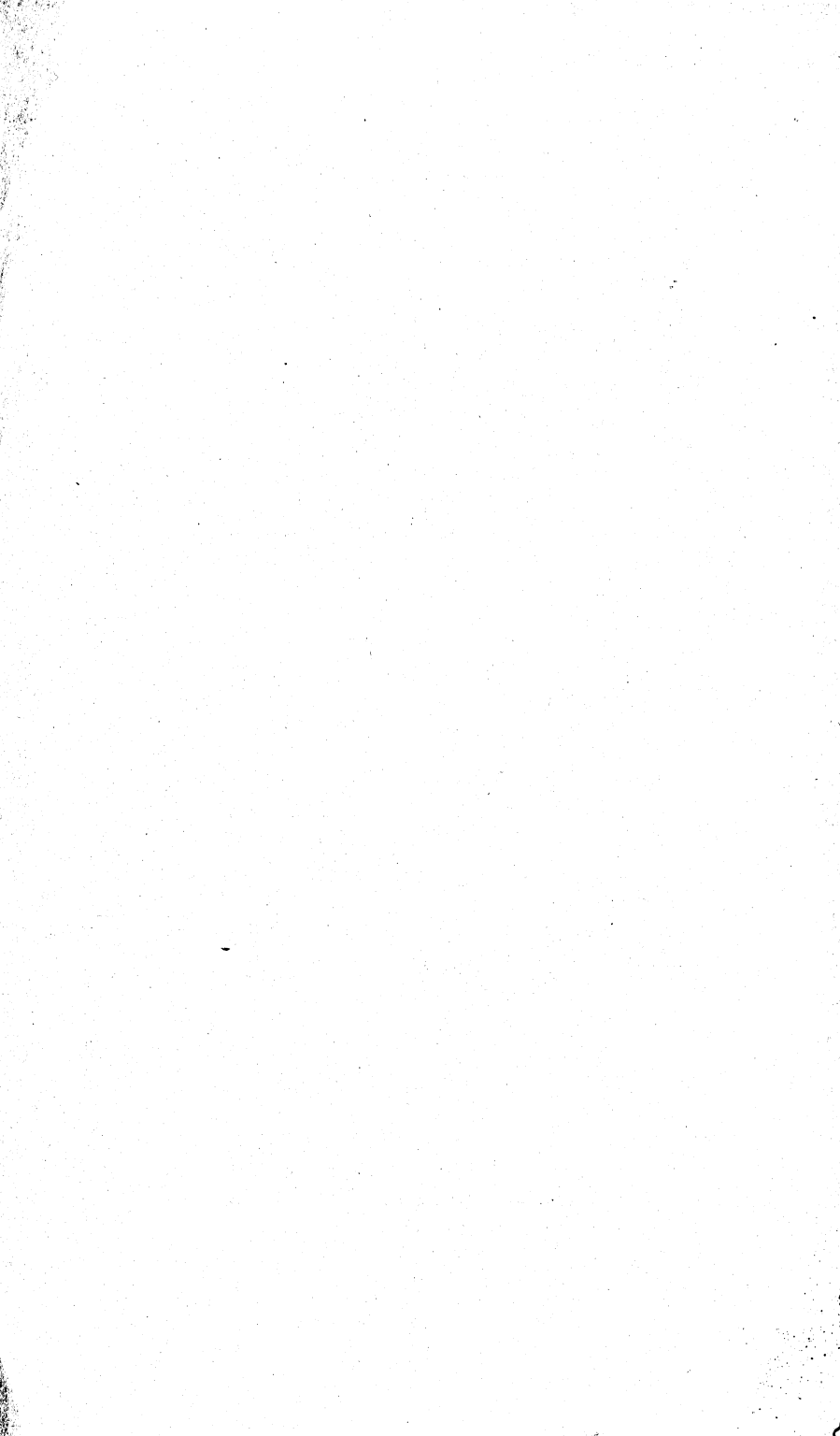
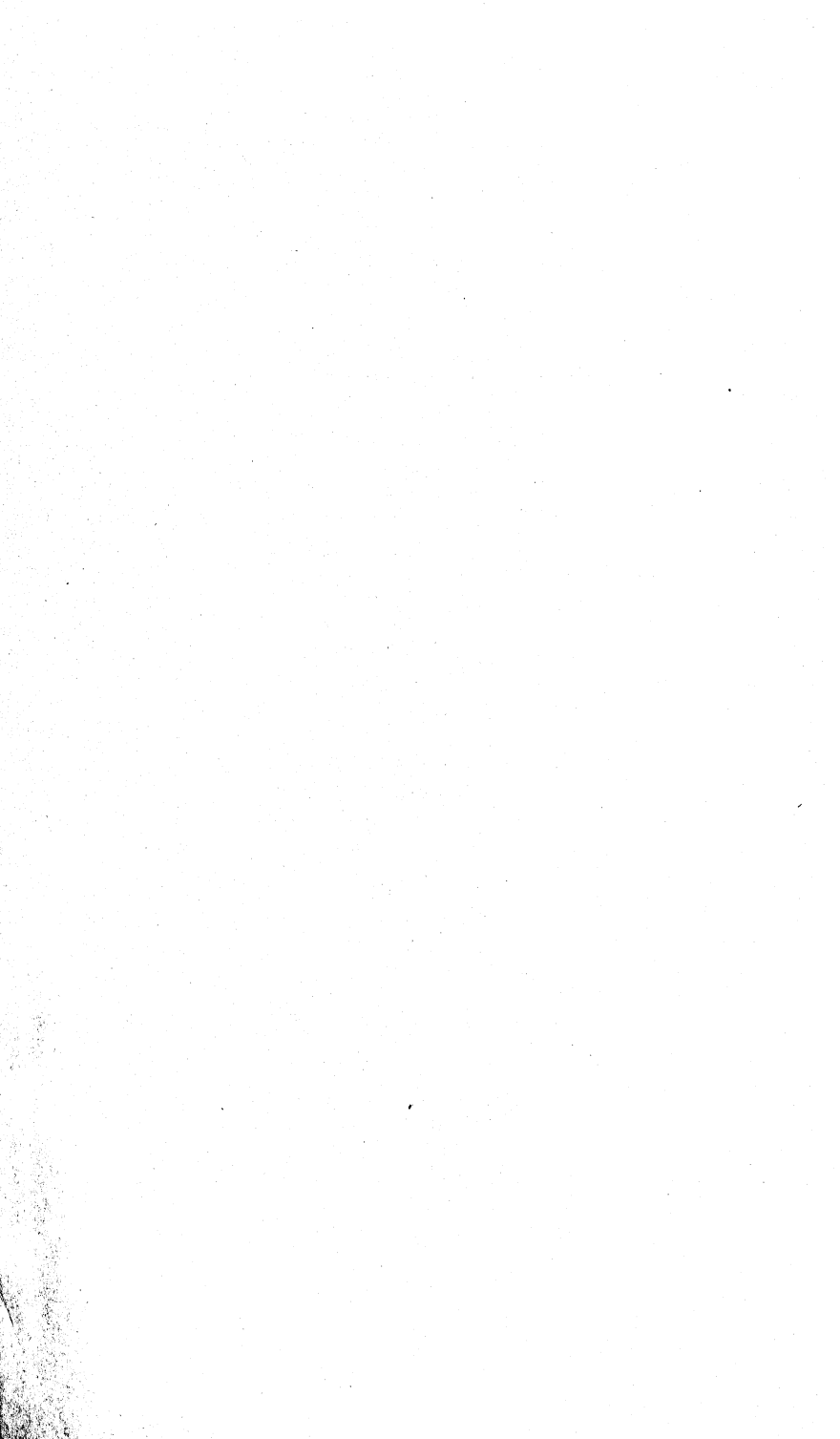


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JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

OF THE

STATE OF DELAWARE,

AT A

SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONVENED AND HELD AT DOVER, ON

TUESDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF JANUARY,

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE,

AND OF THE

INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA THE
NINETY-NINTH.

1875:

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JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

STATE OF DELAWARE.

At a session of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, convened and held at Dover, on Tuesday, the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-ninth,

Messrs. Samuel Hanby, Isaac C. Pyle, Thomas Bird, Thomas L. J. Baldwin, Thomas Holcomb, Henry A. Nowland, and William P. Biggs, of New Castle county; and

Messrs. John M. Voshell, Wm. B. Collins, J. F. Wilds, Webster D. Learned, James H. Todd, William Broadway, and Thomas C. Green, of Kent county; and

Messrs. Asa F. Conwell, George H. Phillips, Robert Lambden, John W. Phillips, Joseph G. McNeal, Paynter Frame, and Shepard P. Houston, of Sussex county, appeared and took their seats.

The House was called to order by William F. Townsend, former Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Bird,

Mr. Shepard P. Houston was appointed Speaker *pro tempore*.

On motion of Mr. Collins,

Mr. Wilds was appointed Clerk *pro tempore*.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The returns of the election for Representatives of the several counties of the State, were read.

By the returns of the officers of New Castle county, appointed by law judges of elections, it appeared that on the Tuesday next after the first Monday, in the month of November last, at the several and respective places specified by law for holding the election in and for said county, the following persons were chosen to represent the said county in the House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, to wit: Samuel Hanby, Isaac C. Pyle, Thomas Bird, Thos. L. J. Baldwin, Thomas Holcomb, Henry A. Nowland, and William P. Biggs, Esquires.

By the returns of the officers of Kent county, appointed by law judges of elections, it appeared that on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November last, at the several and respective places specified by law for holding the election in and for said county, the following persons were chosen to represent the said county in the House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, to wit: John M. Voshell, William B. Collins, J. Frank Wilds, Webster D. Learned, James H. Todd, William Broadaway, and Thomas C. Green, Esquires.

By the returns of the officers of Sussex county, appointed by law judges of elections, it appeared that on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November last, at the several and respective places specified by law for holding the elections in and for said county, the following persons were chosen to represent the said county in the House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, to wit: Asa F. Conwell, George H. Phillips, Robert Lambden, John W. Phillips, Joseph G. McNeal, Paynter Frame, and Shepard P. Houston, Esquires.

On motion of Mr. Biggs,

The House proceeded to elect, by ballot, a Speaker.

Mr. Hanby moved,

That two tellers be appointed,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Whereupon,

Messrs. Biggs and Frame were appointed tellers.

Upon the ballot being counted, it appeared that Thomas Holcomb had received twenty votes.

Whereupon,

Thomas Holcomb, having received all the votes cast, was declared to be duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Nowland moved

That a committee of two be appointed to inform Mr. Holcomb of his election and conduct him to the chair,

Which motion

Prevailed. •

Whereupon,

Messrs. Nowland and Conwell were appointed said committee.

Mr. Holcomb, Speaker elect, appeared and was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Nowland and Conwell, the committee appointed for that purpose.

The Speaker and members elect, who were present, were qualified according to the Constitution and Laws of the State of Delaware and the Act of Congress entitled, "An act to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths," as appears by the following certificate, to wit:

I, Shepard P. Houston, a member elect of the House of Representatives of the State of Delaware from the County of Sussex, do hereby certify that Thomas Holcomb, a member elect of the House of Representatives from New Castle County, was, previous to entering upon any other business, and previous to taking his seat as Speaker, duly sworn by me on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, to support the Constitution of the United States, to support the Constitution of the State of Delaware, and to perform his duties as a member of the General Assembly of said State with fidelity.

And,

I, Thomas Holcomb, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that Samuel Hanby, Isaac C. Pyle, Thomas Bird, Thomas L. J. Baldwin, Thomas Holcomb, Henry A. Nowland and William P. Biggs, of New Castle County;

and John M. Voshell, William B. Collins, J. F. Wilds, Webster D. Learned, James H. Todd, William Broadaway and Thomas C. Green, of Kent County; and Asa F. Conwell, George H. Phillips, Robert Lambden, John W. Phillips, Joseph G. McNeal, Paynter Frame and Shepard P. Houston, of Sussex County, members elect of the House of Representatives, were, previous to entering upon any other business, and previous to taking their seats, respectively sworn or affirmed by me to support the Constitution of the United States, to support the Constitution of the State of Delaware, and to perform their duties as members of the General Assembly of the said State with fidelity.

Witness our hands this fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SHEPARD P. HOUSTON,
THOMAS HOLCOMB.

On motion of Mr. Bird,

The House proceeded to ballot for a Clerk.

Upon the ballots being counted, it appeared that William D. Hazell had received twenty votes.

Whereupon,

William D. Hazell, having received all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Clerk.

Mr. Hanby moved

That a committee of two be appointed to inform the Clerk of his election,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Whereupon

Messrs. Hanby and John W. Phillips were appointed said committee.

William D. Hazell, Clerk elect, being introduced, was duly qualified, and took his seat at the Clerk's table.

On motion of Mr. Frame,

The House proceeded to ballot for a Sergeant-at-Arms.

Upon the ballots being counted, it appeared that Thomas Scott had received twenty-one votes.

Whereupon

Thomas Scott, having received all the votes cast, was declared duly elected; was qualified, and entered upon the duties of his office.

Mr. Wilds offered a resolution,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read, as follows :

Resolved, That the Rev. I. T. Cooper be invited to act as Chaplain of the House during the session.

And further,

On his motion,

The resolution was

Adopted.

Whereupon,

Messrs. Nowland and Houston were appointed a committee to inform Mr. Cooper of his election as Chaplain of the House.

Mr. Biggs offered a resolution,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read, as follows :

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to prepare suitable accommodations for the reporters of the press on the floor House.

And further,

On his motion,

The resolution was

Adopted.

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate was duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

He also informed the House that the Senate had adopted, and requested the concurrence of the House in, a joint resolution appointing a joint committee to wait upon his Excellency, the Governor, and that Messrs. Ray and Moore were appointed said committee on the part of the Senate,

And presented the same to the House.

On motion of Mr. Frame,

The joint resolution from the Senate

Was read,

And further,

On his motion,

The resolution was

Adopted.

Whereupon,

Messrs. Collins and Baldwin were appointed said committee on the part of the House.

Ordered that the Senate be informed thereof, and the joint resolution returned to that body.

Mr. Houston offered a resolution,

Which was read, as follows :

Resolved, That the Clerk is hereby directed to furnish, during the session, to each member of the House, a daily paper of his choice, and also to furnish, for the use of the House, three copies of each weekly and semi-weekly paper published in the State.

And further,

On his motion,

The resolution was

Adopted.

Mr. Speaker gave notice that he would on to-morrow, or some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill entitled

"An act to exempt wages from execution attachment process."

Mr. Nowland offered a resolution,

Which was read, as follows :

Resolved, That James Harrington be and he is hereby appointed Messenger for the House of Representatives during the present session of the General Assembly.

On motion,

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

SAME DAY—3 o'clock, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Collins, on behalf of the joint committee to wait upon His Excellency the Governor, reported that they had performed that duty, and that the Governor would make a written communication to both houses in ten minutes.

Mr. Baldwin offered a resolution,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read, as follows :

Resolved, That there be a committee of five appointed to draft rules for the government of the House.

Which,

On his further motion,

Was

Adopted.

Whereupon

Messrs. Wilds, Todd, Nowland, Houston and Lambden were appointed said committee.

John H. Paynter, Esq., Secretary of State, being admitted, presented a written communication from his Excellency, the Governor, with sundry accompanying documents.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The message from the Governor was read, as follows :

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives :

The General Assembly is invested, by the Constitution, with the whole legislative power of the State, and the undivided responsibility of a proper exercise of that power is devolved upon the two Houses of which you are members. Neither the Executive nor Judicial Departments of the State government can interfere with the high functions with which you are clothed. It is made the duty of the Governor to give to the Legislature information relating to

public affairs, and to recommend such measures as in his judgment will promote the public interest, but he can aid in no other way the performance of the duty imposed upon you. Nor can he interpose objections to or interfere, except by the exercise of the pardoning power, with the operations of any law which you may enact. The Constitution does not confer upon him the veto power, nor is his approval necessary to the validity of any law passed by the Legislature. The only limitations upon the exercise of the power conferred upon the General Assembly are found in the Constitution of the State, the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of Congress passed in pursuance thereof. Chosen by your fellow-citizens as Senators and Representatives, and intrusted with the responsible duties pertaining to the positions you occupy, it will be, I doubt not, your highest aim to promote, by your action, as legislators, the best interest of the people of the State.

Nothing has occurred since the adjournment of the last session of the Legislature to interfere with the harmony and peace of the State, or to obstruct the due execution of the laws. The authority of those entrusted with the administration of justice and the enforcement of law has been recognized and respected, and the good order and peace of society everywhere maintained. Nowhere can greater security for life and property, or a more general observance of the rights of all persons, be found than in our own State. The number of crimes committed by individuals is comparatively small, while we have been entirely exempt from those disorders witnessed in other communities, resulting from the combination of large numbers for the purpose of resisting authority or enforcing compliance with their own demands. The immunity of this State from these disorderly combinations is attributable to the peaceful character of our people and their attachment to the local government under which they live, arising, doubtless, from a conviction that it has been rendered as little burdensome and oppressive as possible, and has been administered with fairness and impartiality to all.

The financial revulsion which occurred more than a year ago, and which so seriously affected industry and enterprise in many portions of the country, did not, at the time, prove so embarrassing to the people of this State generally as to communities more largely engaged in manufacturing and commercial pursuits. The continued depression of business, however, has had its effects upon the industries and property of the State. The prices of our agricultural products have become, to some extent, unremunerative, and lands, as a consequence, rendered less valuable. In Wilmington, and some

of our larger towns, mechanical labor has not found, at all times, sufficient employment, owing to the necessary curtailment of business by employers. It is to be hoped that whatever inconvenience may have been felt from the depression in monetary affairs will prove temporary, and that business will resume its wonted channels, and industry of every character meet with proper reward and encouragement.

There are but few subjects of general importance which I deem necessary to recommend to your consideration. Much greater inconvenience and injury result from hasty and unnecessary legislation, than from any failure on the part of the General Assembly to enact all necessary and proper laws.

The publication of the Revised Statutes, as amended, since the last session of the Legislature, together with such laws of a public character as have been passed since the revision of the laws in 1852, should suggest hesitation in alterations of the laws embodied in the present Code. Repeated changes in the statute law of the State is attended with inconvenience to the people and sometimes with embarrassment to the administration of justice by the courts. Laws with which the people are familiar are much easier observed, and always command a higher degree of respect than such as are new and to which they are unaccustomed. I therefore respectfully suggest to the Legislature the propriety of refraining from amending the existing laws of the State except where experience has shown that amendments are necessary and proper.

PREPARATION OF STATUTES.

In this connection I may be allowed to suggest that too much care cannot be exercised in the preparation of the laws which the Legislature may see proper to enact. Not unfrequently Acts of Assembly are passed which are in conflict with the Constitution of the State, and which lead to expensive litigation that might be avoided by proper care in the preparation of the enactment.

Sometimes Acts of Assembly are couched in ambiguous language, susceptible of different constructions, perplexing even to the legal profession and requiring the authoritative interpretation of the courts to settle definitely their true import and meaning. The object and intent of every statute should be rendered as obvious as possible to every intelligent mind, and should be so clearly expressed as to preclude the possibility of misinterpretation by public officers and others whose duty may be regulated thereby.

These suggestions are alike applicable to amendments which may be made to existing laws and to original statutes, and their observ-

ance by the General Assembly at its present session may avoid errors in legislation which experience has proved to be neither slight nor unfrequent.

AMENDMENTS OF STATUTES.

The mode sometimes adopted of amending existing laws, by reference to the chapter and section proposed to be amended, and striking out certain words therefrom and inserting other words in lieu thereof, is objectionable, and, in my opinion, ought to be avoided. Amendments desired should be effected by a repeal of the section intended to be changed and the substitution of a new section embodying the alteration desired in the law. Proper attention, by the Legislature, to this subject, which in some of the States has been deemed of sufficient importance to be provided for by constitutional provision, will render our statute law less confused and more easily understood than it has been heretofore.

STATE DEBT AND FINANCES.

The accompanying report of the State Treasurer, made to me in compliance with law, and to which I beg leave to call attention, contains a detailed statement of the indebtedness of the State and the purposes for which such indebtedness was created; and also a statement showing the amount and character of the investments belonging to the State and the purposes to which such investments are appropriated. By reference to the statements contained in the report, it will be seen that the indebtedness of the State, created prior to the last session of the Legislature, was one million four hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars (\$1,462,000). Of which amount there was appropriated to the payment of volunteers and the relief of persons drafted into the military service during the late war, one million one hundred and ten thousand dollars (\$1,100,000), and the residue, or three hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars (\$352,000), was incurred by a loan to the Junction and Breakwater Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of their road.

The amount of indebtedness created for the purposes named had been reduced prior to the first of January, 1873, by the purchase of bonds, to the amount of one hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars (\$137,000).

The bonds falling due the first day of January, 1875, have been since taken up and cancelled, or their payment provided for, which will make the reduction of the debt, within the last four years, amount to three hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars (\$388,000); leaving the amount due on the original debt, heretofore

referred to, on the first day of January, 1875, one million and seventy-four thousand dollars (\$1,074,000).

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed loaning the bonds of the State, to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000), to the Breakwater and Frankford Railroad Company, and the amount so loaned will further increase the State debt, after retaining the sum of twenty-four thousand dollars (\$24,000) to pay interest thereon for two years, one hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars (\$176,000); making the whole public debt one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$1,250,000).

It will be seen by the report of the State Treasurer that the whole amount of the assets of the State, including investments appropriated to the School Fund, amount to one million one hundred and twenty-three thousand one hundred and eighty-nine dollars (\$1,123,189). The amount of liabilities over all assets is one hundred thousand eight hundred and eleven dollars (\$100,811), and over assets not appropriated to the School Fund, five hundred and seventy-six thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars (\$576,950).

This latter amount may properly be regarded as the real debt of the State over available assets. While the Legislature, under proper circumstances, would be justified in disposing of the investments not appropriated to the educational interest of the State, and applying the amount realized therefrom to the payment of the bonds now outstanding, the exigency, I apprehend, would be most extraordinary that could induce the General Assembly to divert the investments set apart for school purposes from the object to which they have been so long and beneficially appropriated. I can contemplate but one contingency, and that, it is to be hoped, a very remote one, which, in my opinion, would justify such action. If the Congress of the United States, by the passage of a bill now pending in the House of Representatives, or by the adoption of any similar measure, should interfere with the educational interest of the State for the purpose of compelling the education of white and colored children in mixed schools, the Legislature, in my judgment, would not only be justified, but required by public sentiment in the State, to call in the investments set apart for common schools and apply the same to the payment of the public debt.

STATE AID TO WORKS OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

More than five hundred thousand dollars of the present debt of the State has been incurred in aid of the construction of the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, and the Breakwater and Frankford Railroad. Without intending to express any opinion upon the

propriety of the action of the Legislature in aiding the construction of these roads, I respectfully suggest that no further increase of the public debt, for similar purposes, ought to be authorized by the General Assembly. The credit of the State ought not to be placed in jeopardy by any further issue of bonds, nor should the revenues derived from taxation, or otherwise, be applied to any other purposes than the ordinary expenses of the Government and the reduction of the present liabilities of the State.

I do not know that any application will be made to the Legislature, at its present session, for aid in the construction of railroads or other works of internal improvement; but from a firm conviction that any policy which would further connect the State with railroad improvements would be hazardous to its credit, I deem it an imperative duty to urge the necessity of guarding carefully against any augmentation of the State debt, and the consequent increased measure of taxation which such augmentation would necessarily entail upon the people of the State.

Whatever local advantages might be anticipated from the construction of additional railroads, it is certain that they would not justify an increase of present liabilities, or compensate for the injury which would be inflicted by additional taxation rendered necessary thereby.

It is to be hoped that a sincere desire to preserve untarnished the credit of the State, and to protect our citizens from further taxation, will prevent the Legislature, at its present session, or hereafter, from authorizing any further issue of State bonds for any purpose whatsoever.

REDUCTION OF DEBT.

The revenues, under existing laws, are ample for any present or anticipated demands upon the Treasury. The ordinary expenses of the government have been met, the interest on the public debt promptly paid, and the principal of that portion of the debt created by the exigencies of the war reduced \$388,000 within the last four years. This has been accomplished from the ordinary receipts of the Treasury without postponing the payment of any claim against the Treasury.

It is a matter of just pride to our citizens that the faith of the State, pledged to the payment of its obligations, has been maintained, and the public credit preserved unimpaired, and the financial condition of the State rendered so prosperous, and that, too, by a revenue system less oppressive than obtains in most of the States of the Union.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures necessarily vary to some extent in different years. The fees for licenses and commissions granted by the State, as well as the revenue derived from the passenger tax, and other sources, are greater some years than in others. So, too, the expenditures are necessarily greater in the years when the Legislature is in session than in the years in which the General Assembly does not meet.

The following statement, however, based upon receipts and expenditures for 1873, will approximate very nearly the average annual receipts and disbursements of the Treasury.

Receipts from all sources about \$207,872.39.

Expenditures, including \$75,000 interest on the public debt, and an appropriation of \$3,000 to Delaware College, and one-half of the biennial expenses of the Legislature, about \$111,025.77.

Excess of receipts over expenditures about \$96,846.62.

The amount of expenditures above stated does not include appropriations made by the Legislature to purchase the interest of Kent County in the State House and for repairs on the same, or any other appropriation of an extraordinary character, other than that to Delaware College, but does include the latter appropriation, amounting to \$3,000, and also the amount required to pay interest on the outstanding public debt, about \$75,000, as well as all other ordinary expenses of the State Government, including salaries to all public officers, executive and judicial, the allowance for public printing, and one-half of the expenses of the biennial session of the Legislature.

EXPENSES OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

It will be seen from the foregoing exhibit that exclusive of payments on account of interest, and exceptional appropriations made by the Legislature, the ordinary expenses of the State Government amount to but little over \$33,000, and that the receipts in excess of disbursements for ordinary purposes, and the amount required to pay interest, will be something less than \$97,000.

SINKING FUND.

None of the bonds now outstanding, except such as are provided for, will become due before 1885, and as these are generally held by persons who purchased them for investment, it is doubtful whether the State Treasurer will be able to procure them at their par value as fast as the receipts of the Treasury will enable him to take them up. It is not the interest of the State, and would be a very unwise policy, to appreciate the price of the bonds by purchasing them at

any advance upon their face value. I therefore submit, for the consideration of the General Assembly, the propriety of enacting a law creating a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds at maturity and authorizing the State Treasurer to invest, from time to time, the surplus funds in the Treasury in United States bonds, or other undoubted securities, bearing six per cent. interest, for the benefit of the sinking fund created for that purpose.

This would not prevent the State Treasurer from using the funds in his hands, at any time, in the purchase of bonds issued by the State whenever the same could be obtained at their par value, but would guard against an accumulation of unproductive revenue in the Treasury by converting the same into interest bearing securities which could be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of the State debt at maturity. Should this suggestion meet with the favorable consideration of the General Assembly, I respectfully submit that the sinking fund to be established should be carefully guarded against any appropriation to other purposes than the payment of the existing obligations of the State.

If no further issue of State bonds shall be authorized, a careful husbanding of the revenues paid into the Treasury under existing laws will enable the State to meet all outstanding liabilities as fast as they become due. This object should be carefully kept in view as of highest obligation, and no reduction or diversion of the revenue be permitted that would render the payment of the present debt, whenever the same can be rightfully demanded, in the least degree uncertain.

REDUCTION OF TAX.

A large part of the revenue is derived from taxes paid by railroads and other corporations, and from fees for licenses granted by the State. The persons and companies enjoying the special privileges secured to them obtain a full equivalent for the share they contribute to the public burden.

The tax of one-tenth of one per cent., or ten cents on every hundred dollars of assessable property, levied and collected by the Counties for the use of the State, cannot be regarded as an oppressive measure of taxation for State purposes. If, however, any reduction in the revenues should at any time be deemed advisable, such reduction could be more properly effected by reducing the rate of taxation imposed for State purposes from ten to five cents in every hundred dollars of assessable property than in any other way. The reduction suggested would diminish the receipts of the Treasury about \$30,000 annually, and to that amount would be a relief to the

tax-payers of the State, especially to the owners of real estate, who pay an unequal share of taxes, both for State and local purposes. In Pennsylvania, and perhaps in other States, lands are exempt from taxation imposed for the use of the State; while in Delaware, until recently, real estate paid a very large proportion all taxes, and now bears an unequal share of the burdens imposed, both for State and county purposes. Incomes from lands, for several years, have, as a general rule, been less than from most other property, and whatever reduction may hereafter be made in the amount of taxes collected, should be in relief of that species of property which is least remunerative.

In making this suggestion, I do not wish to be understood as favoring any policy that would leave the State without the means to meet current ordinary expenses, and at the same time provide, beyond contingency, for the prompt liquidation of every liability now outstanding. A wise foresight dictates the payment of the present State debt at the earliest possible moment that it can be effected without embarrassment to the people.

It is impossible to foresee what exigencies may hereafter arise, requiring every resource which the State can command, to protect its citizens from ills not now anticipated, but which may befall them hereafter. Fortunately for us, at the commencement of the late civil war, the State was free from debt and able to furnish the means for the relief of those conscripted into military service. Had the State at that time been encumbered, even with the present debt, the relief so anxiously demanded, and so opportunely afforded, could not have been extended. While it is to be hoped that no similar necessity will hereafter arise, and that our people may long be exempt from every affliction that could mar their happiness or retard their prosperity, still, wise statesmanship and a prudent regard for the public good demands that the Treasury of the State be placed as soon as possible, with convenience to our citizens, in a condition where its aid could again be invoked in any emergency which may hereafter arise.

The present revenue system of the State, if undisturbed, or not seriously interfered with, will extinguish our present debt within the next ten or twelve years, and leave the people free from any necessity for contributing, by the payment of taxes, to the support of the State government under which they live.

It is gratifying, in transmitting the last biennial message which I shall have the honor of sending to the General Assembly, to be able to announce so large a reduction of the debt existing at the com-

mencement of my administration, and that the present financial system of the State promises an early extinguishment of every outstanding obligation.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The collection of county rates and levies is, in my judgment, too expensive and might be reduced considerably by proper legislation.

There can be no good reason for the payment of so large a percentage of the taxes levied for the collection of the same. Some plan ought to be adopted which will adequately compensate the officers appointed to receive and collect the duplicates of assessment placed in their hands, and at the same time enable such officers to perform their duty with less labor than is necessary under our present system.

In some States a receiver of taxes is appointed for each collection district, with graduated commissions upon all sums voluntarily paid within specified times, and an abatement allowed to such taxables as pay within the time fixed by law for such abatement.

I have not given to the subject such consideration as enables me to recommend, with confidence, any definite plan of collection, but commend the matter to the consideration of the Legislature as worthy of their serious attention. If any alteration be made in the law relating to the collection of taxes at the present session, great care should be exercised to secure to all equal facilities to comply with the law. All the provisions of the Act of Assembly passed at the last session, relating to the collection of taxes, so far as the same may be applicable, should be retained, with such further safeguards as will clearly define and limit the duties of the revenue officers, and at the same time protect the right of every citizen to pay his tax with as little inconvenience to himself as possible.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Within the last year an important case, in which this State, though not nominally, was, in reality, a party, has been decided in the Supreme Court of the United States. The case referred to was that of William Minot, jr., a stockholder in the P. W. & B. Railroad Company, against William J. Clarke, late State Treasurer, and William M. Ochletree, a collector of State Taxes under the law of 1869. The bill filed in the Circuit Court prayed an injunction to restrain the said officers from proceeding to collect from said railroad company certain taxes imposed by said law upon railroad corporations in this State, upon the assumed ground that said law was unconstitutional and void, for various reasons, and among others

that it impaired the obligation of a contract alleged to exist between the State and said company exempting the latter from taxation.

The decree of the Circuit Court sustained the constitutionality of the law aforesaid and the right of the State to tax the corporation, and, upon an appeal from said decree, taken by complainant, was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

It would be difficult to overestimate the value of this decision to the State. It disposes effectually of the claim on the part of the principal railroad corporation existing within our limits to exemption from taxation, and by maintaining the constitutionality of the law referred to, relieves the State from any possible liability for the amount of taxes paid by said company under protest. The State Treasurer, against whom the proceedings were instituted, engaged the services of counsel to represent the State. I am informed that the gentlemen employed have not been paid for their services either in the Circuit or Supreme Courts, and recommend that the State Treasurer be authorized to pay them proper compensation.

FREE SCHOOLS.

The subject of education is one of great importance, and is receiving at the present day much attention in every part of the country. Our Common School System, established more than forty years ago, has been of incalculable advantage in furnishing the means of primary education to the youth of the State. These advantages have been gradually impaired by the multiplication of school districts in every county and the consequent division of the School Fund among a greater number of schools. More than double the number of school districts originally established now exist in the State, and in some localities it is difficult to maintain good schools for any great period of the year owing to the small number of pupils living in the districts.

It is not easy to determine a remedy that will obviate the difficulty suggested, especially as those now convenient to schools would reluctantly consent, by redistricting the State, to be placed at greater distances from schools.

If the public debt of the State shall, in a few years, be paid, or so materially reduced as to relieve the necessity of appropriating the revenues to that purpose, I doubt not that measures will be taken to increase the School Fund and furnish the means requisite for maintaining good schools in every neighborhood without regard to the number of scholars therein. With existing demands upon the Treasury any large increase of the School Fund, for the present at least, seems to be impracticable. The efficiency of any school system

will depend in a very great degree upon the interest felt by parents, and those having the guardianship of children, in maintaining proper schools. Without such interest, no system, however perfect, and no appropriation, however munificent, will give to the youth of the State the full educational advantages which they ought to enjoy.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The repairs and alterations made in the State House since the last session of the Legislature will doubtless be brought to your attention by the committee appointed by the last Legislature to contract for the same. It is believed that the new Senate Chamber and Hall of the House of Representatives, with the rooms appropriated to committees of the respective Houses, are better adapted to the purposes of legislation than those which have been superseded. The rooms set apart for the Governor and for the office of Secretary of State are convenient and appropriate, and ample accommodations for the books now or likely soon to be in the Library have been provided.

The improvement of the Public Buildings was so obviously necessary that for several years past the matter had engaged public attention, and had been recommended not only in my last biennial message, but several times also by my immediate predecessor. The expenditure authorized for this purpose at the last session will obviate further outlay upon the public buildings for several years.

REPRIEVES, PARDONS, AND REWARD.

I herewith transmit a list of the pardons, reprieves and remissions granted since the commencement of the last session of the General Assembly, with the reasons inducing me to grant the same.

Having been informed that a certain Robert A. Mackey had been murdered within the jurisdiction of this State, and that one Joseph H. Taylor was charged with being guilty of the murder of said Mackey, I issued a proclamation on the 13th day of August, 1874, offering a reward of \$300 for the arrest and delivery into the custody of the Sheriff of New Castle County of the said Joseph H. Taylor, who was subsequently apprehended in the State of Ohio, and brought into this State and tried for the offense. I recommend that an allowance to the amount of the reward offered be made to the parties making the arrest.

ATTACHMENT LAWS.

I renew the recommendation contained in my last Biennial Message in reference to the attachment laws of this State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The amendment to the Constitution of this State, proposed by the last Legislature, was approved by myself and has been duly

published in compliance with the requirement of the Constitution and the Act of Assembly proposing such amendment. The ratification of the proposed amendment by the General Assembly at the present session will require three-fourths of each branch of the Legislature. The propriety of such ratification is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the General Assembly.

CENTENNIAL.

A celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence is to be held in the City of Philadelphia, during the next year, by an exhibition of the products and resources of the country.

The co-operation of every State in the Union is desired by those having the charge of the celebration, so as to make it worthy of the American Republic. The Centennial Commission, through the General Director, Hon. A. T. Goshorn, desires that State Boards be appointed to co-operate with the National Board of Commissioners as the most effectual means of securing the desired end. The appointment of a State Board to represent this State and arrange for the proper exhibition of its products will doubtless aid such of our citizens as desire to participate in the celebration by exhibiting their articles of manufacture or other productions. Gentlemen in this State would doubtless volunteer to act as members of a State Commission, and I therefore recommend that authority be given for the appointment of such a board.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

In a former part of this message I adverted to the continued depression of business in the country, and the unfavorable influence it was beginning to exert upon the prosperity of this State. So intimate are the relations of all the States of the Union, that the prosperity of each is determined, not exclusively by the industry and frugality of its own citizens, or the wise economy of its own local government, but also in a very sensible degree by every cause which affects the welfare of any or of all the others. The people of Delaware therefore, no less than the people of the rest of the States, have an interest in the prosperity of every part of the common country—an interest based not alone on sentiment or sympathy, but arising, in part at least, from considerations of advantage to themselves. When therefore we see the industries of the country paralyzed, its commerce declining, its manufacturing and mechanical enterprises depressed and languishing, agricultural pursuits unremunerative, and labor in many places unable to command employ-

ment, it is but natural that in common with the people of the whole country we should desire to see a clear ascertainment and removal of the causes which have produced such results.

It cannot be doubted that whatever else may have contributed to bring about the present derangement and embarrassment in the business of the country, that the policy pursued by Congress and the Federal Administration in the management of public affairs has had its full share in producing the embarrassment now so seriously afflicting the people of every part of the country.

Without adverting to the extravagant expenditures of the public money which has marked the history of the country for the last eight or ten years, when economy was demanded in order to recuperate from the exhaustion produced by a four years war, as well as to provide for the payment of the interest on the public debt, which that war had entailed upon the country, the financial policy of the government has been most unfortunate, not to say unwise and pernicious. The exigencies of the war were made the excuse and justification for the issue by the government of a large amount of paper to circulate as currency, and for the redemption of which the faith of the government was most solemnly pledged. A part of the currency thus issued was declared to be a legal tender and made receivable as such in all the ordinary transactions between private parties. Even admitting that the government, under the pressure of an exhaustive war, was justified in resorting to exceptional measures to sustain its credit and maintain its armies in the field, still it cannot be doubted that its obvious duty, upon the termination of the war, was to observe its pledges and make provision for the redemption of the paper money which it had issued and put in circulation. Congress recognized this obligation, and soon after the close of the war declared by resolution its purpose to do so.

Nearly ten years have elapsed since the termination of hostilities, and yet the pledge of the Government is unfulfilled, and a depreciated paper currency is continued as the medium of exchange in all business of a public or private nature, except in the payment of duties on imposts and interest on the public debt. While in almost every civilized country on the face of the earth exchanges are made in gold or its equivalent, in the United States the universally recognized measure of values is banished from the ordinary transactions of life and made an article of merchandise and traffic. I need not speak of the effect of this substitution of depreciated currency for coin upon the prosperity of the country. It has been witnessed in the fluctuations of business, in its occasional expansions and con-

tractions, in the insolvencies and bankruptcies which have followed, and the unsettled, uncertain and demoralized condition of affairs in every part of the country. The present prostration of business, and the consequent embarrassment resulting therefrom is, in no small degree, traceable to the failure of the Government to restore the currency to a fixed value, equal to the coin of the country. That this might have been accomplished long ago there is no good reason to doubt. It cannot be possible that in a country of such ample resources there can be any necessity for conducting business with a medium of exchange intrinsically worthless, and to which the whole credit of the Government cannot give a fixed and definite value.

In the fertility of our lands and the variety of our productions, no country on earth surpasses our own. Our mountains and valleys are rich in mineral treasures, and our gold and silver mines yield annually their full share of the precious metals. Our cotton fields are capable of supplying the manufactories of the world with that useful staple, so indispensable to the wants and comforts of mankind, and in all the elements of national wealth and prosperity we rival the most favored portions of the earth. With such vast resources we ought to have been able to have redeemed the pledges of the Government, and to have placed the national currency upon a basis which would have given it a commercial value equal to gold. The accomplishment of this object has not had its proper influence in the councils of the nation, and has been delayed by the policy pursued by Congress and the Federal administration, in the lavish expenditures of the public moneys and in retarding the development of one portion of the country, and thus diminishing largely the national wealth.

Had the Government, upon the termination of the war, refrained from acts of oppression and permitted the Southern people to assume control of their own affairs, the wastings of the strife would have been measurably repaired and the former prosperity of the South restored. Improper interference, however, on the part of the Federal authorities, dictated from motives neither commendable nor excusable, has retarded the improvement of that section of the country, which has been sensibly felt in its reactionary influence by the people of the Northern and Middle States.

The South, instead of being a liberal purchaser in Northern markets, has been kept impoverished and unable to contribute, by the full development of its resources, to the wealth and prosperity of the country.

The commercial and manufacturing interests in the north have been of late impressed with this fact, and seem much more ready to heed an appeal addressed to their own interest than such as have been predicated on injustice and wrong.

A policy dictated by feelings of animosity engendered by strife might for a time find an excuse in human weakness and frailty, but the persistent purpose to oppress and ruin one part of the country, from no higher motive than such as emanates from party feelings, especially when it is producing its legitimate fruit in the prostration of business and enterprise everywhere, must be regarded not only as indefensible but as supreme folly and the very acme of crime. This policy, however, is, even after nearly ten years of peace, continued in some of the Southern States. For nearly two years Louisiana has been ruled and robbed by a bogus usurping government, inaugurated by Federal interference and sustained by Federal bayonets, and in other States, under the pretense of preserving the public peace, the President has unwisely and illegally interposed the presence of a part of the army of the United States, if not for the purpose of controlling their local affairs at least with full knowledge that such presence would have an improper and potential influence upon them.

Recent indications, however, justify the belief that the American people are beginning to realize the great error of tolerating such wrongs. The result of the recent elections is understood by men of all parties as not only the expression of a decided disapproval, but an unqualified condemnation of the whole domestic policy and practice of the Government under the present administration. Regarding such result not so much in the light of partisan triumph as the declaration of a determination, on the part of the people of the country, to secure good government for themselves and their posterity, may we not indulge the hope that at an early day the management of public affairs will be entrusted to those who will observe the limitations upon Federal power, respect the just rights of the States in all that pertains to their domestic concerns, and administer the Government in a manner inspiring confidence at home and respect and admiration abroad.

In conclusion, permit me, gentlemen, to congratulate you on the confidence reposed in you by your fellow-citizens, and invoke for your guidance that Divine Providence which rules in the affairs of men and shapes alike the destinies of individuals and of States.

JAMES PONDER.

DOVER, January 5th, 1875.

*A LIST of Reprieves and Pardons granted by the Governor of the State of Delaware
since the Seventh day of January, A. D. 1873.*

JAMES PONDER, Governor.

NAME.	CRIME.	In what Court convicted and sentenced.	SENTENCE.	Action Of Governor.	DATE.	Grounds of Reprieve, Pardon or Remission.
Thos. West.	Selling intoxicating liquor without license.	Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery.	To pay a fine of one hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution.	Pardon.	1873. May 7.	The Governor granted this pardon upon the written recommendation of a large number of the most respectable citizens of Sussex county, who stated that the prisoner, from his poverty, would be compelled to suffer imprisonment for a much longer term than would be an adequate punishment for his offense; that there were great doubts as to whether he committed the crime himself, and that under all the circumstances surrounding the case, the imprisonment he has already suffered has been a sufficient punishment.
Jacob H. Schurtz and John Dooning.	Larceny.	Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery.	To each pay six dollars restitution money, to be whipped with ten lashes, and to be imprisoned two months.	Remitted the Whipping.	1873. June 7.	The Governor granted this remission upon the recommendation of several of the most responsible citizens of New Castle county, that the overcoat alleged to have been stolen, and which was put on by one of the prisoners, was left in the cars; that afterwards one of the said prisoners was found sitting by the stove in the depot at Wilmington, with no attempt at concealment whatever; that both the prisoners were young men of good appearance; that they were on their way to Baltimore to seek employment, and that there were great doubts as to the felonious intent of the said prisoners, or either of them.

LIST OF REPRIEVES AND PARDONS—Continued.

NAME.	CRIME.	In what Court convicted and sentenced.	SENTENCE.	Action Of Governor.	DATE.	Grounds of Reprieve, Pardon or Remission.
Mary E. Meeteer.	Murder in the second degree.	Court of Oyer and Terminer.	To pay a fine of five thousand dollars, to pay the costs of prosecution, to stand in the pillory for 1 hour, and to be whipped with sixty lashes.	Remitted the whipping	1873. June 7th.	The Governor granted this remission on the representation of a large number of the most responsible citizens of New Castle county, that the prisoner was a young female; that from all the mitigating circumstances connected with the commission of the crime, which did not appear in the trial, but were known to said citizens, much sympathy was felt and expressed for the unfortunate woman; and that in view of all the circumstances of the case, coupled with the fact that the prisoner is a woman, the remainder of said sentence will be an adequate punishment without the whipping.
John Carpenter.	Burglary with intent to commit a rape.	Court of Oyer and Terminer.	To be hanged by the neck until dead, on the 27th day of June, A. D., 1873.	Postponed the execution until Dec. 26th, 1873.	1873. June 24th.	The Governor postponed the said execution upon the representation of several of the most responsible citizens of Kent county, that there were great doubts as to whether the prisoner intended to commit a rape; that, further, if such was his intention, owing to his natural weak mind, there was doubt as to whether he ought to be held accountable, to the full extent of the law, for his acts. Upon these representations the Governor considered it his duty to postpone said execution, that he might give the subject a more thorough investigation.

Jacob Ward, alias Geo. Wood.	Breaking in- to house with intent to com- mit larceny.	Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery.	To pay as resti- tution money \$16.50, to pay the cost of pros- ecution, to stand in the pillory one hour to be whipped with twenty lashes and im- prisoned for six months. And the term of im- prisonment ex- tended three months for de- fault in pay- ing restitution money and costs.	Remitted the last three months im- prisonment on condition that he leave the State and never re- turn.	1873, Oct. 28.	The Governor granted this remission for the reason that the prisoner could not pay the said restitution money and costs, and at the end of said three months would have been released un- conditionally; that he had already suffered the full penalty to which he had been originally sentenced, except the payment of restitution money and costs; that the additional imprison- ment would not pay the said money; that it was better to release him on said conditions than to discharge him with the liberty of remaining in the State, at the end of three months, and that the condition annexed to the re- mission would prove as adequate a punishment, under the circumstances, as the imprisonment, whilst it rid the community of the prisoner.
Edward San- ders.	Breaking in- to shop in the night time.	Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery.	To pay as resti- tution money \$247.00, to pay costs of prose- cution, to stand fifteen minutes in the pillory, to be whipped with fifteen lashes, and to be imprisoned for the term of three years.	Pardon.	1874. March 18.	The Governor granted this pardon upon the representations of the sheriff and three ex-sheriffs of New Castle county, the Warden and the late Wardens of the jail of said county, and many of the most responsible citizens of said county, that the prisoner was well be- haved, polite and obedient, and never caused any trouble in jail after his imprisonment. At the trial he was convicted by his plea of guilty, and though he was indicted jointly with several others, he was the only one who so pleaded, and his conviction re- sulted solely from said plea; that he expressed repentance and contrition for the crime; that his mother resides in the State of California, and that he expressed his intention to proceed to said State, which he considered his home, immediately upon his release, and that taking into consideration all the mitigating circumstances of his conviction, and under which the crime was committed, his voluntary confes-

LIST OF REPRIEVES AND PARDONS—Continued.

NAME.	CRIME.	In what Court convicted and sentenced.	SENTENCE.	Action Of Governor.	DATE.	Grounds of Reprieve, Pardon or Remission.
Edward Sanders.	Breaking in to store in the night time.	Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery.	To pay as restitution money, \$184.00, to pay the cost of prosecution, to stand fifteen minutes in the pillory, to be whipped with fifteen lashes, and to be imprisoned for three years.	Pardon.	1874. March 18.	sion, his exemplary conduct in prison, and his promises to lead a better life, he has already suffered sufficient punishment. The reasons are the same as in the preceding case.
Edward Sanders.	Breaking in to shop by night, and larceny.	Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery..	To pay as restitution money \$309, to pay the costs of prosecution, to stand seven minutes in the pillory, to be whipped with seven lashes, and to be imprisoned for three years.	Pardon.	1874. March 18.	The reasons are the same as in the preceding case.

Edward Sanders.	Breaking in- to shop by night time, and larceny.	Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery.	To pay as resti- tution money \$48, to pay the costs of prose- cution, to stand eight minutes in the pillory, to be whipped with eight lashes, and to be imprisoned for three years.	Pardon.	1874. March 18.	The reasons are the same as in the pre- ceeding case.
Edward San- ders.	Breaking in- to store by night time, and larceny.	Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery.	To pay as resti- tution money \$38, to pay the costs of prose- cution, to stand fifteen minutes in the pillory, to be whipped with fifteen lashes, and to be imprisoned for three years.	Pardon.	1874. March 18.	The reasons are the same as in the pre- ceeding case.

LIST OF REPRIEVES AND PARDONS—Continued.

NAME.	CRIME.	In what Court convicted and sentenced.	SENTENCE.	Action Of Governor.	DATE.	Grounds of Reprieve, Pardon or Remission.
Jas. Adams.	Conspiracy to break and enter banking house.	Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery.	To pay a fine of one thousand dollars, to pay costs of prosecution, to be imprisoned for four years.	Pardon.	1874. March 19.	The Governor granted this pardon upon the representations of the President and Directors of the National Bank of Newark (which said bank was the subject of said alleged conspiracy) that there were three or four others involved in said conspiracy; that two of them were not prosecuted because they turned State's evidence; that another was indicted with the prisoner, and upon the trial was acquitted; that notwithstanding the said persons were said to be conspirators with the prisoner, it resulted in he alone suffering all the punishment; that the prisoner has served more than one of his four year's imprisonment, and has promised to leave the State if pardoned, and that under all the circumstances of the case, the law has been fully vindicated and the ends of justice answered, to the protection of the public.
Geo. Howard.	Breaking into house with intent to commit larceny.	Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery.	To pay as restitution money fifty cents, to pay the costs of prosecution, to stand one hour in the pillory and be imprisoned for two years.	Pardon.	1874. June 15.	The Governor granted this pardon upon the representation of the Jail Physician and Attorney-General, that the said George Howard has been in a precarious condition of health during the whole of his term of imprisonment, and at the present time is in a very feeble state; that his longer imprisonment will continue to aggravate the disease, viz: prostration from confinement; that he has already suffered the greater part of the penalty of the law, and that taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, his punishment has already been sufficient.

Joseph Hill.

Breaking
house with
intent to com-
mit larceny.

Court of General
Sessions of the
Peace and Gaol
Delivery.

To pay as restitu-
tion money
the sum of thirty-
two dollars,
to pay the costs
of prosecution,
to stand in the
pillory one
hour, to be im-
prisoned for six
months, to be
whipped with
ten lashes and
to wear the con-
vict's jacket for
six months.

Pardon.

1874.
Novem-
ber 5.

The Governor granted this pardon upon the representation of a large number of the most reliable citizens of Kent county, that the prisoner, at the time the offense was committed, was about eighteen years of age; that the offense was committed in company with other boys, and that the prisoner was the only one arrested and tried; that he is very poor; that he admits his error and is penitent and desirous of going out into the world as a citizen, promising to conduct himself with propriety in the future; that in consideration of his good behavior during his incarceration, and that all of said sentence except the payment of restitution money and costs, and the wearing of the convicts jacket, has already been executed the Governor considered that the law had already been vindicated.

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER,
DOVER, DELAWARE, Dec. 22, 1874. }

To His Excellency, James Ponder, Governor of Delaware :

SIR—I have the honor to submit to your Excellency the following report of the transactions of this department of the State government, being a statement of the liabilities, and also of the assets of the State, together with a condensed statement of receipts belonging to the several funds, and also of the expenditures from the same since my settlement with the Legislative Committee on the 12th day of January last :

LIABILITIES.

At the beginning of the present administration of this department of the State government, the State debt amounted to the sum of one million four hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars, (\$1,462,000) as follows, viz :

War bonds issued to pay bounties to volunteers, commutation money to drafted men, and for substitutes.....	\$1,110,000
Internal improvement bonds loaned to the Junction and Breakwater Railroad Company, and secured by first mortgage.....	352,000
Total liabilities as above.....	\$1,462,000
Of this debt bonds have been bought and cancelled during the four years of your administration to date to amount of.....	\$292,000
Bonds due and will be paid January 1st, 1875.....	96,000
Total bonds cancelled to that date.....	\$388,000
Bonds outstanding after January 1st, 1875.....	\$1,074,000
Amount carried forward.....	\$1,074,000

<i>Amount brought forward.....</i>	\$1,074,000
Bonds loaned to the Breakwater and Frankford Railroad Company under Act of Assembly entitled "An act to aid the Breakwater Railroad Company to construct their road and for other purposes," passed at Dover, March 26, 1873, and secured by first mortgage, amounting to.....	150,000
Which makes a total outstanding liability of twelve hundred and twenty-four bonds of \$1,000 each amounting to the sum of.....	\$1,224,000
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The said bonds will mature as follows, viz :	
January 1st, 1885, balance of war bonds....	\$798,000
January 1st, 1890, Junction and Breakwater Railroad internal improvement bonds.....	276,000
January 1st, 1898, Breakwater and Frankford Railroad internal improvement bonds.	150,000
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As above.....	\$1,224,000
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There will be due the Breakwater and Frankford Railroad Company \$26,000 internal improvement bonds, upon the compliance by that company with the act giving it aid.

ASSETS.

The State has investments from which revenue is derived to the General Fund as follows, viz :

Mortgage on Junction and Breakwater Railroad.....	\$400,000
Mortgage on Breakwater and Frankford Railroad.....	200,000
1275 shares Farmers' Bank stock at \$50 per share.....	63,750
20 shares of stock of Bank of Delaware valued at \$465.....	9,300
	<hr/>
Total assets belonging to general fund.	\$673,050
	<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward.....</i>	\$673,050

Amount brought forward.....

\$673,050

The State has investments from which revenue is derived for the support of Free Schools, as follows, viz :

5,000 shares Farmers' Bank stock at \$36 per share.....	\$180,000
Loan to Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company.....	85,000
Loan to Sussex county.....	5,000
2439 shares of Farmers' Bank stock at \$50.....	121,950
37 shares of stock of Bank of Delaware, valued at \$465 per share.....	17,205
114 shares of stock of Bank of Smyrna, valued at \$60 per share.....	6,840
254 shares of stock of Union National Bank valued at \$36 per share.....	9,144
Loaned to the New Castle and Wilmington Railroad Company, at 7 per cent.....	25,000

Total assets belonging to School Fund

\$450,139

Grand total assets.....

\$1,123,189

If this amount be deducted from the total liabilities, it will leave a net indebtedness of

\$100,811

There will be required on the 1st day of January next, to meet the interest on the outstanding bonds.....

\$39,600

To redeem the bonds due on that day.....

96,000

Demands upon the Treasury Jan. 1, 1875,

\$135,600

To meet this demand, there are taxes due from the several counties, subject to errors and commissions, about as follows:

New Castle County.....	\$56,000
Kent County.....	20,000
Sussex County.....	6,000

Amount carried forward.....

\$82,000

<i>Amount brought forward.....</i>	\$82,000
Estimated probable receipts during the month of January next, as follows :	
Interest on Junction and Breakwater Railroad mortgage.....	12,000
Tax on Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company.....	6,750
Bank Dividends belonging to general fund	2,272
Tax on Bank shares.....	3,844
Estimated Process tax.....	2,000
Interest on investments belonging to School Fund and which can be used and replaced	13,800
Estimated probable receipts to January 15, 1875,.....	\$122,666
Cash in Treasury at this date.....	51,586
	<hr/>
	\$174,252

This amount will be amply sufficient to meet the demands upon the Treasury, viz : To pay the January interest on the outstanding bonds, to redeem the bonds then due, and to meet the necessary expenses of the State government to January 1st, 1875.

But if enough of this revenue shall not be available on that day to meet the demands upon the Treasury, it may be necessary to maintain the credit of the State by resorting to a temporary loan for that purpose, to do which I have ample authority, but I do not anticipate any such contingency.

The revenue under the act known as the Oyster Law, and which was created as a sinking fund, has not, so far as the Collector of that revenue has made returns, netted anything during the present year, but since it has been in operation it has been self-sustaining, and also yielded a surplus sufficient to purchase four thousand dollars Delaware State bonds for cancellation, which has been done and charged to that account.

As Trustee of Delaware College Fund—which said fund was derived from the sale of 90,000 acres of public land, donated to this State by the General Government for the purpose of establishing an Agricultural and Mechanical College, I have the honor to report, that the proceeds of the sale of the said land have been invested in Delaware State bonds to the amount of \$83,000, and that the

interest on the same has been paid semi-annually to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of Delaware College.

There has been received, to August last, from sources the income from which is applicable to the support of free schools, the sum of thirty-four thousand four hundred and seventy dollars and seventy-five cents, (\$34,470.75,) and the same distributed among the school districts entitled to receive it.

Under the act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, passed at the last session of the Legislature, the revenue of the School Fund has been materially decreased by the reduction of the number of licenses granted, and by the whole of the revenue under that act being applicable to the General Fund, whereas heretofore one-fourth was appropriated to the School Fund.

I regret to inform your Excellency that some of the railroad companies in the State are not prompt in the payment of taxes due from them.

The Wilmington and Western has never paid one cent into the Treasury of the State for taxes collected from passengers transported, as required by Chapter 458, Volume 12, Laws of Delaware, entitled "An act to raise revenue for this State;" nor under the act taxing shares of stock and net earnings, as required by Chapter 392, Vol. 13, Laws of Delaware, entitled "Of the Revenue of the State." As the officers of that company have never made any statement of the number of passengers transported within the limits of the State, nor of the number or value of the shares of stock, or of net earnings, I am unable to ascertain the amount of its indebtedness. I am, however, informed by the President of that company that there has never been any net earnings, and that the shares of stock have no value in the market, but that the company owes the State for tax collected from passengers, but is unable at this time to pay it.

The Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company, though heretofore prompt in the payment of passenger tax, is now in arrears for that tax, but I am assured it will be paid soon. It, too, has never paid any tax on net earnings and shares of stock.

The recent sale of the controlling interest in the Junction and Breakwater Railroad shows conclusively that the shares of stock of that road have intrinsic value. I have, therefore, renewed my demand for tax on shares. In compliance therewith, the Treasurer has made a formal statement of the number and value of shares, which was *so much* less than the price so recently sold at, that I refused to accept it. In conformity with law, I have assessed,

according to the best information I could obtain, the shares of stock of said company and levied the tax thereon, and issued the duplicate, with warrant annexed, to a county collector to collect the same.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

There has been received since January 12th, 1874, the date of my settlement, under the various acts to raise revenue and from miscellaneous sources, belonging to the General Fund, as follows, viz :

For Vacant Lands.....	\$ 96 00
Interest on Investments.....	26,272 50
Clerks of the Peace, for licenses.....	56,855 46
Fines and Forfeitures.....	250 18
Tax on Railroads.....	41,604 93
Tax on Bank shares.....	4,693 18
State tax from County Treasurers.....	38,872 30
Process tax from County Officers.....	12,880 43
Tax from Insurance Companies.....	300 00
From sale of Revised Code.....	396 00
From Secretary of State for commissions.....	577 50
Breakwater and Frankford Railroad Company, cost of internal improvement bonds.....	215 00
Conscience money.....	2 00
Total receipts to date.....	<u>\$183,015 48</u>
Amount in hand at settlement with Legislative Com- mittee.....	<u>40,267 22</u>
Grand total.....	<u><u>\$223,282 70</u></u>

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

Disbursed from the General Fund since my settlement on the 12th day of January last, as follows, viz :

Legislative Department, per order of Legislative Com- mittee.....	\$ 1,926 96
Judiciary Department.....	11,450 00
Executive.....	2,000 00
Secretary of State.....	800 00
Attorney-General.....	1,500 00
State Treasurer and Auditor.....	2,050 00

Amount carried forward..... \$19,726 96

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$19,726 96
Librarian	112 50
Bonds and coupons	132,093 45
Revised Code and Laws	8,858 71
State Capitol	13,949 50
Printing	261 40
Delaware College	2,250 00
Miscellaneous	527 63
	<hr/>
	\$177,779 98

In conclusion, I believe I have given your Excellency as precise a statement of the transactions of the Treasury Department of the State as could be done without going into minor details, and should your Excellency as well as the Legislature, that is soon to convene, desire further information, it will be my pleasure to give it. •

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours,

R. H. DAVIS,

State Treasurer.

**A LIST OF BOOKS RECEIVED FOR THE USE OF THE
STATE LIBRARY, FROM JANUARY 1, A. D. 1873, TO
JANUARY 1, A. D. 1875.**

ALABAMA.	Vol.	No. of Vols..
Reports, 1872.....	47	1
Acts and Resolves, 1873.....		1
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" " 	46	1
" " 	47	1
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" "	62	1
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" " " "	5	1
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“ “	8	1
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“ “ 1874.....		1
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“ “ 1873.....		1
“ “ 1874.....		1
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“ “ “	2	1

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“ “	37	1
“ “	38	1
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“ “	48	1
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“ “	3	1
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" " "	8	1
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" "	2	1
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" " 1873.....		1
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" "	5	1
" "	6	1

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“ “	7	1
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“ “ “	2	1
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“ “ “	2	1
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“ “ 1872.....		1
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“ “	2	1
“ “	3	1
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“ “ “	2	1

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“ “ “	3	1

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“	69	1
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“ “	2	1
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“ “	22	1
“ “	23	1
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“ “	70	1
“ “	71	1
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Executive Documents, 1871.....	1	2
“ “ “	2	2
“ “ 1872.....	1	1
“ “ “	2	1
“ “ 1873.....	1	1
“ “ “	2	1
House Journal, 1871.....		2
“ “ 1872.....		1
“ “ 1873.....		1
Senate “ 1871.....		1
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Auditor's “ “	2
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Attorney General's Report, 1873.....	1
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“ “ “	2	2
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“ “	21	1
“ “	22	1
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“ “ “	3	1
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“ “	3	1
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“ “	23	1
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“ “ “	2	1
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“ “ “	2	1
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Code, 1873.....		1
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“ “ “	3	1
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“	30	1
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“	1	1
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Report of Agriculture, 1871.....		1
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“ “ “ “	2	1
“ “ “ “	3	1
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ACCOUNTS OF JOHN H. PAYNTER, SECRETARY OF STATE, FOR THE YEARS 1873 AND 1874.

*John H. Paynter, Secretary of State, in account with Contingent
Expenses of his Office.*

DEBTOR.

1873.		DOLLS.	CTS.
February 3.	To this amount, it being the appropriation made by the General Assembly by joint resolution adopted January 17, 1873, for expenses of the Secretary's office....	600	00
		<u>\$600</u>	<u>00</u>

CREDITOR.

1872.		DOLLS.	CTS.
Dec. 17.	By balance overpaid contingent fund as per last settlement with the Auditor of Accounts, page 259.....	28	08
1873.			
January 1.	By cash paid James W. Lynch, for postage. Voucher No. 1.....	9	70
January 8.	By cash paid J. B. Smith, for postage. Voucher No. 2.....	99	
January 22.	By cash paid J. B. Smith, for postage. Voucher No. 3.....	1	15
January 30.	By cash paid Z. L. Butler, for attending to office. Voucher No. 4.....	10	00
Feb. 10.	By cash paid James Cowgill & Son, for stationery. Voucher No. 5.....	5	00
Feb. 10.	By cash paid James Cowgill & Son, for stationery. Voucher No. 6.....	1	46
Feb. 25.	By cash paid James Kirk, for printing licenses. Voucher No. 7.....	68	00
March 19.	By cash paid J. B. Smith, for postage. Voucher No. 8.....	1	60
	Amount carried forward.....	\$125	98

		<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$125 98
April	5.	By cash paid Boughman, Thomas & Co., for stationery. Voucher No. 9.....	16 75
April	17.	By cash paid J. B. Smith, for postage. Voucher No. 10.....	3 00
May	2.	By cash paid J. B. Smith, for postage. Voucher No. 11.....	1 00
May	22.	By cash paid James B. Wingate, for work. Voucher No. 12.....	2 00
June	22.	By cash paid James Kirk, for printing. Voucher No. 13.....	78 60
	30.	By cash paid James Lynch, for postage. Voucher No. 14.....	2 20
October	4.	By cash paid Charles P. Tunnell, for tele- gram. Voucher No. 15.....	60
Nov.	11.	By cash paid H. J. Enright, for transcrib- ing the laws for publication, copying acts for the Courts, Levy Courts, &c., and other work for the State in the Secretary's office. Voucher No. 16....	193 98
	27.	By cash paid Charles P. Tunnel, for tele- gram. Voucher No. 17.....	68
Dec.	17.	Balance in hand of contingent fund.....	175 21
			<hr/>
			600 00

December 17, 1873. Examined and approved.

ROBERT G. ELLEGOOD,

Auditor of Accounts.

John H. Paynter, Secretary of State, in account with Contingent Expenses of his Office.

DEBTOR.

		DOLLS.	CTS.
1873.			
Dec.	17.	To balance in hand of the contingent fund as per account approved by the Auditor of Accounts, Dec. 17, 1873, on page 260.	175 21
	14.	Balance overpaid contingent fund.....	62 52
			<hr/> 237 73 <hr/>

1874.

DOLLS. CTS.

CREDITOR.

January	12.	By cash paid James Kirk, for printing licenses. Voucher No. 1.....	29 09
	20.	By cash paid Z. L. Butler, for attending to office. Voucher No. 2.....	10 00
	22.	By cash paid James Cowgill & Son, for stationary. Voucher No. 3.....	29 39
April	11.	By cash paid David F. Burton, express bill. Voucher No. 4.....	168 90
			<hr/> \$237 73 <hr/>

December 14, 1874. Examined and approved.

ROBERT G. ELLEGOOD,
Auditor of Accounts.

}

John H. Paynter, Secretary of State, in account with the State of Delaware.

DEBTOR.

			DOLLS.	CTS.
1872.				
Dec.	19.	To cash from Peter B. Vandever, for commission as Justice of the Peace.....	10	00
1873.				
January	7.	To cash from John F. Young, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10	00
		To cash from S. R. Goodale, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10	00
	16.	To cash from Hermon L. Emmons, commission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10	00
	21.	To cash from Daniel Mulherin, for commission as Justice of the Peace.....	10	00
	22.	To cash from William B. Hill, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10	00
		To cash from John C. Pennewill, for commission as Register of Wills.....	50	00
	30.	To cash from Peter P. Vandever, for copy of act of incorporation.....	20	00
		To cash from George V. Massey, for copy of two acts.....	20	00
Feb.	12.	To cash from James Bradford, for copy of private act.....	10	00
	13.	To cash from Henry Reed, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10	00
	20.	To cash from Joshua Maris, for copy of divorce act.....	10	00
		To cash from J. B. Nickerson, for copy of divorce act.....	10	00
	21.	To cash from Catherine Killen, for copy of divorce act.....	10	00
	22.	To cash from John R. Boas, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10	00
	24.	To cash from Joel Thompson, for copy of act of incorporation.....	20	00
		To cash from Edward Ridgely, for copy of divorce act.....	10	00
<i>Amount carried forward.....</i>			\$240	00

		<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$240 00
Feb.	24.	To cash from Edward Betts, for copy of act of incorporation, (paid by J. Maris).....	20 00
	26.	To cash from George V. Massey, for copy of two private acts.....	20 00
		To cash from George S. Hagany, for commission as Justice of the Peace.....	10 00
		To George V. Massey, for copy of act of incorporation.....	20 00
	28.	To cash from Joshua Maris, for copy of act of incorporation.....	20 00
		To cash from Joshua Maris, for copy of divorce act.....	10 00
		To cash from Joshua Maris, for copy of act of incorporation.....	10 00
		To cash from Joshua Maris, for copy of supplement to act of incorporation.....	10 00
		To cash from Joshua Maris, for copy of divorce act.....	10 00
March	6.	To cash from John C. Wilson, for commission as Justice of the Peace.....	10 00
		To cash from John C. Wilson, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
	13.	To cash from Daniel Green, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
		To cash from Richard H. Ewbanks, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
		To cash from Andrew Hero, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10 00
		To cash from Edward J. Jones, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10 00
	17.	To cash from John B. Penington, for copy of divorce act.....	10 00
		To cash from Thomas E. Records, for copy of private act.....	10 00
		To cash from Joshua Maris, for copy of act of incorporation.....	10 00
	18.	To cash from George W. Bright, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
	19.	To cash from S. P. Houston, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
		<i>Amount carried forward</i>	\$480 00

		<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$480 00
March	19.	To cash from Charles M. Rawlins, for commission as Justice of the Peace.....	10 00
		To cash from John Van Gasken, for copy of act of incorporation.....	20 00
	21.	To cash from George V. Massey, for copy of act of incorporation.....	20 00
		To cash from William Silver, for copy of two divorce acts.....	20 00
	27.	To cash from John H. Bewley, for copy of divorce act.....	10 00
		To cash from Joshua Maris, for copies of five private acts.....	50 00
March	27.	To cash from Solomon Cooper, for copy of act of incorporation.....	10 00
		To cash from Delmonia Manufacturing Company, for copy of charter.....	20 00
		To cash from George V. Massey, for copy of divorce act.....	10 00
		To cash from Daniel Farra, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
	31.	To cash from Samuel B. Sutton, for commission as Justice of the Peace.....	10 00
		To cash from Samuel B. Sutton, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
		To cash from Samuel Jennison, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10 00
April	3.	To cash from Thomas E. Records, for copy of act of incorporation.....	20 00
	4.	To cash from Henry S. Truitt, for commission as Constable.....	5 00
		To cash from William Denney, Jr., for copy of act of incorporation.....	20 00
		To cash from H. B. McIntire, for copy of act of incorporation.....	10 00
		To cash from Lewis Thompson, for copies of two acts of incorporation.....	20 00
		To cash from Joshua Maris, for copy of act of incorporation.....	10 00
	7.	To cash from J. L. Killgore, for copy of act of incorporation.....	20 00
		<i>Amount carried forward</i>	\$795 00

		<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$795 00
April	8.	To cash from William J. Fell, for copy of act of incorporation.....	20 00
		To cash from Ignatius O. Grubb, for copy of act of incorporation.....	20 00
		To cash from Ignatius C. Grubb, for copy of act of incorporation.....	20 00
		To cash from H. B. Roche, for commis- sion as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10 00
	10.	To cash from George V. Massey, for copy of act of incorporation.....	20 00
		To cash from Lewis Thompson, for copy of private act.....	10 00
	10.	To cash from John Mantz, for copy of divorce act.....	10 00
	11.	To cash from A. V. Lesley, for copy of private acts.....	30 00
		To cash from J. B. Nickerson, for copy of divorce act.....	10 00
		To cash from George V. Massey, for copy of act of incorporation.....	20 00
		To cash from William Silver, for copy of divorce act.....	10 00
	19.	To cash from Victor du Pont, for copy of act of incorporation.....	20 00
		To cash from Victor du Pont, for copy of private act.....	10 00
		To cash from Victor du Pont, for copy of divorce act.....	10 00
	22.	To cash from John C. Patterson, for copy of private act.....	10 00
	23.	To cash from E. D. Cleaver, for commis- sion as Notary Public.....	10 00
	24.	To cash from J. Maris, for copy of act of incorporation.....	20 00
		To cash from J. Maris, for copy of private act.....	10 00
		To cash from J. B. Clarkson, for copy of act of incorporation.....	20 00
	25.	To cash from John Cooper, for copy of divorce act.....	10 00
		<i>Amount carried forward</i>	\$1,095 00

		<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$1,095 00
April	29.	To cash from George O'Neill, for commission as Justice of the Peace.....	10 00
	30.	To cash from James Bradford, for copy of private act.....	10 00
May	7.	To cash from Samuel M. Harrington, for copy of act of incorporation.....	20 00
		To cash from Samuel M. Harrington, for copy of act of incorporation.....	10 00
		To cash from Samuel M. Harrington, for copy of act of incorporation.....	10 00
		To cash from Emanuel Rey, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10 00
		To cash from R. C. Fraim, for copy of act of incorporation.....	20 00
	24.	To cash from Charles M. Vandever, for commission as Register in Chancery....	10 00
		To cash from Charles M. Vandever, for commission as Clerk of the Orphans' Court.....	25 00
		To cash from A. Williams, for copy of act of incorporation.....	10 00
		To cash from Joseph E. Parker, for copy of act of incorporation.....	20 00
		To cash from Sylvester Solomon, for copy of act of incorporation.....	10 00
		To cash from E. J. Kelley, for copy of act of incorporation.....	10 00
	26.	To cash from Lucius W. How, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10 00
		To cash from J. Spencer Smith, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10 00
		To cash from Joseph Ward, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
	27.	To cash from John Hickman, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
June	23.	To cash from P. A. Hoyne, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10 00
	28.	To cash from Lemuel W. Waples, for commission as Justice of the Peace.....	10 00
		<i>Amount carried forward</i>	\$1,330 00

		<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$1,330 00
July	1.	To cash from George A. Messick, for commission as Constable.....	5 00
	10.	To cash from Mark M. Kirby, for commis- sion as Justice of the Peace.....	10 00
		To cash from Mark M. Kirby, for commis- sion as Notary Public.....	10 00
	26.	To cash from Henry N. Clark, for com- mission as Constable.....	5 00
August	5.	To cash from Elihu G. Phillips, for com- mission as Justice of the Peace.....	10 00
		To cash from Alexander Ramsey, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.	10 00
	9.	To cash from William H. Shryock, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.	10 00
	18.	To cash from James H. Ray, for commis- sion as Notary Public.....	10 00
		To cash from Joshua Spering, for com- mission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10 00
Sept.	1.	To cash from Benjamin F. Fleming, for commission as Justice of the Peace....	10 00
	10.	To cash from Thomas S. Harper, for com- mission as Notary Public.....	10 00
		To cash from Charles A. Rawlins, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
	26.	To cash from George W. Smith, for com- mission as Notary Public.....	10 00
Nov.	4.	To cash from William Meredith, for com- mission as Notary Public.....	10 00
	14.	To cash from Thomas M. Ogle, for com- mission as Recorder.....	50 00
Dec.	3.	To cash from H. T. Downing, for commis- sion as Notary Public.....	10 00
		To cash from James H. Boyce, for com- mission as Justice of the Peace.....	10 00
		To cash from James H. Boyce, for com- mission as Notary Public.....	10 00
	8.	To cash from Henry Todd, for commission as Register in Chancery.....	10 00
		To cash from Henry Todd, for commission as Clerk of the Orphans' Court.....	25 00
		<i>Amount carried forward</i>	\$1,575 00

		<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$1,575 00
Dec.	8.	To cash from Henry Todd, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
			<hr/>
			\$1,585 00
			<hr/>

CREDITOR.

1873.			DOLLS. CTS.
Dec.	17.	By cash, as per receipt below.....	1,585 00
			<hr/>

Received, December 17th, 1873, of John H. Paynter, Secretary of State, the sum of one thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars, in full of the above account.

R. H. DAVIS,
State Treasurer.

December 17th, 1873. Examined and approved: }
ROBERT G. ELLEGOOD, }
Auditor of Accounts. }

John H. Paynter, Secretary of State, in account with the State of Delaware.

DEBTOR.

1873.			DOLLS. CTS.
Dec.	19.	To cash from Henry Ewbanks, for commission as Constable.....	5 00
	20.	To cash from James M. Cassady, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10 00
	22.	To cash from Joseph S. Perot, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10 00
		To cash from William F. Lett, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10 00
		<i>Amount carried forward</i>	<hr/>
			\$35 00

		<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$35 98
Dec.	24.	To cash from Philip Burnett, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
	25.	To cash from D. Taylor Bradford, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
		To cash from Harold A. Bagley, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10 00
	26.	To cash from Henry Baird, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
		To cash from Robert Boyce, for commission as Constable.....	5 00
		To cash from Thomas F. Bayard, for copy of act.....	20 00
	23.	To cash from Peter B. Vandever, for copy of private act.....	10 00
1874.			
January	6.	To cash from William Neal, for commission as Constable.....	5 00
	13.	To cash from William A. Phillips, for commission as Constable.....	5 00
	17.	To cash from John L. Thompson, for commission as Justice of the Peace.....	10 00
		To cash from John L. Thompson, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
		To cash from James B. Clarkson, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
	20.	To cash from John B. Penington, for copy of an act.....	10 00
		To cash from Henry W. Barker, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
		To cash from Kendal J. Graham, for commission as Constable.....	5 00
February	1.	To cash from H. W. McColley, for copy of divorce act.....	10 00
	5.	To cash from James P. Petit, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10 00
	7.	To cash from William W. Latimer, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.	10 00
	11.	To cash from Edwin F. Eckel, for copy of private act.....	10 00
		<i>Amount carried forward</i>	\$215 00

		<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$215 00
Feb.	16.	To cash from J. P. W. Kollock, for commission as Justice of the Peace.....	10 00
March	5.	To cash from Henry Eckel, for copy of private act.....	10 00
	11.	To cash from Robert J. Beswick, for commission as Justice of the Peace.....	10 00
		To cash from Robert J. Beswick, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
	12.	To cash from John H. Puhl, for copies of acts.....	20 00
	24.	To cash from Marvin J. Merchant, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.	10 00
	25.	To cash from J. Duval Rodney, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10 00
April	14.	To cash from William W. Torbert, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
	22.	To cash from Edmund Stout, for commission as Justice of the Peace.....	10 00
		To cash from Edmund Stout, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
	25.	To cash from Joseph Roberts, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
	28.	James L. Wolcott, for copy of divorce act	10 00
May	18.	To cash from Reuben Haines, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10 00
		To cash from William McPherson, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.	10 00
June	8.	To cash from C. Knobelsdorf, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10 00
		To cash from A. H. Morgan, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10 00
		To cash from Thomas B. Clifford, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.	10 00
	15.	To cash from Joseph G. Brown, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
	20.	To cash from Harriet L. Cannon, for copy of private act.....	10 00
July	4.	To cash from William T. Potter, for commission as Constable.....	5 00
		<i>Amount carried forward</i>	\$420 00

		<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$420 00
July	28.	To cash from James A. Plunket, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
Sept.	29.	To cash from Jonathan Carrow, for commission as Justice of the Peace.....	10 00
		To cash from Jonathan Carrow, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
October	8.	To cash from L. Montgomery Bond, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.	10 00
	12.	To cash from John B. Pennington, for commission as Attorney General.....	10 00
	30.	To cash from Sewell C. Biggs, for commission as Register of Wills.....	50 00
		To cash from William Jenks Fell, for copy of act of incorporation.....	20 00
Nov.	9.	To cash from William J. Melson, for commission as Coroner of Sussex county...	10 00
	11.	To cash from William H. Lambson, for commission as Sheriff of New Castle county.	50 00
		To cash from Richard Groves, for commission as Coroner of New Castle county.....	10 00
	12.	To cash from Peter L. Cooper, for commission as Sheriff of Kent county.....	50 00
		To cash from Peter Creadick, for commission as Coroner of Kent county.....	10 00
	19.	To cash from Thomas J. Hunt, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10 00
		To cash from Thomas Deakyne, for commission as Justice of the Peace.....	10 00
Dec.	8.	To cash from William Gray, for commission as Sheriff of Sussex county.....	50 00
		To cash from Elwood Matlack, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10 00
	9.	To cash from James Springer, for commission as Justice of the Peace.....	10 00
		To cash from Richard Ashhurst, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10 00

\$770 00

CREDITOR.

1874.		DOLLS. CTS.
Dec.	14. By check to the State Treasurer, as per receipt of this date.....	\$770 00

Received, December 14, 1874, of John H. Paynter, Secretary of State, the sum of seven hundred and seventy dollars in full of the amount of State taxes received by him as Secretary of State, and with which he is charged on the books of said office for the year ending at this date.

(Signed)

R. H. DAVIS,
State Treasurer.

December 14, 1874. Examined and approved.

(Signed) ROBERT G. ELLEGOOD,
Auditor of Accounts.

I, John H. Paynter, Secretary of State, of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of my account as Secretary of State.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed [L. s.] my official seal, at Dover, this fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

JOHN H. PAYNTER,
Secretary of State.

John H. Paynter, Secretary of State, in account with the Contingent Expenses of his Office.

CREDITOR.

1874.		DOLLS. CTS.
Dec	14. By amount overpaid contingent fund, as per settlement with the Auditor of Accounts, of this date.....	62 52
		<u>\$62 52</u>

John H. Paynter, Secretary of State, in account with the State of Delaware.

DEBTOR.

1875.	January		DOLLS. CTS.
	6.	To cash from John S. Crouch, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
		To cash from David Green, for commission as Justice of the Peace.....	10 00
		To cash from Joseph T. George, for commission as Justice of the Peace.....	10 00
		To cash from Joseph T. George, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
	7.	To cash from James Springer, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
		To cash from Edward Chattin, for commission as Commissioner of Deeds.....	10 00
	9.	To cash from E. R. Paynter, for copy of act.....	10 00
	10.	To cash from H. P. Rumford, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
	14.	To cash from Isaac F. Warren, for commission as Justice of the Peace.....	10 00
		To cash from George O'Neill, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
		To cash from Lewellen Tharp, for commission as Justice of the Peace.....	10 00
		To cash from Lewellen Tharp, for commission as Notary Public.....	10 00
	18.	To cash from H. J. Enright, for copies of various acts received by him.....	60 00
			<u>\$180 00</u>

CREDITOR.

1875.		DOLLS. CTS.
January 19.	By this amount paid R. H. Davis, State Treasurer, in full as per receipt.....	180 00

Received January 19, 1875, of John H. Paynter, Secretary of State, one hundred and eighty dollars, in full of the above account.

ROBERT H. DAVIS.

State Treasurer.

January 19, 1875. Examined and approved.

ROBERT G. ELLEGOOD,

Auditor of Accounts.

I, John H. Paynter, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of my accounts as Secretary of State, from December 14, 1874, the time of my last settlement with the Auditor of Accounts and State Treasurer, to this date.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and [l. s.] affixed my official seal, at Dover, this 19th day of January, A. D. 1875.

JOHN H. PAYNTER,

Secretary of State.

On motion of Mr. Houston,

The reading of the documents accompanying the Message was dispensed with for the present.

On motion of Mr. Wilds,

The Clerk was directed to have one thousand copies of the Governor's Message printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Nowland offered a resolution, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor, and invite him to a seat upon the floor of the House of Representatives, at pleasure, during its session; also the Secretary of State and members of the Judiciary, who may be present during its session, and extend to them a similar invitation.

Mr. Houston offered an amendment to include ladies,

Which was

Adopted.

And the resolution, as amended, was

Adopted.

Mr. Bird offered a resolution,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read, as follows :

Resolved, That the Clerk be and he is hereby directed to furnish to each member of the House one copy of the Amended Code, one copy of the 11th, 12th and 13th Volumes of the Laws of the State, and also a copy of the Laws of the session of 1873.

And further,

On his motion,

The resolution was

Adopted.

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had passed and requested the concurrence of the House in a

“Joint resolution appointing a committee of three on the part of the Senate and four on the part of the House, to draft rules for the protection of the Capitol Building,”

And presented the same to the House.

On motion of Mr. Pyle,

The joint resolution was read,

And further,

On his motion,

The resolution was

Concurred in,

And Messrs. Green, Pyle, Conwell and Learned were appointed said committee.

Mr. Bird gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill entitled,

“An act to provide two additional Trustees of the Poor for Wilmington hundred.”

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had passed and requested the concurrence of the House in a

"Joint resolution appointing a joint committee to prepare rules for the government of the two Houses in their joint intercourse,"

And presented the same to the House.

On motion of Mr. G. H. Phillips,

The Senate joint resolution, appointing a joint committee on rules, was read,

And further,

On his motion,

The resolution was

Concurred in,

And Messrs. Biggs and McNeal were appointed said committee on the part of the House.

The Speaker gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to vacate parts of certain streets in the Town of New Castle."

On motion,

The House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, January 6, 1875—10 o'clock, A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. I. T. Cooper, D. D.

Mr. Nowland, from the committee appointed to wait on Rev. I. T. Cooper, D. D., and inform him of his election as Chaplain of the House, reported that Dr. Cooper had declined, on account of his place of residence being so distant, from serving in said office.

Mr. Nowland offered a resolution, which was read, as follows :

Resolved, That the Rev. Lewis W. Gibson be invited to act as Chaplain of the House during its session.

And further,

On his motion,

The resolution was

Adopted,

And Messrs. Houston and Todd were appointed a committee to notify him of his election.

Mr. Bird, in pursuance of previous notice,

Asked,

And,

On motion of Mr. Hanby,

Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to provide two additional Trustees of the Poor for Wilmington hundred,"

Which,

On motion of Mr. Bird,

Was read.

Mr. Holcomb, in pursuance of previous notice,

Asked,

And,

On motion of Mr. Hanby,

Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to exempt wages from execution attachment process."

Which,

On motion of Mr. Holcomb,

Was read.

Mr. Holcomb, in pursuance of previous notice,

Asked,

And,

On motion of Mr. Baldwin,

Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,
 "An act to vacate parts of certain streets in the Town of New Castle."

On motion of Mr. Nowland,
 The Report of the State Treasurer was read.

[For a copy of the Report, see page 32.]

Mr. Nowland moved

That the Clerk be instructed to have printed 500 copies of the State Treasurer's Report for the use of the House,

Which motion *Prevailed.*

Mr. John W. Phillips offered a joint resolution directing that the old State House bell be presented to the Historical Society of Delaware,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read,

And further,

On his motion,

Was

Adopted.

Ordered to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Wilds, from the committee to draft rules for the government of the House, made a report, which was read, as follows:

RULES.

RULE 1. Every member shall be in his place at the time to which the House stands adjourned.

RULE 2. Every day, before the House proceeds to business, the Clerk shall call the names of the members in alphabetical order, and shall read the journal of the preceeding day, which may be corrected by the House.

RULE 3. All motions and resolutions, except for the reading of bills, the daily adjournment of the House, or any motion to refer the subject, or to postpone the same, shall, if required by the Speaker,

or any member, be reduced to writing by the mover, and, if seconded, shall be repeated by the Speaker to the House before a debate or decision thereon. And any written resolution introduced by the Speaker, or a member of the House, and sent to the Clerk's table, shall be read without a previous motion to receive the same, unless the reading of such resolution shall be objected to by a member of the House.

RULE 4. All committees, unless the House shall otherwise direct, shall be appointed by the Speaker. And every committee shall report within five days of actual session of the House from the time of their appointment, or furnish sufficient reason why report has not been made.

RULE 5. The following committees shall be standing committees, and shall continue during the session, to whom business applicable to them shall be referred, viz :

Committee on Enrollment.	Committee on Ways and Means,
" Claims,	" Education,
" Accounts,	" Vacant Lands,
" Elections,	" Roads and Highways,
" Corporations,	" Divorces,
" Federal Relations,	" Revised Statutes.

RULE 6. The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the time of the last adjournment, shall have the preference in the order of the day.

RULE 7. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, by order of the House, or by a report of a committee; and one day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill.

RULE 8. Every motion, either in the House, or in Committee of the Whole, except a motion to adjourn, shall be entered on the journal with the name of the mover.

RULE 9. No member shall be interrupted when speaking but by a call to order by the Speaker, or a member through the Speaker, nor shall any member be allowed to speak upon any subject more than three times (except in explanation) without leave of the House. And no member shall be referred to by name in debate.

RULE 10. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, no one shall walk out of, or across the House, nor in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse; nor while a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the Chair.

RULE 11. Before any petition or memorial addressed to this House shall be received and read at the Clerk's table, whether the same be introduced by the Speaker or a member, a brief statement of the contents shall be verbally made by the introducer; and any petition or memorial shall be referred, of course, without putting a question for that purpose, unless the reference is objected to by a member at the time such petition or memorial is presented and read.

RULE 12. Every bill shall receive three several readings, no two of which shall be on the same day, except by special order of the House, under a suspension of the rules.

RULE 13. No rule of the House shall be changed or suspended, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

RULE 14. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be certified by the Clerk, noting the day of passing at the foot thereof.

RULE 15. All amendments to bills shall be made before they are taken up for the third or final reading, unless such as will not materially alter or change their nature or meaning.

RULE 16. No question which has been decided shall be reconsidered but on a motion made by a member who voted with the majority on the original question, and no motion for reconsideration shall be in order unless made on the same or one of the three next succeeding days of actual session of the House thereafter. And the word majority shall, in application of this rule, be construed to mean, not the greater number of votes, but such number as was sufficient to prevail in the decision of the original question.

RULE 17. Questions of order, either before the House, or in Committee of the Whole, shall, in the first place, be determined by the Speaker or Chairman, from whose decision an appeal may be made to the House or Committee on the request of a member, but no debate shall be allowed thereon until the appeal is taken.

RULE 18. The rules of proceeding in the House shall, as far as applicable, be observed in Committee of the Whole.

RULE 19. The Speaker, or Chairman, shall put every question, and, if necessary for a fair decision, may, of his own accord, or at the request of a member, require those in the affirmative to rise, and reverse the question; and the yeas and nays shall be taken, if requested by the Speaker or a member.

RULE 20. All messages from the House to the Senate shall be conveyed by the Clerk, or a member, as the Speaker may direct, and

when a message is brought to the House by a member of the Senate, or an officer of the State, the members shall rise upon their feet.

RULE 21. Messages to the House shall not be admitted while the House is voting on a question.

RULE 22. Unless otherwise ordered, the House shall meet every day (except Sunday,) at ten o'clock in the morning, and three o'clock in the afternoon.

RULE 23. The rules of Parliamentary practice, comprised in Cushing's Manual, shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and which are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the House.

On motion of Mr. Houston,

The report of the committee was

Adopted,

And the Rules were

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The Clerk was directed to furnish each member of the House with a copy of Cushing's Manual.

Mr. Learned offered a resolution, which was read, as follows :

Resolved, That clergymen be invited to seats on the floor of the House of Representatives when visiting the Capitol.

And further,

On his motion,

The resolution was

Adopted.

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, presented the report of the State Treasurer for the information of the House.

He also presented a "Joint resolution appointing a joint committee to examine the report of the Commissioners to remodel the State House," with the report of the committee on the building, and requested the concurrence of the House.

On motion of Mr. Houston,

The Senate joint resolution in regard to appointing a joint committee in regard to public buildings,

Was read,

And further,

On his motion,
 Was amended and *Concurred in,*
 And Messrs. Baldwin, Collins and J. W. Phillips were appointed
 said committee on the part of the House.

Ordered that the Senate be informed thereof and the resolution
 returned to that body.

On motion,
 The House adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

SAME DAY—3 o'clock, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Houston gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some
 future day, ask leave to introduce a bill entitled,

“An act to amend an act entitled ‘An act to provide for the re-
 cording of leases of the Potter Charity estate,’ passed at Dover,
 March 28th, 1873.”

Mr. J. W. Phillips offered a resolution, which was read as follows:

Resolved, That the Hon. I. C. Pyle is hereby directed to procure
 a clock to be placed within the House of Representatives and pre-
 sent bill to the House,

Which,

On his further motion,

Was *Adopted.*

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the
 House that the Senate had concurred in the House amendment to
 the Senate joint resolution appointing a joint committee in relation
 to the report of the committee on remodeling the Capitol Building
 and other purposes.

On motion,

The House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, January 7, 1875—10 o'clock, A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Pyle moved

That the bill entitled,

"An act to exempt wages from execution attachment process,"

Be read a second time by its title,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Houston, in pursuance of previous notice,

Asked,

And,

On motion of Mr. Wilds,

Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to amend the act entitled, 'An act to provide for the recording of leases of the Potter charity estate,' passed at Dover, March 28, 1873,"

Which,

On motion of Mr. Houston,

Was read.

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had passed and requested the concurrence of the House in a

"Joint resolution adjourning both Houses until Monday next, at 3 o'clock."

And presented the same to the House.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The Senate joint resolution

Was read.

Whereupon,

Mr. Nowland offered an amendment,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read, as follows :

Strike out "Monday," in the last line, and insert in lieu thereof the word "Tuesday."

And further,

On his motion,

The amendment was

Adopted,

And,

On motion of Mr. Baldwin,

The resolution, as amended, was

Concurred in.

Ordered that the Senate be informed thereof and the resolution returned to that body.

Mr. Bird moved

That the House bill entitled,

"An act to provide two additional Trustees of the Poor for Wilmington hundred,"

Be read a second time by its title,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Biggs, on behalf of the joint committee appointed to prepare joint rules for the government of the two Houses in their joint intercourse, made a report,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read, as follows :

The joint committee appointed to prepare joint rules for the government of the intercourse between the two Houses, beg leave respectfully to report the following joint rules and recommend their adoption :

RULE 1. In every case of an amendment to a bill, or any other matter agreed to in one House and dissented to in the other—if either House shall request a conference, and appoint a committee

for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer—such committee shall, at a convenient hour, agreed on by their chairman, meet in the Conference Chamber, and state to each other, verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment or other matter of disagreement, and confer freely thereon.

RULE 2. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House to which it is sent, by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall be respectfully communicated to the chair, by the person by whom it may be sent.

RULE 3. Messages shall be sent by such persons as a sense of propriety in each House may determine to be proper.

RULE 4. While bills or joint resolutions are on their passage between the two Houses, they shall be on paper, and under the signature of the Clerk of each House respectively.

RULE 5. After a bill or a joint resolution shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled by the Clerk of the House in which it originated, and shall be examined by a committee of each House respectively, who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the original as passed by both Houses, and, after correcting any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled copy, shall make report to their respective Houses.

RULE 6. After examination and report, each bill or joint resolution shall be signed in the respective Houses, first by the Speaker of the House in which it originated.

RULE 7. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same shall have passed.

RULE 8. Each House shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or joint resolution may be founded.

RULE 9. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had non-concurred in the House amendment to the Senate

“Joint resolution adjourning both Houses until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.”

And presented the same to the House.

Mr. Houston moved

That the House recede from its amendment to the joint resolution,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Ordered that the Senate be informed thereof and the joint resolution returned to that body.

Mr. Nowland gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Wilmington and Chesapeake Railroad Company."

On motion,

The House adjourned until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, January 11, 1875—3 o'clock, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Bird presented a petition praying the passage of an act to provide two additional Trustees of the Poor for Wilmington hundred,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees, as follows :

Committee on Enrollment :

Messrs. Wilds,

Bird,

Baldwin,

Lambden.

Committee on Claims :

Messrs. Baldwin,
Phillips, J. W.
Voshell.

Committee on Accounts :

Messrs. Hanby,
Collins,
McNeal.

Committee on Elections :

Messrs. Lambden,
Hanby,
Green.

Committee on Corporations :

Messrs. Houston,
Nowland,
Biggs,
Todd,
Green.

Committee on Education :

Messrs. Nowland,
Phillips, J. W.
Pyle,
Broadaway,
Conwell.

Committee on Ways and Means :

Messrs. Pyle,
Bird,
Collins,
Frame,
Lambden,

Committee on Roads and Highways :

Messrs. Todd,
Biggs,
Phillips, G. H.

Committee on Vacant Lands :

Messrs. Learned,
Hanby,
McNeal.

Committee on Divorces :

Messrs. Conwell,
Voshell,
Broadaway.

Committee on Federal Relations :

Messrs. Frame,
Bird,
Phillips, G. H.
Baldwin,
Wilds.

Committee on Revised Statutes :

Messrs. Collins,
Learned,
Houston,
Nowland,
Biggs.

Mr. Biggs moved

That the Clerk be instructed to have printed fifty copies of the List of Standing Committees, for the use of the House.

Mr. Houston moved to amend by inserting one hundred in lieu of fifty ; also, one hundred copies of the rules of the House ; and also, one hundred copies of the joint rules,

Which motion

Prevailed,

And the Clerk was so instructed.

Mr. Nowland gave notice that he would on to-morrow, or some future day, asked leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate The Peninsular Agricultural and Pomological Association."

On motion of Mr. Houston,

The bill entitled,

"An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to provide for the recording of leases of the Potter Charity Estate,' passed at Dover, March 28, 1873."

Was read second time by title.

The Speaker presented a remonstrance of James O'Neil and others against the passage of an act to vacate parts of certain streets in the town of New Castle.

Which was read.

Mr. Biggs presented a petition of John Davidson and others, for the passage of an act prohibiting live stock from running at large in School District, No. 83, in New Castle county,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read and referred to the Committee on Roads and Highways.

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had adopted a joint resolution referring so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Centennial celebration, to a joint committee of two on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House.

On motion of Mr. Houston,

The joint resolution

Was read.

Mr. Houston offered an amendment,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read, as follows :

Amend the joint resolution by striking out the words "two on part of the House," and insert in lieu thereof the words "three on he part of the House."

And further,

On his motion,

Was

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Broadaway,

The joint resolution, as amended,

Was

Concurred in.

Ordered that the Senate be informed thereof, and the resolution turned to that body.

Mr. Voshell gave notice that on to-morrow, or some future day, he would ask leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to raise Revenue for State and County purposes.'"

Mr. Nowland, in pursuance of previous notice,

Asked,

And,

On motion of Mr. Biggs,

Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Wilmington and Chesapeake Railroad Company,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read.

On motion,

Adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, January 12, 1875—10 o'clock, A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had passed a joint resolution referring the proposed constitutional amendment to a joint committee of two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House, to report by bill or otherwise, and that Messrs. Moore and Fiddeman were appointed the committee on the part of the Senate, and presented the same to the House.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The Senate joint resolution

Was read and postponed for the present.

Mr. Pyle offered a joint resolution convening the two Houses in joint session on the 13th inst., to count the votes for Governor,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read,

And,

On motion of Mr. Houston,

Was

Adopted.

Ordered to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Voshell, in pursuance of previous notice,

Asked,

And,

On motion of Mr. Wilds,

Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to alter and amend an act entitled, 'An act to raise Revenue for State and County purposes,'"

Which,

On motion of Mr. Voshell,

Was read.

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had concurred in the House amendment to the Senate

"Joint resolution appointing a joint committee in relation to the Centennial celebration."

Whereupon,

Messrs. Bird, Broadway and Frame were appointed said committee on the part of the House.

Ordered that the Senate be informed thereof.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The Senate "Joint resolution appointing a joint committee on the proposed constitutional amendment,"

Was read for the information of the House,

And further,

On motion of Mr. Houston,

The joint resolution was

Adopted.

Whereupon,

Messrs. Biggs, Collins and Conwell were appointed the committee on the part of the House.

Ordered that the Senate be informed thereof and the resolution returned to that body.

Mr. Todd offered a joint resolution appointing a joint committee to make suitable preparations for the inauguration of the Governor elect,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read,

And further,

On his motion,

Was

Adopted.

Whereupon,

Messrs. Todd, Nowland and McNeal were appointed said committee on the part of the House.

Ordered to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Bird gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to repeal Section 15 of Chapter 117 of the 13th Volume of Delaware Laws."

Mr. Pyle gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the St. Peter's Female Beneficial Society of the City of Wilmington."

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had concurred in the House

"Joint resolution appointing a joint committee to make suitable arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor elect,"

And had appointed Messrs. Causey and Ray said committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Biggs gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act defining the Duties of Constables in certain cases."

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had passed a

"Joint resolution appointing a joint committee, two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House, to purchase a flag for the use of the State,"

And presented the same to the House.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Phillips,

The joint resolution was read,

And further,

On motion of Mr. Pyle,

Was

Concurred in.

Whereupon,

Messrs. Conwell, Learned and Hanby were appointed said committee on the part of the House.

Ordered that the Senate be informed thereof and the resolution returned to that body.

Mr. Todd offered a resolution,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read, as follows :

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Assessment and Collection of Taxes be referred to a committee of five, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

And further,

On his motion,

The resolution was

Adopted.

Whereupon,

Messrs. Todd, Baldwin, Houston, J. W. Phillips and Biggs were appointed said committee.

On motion,

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

SAME DAY—3 o'clock, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Pyle,

The Clerk was instructed to respectfully ask the Senate to return the House joint resolution convening the two Houses in joint meeting on Wednesday, 13th inst., to be present at the opening and publishing the vote for Governor at the last election.

Mr. Broadaway offered a series of joint resolutions in relation to Federal interference in the State of Louisiana.

Which,

On his motion,

Was read.

On motion of Mr. Houston,

The resolutions just read were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Wilds offered similar resolutions,

And

Moved their reference to the same Committee,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Voshell also offered similar resolutions,

Which, on his motion,

Were referred to the same Committee.

Mr. Nowland offered a joint resolution adjourning both Houses *sine die*, February 19, 1875, and to receive no new business for three days previous to adjournment.

Which,

On his motion,

Was read,

Mr. Houston moved to strike out "February 19," and insert in lieu thereof, "March 4th."

Which motion was

Lost.

Mr. Nowland moved the adoption of the resolution.

Whereupon,

Mr. Learned called for the yeas and nays,

Which, being taken, were as follows :

Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Biggs, Bird, Broadaway, Collins, Frame, Green, Hanby, Nowland, G. H. Phillips, Pyle, Voshell and Mr. Speaker—13.

Nays—Messrs. Conwell, Houston, Learned, McNeal, J. W. Phillips, Todd and Wilds—7.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the resolution was

Adopted.

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, returned the "Joint resolutions convening the two Houses in joint meeting on Wednesday, the 13th inst., to be present at the opening and publishing the vote for Governor at the last election."

On motion of Mr. Pyle,

The vote by which the joint resolutions were adopted was reconsidered.

Whereupon,

Mr. Pyle asked leave to withdraw the above-named resolutions.

There being no objection, the resolutions were *Withdrawn.*

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the joint resolutions in relation to Federal interference in the State of Louisiana, were instructed to report by 4½ o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Houston moved

That the committee have leave to retire,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. J. W. Phillips offered a resolution,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read, as follows :

Resolved, That the Clerk be and he is hereby directed to furnish to each member of the House one copy of the 14th Volume of the Laws of the State of Delaware."

And further,

On his motion,

The resolution was

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Wilmington and Chesapeake Railroad Company,"

Was read a second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Pyle offered a series of joint resolutions convening both Houses of the General Assembly in joint meeting, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., to be present at the opening and publishing the vote for Governor at the last general election, and appointing a teller to ascertain the state of the vote,

And,

On his motion,

The resolutions were read,

And further,

On his motion,

Were *Adopted.*

Whereupon,

Mr. Pyle was appointed teller on the part of the House.

Ordered to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Voshell offered a resolution,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read, as follows :

Resolved, That two hundred copies of the bill entitled, "An act to alter and amend the act entitled, 'An act to raise Revenue for State and County purposes,' " be printed for the use of the House,

And further,

On his motion,

The resolution was

Adopted.

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had concurred in the House joint resolution to publish the vote for Governor at the last general election, and returned the same to the House.

Mr. Frame, from the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred sundry resolutions in relation to the arbitrary invasion of the Legislature of Louisiana, reported a series of joint resolutions,

Which,

On his motion,

Were read,

And further,

On his motion,

Were

Adopted.

Ordered to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Wilds, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported the following House joint resolution as being duly and correctly enrolled, and presented the same for the signature of the Speaker, viz :

"Joint resolution appointing a joint committee to make suitable arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor elect."

On motion,

The House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1875—10 o'clock, A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Learned offered a joint resolution,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read, as follows :

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, That the two Houses meet in joint meeting on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, to attend His Excellency, the Governor elect, while the oaths of office are administered to him.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Phillips,

The joint resolution was

Adopted.

Ordered to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Bird, in pursuance of previous notice,

Asked,

And,

On motion of Mr. Hanby,

Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to repeal Section 15 of Chapter 117, Volume 13, of Laws of Delaware,"

Which,
On motion of Mr. Bird,
Was read.

Mr. Pyle, in pursuance of previous notice,
Asked,
And,

On motion of Mr. Baldwin,
Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate St. Peter's Female Beneficial Society of the City of Wilmington,"

Which,
On motion of Mr. Pyle,
Was read.

Mr. Conwell offered a resolution,
Which,

On his motion,
Was read, as follows :

Resolved, That James H. Todd, Esq., be authorized to purchase for the use of the House, an atlas, containing separate maps of all the hundreds of the three counties of the State of Delaware,

Which,
On his motion,

Was *Adopted.*

Mr. Biggs, in pursuance of previous notice,
Asked,

And,
On motion of Mr. Nowland,

Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act defining the Duties of Constables in certain cases."

Which,

On his motion,

Was read.

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had passed and requested the concurrence of the House in a

"Joint resolution directing the committee appointed to purchase a United States flag also to purchase a State flag and have it placed in proper position."

On motion of Mr. Houston,

The joint resolution was read,

And further,

On his motion,

Was

Concurred in.

Mr. Green, on behalf of the Committee on Elections, reported that they had examined the certificates of election of the members of the House from the respective counties and found them correct.

On motion of Mr. Houston,

The report of the committee was

Accepted.

Mr. Wilds, Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, in behalf of said committee, reported the following House joint resolution as duly and correctly enrolled, and presented the same for the signature of the Speaker of the House, viz :

"Joint resolution convening a joint session to be present at the opening and publishing the vote for Governor."

On motion of Mr. Broadaway,

The Clerk was instructed to inform the Senate that the House would be ready in ten minutes to receive the Senate in the Hall of the House of Representatives in joint session, for the purpose of opening and publishing the returns of the election for Governor.

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, returned the following enrolled House joint resolution with the signature of the Speaker of the Senate, viz :

"Joint resolution convening a joint session to be present at the opening and publishing the vote for Governor."

At eleven o'clock the members of the Senate, preceded by the Speaker, and attended by their Clerk, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats prepared for them.

JOINT MEETING.

HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
January 13, 1875—11 o'clock, A. M. }

The two Houses being convened in joint meeting,

On motion of Mr. Nowland, of the House of Representatives,

The resolutions convening the two Houses were read by the Clerk of the Senate, as follows :

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, That the members of the Senate and members of the House of Representatives assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday next, the 13th inst., to be present at the opening and publishing, according to the Constitution of this State, of the returns of the election holden in the several Counties of the State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November last, for Governor, and that two Tellers be appointed, to wit : one on the part of the Senate and one on the part of the House of Representatives, to make a list of the votes as the same shall be published from said returns.

Resolved, That upon opening and publishing the returns of the said elections by the Speaker of the Senate, in the presence of both Houses of the Legislature assembled as aforesaid, two certificates shall be made, according to the following form, to wit :

STATE OF DELAWARE, ss.

Be it known that the General Assembly, having met at Dover, C. C. Stockley, Esq., Speaker of the Senate, on the 13th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (1875), did open and publish, in the presence of the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, according to the Constitution of the said State, the returns of the elections holden in the several Counties of the said State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November last for Governor, and by said returns it appears that John P. Cochran was, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November last, duly chosen Governor of the State of Delaware, according to the Constitution

and Laws of the State, to hold said office of Governor during four years, from the third Tuesday of January, instant, agreeably to the Constitution.

Charles C. Stockley, Esq., Speaker of the Senate, thereupon opened and published the official returns of the elections in the several Counties of this State for Governor, from which it appeared that on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November last, A. D. 1874, there were given

FOR JOHN P. COCHRAN,

In New Castle county.....	5,796	votes.
" Kent county.....	3,178	"
" Sussex county.....	3,514	"
Total.....	12,488	"

FOR ISAAC JUMP,

In New Castle county.....	5,625	votes.
" Kent county.....	2,751	"
" Sussex county.....	2,883	"
Total.....	11,259	"
Majority for John P. Cochran.....	1,229	votes.

FOR JAMES R. LOFLAND.

In Kent county.....	1	vote.
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John P. Cochran, having a majority of the votes, was declared by the Speaker of the Senate to have been duly elected Governor of the State of Delaware on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November last, for the constitutional term of four years from the third Tuesday of January, instant.

The Speaker of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, then signed two certificates of the election of Governor, which were attested by the Clerks of the respective Houses.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of the Senate,

The certificates, as signed and attested,

Were read.

On motion of Mr. Causey, of the Senate,

The journals of the two Houses were read by the respective Clerks and compared.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of the Senate,

The two Houses separated, and the members of the Senate returned to their Chamber.

Mr. Todd offered a joint resolution in relation to the disposition of the certificates of the election of Governor,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read,

And further,

On his motion,

Was

Adopted.

Ordered to the Senate for concurrence.

On motion,

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

SAME DAY—3 o'clock, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. J. W. Phillips offered a joint resolution appointing a joint committee to settle with the State Treasurer.

Which,

On his motion,

Was read.

And further,

On his motion,

Was

Adopted.

Whereupon,

Messrs. J. W. Phillips, Biggs and Collins and were appointed said committee on the part of the House.

Ordered to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Pyle offered sundry joint resolutions concerning Volume 14 of Delaware Laws,

Which,

On his motion,

Were read.

And further,

On his motion,

Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Biggs presented a claim of Henry J. Row for the arrest of Joseph H. Taylor,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McNeal offered a joint resolution appointing a joint committee to ascertain the cost of publishing each days proceedings of the Legislature,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read,

And further,

On his motion,

Was

Adopted.

Whereupon,

Messrs. McNeal, Learned and Hanby were appointed said committee on the part of the House.

Ordered to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Wilds gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to preserve the purity of the ballot."

On motion,

The House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, January 14, 1875—10 o'clock, A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. J. W. Phillips presented the claim of J. F. Pennington for publishing Auditor's notice two times in the *Seaford Citizen*,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had concurred in the following House joint resolutions, to wit:

"Joint resolution condemning the recent interference with the organization of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana by the Federal Executive;"

"Joint resolution in relation to having each day's proceedings of the Legislature published;"

"Joint resolution appointing a joint committee to settle with the State Treasurer;"

"Joint resolution convening the two Houses in joint meeting on Tuesday, the 19th inst., to attend the inauguration of the Governor elect," and

"Joint resolution in relation to the disposition of the certificates of the election of Governor,"

And presented the same to the House.

Mr. Nowland offered a resolution directing the Clerk to request the State Treasurer to furnish the House with a schedule of all the sources of revenue of the State,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read,

And further,

On motion of Mr. Pyle,

The resolution was

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Biggs,

The House bill entitled,

"An act defining the Duties of Constables in certain cases,"

Was read a second time by its title.

On motion of Mr. Bird,

The House bill entitled,

"An act to repeal Section 15 of Chapter 117 of Volume 13 of the Laws of Delaware,"

Was read a second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The House bill entitled,

"An act defining the Duties of Constables in certain cases,"

Was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Nowland offered an amendment,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read, as follows :

SECTION 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all fines derived from Section 3 of this act shall be paid over to the clerk of the School District in which said stock is taken up, after deducting all just charges as fees and costs.

On motion of Mr. Biggs,

The amendment was

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The bill was referred to the Committee on Roads and Highways.

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had adopted the report of the joint committee appointed under the joint resolution in relation to Public Buildings, and asked the concurrence of the House.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The above named report was read,

And further,

On motion of Mr. Baldwin,

The report of the committee was

Accepted.

Mr. McNeal, from the committee appointed under a joint resolution to inquire the cost of printing each day's proceedings, submitted a report,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read.

On motion of Mr. Todd,

The report of the committee was

Accepted.

Mr. Learned offered a joint resolution empowering the joint committee to contract for the publication of fifty copies per day of said proceedings, at a cost of four dollars per day,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read.

Mr. Learned moved the adoption of the joint resolution.

On the question, " Shall the resolution be adopted ?"

The yeas and nays were ordered,
Which, being taken, were as follows :

Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Green, Hanby, Learned, and McNeal—5.

Nays—Messrs. Biggs, Bird, Broadway, Collins, Conwell, Frame, Houston, Nowland, G. H. Phillips, J. W. Phillips, Pyle, Todd, Voshell and Mr. Speaker—14.

On motion,

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

SAME DAY—3 o'clock, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Pyle presented a petition for the repeal of an act authorizing a Registry Bureau and to facilitate the assessment of the City of Wilmington,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read and referred to the Committee on Corporations, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Conwell moved

That the Senate joint resolutions in relation to the Capitol Building Be taken up for consideration,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Whereupon,

On motion of Mr. Conwell,

The resolutions were read.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Phillips,

The resolutions were postponed until Monday next, the 18th inst.

On motion of Mr. Pyle,

The bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the St. Peter's Female Beneficial Society of the City of Wilmington,"

Was read a second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Pyle gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Marbleton Quarry Company."

On motion of Mr. Todd,

The Committee on Roads and Highways were granted leave to retire.

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, presented for the signature of the Speaker of the House the following enrolled Senate joint resolutions with the signature of the Speaker of the Senate, to wit :

"Joint resolution in relation to public buildings ;"

"Joint resolution in relation to the adjournment of both Houses ;"

"Joint resolution appointing a joint committee to report rules for the regulation and preservation of the Capitol Building ;"

"Joint resolution appointing a joint committee to prepare rules for the government of intercourse between the two Houses ;"

"Joint resolution appointing a joint committee to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor, and inform him of the organization of the two Houses ;"

"Joint resolution relating to the Centennial Celebration of American Independence," and

"Joint resolution appointing a joint committee to purchase a flag for the use of the State."

Mr. Collins offered a joint resolution adjourning both Houses from this day until Monday next, the 18th inst.,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read.

Mr. Voshell moved the adoption of the resolution,
Whereupon,

Mr. Nowland called for the yeas and nays,
Which, being taken, were as follows :

Yeas—Messrs. Biggs, Bird, Broadaway, Collins, Frame, J. W. Phillips, Pyle, Voshell and Mr. Speaker—9.

Nays—Messrs. Houston, Learned, McNeal, Nowland, G. H. Phillips and Todd—6.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the joint resolution was

Adopted.

Ordered to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Todd, Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Highways, to whom was referred the petition of John Davidson and others, for the passage of an act prohibiting live stock from running at large in School District No. 83, in New Castle county, asked leave to report a bill entitled,

“An act to prevent stock from running at large in School District No. 83, in New Castle county.”

There being no objection, leave was granted,

And, on his motion,

The bill was read.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Phillips,

The vote by which the consideration of the Senate joint resolutions in relation to the Capitol Building was postponed,

Was

Reconsidered.

Whereupon,

Mr. Voshell moved

That the resolutions be read,

Which motion

Prevailed,

And,

On motion of Mr. Houston,

The resolutions were

Concurred in.

Ordered that the Senate be informed thereof and the joint resolutions returned to that body.

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had non-concurred in the House joint resolution adjourning both Houses until Monday next, the 18th inst., and returned the same to the House.

On motion of Mr. Voshell,

The House bill entitled,

"An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to raise Revenue for State and County purposes,' passed at Dover, March 30, 1871,"

Was read a second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion,

Adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, January 15, 1875—10 o'clock, A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The House bill entitled,

"An act to exempt wages from execution attachment process."

Was taken up for consideration,

And further,

On his motion,

The bill was read for the information of the House.

Mr. Houston offered an amendment to the bill,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read, as follows :

Strike out the words "this State," in the sixth line, Section 1, and insert in lieu thereof the words "New Castle county."

On motion of Mr. J. W. Phillips,

The amendment was

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The amendment was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

Rule 12, of the House, was suspended.

Mr. Pyle offered an amendment,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read, as follows :

Strike out Section 2, and insert the following :

"And be it further enacted, That the exemption provided for by this act shall not apply to debts contracted prior to the passage of this act."

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The amendment was

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The amendment was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Learned,

Rule 12 was suspended,

And further,

On his motion,

The amendment was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The bill under consideration, being a bill entitled

"An act to exempt wages from execution attachment process,"

Was read a third time, and by paragraphs,

And

Passed the House.

Ordered to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had adopted a joint resolution compensating the members of the committee appointed to superintend the remodeling and refitting of the State House, and asked the concurrence of the House in the same.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Phillips,

The joint resolution was read,

And further,

On his motion,

The joint resolution

Was

Concurred in.

Ordered that the Senate be informed thereof, and the resolution returned to that body.

Mr. J. W. Phillips moved that when the House adjourns it adjourns to meet on Monday next, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Biggs offered a resolution,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read, as follows :

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, That James L. Wolcott be and he is hereby appointed Counsel for the Committees of the House.

On motion of Mr. Broadway,

The resolution was

Adopted.

Whereupon,

Messrs. Broadway and Biggs were appointed to notify Mr. Wolcott of his appointment.

Mr. Broadway reported that the committee had notified Mr. Wolcott and that he had accepted the appointment.

On motion,

The House adjourned until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, January 18, 1875—3 o'clock, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had passed and requested the concurrence of the House in the following bills, viz :

"An act to reincorporate Keokuk Tribe, No. 3, Improved Order of Red Men, of the State of Delaware, in the City of Wilmington," and

"An act to prohibit live stock from running on the highway in School District No. 81, in New Castle county,"

And presented the same to the House.

Mr. Biggs offered a joint resolution,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read, as follows :

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, That the two Houses meet in joint meeting on Tuesday, the 19th inst., in the County Court Room, at 12 o'clock, M., to attend His Excellency, the Governor elect, while the oaths of office are administered to him.

And,

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The resolution was

Adopted.

Ordered to the Senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The Senate bill entitled,

"An act to prohibit live stock from running on the highways in School District No. 81, New Castle county,

Was read.

On motion of Mr. Biggs,

The bill entitled,

"An act to prevent stock from running at large in School District No. 83, in New Castle county,"

Was read a second time by its title.

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had concurred in the House joint resolution convening the two Houses in joint meeting, on Tuesday, January 19th inst., to attend His Excellency, the Governor elect, while the oaths of office are administered to him, and returned the same to the House.

Mr. J. W. Phillips presented a petition in relation to public schools in the State,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read and referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Voshell presented the petition of Owen C. Crow and fifteen others, praying for the passage of an act to prohibit live stock from running at large in School District No. 68, New Castle county.

Mr. Voshell gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to prohibit live stock from running at large in School District No. 68, New Castle county."

Mr. Nowland offered a resolution,

Which,

On motion of Mr. Biggs,

Was read, as follows :

Resolved, That no member shall absent himself from the daily assembling of the House without permission asked and obtained from the House. Any member violating this special rule, unless excused by the House, will lose his per diem for every day so lost.

Mr. Biggs moved the adoption of the resolution,

Whereupon,

Mr. Broadway called for the yeas and nays,

Which, being taken, were as follows :

Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Biggs, Bird, Broadaway, Collins, Frame, Green, Hanby, Houston, Learned, Lambden, McNeal, Nowland, G. H. Phillips, J. W. Phillips, Pyle, Todd, Voshell and Mr. Speaker—19.

Nay—Mr. Wilds—1.

The yeas being in the majority,

The resolution was

Adopted.

Mr. Pyle, in pursuance of previous notice,

Asked,

And,

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

“An act to incorporate the Marbleton Quarry Company,”

Which,

On his motion,

Was read.

Mr. Nowland, in pursuance of previous notice,

Asked,

And,

On motion of Mr. Pyle,

Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

“An act to incorporate the Peninsular Agricultural and Pomological Association of New Castle county, State of Delaware,”

Which,

On his motion,

Was read.

Mr. Nowland presented the petition of James B. Alrich and seven others, for a supplement to the Fishery Laws,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read,

And further,

On his motion,

Was referred to a special committee of three, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon,

Messrs. Nowland, Learned and Biggs were appointed said committee.

Mr. J. W. Phillips gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Sussex Insurance Company.

Mr. Bird, Chairman of the Committee on Centennial Independence, asked for further time to report.

There being no objection, leave was granted.

On motion,

The House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, January 19, 1875—10 o'clock, A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, presented for the signature of the Speaker of the House the following enrolled Senate joint resolutions, the same having received the signature of the Speaker of the Senate, to wit:

"Joint resolution directing the State Treasurer to pay the Joint Commissioners on Public Buildings the sum of eight thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars and sixty-three cents, (\$8,446.63) the amount of unpaid bills, and also to pay the joint committee certain sums, and in relation to the old bell," and

"Joint resolution to pay Joint Committee on Public Buildings compensation for their services,"

And presented the same to the House.

Mr. Pyle gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"A further additional supplement to the act entitled 'An act to extend the time for Recording Deeds.'"

Mr. Pyle presented the petition of Joshua L. Simms and others, for an act providing for the appointment of an additional Justice of the Peace, to reside in the City of Wilmington,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read and referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Wilds, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported the following joint resolutions as being duly and correctly enrolled, and presented the same for the signature of the Speaker of the House, viz:

"Joint resolution in relation to having each day's proceedings published;"

"Joint resolution convening the two Houses in joint meeting on Tuesday, the 19th inst., to attend the inauguration of the Governor elect;"

"Joint resolution appointing a joint committee to examine the accounts of the State Treasurer," and

"Joint resolution convening the two Houses in joint meeting on Tuesday, the 19th inst., to attend His Excellency, the Governor elect, while the oaths of office are administered to him."

Mr. Voshell, in pursuance of previous notice,

Asked,

And,

On motion of Mr. Collins,

Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act prohibiting live stock from running at large in School District, No. 68, New Castle county,"

Which,

On his motion,

Was read.

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, presented the report of the joint committee on inauguration ceremonies with the information that it had been accepted by the Senate,

And presented the same to the House.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The report was read.

And further,

On his motion,

The report was

Accepted.

Mr. Broadaway moved that so much of the Governor's message as refers to the Supreme Court decision be referred to the Committee on Claims.

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Todd, Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Highways, to whom was referred the bill entitled,

"An act prohibiting live stock from running at large in School District No. 83, in New Castle county,"

Reported back the bill with an amendment.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The bill was read,

And further,

On his motion,

The amendment of the committee was read,

And,

On his further motion,

The amendment of the committee was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

Rule 12 was suspended and the amendment read a second time.

On the further motion of Mr. Nowland,

The bill was taken up and read a third time, and by paragraphs in order to pass the House,

And on the question, " Shall this bill pass the House ?"

It was decided in the affirmative,

And the bill

Passed the House.

Ordered to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Frame gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to protect the navigation of the Christiana River."

Mr. J. W. Phillips, in pursuance of previous notice,

Asked,

And,

On motion of Mr. Houston,

Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Sussex Insurance Company."

Which,

On his motion,

Was read.

On motion of Mr. Pyle,

The House bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Marbleton Quarry Company,"

Was read a second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The committee in relation to the fishery question was increased to five.

Whereupon,

Messrs. Baldwin and Biggs were added to the committee.

On motion of Mr. Biggs,

The House bill entitled,

"An act preventing live stock from running at large in School District No. 83, in New Castle county,"

Was read a third time, and by paragraphs, in order to pass the House.

On the question, "Shall this bill pass the House?"

It was decided in the affirmative,

And the bill

Passed the House.

Ordered to the Senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The House bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Peninsular Agricultural and Pomological Association of New Castle county, State of Delaware,"

Was read a second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. Broadway,

The Senate bill entitled,

"An act to reincorporate the Keokuk Tribe, No. 3, Improved Order of Red Men, of the State of Delaware, in the City of Wilmington,"

Was read.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The House proceeded by a *viva voce* vote to choose a United States Senator to represent this State in Congress for the constitutional term commencing on the 4th of March next,

Which vote was as follows :

Thomas L. J. Baldwin voted for Thomas F. Bayard.

William P. Biggs voted for Thomas F. Bayard.

Thomas Bird voted for Thomas F. Bayard.

William Broadway voted for Thomas F. Bayard.

William B. Collins voted for Thomas F. Bayard.

Asa Conwell, absent.

Paynter Frame voted for Thomas F. Bayard.

Thomas C. Green voted for Thomas F. Bayard.

Samuel Hanby voted for Thomas F. Bayard.

Shepard P. Houston voted for Thomas F. Bayard.

Webster D. Learned voted for Thomas F. Bayard.
 Robert Lambden voted for Thomas F. Bayard.
 Joseph G. McNeal voted for Thomas F. Bayard.
 Henry A. Nowland voted for Thomas F. Bayard.
 George H. Phillips voted for Thomas F. Bayard.
 John W. Phillips voted for Thomas F. Bayard.
 Isaac C. Pyle voted for Thomas F. Bayard.
 James H. Todd voted for Thomas F. Bayard.
 John M. Voshell voted for Thomas F. Bayard.
 J. Frank Wilds voted for Thomas F. Bayard.
 Thomas Holcomb (Speaker) voted for Thomas F. Bayard.

Thomas F. Bayard, having received the entire vote cast, was declared the choice of the House for United States Senator to represent this State in Congress for the constitutional term commencing on the 4th of March next.

Mr. Broadaway gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some future day, asked leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to amend Section 23 of Chapter 111 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Delaware of 1852, with the amendments thereto, as arranged and published in 1874."

On motion,

The Clerk was instructed to inform the Senate that the House would be ready in ten minutes to proceed to the Court Room to attend in joint meeting upon the Governor elect while he should take the oaths of office prescribed by the laws of the State and of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The report of the Committee on Inauguration was read.

The members of the Senate appeared in a body in the Hall of the House to proceed to the Court Room.

The report of the committee on arrangements of seats was then read,

Whereupon,

The members of the House proceeded to the Court Room, in pursuance of the joint resolution passed on the 13th inst., and took the seats prepared for them.

JOINT MEETING.

The hour having arrived for the joint meeting of the General Assembly, the two Houses jointly proceeded to the County Court Room and took the seats prepared for their reception.

The General Assembly being thus convened, the Governor elect, attended by the joint committee of the two Houses, his Excellency, Governor Ponder, Hon. Willard Saulsbury, Chancellor of the State of Delaware, Hon. John W. Houston, Judge of the Superior Court, John H. Paynter, Esq., Secretary of State, Ignatius C. Grubb, Esq., Rev. Cyrus Huntington, and Rev. Lewis W. Gibson, entered the Court Room and took the seats prepared for them.

On motion of Mr. Fiddeman, of the Senate,

The joint resolution convening the two Houses was read by A. P. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate.

Prayer by the Rev. Cyrus Huntington.

The Hon. Willard Saulsbury then administered the following oaths of office to the Governor elect, to wit :

I, John P. Cochran, do solemnly swear, on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America. So help me God.

I, John P. Cochran, do solemnly swear, on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that I will support the Constitution of the State of Delaware. So help me God.

I, John P. Cochran, do solemnly swear, on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that I will perform the duties of the office of Governor of the State of Delaware with fidelity. So help me God.

His Excellency, the Governor, then delivered his Inaugural Address to the two Houses of the General Assembly, as follows :

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives :

FELLOW CITIZENS : Having been elected Governor of the State of Delaware, and, in your presence, having taken the oaths of office prescribed by the Constitutions of the United States and of this State, I propose to address you briefly upon those questions of public interest which the proprieties of this occasion and the exigencies of the times seem to render important.

In assuming the duties of the high office I have received at the hands of my fellow citizens, I desire to make public acknowledgment of the obligations I feel for this gratifying proof of their confidence and regard.

To be chosen by the people of my native State, in the closing years of a long life passed in their midst, to occupy the highest station of trust and honor in their gift, fills me with the most grateful emotion.

But while I appreciate the distinction conferred upon me, I am not unmindful of the duties and grave responsibilities with which it is accompanied.

To merit that honor and to retain that confidence, by a faithful discharge of the duties of the office to which I have been chosen, shall be my constant aim and effort.

Viewing official power as a public trust, and not a private perquisite, I shall exercise it conscientiously, and to the best of my ability, for public and not for personal ends; for the welfare of the entire State and people, and not in the interest of any particular section or class.

APPOINTING POWER.

By virtue of express provisions of the Constitution of Delaware, the supreme executive powers of the State are invested in the Governor.

Among these is the power to appoint all officers whose offices are established by the Constitution, or shall be established by law, and whose appointments are not therein otherwise provided for.

This Constitutional power lies at the root of all good government, and should be exercised with the most careful discrimination, and with the view of selecting only honest, capable and zealous public servants.

Public offices are created for the benefit of the people and not for selfish and individual ends.

This consideration should always be kept in view both in the creation of offices and the appointments to fill them.

New offices should be created only as urgent necessity requires, and should be abolished promptly when it ceases.

"A multitude of new offices and swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out our substance," should be as odious to us as they were to our ancestors.

The disposition of the present times to multiply unnecessary offices, and the deplorable consequences resulting therefrom, have occasioned disquietude in the minds of all true friends of economical and well ordered government.

Fortunately, the offices in this State are comparatively few and limited to the requirements of strict necessity.

So that, whilst flagrant and wide spread official corruption has existed elsewhere, it has been our just pride that it is unknown in the administration of our State affairs.

With proper care in the selection of appointees to office this enviable distinction may be maintained, and I shall earnestly strive to preserve a reputation so honorable to our people.

PARDONING POWER.

Our State Constitution also provides that the Governor "shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment."

This high prerogative is entrusted to the Executive in order that the rigorous execution of the law may be tempered with mercy.

Its object is to provide a remedy against possible error in the administration of public justice, and to save the deserving subject of Executive clemency from otherwise irremediable injury. Human punishments are designed to prevent the commission of crime by reforming or deterring the offender, or by depriving him of the power of mischief.

If, therefore, the pardoning power be either carelessly or corruptly exercised, it becomes an instrument of evil to defeat the objects of public justice and place society at the mercy of the evil doer.

The demands of the public safety should be at least as cogent as the appeals of private sympathy, and both require that executive clemency shall be carefully and conscientiously exercised.

The Constitution further provides that the Executive "shall from time to time give to the General Assembly information of affairs concerning the State and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient."

My predecessor having complied so recently with this Constitutional requirement, I shall restrict myself to the consideration of a few questions of public interest which seem of present importance.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Our community, in common with the other States of the Union, is suffering from stagnation in almost every branch of business, and wide-spread distress is consequent among all classes of our citizens.

The causes for this depression and paralysis of industry may, in great degree, be found in the destruction of the natural market for our manufactures and other products in the Southern States, which, by deplorable misrule, have become unsafe for the investment of capital, and so impoverished and prostrated as to be unable to pur-

chase our commodities or to supply their own in exchange ; and in the enormous outlay of capital upon distant and premature railway, and other enterprises, from which no return could, or can reasonably be expected until the lapse of many years.

This large outlay of capital must, therefore, so far as the business of the country is concerned, be considered as utterly sunk for the present generation at least, and its absence must be supplied by the same methods whereby capital is alone created—patient industry, accompanied by rigid economy.

Fortunately for our people this State enjoys a remarkable exemption from the burthens of local taxation which so heavily oppress other communities. And I trust that the example of honesty and strict care in the expenditure of public money (which, after all, is only the money of private individuals drawn by taxation into the treasury of the State), will be continued for the benefit of the individual citizen, and as an assurance to our public creditors of that integrity which is their best reliance for the fulfillment of our pecuniary obligations.

It is greatly to be regretted that the annihilation of our well secured State bank issues, by the ruthless exercise of Congressional power of taxation, is continued, and that thereby our supply of the paper money of the United States—our only circulating medium—is continually floating off to the great money centres and leaving our rural districts denuded of a necessary medium of exchange which, but for Federal taxation, would be safely and conveniently supplied by our State banks.

It is to be hoped that the interests of the workingman, as well as of all the legitimate commercial, manufacturing and agricultural industries, may be secured upon the basis of gold and silver coin, as was designed by the framers of our constitutional government, and from which Congress, in an evil hour for the country, has seen fit to depart, and to be still unwilling honestly to return.

ATTACHMENT OF WAGES.

Owing to the general prostration of business to which I have referred, the necessities of workingmen have demanded the use of every dollar of their wages to supply their families with food and shelter.

Existing laws of this State authorize the attachment, in the hands of his employer, of the wages of the working man.

This procedure is productive of great distress to the working man by taking away his only means to pay for the necessities of life, while it also burdens the fund created by his wages with oppressive

legal costs, embarrasses the employer by compelling his attendance as an involuntary party to a litigation in the result of which he has no interest, and, moreover, tends to drive many excellent mechanics from our State, thus depriving the community of their skilled labor and employers of their most valuable workmen.

In view of these facts, and in the light of our own experience of the law, and of the successful examples of neighboring States, I deem it advisable that so much of existing laws as authorize the attachment of wages should be repealed.

INCREASE OF REPRESENTATION.

The rapid increase of the population and property of New Castle County, as compared with that of Kent and Sussex counties, of late years, has necessitated an increase of the representation of that county in the General Assembly for the protection and promotion of its various interests.

So urgent has the necessity for this become, and so decided the current of public sentiment in its favor, that a fair adjustment of the present inequality should no longer be postponed.

I therefore feel it to be my duty, on this occasion, to advert to the subject and to urge early and favorable action upon it.

To fully appreciate the force and justice of the claim of New Castle county to an increase of representation in the General Assembly, it is necessary to compare her present representation, population and resources with those of the other counties.

By reference to the Federal Census of 1870 it appears that the population of New Castle county was sixty-three thousand five hundred and fifteen (63,515), of Kent county twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and four (29,804), and of Sussex county thirty-one thousand six hundred and ninety-six (31,696); thus showing that the population of the former was greater than that of the two latter combined.

By the same census it appears that the assessed value of real estate in New Castle county was as great, and the assessed value of personal property more than three times as great as that of the other two counties combined, and that she paid more than twice the amount of taxes paid by both of them together for State purposes.

Also her total of annual wages paid in farming operations and the total value of all her farm productions, respectively, were quite equal to the aggregate totals, respectively, paid or produced by both Kent and Sussex.

In the mechanical and manufacturing industries, the capital invested, the wages paid, and the value of the articles produced,

respectively, were at least ten times more in New Castle county than in Kent and Sussex counties combined.

And yet, with this great disproportion of population and taxable property, the legislative representation of that county is equal only to that of each of the other counties, while the City of Wilmington, with a population greater than that of either Kent or Sussex county, has never had a representative of her vast local interests in both houses of the General Assembly at the same time.

When our State Constitution of 1792, which established the present apportionment between the three counties, was framed, the population of each of them was nearly equal in numbers: That of New Castle being nineteen thousand six hundred and eighty-six (19,686), of Kent, eighteen thousand nine hundred and twenty (18,920), and of Sussex, twenty thousand four hundred and eighty-eight (20,488).

It is, therefore, reasonable to presume that, at this early period of our State history, it was designed that the ratio of representation should be in general accord with population.

Even so late as the adoption of the Constitution of 1831, the disparity between the populations of the respective counties was not so important as to occasion any pressing need for a change in the established apportionment of 1792.

But within a comparatively recent period the increase of the population of the City of Wilmington has entirely overthrown the numerical equality which previously existed between the several counties, and thus necessitated a change in that apportionment.

Whether this change shall be upon the basis of population alone, and to the full extent of that principle, is worthy of grave consideration.

To my mind, in view of all the peculiar circumstances surrounding the question in this State, the adoption of such a rule, particularly for both branches of the Legislature, would be as unsound in principle as it would prove detrimental in practice.

When our early Constitutions, recognizing population as the basis of representation, were adopted, no great center of population existed in our State. But with the rapid growth of Wilmington in recent years this is no longer the case. It would be exceedingly unwise, in a small State like ours, to accord representation in full proportion to population to a growing city whose inhabitants might quickly outnumber all the other people of the State.

To do so, would be to enable a city to overshadow and control not only the county in which it might be situated, but also the entire

State, and through its particular representatives, to favor and foster its special and local interests at the expense of all other localities.

Besides, it would disregard that distinction between an urban and a rural population which has always been recognized by all practical statesmen in prescribing a just rule of representation.

So well settled is this distinction that it may be safely asserted that in no State Legislature in the Union is representation accorded in full proportion to urban population.

It would, therefore, seem that the rule in question, if adopted in this State, should be applied with such wholesome modifications and limitations as would not suffer any city, or indeed any county, to overshadow and control the rest of the State.

With these considerations borne in mind there appears no sufficient reason why a fair and reasonable increase of representation should not be accorded to New Castle County.

In making such increase it would seem most advisable to confine it to the House of Representatives, leaving the Senate with an equal representation from each county as at present.

This would recognize the principle of territorial representation, as well as that of population, and would establish a conservative check upon the popular branch of the Legislature.

It would also harmonize with the long settled habit of considering each county as of equal dignity in respect to territorial representation, and so allay any sectional prejudice or feeling which might otherwise be arrayed against the project.

Among the various plans for effecting the desired result, there are two which seem most practicable. First, by a division of New Castle County into two separate counties, thus making four counties in all, each having representation in both branches of the Legislature. Second, by a reasonable addition to the present representation of New Castle county coupled with the district system, so that each district shall vote only for the representatives of its particular local interests.

This would introduce the principle of local representation and at the same time confine the influence of a large city population within its proper limits.

To accomplish either of these plans it seems that a Constitutional amendment will be required, to be adopted by a Constitutional Convention, or to be proposed by two-thirds of each House of the General Assembly, with the approbation of the Governor, and ratified by three-fourths of each branch of the next succeeding Legislature after having been duly published for the consideration of the people.

Hence it would appear to be impossible to secure the desired increase by the action of a single Legislature. For, although the present General Assembly may, by law, with the concurrence of two-thirds of each branch thereof, increase their whole number by an equal addition to each county, yet it is at least doubtful whether they can add to one county alone without granting a corresponding increase to each of the others.

Wherefore, it seems to me that both necessity and true policy require that either the first or the second plan I have suggested should be adopted.

The proposed division of New Castle county would require a change in the judicial system of the State, and the construction of proper county buildings for one of the new counties resulting from such division.

On the other hand, a reasonable addition of representation to New Castle county, in connection with the district system, would be practically a division of the county so far as concerns the separate election of representatives of distinctly local interests.

If this latter plan should be adopted, and the full increase in proportion to population granted to New Castle county, the number of Senators would then be less than one-third the number of Representatives.

In this event the provisions of the Constitution would require an increase in the number of Senators.

It would then devolve upon the Legislature, with the concurrence of two-thirds of each branch thereof, to create by law such an equal increase in each county as would comply with the constitutional requirement that "the number of Senators shall never be greater than one-half, nor less than one-third of the number of Representatives."

It is to be questioned whether the present number of Senators is not now too small for our rapidly increasing population and resources, and whether a larger number is not necessary adequately to serve public interests.

If the number of Senators should be enlarged, in conjunction with the proposed increase of Representatives which I have suggested, few will deny that the advantage thereby gained will be an ample recompense for the small increase of expense it may occasion.

But, whatever differences of opinion may exist respecting the particular plan to be adopted for accomplishing the required increase of representation, there should be none regarding the urgent need of the increase itself.

And, therefore, believing that the time has now come when a just public sentiment, as well as the continued harmony and real welfare of the entire people of our State, demands it, I shall cordially favor any practicable plan to attain the desired object which may be devised by the General Assembly and submitted for my approbation.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

It is deeply to be regretted that the attitude of the National administration, of late years, towards the people and institutions of the several States of the Union, has been of a character to excite grave apprehensions in the public mind.

Recent alarming occurrences have aggravated these apprehensions and aroused the suspicion that a premeditated design has existed on the part of those entrusted with Federal authority to invade the States and usurp control of those powers expressly reserved to them by the Federal Constitution.

Under such circumstances it is of vital importance that every citizen should pause; in the engrossing pursuit of private interests, to consider the nature of our Federal system and rebuke any and every encroachment upon the domain of State government.

Unhappily there are facts, which cannot be denied, but which the American people would fain disbelieve, which must convince every candid mind that the plainest principles governing the relations between the State and Federal governments have been openly disregarded.

Within a brief period those in control of the national authority have inaugurated and urged a series of measures at variance with the design and subversive of the structure of that constitutional system of government so carefully devised by its framers.

For, where it was designed for the protection of the liberties of the people, the writ of *habeas corpus*, at the will and pleasure of one man, has been suspended and American citizens subjected to martial law in time of peace.

Where it was intended that the States should have control of their local affairs, the dominant majority in Congress has attempted to pass a measure, known as the "Civil Rights Bill," which was designed to interfere with social relations, and with the jury and school systems, and other matters of interior regulation belonging to the States alone.

Under the recent amendments to the Constitution and the unwarranted enactments passed under color of their authority, the General Government has intermeddled in State elections and authorized Federal officials to interfere with them in a manner which has already

produced an embarrassing conflict of State and Federal authority in our own State, as well as elsewhere; while, in our sister State of Louisiana, the officers elected by her citizens to conduct their own government have been stripped of their rightful authority by shameful fraud and ruthless force, and the national army and navy have been employed to uphold these acts of undeniable usurpation and maintain the virtual disfranchisement of her downtrodden people.

If these acts of aggression against the liberties of the people and the rights of the States are suffered to go unrebuked, then they become precedents for further encroachments which may yet prove fatal to local self-government.

Of late a disposition seems to be growing among some State officials to call upon the National authority to suppress local violence and disorder that could, and should be corrected by vigorous action on the part of the State itself.

If the Federal government shall, in such cases, evince and indulge an inclination to take advantage of every opportunity to interfere in State affairs, then there will be imminent danger of its final absorption of the reserved powers of the States. For such a course must inevitably lead to the obliteration of the States and the failure of our Federal system of government.

It is of supreme importance, then, that these deplorable tendencies should be arrested, and that there should be a return to constitutional principles as transmitted to us by our ancestors and expounded by our highest judicial authority.

Every citizen should lend his influence to bring the government back to a strict observance of constitutional rights and obligations.

Experience has demonstrated that more danger to our Federal system is to be apprehended from the National than from the State governments. It is, therefore, indispensable that the true dividing line between them should be restored and that their equilibrium should be maintained.

The true friends of the States are not unfriendly to the Federal government and do not entertain those doctrines which would reduce it to impotency or produce the disintegration of the Union.

"They seek no denial of the supremacy of the National government within its legitimate sphere. They seek only to define that sphere by a system and a habit of constitutional interpretation that will both develop its extent and save it from encroaching upon the prerogatives of the people and the States."

The highest considerations of duty and patriotism require that the sound principles of Constitutional interpretation, by which the

powers of the Federal government ought to be measured, shall not be overthrown for the purpose of enacting laws which enforce social equality, or enable Federal officers to control State elections or intrude impertinently into the regulation of the local institutions and internal affairs of the States.

Happily the desire and demand of the people, as emphasized in the recent elections, seem to be in accord with these views, and to justify the belief that, with the advent of the second century of our Independence, there will dawn a new era of liberty and prosperity during which the rights of the people shall be protected, the reserved powers of the States preserved, and our matchless system of government perpetuated in all its perfection of proportion and harmony of movement.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of the Senate,

The journals of the joint meeting were read and compared.

On motion of Mr. Causey, of the Senate,

The two Houses separated.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The Clerk was directed to have one thousand copies of the Inaugural Address of the Governor printed for the use of the House.

On motion,

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

SAME DAY—3 o'clock, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Speaker presented the petition of John Diehl and others, in reference to live stock running at large in School District No. 50, in New Castle county,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read,

And,

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

Was referred to the Committee on Roads and Highways, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Bird gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Diamond State Fire and Marine Insurance Company;"

Also,

"An act to incorporate the Delaware City and New Castle Railroad Company;"

Also,

"An act to incorporate the Underwriters' Agency of Delaware."

Mr. Collins, Chairman of the Committee on Revised Statutes, to whom was referred the House bill entitled,

"An act to repeal Section 15 of Chapter 117 of Volume 13 of the Laws of Delaware,"

Reported the same back to the House with a recommendation that it do not pass.

On motion of Mr Nowland,

The bill just reported was taken up for consideration,

And further,

On his motion,

Was read.

On motion of Mr. Bird,

The bill was laid on the table.

On motion,

The House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1875—10 o'clock, A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Phillips, on behalf of the committee to settle with the State Treasurer, reported progress, and asked for further time to report.

There being no objection, the request was granted.

Mr. Baldwin presented the petition of John A. Reynolds for the passage of a law to make dogs personal property in consolidated School Districts Nos. 39 and 41 of the town and vicinity of Newark;

Which,

On his motion,

Was read,

And further,

On his motion,

Was referred to a special committee of three, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Bird, in pursuance of previous notice,

Asked,

And,

On motion of Mr. Pyle,

Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Diamond State Fire and Marine Insurance Company,"

Which,

On motion of Mr. Bird,

Was read.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The Senate bill entitled,

"An act to prohibit live stock from running on the highway in School District No. 81, in New Castle county,"

Was taken up for consideration,

And further,

On his motion,

The bill was read a third time, and by paragraphs, in order to pass the House.

On the question, "Shall this bill pass the House?"

It was decided in the affirmative,

And the bill

Passed the House.

Ordered that the Senate be informed thereof and the bill returned to that body.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Phillips,

The House bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Sussex Insurance Company,"

Was read a second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Houston moved

That the vote by which the resolution in regard to absent members was adopted,

Be reconsidered.

On the question, "Shall the vote be reconsidered?"

It was decided in the negative,

And the motion was

Lost.

Mr. Pyle, in pursuance of previous notice,

Asked,

And,

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"A further additional supplement to the act entitled, 'An act to extend the time for Recording Deeds,'"

Which,

On motion of Mr. Pyle,

Was read.

Mr. Pyle gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate Wilmington Division, No. 1, Sons of Temperance, of the City of Wilmington, Delaware;"

Also,

"An act to incorporate the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, of Delaware;"

Also,

"An act to incorporate The Evening Star Council No. 1, S. and D. of A., Wilmington, Delaware;"

Also,

"An act to incorporate the West-end Club Stable of Wilmington, Delaware."

Mr. Learned, in pursuance of previous notice.

Asked,

And,

On motion of Mr. Todd,

Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to protect the navigation of Christiana River,"

Which,

On motion of Mr. Learned,
Was read.

Mr. Bird, in pursuance of previous notice,
Asked,
And,

On motion of Mr. Hanby,
Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,
"An act to incorporate the Underwriters' Agency of Delaware,"
Which,

On motion of Mr. Bird,
Was read.

Mr. Bird, in pursuance of previous notice,
Asked,
And,

On motion of Mr. Baldwin,
Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,
"An act to incorporate the Delaware City and New Castle Railroad Company,"
Which,

On motion of Mr. Bird,
Was read.

Mr. Broadway, in pursuance of previous notice,
Asked,
And,

On motion of Mr. Green,
Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to amend Section 23 of Chapter 111 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Delaware of 1852, with the amendments thereto as arranged and published in 1874,"

Which,

On motion of Mr. Broadaway,
Was read.

Mr. Pyle asked leave of absence for one day.

On motion of Mr. Collins,
The request was granted.

Mr. Biggs presented sundry papers in relation to Joseph Taylor,
Which,

On his motion,

Were referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Pyle, Chairman of the Committee on Capitol Building, asked
for further time to report,

Which was granted.

On motion of Mr. Broadaway,
The Senate bill entitled,

"An act to reincorporate Keokuk Tribe, No. 3, Improved Order
of Red Men, of the State of Delaware, in the City of Wilmington,"

Was read a second time by its title and referred to the Committee
on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. Broadaway,

The Clerk of the House was instructed to inform the Senate that
the House would be ready in five minutes to receive the Senate in
joint meeting, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, for the
purpose of comparing the journals of the two Houses, in obedience
to the Act of Congress entitled, "An act to regulate the time and
manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress, passed July
25, 1866."

Mr. Baldwin, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was re-
ferred the claim of John H. Paynter and others, asked for further
time to report.

There being no objection, further time was granted.

On motion of Mr. Voshell,
The House bill entitled,

"An act to prohibit live stock from running at large in School District No. 68, New Castle county,"

Was read a second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Roads and Highways.

At the time fixed for the joint meeting, the members of the Senate, preceded by their Speaker, and attended by their Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats prepared for them.

JOINT MEETING.

The two Houses being thus convened in joint meeting,

Mr. Moore, of the Senate, moved that the journals of the two Houses be read,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Whereupon,

The Clerks of the respective Houses proceeded to read their journals.

It appearing that Thomas F. Bayard had a majority of votes cast in each House,

The Speaker of the Senate then declared that Thomas F. Bayard was duly elected as Senator to serve in the Congress of the United States for the constitutional term of six years, commencing on the fourth of March next.

Thereupon,

A certificate was made out, signed by the Speakers of the two Houses, and attested by the Clerks, and addressed to the Governor of the State.

Which,

On motion of Mr. Fiddeman, of the Senate,

Was read, as follows, to wit :

STATE OF DELAWARE, ss.

Be it known that the Legislature of the State of Delaware did, on the 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, at an election in due manner held according to the form of the act of Congress in such case made and provided, elect Thomas F. Bayard to be a Senator

from the said State in the Senate of the United States for the constitutional term to commence on the 4th of March next.

Given under our hands the twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

CHARLES C. STOCKLEY,

Speaker of the Senate.

THOMAS HOLCOMB,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Attest :

A. P. ROBINSON,

Clerk of the Senate.

W. D. HAZELL,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of the Senate,

The certificate was entered upon the journals.

On motion of Mr. Causey, of the Senate,

The journals of the two Houses were read and compared.

On motion of Mr. Shakespeare, of the Senate,

The two Houses separated.

On motion,

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

SAME DAY—3 o'clock, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. J. W. Phillips gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to prevent live stock from running at large in School District No. 91, in Sussex county."

Mr. Bird gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to authorize the Recorder of Deeds in and for New Castle county to procure a new seal of office."

Mr. Broadaway gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Peninsular Agricultural Society."

Mr. Lambden gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to establish a place for holding the General Election in Broad Creek hundred, Sussex county ;"

Also,

"An act to provide for a Levy Court Commissioner for Gumboro hundred, Sussex county ;"

Also,

"An act to enable Jacob G. Cannon to locate vacant lands in Broad Creek hundred, Sussex county."

Mr. Wilds gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to make personal property liable to taxation in the school districts where it is situated."

Mr. Biggs presented the petition of Miranda A. Taylor for a divorce,

Which,

On his motion,
Was read.

Mr. Broadaway presented the petition of Martha W. Ellis for a divorce,

Which,
On his motion,
Was read.

Mr. Broadaway moved

That the petition be referred to the Committee on Divorces.

Whereupon,

Mr. Houston called for the yeas and nays,

Which, being taken, were as follows :

Yeas—Messrs. Nowland, Todd, Voshell and Wilds—4.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Biggs, Bird, Broadaway, Collins, Green, Hanby, Houston, Lambden, McNeal, G. H. Phillips, J. W. Phillips and Mr. Speaker—13.

So the question was decided in the negative,

And the motion was

Lost.

Mr. Houston, Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, to whom was referred the bill entitled,

“An act to incorporate the Peninsular Agricultural and Pomological Association of New Castle county, State of Delaware,”

Reported back the bill with an amendment.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The bill was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Voshell,

The amendment offered by the committee was read as follows :

Amend Section 7, in the twenty-ninth (29) line, by adding the words, after “except for the sale of spirituous liquors,” “wines, porter, ale, beer and cider.”

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The 7th and 8th sections were read.

On motion of Mr. Voshell,

Sections 7 and 8, with the amendment, were read.

Mr. Todd moved

That the amendment be adopted.

Mr. Biggs offered an amendment to the amendment,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read, as follows :

Amend the amendment by striking out "cider" in the last line.

Mr. Biggs moved

That the amendment to the amendment be adopted.

Mr. Houston called for the yeas and nays,

Which, being taken, were as follows :

Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Biggs, Bird, Green, Learned, Lambden, McNeal, Nowland, G. H. Phillips, J. W. Phillips, Todd, Wilds and Mr. Speaker—13.

Nays—Messrs. Broadaway, Collins, Hanby, Houston and Voshell—5.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the amendment was

Adopted.

Mr. Houston moved

That the amendment, as amended, be adopted.

Whereupon,

The yeas and nays were ordered,

Which, being taken, were as follows :

Yeas—Messrs. Biggs, Broadaway, Collins, Green, Houston, McNeal, J. W. Phillips, Todd, Voshell and Wilds—10.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Bird, Hanby, Learned, Lambden, Nowland, G. H. Phillips and Mr. Speaker—8.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the amendment was

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Houston,
The amendment was read a first time.

Mr. Houston moved

That Rule 12 be suspended,

Which motion

Prevailed,

And further,

On his motion,

The amendment was read a second time.

On the further motion of Mr. Houston,

The bill was taken up and read a third time, and by paragraphs,
in order to pass the House,

And on the question, "Shall this bill pass the House?"

The yeas and nays were ordered,

Which, being taken, were as follows :

Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Biggs, Bird, Broadway, Collins, Green,
Hanby, Houston, Learned, Lambden, McNeal, Nowland, G. H.
Phillips, John W. Phillips, Todd, Voshell, Wilds and Mr. Speaker
—18.

Nays—None.

So the bill, having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the House.

Ordered to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the
House that the Senate had concurred in the House bill entitled,

"An act to exempt wages from execution attachment process,"

With an amendment thereto, and requested the concurrence of the
House in the amendment.

He also informed the House that the Senate had passed and re-
quested the concurrence of the House in the following bill, viz :

"An act to change the time of holding the Court of Chancery
and Orphans' Court in Sussex county."

On motion,

The House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, January 21, 1875—10 o'clock, A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. J. W. Phillips, in pursuance of previous notice,

Asked,

And,

On motion of Mr. McNeal,

Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act entitled 'An act to prevent live stock from running at large in School District No. 91, in Sussex county,' "

Which,

On his motion,

Was read.

On motion of Mr. Lambden,

The Senate bill entitled,

"An act to change the time of holding the Court of Chancery and Orphans' Court in Sussex county,"

Was read.

Mr. Baldwin, on behalf of the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the "Joint resolution compensating John H. Paynter, Esquire, Secretary of State, James Kirk, and James & Webb for indexing, printing and binding the 14th Volume of the Delaware Laws,"

Reported the joint resolution back to the House with an amendment,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The joint resolutions were read for the information of the House.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Phillips,

The amendment offered by the committee

Was

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Learned,

The joint resolution, as amended,

Was

Adopted.

Ordered to the Senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Lambden,

The Senate bill entitled,

"An act to change the time for holding the Court of Chancery and Orphans' Court in Sussex county,"

Was read.

Mr. Bird, in pursuance of previous notice,

Asked,

And,

On motion of Mr. Hanby,

Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to authorize the Recorder of Deeds in and for New Castle county to procure a new seal of office,"

Which,

On motion of Mr. Bird,

Was read.

Mr. Baldwin presented the petition of Alfred Walton and others, for the passage of an act to aid the Wilmington and Western Railroad Company to complete their road,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Voshell gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate a beneficial society in the Town of Smyrna under the name of the Sons and Daughters of America."

Mr. J. W. Phillips presented a petition of the colored people of the Town of Seaford for the passage of an act to enable them to tax themselves for school purposes and for a division of the school fund,

Which,

On his motion,

Was read and referred to the Committee on Education.

On motion of Mr. Broadaway,

The House bill entitled,

"An act to amend Section 23 of Chapter 111 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Delaware of 1852, with the amendments thereto, as arranged and published in 1874,"

Was read a second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

On motion of Mr. Learned,

The bill entitled,

"An act to Protect the Navigation of Christiana River,"

Was read a second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had passed and requested the concurrence of the House in a bill entitled,

"An act to establish an inferior court, to be entitled the Court of Quarter Sessions of New Castle county;"

Also, that the Senate had passed and requested the concurrence of the House in a joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution to pay Robert Granlees the sum of three hundred dollars on account of lost coupons of this State,"

And presented the same to the House.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The joint resolution in relation to Robert Granlees was read,

And further,

On his motion,

The petition accompanying the joint resolution was read,

And,

On his further motion,

The joint resolution was referred to a special committee of three.

Whereupon,

Messrs. Nowland, Broadaway and Lambden were appointed said committee.

Mr. Broadaway, in pursuance of previous notice,

Asked,

And,

On motion of Mr. Green,

Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Peninsular Agricultural and Mechanical Society,"

Which,

On motion of Mr. Broadaway,

Was read.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of John A. Reynolds and others in relation to dogs, reported a bill,

Which was read.

Mr. Hanby asked leave of absence for one day.

There being no objection, leave of absence was granted.

Messrs. Todd and Voshell asked leave of absence for two days.

There being no objection, leave of absence was granted.

Mr. Wilds, in pursuance of previous notice,

Asked,

And,

On motion of Mr. Houston,

"An act to preserve the purity of the ballot,"

On motion of Mr. Wilds;

Mr. Nowland presented the report of R. H. Davis, Esq., State treasurer, in reply to a resolution requesting a schedule of the venues of the State from all sources.

On his motion,

DOVER, Delaware, January 18, 1875.

In compliance with your resolution requesting a schedule of the revenues of the State from all sources, I herewith present the following itemized statement of revenue belonging to the General Fund received since January 21st, 1874, and also Auditor's Report of revenue received during the year 1873.

Very respectfully, yours,

RAILROAD TAX.

Phil., Wil. & Balt. Railroad Company....	\$6,750 00
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Maryland and Delaware Railroad Co.....	61 80
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Phil., Wil. & Balt. Railroad Company....	6,750 00
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“	“	“	6,500 00
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“ “ “ 6,750 00

“	“	“	6,750 00
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“	“	“	6,500 00
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Junction and Breakwater Railroad Co....	1,432	23
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Maryland and Delaware Railroad Co.....	110 90
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Phil., Wil. & Balt. Railroad Company....	6,750 00
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Total Railroad tax....	—————	\$48,354 93
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<i>Amount carried forward.....</i>	\$48,354 93
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Amount brought forward..... \$48,354 93

RAILROAD INTEREST.

Junction and Breakwater Railroad Co.... \$12,000 00

" " " " 12,000 00

Total Railroad interest..... \$24,000 00

TAX FROM COUNTIES.

W. Kinder, Treasurer Sussex county..... \$ 2,000 00

G. Watkins, Treasurer New Castle county 10,000 00

" " " " 7,000 00

" " " " 3,000 00

W. Kinder, Treasurer Sussex county..... 2,372 30

" " " " 2,500 00

G. Watkins, Treasurer New Castle county 12,000 00

W. Kinder, Treasurer Sussex county..... 1,000 00

W. C. Brown, Treasurer Kent county..... 6,000 00

G. Watkins, Treasurer New Castle county 12,000 00

W. Kinder, Treasurer Sussex county..... 500 00

G. Watkins, Treasurer New Castle county 11,000 00

Total tax from counties..... \$69,372 30

FINES FROM SHERIFFS AND CONSTABLES.

J. T. Ward, Constable..... \$25 00

S. B. Scott, " 9 00

E. Willey, " 3 25

M. L. Tull, " 5 00

J. C. Cannon, " 9 00

G. C. Ward, " 9 25

W. W. Pritchett, Constable..... 6 00

H. S. Truitt, " 10 75

J. H. Clark, " 1 00

J. S. Lewis, " 1 50

T. Z. Barker, " 23 00

Eli R. Sharp, Sheriff..... 40 00

J. C. Hazzard, Constable..... 17 50

J. H. Hessey, " 1 00

W. Neal, " 6 80

W. B. Truitt, " 1 00

A. Dudley, " 6 00

J. H. Cook, " 5 00

J. White, " 9 25

Amount carried forward..... \$189 30 \$141,727 23

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$189 30	\$141,727 23
H. N. Clark, Constable.....	11 53	
W. W. Pritchett, ".....	5 50	
H. S. Truitt, ".....	17 00	
J. W. Whiteman, ".....	10 08	
R. L. Armstrong, Sheriff.....	16 75	
L. M'Elwee, Constable.....	1 00	
R. C. Justis, ".....	2 00	
W. T. Potter, ".....	10 00	
Total fines.....		\$263 16

PROCESS TAX.

T. M. Ogle, Recorder.....	\$190 00	
B. Gibbs, Register.....	165 13	
J. Slay, Recorder.....	6,800 00	
W. H. Donovan, Recorder.....	197 22	
J. Nicholson, ".....	900 00	
L. R. Jacobs, Register.....	13 36	
T. M. Ogle, Recorder.....	676 66	
C. M. Vandever, Register in Chancery....	8 00	
B. Gibbs, Register.....	141 49	
R. G. Cooper, Prothonotary.....	273 00	
L. R. Jacobs, Register.....	6 93	
T. M. Ogle, Recorder.....	648 94	
B. Gibbs, Register.....	306 87	
W. H. Donovan, Recorder.....	53 95	
L. R. Jacobs, Register.....	13 37	
T. M. Ogle, Recorder.....	2,289 37	
R. G. Cooper, Prothonotary.....	111 00	
B. Gibbs, Register.....	94 24	
A. J. Taylor, Register in Chancery.....	3 00	
J. Nicholson, late Recorder.....	160 04	
W. H. Donovan, ".....	114 35	
" " ".....	97 51	
John Slay ".....	200 00	
W. H. Donovan, ".....	190 00	
L. R. Jacobs, Register.....	10 40	
B. Gibbs, ".....	782 00	
Total Process Tax.....		\$14,446 83
<i>Amount carried forward</i>		\$156,437 22

Amount brought forward..... \$156,437 22

BANK TAX.

National Bank, Wilmington & Brandywine.	\$487 52
National Bank of Delaware.....	318 40
Farmers' Bank, Georgetown.....	90 00
Smyrna Bank.....	195 00
National Bank, Newark.....	60 94
“ “ Newport.....	91 41
“ “ Seaford.....	56 25
“ “ Wilmington.....	807 43
“ “ Odessa.....	91 41
“ “ Delaware City.....	97 50
“ “ Middletown.....	97 50
Farmers' Bank, Dover.....	419 25
National Bank, Wilmington & Brandywine.	487 52
Farmers' Bank, New Castle.....	170 00
National Bank of Delaware.....	318 40
Union National Bank.....	345 43
National Bank, Dover.....	121 87
Farmers' Bank, Georgetown.....	90 00
National Bank, Newport.....	91 41
Smyrna Bank.....	195 00
National Bank, Seaford.....	61 25
“ “ Odessa.....	91 41
National Bank, Newark.....	62 50
National Bank, Wilmington.....	807 43
Farmers' Bank, New Castle.....	170 00
National Bank, Middletown.....	97 50
National Bank, Delaware City.....	97 50
Union National Bank.....	345 43

Total Bank tax..... \$6,426 20

BANK DIVIDENDS.

National Bank, Delaware.....	\$ 360 00
Farmers' Bank, Dover.....	1,398 00
“ Georgetown.....	372 00
“ New Castle.....	142 50

Total Bank dividends..... \$2,272 50

Amount carried forward..... \$165,135 92

Amount brought forward..... \$165,135 92

REVISED CODE SOLD.

W. D. Fowler, Prothonotary.....	\$ 12 00	
R. G. Cooper, ".....	111 00	
S. P. Martin, ".....	123 00	
Total Codes sold.....	-----	\$246 00

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Delaware Fire Insurance Company.....	\$75 00	
Kent County Fire Insurance Company....	75 00	
New Castle County Fire Insurance Co....	75 00	
St. George's and Appoquinimink " ...	75 00	
Total Fire Insurance Companies....	-----	\$300 00

COMMISSION FEES.

From Secretary of State.....	\$577 50	
Total Commission fees.....	-----	\$577 50

FROM LICENSES.

J. P. Springer, Clerk of the Peace.....	\$ 6,869 01	
W. A. Moore, " ".....	3,421 96	
W. P. Jones, " ".....	1,959 23	
J. P. Springer, " ".....	8,055 00	
W. P. Jones, " ".....	4,524 53	
W. A. Moore, " ".....	4,636 76	
J. P. Springer, " ".....	22,583 97	
W. A. Moore, " ".....	10 00	
J. P. Springer, " ".....	4,795 00	
Total licenses.....	-----	\$56,855 46

MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.

J. P. Comegys, vacant land.....	\$ 96 00	
W. A. Gum, Treasurer B. & F. R. R. Co., cost of Internal Improvement Bonds...	215 00	
Conscience money.....	2 00	
Total miscellaneous.....	-----	\$313 00

Total revenue received to date.....	\$223,427 88
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Revenue belonging to the School Fund, received since January 21st, 1874, the date of settlement.

In hand at settlement..... \$16,023 43

LICENSES.

J. P. Springer, Clerk of the Peace.....	\$1,432 99	
W. A. Moore, " " "	667 25	
W. P. Jones, " " "	287 25	
J. P. Springer, hotels without liquor.....	235 00	
Total Licenses.....		\$2,624 49

FINES.

E. R. Sharp, Sheriff.....	\$10 00
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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Delaware Fire Insurance Company.....	\$25 00	
Kent Co. " " "	25 00	
New Castle Co. " " "	25 00	
St. George's and Appoquinimink F. I. Co.	25 00	
Total Fire Insurance Companies.....		\$100 00

BANK DIVIDENDS.

Farmers' Bank.....	\$5,400 00	
National Bank of Delaware.....	666 00	
Smyrna Bank.....	285 00	
Union National Bank.....	317 50	
Farmers' Bank, Dover.....	2,856 00	
" " New Castle.....	442 50	
" " Georgetown	360 00	
Total Bank Dividends.....		\$10,327 00

P. W. & B. R. R. Co., interest on loan of \$85,000...	\$2,550 00
Sussex county, interest on loan of \$5,000.....	300 00
New Castle and Wilmington Railroad Company, dividend on stock.....	875 00

Total receipts..... \$32,809 92

Mr. Todd, Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Highways, to whom was referred the bill entitled,

"An act prohibiting live stock from running at large in School District No. 68, New Castle county,"

Reported the bill back to the House without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Biggs,

The bill was read for the information of the House,

And further,

On his motion,

The bill was read a third time, and by paragraphs, in order to pass the House.

On the question, "Shall this bill pass the House?"

It was decided in the affirmative,

And the bill

Passed the House.

Ordered to the Senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Bird,

The bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Delaware City and New Castle Railroad Company,"

Was read a second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Houston, Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, reported the bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Sussex Insurance Company,"

Without amendment.

On motion,

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

SAME DAY—3 o'clock, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Nowland offered a joint resolution, directing the committee appointed to purchase a State flag to report it inexpedient.

Mr. Broadway moved the adoption of the resolution,

Whereupon,

The yeas and nays were ordered,

Which, being taken, were as follows :

Yeas—Messrs. Collins, Frame, Green, Learned, Lambden, McNeal, Nowland, G. H. Phillips, John W. Phillips, Wilds and Mr. Speaker—11.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Biggs, Bird, Broadway, Houston and Pyle—6.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the joint resolution was

Adopted.

Ordered that the Senate be informed thereof.

Mr. Houston gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill entitled,

“An act to cede to the United States title to and jurisdiction over lands for sites of light-houses, beacon life-saving stations, or other aids to navigation within the limits of the State of Delaware.”

On motion of Mr. J. W. Phillips,

The bill entitled,

“An act to incorporate the Sussex County Insurance Company,”

Was read a third time, and by paragraphs, in order to pass the House.

On the question, “ Shall this bill pass the House ? ”

The yeas and nays were ordered,

Which, being taken, were as follows :

Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Biggs, Bird, Broadway, Collins, Frame, Green, Houston, Learned, Lambden, McNeal, Nowland, G. H. Phillips, J. W. Phillips, Pyle, Wilds and Mr. Speaker—17.

Nays—None.

So the bill, having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the House.

Ordered to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Bird gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill entitled,

“An act to authorize the Clerk of the Orphans’ Court in and for New Castle county to make a certain index.”

Mr. Pyle gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill entitled,

“An act to incorporate the Vulcanized Fiber Company of Wilmington, Delaware;”

Also,

“An act to amend Chapter 36 of the Revised Statutes in regard to Notaries Public.”

On motion of Mr. Bird,

The bill entitled,

“An act to incorporate the Diamond State Fire and Marine Insurance Company,”

Was read a second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Pyle, in pursuance of previous notice,

Asked,

And,

On motion of Mr. Baldwin,

Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

“An act to incorporate the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance,”

Which,

On motion of Mr. Pyle,

Was read.

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had non-concurred in the House joint resolution in regard to a State flag.

Mr. Houston, on behalf of the Committee on Corporations, to whom was referred the Senate bill entitled,

"An act to reincorporate the Keokuk Tribe, No. 3, Improved Order of Red Men, of the State of Delaware, in the City of Wilmington,"

Reported the same back to the House without an amendment.

On motion of Mr. Nowland,

The bill was read a third time, and by paragraphs, in order to pass the House,

And,

On the question, "Shall this bill pass the House?"

The yeas and nays were ordered,

Which, being taken, were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Biggs, Bird, Broadaway, Collins, Frame, Green, Houston, Learned, Lambden, McNeal, Nowland, G. H. Phillips, J. W. Phillips, Pyle, Wilds and Mr. Speaker—17.

Nays—None.

So the bill, having received the constitutional majority,

Passed the House.

Ordered that the Senate be informed thereof and the bill returned to that body.

Mr. Pyle, in pursuance of previous notice,

Asked,

And,

On motion of Mr. Baldwin,

Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate Wilmington Division, No. 1, Sons of Temperance, of Wilmington, Delaware,"

Which,

On motion of Mr. Pyle,

Was read.

Mr. Pyle, in pursuance of previous notice,

Asked,

And,

On motion of Mr. Biggs;

Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the West-end Club Stable of Wilmington, Delaware,"

Which,

On motion of Mr. Pyle,

Was read.

Mr. Nowland, chairman of the special committee to whom was referred the Senate joint resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to pay Robert Granlees \$300, asked leave to retire for consultation.

There being no objection, the committee retired.

Mr. Pyle, in pursuance of previous notice,

Asked,

And,

On motion of Mr. Bird,

Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate Evening Star Council S. & D. of A., of Delaware,"

Which,

On motion of Mr. Pyle,

Was read.

Mr. Robinson, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had adopted the report of the special joint committee on the regulation and preservation of the Capitol Building, and asked the concurrence of the House in the same.

Mr. Nowland, chairman of the special committee to whom was referred the Senate joint resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to pay Robert Granlees \$300, reported the resolution back to the House without amendment.

Mr. Lambden, in pursuance of previous notice,

Asked,

And,

On motion of Mr. Green,

Obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to enable Jacob G. Cannon to locate certain vacant lands and complete his title to the same,"

Which,

On motion of Mr. Lambden,

Was read.

On motion of Mr. Pyle,

The report of the special joint committee on regulation and preservation of the Capitol Building was read.

On motion,

The further consideration of the report of the committee was postponed until Monday next.

On motion,

The House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.