The Daily Enterprise.

Wilmington, Saturday, April 3, 1858.

☞ IN COMMENCING the publication of this, the first and only Daily Paper in Delaware, it may not be amiss to enter more into detail than the limits of a Prospectus will admit of. In doing so, we will endeavor to be very concise and explicit, lest our motives be misconstrued, our objects defeated, and a cherished design frustrated through a mistaken idea of the relative and proper position of publisher and patron. It is the more necessary that this should be done now, as the subject will then be dismissed from our columns; for there is nothing more annoying or less dignified, than a constant reference to self—a continual lugging in of the important "We," as if the sheet was a mirror intended to reflect the Editor and those interested, and dazzle the eyes of every one who tries to see anything else in it. An apology for an editor, who was very persistent in his allusions to "We, Us & Co." on being remonstrated with on the impropriety of thus obtruding himself on the public, remarked, that as he had few paying advertisements, he might as well advertise himself! We hope to be exempt from such gratuitous advertising on either side.

We shall not take refuge behind the flimsy screen of neutrality, which is only another word for nonentity—afraid to speak lest our jaws be locked—or, as such mawkish and insipid papers always do, give our version of a transaction, and then throw the responsibility upon the partizan sheet it was copied from—but shall pursue a strictly independent course, in order that our patrons may know whether they are lending their influence and support to, and investing their funds in a sound institution, which will pay them a good interest, or whether they are warming into life and vigor a journal that will, by its advocacy of unsound doctrines and dissemination of a pernicious literature, poison the fountain which has nourished it.

As the Pulpit is the exponent of the religious, so should the Press represent the moral world; neither pandering to the prejudices or flattering the follies of the community, but each acting as pioneers in every movement which tends to the elevation of a people and the advancement of their true interests. This being the case, every Minister and Editor who does not form and express a decided opinion upon every question which immediately affects the public weal, is recreant to his high trust, and unworthy the position assigned him. Believing this, [illegible] or mis-stating a fact to suit our pre-conceived notions of propriety—but giving the case first, and then, if necessary, the comments.

This "Enterprise" has not been started without a clear appreciation of the difficulties to be surmounted, the arduous duties devolving upon its originators, and the heavy pecuniary responsibility to be incurred; but as we are determined to present to our citizens a readable and useful paper, particularly devoted to their interests and welfare, we rely upon the public for that cordial support which will enable us to render more than an equivalent for "value received."

☞ MANY STRANGERS will visit Wilmington this summer, to rusticate and kill time. It may appear strange that persons having abundance of the "needful," and plenty of time to spend it in, should select a city in the summer time for that purpose; but it is the most rational thing that can be done, for our city combines all the advantages of town and country, which are requisite to the full and free enjoyment of one's varied appetites, without surfeiting any one of them, as is apt to be the case in a residence on a sandy beach where you can drink nothing but salt water, and inhale nothing but gnats and mosquitos, and for these exclusive privileges pay from two to five dollars per day; or else at "a lodge in some vast wilderness," where nought but "rumours of" fancied bliss will ever reach you more. For the *literati* we have the romantic and imaginative Brandywine, and the best society to be found in the country. For the sportsman dense forests, within a few miles of the city, where they may rival the feats of Nimrod in daylight, and return to their hotel in the evening, without being under the necessity of sleeping on a nest of vipers, with a boa constrictor for a pillow, under the impression that it was an old log; and for the "man of ease about town," we have the best hotels, with the lowest pecuniary and the highest dietetic fare, the best roads, pleasantest drives, and most genial company to be found on this side of that celebrated stream which is so hard to navigate. If this is not enough to fill our hotels and public places of resort with health, pleasure and comfort seekers, then are riches "vanity," and the sooner they take wings and fly to the pockets of those who will use and not abuse them, the better for all concerned.

☞ Individuals in the country and elsewhere, who become possessed of news of importance and items of interest, which are not generally known, will confer a favor upon us and be remunerated for their trouble by sending it to the Daily Office. Never mind the garb you send it in, unless you are ready writers; give us the simple facts, and we'll dress them up afterwards. We intend to publish a wide-awake paper, and must have something of interest from our own State every day. Persons who wish to act as correspondents, agents, etc., will please send their address to the Office.

☞ The Daily will be delivered throughout the entire city before 6 o'clock, A. M.

☞ ALTHOUGH the geographical position of Delaware only entitles her to the appellation of a Middle State, she is emphatically the Middle State, occupying, as she does, the neutral ground between the Free and Slave territory, and like the Delaware Breakwater, acting as a check to the encroachments of Southern ultraism, on the one hand, and an impassable barrier to Northern fanaticism on the other. Here the wild waves of discord rush against a rock that hurls them back into the seething ocean of agitation and strife. Here sectionalism finds a grave; and if there is but one truly and essentially National State in the Union, that one is Delaware. In a recent tirade by a Richmond editor, the assertion was made that in the event of a separation Delaware would go with the South, and in such heartless and heedless calculations she has also been claimed by the North. The truth is, if all the other States proved false to their plighted faith, Delaware alone would remain, and constitute the Union,—"For the State that was first to make, will be last to break the compact."

At no period since the formation of our Government has there been more necessity for the manifestation of a strong national feeling, a stern determination to maintain the Constitution, by a literal construction, than at the present time. There may have been times of as fierce agitation and bitter partizan hostity, but it has never before been shown that the Union was deemed of so little importance that every designing demagogue and reckless politician who cannot have their whims gratified, will prate about its dissolution. When nullifiers proposed secession, the Executive suggested pine trees and hemp; and the Hartford Conventionists have been consigned to lasting and deserved infamy, who merely proposed a re-construction, upon the federative principle, and did not contemplate a total dissolution, or withdrawal of individual States. But now, in a time of profound peace and prosperity, when nothing exists in our midst to mar our harmony, save the question of slavery, which has no right to foist itself upon the attention of Congress, it being purely local in its character, those who talk most glibly of the practicability and desirability of such an event in certain contingencies, are regarded as true patriots, and occupy responsible positions under the general government. Not that there is any danger, real or apparent, from such bombastic speeches, but it evinces a diseased and perverted popular sentiment when such remarks are passed unrebuked, or excite little attention in the halls of Congress and elsewhere. Perhaps we have enjoyed its blessings at so cheap a price that we do not rightly appreciate it, as we are said only to [illegible] realities for visionary Gozalonian republic.. A better feeling prevailed when Jefferson wrote to a friend in Europe, that the leaders of the rival parties, no matter how bitter their feuds, did not aim at a dissolution; for "the moment these leaders proposed a separation of the States, or the establishment of a regal government, their popular adherents would quit them to a man, and join the Republican standard, and the partizans of this change would thus find themselves an army of officers without a soldier."

The political state of our country has reached the much-talked of crisis; but the earnest patriot will not despair, though his ears be stunned by the wrangling and violence of selfish politicians, who, rather than submit to the clearly expressed will of the majority, would lay waste a whole fair territory, and plunge our country in civil war. If they cannot alter their convictions as to what is wise and expedient, they must at least yield to what is proper and right, what our country must stand or fall by—consistent at once with justice and the established principles of our government. May the people stand by the right, and carry the ship of state safely through this stormy sea of conflict, and bring out our glorious Union unharmed, free, happy and perpetual.

☞ YESTERDAY being Good Friday, the Episcopal, Lutheran and Catholic Churches of Philadelphia were open for service, and were all well attended. Daily prayer meetings are held in many of the churches, public halls and engine houses, throughout the entire city.

The Peoples' Prayer Meeting, recently held in Jayne's Hall, is continued with unabated interest in the spacious circular edifice in Sansom street, between Eighth and Ninth. At the meeting yesterday, the whole of the main floor was occupied by gentlemen, and the ladies filled the elevated semi-circular seats towards Chesnut street. It was supposed that the novelty drew many to Jayne's Hall, but the vast numbers still flocking to a less central place, shows the feeling to be deep and abiding.

Captain Gage, of the brig Fanny Whittler, which arrived at N. York, yesterday, reports that a French ship arrived at Pernambuco on the 3d ult., having on Board Captain Sears and crew (forty in all), of the ship Titan, of Boston, whom they took from the boats, they having been in them four days. The Titan was from Callao, bound to Cork, with a full cargo of guano, and sprung a leak on the 14th of February, in latitude 29 30 S., and about longitude 27 30 W. The crew left her on the 16th.

The wheat crop in the different parts of Tennessee looks unusually fine and promising. The crop is as forward as it has ever been known in March, and it is growing beautifully.

The Illinois and Michigan canal was opened for boats not drawing over four feet three inches water on last Thursday.

☞ THE PROCEEDINGS of Congress on Thursday were important. In the Senate the bill providing for the employment of five regiments of volunteers was amended so as to reduce the number of regiments to three—one to be employed on the frontiers of Texas and the others in protecting emigrant and government trains on their way across the Plains—and in that shape passed by a vote of forty-one to thirteen.

In the House the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution was amended by substituting for it Mr. Crittenden's proposition. This was also amended by striking out the portion that prohibited any but citizens of the United States from voting in the Territory upon the question of acceptance or rejection of the constitution, and in several other but unimportant respects, and the bill was then passed by a vote of one hundred and twenty yeas to one hundred and twelve nays. All the members of the House were present, except Mr. Caruthers, of Missouri, who has been absent during the entire session, on account of sickness. Notwithstanding the result in the House, the friends of Lecompton are still sanguine of ultimate success. They point to the fact of forty-two majority against its rejection as evidence of the disposition of the majority to admit Kansas in some shape under the Lecompton constitution.

☞ Mr. Crittenden's substitute, which passed the House on Thursday, proposes to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert eight sections, the gist of which, being explanatory of the whole, is as follows:—

"That the State of Kansas be and is hereby admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever; but, inasmuch as it is greatly disputed whether the constitution with which Kansas is now admitted was fairly made, or expresses the will of the people of Kansas, this admission of her into the Union as a State is here declared to be upon this fundamental condition precedent, namely: that the said constitutional instrument shall be first submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, and assented to by them, or a majority of the voters, at an election to be held for the purpose; and, as soon as such assent shall be given, and duly made known to the President of the United States, he shall announce the same by proclamation, and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of said State of Kansas into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute. At the said election the vote shall be by ballot, and by indorsing on his ballot, as each voter may please, "for the constitution" or "against the constitution." Should the said constitution be rejected at the said election by a majority of votes being cast against it, then, and in that event, the inhabitants of said Territory are hereby auth[illegible] State of Kansas, preparatory to its admission into the Union, according to the Federal Constitution, and to that end may elect delegates to a Convention as hereinafter provided.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Editor:—I have recently seen a copy of your Circular proposing to establish a Daily Paper in Wilmington, and concluded that you would want something to help fill up the first number; having so often been deceived by such representations before, I judged that the advertisements, etc., would at first be "few and far between," until it makes its appearance, after which, if worthy, you may rely on its being liberally sustained. As I have never had my name in print, except once, in the list of advertised letters, and then it was not for me, but anoter man of the same name, I think it is a good opportunity. The way I discerned the letter was not intended for me was that it contained a "dun," had it been a "yellow" I should have appropriated it. I am an early riser, and will be delighted to read the news before breakfast, as after the mail arrives I am always immersed in business, and cannot get time, consequently I have taken no paper save a slow weekly for a long time, and find myself fast merging into old fogyism, I am glad there is enough Young America in our midst to give us a good local daily journal of our own, and if it is not properly supported, it will not be because our citizens do not greatly need such a medium. But I have no doubt of its success, if it is conducted with due deference to its title. I will give you a few rumors which are circulating in some circles, which you may not have heard, and then wait until a more convenient season before troubling you again. One is that some madmen are about to show their folly in a hazardous undertaking: another that the same men will soon be taught wisdom by experience; but the most current opinion is that if the paper is what the circular represents it to be—wide awake and impartial—it will never be allowed to "sleep the sleep that knows no waking," for want of adequate support.

Since writing the foregoing, I have thought it better for a modest man like myself to assume a *non de plume*, as I sometimes perpetrate rhymes, some of which I send you, and I would not like to wake up some morning "and find myself great," as *another* poet once found himself, lest such mushroom celebrity might prove as evanescent as that delectable esculent. Wishing you abundant success, if you deserve it, I remain

Yours, respectfully, EGO IPSE.

The body of a young man was found in the East river, at the foot of Beekman street, New York, yesterday, with a heavy stone so securely tied around the waist and the dress in such a condition as to induce the belief that he had been robbed and murdered.

Hon. P. B. Hopper, the Circuit Judge of the Fourth Judicial district of Maryland, died at his residence in Centreville, on the 27th ult., after a protracted illness.

☞ We copy the following excellent article from the Nashville Whig, one of the best papers published in the South:

There are several papers in this State, which are so extremely anxious to see the Union "busted up" that they cannot tolerate for a moment the views of any press which may happen to differ with them. Like the extra-heated fire eaters of 1851, who talked very glibly of hanging those whom they termed "submissionists," they set down everybody who don't agree with them, as traitors!

The time was when the man who breathed disunion would have been an object of suspicion. But alas! that day has departed; the day of great men departed with it, instead of statesmen in the councils of the nation and patriots to direct the lever of public opinion, domagogues, who care less for the country and posterity than the success of their own ambitious designs, now have sway. [illegible] has been said, and it is but too true, "this is the day of small men." In times [illegible], when a Jackson, a Clay, and a Webster stood by the Union and rolled back the treasonable tide of nullification and dissolution. There was evidence that the great heart of the people throbbed in approbation of their patriotic sentiments. Now, how changed.—[illegible] venerable Crittenden, the compeer of the great statesman of the past, who stands, as it were, a link connecting the past with the present, makes a speech in the U. S. Senate in favor of the Union, and when the audience (the people), by their applause show their appreciation of his subject and their endorsement of his views, we find several low minded demagogues, who had managed to get the seats that statesmen alone should fill, objected to the expression of love for the Union, and threatened the people with expulsion from the galleries, should they again to make a similar demonstration that grates so hashly on disunion ears.—We believe the people are still right, but sadly are they misrepresented at Wash-[illegible]

Our object, however, in writing this article was to refer to the beginning of another disunion movement in Mississippi. A paper in the State, which has learned to "dance on the death of the Union," styles it "Mississippi moving." If the position of a portion of the citizens of a county is to go abroad as the expression oi the people of the State, it is time the attention of the public was called to the matter. In 1854, the fire-eaters undertook the experiment of taking Mississippi out of the Union, and setting up for themselves, but we should have thought the manner in which they were repudiated by the people would have remained in their memory longer than six years. But it seems it has not. They have set another disunion ball to rolling, and we have no doubt ere it stops they will find that they have succeeded in crushing themselves. We think the disunionists had the audacity in bringing another disunion question on [illegible], but they have done it, and they [illegible] consequences. [illegible] grown insolent [illegible] and take [illegible] to the [illegible] Union, [illegible] there abundant evidence that the masses in this State "follow the flag and keep step to the music of the Union."

Let the fire eaters go on with their mad designs. Let them agitate our people with a disunion excitement. Let them threaten and re-threaten their fellow-citizens with the gallows. They will find when the people come to express their opinions by their votes, that they have been as wofully deceived as they were in 1851, when they were told that the people of this State preferred a Federal Union to a Jeff. Davis or Quitman Province.

A LOCOMOTIVE FOR COMMON ROADS.—An engine for this purpose has just been completed by Messrs. Adamson & Co., patentees of the flange seam for steam boilers, at their irou works, Newton Noor, Hyde, near Manchester. The locomotive is constructed for a gentleman at Tunbridge, Kent, and was tried on Wednesday afternoon, the 17th, for some time upon the paved road (very uneven) near the works. It is, however, intended for use upon a macadamised road, for which it is better adapted. The boiler is an ordinary multitubular one, two feet six inches in diameter, and five feet six inches long, and is made to carry a working pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch. There is compactly fitted underneath it a tank which will contain seventy gallons of water.

The engine weighs 2 tons 16 cwt., and is equal to a journey of seven or eight miles per hour, and may be driven at a much higher speed. The total length, 9 feet 10 inches, this additional space affording accommodations for the stoker and controller; the width is 3 feet 4 inches. It is drrven by a pair of wheels 3 feet 6 inches diameter, and there is one wheel under the front end, which is under the direction of the controller, who guides by turning a handle similar to a railway brake. There is a small cylinder on each side having 18 inches stroke. The rims of the wheels have a good beadth, so as to have a good bearing should the rodd be soft. The trial showed that there was ample power for travelling, and sufficient means for guidance, but this part of the operation will necessarily require practice and care on the part of the controller.

LIGHTING RAILROAD CARS WITH GAS.—A locomotive and six cars go out nightly from this city to New York, lighted by gas, and the difference between the gas-lighted and candle-lighted gives to the former the appearance of an illuminated train shooting off through Jersey on some gala occasion. The gas is forced by a pump at the depot tnrough small iron pipes into a strong wrought iron and brazed cylinder, which is fixed beneath each car and thence conveyed through a patent regulator to the interior. The supply in the cylinder is enough to feed two burners for fifteen hours, while the time of making the trip to New York is four hours. By the action of the regulator, the force on the burners is so equalized that the flame does not vary from the moment of lighting until all the gas is consumed. The company is arranging in its new depot, a gas generator by which to manufacture its own gas. The cost of the gas consumed on a single trip is ten cents; of sperm candles, which they have heretofore used, the cost was fifty-two cents. The time occupied in filling the six cars is less than two minutes.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

As most of the recruits now at Newport, Ky., are to serve in the expedition against the Mormons, and have been ordered to rendezvous at Leavenworth on the 20th of April, no exertions are spared to fit them for active service. Beside the dress parade, four drills are held each day, the first at six in the morning.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The slab on which the Daily now lies was originally intended for a grave-stone, but the parties who ordered it from Smith & Callahan's extensive Marble Yard, failing to call for it at the appointed time, it has passed into our hands. Should our citizens ever suffer the *Enterprise* to die, which we regard as impossible, we will restore it to its original purpose, and plant it in our Cemetery, with an inscription upon it, stating the cause of its untimely end, in order that Wilmington may always have a monument in her midst, to remind her of her want of a proper local pride.

School Election.—The Election for members of the Board of Public Education, takes place in this city to-day. In the First Ward a member is to be chosen for the whole term of three years, in place of J. Morton Poole, whose term has expired.

Second Ward.—In place of Joshua S. Valentine, for the whole term of three years. Also, one member for two years.

Third Ward.—In place of H. H. J. Naff, for three years. Also, one for the unexpired term of two years.

Fourth Ward.—In place of Louis H. Coxe, for the whole term.

Fifth Ward.—In place of Bishop Lee, for three years, and one in place of J. W. Thompson, for two years.

The election in the several Wards will open at 2 o'clock and close at 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

The following is an extract from the School Law. "The assessor of the Ward shall be inspector of the election; but if there be no assessor in office, or no assessor present at the place of election at the time for opening it, the School voters present, shall by plurality without ballot choose an inspector."

The Rev. George M. Condron, Pastor elect of the Second Baptist Church, will commence his pastoral labors to-morrow. The public are invited to attend.

The Third Term of the present Collegiate year of Delaware College and Newark Academy will commence on the 14th inst.

Coroner Fenner, of Philadelphia, held an inquest on Monday last upon the body of a sailor found in the Delaware near Market street wharf. The deceased was indentified as a man by the name of "English George," who has been missing from a Wilmington Packet since last fall. Verdict, "found drowned."

The Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church, finished its labors at Easton, Pa., on Monday evening last. The appointments for the Wilmington District are as follows:—

Wilmington District.—Wm. Urie, P. E. Asbury, G. Oram; St. Pauls, C. Cook; Union, J. Ruth; Scott Church, E. I. D. Pepper; Brandywine, to be supplied; Mt. Salem Miss, G. D. Carrow; Newport, J. Hand; New Castle, Miss J. O. Neill; Delaware City, B. F. Price; St. George, J. E. Houston and Fries; Middletown [illegible] Elkton, H. F. Hurn; Bethel, G. W. Lybrand; North East, S. Cooper and Hynson; Port Deposit, H. R. Calloway; Zion, E. V. Harvey; Oxford, J. B. Bennison; Fulton, E. Sumption; Strasburg, W. Rink; Cochranville, J. Cummins; Coatesville, Paxson; Brandywine Circuit, J. Edwards; Chester Circuit, A Johns; Village Green, I. T. Cooper and W. Ridgway; Crozerville, John Dare; Mt. Lebanon, J. R. Morrill; Kennett Square Mission, S. Dyson; T. J. Thompson, "Financial Agent" Wesleyan Female College; S. Patterson, Prof. in Wilmington Female College; Alfred Scott, Prof. in Wilmington Female College.

Eastern District.—T. C. Murphy, P. E. Smyrna, Wm. H. Bristane; Smyrna Circuit, C. W. Thomas; Dover, W. C. Robinson; Camden, R. W. Tood and Bryan; Frederica, J. S. Willis; Vernon and Williamsville Mission, J. Walton; Milford, G. Heacock and C. Shock; Denton, W. M. Warner; Greensboro, W. E. England and Hammond; Talbot, T. J. Quigly and McClintock; Easton, C. Hill, S. B. Hugh; Centreville, T. W. Simpers and S. H. Thompson; Kent Island, W. E. Smith; Sudlersville, Palmeter and Quinn; Kent, J. Aspril, Gardner; Millington, J. Allen, G. F. Cooper; Willow Grove, J. N. Magee, T. S. Willins. Wye Mission, P. W. McClary.

The Presbytery of Wilmington will hold its next Stated Meeting on Tuesday April 6, in the Central Church. The opening sermon will be delivered by the Rev. D. H. Emmons, Moderator, at half past seven o'clock, P. M.

Burned to Death.—The clothing of a little colored girl by the name of Walter, residing in Tatnal street above 8th, took fire on Wednesday afternoon last, from the effects of which she died in about two hours. Her mother had been absent for a short time, and on her return found her daughter in flames. It is not known how the fire originated which caused her death.

Sad Accident.—On Monday morning last Joseph Pyle, a gentleman who resided in Kennett Square, came to a very sudden death by being thrown from his sulkey. It appears that he had been to a little village called the Lion and was returning when his horse took fright and ran away. Mr. P. was thrown out and so injured that he expired shortly after.

The Dwelling of Edward Tatnall, in Brandywine village, was entered by some person on last Wednesday, who went up stairs and purloined from a bureau drawer a splendid gold watch and chain, belonging to Mrs. Tatnal, two medallions and several finger rings.

A negro was beaten so badly a day or two since, near Newark, that he died on Wednesday; several persons charged with the offence, were lodged in jail.

Inquest.—Coroner Rickards held an inquest on Wednesday, over the body of a colored man which was found floating in the Brandywine, near the Railroad bridge. He was supposed to have been a sailor, and was lost from some vessel. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning. The Coroner also held an inquest on Wednesday morning, over the body of Mary McPike, who died suddenly at her residence in Second street, near Walnut. The jury returned a verdict that she came to her death from self-abuse and the want of proper care. She is the mother of eight children, several of whom are quite small.

Student Killed.—A shocking affray and homicide occurred at the commencement of Delaware College, on Tuesday last. It appears that a number of the students became involved in a fight, and in the course of the fracas, a member of the graduating class, named Roche, from Somerset county, Maryland, was stabbed and instantly killed. Some six or seven of the participants in the fight were arrested, charged with the homicide. We understand that the fight grew out of a burlesque exhibition got up in imitation of the addresses of the seniors and juniors by the sophomore class, as is customary at many of our colleges. Mr. Roche was stabbed in the neck. The affair threw a general gloom over the college and the village, and the commencement exercises passed off in a very dull manner. Mr. Roche is said to have been a young gentleman of fine abilities. He was one of the speakers of the graduating class, and the subject of his address was announced on the programme as "Departed Glory." Understanding that the programmes were secreted in a room of the College, an attempt was made to obtain possession of them—several entered the room, seized hold of them and threw a number into the stove; one of the opposition, named Hazel, who was placed on guard, gave the alarm, which caused nearly all the members friendly to the programmes to assemble when a general melee ensued. The room was filled with smoke, caused by the burning programmes which Roache had fired, and some dozen or more students engaged in the struggle for them, which terminated in the death of Roache. He walked about a hundred yards and sat down, saying some fool had stabbed him, but that he did not know who it was; he bled profusely and died in about an hour after receiving the blow.

It is as yet altogether uncertain as to which of the assailants struck the blow, although vague rumors attributed it to Samuel M. Harrington, Jr., a son of the present Chancellor, and late Chief Justice of the State, a gentleman remarkable for the calmness of his temper and the best qualities of the heart. He and his family have the sincere sympathy of every citizen of the State.

It was also said that one of the accused, named J. H. Weaver, of Baltimore, Md., was heard to say he had given the stab, which remark, we learn, he subsequently contradicted. The fact of the knife having been seen in his hand, and his having confessed that it was in his trunk, add greatly to his first declaration of having given the stab. The young men all bore good characters, and the whole affair is the result of the unjustifiable practice of carrying weapons.

We learn that Weaver's father stated that the knife had been given to his son as a Christmas present.

An inquest was held over the body by John Whann, Esq., in the hall of the College. There were some twenty-five or thirty witnesses examined, whose testimony threw but little light upon this sad affair except the following:—

A. W. Moore, S. T. Truman and William P. Jones testified to seeing the knife in Isaac H. [illegible] while engaged in [illegible] programmes, but they did not see the blow struck.

Dr. William Cooper, of New Castle, testified to his having heard the dying declaration of J. E. Roach that "Harrington stabbed him." He was extremely weak at this time, and some are of the opinion that he was delirious.

R. G. Hudders testified to having heard Weaver say that he thought he had inflicted the wound, and the knife was found in his trunk as described, blood being discovered inside the sheath. Mr. Evans has the knife in his possession.

The jury rendered their verdict "that J. Edward Roach came to his death by a bowie knife in the hands of one of the three following-named persons, viz: J. H. Weaver, Samuel M. Harrington, Jr., and T. B. Giles. After the rendition of the verdict they were committed to New Castle jail to answer at the next session of the Court.

The remains of the deceased were conveyed to the Newark depot, followed by the students, and a large concourse of citizens. They were placed on the cars to be conveyed to the residence of his parents.

Monday has been appointed by Judge Gilpin, as a day for hearing, to determine the amount of bail.

Sylvester Rianhard, the popular and enterprising ex-proprietor of the Lafayette Hotel, corner of 9th and Shipley sts., has removed to the National Hotel, on Water, between Market and King sts. which he has improved and refitted, and proposes to conduct it on the European Plan.

List of Grand Jurors drawn for the year 1858.—Brandywine Hd., William Lea, Eli Wilson, Peter Bowman; Wilmington Hd., John Ferris, Thomas Young, Azariah E. Stimson; Christiana Hd., T. Lynam, Jr., Nehemiah Delaplaine, J. R. Lynam; Mill Creek Hd., Samuel Allen, John G. Jackson; White Clay Creek Hd., Wm. McClelland, Abraham P. Shannon; New Castle Hd., Giles Lambson, John D. Turner; Pencader Hd., Benjamin T. Biggs, Curtis B. Ellison; Red Lion Hd., Anthony M. Higgins, John C. Clark; St. Georges Hd., Major John Jones, Cyrus Tatman, Leontine N. McWhorter; Appoquinimink Hd., Robert Derrickson, Henry Davis.

A man named Joseph Robinson, residing in Sixth street between Pine and Spruce, attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, on Saturday night last. Dr. White dressed the wound, and the patient is now doing well.

The little negro who killed his sister by chopping her head off with an axe, has been lodged in the jail at Georgetown. This youthful murderer is not quite eight years of age, while his sister whom he murdered in such an inhuman manner, was but five years old. This diminutive specimen of humanity, or rather inhumanity, who has the sin of murder upon his head, has been quite an object of curiosity since his lodgment in his present quarters.

The next Annual Meeting of the Kent and Sussex Counties Teachers Association will be held in Dover on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

An addition of 100 feet is being added to the wharf of the Messrs. Pennocks, at the south end of the Wilmington Bridge. It is also their intention to cut another dock 40 feet wide and 70 feet deep.