State Superintendent.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Atlantic, S. R. Morse; Bergen, John A. Demarest; Burlington, Edgar Haas; Camden, F. R. Brace; Cape May, Maurice Beesley; Cumberland, William O. Garrison; Essex, Charles M. Davis; Gloucester, William Milligan; Hudson, William L. Dickinson; Hunterdon, R. S. Swackhamer; Mercer, William J. Gibby; Middlesex, Ralph Willis; Monmouth, Samuel Lockwood; Morris, Lewis W. Thurbur; Ocean, Edward M. Lonan; Passaic, J. C. Cruikshank; Salem, R. Henry Holme; Somerset, John S. Haynes; Sussex, Luther Hill; Union, N. W. Pease; Warren, Joseph S. Smith.

CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Atlantic City, S. R. Morse; Bridgeton, J. Moore; Camden, Henry L. Bonsall; Elizabeth, J. Augustus Dix; Gloucester City, William McFarland; Hoboken, David N. Rue; Jersey City, William L. Dickinson; Millville, John W. Newlin; Morristown, W. L. R. Havens; Newark, William N. Barringer; New Brunswick, Henry B. Pierce; Orange, U. W. Cutts; Paterson, Esmond V. De Graff; Perth Amboy, Henry Farmer; Phillipsburg, Joseph H. Brénsinger; Plainfield, Dr. C. H. Stillman; Rahway, G. R. Lindsay; Salem, G. W. Timlow; Trenton, Joseph R. Encke.

Amount of money appropriated by the State for the support of public schools, \$1,117,784.68. Township school tax, \$25,966.00. Surplus revenue, \$31,266.92. District and city tax for teachers' salaries, \$367,-412.32. District and city tax for building and repairing school houses, \$331,034.98. Total amount for all school purposes, \$1,873,464.90. Value of school property, \$6,244,139.00. Number of school districts, 1,371. Number of school houses, 1,585; owned, 1,520; rented, 65. Number of private schools having 25 pupils or more, 236; sectarian, 107; unsectarian, 129.

Number of teachers—male, 991; female, 2,486. Average salary paid to male teachers, \$55.82. to female teachers, \$32.90. Cost of education per pupil, based on total school census, \$4.66. Number of children the school houses will seat, 188,011. The following table gives the number of children in the State, between five and eighteen years of age, and the number enrolled in the public schools for the past school year:

COUNTIES.	CENSUS.	ENROLLMENT.
Atlantic.....	5,214	3,959
Bergen.....	10,519	6,369
Burlington.....	15,597	10,618
Camden.....	17,851	12,586
Cape May.....	2,570	2,230
Cumberland.....	11,013	8,930
Essex.....	56,090	26,213
Gloucester.....	7,333	5,847
Hudson.....	61,765	30,823
Hunterdon.....	10,285	8,645
Mercer.....	14,884	8,274
Middlesex.....	15,660	8,991
Monmouth.....	17,682	11,962
Morris.....	13,924	10,184
Ocean.....	4,487	3,405
Passaic.....	19,070	12,587
Salem.....	6,964	5,818
Somerset.....	7,901	5,439
Sussex.....	6,946	5,824
Union.....	14,549	7,860
Warren.....	10,378	8,397
Total.....	330,685	204,961

Number of children attending private schools, 43,530. The average time the schools were kept open was 9.6 months. Metric apparatus has been supplied to 475 schools: 478 schools have received payments from the Library appropriation.

Synopsis of the Public School System—

1st. The State Board of Education consists of the Trustees of the School Fund and the Trustees of the State Normal School, and the Treasurer thereof. It has power to prescribe rules for enforcing the school law; to appoint State and County Superintendents, and to decide appeals from decisions of State Superintendents. 2d. State Superintendent is elected for three years. He decides all disputes under school law, subject to appeal; apportions school funds, and has general oversight of the schools. He is *ex-officio* Secretary of the Board of Education. 3d. County Superintendents hold office for three years; apportion school money to the districts; license teachers, and decide disputes under school law, subject to appeal. 4th. School Trustees are elected for three years. Each Board consists of three

Trustees, one of whom is District Clerk. They employ teachers, janitors, &c., and fix their salaries. The District Clerk takes the school census 5th. The Trustees of the School Fund are the Governor, President of Senate, Speaker of House of Assembly, Attorney-General, Secretary of State, and Comptroller. All receipts from lands under water and from tax on banking and insurance companies are invested by them, and form a permanent fund. From the income of this fund \$100,000 annually is appropriated for the schools. 6th. The interest from the surplus revenue is appropriated to the support of the schools. 7th. In addition to the two-mill State tax, the townships and districts are authorized to raise special school tax. All moneys derived from State, county and township sources, except twenty dollars for incidentals, must be used for teachers' salaries and fuel. 8th. Teachers must hold a State or county certificate to entitle them to teach. 9th. The school census includes all children between five and eighteen years of age. 10th. Each district must maintain school for at least nine months to entitle it to a share of school money. 11th. State certificates are granted by the State Superintendent and Principal of the Normal School. They are of three grades—first, good for life; second, for ten years; third, for seven years. County certificates are granted by the county examiners, consisting of the County Superintendent and three others appointed by him. Quarterly examinations are held, and three grades of certificates granted—first, good for five years; second, for three years; third, for one year. 12th. Institutes are held annually in each county. By a rule of the State Board of Education all teachers are required to attend. 13th. Any district raising twenty dollars by subscription or entertainment is entitled to a like sum from the State for establishing a school library, or for the purchase of apparatus, and ten dollars annually thereafter on the same condition. 14th. No teacher is allowed to inflict corporal punishment.

All children must attend school for twelve weeks consecutively, in each year, or be taught at home for the same period.

STATE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

The officers and teachers of these institutions remain the same as last year.

Two hundred and seventy-seven pupils attended the Normal School last year with an average attendance of one hundred and ninety.

In the Model School there were in attendance during the year three hundred and twenty-eight with an average attendance of two hundred and fifty-five.

The attendance in all the schools this year is much larger than last.

There are at present about two hundred and seventy-five boarders in the Boarding Halls connected with these schools.

New Jersey may well be proud of one of the foremost institutions of learning, not only in the State, but in the whole country.

The State deals generously with these schools and they are endeavoring to prove themselves worthy of their position.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

By an act of the Legislature these institutions are entirely free from debt.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE AND SAVINGS BANKS.

The law creating an Insurance Department in this State was approved April 9th, A. D. 1875. By this act the Secretary of State was made, *ex officio*, Commissioner of Insurance, and given full power to execute the law relating to insurance companies organized under the laws of this State, as well as those of other States and Nations, desiring to transact business herein. Every Insurance Company doing business in this State is required to file annually with the Secretary of State, before the first day of February in each year, a detailed statement, made under oath, setting forth the financial condition of such company, on the first day of January previous. This statement must give the kind and value of each item composing the assets and liabilities, the receipts and expenditures during the year, and such other general information as may be of interest for the insuring public to know.

These annual statements are carefully compiled and published in similar form as other public documents of the different departments of State.

"A supplement to the act concerning savings banks," approved March 8th, 1877, provides that these institutions shall file with the Secretary of State an annual statement, under oath, similar to those filed by insurance companies, and be subject to a personal examination at least once in two years. These statements are also compiled and published in a documentary form. The total number of insurance companies legally doing business in this State during the year 1879, was one hundred and thirty-seven, classified as follows: Companies organized under the laws of New Jersey, 57, viz., joint stock companies, 27; purely mutual companies, 30; companies of other States, 62, and companies of foreign governments, 18.

The total amount of capital stock of all stock companies doing business in the State, was \$34,395,840.00, as follows: New Jersey companies, \$1,445,830.00; companies of other States, \$29,950,010.00.

Total assets of such companies, \$12,473,784.69, viz.: New Jersey companies, \$8,794,805.12; companies of other States, \$78,665,874.91; foreign companies (United States branches), \$24,623,492.62.

Total liabilities, \$73,283,600.91, viz.: New Jersey companies, \$6,048,472.21; companies of other States, \$56,556,473.84; foreign companies (United States branches), \$10,587,758.97.

The total net surplus was \$48,892,467.63, viz.: New Jersey stock companies, \$2,764,332.91; companies of other States, \$22,110,401.07; foreign companies (United States branches), \$14,035,733.65.

New Jersey companies had an average surplus over capital of 67.77 per cent., and assets of \$1.45 for each dollar of liability. Companies of other States, 73.82 per cent. surplus over capital, and \$1.39 of assets for each dollar of liability. Foreign companies (United States branches), had \$2.33 of assets for each dollar of liability.

New Jersey mutual companies had premium notes amounting to \$5,635,943.29; cash assets, \$388,612.04; and liabilities, exclusive of unearned premiums, of \$90,895.89.

A recapitulation of the Savings Bank statements shows as follows, viz.:

RESOURCES.

Estimated value of real estate.....	\$971,417 09	
Loans on bonds and mortgages.....	7,382,167 89	
Investments in stocks and bonds, viz.:		
United States bonds.....	\$5,357,998 00	
All other stocks and bonds...	1,862,905 96	
		7,220,904 76
Call loans on collaterals.....		1,155,015 09
All other assets.....		1,631,506 64
Total.....		\$18,361,011 47

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors.....	\$17,470,014 21	
All other liabilities.....	63,041 20	
Surplus over liabilities.....	\$831,592 92	
Deduct impairment.....	3,636 86	
		827,956 06
Total.....		\$18,361,011 47

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of open accounts January 1, 1879.....	61,958
Number of open accounts January 1, 1880.....	68,457
Number of accounts opened or re-opened during the year 1879..	19,434
Number of accotints closed during the year 1879.....	12,935

W. F. Van Camp is Deputy Commissioner, and has charge of the details of all matters connected with insurance companies and Savings Banks.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Trenton Asylum.

Officers.—Superintendent and Physician, John W. Ward, M. D., First Assistant Physician, J. Kirby, M. D.; Second Assistant Physician, Charles P. Britton, M. D.; Treasurer, Austin Snyder; Steward, Edward White; Matron, Mrs. S. J. Clark.

On October 31st, 1879, there were 506 patients in the asylum, 276 males and 230 females; received during the year 84 males, 82 females; total 1669. Discharged, recovered, 18 males, 31 females, total 49; improved, 15 males, 11 females, total 26; unimproved, 4 males, 5 females, total 9; died, 20 males, 18 females, total 38. Total loss 122. There were under treatment during the year 276 males and 230 females, total 506. Remaining on October 31st, 1880, 303 males, 247 females, total 550. Since the opening of the Asylum on May 15th, 1848, there have been 5661 patients treated, 2742 females and 2919 males. Of this number 2007 were discharged recovered, 1484 discharged improved, 215 unim-

proved, 1041 died. The average of deaths is less than any of the other asylums in the country except in those of the larger institutions where a greater number of acute cases, in which the probability of recovery is greater, are committed. There are 36 convict patients under treatment, and in ten of these the phase of their insanity is homicidal. There is no separate accommodation, as there ought to be, for these patients, and the necessity for this is strongly urged in the report of Dr. Ward. An effort has been made, as far as the classification will admit, to keep the convicts separate, and two halls were devoted to their use. Those who have committed high crimes, however, are isolated from the innocent insane. The liability of destruction from fire is guarded against in a very effective and ingenious manner. A four inch water main is in the cellar and two inch iron pipes run to all the corridors in which are fire plugs, to which there are 50 feet of rubber fire hose constantly attached and ready at all times for immediate use in case of fire. Telephonic communication with the central office is established throughout the entire building. The water is kept in reservoirs on the roof and a constant pressure always exists. The corridors and sitting rooms are tastefully decorated with plants, flowers and pictures. Amusements, theatricals, concerts, dancing, stereopticon exhibitions, &c., are provided for evening entertainments. A bowling alley, billiard room, croquet grounds, &c., besides an enclosed park of two and a half acres opened this fall, afford amusement and exercise during the day. There are five libraries, containing some 2500 volumes, and New York, Philadelphia, Trenton and State papers (39 in all) are supplied for the use of the patients. The farm contains 235 acres, only 65, however, are owned by the State, the balance being rented; from this comes the vegetable, fruit and milk supply. There were on an average 38 cows which yielded last year 27,708 gallons of milk. The farm pays its own expenses besides yielding a small money profit. The system adopted for the treatment of the patients is as near as can be that of non-restraint, viz.: no restraint being employed except with violent patients to prevent injury to themselves or their fellows. This Asylum is a model for neatness and good management,

Morris Plains Asylum.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

Managers.—Francis S. Lathrop, Madison, (President); Beach Vanderpool, Newark, (Treasurer); Anthony Reckless, Red Bank; George A. Halsey, Newark; William G. Lathrop, Boonton; John S. Read, Camden; Joseph D. Bedle, Jersey City; Samuel S. Clark, M. D., Belvidere; Hiram C. Clark, Newton, (Secretary).

Resident Officers.—Superintendent and Physician, H. A. Buttolph, M. D., LL. D.; Assistant Physician, Edwin E. Smith, M. D.; Second Assistant Physician, T. M. Lloyd, M. D.; Steward, Martin B. Monroe; Matron, Miss Mary Tabor.

Number of patients at the close of the year, October 31st, 1880:	
Males.....	277
Females.....	309
Total	586

Whole number received from the opening of the Asylum August 17th, 1876, to November 1st, 1880, 999, of which 493 were males, and 506 were females.

JAMESBURG REFORM SCHOOL.

The following are the officers of this institution: James H. Eastman, Superintendent; Samuel R. McFadden, Assistant; Elizabeth F. Eastman, Matron.

Current Expenses and Receipts.—Total expenses, \$40,443.33; total receipts, \$19,713.84; net expenses, \$20,729.49.

COST PER CAPITA.

		<i>Annually.</i>	<i>Daily.</i>
Salaries	\$7,136 13	\$27 18	.074
Schools	1,685 21	6 42	.077
Provisions.....	9,420 38	35 89	.098
Clothing.....	2,195 43	8 36	.023
Other expenses.....	292 34	1 11	.003
Net cost of maintenance.....	\$20,729 49	\$78 96	.215
Add net earnings....	11,661 93	44 42	.121
Total cost of maintenance.....	\$32,391 42	\$123 38	.336

Number of boys remaining in Institution, Oct. 31st, 1879.....	270
“ “ committed and returned during the year.....	126
“ “ during the year.....	396
“ “ disposed of during the year.....	138
“ “ remaining in Institution Oct. 31st, 1880.....	258
Daily average number of boys.	262.5

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Board of Trustees of this institution are Samuel Allinson (President), Samuel L. Baily (Secretary), Samuel C. Brown, Rudolphus Bingham, J. Newton Voorhees and Jeremiah O'Rourke.

The report for the year ending October 31st, 1879, shows that at the commencement thereof there were 32 girls in the school. During the year 23 girls were received. There were eight girls indentured and six discharged. On October 31st, 1880, there were 41 girls remaining at the school.

The following is an account of the receipts and expenditures for the past year—

Cash on hand November 1st, 1879.....	\$2,636 46
Cash received from the State.....	6,000 00
Cash received from farm.....	412 95
Cash received from work of girls.....	705 00
<hr/>	
Total receipts during the year.....	\$11,254 41
Expenses, salaries, etc.....	8,663 61
<hr/>	
Balance on hand.....	\$2,590 80

Officers—Matron—Mrs. Harriet F. Perry; Assistant Matron—Mrs. Rebecca Barber; Teacher—Miss Eldridge; Housekeeper—Miss M. Atkinson; Seamstress—Miss Abbie Cole; Post Office Address, Trenton.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT NEWARK.

The officers of this institution are: Alexander N. Dougherty, Surgeon and Commandant; Peter F. Rogers, Superintendent; Rev. Isaac Tuttle, Chaplain.

The following is taken from the report of the "Home" for the year 1880: Number remaining, October 31st, 1879, 381; number admitted during the year, 88; number re-admitted during the year, 161; making total, 249; number cared for, 630; discharged during the year, 235; died during the year, 20; expelled during the year, 15; number remaining October 31st, 1880, 360; average number of beneficiaries per day, 364; total number of prescriptions issued, including repetitions, 15,410.

Amount received from Treasurer and other sources, \$35,009.80; amount expended during the year, \$35,011.93; total number cared for since the opening of the "Home," 10,281.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.

This work was authorized by the Legislature of 1864 (See *Revision of Laws*, page 1137.) and has been continued since by various supplements. It is intended to continue the surveys begun by Prof. H. D. Rodgers, 1836-1840, and those of Dr. Wm. Kittell, 1854-1856.

Its Board of Managers are: His Excellency George C. Ludlow, Governor, *ex officio* President of Board; Chas. E. Elmer, Esq., Bridgeton; Hon. Andrew K. Hay, Winslow; Hon. Wm. Parry, Cinnaminson; Hon. H. S. Little, Trenton; Henry Aitken, Esq., Elizabeth; John Vought, M. D., Freehold; Selden T. Scranton, Esq., Oxford; Hon. Thomas Lawrence, Hamburg; Hon. Aug. W. Cutler, Morristown; Col. Benj. Ayerigg, Passaic; Wm. M. Force, Esq., Newark; Thos. T. Kinney, Esq., Newark; Benj. G. Clarke, Esq., Jersey City; Wm. W. Shippen, Esq., Hoboken.

State Geologist, George H. Cook, New Brunswick; Assistant Geologist, John C. Smocke, New Brunswick.

The Survey has published *Geology of New Jersey*, pp. xxiv., and 899, 8vo., 1868, with portfolio of maps; *Report on the Clay Deposits*, in 8vo., of pp. viii., and 381, 1878, with map, and annual reports from 1869 to 1880, together with various geological and geographical maps.

Its objects are to develop and make known the natural products, resources and advantages of the State. It has prepared maps to show its geography, its internal improvements, its water power, drainage, and distribution of its agricultural lands. It has published descriptions of its iron mines, zinc mines, lime stones, building stones, marls, clays, glass sands, &c., with maps showing their locations. It has published surveys for water supply and accounts of wells. It has collated and published all the meteorological observations made in the State. It has joined to its scientific geology whatever of economic importance may attach to it.

New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station,

Established by the Legislature of 1880, and located on the grounds of Rutgers College, New Brunswick.

Board of Direction.—Gov. Geo. C. Ludlow, Trenton; President W. H. Campbell, D. D., New Brunswick; Prof. Geo. H. Cook, New Brunswick; Thomas H. Dudley, Camden, (President); Woodward Warrick, Glassboro; William Parry, Cinnaminson; William S. Taylor, Burlington; William A. Newell, Allentown; James Neilson, New Brunswick, (Secretary and Treasurer); William R. Janeway, New Brunswick; John DeMott, Middlebush; William Hilliard, Peapack; N. H. Drake, Flanders; William M. Force, Newark; P. T. Quinn, Newark; Abm. W. Duryee, New Durham; Orestes Cleveland, Jersey City; Geo. H. Cook, (Director); Arthur T. Neale, (Chemist).

It is established to promote agricultural improvement by scientific investigation and experiment. It has a chemist, laboratory and apparatus for analyzing fertilizers, foods, soils and agricultural products. And is intended to supply information respecting seeds, insects and objects which require the apparatus and work of men devoted to special branches of science. It has analyzed over seventy specimens of commercial fertilizers, and sent the results, in bulletins, to every newspaper in the State. It has analyzed over sixty samples of milk from several different breeds of cows, and has analyzed and calculated the relative values of many samples of common fodders and feeds. Though it has just begun its work, it has made itself very useful to the farmer, and by full co-operation with him, aims to become of still greater profit to him. Its expenses are paid by the State, and it makes an annual report to the Governor.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

This institution is located at New Brunswick, and is part of Rutgers Scientific School. It is in charge of the Trustees of Rutgers College and of a Board of Visitors appointed by the Governor and Senate.

The U. S. Congress of 1862 appropriated scrip for public lands, to the endowment and support of "colleges where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." The scrip appropriated was sold by the State, and the fund accruing, \$116,000, is held by the State, and the annual interest, amounting to \$6,960, is appropriated exclusively to the payment of professors' salaries in the Agricultural College. The Trustees of Rutgers College provided from their own resources buildings, laboratories, apparatus, an experimental farm of one hundred acres, and all necessary appliances.

The State receives forty scholarships in the institution free of tuition. These scholarships are open to all the counties in proportion to their population, and students are appointed to them on recommendation of a County Superintendent of Schools. Thirty-four of these scholarships are now filled, and there are six vacancies.

Rev. Wm. H. Campbell, D. D. LL. D., President.

Prof. Isaac E. Hasbrouck, Secretary of the Faculty.

STATE BOARD OF VISITORS.

1st Congressional District—Thomas H. Dudley, Camden; Woodward Warrick, Glassboro'. 2d Congressional District—Wm. Parry, Cinnaminson; Wm. S. Taylor, Burlington. 3d Congressional District—James Neilson, New Brunswick; W. A. Newell, Allentown. 4th Congressional District—Wm. L. Janeway, New Brunswick; John Demott, Middlebush. 5th Congressional District—Wm. Hilliard, Peapack; N. H. Drake, Flanders. 6th Congressional District—Wm. M. Force, Newark; P. T. Quinn, Newark. 7th Congressional District—Abm. W. Duryee, New Durham; Orestes Cleveland, Jersey City.

The scientific studies of the young men are intended to fit them for the work of practical life, and the graduates have mainly entered on such occupations as offer them the best return for their services.

The College makes an annual report to the Legislature.

STATE FISH COMMISSION.

New Jersey was among the first States in the Union to appreciate the advantages of scientific fish culture, and while many of the States were hesitating as to the adoption of the methods of increasing the supply of food fishes, which has proved so eminently successful under the fostering care of European nations. Our State established a Board of Commissioners, and made appropriations with a view to utilizing the many natural advantages which she possessed.

The first Commissioners were appointed in 1870; Dr. I. H. Slack, an eminent naturalist and fish culturist being placed at the head of the commission. Since that time the work of propagating food fishes and stocking the depleted waters of the State, has been prosecuted with vigor and energy. Especial attention has been given to the effort to increase the shad supply in the Delaware river, and the operations of

the commission have been followed by the most marked and gratifying success. Much attention has also been given to the effort to make the Delaware a salmon producing stream, and in this the State Commissioners have received the hearty co-operation of the United States Fish Commissioner, who is a profound believer in the ultimate success of the experiments.

But the work of the State Fish Commission, in which our citizens are most deeply interested, is the propagation of food fishes in the inland waters of the State, and to this the energies of the Commissioners have been largely devoted. During the past year there have been distributed in the waters of the State, more than half a million salmon fry, a quarter of a million young trout, over one hundred thousand white fish, and (to the lakes and ponds of the State) sixteen thousand black bass. All of these are fish practically new to the waters of the State, and as they have been placed in waters particularly adapted to the several species, their influence must be felt in a few years, in the increase of the food supply.

The power of the Commissioners to continue the work depends wholly upon legislative action, as there is no permanent appropriation for these purposes, and the operations of the Commission may be brought to a stand-still at any time by the failure of the legislature to provide the necessary means to carry it on.

The present Commissioners are Dr. Benj. P. Howell, Woodbury; Major E. J. Anderson, Trenton, and Theodore Morford, Esq., Newton.

A list of the Fish Wardens of the several counties is given below.

FISH WARDENS—(Term of office, three years).

Atlantic, Andrew J. Rider; Bergen, George Ricardo, Wheeler W. Phillips; Burlington, Levi French, Hamilton Hill; Camden, Joseph W. Ore; Cape May, Edwin F. Westcott; Cumberland, James P. Logue; Essex, Lambert Speer; Gloucester, James H. Pierson; Hudson, William H. Havens; Hunterdon, Richard B. Reading, Andrew J. Scarborough; Mercer, vacancy, Joseph Ashmore; Middlesex, Cornelius W. Castner; Monmouth, George Curtis; Morris, M. S. Gregory, vacancy; Ocean, George W. Irons, John Russell; Passaic, Elias Sindle; Salem, James S. Hannah; Somerset, John S. Bishop; Sussex, Obadiah Bevins; Union, Percy Oul; Warren, Lewis C. Weller.

ELECTION RETURNS, 1880.

Atlantic County.

	—ELEC.—		—GOV.—		—CON.—		—SEN.—		—As'Y.—	
	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Smith, Dem.	Brewer, Rep.	French, Dem.	Gardner, Rep.	Osgood, Dem.	Elvins, Rep.
Absecon.....	82	57	82	57	81	57	78	58	83	56
Atlantic City,										
1st District.....	216	388	216	388	217	385	196	399	220	384
2d " 	280	325	283	321	283	322	255	344	283	320
Buena Vista	65	130	64	131	64	132	64	132	69	126
Egg Harbor City.....	166	125	164	126	161	129	164	127	169	122
Egg Harbor Twp.,										
1st District.....	114	258	114	258	114	257	122	237	120	251
2d " 	197	232	196	233	196	232	185	239	197	232
Galloway.....	257	283	253	287	256	284	234	301	255	284
Hamilton.....	114	213	112	215	114	214	104	222	111	215
Hammononton.....	97	287	96	286	99	282	96	286	108	273
Mullica.....	65	107	63	108	63	109	61	111	64	108
Weymouth	67	83	67	83	67	83	67	83	67	83
	1720	2488	1710	2493	1715	2486	1626	2539	1746	2454
Maj. in County...		778		783		771		913		708
Greenback votes in County, 46.										

Bergen County.

	—ELEC.—	—Gov.—	—CON.—	—SEN.—	—As'Y.—					
1ST DISTRICT.	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Cutler, Dem.	Hill, Rep.	Wortendyke, Dem.	Hassler, Rep.	Van Bussum, Dem.	Zabriskie, Rep.
New Barbadoes,										
1st Dist.....	378	181	390	178	383	185	387	181	375	179
2d “	169	214	171	212	169	213	169	213	167	213
Ridgefield,										
East District.....	215	182	213	182	209	188	227	184	216	193
West “	208	174	206	173	207	173	208	172	191	183
Union.....	292	294	290	296	292	294	289	297	281	298
Lodi.....	420	356	423	350	424	351	418	356	470	300
Saddle River.....	159	149	162	146	164	144	165	143	157	147
Midland.....	182	189	182	189	181	190	178	188	167	200
	2032	1739	2037	1727	2029	1738	2041	1734	2024	1713
Majority.....	293		310		291		307		311	

—ELEC.— —GOV.— —CON.— —SEN.— —As'Y.—

2D DISTRICT.

	Dem	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Cutler, Dem.	Hill, Rep.	Wortendyke, Dem.	Hassler, Rep.	Sisson, Dem.	Smith, Rep.
Englewood.										
East District.....	167	225	164	228	167	224	164	228	152	243
West "	242	181	241	184	244	179	240	182	235	190
Palisade.....	302	196	301	197	301	197	301	196	311	187
Harrington.....	330	263	328	266	326	268	330	264	322	271
Washington,										
1st District.....	196	180	197	179	196	180	198	178	195	181
2d "	204	142	206	142	205	143	207	139	206	142
Hohokus, 1st District.	251	243	247	246	247	246	246	248	248	245
2d District.....	83	114	83	114	85	112	86	111	81	115
Franklin.....	279	229	278	229	295	212	305	204	279	228
Ridgewood	156	168	153	169	162	161	159	165	154	170
	2210	1941	2198	1954	2228	1922	2236	1915	2184	1972
Majority.....	269		244		306		321		212	
	4242	3680	4235	3681	4257	3660	4277	3649		
Maj. in County....	562		554		597		628			
Greenback votes in county, 40.										

Burlington County.

—ELEC.— —GOV.— —CON.— —As'Y.—

1ST DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Smith, Dem.	Brewer, Rep.	Murphy, Dem.	Carter, Rep.
Bordentown, 1st District.....	265	290	267	288	265	291	258	300
" 2d "	283	243	282	244	279	245	282	246
" 3d "	190	91	192	89	185	95	189	92
Mansfield.....	235	205	233	208	232	208	234	208
New Hanover.....	329	266	330	265	324	265	321	275
Springfield.....	284	199	282	203	282	201	275	211
Florence.....	163	240	163	241	161	241	160	242
Chesterfield.....	129	264	128	266	128	265	125	267
	1878	1798	1877	1804	1856	1811	1844	1841
Majority in county.....	80		73		45		3	

—ELEC.— —Gov.— —CON.— —As'y.—

2D DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Smith, Dem.	Brewer, Rep.	Lippincott, Dem.	Marter, Rep.
Chester, East District.....	100	157	97	188	96	189	99	186
“ West “	149	285	148	286	146	288	151	283
Cinnaminson.....	244	227	244	227	242	227	253	216
Delran.....	291	122	291	122	294	119	301	108
Beverly City.....	181	210	182	209	180	210	177	215
“ Township.....	131	154	130	153	129	155	124	158
Burlington, 1st District....	228	232	228	232	228	232	225	236
“ 2d “	175	189	176	190	175	190	175	194
“ 3d “	211	246	212	245	209	245	210	246
“ 4th “	203	269	199	269	197	271	194	275
	1913	2121	1907	2121	1896	2126	1909	2117
Majority.....		208		214		230		208

3D DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Smith, Dem.	Brewer, Rep.	Budd, Dem.	Herr, Rep.
Mount Laurel.....	163	262	163	262	161	263	160	261
Evesham.....	195	222	195	222	196	221	193	224
Willingborough.....	108	73	109	73	113	70	111	72
Lumberton.....	160	254	161	254	162	240	154	264
Northampton, 1st District....	229	304	229	303	239	280	219	306
“ 2d “	191	313	193	313	303	293	194	310
Westhampton.....	64	120	64	120	72	113	64	120
Easthampton.....	110	41	103	45	131	26	107	42
Pemberton, East District.....	330	162	332	162	367	126	361	130
“ West “	122	100	123	99	134	88	129	93
	1672	1851	1762	1853	1778	1720	1692	1822
Majority.....		179		181	58			130

4TH DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Smith, Dem.	Brewer, Rep.	Haines, Dem.	Cavileer, Rep.
Southampton, East District.....	133	137	130	142	140	133	185	89
“ West “	198	167	201	165	207	157	238	129
Medford.....	203	302	203	302	203	297	208	293
Shamong.....	164	116	154	124	154	126	166	114
Woodland.....	51	48	50	49	52	46	51	47
Washington.....	19	65	19	65	19	65	12	72
Randolph.....	30	41	29	40	25	35	16	66
Bass River.....	161	61	162	60	165	57	150	71
Little Egg Harbor.....	121	303	122	301	124	297	117	304
	1080	1240	1070	1248	1089	1213	1143	1185
Majority.....		160		178		124		42
	6543	7010	6526	7026	6619	6870		
Majority in county.....		467		500		251		
Greenback vote, 207. Prohibition, 27.								

Camden County.

(—ELEC.—) (—GOV.—) (—CON.—) (—As'y.—)

1ST DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Carter, Dem.	Robeson, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	Bonsall, Rep.
Camden, 1st Ward, 1st Dist.....	204	359	200	364	203	358	207	357
" " " 2d ..	183	285	181	286	184	282	177	282
" " " 3d ..	138	226	135	228	137	225	132	212
" 2d " 1st ..	278	537	274	538	279	525	272	527
" " " 2d ..	189	239	189	238	189	230	196	233
" 3d " 1st ..	231	251	228	259	229	256	226	253
" " " 2d ..	211	213	208	215	208	211	214	206
" 4th " 1st ..	246	271	243	272	248	268	241	264
" " " 2d ..	84	85	83	85	85	83	83	84
" " " 3d ..	218	335	218	333	227	322	220	320
" " " 4th ..	95	189	92	191	92	187	88	182
	2077	2990	2051	3009	2081	2947	2056	2920
Majority.....		913		958		866		894

2D DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Carter, Dem.	Robeson, Rep.	Branning, Dem.	Mines, Jr., Rep.
Camden, 5th Ward, 1st Dist.....	165	275	164	277	164	276	144	293
" " " 2d ..	151	162	150	163	151	159	146	159
" " " 3d ..	211	221	213	220	214	218	209	220
" 6th " 1st ..	238	209	235	211	238	207	228	212
" " " 2d ..	197	186	197	185	198	182	193	184
" 7th " 1st ..	285	292	286	288	286	288	284	286
" " " 2d ..	148	233	148	233	148	232	151	229
" 8th " 1st ..	140	332	140	332	139	332	143	293
" " " 2d ..	180	230	180	230	180	227	174	214
Stockton.....	228	442	228	442	229	440	237	430
Delaware	145	205	144	206	145	205	146	205
Merchantville	19	73	19	73	19	73	19	73
	2107	2860	2104	2860	2111	2839	2074	2798
Majority.....		753		756		728		724

—ELEC.— —Gov.— —CON.— —As'Y.—

3D DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Carter, Dem.	Robeson, Rep.	Latimer, Dem.	McMurray, Rep.
Gloucester City, 1st Ward.....	307	250	305	250	306	248	304	251
“ “ 2d “	349	274	348	273	347	272	346	275
Centre.....	126	263	126	263	126	263	124	263
Haddon.....	181	409	177	410	177	407	180	411
Gloucester.....	288	299	289	299	294	292	304	284
Waterford	257	210	253	210	262	205	312	157
Winslow.....	140	340	140	341	140	334	166	311
	1648	2045	1638	2046	1652	2021	1736	1952
Majority..		397		408		369		216
	5832	7895	5793	7915	5844	7807		
Majority in county		2063		2122		1963		
Greenback votes, 81. Prohibition votes, 27.								

Cape May County.

—ELEC.— —Gov.— —CON.— —As'Y.—

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Carter, Dem.	Robeson, Rep.	Ludlum, Dem.	Richardson, Rep.
Cape May City.....	208	197	208	195	207	197	185	219
Cape May Point.....	10	18	10	17	10	17	10	17
Dennis.....	200	193	202	191	203	185	227	162
Lower.....	155	279	153	280	156	278	171	267
Middle.....	285	316	285	316	287	310	316	282
Upper.....	103	273	103	273	103	273	103	272
	961	1276	961	1272	966	1260	1012	1224
Majority in County.....		315		311		294		212
Greenback votes, 3. Prohibition votes, 1.								

Cumberland County.

—ELEC.— —GOV.— —CON.— —SEN.— —AS'Y.—

1ST DISTRICT.		Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Carter, Dem.	Robeson, Rep.	Whitaker, Dem.	Nichols, Rep.	Wells, Dem.	Ladow, Rep.
Bridgeton,											
1st Ward, 1st Dist...	235	253	233	255	235	252	236	249	244	240	
2d " "	205	254	204	254	208	251	204	253	216	245	
2d " "	250	300	250	300	252	295	256	291	255	295	
3d " "	215	298	217	296	217	293	224	281	227	287	
Commercial	158	284	159	283	159	281	164	276	172	265	
Downe	202	156	202	155	205	154	211	154	218	144	
Fairfield, 1st Dist.....	180	166	180	166	180	164	199	143	180	165	
" 2d "	220	177	232	178	235	171	225	175	238	174	
Hopewell.....	179	190	176	188	177	184	174	187	176	185	
Stoe Creek.....	108	129	108	129	111	125	93	111	120	123	
Greenwich	72	228	72	228	72	228	70	228	74	226	
	2024	2436	2033	2432	2051	2398	2056	2348	2120	2349	
Majority.....		412		399		347		292		229	

2D DISTRICT.										
	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Carter, Dem.	Robeson, Rep.	Whitaker, Dem.	Nichols, Rep.	Woodruff, Dem & G.	Aviss, Rep.
Millville, 1st Ward....	179	282	179	282	179	282	200	269	240	284
“ 2d “	211	384	211	381	211	378	235	362	245	385
“ 3d “	274	176	275	175	276	176	289	162	353	175
Landis, 1st Dist.....	53	43	52	42	65	43	60	42	65	44
“ 2d “	174	365	165	360	207	353	162	362	214	364
“ 3d “	182	265	175	262	212	258	175	262	218	259
“ 4th “	35	88	34	88	39	87	34	88	44	87
Deerfield.....	248	109	250	109	259	109	250	110	237	136
Maurice River.....	260	298	260	298	262	295	264	296	267	304
	1616	2010	1601	1997	1710	1981	1669	1953	1883	2038
Majority.....		394		396		271		284		155
	3640	4446	3634	4429	3761	4379	3725	4301		
Maj, in county....		806		795		618		576		
Greenback vote, 550.	Prohibition vote, 4.									

Essex County.

—ELEC.— —Gov.— —CON.— —As'Y.—

1ST DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Balbach, Jr., Dem.	Jones, Rep.	Feeley, Dem.	Langstroth, Rep.
Bloomfield, 1st Dist	148	373	143	373	138	372	139	368
" 2d "	195	193	95	190	94	192	94	190
" 3d "	127	202	122	202	124	202	113	209
Caldwell, 1st Dist.....	206	211	206	211	205	212	204	213
" 2d "	167	170	166	171	165	172	165	171
Livingston	114	182	114	182	114	181	114	183
Milburn	167	190	155	190	165	190	159	184
Montclair, 1st Dist.....	187	275	185	275	183	276	182	276
" 2d "	201	304	196	309	197	308	192	308
	1412	2100	1382	2103	1385	2105	1362	2102
Majority.....		688		721		720		740
Hulin, Ind., for Assembly, 92.								

2D DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Balbach, Jr., Dem.	Jones, Rep.	Booth, Dem.	Munn, Rep.
Orange, 1st Ward, 1st Dist.....	73	164	72	164	77	160	74	163
" " 2d "	242	201	250	187	256	186	240	202
" 2d " 1st "	299	253	292	256	299	255	297	256
" " 2d " "	104	102	104	99	107	98	103	101
" 3d " 1st "	372	266	363	260	381	254	371	268
" " 2d " "	342	177	329	176	340	175	342	178
East Orange, Ashland Dist.....	182	641	178	642	181	642	178	641
" Eastern "	146	365	150	361	142	367	147	358
" Franklin "	94	157	90	157	94	157	104	144
West Orange.	303	269	292	268	310	262	302	269
	2157	2595	2120	2570	2187	2556	2158	2580
Majority.....		438		450		369		422
Condit, Ind., for Assembly, 92.								

—ELEC.— —GOV.— —CON.— —As'y.—

3D DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Balbach, Jr., Dem.	Jones, Rep.	Vroom, Dem.	Van Duynes, Rep.
Newark, 8th Ward, 1st Dist.....	336	368	334	371	338	365	334	368
“ “ “ 2d “	200	171	200	171	197	172	200	171
“ “ “ 3d “	269	603	260	613	264	609	262	612
“ “ “ 4th “	55	216	58	214	57	213	56	216
“ “ “ 5th “	159	88	157	87	158	89	160	85
Belleville.....	335	318	332	320	336	317	334	310
Franklin.....	120	157	116	158	117	158	124	155
	1474	1921	1457	1934	1467	1923	1470	1917
Majority.....		447		477		456		447
Harrison, Ind., 54.								

4TH DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Balbach, Jr., Dem.	Jones, Rep.	Duryee, Dem.	Williams, Rep.
Newark, 1st Ward, 1st Dist.....	292	455	285	459	295	453	289	453
“ “ “ 2d “	191	351	196	346	194	345	198	342
“ “ “ 3d “	197	281	190	288	196	283	200	276
“ 4th “ 1st “	495	339	492	338	498	329	492	338
“ “ “ 2d “	383	489	372	497	377	492	378	490
	1558	1915	1535	1928	1560	1902	1557	1899
Majority.....		357		393		342		342
Schroth, Ind., for Assembly, 22.								

5TH DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Balbach, Jr., Dem.	Jones, Rep.	Soden, Dem.	Wright, Rep.
Newark, 2d Ward, 1st Dist.....	170	278	168	279	166	281	158	282
“ “ “ 2d “	338	499	335	503	335	496	328	503
“ “ “ 3d “	360	292	353	295	360	291	346	305
“ 6th “ 1st “	275	377	268	382	275	371	271	379
“ “ “ 2d “	471	489	458	493	470	469	469	488
“ “ “ 3d “	237	402	231	403	248	385	237	402
“ “ “ 4th “	325	322	318	320	326	320	324	319
	2176	2659	2131	2675	2180	2613	2133	2678
Majority.....		483		544		433		545
Hoppen, Ind. for Assembly, 81.								

—ELEC.— —GOV.— —CON.— —AS'Y.—

6TH DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Balbach, Jr., Dem.	Jones, Rep.	Manger, Dem.	Brummer, Rep.
Newark, 13th Ward, 1st Dist.....	220	338	215	339	227	326	241	314
“ “ “ 2d “	312	333	308	332	310	319	331	313
“ “ “ 3d “	264	278	268	277	262	270	269	274
“ “ “ 4th “	303	318	298	316	312	301	316	302
“ “ “ 5th “	172	255	169	257	175	248	175	251
“ “ “ 6th “	172	331	170	332	173	323	176	327
Clinton.....	245	355	241	358	244	354	234	351
South Orange, 1st Dist.....	265	269	260	273	264	270	263	269
“ 2d “	99	97	99	96	98	96	99	95
	2052	2574	2028	2580	2065	2507	2104	2496
Majority.....		522		552		442		392
McCullogh, Ind., for Assembly, 60.								

7TH DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Rep.	Potts, Rep.	Balbach, Jr., Dem.	Jones, Rep.	Guild, Jr., Dem.	Wilkinson, Rep.
Newark, 3d Ward, 1st Dist.....	278	514	272	514	297	493	274	516
“ “ “ 2d “	196	470	188	475	197	464	194	469
“ 9th “ 1st “	248	637	246	639	251	632	246	640
“ “ “ 2d “	200	513	203	510	209	500	199	513
“ 14th “	201	597	199	600	201	598	194	586
	1123	2731	1108	2738	1155	2687	1107	2724
Majority.....		1608		1630		1532		1617
Rejaunier, Ind., for Assembly, 54.								

8TH DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Balbach, Jr., Dem.	Jones, Rep.	McMahon, Dem.	Bleye, Rep.
Newark, 5th Ward, 1st Dist.....	368	333	362	337	362	333	326	370
“ “ “ 2d “	273	235	268	237	271	234	256	254
“ 10th “ 1st “	218	313	211	317	213	313	199	328
“ “ “ 2d “	306	391	303	393	306	386	298	397
“ “ “ 3d “	272	271	268	274	272	271	247	294
“ “ “ 4th “	389	235	384	236	388	233	382	239
“ 12th “ 1st “	518	110	513	106	524	104	495	129
“ “ “ 2d “	389	178	383	180	416	149	357	208
“ “ “ 3d “	288	262	273	270	303	238	190	360
“ “ “ 4th “	394	116	393	116	400	108	366	136
	3415	2444	3358	2466	3455	2369	3116	2715
Majority.....		971		892		1086		401
Mindeman, Ind., for Assembly, 54.								

—ELEC.— —Gov.— —CON.— —As'y.—

9TH DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Balbach, Jr., Dem.	Jones, Rep.	O'Connor, Dem.	Ward, Rep.
Newark,								
7th Ward, 1st Dist.....	417	175	410	177	413	176	409	181
" " 2d "	422	135	419	133	422	134	407	142
" " 3d "	352	88	347	90	353	87	342	94
11th " 1st "	203	446	199	453	203	449	187	458
" " 2d "	354	184	356	186	355	183	350	186
15th " 1st "	380	425	374	431	380	426	365	434
" " 2d "	300	315	297	316	308	307	296	313
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Majority.....	2428	1768	2402	1786	2434	1762	2356	1808
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	17795	20707	17521	20780	17888	20424		
Majority in county....		2912		3259		2536		
Waldron, Ind., for Assembly, 41.								
Greenback votes, 584. Prohibition votes, 4.								

Gloucester County.

—ELEC.— —Gov.— —CON.— —As'y.—

1ST DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Carter, Dem.	Robeson, Rep.	Hewitt, Dem.	Craft, Rep.
Woodbury.....	202	391	199	391	215	373	201	383
Deptford.....	119	229	119	229	122	224	120	229
West Deptford.....	120	209	120	208	124	205	119	210
Greenwich.....	283	358	282	358	281	355	284	350
Mantua.....	253	179	252	179	257	177	255	175
Monroe.....	162	244	163	246	182	236	183	236
Washington.....	198	147	198	145	212	131	212	134
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Majority.....	1337	1757	1333	1756	1393	1701	1374	1717
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		420		423		308		343

	—ELEC.—		—Gov.—		—CON.—		—As'y.—	
2D DISTRICT.	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Carter, Dem.	Robeson, Rep.	Ferrell, Dem.	Horner, Rep.
Logan	248	126	246	124	252	120	248	122
Woolwich	150	309	151	307	149	306	146	311
Harrison, Mullica Hill Dist.....	166	222	166	222	176	217	186	216
“ Harrisonville “	115	182	115	182	119	176	107	189
Glassboro.....	159	282	160	279	176	263	244	199
Clayton.....	167	275	164	275	166	270	198	241
Franklin.....	316	192	314	189	323	188	341	175
	1321	1588	1316	1578	1361	1540	1470	1453
Majority.....		267		262		179	17	
	2658	3345	2649	3334	2754	3241		
Majority in county.....		687		685		487		
Greenback vote, 187.	Prohibition vote, 6.							

Hudson County.

	—ELEC.—		—Gov.—		—CON.—		—SEN.—		—As'y.—	
1ST DISTRICT.	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Hardengergh, Dem.	Brigham, Rep.	Paxton, Dem.	Collins, Rep.	Taylor, Dem.	Ockerhausen, Rep.
Jersey City,										
1st Precinct.....	380	292	379	293	379	293	360	312	400	272
2d “	417	254	417	254	420	252	410	261	413	255
3d “	272	274	273	273	276	270	256	289	277	266
4th “	335	193	337	192	336	192	333	190	333	190
5th “	162	166	160	168	161	168	150	178	167	157
6th “	175	344	173	346	176	343	148	368	173	345
7th “	228	188	229	185	228	187	212	200	232	184
	1969	1711	1968	1711	1976	1705	1869	1798	1995	1669
Majority.....	258		257		271		71		326	

OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY. 193

—ELEC.— —GOV.— —CON.— —SEN.— —As'Y.—

8TH DIST.	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Hardenbergh, Dem.	Brigham, Rep.	Paxton, Dem.	Collins, Rep.	Casey, Dem.	Lundie, Rep.
Weehawken ...	130	73	129	72	131	72	125	77	103	99
North Bergen.	341	227	343	224	339	229	300	256	328	234
Union (Town),										
North Dist...	212	151	211	152	212	151	192	165	194	165
South " ...	356	238	356	238	356	239	345	244	365	223
Union	156	100	152	104	155	101	143	113	144	112
Kearny	181	196	175	202	196	183	177	199	177	199
Harrison—										
1st Ward.....	241	54	239	52	240	54	241	54	241	54
2d Ward.....	147	39	146	40	148	40	145	40	148	38
3d Ward.....	96	121	95	120	96	121	91	127	95	122
4th Ward	262	53	258	52	265	50	260	53	262	53
Guttenberg	127	95	125	97	124	98	112	105	122	99
W. Hoboken—										
North Dist...	257	169	256	172	259	168	246	180	262	165
South " ...	308	187	304	187	304	187	298	193	299	187
	2814	1703	2789	1712	2825	1693	2675	1806	2740	1750
Majority.....	1111		1077		1132		869		990	
Total vote...	19586	14632	19307	14803	19462	14714	18554	15552		
County maj	4954		4504		4748		3002			
Miller, Ind. for Assembly, 40. Greenback vote, 167. Prohibition vote, 5.										

Hunterdon County.

—ELEC.— —GOV.— —CON.— —As'Y.—

1ST DISTRICT.	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Harris, Dem.	Kilpatrick, Rep.	Mathews, Dem.	Stout, Rep.
Lambertville, 1st Ward.....	207	71	205	71	205	72	207	70
" 2d "	156	170	156	169	156	169	158	168
" 3d "	159	191	162	191	152	187	164	187
West Amwell.....	175	85	170	90	175	84	183	72
East Amwell.....	233	214	232	215	235	213	230	218
Delaware, North Dist.....	354	121	354	121	353	124	352	123
" South "	225	130	225	129	225	130	223	130
Raritan, East Dist.....	265	210	265	210	264	209	262	212
" West "	307	228	305	232	305	231	306	231
Readington, North Dist.....	247	184	251	180	247	188	248	188
" South "	207	144	209	142	208	143	208	143
Kingwood.....	279	179	279	179	281	179	281	179
	2814	1927	2813	1929	2806	1929	2822	1921
Majority.....	887		884		877		901	

—ELEC.— —Gov.— —CON.— —As'Y.—

2D DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Harris, Dem.	Kilpatrick, Rep.	Hipp, Dem.	Young, Rep.
Frenchtown.....	119	136	116	142	124	136	123	137
Holland.....	242	241	242	240	242	241	242	240
Alexandria.....	292	88	292	87	292	87	291	88
Bethlehem, East Dist.....	204	113	189	125	201	114	200	114
" West "	286	81	228	139	285	81	283	84
Union.....	193	79	192	79	191	81	192	79
Clinton.....	323	202	327	194	322	202	211	192
Clinton Borough.....	80	109	80	112	82	111	77	109
High Bridge.....	209	276	184	298	204	279	198	248
Lebanon, East Dist.....	131	86	126	91	129	89	126	79
" West "	200	132	180	151	192	139	209	117
Tewksbury	327	135	313	153	333	135	311	135
Franklin	230	148	231	145	231	148	230	147
	2836	1826	2700	1956	2828	1843	2693	1769
Majority.....	1010		744		985		924	
	5650	3753	5513	3885	5634	3772		
Majority in County.....	1897		1628		1862			
Greenback vote, 187; Prohibition, 53.								

Mercer County.

—ELEC.— —Gov.— —CON.— —SEN.— —As'Y.—

1ST DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Smith, Dem.	Brewer, Rep.	Moore, Dem.	Taylor, Rep.	Stockton, Dem.	Robinson, Rep.
Ewing.....	243	234	243	234	234	241	232	245	243	232
Hopewell,										
East District.....	245	152	245	152	242	153	242	154	251	146
Centre "	190	294	190	294	191	292	185	295	193	291
West "	82	208	82	208	81	209	80	208	82	208
Princeton, 1st Dist.....	220	302	224	302	219	306	218	307	225	299
" 2d "	258	325	255	328	257	327	249	334	259	323
Lawrence, 1st "	128	234	126	235	124	237	124	237	124	238
" 2d "	187	149	189	146	183	150	194	142	188	148
	1553	1899	1554	1899	1531	1915	1524	1922	1565	1885
Majority.....		346		345		384		398		320

Middlesex County.

—ELEC.— —Gov.— —CON.— —As'y.—

1ST DISTRICT.		Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Ross, Dem.	Robbins, Rep.	Van Cleef, Dem.	Howell, Rep.
New Brunswick.									
1st Ward, 1st Dist.	.....	208	98	209	93	201	101	200	102
“ 2d “	.....	186	163	193	154	187	160	177	166
2d “ 1st “	.....	265	191	272	183	263	189	262	186
“ 2d “	.....	123	168	128	163	126	164	123	167
3d “	.....	317	180	330	165	325	169	323	167
4th “	.....	105	153	117	140	110	144	113	144
5th “ 1st Dist.	.....	228	293	249	270	220	294	229	287
“ 2d “	.....	216	178	216	176	212	181	217	174
6th “ 1st “	.....	415	168	418	159	408	170	407	171
“ 2d “	.....	273	118	280	109	272	116	276	111
		2336	1710	2412	1612	2324	1688	2327	1675
Majority	.....	626		800		636		652	
Jennings, Ind , for Assembly, 74.									

2D DISTRICT.		Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Ross, Dem.	Robbins, Rep.	Freeman, Dem.	Board, Rep.
Raritan, 1st Dist.		349	324	357	314	352	320	399	268
“ 2d “	.....	109	99	114	94	113	95	118	90
Piscataway, 1st Dist.	.....	129	233	129	232	128	233	126	233
“ 2d “	.....	155	186	153	187	155	186	156	185
Woodbridge, 1st Dist.	.....	190	227	197	220	193	223	193	223
“ 2d “	.....	230	178	229	178	219	187	232	172
Perth Amboy, 1st Dist.	.....	199	252	198	252	195	251	212	237
“ “ 2d “	.....	364	249	365	247	356	247	371	243
		1725	1748	1742	1724	1711	1742	1807	1651
Majority	.....		23	18			31	156	

—ELEC.— —GOV.— —CON.— —AS'Y.—

3D DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Ross, Dem.	Robbins, Rep.	Martin, Dem.	Roddy, Rep.
North Brunswick.....	110	180	115	177	109	179	118	173
South " 1st Dist.....	183	225	188	221	178	230	185	221
" " 2d "	175	113	175	112	161	126	175	113
East Brunswick, 1st Dist.....	365	173	365	172	364	173	374	163
" " 2d "	180	79	176	79	176	77	181	74
Monroe, 1st Dist.....	152	256	151	256	150	255	154	254
" " 2d "	118	136	119	135	115	138	118	135
Cranbury.....	438	277	444	268	433	279	441	273
Madison.....	285	91	282	91	286	90	289	86
Sayreville.....	205	174	208	170	205	174	205	174
South Amboy, 1st Dist.....	348	142	347	138	341	143	333	154
" " 2d "	237	116	237	115	232	117	230	124
	2496	1962	2507	1934	2450	1981	2503	1944
Majority.....	534		573		469		559	
	6557	5420	6661	5270	6485	5411		
Majority in county.....	1137		1391		1074			
Greenback vote, 88. Prohibition vote, 1.								

Monmouth County.

—ELEC.— —GOV.— —CON.— —AS'Y.—

1ST DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Ross, Dem.	Robbins, Rep.	Murphy, Dem.	Van Doren, Rep.
Upper Freehold, 1st Dist.....	225	182	224	182	225	181	227	177
" " 2d "	163	241	163	239	158	240	164	240
Millstone	318	192	317	192	314	196	317	192
Manalapan	255	288	254	288	244	299	259	279
Freehold, 1st Dist.....	316	188	313	191	295	204	325	177
" " 2d "	356	234	359	232	345	245	377	212
Howell, East Dist.....	236	168	235	167	227	174	244	162
" " West "	242	121	242	121	235	124	240	121
	2111	1614	2107	1612	2043	1663	2153	1560
Majority.....	497		495		380		593	

—ELEC.— —GOV.— —CON.— —AS'Y.—

2D DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Ross, Dem.	Robbins, Rep.	Bell, Dem.	Yard, Rep.
Marlboro.....	359	147	355	151	352	152	355	149
Neptune.....	483	510	482	512	494	511	491	503
Atlantic.....	314	141	315	140	311	140	312	140
Ocean, 1st Dist.....	728	466	729	466	732	458	720	467
“ 2d “	154	100	154	100	153	101	153	100
Matawan	428	204	427	202	424	203	423	192
Wall, 1st Dist.....	307	130	308	130	297	134	306	130
“ 2d “	274	227	270	230	271	228	269	232
Holmdel.....	260	73	260	73	259	73	258	72
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	3307	1998	3300	2004	3293	2000	3287	1985
Majority.....	1309		1296		1293		1302	

3D DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Ross, Dem.	Robbins, Rep.	Allen, Dem.	Lufburrow, Rep.
Shrewsbury, East Dist.....	235	112	234	112	232	115	231	116
“ Middle “	315	374	315	378	300	384	291	408
“ West “	241	276	242	275	239	275	246	275
Middletown, 1st Dist.....	350	366	353	374	345	374	334	387
“ 2d “	272	181	270	183	272	181	272	180
Raritan, 1st Dist.....	225	215	223	217	219	219	224	214
“ 2d “	264	211	255	219	255	220	261	213
Eatontown.....	294	346	294	345	292	345	286	354
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	2196	2081	2184	2103	2145	2113	2145	2147
Majority.....	115		81		41			2
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	7614	5693	7591	5719	7490	5776		
Majority in county.....	1921		1872		1714			

Greenback vote, 73. Prohibition vote, 18.

Morris County.

—ELEC.— —GOV.— —CON.— —SEN.— —AS'Y.—

1ST DISTRICT

1st DISTRICT		Dem.	Rep.	Low, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Cutler, Dem.	Hill, Rep.	Stickie, Dem.	Youngbl, Rep.	Brant, Dem.	Johnson, Rep.
Chatham,											
North District.....	220	185	219	185	219	183	221	181	222	180	
South "	234	314	235	314	237	312	232	316	247	301	
Hanover,											
North District	106	243	106	243	117	229	111	235	106	243	
South "	259	285	258	286	262	282	261	283	260	283	
Morris, North Dist.....	234	249	235	248	250	230	236	244	234	249	
" South "	291	307	294	304	298	297	291	305	291	306	
" East "	221	260	220	260	228	252	221	258	220	260	
Montville.....	109	192	110	190	108	193	109	191	109	192	
	1674	2035	1677	2030	1719	1978	1682	2013	1689	2014	
Majority.....		361		353		259		331		325	

2D DISTRICT.

[illegible]

Passaic County.

—ELEC.— —Gov.— —CON.— —As'y.—

1st DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Cutler, Dem.	Hill, Rep.	Haley, Dem.	Latus, Rep.
Passaic, 1st Ward, 1st Dist.	156	131	156	131	157	130	158	126
“ “ 2d “	157	386	154	387	159	382	153	372
“ 3d Dist.....	191	215	188	217	190	215	189	211
Acquackanonk.....	135	204	135	204	135	204	117	218
Paterson, 8th Ward, 1st Dist.....	430	193	428	194	429	195	426	198
“ “ 2d “	244	132	245	130	246	129	232	140
“ “ 3d “	423	340	420	340	428	335	408	359
“ 5th “ 1st “	270	344	266	347	273	339	290	317
“ “ 2d “	302	460	300	462	308	454	317	438
“ 4th “ 1st “	112	345	115	344	119	341	116	331
“ “ 2d “	183	359	183	358	186	355	188	350
“ “ 3d “	61	71	59	72	62	69	68	62
	2664	3180	2649	3186	2692	3148	2662	3122
Majority.....		516		537		456		460

Walding, Ind., for Assembly, 26.

2D DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Cutler, Dem.	Hill, Rep.	Johnson, Dem.	Morehead, Rep.
Paterson, 7th Ward, 1st Dist.....	347	158	346	159	348	157	340	160
“ “ 2d “	349	172	352	173	353	168	365	158
“ 6th “ 1st “	138	236	140	233	145	228	140	233
“ “ 2d “	224	260	226	258	228	254	211	270
“ 2d “ 1st “	192	332	190	334	195	329	175	340
“ “ 2d “	267	373	284	371	291	368	292	360
Little Falls.....	112	180	112	179	115	176	113	179
	1629	1711	1650	1707	1675	1680	1636	1700
Majority.....		82		57		5		64

—ELEC.— —Gov.— —CON.— —As'y.—

2D DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Carter, Dem.	Robeson, Rep.	Shimp, Dem.	Garwood, Rep.
Salem, East Ward, 1st Dist.....	112	161	112	161	112	160	116	156
“ “ “ 2d “	154	205	156	202	155	202	155	203
“ West “ 1st “	178	154	181	150	180	151	175	153
“ “ “ 2d “	169	139	169	139	168	140	169	139
Elsinboro.....	59	85	58	86	58	85	60	83
Lower Alloways Creek.....	130	195	134	192	132	193	140	187
Upper Alloways Creek.....	329	161	330	160	330	157	341	148
Quinton.....	142	212	144	211	144	209	169	185
Mannington.....	172	354	175	351	174	349	186	339
	1445	1666	1469	1652	1453	1646	1511	1593
Majority.....		221		193		193		82
	3012	3155	3030	3139	3025	3120		
Majority in county		143		109		95		

Cox, Ind., for Assembly, 23.

Greenback vote, 66. Prohibition, 35.

Somerset County.

—ELEC.— —Gov.— —CON.— —As'y.—

1ST DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Harris, Dem.	Kilpatrick, Rep.	Schomp, Dem.	Ringelmann, Rep.
Bedminster.....	323	145	326	142	323	145	357	111
Bernards	403	192	389	205	404	190	415	180
Bridgewater, 1st District.....	222	281	217	286	223	280	205	298
“ “ 2d “	194	168	193	168	196	165	197	161
“ “ 3d “	250	243	249	244	248	245	251	241
“ “ 4th “	231	238	232	238	235	233	228	242
North Plainfield, 1st District....	151	211	153	211	153	210	154	210
“ “ 2d “	146	149	148	147	145	148	145	148
Warren.....	164	98	164	98	166	96	170	92
	2084	1725	2071	1739	2093	1712	2122	1683
Majority.....	359		332		381		439	

Union County.

—ELEC.— —GOV.— —CON.— —As'Y.—

1ST DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Ross, Dem.	Robbins, Rep.	Dunn, Dem.	Hoyt, Rep.
Elizabeth, 1st Ward, 1st Dist.....	275	333	275	333	257	338	271	322
“ “ “ 2d “	252	254	252	256	252	249	245	249
“ 2d “ 1st “	411	128	397	138	408	125	413	116
“ “ “ 2d “	354	87	355	96	352	87	357	81
“ 3d “ 1st “	265	116	255	129	273	103	258	114
“ “ “ 2d “	329	106	316	119	329	104	324	105
“ 4th “	203	218	200	223	199	218	183	204
“ 8th “	319	180	315	184	316	177	302	180
	2408	1422	2365	1478	2386	1401	2353	1371
Majority.....	986		887		985		982	
McCormack, for Assembly, 99.								

2D DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Ross, Dem.	Robbins, Rep.	Roll, Dem.	Parrot, Rep.
Elizabeth—5th Ward, 1st Dist.....	227	310	221	314	225	308	225	307
“ 2d Dist.....	243	335	228	346	233	344	236	343
6th Ward	164	308	156	317	157	314	160	312
7th Ward	156	219	150	223	154	217	158	216
Linden	162	215	160	217	151	222	185	189
Union	306	236	302	236	299	236	306	235
Springfield.....	58	129	56	130	57	129	56	129
Cranford	104	149	102	150	100	150	107	145
	1420	1901	1375	1933	1376	1920	1433	1876
Majority.....	481			558		544		433
Hume, for Assembly, 22.								

3D DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Ross, Dem.	Robbins, Rep.	Stover, Dem.	Sheldon, Rep.
Rahway, 1st Ward.....	156	138	155	138	151	140	152	143
“ 2d “	193	174	188	180	191	175	190	176
“ 3d “	247	324	242	330	235	338	245	326
“ 4th “	143	144	144	143	145	142	139	144
Clark	33	44	33	44	33	44	33	44
Westfield.....	220	248	219	249	218	250	220	248
Fanwood	119	137	119	137	119	135	126	134
Plainfield, 1st District.....	224	312	223	312	219	314	226	308
“ 2d “	363	376	257	384	257	380	387	353
“ 3d “	122	282	123	284	120	283	131	274
New Providence.....	89	78	85	81	73	79	92	74
Summit.....	228	166	227	167	227	165	227	167
	2037	2423	2015	2449	1988	2445	2068	2391
Majority.....	386			434		457		323
	5865	5746	5755	5860	5750	5766		
Majority in county.....	119			105		16		
Greenback vote, 173. Prohibition vote, 4.								

Warren County.

—ELEC.— —Gov.— —CON.— —As'y.—

1ST DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Harris, Dem.	Kilpatrick, Rep.	Fritts, Dem.	Thompson, Rep.
Franklin	285	92	285	92	285	92	276	100
Greenwich, Upper Dist.....	156	90	156	90	153	92	155	91
" Lower "	192	182	191	184	190	184	191	184
Harmony.....	232	98	232	98	230	99	229	98
Lopatcong.....	219	108	217	109	219	108	215	107
Phillipsburg, 1st Ward.....	200	170	202	165	200	168	198	167
" 2d "	250	128	253	123	247	130	244	119
" 3d "	246	192	249	185	245	188	242	194
" 4th "	176	95	179	92	180	91	173	95
Washington Borough.....	302	203	296	212	275	226	263	243
" Township.....	217	107	220	105	213	109	210	111

2475	1465	2480	1455	2437	1487	2396	1509
1010		1025		950		887	

Majority

Bieber, for Assembly, 100.

2D DISTRICT.

	Dem.	Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Harris, Dem.	Kilpatrick, Rep.	Albertson, Dem.	Rice, Rep.
Allamuchy	82	86	84	85	78	84	82	84
Belvidere.....	259	159	269	148	269	145	264	149
Blairstown.....	219	142	220	140	209	151	219	141
Frelinghuysen	127	163	132	162	125	162	127	163
Hackettstown	335	258	326	267	317	274	336	256
Hardwick.....	113	40	113	40	108	42	113	40
Hope.....	238	157	237	158	234	157	243	152
Independence.....	167	79	163	81	156	84	168	74
Knowlton.....	268	139	266	132	266	129	269	129
Mansfield.....	243	138	246	136	192	159	242	136
Oxford, 1st Dist.....	351	99	352	97	344	96	349	97
" 2d "	266	205	249	219	254	215	261	202
Pahaquarry.....	96	10	94	12	95	11	95	10

2765	1666	2751	1677	2647	1709	2768	1633
1099		1074		938		1135	

Majority in county.....

Peer, for Assembly, 130.

Greenback vote, 221. Prohibition vote, 10.

RECAPITULATION.

For Electors.

COUNTIES.	Majorities.					
	Democrat.	Republican.	Greenback.	Prohibition.	Democrat.	Republican.
Atlantic.....	1720	2488	43	.....	.....	768
Bergen.....	4242	3680	20	.....	562	.....
Burlington.....	6543	7010	154	27	.....	467
Camden.....	5832	7895	57	19	.....	2063
Cape May.....	961	1276	3	1	.....	315
Cumberland.....	3640	4446	514	4	.....	806
Essex.....	17795	20707	466	4	.....	2912
Gloucester.....	2658	3345	177	6	.....	687
Hudson.....	19586	14632	153	1	4954	.....
Hunterdon.....	5650	3753	171	53	1897	.....
Mercer.....	6673	7248	39	5	.....	575
Middlesex.....	6557	5420	64	1	1137	.....
Monmouth.....	7614	5693	47	17	1921	.....
Morris.....	5037	5720	145	5	.....	683
Ocean.....	1654	1898	52	.....	.....	244
Passaic.....	5776	7576	72	4	.....	1800
Salem.....	3012	3155	66	30	.....	143
Somerset.....	3157	3217	41	1	.....	60
Sussex.....	3353	2519	20	.....	834	.....
Union.....	5865	5746	108	4	119	.....
Warren.....	5240	3131	205	9	2109	.....
Average vote.....	122565	120555	2617	191	13533	11523
Democratic plurality.....	2010				2010	

For Governor.

COUNTIES.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Hoxsey, Gr.	Ransom, Pro.	Majorities.	
					Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic.....	1710	2493	42	.....	.....	783
Bergen.....	4235	3681	23	.....	554	.....
Burlington.....	6526	7026	156	26	.....	500
Camden.....	5793	7915	70	26	.....	2122
Cape May.....	961	1272	2	1	.....	311
Cumberland.....	3634	4429	550	1	.....	795
Essex.....	17521	20780	531	4	.....	3259
Gloucester.....	2649	3334	187	4	.....	685
Hudson.....	19307	14803	167	5	4504	.....
Hunterdon.....	5513	3885	169	47	1628	.....
Mercer.....	6695	7213	41	7	.....	518
Middlesex.....	6661	5270	85	.....	1391	.....
Monmouth.....	7591	5719	41	18	1872	.....
Morris.....	5039	5732	142	4	.....	693
Ocean.....	1674	1884	48	.....	.....	210
Passaic.....	5770	7576	83	5	.....	1806
Salem.....	3030	3139	65	35	.....	109
Somerset.....	3143	3238	33	.....	.....	95
Sussex.....	3228	2634	24	.....	594	.....
Union.....	5755	5860	96	2	.....	105
Warren.....	5231	3132	204	10	2099	.....
	121666	121015	2759	195	12642	11991
Ludlow's majority.....	651				651	

For Congress.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Carter, Dem.	Robeson, Rep.	Hollis, Gr.	Woolman, Pro.	Majorities.	
					Dem.	Rep.
Camden.....	5844	7807	81	27	.....	1963
Cape May.....	966	1260	1	1	.....	294
Cumberland.....	3761	4379	416	.....	.....	618
Gloucester.....	2754	3241	160	4	.....	487
Salem.....	3025	3120	66	44	.....	95
	16350	19807	724	76	.....	3457
Robeson's majority...		3457				

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Majorities.					
	Smith, Dem.	Brewer, Rep.	Dobbins, Gr.	Dem.	Rep.	
Atlantic	1715	2486	44	.....	771	
Burlington	6619	6870	207	.....	251	
Mercer	6561	7309	46	.....	748	
Ocean.....	1641	1915	45	.....	274	
	<hr/> 16536	<hr/> 18580	<hr/> 342	<hr/>	<hr/> 2044	
Brewer's majority.....		2044				

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Majorities.					
	Ross, Dem.	Robbins, Rep.	Hope, Gr.	Dem.	Rep.	
Middlesex.....	6485	5411	88	1074	.....
Monmouth	7490	5776	73	1714	.....
Union	5750	5766	173	.....	16	
	<hr/> 19725	<hr/> 16953	<hr/> 334	<hr/> 2788	<hr/> 16	
Ross' majority.....	2772			2772		

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Majorities.					
	Harris Dem.	Kilpatrick, Rep.	Larson, Gr.	Dem.	Rep.	
Hunterdon	5634	3772	187	1862	.....
Somerset.....	3166	3210	31	.....	44	
Sussex.....	3159	2692	18	467	.....
Warren.....	5084	3196	221	1888	.....
	<hr/> 17043	<hr/> 12870	<hr/> 457	<hr/> 4217	<hr/> 44	
Harris' majority.....	4173			4173		

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Majorities.					
	Carter, Dem.	Hill, Rep.	Potter, Gr.	Dem.	Rep.	
Bergen	4257	3660	23	597	.....
Morris.....	5027	5618	240	.....	591	
Passaic	5881	7488	76	.....	1607	
	<hr/> 15165	<hr/> 16766	<hr/> 339	<hr/> 597	<hr/> 2198	
Hill's majority.....		1601			1601	

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Balbach, Jr., Dem.	Jones, Rep.	Donai, Gr.	Majorities.	
Essex	17888	20424	584	Dem.	Rep.
Jones' majority.....		2536		.....	2536

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Hardenbergh, Dem.	Brigham, Rep.	Becker, Gr.	Majorities.	
Hudson.....	19462	14714	161	Dem.	Rep.
Hardenbergh's majority.....	4748			4748	.....

The following is the total Congressional vote of the State :

In 1878—		In 1880—	
Republican	90,514	Republican	120,114
Democratic	79,938	Democratic	122,169
National	24,609	Greenback.....	2,941
Scattering.....	753	Prohibition.....	76
Total vote.....	195,814	Total vote.....	245,300
Republican plurality....	10,576	Democratic plurality...	2,053

ELECTORAL VOTE OF NEW JERSEY,

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, FROM MARCH 4TH, 1789, TO
MARCH 4TH, 1881.

1789—George Washington, of Virginia.....	6
John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	1
John Jay, of New York.....	5
1793—George Washington, of Virginia.....	7
John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	7
1797—John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	7
Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina.....	7
1801—John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	7
C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina.....	7
1805—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.....	8
George Clinton, of New York.....	8
1809—James Madison, of Virginia.....	8
George Clinton, of New York.....	8
1813—De Witt Clinton, of New York.....	8
Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania.....	8
1817—James Monroe, of Virginia.....	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.....	8
1821—James Monroe, of Virginia.....	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.....	8
1825—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.....	8
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.....	8
1829—John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts.....	8
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.....	8
1833—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.....	8
Martin Van Buren, of New York.....	8
1837—William H. Harrison, of Ohio.....	8
Francis Granger, of New York.....	8
1841—William H. Harrison, of Ohio.....	8
John Tyler, of Virginia.....	8
1845—Henry Clay, of Kentucky.....	7
Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.....	7
1849—Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana.....	7
Millard Fillmore, of New York.....	7
1853—Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.....	7
William R. King, of Alabama.....	7
1857—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.....	7
John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky.....	7
1861—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.....	4
Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.....	4
Stephen A. Douglass, of Illinois.....	3
Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia.....	3
1865—George B. McClellan, of New Jersey.....	7
George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.....	7
1869—Horatio Seymour, of New York.....	7
Francis P. Blair, of Missouri.....	7
1873—Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.....	7
Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.....	7
1877—Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.....	9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....	9

1881—Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania.....	9
William H. English, of Indiana.....	9

Total vote for President in 1828, 45,708; 1832, 47,249; 1836, 51,729; 1840, 64,385; 1844, 76,944; 1848, 77,765; 1852, 83,283; 1856, 99,396; 1860, 121,125; 1864, 136,048; 1868, 163,122; 1872, 169,065; 1876, 220,245; 1880, 245,928.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The following is the vote of the next Electoral College, by which the President and Vice President of the United States will be chosen:

	<i>Electoral Vote.</i>		<i>Electoral Vote.</i>
Alabama.....	10	Missouri.....	15
Arkansas.....	6	Nebraska.....	3
California.....	6	Nevada.....	3
Colorado.....	3	New Hampshire.....	5
Connecticut.....	6	New Jersey.....	9
Delaware.....	3	New York.....	35
Florida.....	4	North Carolina.....	10
Georgia.....	11	Ohio.....	22
Illinois.....	21	Oregon.....	3
Indiana.....	15	Pennsylvania.....	29
Iowa.....	11	Rhode Island.....	4
Kansas.....	5	South Carolina.....	7
Kentucky.....	12	Tennessee.....	12
Louisiana.....	8	Texas.....	8
Maine.....	7	Vermont.....	5
Maryland.....	8	Virginia.....	11
Massachusetts.....	13	West Virginia.....	5
Michigan.....	11	Wisconsin.....	10
Minnesota.....	5		
Mississippi.....	8	Total.....	369

POLITICAL HISTORY.

New Jersey's vote for Governor in twenty-four years, and the political complexion of each Legislature.

The following tables have been carefully prepared and will be found useful when making reference and comparison:

- 1857—Legislature: Senate, 12 Dem., 6 Whigs, 2 Know Nothings.
 1858—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
 1859—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Opposition.
 Governor: Wright, total vote, 51,714; per cent. of popular vote, 49.24.
 Olden, total vote, 53,315; per cent. of popular vote, 50.76. Olden's majority, 1601.
 1860—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Dem., 30, Rep., 23, American, 2.
 1861—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
 1862—Legislature: Senate, Democrats and Republicans, tie, Independent, 1. House, Democratic. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 3.
 Governor: Parker, total vote, 61,307; per cent. of popular vote, 56.80. Ward, total vote, 46,710; per cent. of popular vote, 43.20. Parker's majority, 14,597.
 1863—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
 Democratic total vote, 39,186; per cent. of popular vote, 56.80. Republican total vote, 29,812; per cent. of popular vote, 43.20. Democratic majority, 9374.
 1864—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
 1865—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.
 Governor: Runyon, total vote, 64,736; per cent. of popular vote, 49.0. Ward, total vote, 67,525 per cent. of popular vote, 51.0. Ward's majority, 2789.
 1866—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
 1867—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
 Democratic total vote, 67,468; per cent. of popular vote, 56.89. Republican total vote, 51,114; per cent. of popular vote, 43.10. Democratic majority, 16,354.
 1868—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
 Randolph's majority for Governor, 4618.
 1869—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
 1870—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
 1871—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
 Governor: Parker, total vote, 82,362; per cent. of popular vote, 51.90. Walsh, total vote, 76,383; per cent. of popular vote, 48.10. Parker's majority, 5979.
 1872—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
 1873—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
 1874—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
 Governor: Bedle, total vote, 97,233; per cent. of popular vote, 53.60. Halsey, total vote, 84,030; per cent. of popular vote, 46.30. Bedle's majority, 13,233.
 1875—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
 1876—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
 1877—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.
 Governor: McClellan, total vote, 97,837; per cent. of popular vote, 51.65. Newell, total vote, 85,094; per cent. of popular vote, 44.92. Hoxsey, total vote, 5058; per cent. of popular vote, 2.67. Bingham, total vote, 1438; per cent. of popular vote, 0.76. McClellan's majority over next, 12,743.
 1878—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
 1879—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
 1880—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
 Governor: Ludlow, total vote, 121,666; per cent. of popular vote, 49.53. Potts, total vote, 121,015; per cent. of popular vote, 49.26. Hoxsey, total vote, 2739. Ransom, total vote, 195.
 1881—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876.

STATES.	1852.			1856.			1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Dem.	Hale, Free Soil	Freem't, Rep.	Buch'an, Dem.	Fillm'r Amer'n	Lincoln, Rep.	Douglass Dem.	Breck., Dem.	Bell, Union.
Alabama.....	15,038	26,881	.....	.....	46,739	28,552	.....	13,651	48,831	27,825
Arkansas.....	7,404	12,173	.....	.....	21,910	10,787	.....	5,227	28,732	20,094
California.....	35,407	40,626	100	20,691	53,365	36,165	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817
Connecticut.....	30,357	33,219	3,160	42,715	34,995	42,615	43,692	15,322	14,641	3,291
Delaware.....	6,293	6,318	62	308	8,004	6,175	3,815	1,023	7,347	3,864
Florida.....	2,875	4,318	.....	.....	6,358	4,833	.....	367	8,543	5,437
Georgia.....	16,660	34,705	.....	.....	56,578	42,228	.....	11,590	51,889	42,886
Illinois.....	64,931	80,597	9,966	96,189	105,348	37,444	172,161	160,215	2,404	3,913
Indiana.....	80,901	95,340	6,929	94,375	118,670	22,386	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306
Iowa.....	15,856	17,763	1,604	43,954	36,170	9,180	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763
Kentucky.....	57,068	53,806	.....	314	74,612	67,416	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058
Louisiana.....	17,255	18,647	.....	.....	22,164	20,709	.....	7,625	22,681	20,204
Maine.....	32,513	41,609	8,030	67,379	39,080	3,325	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046
Maryland.....	35,066	40,020	54	281	39,115	47,460	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760
Massachusetts.....	52,683	44,569	28,023	108,190	39,240	19,626	106,533	34,372	5,998	22,331
Michigan.....	33,859	41,842	7,237	71,772	52,136	1,660	88,480	35,057	805	405
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,069	11,920	748	62
Mississippi.....	17,548	26,876	.....	.....	33,446	21,195	.....	3,283	40,797	25,040
Missouri.....	29,984	38,333	.....	.....	58,164	48,524	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372
New Hampshire.....	16,147	29,997	6,695	38,345	32,789	422	37,519	25,881	2,112	441
New Jersey.....	38,556	44,305	3,350	28,338	46,913	24,115	58,324	62,801	.....	.....
New York.....	234,882	262,083	25,329	276,007	195,878	124,604	362,646	312,510	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	39,058	39,744	.....	.....	48,246	36,886	.....	2,701	48,339	44,990
Ohio.....	152,526	169,220	31,682	187,497	170,874	28,126	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,270	3,951	3,006	183
Pennsylvania.....	179,174	198,568	8,525	147,510	230,710	82,175	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776
Rhode Island.....	7,626	8,735	614	11,467	6,680	1,675	12,244	7,707	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	58,898	57,018	.....	.....	73,638	66,178	.....	11,350	64,709	69,274
Texas.....	4,945	13,552	.....	.....	31,169	15,639	.....	.....	47,548	15,438
Vermont.....	22,173	13,044	8,621	39,561	10,569	545	33,808	6,849	218	1,969
Virginia.....	58,572	73,858	.....	291	89,706	60,310	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681
Wisconsin.....	22,240	33,658	8,814	66,090	52,843	579	86,110	65,021	888	161
Total.....	1,386,578	1,601,474	155,825	1,341,264	1,838,169	874,534	1,866,352	1,375,157	845,763	589,581

STATES.

1864.

1868.

1872.

1876.

STATES.	Lincoln.		McClell.,		Grant,		Seymo'r,		Grant,		Greeley,		Hayes,		Tilden,		Cooper,		Smith,	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Lib.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Green'k.	Pro.			
Alabama			76,366	72,088	90,272	79,444	68,230		102,002											
Arkansas			22,112	19,078	41,373	37,927	38,669		58,071									289		
California	62,134	43,841	54,583	54,077	54,020	40,718	78,614		75,845									44		
Colorado									By									Leg		
Connecticut	44,691	42,285	50,595	47,952	50,638	45,880	59,034		61,934									774	378	
Delaware	8,155	8,767	7,623	10,980			10,752		13,381											
Florida			Legisla	ture.	17,763	15,427	23,849		22,923											
Georgia			57,134	102,722	62,550	76,356	50,446		130,088											
Illinois	189,496	158,730	250,303	199,143	241,944	184,938	278,232		258,601											
Indiana	150,422	130,233	176,548	166,980	186,147	163,632	208,011		213,526									17,233		
Iowa	89,075	49,596	120,390	74,040	131,566	71,196	171,327		112,099									9,533		
Kansas	16,441	3,691	31,048	13,990	67,048	32,970	78,322		37,902									9,001	36	
Kentucky	27,786	64,301	39,566	115,890	88,766	99,995	97,156		159,690									7,776		
Louisiana			33,263	80,225	71,663	57,029	75,135		70,636									1,944	818	
Maine	61,803	44,211	70,493	42,460	61,422	29,087	66,300		49,823									663		
Maryland	40,153	32,739	30,438	62,357	66,760	67,687	71,981		91,780									33	10	
Massachusetts	176,742	48,745	136,477	59,408	133,472	59,260	150,063		108,777									779	84	
Michigan	91,521	74,604	128,550	97,069	138,155	78,355	166,534		141,095									9,060	766	
Minnesota	25,060	17,375	43,545	28,075	53,117	34,423	72,962		48,799									2,311	72	
Mississippi					82,175	47,288	52,605		112,173											
Missouri				65,628	119,196	151,434	145,029		203,077									3,498	64	
Nebraska	72,750	31,678	86,860	54,339	18,329	7,812	31,916		17,554									2,320	1,599	
Nevada	9,826	6,594	9,729	5,218	8,413	6,236	10,383		9,308											
New Hampshire	36,400	32,871	38,191	31,224	37,163	31,424	41,539		38,509									76		
New Jersey	60,723	68,024	80,131	83,001	91,656	76,456	103,517		115,962									712	43	
New York			419,883	429,883	440,736	387,281	489,207		521,949									1,987	2,359	
North Carolina			96,769	84,601	94,769	70,094	108,417		125,427											
Ohio	265,151	205,568	280,223	238,606	281,852	244,321	330,698		323,182									3,057	1,636	

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The following is a list of the United States Senators for New Jersey from 1789 to date—

Jonathan Elmer, March 4th, 1789, to March 3d, 1791.
 William Paterson, March 4th, 1789, to November 23d, 1790.
 Philemon Dickinson, November 23d, 1790, to March 3d, 1793.
 John Rutherford, March 4th, 1791, to December 5th, 1798.
 Frederick Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1793, to November 12th, 1796.
 Richard Stockton, November 12th, 1796, to March 3d, 1799.
 Franklin Davenport, December 5th, 1798, to February 14th, 1799.
 James Schureman, February 14th, 1799, to February 26th, 1801.
 Jonathan Dayton, March 4th, 1799, to March 3d, 1805.
 Aaron Ogden, February 26th, 1801, to March 3d, 1803.
 John Condit, September 1st, 1803, to March 3d, 1809.
 Aaron Kitchell, March 4th, 1805, to March 21st, 1809.
 John Lambert, March 4th, 1809, to March 3d, 1815.
 John Condit, March 21st, 1809, to March 3d, 1817.
 James Jefferson Wilson, March 4th, 1815, to January 26th, 1821.
 Mahlon Dickerson, March 4th, 1817, to March 3d, 1829.
 Samuel L. Southard, January 26th, 1821, to November 12th, 1823.
 Joseph McIlvaine, November 12th, 1823, to November 10th, 1826.
 Ephraim Bateman, November 10th, 1826, to January 30th, 1829.
 Theodore Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1829, to March 3d, 1835.
 Mahlon Dickerson, January 30th, 1829, to March 3d, 1833.
 Samuel L. Southard, March 4th, 1833 to June 26th, 1842.
 Garret D. Wall, March 4th, 1833, to March 3d, 1841.
 Jacob W. Miller, March 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
 William L. Dayton, July 2d, 1842, to March 3d, 1851.
 Jacob W. Miller, January 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
 Robert F. Stockton, March 4th, 1851, to February 11th, 1853.
 William Wright, March 4th, 1853, to March 3d, 1859.
 John R. Thomson (died), February 11th, 1853, to December, 1862.
 Richard S. Field (vacancy), December 12th, 1862, to January 13th 1863.
 John C. Ten Eyck, from March 17th, 1859, to March 3d, 1865.
 James W. Wall (vacancy), January 14th, 1863, to March 3d, 1863.
 William Wright, March 4th, 1863, to November, 1866.
 F. T. Frelinghuysen, November, 1866, to March 3d, 1869.
 John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1865, to March 27th, 1866.
 Alexander G. Cattell, March 27th, 1866, to March 3d, 1871.
 John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1869, to March 3d, 1875.
 F. T. Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1871, to March 3d, 1877.
 T. F. Randolph, March 4th, 1875, to —.
 John R. McPherson, March 4th, 1877, to —.

UNITED STATES COURT OFFICIALS.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

1789—David Brearley.
 1790—Robert Morris.
 1817—Wm. S. Pennington.
 1826—William Rossell.
 1840—Mahlon Dickerson.
 1841—Philemon Dickerson.
 1863—Richard S. Field.
 1870—John T. Nixon.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Richard Stockton.
 Andrew Kirkpatrick.
 Abraham Ogden.
 Lucius H. Stockton.
 Joseph McIlvaine.
 Lucius Q. C. Elmer
 Garret D. Wall.
 James S. Green.
 William Halsted.
 Garret S. Cannon.
 Anthony Q. Keasbey.

CLERKS.

Jonathan Dayton.
 Robert Boggs.
 Wm. Pennington.
 Joseph C. Potts.
 Edward N. Dickerson.
 Philemon Dickerson, Jr.
 Abraham R. Harris.
 Ralph H. Shreve.
 E. Mercer Shreve.
 Robert C. Belville.
 William S. Belville.

MARSHALS.

Thomas Lowrey.
 Oliver W. Ogden.
 Robert S. Kennedy.
 George H. Wilder.
 Abraham R. Harris.
 Benajah Deacon.
 W. Budd Deacon.
 Samuel Plummer.
 Robert L. Hutchinson.

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS, 1881.

Circuit Judge—William McKennan.
 District Court Judge—John T. Nixon.
 District Attorney—A. Q. Keasbey.
 Marshal—Robert L. Hutchinson.
 Clerk of District Court—William S. Belville.
 Clerk of Circuit Court—S. D. Oliphant.
 Postmaster at Trenton—Israel Howell.
 Internal Revenue Collector—First and Second Districts—William
 P. Tatem, Camden.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1860.	1870.	1880.
Alabama.....	964,201	996,992	1,262,344
Alaska.....			
Arizona.....		9,658	40,441
Arkansas.....	435,450	483,157	802,564
California.....	379,994	560,223	864,686
Colorado.....		39,860	194,649
Connecticut.....	460,147	537,454	622,683
Dakota.....	4,837	14,181	134,502
Delaware.....	112,216	125,015	146,654
Dist. Columbia.....		131,706	177,638
Florida.....	140,424	187,752	266,566
Georgia.....	1,057,886	1,195,338	1,538,983
Idaho.....		14,998	32,611
Illinois.....	1,711,951	2,538,408	3,078,636
Indiana.....	1,350,428	1,673,943	1,978,358
Iowa.....	674,913	1,191,727	1,624,463
Kansas.....	107,206	362,872	995,335
Kentucky.....	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,599
Louisiana.....	708,002	726,915	940,263
Maine.....	628,279	626,451	648,945
Maryland.....	687,049	780,806	935,139
Massachusetts.....	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,086
Michigan.....	749,131	1,187,135	1,634,096
Minnesota.....	172,123	435,564	780,807
Mississippi.....	791,305	674,615	1,131,899
Missouri.....	1,182,012	1,719,978	2,169,091
Montana.....		20,594	39,157
Nebraska.....	28,075	119,696	452,432
Nevada.....	6,857	42,759	62,265
New Hampshire.....	326,073	318,300	347,784
New Jersey.....	672,035	906,108	1,130,892
New Mexico.....	93,516	91,864	118,430
New York.....	3,880,735	4,357,647	5,083,173
North Carolina.....	992,622	1,071,135	1,400,000
Ohio.....	2,339,511	2,661,128	3,197,794
Oregon.....	52,465	90,833	174,767
Pennsylvania.....	2,906,115	3,502,311	4,282,738
Rhode Island.....	174,620	217,356	276,528
South Carolina.....	703,708	728,000	995,706
Tennessee.....	1,109,801	1,257,495	1,542,463
Texas.....	604,215	797,500	1,597,509
Utah.....	40,273	86,786	143,907
Vermont.....	315,098	330,552	332,286
Virginia.....	1,596,318	1,224,962	1,512,203
Washington.....	11,594	23,925	75,120
West Virginia.....		442,033	618,193
Wisconsin.....	775,881	1,055,165	1,315,386
Wyoming.....		9,118	20,788
Total.....	31,429,891	38,505,768	50,152,559

ORGANIZATION.

OF THE

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

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Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—David T. Claypool, Cumberland.

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Journal Clerk—Andrew M. Clarke, Essex.

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LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

Senate.

Judiciary—Francis, Deacon and Beekman.

Revision of Laws—Vail, Youngblood and Paxton.

Finance—Cramer, Deacon and Miller.

Municipal Corporations—Sewell, Francis and Paxton.

Education—Havens, Nichols and Beekman.

Militia—Sewell, Havens and Wortendyke.

Railroads and Canals—Schenck, Sewell and Bosenbury.

Corporations—Nichols, Keasbey and Wortendyke.

Agriculture—Cramer, Martin and Miller.

Fisheries—Vail, Taylor and Lawrence.

Banks and Insurance—Gardner, Martin and Beekman.

Miscellaneous Business—Martin, Bodine and Bosenbury.

Elections—Deacon, Bodine and Wortendyke.

Unfinished Business—Martin, Cramer and Beekman.

Claims and Pensions—Taylor, Schenck and Beekman.

Riparian Rights—Gardner, Sewell and Bosenbury.

Engrossed Bills—Keasbey, Martin and Lawrence.

House of Assembly.

Judiciary—Potts, Munn, Parrot, L. J. Martin, McDermott.

Ways and Means—Bonsall, Williams, Beekman, Donnelly, Van Cleef.

Municipal Corporations—Wilkinson, Lawrence, Morehead, Dunn, Bell.

Corporations—Langstroth, Payne, Garwood, Curran, W. R. Murphy.

Banks and Insurance—Lawrence, Wright, Sheldon, Albertson, Sisson.

Elections—Craft, Bonsall, Herr, Ferrell, McDonald.

Education—Williams, Robinson, Herr, Dunn, Bennett.

Revision of Laws—Munn, McMurray, Avis, H. W. Murphy, Schomp.

Riparian Rights—Payne, Johnson, Bennett, Albertson, Barber.

Engrossed Bills—Vreeland, Cavileer, Post, Fritts, Dunn.

Stationery—Beekman, Wright, Marter, Hipp, H. W. Murphy.

Railroads and Canals—Lufburrow, Langstroth, Latus, S. Martin, Taylor.

Militia—Mines, Lawrence, Williams, O'Connor, Donnelly.

Unfinished Business—Oakey, Potts, Ladow, Mathews, Freeman.

Incidental Expenses—Morehead, Bruemmer, Post, W. R. Murphy, Mathews.

Agriculture and Agricultural College—Herr, Craft, Vreeland, Ferrell, Lindsley.

Claims and Pensions—Marter, Wilkinson, Mines, Martin, L. J., McMahon.

Fisheries—Cavileer, Johnson, Sheldon, Fritts, Martin, L. J.

Miscellaneous Business—Latus, Avis, Oakey, McDermott, Casey.

Joint Committees.

Treasurer's Accounts—Senate—Deacon, Schenck, Wortendyke. House—Wright, Lufburrow, Elvins, Curran, Barber.

State Prison—Senate—Bodine, Cramer, Wortendyke. House—Post, Craft, Langstroth, Hipp, Lindsley.

Lunatic Asylums—Senate—Youngblood, Vail, Paxton. House—Robinson, Johnson, Sheldon, O'Connor, McDermott.

Public Grounds and Buildings—Senate—Nichols, Gardner, Wortendyke. House—Ladow, Latus, Oakey, McMahon, Van Bussom.

State Library—Senate—Beekman, Martin, Miller, House—McMurray, Ladow, Munn, Bell, McDonald.

Sinking Fund—Senate—Schenck, Nichols, Miller. House—Elvins, Lufburrow, Cavileer, Fritts, Sisson.

Federal Relations—Senate—Gardner, Francis, Paxton. House—Richardson, Bruemmer, Vreeland, Ferrell, Albertson.

Commerce and Navigation—Senate—Youngblood, Francis, Lawrence. House—Garwood, Avis, Bennett, Taylor, Martin, S.

Printing—Senate—Keasbey, Youngblood, Taylor. House—Parrot, Herr, Langstroth, McMurray, Barber.

Passed Bills—Senate—Havens, Martin, Bosenbury, House—Morehead, Williams, Garwood, Van Bussom, Van Cleef.

Soldiers' Home, Newark—Senate—Francis, Vail, Paxton. House—Bruemmer, Robinson, Bonsall, O'Connor, Donnelly.

Reform School for Boys—Senate—Schenck, Cramer, Miller. House—Marter, Wilkinson, Richardson, Freeman, Schomp.

Industrial School for Girls—Senate—Taylor, Youngblood, Bosenbury. House—Beekman, Elvins, Potts, Martin, S., Casey.

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