

CIRCULATION, 3000 COPIES.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

WILLIAM A. FORTER, Philadelphia.

DANAL COMMISSIONER.

WESTLEY PROSS, Fayette.

LECOMPTON AGAIN.

Kansas is still before Congress.

On motion of Senator GREEN, the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution was taken up, and a committee of Conference was appointed, consisting of Messrs. GREEN, of Missouri; HUNTER, of Virginia; and SEWARD, of New York—two Democrats and one Republican.

A message was immediately sent to the House of Representatives, informing that body that the Senate insisted upon its disagreement to the House amendment for the admission of Kansas into the Union, and asking a Committee of Conference.

On Wednesday the question came up in the House, when Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pa., moved that the House insist on its adherence to its amendment, and demanded the previous question. The yeas and nays were then called on according to the demand for the previous question, and it was lost by a vote—yeas 108, nays 108, the Speaker voting in the negative.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, then moved that the House agree to a Committee of Conference, and that three members be appointed. On this motion he moved the previous question, which was sustained. The vote stood—yeas 109, including the Speaker; nays 108. One member, Mr. WHITLER, of Delaware, was absent, who would have voted for the Committee had he been present.

The following named members had paired off and did not vote, viz: Messrs. Adrain with Huyler, Dimmick with McKibbin, Gillis with Roberts, C. B. Cochrane with Sickles, Reilly with Thayer, Taylor of Louisiana with Kunkel of Pa., Washburn of Wisconsin with Arnold, Olin with Corning.

The following named members, heretofore voting on the anti-Lecompton side, voted for the Committee of Conference, viz: Messrs. ENGLISH, of Indiana; HALL, of Ohio; PENDLETON, of Ohio; and OWEN Jones, of Pennsylvania.

On Thursday the Speaker appointed the Committee of Conference, as follows: Messrs. ENGLISH, of Indiana; HOWARD, of Michigan; and STEPHENS, of Georgia—one anti-Lecompton Democrat, one Republican, and one Lecompton Democrat.

The joint committee was therefore composed of three Democrats, two Republicans, and one anti-Lecompton Democrat—a very fair division, and one of which the opponents of the Administration have no right to complain, in fact it was conceding rather more to them than they had any right to expect.

The committee, it is supposed, would have a meeting on yesterday, when, it is to be hoped, some plan was agreed upon by which the whole difficulty will be speedily settled.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Both branches of Congress have resolved to adjourn on Monday the 7th of June. In view of the near approach of the close of the session the proceedings, we presume, will now take a practical turn. Four months and a half of the session have been wasted chiefly on "bleeding Kansas." The only measures of importance that have received final action during the time, are a Treasury note bill, a Printing-deficiency bill, a Sound-dues bill, and Volunteer-regiment bill. These remain to be disposed of, the Kansas bill, the General Deficiency bill, the bills for the admission of Minnesota and Oregon, the General Appropriation bills, several Territorial bills, the whole private calendar, and many other measures of greater or less importance. This large mass of work will all have to be accomplished in the next six weeks, and it therefore behooves the members of Congress to get to business in earnest, and waste no more time in idle and useless declamation. Work—work—work, should be the order of the day from this time forward.

A REAL BOGUS CONSTITUTION.

The last so-called Constitutional Convention, held in Kansas, was attended without any authority of law, and was, therefore, as much of a bogus concern as the Topka Constitution, which it now admit to have been so.

The Legislature having neglected to give Governor Leaveworth the three signatures required by the organic act in which he is considered the bill, it therefore failed to become a law, even without the veto.

Last week we gave the able and perspicuous opinion of Attorney General Black, upon the point involved, which fully sustained the position in the Convention was dead, and that any action under it was illegal and void. This action under the Leaveworth concern "without his signature" is a mere farce, and the stigma of bogus upon it beyond all dispute.

But the action of this bogus Convention is ridiculed by some of the free State men themselves. The Kansas Ledger thus speaks of the negro equality clause in the Constitution:

"Seriously, the Convention have given the right of suffrage (for three years at least), to all the niggers in Kansas, thereby placing them on an equality with the white man. Furthermore, they have provided, that black and white children shall be educated in the same schools."

It then recommends for each member "a vote of thanks, accompanied with a nigger bag," denounces their conduct as a "disgrace," and concludes by saying that "when this Convention adjourns, these nigger lovers will be politically dead, and we pray God they may never be resurrected."

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.—Hon. John J. Crittenden is named by the Independent Republican, of Clairsville, Ohio, as its candidate for the next Presidency, subject to the decision of the National American Convention.

Query.—Has the singular course of this Southern Senator, in reference to the Lecompton Constitution, anything to do with the above announcement? and does a longing desire for a four years' residence in the White House influence Mr. CRITTENDEN to turn his back upon the section of the Union which has so long sustained him? Time will determine. This gentleman first entered the United States Senate some forty-one years ago, and must therefore be considerably past seventy years of age. But, notwithstanding he is on the verge of the grave, it is pretty evident he still has a hankering after the Presidency, and evinces a willingness to coalesce with the bitter enemies of the South and Southern institutions to compass the cherished object of his life-long ambition! What will not some men do to gratify a longing desire after power and position!

THE SHAMOKIN BANK.

The Leaveworth Chronicle says "there is a great effort made to get afloat Shamokin Bank."

The following statement shows that its means are almost wholly in New York—who these brokers are and how valid they are as securities, every man must judge for himself.

Notice of other Banks—The Leaveworth Chronicle says that the Leaveworth Chronicle are strangers to the business men of this section.

State of Shamokin Bank, March 21, 1888.

Assets.

Specie in City Bankers.....\$70,000

Specie in Vault.....6,771

Loans and Discounts.....603

Notes of other Banks.....38,000

Cash Items N. Y. sight drafts.....38,000

Profits and Loss.....\$7,273

Liabilities.

Due in Circulation.....\$37,775

Due Depositors.....34,500

Due other Banks—Nothing.....548

Capital Stock.....\$72,773

We cut the foregoing from the Philadelphia Bulletin.

How did this Bank get up a circulation of \$33,000 of its own notes upon a disbursement of \$600? Was it by loaning its own funds to some "N. Y. sight drafts" on the part of the "new" of the concern, as stated, offering a rich example of the condition of the whole batch of "Wild Cat" Banks chartered by Gov. Pollock, and we warn our business men to shun, the whole lot, as they are no doubt limited to the amount of specie on hand, the \$653 of "notes of other Banks," and, perhaps, the \$600 of "loans and discounts."

We clip the above from the Harrisburg Herald.

It is a beautiful commentary on the conduct of the late Know-Nothing administration in chartering shoals of fraudulent and irresponsible Banks, the design of whose projects evidently was to cheat and plunder the community. The present Legislature has been derelict in duty in not maturing and passing a stringent general Banking Law, which would compel honest in the monied institutions of the State already in existence, and for their neglect of this all-important duty they will be held to a strict account by the suffering people of the Commonwealth; but, it will be set down to their credit, that, although they omitted to do right, they did not commit wrong by imitating the unwise policy of their predecessors. In other words, we believe they have not chartered a single Bank, and if they did, we have good grounds for believing that Governor PACKER would have discharged his duty by vetoing the bill.

Our neighbor of the Examiner justly censures the Democratic members of the present Legislature for not passing Col. HOBSON'S bill, for the better regulation of the Banks; but why not condemn the conduct of the members of his own party, who, en masse, we believe, opposed the measure? It was wrong in any portion of the Democratic members opposing the contemplated reform, and we heartily coincide in opinion with our neighbor in most of his strictures; but we respectfully ask him whether it was not also wrong for all the Black Republican members to do the same thing—and, if so, would it not be proper for him to administer an equally well-merited censure to his own party friends?

Will the Examiner inform its readers how Messrs. PRICE, ROTH, ROLAND and POWNALL, the members from this county, voted on the question of a reform in the Banking System?

FUNERAL OF COL. BENTON.

The funeral services of Hon. Thos. B. BENTON took place Monday afternoon, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence on Q Street, Washington. A large concourse of distinguished people were present, comprising the President of the United States, several members of the Cabinet, representatives of the foreign legations, and many members of both Houses of Congress, that body having adjourned as a token of respect. The exercises were opened by the Rev. Mr. Hall, of the G Street Episcopal church.

After prayer, he read the beautiful and solemn Epitaphial funeral service, Rev. Byron Sunderland then pronounced briefly a solemn and feeling discourse on the lamented statesman.

After prayer and benediction, the procession was formed and marched to the depot, the following gentlemen officiating as pall-bearers: Gen. Jessup, U. S. A.; Gen. Sam. Houston, of Texas; Gov. Floyd, of Virginia; W. W. Seaton, Esq. of Washington; Hon. James B. Clay, of Kentucky; W. H. Appleton, Esq. of New York; Jacob Hall, Esq. of Missouri; John C. Rives, Esq. of Washington.

The remains were placed in a separate car, attached to the 3 o'clock train for the West. They were accompanied to St. Louis by Hon. Wm. Carey Jones and Mr. Jacobs, both senators-in-law of the Col. BENTON.

DEATH OF GEN. WM. MARKS.

The Pittsburg Chronicle says that Gen. Wm. Marks died about noon, on Saturday week, in Beaver, in full possession of his senses, and in the hope of that joyful immortality which his long Christian profession and practice justified him in entertaining. He was about seventy-eight years of age.

Perhaps no man in Pennsylvania ever served so long in political life. Entering the Legislature in 1810, he continued in it until 1827, during which time he was for six years Speaker of the Senate, and was generally esteemed a prompt, decided and impartial presiding officer.

In 1827 he was elected to the United States Senate, and served the term of six years. In this distinguished body he was contemporary with Webster, Calhoun, Van Buren, Benton, Berrien, Hayne, and others of the great men of the day, most of whom have gone before him into the spirit land.

It is noteworthy that for five years he was associated with Col. Benton in the Committee on Military Affairs. They were, as we have stated before, at the same age, and differing radically in political faith, they were still strong personal friends. That they should have died on the same day, and within a few hours of each other, is truly a strange coincidence. May they both meet the reward of lives well spent.

A general resolution of specie payments by the Banks of this Commonwealth took place on Monday the 12th inst.—that being the day fixed by the relief law passed in October. The two Banks of this city had returned to their own accord several weeks prior to that time.

DON'T READ THE BIBLE.

Ohio editors are not very deeply read in "the Scriptures," if the following, from a correspondent of Harper's Magazine, is to be taken "for gospel."

"Governor Chase issued his proclamation appointing a Thanksgiving day. To make sure that he was right in his selection, he consulted the Governor composed his proclamation, which he did not designate as quotations, presuming that he was not aware of the fact that the Bible is not a book of laws, but a book of promises, and that its promises are not to be taken literally, but as a guide to the spirit of the law."

"The new License Law has passed both branches of the Legislature, and is now in the hands of the Governor."

Gov. Houston has brought forward a proposition in the U. S. Senate, for the establishment of a Protectorate over Mexico.

The bill for the sale of the State Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, has passed both branches of the Legislature. Another flagrant outrage on the rights of the people!

THE LANCASTER COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE LANCASTER COUNTY AFFAIRS.—The Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the defunct Lancaster Bank, Mayor Burrows, of this city, George Davis, Esq., of Pittsburgh, and J. Y. James, Esq. of Warren, have concluded their labor, and send the result of their investigation to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith return to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled, "An act relative to the Courts of Lancaster county."

My objection to the bill, as it stands, is that it is not a law, but a mere declaration of the rights of the people, and that it is not within the power of the Legislature to provide for the same.

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