

# THE COMPILER.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

GETTYSBURG, PENN.A.

Monday Morning, May 12, 1856.

For President,

JAMES BUCHANAN, of Penn'a.,  
(Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.  
Charles R. Bucklaw, of Columbia county,  
Wilson McCandless, of Allegheny county,  
DISTRICT ELECTORS.

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Geo. W. Nelinger, | 13. Abraham Edinger,   |
| 2. Pierre Butler,    | 14. Reuben Wilder,     |
| 3. Edward Wirtman,   | 15. Geo. A. Crawford,  |
| 4. William H. Witte, | 16. James Black,       |
| 5. John McNair,      | 17. Henry J. Stahl,    |
| 6. John H. Brinton,  | 18. John D. Roddy,     |
| 7. David Laury,      | 19. Jacob Turney,      |
| 8. Charles Kessler,  | 20. J. A. J. Buchanan, |
| 9. Joseph Patterson, | 21. William Wilkins,   |
| 10. Isaac Slenker,   | 22. Jas. G. Campbell,  |
| 11. Fra. W. Hughes,  | 23. Thos. Cunningham,  |
| 12. Thos. Osterhout, | 24. John Kealy,        |
|                      | 25. Vincent Phelps.    |

Canal Commissioner,

GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county.

Auditor General,

JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery co.

Surveyor General,

TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter county.

Democratic State Central Committee.—The Democratic State Central Committee will meet at the St. Charles Hotel, in Pittsburg, on Monday, the 20th of this month. A full attendance is requested, on business of great importance.

It is stated that in view of the assembling of the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, the Burnett House has already received 2,000 applications for accommodations. A Hall capable of holding 10,000 persons has been secured for the sessions of the Convention.

Nomination of Mr. Buchanan.

The committee appointed to inform Mr. Buchanan of his unanimous nomination for the Presidency by the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, waited upon him, at his residence, near Lancaster, on Thursday last, and were received with much cordiality and warmth. The whole of the committee were present, viz: GEORGE W. BREWER, Esq., of Franklin county; Hon. JOEL B. DANZON, of Adams county; Hon. JAMES M. PORTER, of Northampton county; J. A. GRISON, Esq., of Allegheny county; and GEORGE M. BERRILL, Esq., of Philadelphia. Mr. Brewer addressed Mr. Buchanan in a neat speech, which was happily responded to by the great statesman. We will give the speeches in our next.

Hon. W. A. Richardson has been nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Illinois. He is one of the most talented and true-hearted of Democrats.

Conrad Baker, Esq., formerly of this place, has been nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the K. N. Republicans of Indiana.

Death of Ex-Senator Dawson.—The Hon. William C. Dawson, for many years a distinguished Senator of the United States from Georgia, is reported by telegraph to have died at Greenboro, in that State, on Tuesday, of neuralgia of the heart. Thus, within a brief period, the State of Georgia has lost three of her most eminent statesmen and ex-senators.—Judge Berrien, Gov. Troup and Mr. Dawson.

HENRY S. MAGRAW, Esq., the new State Treasurer, entered upon the duties of the office on Monday. He has appointed Wm. D. Boas, Esq., of Harrisburg, cashier; Randall McLaughlin, of Westmoreland, Geo. J. Bolton, of Wyoming, and Reuben Reinhold, of Lancaster, Clerks, and George Adams, of Harrisburg, Messenger. A very competent occupancy throughout.

Railroad Accident and Loss of Life.—A fearful Railroad accident occurred on Wednesday evening, on the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, near Davenport, Iowa. The express train from Iowa City ran off the track whilst going rapidly, and twelve persons were killed and many wounded. The engine, four passenger cars and one baggage car were demolished.

Columbia Lumber Market.—The Columbia (Pa.) Spy notes large arrivals of lumber there, with a sale of the better kinds at prices about the same as those of last year. The poorer qualities, such as "cullings," rate at \$2 per thousand feet less than last spring. The sales made though cannot be regarded as a criterion, as the market has not fairly commenced, buyers seeming to hesitate and the owners firm.

Crops.—Accounts of the state and prospects of the growing crops in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and New York concur in representing a very gratifying state of things; and it is predicted that the yield of breadstuffs the present year will greatly exceed that of the previous one.

Sleighting in April.—The Greenbrier Era says there was fine sleighting at Nicholas Court-House, Va., on the 24th ult., snow having fallen the day previous to the depth of seven inches.

An election for a President and six Directors of the Hanover Branch Railroad Company, takes place to-day.

C. S. Lewis and J. L. Carr, both for Buchanan, are the delegates from the 14th district of Virginia to the Cincinnati Convention.

## Latest Foreign News.—The Peace Treaty.

The Cunard steamer America arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning, with news from Europe three days later than previous advices. The grain market was firmer, but prices were not notably higher. It was reported that Great Britain will give way on the Central American question, but will not recall Mr. Crampton.

The Treaty of Peace.—The London News has a copy of one of the Peace Documents, which is considered authentic. If it really is so, Russia does not concede anything like as much as the French and British presses have heretofore reported. Let the reader judge.—Here is a synopsis of the thirty-four articles which the Treaty contains, according to the News:

The first restores perpetual friendship between the contending powers.

Second—All territories conquered or occupied during the war shall be reciprocally evacuated.

Third—Russia restores Kara and all other Ottoman territory.

Fourth—The allies restore Sebastopol, Balaklava, Kamiesche, Eupatoria and Kertch. (Fifth to eighth articles inclusive missing.)

Ninth—The Sultan grants equality to the Christians in his dominions, and the other contracting parties divest themselves of all right to interfere in the internal government of the Ottoman Empire.

Tenth—The convention of 1841 closing the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles is re-affirmed.

Eleventh—The Black Sea is neutralized and forever closed to all ships of war of any power with the exceptions specified in the fourteenth and nineteenth articles.

Twelfth—Trade is made free in the Black Sea and consuls are admitted to all its ports.

Thirteenth—Neither Turkey or Russia are to hold arsenals in the Black Sea.

Fourteenth—A convention regulating the force for the coast service concluded individually between Russia and Turkey. But it is appended to the treaty and is unalterable except with the general consent.

Fifteenth—The free navigation of the Danube to be made a law of Empire.

Sixteenth and Seventeenth—Appoints delegates from the various contracting powers to put the Danube in navigable order, and makes provision for keeping it so.

Eighteenth provides for a permanent commission to superintend its police, whilst the nineteenth allows each of the contracting powers to station two small ships at the mouth of said river.

The twentieth defines the new frontier of Bessarabia, and the twenty-first cedes and annexes the added territory to Moldavia.

The twenty-second article continues Moldavia and Wallachia under the sovereignty of Turkey. The twenty-third guarantees to said provinces freedom of religion and commerce.

The twenty-fourth makes provision toward their definite organization, and the twenty-fifth provides that the constitution for the government of the Principalities shall be framed in Paris. The twenty-sixth says the Principalities shall maintain a militia, and may construct defences approved by the Porte. The twenty-seventh provides that in case of internal disturbances in the Principalities the Porte cannot interfere without consulting the contracting powers.

The twenty-eighth article continues Servia a dependency of the Porte, and the twenty-ninth gives to the Porte the right to garrison it.

The thirtieth gives to Russia and Turkey their former possessions in Asia, with new frontiers marked out under the treaty.

The thirty-first provides for the evacuation of Turkey by the allied and Austrian forces.

The thirty-second allows trade to go on as before the war, until the new arrangements are made.

The thirty-third relates to the Aland Islands, and the thirty-fourth designates the time when the treaty shall be ratified.

The London Sun publishes the treaty with mourning border round it!

The Know Nothing leaders in this Borough, over the irresponsible signature of "Many," have issued a call—being No. 2 of the "union" kind—for a "Union County Meeting," on the evening of the 27th instant, "to appoint Congressional and Senatorial Candidates," and make arrangements for the nomination of a county ticket. They ask the participation of the Know Nothings, Whigs and Republicans—(the Dark-lantern Councils thus already offering to shake hands and exchange kindly greetings with the Oxford Republican Association!)

How abjectly condescending Sam has become! A year ago, in his pride of strength, he was all arrogance and insolence. Now, in his disappointment and defeat, he bows himself to the very earth, begging votes!—and has the brazen-facedness to go to those very Whigs whose advocacy of Whig doctrines a twelve-month ago he so exultingly ridiculed, and ask even them to support him!

But he is still not to be trusted. His followers, representing full three-fourths of the anti-Democratic votes of the county, as is claimed by his leading organ, will, of course, be able to manage all the "union conventions" to their own entire satisfaction; and if they don't "come out at the big end of the horn," it will be because they won't want to, and that can hardly be within the range of Know Nothing liberality. Office is too prominent a point in their creed to allow a hope for anything else. We shall see what outsiders, if any, can be decoyed into this transparent gull-trap.

The Know Nothing journals are denouncing the Philadelphia North American for recommending the old line Whigs of that city, a few days before the recent election; to vote the Democratic ticket. There is no reason in this course of the dark-lantern papers. They professed, some time ago, to be built upon the ruins of the old parties, and sneered at the Whig party as being dead and gone beyond the hope of resurrection. Surely then, they should not, for very shame's sake, pretend to dictate to, or expect anything from it now. But Know Nothingism is as bold and impudent, as it is unprincipled and proscriptionist.

Alleged Forgery.—The letter purporting to have been written by Jenny Lind to a lady in Philadelphia, expressing sympathy for Barnum, is said to be a forgery—at least Barnum expresses that opinion in regard to it.

Mr. Henry Fenner, of Gettersville, Pa., was recently victimized by a band of Gipsies, to the extent of \$4,800.

## Sam and Sambo.

In a late number of the Albany Argus we find a leading article in relation to the present coalition against the Democratic party, which contains many points that cannot too frequently be brought to the public gaze. In the course of the article referred to, the Argus says:

"The Republican party, in fact, in most States except New York, is a mere aggregation of dark-lantern lodges. Its leaders are grand high-priests of Hindooism. Wilson and Banks of Massachusetts, and Campbell and Ford of Ohio, officiate alike, and in turn, at Republican and Know-Nothing altars. Know-Nothingism cordially lends its aid to elect those devotees of anti-slavery Republicanism—Chase to the office of Governor of Ohio, and Wilson of Massachusetts to a seat in the United States Senate. Republicanism repays the debt by supporting those shining lights of Hindooism—Ford for Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, and Campbell of Ohio, and afterwards Banks of Massachusetts, for the Speakership of the House of Representatives.

"The facts which have transpired establish this proposition: That Republicanism has no objection to Know Nothingism and its distinctive and proscriptionist doctrines, if it will supersede to its creed the anti-slavery Republican dogmas. Wherever this is done the two factions cordially co-operate. Republicanism nowhere objects to Know-Nothingism as such, or because it is Know Nothingism, if it consents to the Seward Republican-abolition doctrines. Hence, the evidence is conclusive that the pretence of Republicanism in certain localities—as here in New York—of hostility to the doctrines of Know Nothingism, is the sheerest hypocrisy. In every such locality, if the dark-lantern lodges would adopt the anti-slavery creed; Republicanism would cordially and lovingly fraternize with them, without exacting a recantation of Hindooism. In other words, Republicanism hates Know Nothingism, not because of its doctrines, but simply in cases and localities where the latter hates Sewardism. Whenever and wherever both consent to endorse Sewardism, Sam and Sambo immediately embrace."

Here in Pennsylvania we find Know Nothings and Republicans going lovingly along, hand in hand, in support of one and the same set of State candidates, and so in all the other States in which this so-called Republicanism has an existence. In their highest purpose—office—they are "like as two peas."

## Not So Bad After All.

Mr. Chas. B. Lines, one of the most prominent members of the company lately fitted out for Kansas in New Haven, Connecticut, armed with Sharpe's rifles, &c., has written a letter to the New Haven Palladium, describing his trip and the disposition of the Missourians towards his party. Mr. Lines has for years been one of the most active free-soilers in Connecticut, and he cannot be suspected of any undue partiality to the Missourians, a number of whom were on board the same boat with his party. In reference to them he says:

"We made their acquaintance as soon as practicable, and after appropriate preliminaries, discussed with them very freely the various interesting topics connected with our mission. Some of our company were unnecessarily suspicious, and one person not connected with us, but who hailed from Massachusetts, was very much disposed to manufacture a blow up, if possible. We were assured that in all probability, we should be molested at some of the landings, and have our baggage overhauled, and the "Sharpe's Rifles" taken away; and so certain were some that on our arriving at "Lexington," the Quarantine Committee would be after us, that we consented to be ready to defend our property, and we were so, but it all passed off with the utmost quiet—and so far from being any way embarrassed, we secured the good will of all on board—the drenched border men we looked upon at the commencement of our trip, becoming agreeable companions before we separated, assuring us that they never met anywhere before, a body of seventy-five men with whom they were so well pleased.

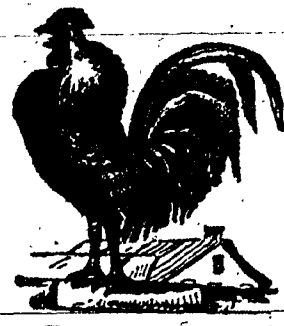
They were especially interested in the quiet, orderly and intelligent appearance of the entire company—the absence of profanity or drinking—for the bar was very little patronized except by a few very strong temperance men, at home, who really felt that a little ale, at ten cents a glass, would do them good. One instance of this kind would excite some surprise among the "Sons of Temperance," but not a little amusement in other quarters. The poor fellow was really sick, and looked as sober as the grave, and honestly believed in the fitness of the remedy. Several of these Missourians whose acquaintance we made, were men of influence, and they said to us distinctly, that when men came from the North with no other object than to become actual settlers in the Territory, and as such do whatever they thought best to make "Kansas" a free State, they had nothing to say, but it was the belief that many were sent by "aid societies" for no purpose but to vote, and to disaffect their negroes—that caused all the excitement and trouble. We assured them our object was narrowed down to that point; that we came upon our own hook, and that while we believed the whole slave system to be bad, we did not purpose to interfere with it in any manner inconsistent with the laws of the country, and the rights of the States."

On leaving the boat the New-Haven company presented a Sharpe's rifle to the clerk of the steamer, and smaller gifts to the steward and others. Courtesies of an agreeable nature were exchanged with the Missourians, and Mr. Lines says in reference to any fear of danger to emigrants that—

"One thing is now settled in the mind of every man in our company, that no fear of molestation need deter any person from coming here, if they come as they ought, and that 'Pious' and 'Bibles' will be more useful than 'Rifles' and 'Revolvers.'"

More than fifty papers, including several of the most influential in this State, have raised to their mast-head the names of Fillmore and Donelson.—Centre Democrat, (K. N. Paper.)

Well, that is prodigious support! especially when it is remembered that there are nearly 400 papers published in this State. If one out of every six supports the K. N. ticket, we confess Fillmore and Donelson stand a chance of getting several thousand votes.—True Democrat.



## Great Democratic Victory!

"THE ROBE'S SECOND THOUGHT" AT WORK IN PHILADELPHIA!

Democratic Mayor, Councils, Solicitor, &c.!

Two years ago, Philadelphia was the strong hold of Know Nothing fanaticism. The midnight conspirators were then all powerful, and swept the city by a majority of some 8000 in the municipal election for Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen. Two years of uncontrolled power (to use the language of the Frederick Citizen,) afforded them an opportunity to make good to the people their thousand promises of remedying all the ills of the body politic; instead of realizing which, they only succeeded in bankrupting the city government, and pocketing the spoils of office. The election which took place on Tuesday last resulted in the overwhelming and crushing defeat of the oath-bound spoils seekers. The merchants, business men, and tax-payers, disgusted with the misrule and corruption of Know Nothing officials, have indignantly hurled them from the places which they had obtained, for selfish purposes, by false pretences. With the cry of "Pope" and "Jesus," "foreign paupers and convicts," on their lips, as watchwords for their oath-bound followers, the leaders had no higher thought than batten upon the spoils of office. But their day of power has passed, their legions are scattered and their glory departed. Betrayed and plundered by a midnight faction, the robbers have risen in their majesty and driven them out from the places which they had usurped. Our friends can read in the result in Philadelphia, once the stronghold of this fanaticism, the re-assertion which is going on all over the Country.

The following shows how grand and glorious is the victory of the Democracy, aided by many honest and patriotic Whigs—

Vaux, Democratic candidate for Mayor, 4,203 majority!!!

15 Democrats and 10 opposition elected to the Select Council—some of whom hold over from last year.

63 Democrats and 22 opposition elected to the Common Council!!!

The Democrats have also elected the City Comptroller, City Solicitor, Receiver of Taxes, and City Commissioner, by from 4,000 to 5,000 majority!!!

Comparing the present vote for Mayor with that of two years ago, when Conrad, K. N., was elected by 8,458, we have a Democratic gain of 12,661.—Glory enough for one day!

## More K. N. Defeats.

The election in Boston, Mass., on Monday week, for Register of Deeds and Alderman, resulted in the complete defeat of the Know Nothing ticket. Mr. Alline, the Citizens' candidate, was re-elected Register by over 2000 majority, and Mr. Wightman, candidate for Alderman upon the same ticket, had nearly the same majority.

The majority of Judge Gorline (Democrat) in the Fourth Judicial district of Wisconsin, is likely to reach three thousand! Manitowoc county gives Mr. G. 1,541 votes, to 45 for his Know Nothing and Black Republican antagonist! In Elkhorn, the county seat of Walworth county, Wisconsin, which last fall gave Bashford near 1,000 majority, every Democratic candidate was elected at the spring election.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 6.—At the municipal election held in this city to-day the entire Democratic ticket was elected by a majority of four hundred.

WILMINGTON, May 6.—The whole Democratic ticket was elected here to-day by 80 majority.

Elkton, Md.—We learn that at the election for commissioners at Elkton on Monday the Democratic candidates were chosen by near fifty majority.

## Know Nothing Proscription.

Was ever blacker proscription than that intimated by Know Nothingism dreamed of in this country of ours? The Order says: "you may agree with us in a certain measure or measure of public policy; you may have done your duty as a man, and a citizen, but all that avails you nothing; you don't worship God to suit our notions, and we claim the right to step in between God and your conscience, and to say that unless you come into our rule in that respect, you shall, so far as our power extends, be incapacitated from aspiring to any public trust or office. Or, again, you were not born to suit us. It is true, you were very young when that important event in your history occurred, and although present upon the occasion, it is very questionable whether you have any recollection of the affair, or had any influence in determining where it should come off. It may have been your misfortune to have been born elsewhere, but we will impute it to you as a fault." "Upon these two points hang all the law and prophets" of the Order. Can it be believed that any order or party, so based, can long retain the confidence of an honorably minded and liberal people? Yet such is unquestionably the basis of the Know Nothing movement.

Know Nothing Convention.—J. R. Ediz, President of the State Council of dark-lanternites, has issued a call for a State Convention to be held in Harrisburg, to-day. He says in his call that "business of importance will be laid before the council." What this business is, of course, we, as outsiders, cannot tell, but presume it relates to the approaching campaign.

A newspaper contains an advertisement announcing as "lost, a cloth cloak belonging to a gentleman lined with blue."

## Local Matters.

We are indebted to Hon. D. F. Robinson for Congressional documents. Our good friend W. W. Wagon, Esq., has also placed us under obligations, by sending us from New Orleans copies of several of the papers of that city.

Rev. C. J. EHRHART, stationed for some time at Shamokin, and formerly of this county, has accepted a call from the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation at Middletown, Dauphin county, and has entered upon his duties.

Rev. D. D. CLARK, of Fairfield, who goes to McVeytown, Juniata county, delivered his farewell discourse, to a large and interested congregation, yesterday a-week.

MAIL LETTINGS.—The mail lettings for Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, were announced in Washington on Wednesday last—contracts to commence on the 1st of July next. In the list of announcements are the following:

From Baltimore to Chambersburg, via Westminster and Gettysburg, daily, D. O. & D. Gehr, \$4,100.

From Frederick to Gettysburg, tri-weekly, Menly and Coudy, \$890.

From Hanover to Carlisle, Davis Garber, \$990.

From Emmitsburg to Westminster, daily, D. O. & D. Gehr, \$1,300.

From East Berlin to York, Jesse Myers, \$100.

From Gettysburg to Hagerstown, tri-weekly, John L. Tate, \$498.

From Gettysburg to Hampton, John L. Tate, \$99.

From Gettysburg to Bendersville, Arendtville, &c. John L. Tate, \$99.

From East Berlin to Hanover, R. H. McCreave.

From Gettysburg to Hanover, via New Oxford, tri-weekly, Nicholas Weaver, \$100.

From Gettysburg to Hanover, via McSherrytown, daily, Nicholas Weaver, \$194.

From Gettysburg to Harrisburg, tri-weekly, John Shoop, \$550.

From York Springs to York, George Albright, \$120.

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Gettysburg and Hanover Saving Fund Society have declared semi-annual Dividends of four per cent. each.

R. R. OFFICE.—Messrs. IRWIN & TAYLOR, the contractors for the construction of the Gettysburg Railroad, have removed their office to McConaughy's Hall, first floor.

ADJ. COURT.—An adjourned Court of Quarter Sessions will be held to-morrow, to pass upon such applications for Tavern License as have been filed three weeks. The others will go over to the Orphan's Court, on the 27th instant.

MILITARY.—Maj. George Hay has received the votes, numbering 12, of the commissioned officers in York county, for Major General, in the room of Gen. J. S. Stahl, dec'd. Maj. John Scott received 15 votes in this county, and hence leads by three.

WATER CO.—Messrs. George Swope, S. R. Russell, James A. Thompson, H. J. Stahl and E. B. Buchler, were, on Monday last, elected Managers of the Gettysburg Water Company, for the ensuing year.

RAIN.—Last week, in the weather way, was decidedly wet, keeping back our Farmers in their Spring work. But we must not despair. Corn put out late has often yielded best.

TAKE IT BACK!—If the person who, last fall or winter, took away from the grounds the crow-bar belonging to Ever Green Cemetery, will take it back to the Keeper at the Gateway, we predict that he will "sleep more soundly o' nights." As it is, his conscience, if he has any, must disturb him considerably.

A SHANGHAI REWARD!—Our "brag" game chicken has "left the premises," either of his own accord, or by unlawful "coercion and compulsion." We will give a Shanghai as reward to any one who will return him, or "confine him in some safe place, so that the owner may obtain him," as they say in the runaway "darkey" advertisements.

For the Compiler.

## Arithmetical Questions.

No. 11.—A grocer sold coffee at 15 cents per pound and thereby gained 20 per cent. on the prime cost. What was the cost per pound?

No. 12.—Require the ages of a father and son from the following conditions, viz:—The son's age is now one-third that of the father, but 12 years from now it will be one-half.

## Last Week's Questions.

ANSWER TO No. 10.—\$13,415,000.

Melancholy Accident.—Two boys, whose names we have not learned, aged about 10 years, were drowned in the Susquehanna River, just below the Conowago Falls, near York Haven, last week. It appears they were engaged in catching some drifting lumber with a boat, and the river being high, they struck a rock, and their boat capsized, and before any assistance could be rendered they were both drowned. They have not yet been found.—York Press.

A widow, residing in the village of Douchy, France, recently committed suicide by shutting herself up in a box. She was found two days afterwards, carefully wrapped up in linen. Although upwards of fifty years of age, it is said that disappointed love was the cause of this act of despair.

Oregon is taking measures to be admitted into the Union. It is stated that the population now amounts to fifty thousand, "with more wealth than any other community with fifty thousand people on the globe."

The smallest bank in the United States is the Bank of Cayuga Lake, at Painted Post, N. Y., with \$10,000 capital.

## Tragic Affair at Willard's Hotel, in Washington City—One of the Waiters Shot Dead by Hon. Mr. Herbert, of California.

An affair of a tragic character occurred at Willard's Hotel, in Washington, on Thursday last. The Star of that city gives the following version of it, in its issue of Thursday evening:

To-day shortly after 11 A. M., P. T. Herbert, a California member of the House of Representatives of the United States, went over to breakfast at Willard's Hotel, where he takes his meals, and sent a boy from the breakfast room for his breakfast. In four or five minutes after a portion of his breakfast was set before him, and the boy then told him that at that hour it would be necessary for him (the boy) to get an order from the office to have a breakfast sent up from the kitchen. Herbert told the boy to "clear out, you Irish—of a—"

He turned around to another waiter, Thomas Keating, who was standing near by, and exclaimed, "and you, you Irish—of a—clear out, too!" The answer of Thos. Keating was not comprehended by our informant—an eye-witness.

Herbert, on being answered by Thomas, rose and struck him on the neck behind with his fist. Thos. Keating seized a plate and threw it across the round table at Thomas Keating, striking him with it. They then clinched and fought. Another Californian, whose name we have not heard, came in at the door and ran to Herbert's assistance, and also struck Thomas Keating with a chair.

Patrick Keating, the brother of Thomas, (and the steward of the house,) at that time coming in the room ran to his brother's assistance, and seized Herbert, who immediately drew a revolver. The other Californian, at that time, was striking both the Keatings with a chair. As Herbert drew his revolver Patrick Keating seized it by the barrel and they struggled over it for some moments, until the French cook of the house came in and separated Herbert and P. Keating, who let go his hold of the pistol barrel.

Thomas Keating and the other Californian were mingled in that particular part of the fray between Herbert and Patrick. After Patrick let go the barrel of the revolver Herbert seized Thomas (who had clinched him) and was struggling for the pistol by the collar, and, putting the pistol to his breast, shot him through the lungs, killing him in five minutes.

After the shot one of the other servants threw a piece of Chinaware at Herbert, but none of the others interfered. Herbert and his California companion left the room & house immediately by the back street door, where Herbert took a hack and drove away. Subsequently he delivered himself up at the office of Justice Daniel Smith on Eighth street.

His examination for killing Thomas Keating, aged about 34 or 35 years, (who leaves a wife and two children,) will take place at the Guard house at 4 P. M. this afternoon.—Messrs. Bradley and Carlisle are counsel for Herbert.

The two Keatings were civil men, and were favorites with the boarders in the house.—This account of the affray we take from the lips of one of the servants, an aged man, who saw all of it.

The testimony on the examination was contradictory. That of the servants was mainly to the effect that Mr. Herbert came into the dining room at half past 11 o'clock, accompanied by a friend, and called for breakfast, but being past the usual hour he was informed by the servant that he could not have his meal without an order from the office.—Herbert directed several servants who spoke to him on the subject to retire, calling them harsh names. The deceased made a reply, when Herbert struck him with his fist or napkin. The deceased picked up a plate or tray, making a movement as if to throw it, when Herbert threw his chair at the deceased, the latter returning the assault with the plate.

During the melee, Patrick, a brother of the deceased, entered, having heard of the proceedings, when Herbert seized him, and the two brothers closed on Herbert. The struggle now became intensely exciting, and as it proceeded crockery and chairs were broken profusely by the parties to the contest. The shooting then took place.

Col. McKay testified that he saw, when he entered the dining room, six or seven persons in a scuffle, and thought it was a general fight among the stewards of the hotel, but he beheld one of the servants knock down Mr. Gardiner with a chair. He saw three servants striking Mr. Herbert and holding him by the wrists. One of them struck him with a chair, when witness seized a chair to defend Herbert, who was sinking under the weight of those upon him. Gardiner was beating them promiscuously. After Herbert fired his pistol the other two servants still clinched him.—Mr. Smith rushed forward with a cane, saying, "If you don't release him I'll kill you!" Mr. Herbert was injured, and the witness placed a patch on his nose. Herbert's pistol was a single barrel.

Shocking Railroad Accident—Three Men Killed.—We learn that as the express passenger train from Elmira was stopping at the Ringgold Station, on the Catskill Railroad, Schuylkill county, on Thursday afternoon, at about 3 o'clock, a shocking accident occurred. The boiler of the locomotive exploded, spreading destruction around. The fireman, the engineer and the baggage master were all instantly killed. They were all young men, of twenty years or thereabouts. We did not learn their names, but were informed that two of them were from Tamaqua and the other from Williamsport. No other persons were injured.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.—The British bark Blake, which sailed from Ship Island harbor, La., for Cork, was wrecked in a gale the 13th of March, and ten of her crew were either washed overboard or perished from hunger—among them Charles Beck, of Baltimore. The survivors were seventeen days on the wreck, and suffered all the horrors of famine, until they were compelled to eat the dead body of one of their companions. They were finally rescued and taken into St. Johns.