

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, MAY 13, 1853.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS H. FORSYTH,
OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

EPHRAIM BANKS,
OF WILKES COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

J. PORTER BRAWLEY,
OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Courts at Carlisle, for 1853.

SESSIONS AND OVER AND ORPHAN'S.
TENNISER. Tuesday, August 30.
Monday, August 23. Tuesday, November 1.
Monday, November 14. Tuesday, December 27.

SMALL POX AT DICKINSON COLLEGE.—We regret to learn that this dreaded disease has made its appearance at Dickinson College. Some half-dozen of the students, we learn, are now suffering the tortures incident to the disease. Most of the students, however, are in good health, and have fled for their homes, and the College duties have been suspended. The disease thus far, is confined entirely to the students of the College.

In another column we publish a communication on the subject, from "one who knows," and who appears to think that the disease has been engendered by the filthy manner in which the College and out-houses are kept. Be this as it may, we think our Borough authorities should investigate the matter, and if the College Buildings are found in the condition represented, measures should at once be adopted to abate the nuisance.

SPRING BUSINESS AT OUR STORES.—We notice with pleasure, that our merchants are driving a brisk business in the way of selling Spring and Summer Goods. They have all recently replenished their stores, and are now fully prepared to accommodate every taste and fancy. Our friend Hirtzen, who makes it a point to purchase such goods as will please the ladies, has just opened a very fine assortment, which he says he can sell "cheaper than ever." Ogilby, Bentz, Woods, Arnold, Weiss & Campbell, Eby, Carothers, Saxon, Lyne, Senor, Havercast, Skiles, Moyer, Wormley, and others, are all well prepared to accommodate their customers and the public. Give them a call.

SHOCKINGLY ROMANTIC.—A German, named Frederick W. Mitchell, in New York, loved a Miss Magdalen Thompson so hard, that he undertook to shoot her on Friday, because her parents refused to let him visit her. He fired a pistol at her, and lodged the ball in her leg.

RUMOR CONTRADICTED.—The Washington Union, of Tuesday, says: "The rumor that the President will, in the course of a few days, pay a visit to New Hampshire," has no foundation in truth. We are authorized to announce that he does not expect to leave Washington during the approaching summer.

NATIONAL WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The receipts from contributions to this great work during the month ending with Monday last, were \$2,192 41, and the expenditures \$3,250 96. The public interest in it appears to be dropping, and some new means must be devised for the purpose of reviving it.

THE WOMAN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT.—They carry this matter to a great extent in Boston, for we see that one woman there has begun to wear an enormous beard, which makes a formidable show, according to the report. The Boston Post says: "Our reporter had the pleasure of laying his hand upon the beard, which he did reverently and gently, and can vouch for its genuineness. It is absurd that one might well be proud of—stiff and beautiful."

The Governor has died Friday, June 10th, next, as the day for the execution of Arthur Spring. After the warrant had been read to him by the Sheriff accompanied by his solicitor, he bowed his head, and upon being informed that he could not expect a reprieve, replied that he did not expect it, and wished only that the execution should take place at once. He still asserts his innocence, and charges everything upon his son, saying he was the author of them all—as well as the troubles which he got into in New York. He appeared perfectly calm and indifferent to his fate. He also denied in the most peremptory manner having had anything to do with the murder of Link.

A young lady with \$10,000, advertised in the New York Tribune, for a Presbyterian or Dutch Reformed husband. Wouldn't an Editor do?

DR. JOHNSON ON LIARS.—Even the robbers cut throats have their followers, who admire their address and intrepidity, their fidelity to the gang. The liar, and only the liar, is invariably despised, abandoned and disowned he has no domestic consolations which he can oppose to the censure of mankind; he can retire to no fraternity, where his crimes may stand in place of virtue, but is given up to the hisses of the multitude, without a friend, and without an epologist.

Martin Van Buren, Ex-President of the United States, who at one time stood high in the affections of the Democrats of the country, and afterwards made a joke of himself by joining hands with free soil and abolition fanatic, took his departure for Europe, from New York on Saturday last, in the steamship Arctic. The Herald says that "for an hour before the vessel left the dock, a large number of his personal friends were assembled on board to bid him a hearty farewell and safe return to his native land. Among his numerous friends and acquaintances were Benjamin F. Butler, Dudley Field, and several of his old political associates and adherents. Mr. Van Buren is accompanied by Mrs. Martin, whose ill health has been the chief cause of his present trip to Europe. He has, however, for some years past, entertained a strong desire to see the continent and visit the principal cities and other places of note.

The Wheeling Times of Wednesday says:—Our merchants generally have sold more goods this spring than they have in the same length of time at any period in the year. Encouraging.

A. Dudley Mann, Esq., recently appointed Assistant Secretary of State, has returned from Europe, and is now at Washington. His great experience in European Diplomacy, will be particularly available to the Government, at this time.

Vice Presidents who died in office.—Mr. King was the fourth Vice President who died in office—George Clinton, Elbridge Gerry, and Daniel D. Tompkins, all died while in the same office.

Gov. Philip Allen of Providence, was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Rhode Island, on Wednesday, without opposition. He succeeds Hon. John H. Clarke.

A. B. Reed, Gov. Bigler's father-in-law, died at Clearfield on Tuesday.

THE LEGISLATIVE SPREW.

The Carlisle Herald complains of the profligacy of the late State Legislature, and in doing so gives our young friend Henderson, the Whig member from this county, a rather severe dig in the ribs. The "jollification in honor of the Governor and Legislature of Maryland," for which the tax payers will have to pay some seven or eight thousand dollars, was an act of reckless folly, and extravagance which no editor, we presume, of any party, will attempt to palliate or excuse. We doubt, indeed, whether our Legislature have the right to thus squander the people's money; and, even admitting they have the right, we for our enter our solemn protest against all Legislative jollifications which have to be paid for by taxing the people of the Commonwealth. There has been too much of this kind of reckless folly in this State, and it is time the people should speak out boldly in denunciation of members of Assembly who so far forget the duty they owe their constituents. If the members of our State Legislature desired to invite the members of the Maryland Legislature to partake of a dinner, why did they not show their hospitality by appropriating the money from their own pockets, instead of thrusting their hands into the State Treasury, to draw therefrom the amount needed? Had this been their course, the cost of the dinner, we opine, instead of amounting to \$7,000 or \$8,000 would not have amounted to as many hundreds. Our poor old bleeding Commonwealth is made to suffer for all the reckless folly of a weak Legislature, and, as we said before, it is time the people should look to their interests, and elect such men for the Assembly as will guard the public Treasury against all unnecessary demands.

Having thus, like our neighbor of the Herald, condemned the action of the Legislature, for using the money of the Treasury for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a legislative spree at the close of the session, let us now enquire, who were the movers and instigators in this matter?—Well, then—by reference to the Journals, we see that Mr. SLIFER, the Whig Senator from Union county, offered the resolution, (inviting the Maryland Legislature and Baltimore authorities to partake of a dinner at Harrisburg,) and had it passed through a Whig Senate. The resolution was then taken to the House, and immediately after its reading, Mr. HENDERSON, Whig member from this county, moved its adoption by that body. The resolution was adopted, and Mr. SLIFER was chairman of the committee of arrangements in the Senate, and Mr. HENDERSON was chairman of the committee on the part of the House of Representatives. These two gentlemen had the management and arrangement of the whole matter in their own hands, and now that the people are to pay \$7,000 or \$8,000 in the shape of tax for the expenses of this legislative spree, they know where to place the blame. It was a Whig movement in both Houses, but the Herald, in its censures of this transaction, forgot to tell its readers the whole story. We have placed the saddle on the right nag, and if it falls the Whig member from this county, because of its right fit, he can thank his organ for having called forth the infliction.

THE LATE JUDGE GIBSON.

In our last we noticed briefly, the death of our townsman, Hon. JOHN BANISTER GIBSON. His remains arrived at Carlisle, from Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon of last week, and were followed to the grave about noon the next day, by his brethren of the Masonic Order, the Faculty and students of Dickinson College, the members of the Carlisle Bar, and a large concourse of citizens. Judge Gibson's disease, we learn, was an affection of the stomach, which completely baffled the best medical treatment. It is a satisfaction to know that his last hours were not disturbed by any suffering, and that even when prostrated on the bed of death, his great intellect remained unclouded to the last. His death is a severe loss to the State, and a bitter affliction to his family.

Judge Gibson was born in Carlisle, in the year 1780, and was consequently 73 years of age. He was the son of Col. George Gibson, a well known and distinguished officer of the revolutionary war, who fell while fighting with the Indians at Dickinson College, where he graduated in 1800. He then studied law under Thomas Dunoon, Esq., of Carlisle, and was admitted to the bar in 1804. After some interval, he was employed in the selection of a place to commence practice, he finally opened an office in Carlisle, where he soon won a high reputation as a lawyer. He was sent twice to the Legislature, in 1810 and 1811, giving a zealous support to the Administration of Gov. Snyder and President Madison. In 1812 Gov. Snyder appointed him Judge of the 15th Judicial District, just organized in Northern Pennsylvania, and in 1818 he was elevated to the Supreme Bench. In 1827, on the death of Chief Justice Tiltghman, Gov. Shultz appointed him the vacant office, and he held the office from that time until 1851, when the amendment to the Constitution made the Judiciary elective. Having received the Democratic nomination, Judge Gibson was elected to the Supreme Bench by a large majority, and drew the nine years term, of which scarcely a year and a half had elapsed at his death.

This is a mere outline of a long judicial life, which was marked so much by labor as it was by sound learning and clear intellect. The Pennsylvania reports contain many thousands of cases in which he was engaged, in a large portion of which he delivered the opinions. These opinions are recognized everywhere as among the soundest, the clearest, the most learned, and the most important to be found in any American reports. They have made Judge Gibson's name repeated throughout the Union, and his death will be lamented wherever legal learning is appreciated, as that of one of the most brilliant lights of the American bar.

In addition to his professional accomplishments, Judge Gibson was a man of refined and elegant tastes and a warm lover of the arts and letters. He was indulgent, kind and gentle in his family, generous and steadfast in his friendships, and never forgetful or ungrateful for a service, however slight. Throughout his long life, over forty years of which were spent upon the bench, he bore an unspotted name, and his surviving friends have the consolation of knowing that he has achieved that highest of all honors which springs from a faithful performance of all his duties.

HOARDING SILVER.—A recent trial in the Dauphin county court brought to light the fact that two German families, living in the same neighborhood in Dauphin county, had hoarded up a large quantity of silver for thirty years, and we presume it would have been hoarded for many years more, but that a servant girl found the boxes and bags containing it, and helped herself to a few hundred. What a ridiculous system it is to keep money hid away in a house for years, losing the interest and being subject to robbery and other attendant risks. Instead of doing this, all persons having money, should loan it out to some prudent business man, and have it all the time accumulating. This would help trade and commerce, improve the country, and increase the fund for the laborer.

THE PRESENT CALM—ITS CAUSES.

However much, says the Washington Union, the political journalist may deplore a season of dull and stagnant calm, with its consequent dearth of topics and incidents of exciting interest, the country will cheerfully accept a monotonous routine in public affairs as the condition of social, political and national prosperity. The present is precisely such a season. The newspaper editor is absolutely furnishing for food for his columns. The journals are all barren of interest, if we except their periodical reports of shipwrecks and railway massacres. The action of government is just as it should be—silent, unseemly, and unfeeling. The country repose in peace, with a prospect which promises little for the stock-speculator and the dealer in public panic. No portent of a rupture with foreign powers, no stirring cloud of sectional strife, disturbs the serene contentment of the nation. The pursuits of peaceful industry absorb the energy of the people, and questions of commercial enterprise, mechanical invention, agricultural improvement, and social progress alone occupy the public mind.

In the neighboring republic of Mexico the scene is quite different, and the tone of the public journals is in violent contrast with our own. There everything is unsteady and uneasy; government is in process of revolution; society is convulsed; industry is paralyzed, and all the energies of the nation are absorbed in political controversy, and in settling problems of State expediency. The tone of the press is in harmony with this condition of things. Stirring appeals to the patriotism of the people, pathetic lamentations over the calamities of the country, angry disputes on questions of public policy, thrilling narratives of separate incidents in the progress of revolution, impart to the journal of Mexico an intensity of interest in strong contrast with the dull monotony of American papers.

To the prudence and foresight of the new administration the country is indebted in a great measure for the present season of quiet and calm. President Pierce assumed the reins of government at a precarious period, and under critical circumstances. The restless activity and adventurous ardor of the American people had excited in certain quarters serious apprehensions of a possible rupture with some foreign powers. But the President took occasion in his inaugural address to dispel all fears of the designs of government, and to indicate a policy which, if consistently pursued, his Doubtless will afford a sufficient guarantee of a permanent peace. The same uneasy apprehension was felt in respect to the internal peace of the country. Any exhibition of an intolerant and oppressive policy in the administration would have kindled the flame of sectional agitation. But no such prospect was betrayed. The President appreciated the responsibility of his position, and at once adopted a policy of conciliation. In the distribution of office no section of the country was neglected, and no division of the party proscribed, and hence the prevalence of that feeling of content and harmony which is the best evidence of a wise administration.

In suggesting the causes which have contributed to produce the present calm in the public mind, we must not omit to mention the remarkably straightforward and quiet manner in which the administration have entered upon their duties. They have not startled the country by any sudden surprise, simply because they have been too earnest in devotion to duty for mere theatrical display. Schemes of retrenchment and administrative reform are prosecuted without ostentation, but not without effect, as in due time the country will learn. Meanwhile we can wish the country no better fortune than the present maintenance of a quiet and untroubled prosperity.

SMALL POX—DICKINSON COLLEGE.

The friends and patrons of this venerable institution were, no doubt, surprised, and those who had sons pursuing their studies here, terror-stricken at the announcement that that loathsome disease, the Small Pox, had appeared within its walls; and it is for their benefit that we make following statements, leaving them to draw their own inferences. The first case of sickness was bilious fever, ending with the chicken pox; others soon followed, showing either that the disease was contagious or that there was some prevailing local cause to which all were alike obnoxious. That the latter is the fact we will presently show—perhaps both are true. Three of the cases have resulted in the Small Pox, five or six in the milder type of Varicella. The panic has seized the students, and they are leaving for their homes by scores. Whether they carry the contagion with them or not, time will show. As a consequence, duties are suspended, and the infected buildings will soon be deserted.

Now for the cause of all this confusion, sickness, and possibly death. They are filth and impudence. Formerly one of the officers of the College was a Steward, whose duty was to see to the condition of the buildings and premises and make all necessary repairs, to provide for the wants of the students in their rooms and their proper accommodation out of them, to have the filth promptly removed from around the institution, and perform other analogous duties. Through a shortsighted economy, the present year, that officer was dispensed with, and his duties devolved upon the Faculty. The consequence was those duties were neglected or but partially performed.

The President ordered that warm water should commence on the first of April, and no more would be provided to keep away the forbidden inclemency. The disobedient weather, however, paid about as much attention to the Dr. "ipse dixit" as did the waves of the Hollingsport to Xerxes' letters; and in one of its spring moods turned a cold shoulder to his suggestions. Perhaps it didn't hear the orders read. The result might have been anticipated. In the morning the students leave their "holes" reeking with the dampness, and naturally seek that comfort in the sun's rays which they cannot find in their close chill rooms. Fever and chills of course follow.

Another cause of disease we have hinted at is filth in and around the buildings, too palpable to be passed by, too noisome not to be appreciated. The rooms are seldom swept, never scrubbed, always overrun with vermin—rats and bed-bugs are their constant tenants. The rear of the West College is a sink for all the decaying animal and vegetable offal from the kitchen there located. The basements of East College, as the warm weather approaches, are intolerable on account of the stench. The only way to purify the out-houses would be to burn them. But the topic is an unpleasant one, and modesty forbids its further discussion. The above remarks are thrown out in no spirit of malvolence, but simply that the community may have a fair statement of facts. I have said what I saw and know. One Who Knows.

DEATH OF JUDGE GIBSON.

At a meeting of the Carlisle Bar, held in the Court House, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., it was organized by appointing the Hon. F. Watts, Chairman, and Lemuel Todd, Esq., Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting as follows:—

"We have assembled to condole with each other upon the decease of one, who, for the past fifty years has been the father and teacher of our profession; and who as a Judge, in point of mind and legal learning, has occupied the very highest place in our State, and as a man, and a friend, the most honorable affection. Sixty seven volumes of reports, spreading over a period of six and thirty years, record the sentence of the law, so beautifully, concisely and aptly expressed by this great Judge, who his life and judicial service has just yielded to the stroke of death."

John Banister Gibson was a native of Cumberland county, born in Sherman's Valley, in November, 1780; he was a graduate of Dickinson College, studied the law with the Hon. Thomas Dunoon and was admitted to the Bar in the year 1804. The great power of intellect which characterized him through life at the early age of thirty two years called him to preside over the Court of the District of our State, and in 1816 to the Supreme Court of this State, and the associate of Tiltghman and Yates; in this capacity he served until the death of Mr. Tiltghman, when in June, 1827 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Upon the death of Tiltghman, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Constitution in 1830, which limited the term of office to fifteen years; he was again appointed Chief Justice; and upon the alteration of the Constitution in 1851, which made the office elective, he was chosen by the people.

Nothing short of a laborious study of our profession will enable us fully to appreciate those firm foundations and pillars of the Law, and especially those just principles of equity, which have been so beautifully developed and applied in his reports. We cannot but regret the loss of such a teacher; we cannot but lament that we have been deprived of such a friend.

Whereupon Hugh Gaultgair, Esq., offered the following resolutions and made the following remarks:—

Resolved, That as members of the legal profession, and as friends and acquaintances, we deeply deplore the death of the Honorable John Banister Gibson, one of the most distinguished, learned and upright Judges of this or any other country.

Resolved, That in his death this Commonwealth has sustained a great loss—the Bench of our State has lost one of its most illustrious sages.

Resolved, That as members of the Bar, and citizens of the same town with the late Chief Justice, we deeply sympathize with the afflicted family, and we will ever be well known to have sustained in his death.

Resolved, That three members of the Bar, together with the officers of the meeting be a Committee to communicate these proceedings to the family of the late Chief Justice.

Mr. Chairman:—In offering these resolutions, I will remark that it is hardly necessary for me to state to the Bar to tell his brethren that the late Chief Justice was an eminent Judge, a distinguished Jurist, and a noble character in the highest sense of the word. He was well known to our profession. It has been long, useful, distinguished, honorable and upright. The numerous opinions written and delivered by him on the Bench and published in our reports, are a monument to his name, and a source of instruction to the young lawyer, and a guide to the old one. He was a man of high and noble character, and his name will ever be well known to our profession. It has been long, useful, distinguished, honorable and upright. The numerous opinions written and delivered by him on the Bench and published in our reports, are a monument to his name, and a source of instruction to the young lawyer, and a guide to the old one. He was a man of high and noble character, and his name will ever be well known to our profession.

With the public in general, we as lawyers mourn his loss as that of a great and good Judge whose character and noble life will ever be well known to our profession. It is a source of instruction to the young lawyer, and a guide to the old one. He was a man of high and noble character, and his name will ever be well known to our profession.

Resolved, That the Honorable Hugh H. Breckenridge, who at his death was succeeded by the Honorable John B. Gibson, the Honorable Thomas Dunoon, and lastly by the Honorable John Kennedy. For a period of more than ten years, during which the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania consisted of but three members, two of them, Justice Gibson and Dunoon, were distinguished citizens of this town. And after the number was enlarged to five, and Judge Dunoon had died, Carlisle could still point with pride to the Chief Justice and Judge Kennedy. But alas! the last and the best of them, the Honorable Hugh H. Breckenridge, who died June 26th of that year. The remarkable promise with which the appointment was made, shows that it was demanded by the public voice and was peculiarly appropriate.

Resolved, That among the many able men in the State, the Governor manifested no hesitation whatever, for when Breckenridge died on day, Gibson was appointed in his room and stead the next.

The Court consisted of Tiltghman, Gibson, and Yates and Gibson. The next year in 1817, Justice Yates died and Thomas Dunoon, of this place was appointed in his room and stead the next.

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On the demise of Judge Tiltghman, Judge Gibson was commissioned, the 18th of May, 1827, as Chief Justice of the State. John Tod was appointed Justice in the place of Gibson.

The late Chief Justice was not great by accident or chance, but was a great man among great men, a

great Judge among great Judges. To know and feel this we have merely to look at his contemporaries and associates on the bench. He has thus far been with Tiltghman, Yates, Dunoon, Tod, Rodgers, and Huston—*primus inter pares.*

In November, 1827, Thomas Dunoon died and Frederick Smith of Reading was appointed in his place. John Ross was appointed 18th of April, 1830, in place of Frederick Smith, deceased.

John Kennedy was appointed 20th of November, 1830, in place of Frederick Smith, deceased.

Thomas Sergeant was appointed February 23d, 1834, in place of John Ross, deceased, and thus the bench consisting of Gibson, Rogers, Huston, Kennedy, and Sergeant continued until 1845, a period of eleven years without change.

In the latter year the term of Charles Huston expired under the Constitution of 1837, and Thomas Barnside was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Richard Coaker was appointed by Governor Shunk, 18th of September, 1845, in the place of John Kennedy, deceased, and Thomas S. Ball was appointed November 18th, 1846, in place of Thomas Sergeant, resigned.

George Chambers was appointed by Governor Johnson, 10th of April, 1851, in place of Thomas Barnside, deceased.

Thus the Court was constituted at the recent change of the constitution of the State by which the bench was to be elected by the people.

Gibson and Coaker alone of the old bench were retained, both now gone—passed from earthly tribulation, where Judges are changeable and mortal, into that inner Temple, and before that Judgment Seat where sits the One Judge of all the earth, unchangeable, infinite, immortal.

T. O. official associate of the person whose death we now mourn have been worthy of his fame, men of solid growth, and have done him ample justice.

At one time I heard the present Chief Justice say, (and he judged by the intuitive knowledge of his rank, and his position of body which was utterly established at the freshness and vigour of "the old chief" in consultation—that his mind appeared imbued with all the elasticity of youth as well as the wisdom of age, and grasped the whole range of legal science.

Another and more recent period, when he had known him longer and better, and as his admiration increased, he remarked that he considered Gibson the greatest mind he had ever met—that notwithstanding his age, his six inches of body which his mind had to oppose and overcome, and which constantly dragged him down, his intellectual powers were most brilliant and commanding.

Chancellor Kent ranked him among the first jurists of his age, and it may be said of him as truly as it is said of him by the late lamented colleague, Justice Kennedy, that "he clung to the common law as a child to its nurse." His opinions are as simple and elegant in their style as they are learned and profound. His powers of analysis and deduction were remarkable and peculiar to himself.

But this great man has died. He owed a debt to nature and it has been paid. In this also he is superior to all of us. His monument consists in the legal reports of the State, commencing with 2d Series, and ending with the volume of 7th Series, not yet published. His judicial labors and legal opinions have done more to mould the jurisprudence of the State, than the labors of any other man, not even excepting those of William Tiltghman. His commission as a member of the Judicial Council in 1816, and ever since he has been erecting it ever since, for the period of thirty-seven long years, and now that the capstone has been placed, the builder has departed, but the columns will remain forever.

Mr. Chairman: Never having enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with the late Judge Gibson, I cannot speak of his qualities as a friend, a husband or parent. His duty was almost perfectly done, and the measure of his almost faultless life, was his high and noble character, and his name will ever be well known to our profession. It has been long, useful, distinguished, honorable and upright. The numerous opinions written and delivered by him on the Bench and published in our reports, are a monument to his name, and a source of instruction to the young lawyer, and a guide to the old one. He was a man of high and noble character, and his name will ever be well known to our profession.

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conqueror of an hundred battles, the statesman who have moved and governed nations, the expounders of a people's laws have alike yielded to inevitable doom. And as the lessons now brought home to us more nearly, more deeply do we feel that "the path of glory leads but to the tomb."

"We go to the tomb, to the noble Roman, was the prophetic appeal of the specter uttered.

Veni quæ mœnibus horis ducet. Propagate mores—

While we are reverencing the memory of the eminent departed, may the appeal not be by us unheeded.

The Chairman appointed the following Committee:— J. B. Parker, Wm. M. Biddle, R. M. Henderson, Esqrs.

FRED'K WATTS, Chairman.

LEMUEL TODD, Secretary.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.
Fifty or Sixty Passengers Killed and a Number Wounded.

NORWALK, Conn., May 6.—The morning train on the New Haven Railroad ran off the drawbridge at this place this morning, causing one of the most serious Railroad disasters that has ever occurred in this country.

The drawbridge had been left open by accident of carelessness, and the locomotive and baggage car, with three passenger cars, were precipitated into the river, presenting a frightful catastrophe, there being upwards of one hundred passengers, men, women and children, either involved in the ruins or sunk beneath the water in the car.

Great exertions were made for the rescue of those who reached the surface of the water, and many have been saved, whilst a large number of dead bodies have been picked up. One of the passenger cars is entirely sunk beneath the water, and it is supposed that all who were in it have perished. The number killed and drowned cannot be less than fifty, while a good number are seriously injured.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

We are at length enabled to give the annexed details, gathered from the New York and Connecticut papers, of the horrid scene. They form a most exciting chapter, which no one can read without having the intensest indignation aroused against the guilty parties whose recklessness caused this wholesale destruction of human life.

The express train for Boston, on the New Haven Railroad, left the Canal street station, N. York, at 8 o'clock, on Friday morning. The train consisted of baggage cars and three passenger cars. The baggage cars preceded the passenger cars, and in the rearmost baggage car was the smoking apartment. The number of passengers in the train was about one hundred and fifty.

The train proceeded as usual, until it reached Norwalk, 45 miles distant, at half past ten o'clock. Half a mile east of the Norwalk station is a bridge across the creek, and over the channel is a draw in the bridge fifty feet in width. The rules of the road require that the end of the train should be checked at the Norwalk station, and the train held well in hand until the engineer obtains sight of a signal—a red ball—a pole some 30 feet high, which is visible nearly a half a mile from the bridge. This signal was not displayed until the train was close to the track clear. At this point the train was stopped on this occasion; the speed was not slackened at the station; the signal of safety had been withdrawn full 10 minutes before the train approached the level of the bridge, and the forward part of the train had been opened to permit of the engine's sight of a signal—a red ball—a pole some 30 feet high, which is visible nearly a half a mile from the bridge. 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