

**Blundering Traveller.**

In a recent supplement of the American Illustrated News, some ingenious hand at the pen and pencil has distinguished the remarkable sights and places which the New York and Erie Railroad. To the Luzerne county reader, the contrast between the truth and the story following is evident. The writer comes to "Lanesborough, where, however, there is no station. The houses lie far below us, for we are crossing the famous bridge which spans the village, and the Ganawatsia creek, another of the Susquehanna's tributaries. This bridge is 450 feet long, and 70 feet high, and is quite a fine structure, though it suffers in comparison with the adjacent Starrucca, with whose solid glories of quarried stone, this light tressle bridge cannot compete. Nevertheless, it has an advantage which its mighty rival cannot claim. It has a village lying humbly at its feet, while the Starrucca viaduct keeps solitary state among the hills. From the windows of the cars the traveller looks down upon the roofs of the houses, and upon the tanneries and mills. Lanesborough is a small but thriving place, and contains a population of nearly five hundred. After leaving the village, we pass in rapid succession, through several galleries cut in the solid rock, and are enabled to make a grand curve, and to quite a fine tressle viaduct. The main points of interest, which the prospect embraces, from this spot, should not be lost to the traveller, who, if he is observing, will discover a thousand things worthy of notice, throughout the whole journey, which we have not space even to glance at. And here, he cannot but recall to mind that the massacre of Wyoming occurred in this county (Susquehanna co., Pa.) and that Campbell's "Gertrude" might have wandered along the banks of the Susquehanna in the "nick of time" with the river's windings thirty feet beneath us. Campbell father made a mistake in his scenery in that poem, although it may not be worth our while to call in question the justice of his verdict, when he terms it, "the loveliest land of all. That see the Atlantic wave their moon restore."

**State Appropriations.**

The general appropriation Bill passed by our State Legislature, just before its adjournment, has been printed, and we make the following abstract of the amounts appropriated: Executive Department including salaries of executive officers, clerk hire, &c., \$27,900 00. Contingent expenses of executive and state departments, &c., 3,395 00. Contingent expenses of Auditor General's Office, 1,330 00. Contingent expenses State Treasurer's Office, 1,530 00. Contingent expenses Surveyor General's Office, 1,190 00. Expenses of Legislature, 100,000 00. Public printing, &c., 25,000 00. Packing and distributing laws, 700 00. Miscellaneous expenses, 3,000 00. Water and gas for capitol, 2,400 00. Support of Common school, 200,000 00. Pensions and gratuities, 20,000 00. Expenses of Judiciary, 90,000 00. Payment of guarantees of interest, 26,017 50. Interest on State debt, 2,000,000 00. Ordinary and extraordinary repairs of improvements up to Nov. 30th, 267,444 00. Ordinary repairs after Dec. 1st, 150,000 00. Expenses of motive power to Nov. 30th, 529,334 00. Ordinary expenses of Columbia Railroad, new locomotives, &c., 279,119 00. Ordinary expenses of Allegheny Portage 250,915 76. Expenses of motive power, after Dec. 1st, 70,000 00. Payment of collectors, &c., 95,030 93. Canal Commissioners &c., 6,195 00. Repairs &c., of rail and farm bridges over public works, 15,000 00. Payment of debts contracted for repairs, 104,189 13. Payment of debts contracted for repairs previous to December 1st, 32,889 83. Motive power debts up to Nov. 30th, 78,243 81. Incidental repairs of damage by fire, &c., 25,000 00. Penitentiary salaries, 14,000 00. Publication of Superintendents abstract 600 00. Completion of work on Delaware Division, 20,000 00. House of Refuge, Philadelphia 11,000 00. Institution for the blind, 12,000 00. " " Deaf and Dumb 15,000 00. State Lunatic Hospital, 20,600 00. Improvements in the Susquehanna 1,850 00. Registration of marriages, &c., (printing) 6,455 00. Publication of Legislative Record, 1,200 00. Payment of sundry private claims 21,924 48. Final publication of geological report, 8,000 00. Damages on Columbia RR 2,060 00. Clerk hire in State Department, 1,200 00. Adjutant General for visiting arsenals 250 00. Dunlops Digest, for Legislature 938.00. State Library 500 00. Payments of costs, &c., in courts, counsellors' fees, &c., 2,193 00. State Agents on Penna. RR (for each) 80 00. Repairing State Powder Magazine 500 00. North Branch Canal 350,000 00. Relaying North track Columbia RR 187,000 00. New Portage Railroad 413,000 00. Publication of Penna. Archives 250 00. Enclosing arsenal grounds 3,000 00. Expenses of committee on Portage R R 506 30. Repairs of arms, &c., 600 00. Expenses of Com. on Delaware and Hudson Canal 126 04. Making a total of \$5,501,597 54.



**The Susquehanna Register.**

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR. MONTROSE, PENNA. THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1853.

**WHIG STATE TICKET.**

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, NILES FOWELL, of Lancaster county. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, A. K. McCLURE, of Franklin county. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, CHRISTIAN MYERS, of Clarion county.

**Register Office Removed.**

The Printing Office of the Susquehanna Register is removed to the REAR OF LYONS & CHANDLER'S STORE, fronting on Chestnut street.

**Democratic Spirit.**

Our readers will probably remember what indignation the Democracy were wont to express, whenever, during President Fillmore's Administration, anything approaching to an insult to our country was offered by a foreign power, because war was not immediately declared against the offender, or some vigorous means adopted to obtain satisfaction. The administration was charged with pusillanimity; and we were given to understand that Democracy, if in power, would meet the aggressors in a very different spirit. Well, Fillmore is out, and Pierce is in; and foreign aggressions appear to be quite as frequent since the change as before, and our Government seems to be of quite as mild and peace-loving a disposition under Democratic as Whig rule.

When the American ship Harriet was twice fired into by the British steamer Devastation, a short time since, and then boarded and searched, even after she had hoisted her flag, the new Administration had fitting occasion for the display of the boasted Democratic spirit and promptitude. But what was done? Nothing: the warlike President, tamely submits to the insult, the valorous Secretary of State is silent, and the honor of our flag is left without protection on the high seas.

Look at another instance. The British, in direct opposition to the Monroe doctrine, establish a colony at Limas, in the State of Honduras, for the purpose of cutting log-wood and mahogany. The woodcutters at Limas, in order to defraud the State of Honduras of its property, declare themselves within the Mosquito King's territory. Honduras claims and attempts to maintain jurisdiction there. Then this same steamer Devastation threatens to burn the town of Truxillo, unless Honduras will withdraw her flag at Limas. Honduras yields, but protests against the outrage. Here was a palpable infraction of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty—England had exercised authority in Central America. Yet the Democratic Administration and their partisan presses are mute; no thunder tones of indignation are poured forth, no charges of a mean and cowardly submission to Great Britain are made, as they would have been had this outrage occurred while Whigs were in power.

Although the British have given up the doctrine of the right of search, our vessels are fired at, detained, and searched by British vessels on our own shores, our hoisted flag flying at the mast-head during the humiliating scene. And all this is borne by our Government with lamb-like meekness.

Are we, who are so valiant towards our weaker neighbors, Mexico and Cuba, afraid to provoke the anger of Great Britain? Do the Democracy measure the extent of their wrath by the strength of the opponent, or by the amount of the provocation?

**A New Map.**

We have been shown, by the agent, a new Map of all that portion of North America south of the 49th parallel of North latitude, exhibiting, on a large scale, all of the United States and Territories, including California, Utah, Oregon, and the new Territory of Washington—all of Mexico; Central America, including the Isthmus of Panama; Cuba, Jamaica, and the Bahamas; the Canadas, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. We have examined the work with some attention, and are convinced that a more useful work of the kind, could not be placed in any gentleman's library. Since the acquisition of California and the working of its rich gold mines, all eyes are turned to the Pacific coast, and the different routes there are subjects of absorbing interest. A Railroad to the Pacific is and will be a leading topic before the country. Hence the necessity of a Map showing the entire country, which this one does. All the routes by land and water are distinctly shown;—making it, at this time, an almost indispensable work.

It is splendidly executed, making it a beautiful ornament to the hall, parlor, office or counting room. It is published by Jacob Mosk, Baltimore.

"Inquirer" wishes to know if this country is still in the eleventh judicial district. The Act of Assembly of 16th of April, 1851, assigns that the counties of Bedford, Susquehanna, and Sullivan shall constitute the thirteenth judicial district.

**Miss Semple on the Times.**

Miss Semple, having read in one of the productions of a modern poet, these lines: "To midnight now, Fair Luna wades the clouds among," was heard to comment thereon as follows: "Mercy on us! what are the girls of our day coming to? This Luna must be one of the Bloomerites, and a Woman's Rights man to boot, or she'd never be caught out at that time o' night, let alone wading anywhere. "Strange how times has changed since I was young: Girls had some notions of propriety then; but now-a-days the more outlandish one of 'em behaves, the more she's thought on. The men encourage 'em in it, too, and the crazier a girl acts, the more spirits they say she's got—as though spirits was a good thing. But, according to my experience, the spirits we are apt to meet with in this world are most generally evil spirits, real children of the old Harry, like ardent spirits and the rapping spirits, for instance. "Wonder why none of the philanthropists, as they call 'em, ever thought of getting up a Temperance Society to prevent the too free use of animal spirits among the young folks. It might do a heap of good among sinners of both sexes, and it wouldn't hurt some of our young church-members to jine it, neither. This walking on the chalk line that marks the verge of propriety is an amazing difficult operation, especially when a body is intoxicated with any kind of spirits. "People may talk of the progress of these latter days, but I've heard tell of such a thing as progressing backwards, and I reckon that's the way we've been advancing lately, in some things. For my part, I'm afraid the fair sex haven't improved much since the days of my grandmother, when girls were girls, and women were women, and nothing more and nothing less."

**The Popular Educator.**

It is, perhaps unnecessary to add that Miss Semple is a very old maid.

The Popular Educator.—It is an encouraging sign of the times that our periodical literature is losing, in a great degree, its light and frivolous characteristics, and becoming more and more instructive and useful in its tendencies. Several of the old, long-established magazines, that were once almost entirely filled with sentimental tales and poetry, now contain a large proportion of more substantial reading, so that not only is the reader's imagination pleased, but his store of useful knowledge is increased by their perusal.

The Popular Educator, the first number of which is before us, is a new aspirant for the public favor. It is intended to be a "monthly journal that will combine the useful with the ornamental and imaginative; which will furnish a digest of general knowledge, in a systematic and interesting manner. It classifies the whole empire of human knowledge into some twelve departments. Under each department will be arranged the several branches of knowledge properly belonging to it. A short lesson in each of these subordinate subjects will be given in successive numbers. The articles will be condensed, and written in a popular style. Numerous plates will accompany each number; illustrative of the subjects introduced."

In short, the object of this publication is to aid the people in the work of self-education.

If the proposed plan is fully and ably carried out, as this number seems to promise, we doubt not that "The Popular Educator" will be productive of great benefits to the country.

Published by A. Montgomery, 17 Spruce St., New-York, \$1.50 per annum.

**FRANCE AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.**

The present demands of the French Government against the Sandwich Islands are represented to be extortionate, and wholly incompatible with the independence of the Islands. It is also said that they are to be enforced by a squadron of two 60 gun ships and four other vessels—a fleet sufficient to conquer the Islands and reduce them under French dominion.

In consequence of these demands, and their threatened enforcement, the King of the Islands, it appears, has again applied to our Government to have them annexed to the United States. These Islands are the half-way house on the road from California to China, as well as the stopping place of our whale ships, and their acquisition would be of great importance to us in a commercial point of view.

**News and Nations.**

A curiosity—the man who is not "as much in favor of temperance as anybody."—A weekly line of steamers is to run from San Francisco to Panama, for the future.

A man with a pair of wooden legs is announced for Congress in Illinois. He makes the best stump speaker in them diggings.

Mr. John J. Norse, a thrifty farmer in Andover, Michigan, weighs three hundred and eighty-eight pounds.

Captain Sampson, of the ill-fated steamer Independence, has been arrested on the charge of manslaughter.

The Washington Union announces that Harrodsburg Springs have been chosen as a site for the Western Military Asylum.

When you see a person sacrifice comfort to what he imagines to be gentility, you may be pretty sure he is not used to it.

The Coldwater (Michigan) Journal says forty-two slaves passed through that village a short time since, on the underground railroad, bound for Canada and Freedom.

An illiterate correspondent, who is given to spitting, wants to know when the "Anglo-Saxon race" so much talked about, is to come off.

The human voice has been heard across the Straits of Gibraltar, a distance of ten miles. This only happens in a peculiar state of the weather.

The Scientific American says, "The fare between Albany and Buffalo has been reduced to \$6. We have paid \$12 for the same distance on the 'raging canal.'"

Nutmegs grow spontaneously in the mountains of California, longer and more tapering in shape than the nutmegs of commerce, and superior in pungent flavor.

Dojo says that an editor while attempting to throw himself upon the indulgence of his readers last week, fell through, and was taken up in a stupid condition.

A late Austrian decree has been issued in Milan, that no man shall walk in the streets with his hands in his pockets, lest they may contain arms!

The Hon. Henry M. Fuller is mentioned among the candidates for the Whig Nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, by papers in the Northern section of the State.

The Independent Whig says that there are but two papers in the whole North that publish advertisements of fugitive slaves—the Harrisburg Union and the Lancaster Intelligencer.

A tunnel now in course of construction on the line of the Dayton and Cincinnati railway, will be, it is said, with its approach, 10,000 feet in length, and the largest work of the kind in the United States.

A buffalo, elk, and two wild horses arrived on the freight train at Pittsburg, on Friday night, for the celebrated sculptor, Clark Mills, Esq. They are intended to serve as models for a sculptural design.

**Shocking Railroad Accident.**

THREE PASSENGER CARS THROWN THROUGH A DRAWBRIDGE—FIFTY LIVES LOST. NORWALK (Conn.) May 6.

The train of passenger cars, which left New York this morning for New Haven, met with a most terrible accident at this place. The train came on at full speed, and the drawbridge being open, the locomotive and three cars fell through.

Up to this hour 40 bodies have been recovered.

All the employees of the company on the train escaped with only slight bruises. The train was running at the rate of 15 miles per hour. The blame rests it is said with the engineer, as the usual signals were displayed by the bridge tender, and was certified by many of those who escaped. However there are many conflicting statements.

THIRD DESPATCH. NORWALK, May 6—3 P. M. Forty five bodies have been recovered.

THUS far 45 dead bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the cars and the water.

THIRD DESPATCH. NORWALK, 8 P. M. Two of the bodies recovered are known to be physicians returning to their homes from the Medical Convention, which has just closed its sessions in New York, though but few of them have yet been identified.

Among the lost is the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Griswold.

The bodies of those recovered from the water and from beneath the shattered fragments of the cars are much disfigured, and recognition, in many cases, is very difficult.

The wounded have ample medical and surgical assistance, and every possible relief being extended to them.

The Malts and the baggage were saved in a damaged condition.

THE HONESTY OF THE TWENTY SECOND DISTRICT.—Hon. George R. Barrette, of Clearfield county, has been appointed, by Governor Bigler, President Judge of the twenty-second judicial district, comprising the counties of Wayne, Pike, Monroe, and Carbon.

The Honesty Democrat says that at the commencement of the May term of the Wayne county court, Judge Barrette appeared, presented his commission from the Governor, was sworn in by the Prothonotary, and took his seat.

We copy the following notice of the new Judge from the Democrat: "Hon. George R. Barrette, who has been recently commissioned by the Governor as President Judge of this Judicial District, enjoys a high reputation both as a man and a lawyer. His personal appearance is decidedly prepossessing, and the manner in which he has so far discharged his duties has left a most favorable impression in respect to him on the minds of all sorts and conditions of people. Never did a man win golden opinions more spontaneously than he has won them.

Governor Bigler and Judge Barrette have been very personal friends for many years. They were friends in the days of their boyhood; were fellow-apprentices; moved to Clearfield and married about the same time, and have lived near each other ever since. They were together in the Legislature, and their friendship seems to be indissoluble.

In selecting his friend to be judge of this Judicial District the Governor was not guided alone by the impulse of his heart. He selected a man in every respect adapted to the duties of the position, and his choice will, we think, be almost unanimously approved by the people of the District."

Abolitionists and Secessionists appear to be popular with President Pierce. Take the two following appointments, for instance: President Pierce has appointed James J. Davenport, (a Secesst mist) of Mississippi, to be Chief Justice of the Territory of New Mexico. This Mr. Davenport was a member of the District Convention, which met at Nashville in November, 1850, and offered a series of resolutions, the first of which declared the right of secession, and another proposal another Convention of Southern States to take measures for the safety and independence of the South. This, (says the Nashville Banner) President Pierce rebukes the Union and Compromise Democrats of Mississippi, who fought the battle for the Union in 1851, and won it by beating down the men whom he now warns into life again.

Mr. Gray, editor of the Cleveland Plaindealer, has been appointed Postmaster at that place. He is an ultra abolitionist. Throughout the late Presidential canvass, he spoke of the well known report of General Pierce's New England speech as "a lying tale," and kept the newspapers of his friends from week to week at the head of his paper. He avowedly considered the alleged utterance of these sentences by General Pierce as the reason why he should be elected President. He even continued to publish the sentences as authentic after Pierce himself had denied ever having spoken them.

**Death of Judge Gibson.**

The apprehensions we expressed yesterday of the death of Judge Gibson, have been realized. He died at the residence of A. M. at the United States Hotel in this city. He had been for several weeks gradually sinking under the effects of age and an exhausted system, long severely taxed by the arduous labors of his profession; and he had the consolation to expire at last with his intellect unimpaired, and surrounded by his family and most immediate friends.

He was born in the town of Carlisle, in this State, in 1780, and was, therefore, at his decease, in his seventieth year. Having taken his degree as a graduate in the Law from the University of the District of Columbia in 1800, he began his legal studies in the office of the District Attorney, and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1803. He occupied a seat in the Legislature of Pennsylvania during the sessions of 1810 and 1811, and in the following year he was appointed by Governor Snyder, Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, newly organized in the northern section of the State. In 1818, he was promoted to a place on the Supreme Bench, of which William T. Ligon was then President, and on the death of that eminent jurist, in 1827, Judge Gibson, by the appointment of Governor Shultz, became the chief judicial officer of the Commonwealth. He held the position with distinguished honor and ability until 1851, at which time the judiciary by a constitutional amendment, becoming elective he vacated his seat. He was afterwards, by popular vote, made one of the Associate Justices of the same tribunal, and continued in his office up to the date of his death.

As a lawyer, he was highly esteemed, not only by the profession in this State, but throughout the country; and many able and luminous decisions delivered by him during the forty years of his service upon the Bench, bear ample testimony to his judicial talents and learning. But, besides being a great judge, his mind was enlarged and enriched by a rich and varied general information, and he had a natural taste and love for art and literature, which was improved by more than ordinary cultivation.

In private life, Judge Gibson's character and career were adorned in an eminent degree by those virtues which endear a man to his family and to society. His demise is a public bereavement which cannot easily be repaired; while his loss will be even more keenly felt by the social circle in which he shed the charms of an enlightened mind and most benevolent heart.—From the North American.

The Hatters of Munich are in difficulty with the police. It seems that every kind of head dress that they invent is interdicted, as suggestive of demagogy and disorder. A great many innocent tiles have been seized lately, because they knew what they may wear and what they may eschew. The hatters have addressed a petition to the municipal council, to know what shapes are admissible and what are not. The municipal council replied, on the 8th of last month, that they really could not tell. The Paris Charivari advises the citizens to appear in their nightgowns, the most peaceable culture known. The style entitled Caladria is forbidden, as seductive; the bulging crown is prohibited, because it looks like a howitzer or small mortar; caps and visors worn throughout Germany by the students, and all students are demagogues; pointed hats were once a rallying signal; broad-brimmed hats were worn by Bolshers, who was a revolutionist; brown hats, with long fuzz, were still the favorite covering of P. J. Proudhon. Evidently there is nothing left but the nightcap.

THE LARGEST GYPSUM FIELD IN THE WORLD.—Dr. Geo. G. Shumard, of Arkansas, recently delivered a speech upon railroad matters at Fort Smith, Ark., during which he made known the very important fact that the largest gypsum field in the world lies about three hundred miles west of Fort Smith, (Ark.) in the plains explored by Capt. M. R. Tracy, between North and South, East, and West. The strata in some places is twenty feet thick; of the purest kind, white, and in some instances transparent. He says that there is a sufficient quantity of it to supply the whole world, and would employ a railroad in its transportation one hundred years. Gypsum, when burnt, becomes plaster, which is known by the name of plaster of Paris—a very valuable article.

The attempts of the Catholic hierarchy to secure the ascendancy of Popery in this country are besetting trouble in all quarters. Maryland is agitated to such an extent that old political combinations begin to give way. The Catholics insist upon a change in the time-table of public school system, by which a portion of the school fund shall be appropriated for the support of Catholicity. They wish the sectarian principle to be recognized and sustained by the Government. Being principally Democrats, they are making strong efforts to secure the nomination of a Catholic candidate for governor, five out of the six pressed for the candidatures are Catholics. For the estate, since the question is made, he avowing his purpose to vote for a Republican, without regard to party. For this introduction of the sectarian element into politics, foreign priests and Jesuits are responsible.

The Wyoming Seminary, destroyed by fire a few months ago is being rapidly rebuilt on the old site in Kingston. It is to be improved in style and arrangements.

The wings will be separated from the main building, three stories high the latter four stories high.

Wm. Sweetland Esq. was underrated rebuffed at Sweetland Hall. At his own cost, taking the insurance money, which will pay about two-thirds of the expense. The reason for this liberality is said to be that Providence has prospered him in his world's affairs and he sees him if any other Christian man's life would be a lesson to him. It will do Mr. S. lasting honor and credit, an example worthy to be followed.—Record of the Times.

We would call attention to a notice in our advertising columns of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company.

A Government Agent from France is at Cumberland, Md., buying ship loads of tobacco for the French Government.