DEATH OF JUDGE GIBSON.

The same

At a meeting of the Carlisle Bar, held in the Court House, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 4th inst., it was organized by calling the Hon. F. WATTS, late President Judge of this district, (in the absence of Judge Graham, who was holding Court in Juniata county,) to the Chair, and appointing Lexuel Todd, Esq., Secretary.—
The Chairman stated the object of the meeting as follows.

ing, 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 teach-er of our profession; and who as a Judge, in or of our profession; and who as a Judge, in point of mind and legal learning, has occu pied the very highest place in our esteem, and as a man and a friend the warmest place our 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 expres-sod by this great Judge, whose honored life and judicial service has just yielded to the

stroke of time.

John Bannister Gibson was a native John Bannister 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 Duncan and was admitted to the Bar in the year 1804. The great power of intellect which characterized him throlife at the early age of thirty-two years called him to preside over the Courts of a Northern District of our State, and in June, 1816 to the Supreme Court, as the associate of Tilghman and Yeates;—in-this capacity he served until the death of Mr. Tilghman, when in June, 1827, he was appointed Chief when in June, 1827, he was appointed Chie Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylva-nia. Upon the amendment of the Constitu-tion in 1839, which limited the terrure of of fice 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 ou rofession will enable us fully to appreciate toose firm foundations and pillars of the Law, and especially those just principles of equity, which have been so beautifully developed and aptly moulded into rules of right, by his great mind. 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 Gaullagher, Esq., of fered 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 Honor-able John Bannister Gibson, late Chief Jusice of this Commonwealth—one of the mos distinguished, learned and upright Judges of this or any other country.

Resolved, That in his death this Common-

wealth has sustained a great loss—the Bench one of its brightest ornaments—and Law itself, 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 sypathize with the afflicted family of the distinguished deceased in the great loss they have sustained in his

Resolved, That three members of the Bar, together with the officers of the meeting be a Committee to communicate these proceed-ings to the family of the late Judge Gibson.

Mr. Chairman :- In offering these resolutions, I will remark that it is hardly necessary for one member of the Bar to tell his brethern that the late Chief Justice was an eminent Judge, a distinguished Jurist, and a learned lawyer. His judicial life and career are 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 many volumes of reports, constitute his highest eulogium and rank him among the most eminent Judges and Jurists of England and America. These opinions show a profound knowledge of our boasted common-law as it exists and is ad-ministered in England and this country under the different circumstances of our politthe different circumstances of our point ical institutions, legislation and polity.— They also show a profound knowledge of equity principles and administration. We are told by Lord Coke that law is the perfection of reason, and we may truly say in the language of our great master that these opinions of our late Chief Justice are the perfection of reason, and products of a pow-erful and discriminating intellect, schooled and trained by "long study, often conference, long experience and continual observation." It has often been remarked by members of our profession that the late Chief Justice would have made an eminent Chan-cellor. This is true and although we have no court of chancery he administered equity principles under common-law forms wherprinciples under common-law forms wherever he could when the justice of the case required it. It is but justice to say of him that in equity science he was as learned and profound as the Harwicks, the Turlows, the Eldons, the Marshalls, the Washingtons, and Kents. A great Judge is one of the brightest and most valuable jewels of a free and civilized country. Most civilized countries can boast of renowned statesmen and warrlors, but the highest boast of civilization is an enlightened Judiciary—eminent and is an enlightened Judiciary—eminent and upright Judges who administer the law with intelligence and learning, and in honesty and purity. It is an enlightened and well administered public justice that holds the com-munity together. England and this country stand pre-eminent in this particular, and amongst the renowned sages of both coun-tries of the common-law and equity systems common to both, Chief Justice Gibson is fully entitled to take his stand and hereafter be called one of the fathers of the law.

The resolutions were seconded by William M. Biddle, Esq., who said, that the pre-eminence of the lamented deceased as a Jurist, deeply versed in the rules of the common law, and grasping in his master mind the principles of equity, had been so eloquently remarked on by the mover of the resolutions as to render it unnecessary for him to dwell on that tests. As we take a significant of the control o dwell on that topic. As was truly said by the gentleman, "Chief Justice Gibson is justly entitled to a place among the renown-ed Jurists of England and this country, and to be called hereafter one of the fathers of

With the public in general, we as lawyers mourn his loss as that of a great and god Judge who contributed so largely and ben ficially to build up the admirable combin netally to build up the admirable combina-tion of common-law and equity that forms the basis of our Pennsylvania jurisprudence; as individuals we lament our bereavement in the departure from our midst of a true, and reliable friend. To all he was kind and courteous. His affable manners and brilliant conversational powers won him the respect and admiration of even casual acquaintances; whilst his generous neture and warm and of whilst his generous nature and warm and affectionate disposition secured him the esteem and love of his friends. It can be truly said of him those who know him best love him most. Carlisle will griove that the last of her distinguished sons that have graced the bench of the Supreme Court has been taken from us. It is a remarkable fact and one of which her inhabitants may well fell proud, that our town with its compara tively small population has furnished no loss than four of the Judges of that Court.— First the Honorable Hugh H. Breckenridge, First the Honorable Hugh H. Breckenridge, who at his death was succeeded, next by the Honorable John B. Gibson, then, 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; Justices Gibson and Duncan were distinguished citizens of this town. And after the number was enlarged to five, and Judge Duncan had died; Carlisle could still point with pride to the Chief Justice and Judge Kennedy. But the last and as Chief Justice the most prominent of these distinguished men, has been cut off in the full vigor of his intellect, and we as citizens of Pennsylvania, as follow-townsmen, as members of the Bar, and as warm personal friends of the illustrious deceased, may well mouter his loss.

Mr. Bonham said: I concur cordially.

Mr. Bonham said: I concur cordially, Mr. Chairman, in the resolutions offered .-The late Chief Justice was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court, by Governor Snyder the 27th of June, 4816, in the place of Hugh H. Breckenridge, who died June, the 26th of that year. The remarkable promptness with which the appointment was made, shows, that it was demanded by the public voice and was populiarly appropriate.

From among the many able men in the State, the Governor manifested no heeltaion whatever, for when Breckenridge died

fill the vacancy.

Richard Coulter was appointed by Gov-

ernor Shunk, the 16th of September, 1846, in the place of John Kennedy, deceased, and Thomas S. Bell was appointed November 18th, 1846, in place of Thomas Sergeant,

resigned.
George Chambers was appointed by Governor Johnston, 10th of April, 1861, in place of Thomas Burnside, deceased. Thus the Court was constituted at the re cerft, change of the constitution of the State by which the judges were to be elected by

the people. Gibson and Coulter alone of the old Grison and Coulter alone of the one bench were retained, both now gone—passed from earthly tribunals, where judges are changable and mortal, into that Inner Temple, and before that Judgment Scat where sits The One Judge of all the earth, unchangable, infallible, immortal.

The official associates of the person whose death we now mourn have been worthy of his fame, men of solid growth, and have

of him as he truthfully and beautifully said of his 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 condensation were remarkable and peculiar to himself.

But this great man has died. He owed a debt to return and it has been paid. In this

ance with the late Judge Gibson, I cannot ring his long, and distinguished career, to give form, consistency and strength to our peculiar system, than any other man living or dead. His labors as exhibited in the Reports, of our Supreme Court, for the last thirty odd years, evidence, not only, a mind of the highest intellectual reach, grasping with case the most comprehensive and difficult questions, and evolving thereout judgments distinguished alike for their solid truth and logical accuracy, but also an elevated morality that commands our homage, and is in perfect harmony with Christian ethics; thus illustrating how beautifully and beneficially they may be applied to the practical business of life.

But, perhaps, we may claim a closer relation with the decensed. He was born in our own county—was intellectually nurtured and trained beneath the fostering hand of the same belowed Alina Mider, whose kindly discovered with our whole community and perhaps where the continued and trained beneath the fostering hand of the same belowed Alina Mider, whose kindly discovered with our whole community and perhaps when the continued and trained beneath the fostering hand of the same belowed Alina Mider, whose kindly discovered with the decensed. He was born in our own county—was intellectually nurtured and trained beneath the fostering hand of the same belowed Alina Mider, whose kindly death. So that his judicial labors have known in the time of his clevation to the bench. In 1816, until they have been interruption from the time of his clevation to the bench. In 1816, until they have been interruption from the time of his clevation to the bench. In 1816, until they have been cheed by lits divine decree, by whom all things are ordered, and who orders all thing

tical business of life.

But, perhaps, we may claim a closer relation with the decensed. He was born in our own county—was intellectually nurtured and trained beneath the fostering hand of the same beloved Alma Mater, whose kindly teachings guided the happy footsteps of our young manhood in the way of wisdom and usefulness. Here in our own County Court, he first assayed the arduous duties of the he first assayed the arduous duties of the profession, which has carried him to its proudest eminence: and here, in our own beautiful and peaceful town, he held and discharged the relation of husband and parent, and reared up a family, some of whom, rent, and reared up a family, some of whom, more than one of us, can pleasantly associate with our boyish sports and pleasures. It is therefore, peculiarly becoming in us to mourn the departure of one so long connected with our profession, and who has shed lustre on its name by devoting to its development and profession, and who has shed lustre on its name by devoting to the development and profession. But in that family the species of the same by devoting to the development and profession. But in that family the same profession is not provided by the same profession in the same profession is not provided by the same profession in the same profession is not profession. opment and perfection, the untiring energies of a truly brilliant, acute and commanding mind. It is fitting, that we the actors in the same forum where he once moved, should same forum where he once moved, should manifest a proper appreciation of his great services, and give public utterance to the sentiments of profound regret that fill our hearts at the calamity which his decease has bro't upon the public: and it is right, that we who are connected with him by associations academic; professional, and municipal, should lament the death of one, whose name reflects honor upon each one of these relations; and that we should unit in humane and neighborly courtesy in rendering due respect to the memory of the deceased. I therefore cordially approve of the sentiments therefore cordially approve of the sentiment contained in the resolutions offered.

John B. Parker, Esquire, said :- Mr. Chairman: That common inheritance which all men share in the fruits and treasures of a great mind is largely enhanced to those whose business and property, whose rights and relations social or political have been the immediate object of its labors. Beyond this, sir, the lustre which one eminent for worth and services sheds upon his profes-sion is reflected a degree upon every mem-ber, and the humblest as the most distinished should feel and own a debt of gratitude and veneration. And it is, therefore, that we have here assembled, not alone as attached to that profession which he adorned but also as citizens of that Commonwealth which has profited by his life-long toils, to pay our tribute of respect, genuine, however feeble, to the memory of the departed Chief Justice Gibson; to mingle our sympathies for his loss, to mark our admiration of his

on one day, Gibson was appointed in his room and stead the next.

At that time the Court consisted of Tilghman, Yeates and Gibson. The next year in 1817, Justice Yeates died and Thomas Duncan, of this, place was selected to fill the vacancy.

The Court consisted of Tilghman, Gibson and Duncan from 1817, till 1826, when an act of the Legislature was passed, the 8th of April, of that year, declaring that thereafter the Supreme Court shall consist of fyoinges instead of three; and Molton C. Rodgers and Charles Huston were appointed the two additional judges.

On the demise of Judge Tilghman, Judge Gibson was commissioned, the 18th of May; Gibson was commissioned, the 18th of May; Gibson was commissioned, the 18th of May; The late Chief Justice of the State. John 1827, as Chief Justice was not great by The late Chief Justice was not great man accident or chance, but was a great man accident or the place of Tod was appointed list in the place of John Ross, we have a file of the place of John Ross was appointed 18th of April, 1820, in place of John Tod, deceased.

John Ross was appointed 18th of April, 1820, in place of John Ross, deceased.

Thomas Sergeant was appointed Pebruary 28d, 1884, in place of John Ross, deceased.

Thomas Sergeant was appointed February 28d, 1884, in place of John Ross, deceased.

Thomas Sergeant was appointed February 28d, 1884, in place of John Ross, deceased.

deceased.

Thomas Sergeant was appointed February 28d, 1884, 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 1887-8, and Thomas Burnside was chosen to fill the yacancy.

an hundred battles, the statesmen who have moved and governed nations; the expounders of a people's laws have alike yielded to move the people down. And as the lesson is now brought home to us more nearly;—more deeply do we feel that the path of glory leads but to the tomb." To them, to all as to the noble Roman, was the prophetic appeared from the path of glory leads but to the tomb." To them, to all as the lesson is now brought home to us more nearly;—more deeply do we feel that the path of glory leads but to the tomb." To them, to all as the lesson is now brought home to us more nearly;—more deeply do we feel that the path of glory leads but to the tomb." To them, to all as the lesson is now brought home to us more nearly;—more deeply do we feel that the path of glory leads but to the tomb." To them, to all as the lesson is now brought home to us more nearly;—more deeply do we feel that the path of glory leads but to the tomb." To them, to all as the lesson is now brought home to us more nearly;—more deeply do we feel that the path of glory leads but to the tomb." To them the path of glory leads but to the tomb. The path of glory leads but to the tomb. The path of glory leads but to the tomb.

—Veniel qua miscal omnes

Horo dues. Properate mori—

while we are revering the memory of the eminent departed, may the appeal not be by us unheeded. The Chairman appointed the following Committee; J. B. Parker, W. M. Biddle and

R. M. Henderson, Esq'rs.
FRED'K WATTS, Chairman. LEMUEL TODD, Secretary.

DEATH OF JUDGE GIBSON.

We copy from the Philadelphia Bulletin, of Wednesday last, the following proceedings in relation to the death of Judge Gibson:

NISI PRIUS-Judge Lewis-The Court me yesterday for the transaction of business.— As soon as the Judge had taken his sent, C. B. PENROSE arose, and announced the decease of Judge Gibson. He spoke substantially as fol

The official associates 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 a kindred spirit) that he was utterly astonished at the freshness and vigour of a the old chief? in consultation—that his mind appeared imbued with all the clasticity of youth as well as the wisdom of age, and grasped the whole range of legal science.

At 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 more impressed upon our system of juris has more impressed upon our system of juris and the considered Chief. once.

At 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 vis incretise of body which his mind had to oppose and overcome, and which constantly dragged him down, his intellect and powers were most brilliant and commanding.

Chancellor Kent ranked him among the first jurists of this age, and it may he said of him as he truthfully and beautifully said of his late lamented colleague, Justice Kennedy, that the clump to the common law is decisions, in which he poured out in such its decisions, in which he poured out in such interest wotion to the public interest votion to the public interest votion to the public interest votion to the public harters to which has been more distinguished in the respect, and his brethren of-the bench has been more distinguished in this respect, and his brethren of-the bench has doer more distinguished in the respect, and his brethren of-the bench has doer more distinguished in the respect, and his brethren of-the bench has the stremmined. No citizen has been more distinguished in the respect, and his brethren of-the bench has doer more distinguished in the respect, and his brethren of-the bench has doer more distinguished in the respect, and his brethren of-the bench has thus terminated. No citizen has been more distinguished in the high chall and her, well know how true it is that none has more adorned the cxalted station, none has more impressed upon our system of juris prudence the marks of profound learning and for so long a period as he has done. As the resources of legal knowledge, of those principles of jurisprudence which has thus terminated.

But this great man has died. He owed a debt to nature and it has been paid. In this of June, 1816, and on the death of Chief Jus 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 2 Sergeant and Rawle and terminating with 7th Harris, not yet published. His judical 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 Tilighman. He commenced the column of his judicial fame in 1816, and he has been excepting it ever since, for the peaks been greeting it ever since, for the peaks a been greeting it ever since, for the peaks been greeting it ever since, for the peaks a been greeting it ever since, for the peaks a been greeting it ever since, for the peaks a been greeting it ever since, for the peaks and the confidence of his fellow citizens was a superior to all of unit of the first of the constitution. tice Tilghman, he was advanced to the office of Chief Justice on the 18th of May, 1827. tion the confidence of his fellow citizens was has been erecting it ever since, for the period of thirty-seven long years, and now that the cap-stone has been placed, the builder has departed, but the column will remain forever.

Lemuel Todd, Esq., said:—Mr. Chairman:
Never having enjoyed an intimate acquaints.

Never having enjoyed an intimate acquaints. depended on the will of the people, or the de speak of his qualities as a friend, a husband or parent. His duty was almost performed, and the measure of his life almost full, before I entered the profession. He isknown to me only as a Judge who has impressed upon our Jurisprudence the character of his great ability and his valuable servicer was recognized to the profession. for I enferred the profession. He is known to me only as a Judge who has impressed upon our Jurisprudence the character of his own gigantic intellect, and done more during his long and distinguished career, to give form, consistency and strength, to our peculiar system, than any other man living or dead. His labors as exhibited in the Reports of our Surgeme Court, for the last been ended by Ilis divine decree, by whom

same town to be acquainted with him. In the endearing relations of husband and father.—
I knew him and I knew every member of his interesting family. Here he shone with not less preeminence. Never was there a m retender or affectionate husband, never a more tender and affectionate father. There was the same and the same and the same has a life.

and well filled. Learning and ability may be found to grace the station. But in that fami-ly a light has gone out which nover can be

iy a light has gone out which never can be replaced. They have our sympathy; but they must look for consolation in their affliction to a higher Power than human sympathy can supply—to the Power by which all things are ordered, and there they will find it.

The topic which possistons these remarks has grown familiar to us. Death is at all times busy in our midst. But of late to has chosen shining marks. Men of exalted station, of public and private worth, have in rapid siccession been removed from places of power and trust. The nation has been called ower and trust. The nation has been calle repeatedly to mourn, and we have never been more emplatically admonished of the frail tenure by which all earthly honors are held. ing us to imitate the illustrious examples of the eminent citizens who have been thus removed, and to be prepared to follow them: I remains only that I should move, that this Court, in honor of the deceased, do now ad

He was followed by J. M. Reed in a few rief and pointed remarks.

Judge Lowis replied substantially as follows The announcement, which has just been made is calculated to produce in my mind the most colomn reflections. The deceased was the oldest Jude in commission in Pennsylvania, and, since his death, that position now being mine, in due course of nature, my turn may come next. I have heard with great satisfaction, the testimony that has been borne by the gentlemen who have just addressed the Court. of the great graps of intellect, the high pay our tribute of respect, genuine, however feeble, to the memory of the departed Chief Justice Gibson; to mingle our sympathies for his loss, to mark our admiration of his great intellect, our high apprepiation of his great intellect, our high apprepiation of his great intellect, our high apprepiation of his any is the allotted span of life extended as was his, to flower still the opportunity and hasting in his generation. For nearly forty years as a member or as the head of the highest judicial tribunal of this State, were the energies of his great mind employed assiduously in the mean time employed assiduously in the means time employed assiduously in the means time employed assiduously in the means the mean time employed assiduously in the means the mean time employed assiduously in the means the mean time employed assiduously in the means that the means the me

HERALD AND EXPOSITOR



CARLISLE, PA. WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1858.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY !

Terms - Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid punctually in Advance \$1,75 if paid within the year.

Democratic Whig Nominations.

CANAL COMMISSIONER. MOSES POWNALL, of Lancaster County. AUDITOR GENERAL. ALEXANDER K. McCLURE, of Franklin Co.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

CHRISTIAN MYERS, of Clarion County.

THE POPULAR EDUDATION .- This is the title of a new monthly publication just issued by Alexander Montgomery, N. Y. It promises to be the most comprehensive Educational periodical ever issued from the press. It will include a regular course of instruction in every department of knowledge, embracing Langunge, Natural History, Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Industrial Sciences, Fine Arts, science, Civilization and Miscollanea. Published on the first of every month, at, twelve and a half cents per number, or \$1,50 a year, the postage on each No. being one cent.

in the notion of fixing up and making new improvements for their comfort, it will not be amiss to direct their attention to the new establishment of Messrs. Longstreth & Brother, in third street above Market, whose advertisement will be found in another column .-The assortment of Messrs, Longstreth & Brother, is perhaps one of the finest and most beautiful to be found in Philadelphia, and it will be well worth a visit from our readers in

THE GARDINER CASE

This is one of the most remarkable cases in the history of our Government. It is now undergoing an investigation in one of the courts at Washington. Either Doctor Gardiner is at Washington. Either Doctor Gardiner is the most ingenious, plausible, deliberate of contrivers, or he is a greatly injured man.—
The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "We recently conversed with a gentleman who has paid much attention to the subject has examined all the papers, and he inclines to the opinion."

The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "We recently conversed with a gentleman who has paid much attention to the subject has examined all the papers, and he inclines to the opinion of the last car was broken in two cross-wise, the forward part being dragged into the submerged ruins, leaving the pattern and the entire sides. that the latter is the case. Pr. Gardiner, it ing one half the bottom and the entire sides and roof upon the track. The water in the channel over which the draw is placed is from Mexican Commission, that was some years ago ten to twelve feet deep in high water. authorised to sit at Washington, and after a careful investigation of the fact, that Commission, consisting of some of the ablest men in the land, decided that his claim was just, and authorised the payment in his hand of a large sustaired any injury from the collision, in sum of moncy-several hundred thousand dolsum of money—several hundred thousand dollars. The money was promptly paid by the Treasury Department, and Dr. G., after intheir efforts. It is supposed all in the last fect that the claim was a fraudulent one, and were all immersed in the water, but as far as that the mines described in the papers had no can be ascertained, most of them were rescued. existence whatever.

Dr. G's property was attached by the Unitof his friends. Instead of abradoning the ground as a guilty man, he immediately stepped on board a steamer, returned to this countries. The most of those who lost their try and challenged investigation. The trial lives were soriously injured by the crushing of has been in progress at Washington for some the car. subject, and who has read all the testimony to their friends, with the utmost care.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY .- The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (Old School) will hold its next annual meeting in the Central Church, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 19th of May. In alluding to this meeting, the Prothyterian says that the election of a Professor to fill the vacant chair in the Theological Seminary in Princeton will be a matter of importance. The filling also of a vacancy in the Western Seminary, and For legislative expense, the locating and organizing the seminary for Public printing, the great west, will render the meeting of the next General Assembly one of much more than

ordinary interest. SACRIFICE OF HUMAN LIFE -Within the last few days, besides several minor disasters of the same class, says the Journal of Commerce, we have recorded the loss of 125 lives by the wreck and burning of the steamer Independence, on the Pacific coast: 15 by the collision on the Central and Southern (Mich) Railroad, and 25 by the burning of the Ocean Wave, on Lake Ontario. To this must be added scores of persons maimed or disfigured for life, and finally the wholesale catastrophe at Norwalk.

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 hundreds. What a ridiculius system it is to keep money hid away in a house for years and years, losing the interest and being subject to robbery and other attendant risks. Instead of doing this, all persons having money should loan it to some prudent business man, and have it all and commerce, improve the country, and increase the fund for the owner.

Successon to Judge Gibson.-The Hon. John C. Knox, of Tiogn, Judge Bell and John Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, are spoken of for the successorship to Judge Gibson on the Supreme Bonch.

The Franklin Railroad, connecting Harail.

TERRIBLE RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT. Over Fifty Lives Lost!

A frightful disaster occurred on the New

York and New Haven rail road, on Friday last, by which over fifty lives were lost. The accident took place near Norwalk, Connecticut, about 45 miles from New York, where the ails cross a river. The train was running at high speed, and the draw bridge had been left open by accident or carelessness, and the loomotive and baggage car, with three passenger cars, were precipitated into the river, presenting a frightful catastrophe, there being upwards of one hundred passengers, men vomen, and children, either involved in the ruins or sunk beneath the water in the cars. The locomotive, baggage car, and two passenger cars plunged into the river fifteen feet below the surface. Every person in the two

first cars were either killed or seriously ininred. At 9 o'clock in the evening forty-nine odies had been recovered. The blame is laid on the engineer, the bridge tender having d'splayed the usual signals, which were not heeded by the engineer. The engineer and fireman were arrested. The New York papers are filled with the de-

tails of the frightful disaster at Norwalk, Con necticut, on Friday last. It appears the train, which left New York at 8 o'clock, A. M., consisted of two baggage cars, and three first class 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 Anthropology, History, Philosophy, Political about 216, as near as can be ascertained. The Courier and Enquirer says :

The train proceeded as usual, until it reach ed Norwalk, 45 miles distant, at half past 10 o'clock. Half a mile east of the Norwalk sta-New Paper Hanging Establishment.—At this time of the year, when housekeepers feel at the Norwalk station, and the train held wel in hand until the engineer obtain sight of a signal—a red ball upon a pole some thirty feet high, which is visible nearly half a mile from the bridge. This signal is only displayed when the draw is closed and the track clear Both these precautions were neglected upon this occasion; the speed was not slacked at he station; the signal for safety had been vithdrawn full ten minutes before the train approached, but heedless of the warning the engineer dashed on at a rate of nearly thirty miles an hour until he reached the open draw, all-sections, to examine their stock before when such was the momentum that the enmaking purchases.

when such was the momentum that the enmaking purchases.

dashing against the abutment on the opposite side but little below the level of the line of the rails. The draw had been opened to permit the steamboat Pacific, from Norwalk for New York, to pass through, and she had barely passed as the train dashed in. gine was followed by the tender, which rested upon it, the first baggage car went partly up-The frightful scene that ensued may be con-

ceived, but no ther those who witnessed the occurrence, nor those who escaped with their lives can give any adequate description. The cars were so broken that those who had not stantly strove to escape through the windows vesting the greater portion of it, set out on a car escaped—those who were dragged forward trip to Europe. He had not been gone long, before an allegation was circulated, to the efwho were in the two cars preceding the last, The moment the accident occurred, there were strong willing hands which maned small Dr. G's property was attached by the United States authorities, and information of the forts the rescue of the saved was effected.—
Inct was promptly forwarded to him by some Many of those in these cars sustained contus

weeks and testimony of the most contradictory ry nature has been submitted. One party, the friends of Dr. Gardiner, sustained the features of his claim in every leading particular, prove of his claim in every leading particular, prove mong them numerous surviving friends were that the mines were in existence as described, that the Doctor was engaged in working them and that he experienced the losses he alleges. Other witnesses affirm that they went in pursuit of the mines, at the instance of the United States Government, but searched for them. in vain. Nevertheless, as already observed, the evidence, we are told, is very strong in favor of the claimant, and he is likely to vindinstances injuries of this kind were sufficient cate his position, and prove that injustice has been done to him. This, at least, is the opin-the body water. Before dark nearly all the bodies were divested of their clothing, put ion of one who has paid great attention to the in neat coffins of black walnut, and forwarded

NORWALK, May 9 .- The number of todies recovered is 46; the number of injured 16. maining at Norwalk is 21, and the number un-

ENORMOUS APPROPRIATIONS.

The General Appropriation bill, passed by the Legislature, contains appropriations to the amount of over FIVE MILLIONS OF DOL-LARS. Some of the items are these : The several departments,

100,000 00

Tor registative expense,	200,000	00
Public printing,	25,000	00
Distributing the laws, &c ,	700	
Miscellancous.	3,000	
Water and Gas	2,100	00
Common schools,	200,000	00
Pensions and gratuities,	20,000	
Judiciary,	91,800	
Interest on public debt,	2,000,000	00
Public works.	1,504,757	LΟ
Penitentiaries,	14,000	00
Publishing abstract of ac-		
counts of Supt. and Su-		
pervisers.	600	00
Charitable institutions,	- 53,600	
Printing regristry books,	6,255	
Legislative Record,	1,200	
Geological report,	8,000	
Damages,	20,185	
Extra compensation to officers,	1,500	
Digests,	938	
Library,	500	
Certain suits,	2,400	
Portage railroad,	413,000	00
North Branch canal	350,000	00
Relaying North track of the	•	
Columbia railroad,	187,000	Ò0
44.4	35, 100, 460	00

In reporting the bill to the Senate, the Chairman of the Finance Committee is thus eported:

Mr. DARSIE called attention to the very arge amount of appropriation for the public vorks, which he remarked would strike Senators with surprise. The amount appropriated or repairs and ordinary expenses alone, amounted to almost as much as the revenue derived from the whole works in any one year. He thought the time accumulating. This would help trade the Commonwealth would be well rid of these works. For his part he was sick of them, and would be willing to give them away, if the State cannut get rid of them in any other way.

HED. The telegraph an sounces another shocking steamboat calamity, in the case of the Quean Wave, on her way from Hamilton, C. W , to Ogdensburgh. She was destroyed by fire on Friday night, forty miles above Kingsgerstown and Chambershurg, is about to be ton, and of the fifty persons reported on board sold for its debts, and renewed with a heavy only twenty-two were saved. She belonged to the Northern Railroad Company.

Command County Matters.

Dickinson College .-- Small Pox.

Two cases of small pox having occurred course the Faculty we think have acted with crture. ommendable prudence and with a proper regard to the relations which they hold to stuents and parents. With an infectious disease n their midst, so terrible in its character as the small pox, to keep the students together would only have opened a field for its frightful Upon the breaking out of epidemic or inectious diseases in a community it has been

common practice for the local press to keep

ilent, with a view of preventing panie at some and concealing the alarming fact from rangers. We have always doubted the wisiom of this course. It is infinitely better, both for effect at home and abroad to have the whole truth strictly told. We learn that the disease is supposed to have been brought Robert Coleman, Wm. Strong, Isaac Eckart, here by a student from Frederick, Md., upon his return to College after the recent Spring and H. A. Muhlenburg, Treasurer and Secreacation. He was attended by a physician and recovered from the attack. The disease was communicated by him to two other stulents one of whom was his room-mate and the other a frequent visiter to his room.-These two are now lying ill, but as we are glad to learn, with every prospect of recovery, both having passed the crisis of the disease, It is an insportant fact, to remember, in con nection with these two cases, that neither of hem had ever been vaccinated. We also under stand that there are fire other cases of variooid, neither of which are in a dangerous sit antion. This is the whole number of cases of either disease which have come to our knowledge. When the disease became known measures were taken for the vaccination of the students, and since their dispersion it is hoped there will be no further spread of the disease. There have been no deaths, and ono new cases of sickness have occurred since those above rentioned. There are no cases at all among our resident populatien, and no ground for alarm in relation to the disease. It is well, however, for every individual to be sure that he has been effectually vaccinated, and parents whose children have not been vaccinated should have it done without delay. With this recaution no spreading of the disease need e apprehended.

Ker At a meeting of Council last night sev eral of our borough Physicians were employed o attend to the vaccination of all children in the town whose parents have not been able to bear the expense. All children who have not been vaccinated should be immediately report ed to the physiciaus.

JUDGE GIBSON'S FUNERAL. According to previous announcement the body of Judge Gibson accompanied by his family arrived in the cars from Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon of last week. The corpse was received by the members of the Carlisle Bar and was borne to the residence of the deceased. On the next day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, M.3. the funeral took place. The day was very inclement and the rain poured in torrents, notwithstanding however, a very large number of the citizens of our borough were present to pay the last sad rites to the distinguished

The order of procession was as follows: 1st. The members of the Masonic Lodges. 2d. The Reverend Clergy of the borough. 3d. Wm. M. Biddle, Hugh Gallagher, W. H. Miller, J. E. Bonham, E. M. Biddle, A. B. Sharpe, W. M. Penrose, and R. M. Henderson, Esqrs, as carriers, and the rest of the members of the Carlisle Bar as Pall Bearers.

4th. The faculty and students of Dickin son College.

5th. The officers of the United States Army stationed at the Carlisle Barracks and the citizens generally. The family and relatives of the deceased

ollowed the hearse in carriages. The burial service of the Episcopal church was read by the Rev. Mr. Morse of St John's church, and after that solemn service the grave was closed to the eyes of the iving.

The life of the late John Bannister Gibson was full three score years and ten; during that long period the tombs of the young and the old were growing thick around his future, resting place, until more than one generation slept under the sod of the valley. He too now sleeps in the quiet and thickly peopled grave yard of our ancient town, among those who in times gone by were the companions of his youth, the acquaintances of his maturer years, the admi-

rers of his genius, the friends of his heart He among all the sleepers in that abode of the dead was perhaps in life the greatest. Towards his grave the steps of future generations will be directed and they will linger with respect and reverence over the spot where repose the ashes of this great man.— In time to come this new made mound of earth will be a shrine for pilgrimage where men will come to pay a tribute to the memory of a noble intellect, a true heart, and distinguished public services.

May.--Crops, &c. The flowery mouth of May has given us few gleams of sunshine yet, but on the contrary week or more of dismal rain and cold. Energetic-housekeepers who prematurely removed their stoves and other winter furnishings have reason to repent of their hasty summer ar rangements.

The farmers make glowing reports, however, of the growing crops of grass and grain, which are advancing rapidly with a rich promise of abundance. Some of our farmers, we learn, have got through with corn planting, but with others the wet weather has deferred

drill invariably looks better than that which was sowed brondenst, and the present indications of the crop are that the difference in the product will more than pay the cost of drilling. Indeed, some farmers last season drilled in their outs, going twice over the ground, to get it Thick enough, and were satisfied that they had a better crop than when sowed broad cast."

Men Leahey, the recusant monk of La Trappe, who has been on trial in Portage City, Wisconsin, for the murder of B. Manley, has been found guilty of the charge, and sen tenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison for life. Leahey killed Manly in August last, on pretence that the latter had been guilty of improper conduct with Leahey's wife. The trial, which was pending at the time of the murder, showed the suspicions to be unfounded...

GOLD DOLLAR TEST .- Dr. Gideon i'. has invented a confrience for detecting spinrious coin of the gold doffar stamp. It is a small box with n'slit in the lid, which will nomit the genuine coin only. If a spurious ast week among the students, the Faculty of coin passes through the slit, it will not sink, Dickinson College concluded on Monday morn- because it is resisted by a weight inside suing last upon a suspension of the College du- perior to the leverage by which the true e in ties until the first of June. A majority of overpoises the weight. And if the spurious the students have accordingly left town and coin is made so large that its weight equals returned to their homes. In pursuing this the true coin, it will not pass through the on-

> GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO. -The Union onnounces that the Hon. David. Meriwether, of Jeffers n county, Ky., has received the appointment of governor of New Mexico. Mr. M. was the immediate successor of Mr. Clay in the U. S. Senate, having been appointed by the Governor of that State, but he held his sent only a few weeks, having been superseded by Mr. Dixon, who was elected Senator by the Legislature.

The Reading and Harrisburg Railroad, which is a continuation of the line from Pittsburg, avoiding the Columbia road, was organized on Wednesday, by the election of Gen. Simon Cameron, President; John Tucker, Samuel Bell and John W. Killinger, Directors; tary.

153. John M. Cooper, of the Chambersburg Valley Spirit, has been tendered an Inspectorship in the Philadelphia Custom House, with a salary of \$1500 per annum. He is also to edit the Pennsylvanian, for which he is to receive the additional sum of \$1000 per annum-making altogether 2500.

ands, so widely known as the worthy occupant of the office of Grand Scribe of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Wednesday last.

DEATH OF SAMUEL J. PICKANDS .- Mr. Pick-

nen Pierce's administration is engannulling Mr. Fillmore's contracts they can be found. This is one of evils to which party spirit drives the

ner A man down East says that the Whi party is not defunct, and that he is ready to support the next Whig candidate for the Presidency, who Everitt may be.

The election of Col. Benton to the U. S. Senate in 1855, in Mr. Atchison's room, 's the great issue in Missouti politics.

Repr Philip Allen, Governor of the State, has been elected Senator in Congress fro. . Rhode Island. There was no opposition.

MEA. The New York Crystal Palace will not pe opened until some time in June.

Auother wonderful cure of Consumption, by Dr. J. W. Cooper's Indian Vegetable Cough and Consumptive Syrup, '

CONSUMPTION CURED. -It is with pleas are that I have an opportunity to make known to the Citizens of Chester county, the great benefit my daughter has received from the use of Dr. J. W. Cooper's Indian Vegetable Congress Consumption Segmentary and by C. or Consumptive Syrup, prepared by C. Hewes. I do hereby certify that my daughter was severely afflicted with the Consumption, and was attended by two skillful physicians, one of Delaware and the other of Chester up. They did all they could for her. They took me into another room and told me my daugh-ter must die, that I should make her acquaintd with her situation, that she might prepare or death. They said she could not live three inys; perings not that many hours, and that all the doctors in the Universe could not save her. When the Doctors left the house I thought of Dr. J. W. Cooper's Indian Vegetable Cough or Consumptive Syrup having cur-ed James P. Afflik of the same disease. I then wert and get some, and gave it to my daughter. She commenced improving on sight.— She continued taking the medicine for six months, which cured her sound and well, and has remained well and free from any discase rhe lungs ever since, which has been about ve years. REUBEN THOMAS.

five years.

REUBEN THOMAS.

Williston township, Chester county, Pa.

For sale by Wm. II. Bretz, Carlisle, who is agent for the proprietor.

POISONING.

Thousands of parents who use Vermifuge composed of Castor Oil, Calomel, &cn are not composed of Castor Off, Calomer, & Con are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c. b. In another column will be found the advertisement of Hobousack's Medicines, to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in their own as well as their children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make uso of the only genuine medicine, Hobensack's Ker Hins.

Re not deceived," but ask for Hoben-

speck's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. HOBENSACK, as none else are

The Markets. PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

MONDAY, MAYO. FLOUR AND MEAL.—Flour continues very dull, some 300% 400 bbls better brands found buyers at 4 87½ Bbbl, which is the general asking price; but there is little or remained oither for export or home use. at the close is pretty much at a ary, and a further sale of 20p.

Meal was made at \$2 75 \$\frac{1}{12}\$ bb. GRAIN .-- Grain comes forw Wheat is scarce and in better r
4000 bushels sold at \$1 18 for when the sol \$1 13 for good Penn'a. red. mand, and a further sale of 100 Penn'a, was made at Soc. Com-and the receipts, some 5900@3 Southern yellow, found ready there is no change, and lood bushers a main sold at 45c.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

MONDAY, MAY 9. MONDAY, MAY D.
FLOUR AND MEAL.—We are not advised of any transaction in Flour to day. Buyers were not offering over \$4.81\(\mathrm{B}\)bb. for Howard street brands. Nothing done in C w Mills. Rye Flour and Corn Meal unchanged GRAIN AND SEEDS.—The receipts of Grain continue light—prices firm. We quote the work,

A FAOT FOR FARMERS.—A late letter writer says: "The wheat generally looks well, and promises a fair average crop, except in some lookilities, where the winter has killed it, by heaving out. That which was put in with the actill invariable looks better than that which cents Phushel, Sceds quiet—Clover nominal \$6, Timothy 2 87@\$3, and Flaxseed \$1 40 \$6, Tim Poushel.

> MARREED. On the 28th ult. by the Rev. A. H. Kremer, Mr. JACOB REIDLER, of North Middleton tp. o Mrs Susan Lippant, of West Pennsboro. On the 8th inst, by the same, Mr John Hays to Miss Anna C. James, both of Carlisle.

DIED. On the 29th ult. GEORGE HENRY, son of Benedict and Ann C. Law, aged 6 years and 9

At his residence near Bridgeport, in this county, on Monday the 16th ult. ALEXANDER Wills, Esq., in the 74th year of his age.

months.

On the 28d ult., in Shippensburg, of Pulmonary Consumption, Mrs. Elizabeth wife of Doctor Alexander Stewart, in the 40th year of her age.