Journal and Statesman.

Friday Morning, January 4 1861.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Constitutional requirements having brought you together for deliberation as the Representatives of the People, it becomes my duty to communicate to you such information as rests within my knowledge, pertaining to the affairs of the State, as are legitimate subjects for your investigation, and to suggest such measures as in my judgment demand your consideration.

But, in the meantime, I must congratulate you and our fellow citizens generally, upon the unexampled prosperity of our own State and the country at large for the past two years. Never, perhaps, in the annals of its history, have the many inestimable blessings of the beneficent Providence been more abundantly lavished upon us. The soil has yielded to the husbandmen a rich reward for their labor, filling their granaries with its various products, which found a ready market at the most liberal prices, and all other industrial pursuits have prospered in a corresponding degree, each and all being so intimately connected and interwoven with each other in their great and essential interests and operations, that the one advances or retrogrades in the same ratio with the other.

But how deplorable is the fact, that whilst we were thus buoyantly drifting along on the tide of prosperity, surrounded by peace and plenty, the lowering clouds of a purely political panic have suddenly overshadowed our happy condition and all our hopes of a bright and joyous future, fearfully threatening the destruction of the fountain from whence all those blessings flow.

It is not my purpose now to comment at any considerable length upon the causes which led to this unfortunate reverse of the condition of the country, or to attempt for a moment a description of the lamentable and heart-rending consequences they must inevitably entail upon thousands, many of whom are already suffering from the evils for which they are in no wise responsible. No human foresight or imagination can see or depict the terrible calamity which is likely to befall the country. If the spirit of hostility existing between the North and the South, and the raging elements of disunion, are not speedily stayed by that same spirit of wisdom and patriotism which animated our forefathers in the achievement of our liberties, we shall become unworthy of our sires, and unable to boast longer of our great republic as the work of their hands.

It is with deep anxiety and unfeigned sorrow that a sense of duty constrains me to make reference to existing troubles in the federal relations of the several States of the Union, but I hold it to be the duty of each and every citizen of the republic, to look public dangers boldly in the face, and and not seek to avoid issues which have become the more fearful because they have not been timely met, when, perhaps, they would have been much more manageble than now. It is well known to you all at this time, that the government under which our confederation has expanded from thirteen to thirty-three States, and an aggregate population of three millions only to a nation of thirty millions, is in the height of its prosperity and success threatened with interruptions which, in effect, will lead to revolution destructive to every national interest of our people, and sickening to the hopes of all men who saw in our form of government proof of the world's advancement and the success of the grand experiment for the self-government of mankind.

One State of the confederacy has already declared herself out of the Union, and absolved from all allegiance to it. Whether her sister Southern States will follow, depends upon future developments which remain to be seen.

The impulses of brotherhood and good will which led our forefathers to seek "to establish a more perfect union," seem to have died away, and have been succeeded by a desire on the one part to escape from a connection regarded not only as no longer sympathetic or friendly, but an abiding cause of danger, both socially and politically; and on the other to insist upon the existence of a political tie, not from motives of affection, but from a cold sense of pecuniary advantage or more commercial and political calculation, coupled with a consciousness of power and a desire to indulge in it.

Already a portion of our fears are realized. The State of South Carolina, by a convention of her people in their primary capacity, has announced herself no longer a member of our national confederacy, and has issued to the world a declaration of the causes which have led her to the conviction that her peace and safety cannot be entrusted to a government administered by a party whose policy is hostile to both.

Nor is the work of disintegration of our beloved and glorious confederacy to cease with the retirement of one State; but the signs are too apparent, that five and probably seven, if not more, of the Southern States will decide upon similar action during the present winter.

I deem it unnecessary for me at this time to review the various arguments to which different and antagonistic constructions of the constitution have given rise; but permit me to express my most unfeigned sorrow and regret at their occurrence, and my ardent desire and hope, that the patriotism, wisdom, and calm intelligence of the people may discover some method of restoring all the component parts of our shattered confederacy into the bonds of brotherhood and good will.

That there is a large body of men in all portions of this confederacy who value this union of the States as a sound relic of the wisdom and patriotism of our revolutionary sires, and who earnestly deprecate every sentiment or act which tends in the slightest degree to militate in any way against its integrity, whose earnest and soul-felt aspirations are for its perpetuity and progress towards the objects for which it was created, we may not doubt, and the more so because in our little State, such is now and ever has been the only sentiment held by and known to our people.

True as the people of Delaware has been to the Union and the Constitution, which is the letter and spirit of its existence, and clinging as they still do to their faith in the "immense value of the national union, to their collective and individual happiness," they cannot but feel conscious that the people and the Government of some of the States have either forgotten, or wilfully violate their constitutional obligations and fraternal duties toward each and every of the co-equal sovereignities that compose the United States.

There has been a remarkable and expressive admission of the truth of these statements in an address lately published as an appeal to the people of Massachusetts, emanating from a voluntary council of her ablest and best citizens, in which they solemnly declare, that "we believe the State of Massachusetts has violated our great national compact by laws now on her statute book, which conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States." And in further reference to the nullifying legislation of the State, they say "they (that is, those laws) stand as conspicuous and palpable breaches of the national compact by ourselves; and as affording justification to themselves, (that is the State proposing to secede,) to the world and to the posterity, for the destruction of the most perfect and prosperous government which the providence of God has ever permitted the wisdom of man to devise."

In an empire so extensive, amid States so diverse in the origin of their population, their habits, requirements, and pursuits, it is with much amazement and more than equal gratification, that we find collisions of interests so few in number and so comparatively easy of reconcilement. The beauty and adaptability of our form of government, leaving the inhabitants of each State to their own laws and laws of internal occupation, with a general supervision and control of foreign relations and common property, has exceeded the fondest anticipations of its founders. Whence then the cause of so much disquietude among the different States? What is it that now shakes our whole commercial system to its centre, crushing individual credit, and taking from a community of industrious and confiding people that confidence which is the very soul of human interchanges—which now on the verge of a severe winter, will throw thousands of honest workmen with their families out of employment, and deprive them of the means of earning the bread which they desire for their labor, and which they must have or perish?

The answer is too plain and immediate to admit of a doubt with any one who has observed the progress of the passing events in this nation for the last twenty years. The undeniable cause of the existing sentiment of disunion, which now threatens to destroy and break up our national government, is the war which an anti-slavery, fanatical sentiment has waged upon more than two thousand millions of property—a war waged for so long a time from the pulpits, from the political rostrum, by the press and in the schools—all teaching the sentiment that slavery is a crime and a sin, until it has become the received opinion of a very large portion of one section of our country.

This anti-slavery spirit is fanatical and from its very nature aggressive, and elements of disunion have been sadly illustrated by the severance of three of the great religious denominations, of the country, the first occurring in the Methodist church more than sixteen years ago.

The power of this fanatical sentiment has been recognized by politicians, and, unfortunately for the country, made the basis of party organizations, which, in the canvass of last fall, carried every non-slaveholding State in the Union excepting New Jersey. The Constitution of the United States has been violated by a total disregard for its provisions, which declares that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor shall be due." The Fugitive Slave Law, designed as an instrument to be used by the general government to enforce these constitutional provisions in the event of neglect or refusal on the part of State authorities to obey their mandates, has been repudiated and nullified, not only by lawless mobs, but by State legislative enactments.

Of one of these statutes, now on the statute book of the State of Massachusetts, Judge Curtis, who is, perhaps, the ablest jurist who ever sat upon the bench in that State, Judge Shaw, who is also distinguished for his ability and legal learning, and thirty-three others, in an appeal made by them to the people of their State, say: "A large and important part of our common country is excited and alarmed. We deceive ourselves if we suppose this excitement and alarm are not real, deep and general throughout fifteen States, which have been united to us by the closest ties, which ever did, or in the nature of human affairs ever can cement different political communities. The foundations of our government are shaken, and unless the work of destruction shall be stayed, we may soon see that great Union, our honor and safety abroad and at home, broken into weak, discordant and shattered fragments, and that people who have dwelt under its protection in unexampled peace and prosperity, shedding fraternal blood in civil war.

"At such a time it is a great and solemn duty of the people of every State to consider well whether any part of the wrong which has produced this condition of our affairs can be justly laid to its charge, and if any such should be found every consideration of duty and interest demands that such wrong should be promptly repaired.

"No specious fallacies, no blind resentments, no loud recriminations, no false pride should be allowed to keep us in doing a wrong which can form even a small part of the causes which threaten a great people with ruin.

"Our first duty is with ourselves. It can be performed only by a just, candid and manly examination of our own conduct." They then say to them: "Fellow-citizens of Massachusetts, we are bound by these considerations solemnly to declare that we believe the State of Massachusetts has violated our great national compact by laws now on her statute boon which are in conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United States."

I have quoted from this addess the opinions of its authors, to show by their own admission that the South has just cause of complaint against the North, and also, with the view of impressing others with the importance of following the example of those by whom those admissions are made, in their frank and manly acknowledgment of the wrongs, and the manifestations of a desire on their part to blot the obnuxious and unconstitutional laws from their statute books.

The same spirit which has induced the enactment of those laws has found affinity in some of the characteristics of the German mind of the great Northwest, disposed to push theories and principles to extremes. The Puritan and the rationalistic infidel seem to have joined hearts and hands for the destruction of slavery as an institution, and where they have imbued the honest masses of the northern people with their views, the result is all the more dangerous, because, being ignorant of the negro, *as a race*, it is almost impossible to supply the knowledge except by an experience which is altogether unattainable to them.

What I have adverted to, I think the intelligence and candor of the country will admit to be the true and deplorable causes of the present difficulties which place obstacles in the pathway of our country's progress. A change of public sentiment on this distracting subject is the sovereign remedy, and, in my humble judgment, the only hopeful and permanent one. Fanaticism must yield to the dictates of reason, and bow down before the altar of our country; and an honest and sincere desire on the part of all who value and love the Union to perform towards each State and every individual therein the full measure of our political and constitutional duties, must be speedily resolved upon and carried out in good faith.

I am happy to say that no statute in conflict with the letter or spirit of the Federal Constitution or laws passed in pursuance thereof, has ever stained the statute book of the State of Delaware; whilst the purity and ability of her judiciary has secured just constitutional construction to every citizen of the Union who has come into our courts.

The Northern States should, with a magnanimity that will comport with such a determination, retire from their present untenable position, and, without delay, repeal and blot forever from their statute books all laws which are in conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, tending to prevent or obstruct the proper enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, and agree to a settlement of the question of slavery in the territories upon a fair and constitutional basis. Then, it is hoped, the people of the slaveholding States would, with becoming frankness, while insisting upon their constitutional rights, meet their Northern brethren in the spirit of compromise and fraternal brotherhood.

It is my opinion that ere long the North, will see the error of the course which she has of late years pursued, and if so, then let us by all means properly appreciate their motives and in every way encourage the uprising of that patriotic sentiment in every quarter, and trust that it may everywhere overcome the warring elements of false pride and fanatical obstinacy which would forbid the false abandonment of a false position.

Then will the dark clouds of discontent and adversity which are casting a sad and terrible gloom over the country be dispelled, and the light of contentment and prosperity down upon us once more with all its effulgent brightness.

Then will the Union be restored to its former place in the public mind and in the hearts of the now troubled and otherwise rained millions. Then the existence of extreme remedies and resorts of doubtful legality and expediency will no longer be mooted by the rash and unfeeling as a mere pleasurable excitement, and by the grave and philanthrophic as only timeless alternates. For the restoration of such peace and the preservation of the Union is my most fervent prayer to the Ruler of the Universe, to whose will the destinies of our country, in this time of peril, are subject.

The President of the United States has set apart Friday, the fourth instant, as a Day of Fasting and Prayer. It is a very fit and becoming recommendation, and I trust our people will respect and observe it generally, and not merely in a cold and formal way, but in spirit and truth, by sincerely and devoutly praying that the Ruler of the destinies of nations, as well as of individuals, the Author of all good, and Dispenser of all our national and other blessings, may dispose the minds of the people of every section of the country to a rightful consideration of our difficulties, and to determine them to a faithful performance of all their constitutional and other duties towards each State and individual of the Union, that the evils and terrible calamity which await us may be averted in this the most distressing and perilous hour of our national existence.

If, during your present session, changes of the hour now so pregnant with events of vital importance should, in my jungment, render it advisable for me to address you with the view of the furtherance of any measure of conciliation and settlement of our difficulties or State duty, I shall immediately do so by a special message suitable to the exigencies which may call it forth.

It is provided by the ninth article of the constitution that the General Assembly, whenever two-thirds of each house shall deem it necessary, may, with the approbation of the Governor, propose amendments to the Constitution. It the proposed amendments receive the official sanction and approval of the Executive, the Constitution further provides that they shall be duly published in print for the consideration of the people, at least three and not more than six months before the next general election of Representatives: and if three-fourths of each branch of the Legislature shall, after such election, and before another, ratify the amendments, they shall be valid to all intents and purposes as parts of the Constitution.

Under this provision of the Constitution, the Legislature, at the last session, passed an act entitled "An act proposing an amendment to the Constitution for the abolishment of life-tenures in office." On the passage of this act, it devolved upon me, in the exercise of the sound discretion reposed in the Executive of the State, to give to, or withhold from the proposed amendments my official approbation. It would afford me pleasure at all times to carry out the views and wishes of those whom we represent, when clearly expressed through their representatives, provided I could do so by a conscientious discharge of my responsible duty; but with a decided conviction of the inexpediency of this measure, I could not approve of it.

With all due defference to the last Legislature, without intending for a moment to reflect on their motives or wisdom, I am constrained to believe that a very large majority of their constituents did not, and do not now desire any such amendment to the constitution as that proposed.

The constitution, as drafted in eighteen hundred and fifty-three, made a material change in the judicial system, which, upon being submitted to the people for ratification was rejected by an overwhelming majority, and the feature contained in it, changing the present organization of the judiciary, rendered it more obnoxious than any other. After such a decided expression of opinion, it was to be expected that the minds of the comparatively few, who had so long and so zealously agitated the subject, would have been quieted; but failing to effect the desired change by means of a convention, they resorted to the Legislature as the only other channel through which that sacred instrument could be reached.

The nature and importance of the judiciary requires that it should be kept above the petty influences of party strife and recriminations, and perfectly independent of the constant changes and revolutions of party politics.—Under the present system it is so; but limit the office to term of years and you will destroy that independence which is essential to the integrity of the bench, and expose the fountains of justice to all the corrupting influences to which I have adverted. The most upright and conscientious judge might unconsciously be swerved from the path of rectitude by the alluring temptation of reappointment. Although the love of office might not make the place particularly desirable, yet, having relinquished all other business pursuits to accept it, the loss of it, and the return to his former vocation, would be to begin life again with all its uncertainties of success in advanced age. It is difficult now to find a sufficient number of gentlemen in our small State qualified in all respects for the judicial station, who are able and willing to relinquish such a practice at the bar as their ability and legal learning command, for a seat on the bench, and especially with the meagre salary now received by the judges. Restrict the office to a term of years as proposed by the amendment referred to, and the judiciary will fall from its present elevated position to the level of the pettifogger.

"The standard of good behavior for the continuance in office of the judicial magistracy, is certainly one of the most valuable of modern improvements in the practice of government. In a monarchy it is an excellent barrier to the despotism of the Prince; in a republic, it is no less excellent a barrier to the encroachments and oppressions of the representative body. And it is the *best expedient* which can be devised in any government to secure a steady, upright, and impartial administration of the laws. That as nothing can contribute so much to its firmness and independence as *permanency* in office, this quality may therefore be justly regarded as a indispensable ingredient in its constitution, and in a great measure as the citadel of the public justice and the public security."

It would seem strange indeed, if Delaware, at this day, when her sister States have seen and are repenting of their error in their change in the tenure of office, and the mode of election of judges, should commit the same error.

In connection with this important subject, allow me to call your attention to that of increasing the salaries of the Chancellor and Judges of the several courts. It is by no means a new topic, nor have I the honor of its origin. But a most profound regard for the judiciary, constituting as it does the great safe-guard of our citizens in their lives, liberty and property, prompts me to a most earnest appeal to you, clothed as you are with the legislative power of the State, to sustain it by whatever means may be proper and necessary. My immediate predecessor in office, in his last message to the Legislature, recommended this measure to their favorable consideration, and in my inaugural address I heartily concurred in the suggestion. I have long entertained the opinion, as all others must who have given the subject a thought, that the salaries of these high functionaries are entirely too small.

When it is considered that the judiciary is the most important branch of the State government, and that those who compose it are, and for the credit of the State and the protection of its citizens always should be, gentlemen of ability and high legal attainments, it is apparent to the most superficial observer that they are not adequately compensated for their public services. The people of our State have cause to boast of its judiciary; it has been elevated to a high standard of respectability both at home and abroad, and for the uprightness and integrity of those who now compose it and who have preceded them, the soundness of their legal opinions and decisions, and indeed in all other respects, it stands unrivalled by that of any of her sister States.

The constitutional provision is, that the Chancellor and judges shall respectively hold their offices during good behavior, and receive for their services a compensation which shall be fixed by law. The annual salary of the Chief Justice shall not be less than one thousand two hundred dollars; and the annual salary of the Chancellor shall not be less than one thousand one hundred dollars; and the annual salaries of the Associate Judges respectively, shall not be less than one thousand dollars each. In pursuance of this constitutional provision, the legislature, by an act, entitled "An Act to carry into effect the amended constitution and for other purposes," passed at Dover on the seventeenth day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty, fixed the salaries of the Chancellor and the respective judges at the minimum rates, that is, the very lowest sums which the constitution would allow, and they still remain so. The constitution also provides that the Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law. It was fixed at two dollars and fifty cents per day, without mileage, and to the Speakers of each house three dollars, and to their respective clerks two dollars and fifty cents per day. But in five years afterwards the Legislature found it necessary to increase their compensation, and that of their clerks and other officers. By an act entitled "An Act for fixing the compensation of the members of the General Assembly and their officers" passed on the eighteenth day of January eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, it was provided that there should be allowed, from and after the second Tuesday of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, to each of the members of the General Assembly three dollars; and to the Speakers of each House four dollars; and that their Clerks should respectively receive the sum of three dollars, and the doorkeepers each one dollar and and fifty cents; and in addition to this sum, that each member should receive twelve and a half cents for each and every mile he may be obliged to travel in going to and returning from his place of residence to the seat of government, with the additional allowance of one day for going and one for returning to all members whose place of residence is more than fifteen miles from the seat of government. We perceive then that the legislature soon ventured to increase very considerably their own compensation, and that of their respective officers, with which I have no fault to find, nor am I aware that the act was unacceptable to their constituents. Congress, within a few years, also increased their compensation to a much larger sum, perhaps double the former amount, and I believe no serious objection has been made to it. But I apprehend the same reasons which justified the Legislature and Congress in increasing their compensation existed then with equal urgency for increasing the salaries of the judges, and that they still exist in a still greater degree. One thousand dollars, when they were established at the present rates, was nearly equal to two thousand now for all the necessary purposes of living.—This subject commends itself to your consideration with no ordinary force of reasoning. The propriety of the measure has been for many years so apparent, that it has elicited in its behoof the efforts of many of our best citizens, which I regret to say have been unavailable, in some instances, perhaps from timidity, and in others from improper influences. The last Legislature was memorialized in relation to this subject by the entire bar of the State with but one or two exceptions. This memorial I presume is on file in its proper place, and is well worthy of examination, as well for the conclusiveness of its reasons as for the weight of authority attached to it by the character of the source from whence it emanated.

With the profound sense of duty which I feel in reference to this matter, I cannot too strongly urge upon you a prompt and fearless discharge of your duties in this respect, by making such an increase of the salaries referred to as will raise them to a fair and liberal compensation for the services rendered the public, proportionate to the compensation of many officers of inferior grade.

I also suggest an increase of the salary of the Secretary of State. The amount now paid to this officer is altogether too small, inadequate to the services performed by him, and greatly disproportionate to that received by others officers of minor importance.

Allow me to call your attention to the condition of the State Library, with the view of your providing some more effectual means for its preservation. It is, by statutory provision, placed under the control of the Judges of the Superior Court, with authority to make rules in relation thereto and for regulating the use of the books therein. Such rules have been made, and all the available means of enforcing them exhausted with but little effect; the books are constantly taken from their place and large portions of them are rarely to be found in the library room. By a resolutions of the Legislature, adopted on the twenty-fifth day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, Samuel C. Leatherbury was appointed to take charge of the chamber of the Senate, and of the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the Library room, and was thereby required strictly to enforce the rules then made, or lawfully to be made, for the regulation of the Library and the use of the books therein, for all of which services he receives a compensation of forty dollars per annum. This arrangement has proved to be ineffectual without any fault of the Librarian. It is not to be expected that he should devote the time and attention absolutely necessary to be given in order to enforce the rules for the safe keeping and preservation of the Library for the small compensation allowed to him.

I therefore commend for your consideration the appointment of a Librarian whose special duty it shall be to take the exclusive charge of the Library, keep it in good order, and enforce strictly all the rules now made or hereafter to be made by the Judges of the Superior Court for its regulation and the use of books, who shall receive a sufficient salary to be fixed by the legislature, and who shall give bond to the State with security for the faithful performance of his duties.

The number of volumes of the State Reports, now deposited in the State Library for distribution, being insufficient for the demand, I respectfully suggest that it be increased to one hundred and fifty. The law requires the Secretary of State to distribute one copy to each one of the United States, one to each of the Clerks of the respective Courts, one to each of the Registers of Wills and Recorders, one to Delaware College and to such Justices of the Peace as the Governor may designate. As the number of States increase, the necessity arises for an additional supply.

I desire to call your attention to the present attachment law, with the view of its amendment. Upon the service of summons in such cases, the liability of the garnishee becomes fixed, and no act of his, without the assent of the attaching creditor, can destroy or in any way affect the rights of the creditor so acquired; but if the garnishee dies before answering or pleading, the attaching creditor, according to the construction given to the present law, loses his lien which he had acquired upon the debtor's effects, and the costs of all the proceedings fall upon him, and he is turned out of court remediless, which seems to me to be a hardship which is not the result of ordinary suits, amounting to a palpable denial of justice. I therefore propose for your consideration, such an amendment to the existing law as will enable attaching creditors to prosecute with effect cases of this sort, by making the executors or administrators of deceased garnishees parties, as in other cases, allowing them in their own discretion to answer with the consent of the plaintiff, and compelling such party to plead if so required. Such an amendment would more effectually dispense justice, without interfering with or in any wise disturbing the order of the administration of estates.

It is believed that certain evils and defects exist in the financial provisions of our system for the support of free schools, and that it is susceptible of important revision. [illegible] As the subject has been adverted to by more than one of my predecessors, suggesting various revisions and amendments, I simply call your attention to it without directing any particular remedy for the supposed evils, leaving the whole matter to your better judgment.

On the twenty-eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, the Legislature passed an act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain free negroes and free mulattoes," declaring it to be lawful for free negroes and free mulattoes of sober and industrious habits, residing in the state of Maryland, to come into and to live in New Castle and Kent Counties in this State, for the purpose of labor.

At the time of the enactment of this law it was probably a good one and productive of the beneficial purposes for which it was designed; but, I think, under existing circumstances, its further continuance may well be considered of very doubtful expediency. We may have more of them sent in upon us than the purposes of labor require, without the means of preventing them from coming or for their removal. I therefore advise the repeal of the act to which I have alluded, and the re-enactment of the act of eighteen hundred and fifty one, entitled "An act in relation to free negroes and slaves," so far as its provisions were changed or abrogated by the act of eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

The increased population of the State has brought with it, as a natural consequence, an additional amount of crime, filling our jails with criminals and convicts, the maintenance of whom has become a burdensome and growing expense to the State, which, in ordinary times of prosperity in financial affairs and industrial pursuits, might render the establishment of a common workhouse, a penitentiary, or suitable appendages to the county prisons, a matter of policy and economy. The erection of a new State House would also be desirable and perhaps advisable under such circumstances; but in the present paralized and perilous condition of the country I cannot recommend either.

The ninth section of the third article of the Constitution requires that the Governor "shall set forth in writing, fully, the grounds of all reprieves, pardons, and remissions, to be entered in the register of his official acts, and laid before the General Assembly at their next session." In compliance with this provision I herewith transmit a copy of the register of my official acts, setting forth the grounds of such pardons and remissions as have been issued since my inauguration. I also transmit herewith a list of the books which have been received by me from the General Government and from the several States since my inauguration, which have been duly deposited in the State Library.

As each of you has the same facility for ascertaining the financial condition of the State as myself, I deem it unnecessary to allude to it, except to refer you the Annual Report of the Auditor of Accounts.

On the ninth day of February, A. D. 1859, an act was passed by the General Assembly, entitled "A supplement to an act entitled an act for the encouragement of Internal Improvements in the State of Delaware, passed at Dover, January 26, 1859;" by the second section of which it was required that Richard France, of the City of Baltimore, should, within one month from the passage of the act, certify to the Governor his acceptance of the same or it should be void. On the eighth day of March, A. D. 1858, the said Richard France certified to me his acceptance of the act.

On the second day of February, A. D. 1859, an act was passed by the General Assembly, entitled, "A supplement to the act entitled An act to incorporate a company for making an artificial turnpike road from the borough of Wilmington to the village of Christiana, in New Castle County, passed at Dover, January 30, 1815," by the third section of which it was provided that said company should, within six months after its passage, certify to the Governor their acceptance of the same, or it should be null and void. On the tenth day of June, A. D. 1859, I received the official acceptance of said act.

On the sixteenth day of February, A. D. 1859, an act was passed by the General Assembly, entitled "A supplement to the act passed at Dover, March 4th, 1851, to incorporate the Wilmington Coal Gas Company;" by the second section of which it was (among other things) provided in substance that the company should certify to the Governor, under their corporate seal, the vote of the stockholders cast respecting the acceptance of this act, and that the certificate be laid before the next General Assembly. In compliance with this provision, I herewith transmit to you the certificate received by me from said company.

As I have already dwelt at considerable length upon the unfortunate condition of our country, and have expressed to you my views in relation thereto, I herewith submit to you, without comment, certain resolutions, and other documents, which, since my inauguration, I have received from the States of South Carolina, Mississippi, New York, and Louisiana. Also, a communication from the Washington National Monument Society. It is for you to take such action upon them as in your judgement and wisdom it may seem proper.

And now, gentlemen, in conclusion, allow me to congratulate you that so little recommendation is necessary from me, and of action by you. It may well be said that the evils of excessive legislation are far greater than any which would be likely to result from too little. From such a state of things as requires but little, we are to infer wisdom, fitness, and equality in the existing code of laws; justice in their administration; and a due and reverential observance of their mandates, indicative of a sound and healthy condition of society and general contentment and prosperity of the people. These blessings constitute the great attributes of our highly valued State. And may her position be still further advanced by your deliberations, guided by an All-wise Providence, and the happiness of her citizens secured by fostering their industry and by the general promotion of their interests.

WILLIAM BURTON.

Dover, January 1, 1861.

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D. CHANDLER, Merchant Tailor,
No. 509 Market street.

A FACT WORTH PONDERING ON—THE CERTIFICATE OF THE WORLD.—A UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.—For the investigation of truth or for testing the merits of a fact, three things are necessary—universality, authentic documents, and personal observation; all of which Holloway's Pills and Ointment possess in an eminent degree—they are universal by being advertised in every printed language and used by all nations throughout the world; their authentic documents are the millions of certified cures in all climes and among all people; and personal observation of the thousands who daily witness the immediate relief they are giving in coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, wheezing in the chest, and difficult breathing; also the radical cures in neuralgia, tic doloreux, rheumatism, lumbago and sciatica.

IT IS A COMMON OBSERVATION that there are more sufferers from debility, among Americans, than can be found among any other civilized nation. The reason is obvious. We take too little exercise, and forget the wants of the body in the absorbing pursuits of business. In all such cases, ordinary medicines can do little good. What is required is just such a tonic and invigorator as Dr. J. Hostetter has given to the world, in his CELEBRATED BITTERS." The weak and nervous denizen of the counting house, the exhausted toiler upon the shop-board, and the prostrated student of the midnight lamp have found a wonderful regenerator in the "BITTERS," and prefer it to more pretentious but less efficacious medicines. But it should not be forgotten that the agent which is so magical in its influence upon a frame which is merely debilitated, is equally powerful in assisting nature to expel the most terrible forms of disease. Who would not give it a trial? Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

☞ See advertisement in another colum.

WANTED immediately by thousands of suffering families, a safe and reliable remedy for accidents from burns, scalds, wounds, bruises, &c., the same may be found at any respectable druggist's throughout the United States and Canadas, by inquiring for Holloway's Ointment, which far excels all other salves in use for the immediate relief it gives to burns, scalds, wounds, cuts, &c., no matter how severe. The thousands who have used it pronounce it the speediest in its effect and alleviation of pain—it extracts the heat and the inflammation, and by its soothing nature promotes a rapid cure of all accidents of this character. No household should be without Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which are the cheapest and most efficacious medicines for family use.

Our Weekly Almanac,

JANUARY.	SUN RISES H. M.	SUN SETS H. M.	MOON RISES H. M.	LENGTH OF DAY.
4 Friday,	7 19	4 52	1 32	9h 07m
5 Saturday,	7 19	4 53	1 44	9h 09m
6 Sunday,	7 19	4 54	2 56	9h 09m
7 Monday,	7 19	4 55	4 06	9h 10m

Marine Intelligence.

Port of Wilmington, January 4, 1861.

HIGH WATER ... 9h 20m A. M.

ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Slp Samuel Pierce, Glossman, hoop poles to J Danby.
Slp Jesse Hillis, Jr., Hilles, sand to Wm P Karr.

The Steamboats and packets are not running in consequence of the Delaware River being so full of floating ice.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Thursday, January 3, 1861.

The price of flour remains the same as last quoted. Wheat has advanced 5c per bush., new corn 3c; old corn and oats are selling at previous quotations.

Wheat Flour, per bbl	$5 25@5 50
Rye Flour per bbl	4 00@4 25
Wheat, per bushel	1 25
Rye,	70
Corn Meal, per bbl	[illegible]
" " " bushel	80
Corn, per bushel old	60
" " " new	[illegible]
Oats,	33
Clover seed, per bushel	4 50
Flax "	1 50@1 60
Timothy "	2 75@3 00
Millet "	1 25@1 50
Herd Grass "	1 00
Orchard "	1 00@2 00
Beans, "	75
Canary "	5 00
Hemp "	2 50@3 00
Turnip " per lb	75
Hops, per lb	20@25
No. 1 Mackerel, per bbl	19 00
" 2 "	15 00
" 3 "	6 00@7 00
Potatoes, per bushel	75@85
Hay, per ton	16 00@18 00
Straw, per ton	9 00
Pacific Ocean Guano, per ton	50 00
Peruvian Guano	60 00
Bone Dust	35 00

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Thursday, January 3, 1861.

FLOUR, &c.—Flour sold at $5 00@5 50 for good superfine. Rye Flour sold at $3 62½ and Corn Meal at $2 75 per barrel.

GRAIN.—Wheat sold at $1 27@1 32 for prime reds and 1 35@1 45 for white. Rye sold at 76c for Pennsylvania. Corn sold at 62c for southern yellow. Oats sold at 33c for Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Thursday, January 3, 1861.

FLOUR, &c.—Sales at $5 05@5 10 for superfine and $5 70@7 00 for the better grades. Rye Flour sold at $3 25@4 10. Corn Meal sold at $3 15 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Milwaukie Club sold at $1 21. Rye sold at 68@70c. Corn sold at 67@69½c for western mixed. Oats sold at 37@38.

Holiday Season.

JOHN B. PORTER, 409 Market street, calls the attention of buyers of CHRISTMAS PRESENTS to his extensive assortment of ELEGANT BOOKS,

Ladies Travelling Bags, Writing Desks,
Port Folios, Work Boxes,
Family Bibles, Porte Monnaies,
Prayer Books, &c.

dec 18

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. jan 31-1y

NEWARK ACADEMY.

Prof. Edward D. Porter, Principal.

FALL SESSION 1860.

THE Fall and Winter Session of this Institution will commence on the first WEDNESDAY of November, and continue five months.

The buildings and grounds have been placed in complete order and filled up with new furniture especially adapted for the comfort and convenience of students.—Rooms are furnished for the older boys, as in Colleges, for private study, free from the confusion and restraint of a school room.

The Course of Instruction is thorough and practical, designed to fit young men for admission to our best Colleges, or for the active duties of the farm, shop or counting house.

By the liberality of the Board of Trustees, the Academy is furnished with a Library of 12,000 volumes, and one of the best collections of Chemical and Philosophical apparatus in the United States—thus affording facilities for acquiring a complete Scientific and Mathematical education far superior to most schools in our country.

The best Teachers will be employed, and no labor spared to secure the proper, moral, mental and physical training of the young men entrusted to his care. Terms moderate. For circulars and information address,

EDWARD D. PORTER,
Newark, Del.

ap 13

New Advertisements.

Trustee's Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of the State of Delaware, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue on THURSDAY, the 10th day of January, A. D, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., at the hotel of J. C. Lippincott, at Middletown, New Castle County, and State of Delaware, all the right, title and interest of James S. Crawford, Alexander B. Crawford, Joseph W. Crawford, George W. Crawford, Rebecca A. Crawford, and Theodore F. Crawford, in the following FARM or tract of Land situated in Appoquinimink Hundred, county aforesaid, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake in a branch of Hunter's mill pond, corner for land now of Joseph W. Crawford, from thence with said Crawford's N. 78½°, E. 104 5-10 perches to a stone, corner for land of said Crawford, and therewith N. 4¼°, E. 139 6-10 perches to a stake in the public road leading to Hunter's mill road; thence with said road N. 67°, 10', E. 25 4-10 perches to a stone in said road, corner for land now of Theodore F. Crawford, from thence with the line of his land S. 15°, E. 214 6-10 perches to a stump, corner for said Theodore F. Crawford and land of the aforesaid Joseph W. Crawford, from thence with land of the said Joseph W. Crawford N. 78°, W. 62 4-10 perches to a stake where an apple tree is called for but now gone, corner for land of the said Joseph W. Crawford, and with his land S. 87½°, W. 33 7 10 perches to a stake in a field, corner for land last aforesaid, and from thence S. 87¾°, W. 86 perches to a stake in the aforesaid branch of Hunter's mill pond, being the main branch of Appoquinimink creek, from thence up said branch and binding with the water course thereof about 69 perches, to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected.

Attendance will be given and terms of sale made known at the time and place aforesaid by the undersigned, a Trustee appointed to effect said sale.

DANIEL M. BATES, Trustee.

November 22, 1860. jan 4-ts

Musical Instruments.

JUST received two first-rate HARMONIUMS suitable for Sunday Schools or private parlors. For sale cheap at AUG. ROBELEN'S Music Store,
117 East Fourth Street.

jan 4-1m

Saville Hall!

TWO NIGHTS MORE!

Birch & Sharpley's Minstrels and Frank Brower,

Will by request of many families give two more of their

Amusing Concerts

On Friday & Saturday Evenings,

January 4th and 5th,

INTRODUCING AN ENTIRE

Change of Programme.

TICKETS 25 Cts. Children 13 Cts.

COMMENCE AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

jan 4 1t

YOU WANT IT,

YOUR WIFE WANTS IT,

YOUR CHILDREN WANT IT,

IT WILL CERTAINLY PAY,

AND YOU WOULD HAVE IT,

IF

you only knew how USEFUL, how INSTRUCTIVE, and how ENTERTAINING it is.

We refer to that "*first best*," that *largest*, most *instructive*, most *beautiful*, and yet *cheapest* journal in the world for the HOUSEHOLD, for the FARM, and for the GARDEN, viz: the

American Agriculturist.

YOU WANT IT, because it contains so very many new and useful directions, hints, and suggestions about all kinds of out-door work, in the GARDEN, in the FIELD, in the ORCHARD, on the *little plot of ground*, about Domestic Animals, etc., etc. The *Agriculturist* is not a stale rehash of theoretical stuff, such as goes the rounds from one paper to another, but it is filled with useful and new practical information, every word of which is *reliable*, because prepared by honest, practical WORKING MEN, who know what they write about.

Each volume contains *many hundreds of useful hints*, and it is certain that many of these hints will each be worth to you more than a dollar.—As an example, a subscriber writes: "....I obtained 5 bushels more per acre on a 10-acre field of wheat, (or in all 50 bushels) simply *from a hint about preparing the seed given in my Agriculturist*."....*Another* says he obtained an extra yield of 11 bushels of corn per acre on a 15-acre field, at no extra cost for culture, by applying one hint from the *Agriculturist*. *Another*, (a villager,) says he got $43¼ worth extra of good garden vegetables, which he attributes wholly to the timely hints in the *Agriculturist*, which told him from time to time *what* to do, *how* to do it, and *when* to do it. Thousands of others have derived similar advantages. You are invited to *try* the paper a year, at a cost of only $1. If you desire, you can have, *free* of charge, four or five parcels of **choice seeds**, which the Publisher will distribute among his subscribers the present winter.

YOUR WIFE wants the *Agriculturist*, because it has a large amount of valuable and really useful information about all kinds of HOUSEHOLD WORK, from Garret to Cellar. Give her the benefit of this paper for a year. You will find your home made better, and money saved.

YOUR CHILDREN want the *Agriculturist*, for it contains a very interesting, useful, and entertaining department for **Youth and Children**, which will be of great value to their minds and hearts.

The above are truthful statements, that will be cheerfully attested by nearly a hundred thousand of the present readers of the *Agriculturist*. You are invited to try a single volume of the *Agriculturist*, which will cost only $1, and abundantly *pay*. Try it for 1861 (Vol. 20.)

ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 41 Park Row, New-York.

jan 4-2t

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

For Children Teething,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

jan31-1y!s

Checks and Sight Drafts

ON New York, and American GOLD bought by
JOHN McLEAR & SON,
117 Market street.

dec 11-tf

Dividend.

UNION BANK OF DELAWARE, Wilmington, January 1st, 1861.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of three and a half per cent, payable to the stockholders on or after the 10th inst.

J. T. WARNER, Cashier.

Jan 4-4t

Election.

UNION BANK OF DELAWARE, Wilmington, January 1st, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Election will be held on MONDAY the 4th day of February next at the Banking House between the hours of two and four o'clock, P. M., for nine Directors to serve the ensuing year.

J. T. WARNER, Cashier.

jan 4 4t

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted by the undersigned, under the firm of McDANIEL, CRAIGE & Co., will in future be continued under the style of McDANIEL, ADAMS & Co., W. S. CRAIGE having withdrawn April 2nd, 1860.

D. McDANIEL,
J. H. ADAMS,
H. MENDINHALL.

Wilmington, Del., January 1, 1861.

The subscribers will continue the manufacture of Bar, Oval, Rivet and Horse Shoe Iron, as heretofore at the Diamond State Rolling Mill, corner of Third and Church Streets, Wilmington, Del., and would respectfully solicit a continuance of your patronage.

McDANIEL, ADAMS & CO.

jan 4 4t

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day given my nephew E. TATNALL WARNER, Jr., an interest in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the firm of CHARLES WARNER & Co.

CHARLES WARNER.

Wilmington, Del., January 1st, 1861. jan 4-2m

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the New Castle County Mutual Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 602 Market street, on MONDAY the 21st day of January, at 10 o'clock, at which time an Election for Fifteen Managers of the Company for the ensuing year will be held.

WILLIAM CANBY, President.

GEO. H. P. SIMMONS, Secretary. jan 4-2w

NOTICE.

PERSONS entitled to Diplomas for articles exhibited at the annual exhibition of the Agricultural Society of New Castle County for the year 1860, can get them by applying to the Treasurer, GEORGE D. ARMSTRONG, No. 305 Shipley street.

City papers copy. jan 4 4t

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE co-partnership of J. & J. A. HARRIS, by mutual consent is dissolved the 31st day of December, 1860. Either of the undersigned is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOHN HARRIS,
JOHN A. HARRIS.

J. A. HARRIS,

Will continue the business of building Sail Vessels and Steamers of the same superior quality the old firm have hitherto built. The reputation of their work is well known. Also, repairing Sail Vessels and Steamers; having a marine Railway surpassed by none in the State, and every facility for conducting the business in all its branches; all of which I would respectfully call the attention of my friends and the public.

J. A. HARRIS.

jan 4-3m

Dividend.

BANK OF WILMINGTON AND BRANDYWINE, Wilmington, Del., January 2d, 1861.

THE Directors have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after 10th inst.

W. S. HAGANY, Cashier.

jan 4 4t

Dividend.

MECHANICS BANK, Wilmington, January 3, 1861.

THE Directors have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 10th inst.

SAMUEL BIDDLE, Cashier.

jan 4-4t

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the name or firm of JOSEPH TEAS & Co., for the manufacture of Bolts and Nuts, Iron Trucks, &c., &c., at their new factory, at the corner of Third and Church streets in this city.

JOSEPH TEAS,
WILLIAM S. CRAIGE.

Wilmington, Del., January 1, 1861. Jan 4-4t

Ninth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Delaware Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE RAILROAD Co., Dover, Dec. 12, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Delaware Railroad Company, will be held in the Office of the Company, at Dover, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of January, 1861, at 1 o'clock, P. M., (that being the second Thursday of said month,) at which time an election will be held for the purpose of electing the officers of the Company, under the provisions of the charter and the several supplements thereto.

By order, J. F. ALLEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

dec 14-8t

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Co.

December 14th, 1860.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company, will take place in Wilmington, at the office of the company, on Monday the 14th January next, at 10 A. M., for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

ALFRED HORNER, Secretary.

de 14-tm.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the "Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the State of Delaware," (formerly of Mill Creek Hundred) will be held at the office of the Company in Wilmington, on MONDAY the 14th (second Monday) of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time an election for Seventeen Managers of the Company for the ensuing year will be held, and one year's interest on all deposit notes held by said Company will be due and payable.

The agents of the Company will receive the yearly payments of members as heretofore in their respective locations.

JESSE SHARPE, President.

Test, ROBERT McCABE, Secretary.

Wilmington, December 17, 1860—dec 18-tm

Dissolution of Partnership.

Public notice of a Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between ALFRED STUBBS and WILLIAM B. SIMMONS, Painters and Glaziers, trading under the name and style of STUBBS & SIMMONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said Alfred Stubbs and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment, he being fully authorized to settle all debts due to and by the said firm.

ALFRED STUBBS,
WILLIAM B. SIMMONS.

Wilmington, January 1, 1861—tf

Alfred Stubbs,

PAINTER, GLAZIER, &c., begs to return thanks to his numerous friends and the public in general for past favors conferred on the late firm of Stubbs & Simmons, and begs to solicit a continuance of their favors, as he will continue the business at the old stand, No. 512 King street, next the Post Office.

ALFRED STUBBS.

Fourth Dividend

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE RAILROAD Co., Dover, Dec. 26, 1860.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Delaware Railroad Company, held at Wilmington on the 20th day of December, 1860, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months, on the Capital Stock of the Company, be declared and payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the office of the company in Dover, on and after the first day of January, 1861.

Attest, J. F. ALLEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

jan 1-3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, late Mayor of Wilmington, having been appointed

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

In and for New Castle County, (successor to Wm. Silver, Esq.,) has opened an OFFICE at the CORNER OF SIXTH AND KING STREETS, where he will promptly attend to any business entrusted to his care.

Will also Rent Houses, Collect Rents, and attend to any business belonging to a General Agency.

Wilmington, Jan. 1.—3t THOMAS YOUNG.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a Meeting of the Agricultural Society of New Castle County, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of January, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Wilmington Institute Room, over the 4th Street Market House. The attendance of the members is requested as business of importance will come before the meeting.

jan 1-4t GEO. JACKSON, Secretary.

Dividend.

AT a meeting of the Curators of the Odd Fellows Hall Company of Wilmington, held on the 24th instant, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of said Company was declared, payable by Wm. Graves, Treasurer, on or after the 1st day of January, 1861.

jan 1-3t C. P. JOHNSON, Secretary.

For Sale.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY LOAN and Delaware Railroad Mortgage Bonds for sale a bargain apply to
JOHN McLEAR & SON,
117 Market street.

dec 18

INPECTINE,

THE PERSIAN FEVER CHARM.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers*. This wonderful remedy was brought to the knowledge of the present proprietors by a friend who has been a great traveler in Persia and the Holy Land.

While going down the river Euphrates, he experienced a severe attack of Fever and Ague. On discovering his condition, one of the Boatmen took from his person an *Amulet*, saying "*Wear this and no Fever will touch you.*" Although incredulous as to its virtues; he complied, and experienced immediate relief, and has since always found it an effectual protection from all malarious complaints.

On further investigation he found that the boatman attributed to it *miraculous* powers, and said that it could only be obtained from the Priests of the Sun. Sometime afterwards, the gentleman in conversing with a Priest obtained from him the secret of its preparation, and ascertained where the medicinal herbs were found, of which it was compounded. The wonderful virtues of this article have induced a full belief in the minds of the natives in the miraculous healing powers of their Priests.

Since his return to America, it has been tried with the happiest effect by several Ladies and Gentlemen of high character, who have given it the most unqualified praises. This remedy having been a specific in Persia for hundreds of years, for the prevention and cure of Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers—is now offered to the American people.

It will be sent by mail, prepaid, with full directions for use, on receipt of one dollar.

Principal Depot and Manufactory, 188 Main St., Richmond, Va. Branch Office, Bank of Commerce Building, New York. Address

jo26-1y-wis. JOHN WILCOX & CO

DRAFTS

On England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany

AND ANY OTHER PART OF EUROPE, in all cases on Banking Houses of undoubted standing, furnished without delay by JOHN McLEAR & SON,
117 Market street.

11tfp-

FOR SALE.

A GOOD THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, with all the conveniences, in Seventh street near Spruce. Apply to FLINN & JACKSON,
219 Market street.

nov 20-2m

OPENING!

At the corner of

Sixth and Market Sts.,

A Place for

ZEPHYR,

A Place for

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES,

A Place for the best styles of

TRIMMINGS,

A Place for

Cloaks and Cloaking Cloths,

A Place for

FANCY GOODS,

A Place for

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

A Place for everything generally kept in a

FIRST CLASS TRIMMING STORE,

Be Sure to call at our new Place!

Sixth and Market.

M. L. LICHTENSTEIN.

WOOD, EDDY & CO'S LOTTERIES!

AUTHORIZED BY THE STATES OF DELAWARE, MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY.

Draw daily, in public, under the superintendence of Sworn Commissioners.

☞ The Managers' Offices are located at Wilmington, Delaware, and St. Louis, Missouri.

Prizes vary from $2½ to $100,000!

TICKETS FROM $2½ TO $20!

☞ Circulars, giving full Explanation and the Schemes to be drawn, will be sent, free of expense, by addressing

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware,
or, WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

H. ROBINSON'S

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND SPECTACLE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Delaware that having rebuilt, enlarged, and entirely remodeled her store at

THE OLD STAND,

No. 305 Market St., Wilmington,

She is ready to receive all her old customers and hopes many new ones, and now offers at VERY LOW PRICES

A handsome Stock of Goods,

Such as is usually kept in a first class store, which having been purchased low for cash, she is enabled to sell very reasonably, and trusts that every one desirous of purchasing new and good goods will give her a call.

She has now on hand and will always keep a large and elegantly varied assortment of

FINGER-RINGS, BREAST-PINS, EAR-RINGS, BRACELETS,

In full sets or separately. Shirt Buttons and Studs, Gold and Silver Pencils, Fruit Knives, Balls, Pins, and other ornaments for the hair; Silver Shawl Pins; Gold and Silver Guard and Vest Chains; Silk, Leather and Ribbon Guards, Watch Keys and Seal Rings, Wedding and engagement Rings on hand or made to order of finest quality of gold; Children's Armlets and Necklaces in gold or coral; Gold and Silver Thimbles, Shields, Lockets and Medallions.

Always have on hand the latest patterns STERLING SILVERWARE, and finest quality PLATED GOODS, and sold only as made by the best manufacturers and warranted to wear well.

SPECTACLES

In Gold, Silver and Steel.

We pay particular attention to our department of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, keeping always a great variety on hand to suit every grade of sight, and all tastes.

SPECTACLES REPAIRED in the best manner and Glasses fitted. Also, Eye protectors for travelling or, with very weak sight, or turning purposes.

DIAMONDS AND PEARL ORNAMENTS manufactured to order.

Jobbing, Repairing & Engraving

Of Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, and any delicate articles carefully attended to, and promptly done in the best manner at very moderate rates.

The subscriber thankful for past favors hopes to merit a continuance.

Persons who have left articles to be repaired are *particularly requested* to call and get them.

H. ROBINSON,
dec 4-3m No. 305 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

SAMUEL MARSHALL, DENTIST,

NO. 105 SEVENTH Street, between Shipley and Orange, Wilmington, Del. S. M. having enjoyed a practice in this city for a number of years, with pleasure refers to our prominent citizens generally. aug 28-1y

ESS. OF JAMAICA GINGER is very serviceable as a tonic to those recovering from disease; and to those that are dyspeptic, or troubled with dizziness, it affords great relief. Prepared and sold at
JOHNSON'S Drug Store, 195 Market st.

jy16

WOOL HOODS, WOOL HOODS.—Just opened, another lot of those very desirable Hoods that have been selling so rapidly. Prices from 20 cents to $1.50
ELIZA WILSON 123 Market st.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, German Bitters, Imperial Bitters, for sale by A. H. GRIMSHAW & CO.,
sep 11 No. 609 Market street.

LAMPS altered to burn Coal or Kerosene Oils, at No. 111 Market street. Call and examine.
sept 28 J. C. PICKELS.

SAGE, SAGE.—Just received a large lot of Sage in bulk also pressed in pound, half-pound and one-packages. Sausage makers will do well to call at A. H. Grimshaw's Drug Store, No. 609 Market Street.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY SINCE ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, AFFIRM ITS TRUTH,

That Professor Wood's Hair Restorative

Will preserve *infallibly* the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, Judges, Attorneys, Doctors, Clergymen, Professional men and Gentlemen and ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor.—Read the following, and judge:

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles Co., Mo., Nov. 19, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby, recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are yours, respectfully,

GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: My hair had, for several years been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative about two months ago it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparation I have ever used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing or beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performing all that is claimed for it.

MRS. C. SYMONDS,
Cincinnati, O., Feb. 10, 1857. 114 Third St.

WELLINGTON, Mo., Dec 5, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever, some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others who are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restoratives. Yours respectfully,

A. R. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz. large, medium and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars a bottle; the large holds a quart; 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. mar 9-1d

Sold by L. S. Hoopes, No. 425 Market street.

Trustee's Sale of Land.

THE undersigned, as Trustee under a Decree of the Circuit Court for Cecil County in Chancery, will offer at public sale, at the Court House in Elkton, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January, next, that small Tract or Parcel of Land, whereon Mr. John Dawson now resides, lying within three-fourths of a mile from the Brick Meeting House in said county, and on the public road leading thence to New London, Pa.—This Farm contains

24 Acres, 1 Rood and 6 S. Perches of Land,

Of a superior quality, is easily cultivated, in a populous, healthy and rapidly improving part of the county, and convenient to mills, schools and places of worship.

The improvements consist of a large and comfortable FRAME DWELLING HOUSE with a well of fine water at the kitchen door, a Wagon House, Stables and other outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are, that one third part of the purchase money shall be paid in cash on the day of sale; one other third part in eight months thereafter; and the remaining third part in sixteen months thereafter; the last two instalments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bond or note of the purchaser with a security to be approved by the Trustee.

dec 18-ts JOHN C. GROOME, Trustee.

A Small Farm of 25 or 30 Acres for Sale or Rent,

SITUATE in Brandywine Hundred about 5 miles from Wilmington with two stone Dwellings, Barn, Stable, and large chicken house; it is suitable for a truck and poultry farm; healthy and well watered. Enquire of
WM. McCAULLEY,
[illegible] 608 Market street, Wilmington, Del.

HARRIS'

IMPROVED BOUDOIR

SEWING MACHINE,

USES THE NEEDLE STITCH, SEWS FROM 2 SPOOLS WITHOUT THE TROUBLE OF REWINDING.

The best Family Sewing Machine in the country, adapted to all kinds of fabric. Prices varying from $40 to $48. Lady always in attendance to give instructions on using the Machines. Sewing done to order with neatness and despatch. FERRIS & GARRETT, Agents,
No. 504 Market Street,
Wilmington, Del.

A GOOD WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE for Sale. Almost new, with all the improvements, with Cover and Draw, will be sold cheap.

GENERAL AGENT.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

THE subscribers are now fully prepared to fill all orders in their line of business with promptness and at the lowest rates consistent with true economy.

We keep constantly on hand a full supply of GAS FIXTURES of the best manufactures, such as

Chandeliers,
Pendants,
Brackets,
Portable Gas Stands,
Cut and Plain Globes,
Shades of every style.

ALSO,

Lovell's Patent Self-Generati n Portable Gas Apparatus,

SUCH AS

Chandeliers,
Portable Stands,
Brackets,
Pendants and Lamps,

Adapted to every Farm House, Churches, Schools, Public Halls and Hotels. Every one can have their own Gas at trifling cost.

WE BUILD THE

Maryland Portable Gas Works,

Hydraulic Rams, most approved.

Cooper's Lever Gas Regulator.

1st. Clear Saving of 15 to 25 per cent.
2d. Prevents all blowing, even when only one burner is lighted.
3d. Steadier and brighter flame, less heat and no escape of gas not burned.
4th. Less pressure on pipes, consequently less danger leakage.

Patent Portable Iron Heater.

For heating Sad Irons; Boiling Tea Kettles; saves heating up stove in summer time. Also, well adapted for using in nursery.

North Pole Refrigerator.

Entirely new article. Patented April 6th, 1858. Will keep ice longer than any heretofore used, and will keep all provisions entirely pure and free from smell and taste of each other, being so constructed as to give it proper ventilation.

FIRE PROOF CHEST.

Evans & Watson's Celebrated Salamander Safes.

THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY.

Water Filterers,
Water Coolers,
Children's Bath Tubs,
Sponge and Hip Baths,
Toilet Setts,
Slop Jars,
and Foot Tubs

Pumps of all descriptions.

Gum Hose, Lead Pipes,
Sheet Lead,
Cast Iron Bath Tubs,
Planished Copper Bath Tubs,
Wash Stands, all kinds.

FERRIS & GARRETT,
No. 134 Market St.,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

FOR SALE.

A STORE HOUSE in Seaford, Sussex County, Delaware. It is regarded as the best stand in Seaford.

Also, a FARM adjacent to Seaford and on Nanticoke River, one quarter of a mile from the Seaford depot; 160 ACRES—most of it poor land; 1000 PEACH TREES growing on it (two years since set out.) Soil, sandy and mellow, and offering the greatest facilities for Truck and Peach growing in this vicinity, at the lowest cost.

The subscriber will positively sell in one or two months and will guarantee the title. For particulars apply to or address, J. W. MORGAN.

Seaford, Del., Nov. 19th, 1860.—dec 4-1m

NOTICE.—There is no place in the city of Wilmington where Coal Oil Lamps can be had cheaper or in greater variety than at CLEMENT B. SMYTHE'S,
nov 16 No. 302 Market street.

CASTORS, CASTORS!! at the new store, No. 111 Market St., from fifty cents and upwards.
J. C. PICKELS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad.

On and after Monday, Nov. 26th, 1860,

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

For BALTIMORE, at 8.15 a.m., 12 noon (Express,) and 10.50 p.m.

do CHESTER, at 8.15 a. m., 12 noon, 1.15, 4.15, 6.00 and 10.50 p. m.

do WILMINGTON, at 8.15 a. m., 12 noon, 1 15, 4.15, 6.00 and 10.50 p. m.

do NEW CASTLE, at 8.15 a. m., 4.15 and 6.00 p. m.

do MIDDLETOWN, at 8.15 a. m. and 4.15 p. m.

do DOVER, at 8.15 a. m. and 4.15 p. m.

do HARRINGTON, at 8.15 a. m. and 4.15 p. m.

do MILFORD, at 8.15 a m { Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4.15 p m

do FARMINGTON, 8.15 a m } Mondays, Wednes-
do SEAFORD, at 8.15 a m } days and Fridays, 4.15 p m
do SALISBURY, at 8.15 a. m

☞ Train at 8.15 a. m., will connect at Seaford on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays with steamboat to Norfolk.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA

LEAVE BALTIMORE, at 8.30, a. m., (Express,) 10.15 a.m. and 5.10 p. m.

do WILMINGTON, at 7.30, 9.00, and 11.30 a.m., 1.45, 4.00 and 8.20 p. m.

do SALISBURY at 1.30 p. m.

do SEAFORD, at 2.50 p. m. } Tuesdays, Thurs- } 7.20 a.m
do FARMINGTON 4.10 p. m. } days and Saturd's } 8.00 a.m

do MILFORD, at 4.00 p. m. } Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7.50 a. m.

do HARRINGTON, at 8.15 a. m. and 4.25 p. m.
do DOVER, at 9.05 a. m., and 5.25 p. m.
do MIDDLETOWN, at 10.05 a. m., and 6.40 p. m.
do NEW CASTLE, at 8.25 and 11.00 a. m., and 7.35 p. m.
do CHESTER, at 8.20 and 9.40 a. m., 12.04 2.22, 4.48 and 9.00 p. m.

Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and Delaware Railroad, at 10.15 a. m. and 5.10 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

LEAVE CHESTER at 8.45 a.m., 12.28 and 11.20 p.m.

do WILMINGTON at 9.25 a. m., 12.55 p.m. and 12.00 a.m.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:

Leave Philadelphia for Perryville and Intermediate places, at 3.00 p. m.

Leave Wilmington for Perryville and Intermediate places at 5.00 p. m.

Leave Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and Intermediate places at 4.15 p. m.

Sundays only at 10.50 p.m. from Philadelphia to Baltimore
" " 5.10 p.m. from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

oct-5 S. M. FELTON, President.

PENINSULAR R. R. LINE.

Change of Hours.

ON and after MONDAY, October 1st, 1860, Trains for the accommodation of Passengers will run as follows, until further notice. (Where not otherwise noted, daily except Sundays.)

NORTH.

LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.
Salisbury,		1.30
Delmar,		1.50
Laurel,		2.15
Broad Creek,		2.25
Seaford,	†7.20	2.50
Cannon's,	†7.30	3.00
Bridgeville,	†7.40	3.20
Greenwood,	†7.50	3.45
Farmington,	†8.00	4.10
Milford,	†7.50	4.00
Harrington	8.15	4.20
Felton,	8.30	4.45
Canterbury,	8.33	4.50
Camden,	8.50	5.05
Dover,	9.05	5.25
Moorton,	9.15	5.40
Smyrna,	9.25	5.55
Townsend,	9.45	6.20
Middletown,	10.05	6.40
Mount Pleasant,	10.15	6.50
St. Georges,	10.30	7.05
Bear,	10.40	7.15
New Castle,	11.00	7.35
Ar. Wilmington,	11.18	7.55
	P.M.	P.M.
Ar. Philad's,	12.50	10.00
	P. M.	A.M.
*Ar. Baltimore,	4.00	4.00

SOUTH.

LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.
Philadelphia,	8.15	4.15
	P. M.	A. M.
*Baltimore,	5.25	
	A. M.	P. M.
Wilmington,	9.35	5.45
New Castle,	10.00	6.10
Bear,	10.15	6.25
St. Georges,	10.30	6.35
Mount Pleasant,	10.40	6.50
Middletown,	10.55	7.10
Townsend,	11.05	7.20
Smyrna,	11.25	7.40
Moorton,	11.40	7.50
Dover,	11.55	8.10
	P.M.	
Camden,	12.05	8.18
Canterbury,	12.15	8.30
Felton,	12.20	8.35
Harrington,	12.40	8.50
	P.M.	P.M.
Ar. Milford,	1.05 ‡	9.18
L've Farmington	12.50 ‡	9.05
" Greenwood,	1.15 ‡	9.15
" Bridgeville,	1.35 ‡	9.25
" Cannon's,	1.45 ‡	9.30
" Seaford,	2.05 ‡	9.45
" Broad Creek,	2.25	
" Laurel,	2.40	
" Delmar,	3.00	
" Williams' Siding,	3.05	
Ar. at Salisbury,	3.20	

NEW CASTLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Wilmington for New Castle 7.35 a. m.

Leave New Castle for Wilmington and Philadelphia 8.20 a. m.

*Passengers by Evening Trains between Baltimore and Delaware Rail Road, can spend the night at Wilmington, and proceed next day by giving notice to Conductor, and procuring stop-over Check.

† Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
‡ Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Both trains going North make close connections for New York.

Morning Train South to connect at Seaford on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays with Steamboat to Norfolk, Portsmouth, Va.

E. Q. SEWALL, Jr.,
Superintendent Del. R. R.

oct17

Trips Resumed on Saturday Dec. 22d, FOR PHILADELPHIA AT 7 A. M.

ON and after SATURDAY, December 22d, 1860, (and until prevented by ice,) the STEAMER ARIEL will run as follows, viz: Leave Wilmington from King Street Wharf, at 7.00 A. M.

Leave Philad'a from Chesnut Street Wharf, at 2 P. M. Stopping at Marcus Hook and Chester, at about an hour after the time named, each way.

Fare between Philadelphia & Wilmington, 25 cents
Return trip tickets, 40 cents
Fare between Philad'a and Chester or Hook, 15 cents
Return trip tickets, 25 cents

☞ Return trip tickets are good only for the day they are dated.

☞ Breakfast provided on board.

Freight taken at the usual low rates. Shippers are requested to have their goods sent to Chesnut Street Wharf by or before 1.30 P. M., to insure their coming down same day, and have receipts sent with each load of goods, as all goods not receipted for will be at owner's risk. Slip receipt can be procured at the office at Wilmington or Philadelphia.

Executor's Sale of Personal Property.

THE undersigned will sell at Public Vendue on THURSDAY the 10th day of January, 1861, in the village of St. George's, Del., the following property of the late Dr. J. B. Sutton, dec'd; namely: 1 pair well matched Carriage Horses, young and good travelers; 1 Cart Horse, Cart and Gears; 1 yoke Oxen; 2 Cows; 1 large Hog and four fine Shoats; 1 family Carriage (new) with harness; 1 single Carriage (new) with harness; 1 farm Wagon and Gears; 1 Dearborn and harness; 2 Sleighs; Hay rigging, Coal Derrick and buckets; Hay Scales; Soda Fountain; lot of oak and hemlock Lumber; 1 share Delaware Railroad Stock, together with very many articles too tedious to enumerate.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock and conditions made known by J. P. BELVILLE, Executor.

Republican copy. dec 28-ts

FOR RENT,

A STORE IN MARKET STREET—Rent low—Lease and Shelving for sale. Apply at this office.

oc 19-tf

At Private Sale.

ALL the personal property of James P. Canby, Harmony Mills, near Newark, Del., consisting of HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c. Persons wishing good farm or driving Horses, are requested to call and examine the stock.

Gazette copy. dec 18-1m

GREAT BARGAINS!

ELEGANT FURS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Under the Continental Hotel.

The Largest and Best Stock in the City.

Our facilities enable us to sell lower than any other establishment. "Politeness and Fair Dealing" our motto.

CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,

826 *and* 828 *Chesnut Street, Philada.*

☞ NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE.

dec 11-2mis

TWO VALUABLE FARMS For Sale.

No. 1.—Within 3½ miles of the city of Wilmington, Del, contains 165 acres more or less, from 20 to 25 of which is woodland; is in a high state of improvement; has been limed, manured, ashed and guanoed very extensively; it has also had several thousand yards of under-draining, so that there is no surface water, except drinking places for Stock, and a stream along one of its boundaries; is divided into 10 or 12 fields, with a large new barn costing over $2800. Also three Tenant Houses; with considerable fruit. The Dwelling is a moderate comfortable farm house of stone and wood, all well fenced; will produce from 50 to 75 bushels oats, from 20 to 35 bushels wheat, from 50 to 60 bushels of corn, from 1½ to 3 tons of hay to the acre; would be suitable for a grazing, milk, dairy or truck farm.

No. 2.—Within 4 miles of Wilmington, adjoining No. 1, containing 127 acres, more or less, with 8 or 10 acres woodland, good plain stone dwelling, good barn, shedding, granary, &c., with orchards all surface water drained under; all the rocks taken off, and more than one-half the fences inside and out of stone; it is divided into 10 fields, well fenced, and has been so improved by lime, ashes, manure, guano, &c., as to be in a high state of improvement. This farm is even more productive than No. 1, and would be suitable for grazing, trucking, milk or dairy. One or both will be sold at a fair price and upon such terms that any person wishing may purchase. Possession of No. 1 could be given at two weeks notice. Possession of No. 2 on March 25th, 1861, and a rare Stock of Farming Utensils and Live Stock would be sold at a fair valuation if desired. There is now on the two farms over 100 tons of the best quality of hay.

Any person wishing to view the premises can call on David Montgomery on No. 1, or Joseph B. Longley on No. 2 or the subscriber in Wilmington.

BUILDING LOTS in Wilmington for sale upon moderate prices and terms.

JOHN RICE, and
WM. McCAULLEY,
Executors of Samuel McCaulley.

Wilmington, Nov. 17, 1860.—nov 20-2m

DR. ESENWEIN'S

Tar and Wood Naptha Pectoral,

Is the best Medicine in the world for the Cure of

Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Diptheria,

And for the relief of patients in the advanced stage *Of Consumption, together with all diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.*

IT IS PECULIARLY ADAPTED TO THE RADICAL CURE OF ASTHMA.

Being prepared by a practical Physician and Druggist, and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the Human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. Price 50 cents per Bottle.

ESENWEIN'S AROMATIC BALSAM,

A very valuable remedy for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus and all Bowel affections. TRY IT. Price 25 cts. per Bottle.

☞ The above Medicines are prepared only by

DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
N. W. Corner of NINTH & POPLAR Streets,

je 15-1y