

MCCARTHY'S  
Legislative Manual,  
1878.

NEW JERSEY STATE LIBRARY  
  
3 3009 00090 6679



# CONSTITUTION

OF THE

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

---

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.

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 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 defence.

9. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offence 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 offence. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences, 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. 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 (white) 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.

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

## 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 second Tuesday, of October; 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 a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the State; which compensation shall not exceed the sum of three dollars per day for the period of forty days from the commencement of the session, and shall not exceed the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per day for the remainder of the session. When convened in extra session by the governor, they shall receive such sum as shall be fixed for the first forty days of the ordinary session. They shall also receive the sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, on the most usual route. 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 per diem 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.

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 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.

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. The assent of three-fifths of the members elected to each house shall be requisite to the passage of every law for granting, continuing, altering, amending, or renewing charters for banks or money corporations; and all such charters shall be limited to a term not exceeding twenty years.

9. Individuals or private corporations shall not be au-

licensed to take private property for public use without just compensation first made to the owners.

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.

#### 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.

### 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 not be 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 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 gra t 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.

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.

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 affirmation 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 further 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 orphan's 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 orphan's 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 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 the adjutant general, quartermaster general and all other 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, and judges of the court of errors and appeals, 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 the keeper and inspectors of the state prison shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for one year, 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, and secretary of State, 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 annually by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the general assembly.

They may be re-elected until they shall have served three years, but no longer; after which three years must elapse before they can be again capable of serving.

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 elect-

ed 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 proposed 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 incumbents 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.

Done in convention, at the State House, in Trenton, on the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-eighth.

ALEXANDER WURTS,

*President of the Convention.*

WILLIAM PATERSON, Secretary.

THOS. J. SAUNDERS, Assistant Secretary.

Warren—P. B. Kennedy, Samuel Hibbler, Robert S. Kennedy.

Somerset—P. D. Vroom, Ferdinand S. Schenck, George H. Brown.

Hunterdon—Jonathan Pickel, David Neighbour, Peter I. Clark.

Middlesex—Moses Jaques, James Parker, Jos. F. Randolph, James C. Zabriskie.

Mercer—Jno. R. Thompson, Henry W. Green, R. S. Field.

Monmouth—George F. Fort, Bernard Connolly, Thomas G. Haight, Daniel Holmes.

Burlington—Moses Wills, J. J. Spencer, Wm. R. Allen, Jno. C. Ten Eyck, Chas. Stokes.

Camden—John W. Mickle, Abraham Browning.

Gloucester—Jno. R. Sickler, Charles C. Stratton.

Bergen—John Cassidy, Abr. Westervelt.

Hudson—Robt. Gilchrist.

Passaic—Elias B. D. Ogden, Andrew Parsons.

Sussex—Joseph E. Edsall, John Bell, Martin Ryerson.

Essex—Jos. C. Horublower, D'd Naar, O. S. Halstead, Elias Vanarsdale, Wm. Stites.

Morris—Mahlon Dickerson, Francis Child, Ephraim Marsh, W. Nelson Wood.

Salem—Jno. A. Lambert, Richard P. Thompson, Alex. G. Cattell.

Cumberland—Wm. Belford Ewing, Joshua Brick, Daniel Elmer.

Cape May—Joshua Swain.

Atlantic—Jonathan Pitney.

## AMENDMENTS.

### ARTICLE I.

#### RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

Insert as paragraph 19, a new paragraph, as follows :

"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."

Insert as paragraph 20, a new paragraph, as follows :

"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."

Change the number of present paragraph 19 to 21.

### ARTICLE II.

#### RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

##### Section I.

Strike out the word "white" between the word "every" and the word "male" in the first line.

Add to the paragraph the following :

"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."

##### Section II.

Strike out all of the second section after the word "bribery."

### ARTICLE IV.

#### LEGISLATIVE.

##### Section I.

Paragraph 3—Strike out the words "second Tuesday of October," and insert in lieu thereof the words "first Tuesday after the first Monday in November."

*Section IV.*

Paragraph 7—Strike out the following words :

“A compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the State ; which compensation shall not exceed the sum of three dollars per day for the period of forty days from the commencement of the session, and shall not exceed the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per day for the remainder of the session. When convened in extra session by the Governor they shall receive such sum as shall be fixed for the first forty days of the ordinary session. They shall also receive the sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting on the most usual route,”—and insert in lieu thereof the following:

“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.”

Also strike out the words “per diem”

*Section VII.*

Paragraph 4—Add to the paragraph the following :

“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.”

Paragraph 6—Insert the word “free” between the word “public” and the word “schools,” and add to the paragraph the following :

“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.”

Strike out paragraph 8 as follows :

“8. The assent of three-fifths of the members elected to each house shall be requisite to the passage of every law for granting, continuing, altering, amending, or renewing charters for banks or money corporations ; and all such charters shall be limited to a term not exceeding twenty years.”

Change the number of the present paragraph 9 to 8.

Insert as paragraph 9, a new paragraph, as follows :

“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 there-

of, 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.”

Insert as paragraph 11, a new paragraph, as follows :

“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 offices 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 and 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.”

Insert as paragraph 12, a new paragraph, as follows :

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

*Section VIII.*

Insert as paragraph 2, a new paragraph, as follows :

“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.

Paragraph 6—After the word "Legislature," where it occurs first in said paragraph, insert the words, "or the Senate alone."

Paragraph 7—Add to the paragraph the following :

"If any bill presented to the Governor contains 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."

Paragraph 8—Add to the paragraph the following :

"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."

## ARTICLE VII.

## APPOINTING POWER AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

*Section I.*

## MILITIA OFFICERS.

Paragraph 5—After the words "major generals," insert the words, "the adjutant general and quartermaster general."

Paragraph 9—Strike out the words "the adjutant general, quartermaster general and."

Also strike out the word "other."

*Section II.*

## CIVIL OFFICERS.

Paragraph 1—Strike out the word "and" (where it occurs first) in the paragraph and insert after the word "appeals" the following words : "and judges of the inferior court of common pleas."

Change the number of present paragraph 3 to number 2, and strike therefrom the following words : "and the keeper and inspectors of the state prison;" and insert in lieu thereof the words "and comptroller."

Also, strike out the words "one year" in the second clause of paragraph 2 of section 2, and insert in lieu thereof the words "three years"

Change the number of present paragraph 4 to number 3, and strike out the word "and" where it occurs between the word "chancery" and the word "secretary."

Also, insert after the word "state" the words : "and the keeper of the state prison."

Change the number of present paragraph 5 to No. 4.

Change the number of present paragraph 6 to No. 5.

Change the number of present paragraph 7 to number 6, and strike therefrom the words "annually," "annual," and "they may be re-elected until they shall serve three years, but no longer." Insert after the word "assembly" the following words : "and they shall hold their offices for three years," and add to the paragraph the following words : "sheriffs shall annually renew their bonds."

Change the number of present paragraph 8 to No. 7.

Change the number of present paragraph 9 to No. 8.

Change the number of present paragraph 10 to No. 9.

Change the number of present paragraph 11 to number 10.

## THEODORE F. RANDOLPH.

Lawyer, was born in New Brunswick, Middlesex county, New Jersey, June 24th, 1826. His family are of old Revolutionary stock, dating back to the progenitor of the Randolphs of Roanoke, Virginia. His father, James F. Randolph, was for thirty-six years the publisher and editor of the *Fredonian*, an able and influential journal of the Whig party, published at New Brunswick. He was an able statesman and for eight years represented his party in Congress.

Theodore was liberally educated, and adopted the profession of the law, being admitted to the bar in 1848. He was brought up by his father in the Whig school of politics, and when quite young he became a writer on his father's paper. When quite a young man he went to Mississippi for a season where he cast his first vote. In 1850 he returned to New Jersey and took up his residence in Hudson county, where he remained twelve years. In 1852 he married a daughter of Hon. W. D. Coleman, Member of Congress from Kentucky, and a grand-daughter of Chief Justice Marshall. When in the same year, 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 generally in State politics.

During the struggle over the Slavery question in 1860, Mr. Randolph 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. He was the first Democrat who ever carried that district.

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, 1861, he was elected to the State Senate to fill an unexpired term, and the following year he was re-elected and served until 1865. The year of his re-election he was appointed Commissioner of Draft for Hudson county. In 1867 he was unanimously elected President of the Morris & Essex Railroad Company. In the fall campaign of 1868 he became the Democratic candidate for Governor, and was elected by a majority of 4,618 votes over John I. Blair, the Republican nominee. He was inaugurated in 1869 and held the office three years, during which time he used the veto power freely for the purpose of defeating whatever he considered corrupt legislation, proving himself an efficient as well as a popular officer. During his Governorship he caused the repeal of the transit tax on persons traveling through the State, and established a general railway law; he made the State Prison system self-supporting; passed a bill for the punishment of

bribes in elections; suggested the plan for the State Lunatic Asylum; settled the feud between the Erie and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroads, and various other important acts. He also signed the resolution of the Legislature which ratified the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. During his last year of office Governor Randolph showed his independence of character by his action in regard to the Orangemen's procession, July 12th, 1871.

On the expiration of his term of office Mr. Randolph devoted himself to farming and mining. On his home at Morristown—where he has resided since 1862, comprising ninety acres—he pursued his agricultural tastes and fondness for stockraising.

On January 20th, 1875, the New Jersey Democratic caucus nominated him as successor in the United States Senate to Hon. John P. Stockton, whose term expired in March of that year. His opponent was Hon. George M. Robeson. At the election a week later he received the entire vote of the Democratic members of both houses.

In March, 1875, Mr. Randolph was placed on the Committees on Military Affairs, Mines and Mining and Civil Service and Retrenchment. March 9th, 1877, he was placed on the Committees on Commerce and Military Affairs.

## JOHN RHODERIC McPHERSON.

United States Senator from New Jersey was born May 9th, 1833, in Livingston County, New York. He received his education at the Geneseo Academy and after leaving school became engaged in farming and stock-raising, continuing in those avocations until he was twenty-five years of age. He then removed to New Jersey and located at Hudson City, where he became interested in stock dealing, and was also one of the proprietors of the stock yards in that city which were constructed by him during 1863 and 1864. He was also the designer and constructor of the buildings used by the Central stock-yard and Transit Company at Harsimus Cove, New Jersey, and as such they have proven a grand success, and are believed to be the most perfect system of stock-yards now in existence, while the abattoir is unrivalled. These cover an area of twenty-two acres, and are built entirely on piles, over fifteen thousand of these huge timbers being employed.

Mr. McPherson was also one of the originators and also one of the proprietors of the abattoir and stock-yards at West Philadelphia. He is at the present time the lessee of all the stock-yards on the Erie Railroad, located at Buffalo, Fort Deposit, Oak Cliff, etc., and is the inventor of a new stock-car for feeding and watering cattle while in transit. This latter invention has proven a most valuable one, and is

being brought into use on a majority of the principal roads over which live stock are transported.

He has taken an active part in political matters, and is a Democrat in principles. From 1863 to 1869 he served as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Hudson City and was President of that body for the last four years of his connection with the Board. He was elected by the Democratic party as Senator from Hudson County and served in the sessions of 1872, 1873 and 1874. During his legislative career he took a decided stand against the railroad monopolies of the State, and was a firm and unflinching advocate of the general railroad law, which was passed while he was a Senator. He served on various important committees while a member of that body, among which were Municipal Corporations, Banks, Insurance and Commerce. In 1873 he was instrumental in obtaining the charter for the Central stockyard and Transit Company above described. He was one of the organizers and the first President of the People's Gas Light Company of Hudson County, incorporated in 1870. In January, 1877, he was elected to represent the State in the United States Senate as the successor of Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen. He was married, in 1868, to an accomplished and beautiful lady Miss Ella J. Gregory of Buffalo, New York.

## UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES.

### *First District.*

#### CLEMENT H. SINNICKSON,

Lawyer, was born in Salem County, New Jersey, Sept. 16, 1834, where the family have long been residents, one of his great-uncles having served as member of Congress from the same County as early as 1789. His uncle, Thomas Sinnickson, also from the same county, was elected to Congress from the same district in 1828. Clement H. graduated at Union College, New York, with the class of 1855, and the same year commenced his preparation for the bar with the late Hon. William L. Dayton, at Trenton, New Jersey. He was admitted in 1858, and commenced practice in his native county. The civil war soon afterward interrupted his progress in the profession. On the breaking out of the war he was commissioned Captain of the 4th New Jersey Volunteers, and served until the term of enlistment of that organization expired, when he returned to Salem and resumed the practice of his profession, and has since resided there. In 1874 he was nominated by the Republicans of the First District, as their can-

didate for Congress, the District including the Counties of Cape May, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem, and notwithstanding the reverses to the Republican party that year, he received a handsome majority. In 1876 he was again nominated and re-elected. He is a decided Republican and proves an efficient Representative.

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

#### JOHN HOWARD PUGH, M.D.

Of Burlington, son of Elijah and Lettice (Barnard) Pugh—the former fifth in descent from Daniel and Catharine Pugh, immigrants to this country from Wales in the early part of the last century; the latter descended from Godfrey Barnard, of French origin, who died and was buried at Wareford, England, in 1240, and one of whose descendants immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1685—was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, June 23d, 1827. Having received a thorough academic education, he was for some three years associated with Professor Wickersham, now the able Superintendent of Public Instruction in Pennsylvania, as his assistant in the conduct of an academy at Marietta, his leisure time during this period being utilized for a continuation of his studies in classical and general literature. Relinquishing his position in the Marietta Academy, he began the study of medicine and after regular attendance upon lectures in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, he was in 1852 graduated with honors, and received from that institution his degree of M. D. Immediately upon graduation, he established himself as a physician at Bristol, Bucks County, Pennsylvania but within a few months failing health compelled him to temporarily relinquish practice, and as a sanitary measure he betook himself to the mining regions of Lake Superior. A year in this bracing climate thoroughly restored his health and returning to the seaboard states, he permanently established himself in the Spring of 1854, in Burlington, where he has since continued to reside. His skill as a physician, and his strong traits of personal character, enabled him to quickly win and constantly hold the confidence of the community of which, as an entire stranger, he had become a part, and he rapidly rose to take rank with the most prominent and influential of his fellow-citizens. Aside from his professional ability, he has displayed in his management of the Mechanics' National Bank of Burlington, of which he has been President for the past eight years, remarkable judgment and administrative talent as a financier. During the late war he was a zealous supporter of the Federal government, laboring with voice and pen to secure its triumph, and giving a practical proof of his loyalty by attending without

compensation the sick and wounded soldiers in the United States General Hospital at Beverly. In September 1876, he was nominated by the Republican State Convention to represent the Second Congressional District of New Jersey. The nomination was on his part unsought, and unexpected, but received the unqualified approval of the Republican party and Republican press of the District. In the election that took place in the ensuing November he was elected by a handsome majority and is efficiently discharging the duties of his high office.

*Third District.*—Middlesex, Monmouth and Union Counties.

MILES ROSS,

Merchant, of New Brunswick, was born at Raritan, New Jersey, in 1828. When quite young he removed with his father to New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he was educated and engaged with his father in the vessel trade.

He was for some time one of the Chosen Freeholders of New Brunswick, Mayor of the city, and was for two years successively elected to the New Jersey Assembly. He is largely engaged in the wholesale coal trade, was for a long time a leading bank director, a member of the Board of Street Commissioners, and variously interested in the public institutions of New Brunswick. In 1874 he was nominated by the Democrats of the Third District as their candidate for Congress, and although the district had elected a Republican Representative two years previously, he was elected by over 2,000 majority.

His Congressional career has been a satisfactory one, and he has the entire confidence of his party.

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

ALVAH A. CLARK,

Of Somerville, lawyer, was born September 13th, 1840, at Lebanon, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. He is the son of Samuel Clark, who removed to New Germantown, in the same State, when Alvah was quite young. Mr. Clark kept the hotel at this place, and his son assisted him in the business in all the capacities necessitated by the exigencies of a country hotel. At the same time the lad attended school as much as his duties would permit, and having determined upon following a learned profession he made the best use of all his opportunities. The profession he had fixed his mind upon was that of the law, and so steadily did the fire of ambition burn within him, that at the age of nineteen he had suc-

ceeded in preparing for college, studying part of the time with Rev. D. Blauvelt of Lamington. Circumstances, however, not permitting him to take a collegiate course, he entered the law office of Hon. J. C. Rafferty in 1859, and there remained two years. At the expiration of that term he passed to the office of I. N. Dilts, Esq. in which he continued to study and acquire a knowledge of the practical details of the profession until he was admitted as an attorney in 1863. Thereupon he at once opened an office at his old home, New Germantown, and began practice. After laboring in this sphere for three years, he removed to Somerville, where he has since continued. His practice has grown to be a large and profitable one, in all branches of the profession. He is a well-read lawyer, and devotes great care to the preparation and management of his cases. To these circumstances, in connection with his great natural ability, his marked success whether in chamber practice or before the courts, is to be attributed. Several corporations have secured his services as attorney, among which may be mentioned the Bound Brook & Delaware Railroad Company, the Hamilton Land Improvement Company, and Dime Savings Bank of Somerville.

Politically he belongs to the Democratic party, and as a political organizer is one of the strongest men in the organization. In 1876, he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination in the Fourth Congressional District, and succeeded in securing it in one of the sharpest contests ever known in the district. The campaign which followed was unusually bitter and was fought with great determination on both sides. In the result Mr. Clark was elected by a majority of over five thousand, a statement which sufficiently attests the estimation in which he is held.

A polished, courteous gentleman, a good speaker, and more important still, a good debater, he will prove a valuable acquisition to the Democratic side of the House of Representatives. His law practice has consisted largely of contested cases; one of the most important of these was the Vanderveer will case.

He was married in 1864 to Anna Van Debeck of Somerset County, New Jersey. A truly self-made man, he presents some of the finest characteristics of the best class of self-made men, being at once self-reliant and energetic, modest and moderate.

*Fifth District.*—Morris, Passaic and Bergen Counties.

AUGUSTUS W. CUTLER,

Of Morristown, lawyer, is a native of the place of his residence, having been born there Oct. 22d, 1827.

His father, Joseph Cutler, was also born in Morristown, in the neighborhood of which he followed agricultural pursuits.

On the maternal side he is a descendant of Silas Condit, a member of the Continental Congress—his mother, Elizabeth Cook, being a grand-daughter of that distinguished man.

Augustus was brought up on the home farm, and obtained his education in the schools of his native place. When the time arrived for the choice of a profession he selected that of the law, and began to study in the office of Governor Haines. In due course he was admitted as an attorney in 1850, and three years later was received as counsellor. He soon won a good standing at the bar, and in 1856 was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Morris County. This position he held until 1861. Ten years later, in 1871, he was elected Senator from Morris county, and served for three years with great credit to himself and advantage to his constituents. During this term he served on the Committees on Judiciary and Education.

He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1873, and labored faithfully and successfully for the introduction into the organic law of many much needed reforms. In 1874 he was elected to Congress from the Fifth Congressional District, and did such good service as to secure reelection in 1876. His affiliations have always been with the Democratic party and he has always exerted a wide influence as an earnest exponent of its best principles. In the advancement of the cause of education he has from early life manifested a deep interest, identifying himself with every movement of educational value. Of the Board of Education of Morristown he has been President since its organization in 1870. He was mainly instrumental in causing the moneys received from riparian rights by the State to be entirely appropriated to the School Fund, thus securing a free school system to the State. This question reached a settlement during his term in the State Senate, his earnest efforts conducing in very great degree to the satisfactory result. While there may be more brilliant men at the bar than he, there are few who have won a more solid position by well-directed, hard study and persistent attention to the interests of his clients and constituents. In 1854 he was married to Miss Julia R. Walker, of Albany, New York.

*Sixth District.*—Essex County.

THOMAS B. PEDDIE,

Of Newark, is a native of Scotland, as were also his parents, who possessed a moderate independence. He was educated in his native country, and was an earnest reader especially of the literature of the day. The glowing accounts of the great western republic which from time to time met his eye, inspired him with a wish to view the land so happily described, and he determined to cross the Atlantic and ascer-

tain if such unbounded prosperity existed in the new world. It was in 1833 that he landed in America, and among other towns that he visited was the present city of Newark, then little more than a large village. The situation pleased him so much that he soon determined it should be his future home. At that period it was a town of some manufacturing importance, and he at once selected an avocation which he believed was best calculated for advancement. Entering the factory of Smith & Wright, saddlers, he remained with them for about two years, and having by strict habits of economy laid up a sum of money, the fruits of his earnings, commenced on his own account the manufacture of leather trunks and traveling bags. From the small beginning of two-score years ago, he has steadily augmented his manufacturing facilities, until his establishment is the largest of its kind in the Union if not in the world. During his long residence in the beautiful city of Newark, he has become prominently identified with her interests, and has contributed in no small degree to her importance as a great manufacturing centre—the third city in the Union in that particular. At the same time he has given some attention to the interests of education. To the institution at Hightstown, New Jersey, which now bears his name, he has contributed largely of his means for its success. Of late years he went abroad, and passed a year in traveling through the greater portion of Europe, paying particular attention not only to many points of interest in Great Britain and Ireland, but also in France, Germany, Austria and Italy; besides which he was an attentive observer of the laws of trade and commerce, and of the particular care taken by the government of Great Britain in fostering the interests of her merchants and manufacturers. On his return home he made an address to the Board of Trade—of which body he had long been a member, and at one time President—which is replete with valuable information, being a general review of trade and the industrial pursuits, both mechanical and agricultural, of the different countries he visited. Towards the conclusion of his remarks he became the earnest advocate of a new department at Washington, that of trade and commerce, as an adjunct to the one already added within a few years past, that of agriculture.

In political creed he is an ardent member of the Republican party, and has been the recipient of the favors of that organization at sundry times. He was twice elected Mayor of Newark, and twice chosen as a Representative in the lower or popular branch of the State Legislature, where during the great southern rebellion, he took an active part in support of the general government both with his influence and his purse. He was nominated by the Republicans in 1876 as their candidate for the Forty-fifth Congress from the Sixth

Congressional District and was elected. Being a thoroughly practical man of the people, he will doubtless faithfully represent his constituents in the Federal Legislature, and contribute by every means at his command to advance not only their own interests, but that of the country at large; and it is to be hoped that he will be, not only the originator of the new department of the government alluded to above, but that he may be early called upon to organize the same.

*Seventh District.*—Hudson County.

AUGUSTUS A. HARDENBERGH.

Of Jersey City; was born in that city May 18th, 1830. He is a son of the late Cornelius L. Hardenbergh, LL.D., of New Brunswick, who was during his lifetime a leading member of the New Jersey bar, and for many years prominently connected with Rutgers College, of which institution Rev. J. R. Hardenbergh, D.D., another of his distinguished ancestors, was the first president and founder.

Augustus entered Rutgers in 1844, but continued in college only one year, the failing health and sight of his father rendering the son's assistance as an amanuensis necessary. Two years later 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 in 1858 was appointed its Cashier. For some years previously he had manifested an interest in politics. In 1853 he was elected by the Democrats to the New Jersey Legislature from Jersey City, and although quite a young man, took an active part in Legislative affairs. He was five times elected Alderman of Jersey City—in 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1862. During the last named year he was chosen President of the Common Council. In 1868 he removed to Bergen and during the first year's residence there was almost unanimously elected to the Town Council. During the same year he was elected State Director of Railroads by the New Jersey Legislature, and in 1872 represented the Fourth Congressional District as their Delegate to the Baltimore National Convention. He again removed to Hudson county in 1873 and has since continued to reside there. In 1874, at the solicitation of his friends, he became the Democratic candidate for Congress, and although the District had gone Republican two years previously by over one thousand majority, he was elected by nearly five thousand majority. He is a ready and graceful speaker, a cultivated gentleman, and is a representative who reflects honor on himself and his State.

In 1876 he was again re-elected to Congress and is a member of very important Committees.

## Chronological list of Governors of New Jersey.

*Governors of East Jersey.*

Phillip 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 Jennings, 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 from 1703 to 1708.  
John Lovelace 1708. Died in office.  
Richard Ingolsby, Lieutenant Governor 1709 to 1710.  
Gen. 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.

*Revolutionary and State Government.*

William Livingston, 1776 to 1790.  
William Paterson, 1790 to 1792.  
Richard Howell, 1792 to 1801.

John Lambert, Vice President of Council, 1802 to 1803.  
 Joseph Bloomfield, 1803 to 1812.  
 Aaron Ogden, 1812 to 1813.  
 William S. Pennington, 1813 to 1815.  
 Mahlon Dickerson, 1815 to 1817.  
 Isaac H. Williamson, 1817 to 1829.  
 Garret D. Wall, 1829, declined.  
 Peter D. Vroom, 1829 to 1832.  
 Samuel L. Southward, 1832 to Feb. 1833.  
 Elias P. Seeley, 1833 to 1834.  
 Peter D. Vroom, 1835 to 1836.  
 Philemon Dickerson, 1836 to 1837.  
 William Pennington, 1837 to 1843.  
 Daniel Haines, 1843 to 1844.

*New Constitution.*

Charles C. Stratton, 1845 to 1848.  
 Daniel Haines, 1848 to 1851.  
 George F. Fort, 1851 to 1854.  
 Rodman M. Price, 1854 to 1857.  
 William A. Newell, 1857 to 1860.  
 Charles S. Olden, 1860 to 1863.  
 Joel Parker, 1863 to 1866.  
 Marcus L. Ward, 1866 to 1869.  
 Theodore F. Randolph, 1869 to 1872.  
 Joel Parker, 1872 to 1875.  
 Joseph D. Bedle, 1875 to 1878.  
 George B. McClellan, 1878.

## POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS, OF THE CII. LEGISLATURE.

## SENATE.

County.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
Atlantic.....	<i>John J. Gardner</i> .....	Atlantic City.....	1881
Bergen.....	Cornelius S. Cooper.....	Schraalenburgh.....	1881
Burlington..	Caleb G. Ridgway.....	Burlington.....	1880
Camden.....	<i>William J. Sewell</i> .....	Camden.....	1879
Cape May...	<i>Jonathan F. Leaming</i> ...	Cape May Ct. Hse.....	1880
Cumberland.	<i>George S. Whiticar</i> .....	Fairton.....	1881
Essex.....	<i>William H. Kirk</i> .....	Newark.....	1879
Gloucester..	<i>Thomas P. Mathers</i> ....	Woodbury.....	1879
Hudson.....	Rudolph F. Raba.....	Hoboken.....	1881
Hunterdon..	James N. Pidcock.....	White House St'n.	1880
Mercer.....	Crowell Marsh.....	Princeton.....	1881
Middlesex..	George C. Ludlow.....	New Brunswick.....	1880
Monmouth..	Wm. H. Hendrickson..	Middletown.....	1879
Morris.....	Augustus C. Canfield..	Dover.....	1881
Ocean.....	Ephraim P. Emson....	Collier's Mills.....	1881
Passaic.....	<i>Garret A. Hobart</i> .....	Paterson.....	1880
Salem.....	<i>Charles S. Plummer</i> ....	Pedricktown.....	1879
Somerset...	Charles B. Moore.....	Kingston.....	1879
Sussex.....	Francis M. Ward.....	Newton.....	1880
Union.....	<i>William J. Magie</i> .....	Elizabeth.....	1879
Warren.....	William Silverthorn..	Belvidere.....	1879

Democrats in roman—12. Republicans in *italics*—9.  
 Democratic majority, 3.

## ASSEMBLY.

County.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Atlantic.....	<i>Israel Smith</i> .....	English Creek.
Bergen.....	<i>M. Corsen Gillham</i> .....	Hackensack.
	Southey S. Parramore.....	Englewood.
Burlington..	George Sykes.....	Columbus.
	Edward T. Mathews.....	Delanco.
	<i>Wm. Budd Deacon</i> .....	Mount Holly.
	<i>John Cavileer</i> .....	Lower Bank.
Camden.....	Isaiah Woolston.....	Camden.
	<i>Alonzo D. Nichols</i> .....	Camden.
	Andrew J. Rider.....	Atsion.
Cape May...	<i>William T. Stevens</i> ...	Cape May City.
Cumberland.	<i>Isaac T. Nichols</i> .....	Bridgeton.
	James Loughbron.....	Vineland.
Essex.....	<i>Edward W. Crane</i> .....	Caldwell.

County.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Essex.	Edward D. Pierson.....	Orange.
	Alexander Phillips.....	Avondale.
	George S. Duryee.....	Newark.
	William H. F. Fiedler.....	Newark.
	Charles Holzwarth.....	Newark.
	Schuyler B. Jackson.....	Newark.
	Charles Gomer.....	Newark.
Gloucester.	James Malone.....	Newark.
	Caleb C. Pancoast.....	Woodbury.
Hudson.....	Lawrence Lock.....	Swedesboro.
	Dudley S. Steele.....	Jersey City.
	Terence J. McDonald.....	Jersey City.
	Marmaduke Tilden.....	Jersey City.
	Alexander W. Harris.....	Jersey City.
	Henry Dusenberry.....	Jersey City.
	James Stevens.....	Jersey City.
Hunterdon.	Edward P. C. Lewis.....	Hoboken.
	Alexander Jacobus.....	Harrison.
	Henry Britton.....	Flemington.
	John Hackett.....	Mount Pleasant.
	Horatio N. Burroughs.....	Pennington.
Mercer.....	Eckford Moore.....	Trenton.
	John D. Rue.....	Dutch Neck.
	Isaac L. Martin.....	New Brunswick.
	Patrick Convery.....	Perth Amboy.
Middlesex.....	Vincent W. Mount.....	Jamesburg.
	George J. Ely.....	Perrineville.
	William H. Bennett.....	Long Branch.
	Arthur Wilson.....	Tinton Falls.
Monmouth.	Francis J. Doremus.....	Chatham.
	Cummins O. Cooper.....	Boonton.
	Cornelius P. Garrabrant.....	Brookside.
Ocean.....	Rufus Blodgett.....	Manchester.
	John Kennell.....	Passaic.
Passaic.....	John O'Brien.....	Paterson.
	John H. Robinson.....	Paterson.
	William K. Kates.....	Woodston.
Salem.....	Quinton Keasbey.....	Salem.
	John Ringlemann.....	Somerville.
Somerset.....	J. Newton Voorhees.....	Middlebush.
	George Greer.....	Newton.
	John Egan.....	Elizabeth.
Sussex.....	George M. Stiles.....	Elizabeth.
	Joseph B. Coward.....	Plainfield.
	Silas W. DeWitt.....	Phillipsburg.
Union.....	Elias J. Mackey.....	Belvidere.
Warren.....		

Democrats in roman—33. Republicans in *italic*—27.

Democratic majority—6.

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 9.

## SENATE RULES.

Adopted for Session 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. (Rule 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 any 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, unless 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 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.

JOINT COMMITTEES.—The following Committees, of two members each, (except the Committee on Federal Relations, Soldiers' Home, and Soldiers' Children's Home—which shall consist of three members each), 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 Soldiers' Home.

A Committee on Soldiers' Children's 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 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 file 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 reading 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 recommittment ; and should such recommittment 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 37.)

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 purpose 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 yeas and nays, so concur, the question shall then be upon ordering the bill to be re-engrossed. If 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 the enforcement of order, under the direction of the President.

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

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 Governors 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 persons 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 proceeding may occur; but no further extract from the Executive journal shall be

furnished, published, or otherwise communicated, except by special order of the Senate.

## ASSEMBLY RULES.

Adopted for Session 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.—4. 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 subpoenas 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 also given to the unfinished business of the previous sitting; after which bills and joint resolutions of 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 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 the 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 always be 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 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 the 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 Treasurer's Accounts;  
 A Committee on 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' Children's Home;  
 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 to 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 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 docu-

ments 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.

## JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

## SENATE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ADOPTED SESSION OF 1878.

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House, 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 indorsed on the back of the bill, certifying in which House the same originated, which indorsement 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.

## STANDING COMMITTEES.

### SENATE.

*Judiciary*—Rabe, Moore and Magie.  
*Revision of Laws*—Canfield, Rabe and Hobart.  
*Finance*—Hendrickson, Ridgeway and Leaming.  
*Municipal Corporations*—Pidcock, Silverthorne and Kirk.  
*Education*—Ridgeway, Marsh and Hobart.  
*Militia*—Cooper, Emson and Gardner.  
*Railroads and Canals*—Moore, Hendrickson and Sewell.  
*Miscellaneous Corporations*—Silverthorne, Canfield and Plummer.  
*Agricultural College and Agriculture*—Hendrickson, Ward and Mathers.  
*Fisheries*—Ridgeway, Marsh and Leaming.  
*Banks and Insurance*—Ward, Pidcock and Kirk.  
*Miscellaneous Business*—Marsh, Mathers and Whiticar.

*Elections*—Moore, Rabe and Magie.

*Unfinished Business*—Cooper, Gardner and Whiticar.

*Claims and Pensions*—Emson, Cooper and Plummer.

*Riparian Rights*—Ward, Hendrickson and Sewell.

*Engrossed Bills*—Pidcock, Ridgeway and Mathers.

### HOUSE.

*Judiciary*—DeWitt, Duryee, Coward, Mathews, Jackson.

*Municipal Corporations*—Mathews, Lewis, Woolston, Stiles, Martin.

*Corporations*—Harris, O'Brien, Cooper, Loughron, Tilden.

*Elections*—Gomer, Kennell, Mathews, Keasbey, Dusenbery.

*Banks and Insurance*—Duryee, Cooper, Moore, Woolston, I. T. Nichols.

*Revision of Laws*—Kennell, Pierson, DeWitt, Gillham, Wilson.

*Agriculture and Agricultural College*—Kates, Greer, Smith, Ely, A. D. Nichols.

*Education*—Lewis, Rider, Pancoast, Fiedler, Deacon.

*Militia*—Steele, Harris, W. T. Stevens, Mount, Pierson.

*Unfinished Business*—Doremus, Kates, Robinson, Malone, Lock.

*Incidental Expenses*—O'Brien, Keasbey, Gomer, Wilson, Coward.

*Riparian Rights*—Woolston, Burroughs, Fiedler, Jackson, Doremus.

*Stationery*—Mackay, McDonald, Pancoast, J. Stevens, Burroughs.

*Ways and Means*—Blodgett, Sykes, Martin, Steele, Gillham.

*Engrossed Bills*—O'Brien, Garrabrant, Jacobus, Ely, Ringelmann.

*Claims and Pensions*—Britton, Mount, Cavileer, Doremus, Phillips.

*Railroads and Canals*—J. Stevens, Kennell, Blodgett, Voorhees, Convery.

*Fisheries*—Bennett, Rider, Cavileer, Holzwarth, Paramore.

*Miscellaneous Business*—McDonald, W. T. Stevens, Mackey, Rue, Hackett.

## JOINT COMMITTEES.

### Treasurer's Accounts.

Senate—Ward, Marsh, Sewell.

House—Wilson, Tilden, Convery, J. Stevens, Keasbey.

*State Prison.*

Senate—Hendrickson, Moore, Plummer.  
House—Sykes, Paramore, Pancoast, Malone, Rue.

*Public Grounds and Buildings.*

Senate—Marsh, Moore, Sewell.  
House—Hackett, Voorhees, McDonald, Blodgett, Ringelmann.

*Lunatic Asylums.*

Senate—Silverthorn, Canfield, Kirk.  
House—Garrabrant, Bennett, Jacobus, Gomer. A. D. Nichols.

*State Library.*

Senate—Ridgeway, Ward, Hobart.  
House—Moore, Mackey, I. T. Nichols, Bennett, Deacon.

*Federal Relations.*

Senate—Rabe, Silverthorn, Magie.  
House—Greer, Loughron, Smith, Britton, Holzwarth.

*Passed Bills.*

Senate—Marsh, Emson, Mathews.  
House—Rider, Dewitt, Robinson, Kates, Lock.

*Sinking Fund.*

Senate—Moore, Rabe, Gardner.  
House—Loughron, Phillips, Steele, Rider, Crane.

*Commerce and Navigation.*

Senate—Canfield, Cooper, Leaming.  
House—Convery, W. T. Stevens, Greer, Jacobus, Kennell.

*Printing.*

Senate—Pidcock, Emson, Mathers.  
House—Malone, Moore, Stiles, Garrabrant, Dusenbery.

*Soldiers' Home of Newark.*

Senate—Emson, Cooper, Kirk.  
House—Fiedler, Cavileer, Harris, O'Brien, Coward.

*Reform School for Boys.*

Senate—Hendrickson, Ward, Magie.  
House—Ely, Mathers, Lewis, Cooper, Crane.

*Industrial School for Girls.*

Senate—Silverthorn, Canfield, Hobart.  
House—Paramore, Pierson, Hackett, Robinson, Bennett.

*Soldiers' Children's Home.*

House—Mount, Tilden, Britton, Stiles, Duryee.

## OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Secretary—Charles M. Jameson, Somerville.  
Assistant Secretary—John Simerson, Belvidere.  
Engrossing Clerk—Thomas G. Bunnell, Newton.  
Journal Clerk—George W. Beatty, Newark.  
Sergeant-at-Arms—Addis Hayes, Burlington.  
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—John A. McCutcheon, Jersey City.  
President's Secretary—David A. Bell, Mattewan.  
Doorkeepers—William W. Fairchild, Morristown; Franklin Ellis, Bernard Connolly, Freehold; Patrick McGuinness, Jersey City.

## OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Clerk—Austin H. Patterson, Turkey, Monmouth Co.  
Reading Clerk and Assistant Clerk—John A. McGrath, Jersey City.  
Journal Clerk—Samuel E. Perry, Flemington.  
Assistant Journal Clerk—William H. Nesbit, Ocean Grove.  
Engrossing Clerk—Charles S. Lawson, Salem.  
Assistant Engrossing Clerk—Solon R. Hankinson, Camden.  
Sergeant-at-Arms—William H. Brown, Newark.  
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Christopher Kelly, Paterson.  
Speaker's Private Secretary—Dennis J. Egan.  
Doorkeeper Gents' Gallery—Charles Fuhmann, Trenton.  
Doorkeeper Ladies' Gallery—John T. Coles, Phillipsburgh,  
Clerk to Engrossing Committee—James Johnson, Paterson.  
Bill-Room Keeper—Walter T. Hutchinson, Trenton.

## GOV. GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN.

GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN, was born in Philadelphia, December 3d, 1826. His father was a distinguished physician, a graduate of Yale College, and founder of Jefferson College. His remoter ancestors were Scotch.

Entering West Point at the age of fifteen years and six months, young McClellan gained a reputation among his classmates for close application and intelligent study, rather than for brilliancy or showy talents. It was a surprise to everybody when the quiet, thoughtful, well-behaved student graduated second in general rank in the largest class that had ever left the Academy, and first in the class in engineering. This was in 1846, and he was breveted second lieutenant of engineers, and assigned to duty with a corps of sappers and miners, then forming to participate in the Mexican war. Lieutenant McClellan served with distinction during the continuance of the struggle, being frequently mentioned in the dispatches of his superior officers in the most complimentary terms, and at the close of the war gaining the brevet rank of captain. After the capture of the City of Mexico, McClellan did garrison duty in that city for a year, when he was stationed at West Point, where he first entered upon literary work, by preparing a manual of the bayonet exercise, which, being recommended to the War Department by General Scott, was made a part of the regular system of army instruction. From 1851 to 1855, Captain McClellan was employed in surveying and other important military duties in various parts of the United States and in the West Indies, and in the Spring of the latter year received the appointment of Captain in the First Cavalry Regiment, under Colonel Sumner. Immediately after receiving this appointment, he was sent to the seat of war in the Crimea, as one of a commission of three appointed by the Government to observe the warlike operations in progress, to examine the military systems of Europe, and to report plans and suggestions for improving the organization and discipline of our own army. This commission remained abroad about a year, and after their return their report was published among the United States Documents.

In January, 1857, Captain McClellan resigned his commission in the army, having been fifteen years in service, and accepted the position of Chief Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad. He soon after became Vice-President of

the road, and in May, 1860, he married Miss Ellen Marcy, daughter of General R. B. Marcy. In August of this year he resigned the Vice-Presidency of the Illinois Central Railroad to accept the Presidency of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, which post he held, residing in Cincinnati, until the war broke out between the North and South.

It is scarcely necessary to record in this brief sketch the services of McClellan in the great struggle which commenced, April 12th, 1861, by the firing upon Fort Sumpter. Called to Columbus by the Governor of Ohio, he was at once appointed to organize the numerous regiments forming in that State, being commissioned, under date of April 23d, 1861, Major-General of the Ohio Volunteers. In the following month he took the field in Western Virginia, where he fought in a number of desperate encounters, being uniformly victorious; and, in the meantime, devoting his knowledge of military science and his experienced skill to the organization of the Western army. He succeeded in clearing Western Virginia of the Confederates, for which he received the thanks of Congress. After the defeat at Bull Run, General McClellan was called to Washington, and placed in command of the troops stationed at the capital; and on the resignation of General Scott, in November, he was appointed General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States.

General McClellan's views of the art of war were formed upon a basis of knowledge and experience altogether too broad for him to commit the error of entering upon the coming struggle unprepared; and he therefore devoted himself at once to the organization and the improvement of the morale of his troops, dispirited after the painful misfortune of Bull Run. But the anxiety for action on the part of the people at large, chafing under disaster and confident of the practicability of immediate success, added to the combination of intrigue, political ambition, and profound ignorance of the principles of war on a grand scale which existed in Washington, resulted in hampering and deranging the plans of the accomplished and capable young commander, who was thwarted and crossed until the very means which should have insured victory were made instruments of defeat. This, in brief, is the inside history of General McClellan's career from the time of his appointment to the chief commander of all the armies of the United States until he was deposed in favor of General Pope. The delays before Yorktown were rightfully attributable to the Administration, which failed to carry out its promises of support, leaving McClellan to accomplish by ordinary engineering and systematic military approach what could have otherwise been gained by assault.

Pope's accession to the command of the army of the

Potomac was appropriately followed by his utter routing and discomfiture at the second battle of Bull Run. Next, Lee invaded Maryland, and McClellan was sent for in hot haste to fight and win the battle of Antietam, and turn the tide of victory again in the direction of the Union armies. And, when the full history of Antietam shall have been written, the reason of McClellan's failure to follow Lee and his retreating army will be found—like many others of the late war—to have existed in the incompetent and vacillating policy pursued at Washington, where political aspirations, rather than desire for the success of our arms, controlled the movements and plans of too many of those in control.

On November 5th, 1862, General McClellan was superseded by General Burnside, who—according to established custom—was immediately thoroughly whipped in the Battle of Fredericksburg.

After this time General McClellan took no part in the war. In August, 1864, he was nominated the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and received 1,800,000 of the popular vote, while Mr. Lincoln received 2,220,000.

General McClellan visited Europe in the latter part of 1864, and remained abroad until 1868, when he returned home. He was for some time in charge of the Department of Docks and Piers of the City of New York, and for the past eight years has made his home at Orange Mountain, in the State of New Jersey. At the recent election in that State, and during a period of question as to a candidate for the Democratic party, General McClellan's name was proposed, as if by inspiration. The enthusiasm which it called forth was spontaneous, and sufficiently powerful to carry him easily into the Gubernatorial Chair by a large majority.

In fact, "enthusiasm" has been the characteristic of McClellan's following ever since the President of the United States found it necessary to get his good word for Pope with the men who could not apparently reconcile themselves to the situation. Enthusiasm brought forty-five per cent. of the votes of the North to rally to his standard in 1864, despite the power of the Administration, and the persistent obloquy which had been heaped upon him by his enemies. It is a little remarkable that among his immediate followers—officers, as well as rank and file—General McClellan achieved a reputation which not all the efforts to destroy it could prevent from following him into civil life. It will be at once remembered that during a recent visit to Boston, General McClellan was received by the citizens of that sedate locality with a welcome such as has certainly been accorded, of late years, to no one in America.

Governor McClellan is now in the prime of physical and

mental vigor. He, is by experience and natural aptitude, as well versed in the affairs of civil life as he has ever been in military science, and will certainly make an able and judicious executive for our State. Meanwhile, he has outlived the unjust detractions of his enemies, and is to-day more popular than ever in the hearts of his friends.

About a month after his election he rented the spacious furnished house of Colonel J. R. Freese, in Trenton, the General announcing his intention of residing there during his Gubernatorial term. Upon receiving information that a large portion of the militia of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, together with various associations, designed uniting in a monster demonstration upon the occasion of his inauguration on January 15th, he expressed the hope that there would be no unusual display. In accordance with his wishes, the ceremony was arranged to take place in the Senate Chamber, as in years gone by.

---

## STATE SENATORS.

---

### ATLANTIC COUNTY.

GARDNER, HON. JOHN J., was born in Atlantic County, October 17th, 1845. In 1856, then eleven years of age, he removed to Atlantic City, where he has since continued to reside. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the Union Army and served his company with distinction. After four years of soldier life, he returned to his home and settled down to active business life.

In 1868 he was elected Mayor of Atlantic City, and for three successive years was re-elected. In 1872 he declined the nomination, but in 1873 was again elected and in 1874 was re-elected.

So popular had he become, that in 1875 persistent efforts were made to again thrust the nomination on him, but he positively declined. The same year he was elected Coroner and also a member of the City Council.

In 1876 he was nominated as a candidate to the State Senate, and was elected by a handsome majority. In politics Mr. Gardner is a Republican, and has served his party faithfully in all positions to which they have elected him, and they may rest assured that their interests will be carefully attended to by him.

## BERGEN.

COOPER, HON. CORNELIUS S., was born at New Milford, Bergen County, New Jersey, Nov. 30th, 1819.

At the age of five years he removed with his father to Kenderkamack, living with him, working on the farm and also employing his time in chairmaking until the year 1840. He then removed to New York and engaged in business until 1852. In the following year he was nominated by the Reform Party of the Ninth Ward as Councilman of the 21st District and was elected. In January 1854, he was sworn into office and for three successive years held the position. In 1857 he removed to Schraalenburg where he has since continued to reside, following the occupation of a farmer.

In 1870 a special law having been passed by the Legislature creating a Road-Board for the township of Hackensack, Mr. Cooper was elected one of the Commissioners. He was elected Secretary of the same and held the position for five years.

In 1875 the township of Palisades separated from the old Road-Board, and by special act formed a Road-Board in the township, of which Mr. Cooper was again elected Commissioner and Secretary holding both for one year, having refused a re-election. In 1874 he was elected President of the Vigilance Association of the township of Harrington, and has held the position since, being yearly unanimously elected. In 1875 he was elected Justice of the Peace for the township of Palisade, which he resigned Jan. 1st, 1878.

At the late election he was elected Senator on the Democratic ticket by 188 majority over Francis Howland, the nominee of the Republicans.

He has proved himself on all occasions worthy of the confidence reposed in him, and will, doubtless, prove of great benefit to the party whom he ably represents.

## BURLINGTON.

RIDGWAY, HON. CALEB G., of Burlington, merchant and State Senator, was born in Springfield township, Burlington County, New Jersey, April 4, 1836. His ancestors were amongst the early settlers of the State, and of that class of English Friends, the cultivated and industrious yeomanry, to whom the citizens are indebted for its prominence in advanced agriculture, horticulture and accomplishments. He was educated in the schools of Burlington city, whose fame for thorough, practical, mental training has been so long established.

At the age of fourteen, when his father died, he was apprenticed in a dry goods and grocery store, where he faithfully discharged every duty for three years. Then he was taken into the employ of a German importing house in Philadelphia, where, after a few years of diligent application to business, he was promoted to the full agency of one of the largest dry goods firms in Europe. His business qualifications, and agreeable, social manners, are fully appreciated by his employers, and are rewarded by special marks of consideration.

At the age of thirty he commenced his political career by his election to the Common Council of the City of Burlington, and although from local causes and interests the political complexion is variable, his positive conservative character has secured his re-election, until he has served in that office for ten consecutive years; during the last two he has been successively chosen to preside over the deliberations of that body.

In 1872 he was elected to represent Burlington township in the board of chosen freeholders of Burlington county; his ability was recognized by his constituents, and he was rewarded by a re-election in 1873.

His services and business qualifications increased his popularity throughout the county, and made for him the prominence that merit deserves.

On the 18th of September, 1876, he received the unanimous vote of the Democratic convention of Burlington County for State Senator, and after one of the most exciting and closely contested elections ever held in the county, against one of the most popular candidates of the opposite party, he secured his election to fill the seat that only twice before has been occupied by a Democrat, the Republican majority in this county ranging from eight hundred to twelve hundred.

## CAMDEN.

SEWELL, HON. WILLIAM J., Railroad Manager and Legislator, of Camden, was born in Ireland in 1835. Coming to this country at a comparatively early age, he has become thoroughly identified with its interests. On the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he felt himself impelled to give his services to the national cause, and was mustered into the army as Captain of the Fifth New Jersey Regiment, Aug. 28th, 1861. It became at once manifest that he was actuated by true military spirit. He showed a comprehension of the necessities of the service, and promptly adapted himself to its requirements, proving himself a

disciplinarian, of a high order and an invaluable support to his superior officers. He participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took place, down to the battle of Spottsylvania, in May, 1864, always exhibiting conspicuous courage, and the fine soldierly qualities of ready apprehension and fertile resources in emergencies. In the battle of Chancellorsville, General Gershom Mott being wounded, Sewell, by this time Colonel of the Fifth, succeeded to the command of the brigade, and, leading it forward at a critical moment, achieved one of the most brilliant successes of the war, capturing eight colors from the enemy, and re-taking the regimental standard of a New York regiment. His bearing throughout this most severe engagement was exemplary, and at once placed him among the ablest and bravest soldiers of the Republic. At Gettysburg he won fresh laurels. Both at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg he was wounded; in the latter battle severely, while commanding the skirmish line in front of the Third Corps, during the attack of Longstreet in the second day's engagement. His commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Regiment was dated July 7th, 1862, and that as Colonel on October 21st following; both promotions being made on the recommendation of Col. Starr, himself a gallant and efficient officer.

On Sept. 30th, 1864, Colonel Sewell, who had been compelled by sickness, arising from long exposure, to temporarily leave the service in July, was made Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, then about organizing, and with it returned to the field, where he remained until the summer of 1865. He was made Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, April 9th, 1866, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chancellorsville," and no honor was ever more worthily or justly bestowed.

At the close of the war he was brevetted Major-General for meritorious services. On the election of Hon. Joel Parker as Governor of the State, in 1872, General Sewell was appointed a member of his personal staff, a position which he held with his army rank, in accordance with a special act of the Legislature.

In the same year he was elected to the State Senate from Camden, polling 5,022 votes out of a total of 7,399, and considerably increasing the previous Republican majority. He took a conspicuous position in the Senate; in the session of 1874 he was Chairman of the Committees on Soldiers' Children's Home, Militia, Riparian Rights, and Centennial. As Chairman of the last named Committee he was one of the first to suggest that the State and National Governments be asked for direct appropriations to the Centennial Exposition, and the first to give practical force to the

suggestion by procuring from the New Jersey Legislature a subscription of \$100,000 to the stock of the enterprise.

During the same session he was also a member of the Committee on Municipal Corporations and Revision of the Laws.

In 1875 he was again elected, and served during the session of 1876 in the distinguished position of President of the Senate.

In 1877, again, for a third time, he was elected to the State Senate.

A staunch Republican, and a man of high principle, he has made for himself an enviable political record.

#### CAPE MAY.

LEAMING, HON. JONATHAN F., Physician, Dentist, and State Senator, of Cape May Court House was born in Cape May County, New Jersey, September 7th, 1822. His family, of English extraction, were among the early settlers of New Jersey. Christopher Leaming, from whom he is sixth in the line of descent, having emigrated from England in 1670, and settled in Cape May in the year 1691. He attended Madison (New York,) University, from which he passed to Brown University, Rhode Island, where he remained until 1844, subsequently entering Jefferson Medical College, at which he graduated in 1846, and in the following year married Eliza H. Bennett, of Cape May Court House. Immediately after graduating he began the practice of medicine in his native county and pursued it with signal success for fourteen years, when its extent and laboriousness and the attendant cares beginning to undermine his health, he was compelled to relinquish it.

Unwilling, however, to forego absolutely those struggles with disease in which he had acquired such distinction and displayed such mastery, he compromised with his professional tastes and aptitude by turning to dentistry, which he has practiced ever since, except when interrupted by the public duties to which his fellow citizens from time to time have called him.

His excellent sense, popular sympathies and wide experience of life admirably fit him for political service, and it is not a matter of surprise that he has been called to discharge it; it would have been more surprising if he had not been, among a people who rightly think that no man, whatever his profession or his rank, is too good to serve them, if he has the ability.

In 1861, accordingly, he was elected a member of the

New Jersey Assembly, in which he served one term; when, in 1862, he was elected to the State Senate for a full term of three years. During this term he was Chairman of the Committee on Education, and a member of several other important committees. His course as a legislator fully justified the expectations of his friends, placing him among the most useful, enlightened and judicious members of the Legislature. In 1868 his popularity received a new stamp by his election to the office of Surrogate of Cape May County for a term of five years, upon the expiration of which, so ably and acceptably had he filled the place, he was re-elected for another full term, which, however, he did not serve out, being re-elected also to the Senate in 1876, and decided to resign the Surrogateship and to accept the Senatorship, which he now holds, having resigned the former office on 1st January, 1877. In the Senate he was a member of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, on Miscellaneous Business, and other important committees, and would, no doubt, occupy a much more prominent position in the business of the body, were it not that he is now one of the minority.

He is a Republican in politics, and his zeal for his party has never been more ardent or more active than it now is. In 1858 the degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the University at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and in 1860 the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery by the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

His term expires 1880.

#### CUMBERLAND.

WHITICAR, GEORGE S., Rep.; was born at Fairton, Cumberland County, N. J., in 1823, and is now fifty-five years of age.

He has been and is now engaged in farming, which, by his energy and thriftiness, has proved most lucrative to him. In politics he is a Republican, and has worked late and early for the success of that party of which he is an able representative. In 1871 was elected to the State Senate, and is classed among the ablest men of that body.

#### ESSEX.

KIRK, HON. WILLIAM HENRY, Builder and State Senator, of Newark, son of the late John H. Kirk, and de-

scended from a Hollandish family resident in New Jersey from early colonial times, was born in New York in 1813. Having received a sound English education in New York, he moved with his parents to New Jersey, whence they had originally come, and which they had always regarded as their home.

Here he served an apprenticeship to the trade of carpentry, subsequently studied architecture, and eventually established himself as an architect and builder.

His business, founded on the substantial basis of a thorough knowledge of its details, rapidly increased; his reputation for reliability extended, and his operations spread far beyond the limits of the town to which they were at first confined: among his works are to be included many of the finest public and private dwellings in the State, among which is the South street Presbyterian Church of Morristown, a masterpiece of architecture in beauty and design. Occupying so conspicuous a position in business circles, he naturally became prominent in public affairs. In 1871 he was elected one of the chosen freeholders of Essex County, and this was followed in 1873 by his election, on the Republican ticket, to the Legislative Assembly of the State. In the lower house he quickly made his presence felt by his able and determined opposition to the Reformed School Bill; his action being so well to the liking of his constituents that he was re-elected in the following year.

During his second term the Catholic Protectory Bill was introduced, and was met by him with determined opposition. Owing to his efforts the bill was greatly reduced in its demands, but he was unable to bar its passage. Carried up into the Senate, the effect of his vigorous denunciation of the bill in the House—aided by his personal appeals to Senators—awakened a spirit of resistance, that in the end terminated in its defeat; and the constitutional amendment of 1875 removed the matter beyond the chances of future legislation. In the year that he won this so-called victory he was nominated State Senator, and was elected by an altogether unprecedented majority of some 4,000. As a Senator, he has evinced the same strong qualities that made him a leader in the lower house, and he is regarded in Newark as a worthy representative of the first city of the State.

#### GLOUCESTER.

MATHERS, HON. THOMAS P., of Woodbury, was born December 15th, 1831, at Germantown, Pennsylvania, his

father, Thomas Mathers, being then a resident of Philadelphia, where the family had been old residents.

He received his education in the public schools of Philadelphia, after leaving which he engaged with his uncle in stock dealing and butchery in that city. When he was nineteen years of age he went to Woodbury, Gloucester county, New Jersey, where his parents had gone some years before, and there established himself in the business of a drover and butcher, which he carried on with such industry, judgment and thrift, that he soon became a prominent man in the community.

His business qualifications, personal energy and public spirit, won for him the confidence of his fellow citizens to such a degree that in 1869, having previously filled several local offices, he was elected by a large majority Sheriff of Gloucester county, and so acceptable was his discharge of the office, re-elected three times in succession. The Sheriffalty is an office that tries the mettle of a man as thoroughly as any other civil office whatever, inasmuch that one who comes out of it with general applause may pretty safely be taken for a man of courage and sense, as well as of integrity; and in this point of view his successive re-elections to the office speak much more significantly than any ordinary series of re-elections could have done. They attest the public sense not merely of his business capacity and executive vigor, but of his manhood and his probity.

In 1875 the Republican party, of which he is a staunch member, nominated him for the office of State Senator, and elected him by the full vote of the party in the district. His term in the Senate is still unexpired, but he has served long enough to show that he is an able, faithful and intelligent legislator. He has been a member of the Committee on Commerce, on Printing, and on Engrossed Bills. His constituents and his colleagues alike hold him in high esteem as a Senator. As a man and a citizen, he has the warm regards of all who know him.

He was married in 1853, to Rebecca Graves, of Glassborough, who died November 22d, 1873.

#### HUDSON.

RABE, HON. RUDOLPH F., Lawyer, and Speaker of the State House of Representatives in the session of 1877, was born in Germany in 1841. He received a classical education in his native country, from which, at the age of 15, he emigrated to the United States, settling in New York city, where he engaged at first in mercantile pursuits, pur-

suing them until 1862, when he began the study of law in the office of Connable & Elliott. Subsequently he entered the Columbia Law School, from which he graduated in 1869, and was admitted to the Bar of New York, at which he has since practised, although his residence has been in Hoboken, New Jersey.

For a time he was one of the proprietors of the *Hudson County Journal*, published in Hoboken.

His practice in the New York courts is large and general, extending to all branches of the profession. He is a lawyer of decided ability, and of equal versatility, the latter quality, so far from diminishing or diluting the former, serving rather to strengthen and enrich it.

For some years he has been the junior member of the law firm of Browne & Rabe. In politics he is a Democrat, staunch and true, yet fair and dispassionate. Though a strong partisan, he is an honorable one. In 1873, on his return from a visit to Europe, he was elected to the New Jersey Assembly, in which he served four consecutive terms.

His quality as a legislator is sufficiently disclosed in the fact that, besides having been a member of all the more important committees, he has been Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and still more amply in the organization of the Assembly in 1877, when, there being a party tie—thirty Democrats to thirty Republicans—he was elected Speaker, after a struggle of two days, terminated by his receiving the votes of a number of Republicans, in addition to those of all the Democrats. It is pleasant to be able to record that this mark of confidence on the part of his political opponents has been justified by the uniform and manifest impartiality of his rulings, which have been accepted with satisfaction by both parties alike. The opportunity was a rare one, and he has proved himself equal to it, thereby at once confirming and enlarging his reputation.

In the late election, held in 1877, he was elected to the State Senate by a most handsome majority. Henceforward the way to high honors will be apt to be open to him, but should it not be, he will probably know how to open it. Young, able, well educated, well-informed—a man of character as well as of intellect—he is not likely, in the pursuit of a just ambition, to succumb to obstacles, or surrender to adversaries.

He is married to Miss Lusby, of New Jersey.

#### HUNTERDON.

PIDCOCK, HON. JAMES NELSON, State Senator of

White House, Hunterdon County, was born at Mechanicsville, New Jersey, February 8th, 1836. He is of English extraction and the founders of the family in this country settled in New Jersey in an early period of its history. His father was John G. Pidcock, and his mother, before her marriage was a Ramsey. When about five years of age he removed with his parents to Lebanon, New Jersey, and during the early years of his boyhood he attended the public schools in that place and vicinity. When he had reached the age of thirteen he left school, and went to work with an engineering corps on the Belvidere, Delaware Railroad. He was engaged in the location and construction of this road until 1851. In that year he went South, and he had turned his experience with the engineer corps to so good account that he took charge of the construction of a division, twenty-five miles long, of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. He remained in the South until the year 1857, when ill health, together with the financial troubles of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, caused him to resign his position and return home. Shortly afterwards he became a member of the firm of William E. Henry & Co., and contracted for the building of several miles of the Allentown and Auburn Railroad. After working about eight months in fulfillment of this contract, the financial disaster of that memorable year involved the corporation in such trouble that the work was stopped.

He and his partners lost heavily but paid off all their indebtedness.

He next engaged in business as drover and stockdealer, and his business and profits steadily increased until 1861. Then came the war, and the financial depression that accompanied its early stages caused the failure of so many of his customers that he lost all he had saved in more prosperous years, and he had literally to commence business anew, with no other capital than the energy and perseverance that are so strongly characteristic of him. He chose to continue in the stock business, and did so with fair success until 1865. Then in company with J. N. Ramsey and Richard Bellis, he commenced business in New York and Jersey City, as live-stock commission merchant. He continued in this way until 1868, losing in the meantime \$13,000 through the defalcation of a book-keeper in the employ of the firm, and then became sole proprietor of the business, which, under his judicious management and through his great enterprise, became one of the largest of its kind in New York and its vicinity, averaging 300,000 head of live stock, sheep and lambs a year, and comprising, beside the large local trade, heavy consignments from the South and West. In 1875 he entered into association with Mr. Philip S. Kase, under the firm name of Kase &

Pidcock. The present headquarters of the business are at the Central Stock Yards of Jersey City.

Politically, James N. Pidcock is a Democrat, but previous to the year 1873, he had taken no more active part in politics than that of a citizen desirous of serving the public by helping to put good men into office.

In that year he was urged by his friends to allow the use of his name as Democratic Candidate for State Senator. He consented and received the caucus nomination; but owing to the unusually light vote cast at the election, and the fact that one of his caucus rivals used his interest for the Republican Candidate, Mr. F. A. Potts, together with the Central Railroad, directing its employees to support Potts, he was defeated. In 1876, he was again a candidate and this time was elected Senator by a majority of 1,675 over one of the most popular Republicans in the county.

He is largely interested in real estate, owning over 1,800 acres of valuable land in his native township, within a radius of five miles of White House, besides holding a half interest in about 800 acres more. He has been largely instrumental in the improvement of the village of White House, selling property for building purposes on ten years' time, and then advancing to the purchaser a large part of the money necessary to erect buildings thereon. Property now valued at over \$100,000 has been disposed of on this plan, and not a purchaser has been distressed or any of the property taken back. He was married in 1862 to Miss Fanny A. Faulks, of Elizabeth, New Jersey.

#### MERCER.

MARSH, CROWELL Dem.; was born in Rahway, N. J., January 24th, 1828.

By profession he is a druggist.

For five years he held the important position of Clerk of Mercer County, and for his business-like qualities, received at the expiration of his term of office the highest plaudits of press and people. He has been a member of the Board of Freeholders of his native county, and is held in high esteem. At one time he was publisher of a democratic newspaper in Connecticut, but in 1858 removed to Princeton where he now resides. He is a director of the National Bank of Princeton, and Treasurer of the Princeton Savings Bank.

He is a quick and ready debater, ever alive to the interests of his party and State.

## MIDDLESEX.

LUDLOW, GEORGE C. President of the Senate, was born in the year 1830, in Milford, Hunterdon County, and removed to New Brunswick, Middlesex County, five years afterwards. He is a grandson of the late General Benjamin Ludlow, of Long Hill, Morris County, a leading Democrat of his time. He graduated from Rutgers College in 1850, and then commenced the study of law with William H. Leupp of New Brunswick. For some time he studied in the law office of Robert Van Arsdale of Newark. He was licensed by the Supreme Court in 1853, and commenced practice immediately afterwards in New Brunswick.

As a lawyer he is unquestionably ranked among the leading lights of the New Jersey bar. He was a member of the Board of Freeholders of Middlesex County, and for a number of years President of the Board of Education of New Brunswick. He never was an aspirant for a high public office, but in 1876 his friends induced him to become a candidate for the State Senate in opposition to Levi D. Jarrard. He was elected by a large majority, which was a deserved compliment to his well-known character for honesty and integrity.

Although not in the strict sense of the term an orator, still he is an able advocate and ready debater.

His record in the last senate was one of which he may feel justly proud, and which, no doubt, helped immeasurably in placing him in the chair of the New Jersey State Senate.

Mr. Ludlow is now in his forty-eight year.

## MONMOUTH.

HENDRICKSON, HON. WILLIAM H., Farmer and State Senator, of Middletown, was born June 3d, 1813, in that town, and is a son of the late William H., and Eleanor (Dubois) Hendrickson.

His paternal ancestors were among the pioneer settlers of Monmouth county, having located there as early as 1698, and he still owns and resides upon the old homestead, which has always been in the possession of the family. His education was obtained at the Grammar School of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, which he left on the death of his father, he then being a member of sophomore class. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and with marked success.

He commands the respect of the community for his ster-

ling worth and integrity of character. In appreciation of these traits he has been honored several times by the people of Monmouth county, who have elected him a member of the State Senate.

He was first chosen in 1858, and served until 1861. He was again elected in 1872, and served until 1875, when he was re-elected so that his term will expire in 1879.

During his legislative career he has been a member of the Finance, Printing and Education Committees; and during his first Senatorial term was Chairman of the last named Committee. He has always given his constituents great satisfaction.

His election in 1872, was without opposition; and in 1875 his opponent was a gentleman of great popularity in the county. He made no effort whatever to secure the nomination; the office sought him, the people and his party demanding his services.

He has been a member of the Board of Freeholders of Monmouth county for eight years, and has been President of the Middletown & Keyport Steamboat Company for the past fifteen years; also a Director of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Matawan.

He was married February 28th, 1839, to Elizabeth E. Woodward, of Cream Ridge, Monmouth county; she died December 13th, 1865.

His second wife is Rebecca C. F. Patterson, to whom he was united June 24th, 1868.

## MORRIS.

CANFIELD, AUGUSTUS C. Democrat, Dover. Mr. Canfield was born at Ferro Monte, Morris Co., New Jersey, May 4th, 1842. He is a graduate of Princeton College, and a lawyer by profession, having studied with Hon. Jacob Vanatta, ex-Attorney-General of the State.

He is Secretary of the Ferro Monte Railroad and also of the Dickerson-Succasunna Mining Company.

He was a member of the House of Assembly during the sessions of 1871, 1872, and 1873, and by his untiring exertions for the welfare of his party and State has wrung from a reluctant public the well-wishes of both political parties.

## OCEAN.

EMSON, EPHRAIM P. Democrat, was born at Tom's River, New Jersey, in 1831, and is now 47 years of age.

Although a merchant and lumber dealer he is the possessor of large and valuable farming land, and is extensively engaged in the culture of cranberries. He was a member of the Assembly in the session of 1862 and again in 1876. For a number of years was School Superintendent of the County of Ocean. For nine years he was a member of the Board of Freeholders of his native county, and at one time Postmaster. He has been the recipient of many offices at the hands of his party, and has justly merited them by his unflinching adherence to Democratic principles. He is an able member, and his appointment on the important committees of the Senate manifests the high esteem in which he is held.

#### PASSAIC.

HOBART, HON. GARRET H., Lawyer, was born at Long Branch, Monmouth county, New Jersey, June 3d, 1844. His father Addison W. Hobart, was a merchant. His mother's maiden name was Sophie Vandervere. The mother was a native of New Jersey, and of Dutch descent, the father being from New Hampshire and of the same family with the late Bishop Hobart.

Garret's education was begun in the district schools, and finished at Rutgers College, which he entered in 1860, graduating in the class of 1863.

He studied law in the office of Socrates Tuttle, and was licensed as an Attorney in 1866, and as Counsellor in 1869, in which last year he was married to E. J. Tuttle, daughter of his late preceptor. He began the practice of his profession at Paterson in 1866, and has pursued it ever since with diligence and success, notwithstanding his pursuit at the same time, with equal success, of a large business career, begun even before his professional one, and a political career opening in 1872, with his election to the Assembly, and thenceforward advancing without a backward step, he having been re-elected the following year, when he was chosen Speaker of the Assembly, and subsequently elected to the State Senate, with a clear prospect of still greater honors in the future.

During his first term in the Assembly he was placed on the Judiciary Committee, a recognition at the dawn of his public life, which foreshadowed his upward course.

His party affiliations are Republican, and, as befits an active member of a political society, are close and warm. He is plainly a politician of high promise. As a lawyer his practice is mainly confined to corporations, and is nearly all done quietly in his own office. He belongs to the great class of business lawyers, who in modern times have crowd-

ed their spread-eagle brethren quite off the stage, wisdom of action being much more in requisition than the gift of speech.

He is Receiver for the N. J. Midland Railroad, for the Paterson & Little Falls Horse Railroad, and for the Manhattan Bleaching & Dyeing Company; and was in 1872 appointed Counsel of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, in addition to being counsel for a number of banks and insurance companies. His first preferment in the line of his profession was his appointment as City Counsel of Paterson, an honor thrust upon him against his will, and which he shortly resigned. His aptitude for business is extraordinary, in respect to origination as well as despatch, assuming not only the systematic and rapid performance of his immense office work, but the success of his projects and the profit of his investments in a measure that has occasioned his "luck" to pass into a proverb.

In his case, however, as in that of most other successful men, it is safe to say that "luck" is only a familiar name for the force of brains.

Personally he is estimable and attractive, of excellent habits, cheerful temper, genial manners and generous feelings.

#### SALEM.

PLUMMER, HON. CHARLES S., Merchant and State Senator, was born December 2d, 1839, in Sharpstown, Salem County, N. J. He is a son of Samuel Plummer, United States Marshal for New Jersey, the family being old residents of Salem County. He was educated in the public schools of the county; and deciding to lead a mercantile career, embarked in 1864 in merchandising at Pedricktown where he still pursues the business, which, under his energetic and skillful management, has developed into an extensive one. His mercantile career proved so successful that he was soon led into a political career, the ability and integrity with which he had conducted his private business, occasioning his fellow citizens to call him into the public service. In 1870 the Republicans of Salem County nominated him for the Assembly, but the district being strongly Democratic he was defeated, though running in his own township greatly ahead of the general ticket. But neither he nor his party was content to rest in defeat. In 1875 he was nominated for the State Senate and this time was elected, carrying his own township which usually gave a democratic majority of over 200, by a majority of 110. He is now fairly launched on the political waters, under signs that are favorable to a prosperous course.

He has served in the Senate as Chairman of the Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts, and on the State Prison Committee, and on other Committees of importance.

With youth, energy, ability, business skill, the confidence of his party and the regard of the people, irrespective of party, there would seem to be no good reason why he should not achieve success in politics as well as in commerce. Certain it is that his future is bright with promise.

He has been twice married; to Hannah A. Heritage, in 1861; and in 1865 to Anna M. Black.

---

#### SOMERSET.

MOORE, CHARLES B. Democrat, Kingston. Senator Moore was born in Flemington, New Jersey, January 6th, 1822, and is now in his fifty-sixth year.

He is a merchant by occupation. He has for a number of years been identified with the best interests of New Jersey, and for his well-known character for ability and enterprise is held in very high esteem. He is President of two loan associations in Kingston, his place of residence, and also connected with other useful institutions of his native State. He is a democrat of the old school, an able advocate of the principles of justice and equality.

He served in the Senate session of 1877, and was placed on very important committees.

---

#### SUSSEX.

WARD, HON. FRANK M., of Newton, Senator, was born November 26th, 1830, in Dutchess County, New York, and is a son of Edward and Annie (Pray) Ward, both also natives of New York State. His father was both a farmer and a manufacturer in Dutchess County. Young Ward received his rudimentary education at the Armenia Seminary in his native county and subsequently attended an academic institution in Poughkeepsie.

Leaving school at an early age, he learned the trade of a millwright, and in 1849 removed to Fond Du Lac, Wisconsin, where he commenced operations in that line of business on his own account. He remained there for some time and then returned to New York and sojourned at Deposit, New York, until 1855, when he finally located in Sussex County, New Jersey, which he has since made his permanent home, except during 1859 and 1860, when he

was engaged in the milling business at Watkins, Schuyler County, New York, and while there was one of the Super-visors of the township of Jefferson, in that county.

Since his residence in Sussex County, he has been the recipient of several offices in the gift of the people, and has served his constituents to their entire satisfaction. In the Autumn of 1865 he was elected by the Democratic party to represent the First District of Sussex in the Lower House of the State Legislature, and served as such during the years 1866-67. He was re-elected to the same, and filled that position in 1872-73.

In 1876 he was nominated by the same party as candidate for the State Senate from Sussex County, and also elected.

He is a director of the South Mountain and Boston Railroad Company which is now in course of construction.

---

#### UNION.

MAGIE, HON. WILLIAM J., lawyer, of Elizabeth, was born in that city December 9th, 1832. His father, David Magie, D.D., was for nearly forty-five years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, and was also a native of the same town.

His mother *nee* Ann Frances Wilson, was also to the manor born. He entered Princeton College in 1852 and graduated in 1855. Then he studied law in Elizabeth with the late Francis B. Chetwood, and was licensed an attorney in 1856 and as counsellor in 1859.

For six years he was associated in practice with his able preceptor, Mr. Chetwood, under the firm name of Chetwood & Magie. Dissolving the connection he practised alone for a short time, and then formed a partnership with Mr. Cross, the style of the firm being, as now, Magie & Cross. From 1866 to 1871 he was Prosecutor of Pleas for Union County. One of the original incorporators of the First National Bank of Elizabeth, he is at present a Director of that institution; also, a Director in the Dime's Savings Bank. He is counsel for the Elizabeth Water Company, and was counsel for the New Jersey Railroad until its lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was continued by them until his election to the New Jersey Senate in 1875, from Union County. During the session of 1875-76 he was appointed Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, on which he served with marked ability. In politics he is a republican, having acted with that party since 1861, but as a rule, he has eschewed an active part in politics, preferring to devote his time and talents to his profession. He only accepted his senatorial

position at the earnest solicitation of his friends. In educational matters he has always manifested an earnest interest, and was a member of the Board of Education of Elizabeth from 1856 to 1861. With others he was instrumental in organizing the Elizabeth and Newark Horse Railroad, and has been a director in that company since its organization, acting also as counsel for it. He is a director and one of the originators of the Elizabeth Public Library, which, though in embryo, bids fair to be a valuable means of culture to the town. In fact he is and has always been active in all public improvements, and is among the most valuable citizens of Elizabeth. In his profession he takes position in the front rank, being at once an able and well read lawyer and a high minded gentleman. He was married on October 1st, 1857, to Miss Frances Baldwin, of Elizabeth.

---

#### WARREN.

SILVERTHORN, HON. WILLIAM, of Belvidere, was born in 1823, in Warren County, N. J.

He is a son of Daniel Silverthorn, a farmer of Warren. His family are of German descent, and among the old residents of that section of the State. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, after leaving which, he engaged in agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-five years of age, when he embarked in the business of a drover and stock dealer, which he has conducted with steadily increasing success until it has grown to be very extensive.

The energy, ability and integrity, which he displayed as a business man soon gave him prominence in the community, and led him into the public service, for which he at once proved his fitness, and in which, accordingly, with scarcely an interruption, he has since continued. In 1858, he was elected Collector for Warren County, filling the position until 1861. He held the office of Treasurer of the Borough of Belvidere for one year. He has also been a member of the Town Council of Belvidere. In 1869, he was elected a member of the State Assembly and reelected in 1871-72, each time without opposition, the republican party making no nominations. In 1875, he was elected to the State Senate, and ranks among the ablest and most trusted of the body, as he is certainly among the most diligent, vigilant and faithful. The high estimation in which he is held by his fellow senators, appears in the number of responsible and laborious positions to which they have assigned him in the business of legislation. When it is considered that he is not a lawyer, that he has had no special

intellectual training, and that he entered the Senate without any legislative experience, save that acquired in three short terms of service in the Assembly, the positions conferred upon him by his colleagues, speak significantly it must be owned, of the strength and quickness of his understanding, as well as of his sterling moral qualities. He is, in truth, a man of strong and penetrating common sense, a faculty which, when reinforced by a sound moral sense, is capable of dealing successfully, at pretty short notice, with most of the problems of business and of life. In politics he is a democrat, and a staunch and true one, abiding tranquilly by the democratic principles and the democratic organization alike through evil and through good report, and exhibiting neither bitterness in the long night of defeat nor vindictiveness in the breaking day of triumph. He not only believes in his party, but is proud of it; and his party, as all must allow, has reason to be proud of him. He was married in 1847 to Miss Pipher, daughter of Peter Pipher, of Pennsylvania.

---

#### MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

---

##### ATLANTIC COUNTY.

ISRAEL SMITH, Rep., Atlantic City. District embraces the entire county. Mr. Smith was born at English Creek, Atlantic County, August 20th, 1819, and is now in his fifty-ninth year. He is by occupation a shipbuilder. Has held mostly all the township offices; has been Surveyor, and Assessor; also a member of the Board of Freeholders. In all positions to which he has been elected he has had but one course of duty in view—the welfare of his constituents.

---

##### BERGEN COUNTY.

###### FIRST DISTRICT.

M. CORSON GILLHAM, Rep., Hackensack. First Legislative District, comprising townships of Lodi, Union, Saddle River, New Barbadoes, Midland and Ridgefield.

Mr. Gillham was born at Lodi, Bergen County, June 10th, 1852.

In 1868 he entered the law office of Garret Ackerson, Jr., at Hackensack, and read law till 1873, when, at the June

term of the Supreme Court, he was admitted an Attorney-at-Law. He immediately began practice at Hackensack, and in June, 1876, was admitted as a Counsellor-at-Law. He still practices at Hackensack, but continues to reside at Lodi.

He has been president of several associations, and, in 1874, was elected Trustee of the Public Institute of Lodi. In the same year, also, he was elected Treasurer and Trustee of the Lodi Congregational Church. At the November election of 1877 he was elected to the Assembly by a majority of 68 over John Van Bussum, having to overcome a Democratic majority of 600, the district being strongly Democratic.

Mr. Gillham is a young man of fine parts, and is destined to make an honorable mark. He is a member of important committees, and his constituents may rest assured that their interests will be carefully looked after by him.

#### SECOND DISTRICT.

SOUTHEY S. PARRAMORE, Democrat, Englewood. Second Legislative District, comprising townships of Englewood, Palisades, Harrington, Washington, Hohokus, and Franklin and Ridgewood.

Mr. Parramore was born in Accomac County, Va., July 2d, 1832.

Is at present engaged in the business of a merchant at Englewood.

For three years he served on the Town Committee of Englewood, and is at present a member of that body.

Mr. Parramore is an unflinching Democrat, and a hard worker for the cause of good government. He will prove an able auxiliary to his co-laborers on the floor of the House.

### BURLINGTON COUNTY.

#### FIRST DISTRICT.

GEORGE SYKES, Democrat, Columbus. First Legislative District, comprising townships of Bordentown, Chesterfield, New Hanover, Mansfield, Springfield and Florence.

Mr. Sykes was born in Springfield Township, Burlington County, in 1802. Was elected in 1843 a member of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congress and served with distinction for four years. The Congressional District then comprised the Counties of Mercer, Burlington, Ocean and Monmouth. He has followed for years the business of practical surveyor and conveyancer.

He has filled all the offices in the gift of the people of his

district, and apparently seems destined to perfect still more good for the party which he has ably represented.

#### SECOND DISTRICT.

EDWARD T. MATTHEWS, Democrat, Delanco. Second Legislative District, comprising Beverly, Burlington, Cinnaminson and Chester Townships.

Mr. Matthews was born at Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, in 1837, and is in his forty-first year. From 1853 to 1864 he was a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington. Served as Lieutenant and Adjutant in Third Battalion, D. C. Volunteers.

Located at Delanco in May, 1868, and since then has resided there. He is engaged in the law and collection business. Has been a member of the Town Committee, Justice of the Peace, and has filled many positions of trust with honor and credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

He was a candidate for Speaker in the session 1878. A ready and quick debater, he is ranked among the ablest members of the legislative body.

The committees of which he is a member, highly attest the great esteem in which he is held for his sound, bold and fearless opinions in regard to honesty, retrenchment and reform.

This is his third term in the Legislature.

#### THIRD DISTRICT.

WILLIAM BUDD DEACON, Republican, Mount Holly, Third Legislative District, comprises Northampton, Westhampton, Mount Laurel, Evesham, Willingboro, Lumberton and Pemberton Townships.

Mr. Deacon was born near the village of Rancocas, Burlington county, November 19th, 1837, and is now entering on his forty-first year.

Entering the office of ex-Senator John C. Ten Eyck, he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1859. In 1861, he was elected Clerk of the Board of Freeholders of Burlington county, and held the office until the spring of 1866. In the spring of 1861, he was appointed U. S. Deputy Marshal by his father, who was then Marshal for the District of New Jersey. This position he held until May 1868, when his father having died, he was appointed by the late Judge Green, to fill out the unexpired term, and acted as United States Marshal until May, 1869.

In September, 1866, he was appointed Internal Revenue Collector for Burlington county, and discharged the duties of the office until 1869.

In March 1871, he accepted a position in the State Treasury Department, but resigned in June, 1875. In August,

1875, he was elected a member of the School Board of Mount Holly, which position he now holds.

Since his admission to the bar he has always continued his legal business, despite the numerous offices thrust upon him, and is now engaged in the active practice of his profession.

He is an able and learned lawyer, a man of fine thought and feeling, and an honor to his constituency.

Deacon, Rep. 1410; Cronk, Dem, 1392; Lippincott, Temp. 135.

Deacon's maj. 18.

#### FOURTH DISTRICT.

JOHN CAVILEER, Republican, Lower Bank, Fourth Legislative District, comprising Medford, Southampton, Shamong, Woodland, Washington, Randolph, Bass River and Little Egg Harbor Townships.

Mr. Cavileer was born at Lower Bank, Burlington county, in 1832, and is now in his forty-sixth year.

He was, in his younger days, a mariner, and when the Civil war broke out, he was put in command of a Government transport vessel.

For four years he served on the Town Committee of his native town, and was, for two years a member of the Board of Freeholders.

His return to the Legislature for the third time speaks more than words can convey.

### CAMDEN COUNTY.

#### FIRST DISTRICT.

ISAIAH WOOLSTON, Democrat, Camden, First District, comprising 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Wards of the City of Camden.

Mr. Woolston was born in Camden County in 1818. He has held many positions of trust, in the performance of the duties of which he has always merited the encomiums of his constituents. He has been a member of the Board of Freeholders, and was for three years Treasurer of Camden County. Since taking his seat in the House of Assembly, he has been appointed Judge for Camden County.

Mr. Woolston is a gentleman of sterling worth and integrity, and richly deserves this last favor conferred upon him by the Governor.

#### SECOND DISTRICT.

ALONZO D. NICHOLS, Republican, Camden. Second Legislative District, comprising the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th

Wards of the City of Camden and townships of Stockton, Delaware and Merchantville.

Mr. Nichols was born in Burlington County in 1844. He held the position of Deputy Sheriff of Camden for three years, and served for two years as a member of the City Council, acting in that capacity also at the present time.

Was educated at the public schools of his native county. At the breaking out of the late civil war, he entered the ranks of the Union army as a private, serving during the whole war under the leadership of the gallant Kearney, in 4th New Jersey Volunteers, and for his bravery and soldier-like qualities was promoted to a Captaincy.

He is chairman of the Fire Commissioners of the city of Camden, and also a member of the Board of Health.

#### THIRD DISTRICT.

ANDREW J. RIDER, Democrat, Third Legislative District, comprising Waterford, Winslow, Haddon, Centre, Gloucester, and Gloucester City.—Pop. 14,475.—P. O. Atsion.

Mr. Rider was born in the Township of Genoa, Livingston County, Michigan in 1843, and educated at Hillsdale College and the Chicago Business University; was for several years principal and proprietor of the Trenton Business College, during which that Institution attained its greatest popularity. He is now a resident of Waterford Township, Camden County, where he is engaged in cranberry growing.

He is Secretary of the New Jersey Cranberry Growers' Association, and of the Fruit Growers' Trade Company of New Jersey—in the enterprises of which he has been prominent—particularly in developing a foreign trade in New Jersey fruits while in Europe a few years since, and in securing investigations by the National Department of Agriculture as to difficulties attending their cultivation.

He is also interested in manufacturing at Vineland, New Jersey.

VOTE OF 1876.		VOTE OF 1877.	
Murphy, Rep. ....	1,756	Rider, Dem. ....	1,376
Albertson, Dem. . .	1,556	Murphy, Rep. ....	1,301
Murphy's Maj. ....	200	Rider's Maj. ....	75

### CAPE MAY COUNTY.

WILLIAM T. STEVENS, Republican, Cape May City. District embraces the entire county.

Mr. Stevens is a native of Cape May, is thirty seven

years of age, and a house carpenter and builder by occupation. He served as a non-commissioned officer in Twenty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers, and in 1868 and 1869 was in the employ of the Light House Board on the coast of Georgia and Florida. He was a member of the Assembly in 1876 and 1877 and is now serving his third term.

#### CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

ISAAC T NICHOLS, Republican, Bridgeton. First Legislative District, comprising townships of Fairfield, Downe, Hopewell, Commercial, Stoe Creek and Greenwiah and the City of Bridgeton.

Mr. Nichols was born at Bridgeton, March, 22d, 1848. Received a common school education, entered the office of the Bridgeton *Chronicle*, and there learned the printing business. He is now one of the editors and publishers of the West Jersey *Pioneer*, a leading Republican paper in Cumberland County. In November, 1876, he was elected to the Assembly by a majority of 246. During the 101st session of the Legislature, he served on the committees on Revision of Laws, Commerce and Navigation, Education, and Passed Bills. He was re-elected to the Assembly in November, 1877, by a plurality of 160 over J. Kienzle, Democrat, and J. B. Hoffman, Greenback.

#### SECOND DISTRICT.

JAMES LOUGHON; Democrat, Vineland. Second Legislative District comprising the townships of Maurice River, Landis, and Deerfield, and the City of Millville.

Mr. Loughron was born at Hamden, Delaware County, New York, February 1st, 1831. He was educated at the schools of his native town, afterwards at the Delaware Academy, and then removed to Windham, Greene County, in New York State. Having completed his twenty-first year he engaged in mercantile pursuits there, which he followed successfully till the Spring of 1869.

At the age of twenty-two he was elected Justice of the Peace, and held the position for fifteen years in Windham Township. In 1863 he was elected to represent his township on the Board of Supervisors of Greene County.

In the autumn of 1867 he was elected to represent the County of Greene in the Legislature of New York, and served during the sessions of 1867 and 1868. In the Spring of 1869 he removed to Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey, and in 1872 was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, and held that position up to the organization of

the present Legislature. He has also held the position of Collector of Landis Township for four successive years, and was elected a member of the present Legislature by a majority of four hundred and thirty-six votes. He is now serving on important committees.

#### ESSEX COUNTY.

##### FIRST DISTRICT.

EDWARD W. CRANE, Republican, Caldwell. First Legislative District, comprising townships of Bloomfield, Montclair, Caldwell, Livingston, and Millburn. Population, 12,992.

Mr. Crane was born in 1843, at the place where he now resides, and is connected with the oldest families of Essex County. He was for a number of years in the agricultural, hardware and seed business at Newark, N. J., as a member of the firm of C. G. Crane & Co. He is now a farmer, and is largely interested in cranberry cultivation, being proprietor of several plantations in Ocean County. He is also interested in manufacturing in New York.

He is a member of the State Board of Agriculture, Vice President of the Fruit Growers' Trade Company of New Jersey, and was one of the originators of the New Jersey Cranberry Growers' Association. He has taken an active part in adopting standard measures and opening a foreign market for New Jersey fruit.

Vote of 1877: Crane, 1,258; Harrison, 1,133; Bliss, 436.

##### SECOND DISTRICT.

EDWARD D. PIERSON, Republican, Orange. Second Legislative District, comprising townships of East Orange, Orange and West Orange.

Mr. Pierson was born at Orange in 1833. He was graduated from Princeton College. In 1862 he entered the Union Army, having enlisted in the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers. After a short time he was promoted to a captaincy, for meritorious services. He has been a member of the Common Council of his native city, and has worked hard, in season and out of season, for the party which he so ably represents.

He is a lawyer by profession, and has a most extensive practice. He is now forty-five years of age.

##### THIRD DISTRICT.

ALEXANDER PHILLIPS, Republican, Franklin. Third Legislative District, comprising Eighth Ward of the city of Newark, Belleville and Franklin Townships.

Mr. Phillips is a native of the royal borough of Linlithgow, Scotland (birth-place of Mary Queen of Scots), and is fifty-seven years of age. His business is that of freestone quarrying, stone-cutting and building. Is proprietor of one of the finest and most celebrated freestone quarries of Belleville, Essex County, N. J., and has carried on the business for the past thirty-seven years between the county of Essex and the City of New York. He has been largely concerned in building churches and public institutions in various places throughout the States, and has just completed the splendid edifice for Dr. John Hall, of New York City; having also been the builder of the former structure. Mr. Phillips is also largely engaged in the milling business, and is proprietor of the mill property formerly owned and carried on by the late Judge Arrowsmith, near Middletown.

He has been Justice of the Peace for five years, a School Trustee, and has held several other offices of trust both in Franklin and Belleville townships. He is at present Postmaster at Avondale.

Mr. Phillips, having received the nomination only the day before election (owing to the resignation of the regular nominee), was elected by sixteen majority over Mr. Marsh, Democrat, and over Mr. Dailey, Greenback.

Mr. Phillips is a shrewd business man, and a legislator of ripe experience.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

GEORGE S. DURYEE, Democrat, Newark. Fourth Legislative District; comprising 1st and 4th Wards of the City of Newark.

Mr. Duryee was born in the City of Newark, in 1850, and is now in his twenty-eighth year. Having spent three years at school in New England, at the age of fifteen went into business, and at eighteen, having well prepared himself, entered Rutgers' College, New Brunswick, where he was graduated in 1872. He then spent one year in Europe travelling through different countries, and on his return home entered the law offices of McCarter and Keene, where he applied himself eagerly to the study of law. He was for two years managing clerk of the extensive law business of McCarter & Keene, and after the usual examination was admitted to practice as an Attorney-at-Law.

He has traveled extensively over the United States from Maine to California, and is very observant of men and things.

He is a Director in the Home Insurance Company of Newark. He was elected by 148 majority, running four hundred ahead of his ticket. Mr. Duryee is a popular man and is destined to make his mark in politics. The impor-

tant Committees on which he has been placed speak highly of the estimation in which he is held. Quiet and unassuming in his manners; his constituents may quietly entrust to him their grievances and he will guard their rights and interests.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM H. F. FIEDLER, Democrat, Newark. Fifth Legislative District; comprising 2d and 6th Wards of the city of Newark.

Mr. Fiedler was born in New York City, in 1848, and at the age of two years moved to Newark, where he has since resided. At the age of 14, he went to the trade of hatting, and at the age of 21 was employed as clerk in the hat store of Mr. Peter Bender, with whom he remained four years. He then started for himself, and by attention and assiduity, has built up for himself a profitable and lucrative business. He was elected Alderman from the 6th Ward, running 400 ahead of his ticket (the year previous the Republican majority having been 586).

His record in the Common Council was the theme for praise, and he was reflected last year by an overwhelming majority. His encounter with the other members of the Board in regard to the ordinance calling for a reduction of ten per cent. on the salaries of the officers of the Fire and Police Departments, will not soon be forgotten. At the urgent solicitation of his friends and those whom he represented in the council, he was forced to allow his name to go in nomination.

His nomination and election to the Legislature was but a just return for services rendered, and his career in the House will but eclipse that of former years. Mr. Fiedler is now thirty years of age.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

CHARLES HOLZWARTH, Republican, Newark, Sixth Legislative District, comprising 13th Ward of Newark and Clinton and South Orange Townships.

Mr. Holzwarth was born in Germany, and came to this country when about fifteen years of age. He is a harness maker by occupation, was Alderman of the City of Newark for two years, Secretary of the German First Presbyterian Church for three years, and member of the Republican Executive Committee for six years.

He is a staunch and true republican, faithful alike to his party and friends.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

SCHUYLER B. JACKSON, Republican, Newark. Seventh Legislative District, comprising 3d, 9th, and 14th Wards of Newark.

Mr. Jackson was born in Newark, in 1849. Was educated at the Newark Academy, afterwards at the Phillips Academy in Andover, Mass., and then at Yale College from which he was graduated in 1871.

He attended lectures at the Columbia Law School under Professor Dwight, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. Since then he has practised law in his native city. Mr. Jackson is a member of Yale Alumni Association of New York, and an efficient member of the Young Mens' Republican Club of the 3rd. Ward. Mr. Jackson was at one time engaged in the Newark Business College as Professor of Commercial Law. He is twenty-nine years of age, and is ranked among the ablest members of the House.

#### EIGHTH DISTRICT.

**CHARLES GOMER**, Democrat, Newark. Eighth Legislative District, comprising 5th, 10th, and 12th Wards of City of Newark.

Mr. Gomer was born in Essex County, New Jersey, in 1836. By occupation he is a machinist. From 1848 to 1857, Mr. Gomer was a resident of New York City, but in the latter year he returned to Newark and since then has continued to reside there. He was in former years connected with the Newark Fire Department and was highly esteemed by his friends and comrades. In 1876 Mr. Gomer was nominated, and although the year previous a Republican had been elected by 339 majority, nevertheless the popularity of Mr. Gomer overcame all obstacles and he was elected by 749 majority, and in 1877 was elected by the grand majority of 840, which is all the more surprising as he was running against a combination of the Republican and Workingmen's ticket.

Mr. Gomer is a staunch and unflinching democrat, a man thoroughly devoted to the best interests of his constituents, and ever watchful for the safety of the State and its people. He is at present a member of several very important committees and will undoubtedly acquit himself creditably and with honor.

#### NINTH DISTRICT.

**JAMES MALONE**, Democrat, Newark. Ninth Legislative District, comprising Seventh, Eleventh and Fifteenth Wards of the City of Newark.

Mr. Malone was born in Ireland in 1828, and is consequently fifty years of age. In 1850 he came to this country and settled down to active business life in Newark. He is a Mason and Builder by occupation, and many of the beautiful buildings which adorn the City of Newark have been erected by him.

For three years he was a member of the Common Council

and therein displayed great energy and business tact. In 1876 he was urged to accept the nomination for the Assembly, and was elected by a handsome majority. His course in the Legislature having met with the unanimous approval of his constituency, he was re-elected in 1877 to once more represent them in the councils of the State.

Mr. Malone is a shrewd, hard working legislator, ever watchful of the interests of his district, and never backward in condemning that which meets not with his approbation. He is Chairman of the Printing Committee, and a member of other equally important committees.

### GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

#### FIRST DISTRICT.

**CALEB C. PANCOAST**, Republican, Woodbury. First Legislative District, comprising Woodbury City, Deptford and West Deptford, Greenwich, Mantua, Washington and Monroe townships.

Mr. Pansoast was born near Moorestown, Burlington County, N. J., April 16th, 1843. In 1865 he moved to Woodbury, Gloucester County, where he has since continued to reside. He was educated at London Grove Seminary, Chester County, Penn., and after leaving school took to the occupation of a farmer. Was a member of the Board of Freeholders from Deptford township for 1871-72-73 and 74; and at the same time held the office of Treasurer of the Gloucester County Alms House. In 1876 he was urged to become the nominee for the Assembly, and at the ensuing election was elected by 191 majority. In 1877 he was elected by a majority of 226. Mr. Pansoast is an earnest worker for his party, and a debater of no mean pretensions.

#### SECOND DISTRICT.

**LAURENCE LOCKE**, Republican, Swedesboro. Second Legislative District, comprising townships of Woolwich, West Woolwich, Harrison, Clayton and Franklin.

Mr. Locke was born in the County of Gloucester, April 8th, 1820, and is now in his fifty-eighth year. He is a farmer by occupation, but finds time to take an active interest in the affairs of his native county. He has been a member of the Town Committee for three years, and has also been a surveyor of highways. He makes an excellent representative.

## HUDSON COUNTY.

## FIRST DISTRICT.

DUDLEY S. STEELE, Democrat, Jersey City. First Legislative District comprising part of Jersey City. Mr. Steele was born in Jersey City, October 29th, 1839.

He is at present engaged in the business of iron works in his native city.

Was formerly lieutenant in the Seventh N. Y. Regiment, and for many years Colonel of Fourth New Jersey militia. At the election in 1877, he was elected to the Assembly by the handsome majority of 152 over Benjamin Champney. He is quick and sharp at debate, and will make for himself a record second to none in the present house.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

TERENCE J. McDONALD, Democrat, Jersey City. Second Legislative District embracing part of Jersey City. Mr. McDonald was born in Ireland, February 26th, 1844, and came to this country when only three years of age.

By occupation he is a carpenter and builder. At the breaking out of the late civil war, he entered the ranks of the Sixty-second New York, and in May, 1863, was promoted to a lieutenantcy in the First New York Volunteers. Served through the whole peninsular campaign, and took part in the bloody battle of Gettysburgh, afterwards sent to the southwest, and, under General Sherman, remained till the close of the war. Mr. McDonald has always been a Democrat of the true Jacksonian stripe, has worked hard for the party and is destined to attain eminence in the political scale. He is ready and quick at debate, and never allows his enemy any vantage ground. He is thirty-four years of age.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

MARMADUKE TILDEN, Republican, Jersey City. Third Legislative District comprising a portion of Jersey City.

Mr. Tilden was born in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, September 20th, 1835, and moved to Jersey City with his parents in the month of October, 1850. He has been in the employ of the Erie Railway Company since 1861, and holds the honorable position of Collector at New York Station.

He received his early education at the public schools of Baltimore, and afterwards at the Friends' Academy, New York.

For six years he served as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City, and during the legislative ses-

sions of 1867 and 1868 was a member of the House of Assembly. He is now a member of important committees, and is undoubtedly the ablest member of his party on the floor of the House. He is 43 years of age.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

ALEXANDER W. HARRIS, Democrat, Jersey City, Fourth Legislative District, comprising part of Jersey City.

Mr. Harris was born in Greenville, Georgia, in 1830. His father, a Southern lawyer of eminence, is now a member of the Alabama Senate, into which State he migrated when Alexander W. was nine years of age. Mr. Harris was educated at the Odd Fellows' College, Columbia, Georgia; and at the age of sixteen, having left school and home, apprenticed himself to the trade of ship building, at Apalachicola, Florida.

After two years as a ship carpenter, he returned home, and was engaged for two years more in the mercantile business, when he began the study of engineering, and soon after took possession of the construction of the first division of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. He remained in the employ of this road till its completion, three years later, when he returned to the mercantile business in Nashville, Tennessee. While here, he purchased the Eureka Coal Mines, in Jackson county, Alabama; and at the breaking out of the Rebellion found him the owner of one hundred and twenty-three slaves, and among the busiest, the wealthiest and the most prosperous of the rebellious sons of the South. He was an "unrelenting Constitutional Unionist," and promptly answered the call for the State troops, and marching at the head of a company in the 4th Tennessee, he very soon distinguished himself as a gallant captain and a bitter opponent of the "secession hoards," as we Northerners were called.

After one year's service, Mr. Harris was appointed Captain in the Adjutant General's Department, and assigned to the first brigade of the Army of the Tennessee.

Fighting through the Kentucky Campaign, he was severely wounded, and ambulated to the rear at the battle of Perryville. In a few weeks, having recovered sufficiently to hobble out on crutches, he volunteered in the Commissary Service, and traversed the country in his own private buggy, gathering supplies for Longstreet's Army. For his unprecedented success he was complimented with the title of Major.

The collapse of the Rebellion in 1865, found him riding through Virginia, urging on food for his starving brothers in arms. He stopped, saw the devastation, his once happy South ruined, himself and family penniless and ragged, and suffering for want of food.

Seeing the distressed future that awaited his own State, he made his way to New York City, in October '65, where he soon found employment with a produce commission house; was soon after followed by his family, and a brighter day dawned. He was again in lucrative business. His busy brain and ready means organized the Venezuela Company, and in '68 settled a colony at Caroni, under a grant of land to himself and others. The company was afterwards consolidated with a similar company in England, and is now known as the "Chartered American-English and Venezuela Trade and Commerce Company."

Mr. Harris took up his residence in Jersey City Heights in 1870, and still continues to reside there.

In 1877, he was nominated by the Democracy for the Assembly and elected by a very flattering majority.

He was urged by his friends to be a candidate for the Speakership of the Assembly, but withdrew shortly before the general caucus. He is an able debater, an eloquent speaker, and a most worthy representative.

He is 47 years of age.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

HENRY DUSENBERY, Republican, Jersey City, Fifth Legislative District, comprising part of Jersey City.

Mr. Dusenbery, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, April 21st, 1828. He is a son of Joseph Warren Dusenbery of New Hampton, formerly engaged in the mercantile and milling business there, and a grandson of Major Henry Dusenbery, a merchant of Philadelphia, who afterwards settled at New Hampton. He attended the village school at New Hampton until he was fifteen years of age, when he became a clerk in the service of Benj. Shackletown, a merchant at Quakertown, whose head-quarters were at Belvidere, Warren County. He remained in that position for three years, engaging then in the same capacity with M. S. Stiger of Clinton, the first mayor of that town. He next went to Imlaysdale, Warren County, and set up in business as a general storekeeper, on his own account conducting the business for three years; after which he retired to Mr. Stiger's employment at Clinton. In 1854 he removed to New York city, and served as clerk in the house of Young, Bonnell and Sutphen, on the dissolution of which in 1856, he became a partner in the reconstructed firm of Young, Bonnell & Co. Four years later Young retired from the firm, when the style was altered to A. Bonnell & Co., and afterwards to Bonnell, Dusenbery & Co., and finally 1st May, 1869, the latter partnership was dissolved to make way for one composed of himself and his brother, Joseph Warren, under the name of Dusenbery Bros., West street, New York.

Never was commercial success more gradual, regular or legitimate. It is safe to assume that a success thus attained will be steadily maintained at its full height. He finds time to discharge with acceptability all his civic and social duties, but none for the mere contests of party.

He is a member of New York Produce Exchange. He is a ruling elder and President of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, Bergen. He is a director of the Library Association of Bergen, and President of the Central Savings Bank of Jersey City. He is married to Emily A. Stiger, daughter of Adam Stiger of Clinton, an old resident and merchant of Clinton.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

JAMES STEVENS, Democrat, Communipaw, Sixth Legislative District, comprising portion of Jersey City, and the City of Bayonne.

Mr. Stevens was born at Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1828, and is now fifty years of age. He is the owner of extensive farming lands, but is principally engaged in the business of market gardener. He has held several important positions in Jersey City; has been a member of the Board of Aldermen; was appointed Police Commissioner by Governor Joel Parker, and is now serving his third term in the Legislature.

Mr. Stevens is an eloquent exponent of democratic principles, and is ever to be found on the side of right, justice and humanity. He is a thorough business man, and kind, affable and genial in his associations.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

EDWARD P. C. LEWIS, Democrat, Hoboken, Seventh Legislative District, comprising the City of Hoboken.

Mr. Lewis was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, in 1837.

For some years prior to the breaking out of the rebellion he was engaged in the business of farming, but war having been declared, he entered the Confederate service, and was commissioned Colonel under Generals Stonewall Jackson and Lee. His family are of old revolutionary stock, his Grandfather, Lawrence Lewis, being a nephew of General George Washington. He is engaged principally in renting and collecting, being the owner of large estates which require his whole attention.

He is married to Miss Stevens, daughter of the well-known millionaire of Hoboken, who died some years ago. He is held in the very highest esteem by his friends and fellow-citizens, for his many noble qualities, both of mind and heart. He is forty-one years of age.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

ALEXANDER JACOBUS, Republican, Harrison, Eighth Legislative District, comprising townships of North Bergen, Harrison, Kearney, Union, Weehawken, West Hoboken, and the town of Union.

Mr. Jacobus was born in Jersey City, in 1831, and is now entering his 47th year.

For some years he followed the occupation of a locomotive engineer, but afterwards turned his attention to other pursuits. He was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Assembly by the Legislature of 1872, 1873, and 1874, and during his last term was appointed an Inspector of the State Prison.

In 1872 was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders, and afterwards Treasurer and Collector of the township of Kearney. He is an able member and a true representative of his party.

## HUNTERDON COUNTY.

## FIRST DISTRICT.

HENRY BRITTON, Democrat, Flemington. First Legislative District; comprising the townships of Readington, Raritan, East Amwell, West Amwell, Kingwood, and Delaware, and the borough of Lambertville.

Mr. Britton was born in Reading township, Hunterdon County, in 1821.

He is, by occupation, a miller, being largely interested in the business.

He has, at different times, served in all the offices of his native township and always with satisfaction to the people and credit to himself. He is now a member of the Board of Freeholders of his native county, and is also one of the Commissioners of Streets.

He is 57 years of age.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

JOHN HACKETT, Democrat, Mount Pleasant. Second Legislative District; comprising townships of Alexandria, Bethlehem, Clinton, Franklin, Tewksbury, Lebanon and Union, and the boroughs of Frenchtown and Clinton, Holland and High Bridge.

Mr. Hackett was born in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon County, in 1830.

He was educated at the schools of his native township, and at the age of nineteen was employed in teaching school at Stephensburgh, Morris County, N. J.

He afterwards turned his attention to farming and met with most satisfactory success.

He has filled the offices of Assessor and Collector in his native township, and has been also a member of the town Committee. He is now in his 48th year.

## MERCER COUNTY.

## FIRST DISTRICT.

HORATIO N. BURROUGHS, Republican, Pennington, First Legislative District, comprising townships of Ewing, Hopewell, Lawrence, and Princeton.

Mr. Burroughs is a native of New Jersey, and about thirty-four years of age. He has been a resident of Pennington for a number of years, and by his unquestionable integrity and large public spirit rapidly has won for himself the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. He identified himself thoroughly with the town, and manifested at all times a deep interest in the welfare and progress of its institutions. It followed very naturally that he should be asked to serve the community in official relations. Repeatedly he was elected to local offices, and in 1877 he was elected as Representative to the Assembly by a handsome majority. He is a very popular and pains-taking legislator, and as a debater ranks deservedly high among his fellow members. He is a member of important committees, and will, in all his acts, not only confer honor on himself, but satisfaction on his constituents.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

ECKFORD MOORE, Democrat, Trenton. Second Legislative District, comprising 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 7th Wards of the city of Trenton.

Mr. Moore was born in the city of Trenton, November 29th, 1848, and is therefore one of the youngest members of the present House.

He has passed his whole life in the city, having been educated at the State Model School, and in the Philadelphia Polytechnic Institute. He has been engaged in the pottery business at Trenton for some years. His majority at the late election was the largest ever received by any Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the District.

He is a young man of brilliant parts, and will make an honorable record in any position to which he may be assigned.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

JOHN D. RUE, Republican, Dutch Neck. Third Legis-

lative District, comprising the townships of East Windsor, West Windsor, and Washington, Hamilton Square, Chambersburg, and the Sixth Ward of Trenton. Mr. Rue was born at Dutch Neck, West Windsor Township, Mercer County, N. J., July 26th, 1833. Received his early education at Nyack on the Hudson, New York State. He is principally engaged in farming, being the owner of extensive farming lands, and is also an extensive dealer in agricultural implements. He has held various offices in his native township and county, among which, Superintendent of Schools, Freeholders, and Town Committeeman. He was Judge of Election for over ten years. He is at present Treasurer of the West Windsor Mutual Fire Association.

He is 45 years of age.

### MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

#### FIRST DISTRICT.

ISAAC L. MARTIN, Republican, New Brunswick. First Legislative District, comprising the city of New Brunswick.

Mr. Martin was born in New Brunswick, in 1829, and educated in his native city.

He is a merchant by occupation, and has been connected with many Financial and Benevolent Institutions of Trust.

He has been a Director in the National Bank of New Jersey since its organization, and for many years a Director in the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company. Although connected with several business enterprises, he has always shown splendid abilities and the strictest honor and integrity. Understanding thoroughly the wants of the people he is in hearty sympathy with them and makes a first-class representative.

#### SECOND DISTRICT.

PATRICK CONVERY, Democrat, Perth Amboy. Second Legislative District; comprising townships of Piscataway, Raritan, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy.

Mr. Convery was born in Ireland, in 1843, and is now 35 years of age. He is extensively engaged in the grocery and ship chandlery business, and is likewise an extensive coal dealer. In 1865, he was elected Collector of Perth Amboy, which position he held for seven consecutive years. He was for three years Sergeant-at-Arms of the Middlesex County Court, and also elected to fill a vacancy in the Board of Aldermen after the expiration of which time he was reelected to the same position for 3 years.

He is, in politics, a democrat, and is a staunch defender of the principles and measures which his party represents.

#### THIRD DISTRICT.

VINCENT W. MOUNT, Democrat, Jamesburg. Third Legislative District, comprising townships of North Brunswick, South Brunswick, East Brunswick, Monroe, Madison, South Amboy, Sayreville and Cranberry.

Mr. Mount was born in Middlesex County, in 1816.

He is, by occupation, a steamboat captain. He is at present a member of the Board of Freeholders of Middlesex County, and Collector of the township of Monroe. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, he served as Captain in 5th New Jersey Volunteers. He was afterwards appointed Provost Marshal.

He is now 62 years of age.

### MONMOUTH COUNTY.

#### FIRST DISTRICT.

GEORGE ELY, Democrat, Perrineville. First Legislative District, comprising townships of Upper Freehold, Millstone, Manalapan, Howell, and Freehold.

Mr. Ely was born in Millstone township, Monmouth County, August 1st, 1852, and is the youngest member of the present House. He is a descendant of old revolutionary stock, and his father is considered to be the wealthiest man in that section of country. At the age of 21 he was elected town Clerk, holding the position to the present time. He was School Trustee for three years, and is at present trustee of the first Presbyterian Church of Millstone township. At the age of seventeen he taught school in his native township, but preferring the occupation of a farmer betook himself to the latter employment. His nomination to the Assembly was unanimous, receiving no opposition whatever from the Republicans, such being the high esteem in which he is held for his many noble qualities, both of mind and heart.

He has always been identified with the interests of the Democratic party.

In 1872, he was wedded to Miss Elizabeth Rusher, an accomplished young lady, daughter of Hon. Charles H. Rusher, of New York City, formerly a politician of great prominence.

#### SECOND DISTRICT.

WILLIAM H. BENNETT, Dem., Long Branch. Second

## JOURNAL CLERK.

SAMUEL E. PERRY was born in New Hampton, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and is a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to the bar in 1870. He graduated at the Columbia College Law School, and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. For some years he practised his profession in Hartford, Connecticut, where he had acquired a large and extensive practice, but owing to the death of his wife, a highly accomplished and much-respected young lady, he removed to the home of his nativity, and shortly after established a law office in Flemington, Hunterdon County. He is a young man of open, frank and unassuming manners, and highly respected by all who come in contact with him.

## ENGROSSING CLERK.

CHARLES S. LAWSON was born in Salem City, Salem County, New Jersey, December 6th, 1834. He is a merchant by occupation, being represented in the firm of T. Dunn & Co., in the general household and furnishing goods business. He has filled with honor and distinction very important positions in his native city—such as City Recorder, Treasurer, Freeholder, etc., and is at present time Mayor of his native city, which post of honor he holds for the second term, a term lasting three years. Besides, he has been Treasurer of the Franklin Loan and Building Association for seventeen years. He is a warm-hearted gentleman, and an earnest and ardent Democrat. The interests of his party and the welfare of his State he has greatly at heart, and he has worked late and early to achieve victories for them both. Mr. Lawson is a very popular man, and is destined to attain a high eminence in his native State.

## ASSISTANT-ENGROSSING CLERK.

OLON R. HANKINSON was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 23d, 1840. He is a hatter by occupation. In 1862 he entered the army and served in 6th New Jersey Volunteers, under Major-General George B. McClellan. Took part in the Peninsular Campaign until General Pope took command at the second Bull Run, in which engagement Mr. Hankinson was severely wounded and taken prisoner. He is highly esteemed for his many sterling qualities.

surmount them. He has filled most of the offices within the gift of the people of his township, and this is all the more surprising as it is one of the strongest if not the strongest republican township in the State.

He has served as Assessor for Chatham township, and has met with the highest meed of praise for the able discharge of his duties. He was elected to the Assembly in the strongest Republican district in the State by thirty-four majority, a compliment indeed most flattering, but well deserved.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

CUMMINS O. COOPER, Republican, Boonton. Second Legislative District, comprising townships of Jefferson, Rockaway, Boonton and Pequannoc.

Mr. Cooper was born at Denville, Morris County, N. J., March 15th, 1845. He was educated at the Newark Academy, Newark, N. J., and was graduated June 1863.

From August, 1863, to October, 1865, he served as clerk of enrollment in the Provost Marshall's Office at Morristown, N. J., and in November following was appointed cashier of the Boonton Iron Works at Boonton, holding the same till the closing of the works in the spring of 1876. During the summer of 1876 he made an extended tour through Europe, visiting England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, Belgium, Holland, Prussia, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. At the November election, after his return from Europe, he was elected to the House of Assembly, and served on important committees in the session of 1877.

Having been re-elected to the Legislature of 1878, he was the candidate of the Republicans for Speaker of the House.

In November, 1876, he commenced the study of law, and is now preparing himself for admission to the bar of New Jersey.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

CORNELIUS P. GARRABRANT, Democrat, Brookside. Third Legislative District, comprising townships of Passaic, Mendham, Chester, Washington, Mount Olive, Roxbury and Randolph.

Mr. Garrabrant was born in Bernards Township, Somerset County, N. J., December 18th, 1822. He is a son of Peter Garrabrant, and a descendant of the illustrious house of Smith. His grandmother was one of the seventeen children of John Henry Smith, who came from Holland in

about the year 1714, and settled in Hunterdon County. Mr. Garrabrant has been a member of the Board of Freeholders of Morris County for several years, and has held all the offices within the gift of the people of his township. He was also one of the committee on the building of the Soldier's Monument, erected on the "Green" in the county seat. He was elected to the Assembly in 1876 and 1877 without opposition.

On the mother's side he is a descendant of the family of McMurtry, who came from Ireland in about the year 1700, and settled in Somerset County. He, like his ancestors, is a farmer of much wealth, and highly respected by all. He is an orator and debater of no mean pretensions, and ever keeps in view the welfare of the people whom he represents. He is fifty-six years of age.

### OCEAN COUNTY.

RUFUS BLODGETT, Democrat, Manchester. District embraces the whole county.

Mr. Blodgett was born in Dorchester, N. H., in 1834, and is now forty-four years of age.

He has filled most acceptably all the positions which the people of his county could confer on him.

He is at present Superintendent of the New Jersey Southern Railway.

### PASSAIC COUNTY.

#### FIRST DISTRICT.

JOHN KENNEL, Democrat, Passaic. First Legislative District, comprising Passaic, Aquackanonck Township, and Fourth, Fifth, and Eighth Wards of Paterson.

Mr. Kennel was born in New York city in 1845, and received his education principally at the Columbia Grammar School of his native city. For a number of years he has been extensively engaged in the fur trade. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen in Passaic for three years, representing a Ward largely Republican. He is Chairman of the Board of Finance Committee of Passaic, and holds many other positions of trust. He was elected to the Assembly over John W. Griggs, Republican, a most popular man, by a handsome majority, to the great surprise of many.

Mr. Kennel is an able debater and fluent speaker, and is destined to make his mark.

#### SECOND DISTRICT.

JOHN O'BRIEN, Democrat, Paterson. Second Legislative District, comprising Second, Sixth, and Seventh Wards of the city of Paterson, and Little Falls Township.

Mr. O'Brien was born in Paterson, N. J., in 1837, and is now forty-one years of age. He is by occupation a moulder. He was a member of the State Legislature in the session of 1871, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Paterson for four years. He is a hard-working, pains-taking member, an able debater, and a thorough-going Democrat.

He is a member of very important committees, and Chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills.

#### THIRD DISTRICT.

JOHN HIRAM ROBINSON, Rep., Paterson. Third Legislative District, comprising First and Third Wards of the city of Paterson, and Wayne, Manchester, Pompton, and West Milford Townships.

Mr. Robinson was born March 2d, 1825, on the banks of the Ballicassiday river, where it falls into Lough Erne, near Enniskillen, county Fermanagh, Ireland. At the age of twenty-three he entered the Wesleyan Ministry, and, in 1852, started for America. In August of that year he settled in Paterson, as pastor of a Methodist church, of which he is still pastor.

He has been several times President of his Conference. He was chairman of a committee of five appointed at a public meeting to have the hours of labor in the mills and factories of Paterson reduced from twelve or fourteen hours per day to ten hours, and succeeded.

He was also president of a committee appointed at a public meeting to supply the people of Paterson with coal, when a combination of coal dealers had raised the price of coal to fourteen dollars per ton, and succeeded in bringing in ten thousand dollars' worth, and in furnishing the people with coal at greatly reduced rates. When the panic of 1873 fell upon Paterson, turning thousands of the laboring men out of employment and bringing great distress into hundreds of families, Mr. Robinson was president of the Relief movement, the result of a public movement, and to him more than any other one man is due the credit of organizing a successful and efficient plan for alleviating their distress, which was approved by the whole people.

He was for two years a Commissioner of Public Instruction. He is a director in one of the horse railroads of Paterson, and a director of the Paterson Savings Institution.

## SALEM COUNTY.

## FIRST DISTRICT.

WILLIAM C. KATES, Democrat, Woodstown. First Legislative District, comprising townships of Pittsgrove, Upper Pittsgrove, Pilesgrove, Upper Penn's Neck, and Lower Penn's Neck.

Mr. Kates was born in Salem County, N. J., April 22d, 1835. He spent the greater part of the years 1855-56-57 in the New Jersey Conference Seminary at Pennington, N. J., where he acquired a solid education. For the five years following he was engaged in teaching in the Common Schools of Pennsylvania and in his native State, and for the last 14 years has been occupied in farming the lands on which he now resides. In a district which is strongly Republican, he was elected to the Assembly by a majority of 24, which evidently shows the great popularity of the gentleman. He is now 43 years of age.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

QUINTON KEASBEY, Republican, Salem. Second Legislative District, comprising Salem City, and townships of Elsinboro, Mannington, Upper and Lower Alloways Creek.

Mr. Keasbey was born in Salem, N. J., June, 1828. He is a farmer by occupation. For seven years he has been a member of the Common Council of his native city, and now for the third time has been sent to represent his district in the State Legislature. He has been for ten years Director of the Building Association of Salem, and is also Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Agricultural Society of Salem County.

It is most noteworthy that the farm on which he at present resides, has been in possession of the Keasbey family since 1726. Mr. Keasbey is in his 50th year.

## SOMERSET.

## FIRST DISTRICT.

JOHN RINGELMANN, Republican, Somerville. First District, comprising townships of Warren, Bridgewater, Bedminster, Bernards, and North Plainfield.

Mr. Ringlemann was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1833. For a number of years he has been extensively engaged in the tailoring business. He has held almost all the township offices, and for two consecutive terms was Commissioner of Appeals.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

J. NEWTON VOORHEES, Republican, Middlebush.

Second Legislative District, comprising townships of Branchburg, Montgomery, Hillsborough, and Franklin.

Mr. Voorhees was born in Hillsborough, Somerset County, N. J., January 19, 1836, and is now in his 42d year. He is by profession a teacher. He has, until his election to the Legislature, been almost an entire stranger to politics, but following out the wishes of his many friends, accepted the nomination for the Assembly. His election by 347 majority was a well deserved compliment.

## SUSSEX.

GEORGE GREER, Democrat, Newton. District embraces the whole County.

Mr. Greer was born in Sussex County, N. J., in 1822, and is consequently 56 years of age. He is a farmer by occupation, having many hundred acres under cultivation. For years he has worked indefatigably for the party of which he is a noble representative, refusing office of any kind, but his friends finally heeded not his wishes, and the consequence was his election to the Legislature.

## UNION COUNTY.

## FIRST DISTRICT.

JOHN EGAN, Democrat, Elizabeth, First Legislative District, comprising 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 8th Wards of the city of Elizabeth.

Mr. Egan, Speaker of the House of Assembly, is one among the galaxy of young men of this country who have cleared their way to prominence by force of their natural talents, aided by honesty of purpose and devotion to principles. Mr. Egan is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1843. When but three years of age he came to this country with his parents, who settled in Largo County, Indiana, where they remained until 1853. In that year the family removed to Elizabethport, Union County, New Jersey, where Mr. Egan, senior, established a large shoe factory. Young John served an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's bench, and, like the late Vice-President Wilson, mastered the trade in all its details. However, unlike his lamented fellow-craftsman, he did not follow up his calling, but attended the common school of his new home, where he made rapid progress in his studies, and eventually laid the foundation for a future career of usefulness. Later he was appointed superintendent of the construction of a railroad in Pennsylvania—a position of great responsibility for one of his years, and which he filled to the satisfaction of his employers. In 1867 he was elected the First Clerk of Elizabeth Market, filling this office so creditably and with such satis-

faction to the people that he was retained three years. In 1870 he was elected a member of the City Council from the Second Ward of that city, serving three consecutive terms of two years each. He served on the most important committees of that body, took a leading part in all measures affecting the interest and prosperity of Elizabeth, was ready in debate, prudent in counsel and eventually became the recognized leader of the Chamber. In 1876—before the expiration of his third term—he was nominated to the Assembly on the Democratic ticket from the First District of Union County, and was elected by a large majority over his Republican competitor, succeeding W. H. Gill, an able and popular legislator. The Legislature that year was Republican, and was not distinguished for any remarkable action, and consequently did not call forth the abilities subsequently displayed by Mr. Egan. He was returned the following year by an increased majority. During this term the Legislature was evenly divided and the important measures then brought up gave Mr. Egan opportunities that led to his advancement to the leadership of his party.

He was nominated by his party for a third time last fall without opposition—an unusual compliment, the usages of party having never before conceded more than two terms—and he was re-elected by the largest majority ever received by a candidate in his district.

To the citizens of Elizabeth the selection of Mr. Egan for the Speakership was especially gratifying, it being the first time that Union County has been honored by having one of her representatives selected to preside over the Assembly of the State.

#### SECOND DISTRICT.

GEORGE M. STILES, Republican, Elizabeth, Second Legislative District, comprising 5th, 6th and 7th Wards of City of Elizabeth, and townships of Linden, Cranford, Springfield and Union.

Mr. Stiles was born at Union county, N. J., March 23d, 1845. After completing his education at one of the excellent schools of Elizabeth; he went as a clerk in a store in Montclair, remaining but a few months, however, as his father's health failed, and it became necessary to return to his home to assume the management of the farm. When the Townley Academy was erected, in 1869, Mr. Stiles was foremost in organizing a Sabbath School in it, and was elected Superintendent, which office he still retains. He is also a zealous friend of secular education, giving liberally of time and means, to every scheme intended to promote the best interests of young and old.

A man of plain common sense, of sterling honesty, temperate, social and friendly, with all, a hard working farmer, yet, has found time to keep himself fully informed

on all the questions of the day. A life long Republican, yet never a bitter partisan.

Mr. Stiles is a member of important House Committees, and an indefatigable worker for the party, which he so ably represents. He is 33 years of age.

#### THIRD DISTRICT.

JOSEPH B. COWARD, Republican, Plainfield. Third Legislative District, comprising townships of Summit, New Providence, Plainfield, Westfield, and Clark, and City of Rahway.

Mr. Coward was born in the City of Plainfield in 1836. He is a lawyer by profession, and has held several offices of trust and at the present time is a Director in nearly all the Institutions of his native city. For about twenty years he has been practicing law in his native city, and to-day there is no man more popular than he. He was elected to the Assembly by a majority of 62 over James E. Martine, the Democratic candidate. He is now 42 years of age.

#### WARREN.

##### FIRST DISTRICT.

SILAS W. DE WITT, Democrat, Phillipsburg. First Legislative District, comprising Phillipsburg, townships of Harmony, Franklin, Lopatcong, Greenwich, Washington and Washington Borough.

Mr. De Witt was born in Warren County, N. J., in 1846. He prepared for a collegiate course in Blairstown, N. J., and then entered Lafayette College, Pennsylvania in the year 1865. After a full four years' course he was graduated in the class of 1869. Selecting the profession of law for his life career, he commenced his legal studies in the office of J. F. Dumont, Esq., at Phillipsburg, N. J., and was admitted to practice in that State in 1873. Two years previously, however, he had been admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania, after a course of study in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Lynn, at Williamsport, in the same State.

His political opinions led him into association with the Democratic party on whose behalf he has always labored actively and with much effect. In the fall of 1876 he became a candidate for election from his district to the State House of Representatives, and after a spirited contest was elected by a considerable majority, although in the previous year the Democratic nominee had been defeated. This at-year the Democratic nominee had been defeated. This at-year tests his popularity in the district, and indeed he is widely respected for his abilities and esteemed for his personal qualities. In 1877 he was re-elected to the Legislature, and was a candidate for Speaker.

SECOND DISTRICT.

ELIAS J. MACKEY, Democrat, Belvidere. Second Legislative District, comprising the townships of Oxford, Hope, Mansfield, Knowlton, Blairstown, Belvidere, Pahaquarry, Hardwick, Independence, Frelinghuysen, and the borough of Hackettstown and Allamuchy.

Mr. Mackey was born in Oxford township, Warren County, in 1812. He received a careful education at the public schools of Belvidere, and having attained his majority, entered upon the career of a farmer, and in a short time became the owner of extensive farming lands. He is an earnest and indefatigable working Democrat, and is held in high esteem by his constituents. He has been placed on important Committees, and in the House his voice is always heard on the side of right and justice.

He is now 36 years of age.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

AUSTIN H. PATTERSON is of Scotch and Irish descent and was born in Howell township, Monmouth County N. J., April 4th, 1824.

By profession he is an architect and builder, but lives on and manages a farm near where he was born. He has served on the Town Committee of his native township over twenty years, and is at present a member of the Board of Freeholders, having at one time been Director of the Board. He served in the Legislature of New Jersey during the sessions of 1858-59 and 1860, and in this latter year was Speaker of the House. He afterwards served in the army for the suppression of the war of the Rebellion, and was again a member of the Legislature in 1870-71 and 1872. He was Clerk of the House in 1875, and is at the present time holding the same office. He is, in a word, a self-made man.

ASSISTANT CLERK.

JOHN A. McGRATH was born in Ireland, in 1848, and at the age of five came to this country.

He is a lawyer by profession, having been admitted as an Attorney in February 1876. He pursued his studies with Mr. A. Q. Garretson of Jersey City. He was a member of the Board of Education for four years, Clerk of the Board for one year, and afterwards Treasurer of the same. He was educated at the public and private schools of Jersey City, and is a member of the Literary Class of Cooper Institute. He was for a time Chairman of the Committee on the High School, and has filled many important positions with the greatest of satisfaction.

As a parliamentarian he has few equals if any superior. He is 30 years of age.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION RETURNS,

OFFICIAL—1877.

ATLANTIC CO. NTY.

	GOVERNOR.		SEN.		ASS'Y.			
	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k, Rep.	Bingham, Pro.	Doughy, Dem.	Gardiner, Rep.	Quinn, Dem.	Smith, Rep.
Absecon.....	106	47	1	..	122	29	108	44
Atlantic City.....	305	304	1	..	268	340	313	300
Buena Vista.....	86	84	5	..	87	84	86	82
Egg Har. 'Tp. 1 Dis.	137	268	30	4	131	289	134	279
" " 2 " "	101	74	11	9	92	93	93	87
Egg Harbor City...	154	129	..	..	133	150	146	135
Galloway.....	213	157	2	5	217	157	213	163
Hamilton.....	147	110	2	1	112	145	120	131
Hammonton.....	86	214	30	..	144	168	135	181
Mullica.....	76	99	..	1	91	84	106	68
Weymouth.....	60	60	..	..	59	60	60	60
	1471	1546	82	20	1456	1599	1514	1530

Pressey, Ind. for Senator, received 45 votes.  
Fields, Ind. for Assembly, received 62 votes.

BERGEN COUNTY.

	GOVERNOR.		SEN.		ASS'Y.			
	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k, Rep.	Bingham, Pro.	Cooper, Dem.	Howland, Rep.	Van Bussum, Dem.	Gillham, Rep.
1ST DISTRICT.								
New Barb., 1 Dist.	359	125	4	6	310	158	258	201
" " 2 " "	143	153	4	6	123	172	116	165
Midland.....	133	157	..	..	116	165	91	178
Saddle River.....	134	108	..	..	135	107	93	141
Lodi.....	360	174	1	..	356	177	347	188
Union.....	230	192	6	2	190	236	190	234
Ridgefield, 1 Dist.	132	87	2	..	112	103	99	114
" " 2 " "	179	82	10	3	124	140	105	138
	1670	1078	27	17	1466	1258	1299	1359

2D DISTRICT.

	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k.	Bingham, Pro.	Cooper, Dem.	Howland, Rep.	Parramore, Dem.	Smith, Rep.
Englew'd. E. Dist.	148	148	3	6	74	227	118	185
" W. "	228	133	13	13	145	220	192	171
Palasade	278	129	1	1	219	172	252	154
Harrington	268	157	1	1	230	176	272	154
Washington, 1 Dis.	155	115	1	4	150	124	159	115
" 2 "	172	97	2	2	165	100	173	97
Ridgewood	132	131	1	1	125	137	127	136
Franklin	177	156	1	1	146	184	148	181
Hohokus, 1st Dist.	247	154	2	2	244	158	250	152
" 2nd "	65	89	1	1	66	88	64	88
	1870	1309	7	27	1564	1586	1755	1433
	3540	2387	34	44	3030	2844		

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

—GOVERNOR— —Ass'y.—

1ST DISTRICT.

	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k.	Bingham, Pro.	Sykes, Dem.	Patterson, Rep.	Fenimore, Pro.
Bordentown, 1 Dist.	232	216	11	11	228	216	14
" 2 "	203	211	19	19	205	208	18
" 3 "	145	54	2	2	144	55	2
Chesterfield	99	232	15	15	111	224	11
Mansfield	185	183	1	1	20	193	175
New Hanover	297	215	12	12	308	211	2
Springfield	211	144	6	5	324	138	4
Florence	138	153	13	24	98	225	3
	1510	1408	20	108	1511	1452	75

2D DISTRICT.

	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k.	Bingham, Pro.	Mathews, Dem.	Clarkeson, Rep.	Kimble, Pro.
Chester, East. Dist.	69	151	4	4	68	137	15
" West. "	109	134	3	3	110	152	29
Cinnaminson, U. L.	210	38	3	3	217	28	5
" L.	212	102	3	3	216	93	2
Beverly Tp.	119	94	16	16	150	61	18
Beverly City	161	143	14	14	175	110	26
Burlington, 1st Dist.	214	168	31	31	215	144	54
" 2nd "	151	135	15	15	152	100	47
" 3rd "	244	179	25	25	246	149	47
" 4th "	96	119	9	9	99	102	20
	1585	1313	122	122	1648	1076	263

3RD DISTRICT.

	Cronk, Dem.	Deacon, Rep.	Lippincott, Pro.
Mount Laurel	124	200	1
Evesham	151	202	2
Willingboro	95	63	94
Lamberton	130	193	1
Northampton, 1st Dist.	201	264	1
" 2d "	145	256	4
Westhampton	160	128	5
Pemberton, East. Dist.	227	96	4
" West. "	123	57	6
	1356	1459	21

4TH DISTRICT.

	Cowperthwaite, Dem.	Cavleer, Rep.	Lippincott, Greenb'k.	Adams, Pro.
Southampton, E. Dis.	118	77	28	14
" W. "	129	143	12	10
Medford	209	230	19	19
Shamong	137	98	5	112
Woodland	36	43	6	3
Washington	24	44	3	3
Randolph	30	50	8	71
Bass River	115	66	11	1
Little Egg Harbor	90	219	1	4
	888	970	58	53
	5339	5150	99	426



2D DISTRICT.

Millville,	183	149	122	189	134	128	173	147	130	
1st Ward,	179	190	134	170	157	150	156	167	180	
2d "	175	50	182	118	61	147	205	67	204	
3d "	194	72	63	193	197	14	200	197	7	
Deerfield..	201	199	4	61	40	10	64	39	7	
Maurice R.,	61	39	12	142	237	79	253	152	52	
1st Prec.	139	250	72	109	209	88	196	145	68	
2d "	116	217	78	39	78	15	56	60	14	
3d "	37	79	15							
4th "										
	1285	1245	682	5	1214	1159	821	1450	1014	725
	2802	2803	1297	23	2378	2667	1824			

ESSEX COUNTY.

1ST DISTRICT.

Bloomfield, 1st Dist.	150	247	123	137	210	178			
" 2d "	81	235	98	95	177	141			
Caldwell, 1st "	177	153	49	231	83	59			
" 2d "	155	132	6	166	122	2			
Livingston.....	91	159	3	95	155	4			
Milburn.....	142	138		140	140				
Montclair, 1st Dist.	127	192	16	133	182	18			
" 2d "	134	192	41	136	189	43			
	1057	1448	341	1133	1258	445			

2D DISTRICT.

East Orange,	163	435	2	1	133	461	4		
Ashland Dist.	117	258	3		105	269	4		
Eastern "	49	117	10		37	129	7		
Franklin "	53	137	2		40	147	2		
1 Ward, 1 Dist.	212	151	4		183	173	8		
Orange, 1 " 2 "	267	161	2		256	170	3		
2 " 1 " 2 "	77	71	2		72	75	2		
3 " 2 " 3 "	313	162	4		372	183	8		
West Orange.....	245	92	4		210	115	4		
	261	156	3		224	182	5		
	1775	1740	36		1	1532	1904	47	

3D DISTRICT.

Belville.....	219	221	19	1	235	184	35		
Franklin.....	79	91	89	1	6	92	157		
Newark,									
8 Ward, 1 Dist.	268	275	13	1	298	227	27		
8 " 2 "	275	196	22	1	271	185	30		
8 " 3 "	204	409	13	1	280	316	20		
8 " 4 "	37	170	2	1	52	152	4		
	1082	1362	158	3	1142	1156	273		

4TH DISTRICT.

Newark,									
1 Ward, 1 Dist.	258	353	10	1	287	320	12	2	
1 " 2 "	169	267	2	2	207	224	6	2	
1 " 3 "	154	196	15	1	182	158	15	1	
4 " 1 "	402	231	5	1	425	204	5	3	
4 " 2 "	277	373	12	3	296	346	10	7	
	1260	1420	44	6	1397	1252	48	12	

5TH DISTRICT.

Newark,									
2 Ward, 1 Dist.	188	332	5	3	182	327	2	7	
2 " 2 "	233	251	6	3	239	244	3	4	
2 " 3 "	280	193	3	3	300	164	9	2	
6 " 1 "	232	277	3	1	278	226	23	2	
6 " 2 "	339	392	4	1	420	193	84	2	
6 " 3 "	148	276	7	1	203	197	64	1	
6 " 4 "	271	216	13	1	271	208	16	11	
	1691	1847	41	7	1893	1559	201	28	

## 8TH DISTRICT.

	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey Greenb'k. Bingham, Pro.	Krueger, Dem.	Holzworth, Rep.	Baumgartner, Ind.
Newark,						
Clinton.....	193	252	2	182	256	.....
South Orange,						
1 Dist.....	173	169	12	174	168	.....
2 ".....	84	70	..	85	70	.....
Newark,						
13 Ward, 1 Dist.....	187	311	3	180	307	36
13 " 2 ".....	261	309	1	254	294	74
13 " 3 ".....	167	273	1	165	244	79
13 " 4 ".....	191	267	2	203	232	36
13 " 5 ".....	108	220	..	108	198	49
	1364	1871	21	1350	1769	274

## 7TH DISTRICT.

				Lyon, Dem.	Jackson, Rep.
Newark,					
3 Ward, 1 Dist.....	225	352	7	212	363
3 " 2 ".....	138	357	5	135	360
9 " 1 ".....	182	447	9	168	447
9 " 2 ".....	153	403	7	158	396
14.....	141	457	7	141	449
	839	2016	35	814	2015

## 6TH DISTRICT.

				Gomer, Dem.	Davis, R. & W'kn.
5h Ward, 1st Dist...	320	257	1	315	261
5 " 2 ".....	217	190	4	213	201
10 " 1 ".....	168	225	10	170	233
10 " 2 ".....	266	290	16	259	330
10 " 3 ".....	213	160	7	213	164
10 " 4 ".....	313	151	4	315	156
12 " 1 ".....	515	123	8	516	136
12 " 2 ".....	439	129	..	427	150
12 " 3 ".....	202	201	3	206	206
	2653	1726	53	12634	1837

## 9TH DISTRICT.

				McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey Greenb'k. Bingham, Pro.	Malone, Dem.	Haulenbeck, Rep.
Newark,								
7 Ward, 1 Dist.....	304	317	6	317	56	7	283	109
7 " 2 ".....	354	70	2	354	70	2	335	74
11 " 1 ".....	165	327	28	165	327	28	131	359
11 " 2 ".....	289	153	8	289	153	8	285	154
15 " 1 ".....	271	336	19	271	336	19	239	358
15 " 2 ".....	223	244	7	223	244	7	213	252
	1923	1282	77	1923	1282	77	1798	1364
	13626	14712	806	13626	14712	806	27	.....

## GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

— GOVERNOR. — — Ass't. —

## 1st DISTRICT.

	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k. Bingham, Pro.	Wilkins, Dem.	Pancoast, Rep.	Mullen, Ind.	Tice, Ind.	Ipd.
Woodbury.....	152	323	..	1	109	357	8	.....
Deptford.....	91	180	..	..	63	209	..	.....
West Deptford.....	113	196	1	13	101	206	13	.....
Greenwich.....	215	248	44	15	314	180	21	3
Mantua.....	228	140	1	3	214	149	5	..
Washington.....	154	85	5	..	153	86	..	5
Monroe.....	114	128	100	2	108	101	1	134
	1067	1300	151	34	1062	1288	48	142

## 2d DISTRICT.

				Irish, Dem.	Locke, Rep.
West Woolwich.....	184	56	109	4	263
Woolwich.....	117	269	25	5	115
Harrison,					
Mullica Hill Pr.....	170	195	2	6	169
Harrisonville ".....	117	154	..	4	115
Clayton, North ".....	106	274	1	1	112
" South ".....	147	218	3	21	153
Franklm.....	269	156	23	1	300
	1110	1322	163	42	1227
	2177	2622	314	76	.....

HUDSON COUNTY.

— GOVERNOR. — — SEN. — — Ass'y. —

1ST DISTRICT.

Jer.	City,	1 Prec.	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k. Pro.	Bingham, Pro.	Rabe, Dem.	Wear, Rep.	Steele, Dem.	Champane, Rep.
308			308	155			308	153	271	191
308			308	159			314	155	287	176
204			204	190		1	210	183	183	207
278			278	119			278	121	241	157
134			134	151			130	153	126	158
144			144	257	1	4	143	263	145	260
171			171	118		1	171	118	169	121
1547	1149		1	6	1554	1146	1422	1270		

2ND DISTRICT.

Jer.	City,	1 Prec.	393	55	388	57	217	53	177
476			476	83	477	78	267	65	206
288			288	32	288	33	202	29	83
402			402	64	403	64	250	44	159
218			218	98	217	101	95	94	121
414			414	71	408	70	138	64	276
433			433	144	435	113	141	118	284
2624	517	16	2	2614	516	1310	467	1309	

3RD DISTRICT.

Jer.	City,	1 Prec.	209	167	1	210	161	226	147	2
244			244	180	1	236	185	218	199	4
156			156	254	1	150	259	159	249	1
237			237	154	2	237	155	241	149	
110			110	249	1	110	250	116	238	1
170			170	259	3	161	269	164	260	7
191			191	219	5	199	214	191	214	15
184			184	234	1	176	242	173	246	2
1501	1716	10	16	1479	1735	1488	1702	32		

4TH DISTRICT.

Jer.	City,	1 Prec.	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k. Pro.	Bingham, Pro.	Rabe, Dem.	Wear, Rep.	Harris, Dem.	Vanderzee, Rep.
339			339	170			329	176	320	173
422			422	127			417	121	413	129
300			300	204	4		320	186	298	196
238			238	250	4	2	247	247	224	244
204			204	173	1	1	198	170	194	123
249			249	170	2		252	170	244	159
1752	1094		17	4	1763	1070	1693	1024		

5TH DISTRICT.

Jer.	City,	1 Prec.	211	145	6	215	144	208	151
158			158	217	4	154	223	155	223
273			273	325	3	275	324	300	299
218			218	350	2	220	343	241	330
166			166	231	4	169	226	169	231
1026	1268		17	2	1033	1260	1073	1234	

6TH DISTRICT.

Jer.	City,	1 Prec.	315	279	310	283	300	287
271			271	331	14	1	281	334
255			255	265	254	256	272	242
162			162	287	164	284	160	277
165			165	162	174	155	153	171
164			164	155	165	153	152	161
73			73	94	81	87	85	80
120			120	119	128	111	142	95
97			97	124	92	124	104	113
221			221	24	23	242	18	35
1843	1840		38	1	1891	1805	1919	1726

7TH DISTRICT.

Hoboken,	1st Ward,	1st Dist.	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k.	Bingham, Pro.	Rabe, Dem.	Weart, Rep.	Lewis, Ind. Dem.	Currau, Jr., Dem.	Miller, Rep.
1	1	1	201	67	5	1	206	64	138	79	55
1	2	2	243	72	3	..	258	60	93	165	56
2	1	1	290	154	1	..	320	116	253	89	102
3	1	1	452	129	1	..	459	116	209	267	102
3	2	2	279	175	..	2	289	161	201	103	148
4	1	1	281	44	4	..	292	38	109	175	43
4	2	2	290	71	6	..	253	82	122	186	59
			2036	712	20	3	2077	637	1125	1064	565

8TH DISTRICT.

Weehawken...	West Hoboken.	Northern Dis.	Southern "	Town of Union, Northern Dist.	Southern "	Town'p of Union, North Bergen...	Kearny.....	Harrison, 1 Ward	" 2 "	" 3 "	" 4 "	Kub, Dem.	Jacobus, Rep.
59	24	..	..	60	23	40	39						
173	83	..	..	174	77	104	143						
231	123	..	1	229	127	99	242						
178	86	1	..	187	77	158	104						
303	138	..	..	338	104	228	209						
227	47	24	..	248	47	194	80						
212	82	8	..	213	80	113	143						
129	138	2	2	131	138	41	223						
204	30	2	..	205	30	145	86						
93	23	..	..	93	22	43	64						
72	72	..	3	75	67	62	83						
202	35	3	1	199	34	148	83						
2083	881	40	7	2152	826	1375	1499						
14412	9177	159	41	14563	8995	..	..						

Ransom, (Pro.) for Senator, received 32 votes in the county.

— GOVERNOR. — — ASSY. —

1ST DISTRICT.

Lambertville, 1st Ward.....	" 2d "	" 3d "	West Amwell.....	East Amwell.....	Delaware, North District.....	" South "	Raritan, East District.....	" West "	Readington, North District...	" South "	Kingwood.....	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k.	Bingham, Pro.	Britton, Dem.	Shampanore, Rep.
183	49	..	..	182	49	..	153	123	153	123	153	124	..	..	..	153	133
153	124	..	..	143	133	..	144	129	..	..	121	52	..	..	3	143	133
144	129	..	..	121	51	..	141	52	..	..	121	52	..	..	..	121	51
193	170	..	..	195	169	..	281	104	..	..	281	104	..	..	13	282	106
281	104	..	..	208	116	..	209	117	..	..	209	117	..	..	..	208	116
212	173	1	5	214	122	..	212	173	1	5	214	122	..	..	..	214	122
258	177	2	9	268	176	..	258	177	2	9	268	176	..	..	..	268	176
206	172	..	..	195	182	..	206	172	..	..	206	172	..	..	1	195	182
168	98	..	..	172	97	..	168	98	..	..	172	97	..	..	7	172	97
198	114	..	..	197	114	..	198	114	..	..	197	114	..	..	..	197	114
2326	1479	3	40	2330	1438	..	2326	1479	3	40	2330	1438	..	..	..	2330	1438

2D DISTRICT.

Frenchtown.....	Holland.....	Alexandria.....	Bethlehem, East District.....	" West "	Union.....	Clinton Township.....	Clinton Borough.....	High Bridge.....	Lebanon, East District.....	" West "	Tewksbury.....	Franklin.....	Hackett, Dem.	Robins, Rep.
128	129	2	..	..	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128
188	178	..	..	..	188	178	..	..	188	178	..	..	188	178
223	59	..	..	..	224	61	..	..	224	61	..	..	224	61
145	58	7	5	148	67	..	..	..	145	58	7	5	148	67
220	74	1	..	214	77	..	..	..	220	74	1	..	214	77
170	75	3	5	171	79	..	..	..	170	75	3	5	171	79
276	175	2	..	277	176	..	..	..	276	175	2	..	277	176
103	105	4	..	107	103	..	..	..	103	105	4	..	107	103
182	149	..	3	183	149	..	..	..	182	149	..	3	183	149
100	63	..	..	103	60	..	..	..	100	63	..	..	103	60
159	107	3	6	163	107	..	..	..	159	107	3	6	163	107
235	98	..	13	235	107	..	..	..	235	98	..	13	235	107
183	100	5	..	185	102	..	..	..	183	100	5	..	185	102
2312	1370	27	38	2326	1395	..	..	..	2312	1370	27	38	2326	1395
4638	2849	30	78	..	..	..	..	..	4638	2849	30	78	..	..

MERCER COUNTY.

	GOVERNOR.			SEN.			Ass'y.		
	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenback.	Bingham, Pro.	Marab, Dem.	Huere, Rep.	Howell, Pro.	Hendrickson, Dem.	Burrongs, T. & Rep.
1st DISTRICT.									
Ewing.....	242	182	..	2	242	187	..	283	144
Hopewell, E. D.	210	145	12	..	219	145	..	225	138
" W. Dis. . . . .	93	190	..	..	93	189	1	81	200
" Cen. Dis. . . . .	214	243	..	19	212	248	13	213	260
Princeton, 1st D	237	305	1	..	230	314	..	228	316
" 2d Dis. . . . .	228	238	..	1	215	250	..	224	243
Lawrence, 1st D.	123	216	..	1	127	211	..	126	213
" 2d Dis. . . . .	173	86	17	3	188	83	3	185	84
	1520	1605	30	26	1526	1627	17	1565	1598

2D DISTRICT.

							Moore, Dem.	Noble, Rep. & Pro.
Trenton.								
1st W. 1st Dis. . . . .	175	230	6	12	183	232	10	185 239
" 2d " . . . . .	191	251	21	7	192	262	9	202 262
2d " . . . . .	212	350	6	16	202	367	8	220 367
3d " 1st Dis. . . . .	249	294	..	15	245	298	20	257 294
" 2d " . . . . .	344	167	2	7	344	171	6	341 179
4th " 1st " . . . . .	308	217	2	8	313	213	8	325 210
" 2d " . . . . .	251	97	1	3	260	91	2	252 99
5th " 1st " . . . . .	242	324	2	7	243	326	6	256 313
" 2d " . . . . .	227	110	25	12	241	114	13	242 124
7th " 1st " . . . . .	395	229	6	11	392	240	9	398 245
" 2d " . . . . .	267	197	..	6	259	207	3	260 209
	2861	2466	71	104	2874	2521	94	2938 2541

3D DISTRICT.

						Powers, Dem.	Rue, Rep.	Hunt, Pro.
Trenton.								
6th Ward. . . . .	203	63	..	1	200	65	1	197 66 1
E. Winds'r. . . . .	187	321	..	18	203	314	9	193 318 12
W. " . . . .	165	216	..	..	174	207	..	131 249 ..
Hamilton, N. D	161	279	..	5	162	276	5	161 278 5
" S. Dis. . . . .	104	195	..	14	120	189	4	118 187 4
Washington. . . . .	149	179	..	3	168	162	1	165 165 1
Cham'gh, 1st D	286	183	4	4	283	187	3	290 178 3
" 2d Dist. . . . .	168	208	1	3	168	208	3	181 197 2
	1423	1644	1	48	1478	1608	26	1436 1638 28
	5804	5715	102	178	5878	5756	137	

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

	GOVERNOR.					Ass'y.				
	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenback.	Bingham, Pro.	Waldron, Dem.	Marth, Rep.	Johnson, Ind.			
1st DISTRICT.										
New Brunswick,										
1 Ward, 1 District. . . . .	140	106	1	..	140	105	1	2		
" 2 " . . . . .	154	156	..	..	157	151	1	2		
" 1 " . . . . .	141	245	..	1	157	229	2	2		
" 2 " . . . . .	86	183	1	1	98	166	1	1		
" 3 " . . . . .	202	222	3	1	263	152	8	8		
" 4 " . . . . .	73	164	1	..	80	150	3	3		
" 1 " . . . . .	147	323	4	..	159	305	5	5		
" 2 " . . . . .	160	207	..	..	156	201	7	7		
" 1 " . . . . .	287	251	15	..	307	217	25	25		
" 2 " . . . . .	195	162	3	1	214	131	15	15		
	1585	2019	28	6	1731	1807	69	69		

2D DISTRICT.

				Convery, Dem.	Dayton, Rep.
Piscataway, North District. . . . .	119	150	..	1	104 166 ..
" South " . . . . .	128	211	..	..	118 217 ..
Raritan, 1st District. . . . .	279	251	..	..	275 265 ..
" 2 " . . . . .	98	97	..	..	93 97 ..
Woodbridge, 1st District. . . . .	143	170	..	..	123 180 ..
" 2d " . . . . .	159	138	4	..	164 137 ..
Perth Amboy, 1st District. . . . .	189	135	10	7	177 146 ..
" 2 " . . . . .	339	128	11	10	330 147 ..
	1454	1280	25	18	1383 1355 ..

3D DISTRICT.

				Mount, Dem.	Howell, Rep.
South Amboy, 1st District. . . . .	286	117	1	13	236 180 ..
" 2d " . . . . .	178	79	..	14	115 155 ..
Sayreville. . . . .	136	105	..	..	110 128 ..
Madison. . . . .	225	83	..	..	210 94 ..
Monroe, 1st District. . . . .	122	220	..	..	158 184 ..
" 2d " . . . . .	100	119	..	..	140 79 ..
Cranbury. . . . .	124	254	..	1	117 261 ..
South Brunswick, 1st District. . . . .	126	254	..	..	131 247 ..
" 2d " . . . . .	139	116	..	..	141 111 ..
East " 1st " . . . . .	272	132	..	1	278 130 ..
" 2d " . . . . .	164	67	..	..	169 62 ..
North " . . . . .	64	178	2	1	70 174 ..
	1934	1724	3	33	1875 1805 ..
	4973	5023	50	57	

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

1ST DISTRICT.	GOVERNOR.			Ass'y.		
	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k	Bingham, Pro.	Ely, Dem.	No opp.
Upper Freehold, 1st District.....	178	206	..	3	267	..
"    2d    "    .....	108	304	..	3	320	..
Millstone.....	210	204	..	6	395	..
Manalapan.....	211	280	..	..	468	..
Freehold, 1st District.....	279	178	..	..	400	..
"    2d    "    .....	278	233	..	2	454	..
Howell, 1st "    .....	196	124	..	5	234	..
"    2d    "    .....	162	112	..	..	265	..
	1622	1631	..	19	2808	..

2D DISTRICT.

2D DISTRICT.	GOVERNOR.			Ass'y.		
	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k	Bingham, Pro.	Bennett, Dem.	No opp.
Marlboro.....	231	193	..	..	249	..
Atlantic.....	248	97	..	..	248	..
Ocean, 1 District.....	448	216	4	..	415	..
"    2    "    .....	251	162	..	32	293	..
Wall.....	396	236	..	2	433	..
Holmdel.....	188	58	..	1	192	..
Matawan.....	317	154	..	1	318	..
	2079	1116	4	59	2148	..

3D DISTRICT.

3D DISTRICT.	GOVERNOR.			Ass'y.		
	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k	Bingham, Pro.	Wilson, Dem.	Crawford, Rep.
Eatontown.....	233	273	..	21	274	248
Shrewsbury, Eastern Dist.....	186	73	..	..	191	98
"    Middle    "    .....	244	269	1	6	254	263
"    Western    "    .....	217	239	..	1	245	210
Middletown, 1 District.....	292	285	..	7	272	313
"    2    "    .....	213	127	1	..	214	125
Raritan, 1 District.....	162	141	..	17	168	146
"    2    "    .....	157	158	..	1	165	138
	1704	1568	2	53	1783	1511
	5405	4315	6	131		

MORRIS COUNTY.

1ST DISTRICT.	GOVERNOR.			SEN.			Ass'y.		
	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k	Bingham, Pro.	Carrfield, Dem.	Hillard, Rep.	Doremus, Dem.	Vanduyne, Rep.	No opp.
Morris, Northern Dist..	300	233	..	7	315	271	306	233	..
"    Southern    "    .....	297	229	1	1	310	216	304	224	..
"    Eastern    "    .....	89	118	..	1	96	111	92	117	..
Chatham, Northern "    .....	157	159	19	..	159	171	172	160	..
"    Southern    "    .....	212	246	9	..	214	253	254	206	..
Hanover, Northern "    .....	104	169	2	..	106	167	102	170	..
"    Southern    "    .....	235	229	..	..	237	227	239	221	..
Montville.....	86	147	..	..	87	146	89	142	..
	1480	1580	31	8	1524	1562	1558	1523	..

2ND DISTRICT.

2ND DISTRICT.	GOVERNOR.			SEN.			Ass'y.		
	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k	Bingham, Pro.	Bennett, Dem.	Salmon, Dem.	Cooper, Rep.	No opp.	
Pequannoc.....	97	203	1	..	96	206	107	185	..
Boonton, Western Dist..	109	132	..	..	98	142	131	107	..
"    Eastern    "    .....	55	164	..	..	52	167	86	115	..
Rockaway, Northern "    .....	207	274	..	6	222	262	247	228	..
"    Southern    "    .....	222	137	..	7	223	140	219	132	..
Jefferson.....	137	165	..	..	141	162	134	165	..
	827	1075	1	13	832	1079	924	932	..

3RD DISTRICT.

3RD DISTRICT.	GOVERNOR.			SEN.			Ass'y.		
	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k	Bingham, Pro.	Bennett, Dem.	Garrbraut, Dem.	No opposition.	No opp.	
Randolph, Eastern Dist..	191	195	2	13	200	199	190	..	
"    Northern    "    .....	141	220	1	15	153	223	144	..	
"    Western    "    .....	208	121	..	3	225	109	212	..	
Washington.....	343	113	..	..	341	113	343	..	
Mount Olive.....	226	120	1	..	229	115	227	..	
Roxbury.....	252	118	..	..	269	99	245	..	
Chester.....	271	172	2	..	244	200	262	..	
Mendham.....	191	174	..	1	183	183	201	..	
Passaic.....	230	130	5	..	228	134	229	..	
	2053	1363	11	32	2072	1375	2053	..	
	4360	4018	43	53	4428	4016	..	..	

OCEAN COUNTY.

—GOVERNOR.— —SEN.— —Ass'y.—

1ST DISTRICT.

	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k, Bingham, Pro.	Emson, Dem.	Gulick, Rep.	Blodgett, Dem.	VanHise, Rep.
Brick, E. Dist. ....	151	247	5	212	189	184	214
“ W. “ .....	84	152	5	106	138	96	150
Berkley.....	76	87	..	111	52	90	75
Dover.....	215	288	9	3	201	309	223
Eagleswood.....	31	89	1	8	57	67	43
Jackson.....	357	124	..	421	61	374	108
Lacy.....	56	116	..	82	87	70	100
Manchester.....	172	57	14	12	205	43	224
Ocean.....	64	44	..	64	44	69	39
Plumstead.....	240	184	..	1	283	141	267
Stafford.....	109	90	5	2	106	92	113
Union.....	58	130	..	1	52	138	61
	1605	1608	34	38	1900	1361	1814
						1462	

PASSAIC COUNTY.

—GOVERNOR.— —Assy.—

1ST DISTRICT.

	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k, Bingham, Pro.	Kennel, Dem.	Griggs, Rep.	Bierne, Ind.
City of Passaic, 1 Dist..	262	186	30	..	183	206
“ 2 “ .....	120	218	17	..	139	199
Acquackanonk.....	94	97	3	..	87	103
Paterson, 4 W'd, 1 Dist.	94	234	20	..	86	251
“ 4 “ 2 “ .....	200	242	23	2	218	238
“ 5 “ 1 “ .....	177	172	20	..	179	175
“ 5 “ 2 “ .....	200	152	45	..	216	166
“ 8 “ 1 “ .....	382	152	22	..	366	178
“ 8 “ 2 “ .....	328	158	60	..	362	167
	1857	1611	240	2	1836	1683
						142

2ND DISTRICT.

	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k, Bingham, Pro.	O'Brien, Dem.	Farrar, Rep.	Allee, Ind.
Little Falls.....	64	112	20	4	79	115
Paterson, 2 W'd, 1 Dist.	124	130	40	..	90	179
“ 2 “ 2 “ .....	157	148	68	..	167	162
“ 6 “ 1 “ .....	109	139	13	..	76	162
“ 6 “ 2 “ .....	181	129	30	..	176	154
“ 7 “ 1 “ .....	256	81	13	1	264	75
“ 7 “ 2 “ .....	219	97	40	..	233	105
	1110	836	224	5	1085	952
						88

3RD DISTRICT.

	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k, Bingham, Pro.	Hopper, Dem.	Robinson, Rep.	Zabriskie, Ind.
Paterson, 1 W'd, 1 Dist.	152	166	33	3	161	177
“ 1 “ 2 “ .....	100	153	19	..	112	127
“ 3 “ 1 “ .....	152	145	21	..	159	142
“ 3 “ 2 “ .....	126	179	18	..	128	182
“ 3 “ 3 “ .....	116	144	20	..	118	150
Manchester.....	74	75	57	..	105	78
Wayne.....	67	100	6	1	72	99
Pompton.....	143	119	10	..	137	132
West Milford.....	205	140	..	..	210	136
	1135	1221	184	4	1200	1223
						75
	4102	3688	648	11		

SALEM COUNTY.

—GOVERNOR.— —Ass'y.—

1ST DISTRICT.

	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k, Bingham, Pro.	Kates, Dem.	Stanton, Rep.
Lower Penns Neck.....	203	163	..	..	187
Upper Penns Neck, N. Dist.	250	222	1	11	196
“ “ “ S. “ .....	256	82	1	1	236
Pilesgrove, N. Dist.....	120	279	1	3	119
“ “ “ S. “ .....	120	258	1	2	126
Upper Pittsgrove.....	255	241	2	4	260
Pittsgrove.....	312	95	2	..	318
	1516	1340	8	21	1442
					1418

2D DISTRICT.

	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k.	Bingham, Pro.	Ferguson, Dem.	Kensbey, Rep.
Salem East Ward.....	257	284	1	7	228	318
“ West “.....	328	235	1	1	319	242
Elsinborough.....	69	91	..	..	68	92
Lower Alloways Creek.....	127	201	2	..	110	216
Quinton.....	121	195	5	..	117	198
Upper Alloways Creek.....	305	114	19	14	299	136
Mannington.....	153	374	..	2	151	379
	1360	1494	28	24	1292	1581
	2876	2834	36	45		

SOMERSET COUNTY.

GOVERNOR. Ass'y.

1st DISTRICT.

	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k.	Bingham, Pro.	Todd, Dem.	Ringelmann Rep.
Bridgewater, 1 District.....	192	236	2	3	126	296
“ 2 “.....	158	99	1	1	138	115
“ 3 “.....	195	184	39	..	134	241
“ 4 “.....	195	200	1	5	158	228
Bedminister.....	271	138	..	..	205	187
Bernards.....	365	154	..	..	240	269
North Plainfield.....	221	245	2	9	218	255
Warren.....	152	664	..	..	151	65
	1749	1320	45	18	1370	1656

2d DISTRICT.

				Garretson, Dem.	Voorhees, Rep.
Branchburg.....	113	167	..	113	166
Franklin, 1 District.....	156	322	..	186	288
“ 2 “.....	141	139	..	4	128
Hillsborough 1 District.....	156	182	..	154	182
“ 2 “.....	121	229	..	148	193
Montgomery.....	159	253	1	161	245
	846	1292	1	4	890
	2595	2612	46	22	

SUSSEX COUNTY.

GOVERNOR. Ass'y.

	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k.	Bingham, Pro.	Greer, Dem.	Hedershot, Rep.
Andover.....	205	73	..	..	206	69
Byram.....	152	105	..	2	152	106
Frankford.....	232	144	..	2	232	145
Green.....	113	60	..	2	125	53
Hampton.....	157	64	..	1	154	64
Hardyston.....	232	110	1	..	172	160
Lafayette.....	115	97	..	4	114	100
Montague.....	139	25	..	..	137	25
Newton.....	313	205	..	..	304	203
Sandyston.....	169	80	..	..	169	81
Sparta.....	243	146	..	2	245	148
Stillwater.....	229	113	..	..	222	114
Vernon.....	212	71	..	..	212	71
Walpack.....	111	23	..	1	109	26
Wantage, Wantage Dist.....	281	150	8	..	280	150
“ W. Wantage Dist..	167	97	11	2	168	98
	3070	1563	20	16	3001	1613

UNION COUNTY.

GOVERNOR. Ass'y.

1st DISTRICT.

	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k.	Bingham, Pro.	Egan, Dem.	Garken, Rep.
Elizabeth, 1 Ward, 1 Dist...	203	253	23	..	187	268
“ 1 “ 2 “.....	219	199	10	1	198	219
“ 2 “ 1 “.....	374	54	10	2	326	94
“ 2 “ 2 “.....	327	40	5	..	280	72
“ 3 “ 1 “.....	250	83	4	..	253	73
“ 3 “ 2 “.....	301	76	1	..	303	71
“ 4 “.....	169	193	2	1	158	199
“ 8 “.....	300	139	5	..	286	147
	2143	1037	60	4	1991	1143

UNION COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

—GOVERNOR.— —Ass'y.—

2d DISTRICT.				McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k.	Bingham, Pro.	Abr. Dem.	Siles, Rep.
Elizabeth, 5 Ward, 1 Dist..	202	239	10	3	219	230			
“ 5 “ 2 “ ..	201	254	5	1	193	267			
“ 6 “ ..	141	293	5	1	126	317			
“ 7 “ ..	160	174	7	2	165	180			
Linden.....	131	176	..	..	122	185			
Union.....	239	177	3	..	232	184			
Springfield.....	85	87	..	..	75	95			
Cranford.....	103	122	..	..	131	94			
	1262	1522	30	6	1263	1552			

3RD DISTRICT.

3RD DISTRICT.				Martin, Dem.	Coward, Rep.
Rahway, 1 Ward.....	141	133	..	140	134
“ 2 “ ..	162	173	..	158	178
“ 3 “ ..	225	303	1	1	224
“ 4 “ ..	139	135	..	136	137
Clark.....	27	37	..	27	37
Westfield, 1 Dist.....	236	206	..	4	244
“ 2 “ ..	73	65	7	..	78
Plainfield 1 “ ..	226	220	..	4	233
“ 2 “ ..	229	312	..	7	255
“ 3 “ ..	104	209	..	6	119
New Providence.....	41	47	41	4	75
Summit.....	162	110	1	..	166
	1765	1950	50	26	1855
	5170	4509	140	36	1924

WARREN COUNTY.

—GOVERNOR.— —Ass'y.—

1st DISTRICT.

1st DISTRICT.				McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k.	Bingham, Pro.	Dewitt, Dem.	Beard, Rep.
Phillipsburg, 1 Ward.....	165	80	47	1	183	103			
“ 2 “ ..	159	37	119	3	143	167			
“ 3 “ ..	186	81	102	..	201	152			
“ 4 “ ..	129	35	32	1	71	120			
Lopatcong.....	173	63	19	1	175	77			
Harmony.....	205	63	2	..	177	83			
Greenwich, Upper District..	135	89	2	..	120	102			
“ Lower “ ..	154	146	1	..	158	139			
Franklin.....	231	72	2	2	212	89			
Washington Borough.....	271	133	54	7	197	261			
“ Township.....	201	85	8	1	183	106			
	2009	884	388	16	1820	1399			

2d DISTRICT.

2d DISTRICT.				Mackey, Dem.	Fleming, Greenb'k
Allamuchy.....	80	57	18	..	75
Belvidere.....	265	140	..	..	257
Blairstown.....	220	126	..	2	169
Hackettstown.....	258	158	73	6	213
Hardwick.....	118	30	..	..	104
Hope.....	226	109	20	1	180
Independence.....	135	57	22	2	50
Knowlton.....	250	83	4	2	208
Mansfield.....	181	92	48	1	136
Freelinghuysen.....	117	157	2	..	113
Oxford, 1 District.....	299	48	11	..	266
“ 2 “ ..	207	83	148	..	171
Pahaquarry.....	78	8	..	..	74
	2434	1148	346	14	2016
	4443	2032	734	30	1815

RECAPITULATION.

	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenb'k.	Bingham, Tux & Pr.	Scattering votes.	McClellan over Newell.	Newell over McClellan.
Atlantic	1471	1546	82	20	..	..	75
Bergen	3540	2387	34	44	..	1153	..
Burlington	5339	5150	99	426	..	189	..
Camden	4636	5119	383	69	..	..	483
Cape May	796	832	..	18	..	..	36
Cumberland	2802	2803	1297	23	..	..	1
Essex	13626	14712	806	27	..	..	1086
Gloucester	2177	2622	314	76	..	..	445
Hudson	14412	9177	159	41	..	5235	..
Hunterdon	4638	2849	30	78	..	1789	..
Mercer	5804	5715	102	178	..	89	..
Middlesex	4973	5023	56	57	..	..	50
Moumouth	5405	4315	6	131	..	1090	..
Morris	4360	4018	43	53	..	342	..
Ocean	1605	1608	34	38	..	..	3
Passaic	4102	3668	648	11	..	434	..
Salem	2876	3834	36	45	..	42	..
Somerset	2595	2612	46	22	..	..	17
Sussex	3070	1563	20	16	..	1507	..
Union	5170	4509	140	36	..	661	..
Warren	4443	2032	734	30	..	2411	..
	97840	85094	5069	1439	37	14942	2196
McClellan over	Newell,	12,746.					
" " All	All	6,201.					

Official Vote for State Senators, 1877.

Atlantic County.		Mercer County.	
Gardner, Rep.	1599	Marsh, Dem.	5878
Doughty, Dem.	1450	Brauer, Rep.	5756
Gardner's majority	143	Howell, Pro.	187
Bergen County.		Morris County.	
Cooper, Dem.	3030	Canfield, Dem.	4428
Howland, Rep.	2844	Hillard, Rep.	4016
Cooper's majority	186	Canfield's majority	412
Cumberland County.		Ocean County.	
Whitcar, Rep.	2667	Emson, Dem.	1900
Stratton, Dem.	2378	Gulick, Rep.	1361
Grosscup, Greenback	1824	Emson's majority	539
Whitcar's majority	289		
Hudson County.			
Rabe, Dem.	14563		
Weart, Rep.	8995		
Ransom, Pro.	32		
Rabe's majority	5568		

ELECTIVE AND APPOINTED OFFICERS

OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

*Governor.*—Hon. George B. McClellan, Essex. Elected for three years. Term expires on the Third Monday in January, 1881.

*Governor's Private Secretary.*—Appointed and commissioned by the Governor, John A. Hall. Term expires 1881.

*Secretary of State.*—Henry C. Kelsey, Sussex. Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Term of office five years. Expires April 6th, 1881. The Secretary of State is *ex officio* Clerk of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Clerk of the Court of Pardons, Register of the Prerogative Court and Commissioner of Insurance.

*Assistant Secretary of State.*—Joseph D. Hall, Mercer. Appointed by the Secretary of State and commissioned by the Governor. Term expires April 5th, 1881.

*Treasurer.*—George M. Wright. Elected by the Legislature. Term expires 1879.

*Comptroller.*—Robert F. Stockton. Elected by the Legislature. Term expires April 6th, 1880.

*Commissioners of Sinking Fund.*—Philemon Dickinson and James Wilson. Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Term of office three years.

*Chancellor.*—Theodore Runyon, Essex. Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Term of office seven years. Term expires 1880.

*Vice-Chancellor.*—Abraham V. Van Fleet. Appointed by the Chancellor and commissioned by the Governor. Term expires 1882.

*Clerk in Chancery.*—Henry S. Little. Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Term of office five years. Term expires 1881.

*Chancery Reporter.* John H. Stewart. Appointed by the Chancellor. Term of office five years. Term expires 1882.

*Attorney General.*—John P. Stockton. Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Term of office five years. Term expires 1882.

*Chief Justice.*—Mercer Beasley, Mercer. Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Term of office seven years; expires 1885.

*Clerk of Supreme Court.*—Benjamin F. Lee, Camden. Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Term of office five years; expires 1882.

*Chief Clerk of Supreme Court.*—Alfred Lawshe.

*Justices Supreme Court.*—The Judges are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Term of office seven years.

Vanclve Dalrimple, Morris. Term expires 1880.

David A. Depue, Essex. Term expires 1880.

Jonathan Dixon. Term expires 1882.

M. M. Knapp, Hudson. Term expires 1882.

Alfred Reed. Term expires 1882.

Edward W. Scudder, Mercer. Term expires 1883.

Bennett Van Syckle, Hunterdon. Term expires 1883.

George S. Woodhull, Camden. Term expires 1880.

*Law Reporter.*—Garret D. W. Vroom. Appointed by the Justices of the Supreme Court. Term of office five years; expires 1878.

*Judges of Court of Errors and Appeals.*—Caleb S. Green, Mercer. Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Term of office six years; expires 1880.

Edmund L. B. Wales, Cape May. Term expires 1881.

John Clement, Camden. Term expires 1882.

Francis S. Lathrop, Morris. Term expires 1883.

Amzi Dodd, Essex. Term expires 1884.

Samuel Lilly, Hunterdon. Term expires 1879.

*State Librarian.*—James S. McDanolds, Sussex. Elected by Joint Meeting. Term of office three years; expires 1879.

*State Superintendent of Public Instruction.*—Ellis A. Apgar, Mercer. Appointed by the State Board of Education.

*State Prison Keeper.*—Gershom Mott. Term expires 1881.

*Supervisor of State Prison.*—William R. Murphy, Burlington. Term expires 1879. The State Treasurer and Comptroller are *ex officio* supervisors.

*Chief Clerk Treasury Department.*—John P. Lansing.

*Comptroller's Department.*—E. J. Anderson.

*Principal State Normal School.*—Washington Hasbrouck.

*State Geologist.*—George H. Cook.

## STATE INSTITUTIONS.

### STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

*Board of Control.*—His Excellency George B. McClellan, Chancellor Theodore Runyon, Chief Justice Mercer Beasley.

*Trustees.*—Samuel Allinson, Yardville; Nathan T. Stratton, Mullica Hill; Nathaniel S. Rue, Cream Ridge; David Ripley, Newark; Isaac S. Buckelew, Jamesburg; George W. Helme, Jersey City.

*Superintendent.*—James H. Eastman.

*Matron.*—Elizabeth F. Eastman.

### STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT MORRIS-TOWN.

*Managers.*—Francis S. Lathrop, Madison; Beach Vanderpool, Newark; Samuel Lilly, M. D., Lambertville; Anthony Reckless, Red Bank; George A. Halsey, Newark; William G. Lathrop, Boonton; John S. Read, Camden.

*President.*—Francis S. Lathrop.

*Secretary.*—Samuel Lilly M. D.

*Treasurer.*—Eugene Vanderpool, Newark.

#### RESIDENT OFFICERS.

*Superintendent and Physician.*—H. A. Buttolph, M. D., LL. D.

*First Assistant Physician.*—Edward E. Smith, M. D.

*Second Assistant Physician.*—Thomas M. Lloyd, M. D.

*Steward.*—Martin B. Monroe.

*Matron.*—Miss Mary Tabor.

## COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES.

Benjamin P. Howell, Woodbury.

Jacob R. Shotwell, Rahway.

George Allen Anderson, Trenton.

## FISH WARDENS.

County.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Atlantic	A. J. Rider	Atsion.
Burlington	Laughorne Thorne	Bordentown.
Bergen	George Ricards	Hackensack.
Camden	Frederick Shindle	Gloucester City.
Cape May	Edwin F. Westcott	South Seaville.
Cumberland	James Logue	Bridgeton.
Essex	Lambert Speer	Caldwell
Gloucester	H. W. Heritage	Woodbury.
Hudson	Wm. H. Havens	Hoboken.
Hunterdon	A. J. Scarborough	Lambertville.
Mercer	Joseph Ashmore	Trenton.
Middlesex	John Miller	Bound Brook.
Monmouth	George Curtis	Parkerville.
Morris	Chas. J. Pierson	Morristown.
Ocean	John Osborne	Burrsville.
Passaic	John C. Roe	Paterson.
Salem	James T. Hannah	Penn's Grove.
Somerset	John S. Bishop	Bound Brook.
Sussex	Thomas E. Smith	Newton.
Union	Wm. L. Brown	Rahway.
Warren	Lewis C. Weller	Columbia.

## SOLDIERS' HOME, AT NEWARK.

*President.*—Hon. Rynier H. Veghte.

*Treasurer.*—Hon. Marcus L. Ward.

*Managers.*—Hon. Marcus L. Ward, Hon. Wm. A. Newell, Hon. Rynier H. Veghte, Col. Edward H. Wright, Hon. Amzi Dodd, Hon. William W. Shippen.

*Surgeon and Commandant.*—Col. Alex. M. Dougherty.

*Superintendent.*—Major Chas. A. Scott.

*Chaplain.*—Rev. Isaac Tuttle.

*Matron.*—Mrs. Chas. A. Scott.

## STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

*President.*—William A. Whitehead.

*Secretary.*—Charles E. Elmer.

*Treasurer.*—Elias Cook.

*Executive Committee.*—Wm. A. Whitehead, Chas. E. Elmer, Jno. M. Howe, Benjamin Williamson, Rynier H. Veghte.

## LUNATIC ASYLUM AT TRENTON.

## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

*Superintendent and Physician.*—Jno. M. Ward, M.D.

*Assistant Physician.*—John Kirby, M.D.

*Second Assistant.*—Charles P. Britton, M.D.

*Treasurer.*—Austin Snider, Trenton.

*Steward.*—Edmund White.

*Matron.*—Mrs. S. J. Clark.

*Managers.*—Hon. Alexander Wurts, Flemington, President; Hon. Caleb S. Green, Trenton, Secretary; Hon. Charles Hewitt, Trenton; Rev. S. M. Hamill, D. D., Lawrenceville; John Vought, M. D., Freehold; Garret S. Cannon, Esq., Bordentown; James B. Coleman, M. D., Trenton; William Elmer, M. D., Bridgeton; James Bishop, New Brunswick; Hon. Benj. F. Carter, Woodbury.

## STATE PRISON.

*Inspectors.*—Geo. M. Wright, R. F. Stockton, Samuel Lippincott, Theodore Horn, Henry L. Butler.

*Clerk of Prison.*—Robert Bonney.

*Moral Instructor.*—John M. Rogers.

*Physician.*—Wm. W. L. Phillips.

# Clerks, Surrogates, Sheriffs, Prosecutors of Pleas, School Supts., and Collectors.

COUNTIES.	CLERKS.	SURROGATES.	SHERIFFS.	PROSECUTORS OF PLEAS.	SCHOOL SUPT'S.	COLLECTORS.
Atlantic,	Lorenzo A. Down,	Sol. R. Devlinney,	Samuel V. Adams,	Albert H. Slape,	S. R. Morse,	Daniel E. Iszard,
Berlin,	Thos. W. Demarest,	John M. Knapp,	Garret R. Herring,	A. D. Campbell,	John A. Demarest,	B. C. Bogert,
Burlington,	Richard B. Naylor,*	John R. Howell,	Benjamin F. Lee,	Chas. E. Hendrickson,	Edgar Haas,	Wallace Lippincott,†
Camden,	Joel P. Kirkbride,*	David B. Brown,	Jacob C. Daubman,	Richard S. Jenkins,	F. R. Brace,	Ezra Stokes,
Cape May,	Jonathan Hand,	William Hildreth,	Albert Adams,	James R. Hoagland,	Maurice Beasley,	John Wiley,
Cumberland	Daniel Sharp,	Edward White,	Charles G. Harrison,	James R. Hoagland,	R. L. Howell,	Henry B. Lupton,
Essex,	William A. Smith,*	Geo. D. G. Moore,	John D. Harrison,	Gustavus N. Abeel,	Charles M. Davis,	P. S. Pierson,
Gloucester,	S. Paul Loudenslager,	W. Har. Livermore,	Edmund Jones,	Joshua S. Thompson,	William Milligan,	Joseph Paul,
Hudson,	James M. Bramm,*	Robert McCague, Jr.,	Patrick H. Laverty,	A. Abram O. Garretson,	Wm. L. Dickinson,	E. W. Kingsland,
Hunterdon,	George W. Abel,	Peter S. Dalley,	Wesley Bellis,	John C. Rafferty,	William J. Gibby,	Joseph Smith,
Mercer,	Randolph H. Moore,	John H. Scudder,	Joseph S. Mount,	Mercer Beasley, Jr.,	Ralph Willis,	Alfred W. Smith,
Middlesex,	Charles S. Hill,	Wm. Rockmorton,	Edward F. Roberts,	John E. Lanning,	Samuel Lockwood,	Hart Moore,
Monmouth,	Thos. V. Arrowsmith,	A. R. Throckmorton,	George W. Brown,	Frederick A. DeMott,	Edward W. Thurber,	John H. Laird,
Morris,	William McCarty,	Augustus A. Gillen,	Pierson A. Freeman,	Thomas W. Middleton,	Lewis W. Thurber,	E. Jameson,
Ocean,	William Erickson,	Charles W. Irons,	Clayton Robbins,	Abraham B. Woodruff,	Edward M. Lonan,	John W. Jackson,
Passaic,	Jacob H. Blauvelt,	Isaac Van Wagoner,	James Blumfeld,	Frederick A. DeMott,	William H. Haynes,	William H. Haynes,
Salem,	Jacob M. Lippincott,*	Samuel P. Allen,	John Hires,	Abraham B. Woodruff,	J. C. Cruikshank,	William A. Wood,
Somerset,	Mat. H. Vanderveer,	William N. Long,	Benjamin S. Totten,	Edward M. Reed,	Elias W. Rarick,	John V. Veghte,
Sussex,	George H. Nalden,	Charles Roe,	William E. Ross,	James J. Bergen,	L. Hill,	R. A. Sheppard,
Union,	James S. Vosseller,	James J. Gerber,	Nath'l K. Thompson,	John Augustus Fay,	N. W. Pease,	Samuel S. Moore,
Warren,	James E. Moon,	Camden Lommason,	John Gardner,	Henry S. Harris,	Joseph S. Smith,	S. A. Cummins,

\*REGISTER OF DEEDS—Camden County, George W. Gilbert; Essex, Henry C. Soden; Hudson, J. B. Cleveland. †AUDITOR—Burlington County—William H. Antrim.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, On and after Monday Nov. 12, 1877.

### TRAINS LEAVE TRENTON AS FOLLOWS:

#### FROM CLINTON STREET DEPOT.

For the West, 10:14 A. M., Fast Line, daily, except Sunday, with Pullman Palace Cars through, without change, from Philadelphia to Chicago, Louisville and St. Louis, and Parlor Cars to Pittsburg.

7:42 P. M. Cincinnati Express, daily, with Pullman Palace Cars through, without change, to Louisville and St. Louis. 10:29 P. M. Pacific Express, daily, with Pullman Palace Cars through, without change, to Chicago and Indianapolis, and from Philadelphia to Erie.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, 6:07, 10:14, (Limited Express 11:10) A. M. and 2:50 P. M., daily, except Sunday, and 8:10 and 10:46 P. M., daily, with Pullman Palace Cars.

For West Philadelphia, 6:07, 9:10, 10:14, (Limited Express, 11:10) A. M.; 1:05, 2:50, 5:44, 6:45, 8:10, 9:14 and 10:29 P. M. Sunday trains—10:34 A. M., 6:45, 8:10, 9:14 and 10:29 P. M. For Kensington, 6:40, 7:10, 8:00, 9:15 A. M., 12 M.; 3:45, 6:55 and 9:00 P. M. Sunday trains—12 M. and 5:00 P. M. For Camden, 6:35, 7:40, 9:40 A. M., 2:55, 4:20, 5:45 and 9:30 P. M.

For New York, 1:45, 4:48, 7:05, 7:58, 8:29, 9:05, 9:45 A. M. 12:10, (Limited Express, 2:28), 3:07, 5:00, 5:10, 6:43 and 8:05 P. M. Sunday trains—1:45, 4:48, 7:58, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 and 8:35 P. M.

For Brooklyn, N. Y., all through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of "Brooklyn Annex," affording direct transfer to and from Fulton street, avoiding double terriage and journey across New York city.

For New Brunswick, Elizabeth and Newark, 1:45, 4:48, 7:05, 9:05, 9:45 A. M.; 12:10, 3:07, 5:10 6:43 and 8:05 P. M.

For Rahway, 1:45, 9:05, 9:45 A. M.; 12:10, 3:07, 5:10, 6:43 and 8:05 P. M.

For Princeton, 7:05, 8:29, 9:45 A. M., 12:10, 3:07, 5:00 and 8:05 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 7:05 A. M., 12:15 and 5:05 P. M., stopping at all way stations.

For Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, &c., 8:29 A. M., 12:15 and 5:03 P. M.

For Lambertville, 8:28 A. M., 12:15, 3:25, 5:05 and 6:45 P. M. For Bordentown, 6:35, 7:40, 9:40 A. M., 2:55, 4:20, 5:45, 6:50 and 9:30 P. M.

For Hightstown, Jamesburg and South Amboy, 7:40 A. M.  
and 2:55 P. M.; Hightstown and intermediate stations,  
6:50 P. M.  
For W. J. R. R., 6:35 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.  
For Freehold, 8:29 A. M., 12:10, 3:07 and 5:10 P. M. via  
Monmouth Junction.  
For Tuckerton via Kinkora Branch, 7:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.  
For Lewistown and intermediate, at 4:20 P. M.  
For Squan, Long Branch and Stations on C. R. R. of N. J.,  
8:29 A. M. and 3:07 P. M. via Monmouth Junction.  
For Stations on N. J. S. R. R., 3:07 P. M. via Monmouth  
Junction.

FROM WARREN STREET DEPOT.

For Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, &c., 8:36 A. M., 12:22  
and 5:11 P. M.  
For Lambertville, 8:36 A. M., 12:22, 3:37, 5:11 and 6:52 P. M.  
For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 7:13 A. M. and 5:11 P. M.

FROM SOUTH TRENTON.

For Kensington, 6:43, 7:14, 8:05, 9:17 A. M., 12:03, 3:48,  
6:58 P. M. On Sunday, 12:03 and 5:04 P. M.  
For West Philadelphia, at 10:16 A. M. and 1:07 P. M.  
For New York, at 9:40 A. M. and 6:39 P. M.

## Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad.

### (TRENTON BRANCH.)

On and after Monday, November 26th, 1877, trains will  
leave Depot, corner Warren and Tucker streets, as follows:  
For New York, Bound Brook and Elizabeth, 1:20, 6:35,  
(through car), 8:05, 10:20 A. M.; 12:15, 2:15, 4:10, 6:15  
P. M.

For Pennington and Hopewell, 1:20, 6:35, 9:25, 10:20 A. M.;  
12:15, 4:10, 6:15 P. M.

For Somerville, at 6:35, 8:05 A. M.; 4:10 P. M.

For Easton, at 6:35 A. M.; 4:10 P. M.

For Newark, at 6:35, 8:05, 10:20 A. M.; 12:15, 2:15, 4:10 P. M.

For Philadelphia, 2:50, 7:00 (through car) 8:30, (through  
car), 9:25, 10:55 A. M.; 1:15, 3:05, 3:30, (mixed) 4:55,  
7:00 P. M.

For Langhorne, 2:50, 7:00, 8:30 A. M.; 1:15, 3:05, 3:30, 4:55,  
7:00 P. M.

For Bethlehem, 7:00, 9:25 A. M.; 1:15 P. M.

### SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Trenton for New York at 10:20 A. M.; 6:10 P. M.

Leave Trenton for Philadelphia at 8:15, 11:20 A. M.; 7:25  
P. M.