### DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS. JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT : WILLIAM A. PORTER, Philadelphia. CANAL COMMISSIONER:

WESTLEY FROST, Fayette.

LECOMPTON AGAIN. Kansas is still before Congress. On Tuesday last, 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 Commit- Banks chartered by Gov. Pollock, and we tee of Conference.

On Wednesday the question came up in the House, when Mr. Montgowery, of Pa., moved tal stock paid in " amounts to \$38,350that the House insist on its adherance to its amendment, and demanded the previous ques-tion. The ways and news were then called on tion. The yeas and nays were then called on of specie on hand, the \$653 of "notes of other seconding the demand for the previous ques- Banks," and, perhaps, the \$600 of "loans and tion, and it was lost by a tie vote—yeas 108, discounts." nays 108, the Speaker voting in the negative.

tee had he been present.

of Pa., Washburne 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; PENDLE TON, of Ohio; and Owen Jones, of Penna.

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 divis than they had any right to expect.

The committee, it is supposed, would have some plan was agreed upon by which the castigation to his own party friends? 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 Benton took place Monday afternoon, the 12th session have been wasted chiefly on "bleeding | inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence on C Kansas." The only measures of importance street, Washington. A large concourse of that have received final action during the time, are a Treasury-note bill, a Printing-deficiency bill a Sound-dues bill, and Volunteer-regiment | members of the Cabinet, representatives of the | and it may be altered, limited and extended, bill. There remain to be disposed of, the foreign legations, and many members of both except in those cases in which it is in terms Kansas bill, the General Deficiency bill, the | Houses of Congress, that body having adjournbills for the admission of Minnesota and | ed as a token of respect. The exercises were 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 Sunderland then pronounced briefly a solemn the next six weeks, and it therefore behooves | and feeling discourse on the lamented statesthe 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

# A REAL BOGUS CONSTITUTION.

The last so-called Constitutional Convention. held in Kansas, assembled without any authority of law, and was, therefore, as much of a bogus concern as the Topeka Constitution, which all now admit to have been so. The Legislature having neglected to give Governor DENVER the three days required by the organic act in which to consider 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 Governor in his declaration, that the bill for calling the Convention was dead, and that any action under it was illegal and void. This disposes of the Leavenworth concern "without a why or a wherefore," and fixes the stigma of bogus upon it beyond cavil or 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. Further, more, 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 baby;" 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. Quere?-Has the singular course of this

Southern Senator, in reference to the Lecompton Constitution, any thing to do with the above announcement? and does a longing de- the day fixed by the relief law passed in Octo sire for a four years' residence in the White House influence Mr. CRITTENDEN to turn his of their own accord several weeks prier to back upon the section of the Union which has | that time. 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 bitterest enemies of the South and Southern institutions to compass the cherished object of men do to gratify a longing desire after power and position!

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

Gen. 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 Eric Railroad Company, has passed both branches of the Legislature. people!

THE SHAMOKIN BANK.

The Lewisburg Chronicle says "there is great effort made to get afloat Shamokin Bank notes, and also a general distrust of them."
The following statement show that its means wholly in New York broker's hands and in drafts on New York-who these brokers are and how valid they are as securties, every man must judge for himself. The managers, we are informed, are strangers to

the business men of this section. State of Shamokin Bank, March 2d

.\$33.775 Due Depositors,...... Due other Banks—Nothing...

\$72,673

We cut the foregoing from the Philadelphia Bulletin. How did this Bank get out a circulation of \$33,000 of its own notes upon a discount of \$600? Was it by loaning its own officers that sum upon "N. Y. sight drafts" on men of straw? The "assets" of the concern, as stated, offered a rich example of the condition of the whole batch of "Wild Cat" warn our business men to shan the whole fraternity of them. It is a striking coincidence, too, in the above case, that the "capicash items, N. Y. sight drafts" to \$38,000-

We clip the above from the Harrisburg Mr. English, of Indiana, then moved that Herald. It is a beautiful commentary on the the House agree to a Committee of Conference, | conduct of the late Know-Nothing adminis. and that three members be appointed. On tration in chartering shoals of fraudulent and this motion he moved the previous question, | irresponsible Banks, the design of whose prowhich was sustained. The vote stood-yeas | jectors evidently was to cheat and plunder the 109, including the Speaker; nays 108. One community. The present Legislature have member, Mr. WHITLEY, of Delaware, was been derelict in duty in not maturing and absent, who would have voted for the Commit- passing a stringent general Banking Law, which would compel honesty in the monied The following named members had paired institutions of the State already in existence, off and did not vote, viz: Messrs. Adrain with and for their neglect of this all-important Huyler, Dimmick with M'Kibben, Gillis with duty they will be held to a strict account by Roberts, C. B. Cochrane with Sickels, Reilly the suffering people of the Commonwealth; with Thayer, Taylor of Louisiana with Kunkel | 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. Hongson'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 ion, and one of which the opponents of the heartily coincide in opinion with our neighbor Administration have no right to complain, in | in most of his strictures; but we respectfully fact it was conceding rather more to them 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 a meeting on yesterday, when, it is to be hoped, for him to administer an equally well-merited

> 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. H distinguished people were present, comprising opened by the Rev. Mr. Hall, of the G street Episcopal church.

After prayer, he read the beautiful and solemn Episcopal funeral service, Rev. Byron man.

After prayer and benediction, the procession was formed and marched to the depot, the following gentlemen officiating as pall-bearers: Gen. Jesup, 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 seperate ear, 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 sonsin-law of the late 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 cotemporary 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 note worthy that for five years he was ssociated with Col. Benton on the Committee on Military Affairs. They were, as we have stated before, about the same age, and differing radically in political faith, they were still ng 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

A general resumption of specie pay ments by the Banks of this Commonwealth took place on Monday the 12th instant-that being ber. The two Banks of this city had resumed

# DON'T READ THE BIBLE.

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

"Governor Chase issued his proclamation appointing a thanksgiving day. To make sure of being right on the subject in hand, the Governor composed his proclamation almost exclusively of passages from the Bible. which he did not designate as quotations, prehis life-long ambition! What will not some suming that every one would recognize them and admire the fitness of the words, as well as his taste in their selection. A learned editor of a Democratic paper (the Governor is on the other side) pounced upon the proclama tion—declared that he had read it before couldn't exactly say where-but he would take his oath that it was a downright plagiarism from beginning to end! That would have been joke enough for a while, at least, and perhaps longer; but the next day the Republican paper came out valiantly in defence of the Governor, pronounced the charge false and libelous, and challenged any man living to produce one single line of the proclamation

that had ever been in print before!" HENRY WELSH, Esq., has been elected Another flagrant outrage on the rights of the | President of the York Bank, in place of Michael Doudel, Esq., resigned.

VETO MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, April 12th, 1858. To the Senate and House of Representatives 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 this bill is, that it propose miner and General Jail Delivery in the county

to empower two of the Associate Judges of Lancaster county, (one of them being learned in the law, to hold Courts of Oyer and Terof Lancaster, for the trial of all indictments is said Court, and authorizes the Court so constituted to pass sentences upon all persons convicted of the commission of any crime in the aforesaid Courts of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery.

I cannot reconcile the provisions of this bill with the fifth section of the fifth Article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which declares that "the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in each county, shall, by virtue of their offices, be Justices of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders therein; any two of the said Judges, the President being one shall be The organic law having expressly provided the manner in which the Court of Oyer and

Terminer shall be organized, when held by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, it is submitted that it is not within the power of the Legislature to provide a different organi zation from that directed by the Constitution. The Constitutional quorum being two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, "the President being one," the Legislature cannot say that any two of the Judges may hold the Court of Oyer and Terminer, without utterly disregarding both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution. The requirements of the section referred to are in the plainest possible language, and leave no room for any other on than that which arises from the unmistakable meaning of the words used; and unless there is to be found in other parts of Capital. Constitution some limitation or change of this provision, it is clear that it forbids the exercise of the power proposed by this bill. There is nothing in the Constitution which has the remotest bearing on the question under consideration, except what contained in the first and third sections of the fifth article, and the provision in the fifth section of the same

, already quoted. The first section declares that "the judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Oyer and and General Jail Delivery. Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Register's Court, and a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for each County, in Justices of the Peace, and in such other Courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish." And the third section provides that "until otherwise directed by law, the Courts of Common Pleas shall continue as at present estab-

It is difficult to conceive how the power to lter the structure of the Court of Oyer and Terminer can be derived from that given to the Legislature to establish other Courts than those enumerated in the first section of the fifth That is a distinct power, having no reference whatever to the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, which Court is definitely fixed by the Constitution, and is therefore not dependent upon legisla tive action for its existance. The "other courts" which the Legislature may or may not establish are exlusive of those particularly mentioned in the section. Nor can the power claimed be deduced from the right to change the formation of the Court of Common Pleas. In the one case, the Courts are to remain as then established, until otherwise directed by law; in the other, the mandate is imperative, applicable to the future as well as the present, that the President Judge of the Court of Com mon Pleas shall be one of the two Judges necessary to make a constitutional quorum for holding the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery. The two provisions. taken together, amount to this :- The Court of Common Pleas, as at present established, may be changed by law; but, however organized, it shall have a President Judge, who, together with one of the Associates, shall form a quorum for the Court of Oyer and Terminer

and General Jail Delivery. The jurisdiction of the several courts depends the President of the United States, several very much upon the action of the Legislature, given by the Constitution, and in such cases it be abrogated or abridged.

ter county is a law Judge, does not, in my indoment in any respect vary the case; for judgment, in any respect vary the case; no law judge, except the President of the Court of Common Pleas, will answer requirement of the Constitution, and if the egislature may lawfully dispense with the President, it may also provide that one judge learned in the law, or otherwise, may hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital or offences; as the provision that there shall be at least two Judges present, is not more binding than that which requires one of the two be the President of the Court of Common

Pleas. I am aware that the views herein expressed may be considered somewhat in conflict with the decision of the Supreme Court of this State, made in the case of the Com'th vs. Zephon; but it must be remembered that the rule of construction in our Judicial tribunals, in determining the Constitutionality of an Act of Assembly, differs essentially from that which should be applied by the Legislative or Executive branch of the Government. It is the duty of the law making departments to give the Constitution a strict construction, and to avoid the exercise of doubtful powers .-Courts of Justice, on the contrary, will never declare an Act of Assembly unconstitutional, if it can, by an rational deduction, be reconciled with the fundamental law. doubt exists, that doubt is solved in favor of the validity of the Act, upon the presumption that the Legislature, a co-ordinate branch of the Government, has judged correctly of its own constitutional powers. But a well found ed doubt whether a proposed enactment is not forbidden by the Constitution, is a suffi-

cient reason for restraining the action of the Doubtful powers can never be safely exerci sed and consequently no law should be enacted by the General Assembly which is not clearly within the pale of the Constitution .-The same rule enjoins the Judiciary, in the discharge of its duties, to refrain from in trenching on the powers of the Legislative de-

partment of the Government. A firm adherence to these rules of construc tion will insure the fundamental law of the State against infraction from any quarter, and will thus protect our people in the full enjoyment of those invaluable privileges secured to them from Legislative or Judicial interference, by that law which emanated directly from themselves, and was adopted and sanctioned

by their own immediate voices. Believing the bill under consideration to be clearly unconstitutional, it cannot receive my approval, and is therefore returned to that branch of the Legislature in which it origi-

### nated for re consideration. WM. F. PACKER. EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES: Letters to Ernst Moritz Arndt o Dangers to Religious Liberty in the present state of the World. By Christian Charles Josias Bunsen. Transl lated from the German by Susanna Winkworth. This is an interesting work to the religious community, and is filled with much that will excite the attention of all who favor freedom of conscience, and who are opposed to anything that savors of an approximation to the union of Church and State.

THE FALL OF POLAND; containing an analytical and Philosophical account of the causes which conspired in the ruin of that nation—together with a history of the country from its origin. By L. C. Saxton. In two vols. This is a capital work, and cannot fail to have a wide cirmilation with all those (and who has not) sympathized with the unfortunate Poles in the degradation of their nation. The work is handsomely embellished with portraits of JOHN SOBIESKI, King of Poland; and THADDEUS Koscipsko, the patriot martyr in that ill-fated country. Both the above books are for sale at MUREAY, Young & Co's Bookstore, Lancaster, Pa.

PETERSON'S PHILADELPHIA COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, AND BANK NOTE LIST. Published monthly and semi-monthly by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chesnut street. The following notice of the semi-monthly issue of this valuable and reliable publication, we clip from Forney's

Press, of the 15th inst: Press, of the 16th inst:

"The new semi-monthly number for April 15th, of Peterson's Counterfeit Detector, published this day, contains the list of thirty-seven new counterfeit bank notes, which have appeared since the issue of last monthly number. The beat thing is to subscribe to the semi-monthly issue of Petersons' Detector, and thus gata copy of it every two weeks. We notice a new feature in the present number. This is a page of information on finance, locally and generally, written expressly for this work by one of the least visionary, best informed, and most able, experienced, and practical monetary writers in this country. It will be continued in each number of the Detector, and includes information on trade, commerce, money, specie, stocks. be continued in each number of the Detector, and includes information on trade, commercs, money, specie, stocks, bonds, banks, and railroads. We have read every line of the article, and are thus assured of its merits and reliability. The general contents of the work are admirable, and every person engaged in business ought to become a regular or the local object of the institution. Every large of expression engaged in business ought to become a regular or the community in which it is placed; but, in this temi-monthly is only Two Dollars a year; or monthly, One Dollar a year.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

LANCASTER BANK .- The Committee ppointed to investigate the affairs of the defunct Lancaste Bank, Mayor Burrowes, of this city, George Darsie, Esq. f Pittsburg, and J. Y. James, Esq., of Warren, have con cluded their labors, and sent the result of their investigati to the Governo:, who has laid the same before the Legisla ture. Below will be found the

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION INTO THE AP FAIRS OF THE LAGCASTER BANK. Hon. WM. F. PACKER.

Governor of Pennsylvania:

Sir. The Commissioners appointed under the "Act to provide for an examination into the management of the ancaster Bank," now respectfully submit the following report:
As the investication committed to them was not judicial, but solely for the information of the Legislature, and as it is by the act confined to one point, viz: "The causes which led to the failure of said Bank," the undersigned, in the discharge of their duty, looked more to general facts and results than to particular acts, and have not deemed it necessare further to name individuals than as incidentally connected with such facts as are indispensable to a clear understanding of the case; neither did they drive the investigation further back than 1849, the date of the existing charter; except; from previous transactions, to show the condition of the Bank at that date, or to trace certain causes of the failure to their origin.

In the performance of their task within these bounds, they soon perceived that the minutes of the Board of Directors, and the other books of the Bank, which were freely exhibited by the Assignee, Horace Rathvon, Esq. (who had also been the last Cashier) with his explanations, would afford all the information required. It was not necessary, therefore, to issue compulsory process to any witnesses: but in order to afford Directors and Officers an apportunity of explanation, a written invitation was sent to those whose names are in the appended list. A number of these were examined under eath, and their testimony is annexed. The others did not attend—Mr. D. Longenecker, the former President, for the reason set forth in his note.

Mr. H. Rathvon was examined at much length, and af port:
As the investication committed to them was not judicial.

Mr. H. Rathvon was examined at much length, and af

forded valuable information. It is proper to say, that, while nothing was volunteered by him, except in regard to his own election to the office of Cashier in December, 1805, nothing demanded was withhold. Every examination the books, however laborious, was made, and every of the books, however laborious, was made, and every exhibit demanded promptly prepared. It was owing to this assistance that the investigation was so soon com-pleted; and it may not be here out of place to express the belief, that if his connection with the Bank as Cashier had commenced seven years earlier, this investigation would not have hean necessary. re been necessary. Capital of the Bank was \$403,900, in May, 1851,

The Capital of the Bank was \$403,900, in may, 1001, when the present charter went into operation, and was nominally the same till the failure. It closed its doors on th 18th of November, 1856, when its apparent endition, as per weekly statements of November 22, 1856, was as fol-

Profit and Loss	51.765
Dividends unpaid	5,875.
Notes in Circulation	1,106,083
Individual Deposits	
Due to Banks	65,921
	\$1,772,578
Assets.	
Bills Discounted	\$1,286,064
" Receivable	
Bonds and Mortgages	63,106
Stocks	
Lancaster Bank Stock	
Banking House	13,280
Notes and Checks of other Banks	
Specie	12.040
Due by Banks and Bankers	304,202
P	108

\$1,772,573.58
This was the apparent condition of the Bank at the failure. Its assets, as her inventory and appraisement hereto appended and made under the assignment. February 3, 1857, were nominally \$980.374.16, and were appraised on that occasion at \$540,895.86. This last sum is not, however, to be taken as their actual value. Up to this time \$147,815.69 have been realized; and though it is believed that something considerable will still be recovered, yet it will fall far short of the appraisement.

Of the notes in circulation at the date of the failure, \$460,024 have been received by the Bank in payment of debts due to her, I aving still outstanding \$646.025, from which is to be deducted \$398,010, redeemed by the Girard Bank, as agents of the Lancaster Bank for this purpose, and on which a balance of about \$37,000 is due the Girard Bank, but secured by collaterals.

Bank, but secured by collatorals.

It was not the duty of the undersigned to estimate o report the probable result of the winding up of the institution. The foregoing figures, in connection with the evidence of the Assignes, show all the information they have

dreport the probable result of the winding up of the institution. The foregoing figures, in connection with the evidence of the Assignee, show all the information with the evidence of the Assignee, show all the information they have
received on this point.

Taking January, 1849, when the statement to the Auditor
granted, and May, 1851, when that charter went into oper
ation, as the proper starting points, it is more than probable that the capital was then impaired. Certain extracts
from the minutes of the Board, and tabular statements
appended hereto, and explaining a distribution of Stock,
held by the Bank, amongst the etockholders in 1844, establish this point. On the 30th of June, 1845, a short time
after the declaration of a tull dividend, the "intrinsic
state of the Stock was declared by resolution to be five
dollars per share less than its par value of \$30; and on the
3rd of the following November the same operation took
place, and a reduction of five dollars per share was granted
on both occasions to those who had given their stock notes
at the time of the distribution in 1844—thus conclusively
showing, by the action of the Board, that one-third of the
capital was lost. This was no doubt the case, though the
reports to the Auditor General do not disclose the fact.—
The loss was probably concealed in the amount of paper
reported as discounted—the general practice of the Bank
being to carry all debts, good, bad, and indifferent. In that
item and the one of 'Bills Receivable.' In the latter was
also then contained nearly all the Stock notes connected
with this transaction—a few of which were paid at an
early day; a few have not yet been paid: and the larger
proportion only recently discharged, in the depreciated
paper of the Bank itself.

Assuming, however, that the Capital was whole in May,
1851, the question arises— What has become of it?

In attempting to reply, the first thing that attracts attention is the fact, that not a dollar seems to have been
abstracted from the Bank without a nominal

W. L. Helfenstein.... | 108. Baums | 109. Baums | 109

Of this amount a small portion has been collected by the Assignee, as appears by his detailed statement on the subject, and more may still be recovered; but, taking into view the whole of this class of irregularly discounted paper, it is sate to assert that the loss upon it will fully equal the whole cantile of the Bank.

view the whole of this class of irregularly discounted paper, it is sate to assert that the loss upon it will fully equal the whole capital of the Bank.

2. Exchanging good paper and reliable securities for doubtful, depreciated or worthless paper and securities.—
Most of these transactions seem to have had the sanction of the Board. Only such as are known have resulted in actual loss will be specified:

Exchange with D. Longenecker, in May, 1855, of \$13,000 of James' Mortgage Lean for 225 shares of Lancaster Bank Stock at \$60. A total loss.

Exchange, in 1852, of real evtate in Danville, for \$14,000.

Exchange of Wm. Gleim and others' Bonds for \$4,000, for Lancaster Bank Stock, in 1856, at \$55. Total loss.

Numerous other transactions of this kind figure on the minutes, which, though often without actual loss, were

or mancaster mank Stock, in 1856, at \$55. Total loss.

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ninutes, which, though often without actual loss, were

minutes, which, though other more the less friegular,
3. Subscription to, or other acquirement of corporation stocks and securities, generally with the copsent of the Board. These are—
Subscriptions to Conestoga Steam Mill Stock authorized
\$33,000 by Board...
Subscriptions to Conestoga Steam Mill Stock without suthority of Board...
Subscription to the Philadelphia and West Chester 55,000 7,500

If outries of the latter kind are looked for, they are randomly found; while those of the former class stare on in the fact from every page. And it was really painful to witness the surprise and emotion of several of the Directors, when, apparently for the first time, they saw their own names an votes in connection with resolutions, whose impropriety they at once admitted. It is proper to add that, at least in one case (that of Mr. Augustus Boyd) the evidence in that the entry is false.

they at once admitted. It is proper to add that, at teasin one case (that of Mr. Augustus Boyd) the evidence is
that the entry is false.

But this state of things, though it remove from their
consciences the sting of premeditated wrong, neither lessens the loss to the stock and note holders, nor the disgrace
to a community that once ranked above suspicion. They
were the trustees of the stockholders and depositors.

Their character, as well for intelligence as integrity, was the
guarantee of the note holders. They were supposed to
manage the institution representing a portion of the wealth
and credit of the community, aggregated into a bank, for
the common convenience and good. All the books and
papers were at their command; and the actual condition
of the institution, in reference to means and liabilities,
earnings and expenses, should have been scrutinized
monthly or quarterly, or, at the very least, in reference to
all semi annual dividends. But this was not done—not
common to the extent of reading their own minutes at the
common to the extent of reading their own minutes at the
common to the extent of reading their own minutes at the
common to the extent of reading their own minutes at the
common the extent of reading their own minutes at the
common the extent of reading their own sides out of the test of the same than the insolvency has been effected by their officers. Omission of
obvious duty was the cortain and fruitful source of all the
officers to commit these acta—possibly in the beginning,
of indiscretion, but finally, of unfaithfulness—which impelled them on, from less to more, until nothing but the
most desperate measures served to put off the day; and, in
the and, it forced the board itself into the sanctioning of most desperate measures served to put off the day; and, the end, it forced the board itself into the sanctioning those improper expedients that have terminated so disa trous to all concerned.

trous to all concerned.

The great erros in the principle of Sound Banking—to discover which seems to have been the object of this investigation. tigation—were:

1. Neglect by the Directors to inform themselves, weekly and at other proper periods, of the actual condition of the Bank. Had the weekly statements been regularly referred to and understood, the Protest List constantly scrutinized, and the Discount List examined (for nearly all the irregular discounts are on it,) few of these wild loans, now when does, would have been originally granted, and now of dead increased to the ruinous amounts they have reached; the swand not have been violated as if you reached; the increased to the full out amounts may not a start of the would not have been violated, as it was on eighty-five discount days out of one hundred, from Nov. 1854 until Nov. 1856, by the discounting of paper when the circulation exceeded the limit of the charter; and, finally, dividends the contract of the charter and the limit of the charter.

as was habitually done, even to a date only fourteen days previous to the closing of the Bank!

nothing but the loss and disgrace. It is cheering, however, ns, its home del

was good, and that, with few exceptions, it thus accommodated, have met their liability thus accummodated have met their liabilities.

3 The infatuated attempts to increase circulation and keep it at a distance. Mere circulation loans, at low, and sometimes without, interest were common. No bank can long safely carry a circulation beyond the wants of a community for which it was created, and whose confidence is indispensable to fix credit. Its notes may, by undue means, be forced abroad in large quantities, for a short time; but if the very act of over issue do not discredit them, the first rumor of doubt pours them back upon it, to the destruction of its standing: whereas, at home, there is always a knowledge of the true facts of the case, to sustain a safe and proper home circulation.

is always a knowledge of the true facts of the case, to sustain a safe and proper home circulation.

4. Counting irregularly discounted paper and memorands of indebtedness in the cash drawer as notes of the Bank on hand. This most improper practice falsifies the weekly statement and canese the circulation to appear less than it really is; thereby deceiving the Directors and inducing them to discount when their issue is really greater, but appears to be less, than the legal limit. This seems to have been the constant practice by the officers of the Bank, and the extent of it is shown by the fact when the drawer was emptied, and the contents carried to the right account, in Nov. 1856, the circulation, as shown by the weekly statement, was in one week increased \$361,936 by this means alone.

5. Investments of means in stocks and other

statement, was in one week increased \$361,936 by this means alone.

5. Investments of means in stocks and other unusual securities. The result of this practice generally shows its inconsistency with safe banking. Being inconvertable into cash at all, except probably, at great loss, the institution, when compelled to use them, is crippled—in proportion to the extent of the practice.

6. The payment of nusurious interest. This practice, growing in the present case, mostly out of an over-calculation, more surely and speedily leads to the insolvency of a Bank than of an individual. It may probably be that the profits of the merchant or the maunfacturer are such as occasionally to bear a resort to this expedient; but how a bank can lend money at riz and borrow it at theele or fucerity-four per cent, and live, is incomprehensible. These practices are all dangerous and injurious; yet in none of these respects does the general banking law seem to require amendment, except probably in reference to the performance of their official duty by Directors. In the other cases, if the law be observed and enforced, it would seem to be sufficient.

cases, if the law be observed and enforced, it would seem to be sufficient.

It might, however, be useful to enquire whether similar catastrophes might not be prevented, if the acts of discounting and declaring dividends—the two prominent duties of Directors—were more strictly regulated by law, and this class of trustees held to a more rigid accountability. Directors, it is true, say—We are not paid for our services; we can only discharge our duties enjoined upon us by placing in office those whom we know or beliere to be honest and capable, and by taking from them the prescribed bonds; if they betray their trust, we also suffer with the rest of the stockholders; we give all the time and attention that can be spared from our own affairs; and we can do no more.

There is, certainly, a show of reason in all this—at least to the extent of indicating the remedy.

with the rest of the stockholders; we give all the time and attention that can be spared from our own affairs; and we can do no more.

There is, certainly, a show of reason in all this—at least to the extent of indicating the remedy.

Might it not be advisable, therefore to decrease the number of Directors, and allow each a full compensation for services rendered on discount and investigation days? thus removing the hardships of unrequited services.

Would it not also have a salutary effect to require the list of paper discounted each regular discount day, to be put on the books and signed by a quorum of the Board?—And, if a committee be appointed to discount between boards, to have a list of all the paper due by them put on the books and signed by a quorum, in the same way at the next regular meeting? All paper not on such signed lists, to be irrecoverable at law, by the bank or list transferees. It would also seem proper to inflict a severe penality upany Board of Directors, which shall declare a dividend, without a thorough examination of the affairs of the Bank, by a committee of its own body, made immediately previous; and that raport to be entered at large upon the mitures, as the basis of the dividend.

Perhaps, a provision rendering the keeping of regular minutes of the proceedings of the board, and the reading of them at the next meeting obligatory; requiring them to show the amount of efferings and the amount discounted, and making them legal evidence to a certain extent, would also be advisable.

In rocclusion, it need hardly be stated that the causes which led to the failure of the Lancaster Bank, were, in the opinion of the undersigned: Improudence and unfaithfuness on the part of the President and Cashier, (David Longenecker and B. C. Bachman), and neglect of duty by the Directors.

the Directors.

For a more full understanding of the whole subject, reference is respectfully made to the notes of testimony. the extracts from the minutes and the statements annexed; which are as full in their details and as orderly in arrangement, as the time at the disposal of the Commission would admit.

THOMAS H. BURROWES, GEO. DARSIE, J. Y. JAMES.

LANCASTER, April 12, 1858. LETTER FROM MR. L. M. Hobbs .- Having in

mmon with the other papers of this city, (and from one of which we obtained our information,) noticed the sudder and suspicious departure of Mr. L. M. Hobes, late Steward of the Lancaster County Normal School, in such a way as we thought it deserved, if the reports very freely published correct, we deem it nothing more than an act of sheer justice to give that gentleman the benefit of publicity to the subjoined letter, received by mail on Tuesday last. If Mr. H.'s statement of the circumstances of his departure be true, and we have no reason to doubt it, then he is entirely innocent of the charges of dishonesty made against him, and he should be pitied, rather than censured. for hi WYANDOTTE, K. T., April 4th, 1858. Eso.—Sir: To-day a friend of mir

GEO. SANDERSON. ESQ.—Sir: Today a friend of mine showed me a copy of your paper, The Lancaster Intelligen-cer, issued Marck 23d, 1855, in which I am charged with absconding with some \$3000 or \$4000. Leaving my creditors in the back-ground: also stating that my Lancaster friends absconding with some shoot of value may eminions in the back-ground; also stating that my Lane-ster friends would like to see me back, and that they would give me a situation in the "Stone Palace," &c., &c.

Now, Mr. Sanderson, I was you to piesse to publish the following "stement, and hope other papers will do the same: In 1853-I asked the clitzens of Millersville and vicinity to erect a building for a Select School, which I was to take charge of, and to pay for the use of the building of redeeming the stock. In the Spring of 1854 the original building was completed. I was at that time acquainted with Mr. J. P. Wickersham, then County Superintendent of Common Schools. He was desirous of holding a three months' Institute for the Teacher's of Lancaster county.—I got the consent of the Trustees of the building to let Mr. Wickersham have the use of said building for that purpose. The success of the Institute led to the enlargement of the building, which has continued ever since. It naturally fell building which has continued ever since. building, which has continued ever since. It naturally fall on me to be Steward of the School. I had it all to furnish and that without capital, and not only so, but the support of my family during the erection of the building. The furnishing of the building, from the first to the last, cort on me to be steward of the School. I and it all to Hurbish and that without capital, and not only so, but the support of my family during the erection of the building. The furnishing of the building, from the first to the last, cort me over \$5000; my personal property outside about \$1000, and stock in the School buildings between \$1100 and \$1200. I had all this to go through with, besides over \$600 for the support of my family while the building was in progress of erection. Now, sir, I had all this to meet out of the 'profits of boarding, and that at \$2.50 per week for board, washing, light and fuel. With close attention I made out to keep up my credit. Diminishing my debts last Spring, I was fally confident that I would be out of debt this Spring. At the commencement of the Winter or Fall Term, viz: last October, an article of agreement between the Trustees and myself was originated, which can be seen by calling on D. S. Bare, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, in which I was subject to be complained of by the Students or Teachers of the Institution whenever they felt disposed, which complaints were to be made to the Visiting Committee. Said committee had the power to expel me from my office. This being the case, I endeavored to do all that I could to give satisfaction. And, sir, never was a man more imposed upon than myself, in more respects than one; fault was found with almost every thing in my charge. I endeavored to do all in my power to expel me from my office. This being the case, I endeavored to do all in my power to maintain my position; the consequence was, that, instead of injudating my debts, my expenses exceeded my income over \$1000 in five months, which statement I could substantiate before a Court of Justice. Now, sir. I am accused of eloping with \$3000 or \$4000, instead of which I had but \$100, and this I can prove by my books—so much for that.

Now for the cause of my action. I had done all I could to do right, worldly and spiritually. I promised to pay all my debts this Spring, and when the

THE GOTTHEAN EXHIBITION .- The Seven teenth Annual Exhibition of the Gorthean Literary Society of Franklin and Marshall College, took place at Fulton Hall, on Tuesday evening last. As usual on all such of casions the hall was crowded in every part, and many left on account of not being able to obtain a standing position or an admission into the vestibule. The hall was very prettily decorated. The banner of the Society, on which is bandsome portrait of Gothe, was suspended over the stage in a circle of wreaths, and underneath was a rich arch of the same materials. The lady friends of the Greth eans exhibited a nice degree of taste in the arrangement of

Flora's offerings. The orations generally were very good; but some of them although well written, were hardly passable, owing to the exceedingly bad delivery. The students prepare for these occasions months before hand, and it is therefore utterly inexcusable to perpetrate such wretched blunders as wer made by three or four of the speakers on Tuesday night.— The oration of the evening was delivered by Mr. W. S. STENGER, of Loudon, Franklin county. Although the most youthful orator of the evening, he held the wast audience His theme was the "The Martyr Hero of Caledonia." Sir William Wallace never had a more ardent and enthusiastic admirer, or eloquent eulogist. Mr. Stenger has remarkable powers of cratory for one so young, and a brilliant career is

The music for the occasion was furnished by the Fencibles' Band. They performed their duties admirably, and to the satisfaction of all present. Not having room to notice the different orations, &c., in detail, we have appended the following programme of the ORDER OF EXERCISES

MUSIC.
Oration—The Feast of Belshazzar—J. H. Wagner, Orwigs-MUSIC.
Essay—Reflections on the Return of Spring—T. C. Leln-sach, Myerstown, Pa. bach, Myerstown, Pa.

MUSIC.

Debate—Does the Spirit for Liberty prevail now as in the lays of 73?

Affirmative—L. J. Mayer. Orwigsburg, Pa.

Salutatory Oration—C. G. Fisher, Chambersburg, Pa.

MUSIC.
Prayer—Rev. Dr. Hodgson.
MUSIC.

MUSIC.
Negative—H. R. Nicks, Littlestown, Pa. Music.
Oration—Harmony, the Voice of Nature—H. Mosser, Iyerstown, Pa. Music.
Eulogy—The Martyr Hero of Caledonia—W. S. Stenger,

Music.
Gæthean Oration—Gæthe's Love to Gretchen—David Svans, Lancaster, Pa. MUSIC.
Benediction—President E. V. Gerhart, D. D.

WABANK .- This favorite resort has again passed into the hands of the folly "mine host" of the Exchange Hotel, East King street, Mr. WILLIAM T. YOUART with whom our old and gallant friend, Capt. John H DUCHMAN, has become associated. We predict a prosperous season to the new proprietors, than whom two better men for the post could not have been found. Visitors can depend that they will receive the most sumptuous fare and polite and agreeable attendance. They are the "right men

for the right place." THE LANCASTER SAVINGS' INSTITUTION. -The bill for the investigation of the affairs of the Lancaster Savings' Institution has passed both branches of the Legis lature, and been signed by the Governor.

THE FENCIBLES' BAND PROMENADE CONCERT. -The First Grand Promenada Concert of the Fencibles Band came off on Thursday evening last, before a large and brilliant audiance. The main saloon of Fulton Hall was gorgeously decorated. It was made to assume the appearance of a Park. In the centre was placed a beautiful Fountain, from which a stream of water played throughout the evening. Around this were groupes of trees, shrubbery ac. From the walls were suspended handsome wreath and engravings. The stage was fitted up as an arbor, and here the taste displayed by the managers was exquisite in the extreme; it reminded us of one of those places we have read about where lovers would be sure to go to lament over their "griefs and cares." The whole scene presented the appearance of a garden just arraying itself in all its Spring like beauty. The trees, shrubbery, &c., were kindly fur nished by Judge Vondersmith, from his Conservatory, in East King street.

The music of the Band was fine-indeed, better than we have ever heard it discourse. The Promenade closed at 10 clock, and from that hour, until 12, nearly the entire party engaged in the "misty mazes of the dance," favored with some choice cotillion music from Keffer's Orchestra This concert was a novelty in Lancaster, and we are happy to say was a complete success. We must add that the Press was well represented. We noticed ORES, of the Express, the midst of a precious convoy of beauties, promenading with all the grace and elegance so characteristic of "them printer fellers." Willey, of the Times, was in a similar ament. The poor fellows' situation was pitiable! The concert was continued on Friday and Saturday eve ings, and although the attendance was not so large as or

Thursday, the enjoyment was, if anything, much greater. MURRAY, YOUNG & Co.'s BOOK STORE .- We paid a visit to this extensive establishment, in North een street, the other day, and were politely shown over the immense stock of books, &c., by the senior member of he firm. We were astonished at the variety. Anything which the student, the man of leisure, the farmer, the mechanic, or the business man, would wish can be had—in short, books to suit all classes. The prices are moderate n the extreme; indeed, it is a wonder to us how Book Establishments can make profits now-a-days on books and periodicals, on account of the low rates at which they are

and were fully compensated for the time so spent. A LARGE AUDIENCE.—Rev. D. STECK, of St. John's Lutheran Church, Orange street, preached a sermon. under the auspices of the Union Prayer Meeting, at Fulton Hall, on Sunday afternoon last. The hall was crowded to ts utmost capacity by one of the largest audiences ever esembled in this city. The vestibule and aisles were left unable to get admission. The sermon was truly a fine roduction and elicited universal commendation. We have already spoken of the reverend gentleman's high qualificaons as a pulpit orator, and it is sufficient to say that he as listened to on this occasion with the undivided attention of the vast congregation.

CONFIRMATION AND ORDINATION. -Rt. Rev. Rishon Honkins, of Vermont, is now performing Episcopal Bishop Alonzo Potter, whose health requires rest from his fficial functions. Bishop Hopkins will visit Lancaster on Thursday the 22nd inst., and administer the rite of confirnation. He will also, on the same occasion, ordain Rev. E. W. Appleton, Assistant Rector of St. John's Free Church. eloquent divines in the Episcopal Church and is the father of Ray, T. A. Hopkins, Principal of the Yeates Institute, of

LANCASTER Co. TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION .-The semi-annual meeting of the Lancaster County Teach. ers' Association will be held in the Female High School Hall, North Prince street, on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. A lecture will be delivered by Prof. Brookes, of Millersville, and several essays, by some of the best Teachers in the county, will be read and then thrown open fo

earn of the sudden and unexpected death of our late worthy townsman, Mr. F. J. KRAMPH, on Sunday morning last, at his residence in West Chesnut street .-He had been somewhat indisposed for several weeks, but was convalescent, and again attending to business during the greater portion of last week. On Saturday he had a relapse of the complaint, (hemorrhage, we under stand.) under which he rapidly sunk. Mr. K. was one of any money at Garber's, but we had intended our most enterprising and useful citizens, and his untimely decease has left a void in this community which will not

QUARTER SESSIONS' COURT.-The April Term of the Qurter Sessions' Court commenced yesterday—Judge Long presiding. Any quantity of Tow-Hill "darkies" are town at present. Columbia, we should judge, by their annearance, is well rid of them, if it is only temporarily. PANORANA OF CHINA -- Bonesu's Panorama f China and Australia, now exhibiting at Russell's Hall, It is said to be the best Panoramic exhibition which has

ver visited this city. persons were elected Trustees for the ensuing year: Abraham Peters, T. H. Burrowes, J. K. Shenk, Abraham Baustime, and felt it working in my head. ershev, Jacob F Fry, John Brady, P. W. Hiestand, D. S. Bare. The officers are Abraham Peters, Presi-

THE RIVER.—The continued rains of the and eat our "piece," and Mrs. Garber the water fulls to a good rafting stage we may expect the rush of our Spring visitors, who will be welcome! We understand that a large amount of lumber is on the way. demand, at least in all the markets before reaching tide water. Prices will probably range lower than last season —Columbia Spy.

A FAMOUS MEDICINE.-One of the most stonishing medicines yet discovered is Dr. Keyser's Pec- churn, or milk pans. Of that I am not sure, Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Bronchitis. Dr. Keyser's Syrun will cure Influenza. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrun will cure Incipient Consumption. A recent letter from Mr. W. Veatch, of Rokeby, Ohio, says: "I want you to send me two bottles of your Pectoral Syrup by mail. There is a lady here who has a cough, and the doctors can't cure I was in the same way and tried every thing without enefit, until I got a bottle of your Pectoral Syrup; I took t but twice and it cured me sound and well. Ask for Dr Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, and take no other. Price 50 cents You can buy it at Heinitsh's, 13 East King street.

# For the Intelligencer.

MONOMANIA VS. HYDROPHOBIA At this season of the year, time immemorial, the report is communicated to the Mayor of the City, that a Mad Dog has been seen by Tom, Dick, or Harry, running out some back street (of course) and bit every dog that same in his nack street (of course) and bit every dog that eame in his way; whereupon the Mayor issues his Proclamation that all dogs shall be penned up for 30 days, or be muzzled while running at large. Now this seems strange to me. It were possible for the Mayor to order the owner to nuzzled while running at large. Now this seems strange to me. If it were possible for the Mayor to order the owner to muzzle his dog, when he is about getting mad, I would think it more sensible; because a mad dog is not any more accountable for his acts than a mad man—hense, when a mad dog runs through some street, seen by somebody, let this sharp-sixhted somebody watch, and see if the mad dog discriminates between a muzzled or an unmuzzled dog as soon as another—then how can a continuance of mad dogs be prevented by such a Proclamation?—because in 30 days the muzzle dare be taken off, and all dogs be permitted to run at large. And if any muzzled dog was bitten by a mad dog, during the 30 days, will his having been muzzled prevent him from getting mad, and won't the danger be as great as ever, and won't these men, who always report mad dogs in the back streck, be as bad off as ever, and won't the dogs, having their liberty again, bark at them, as before, when they travel at late hours at night? Nothing can take from the dog his instinct of smell; therefore, when such a night rambler comes along, a dog can always, by the smell, guess where he was, and barks at him, and if the dog's bark could be turned into words, the dog would tell him that if he, the night wanderer, thought as much of his home as he, the dog, did there would be no occasion to bark at him at such a late hour of the night, under such suspicious appearances.

bark at him at such a late hour of the night, under such suspicious appearances.

But these Mad Dog Reporters always accompany their pelarry with the awful consequence of mad dogs biting men, women and children, and that one life lost by hydrophobia, is worth more than all the dogs in the country—Now, I ask these Annual Reporters of Mad Dog in the back attreets, if any of them ever reflected on the lives saved by faithful dogs, by preventing burglars entering their master's house at night, which act, is often accempanid by murder, and whether a life lost by being killed by a burglar, is not as valuable as one lost by hydrophobia, and whether are not more burglars in the country than mad dogs.

giar, is not as valuable as one lost by hydrophobla, and whether there are not more burglars in the country than mad dogs.

Again, I would ask has any of these Annual Reporters ever seen a man die with mania potus, and if so, to say if it is not by far a more horrible death than hydrophobla, and yet the mad dog has not become so by any act of his, but the mad man goes into his madness, step by step, apparent to all around him, and is not his life worth more than all the liquor he swallows in his life time; then, why not stop the traffic in the stuff that makes men mad, which is in the power of man to do, more easily than preventing innocent dogs from getting mad. I for one maintain that there are at lesst as many, if not more, useless rumboles in the country as useless dogs, and that more lives are logt in one year by rum-drinking, than in fifty years by dog bites. So I think this Annual Monomania should be a little more discountenanced, and these forbidden fruit-eaters be told, when they come to make their Annual Report, to be as faithful to their homes as the dogs are, and they will not be bitten or barked at, at such an unusual hour, and at such a suspicious place.

Query—Why don't dogs get mad after the Proclamation as walls as here. Query—Why don't dogs get mad after the Proclamation as well as before.

DEATH IN A BALL ROOM .- This morning, about 1 o'clock, a sad affair took place at a

ball given by the De Soto Assembly, at Saranak Hall, at the northeast corner of Eighth progress a young woman named Adaline Yea-ger, who was engaged in dancing, suddenly

Henry couldn't drag Mrs. Ream in as she fell upon her face on the floor. Her companions hastened to raise her up, when it was to drag Mrs. Ream in the same room with found that she was dead. The melancholy Mrs. Garber, where we laid them the same as occurrence caused a deep impression among they were found after we left them except the persons who were present at the party.—
The body of the deceased, attired in her ball Station House, and from there were carried to dead. Richards had to do with Mrs. Ream her late residence, No. 1224 North Sixteenth street, shove Girard avenue. The deceased Phil. Argus of Thursday.

CONFESSION OF ANDERSON. For the following details of the double murder ve are indebted to Mr. H. A. Rockafield, the publisher of the "Life and Confession of Anderson," a book of 64 pages, giving a complete history of the murder, together with all the particulars of his vicious and vagabond life:—

CONFESSION OF THE MURDER. We come on to Speedville Forge, and there re got our dinner. The next place we stopped was at the mill, where we got a piece to eat Then we came on to a house where there was no person at home. Henry then said, break in, and steal what we can;" but I said that wouldn't do while the tavern was close. He then said, "let us go on," and we went on to the cross roads on the other side of Litiz. We entered Litiz on the east corner and came to the surnpike, along which we made our way to the place called Fiddler's Green. Before we got there we stepped into the woods until after dark, as it was our intention to plunder at the old log house that night. As soon as it was dark we came on to the old log house on this side of Fiddler's Green. (Neffsville) and Henry and myself had concluded to rob them, but the people were traveling to the Green to see a show that was there that night, and we thought it would not be safe to make the attempt. We then went to the barn and got to drinking pretty freely.— At last we laid down in the barn, and slept there that night.

We knew two or three old bachelors (the Binkley's) lived alone in this old log house, and Henry supposed they had money in the He seemed to know more about them house than I did; but we had agreed on the way to rob them, and were only prevented by the stir of the people going to and from the at Neffsville. As we had been drinking hard. there is no knowing what the cons might have been if the show hadn't been there that night! In the morning we went to the house, and I

told the man my feet were cold. He told us we should go into the house and warm ourselves. We did so, and they gave us our breakfast. From there we went to the next house across the fields, where I got a chimney to sweep for a levy and something to eat. From there we went to Landis' tavern (on the Reading road.) and I asked him to sell me a pint of whiskey. He refused, and said he youldn't sell a pint even to his own neighbors. We then went to the Black Horse tavern, and got our bottle filled, after which we turned rom the Reading road and went back to the Litiz turnpike, which we crossed and went to the Manheim road, Going out that road I saw the two men who witnessed against us in Passing them, we stopped at a house Court. where they were butchering. Bishop Hopkins is regarded as one of the most able and on a little further, stopped in a house and asked for work. The man said he had no work. We then went to the blacksmith's shop and asked for work there. He told me he had no work for us, and we went on down the Man heim road to the next house and again asked for work, but still did not get any. of work we asked for at all these places was chimney sweeping.

The next house we came to, a little further on, was Isaac Kauffman's. We saw him and asked him for his chimneys to sweep. He told us he did not want them cleaned. asked him for something to eat, as it was getting near dinner time, and one of the women gave us some bread. I asked, in German, for "liver wurst" (pudding) which made Henry laugh. They said they had no meat, and we left and went across the fields to where the Garber's lived. We didn't know there was rob at one of them three houses (Grube's, Kauffman's and Garber's) before we got there, but we saw no chance at the first and second. because the men were about.

When we got to Garber's house, I went in

first and Henry followed me close after. Mrs.

Garber and Mrs. Ream were in the kitchen had been in that neighborhood before, sweeping chimneys, and they may have known us but I did not know them by name. Mrs. Garher had been churning and had got the butter outh Queen street, is nightly attracting large audiences, worked up in lumps ready for market the next morning. It was laid out on a board on a kind of a box in the next room; think it was a wood TRUSTEES OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL .- At the box. When we went in I asked Mrs. Garber annual election by the Stockholders of the Lancaster if she did not want her chimney swept. She County Normal School, held on Tuesday last, the following said she did not, and I thought she spoke a little cross or sharp. I was in liquor at the man, Jacob M. Frantz, B. B. Martin, David Hartman, Jacob drank all of the pint we got at the Black G. Shuman, John Lintner, John Dentlinger, C. B. Herr, Horse tavern but a short time before. I then asked for something to eat, and Ma tand, D. S. Bare. The officers are Abraham Peters, President; D. S. Bare, Secretary: Jacob M. Frantz, Treasurer; if we liked buttermilk; we said yes, and she yes, and she yes, and she went and got us some of that. We sat down esent week have swollen the waters of the Susquehanna, went on about her work. When we were done and it now runs bank high. A few rafts have already arrived at Columbia, and a number that were left by the arrived at Columbia, and a short distance above, after the but we had no more whiskey and no money. last high water, have passed on to a market below. When the water falls to a good rafting stage we may expect the say, "let us go back and I will ask her for a say," let us go back and I will ask her for a say, "let us go back and I will ask her for a say," evy." So we turned back and went into the house to get a levy to buy a pint of whiskey. When we went into the house the second

time we met Mrs. Garber in the kitchen.

her hand, which I think she intended to

was coming out with a bucket of hot water in

outside to a kind of wash house to scald the If you have any disease of the Breast or but I know she had a bucket of water in her Lungs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you. Dr. hand As we went in I met her face to face. and demanded of her if she had any money .ectoral Syrup will cure Laryngitis. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral She said no. I then said she must give us a levy. She again said she had none to give me, speaking quite cross, much more so than before, and was about to go out of the front door, when I stopped her and told her, in an excited way, that she must give us money we must take it. This seemed to alarm Mrs. Ream, who then got up to go out; but it seem that when Henry came in after me he locked the front door and put the key in his pocket .-Henry took hold of Mrs. Ream and said she must give him some money before he would let her out. She said she had none to give him, and as she said that Mrs. Garber tried once more to get past me out of the front door, but I took hold of her or pushed her back with my left hand, and drew the hatchet out of my helt with the other. And then the big struggle commenced between us. She fought desperately, and before I knew what she was hand and struck me over the back of the head with it. She struck pretty hard at me, but I kept it off with my arm, and it didn't stun me. I then closed with her, wrenched the hatche out of her hand and struck her over the head two or three times with the pole of it, but didn't knock her down. We struggled on over the kitchen a good deal, and she from me and made to run into the room where they had their money, but I caught her in the next room just inside the door and threw her on the floor. After she was down I hit her on the head with the hatchet, and told her to stay in that room until I saw what Henry was doing with the other woman. I left Garber lying there, stunned from the last blow I gave her, and went into the kitchen. Henry had got into a struggle with Mrs. Ream, and had her down on the steps of the stairs. as I came out in the kitchen she had struggled up from him, and was about rather getting ne better of him, and he was in the act of shooting her, with the pistol presented to her breast; but I told him not to shoot as the noise might raise the neighbors. Mrs. Ream still ad hold of Henry, struggling with him, when interfered and knocked her down with the natchet. I struck her on the head with the pole. While this was going on Mrs. Garber had came to and run into the room where the chest was. I heard her making a noise in there, at the window or where the chest was sehind the door, which afterwards made me suspect that the money was in there some place. I then left Henry with Mrs. Ream in the kitchen and went into the back room where Mrs. Garber was; but that room was so dark I could not see her. I had about got in when she collared me, and then the last hard struggle was. She fought furiously, but I got a hold of her and struck her again over head with the back of the hatchet, and that stroke knocked her down. It was from this blow that the blood flew on and spattered the wall and ceiling, that some of th spoke of: but it was'nt done with the club for we did'nt use the club at all. When I had and Callowhill streets. While the ball was in knocked Mrs. Garber down, I took her by the

their clothes—— \* \* \* \* \* \*

\* \* We then had to do dress, were removed to the Fourteenth Ward with both of the women, before they were and myself with Mrs. Garber.

was too heavy for him, so I left Mrs. Garber

and went into the kitchen and helped Henry

Mrs. Garber was sensible yet, and knew what was thirty-five years of age. Her sudden I was doing. She raised her hand and tried death is attributed to disease of the heart.— | to push me away, but was too far gone. I don't know whether Mrs. Ream was or not, but I